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American Pocket Medical Dictionary

EDITED BY

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CONTAINING THE PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION OF OVER 26,000 OF THE TERMS USED IN MEDICINE AND THE KINDRED SCIENCES, ALONG WITH OVER 60 EXTENSIVE TABLES

PHILADELPHIA

W. B. SAUNDERS

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PREFACE.

This small volume is the outcome of a need for a pocket dictionary which, though handy in size, should be so full and complete as to supply the wants of the practising physician no less than those of the student of medicine. It is not the editor's intention to attempt to take the place of the larger dictionaries indispensable to a thorough understanding of the language of medicine, but he has striven to develop the possibilities of the pocket lexicon to a degree not heretofore attained.

The chief aim has been to make the selection of words as complete as possible. To this end the larger dictionaries have been freely used, and a systematic gleaning has been made through the latest medical literature, so that the vocabulary may be said to be strictly up to date. Of necessity the definitions of terms are brief, but the endeavor has been to make them clear, adequate, and to the point.

The order of arrangement of matter is strictly alphabetical. In cases of a phrase, consisting of a noun and qualifying adjective, the definition will usually be found under the noun, under which all the phrases containing that noun have been grouped.

Besides the ordinary dictionary words it has seemed desirable to insert a considerable amount of matter in tabular form. This matter, it is believed, will prove of value to students for memorizing in preparing for examinations, besides serving to group correlated facts in a convenient form for quick consultation.

September, 1898.
# INDEX TO THE TABLES

This small volume is the outcome of a need for a pocket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTRY</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amputations</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneurysms</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angles</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteries</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacilli</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baths</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruits</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cells</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolutions</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpuscles</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameters</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplococci</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducts</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fevers</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fissures</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foramina</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossae</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganglia</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glands</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernie</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligaments</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membranes</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrococci</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murmurs</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscles</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerves</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclei</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralyses</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelves</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plexuses</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positions</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Râles</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexes</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiration</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs of Diseases</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinuses</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirilli</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococci</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutures</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermometers</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissues</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracts</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangles</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubercles</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumors</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veins</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weights and Measures</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose Table</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE

AMERICAN POCKET

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

A. 1. Abbreviation for anterior and anode. 2. Symbol for argon.

A. A prefix signifying "without" or "not."

AA, Aa. An abbreviation used in prescriptions and meaning "of each."

Ab. A Latin preposition meaning "from."

Ab'aca (ab'ak-a). Manila hemp.

Abae'tus ven'ter. Induced abortion.

Abadie's sign (ah-bah-deez'). Spasm of the levator palpebrae superioris, indicative of exophthalmic goiter.

Abaissement (ah-bas-maw'). 1. Depression. 2. Couching.

Aba'lienated (ab-a'lyen-a-ted). Mentally deranged.

Aba'lienation (ab-a'lyen-a'shun). Decay of the mental faculties.

Ab'anct (ab'an-et). A girdle-like bandage.

Abaptis'ton. A trephine so shaped as not to penetrate the brain.

Abarthro'sis. Same as Abarticulation.

Abartic'ular. Not affecting a joint; at a distance from a joint.

Abarticula'tion. 1. Same as Diarthrosis. 2. A dislocation.

Ab'sia (ah-ba'ze-ah). Inability to walk from loss of co-ordination.

Ab'asie. Pertaining to or affected with abasia.

Abate'ment. Decrease in severity of a pain or symptom.

Abattoir (ah-bat-wah'). A slaughter-house.

Abax'ial. Not situated in the axis of the body.

Abbe's catgut rings. Oval rings of catgut for intestinal anastomosis. A.'s condenser or illuminator, a number of non-achromatic lenses attached to a microscope for strong illumination. A.'s operation, lateral anastomosis of the intestine with catgut rings.

A. B. C. method. Deodorization of sewage with alumina, blood, and charcoal.

Abdo'men (ab-do'men). The portion of the body lying between the thorax and the pelvis. Pendulous a., a relaxed condition of abdominal walls. Scaphoid a., abdomen whose anterior wall is hollowed.

Abdom'inal. Pertaining to the abdomen.

Abdom'inal. With the abdomen forward; said of fetus in utero.

Abdominoecys'tic. Pertaining to abdomen and bladder.

Abdominoen'ital nerves. The ilio-inguinal and ilio-hypogastric nerves.

Abdominohystere'tomy. Abdominohysterot'omy. Hysterectomy or hysterotomy through an abdominal incision.
Abdominoposterior. With the belly backward; said of fetus in utero.

Abdominoscopy. Examination or inspection of the abdomen.

Abdominocostal muscle. The cremaster muscle.

Abdominothoracic arch. The lower boundary of the front of the thorax.

Abdomino-uterotomy. Same as Abdominohysterotomy.

Abdominovesical pouch. Fold of peritoneum which includes the urachal folds.

Abdution (ab-du’senz). 1. External rectus muscle of the eye. 2. Sixth cranial nerve.

Abducent (ab-du’sent). Abducting.

Abduct. To draw away from the median line.

Abduction. The act of abducting; the state of being abducted.

Abductor. A muscle which performs abduction. See Muscle Table.

Aberrant. Wandering from the normal or usual course.

Aberration. Metastasis, as of the humors, milk, or menses.

Aberration (ab-er-a’shun). 1. Deviation from the usual course. 2. Imperfect refraction or focalization of a lens. Chromatic a., unequal refraction of different colored rays producing a blurred image. Distential a., blurring of vision due to distance. Mental a., mental unsoundness not sufficient to constitute insanity. Spherical a., imperfect focalization of a convex lens.

Abevacuation (ab-e-vak-u-a’shun). Incomplete evacuation.

Abeveance (ab-e-vans). A condition of suspended activity.

Abies (a-be-ez). Genus of trees, including firs, spruces, etc.

Abietic or Abietinic acid. Crystalline substance, C_{20}H_{30}O_{2}, from rosin.

Ablation (ab-la’shun). Removal, especially by cutting.

Abomasum, Abomasus. The fourth stomach of ruminants.

Aboral (ab-o’ral). Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.
Abort' (ab-ort'). 1. To miscarry. 2. To arrest the development of disease. 3. An aborted fetus.

Abort'icide. The killing of a fetus within the uterus.

Abort ifient (ab-or'shent). Causing abortion; abortifacient.

Abortifacient. Causing abortion; also, a drug so acting.

Abort'ion. 1. Expulsion of a fetus before it is viable. 2. Premature arrest of a morbid or a natural process. Abortion is termed accidental or spontaneous, when due to accident; artificial or induced, when brought on purposely; criminal, when not necessary for therapeutic reasons; embryonic, when it occurs before the fourth month; fetal, when after the fourth month; habitual, when repeated in successive pregnancies; incomplete, when the placenta is retained; inevitable, when the embryo is dead or there is rupture of the ovum; missed, when the fetus is dead, but is not expelled within two weeks; ovular, when occurring within the first three weeks.

Abort'ionist. One who makes a business of producing abortions.

Abort'ive. 1. Incompletely developed. 2. Abortifacient.

Abort'us. An aborted fetus; abortion.

Abou'chement (ah-boosh-maw'). The termination of a vessel in a larger one.

Abou'llia, Aboloma'nia. See Abulia, Abulomania.

Abra'chia (ab-ra'ke-ab). The condition of having no arms.

Abrachiocpha'lia. Absence of the head and arms.

Abra'chius. A monster fetus without arms.

Abra'sio cor'nea. The scraping off of corneal excrescences.

Abra'sion (ab-ra'zhun). 1. A rubbing off or scraping off. 2. A spot rubbed bare of skin or mucous membrane.

A'brin (a'brin). The poisonous principle of jequirity.

Abrot'anum. Southernwood, a plant which is tonic vermi-fuge.

A'brus (a'brus). A genus of plants, including jequirity, q. v.

Ab'scess (ab'ses). A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue. Alveolar a., abscess of the gum. Chronic or Cold a., one of slow, non-inflammatory development. Embolic a., one formed in the clot of an embolus. Ischiorectal a., abscess in ischiorectal fossa. Mammary a., abscess of the breast. Metastatic a. Same as Embolitic a. Primary a., one formed at the seat of infection. Psoas a., one in which pus descends in sheath of psoas muscle. Residual a., one developed from the residues of former inflammations. Serofulous a., a collection of pus from tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph-glands. Secondary a. Same as Embolitic a. Stitch a., an abscess developed about a stitch or suture. The'cal a., an abscess in the sheath of a tendon.

Abscis'se. The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles to show in a diagram the relations of two series of parts.

Abscis'sion. Removal of a part or growth by cutting.

Ab'sin'tha. A French liquor containing oil of wormwood.

Absin'thisn. Bitter crystalline principle, C_{10}H_{33}O

Absin'thisn. A condition similar to alcoholism, from excessive use of absinthe.

Absin'thum. Wormwood, the leaves and tops of Artemis'ia absin'thum; stomachic tonic and heart-stimulant.

Absin'thol. Oily principle, C_{10}H_{33}O

Abs'lute alco'hol. Alcohol free from water and impurities. A. a'graphiph. See Agraphia. A. near-point. See Near-point. A. temperature, temperature measured from the A. zero. A. zero, the lowest possible temperature, 273.7° below zero Cent.

Absor'pent. 1. Sucking up; taking up by suction. 2. A lacteal or lymphatic. 3. A medicine producing absorption of diseased tissue.
Absorption. Device for measuring the layer of liquid absorbed between two glass plates; used as a hematocap.

Absorption (ab-sorp'shun). The act of taking up by suction.

A-line. Same as Fraunhofer's lines. A-spectrum, a spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas, which gas absorbs the same rays that its own spectrum consists of.

Absorptive. Having the power of absorption.

Abstergent. Cleansing or detergent; also a cleansing agent.

Abstergion (ab-ster'shun). The act or process of cleansing.

Abstergent. Same as Abstergent.

Abstergent. Same as Abstergent.

Abstract. A powder made from a drug mixed with milk-sugar, and having twice the strength of the original drug.


Abnormal. Passing from tendinous to muscular tissue: said of electric currents.

Abulialia (ab-u'le-ah). Lack or defect of will-power.

Abulialia (ab-u'le-ah). Affected with abulia.

Abuloma. Mental disease with loss of will-power.

Abuloma. A feeling as if a sharp point were pricking the body.

Acathaticia. Inability to speak in an orderly manner; agrammatism.

Acanthialectria. The common bed-bug.

Acanthion. A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

Acanthocephala. An order of worms, including Echinorhynchus.

Acantholysis. Atrophy of the prickle layer of the skin.

Acanthoma. A tumor in the prickle layer of the skin.

Acanthosis. Any disease of the prickle layer of the skin. A. nigricans, general pigmentation of the skin with papillary growths.

Acanthodermatitis. Dermatitis caused by acari.

Acanthodermatitis. A yellow aromatic resin from Australia; used as digestive tonic and stimulant.

Acanthophobia. Insane dread of the itch.

Acarus. A genus of insects including mites, ticks, etc.

Acathecitic jaundice. Jaundice from pathogenic changes in the liver-cells, which become unable to retain their secretion.

Acanthal, Acanthate. Having no tail.

A. C. C. An abbreviation for anodal closure contraction.

Accelerans nerve. See Nerves, Table of.

Acceleration. Quickening, as of the pulse or the respiration.

Accelerator. That which hastens. A. urthnae. See Muscle Table.

Accentuation. Increased loudness or distinctness.
Accesso'rius. 1. The spinal accessory nerve (A. Willis'ii). 2. A muscle which assists another.

Access'sory. Additional; supplementary; said of muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc.

Accip'i ter. A facial bandage with tails like the claws of a hawk.

Accli ma'tion, Accli ma'tion, Accli ma'tiza'tion. Process of becoming accustomed to new climate, soil, and water.

Accom mo'dative irido ple gia. See Irido ple gia.

Accou che ment (ah-koosh-maw'). Act of being delivered. A. forecê, forcible delivery with the hand.

Accou cheur (ah-koo-sher'). One skilled in midwifery.

Accou cheuse (ah-koo-shu'). A midwife.

Accre men'ti on. Growth by addition of similar tissue.

Accre'tion (ak-re'slm n). Accumulation of matter to a part.

Accu'mulator. Apparatus for accumulating and storing electricity.

A. C. E. mixture. An anesthetic mixture consisting of 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform, and 1 part ether.

Accen' trie. Not originating in a nerve-center; peripheric.

Aceph'al ia, Aceph'al ism. Absence of the head.

Aceph alo bra'chia. Absence of the head and arms.

Aceph alo car'dia. Absence of the head and heart.

Aceph alo car'dius. Monster without head or heart.

Aceph aloch'i ria. Absence of the head and hands.


Aceph alo gas'ter. A monster without head or stomach.

Aceph alo gas'tria. Absence of the head and stomach or belly.

Aceph alo po'dia. Absence of the head and feet.

Aceph alo po'dius. Monster with neither head nor feet.

Aceph alo ra'chia. Absence of head and spinal column.

Aceph alo sto'mia. Absence of head with presence of mouth-aperture on the upper aspect.

Aceph alo thora'cia. Absence of head and thorax.

Aceph'alous (ah-sef' al-us). Headless.

Aceph' alus (ah-sef' al-us). A monster fetus without a head.

Acerato'sis. Deficiency in formation of horny tissue.

Aervul'o ma (as-er-vu-lo'mah). Same as Psammoma.

Acer' vulus, Acer' vulus cer' e bri. Sandy matter about the pineal gland and other parts of the brain; brain-sand.

Aces' cence (as-es' ans). The state of being sour; sourness.

Aceso't ma. A mass of granulations.

Acetab'ular. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

Acetab' ulum. Cup-shaped cavity in the innominate bone receiving the head of the femur.

Acet'al (as-et-al). Diethylacetal; a colorless liquid, C_2H_5O_2; used as a hypnotic.

Acet'al de hyd. Normal aldehyde; ethaldehyde.

Acet'am'id. White crystalline solid, C_2H_4NO.

Acet'an'ilid. Colorless crystalline antipyretic powder, C_6H_4NO; called also antifebrin.

Acet'ate (as-et-åt). Any salt of acetic acid.
Acet'ic acid. The acid of vinegar, C₂H₄O₂.
Ac'etin (as'et-in). A glyceryl acetate, C₆H₁₂O₄.
Aceto-acet'ic acid. Same as Diacetic acid.
Acetom'eter. Instrument for measuring acetic acid.
Ac'e-tone (as'e-tōn). Colorless inflammable liquid, C₆H₁₂O₂, or dl-methyl ketone; anesthetizing and anthelmintic.
Acetone'mia (as-et-o-nē'me-ah). Presence of acetone in the blood.
Acetophenet'idin. Same as Phenacetin.
Acetophene'none. Hypnone, C₆H₆O, a pungent fluid: used as a hypnotic and antiseptic.
Ac'etone (as'é-tōn). Resembling or pertaining to vinegar.
Acet'syl perox'id. A thick liquid, (C₆H₅O)₂O₃; powerful oxidizing agent.
Acet'ylene (as-et'il-en). A colorless, combustible gas, C₂H₂, with unpleasant odor.
Acetyllphenylhydra'zin. Same as Pyrotdin.
Acetyltan'num. Same as Tannigen.
Achaly bef'mia. Deficiency of iron in the blood.
Acheil'lin. Congenital absence of one or both lips.
Achel'ious. Having no lips.
Acheil'ria. Congenital absence of one or both hands.
Achil'len. Genus of plants, of which A. millefo'tium or yarrow is used as a bitter tonic.
Achil'lein. Active principle of Achillea.
Achil'les tendon. The cord at the back of the heel, the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. A. t. reaction, contraction of muscles of the calf on tapping the Achilles tendon.
Achillo'bi'tis. Inflammation of the bursae about the Achilles tendon.
Achillo'dyn'ia. Pain in the Achilles tendon.
Achililot'omy, Achil'lotomy. Section of the Achilles tendon.
Achlorhy'dria. Absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric juice.
Achondroplasia'sia, Achon'droplasty. Condition in rickets marked by defective development of cartilage at the epiphyses of the long bones.
Achronet'sis. Excessive development of lymph-cells (colorless cells).
Achro'iocy'thmia. Lack of hemoglobin in red corpuscles.
Achro'ma (ak-ro'mah). Absence of color.
Achron o'ptic lens. Lens for neutralizing chromatic aberration. A. spindle, spindle-shaped figure in karyokinesis.
Achro'mat'min. The faintly staining ground-work of a cell-nucleus.
Achro-matism. Absence of chromatic aberration.
Achromatop'sia. Color-blindness.
Achromato'sis. Any disease marked by deficiency of pigmentation.
Achromatu'r'ia. Colorless state of the urine.
Achro'mia (ak-ro'me-ah). Achroma.
Achromoder'mia. Colorless state of the skin.
Achromotrich'ia. Colorless condition of the hair.
Achroodex'trin. A kind of dextrin not colored by iodin.
Achy'lia, Achylo'isia. Absence of chyle. A. gas'trica, absence of ferments of the gastric juice.
Achy'ous (ak'-yus). Deficient in chyle.
Achymo'sis. Deficient formation of chyme.
Acic'ular (as-ik'-u-lar). Needle-shaped.
Acid (as'id). 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by electropositive atoms. Abietic a., Abietinic a., crystalline substance, C_{30}H_{49}O_{2}, from rosin. Abric a., crystalline acid, C_{12}H_{22}N_{5}O, from jequirity. Acetic a., crystalline acid, C_{2}H_{4}O_{2}, the acid of vinegar. Aconitic a., crystalline acid, C_{5}H_{7}O_{6}, from Aconitum Napellus and other plants. Adipic a., crystalline acid, C_{4}H_{8}O_{4}, formed by oxidizing fats with nitric acid. Agaric a., Agarice a., acid, C_{16}H_{30}O_{6} + H_{2}O, from Polypterus officinalis; used in night-sweats. Amido-acetic a., glycocoll. Amidobenzoic a., acid, C_{7}H_{7}NO_{3}, sometimes found in urine. Amidosuccinic a., asparagin.
Angellic a., crystalline acid, C_{3}H_{6}O_{3}, from roots of Angelica archangelica. Anisic a., acid, C_{7}H_{10}O_{3}, from anise seed. Anticyclic a., white powder with antiseptic properties. Arabic a., acid, C_{3}H_{6}O_{3}, from gum arabic. Aromatic a., certain organic acids from resins, balsams, etc. Arsenic a., Arsenous a. See Arsenic. Asparaginic a., Aspartic a., crystalline acid, C_{3}H_{5}NO_{7}, from beet-root, and found in the body. Auric a., gold trihydroxid, Au(OH)_{3}. Benzoic a., white, crystalline acid, C_{7}H_{6}O_{2}, from certain resins. Boracite a., Boric a., white antiseptic powder, H_{3}BO_{3}, from borax. Butylie a., nuncid, viscid acid, C_{3}H_{6}O_{3}, from butter, urine, feces, and perspiration. Caffeic a., crystalline acid, C_{7}H_{6}O_{4}, from coffee. Cahanice a. Same as Cathininc. Camphoric a., crystalline acid, C_{10}H_{16}O_{3}, from camphor; used in night-sweats. Caprice a., crystalline acid, C_{10}H_{20}O_{4}, from butter. Caprylic a., fatty acid, C_{8}H_{16}O_{2}, from butter and cocoa nut oil. Carbanic a., monobasic acid, CO.NH_{2}.OH. Carbazotic a. Same as Picric a. Carbollic a., crystalline acid, C_{7}H_{8}O_{3}, from coal-tar: disinfectant and antiseptic. Carbonic a., carbon dioxid, CO_{2}, colorless, odorless gas. Carmine a., coloring matter, C_{17}H_{28}O_{10}, from buds of certain plants and cochineal insect. Cathartic a., Cathartine a., active principle from Cassia. Cerotic a., fatty acid, C_{2}H_{2}O_{3}, from beeswax and Chinese wax. Chloracetic a., caustic combination of chlorin and acetic acid. Chloric a., an acid, HClO_{3}, known only in its compounds. Cholalica, Cholic a., crystalline acid, C_{24}H_{37}O_{2}, from bile. Chronic a. 1. The compound, H_{2}CrO_{4}. 2. Chromium trioxid, CrO_{3}; escharotic. Chrysohanlic a., yellow, crystalline acid, C_{15}H_{9}O_{4}, from lichen, seanna, and rhubarb. Cin'mamic a., compound, C_{8}H_{6}O_{3}, from balsams and resins; used in tuberculosis. Citric a., crystalline acid, C_{6}H_{8}O_{7}, from lemons, currents, and other fruits. Cresolnaphiric a., acid, C_{7}H_{2}O_{5}, known in small quantities in urine. Cre'syllic a. Same as Cresol. Cyanic a., acid, CNH_{2}O, stable only at low temperatures. Dianetic a., acid, C_{1}H_{2}O_{2}, found in urine in diabetes and other diseased conditions. Fatty a., monobasic acid produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol, and having the general formula, CH_{2}H_{2}O_{2}. Formic a., colorless, pungent liquid, C_{2}H_{4}O_{2}, from secretion of ants, nettles, etc. Gallic a., crystalline acid, C_{9}H_{8}O_{5}, found in nut-galls, fruit, and tea: astringent and disinfectant. Glyc'ocholic a., crystalline acid, C_{9}H_{8}O_{5}, found in bile. Gly'curonic a., an acid, C_{9}H_{10}O_{7}, which has been found in the urine. Hippuric a., crystalline acid, C_{6}H_{10}NO_{3}, from urine of herbivorous animals. Hydriodic a., gaseous acid, HI: used in aqueous solution and in syrup as an alterative. Hydrobromic a., irri-
tating gaseous acid, HBr: used diluted in nervous conditions.

**Hydrochloric a.** colorless gas, HCl, used in aqueous solution as an aid to digestion. **Hydrocyanic a.** volatile poisonous liquid, HCN, from bitter almonds, peach leaves, cherry leaves, etc.; used diluted as a sedative. **Hydrotuforic a.** colorless caustic liquid, HF. **Hydrosulphurie a.** stinking gas, H2S, formed during the putrefaction of albuminoid substances. **Hypochlorous a.** unstable compound, HClO: used as disinfectant and bleaching agent. **Hypophosphorous a.** an acid, PH(OH)2, forming salts called hypophosphites. **Indoxyl-sulphuric a.** acid which combined with potassium, occurs in the urine as indican. **Iodie a.** monobasic acid, HIO3: used in dilute solution as an alternative. **Lactic a.** syrupy liquid, HC2H3O9, produced in the fermentation of milk. **Linoleic a.** acid, C16H32O2, found as a glycerid in drying oils. **Malic a.** crystalline acid, C4H6O5, from juices of many fruits and plants. **Malorie a.** acid, C3H4O4, from beet. **Meconic a.** white crystalline acid, C12H22O5, formed from opium. **Metaphosphoric a.** solid compound, H2PO3, used as a test for albumin in urine. **Muriatic a.** Same as Hydrochloric a. **Myronic a.** acid, C6H13NSO9, used in combination in black mustard. **Nitric a.** colorless, fuming liquid, HNO3, used as a cauterizing agent. **Nitrohydroxamic a.** Nitromuriatic a., yellow, fuming mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. **Oleic a.** colorless, crystallizable oil, C16H30O2, found in many fats and oils. **Organic a.** an acid containing the group, CO2H, or carboxyl. **Orthophosphoric a.** ordinary phosphoric acid, H3PO4. **Osmic a.** osmium oxid, OsO4, in yellow crystals: used in cancer, strumous glands, etc., and as a stain and fixing agent in histology. **Oxalic a.** colorless, crystalline, poisonous acid, C2H2O4, from wood-sorrel, sugar, and other substances. **Palmitic a.** acid, C16H32O2, found in palm oil and solid fats. **Phosphoric a.** an acid, H3PO4, crystalline when pure, but ordinarily a syrupy liquid. **Phosphorous a.** acid, H3PO8. **Pieric a.** yellow, crystalline acid, C3H2N6O6, used as a dye and as a fixing agent: also said to be antiperiodic and anthelmintic. **Prussic a.** Same as Hydrocyanic a. **Pyroboric a.** acid, HBrO3, obtained by heating boracic acid. **Pyrogallic a.** white, crystalline, poisonous compound, C6H6O5, used in skin diseases. **Pyroligneous a.** clear liquid from the destructive distillation of wood, etc. **Pyrophosphoric a.** crystalline acid, 2H3PO4, one of the forms of phosphoric acid. **Quinic a.** crystalline acid, C7H12O6, from cinchona. **Rosolic a.** compound, C26H40O8: used as a dye and as a test for acids. **Salicylic a.** crystalline acid, C7H6O3, found in various plants and made from carbolic acid: antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic. **Salicylsulphonic a.** crystalline substance: used as a test for proteins. **Sarcollactic a.** acid, C4H6O3, found in muscles and blood and in urine in phosphorus poisoning. **Sclerotic a.** one of the active principles of ergot. **Searcic a.** wax-like acid, C16H30O2, from fats. **Succinic a.** acid, C4H6O4, distilled from amber. **Sulphanilic a.** crystalline acid, C6H4(NH2)SO3H, used as a reagent. **Sulphocarbolie a.** compound, C6H2SO4: antiseptic and antipyretic. **Sulphuric a.** colorless, caustic liquid, H2SO4. **Sulphurous a.** colorless liquid, H2SO3: used as oxidizing and bleaching agent, and as a lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, etc. **Tannic a.** an astringent powder, C4H10O9, from nut-galls: astringent and hemostatic. **Tartaric a.** white powder, C4H6O6, from juice of grape and other plants. **Taurocholic a.** crystalline acid, C7H4N4O7, from the bile. **Trichloracetic a.** crystalline, caustic compound, HC3Cl9O2. **Uric a.** crystalline acid, C5H4N4O5, found in urine and in some organs of the body.
Valerianic acid, Valeric acid, colorless, oily, pungent liquid, \(C_{9}H_{10}O_{2}\) used in nervous diseases.

**Acidifiable.** Capable of being made acid.

**Acidification.** The act of making acid; conversion into an acid.

**Acidimeter.** Instrument for performing acidimetry.

**Acidimetry.** The determination of the amount of free acid in a liquid.

**Acidity** (as-id’i-t-e). 1. The state of being acid. 2. The combining power of a base.

**Acidophil, Acidoph’ilic** (as-id’o-fil, as-id-o-fil’ik). Easily stained with acid dyes.

**Acidophilia** (as-id-o-fil’i-ah). A condition characterized by an increased sensitivity to acid stimuli.

**Acidophilus.** 1. A type of microorganism that thrives in acidic environments. 2. A term used in microbiology for a specific type of yeast that produces acid from carbohydrates.

**Acidophilus.** A term used in microbiology for a specific type of yeast that produces acid from carbohydrates.

**Acidophoric** (as-id’o-för’ik). Relating to the presence of acidophiles.

**Acidophilia** (as-id-o-fil’i-ah). A condition characterized by an increased sensitivity to acid stimuli.

**Acidophilus.** 1. A type of microorganism that thrives in acidic environments. 2. A term used in microbiology for a specific type of yeast that produces acid from carbohydrates.

**Acidum** (as’id-um). Latin for acid.

**Acinesia** (as-in’e-ze-ah). See Akinesia.

**Acinet’ic** (as-in-et’ik). 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. Diminishing muscular power.

**Acinet’orhin** (as-in’et-ör’in). A condition affecting the nose, characterized by diminished olfactory function.

**Acme** (ak’me). The critical stage or crisis of a disease.

**Acme** (ak’ne). Any inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands.

**A. al’bida, milium.** Common acne. Acne vulgaris.

**A. artifici’alis.** Acne due to external irritation.

**A. atroph’iea.** Same as A. varioliformis.

**A. cilia’ris.** Acne of the edges of the eyelids.

**A. dissemina’ta.** Same as A. vulgaris.

**A. gener’a’lis.** Acne over the whole surface of the body.

**A. hypertrophi’ica.** A condition characterized by an increased production of sebum.

**A. indura’ta.** Acne with chronic livid indurations.

**A. incarcer’a’ta.** A condition in which the acne is trapped within the skin, leading to inflammation.

**A. kerato’sa, variation in which a horny plug is formed.** Same as A. vulgaris.

**A. lipo’mata.** A condition characterized by the accumulation of fat around the acne.

**A. mos’a’ca.** A condition affecting the sebaceous glands of the face and scalp.

**A. noci’osa, a chronic inflammatory state of the face and scalp.** Same as A. vulgaris.

**A. papul’osa.** Acne with the formation of papules.

**A. pie’a’ris.** Acne with the formation of pustules.

**A. picin’alis.** Acne with the formation of pustules.

**A. plic’a’ta.** Same as A. vulgaris.

**A. rosacea.** A chronic inflammatory state of the face and scalp.

**A. seborrh’oea.** A condition characterized by an increased production of sebum.

**A. stell’a’ta.** Same as A. vulgaris.

**A. variolifor’mis.** A condition characterized by the formation of papules.

**A. vario’lum.** A condition characterized by the formation of papules.

**A. vitriol’inis.** A condition characterized by the formation of pustules.

**Acou’pho’nia.** Auscultatory percussion.

**Acous’ma.** The hearing of imaginary sounds.
Acous'tic (ak-oos'tik or ak-kow'stik). Relating to sound or the sense of hearing.

Acous'tic. A variety of ear-trumpet.

Acous'tics (ak-oos'tiks or ak-kow'stiks). The science of sound and hearing.

Aequi'red. Obtained after birth; not congenital.

Aero'don. Same as Pseudoconitin.

Aeral'dehyd (ak-nal'de-hid). Same as Acrolein.

Aera'nin. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Aera'nial. Having no cranium.

Acrur'sis. Inability to urinate from atony of the bladder.

Ac'er (ak'er). Irritating; pungent.

Ac'erid (ak'er-id). Crystalline alkaloid, C₃H₄O, from anthracene.

Acroac'tic (ak-ro-sin-et'ik). Marked by acrocinesis.

Acro-dyn'ia (ak-ro-din'e-ah). A disease marked by pricking pains in the palms and soles, hyperesthesia, and eruption on hands and feet.

Acroes'thia. 1. Exaggerated sensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.

Acro'lein. A volatile, oily liquid, C₃H₄O, from decomposition of glycerol.

Acrorhe'a. Genus of plants furnishing cohosh and cimicifuga.

Actin'ic (ak-tin'ik). Producing chemical action; said of rays of light beyond the violet of the spectrum.
Ac'tin. The chemical property of light-rays.

Ac'tin'ogram. A skiagraph.

Ac'tinomy'e's (ak-tin-o-mi'sex). A genus of fungi, of which A. bo'vis is the cause of actinomycosis.

Ac'tinomyco'sis. An infectious disease of cattle and man, characterized by formation of tumors in the jaws and tongue.

Actinomyco'tic. Pertaining to or caused by actinomycosis.

Ac'tion of arrest. Inhibition. Reflex a., involuntary action produced by a stimulus which is conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery.

Ac'tive treatment. See Treatment.

Ac'tol. Silver lactate, used as an antiseptic.

Ac'tual cautery (ak'tshu-al). Cautery by red heat.

Ac'u'meter. An instrument for measuring hearing.

Acu'min. Sharp-pointed.

Acu'min'ate. See Cuspidate.

Acu'mpus. See Needle-holder.

Acu'pres'sion, Ac'upressure. Compression of a blood-vessel by inserted needles.

Ac'upuncture. Therapeutic insertion of needles.

Ac'eus (a'kus). A needle, or needle-like process.


A'cns'ticns. The auditory nerve.

Acute. 1. Sharp. 2. Having severe symptoms and a short course.

A. decubitus. See Decubitus.

Acu'tal cautery. See Cautery.

Ac'u'meter. An instrument for measuring hearing.

Acu'minate. Sharp-pointed.

Acu'pres'sion. Therapeutic insertion of needles.

Ac'eus (a'kus). A needle, or needle-like process.

A'cns'ticns. The auditory nerve.

Acute. 1. Sharp. 2. Having severe symptoms and a short course.

A. decubitus. See Decubitus.

Ad'a'cens oc'uli. See Rectus internum, in Muscles, Table of.

Adduc't'. To draw entad, or toward a center.

Adduc'tion. Act of drawing together, or toward a median line.

Adduc'tor. Any adducting muscle. See Muscles, Table of.


Aden'in. A leucomin, CSNSNS, mainly found in various glands.

Aden'Ｖitis. Inflammation of a gland.


Ad'ec'blastic. 1. A gland-cell, secretory or excretory. 2. Embryonic cell whence gland-tissue is derived.

Adenocarcino'ma. A cancerous or malignant adenoma.
Ad’enocele (ad’en-o-sel). A cystic, adenomatous tumor.
Adenochondro’ma. Adenoma mixed with chondroma.
Ad’enocyst. A cyst developed from rudimentary structures.
Adenocysto’ma (ad-en-o-sis-to’mah). Adenoma blended with cystoma.
Adenody’n’ia (ad-en-o-din’e-ah). Pain in a gland.
Adenofibro’ma. Adenoma blended with fibroma.
Adenography. Anatomy, physiology, histology, and pathology of glands.
Adenologradi’ti*. Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Aden’ology. Sum of knowledge regarding glands.
Adenofibro’ma. Adenoma blended with fibroma.

A. des’trueus, a destructive variety of adenoma. A. seba’ceum, a yellowish tumor on the face, containing a mass of yellowish glands. A. sim’plex, glandular hyperplasia.

Adenomala’cia. Undue softness of a gland.
Adenomyo’ma. Adenoma combined with myoma.
Adenomyxox’o’ma. Adenoma blended with myxoma.
Adenomyxosarco’ma. Myxosarcoma of a gland.

Adenop’athy. Any disease of glands.
Adenopharyngi’tis. Inflammation of tonsils and pharynx.
Adenophle’gmon. Phlegmonous inflammation of glands.
Adenosarco’ma. Adenoma complicated with sarcoma.

Adenosclerosis. Hardening of a gland.
Adenopathy. Any disease of a gland.

Ader’mia. Defect or absence of glands.
Adermogen’esis. Imperfect development of skin.
Adermotro’pbia. Deficient nutrition of the skin.

Adhe’sion. 1. Abnormal joining of parts to each other. 2. Band or patch by which parts abnormally cohere. Primary a., healing by first intention. Secondary a., healing by second intention.

Adhe’sive. Sticking closely.
Adh’esol. A form of surgical dressing similar to collodion.
Adian’tum. Maiden-hair fern; a pectoral demulcent.
Adiaphore’sis. Deficiency of the perspiration.
Adiapneus’tia. Defect or absence of perspiration.

Adip’ic acid. A crystalline acid, C6H504, from fats.
Ad’ipocere (ad’ip-o-ser). A waxy substance from bodies long dead; grave-wax.


Adiposn’ria. The occurrence of fat in the urine.
A. ad an’trum, the recess which lodges the head of the malleus. A. laryn’gis, the entrance to the larynx.
Adjust'ment. The mechanism for raising and lowering the tube of a microscope.

Ad'justment. An auxiliary remedy.

Ad lib. Abbreviation for L. ad libitum, at pleasure.

Ad'men (ad-men'). Same as TUNICA ADNATA.

Ad'metral. Occurring or situated at a nerve.

Adnex'a. Appendages; adjunct parts. A. oc'uli, the lacrimal glands. A. ut'eri, the oviducts and ovaries.

Adoles'cence (ad-o-les'ens). Youth.

Adon'id in. A poisonous glucosid from Adonis vernalis.

Ado'nis vernalis. A poisonous herb; cardiant and acrid stimulant.

Ad'renal. Occurring or situated at a nerve.

Adren'a'ta (ad-na'tah). Same as Tunica adnata.

Adren'al. Occurring or situated at or near the nerve.

Adne'sulsion. Impregnation without penetration.

Ad'real (ad'real). Plane through basion and nasion, and perpendicular to the median plane.

Adventi'tia (ad-ven-tish'ah). Outer coat of an artery.

Advancing incut (ad-vans'ment). Detachment of an eye-muscle, and reattachment at an advanced point: an operation for strabismus. Capsular a., attachment of capsule of Tenon in front of its normal position.

Adventi'tious (ad-ven-tish'us). Acquired; not normal to a part.

Adyia'ria (ad-l-na'me-ah). Lack of vital powers.

Adynam'ie. Characterized by adynamia; asthenic.

Ae'ral (a-e'real). Pertaining to the air.

A'eriform (a-er-if-orm). Resembling air; gaseous.

Aero'bion. An aerobic organism. Facultative a., an organism which is able to live without oxygen under some conditions, but which normally uses it. Obligate a., one which always requires oxygen to live.

Aerol'ogy (a-er-ol'o-ge). The science of air and its qualities.


Aerodermectasia. Subcutaneous or surgical emphysema.


Aerohydropathy. Therapeutic use of air and water.

Aerology (a-e-ro-logy). The science of air and its qualities.

Aerom'eter (a-er-om'et-er). Instrument for estimating gaseous density.

Aerom'eter. Any aerobic microphyte.

Aerophagia. Air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Aerophagy (a-er-o-faj-e). Habitual swallowing of air.

Aerophages. Morbid dread of drafts of air.

A'erosphere (a'er-o-for). Device for inflating the lungs of still-born infants.

A'erosphere. Microbe, or other plant, that lives upon air.

Aerophsyth'mograph. Apparatus for graphically recording the expired air.

A'eroscope. Instrument for testing the purity of air.

Aerostat'ies. Science of air, or gases, at rest.
Aerotherapeutics, Aerotheraphy. Treatment of disease by air.

Aerotherax (a-er-oth'rax). Same as Pneumotherax.

Aerotonometer. A device used in measuring the tension of the blood-gases.

Aerotympanal. Performed by the agency of the air and the tympanum.

Aero-urethroscope. An instrument for use in aero-urethroscope.

Aerteriversion (a-er-ter-iv-er'shun). Surgical eversion of the coats of a bleeding artery.

Aerteriveter (a-er-ter-iv-er'ter). An instrument used in performing aerteriversion.

Afibrile (af-eb'ril). Without fever.

Affectation. Morbid condition or diseased state.

Afifere (af'er-ent). Centripetal or esodic.

Affinity. 1. Inherent likeness. 2. Chemical attraction. Elective a., that force by which a substance chooses to unite with one substance rather than another.

Afflux. Aflux'ion. Rush of blood to a part.

Affusion. The pouring of water on the body for cooling or cleansing.

African lethargy. Nelavan or sleeping sickness: said to be a form of filariasis.

After-birth. Placenta with umbilical cord. A.-brain, the metencephalon. A.-cataract, recurrent or secondary cataract. A.-hearing, hearing of sounds after the stimulus has ceased. A.-image, the retention of a retinal impression after the real object has ceased to be visible. A.-pains, pains which follow the expulsion of the placenta. A.-perception, perception of after-sensations. A.-sensation, sensation which persists after cessation of the stimulus.

Agalactia (ag-al-ak'she-ah). Failure or absence of milk secretion.

Agamogenesis. Reproduction by an asexual process.

Agar, Agar-Agar. Gelatin of various seaweeds; used in making culture-media.

Agaric. A fungus or mushroom of the genus Agaricus, of which several species are medicinal.

Agaric acid. Agar'ic acid. An acid from Polyporus officinalis, a fungus; used in night-sweats.

Agaricin. A poisonous principle from Agaricus albus; used in night-sweats.

Agasthion. An analgesic medicine not unlike salicylic acid.


Agene'sia. Lack of sexual development; impotence.

Agenosmia. Imperfect development of sexual organs.

Ageusia, Ageus'tia. Loss or lack of the sense of taste.

Agglom'erated. Crowded into a mass.

Agglutinant, Agglutinative. 1. Acting like glue. 2. A substance which promotes union of parts.

Agglutination. A joining together. Immediate a., healing by first intention. Mediate a., healing by formation of plastic material.

Aglobul'ia. Decrease in the proportion of blood-corpuscles.
Agliut'ition (ag-liu-tish'un). Inability to swallow.
Agroatol'ogy. The sum of what is known regarding fractures.
Ag'minate glands (ag'min-at). Same as Pirier's patches.
Ag'na'il. Same as Hangnail.
Ag' nin. A proprietary wool-felt preparation.
Agomphi/asis. Loose state of the teeth.
Ag'ony (ag'o-ne). 1. Death-struggle. 2. Extreme suffering.
Agorapho/bia. 1. Morbid dread of open spaces. 2. Dread of crowds of people.
Agree'mia. Agre'min. Gouty diathesis.
Agram'matism. Loss of power of uttering words.
Agraph'ia (ag-raf'e-ah). Inability to express thoughts by writing, owing to a central lesion. Absolute a., inability to form letters.
Verbal a., ability to form letters, but not to write words.
Agraph'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, agraphia.
Ag'ria. An obstinate postural eruption.
Ag'rimony. The plant Agrimonia eupatoria; astrigent and tonic.
Agrippi'nius par'tus. Footling presentation.
Agroma'nia (ag-ro-ma'ne-ab). Insane desire for solitude.
Agryp'nia (ag-rip'ne-ab). Abnormal wakefulness; insomnia.
Agyrp'nol'ic. A drug that promotes wakefulness.
Brow a., intermittent neuralgia of brow. A. cake, enlargement of spleen from chronic malaria. Catenating a., ague associated with other diseases. A. drop, Fowler's solution. Dumb a., Masked a., ague without well-marked chill and with only slight periodicity. A. spleen. Same as A. cake.
Ah. Symbol for Hypermetropic astigmatism.
Ahyp'nia. Sleeplessness; insomnia.
Alchmopho/bia. Insane dread of pointed instruments.
Ail'anthus glandulo'sa. A tree with tonic and anthelmintic bark and leaves.
Ainhu'n (in-yoon'). Tropical disease in which a little toe drops off.
Al'odin (ah-Yo-din). An extract of thyroid gland, not containing iodin.
Air. The gaseous mixture which makes up the atmosphere. Complemental a., the air in excess of the tidal air which may be drawn into the lungs by forced respiration. Residual a., air that stays in the lungs after the strongest possible expiration. Supplemental a., air which may be expelled from the lungs in excess of that normally breathed out. Tidal a., air that is carried to and fro in normal respiration. A.-cell. Same as A.-vesicle. A.-douche. Injection of air into a cavity. A.-hunger, dyspnea which affects both inspiration and expiration. A.-passage, any passage through which air passes in breathing. A.-pump, instrument used in producing a vacuum. A.-sac. Same as A.-vesicle. A.-vesicle, any normal sacule in lung-tissue into which air is drawn in breathing.
Air'ol. A green antiseptic powder; used externally.
Akanthes'thesia, and other words in Ak., see under Ac.
Akine'sia. Loss of power of motion. A. al'gera, paralysis caused by the intense pain of muscular movement.
A'la (a'lah), pl. a'lae. Any wing-like process. A. mag'n'a, the great wing of the sphenoid bone. A. na'si, the cartilaginous flap on the outer side of either nostril. A. par'va, the lesser wing of the sphenoid. A. vespertilio'nis ("bat's wing"), the broad ligament of the uterus.
Ala'tia. Lack of power of speech not due to central lesion.
Alani-camphor. A camphor, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$, found in elecampane.

Alan'tol. Oily antiseptic principle, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$, from elecampane.

A'lar (a'lar). 1. Pertaining to or like a wing. 2. Pertaining to the axilla.

Albar'as. A skin disease with formation of white anesthetic patches on which the hair turns white.

Albe'do (al-be'do). Whiteness. A. ret'inæ, edema of retina.

Al'b'ert's disease. Achillodynia or achiillobursitis.

Al'b'ican. Either one of the corpora albicantia.

Albidu'ria. Discharge of white or colorless urine.

Al'binism. White condition of hair, skin, eyes, etc.

Albi'no (al-bi'no). A person affected with albinism.

Al'bolin. Oily emollient liquid used in spraying nose and throat.

Albugin'ea (al-bu-jin'e-ab). The tunica albuginea. A. oeu'lii, the outer layer of the ovarian stroma.

A. pe'nis, the outer envelop of the corpora cavernosa.

Albugini'tis. Indamniation of the albuginea of the penis.

Albu'go. White opacity of the cornea of the eye.

Albu'kalin. A principle derivable from leukemic blood.

Albu'men. The white of eggs.

Albuminim'eter. Same as Albuminimeter.

Albumin'm. A proteid found in nearly every animal tissue and fluid. Acid a., albumin altered by action of acid. Blood-a. Same as Serum-a. Circulating a., that found in the bodily fluids. Derived a., albumin altered by action of chemicals. Egg-a., albumin of the animal body. Floating a. Same as Circulating a. Native a., any normal albumin of the organism. Serum-a., a of the body, especially of the blood. Vegetable a., that of vegetable tissues.

Albumin'minate. A compound of albumin with a base.

Albuminatu'ria. Excess of albuminates in the urine.

Albuminifer'ous. Yielding albumin.

Albuminin'meter. Instrument for discovering the proportion of albumin present.


Albu'minoid. 1. Resembling albumin. 2. Any one of a large class of proteids.

Albu'minone. A principle from albuminoids, soluble in alcohol.

Albuminerrhe'a. Excessive excretion of albumins.

Albu'minose. Same as Albumose.

Albumino'sis. Abnormal excess of albuminous elements.

Albu'minous. Charged with or resembling albumin.

Albuminure'tic. 1. Producing albuminuria. 2. Drug which so acts.

Albuminu'ria. Presence of albumin in the urine. A. of adole'escence. See Cyclic a. Cardiac a., that caused by valvular disease. Cyclic a., occurrence of small quantity of albumin in the urine, especially of the young, at regular times each day. False a., mixture of albumin with the urine during its course through the urinary passages. Functional a. Same as Cyclic a. Mixed a., combined true and false a. Paroxysmal a. Same as Cyclic a. Physiologic a., albumin in normal urine without disease of the system. Simple a. Same as Cyclic a. True a., that due to excretion of some of the albuminous elements of the blood with the urine.

Al'bumose. Any primary product of the digestion of a proteid; further digestion converts the albumoses into peptones.

Alb'umosu'ria. Presence of an albumose in the urine.

Al'cock's canal. The sheath of obturator fascia which envelops the internal pudic nerve.

Al'cohol. 1. Ethyl hydrate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, a liquid distilled from products of vinous ferment. 2. Any compound of a hydrocarbon
with hydroxyl: a term further extended to various substitution products. **Absolute a.**, a. with not over 1 per cent. of water. **Amyl a.**, fusel oil. **Ethyl a.**, ordinary alcohol. **Methyl a.**, wood spirit, \( \text{CH}_2\text{O} \). **Primary, Secondary, Tertiary a.**, one formed by replacement, 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in carbinol with alkyls.


**Ale'cithal** (al-es'ith-al). Having no distinct yolk: used of the ovum of mammals.

**Alem'broth.** A compound of mercuric and ammonium chlorids: antiseptic.

**Alep'po boll, button, or sore.** Same as Oriental sore.

**Al'der** (all'der). See **Alnus**.

**Ale'cithal.** Having no distinct yolk: used of the ovum of mammals.

**Aleph'tic.** A precipitate from **Aletris farinosa**; diuretic.

**Aletrin.** A precipitate from **Aletris farinosa**; diuretic.

**Aletris farinosa.** Star-grass; a tonic and diuretic herb.

**Alex'ia.** Inability to read, due to a central lesion. **Musical a.**, inability to read music.

**Alex'in.** A defensive proteid in the leukocytes of the body.

**Alexipyret'ie.** Febrifuge; preventive of fevers.

**Al'gie** (al'je). A group of plants living in the water.

**Algogen'ic** (al-go-jen'ik). 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering the temperature.

**Algopho'bia** (al-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of pain.

**Algometer.** A device used in testing the sensitiveness of a part.

**Algomo'e.** Device used in testing the sensitiveness of a part.

**Algopho'bia** (al-go-fo'be-ah). Morbid dread of pain.

**Algomer.** Chill or rigor.

**Al'ible.** Nutritive; good for food.

**Alienation** (a-lyen-a'shun). Mental derangement; insanity.

**A'lienist** (a'lyen-ist). One skilled in treating medical disorders.

**A'lienism** (a'lyen-izm). The study or treatment of insanity.

**Alexander's operation.** Shortening the round ligaments for cure of uterine displacements.

**Alexan'der's operation.** Shortening the round ligaments for cure of uterine displacements.

**Alexia.** Inability to read, due to a central lesion. **Musical a.**, inability to read music.

**Alexin.** A defensive proteid in the leukocytes of the body.

**Alexiph'aram.** Warding off the ill effects of a poison.

**Alexispyret'ie.** Febrifuge; preventive of fevers.

**Al'gae** (al'je). A group of plants living in the water.

**Algese'ia** (al-je'se-ah). Sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.

**Algesim'eter** (al-je-sim'et-er). An instrument used in measuring the degree of sensitiveness.

**Algengen'ic** (al-go-jen'ik). 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering the temperature.

**Algomet'ric.** Instrument for ascertaining the time required to produce a painful impression.

**Algomet'ric** (al-je-sim'et-er). An instrument used in measuring the degree of sensitiveness. **Boas's a.**, instrument for determining the sensitiveness over the epigastrium.

**Algesi'meter** (al-je-sim'et-er). An instrument used in measuring the degree of sensitiveness.

**Algometry** (a-lyen'a-shum). Mental derangement; insanity.

**Al'lienism** (a'lyen-izm). The study or treatment of insanity.

**A'lienist** (a'lyen-ist). One skilled in treating medical disorders.

**Al'iform** (al'if-form). Shaped like a wing.

**Al'iment** (al'im-ent). Food; nutritive material.
Alimentary. Serving as food; nutritious.

Alimentation. Act of giving or receiving nourishment. Rectal a., feeding by injection of nutrient into rectum.

Alinal sal. Pertaining to either wing of the nose.

Alisphenoid. Pertaining to the great wing of the sphenoid.

Alizarin. A red coloring principle, C12H8O4, obtained from coal-tar or from madder.

Alkenescent. Having a tendency to alkalinity.

Alkali (al'kal-in). Any one of a class of compounds which form salts with acids and soaps with fats. A. albumin, albumin which has been treated with alkalies. Caustic a., hydroxid of sodium or potassium in solid form. A. metals, potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, etc.

Alkalimeter. Instrument used in measuring the alkali contained in a mixture.

Alkalimetry. Measurement of alkali present.

Alkaline (al'kal-in). Having the reactions of an alkali.

Alkalinity. The quality of being alkaline.

Alkaluria. An alkaline condition of the urine.

Alkalization. Act of making alkaline.


Alkanet. The root of Anchusa tinctoria, affording a red color.

Alkanin. Red coloring matter from alkanet.


Allantoin. Crystalline substance, C4H6N2O3, from allantoic fluid and fetal urine.

Allantois. One of the membranes enclosing the fetus, the lower part developing into the bladder, and the upper into the urachus.

Allantotoxin. The poison of decaying sausages.

Allesthesia. Same as Allocheiria.

Aliaaceous (al-e-a'shus). Resembling garlic.

Allium. The garlic: also the genus to which garlic and onion belong.

Allocheiria. State in which, if stimulus is applied to one side, the patient refers the consequent sensation to the other side.

Allochesthesia. Same as Allocheiria.

Allolalia. Any defect of speech of central origin.

Alltopath. Allop'athist. Incorrect title for a regular practitioner.

Allopathy. Erroneous name for the regular system of practice.

Allochronymia. Irregular rhythm of the pulse.

Allotxin. A substance arising within the body which serves as a defence against toxins.

Allotriodon'tia. 1. Transplanting of teeth from one person to another. 2. Presence of teeth in abnormal places.


Allotriophagy. Craving for unnatural food; pica.

Allotrin'tia. Passage of any unusual or strange substance in urine.

Allotropism, Alot'ropy. Existence of an element in two or more distinct forms.

Allox'an. A substance, C4H8N2O4, derivable from uric acid.

Alloxan'tin. A derivative from alloxan.

Allox'in. Any one of a class of bases derived from the nucleus of cell-nuclei, and on oxidation producing uric acid.

Alloy' (al-oy'). A mixture obtained by fusing metals together.

Allspice. Same as Pimento.
Allylam' in. A liquid derivative, NH₂(C₃H₇), from oil of mustard.

Alm'cu'n's tests (abl-mënu/z'). Three tests of urine, for blood, albumin, and sugar.

Al'mond (al'mund). Fruit of Prunus amygdalæ. See also Amygdala.

Al'nin. Resinoid from species of Alnus: tonic and resolvent.

Al'o'chëna (al-o'ke-ah). Absence or suppression of the lochia.

Al'oë (al'o-e). Genus of plants which afford aloes.

Al'oës (al'ëz). Dried juice of various species of Aloe: cathartic.

Al'oët'ic (al-o-et'ik). A preparation containing aloes.

Al'oë'tin. Medicinal preparation of aloes.

Al'o'gia (al-o'je-ah). Inability to speak, due to lesion of nerve-substance.

Al'o'lin. Purgative glucosid from aloes of various kinds.

Al'o'pe'cia (al-o-pe'se-ah). Baldness from disease. A. adna'ta, congenital a.; A. areca'ta, A. circumseri'p'ta, condition in which bald patches appear on hairy regions of body. Congenital a., baldness from absence of hair-bulbs. A. fur'ura'cea, baldness with hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of scales. A. loca'lis, A. neurit'ica, that occurring at site of injury or in the course of a nerve. A. pityro'ides uni'versa'lis, rapid, general loss of hair in debilitated conditions. A. sim'plex, premature baldness. A. uni'versa'lis, general falling out of hairs of the body.

Alexan'thin. Yellow substance, C₃₃H₆O₆, from Barbadoes aloes.

Al'pha-leu'kocyte. Leukocyte which disintegrates during the coagulation of blood.

Al'pha-naph'tol. A non-official variety of naphthol.

Al'phol. A principle; anodyne and antiseptic.

Al'phos. A variety of psoriasis or lepra.

Al'i'nia. See Galangal.

Al'sto'nia schola'ris. Oriental tree which yields dita bark; a tonic febrifuge.

Al'v'ion. Alkaloid, C₂₁H₂O₃, from alstonia.

Al'terant, Al'terative. Re-establishing healthy functions of the system.

Al'ternate hemiplegia. See under Hemiplegia.

Al'ternating current. See Current.

Al'ternation of generation. Reproduction in which one generation is sexually developed, and the next asexually.

Al'th'ea officina'lis. The plant marshmallow; demulcent.

Al'um. An aluminium and potassium (or ammonium) sulphate; astringent. A.-hematoxy'lon, purple tissue-stain. A.-whey, whey from milk boiled with alum.

Alu'men (al-u'men). L. for alun. A. exsicc'a'tum, dried or burnt alum.

Alu'mina (al-u'min-ah). Aluminium oxide Al₂O₃.

Alu'minated (al-u'min-a-ted). Containing alum.

Alu'min'um. Same as Aluminium.

Alu'mino'sis. A lung disease of alum-workers.

Alu'minoid. A white astringent antiseptic powder.

Alu'minol. A white powder; astringent and antiseptic.

Alu'minin. A very light whitish metal; symbol Al.

Alu'minol. Same as Aluminol.

Alve'g'niat's pump (ahl-ven-yahz'). Pump for abstracting gases from the blood.

Alve'o'lar. Pertaining to an alveolus.


Alve'o'litis. Inflammation of an alveolus, as of a tooth.

Alve'o'lo'den'tal. Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.
Amet'ria. Congenital absence of the womb.
Ametro'h'mia. Lack of uterine blood-supply.
Ametrom'eter. Instrument for measuring degree of ametropia.
Ametro'pia. Imperfection in the refractive powers of the eye.
Ametrop'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, ametropia.
Amanith'i'nopsy. Inability to see violet tints.
Ami'cro/bic. Not produced by microbes.
Am'i'd (am'i'd). Any compound derived from ammonia by substituting an acid radical for hydrogen.
Am'i'din. One of the constituents of starch-granules.
Amido-ace'tic acid. Same as Glycocol.
Amidob'en'ze. Same as Anilin.
Amid'ogen (am'id-o-jen). The hypothetic radical, NH₂, of amids.
Amidomy'e'lin. A derivative from brain-substance, C₄₄H₉₂K₂PO₁₀; also, any compound of the class to which it belongs.
Amid'o'ul. A soluble starch; granulose separated from its envelop of amylcellulose.
Am'mi/nia. See Ammoniemia.
Ammo'nia. 1. A colorless alkaline gas, NH₃. 2. Also water charged with the same, called also ammonia water; stimulant.
Am'mo/nic. A fetid gum-resin; stimulant and expectorant.
Am'mo/nium. The radical, NH₄⁺, of ammonia.
Am'mo/nium. The presence of ammonia in the blood.
Am'mo/nated. Combined with ammonia.
Am'mo/nium. The radical, NH₄⁺, of ammonia.
Ammon'ia. Excess of ammonia in the urine.
Am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.
Am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.
Am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.
Am'monol. A combination of ammonia with acetanilid.
Ammone'mia. See Ammoniemia.
Amm'ei/a. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.
Amm'ei/n. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Amm'iol. An antiseptic and deodorant preparation.
Amit'o/sis. Direct nuclear or cell division.
Amit'o'ic. Not occurring by karyokinesis; of the nature of amitosis.
Am'mone'mia. See Ammoniemia.
Amm'ei/a. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.
Amm'ei/n. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Am'mo/nate. Combined with ammonia.
Am'mo/nium. The radical, NH₄⁺, of ammonia.
Ammo'niated. Combined with ammonia.
Ammo'nium. The radical, NH₄⁺, of ammonia.
Amm'ei/n. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Amm'ei/a. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.
Amm'ei/n. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Amm'ei/a. Loss of the power of expression by the use of signs.
Amm'ei/n. Any compound formed from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an alcohol radical.
Amphiarthrosis. A joint in which the surfaces are connected by disks of fibrocartilage, as between vertebrae.

Amphiaster (am'fe-as-ter). Same as Diaster.

Amphibiana. A class of animals living both on land and in water, as frog, newt, etc.

Amphibias'tula. A blastula with unequal segments.

Amphibia. A class of animals living both on land and in water, as frog, newt, etc.

Amphib'ulums. Changeable; uncertain.

Amphicar'ilia. Headache affecting both sides of head.

Amphid'stoma. A rare trematode worm from human intestine.

Amphiodiplo'pia. Double vision in each eye.

Amplification. Enlargement of visual area of a microscope.

Amplitude. Largeness, fulness: widest range or extent.

Amputation. Surgical cutting off of a limb or other part. Accidental a., separation of a limb by some accident. Bloodless a., one in which there is little loss of blood, the circulation being controlled by mechanical means. Circular a., one performed by making a single flap, by circular incision, in a direction vertical to the long axis of the limb. Coat-sleeve a., circular a., in which the skin-flap is made very long, the end being closed by a tape. Congenital a., amputation of parts of fetus by constricting bands. A. in contiguity, amputation at a joint. A. in continuity, amputation of a limb elsewhere than at a joint. Consecutive a., an amputation during or after the period of suppuration. Diastatic a. a. in which bone is broken by osteoclaster and the soft tissues divided by an écraseur. Double-flap a., one in which two flaps are formed. Dry a. See Bloodless a.

Elliptical a., one in which the cut has an elliptical outline, on account of the oblique direction of the incision. Flap a., one in
which flaps are made from the soft tissues, the division being oblique. Flapless a., one in which flaps cannot be formed. Galvano-caustic a., one in which the soft parts are divided with the galvano-cautery. Immediate a., one performed within twelve hours after the injury. Intermediate, or Intrapyretic a. Same as Intermediary a. Intra-uterine a. See Congenital a. Mediate a. See Intermediary a. Mixed a., one done by a combination of the circular and flap methods. Multiple a., amputation of two or more parts at the same time. Oval a., one in which the incision consists of two reversed spirals. Primary a., one performed after the period of shock and before the development of inflammation. Racket a., one in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb. Secondary a., one performed during suppuration. Spontaneous a. See Congenital a. Subperiosteal a., one in which the cut end of the bone is covered by perioskeletal flaps. Synchrous a. See Multiple a.

Amnesia (all-mu'se-ah). Inability to produce (motor a.) or to comprehend (sensory a.) musical sounds.

Amygdaloid fossa. A depression lodging the tonsil. A. tubercle, mass of gray matter at end of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

Amygdalolith (am-id-gal'o-lith). Calculus in a tonsil.

Amygdaloid fossa. A depression lodging the tonsil. A. tubercle, mass of gray matter at end of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.
Amylum (am-f'lm). L. for starch.
Amyocarp'dia. Weakness of the heart-muscle.
Amyon (ah'me-on). Absence of muscular tissue.
Amyostasia. Nervous tremor of the muscles.
Amyosthen'ia. 1. Characterized by amyosthenia. 2. A medicine which diminishes muscular power.
Amyotroph'ia. Atrophy of a muscle or muscles.
Amyotroph'ic. Pertaining to amyotrophia.
Am'yous (am'-us). Deficient in muscular tissue.
Ana. Symbol meaning "of each."
Anab'sis (an-ab'asis). The stage of increase in a disease.
Anabat'ic. Increasing, as a stage of fever.
Anacar'dinm. Genus of tropical trees furnishing cashew gum and oil.
Anacid'ity (an-as-id'it-e). Abnormal lack or deficiency of acid.
Anaerob'ic. Pertaining to constructive metabolism. A. nerves, nerves which control constructive processes.
Anaerob'olin. Any product of a constructive process.
Anadicrot'ic. Characterized by double indentation of the ascending wave of the sphygmographic record.
Anaeroplasty. Exclusion of air from wounds by applying water.
Anac'rotism. The existence of two or more expansions of an artery in one beat.
Anadicrot'ic. Characterized by anaerobiosis. A. limb, up-stroke of sphygmographic record.
Anal'gic. Same as Analgesic.
Anadicrot'ic. Defect of glandular action.
Anaerobiosis. Characterized by double indentation of the ascending wave of the sphygmographic record.
Anadip'sia. Intense thirst.
Anaesthesia, etc. See Anesthesia.
Anal'gic. Relating to the anus.
Analgesic. 1. Restorative; cordial. 2. A restorative medicine.
Anal'guin (an-al'guin). A crystalline, antipyretic, and analgesic preparation, C_{18}H_{19}N_{5}O_{3}.
Analgesia (an-al'je-azia). Absence of sensibility to pain.
Analgesic. 1. Relieving pain. 2. Of the nature of analgesia.
Analgesin (an-al'je-sin). Same as Antipyrin.
Anal'gic (an-al'jik). Same as Analgesic.
Anal'gin (an-al'gin). Same as Creolin.
Anal'ogue (an-al-og). A part resembling another in function, but not in structure.

An'alyzer. The Nicol prism in a polarimeter.

An'am ulcer. Phagedena common in hot countries.

Anamne'sis. The past history of any particular case of disease.

Anamnose. Having no amnion.

Anapeirat'ic. Due to excessive use or over-exercise.

An'aphase (an'-af-áz). That phase of karyokinesis just before the formation of the daughter-stars.

An'apliia (an-a'fe-ah). Lack or loss of the sense of touch.

Anaphrodis'ia. Absence or loss of sexual desire.

Anaphrodis'iac. A drug that allays sexual desires.

Anaplastic. Restoring a lost or absent part.

An'aplasty. Plastic or restorative surgery.

Anap'ionograph. Device which registers the speed and pressure of the expired air-current.

Anapno'ic (an-ap-no'ik). Relieving dyspnea.

Anapnom'eter. Same as Spirometer.

Anapoph'ysis. An accessory vertebral process.

An'ar cotin. Alkaloid of opium, said to be a valuable antiperiodic.

Anarith'mia. Inability to count, due to a central lesion.

Anar'thria. Inability to pronounce distinctly. A. litera'lis, stuttering.

Anasar'ca. General dropsy of the cellular tissues.

Anaspa'dias. Condition in which the urethra opens upon the dorsum of the penis.

Anastal'tic. Styptic; highly astringent.

An'astate (an-as-tát). Any substance, or condition, characteristic of an anabolic process.

Anas'tole (an-as'to-le). Retraction, as of the lips of a wound.

Anastomo'sis. 1. Communication between vessels. 2. Surgical or pathologic formation of a passage between any two normally distinct spaces. Crucial a., an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh. Intestinal a., establishment of a communication between two portions of the intestine.

Anastomot'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, anastomosis.

Anastomot'iea mag'na. A branch of the femoral artery.

Anatherapen'sis. Treatment by increasing doses.


Anatom'ist. One who is skilled in anatomy.

Anat'omy (an-at'o-me). The science of the structure of organized bodies. Applied a., anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment. Comparative a., comparison of structure of different animals and plants one with another. Descriptive a., study of the individual parts of the body. Gross a., that dealing with structures that can be distinguished with the naked eye. Microscopic or Minute a., that studied with the microscope. Morbid or Pathologic a., anatomy of diseased tissues. Regional a., study of limited portions or regions of the body. Topographical a., study of parts in relation to surrounding parts.

Anatrieroc'tic. Causing three indentations on the ascending curve of the sphygmogram.

Anatrip'tic. A medicine applied by rubbing.

Anazotn'ria. Too little urea in the urine.

An'zyme. A proprietary preparation used like iodoform.


Ancylo-. See under Ankylo-.

Ancip'ital (an-sip'i-tal). Two-edged.
American Pocket

An'conad (ang-ko-nad). Toward the elbow or olecranon.


Ancone'us (ang-ko-ne'us). See Muscles, Table of.

Ancyo- See Ankylo-.


An'da Gome'all. Tree of Brazil, which yields a purgative oil.

And'ersch's ganglion. Inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal nerve.

An'derson's pill. Compound pill of gamboge.

Androgalaeto'zemia. Secretion of milk from male breast.

Andro'gynons (an-droj'in-us). Hermaphrodite; of double or doubtful sex.

Androl'ogy. The science of man, or human nature.

Androma'nia. Same as Nymphomania.

Andronirdotox'in. Poisonous hypnotic principle from ericaceous plants.

Aiidroplio'bia. Insane dread of the male sex.

Aneo'iasin. A substance produced by bacteria not antagonistic to the true bacterial action.

Anelor'trode. Positive pole of a battery.

Anelectrot'onus. Lessened irritability of a nerve at the anode during the passage of electric current.

A.'s probe, a fine probe for the lacrimal passages.

Ane'mia (an-e'me-ah). Deficient quantity or quality of the blood.

Essential a., Idiopathic a., that due to disease of the blood or the blood-producing organs. A. lymph'atic'a, Hodgkin's disease. Miners' a., ankylostomiasis. Primary a. Same as Idiopathic a. Secondary or Symptomatic a., that due to, or symptomatic of, some distinct cause, as cancer, hemorrhage, etc. A. splen'ic'a, anemia with enlarged spleen. Tunnel a., ankylostomiasis.

Anem'ie (an-em'ik). Affected with anemia.


Anem'one (an-em'o-ne). Genus of plants. See Pulsatilla.

Anem'onin. A poisonous principle from pulsatilla.

Anem'op'athy. Treatment of disease by inhalation.

Anemot'rophy. Insufficient nourishment of the blood.

Anencepha'lia. Absence of the brain.

Anencephalo'mia. Insufficient supply of blood to the brain.

Anenceph'alous (an-en-sef'al-us). Having no brain.

Aner'gie (an-er'jik). Characterized by inactivity. A. stupor, acute dementia.

An'erythrom'sia. See Barometer.

Anerythrops'ia. Inability to distinguish red colors.

Anes'thesia (an-es-the'ze-ah). Loss of feeling or sensation. Bulbar or Central a., that due to lesion of the nerve centers. Crossed a., that occurring on one side of the body from central lesion of other side. A. dolor'o'sa, severe pain after the occurrence of complete paralysis. Infiltration a., local anesthesia produced by injecting solutions beneath the skin. Local a., that confined to a part of the body. Muscular a., lack of muscular sense. Primary a., temporary a. occurring in the beginning of anesthesia.

Anesthetism'e'ter. 1. Instrument for testing degree of insensitiveness. 2. Device for regulating the amount of anesthetic given.

Anesth'ete. 1. Without the sense of touch. 2. A drug that produces anesthesia.

Anesthetiza'tion. Production of insensibility to pain.

Anees'thetizer. One who administers an anesthetic.
Ane'thol. A principle, C_{10}H_{16}O, from oil of fennel.

Ane'thum. A genus of plants, including fennel and dill.

An'e'ria (an-u're-ah). Deficiency of nervous energy.

An'e'rysm (an'u-rizm). A sac formed by the dilatation of part of an artery, and filled with blood. Abdominal a., a of abdominal aorta. A. by anastomosis, dilatation of a number of vessels forming a pulsating tumor beneath the skin. Arterio-venous a., simultaneous rupture of an artery and vein, the blood being retained in the surrounding tissue. Bégar'd's a., varicose a. in tissues around the vein. Cirsoid a., dilatation and tortuous lengthening of part of an artery. Compound a., one in which some of the coats are ruptured and others merely dilated. Dissecting a., one in which blood is forced between the coats of an artery. False or Spurious a., one in which all the coats are ruptured and the blood is retained in surrounding tissues. Fusiform a., a spindle-shaped a. Innominate a., a of innominate artery. Mixed a., a compound a. Park's a., arterio-venous a. in which the arterial dilatation communicates with two veins. Pott's a., an aneurysmal varix. Racemose a. Same as A. by anastomosis. Rodrigue's a., varicose a. in which the sac is contiguous to the artery. Sacculated a., a sac-like a. Spurious a. Same as False a. Varicose a., one formed by rupture of an aneurysm into a vein. Verminous a., one containing hematozoa.

Aneury's'mal. Pertaining to an aneurysm.

Antra'ctuous'ity. A cerebral sulcus.

Anfraet'uous (an-frak'tu-us). Convoluted; sinuous.

Angel'ic. Genus of aromatic plants; root tonic and stimulant.

Angel's wing. Deformity in which both scapulae are prominent.

Angioe'rtasis. Dilatation of a vessel, whether from aneurysm, varix, or angioaplasis.

Angii'tis (an-ge-i'tis). Inflammation of a vessel.

Angii'tis. See Angiotevctitis.

Angiog'raphy (an-je-og'raf-e). A treatise on the vessels.

Angiokera'tosis (an-je-o-kera'to'sis). A disease of the skin; keratoma of the skin.

Angiokera'tosis (an-je-o-kera'to'sis). Inflammation of a lymph-vessel; lymphangitis.
Angiolith/ic neoplasm. One marked by mineral deposits and hyaline degeneration of the coats of the vessels.

Angiologie (an-je-o/lo-je). Scientific account of the vessels.

Angiolymphitis. Same as Angioleucitis.

Angiolympho/ma. Tumor made up of lymph-vessels.

Angio/ma. Tumor composed of blood-vessels. A. cavernosum. Same as Erectile tumor. A. serpiginosum, skin disease marked by minute vascular points arranged in rings on the skin. Telangectatic a., one made up of dilated blood-vessels.

Angiomala/ceia (an'je-o-ma-lai-se-ah). Softening of walls of the vessels.

Angiomatous. Of the nature of angioma.

Angiometer (an-je-om'er-er). Instrument for measuring diameter and tension of blood-vessels.

Angiomyoma. Angioma blended with myoma.

Angioneurosis. Angioparalysis, angiospasm, or other neurosis primarily affecting blood-vessels.

Angioneurotic edema. Circumscribed edematous patches arising from an angioneurosis.

Angioma. Ulceration of blood-vessels.

Angioparaly sis. Paralysis of blood-vessels from vasomotor defect.

Angiopathy. Vasomotor paresis.

Angiopathy (an-je-op'/ath-e). Any disease of the vessels.

Angiorrhaxis. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

Angiosarcoma. Sarcoma containing many vessels.

Angiosclerosis. Hardening of the walls of blood-vessels.

Angiolial/sis. Inflammation of a salivary duct.

Angiosis. Same as Angiopathia.

Angioglossia. Spasmodic contraction of blood-vessels.

Angiography. Of the nature of angioglossia.

Angiostenosis. Narrowing of caliber of blood-vessels.

Angioteleasis. Dilatation of blood-vessels.

Angiotesis. Inflammation of the vessels of the ear.

Angiotomy. Dissection or anatomy of the vessels.

Angle (ang/gl). Sharp bend formed by the meeting of two borders or surfaces. Acromial a., that between head of humerus and clavicle. A. alpha, that formed by intersection of visual line with optic axis. A. of aperture, angle between two lines from the focus of a lens to the ends of its diameter. Basiopeic a., angle between nasobasilar line and Meissner's horizontal. Biorbital a., that formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. Costal a., angle between the meeting ribs at the eustachian cartilage. A. of deviation, that between a refracted ray and the incident ray prolonged. A. of elevation, that between the visual plane when moved upward or downward and its normal position. Facial a., an angle indicating the slope of the forehead. A. of incidence, the angle at which a light-ray strikes a denser medium. A. of jaw, the junction of the lower edge with the posterior edge of the lower jaw. Louis's or Ludwig's a., that between manubrium and gladiolus. Optic a. Same as Visual a. A. of pubes, that between the pubic bones at the symphysis. A. of reflection, that which a reflected ray makes with a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface. A. of refraction, that between a refracted ray and a line perpendicular to the refracting surface. Sternoclavicular a., that between the sternum and the clavicle. Visual a., the angle between two lines from the point of vision on the retina to the extremities of the object seen.

Anglesey leg. A kind of jointed artificial leg.

Anglicus sud/or. English sweating fever; a deadly pestilential fever which several times ravaged England.
Angophra'sia. A drawling and broken form of speech.

Angu'lar. Having corners or angles; bent sharply.

Angula'tion (ang-gu-la'shun). Formation of sharp obstrictive bend in the intestine.

Angustu'ra. Bark of Galipea cusparia of tropical America; it is stimulating and bitter tonic.

Angustu'rin. Medicinal alkaloid, C_{20}H_{42}N_{4}O_{4}, from angustura.

Anha'fillia (an-ha'fe-ah). Same as Anaphia.

Anlicla'ion. Shortness of breath; panting, or dyspnea.

Anlieinato'sis. Defective blood-formation.

Anhiilro'sis. Abnormal deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrot'le (an-hid-rot'ik). Checking the flow of sweat.

Anhy'drid (an-hi'drid). Compound derived from an acid by abstraction of a molecule of water.

Anhy'drous (an-hi'drus). Containing no water.

Anidro'sls. Same as Anhidrosis.

An'il-id. Any compound formed from anilin by substituting a radical for the hydrogen of NH_{3}.

Anilin'ophil. Anilinophilous. Staining readily with anilin dyes.

Annilin. An amin, COHSHH_{2}, from coal-tar and indigo; poisonous and nervine. A.-rash, a skin inflammation due to anilin poison. A. stains, anilin pigments used in staining microscopic preparations.

Anilin'ophll, Anilinopli'ilous. Staining readily with anilin dyes.

An'ilisin. Anilin poisoning.

An'im'ial. A living organism having sensation and power of voluntary movement.

An'isated (an'is-a-ted). Flavored with anise.

An'ise (an'is). Fruits of Pimpinella anisum.; expectorant and carminative.

Anis'lc add. Antirheumatic and antiseptic substance, C_{8}H_{6}O_{3}, from anethol.

An'isol. Phenyl-methyl ether, C_{7}H_{8}O_{3}.

An'U|<■ (ang'kl). Part of leg just above the foot. A. bone, the astragalus. A. clonus, A. jerk, succession of rhythmical foot-contractions on pushing the foot.

Ankylobleph'aron. Adhesion of eyelids.

Ankylochi'lia. Adhesion of the lips.
Ankyloglos'sia. Same as Tongue-tie.
Ankyloproe'cia (ang-ki-lo-prok'she-ah). Stricture of the anus.
An'kylosed (ang'ki-lozd). Affected with ankylosis.
Ankylo'sis (ang-ki-lo'sis). Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint. Extracapsular a., that caused by rigidity of parts outside the joint. False or Spurious a., that caused by rigidity of surrounding parts. Intracapsular a., that from rigidity of structures within the joint. True a., that in which the connecting material is bone.
Ankylos'toma duodena'lis. A dangerous intestinal nematode.
Ankylostomi'asis. Disease not unlike idiopathic anemia, due to presence of Ankylostoma.
Ankylo'tia (ang-ki-lo'she-ah). Closure of external meatus of ear.
An'kylosed. Affected with ankylosis.
Ankylu'ais (ang-kil-o'sis). Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint. Fxtraeapsular a., that caused by rigidity of parts outside the joint. False or Spurious a., that caused by rigidity of surrounding parts. Intracapsular a., that from rigidity of structures within the joint. True a., that in which the connecting material is bone.
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Anosto'sis. Defective formation of bone.

An'o'tus (an'o'tus). Fetus with no ears.

Anou'rous (an-ou'rous). Without a tail.

Anoves'ical. Pertaining to the anus and bladder.

Ano'sa (an'sah). A loop; a handle. A. hypoglos'si, loop in the neck formed by descendens nomi nerve and 2d and 3d cervical nerves. A. lenticula'ris, tract between the crista and lenticular nucleus.

An'ser-iu. pertaining to a goose.

Aul'cid (ant-as'id). Good against acidity.

Aul'cidin (ant-as'id-in). Saccharate of lime.

Antac'rid (ant-ak'rid). Good against acridity.

An'lag'oiiisin. Opposition or contrariety, as between muscles or medicines.

An'lag'oiiist. A medicine or a muscle which counteracts the effects of another medicine or muscle.

Antal'sic (ant-al'jik). Anodyne or analgesic.

Antal'kaline (ant-al'kai-in). Neutralizing alkalinity.

Antaphrodis'lac. Abrogating the sexual impulse.

Antapoplec'tic. Relieving apoplexy.

Antastlhen'ic (ant-as-then'ik). Restoring strength.

Antasthma'ic. Affording relief for asthma.

Antatropli'ie (ant-at-rof'ik). Correcting atrophy.

Antebra'cliium (an-te-bra'ke-um). The forearm.

Antecnr'vat (an-te-ker'va-tur). A slight anteflexion.

Ante'flex'lon. Abnormal forward curvation.

Ante'loca'tion. Displacement of an organ forward.

Antemet'ic (an-tem-et'ik). Tending to arrest vomiting.

Ant'loiriv (an'the-lix). Same as Antihelix.

Anthelmin'tic (an-thel-min'tik). Destructive to worms.

An'tho'siH (an'them-is). See Chamomile.

An'ther. The male sexual organ in plants.

An'thira-conecro'sls. Degeneration of tissue into a black mass.

An'terior. Situated in front and above.

Antero-inf'erior. Situated in front and below.

Antero-lat'ral. Situated before and to one side.

Antero-pa'rietal. Corresponding to the forward part of the parietal bone.

Antero-poste'rior. Extending from before backward.

Antero-us'perior. Situated in front and above.

Antever'sion. Forward tipping or tilting of an organ.

An'thelix (an'thel-lix). Same as Antihelix.

An'thelmin'tic (an-thel-min'tik). Destructive to worms.

An'ther. The male sexual organ in plants.

Anthi'arin (an-thi'ar-in). Same as Antharim.

An'thias (an-thr-iz'mah). A diffuse swelling.

An'thyracc'mia (an-thras-e'me-ah). 1. Asphyxia, as from carbon monoxid poisoning. 2. Presence of Bacillus anthracis in the blood.

An'thracene (an-thras-ën). Crystalline hydrocarbon, C14H10, from coal-tar.

An'thracea (an-thras'e-ah). Diseases marked by formation of carboneles.

An'thracn. A poisonous ptomain from cultures of anthrax.

An'thracoid (an-thrak-oid). Resembling anthrax.

An'thracom'eter. Instrument for measuring carbon dioxide in the air.

An'thraconecro'sis. Degeneration of tissue into a black mass.
Anthraco'sis. Lung-disease from inhaling coal-dust.

Anthraqui'none. Yellow substance, C_{14}H_{16}O_{2}, from anthracene.

Anthra're bin. Yellow-white powder, C_{14}H_{16}O_{2}, from alizarin: used in skin-disease.

An'thrax. Infectious disease of cattle, caused by Bacillus anthracis. It may occur in man. Malignant a. Same as Anthrax.

Symptomatic a., disease of cattle in summer, marked by emphysematous, subcutaneous pustules.

Anthropo'geny (an-thro-po'gen-e). Development or evolution of man.

An'thropoid (an'thro-poid). Resembling a man.

Anthropol'ogy. The science of man.

Anthropom'etry. Comparative measurement of man.

Anthropop'hagy. Cannibalism.

Anthropop'hobia. Morbid dread of society.

Anthropo'somatoly'gy. Sum of knowledge regarding the human body.

Anthropotox'in. Poison excreted by human lungs.

Anthydrop'ie (ant-hi-drop'ik). Relieving dropsy.

Anthynounof'ie (ant-hi-not'ik). Hindering or preventing sleep.

Anthyster'ie (ant-his-ter'ik). Relieving hysteria.

Antial'bumate, Antial'bumim. A product of incomplete digestion of albumin.

Anti-al'bumin. A constituent of albumin; gastric digestion changes it into antialbumose.

Antial'bumose. A digestion-product convertible into antipeptone.

Antia'poplee'tic. Affording relief to, or preventing, apoplexy.

Anti'farin. Poisonous principle, C_{14}H_{38}O_{8} + 2H_{2}O, from bohun upas; heart-depressant.

Antiarthrit'ie (an-te-ar-thrit'ik). Same as Antiarthritic.

Antibac'terial. Checking the growth of bacteria.

Antibee'hic (an-te-bek'ik). Relieving cough; bechic.

Antibil'loua (an-te-bil'yus). Good against bilious conditions.

Antibiot'ie (an-te-bi-ot'ik). Destructive of life.

Antichelrot'onus. Spasmodic inflexion of thumb.

Antichol'erin (an-te-kol'er-in). Substance from cholera bacillus cultures: used against cholera.

Antidipb'therin (an-te-dif'ther-in). A derivative from cultures of diphtheria bacillus; used against diphtheria.

Antidote (an-te-dö't). A remedy for poisoning. Antidotes are distinguished as chemical, or those that change the chemical nature of the poison; mechanical, or those that prevent ab-
sorption of the poison; and **physiologic**, or those that counteract the effects of the poison by producing other effects.

Antidyserat'ic (an-té-dis-krat'ik). Good against a dyscrasia.

Antidyserat'sic. Relieving, curing, or preventing dysentery.

Antiemetic. Preventing or arresting vomiting.

Antienzymatic. Neutralizing an enzyme.

Antiephial'tic. Same as *Antiephialtic*.

Antidiabetic. An agent that removes excess of fat.

Antifebrile (an-té-feb'ril). Allaying or diminishing fever.

Antifebrin (an-té-feb'rin). Same as *Acetanilid*.

Antigalact'ic (an-té-gal-ak'tik). Diminishing secretion of milk.

Antihelic'ic. Relieving icterus, or jaundice.

Antikam'nia. Proprietary antipyretic and anodyne remedy.

Antimetro'pic. Hypermetropia of one eye, with myopia in the other.

Antimiasmatic. Serviceable against miasmatic disorders.

Antimicrobic. Checking the growth of microbes.

Antimigraine. Mixture of caffeine, antipyrin, and sugar: used in migraine.

Antimucous. Pertaining to, or containing, antimony.

Antimonious. A crystalline metallic element with various medicinal and poisonous salts.

Antimony. Antimony. A crystalline metallic element with various medicinal and poisonous salts.

Antinarcotic. Relieving narcotism.

Antinau'sean. Proprietary remedy for sea-sickness.


Antineural'gic (an-té-nu-ral'jik). Curative of neuralgia.

Antinodal. Frontal pole of the head.

Antinomian. A remedy destructive to external parasites.

Antinosic. A substance whose solution is an external antiseptic.

Antiparasitic. Destructive to parasites.

Antiparastatal'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipathy (an-te-path'ik). Opposite in nature.

Antipath'ic. Opposite to antipathis.

Antiphlogistic. Diminishing inflammation.

Antiphthisic (an-te-tiz'ik). Checking or alleviating phthisis.

Antiphthisin. A form of modified tuberculin.
Antip'illus. A proprietary depilatory.

Antiplas'tic (an-te-plas'tik). Unfavorable to healing.

Antipneumotox'in. An antitoxin antagonistic to pneumotoxin.

Antip'odal cells. A group of four cells in early embryo.


Antiprosta'titis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antiprunit'ic (an-te-pru-nit'ik). Relieving or preventing itching.

Antipsopo'ric (an-te-sop'o-rik). Curative of the itch.

Antiputre'crative. Good against putrefaction.

Antipy'ic (an-te-pi'ik). Preventing suppuration.

Antipy'onin. Sodium polyborate used in ophthalmology.

Antipyre'sis. The employment of antifebrile remedies.

Antipy'retic. Relieving fever; cooling; febrifuge.

Antipy'rin (an-ti-pi'rin). An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, \(C_{13}H_{14}N_2O\). Same as Salipyrin.

Antipyrot'ic. Curative of, or relieving, burns.

Antireb'acine. Preventive of, or curing, rashes; antilyssic.

Antirheumat'ic. Relieving or preventing rheumatism.

Antirheu'matins. A combination of sodium salicylate and methylene-blue.

Antiscorbu'tic. Correcting or curing scurvy.

Antiscop'sin. Monobromacetanilid, \(C_8H_8BrNO\); an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.

Antiscop'sis. 1. Use of antiseptic measures. 2. Absence of septic tendency.

Antisep'tic. 1. Preventing decay or putrefaction. 2. A substance destructive of poisonous germs. A. dressing, dressing charged with antiseptic substances.

Antisep'ticism. Systematic employment of antisepsis.

Antisep'tin. A white antiseptic compound.

Antisep'tol. Cinchonin iodosulphate; used externally.

Antisial'agogue. Antisialice. Checking the flow of saliva.

Antispas'min. A proprietary analgesic and hypnotic.


Antistreptococ'cous. Antistreptococ'cus. Opposed to streptococcus.

Antistreptococ'cin. The antitoxin of diphtheria streptococcus.

Antisudoral. Preventing or relieving sweating.

Antisudorin. A remedy to correct sweating.

Antisyphilit'ic. Curative of, or useful against, syphilis.

Antith'ecar. Placed opposite to the palm or sole.

Antither'mic. Antipyretic; antifebrile.

Antither'min. An antipyretic coal-tar derivative, \(C_{13}H_{14}N_2O_3\).

Antitox'ic (an-te-tok'sik). Good against a poison.

Antitox'in. Any defensive principle developed in the body as a result of the implantation of a poison.

Antitrag'icus (an-te-traj'ik-us). A muscle passing from the antitragus to the caudate process.

Antitur'tagus (an-te-tra'tus). A muscle passing from the antitragus to the caudate process.

Antituberculot'ic. Checking the advance of tuberculosis.

Antiven'ece. Blood-serum from an animal immunized against snake-bite.

Antivene'real. Antisyphilitic.

Antizymot'ic. Opposing action of ferments or ferment-like germs.

Antodontal'gic (ant-o-don-tal'jik). Relieving toothache.
An'tozone. The disinfectant, hydrogen peroxid.  
An'tracele (an'-tras-é). Accumulation of fluid in the maxillary antrum.  
An'tral (an'-tral). Of, or pertaining to, an antrum.  
Antree'omy. Removal of the walls of the mastoid antrum.  
Antri'tis (an'-tri'tis). Inflammation of an antrum, especially of that of Highmore.  
An'trophore (an'-tro-lbr). A soluble medicated bougie.  
Antros'copy. The use of the antroscope.  
Antrot'omy. Cutting open of an antrum.  
Antrotympani'tis. Chronic purulent middle-ear disease.  
An'tron. A chamber or cavity in a bone. A. of Highmore, a cavity in upper maxilla, communicating with nose. A. mastoi'deum, recess in the mastoid process, communicating with the tympanum.  
Anuret/ie. Affected with anuria.  
Anu'ria (an-u're-ah). Too scanty urine.  
A'nus (a'nus). Distal end and outlet of rectum. Artificial a., an opening from the bowel formed by operation. Imperforate a., closure of the natural opening of the anus. A. of Rusconi. Same as Blastopore. Vulvovaginal a., a combined vulvar and anal opening.  
An'vil (an'vil). See Jams.  
Anydre'mia (an-id-re'me-ah). Deficiency of water in the blood.  
Anyp'nia (an-ip'ne-ah). Sleeplessness.  
A. O. C. Abbreviation of anodal opening contraction.  
Aor'ta. Great artery springing from left ventricle. Abdominal a., part of aorta below the diaphragm. Arch of a., the proximal portion of aorta, consisting of an ascending, a transverse, and a descending part. Thoracic a., part of aorta below the arch and above the diaphragm.  
Aor'tal, Aorti'c. Of, or pertaining to, the aorta. A. arches, five fetal aortic bows; visceral arches. A. murmur, auscultatory sign of aortic valvular disease. A. opening. 1. The entrance of the aorta from left ventricle. 2. Passage for aorta through diaphragm. A. plexus, nerve-plexus on front and sides of aorta. A. valves, three semilunar valves at the aortic orifice in the left ventricle.  
Aor'ti'tis (a-or-ti'tis). Inflammation of aorta.  
Aortomala'cia (a-or-to-mal-a'se-ah). Softening of the aorta.  
Aortosteno'sis. Narrowing of the aorta.  
Apacon'itin. Poisonous base derived fromaconitin.  
Ap'athy (ap'ath-e). Lack of feeling or emotion; indifference.  
Apat'ropin. A derivative, C17H21N02, from atropin.  
Ape-fissures. Those fissures in the human brain which are found also in apes. A.-hand, a hand with the thumb permanently extended.  
Apel'ious (ah-pel'us). Skinless.  
Apep'sia. Cessation or failure of digestive function. A. nervo'-sa. Same as Anorexia nervosa.  
Aperis'tis. Absence of peristaltic action.  
Ap'erture (ap'er-tür). An opening or orifice.  
A'pex. Top or pointed end of a conical part. A. beat, heart-beat felt in 5th left intercostal space. A. murmur, a murmur over the apex of the heart.  
Aphn'cie, Apha'kic (af-a'sik, af-a'kik). Destitute of the crystalline lens.
Aphasia (af-a'zhah). Defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs. Amnesic a., inability to remember words. Ataxic a., aphasia in which the patient knows what he wishes to say, but cannot utter the words. Conduction a., aphasia due to lesion of path between sensory and motor speech-centers. Gibberish a., aphasia with utterance of meaningless phrases. Mixed or Total a., union of motor and sensory aphasia. Motor a. Same as Ataxic a. Sensory a., inability to understand or to remember words.

Aplasia (af-a'je-ah). Loss of the power of swallowing.

Aplasia. See Aphacia.

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Ap'one (ap'ōn). Anodyne preparation of various composition with capsicum as a basis.

Aponeuro'logy. The study of aponeuroses.

Aponeuro'sis. A firm gristly membrane serving mainly as an investment for muscles and other organs.

Aponeuro'sitis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

Aponeuro'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aponeurosis.

Apone'u'rotome (ap-o-nu'ro-tōm). Knife for cutting an aponeurosis.

Aponen'rotome. The study of aponeuroses.

Aponcuro'sis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

Aponcuro'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aponeurosis.

Aponcuro'tomy. Surgical division of an aponeurosis.

Apophys'cal. Of, or pertaining to, an apophysis.

Apoph'y'sis (ap-o菲's-is). A process of a bone which has never been entirely distinct from the body of the bone. A. of Ingran'sias, the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. A. ravia'na, the gracile process of the malleus. A. of Ran, the long process of the malleus.

Apoplect'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, apoplexy.

Apoplec'tiform, Apoplec'toid. resembling apoplexy.

Apoplectig'cnons. Producing apoplexy.

Apop'le.vy (ap'o-plek-se). 1. Sudden paralysis and coma from cerebral effusion or extravasation of blood. 2. Copious extravasation into any organ. Capillary a., that due to rupture of capillaries. Ingravescent a., apoplexy with progressive loss of consciousness from gradual escape of blood. Pulmonary a., escape of blood into parenchyma of lungs. Spinal a., rupture of a blood-vessel of the spinal cord. Splenic a., malignant anthrax.

Apo'rin. Purgative resin from rhubarb.

Apo'sia (ah-po'ze-ah). Absence of thirst.

Aposit'ia (ap-o-sit'e-ah). Disgust or loathing of food.


Aposte'ma (ap-os-te'mah). An abscess.

Apostol's method. Electrotherapy of diseases of women.

Apoth'ecaries' weight. See Weights, Table of.

Apoth'ecary. A druggist or pharmacist. In England, some apothecaries are also authorized physicians.

Appen'dicestate, Apo'theme. The dark deposit which appears in decoctions or infusions exposed to the air.

Apoth'eter (ap-oth'et-er). A navel string repositor.

App'ozeme (ap'o-zēm). A medicinal or medicated decoction.

Appar'atus. 1. Mechanical appliances used in operations and experiments. 2. The complex of parts which unite in any function. 3. Cystotomy or lithotomy. A. ma'jor, median lithotomy. A. mi'nor, lateral lithotomy. Clover's a., apparatus for administering ether or chloroform.

Appendicectomy, Appendicec'tomy. Removal of the vermiform appendix.

Appen'dices epiplo'icae. Peritoneal pouches containing fat and joined to the large intestine.

Append'ic'ial, Appendic'ular. Pertaining to the appendix vermiformis. A. colic, acute local pain in early stage of appendicitis.

Appendici'tis. Inflammation of appendix vermiformis. A. oblit'erans, appendicitis marked by obliteration of the cavity of the appendix.


Appercep'tion. Conscious perception of a sensory impression.
Ap'petite. Desire; chiefly desire for food.

Applana'tio cor'neae. Undue flatness of the cornea.

Ap'ple-head. The broad, thick skull of a dwarf.


Apposi'tion (ap-o-zish'un). Contact of adjacent parts.

Aprou'x/a. Insane performance of preposterous acts.

Aprouc'tia (ah-prok'she-ah). Absence or imperforation of the anus.

A'pron, Hottentot. Artificial elongation of the nymphae.

Apro'sex'ia. Inability to fix the mind upon any subject.

Apros'tia. Inability to whisper; it is usually hysterical.

A'a'mos. Fetus which has no feet.

A'pus (a'pos). Desire; chiefly desire for food.

A'pyr(in (ap-l'o-in). A yellow antiseptic powder.

Apyrex'ia. Absence or intermission of fever.

Aqua'num. A secret or nostrum.

Aqua'cap'sul'lis. Same as Aquocapsulitis.

Aquapunc'ture. Subcutaneous injection of water.

Aqua'ceduct (ak'we-dukt). Any canal or passage. A. of coch-lea, foramen in temporal bone for a vein from the cochlea. A. of Fallopius, canal for facial nerve in petrous portion of temporal bone. A. of Sylvius, a canal which connects 3rd and 4th ventricles of the brain.

A'queous (a'kwah). Watery; prepared with water.

Aqua'cap'sul'lis. Serous inflammation of the iris.

Ar'abie acid, Ar'abin. A carbohydrate, C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}, from gum arabic.

Ar'abinose. Gum-sugar; a carbohydrate, C_{5}H_{10}O_{5}, from arabin.

Arachni'tis. Inflammation of arachnoid membrane.

Arach'noid. 1. Like a spider's web. 2. The arachnoid membrane.

Arachnoidi'tis. Same as Arachnitis.

Arachnopo'i/a. Pia and arachnoid together; the pia-arachnoid.

Ar'com'eter. See Areometer.

Ar'an-Duchenne's disease (ah-ran-des-shenz). Same as Progressive muscular atrophy.

Ar'an'tins'g body, A.'s nodule. A tubercle on each of the six semilunar valves. A.'s ventricle, small sac in the medulla oblongata, being the lower end of fourth ventricle.

Araro'ba. Tree or wood that produces Goa powder.

Ar'bor vi'tse. 1. Tree-like outlines seen on median section of cerebellum. 2. Series of ridges within cervix uteri. 3. See Thuja.

Arbo'recent. Branching like a tree.

Arboriza'tion. Branching terminus of a nerve-cell process.

Arbu'tin. Diuretic glucosid, C_{6}H_{12}O_{14} + H_{2}O, from uva ursi.

Arcade', Flint's. An arteriovenous arch at the base of the renal pyramids.

Arca'num. A secret remedy or nostrum.

Ar'cate (ar'kat). Curved; bow-shaped.

Arce' in (ar-se' in). Arecolin hydrobromate, an energetic myotic.

Ar'eca. Genus of Asiatic palms. A. cal'echu affords betel-nut and an inferior catechu.

Ar'ecain. A poisonous and medicinal alkaloid from betel-nut.

Arecalin. Vermifugal alkaloid, C₃₅H₇₀NO₂, from betel-nut. Same as Arecalin.

Ar'ecin. An alkaloid, C₂₉H₃₀N₂O, from chinchona bark.

Arena'tion (ar-en-a'shun). Treatment by hot sand-bath; ammotherapy.

Are'ola (ar-e'o-lah). Darkened ring around a part. A. of breast, pigmented ring about the nipple.

Are'olar. Containing minute spaces. A. tissue, connective tissue which occupies the interspaces of the body.

Arecom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids.

Argamblyo'pia. Amblyopia from disease of the eye.

Argentam'in. Antiseptic solution of silver phosphate in ethylendiamin.

Argentam'ination (ar-jen-ta'shun). Staining with silver.

Argentum (ar-jen'tum). L. for Silver.
Aro'min. A fragrant principle from urine.

Arrecto'res pilo'rum. Minute involuntary muscles of the skin.

Arrhin'ia. See Arhinia.

Arrhythm'ia. Absence of rhythm.

Ar'sen-ate. Any salt of arsenic acid.

Arsenic, Arsen'icu. 1. A metal whose salts are poisonous and medicinal. 2. Popular name for arsenous acid. White a., arsenous acid.

Ar'sen'ic. Of, or pertaining to, arsenic.

Ar'sen'icism. Arsenical poisoning; arsenicism.

Ar'sen'ic. Any salt of arsenic acid.

Arsenau'ro. An antiluetic solution of gold and arsenic bromida.

Ar'sen'osis. Arsenical poisoning; arsenicism.

Ar'tarin. Alkaloid from artar, the root of Xanthoxylum senegalense; a heart stimulant.

Ar'tefaet. A structure or change which is not natural, but due to manipulation.

Artemis'ia. Genus of plants. A. abrol'tanum of southernwood is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge.

Ar'terio-cap'illary fibrosis. The narrowing of capillaries and minute arteries by internal fibrosis.

Arteriofibro'sis. Same as Arteriocapillary fibrosis.

Arte'ria. L. for Artery.

Arteriag'ra. Neuralgia of an artery.

Arte'rual. Pertaining to an artery. A. varix, a varicose artery.

Arterializa'tion. The change of venous into arterial blood.

Ar'terin. The pigment of arterial blood.

Arterio'cavum. Branches of the arteries of kidney going to the medullary pyramids.

Ar'tery. An efferent blood-vessel. [See Table of the Arteries, pp. 46-50.] A. constrictor, instrument for compressing arteries.

Ar'thral'gia. Pain or gout of a joint.

Ar'throt'omy. Excision of a joint.

Ar'thric. Pertaining to a joint.

Ar'thritic. Pertaining to or inflammatory. A. de'formans, chronic endarteritis. A. obli'eterans. See Endarteritis obliterans.

Ar'tery. An efferent blood-vessel. [See Table of the Arteries, pp. 46-50.] A. constrictor, instrument for compressing arteries.

Ar'thral'gia. Pain or gout of a joint.

Ar'thritis. Rheumatoid arthritis with consequent deformity. A. fungo'sa, tuberculous disease of the joints. Gonorrheal a., a form of gonorrheal infection. Rheumatoid a., chronic joint-disease with overgrowth of articular cartilages and synovial membranes.
## A TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTERY.</th>
<th>ORIGIN.</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION.</th>
<th>BRANCHES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A'lar thoracic.</td>
<td>Second part of the axillary.</td>
<td>Lymphatic glands of axilla.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aor'ta (abdominal).</td>
<td>Thoracic aorta.</td>
<td>Two common iliacs.</td>
<td>Phrenic, celiac axis, mesenteric, suprarenal, renal, spermatic, lumbar, sacral, right and left common iliac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aor'ta (arch).</td>
<td>Left ventricle.</td>
<td>Thoracic aorta.</td>
<td>Coronary, innominate, 1. common carotid, l. subclavian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bas'ilar.</td>
<td>Right and left vertebral.</td>
<td>Brain.</td>
<td>Transverse, right and left posterior cerebral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carot'id, common.</td>
<td>Innominate (on rt. side), arch of aorta (on lt. side).</td>
<td>External and internal carotid.</td>
<td>External and internal carotid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid, external.</td>
<td>Common carotid.</td>
<td>Front of neck, face, side of head, meninges, middle ear, thyroid gland, tongue, tonsils.</td>
<td>Superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, temporal, internal maxillary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid, internal.</td>
<td>Common carotid.</td>
<td>Large part of brain, eye, internal ear, forehead, nose.</td>
<td>Typanic, art. recep. aur. mening. anterior, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celiac axis.</td>
<td>Abdominal aorta.</td>
<td>Esophagus, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, gallbladder.</td>
<td>Gastric, hepatic, splenic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il'iac, common.</td>
<td>Abdominal aorta.</td>
<td>Integument and muscles of abdomen, generative organs, lower extremity.</td>
<td>External and internal iliac, unnamed branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il'iac, internal.</td>
<td>Common iliac.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anterior and posterior trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artery</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il'iac, internal (anterior trunk)</td>
<td>Internal iliac</td>
<td>Pelvis, genitals, thigh.</td>
<td>Vesical, middle hemorrhoidal, uterine, vaginal, obturator, internal pudic, sciatric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il'iac, internal (posterior trunk)</td>
<td>Internal iliac</td>
<td>Muscles of the hip and sacrum.</td>
<td>Right carotid, right subclavian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innominatate</td>
<td>Arch of aorta</td>
<td>Neck, upper part of the thorax.</td>
<td>Profun'da cervi'cis, first and second intercostal, artex'aria aber'rans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interos'tal, superior</td>
<td>Subclavian</td>
<td>Deep structures of the forearm.</td>
<td>Anterior and posterior interosseous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interos'seous</td>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Muscles of the hyoid, sublingual gland, mouth, tongue.</td>
<td>Hyoid, dorsa'lis lin'gue, sublingual, maxillary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin'gual</td>
<td>External carotid</td>
<td>Structures of the thorax.</td>
<td>Co'mes ner'v ilei phren'ici, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, muscular, superior epigastric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mam'mary, internal</td>
<td>Subclavian</td>
<td>Structures indicated by the names of the branches.</td>
<td>Tympnic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, inferior dental, deep temporal, ptargoid, masseteric, buccal, posterior palatine, Vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, alveolar, infraorbital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max'illary, internal</td>
<td>External carotid</td>
<td>Descending colon, sigmoid flexure, rectum.</td>
<td>Col'ica sinis'tra, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesenter'ic, inferior</td>
<td>Abdominal aorta</td>
<td>Small intestine, colon, cecum, ileum.</td>
<td>Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, colica dextra and media, ileocolic, vasa intestinae tenus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesenter'ic, superior</td>
<td>Abdominal aorta</td>
<td>Lacrimal sac and integument of the nose.</td>
<td>Lacrimal and transverse nasal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na'sal</td>
<td>Ophthalmic</td>
<td>Pelvis and thigh.</td>
<td>Iliac, vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obturator</td>
<td>Internal iliac</td>
<td>Muscles of the neck and scalp, auricle, meninges.</td>
<td>Muscular, auricular, meningeal, prin'cips cervi'cis, cranial branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Terms</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophthalmic</td>
<td>Eye, adjacent structures, portion of face.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal carotid</td>
<td>Palm and fingers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eye, adjacent structures, portion of face.</td>
<td>Palm and fingers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>External carotid</td>
<td>Neck, pharynx, meninges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>External carotid</td>
<td>Anterior part of foot and toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>External plantar</td>
<td>Sole and toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>External plantar</td>
<td>Thigh, knee, and leg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Posterior tibial</td>
<td>Thigh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Genital organs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Lungs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal iliac (anterior trunk)</td>
<td>Forearm, wrist, and hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal iliac (anterior trunk)</td>
<td>Kidney.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal iliac</td>
<td>Muscles and viscera of pelvis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal aorta</td>
<td>Pancreas, great curvature of stomach, spleen.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celiac axis</td>
<td>Lacrimal, supraorbital, anterior and posterior ethmoid, superior and inferior palpebral, muscular, anterior, long and short ciliary, central artery of retina, frontal, nasal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Perforating, palmar interosseous, recurrent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Communicating, digital, branch to radialis indicis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>External, pharyngeal, meningeal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Unnamed, posterior perforating, digital.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Superior and inferior muscular, cutaneous, superior external and superior internal articular, azygos articular, inferior external and inferior internal articular, anterior and posterior tibial.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>External and internal circumflex, first, second, third, and fourth perforating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Inferior hemorrhoidal, superficial and transverse perineal, artery of the bulb, artery of the corpus cavernosum, dorsalis penis.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>Right and left pulmonary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right ventricle</td>
<td>Radial recurrent, muscular, superficial volar, anterior and posterior carpal, metacarpal, dorsal lsis pollicis, dorsal lis indicis, prin cep pollicis, radia lis indicis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right ventricle</td>
<td>Inferior suprarenal, capsular, ureteral.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachial</td>
<td>Muscular, vesical, coccygeal, hemorrhoidal, inferior gluteal, co mes ner vi ischiad'ici, articular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brachial</td>
<td>Small and large pancreatic, gastric, left gastroepiploic, splenic branches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal aorta</td>
<td>Muscular, vesical, coccygeal, hemorrhoidal, inferior gluteal, co mes ner vi ischiad'ici, articular.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal iliac</td>
<td>Small and large pancreatic, gastric, left gastroepiploic, splenic branches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artery</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclaviau</td>
<td>Innominate (right side), arch of aorta (left side)</td>
<td>Neck, thorax, arms, brain, meninges.</td>
<td>Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal, axillary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suprascapular.</td>
<td>Thyroid axis.</td>
<td>Muscles of the shoulder.</td>
<td>Inferior sternomastoid, nutrient, suprasternal, acromial, articular, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal.</td>
<td>External carotid.</td>
<td>Forehead, parotid gland, masseter muscle, ear, etc.</td>
<td>Transverse facial, anterior auricular, middle temporal, anterior and posterior temporal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid axis.</td>
<td>Thyroid axis.</td>
<td>Larynx, esophagus, neck, thyroid gland.</td>
<td>Inferior thyroid, suprascapular, transversalis coli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid, inferior.</td>
<td>Subclavian.</td>
<td>Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyroid gland.</td>
<td>Laryngeal, tracheal, esophageal, ascending cervical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibial, anterior.</td>
<td>Popliteal.</td>
<td>Leg, ankle, foot.</td>
<td>Recurrent tibial, muscular, internal and external malleolar, dorsalis pedis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibial, posterior.</td>
<td>Popliteal.</td>
<td>Muscles of neck and back.</td>
<td>Peroneal, muscular, nutrient, communicating, internal calcaneal, external and internal plantar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversalis colli.</td>
<td>Thyroid axis.</td>
<td>Forearm, wrist, and hand.</td>
<td>Superficial cervical, posterior scapular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulnar.</td>
<td>Brachial.</td>
<td>Branch of the internal iliac.</td>
<td>Anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, interosseous, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, superficial palmar arch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urethral a., gonnorrheal rheumatism. A. urit'ica, arthritis from gout.

Ar'thritis. Gouty or rheumatic diathesis.

Ar'throbaste'rium. A bacterium which is reproduced by separation of joints.

Ar'throce'ace (ar-throk'as-e). Ulceration of a joint or joints.

Ar'throcele (ar-thro-sel). A joint-swelling.

Ar'throchondri'tis. Inflammation of cartilages of a joint.

Ar'throc'ecia. Breaking up of ankylosis.

Ar'throdi'a. Diarthrosis which allows a gliding motion.

Ar'thrody'nia. Same as Ar'thralgia.

Ar'thrography. A treatise on the joints.

Ar'throgrypo'sis. 1. Persistent flexure of a joint. 2. Tetanoid spasm. Teta'nilla a., tetany.

Ar'thol'o'gy. Sum of what is known regarding the joints.

Ar'thromening'i'tis. Same as Synovitis.

Ar'thronuclear'gia. Neuralgia of a joint.

Ar'thropathy. 1. Any joint-disease. 2. Effusion of fluid into joints in tabes dorsalis; called also Charcot's arthropathy.

Ar'thropy'na. A joint-swelling.

Ar'throphy'te. Abnormal growth of a joint-cavity.

Ar'throplasty. Plastic surgery of a joint.

Ar'thropyo'sis. Formation of pus in a joint-cavity.

Ar'throheu'matism. Articular rheumatism.

Ar'thro'sis. Articulation.

Ar'throscope. A bacterial spore formed by fission.

Ar'throtome. A stout knife for operating on joints.

Ar'throtomy. Incision of a joint.

Ar'throt'ho'phoid. Typhoid beginning with symptoms of acute rheumatism.

Ar'thro'sis (ar-throx'e-sis). Scraping of joints.

Ar'ti'ad. An element of an even-numbered valency.

Ar'ticie'lar. Of, or pertaining to, a joint.

Ar'ticie'ulate. 1. To unite by joints; to join. 2. United by joints; jointed. A. spe'ech, utterance of words and sentences.

Ar'ticie'ulation. 1. A joint or arthrosis. 2. Enunciation of words and sentences. Confluent a. speech in which syllables are run together.

Ar'ticie'ulary. Relating to utterance.

Ar'ticie'ulo mor'tis. At the point or moment of death.

Ar'tifie'cial (ar-tif-ish'al). Formed by art; not natural.

Ar'eyepiglot'tic or Ar'eyepiglottid'ean folds. Folds of mucous membrane extending between arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

Ar'tyano-e'piglottid'eous. See Muscles, Table of.

Ar'tyano'l'eous. See Muscles, Table of.

Ar'yepiglo'noid (ar-it'e'noyid). Shaped like a jug or pitcher.

Ar'ytoten'id'itis. Inflammation of arytenoid muscles or cartilage.

As. 1. Abbreviation for Astigmatism. 2. Symbol for Ar'senic.

A. S. L. Aura simbistra.

Asa'fet'ida, Asa'fet'ida, Fetid gum-resin from Ferula foetida: antispasmodic and expectorant.

Asa'phi'a. Indistinctness of utterance.

As'aprol. An antipyretic and antiseptic powder, Ca(CaH5O3)2.

As'ar. A principle, CaH5O, from asarum.

As'arum. Genus of plants with emetic and cathartic properties.

As'es'tone. Fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate.

As'caricid'ae (as-kar'iis-id). A drug destructive to ascarides.

As'carid'a'sis. Infestation with ascarides.

As'carid's, pl. as'carides. A genus of intestinal worms.
Ascending (as-en'ding). Having an upward course.

Asc'hen'son's vesicles. Globules formed by shaking off with albumin.

As'cia (as'e-ah). A spiral bandage without reverses.

Asci'tes (as-i'tez). Dropsy of the abdominal cavity. A. chylous, ascites in which the fluid contains chyle.

As'clt'ie (as-sit'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, ascites.

Asclepi'adin. Poisonous glucosid of Asclepins.

Asclep'ldin. A poisonous principle from asclepiadin; also, a deobstruent precipitate from Asclepins tuberosa.

Asco'cos. The spore case of certain fungi.

Aselenium. Basic principle, or from cod-liver oil.

Ase'nia. Inability to understand or make use of signs or speech.

Aseptic. Not septic; free from septic material.

Asep'tol. A brown, oily antiseptic, CgHgSO3; sulphocarbolic acid.

Asep'tol. A preparation of phenol and pilocarpin; used for phthisis and intermittent fevers.

Asparagrin'ic acid, Aspar'tic acid. See Acid.

Aspar'agins. Genus of plants whose roots are mild diuretic.

As'pect. 1. That part of a surface which looks in any particular direction. 2. The look or appearance.

Aspergil'lin. Black pigment from Aspergillus spores.

Aspergil'lus. A genus of fungi (moulds) of which several species are endoparasitic and probably pathogenic. A. mycosis, disease of ear caused by aspergillus.

Asper'matism. Deficient secretion of semen.

Asper'ion. The act of sprinkling.

Asphyx'ia (as-fik'se-ah). Suspended animation as from suffocation, or carbon monoxid in inhalation. A. carbon'ica, suffocation from the inhalation of coal-gas or water-gas. Local a., the congestive stage of Raynaud's disease. A. neonato'rum, imperfect breathing in new-born infants.

Asphyx'ial (as-fik'se-al). Characterized by asphyxia.

Asphyx'yate. To put into a state of more or less complete asphyxia.

Aspid'ium. A genus of ferns; several species are vermilugal.

Aspidosa'min. Emetic principle from quebracho bark.

Aspidosper'ma. See Quebracho.

Aspidosper'min. An alkaloid, C21H27N2O3, from quebracho.

Aspiration. Withdrawal of liquids by the aspirator.

As'pirator. Instrument for evacuating pus or serum.

Asple'nium. Genus of ferns; some species have limited medicinal uses.

Asporogen'ic. Not producing spores.
Assafet’ida. Assafet’ida. See Asafetida.
Assana’tion. Sanitation; improvement of sanitary conditions.
Assim’ilable. Capable of being assimilated.
Assimila’tion. Transformation of food into tissues.
Associa’tion center. The nerve-center which controls associated movements.
As’surin. Complex substance from brain-tissue.
Astas’ia. Motor incoordination with inability to stand. A. abas’ia, inability to stand or walk.
Astie’tas’is. Deficiency or absence of sebaceous secretion. A. eu’tis, a variety resulting in dry, fissured condition of skin.
As’ter. Star-shaped structure around the centrosome; also, a star-shaped group of chromosomes.
As’teron (as-te’re-on). The junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.
As’ternal. Not joined to the sternum.
As’terta. Absence of the sternum.
As’teroid (as’ter-oid). Star-shaped.
As’thnia. Motor incoordination with inability to stand. A. abas’ia, inability to stand or walk.
Astheuom’eter. Device used in measuring muscular asthenia.
Astheuop’le. Characterized by asthenopia.
Asth’ma (az’mah). Intermittent dyspnea, with wheezing, cough, and sense of constriction. Cardiac a., dyspnea from heart-disease. A. convulsi’vum, bronchial asthma. A. crystals, acicular crystals in sputum of asthma patients. A. dyspep’ticum, asthma due to nervous reflexes. Heberden’s a., angina pectoris. Kopp’s a., spasm of the glottis. Renal a., dyspnea occurring in Bright’s disease.
Asth’nom’eter. Astigmom’eter. Apparatus used in measuring astigmatism.
Astigmat’ie. Pertaining to, or affected with, astigmatism.
Astigmatom’eter. Astigmom’eter. Apparatus used in measuring astigmatism.
As’troeyle (as’tro-slt). A bone corpuscle; so-called from its star-shape.
Astrobinet’ie motions. Movements of the centrosome.
Astu’rian rose. See Pellagra.
Asy’lum ear. Hematoma auris.
Asymbo'lia. Same as Anemia.

Asym'metry (as-im'et-re). Lack or absence of symmetry.

Asyn'clitism. Oblique presentation of the head in parturition.

Asyn'er'gy (as-in'er-je). Lack of coordination.

Asyne'sia (as-in'e-ze-ah). Dulness of intellect; stupidity.

Asyn'o'veia. Absence or insufficiency of synovia.

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Asya'elitism. Oblique presentation of the head in parturition.

Asyn'er'gy (as-iu'er-je). Lack of coordination.

Asyn'sia (as-in-e'ze-ah). Dulness of intellect; stupidity.

Asyn'o'veia. Absence or insufficiency of synovia.

Asystemat'ie. Not confined to one system; diffuse.

Asyn'ergia. Same as Asystole.

Atae'tic (at-ak'tik). Same as Atactic.

At'avism. Inheritance of characters from remote ancestors.

Atax'ia. Failure of muscular coordination. Briquet's a., hysterical condition with anesthesia of skin and leg-muscles. Family a., Hereditary a. See Friederich's disease. Hysterical a., ataxia of leg-muscles in hysteria. Locomotor a., degeneration of posterior columns of spinal cord, marked by flashes of pain, incoordination, disturbances of sensation, loss of reflexes, etc.

Motor a., inability to coordinate the muscles properly. Thermal a., irregular changes in the body temperature.

Atax'ie. Atax'ial. Pertaining to, or affected with, ataxia.

Ataxoph'e'mia. Lack of coordination of speech-muscles.

Ataxopho'bia. Morbid dread of disorder.

Atax'ia. Same as Ataxia.

Atax'iegram. Tracing drawn by an atactic patient.

Atax'iegraph. Apparatus used in diagnosis of extent of ataxia.

Ataxiamne'sia. Characterized by ataxia and amnesia.

Atax'ie, Atax'ial. Pertaining to, or affected with, ataxia.

Ataxophe'mia. Lack of coordination of speech-muscles.

Ataxopho'bia. Morbid dread of disorder.

Atax'y (at-ak'se). Same as Ataxia.

Atelec'tasis. Imperfect expansion of lungs at birth; also, partial collapse of lung.

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**At'oramic** (at-om'ık). Pertaining to an atom.

**Atomi'city**. Chemical valency or quantivalence.

**At'omizer**. Instrument for throwing a jet or spray.

**At'onic**. Characterized by lack of normal tone.

**At'onicity**. Chemical valency or quantivalence.

**At'oinizor**. Instrument for throwing a jet or spray.

**Aton'ic**. Characterized by lack of normal tone.

**At'ony** (at'o-ne). Absence or lack of normal tone.

**Atopomenorrh'e'a**. Vicarious menstruation.

**Atrabil'iary**. Pertaining to dark bile.

**A'tre'mia**. 1. Absence of tremor. 2. Hysterical inability to walk.

**A'tre'sia**. Imperforation; absence of a normal opening.

**A'tre'sic** (at-re'sik). Characterized by atresia.

**Atrich'la**, **Atrieho'sis**. Absence of hair.

**Atrioventric'ular**. Pertaining to the auricle and ventricle.

**A'trum** (a'tre-um). 1. The auricle of the heart. 2. Main part of the tympanic chamber.

**At'ropa** belladon'na. See **Belladonna**.

**Atro'plia** (at-ro'fe-ah). L. for Atrophy.

**Atroph'ic** (at-rof'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, atrophy.

**Atrophoder'ma**. Atrophy of the skin or of a part of it.

**At'rophy** (at'ro-fe). A wasting or diminution of size. **Acute yellow a.**, atrophy and yellow discoloration of liver, with jaundice. **Brown a.**, atrophy in which the organ takes on a brownish hue. **Compression a.**, atrophy of part from constant compression. **Correlated a.**, atrophy of a part following destruction of another part. **Cruveilhier's a.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **A. of disuse**, wasting from lack of normal exercise. **Gray a.**, degeneration of optic disk, in which it becomes gray. **Idiopathic muscular a.**, progressive wasting affecting groups of muscles and due to changes in the muscles themselves. **Landonzy-Déjerine a.**, atrophy of muscles of face and scapulohumeral region. **Muscular a.**, wasting of muscles. **Progressive muscular a.**, disease with progressive wasting of muscles and paralysis, due to degeneration of anterior gray horns of spinal cord. **Red a.**, atrophy from chronic congestion. **Senile a.**, atrophy of old age. **Trophoneurotic a.**, atrophy due to disease of the nerves or center supplying a part. **Unilat'er'al facial a.**, progressive wasting of the tissues of one side of the face. **White a.**, atrophy of nerve, leaving only white connective tissue.

**At'ropin**. Poisonous alkaloid, C\textsubscript{17}H\textsubscript{23}NO\textsubscript{3} of belladonna: mydriatic and narcotic.

**Atrop'i'na**. Same as Atropin.

**At'ropinism**, **At'ropism**. Condition produced by use of atropin.

**Atropiniza'tion**. 1. Subjection to influence of atropin. 2. Atropism.

**At'ropinize**. To put under the influence of atropin.

**At'tar of roses**. Volatile oil from rose-petals.

**Atten'uant**. A medicine that thins the blood.

**Atten'uated virus**. Virus rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation.

**Attenu'a'tion**. 1. Act or process of thinning. 2. Medicine or virus that has been attenuated.

**At'tie**. Part of tympanum above the atrium. **A. disease**, chronic supplicative inflammation of attic.

**Attol'lens**. Raising; lifting up. **A. au'rem**. See Muscles, Table of.

**Attra'ction, capillary**. The force by which liquids rise in fine tubes.

**At'trahens**. Drawing toward or forward. **A. au'rem**. See Muscles, Table of.

**Attrit'ion** (at-rish'un). Friction; abrasion; also, friction-sound.

**Atyp'ie** (at-ip'ik). Not conforming to the type.
Au. Symbol for gold (aurum).

Audiom’eter. Device to test hearing power.

Audiom’etry. Testing of the sense of hearing.

Au’diphone. A device for aiding deafness.


Au’ditory. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. A. area, the auditory center. A. capsule, cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the external ear. A. center, center for hearing in superior temporal convolution. A. dysesthesia. Same as Dysacusia. A. field, space within which sounds are audible.

Au’diplione. A device for aiding deafness.


Au’dilory. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. A. area, the auditory center. A. capsule, cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the external ear. A. center, center for hearing in superior temporal convolution. A. dysesthesia. Same as Dysacusia. A. field, space within which sounds are audible.

Au’dilory. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. A. area, the auditory center. A. capsule, cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the external ear. A. center, center for hearing in superior temporal convolution. A. dysesthesia. Same as Dysacusia. A. field, space within which sounds are audible.

Au’erhach’s plexus. Complex of nerves between the longitudinal and circular fibers of intestine.

Au^ua’Hi us. A fetus with double lower jaw.

Au’la (aw’lah). Forward part of third ventricle.

Aulate’la. The covering membrane of the aula.

Au’liplex’us. Part of choroid plexus in the aula.

Au’rilix (aw’liks). The sulcus of Monro.


Epi gastric a., painful sensations in epigastrium preceding an epileptic attack.


Ahs’cult, Aus’eultate. To examine by listening.

Auseulta’tion (aws-kul-ta’shun). Listening for sounds within the body. Immediate a., auscultation without the stethoscope.

Mediate a., auscultation performed by the aid of instruments.

A. tube, a kind of stethoscope.

Auscul’tatory. Of, or pertaining to, auscultation. A. percus’sion, auscultation combined with percussion.

Au’tech’oscope. Instrument for auscultating one’s own body.

Au’tee’cie. See Au’tecie.

Au’toblast. A separate, independent bioblast, as a bacterium.

Autocath’eterism. Passage of the catheter by the patient.

Au’toch’thonous. Found in the place of formation; not removed to a new site.
Au'toclave (aw'to-kla've). A variety of steam sterilizer.

Autodiges'tion. Same as Autopepsia.

Au'toc'eic (aw-te'sik). Always living upon the same organism.

Au'togen'esis (aw-to-jen'es-is). 1. Spontaneous generation. 2. Origination within the organism.

Au'togenet'ic, Au'togenous. Originated within the body.

Au'tog'raphism. Hysterical state in which marks or words written upon the skin leave more or less persistent traces.

Au'tohyp'notism. Hypnotic state voluntarily self-induced.

Au'tolaryngos'copy. Observation of one's own larynx.

Au'tomat'ism. Spontaneous; done by no act of the will.

Au'tomysopho'bia. Insane dread of personal uncleanness.

Au'tonom'ous. Having independent functions.

Au'tokin'fection. Infection by a virus generated within the body.

Au'tokin'oculation. Inoculation with a virus from one's own body.

Au'tokin'fection. Poisoning by some uneliminated matter (toxins) formed within the body.

Au'tolaryngos'copy. Observation of one's own larynx.

Au'tomatic. Spontaneous.

Au'tomysopho'bia. Insane dread of personal uncleanness.

Au'tonom'ous. Having independent functions.

Au'tophobia. 1. Observation of one's own voice as transmitted through a patient's chest. 2. State in which the patient's voice seems to himself abnormal or too loud.

Au'tophobia. See Auto-ophthalmoscope.

Au'toplasty. Repair of diseased or injured parts by pieces taken from another part.

Au'topsy. Post-mortem examination of a dead body.

Au'toscope. Instrument for examination of one's own organs.

Au'toscopy. Examination of one's own organs.

Au'toscopy. Stethoscope for use on one's own chest.

Au'tosuggestion. Peculiar mental state with loss of will, in which suggestions become easy. It often follows shock or accident.

Au'totax'mous. Capable of spontaneous fission.

Au'tother'apy. Spontaneous cure of disease.

Au'totox'e'mia, Au'totoxico'sis. Poisoning by ferment or virus generated within the body.

Au'totoxin. Any pathogenic principle developed within the body.

Au'totransfus'sion. The forcing of blood into vital parts by bandaging or elevating the limbs.

Au'tovaccina'tion. Vaccination of a patient with his own virus.

Au'tumn catarrh. A variety of hay fever.

Au'xocar'dia. 1. Diastole. 2. Enlargement of the heart.

Av'a, A'va-h. Vva. Same as Kwa.

Av'alanche theory. Doctrine that nervous impulses accumulate force in passing along an efferent nerve.

Avas'cular (ah-vas'ku-lar). Not vascular; bloodless.

Avasculariza'tion. Expulsion of blood, as by bandaging.
Ave'na sati'va. The plant which bears oats. See Oat.
Ave'rin. Stimulant and tonic preparation from oats.
Avogad'ro's law. Equal volumes of gases, with same pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.
Avoirdupois (ah-vwah-doo-poi'z'). See Weights.
Avul'sion. The tearing away of a structure or part.
Ax'ial, Ax'ile. Of, or pertaining to, an axis. A. current, the colored central part of the blood-stream. A. neuritis. See Neuritis.
A'xil, Axil'la. The armpit.
Axe'mma. Sheath of the axis-cylinder.
Ax'ilary (ak'sil-er-e). Of, or pertaining to, the armpit.
Axin (ak'sin). Varnish-like substance from an insect, Coccus axinus: vulnerary and resolvent.
Ax'is (ak'sis). 1. Straight line through a center. 2. Second cervical vertebra. Basicranial a., line from basion to gonion. Basifacial a., line from gonion to subnasal point. Binauricular a., line joining the two auricular points. Celiac a., a thick branch from the abdominal aorta. Cerebrospinal a., the central nervous system. A.-cylinder, the core or central part of a nerve-fiber. A.-cylinder process, nerve-cell process continuous with the axis-cylinder. Frontal a., imaginary line running from right to left through center of eyeball. Neural a. Same as Cerebrospinal a. Sagittal a., imaginary line extending through the eye from before backward. A.-traction forceps, A.-tractor, instrument for making traction on the fetus in the course of the pelvic axis. Visual a., line from point of vision of retina to the object of vision.
Axolem'ma. Same as Axilemma.
Ax' on. Same as Axis-cylinder process.
Axonom'eter. Apparatus for rapid determination of the cylindrical axis of a lens.
Ax'oplasm. Material by which fibrils of the axis-cylinder are surrounded.
Axun'gia (ak-sun'je-ah). Lard.
Azalein. Same as Fuchsin.
Az'edin. Medicinal root-bark of Melia azedarach, an Asiatic tree.
Az'erion. Ferment from various insectivorous plants.
Azobenz'ene. A derivative, C_{12}H_{8}N_{2}, from nitrobenzene.
Az'o'ic (ah-za'ik). Destitute of living organisms.
Azoli'tin. A red coloring principle from litmus.
Azoo'sper'mia. Lack or absence of spermatozoa in semen.
Az'ote (a'zot). Old name of nitrogen.
Azote'mia (a-zo-te'me-ah). Same as Uremia.
Azotene'sis. A disease due to excess of nitrogen in system, as scurvy, gangrene, etc.
Az'o'zited. Containing or charged with nitrogen.
Azot'u'ria (a-zo-tu're-ah). Excess of urea in the urine.
Azoxyben'zene. A product, C_{12}H_{10}N_{2}O, of the reduction of nitrobenzene.
Az'ulene. Blue coloring matter, C_{16}H_{20}O, from certain volatile oils.
Az'u'lin. A blue anilin color or dye.
Az'ygos (az'ig-us). Any unpaired part.
Az'ygous (az'ig-us). Having no fellow; unpaired. A. ganglion. Same as Ganglion impar. A. muscle, the uvnaris muscle. See Muscles, Table of. A. vein, three veins in front and near sides of vertebral column.
Az'y'mia (az-im'e-ah). Absence of ferment.
Azym'ie (az-im'ik). Not giving rise to fermentation.
B.

B. Symbol of boron.
Ba. Symbol of barium.
Bab'bit metal. An alloy somewhat used in dentistry.
Ba'by-farm. A place where infants are reared.
Bac'ce (bak'ah). A berry; a berry-like fruit.
Bac'charin. Poisonous alkaloid from Baccharis cordifolia.
Bac'chia (bak'e-ah). Acne rosacea.
Bacil'llia'mia. See Bacillemia.
Bac'illar, Bac'il'lar (bas'il-ar, bas'il-ar-e). Pertaining to bacilli, or to rod-like forms. B. layer, the rod-and-cone layer of the retina.
Bac'illice'mia. Condition in which the blood contains bacilli.
Bac'illicid'al, Bac'illice'id'ic. Destructive to bacilli.
Bac'illicide (bas-il'-is-id). A drug that destroys bacilli.
Bac'illicul'ture. The propagation of bacilli.
Bac'illicul'form. Shaped like a bacillus.
Bac'illip'arous (bas-il'-p'ar-us). Producing bacilli.
Bacillopho'bia. Insane dread of microbes.
Bacil'lus'ria. State in which the urine contains bacilli.
Bac'il'lus (bas-il'us), pl. bac'il'lli. A genus of schizomyetic organisms, consisting of non-motile, rod-like forms. B. aceti, B. acet'icus, b. found in air and vinegar and causing acetic fermentation. B. ac'id'ic lac'ti, found in air and sour milk, and causing lactic-acid fermentation. B. acid'ofo'rans, pathogenic b. from liver of yellow-fever cadaver. B. actino'bac'ter. Same as B. butyricus. B. aero'genes, one of three forms— I, II, III—from the alimentary canals of healthy persons. B. aero'genes capsula'tus, non-pathogenic b. from blood-vessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm. B. acro'phis, non-pathogenic b. from air. B. al'bic'ans pal'erifor'mis, species from the skin in seborrhea. B. al'bu'minis, non-pathogenic b. from feces. B. al'bus, white, non-pathogenic b. from water. B. al'bus ca'daver'is, pathogenic b. from blood of a cadaver. B. al'bus pu'tridus, non-pathogenic species from water. B. allanto'id'es, non-pathogenic b. from air. B. al'lii, non-pathogenic b. found in decaying onions. B. al'vii, pathogenic b. from diseased bees. B. amylo'bac'ter. Same as B. butyricus. B. ana'ro'bicus liqui'fi'cans, species from intestine of yellow-fever corpse. B. an' thracis, the b. of anthrax. B. aquat'ilis non-pathogenic species from well water. B. arbo'rescens, non-pathogenic b. from hydrant water, forming orange color. B. argen'tophos'phores'cents, either of three species—I, II, III—from sea water, phosphorescent fish, and cattle-fish. B. au' rants'cus, b. from well water, forming yellow pigment. B. au' reus, b. from water and the skin in seborrhea. B. ber'iber'icu's, species found in persons with beri-beri. B. Rien'stack'ii, pathogenic b. from human feces. B. bras'sic'e, non-pathogenic b. from infusions of cabbage-leaves. B. bronch'it'idis pu'tridae, the b. of putrid bronchitis. B. brun'neus, non-pathogenic species from water. B. bucca'lis, non-pathogenic b. from buccal secretions of healthy persons. B. buty'ri'cus, B. buty'ri'c'us, non-pathogenic b. from milk, old cheese, water, soil, dust, etc., producing butyric-acid fermentation. B. ca'daver'is, pathogenic b. from yellow-fever cadavers. B. cana'lis capsula'tus, pathogenic b. from sewer water. B. cana'lis par'vus, pathogenic species from sewer water. B. can'dicans, non-pathogenic b. from soil. B. capsula'tus, pathogenic b. from blood of guinea-pig. B. capsula'tus mu-
co'sus, pathogenic b. from nasal secretions of influenza patient.
B. carabifor'mis, non-pathogenic b. from stomach of meat-fed dog. B. carota'rum, non-pathogenic b. from cooked carrots and beets. B. eaten'ula, non-pathogenic b. from cheese.
B. Caucas'icus, non-pathogenic b. from Keffir grains. B. ca'viæ fort'u'tus, non-pathogenic b. from guinea-pigs inoculated with yellow fever. B. cavie'dus, pathogenic b. from human feces. B. Chauvæ'i, b. causing symptomatic anthrax in cattle.
B. chlori'nus, non-pathogenic b. from decaying vegetable matter. B. chol'ere Asiat'i'ce, the spirillum of Asiatic cholera.
B. chol'ere gallina'rum. Same as B. septicemia'ce, B. cho'væi, the b. of symptomatic anthrax. B. chromo-aro'mat'i'cus, pathogenic b. from carcass of a diseased dog. B. elavifor'mis, pathogenic b. from fermenting casein. B. clo'a'cea, non-pathogenic b. from sewage. B. saeru'l'eous, saprophytic b. from water. B. co'li comu'n'is, pathogenic b. from intestines of man and animals. B. constrie'ctus, a b. from hydrated water, producing yellow pigment. B. copro'genes fe'tidus, b. from intestines of pigs with hog-cholera. B. copro'genes par'vus, pathogenic b. from human feces. B. eras'sus, the broadest b. known. B. eras'sus sputi'genus, pathogenic b. from sputum of man. B. cunea'tus, pathogenic species from blood and viscera of animals dead of sepsis. B. eunicul'i'dus. Same as B. septicemica'ce haemorrhag'icoce. B. cyan'o'genus, the b. of blue milk. B. cys'tifo'r'mis, non-pathogenic b. from urine of cystitis patient. B. dentirif'icans, b. from sewage and soil; decomposes nitrates. B. denta'lis vir'idans, pathogenic b. from carious teeth. B. devo'rans, non-pathogenic b. from well water. B. diffu'sus, non-pathogenic b. from soil. B. dipthethe'riæ, pathogenic b. from diphtheritic membranes. B. dipthethe'riæ colu'mb'a'rum, the b. of pigeon-diphtheria. B. dipthethe'riæ spu'rius, b. similar to b. diphtherie from healthy pharynx. B. dipthethe'riæ vituo'lo'rum, pathogenic b. from mouths of calves with diphtheria.
B. disor'tus, species from milk and cheese. B. dysene'te'riæ, b. from viscera of person dead of dysentery. B. dyso'des, b. causing souring of bread. B. endocardi'tidis capsula'tus, pathogenic b. from viscera of endocarditis corpses. B. en-do'cardi'tidis gris'cens, pathogenic b. from heart in case of ulcerative endocarditis. B. enteri'tidis, pathogenic b. from cow dead of enteritis. B. epider'midis, b. from epidermis of spaces between the toes. B. erysi'pel'atos tep'oris, b. of erysipelias in the rabbit. B. erysi'pel'atos su'is, pathogenic b. of hog-erysipelias. B. erythros'poros, non-pathogenic species from albuminous fluids. B. ex pneu'mo-enteri'tide su'is, the b. of hog-cholera. B. figu'rans, saprophytic b. from air and water. B. fili'for'mis, non-pathogenic b. from cheese and milk. B. of Fiocca, pathogenic b. from saliva of dogs and cats. B. fitz'inas, saprophytic b. from infections of hay. B. fla'veus, b. from water producing yellow pigment. B. fluores'cens liqui'fla'ciens, saprophytic b. from air and water. B. fluoro'es'cens pu'tidus, non-pathogenic b. from air and water, producing repulsive odor. B. fe'tidus, pathogenic b. from sweating feet and cow-dung. B. fe'tidus oze'ne, pathogenic species from secretions of ozena patients. B. ful'vus, b. from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. B. fus'e'cens, b. from water, forming brown pigment. B. fus'e'cens limba'tus, non-pathogenic b. from rotten eggs. B. gallina'rum, pathogenic b. from blood of chickens dead of a disease resembling chicken-cholera. B. geniec'u'tus, non-pathogenic b. from the stomach. B. gin-gi'vae py'o'genes, pathogenic species from foul mouth and decaying dental pulp. B. gra'ce'ulis, non-pathogenic species from
B. grave'olen's, non-pathogenic b. from between the toes. B. Hansen'ii, b. from water, producing yellow pigment. B. heminecrobioph'ilus, pathogenic b. from cheesy lymph-glands. B. hydroph'ilus fus'cus, b. from lymph-disease of frogs. B. ian'thinus, b. from hydrant water and sewage, producing violet pigment. B. in'dicus, pathogenic b. from stomach of monkey. B. indigo'genus, pathogenic b. from leaves of indigo-plant. B. influen'zæ, the specific b. of influenza. B. lae'ticus. Same as B. acidi lactici. B. lae'tis aero'genes, pathogenic b. from intestine of animals fed on milk. B. lae'tis erythro'genes, the b. of red milk. B. lae'tis visco'sus, non-pathogenic b. from rup milk. B. lep'rae, pathogenic b. from lepromus tubercles. B. lio'der'mos, b. from milk, peptonizing casein. B. liquefat'icaiens, non-pathogenic b. from water. B. liquefat'icaiens bo'vis, pathogenic b. from lungs of diseased ox. B. liquefat'icaiens mag'nisus, non-pathogenic b. from mice inoculated with garden soil. B. liquefat'icaiens par'vus, non-pathogenic b. from same source as last. B. lu'teus. Same as Bacterium tatum. B. mala'rie, probably pathogenic b. from blood of malarial patients. B. mal'lei, pathogenic b. from the nodules of glanders. B. megate'rium, non-pathogenic b. from boiled cabbage. B. melanos'porus, b. from air, producing black pigment. B. mesenter'icus fus'cus, saprophytic b. from air, water, and potato-peelings. B. mesenter'icus ru'ber, b. causing pink color on potatoes. B. mesenter'icus vulga'tus, b. from potatoes, milk, and human feces. B. mirab'ilis, b. causing putrefaction of animal matter. B. multipedic'ulis, non-pathogenic b. from air and water. B. murise'pietus. Same as B. crysipelatos suis. B. murise'pietus pleomor'plus, pathogenic b. from uterine discharges of pyemia. B. musco'ides, non-pathogenic b. from soil, old cheese, and cow-dung. B. myco'ides, non-pathogenic b. from soil and water. B. neapolita'nus. Same as B. cott communis. B. oedem'atis malig'ni, pathogenic b. from dust, foul water, and putrefying matter. B. oxyto'cus pereicio'sus, pathogenic b. from stale milk. B. par'vus ova'tus, pathogenic b. from pig dying with swine-plague. B. Pasteur'ia'nus, b. from beer, causing acetic fermentation. B. phosphores'cens gel'vidus, non-pathogenic b. from phosphorescent fish. B. pneu'mo'nica, pathogenic b. sometimes found in exudates of pneumonia. B. pneu'mon'icus a'gilis, pathogenic b. from vagus-pneumonia of rabbit. B. polymyx'æ, b. from fermenting infusions of potatoes, etc. B. polyper'mis, non-pathogenic b. from cow-dung, and exudates of mice inoculated with garden soil. B. prodigio'sus, non-pathogenic b. found on various foods. B. pseudopneumon'icus, pathogenic b. from pus. B. pyocy'a'neus, pathogenic b. from blue pus. B. pro'genes fe'vidus, pathogenic b. from pus of an abscess. B. rad'in'us, non-pathogenic b. from exudates of mice and guineapigs inoculated with garden soil. B. ramos'u'sus liquefat'icaiens, non-pathogenic b. from the air. B. rhinosclerom'atis, pathogenic b. from tubercles of rhinoscleroma. B. ru'ber, saprophytic b. from the air. B. saliva'rius sep'ticus, the diplococcus of pneumonia. B. sapro'genes, a b. in three forms, from fluid sweat of feet, putrefying pus, gangrenous tissue. B. sca'ber, non-pathogenic species from cheese. B. Schäf'eri, non-pathogenic b. from cheese and fermenting potato. B. of Scheur'lein, non-pathogenic b. from cancer and from healthy breast. B. of septicem'ia, saprophytic b. from the blood. B. septicæ'mie haemorrh'a'gicæ, the b. of chicken-cholera. B. sep'ticus acumin'a'tus, pathogenic b. from blood and organs of child dead from septicemia. B. sep'ticus sput'i'genus, the diplo-

**Back-cut of Salmon.** Incision or slitting of an anal fistula.  

**Backward progression.** Tendency to walk backward in some cases of central nervous lesion.  

**Ba'cony degeneration** or **infiltration.** Amyloid degeneration. **B. spleen**, a spleen affected with amyloid degeneration.  

**Bacter'e'mia**. Same as **Bacteriemia**.  

**Bacte'ria.** Schizomyces or vegetable micro-organisms.  

**Bacte'rial.** Pertaining to, or produced by, bacteria.  

**Bacterie'idal.** Destructive to bacteria.  

**Bacterie'ide.** Anything which destroys bacteria.  

**Bacterie'mia.** The presence of schizomyces in the blood.  

**Bacte'rioid.** Resembling a bacterium.  

**Bacteriologi'c.** **Bacteriologi'cal.** Pertaining to bacteria.  

**Bacteriologi'gist.** An expert in the study of bacteria.  

**Bacteriologi'gy.** The science of bacteria.  

**Bacterioprot'ein.** A toxalbumin formed by bacteria.  

**Bacteriopur'purin.** Peach-colored pigment in **Beggiodao**.  

**Bacterioscop'ie.** Pertaining to the microscopy of bacteria.  

**Bacterioscop'y**. The microscopic study of bacteria.  

**Bacteriotherapeu'tic.** Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.  

**Bacteriother'apy.** The cure of disease by introducing bacteria into the system.  

**Bacteritox'in.** A substance destructive to bacteria.  

**Bacte'rium**, pl. **bacte'ria**. A genus of schizomyces of short, rod-like form. **B. ace' ti**, Same as **Bacillus acetii**. **B. a'cidi lac'tici.** Same as **Bacillus acidi lactici**. **B. aero'genes**, the bacil-
lus aerogenes. **B. al'lii**. Same as Bacillus altii. **B. auranti'-
acum**, a chromogenic bacterium. **B. brun'neum**, a species from putrid infusion of Indian corn. **B. buty'ri colloi'deum**, a species from butter. **B. capita'rum**, a species from infusions of albuminaceous matter. **B. cates'ul'a**, species from putrid wine and decaying blood. **B. co'li commu'ne**. Same as *Bacillus coli communis*. **B. decal'vaens**, a species said to cause alopecia areata. **B. farina'ceum**, a species from sour dough. **B. glis-
cro'genum**, a species from viscid urine. **B. gum'mis**, a species causing the gummy disease of fig, orange, and almond trees. **B. Hes'sii**, a species causing ropy state of milk. **B. hyacin'thi**, pathogenic b. from diseased hyacinth-bulbs. **B. line'oTa**, non-pathogenic species from water, soil, and vegetables. **B. lu'teum**, species from water, producing orange-pig-
ment. **B. merismopedia'ides**, a b. from the mud of sewage, **B. o'leae**, a species causing disease of olives. **B. peripliane'ta**, a species causing disease of cockroaches. **B. radicle'ola**, species found in soil and roots of leguminous plants; said to cause their growth. **B. rosa'ceum metallocio'ides**, species produ-
cing gas in urine. **B. sulphu'reum**, a species found in urine and producing hydrogen sulphid. **B. ter'mo**, non-patho-
genic species from healthy saliva. **B. tholoid'eum**, species from intestinal contents of healthy persons. **B. ul'nae**. Same as *Bacillus ulnae*. **B. ure'a**, a non-pathogenic species from ammonia-
nical urine. **B. viola'ceum**, species from putrefying solutions of egg-albumen. **B. xyl'i'num**, species from solutions of carbo-
hydrates, producing acetic acid.

**Bacteriur'ia**. The existence of bacteria in the urine.

**Bae'teroid** (bak'ter-oïd). Resembling a bacterium.

**Bael** (bel). The dried fruit of *Aeg'le mar'netos*, or Bengal quince; used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

**Ba'er's vesicle** (bérz). A Graafian follicle containing an ovum.

**Bag**. A sack or pouch. **Barnes's b.**, a lyre-shaped rubber bag for dilating uterine cervix. **Politzer's b.**, a soft bag of rubber for inflating the middle ear. **B. of waters**, the membranes enclosing the liquor amnii of the fetus.

**Ba'ker-leg**. Knock-knee.

**Ba'ker's itch**. Eczema of the hands from irritation of yeast. **B.'s salt**, ammonium carbonate. **B.'s stigmata**, calllosities on the hands from kneading dough.

**Bal'ance**. 1. An instrument for weighing. 2. Harmonious adjust-
ment of parts.

**Balan'ic**. Pertaining to the glans penis or glans clitoridis.

**Balan'anism**. Treatment with pessaries or suppositories.

**Balan'itis** (bal-an'it'is). Inflammation of the glans penis.

**Balanoblennor'rae**. Gonorrhoeal balanitis.

**Balanoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

**Balanoposth'itiis**. Inflammation of the glans and prepuse.

**Balanoprep'u'tial**. Pertaining to the glans and foreskin.

**Balan'tid'ium co'li**. A protozoan parasite in intestine of pigs and man, causing diarrhoea.


**Bald'ness**. Lack of hair. See Alopecia.

**Ball-and-socket joint**. Same as Merthrosis.

**Ball thrombus**. See *Thrombus*.

**Ballooning**. The distention of a cavity by air or otherwise.

**Ballottement** (bal-of-maw'). Diagnosis of pregnancy by push-
ing the uterus with the finger inserted into the vagina, causing the embryo to rise and fall.

**Balm**. 1. A balsam. 2. A soothing or healing medicine. **B. of
gil'ead**. 1. Mecca balsam. 2. Canada balsam. 3. Resin of poplar buds.
Balneography. Treatment on baths.
Balneotherapy. Treatment of disease with baths.
Bal'neum, pi. bal'nea. A bath. B. arense, a sand-bath. B. luteum, a mud-bath.
Bal'sam (bawl'sam). A semifluid, fragrant, resinous, vegetable juice. B. apple, plant Momordica balsamifera, with a purgative and vulnerary fruit. B. of Mecca, balsam from Balsamodendron apothal'ssium. B. of Peru, balsam from Toluifera Pereira: expectorant, soothing, stimulant, and antiseptic. B. of tolu, a resinous, expectorant balsam from Toluifera balsamum.
Balsam'ie. Of the nature of balsam. B. tincture, compound tincture of benzoin.
Bal'sers fatty necrosis. Fatty degeneration of pancreas, omentum, and mesentery.
Ban'berger's fluid. A mercurial compound for syphilis.
Ban'dage. A piece or strip of gauze or other fabric for wrapping any part or member. Desault's b., a bandage for fractured clavicle. Figure-of-8 b., a bandage in which the turns cross each other like a figure 8. Hueter's b., a spica bandage for the perineum. Langier's b., a many-tailed paper bandage. Larrey's b., a many-tailed bandage with the edges glued together. Maisonneuve's b., a plaster-of-Paris bandage made of folded cloth held in place by other bandages. Martin's b's., India rubber bandages for varicose veins. Recurrent b., a bandage over the end of a stump. Richet's b., plaster-of-Paris bandage to which gelatin has been added. B. of Sclultetus, a bandage applied in strips overlapping each other in shingle fashion. Suspensory b., a bandage for supporting the scrotum. T. bandage, a bandage shaped like a letter T. Theden's b., a roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress to control hemorrhage. Velpeau's b., a bandage to support the arm in fracture of the clavicle.
Ban'dil's ring. A thickening of the uterus above the internal os during labor.
Ban'dy-leg. Same as Bow-leg.
Bang. Same as Cannabis indica.
Ban'ting cure, Ban'tingism. Treatment of corpulence by diet.
Bap'tin. Aperient glucosid from Baptisia tinctoria.
Baptis'ta tinctor'ia. Wild indigo, a plant of N. America; febrifugal, laxative, antiseptic.
Bap'tisin. Cathartic extractive of Baptisia tinctoria.
Baptitox'in. A poisonous alkaloid from Baptisia tinctoria.
Barba'does leg. Elephantiasis.
Barbalo'in. Aloin from Barbadoes aloe.
Bar'bar gum. Gum arabic from the Barbary provinces.
Bar berry. The Berberis vulgaris and its fruit. See Berberis.
Bar'bers' itch. Tinea syco'sis.
Bar'botine. Barbary worm-seed.
Bar'cwing. See Glairin.
Baresthesiom'eter. Instrument for estimating sense of weight or pressure.
Ba'ric. Pertaining to barium.
Bar'il'la. Impure sodium carbonate; pulverin.
Bar'ium. A metallic element, salts of which are medicinal.
Bar'k, Jesuits'. Popular name for cinchona.
Bar'kow's ligaments. The anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow.
Bar'low's disease. Infantile scurvy.
Bar'nes's curve. The segment of a circle whose center is the sacral promontory, its concavity being backward. B.'s dilators,
caoutchouc bags used in inducing premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri.

Bar'ograph. A self-registering barometer.
Barom'eter. Instrument indicating the atmospheric pressure.
Aneroid b., one containing no mercury or other fluid.
Bar'oscope. A delicate or highly sensitive form of barometer.
Baros'ma. See Buchu.
Baros'min. Diuretic precipitate from buchu.
Bar'rel chest. A somewhat cylindrical form of thorax.
Bar'ren. Sterile; incapable of having offspring.
Bartholin'itis. Inflammation of Bartholin's glands.
Bar'tliolin's duct. A duct of the sublingual gland. B.'s glands, the vulvovaginal glands.
Bar'ton's bandage. Double figure-of-8 bandage for lower jaw.-B.'s fracture, fracture of lower end of radius.
Baru'ria. High specific gravity of urine.
Baryec'olis. Dulness of hearing.
Baryglos'sia. Thickness of vocal utterance.
Baryli'a. Same as Baryglossia.
Barypho'nia. Difficulty of utterance.
Ba'sad (ba'sad). Toward a basal aspect.
Ba'sal. Pertaining to, or having qualities of, a base. B. salt, a salt with excess of a basic element.
Basic'ity (ba-sis'it-e). The quality of being basic; power of combining with a base.
Basica'nia laxis. Straight line from the basion to the gonion.
Basid'ia. The reproductive organs of certain fungi.
Basibi'gmat'ic axis. Vertical line from the nasion to the bregma.
Ba'sic (ba'sik). Pertaining to, or having qualities of, a base. B. salt, a salt with excess of a basic element.
Bas'edow's disease. Same as Exophthalmic goiter.
Base'ment membrane. A delicate subepidermic or subepithelial layer.
Bas-fond (bah-fong') [Fr.]. A fundus, especially of the urinary bladder.
Bas'ham's mixture. Same as Liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis.
Ba'sial. Pertaining to the basion.
Basilar. Pertaining to the base. B. artery. See Arteries, Tables of. B. membrane, the lower boundary of the scala media of the ear. B. process, a forward projection of the occipital bone. B. suture, suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid.
Basilat'er'al. Both basilar and lateral.
Basil'ic vein. Large vein on inner aspect of arm.
Basil'icon ointment. Ceratum resinse, or resin cerate.
Basil'y sis. The fracture of the base of the fetal skull in craniotomy.
Bas'ilyst. An instrument for performing a basilysis.
Basioeip'ital bone. Pertaining to the basilar process.
Basioglos'sus. Portion of hyoglossus attached to the base of the hyoid bone.
Ba'sion. The mid-point of anterior border of foramen magnum.
Basiot'ie bone. Small fetal bone between basisphenoid and basioccipital bones.
Ba'siotribe. An instrument for effecting basiotripsy.
Ba' biotri Crushing of the head of the fetus.
Basirrbin'al fissure. A cerebral fissure at base of the olfactory lobe.
Ba'sion. The mid-point of anterior border of foramen magnum.
Basiot'ie bone. Small fetal bone between basisphenoid and basioccipital bones.
Ba'siotribe. An instrument for effecting basiotripsy.
B»' Biotri
Crushing of the head of the fetus.
Basopbl, Ba' sopbli ions. Staining with alkaline dyes.
Basopbio'bia. Morbid dread of walking.
Bass-deaf'ness. Deafness to low musical tones.
Bas'sora gum. A substance like gum arabic, from Persia.
Bas'sorin. A principle, C12H20O10, found in tragacanth.
Bast. Inner bark of exogenous plants; used in surgery.
Ba'syl (ba'sil). An electropositive chemical element.
Bate' man's drops. Tinctura pectoralis; preparation of catechu, camphor, and opium.

Bath. Water or other medium in which the body is immersed for therapeutis or for cleansing. Acid-b., bath containing nitric and hydrochloric acids. Air-b., bath in which little water is used, the body being exposed to the air. Alkaline b., bath containing potassium or sodium carbonate; used in skin-diseases. Bog-b., a bath containing bog-earth. Bran-b., bath containing boiled bran. Brand b., the cold bath for treating typhoid fever. Graduated b., one in which the temperature is gradually lowered. Hip-b. See Sitz b. Mercurial b., bath in vapor of mercury for syphillis. Mud-b., bath containing mud for rheumatism. Russian b., a vapor bath. Sand-b., immersion in warm, dry sand. Sitz b., one in which the buttock and hips alone are immersed. Sun-b., exposure to the sun's rays. Turkish b., bath in which the person is placed successively in rooms of higher temperatures, then rubbed and stimulated by a cold plunge.
Bath'mism. The force which controls growth and nutrition.
Batopho'bia. 1. Morbid dread of high objects. 2. Acrophobia.
Bat'tery. Series of cells affording galvanic currents.
Bat'tey's operation. Removal of healthy ovaries.
Bat'tledore placenta. Placenta with cord attached near edge.
Bat'tley's sedative. A mild opiate liquid preparation.
Baudcloeqne')diameter (bo-dloks'). External conjugate diameter of pelvis.
Bauhin's valve (bo-anz'). The ileocecal valve.
Baun'scheidtism (bown'shaid'tism). Form of acupuncture by several short needles dipped in irritant liquid.
Baya' rian splint. An immovable dressing consisting of plaster of Paris between two flannel cloths.
Bayeu'ru. The root of Stal' ice brazili'en'sis : astringent.
Bay' onet-leg. Ankylosis of knee following backward displacement of tibia and fibula.
Bay'rum. Same as Spiritus myrcia.
Ba'zin (ba'zìn). Molluscum contagiosum.

Bazin's disease (bah-zan'). Psoriasis of the inside of the cheek.

Bdellepithectium. A tube used in leeching.

Bdel'lium. A myrrh-like gum-resin of various origin.

Bena'ker (be'ker). A form of glass cup used by chemists and apothecaries. B.-cells. Same as Goblet-cells.

Beal's fiber. A form of spiral nerve-fiber.

Bear'berry. Same as Uva ursi.

Bear'ing down. The expulsive effort of a parturient woman.

Beat (bet). A throb, as of the heart or pulse. Apex-b., the beat of the apex of the left ventricle of the heart against the chest-wall.

Bebeer'in. The alkaloid, C_{18}H_{24}NO_{3}, from bebeeru bark: tonic.

Bebee'ru. The greenheart tree, Nectandra rodicei, of tropical America.

Beeh'ic. 1. Relieving a cough. 2. A medicine for a cough.

Beeb'terew's nucleus. The accessory auditory nucleus.

Bedard's hernia (ba-klahrz'). Femoral hernia at the saphenous opening.

Becquerel's gout pills (bek-relz'). Pills of colchicum, quinin, and digitalis.

Bed'bng. Same as Cimex lectularius.

Bed-case. Case of hysteria with voluntary and persistent lying in bed. B.-pan, a vessel for excreta, to be used in bed. B.-sore, gangrenous sore caused by long lying in bed.


Beer. Fermented infusion of malted barley and hops.

Beer's knife. Knife with triangular blade for corneal incision.

Bees'wax. Wax from honey-comb. See Cera.

Beggiato'a (bej-e-at-o'ah). A species of water fungus.

Be'hen. Oil of. Same as Ben, oil of.

Beh'ring's serum. Serum containing antitoxin of diphtheria.

Bei'gel's disease (bi'gelz). Hysterical chorea.

Be'lie fruc'tus. The fruit of Jægle marmelos. See Bnel.

Belch'ing. Eructation of wind.

Belladon'na. The leaves and root of Atropa belladonna: poisonous, but much valued as a narcotic remedy. It affords atropin.

Belladon'nin. Alkaloid, C_{17}H_{23}N_{3}O_{3}, from belladonna.

Bell'-metal resonance. A metallic sound heard in pneumothorax.

Belloeq's cannula (bel-loks'). An instrument for plugging the posterior nares.

Bel'tows murmur. Bruit de soufflet.

Bell sound. Bell-metal resonance.

Bell's disease. Acute periencephalitis. B.'s law, the fact that anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor and posterior ones sensory. B.'s nerves, internal and external respiratory nerves. B.'s paralysis, facial paralysis of peripheral causation. B.'s spasm. Same as Convulsive tic.

Belly of muscle. The thick and non-tendinous part of a muscle.

Beloneph'obia. Insane dread of pins and needles.

Ben, oil of. Colorless oil from the seed of Moringa pterygosperma.

Ben'edikt's syndrome. Paralysis on one side of parts supplied by the third cranial nerve, with tremors of upper extremity on other side.

Beng. Same as Cannabis indica.

Benign (be-nin'). Not malignant; not recurrent.

Ben'ne oil (ben'e). Oil of sesamum.

Benza'cetin. Acetamidomethylsalicylate, used for neuralgia.
Benzaldehyd. Bitter almond oil, colorless liquid, \( C_7H_6O \).

Benzanaligen. An antineuralgic and antiseptic, \( C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_2 \), from chinolin.

Benzanilid. A crystalline antipyretic, \( C_6H_5NH(C_6H_5O) \).

Benzene. A liquid hydrocarbon, \( C_6H_6 \), from coal-tar.

Benzin, Benzinnum. A liquid obtained from petroleum: a solvent for rubber, fats, oils, etc.

Benzoate. Any salt of benzoic acid.

Benzoated. Charged with benzoic acid or benzoin.

Benzonic acid. See Acid.

Benzoin. An antineuralgic and antiseptic, \( C_9H_8O_2 \), from cliinolin.

Benzoic acid. See Acid.

Benzonaphtol. Benzoyl naphthol. An intestinal antiseptic, \( C_{17}H_{20}O_2 \), from beta-naphtol.

Benzophenone. A non-irritant germicide.

Benzosallein. A benzoyl derivative of salicin; populin.

Benzoin. An antineuralgic and antiseptic, \( C_9H_8O_2 \), from cliinolin.

Benzoinate lard. Lard charged with benzoin.

Benzoinol. A resin from Styrax benzoin: expectorant, stimulant, and soothing.

Benzol, Benzole. Same as Benzene.

Berberin. A crystalline nerve-tonic from saxifrage.

Bergapten. The stearoptene of bergamot oil, \( C_{13}H_{16}O_2 \).

Bergenin. A crystalline nerve-tonic from saxifrage.

Beriberi. An endemic and infective form of polyneuritis, chiefly seen in Japan and India.

Berlin blue. Ferric ferrocyanid, \( Fe_3Fe(C_9N_3O) \).

Bernard's granular layer. Stratum of cells lining the acini of the pancreas.

Berthonnage. The systematic measurement and recorded description of criminals.

Beta. The genus of plants to which the beet belongs. \( C_6H_11NO_2 \), from beets.

Betel. A masticatory prepared from the nut of Areca catechu, lime, and betel-leaf. \( B.-leaf \), the leaf of \( Piper betel \); pan, or pawn.

Betin. A precipitate from beet-root; recommended as a substitute for ergot.
Be'tol. A compound, C_{6}H_{12}O_{2}C_{2}H_{5}O_{2}, useful in rheumatism and cystitis.

Be'tula. The genus which contains the birch trees.

Be'tulin. A resin, C_{6}H_{10}O_{2}, from white-birch bark.

Bezo'ar. A concretion of various character from the stomachs of different animals; formerly highly valued as a medicine.

Bhang (bang). Same as Cannabis indica.

Bi. Symbol of bismuth.

Biast'eric. Pertaining to the two asteria.

Bi'ba'sic (bi-ba'sik). Doubly basic.

Bi'bulons paper. Paper having the property of absorbing moisture.

Bi'car'bonate. A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of a basic substance.

Bi'cetal, Bi'catal. Having two tails.

Bi-ce'lutar (bi-sel'u-lar). Made up of two cells.

Bi-ceph'alus (bi-sef'al-us). A two-headed monster.

Bi'ceps (bi'seps). Having two heads: said of a muscle of the arm and thigh. See Muscles, Table of.

Bi'chato's canal (be-shahz'). The small subarachnoid passage which transmits the veins of Galen. B.'s fat-ball, fatty mass behind the buccinator muscle. B.'s fissure, the cleft which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. B.'s foramen, foramen between subarachnoid space and third ventricle. B.'s tunic, the intima of blood-vessels.

Bi'chlo'rid. A chloride containing two equivalents of chlorin.

Bi'cito'ral. Pertaining to the two coronia.

Bi'cus'pid, Bi'cus'pidate. Having two cusps or teeth.

Bi-de't (be-da'). [Fr.]. A form of sitz bath-tub.

Bi'er'mer's sign (ber'merz). See Gerhardt's sign.

Bi'ficial paralysis. See Paralysis.

Bi'fid (bi'fid). Cleft into two parts. B. spine. See Spina bifida.

B. tongue, a tongue cleft lengthwise.

Bi'fo'cal spectacles. Spectacles having a reading lens cemented below the distance lens.

Bi'fo'cal ligament. The iliofemoral ligament. B.'s sep-tum, the calcar femorale.

Bi'ge'mina. Bige'minal bodies. Embryonal structures which develop into the corpora quadrigemina. B. pulse. See Pulse.

Bi'ge'minum (bi-jem'in-um). A bigeminal body.

Bi'labe. An instrument for taking small calculi from the bladder through the urethra.

Bi-lat'er'al. Having two sides; pertaining to both sides. B. symmetry, reversed symmetry like that which characterizes paired organs.

Bi-lat'er'alism. Bilateral symmetry.

Bi'lic (bill). The substance secreted by the liver; gall. B. duet. See Duet.

Bi'lar'zia haemato'bia. A fluke or trematode sometimes found in human blood-vessels.

Bi'lar'zio'sis, Bi'lar'zio'sis. Disease due to the presence of bilharzia.

Bi'li'ary (bil-e-a're). Pertaining to the bile. B. acids, tauro-

\textbf{Bilicy'anin.} A blue pigment derivable from bilirubin.

\textbf{Bilifica'tion.} The formation or secretion of bile.

\textbf{Bilifia'vin.} A yellow pigment from biliverdin.

\textbf{Biliful'vin.} Same as \textit{Bilirubin}.

\textbf{Bilifus'cin.} A dark principle from gall-stones.

\textbf{Bilih'u'min.} A brown principle from gall-stones.

\textbf{Bi'lin.} A gummy substance, essentially mixture of sodium salts of the bile acids: it is the principal constituent of bile.

\textbf{Bilincu'ria.} Same as \textit{Cholin}.


\textbf{Biliousness.} Malaise accompanied with seeming excess of bile.

\textbf{Biliphe'in.} A bile coloring-matter said to be the same as bilirubin.

\textbf{Bilipra'sin.} Green pigment from gall-stones.

\textbf{Bilipur'pin, Bilipur'pnrin.} A purple color from biliverdin.

\textbf{Bill'rous} (bil'yus). Anesthetic mixture of 3 parts chloroform and 1 part each of ether and alcohol.

\textbf{Bi'lousness.} Malaise accompanied with seeming excess of bile.

\textbf{Bilob'ular.} Having two lobules.

\textbf{Biman'cular.} Pertaining to both auricles.

\textbf{Bin'ary} (bin'ar-e). Made up of two elements.

\textbf{Binaural.} Pertaining to both ears. \textit{B. arc}, the arc across the top of the head from one aural point to another.

\textbf{Binauric'ular.} Pertaining to both auricles.

\textbf{Binu'der} (bin' der). Abdominal girdle for women in childbirth.

\textbf{Bind'web.} Same as \textit{Neuroglia}.

\textbf{Binocular.} Pertaining to both eyes. \textit{B. vision}, normal use of both eyes.

\textbf{Bi'oblast.} A corpuscle that has not yet become a cell.

\textbf{Biophysic'ist}. A professional student of biology.

\textbf{Biophysiol'ogy}. Portion of biology including organogeny, morphology, and physiology.

\textbf{Bi'ophor.} One of the smallest particles exhibiting vital forces.

\textbf{Bi'ophysics.} The science of living beings from things already living.
Bioplas'mic. Pertaining to bioplasm.

Bi'o/plast (bi'o-plast). A living cell or bioplasmic particle.

Bior'bial angle. The angle between the lines of sight.

Bios'copy. Examination with respect to viability or to the extinction of life.

Biostat'ics. Static biology; the anatomy and physics of living bodies.

Biotax'is, Bi'o/ta xy. 1. The selecting and arranging powers of living cells. 2. Systematic classification of organisms.

Biot/ies. The science of the qualities of living organisms.


Bipalat' inoid. A gelatin capsule with two compartments.

Biparasit'ic. Living parasitically upon a parasite.

Bipar'tal diameter. Straight line between the two parietal eminences.

Bip'arous. Producing two at a birth.

Bipen'niform. Doubly feather-shaped.

Bipar'tal diameter. Straight line between the two parietal eminences.

Bireii. Any tree of the genus Betula. The tarry oil of B. alba (white birch) and the volatile oil of B. lenta are used in medicine.


Birefrac'tive, Birefrin'gent. Doubly refractive.

Birth. Act or process of being born. B.-mark, congenital nevus; mother's mark. B.-palsy, palsy from injury occurring at birth.

Bisac ero'mial. Pertaining to the two acromial processes.

Bis/car button. Same as Oriental sore.

Bis'euit, diabetic. A form of bran-cake for the use of diabetic patients.

Bisec' tion (bi-sek'shun). A cutting into two parts.

Bisex' ual. Pertaining to both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bisfe' rious. Dicrotic; having two beats.

Bisil'iae. Pertaining to the two ilia.

Bis in d., Bis in die. Twice a day.

Bischiat'ic. Pertaining to the two ischia.

Bis/kra button. Aleppo boil, or furunculus orientalis.

Bis/mark brown. A brown aniline dye used in microscopy.

Bis/muth. A silvery-white metallic element; symbol Bi: its salts are much used in medicine.

Bis/muthol. An antiseptic and astringent compound containing bismuth and salicylic acid.

Bismutho'sis. The absorption of bismuth and its deposits in the tissues.

Bis'tephan'ic. Pertaining to the two stephania.

Bis'tort. The plant Polygonum bistorta; root astringent.

Bis'toury. A long narrow surgical knife.

Bisul'phate. An acid sulphate; one with twice the proportion of acid found in a normal sulphate.

Bisvi'gun (bis-ve'gum). A concentrated food used in the French army.

Bitem'poral. Pertaining to both temples or temporal bones.

Bitrochanter'ic. Pertaining to both trochanters.

Bitt'noben. An East Indian panacea containing salt, iron, and an astringent.

Bit'ter almond. See Amygdala amara. B. elixir, an aromatized wormwood preparation. B. tincture, an aromatic tincture of gentian and centaury; stomach drops. B. wine of iron, a solution of white wine, citrate of iron, quinin, and syrup.
Bit'ters. Medicines for increasing the tone of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. Aromatic b., medicines having the properties of aromatics and simple bitters. Simple b., medicines which simply stimulate the digestive tract. Styptic b., medicine having styptic and astringent properties as well as those of bitters.

Bit'tersweet. Same as Dulcamara.

Bitt'men. Any one of various natural and artificial solid or dry petroleum products.

Biu'ret. A crystalline urea derivative, C₂O₂N₂H₅; used in testing for urea and proteins.

Biv'alent (biv'al-ent). Having a valency of two.

Biv'alve speculum. Speculum of two valves.

Bix'in. An orange dye, C₁₅H₂₄O₂, from annatto.

Bizygom'atic. Pertaining to the two zygomata.

Bizzoze'ro's corpuscles (bit-so-tsa'roz). Lymphoid cells of spleen and bone-marrow.

Black. Reflecting no light or true color; of the darkest hue. B. alder. Same as Primus. B. cancer, melanotic cancer; melanosis. B. death, bubonic plague. B. draught, compound infusion of senna; infusion sennae compositum. B. drop, vinegar of opium. B. head. Same as Comedo. B. measles, measles, of severe type, with dark-hued eruption. B. lead, graphite or plumbago. B. tongue, glossophytia. B. vomit, the characteristic symptom of yellow fever. B. wash, lotion of calomel and lime-water for syphilis.

Black'berry. Fruit of various species of Rubus. See Rubus.

Black'water fever. A fatal infectious disease of tropical countries, with chills, irregular fever, dyspnea, vomiting, and jaundice.


Blain'ville's ear. Congenital deformity in which the two ears are of different shape or size.

Blan'card's pills. Pills of lodii of iron.

Blandin's glands (blan-danz'). Same as Nuhn's glands.

Blaste'ma. Rudimentary substance from which cells, tissues, and organs are formed.

Blas'tic, Blas'tide. The first indication of a nucleus in a fertilized ovum.

Blas'tocele (blas'to-sel), Blastoce'le. The cavity within a blastosphere.

Blastoce'le. Pertaining to a blastocoele.

Blas'tochyle (blas'to-kil). Fluid within the blastosphere, or the blastodermic vesicle.

Blas'tocyst. Blastoe'ys'tinx. The germinal vesicle.

Blas'toderm. The delicate membrane which lines the zona pellucida of the impregnated ovum.

Blasto'dermic membrane. The blastoderm. B. rim, the thickened edge of the germinal disk. B. vesicle, the sphere into which the impregnated ovum first expands.

Blasto'ma. A morbid growth due to a micro-organism.
Bias'tomere. Any cell or cell-mass of the blastoderm.

Bias'tophore (bias'-to-for). That part of a sperm-cell that is not converted into spermatozoa.

Blastophyl'ium. A primitive germ-layer.

Bias'topore (bias'to-por). The small opening into the notochordal canal.

Bias'tosphere. The ovum after it has passed the morula-stage.

Blastophyl'ium. A primitive germ-layer.

Bias'topore (bias'to-por). The small opening into the notochordal canal.

Bias'tosphere. The ovum after it has passed the morula-stage.

Bias'tophoric. That part of a sperm-cell that is not converted into spermatozoa.

Bleach'ing powder (blé-sh'ing). Chlorinated lime; disinfectant.

Bleak-eye. Marginal blepharitis; lippitudo.

Bleb. A bulla or skin-vesicle filled with fluid.

Bleed. A bullock or skin-vesicle filled with fluid.

Bleed'er (ble'der). 1. One who bleeds easily. 2. One who lets blood.

Bleed'er's disease. Hemophilia; hemorrhagic diathesis.

Blennoriouslygia, Blennorrhoe'a. 1. Free discharge of mucus. 2. Gonorrhea.

Blennorrhe'al. Same as Gonorrhoeal.

Blennorrhea. Hemophilia; hemorrhagic diathesis.

Blennorrhoe'a. 1. Free discharge of mucus. 2. Gonorrhea.

Blepharo-adeno'ria. Adenoma of the margins of the eyelids.

Blepharo-athero'ma. Encysted tumor of an eyelid.

Blepharo-chromidrosis. Discoloration of the eyelid in patches.

Blepharo-phimosis. Narrowing of the slit between the eyelids.


Blepharople'gia (blef-ar-o-plé'je-ah). Paralysis of an eyelid.

Blepharoptosis. Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

Blepharor'rhopathy. Surgical closure of the slit between the eyelids.

Bleph'aro-spasm. Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

Bleph'aro-stat. An instrument for holding the eyelids apart.

Blepharosteno'sis. Narrowing of the palpebral slit.

Blepharosyne'chia. Growing together of the eyelids.

Blepharot'omy. Surgical cutting of an eyelid.

Bles'sed thistle. Same as Carduus benedictus.

Blind. Not having the sense of sight. B.-spot, the spot on the retina where the optic nerve enters.

Blind'ness. Lack or loss of sight. Blue-b., color-blindness for blue. Color-b., inability to appreciate differences of color. It may be complete or partial. Cortical b., blindness due to lesion of cortical visual center. Day-b., vision which is better by night than by day. Mind-b. Same as Psychic b. Night-b., defect of vision in the dark or at night. Object-b., apraxia. Psychic b., blindness from brain-lesion. Red-b., blindness to red tints. Snow-b., dimness of vision due to glare of the sun upon snow. Soul-b. Same as Psychic b. Word-b., inability to recognize written words as symbols of ideas.
AMERICAN POCKET

74

Blink' ing. The act of winking.
Blis'ter. 1. Collection of serous,

bloody, or watery fluid under the
Fly-b., blister of cantharides.
skin.
2. An epispastic agent.
Flying b., a blister applied long enough to produce redness,
but not vesication.
Blis'tering cerate. Cantharldal cerate. B. collodion, cantharidal collodion.
B. liquid, liniment of cantharides.
B.
paper, paper saturated with cantharides.
Blood. The fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries, and
veins. 8.-easts, microscopic threads of blood in urine. 8.cell, a blood-corpuscle.
8.-clot, a coagulum of blood. 8.eorpnscles, red, the biconcave floating disks found in blood.
8.-corpuscle*, white, the leukocytes or ameboid protoplasmic blood-cells. 8.-crasis, the mixture of the constituents of
the blood. 8.-crystals, crystals of hematoidin in the blood.
8.-cyst.
See Hematocyst.
8.-dlsk, a blood-platelet. 8.islandw. groups of corpuscles in the mesoblast in early fetal life.
8.-plaques. Same as 8.-plaielets.
8.-plasma, the colorless
fluid of the blood ; liquor sanguinis. 8.-platelets, disks found
in the blood, less than half the size of the red blood-corpuscles.
8.-p«isoning, toxemia. 8.-pressure, tension on the walls
of blood-vessels, derived from the blood-currents. 8.-tomor,
a hematoma; also an aneurysm. 8.-vessel, an artery, vein, or
sinus.
Blood'less operation. Surgical operation in which the blood
is expelled and kept out of the part to be operated upon.
Blood'letting. Therapeutic withdrawal of blood. (Deneral b.,
venesection. Bocal b., cupping, leeching, or scarification.
Blood'root. See Sanguinaria.
Blood'shot. Congested with blood.
Blow' ing respiration. Same as Bruit de soufflet.
Blue baby. An infant affected with cyanosis. 8.-hlindness,
inability to distinguish the color blue. B. disease, cyanosis.
B. edema. See Edema. B. flag, the plant Iris versicolor. 8.globulus, an Australian tree.
8.-mass,
gnni, the Eucalyptus
mass of mercury. 8.-ointment, mercurial ointment. 8.-pill,
blue-mass in the form of pills. 8.-stone, 8.-vltriol, sulphate

of copper.
Blunt'-hook. A hook used in embryotomy.
Bo'as’s reagent. Resorcin, 5; sugar, 3 ; dilute alcohol, 100 parts;
for testing for hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.
Boat' -belly. Same as Scaphoid abdomen.
Boch'dalek’s ganglion. A node at junction of the anterior
and middle dental nerves.
Bo'flo. A genus of protozoans: endoparasitic and probably pathogenic.
Bod'y (bod'e).

1. Any mass of matter.

2. The trunk.

Amyla-

8.-cavity. See Oelom.
See Corpora amylacea.
Ciliary b., that
Cavernous b’s., the corpora cavernosa.

ceous b’s.

part of the vascular coat of the eye including the ciliary muscle
and processes. Bentate b. See Corpus dentatum. Foreign
b., a body which is not normal to the place where it is found.
Oenienlate b. See Corpus geniculatum. Higlimore’s b..
Hyaloid b.
Same as Vitreous b.
the mediastinum testis.
Bavcran’s b’s., plasmodia of malaria. 8.-louse. See Pediculus corporis. Malpighian b’s., small bodies in the kidney
at the commencement of the urihiferous tubules. Olivary b’s.,
oval prominences on the sides of the anterior pyramids of the
medulla oblongata. Pacchionian b’s., small eminences of
arachnoid tissue under the dura mater of the brain. Pituitary
b., a reddish body in a depression of the sphenoid bone. Polar


b., two small bodies protruded from the ovum at time of impregnation. **Restiform b.**, lateral column of medulla oblongata extending to cerebellum. **Rosenmüller's b.**, the parovarium. **Suprarenal b.**, a flat, triangular organ on the upper side of the kidney. **Vitreous b.**, the transparent substance contained in a hyaloid membrane between the lens and the retina. **Wolfian b.'s.**, the primitive kidney or excretory organ of the embryo.

**Boggy swelling.** One that is soft and puffy.

**Bo'hun upas.** The *Antiaris toxicaria*, poison-tree of Java; also its deadly gum-resin.

**Boiler-makers' deafness.** See *Deafness*.

**Bo'lipus.** A large pill. **Alimentary b.**, the mass of food made ready by mastication for swallowing.

**Bon'due.** Seeds of two species of *Gualandina*: antiperiodic and stimulant.

**Bone.** The material of the skeleton of most vertebrate animals. (For varieties of bones, see the adjectives.) **R.-cartilage.** Same as Ossein. **B.-conduction**, the perception of sound through the bones of the head. **B.-cyst**, a cystic tumor of a bone.

**Bone'let.** An ossicle or small bone.

**Bone-setter.** A non-authorized person who professes skill in reducing fractures and luxations.

**Bon'net's capsule.** Same as Tenon's capsule.

**Boracic acid** (bo-ras'ik). See *Acid*.

**Bor'al.** Aluminum borotartrate; astringent and antiseptic.

**Bor'ate.** Any salt of boric acid.

**Bor'rated.** Containing borax or boric acid.

**Bor'ax.** A refrigerant, soothing, and diuretic salt; sodium pyroborate. **B.-carmin**, a solution of borax and carmin in water: used as a stain.

**Borborygmus.** The noise made by flatus in the bowels.

**Bor'ic acid.** See *Acid*.

**Bo'rish.** Poisoning by a boron compound.

**Bor'neene.** Valerene, readily convertible into borneol.

**Bor'neo camphor.** A peculiar camphor from Borneo. **Bor'neol.** C₉H₁₅O; artificial Borneo camphor.

**Boroboro'rax.** An antiseptic preparation of borax and boric acid.

**Boroglycer'id** (bo-ro-glis'er-id). Antiseptic paste of boric acid and glycerin.

**Boroglycer'ol** (bo-ro-glis'er-ol). Liquid formed of boroglyceride and glycerin.

**Bo'ron.** Non-metallic element, the base of borax and boric acid.

**Boropropheneol.** Borax and carboxic acid combination; disinfectant.

**Borosalic'yie acid.** An antiseptic preparation of borax and salicylic acid.

**Boss.** A roundish eminence.

**Boss'eled.** Covered with bosses or knobs.

**Rossela'tion.** One of a set of small elevations or bosses.

**Bot.** The larva of a gad-fly, often found in the stomach of a horse.

**Bot'alism** (bot'a-lizm). Sausage-poisoning.
Botal'lo's duct. The ductus arteriosus. B.'s foramen, the foramen ovale. B.'s ligament, a persistent relic of the ductus arteriosus.

Bothrioceph'alus la'tus. The most common tapeworm of man found in European countries.

Botriotherapen'ties, Botryother'apy. Grape-cure.
Bot/ryoid (bot're-oid). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.
Bött'cher's annuli (böl'kerz). Ring-shaped meshes in the lamina over the organ of Corti. B.'s crystals, little crystals produced by treating prostatic fluid with ammonium phosphate.
Bot'tie-nose. Acne rosacea, with hypertrophy of the nose.
Botulin'ic acid. A principle found in putrid sausage.
Bofullsm (bot'u-lizm). Sausage-poisoning.
Bouchard's nodules (boo-sharz'). Nodules seen on the fingers and toes of patients with gastrectasis.
Bouclmt's tubes (boo-shuz'). Tubes for intubation.
Bongard'i* paste (boo-garz'). Caustic paste for cancer.
Bou'gie (boo'zhe). An instrument for introduction into the urethra or other natural orifice to dilate it. B. à boule, a bulbous b. Armed b., a b. with a piece of caustic attached to its end. Bulbous b., a b. with a bulb-shaped top. Filiform b., a b. of very small diameter. Soluble b., b. composed of matter that will dissolve at the temperature of the body.
Bouillon (boo-yon'). Soup or broth prepared from meat. B. culture, a bacteriological culture of which bouillon is the basis.
Bonl'ton's solution (bdl'tnz). Liquor iodii carbolatus; an iodin and carbolic-acid preparation.
Bouquet (boo-ka'). The characteristic flavor and aroma of a wine.
Bourdin's paste (boor-danz'). An escharotic mixture of nitric acid and flowers of sulphur.
Bourdonnément (boo-dón-maw'). A buzzing or humming sound.
Boutonnière operation (boo-tón-yár'). Incision through perineum behind the place of an impervious stricture.
Bo'vine heart. Same as Cor bovinum. B. lymph, vaccine virus from a heifer.
Bo'vine. A proprietary medicated meat-juice preparation.
Bovis'ta. A fungus used as a styptic and in nervous diseases.
Bow'el. The gut or intestine.
Bow-leg. Outward curve at or below the knee.
Bow'man's capsule. Same as Malpighian's capsule. B.'s disks, discoid plates in striated muscular fiber. B.'s glands, tubular glands of the olfactory mucous membrane. B.'s lamina, B.'s membrane, the basement membrane which underlies the corneal epithelium. B.'s muscle, the ciliary muscle. B.'s probe, a probe for dilating the lacrimal duct.
Boy'er's bursa. Subhyoid bursa. B.'s cyst, cyst of Boyer's bursa.
Boyle's law. Volume of a gas varies inversely with the pressure.
Boze'man's catheter. Double-current uterine catheter.
Br. Symbol of Bromin.
Bra'chial (bra'ke-al). Pertaining to the arm. B. artery, extension of the axillary artery on the inner side of the arm. B. glands, lymphatic glands of the arm. B. plexus, nerve plexus supplying the upper extremity. B. veins, veins of the arm accompanying the brachial artery.
Brachial'gia (bra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the arm.
Brach'inin. A principle from a beetle, Brachinus crepitans; used in rheumatism.
Brachioceph'al'ic. Pertaining to the arm and head.
Brachiocr'nal. Pertaining to arm and leg.
Brachiofa'cial. Pertaining to arm and face.
Brachioradialis. Supinator longus muscle.

Brachiotomy. The surgical cutting or removal of an arm.

Brachialplexus. The brachial plexus.

Biachiotomy. The surgical cutting or removal of an arm.

Brachialplexus. The brachial plexus.

Brachynia. Abnormal shortness of the under jaw.

Brachymetropia. Myopia; near-sightedness.

Brachycephalic. Having a head with a short anteroposterior diameter.

Brachycephalism. The quality or fact of being brachycephalic.

Brachymetropia. Myopia; near-sightedness.

Bradyartria. Abnormal slowness in vocal articulation.

Bradyarthria. Abnormal slowness of the pulse.

Bradydystonia. Abnormal prolongation of the diastole.

Bradycoa. Partial deafness.

Bradyesthesia (bra-de-es-the'ze-ah). Dullness of perception.

Bradynea. Slow utterance due to a central lesion.

Bradypepsia. Abnormally slow digestion.

Bradyphagia. Slow utterance from central lesion.

Bradyphrenia. Slowness of speech due to mental defect.

Bradypermatism. Abnormally slow ejaculation of semen.

Bradyuria. Slow discharge of urine.

Bradyism (bra'dizm). Hypnotism.


Bran bath. See Bath.

Branchial (brang'ke-al). Pertaining to, or resembling, gills. B. arches. See Arch. B. clefts or openings, a series of clefts which lie between the branchial arches.

Branchiogonous (brang-ke-oj'en-us). Derived from a branchial cleft.

Brancliom'erism. Metameristic division of the entoderm.

Brand bath. See Bath.

Brandy. Alcoholic stimulant from wine; spiritus vini.

Braw'dor's operation. Distal ligation of an artery near the aneurysm.

Brash. Burning sensation in the stomach; pyrosis.

Brass-founders' disease. Chronic poisoning to which workers in brass-foundries are liable.

Braw'ny induration. An inflammatory hardening and thickening of tissues.

Braye'ra. The flowers and tops of Brayera anthelmintica. See Kousso.

Brayerin. An anthelmintic resin from brayera.

Bread-crum. Bread used as a vehicle in making pills. B.-paste, a culture-medium prepared from bread.

Breath-feeling. That element in vision by which breadth is perceived.

Break. Interruption of an electric current. See Make.


Breath. Air taken in and expelled from the lungs. B.-sounds, breathing-sounds heard on auscultation.

Breath'ing. See Respiration. Abdominal b., breathing performed by the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. B. capacity, the air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration. Interrupted b., an interrupted breathing from nervousness or irregular contraction of muscles. Puerile b., breathing with exaggerated respiratory murmur, as in the normal breathing of children. Suppressed b., entire absence of breath-sounds. Thoracic b., respiration in which the thoracic walls are actively moved.

Breech. The buttock. B.-presentation, presentation of the breech or sacrum in labor.

Breeze, static. See Static breeze.

Breg'enin. A principle, derivable from the brain.

Breg'ma. Junction of coronal and sagittal sutures.

Breginat'ie. Pertaining to the bregma.


Brcgenin. A principle, derivable from the brain.

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Bro'mic acid. The compound HBrO₃.
Bro'mid. Any binary compound of bromin. Several bromids are useful in epilepsy.

Bromid'ia. Proprietary anodyne and hypnotic.
Bromidrosipho'bia. Morbid delusions as to bodily odors.
Bromidro'sis (bro-mid-ro'sis). Fetid sweating.
Bro'min (bro'min). A reddish-brown liquid element, giving off a suffocating vapor. Its salts are used as sedatives.

Bromid'ria. Proprietary anodyne and hypnotic.
Bromidro'sis (bro-mid-ro'sis). Fetid sweating.

Bromi'odins. Poisoning by bromin or a bromid.
Bro'mol (bro'mol). Tribromphenol; caustic and antiseptic.

Bromi'osis. A formyl bromid, CHBr₃, anesthetic and antispasmodic.

Bromi'othorn. A form of bronchitis, CH₃Br₃, anesthetic and antispasmodic.

Bronch'i (brong'ki). Either one of the two main branches of the trachea; the trachea itself.

Bronchiod'ism. Poisoning by bromids and iodids.
Bro'vol (bro'vol). Tribromphenol; caustic and antiseptic.

Bromi'tia. Stenosis of the bronchial tubes.
Bronchiocel'a. Same as Goiter.

Bronchiocav'ans. Both bronchial and cavernous.

Bronchoegoph'ony. Same as Egobronchophony.

Broncho'lole (brong'ke-dl). A minute bronchial tube.

Bronchiol'i'tis. Inflammation of the bronchioles. B. exudati'va, a form with exudation.

Bronchiosteno'sis. Same as Brachiaetia.
Bronchit'ic. Pertaining to bronchitis.


Bronchocav'erious. Both bronchial and cavernous.

Bronch'chocele (brong'ko-so). Same as Goiter.

Bronchoeop'hony. Same as Egobronchophony.

Bronch'cholith (brong'ko-lith). Bronchial calculus.

Bronchomyco'sis. Bronchial disease due to microbes.

Bronchopath'athy (brong-kop'ath-ē). Disease of the air-passages.

Broncho'phy (brong-kof'o-ne). The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over a healthy bronchus. Whispered b., bronchophony with the patient whispering.


Bronchopneumo'nia (brong-ko-nu-mo'ne-ā). Inflammation of the lungs and bronchia; lobar pneumonia.

Bronchopul'monary. Pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.

Bronchorrh'a gia. Hemorrhage from the bronchi.

Bronchorre'a. Bronchitis with profuse expectoration.

Bronch'chotome (brong'ko-tōm). A cutting instrument used in bronchotomy.

Bronchot'omy. Surgical cutting of the trachea or of a bronchus.

Bronchotra'cheal. Pertaining to the bronchi or trachea.

Bronchovesic'ular. Bronchial and vesicular.

Bronchus (broch'kns). Either one of the two main branches of the trachea; the trachea itself.

Bronzed skin. A symptom of Addison's disease.
Brood-cell. A mother-cell containing daughter-cells.

Broom. Same as Scoparius.

Brow-ache. Supra-orbital neuralgia.

Brow-presentation. Presentation of brow of fetus in labor.

Brown atrophy. Atrophy with brown discoloration. E. induration, induration and pigmentation of lung from long-continued congestion. B. mixture, compound mixture of licorice.

Brownian movement. Oscillatory movements seen under the microscope in fine particles suspended in a liquid.

Brown-Séguard's disease or paralysis. Paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other.

Bruch's glands (brooks). Lymph-follicles of the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid. B.'s membrane, inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Brown's glands (brow's). Lymph-follicles of the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid. B.'s membrane, inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

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Buck/bean. The plant *Menyanthes trifoliata*: tonic and stomachic.

Buck/eye. Popular name for various species of *Esculus*.


Buck/horn. See *Rhamnus*; also *Fraxula*.

Buck's extension. A variety of extension for fractured leg.

B.'s fascia, the superficial perineal fascia.

Buene'mia. Inflammatory disease of the leg.

Budd'ing (bud'ing). See Germination.

Budge's center (budj'). Genitospinal center.

Buff'coat. Buff-colored stratum on the surface of a blood-clot.


Bu'lam boil. Ruinin'a boil. A chronic sore, endemic in West Africa, said to be caused by an insect larva.

Bulb. 1. Any rounded mass. 2. The oblongata. B. of the aorta, foremost of the divisions of the primitive embryonic cardiac vessel.

B. of corpus cavernosum, enlarged muscular and proximal part of the cavernous body. Dental b., the dentinal papilla. B. of the eye, the eyeball. Gustatory b. See Taste-bulb. Hair-b., bulbous expansion of lower end of hair.

B. of olfactory b., the bulb-like extremity of the olfactory nerve on the under surface of each anterior lobe of the cerebrum. Taste-b.', end organs of gustatory nerve in papillae of tongue. B. of urethra, the proximal part of the corpus spongiosum. B. of vestibule. See Bulbus vestibuli.

Bul'bar. Pertaining to a bulb.

Bulbocaverno'sus. The accelerator urinæ muscle.

Bulbo-ure'bral. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra.

Bul'boss. Resembling a bulb. B. nerves, nerves with swollen ends in a stump. B. urethra. See Urethra.

Bul'bus arterio'sus. The bulb of the aorta. B. vestib'uli, the vulvovaginal gland.

Bu'lim'ia. Insatiable appetite.

Bu'lim'ic. Affected with bullia.

Bu'lip. A bleb, or cutaneous vesicle.

Bu'lit'ate (bul'ät). Inflated; bladdery.

Bu'lla/tion. Inflation; inflated condition.

Bull-dog forceps. Strong forceps with teeth and a clasp.


Bu'/us (bul'us). Pertaining to a bulla.

Bu'piss. A parasitic, papular skin-disease peculiar to Nicaragua.

Bundle of Vieq d'Azyr. A bunch of white fibers around the base of the anterior nucleus of optic thalamus. Respiratory b., the solitary fasciculus. See Fasciculus.

Bu'n'ion (bun'yun). A swelling of the bursa mucosa at the ball of the great toe.

Buphthal'mia, Buphthal'mus. Enlargement of the eye; keratoglobus.

Bur'dach's columns. Posterior and outer columns of the spinal cord. B.'s fissure, cleft between the lateral surface of the insula and inner surface of the operculum.

Bur'dock. Popular name of *Lappa*.

Burette (bu-ret'). A graduated tube used in chemical work.

Bur'gundy pitch. Same as *Pice Burgundica*.

Burn. A lesion caused by undue heat.

Burn's's amaurosis. Dimness of sight caused by sexual excesses. B.'s ligament, a falciiform expansion of the fascia lata.

Burnt-sponge. Sponge charred and powdered; used in goiter and tuberculosis.

Bu'rowing. The formation of passages or tracts containing pus.

Gluteal b., either of three bursae beneath gluteus maximus muscle. Luschka's b. Same as B. pharyngea. B. mucosa, any membranous sac which secretes synovia. B. pharyngea, a recess in the pharynx of a fetus and young infant. Popliteal b., a b. in the popliteal space beneath the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. Prepatellar b., a b. over the patella. Synovial b. Same as B. mucosa.

Bursal. Pertaining to a bursa.

Bursa'. The obturator internus muscle.

Bur'sic acid. An astringent principle from Bursa pastoris.

Bur' sitis (ber-si'tis). Inflammation of a bursa. Thornwaldt's b., catarrhal inflammation of anterior part of median recess of nasopharynx.

Bur'ton's sign*. Blue line on the gums in lead-poisoning.

But' tane. An anesthetic hydrocarbon, C₄H₁₀.


But'teron. See Juglans.

But'tock. The gluteal prominence or a lateral half of the same.

But'ton anastomosis. Anastomosis between two parts with a Murphy button.

But'tonhole fracture. That in which the bone has been perforated. B. mitral, an advanced state of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart. B. operation. See Boutonniere operation.

Butylam'in. A ptomain derivable from cod-liver oil: diuretic and sudorific; probably poisonous.

Butyl-chlo'ral. A substance like chloral; its use is very limited.

Buty'lene. A gaseous hydrocarbon, C₄H₈.

Buty' reacous. Of the consistence of butter.

Buty' ric acid (bu-thr'ic). See Acid.

But'yrin. A yellowish fat, C₈H₁₅(C₄H₇O₂), the chief constituent of butter.

Bu'tyroid. Somewhat butyriculous.

Bu'x'in. An alkaloid from boxwood.

Bux'us semper'veirens. The tree which furnishes boxwood; it affords a volatile oil which has been used in medicine.

Byss'ons (bis'us). Lint or charpil.

C.

C. Abbreviation for carbon, congus (gallon), compound, centigrade, centimeter, clonus, closure, etc.

Ca. Symbol of calcium.

Ca-bal'line aloes. Coarse aloes used by veterinarians.

Cacaerom'eter (kak-a-erom'eter). A device for estimating the impurity of the air.

Caca' in (kak-a' in). Same as Theobromin.

Caca'nthrax. Malignant anthrax.

Caca'o (kak-a' o). Seeds of Theobroma cacao, whence chocolate is made. C. butter, fixed oil or fat from cacao.

Cace'mia (kah-se'me-ah). Ill state of the blood.

Caceste' sia. Disordered sensibility.

Cachec' tic. Marked by cachexia; sickly looking.
Cachet (kah-sha’). A wafer or capsule for medicines.

Cachex’ia, Cach’exy. Dovraed state of nutrition. Lym- phatric c., Hodgkin’s disease. Malarial c., chronic malaria. Miners’ c., ankylostomiasis. Pachydermic c., myxedema. C. splenect’ica, spleen enlargement with anemia; often with leukemia. C. strumipri’va or thyreopri’va, a disordered state which may follow removal of the thyroid body, Thyroid c., exophthalmic goiter.

Cachinna’tion (kak-in-a’shun). Excessive or hysterical laughter.

Cac’odyl (kak’o-dil). Poisonous arsenical compound, As(CH₃)₂. Cacodylic’ acid. Crystalline acid, (CH₃)₂AsOOH, used in psoriasis.

Cacop’athy. Severe or malignant disease.

Caco’plasia. Susceptible of imperfect organization only.

Cacos’nitia. Foul odor; stench.

Cacoth’elin. Alkaloid, derived from brucin.

Cacothym’ia. Depression of spirits with morbidly ill temper.

Cacot’rophy. Ill-nourished condition.

Cac’ozyme (kak’o-zlm). A ferment capable of inducing a disease.

Cae’tin. Active principle of Cactus grandiflorus.

Cae’tina. A proprietary preparation of night-blooming cereus; said to be a heart-stimulant.

Cacu’men (kak-u’men). 1. The top of a plant. 2. Part of cerebellum below the decivis.

Cadav’er (kad-av’er). A dead body or corpse.

Cadaver’ic. Pertaining to the cadaver.

Cadaver’in. A poisonous ptomain, C₅H₁₁N₂ from decaying meat.

Cadavers’ous. Having the aspect of a dead body.

Cade oil (kad). A tarry oil of juniper: used in skin-diseases.

Cage, Ague. See Ague-cake.

Caf’fein. An alkaloid, diuretic, stimulant.

Cafe’ineism, Cafe’ism. Disease induced by excessive use of coffee.

Cafe’one (kaf’e-ôn). A heart-stimulant from coffee.

Caffeoresor’ein. A proprietary preparation containing cafein and resorcin.

Cagot ear (kah-go’). Ear with no lower lobe.

Cahin’ea. Diuretic root of various species of Chitoeae, found in tropical America.

Cahin’etic acid (kah-hin’slk). See Acid.

Cais’son-disease (ka’son). Paralytic disease to which those are liable who work in subaqueous caissons.

Caj’eput, Caj’uput. The Melaleuca cajuputi, a tree of the Spice Islands. C. oil, stimulating volatile oil from cajuput leaves.

Cake, Ague. See Ague-cake.

Calabar bean. The seed of physostigma, which see.

Calabar’cin. Supposed alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Calage (kah-lahzh’). [Fr.]. Fixation of viscera by means of pillows to relieve sea-sickness.

Cal’amin. Native zinc carbonate.

Cal’amus. Aromatic rhizome of Acorus cal’amus, or sweet flag. C. scripto’rin, the lowest angle of the fourth ventricle.

Cale’naal, Cale’nean. Pertaining to the calcaneum.
Calcanecotib'ial. Pertaining to the calcaneum and tibia.

Calcaneco'vus. Club-foot combining calcaneus and cavus.

Calcanecovalgo'cavus. Club-foot combining calcaneus, valgus and cavus.

Calca'neum (kal-ka'ne-um). The os calcis, or heel-bone.

Calca'neus. Club-foot in which only the heel reaches the ground.

Cal'car. 1. A spur. 2. Hippocampus minor. C. femora'le, the plate of strong tissue which strengthens the neck of the femur.


Cal'a'rea (kal-ka're-ah). A calcareous homeopathic remedy of several varieties: extensively used.

Cal'o'reous (kal-ka're-us). Containing lime.

Cal'carine (kal'kar-in). Pertaining to the calcar.

Cal'fit* (kal'sik). Pertaining to lime or to calcium.

Calrico'sis (kal-sik'o-sis). Lung-disease induced by inhaling marble dust.

Cal'cuf'ous (kal-sij'er-us). Dentinal tubes of dentin.

Calci'a'tion. Expulsion of moisture by heat.

Cal'se-um (kal'se-um). A metal, Ca, the basis of lime, which is its oxid. C. carbonate, chalk, CaCO3.

Cal'culous (kal'ku-lus). Of the nature of a calculus.


Xanthic c., urinary calculus composed of xanthin.

Calefa'cicnt (kal-e-fa'shent). Causing a sense of warmth.

Calen'ilula. The marigold, C. officinalis: used in wounds, bruises, and ulcers.

Calen'dula. The marigold, C. officinalis: used in wounds, bruises, and ulcers.

Calen'dulin. A principle obtained from calendula.

Cal'enture. Fever of hot regions, with delirium.

Cal'fur. The back part of the leg below the knee.

Calibra'tion. Measurement of the caliber of an opening.

Cal'i'brator. A graduated cone; an instrument for performing calibration.

Cal'ipers. Two-bladed instrument used in various kinds of measurement.

Cal'isis'ya (kal-is-a'yah). Yellow cinchona bark.

Calis'hen'tics. Light exercise for attaining grace and elegance of movement.

Calissec'tion. Painless vivisection.

Cal'i'sen's operation. Left lumbar colotomy.

Calloma'nia. Insanity in which the patient considers herself exceedingly beautiful.

Callo'sal. Pertaining to the corpus callosum.

Callos'ity. A circumscribed hardening and thickening of the skin.

Callosomar'ginal. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions.

Callo'sum (kal-o'sum). Same as Corpus callosum.

Callous (kal'us). Of the nature of a callus.

Cal'ius. 1. Any callosity. 2. The osseous material by which union between ends of a fractured bone is effected. At first it is cartilage-like (Provisional c.), but this is afterward re-absorbed and
replaced by the Permanent c., forming permanent union of bones.

Cal'mant (kahm'ant). A calming or sedative medicine; sedative.

Cal'mative (kahm-at-iv). A sedative medicine; calming.

Cal'olae'tose. Intestinal disinfectant, consisting of a mixture of calomel, lactose, and bismuth subnitrate.

Cal'omel. Mercurous chlorid; hydrargyri chloridum mite.

Cal'mative (kahm'at-iv). A sedative medicine; calming.

Cal'or anima'lis. The natural or normal heat of the animal body.

Cal'orie (kal'o-re). See Calory.

Calorifa'eient (kal-or-if-a'shent). Heat-producing: used of certain food-elements.

Calorim'eter. An instrument for estimating the amount of heat disengaged.

Cal'ory (kal'o-re). Amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

Cal'x. Rime, or calcium oxid. C.

Cam'bo'gia (kam-bo'je-ah). Same as Gamboge.

Cam'era. Any cavity, chamber, or ventricle. C. aqno'sa, anterior aqueous chamber of the eye. C. cor'dis, the interior of the pericardium. C. oc'ull, space between the cornea and lens.

Cam'isole (kam'is-ol) [Fr.]. Straight-jacket for restraining maniacal patients.

Cam'omile (kam'o-mll). Same as Chamomile.

Cam'per's ligament. Deep perineal fascia.

Cam'phene. Any one of a class of volatile oils with the formula Cnm'plioi. Pyroxylin dissolved in alcoholic solutions of camphor.

Cam'phol. A camphor and salol preparation.

Camphophéniqne (kam-fo-fen-ek'). A compound containing camphor and phenol, for external use.

Camp'hor. A concrete volatile oil, C_8H_10O_4; also, any one of a series of substances called camphors. C.-ice, simple cereate nine parts, camphor one part; for toilet and slight eruptions. C.-naphtol, two parts camphor and one of naphtol: antiseptic.

Cam'phorated. Combined with camphor. C. oil, linimentum camphoratis, or camphorated liniment.

Camp'horic acid. See Acid.

Campin'meter (kam-pim'et-er). An instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Can'ada balsam. Oleoresin of fir; terebinthina canadensis. C. hemp, apocynum. C. pitch, pix canadense; resin of hemlock or Abies canadensis.

Can'adol. A local anesthetic, or freezing hydrocarbon, used as a spray.

Canal (kan'al'). Any passage or duct in the body. Alcock's c., a sheath of the obturator fascia containing the internal pudic artery. Alimentary c., the entire digestive tube from mouth to anus. Arachnoid c., a space beneath arachnoid membrane of brain, transmitting great veins of Galen. C. of Arantius, the ductus venosus. Archinephric c., the duct of the primiti-
tive kidney. **Bernard's c.**, the accessory duct of the pancreas. **Bichat's c.**, small subarachnoid space transmitting veins of Galen. **Bulbar c.**, the canal of Petit. **Caroticotympanic c's.**, short canals from carotid canal to the tympanum, transmitting branches of carotid plexus. **Carotid c.**, one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting internal carotid artery. **Cervical c.**, the canal of the cervix uteri. **C. of Cloquet.** See **Hyaloïd c.** **Cochlear c.**, the spiral cavity of the cochlea. **C. of Corti**, triangular canal enclosed between pillars of Corti and the basilar membrane. **Crural c.**, Same as **Femoral c.** **C. of Cuvier**, the ductus venosus. **Dental c's.**, the minute canals in dentin. **Facial c.**, the aqueduct of Fallopian. **Femoral c.**, canal from femoral ring to upper part of saphenous opening. **C. of Ferrein**, the canal between the free edges of the eyelid when closed. **C's. of Fontana***, ring-shaped series of spaces in the sclerotic in front of its attachment to the iris. **C. of Gärtnern**, the remains in the female of the main part of the Wolffian duct of the embryo. **Haversian c's.**, canals ramifying in the compact substance of bone and transmitting vessels and lymph to the interior. **C. of Huguiern**, small canal in between squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone, transmitting chorda tympani nerve. **Hunter's c.**, a triangular canal in the adductor magnus of the thigh, transmitting femoral artery and vein and long saphenous nerve. **Huschke's c.**, canal formed by union of tubercles of tympanic ring. **Hyaloïd c.**, canal running through vitreous body, transmitting hyaloid artery of fetus. **Incisor c.**, canal opening into the mouth by an opening behind the incisor teeth of upper jaw. **Infra-orbital c.**, small canal running obliquely through floor of orbit, transmitting infra-orbital artery and nerve. **Inguinal c.**, a canal between internal and external abdominal ring. **Jacobson's c.**, Same as **Tymanic c.** **Lacrimal c.**, the canal lodging the lacrimal duct. **C. of Lœwenberg**, portion of cochlear canal above membrane of Corti. **Malar c.**, canal in malar bone, transmitting branch of superior maxillary nerve. **Medullary c.**, the cavity of a long bone, containing the marrow. **Nasal c.**, 1. Canal in posterior part of nasal bone, transmitting nasal nerves. 2. Same as **Lacrimal c.** **Nasopalatine c.** Same as **Incisor c.** **Neural c.**, the canal in the epiblast of the embryo forming the cerebrospinal cavity. **Neurenteric c.**, canal in embryo from medullary tube to archenteron. **C. of Nuck**, a tubular process of peritoneum projecting into inguinal canal of female fetus. **Parturient c.**, canal through which child passes in childbirth. **C. of Petit**, a small channel surrounding the lens of the eye. **Portal c.**, space in capsule of Glisson of liver, transmitting branches of hepatic artery, portal vein, and hepatic duct. **Pterygoïd c.** Same as **Vidian c.** **Pterygoïpalatine c.**, one in sphenoid and palate bones, transmitting vessels and nerve. **C. of Rosenthal**, the spiral canal of the modiolus of the ear. **Sacral c.**, continuation of vertebral canal in the sacrum. **C. of Schlemm**, circular canal surrounding eye at sclerocorneal junction. **Semicircular c.**, long canals of the labyrinth of the ear. **Spermatic c.** Same as **Inguinal c.** **Spinal c.**, the canal through the vertebrae, transmitting the spinal cord. **Spiral c.**, the canal of the cochlea enclosing the scala vestibuli, scala media, and scala tympani. **Stilling's c.**, the hyaloid canal. **Tarsal c.**, the canal under the head of the abductor hallucis. **Temporomalar c.**, canal in malar bone from orbital to temporal surfaces, transmitting superior maxillary bone. **Tubotympanal c.**, a canal of hypoblast in the embryo, forming Eustachian tube and tympanum. **Tymanic c.**, one in petrous portion of temporal bone, transmitting Jacobson's nerve.
Uterine e., the entire cavity of the uterus. Vertebral e., the canal enclosed by the vertebral arches. Vidian e., one in sphenoid bone, transmitting Vidian artery and nerve. Volkman's e.'s., canals in subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with Haversian canals. Vomerobasilar e., canal formed by junction of vomer and sphenoid bone. Wharton's e., the duct of the submaxillary gland. C. of Wirns,
Can' nula. A tube for introduction into the body, often enclosing a trocar.
Canquoin's paste (kang-kwah'). Caustic paste of equal parts zinc chlorid and flour.
Canta' ni's diet (kahnt-tah'ni ez'). Exclusive meat-diet in diabetes.
Can'thal. Pertaining to a canthus.
Canthar' idal. Pertaining to cantharides.
Canthar' ides (kan-thar' i-dz ). Blistering flies. See Cantharis.
Canthar' idin. Crystalline active principle, C_9 H_24 O_8, from cantharides.
Canthar' idism. Morbid effect of injudicious use of cantharides.
Can'tharis, pi. canthar' ides. A genus of beetles. C. vesicatoria, the Spanish or blistering fly; vesicant, diuretic, and stimulant.
Canthec'tomy (kan-thek'to-me). Surgical removal of a canthus.
Canthi'tis (kan-thi'tis). Inflammation of a canthus.
Canthol'y sis. Surgical section of a canthus and canthal liga-
ment.
Can'thoplasty. Operation to restore the palpebral fissure to its full length.
Canthor' rhaphy (kan-thor' afe'). Suturing of a canthus.
Canth'otomy (kan-tho'to-me). Surgical slitting of either canthus.
Can'thus. The angle at the junction of the eyelids.
Can'tus gal' lii. Child-crowing; laryngismus stri dulus.
Can' ula. Same as Cannula.
CaOC. Symbol for cathodal opening contracture.
Cnou'tchoue (koo' tshuk). India-rubber or gum elastic; much used in dentistry and surgery.
Capac' ity, vital. See Vital cap a city.
Cap' elet, Cap' ped hock. A swelling on the heel of a horse's hock.
Cap' eline bandage. A hood-like bandage applied to a stump.
Ca' piat. An instrument for removing foreign bodies from the uterus.
Capillaire (cap-Il'air'). A demulcent syrup from maiden-hair fern.
Cap'illary. 1. Pertaining to a hair; hair-like. 2. Any one of the minute vessels which conduct the blood from the arteries to the veins.
Capil' li culture. Treatment for the restoration of the hair.
Capita' tum (kap-It' a'mum). The os magnum.
Capitel' lum. The rounded eminence on the humerus for the articulation of the radius.
Cap' ficulnum. A small boss on the surface of a bone.
Capan'ment (kah-pot-maw'). A splashing sound heard in dilata-
tion of stomach.
Cap'recolate, Cap' reolary. Tendril-shaped, as the spermatic vessels.
Cap'ric acid. See Acid.
Cap' rizant. Leaping or bounding; goat-like; said of an irreg-
ular pulse.
Cap' rone. A clear, volatile oil, C_11 H_22 O, from oil of rue.
Caproyl'am'in. A poisonous ptomain; hexylamin.
Capryl'ic acid. An acid from butter and other oils.
Cap'sicin. Acrid resin from capsicum.
Cap'sicol. Volatile oil of capsicum.
Cap'sicum. Genus of plants: cayenne, or red pepper.
Capi'tis. Same as Capsulitis.
Cap'sula. The internal capsule of the brain.
Cap'sular. Pertaining to a capsule.
Capsula' tion. The enclosure of a medicine in capsules.

Capsulitis. Inflammation of a capsule, as that of the lens.

Capsulociliary. Pertaining to the capsule of the lens and the ciliary apparatus.

Capsulolenticular. Pertaining to the capsule and lens.

Capsulopillary. Pertaining to the capsule and pupil.

Capsulotome. A cutting instrument for use in capsulotomy.

Capsulotomy. Surgical cutting of a capsule, as that of the lens.

Caphlation (kap-ta′shun). The first stage of hypnotism.

Caput [L.]. The head; any head-like object. C. co′li, the head of the colon; the cecum. C. cor′nu, C. gelatinosum, the expanded end of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. C. gallina′ginis, the verumontanum, or crista utereth; literally, wood-cock's head. C. medu′sa, a congested appearance of the cutaneous veins around the navel, due to portal obstruction. C. obste′pum, wry-neck or torticollis. C. suc devoted′eum, a swelling on the presenting part of the head of the fetus.

Caragheen (kar-ag′ün). Irish moss. See Chondrus.

Caran′na. A resin from various tropical American trees; now little used.

Car′away. The plant Carum carvi; also its aromatic seed.

Carbam′ic acid. See Acid.

Carbon′ic acid. See Acid.

Carbon′ium. Canvas; also, surgical gauze. C. carbola′ta, carbolized gauze. C. iodoformata′ta, iodoform gauze.

Carbon′inol. Same as Methyl alcohol.

Carbon′o anima′lis. Animal charcoal; a deodorant and decolorizer. C. lig′ni, charcoal; a deodorant, absorbent and disinfectant.

Carbohe′min (kar-bo-he′me-ah). Incomplete oxidation of the blood.

Carbohy′drate. Any compound made up of carbon in groups of six atoms, and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions to form water.

Carbohydratuer′ia. Presence of an excess of carbohydrates in the urine.

Car′bol-fuch′sin. Staining fluid containing carbolic acid and fuchsir.

Carbol′ic acid (kar-bol′ik). See Acid.

Carbol′olism (kar′bo-lizm). Carbolic-acid poisoning.

Carbolize. To impregnate with carbolic acid.

Carbou′ria. Carbolic acid in the urine.

Car′bon (kar′bon). A tetrad element found in charcoal, diamond, and graphite. C. dio′xid, a gas, CO₂, said not to be poisonous, but to cause death by suffocation. C. disulphid, poisonous compound, CS₂; local anesthetic. C. monoxid, a gas, CO, formed by imperfect combustion; poisonous.
Carbonaphthol'ic acid. An antiseptic; called also oxynaphthoic acid.

Car'bone'mia (kar-bo-ne'me-ah). Excess of carbonic acid in the blood.

Carbon'ic acid (kar-bon'ik). See Acid.

Carbone'monize (kar'bon-iz). To convert into charcoal.

Carbonom'etry. Estimation of the amount of carbon dioxide exhaled in the breath.

Carboxyhemoglobin. A compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin found in the blood after poisoning by carbon monoxid.

Car'burcular. Pertaining to a carbuncle.

Carcassonne's ligament (kar-kah-zonz'). The triangular ligament of the urethra.

Carbuncle (kar'bung-kl). A subcutaneous inflammation, often ending in a suppurating slough.

Carbuncular. Pertaining to a carbuncle.

Carcino'ma. Malignant tumor made up of connective tissue enclosing epithelial cells. See Cancer.

Carceino'matus. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cancer.

Car'cinoma. Resembling a cancer.

Carcinoma'tous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cancer.

Carcino'matous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cancer.

Carcinoma'tous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cancer.

Cardiatic. Pertaining to the heart.

Cardiad'ria. The upper orifice of the stomach.

Cardiade. Pertaining to the heart.

Cardiag'ra. Pain or gout in the heart.

Cardial'gia (kar-de-al'je-ah). Pain in the region of the heart, or of the cardia.

Cardiamor'phia. Deformity of the heart.

Cardiace'ntis (kar-de-ek'tas-is). Dilatation of the heart.

Cardiadi'nal (kar'din-al). Of special importance. C. points, the two nodal and two principal points, and the anterior and posterior foci of the eye. C. points of Capuron, the two filopectinal eminences and the two sacro-iliac joints of the pelvis. C. veins, those embryonic venous trunks which form the primitive jugular veins.

Cardiadele (kar'de-o-sel). Hernial protrusion of the heart through the diaphragm.

Cardiocente'sis (kar-de-o-se-n-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the heart.

Cardiodynam'ia. Pain in the heart or cardiac region.

Cardiogram. The trace made by a cardiograph.

Cardiograph. An instrument for recording the heart movements.

Cardio-inhib'itory. Restraining the action of the heart.

Car'dioiolith. A cardiac concretion or calculus.

Cardiomala'cia. Softening of the heart's substance.

Cardiop'athy. Any disease of the heart.

Cardiopericard'i'tis. Inflammation of heart and pericardium.

Cardiople'gia. A paralysis of the heart.

Cardiopneumati'c. Pertaining to the heart and breath.

Cardiopneu'mograph (kar-de-o-nm'og-raf). A machine for registering cardiopneumatic movements.

Car'diopuncture. Same as Cardiocentesis.

Cardiopylor'ic. Pertaining to the cardia and pylorus.

Cardiovas'cular. Pertaining to the heart and blood-vessels.

Cardi'tis (kar-di'tis). Inflammation of the heart.
Car'dol. An irritant oil from the cashew-nut.

Car'duus benedic'tus. The blessed thistle: now seldom used as a remedy.

Car'ica. The genus which produces the true papaw. See Papaya.

Car'icin. The same as Papain.

Car'ies (ka're-us). Molecular decay of bone. Dry e. See C. sicca.

Car'tes (ka're-ez). Molecular decay of bone. Dry e. See C. sicca.

C. fuiigo'sa, form of tuberculosis of bone. Necrotic c., in which pieces of the bone lie in a suppurating cavity. C. sic'ca, dry tubercular caries of joints and ends of bones.

Car'i'esiu. A medicinal preparation from carious bone.

Car'inated (kar'in-a-ted). Boat-shaped.

Car'iein. The same as Papain.

Car'o. [L.]. Flesh or muscular tissue. C. luxu'riant, exuberant spongy granulations.

Car'o'ba. Same as Jacaranda.

Car'o'bin. An alkaloid from papaw: used in heart-diseases.

Car'pal. Pertaining to the wrist or carpus.

Carpholo'gia, Carphol'ogy (kar-fo-lo'je-ah, kar-fol'-je). Picking at the bedclothes; floccitation: usually a sign of great exhaustion.

Car'pometacar'pal. Pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.

Car'pus. The wrist or its eight bones.

Carr'ageen (kar-ag'en'). Irish moss. See Chondrus.

Car'rot. A spiny, hard state of the abdomen, as in tabes mesenterica.

Car'ron oil. Linseed oil and lime-water: used for burns.

Car'-sickness. The symptoms of sea-sickness induced by railway travel.

Cars'well's grapes. Pulmonary tubercles at the extremities of bronchioles like a bunch of grapes.

Cartham'in. The coloring-matter of safflower.

Car'tilage (kar'til-aj). The gristle or white elastic substance attached to articular bone-surfaces and forming parts of the skeleton. Articular c., that lining the articular surfaces of bones. Arytenoid c.'s., two cartilages of the larynx. C.-capsules, cavities in the matrix of cartilages containing cartilage-cells. C.-cells, C.-corpuscles, those connective-tissue cells which are found in the cartilage-capsules. Costal c.'s., cartilages between true ribs and the sternum. Cuneiform c., cartilage at the side of the arytenepiglottidean fold. Ensiform c., the third or lower
piece of the sternum. Epaxial c., nodules of cartilage on upper edge of cartilages of the nose. Hyaline c., that having a granular or homogeneous matrix. Jacobson’s c., hyaline cartilage supporting Jacobson’s organ. Meckel’s c., the cartilage of the first branchial arch. Palpebral c’s. See Tarsal c’s. Parachordal c., one of the two cartilages beside the occipital part of notochord. Reichert’s c., cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo, developing into styloïd process, etc. Reticular c., cartilage in which the matrix consists of a network of yellow fibers. C. of Santorini. Same as Corniculum laryngis. Sesamoid c’s., small cartilages in the side of the wing of the nose. Tarsal c’s. Same as Tarsus, second definition. Weitbrecht’s c., the fibrocartilage of the acromioclavicular joint. C. of Wrisberg, the conoid cartilage of the larynx. Xiphoid c. Same as Ensiform c. Y-c., Y-shaped cartilage within the acetabulum, joining ilium, ischium, and pubes. Yellow c. Same as Reticular c.

Cartilagine. A principle of cartilage changed by boiling into chondrin.

Cartilaginification. Change into cartilage.


Caruncula. L. for Caraway. Caruncula mammilari’s, the olfactory tubercle.

Caruncula myrtiformes. Supposed relics of the ruptured hymen.

Carvacrol. Stimulant antiseptic oil from camphor and from various volatile oils.

Carvol. An aromatic alcohol from oil of cumin.

Caryocinesis. Same as Karyokinesis.

Caryolysis (kar-e-o-lis-is). Same as Karyokinesis.

Caryophtalin. A resin or camphor from oil of cloves.

Caryorrhesis. Rupture of the envelop of cell-nucleus.

Cascarilla. Bark of Croton eleuteria: tonic, aromatic.

Cashew-nut. The fruit of Anacardium: its oil is used in leprosy.

Casse’s bark. Same as Erythrophleum.

Cassava (kas-sah’vah). Jatropha-starch: identical, except in appearance, with tapioca.

Casse’rian ganglion. Same as Gasserian ganglion. See Ganglion.
Cas'sia bark. Cas'sia lig'nea. A variety of cinnamon. C. buds, dried cinnamon buds from China. C. fis'tula, the purging cassia: pods afford an aperient pulp.

Cast. A mass of moulded plastic material produced by effusion. Casts are named according to their constituents, as Blood, epithelial, fatty, granular, hyaline, mucous, waxy, etc. Tube c's., casts of renal tubes in urine of kidney-disease.

Casta'nea. The leaves of C. vesca or chestnut: used in pertussis.

Castor oil. Purgative oil from seeds of ricinus communis.

Castor oil. Substance like musk from the follicles of the beaver: antispasmodic stimulant.

Castration. The removal of the testicles; orchectomy. Female c., the removal of the ovaries; oophorectomy.

Cas'talgy (kas'ta-lj). An accidental or other injury; a wound.

Catacol'ic. Pertaining to catabolism.

Cata'coline. A product of catabolic change.

Cata'cysticism. Interruption of the line of descent in the sphygmogram.

Cata'did'ymus (kat-ad-id'irn-us). Joined into one, as twins, the upper parts being double.

Cat'alepsy. Neurosis marked by suspensions of sensibility and voluntary motion.

Cataple' tic. Pertaining to cataplepsy.

Cataples'tiform (kat-al-es'tif-orm). Resembling cataplepsy.

Cataple'toid. Resembling cataplepsy.

Cat'alytic (kat-al-it'ik). Alterative. An alterative medicine.

Catame'nia. The menstrual discharge; menstruation.

Catame'nial. Pertaining to the menses.

Cat'aract (kat'ar-akt). Opacity of the lens of the eye. Capsular c., cataract from opacity of the capsule. Cortical c., loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. Diabetic c., one associated with diabetes. Dissection of c., operation of rupturing the capsule, so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. Extraction of c., removal of the cataractous lens by operation. Fluid c., the breaking up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. Green c., a greenish reflex seen in glaucoma; also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media are not entirely transparent. Hard c. See Senile c. Immature c., only a part of the lens is cataractous. Incipient c., a cataract in its early stages. Lenticular c. See Fluid c. Lamellar c., one due to opacity of some of the layers between the cortex and nucleus, the
remaining layers being transparent. **Lenticular c.**, one occurring in the lens proper. **Mature c.**, one in which the whole lens-substance is involved. **Morgagnian c.**, when an over-ripe c. shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. **Polar c.** (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **Pyramidal c.**, the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **Recurrent capsular c.**, or **Secondary c.**, capsular cataract, appearing after the extraction of the lens. **Ripe c.**. See **Mature c.**. **Senile c.**, the cataract of old persons. **Soft c.**, one in which the lens-matter is soft and milky. **Unripe c.**. Same as **Immature c.**. **Zonular c.**. Same as **Lamellar c.**.

Cataract. Of the nature of cataract. **Catarrhal**. Of the nature of a catarrh. **Catastat'ic**. Pertaining to a catastate. **Cata'stat'ic**. Any one of a series of catabolic conditions or substances. **Catastatisation**. The employment or passage of a catheter.

Catharh (kat-ahr'). Inflammation of a mucous membrane with free discharge: chiefly used of the nose and pharynx and of the bladder, etc. **Epidemic c.**, influenza. **Gastric c.**, gastritis. **Intestinal c.**, enteritis. **Nasal c.**, coryza. **Pulmonary c.**, bronchitis. **Uterine c.**, endometritis. **Vesical c.**, cystitis.

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**Catechu**. Astringent extract, chiefly from Acacia catechu, of the East Indies. **Catechu'ac acid.** Same as **Catechin.**

Catechu'ic acid. Same as **Catechin.**

**Catechol**. Increase of nerve-irritability near the cathode.

Cation (kat'e-on). An electropositive element.

Cat'lin, Cat'ling. A form of amputating knife.

Cat'nip. The herb Nepeta cataria: diaphoretic, carminative.

Catop'tric test. Test for cataract by light reflected from the lens.

Catop'trics. The science of reflected light.

Cat's ear. A deformed ear not unlike that of a cat.
Cat's-eye pupil. A narrow, slit-like pupil.

Cat's purr. Fremitus cataractae; a purring heart-sound indicative of a valvular disease.

Cat's-pleple plague. Contagious typhus in cattle.

Cau'da (kaw'dah). Any tail-like appendage. C. cerebell'li, vermiiform process of cerebellum. C. equi na, a bundle of nerves at the distal end of the spinal canal. C. stria' ta, posterior part of the caudate nucleus.

Cau'dal (kaw'dal). Pertaining to the tail.

Cau'date (kaw'dat). Having a tail.

Cau'dal turn. The caudate nucleus.

Caul (kawl). Part of the amnion which sometimes envelops the child's head at birth.

Cauliflower excrescence. A form of cancer of the cervix uteri.

Caulophyl'lin. A resinoid from Caulophyllum thalictroides.


Cau'terant (kaw'ter-ant). A caustic material or application.

Cauterias'son. Application of the cautery.

Cau'tery (kaw'ter-e). The application of a caustic, or burning substance or instrument. Actual e., burning by a hot iron, moxa, or lens. C. battery, a battery used in galvanocautery. Galvanic e. Same as Galvanocautery. Potentia'l e., cauterization by means of an escharotic.

Cav'na (ka'vah). A vena cava.

Cav'ral. Pertaining to a vena cava.

Cav'alry bone. Rider's bone; bony formation in the adductor magnus femoris.

Cav'roscope. An instrument for illuminating a cavity.

Caverni'tis. Inflammation of the corpus cavernosum.

Caverno'ma. A vascular tumor with sinuses.

Caverno'sum. Same as Corpus cavernosum.

Cav'erous. Containing caverns or hollow spaces.

Cav'itary. 1. Forming cavities. 2. Any entozoon with a body-space or alimentary canal.

Cav'it'y (kav'it-e). A hollow. Abdominal c., the cavity of the peritoneum. Amniotic c., the cavity of the amnion. Cotyloid c. Same as Acetabulum. Glenoid c., cavity in head of scapula for articulation with humerus. Pleuroperi'toneal c., the body-cavity or celom. Preperitoneal c., the loose subperitoneal tissue in front of the bladder. Pulp c., cavity in a tooth containing the dental pulp. Rosenmüller's c., depression in pharynx on either side of openings of Eustachian tube. Serous c., one of the larger lymph-spaces. Sigmoid c., either of two depressions in head of uina for articulation with the humerus and the radius.

Cavoval'gus (ka-vo-val'gus). Cavus combined with valgus.

Cav'um (ka'vum). Any hollow or cavity. C. Ret'zi, Same as Preperitoneal cavity.

Cav'us (ka'vus). See Talipes cavus.

Cayenne pepper (ki-en'). Same as Capsicum.

Cazenave's lupus (kahz-nahvz'). Lupus erythematosus.

C.C. Cubic centimeter.

C.CCL. Cathodal closure contraction.

Cd. Symbol of Cadmium.

Ce. Symbol of Cerium.
C.-nests, a mass of closely packed epithelial cells surrounded by a stroma of connective tissue. Nuclear c., nerve-cell consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a branching protoplasm. Oxytic c.'s. Same as Delomorphous c.'s. Parietal c.'s. Same as Delomorphous c.'s. Pigment c.'s., cells containing granules of pigment. Polar c.'s., the polar bodies. See Bodies. Prickle c.'s., a cell provided with delicate radiating processes which connect with similar cells. Purkinje's c.'s., branched nerve-cells of the middle layer of the brain. Sertoli's c.'s., cells developing into spermatoblasts. Sperm c. 1. A spermatoozon. 2. A spermato-blast. Squamous c.'s., epithelial cells which are flat, like scales. Taste-c.'s., cells in taste-buds associated with the nerves of taste. C.-theory, the theory that all organic matter consists of cells, and that cell-activity is the essential process of life. Vas- active c., Vasoformative c., a cell that joins with other cells to form blood-vessels. C.-wall, the membranous investment of a cell. Wandering c.'s., leukocytes. Yolk-c.'s., the elements composing the yolk.

Cell'uloid (sel'-ul'o-id). A collodion prepared for use in microscopic work.

Cell'ular (sel'u-lar). Pertaining to, or composed of, cells. C. pathology. See Pathology.

Celi'ule (sel'ul). A minute cell.

Cell'ulitis (sel'u-li'tis). Inflammation of cellular or subperitoneal tissue. Pelvic c., parametritis.

Cellulocuta'neous (sel-u-lo-ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to cellular tissue and the skin.

Cell'ulose (sel'u-lôs). A carbohydrate forming the framework of plant-structures.

Ce'lom (se'lo-m). Celo'ma (se-lo'mah). The body-cavity, especially of the embryo or of a simple animal organism.

Ce'loscope (se'lo-skop). An instrument for lighting up a cavity.

Celoso'mia (se-lo-so'me-ah). Protrusion of fetal viscera.

Celot'omy (se-lo'to-me). Same as Kelotomy.

Cement (se-ment', sem'ent). Bony crust of the roots of teeth.

Cemento'ma. A tumor made up of the cement of a tooth.

Cen'sthough (sen-es-tho'zeh). The sense or feeling of consciousness.

Cent. Abbreviation for Centimeter and Centigrade.

Centaure'a (sen-taw-re'ah). Same as Carduus benedictus, Chicus benedictus.

Centa'rium. Cen'taury. Erythraea centaurium, a plant resembling gentian.


Cardio-inhibitory c., in the medulla, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. Ciliospinal c., a center in the lower cervical part of the cord connected with the dilatation of the pupil. Deglutition c., nerve-center controlling swallowing. Diabetic c., in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. Erection c. is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the oblongata. Gustatory c., cerebral center controlling taste. Heat-regulating or Temperature c., the center for the control of body-temperature. Leg c., in the upper portion of the ascend-
frontal convolution. **Motor c.**, nerve-center controlling motion. **Nerve c.**, a group of ganglion cells acting together in the performance of some function. **C. of ossification**, the place in bones at which ossification begins. **Reflex c.**, brain-center at which afferent sensory impressions are converted into efferent motor ones. **Respiratory c.**, in the medulla, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **Setschenow's c.'s**, reflex inhibitory centers in oblongata and cord. **Spasm c.**, in the medulla, at its junction with the pons. **Speech c.**, in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people. **Swallowing c.**, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **Sweat c.**, the dominating center is in the oblongata, with subordinate centers in the spinal cord. **Trophic c.**, nerve-center regulating nutrition. **Vasodilator c.**, in the medulla. **Vasomotor c.**, in the medulla. **Visual c.**, in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **Word c.**, brain-center controlling the perception of the meanings of words.

**Centes'imal (sen'tes-im'al).** In the proportion of 1 to 100.

**Cente'sis (sen-te'sis).** Perforation, as by the trocar and cannula.

**Centi'tgrade thermometer (sen'tig-rād).** A thermometer which is marked off into 100° between the boiling and freezing points of water.

**Centi'tigram (sen'tig-ram).** One-hundredth part of a gram; one-sixth of a grain.

**Centi'tiliter (sen'til-eter).** One-hundredth part of a liter; 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

**Centi'timenter (sen'tim-e-ter).** One-hundredth part of a meter; two-fifths of a linear inch.

**Centinor'mal (sen-tin-or'mal).** Of one-hundredth part of the standard strength.

**Centi'trad (sen'trad).** Toward a center.

**Cent'ral (sen'tral).** Situated at, or pertaining to, a center.

**Centr'aphose (sen'tra-fōz).** A subjective sensation of sight originating in the optic centers.

**Cent'rire.** Same as Center.

**Cent'ric (sen'trik).** Pertaining to a nerve-center.

**Centri'cput (sen-tris'ip-ut).** The head, excluding the occiput and sinciput.

**Centrif'ugal (sen-trīf'yu-gal).** Moving away from a center.

**Cent'rifuge (sen'trif-ūj).** A machine for freeing solids from liquids by rotation.

**Centrip'etal (sen-trip'e-tal).** Tending toward a center.

**Centrolec'ithal (sen-tro-les'ith-al).** Having the yolk in the center.

**Centrosclero'sis, Centrostosclero'sis.** Osteosclerosis or ossification of a bone-cavity.

**Cen'trosome (sen'tro-sōm).** The pole-corpuscle or attraction-sphere of a sexual cell.

**Centrostal'tic (sen-tro-stal'tik).** Pertaining to a center of motion.

**Centr'um (sen'trum).** Any center; body of a vertebra. C. *commu'nec*, the solar plexus.

**Cephae'lin (sef-a-e'lin).** Alkaloid, C_{16}H_{22}NO_{5}, from ipecacuanha; nearly twice as strong as emetin.

**Ceph'aial (sef-al-ad).** Toward the head; not caudad.

**Ceph'alin'gia (sef-al-al'je-ah).** Headache.

**Cephaled'e'ma (sef-al-e-de'mah).** Edema of the head.

**Cephal'emat'o'ma (sef-al-em-at-o'mah).** Sanguineous tumor of the head of a new-born child.

**Cepha'lemia.** Congestion of the head or brain.

**Cephal'om'eter (sef-al-e-mom'et-er).** Instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the head.
**Cephalhy'drorele** (sef-al-hi'dro-sel). Same as Hydrencephalo-cele.

**Ceph'al'ic** (sef-al'ik). Pertaining to the head.

**Cephali'tis** (sef-al-i'tis). Same as Encephalitis.

**Cephalo'ele** (sef-al'o-sel). Protrusion of a part of the cranial contents.

**Cephalocente'sis** (sef-al-o-sen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the head.

**Cephalod'yn'ia** (sef-al-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the head.

**Cephalo'ma** (sef-al-o'mah). A soft or encephaloid tumor. A double monster with a limb attached to the head.

**Cephalome'nia** (sef-al-o-me'ne-ah). Metastasis of the menses to the head.

**Cephalomeningi'tis** (sef-al-o-men-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the meninges of the brain.

**Cephalom'eter** (sef-al-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the head.

**Cephalo'metry** (sef-al-o-met-re). Measurement of the head.

**Cephalopa'igia** (sef-al-o-pa'je-ah). Union of fetuses by their heads.

**Cephalop'athy** (sef-al-op'ath-e). Any disease of the head.

**Cephalorbaebid'ian** (sef-al-o-ra-kid'e-an). Pertaining to the head and spinal column.

**Cephalot'omy** (sef-al-o-tri'o-me). Dissection of the fetal head.

**Cephalot'rib** (sef-al-o-trib). Instrument for crushing fetal head.

**Cephalot'rispy** (sef-al-o-trip-se). The crushing of the fetal head.

**Cephalotypse'sis** (sef-al-o-tri-psy'sis). Trephination of the skull.

**Cer'alin** (ser'a-lin). Same as Keratin.

**Cer'atoplasty** (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as Keratoplasty.

**Cer'atoplasty** (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as Keratoplasty.

**Cer'atoplasty** (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as Keratoplasty.

**Cer'atoplasty** (ser'at-o-plas-te). Same as Keratoplasty.

**Cerat'otome** (ser-at'o-tom). A knife for dividing the cornea.

**Cer'atoplasy** (ser-at'o-pla). A knife for dividing the cornea.

**Cerat'otome** (ser-at'o-tom). A knife for dividing the cornea.

**Ceratot'omy** (ser-at'o-me). Same as Keratotomy.

**Cer'a'tum** (ser'a-tum). L. for Cerate.

**Cer'berin** (ser'ber-in). A poison obtained from Cerbera odontolium, an Asiatic tree.

**Cerc'com'onas intestina'lis**. A protozoon parasitic in the human intestine.

**Cer'e'al** (ser'e-al). Any edible gramminaceous seed.

**Cerebell'i'lar** (ser-e-bel'i'lar). Pertaining to the cerebellum.

**Cerebell'i'tis** (ser-e-bel-li'tis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.
Cerebellospinal (ser-e-bel-lo-sp'i-nal). Pertaining to cerebellum and spinal cord.

Cerebel' lum (ser-e-bel’ lum). Main portion of the brain below and behind the cerebrum.

Cerebral (ser'e-bral). Pertaining to the cerebrum.


Unconscious e., mental action, of which the subject is unconscious.

Cerebral' fugal. Conveying impulses away from the brain.

Cerebral (ser'e-bral). A fatty principle from brain-tissue; also, a remedy from brain-tissue.

Cerebral’ tis (ser’e-br’ tis). Inflammation of the cerebrum.

Cerebral’ oid (ser’e-brol’ o-je). Treatise on, or science of, the brain.

Cerebral’ ion (ser’e-bra’shuu). Functional activity of the brain.

Cerebrum (ser’e-brum). The anterior and larger part of the brain.

Cereus (se’ re-us). A genus of cacti affording cardiant medicines.

Cerevis’ la (ser-e-vis’e-ah). Beer, ale, or porter.

Cervical (ser’vik-al). Pertaining to the neck or to a cervix.

Cervical’ is ascen’dens. See Muscles, Table of.

Cervic/o/plex (ser-vik-o-plex). The cervical plexus.

Cervic/o/tis (ser-vis’ tis). Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervicofa’cial (ser-vik-o-fa’ shal). Pertaining to the neck and face.

Cervicoves’ical. Relating to the cervix uteri and the bladder.

Cerv’ix (ser’ vix). The neck; any neck-like part. C. u’ teri, the narrow lower end of the uterus. C. ves’ ice, the neck of the bladder.
Cesarean section. Delivery of fetus by abdominal incision.

Cesarean section. Same as Cesarian section.

Ces'arum, Ces'a'rum. A rare metallic element: its binary compounds have a limited medicinal use.

Ces'tode, Ces'toid (ses'tod, ses'toid). Resembling a tape-worm.

Cestodea (ses-toi'de-ah). An order of platyhelminths, including the tape-worms.

Ceta'ceum (se-ta'se-un). L. for Spermaceti.

Ceta'ria Islan'dica. The Iceland moss: nutritious and medicinal.

Cev'adin (sev'a-din). An alkaloid from sabaclilla.

Chom'ulna (ke-ro-ma'ne-ah). Mania characterized by exaltation and cheerfulness.

Chia'lygrew li'ver (tshah'gres). A malarial fever endemic near Chagres in Colombia.

Chiahi'.a (kal-a'zah). The spiral cord which connects each end of the yolk of a bird's egg with the outer wall.

Chalico'sis (kal-ik-o'sis). Lung-disease from the inhalation of stony particles.

Chalk (chawk). Non-crystalline form of calcium carbonate. Calc.'stone, gouty concretion of the hands and feet.

Chalyb'eate (ka-lib'e-ilt). Impregnated with iron.

Chain'ers (cham'berzj. The spaces of the eye. Anterior e., the space between the cornea and iris. Aqueous e., space between cornea and lens of eye. Posterior e., the space between the iris and the lens.

Cham'ois skin (sham'me, sham'wah). A soft leather, usually of sheepskin; used in surgery.

Cham'omile (kam'o-mil). Flower-seeds of Anthemis nobilis: a tonic refrigerant.

Chan'ceer, Chan'cre (shang'ker). Primary lesion of syphilis. Hard, Hunterian, or True e., venereal chancre followed by constitutional syphilis. Non-infecting, Simple, or Soft e. Same as Chancreoid.

Chan'eroid (shang'kroid). A soft, non-syphilitic venereal sore.

Phagedenic e., chancreoid with a tendency to slough. Ser-piginous e., phagedenic e. spreading in curved lines.

Chan'creous (shang'kruus). Of the nature of chancre.

Change of life. The menopause.

Char'bon (shar'hon). Anthrax or malignant pustule.

Charcoal (char'kdl). Carbon prepared by burning organic material.

Charcot'-Neu'mann crystals (shar-kot'noi'mahn). Crystals of spermin-phosphate.

Charcot pains (shar-kot'). Rheumatism of a testicle.

Charcot'-Robin crystals (shar-kot'-ro-bang'). Crystals seen on leukemic blood.


Char'latan (shar'lat-an). A quack, a medicaster.

Char'latany (shar'lat-an-re). Quackery.

Charles's law. The volume of a gas at a constant pressure varies directly with the temperature.
Char' leyhorse. Stiffness of arms and legs in baseball players.
Char' pie (char' pe). Lint; also a preparation of spun linen used like lint.
Char'ta (kar'tah). L. for Paper; also medicated paper.
Char'tula (kar' tu-lah). Paper packet containing a dose of powder.
Chassaignac's tubercle (shah-san-yaks'). The carotid tubercle.
Chaud-pisse (shod-pes'). Burning sensation during micturition.
Chauvel's operation (sho-velz'). Plastic surgery of the upper lip.
Chaw'stick. Twigs and bark of Govania dominguensis; tonic and dentifrice.
Check-experiment. Same as Control-experiment.
Check. Side of face below the eye. C.-bone, the malar bone.
Chee'sy (che'ze). Cheese-like; caseous.
Cheili'tis (ki-li'tis). Inflammation of a lip.
Cheilostomat'o-plasty (ki-llos-to-mat'o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of lip and mouth.
Cheiromes'aly. Pseudo-acromegaly in which the swelling affects the hands, wrists, and ankles.
Cheiropom'pholyx (ki-ro-pom'fo-lix). A skin-disease with peculiar vesicles on the palms and soles.
Chei'rospasm (ki-ro-spasm). Same as Writers' cramp.
Che'ken (che'ken). Leaves of Myrtus rheken: used like eucalyptus.
Che'lene (ke'len). Proprietary local anesthetic, containing ethyl chlorid.
Che'lold (ke'loid). Skin-disease with growths like crab's claws.
Chelo'ne gla'bra. Balmony, a plant with tonic and aperient properties.
Che'lonin (ke-lo'nin). A preparation from chelone; aperient, anthelmintic.
Chem'ic, Chem'ical. Pertaining to chemistry.
Chemicoeau'tery (kem-ik-o-kan'ter-e). Cauterization by chemical means.
Chemiotax'is. Same as Chemotaxis.
Chem'ise (she-meez'). A muslin dressing for use in rectal and vesical surgery.
Chem'ist (kem'ist). An expert in chemistry.
Chem'istry (kem'is-try). The science of the composition of matter.
Chem'o'sis (ke-mo'sis). Edema of conjunctiva of the eye.
Chemotac'tie (kem-o-tak'tik). Pertaining to Chemotaxis.
Chemotax'is (kem-o-tax'is). The movement of certain cells toward or from other cells.
Chemot'ic (ke-mot'ik). Pertaining to chemosis.
Chemot'ropism (ke-mot'ro-pizm). Same as Chemotaxis.
Chenopo'dium ambrosio'ides. The plant which produces American wormseed and its oil; anthelmintic.
Cher'ry. See Prunus virginiana. C.-lau'rel, Prunus lauro-cerasus, an old-world cherry tree; its preparations contain hydrocyanic acid.
Chest. Same as Thorax.
Chest'nut. The tree Castanea vesca; the leaves are used in whooping-cough.
Cheyne-Stokes' respiration (chan-stoks). Respiration in which there is a rhythmical increase and decrease in respiratory
movements. **C.-S' nystagmus**, nystagmus in which the oscillations have a rhythmic increase and decrease.

**Chi'an turpentine** (ki'an). A turpentine from *Pistacia terebinthinus*.

**Chi'asm** (ki'azm). A crossing or decussation; especially the crossing of the fibers of the optic nerve.

**Chiastometer** (ki-as-tom'et-er). An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of optic axes.

**Chi'en-hreast**. Undue prominence of the sternum.

**Chi'en-fat**. A yellowish blood-clot.

**Chi'cn-pox**. Same as Varicella.

**Chignon** (shen-yong'). A nodular growth on the hair.

**Chigo, Chigre** (tshe'go, tshe'gra). A tropical sand-flea which often burrows in the toes and feet.

**Chi'llia**. Inflammation and swelling of toes and feet from cold.

**Child'bed**. The puerperal state or season.

**Child crowing**. Same as *Laryngismus stridulus*.

**Chill**. A rigor; cold stage, as of intermittent fever.

**Chills and fever**. Intermittent fever.

**Chi'loplasty**. See OhrUoplasty.

**Chimaphila nimbclata**. The plant pipsissewa; diuretic and astringent.

**Chi'nency-sweeps' cancer**. Scrotal epithelioma.

**Chi'nna** (ki'nah). Same as Cinchona.

**Chin'-cough**. Pertussis or whooping-cough.

**Chin'-jerk**. Reflex closure of the mouth on depressing the jaw.

**Chinoidin** (ke-noi'din). An amorphous alkaloidal precipitate from cinchona; antiperiodic.

**Chinol** (ki'nol). An antipyretic and analgesic coal-tar derivative.

**Chinolin** (kin'o-lin). An alkaloid, CgH-N; antipyretic and antiseptic.

**Chinon** (ki'noa). Same as Quin,one.

**Chinotox'in** (ki-no-tox'in). An artificial substance with the poisonous properties of curare.

**Chionablepsia** (ki-o-na-blep'se-ah). Snow-blindness.

**Chionanthus viri/inica, or fringe-tree**: narcotic and aperient.

**Chir<»|>'odist** (ki-rop'o-dist). One who treats corns, bunions, etc.

**Chirurgical**. Same as *Surgical*.

**Chitin** (ki'tin). The horny substance of the shells of crabs and lobsters, and of the shadrs of beetles.

**Chitin'ous degeneration**. Amyloid degeneration.

**Chloasm' (klo-as'mah). Discoloration of the skin; sometimes due to a microsporon. **C. hepaticum**, a kind following dyspepsia; liver spots. **C. uterinum**, chloasma occurring during pregnancy.

**Chlorace'tic acid**. See Acid.

**Chloracetiza'tion** (klo-ras-set-iza'shun). Induction of anesthesia by chloroform and acetic acid.

**Chloral (klo'ral). A liquid, C6HCl3O; also, chloral hydrate. **C. hydrate**, hydrate of chloral; hypnotic and anodyne.

**Chloralam'id** (klo-ral-am'id). A hypnotic, said to be safer, but slower, than chloral hydrate.

**Chloralantipy'rin** (klo-ral-an-tip'rin). Same as Hypmol.

**Chloralcarbam'id**. A mildly hypnotic preparation.
Chloralism (klo'ral-izm). The habitual use of chloral; also, the poisonous effect of chloral.

Chloraloid (klo'ral-izm). To put under the influence of chloral.

Chloralone (klo'ral-ös). A substance said to be safer and more efficient than chloral.

Chloralurethane (klo'ral-u'reth-an). Same as Ural.

Chloraminid (klo-ra-min'id). Same as Chloralamid.

Chlorane'mia (klo-ra-né'me-ah). Same as Chlorosis.

Chloran'odyne. A proprietary anodyne.

Chloral'rate (klo'rät). Any salt of chloric acid.

Chloracm'phor (klor-kam'for). Any chlorin and camphor compound; some have been used in medicine.

Chlorac'mia (klo-re'me-ah). Decrease of hemoglobin and red corpuscles of the blood.

Chlorac'ide. See Acid.

Chloracid (klo'rid). Any binary compound of chlorin.

Chlorin (klo'rin). A yellowish gaseous element; disinfectant and decolorizer.

Chlorinated (klo'rin-a-ted). Charged with chlorin.

Chlorite (klo'rit). Any salt of chlorous acid; all are disinfectants and bleaching agents.

Chloroanc'mia (klo-ro-a-ne'me-ah). Same as Chlorosis.

Chlorobrom (klo'ro-brom). A hypnotic mixture of potassium bromid and chloramid.

Chlorodyne (klo'ro-din). A proprietary anodyne and narcotic.

Chloroform (klo'ro-form). A volatile liquid, CHCl₃, anesthetic, soporific, and counter-irritant.

Chloroformism (klo'ro-form-izm). Excessive use of chloroform or ill effects thereof.

Chlorophane (klo'ro-fán). A green-yellow pigment from the retina.

Chlorophyl. The green coloring matter of plants.

Chlorosarco'ma. Same as Chloroma.

Chlorosis'sis. Green-sickness; anemia of young women about the time of puberty.

Chlorot'ie (klo-ro'tik). Affected with chlorosis.

Chlorous acid (klo'rus). See Acid.

Chlorozone (klo-ro'zon). A yellow disinfectant fluid.

Chlorophe'no1 (klor-fe'no1). A chlorin and phenol compound; antiseptic and antituberculous.

Chlorosal'ol. A salol and chlorin compound.

Chlorur'am. L. for Chlorin.

Chlo'ryl. Anesthetic containing chlorids of ethyl and methyl.

Choa'na (ko-a'ne). The posterior nares.

Choc'olate (chok'-o-lat). Paste from the seeds of Theobroma cacao.

Choked disk. Congested and inflamed state of the optic disk.

Chol'agogue (ko-lag-oğ). A medicine which promotes the discharge of bile.

Cholal'ic acid. See Acid.

Cholangi'tis (ko-lan'-ji'tis). Inflammation of a bile-duct.

Cholec'yanin (ko-le'si'tan-in). Same as Bilecyanin.

Cho'lecyst. Cholecys'tis. See Gall-bladder.

Cholecystectomy'sis (ko-le-sis-tek'ta'ze-ah). Distention of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystectomy (ko-le-sis-tek'to-me). Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenterosis'tomy (ko-le-sis-te-nor'-o-si-me). Surgical formation of a passage from the gall-bladder to the intestine.

Cholecystocotom'y (ko-le-sis-to-kol'o-me). Surgical formation of a passage from gall-bladder to colon.

Cholecystocotol'omy (ko-le-sis-to-kol'o-me). Incision of the gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystoduodenos'tomy. Formation of a communication between gall-bladder and duodenum.


Cholecystostomy (ko-le-sis-to-sto'me). Surgical formation of an opening into the cholecyst.

Cholecystot'omy. Incision of the gall-bladder.

Choledochoduodenos'tomy. Surgical formation of an opening between the bile-duct and duodenum.

Choledochenteros'tomy. Surgical creation of a passage from gall-duct to intestine.

Cholecystolith'otropic. Crushing of a gall-stone in the bile-duct.

Choledochos'tomy. Formation of an opening into bile-duct.

Choledochot'omy. Surgical incision of the bile-duct.

Cholecystine (ko-le-ces-ti'ne). Presence of bile in the blood.

Cholecystie (ko-le'i-ik). Pertaining to the bile.

Cholecystitis. The formation of gall-stones.


Cholecystome (ko-le-me-ah). Presence of bile or bile-pigment in the blood.

Cholepyr'rhin (ko-le-pir'rin). Same as Bilirubin.


Choler'ic (ko-le'r-ik). Pertaining to cholera.

Choleriform (ko-le'er-iff'orm). Resembling cholera.

Cholerine (ko-le're-e). A relatively mild form of cholera.

Cholerophob'ia (ko-le-ro-fob'be-ah). Morbid fear of cholera.

Choler'ythin (ko-le'er-thi'n). Same as Bilirubin.

Cholesteato'ma. Tumor containing fat-like materials.

Cholestere'mia (ko-le-stere-o'me-ah). Excess of cholesterol in the blood.

Choles'terin (ko-le'ster-in'). A crystalline fat from bile, gall-stones, and nerve-tissue.


Cholether'apy. Use of bile as a medicine.

Choleu'ria (ko-loo're-ah). Presence of bile in urine.

Cholesterol'din (ko-le-ver'din). The same as Bilirubin.

Chole'ic acid (ko'ilik). See Acid.

Chol'lin (ko'ilin). A poisonous ptomain, C\(_8\)H\(_{15}\)NO\(_4\), from brain-substance, bile, etc.

Chol'olith (ko'-o-lith). A gall-stone.
**Cholur'ia** (ko-lu’re-ah). Presence of bile in the urine.

**Chou’dral** (kon’dral). Pertaining to cartilage.

**Chondral’gia** (kon-dräl’je-ah). Pain in a cartilage.

**Chondrec’tomy** (kon-drek’to-me). Surgical removal of a cartilage.

**Chondrif’ication** (kon-drif’i-kä-shun). Development of cartilage.

**Chon’drin** (kon’drin). A cartilage proteid.

**Chondri’tis** (kon-dri’tis). Inflammation of a cartilage.

**Chondroabl’ast** (kon’dro-abl’ast). Cell forming cartilage.

**Chondroclast** (kon’dro-klast). A giant cell concerned in the absorption and removal of cartilage.

**Chondrocos’tal** (kon-drö-kos’tal). Pertaining to ribs and costal cartilages.

**Chondrocrania’num** (kon-dro-kra’ni-um). The cartilaginous embryonic cranium.

**Chondrodyn’ia** (kon-dro-din’i-ah). Pain in a cartilage.

**Chondrodystro’phia**. Rickets in the fetus. See Achondroplasia.

**Chondrofibro’ma** (kon-dro-fib-ro’mah). Chondroma with fibrous elements.

**Chondro’gen** (kon’dro-jen). The base of cartilage.

**Chondrogen’esis** (kon-dro-jen’es-is). Formation of cartilage.

**Chond’roid** (kon’droid). Resembling cartilage.

**Chondrol’ogy** (kon-drol’o-je). The science or study of cartilages.

**Chondro’mala’cia** (kon-dro-mal-a’she-ah). Preternatural softness of cartilage.

**Chondromalaco’sis** (kon-dro-mal-ak-o’sis). Same as Chondromatia.

**Chondromyo’ma** (kon-dro-mi-o’mah). Myoma with cartilaginous elements.

**Chondromyxo’ma** (kon-dro-mix-o’mah). Myxoma with cartilaginous elements.

**Chondroporo’sis** (kon-dro-po-ro’sis). The formation of sinuses or spaces in cartilage.

**Chondrosarco’ma** (kon-dro-sar-ko’mah). Sarcoma with cartilaginous elements.

**Chon’dro’tome** (kon’dro-töm). An instrument for dividing cartilage.

**Chondro’tomy** (kon-dro’to-me). The surgical division of a cartilage.

**Chondroxi’phoid** (kon-dro-zë’phoid). Pertaining to the ensiform cartilage.

**Chon’drus** (kon’drus). Pharmacopeial name for carageen.

**Chopart’s amputation** (sho-par’z’). Removal of the foot at the mediotarsal articulation.


**Chor’dae tendin’eae** (kor’de ten-din’e-eh). The tendinous strings joining the papillary muscles of the heart with the valves.

**Chor’dae Willis’ii** (kor’de wil-lis’i-eh). See Willis’s cords.

**Chor’dal** (kor’dal). Pertaining to a chorda.

**Chor’dece** (kor’de). Painful deflection of the penis in gonorrhea.

**Chordi’tis** (kor-di’tis). Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords.

**Chordoskel’eton** (kor-do-skel’et-on). That part of the skeleton which is formed about the notochord.
Chordurethri'tis (kor-du-re-thri'tis). Same as Chorditis.

Chore'al (ko-re'al). Pertaining to chorea.
Chore'ie (ko-re'ik). Of the nature of chorea.
Chore'iform (ko-re'if-orm). Resembling chorea.
Choreoma'nia (ko-re-o-ma'ne-ah). Dancing mania.
Choriocapilla'ris. The second or capillary layer of the choroid coat.
Chorio'rioid (ko're-oid). Same as Choroid.
Chorioidi'tis (ko-re-oid'-tis). Same as Chorioiditis.
Chor'ion (ko're-on). The outermost of the fetal membranes. C. frondo'sum, the part of c. covered by villi. C. la've, the smooth, membranous part of the chorion. Shaggy c. Same as C. frondosum.
Chorion'ie villi (ko-re-on'ik). The vascular tufts which cover the chorion in early pregnancy.
Chorioni'tis (ko-re-on'-tis). Same as Scleroderma.
Chorioretini'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and retina.
Chor'o'id (ko'roid). The vascular coat of the eye, between the sclerotic and retina.
Choroidere'mia (ko-roi-de-re'me-ah). Absence of the choroid.
Choroidi'tis (ko-roi-di'tis). Inflammation of the choroid. It may be anterior, when the points of exudation are at the periphery of the choroid; arc'olar, when it starts around the macula lutea and spreads to the periphery; cen'tral, when in the region of the macula lutea; dif'fuse or disseminated, characterized by spots scattered over the fundus; exudative, when there are patches of inflammation scattered over the choroid; meta'static, when due to embolism; and suppurative, when proceeding to suppuration. C. sero'sa. Same as Glaucoma.

Choriodocyeli'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary processes.
Choroidoiri'tis (ko-roi-do-i'-tis). Inflammation of the choroid and iris.
Choriodoretini'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and the retina.
Choroma'nia (ko-roi-ma'-ne-ah). Epidemic dancing mania.
Chris'tison's formula. See Tropp's formula.
Chro'atol (kor'a-tol). Green, oily liquid used in skin-diseases.
Chro'mate (kor'mat). Any salt of chronic acid.
Chromat/ic (kor-mat/ik). Pertaining to color.
Chro'matin (kor'mat-in). The more stainable portion of cell-nucleus.
Chromatodyso'pia (kor-mat-o-dis-o'pe-ah). Color-blindness.
Chromatogenic (kro-mat-o-jen-us). Producing color or coloring matter.
Chromatometer (kro-mat-o-meter). Instrument for measuring color or color-perception.
Chromatopic (kro-mat-o-pik). Colored vision.
Chromatosis (kro-mat-o-sis). Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.
Chromaturia (kro-mat-u-ria). Abnormal coloration of the urine.
Chromic acid (kro-mik). See Acid. C. anhydrid, chromium trioxide, C₃O₃; caustic.
Chromicized. Treated with a chromium-compound.
Chromidrosis (kro-mid-ro-sis). Coloration of the sweat.
Chromium (kro-me-um). A metal whose compounds have a limited use in medicine.
Chromocyte (kro-mo-sit). Any colored cell.
Chromocytometer (kro-mo-sit-o-meter). An instrument for measuring the hemoglobin of the red blood-corpuscles.
Chromogen (kro-mo-jen). Any principle which may give origin to a coloring matter.
Chromomere (kro-mo-mer). Any one of the granules of a chromosome.
Chromometry (kro-mom-e-tree). The measurement of coloring matter.
Chromophane (kro-mo-fan). Any retinal pigment.
Chromophil (kro-mo-phil). Any easily stainable structure; used also adjectively.
Chromophlic (kro-mo-fil'ik). Chromoph'il-us. Readily stained.
Chromophose (kro-mo-foz). A subjective sensation of color.
Chromophotosis. Skin-discoloration due to a vegetable parasite.
Chromoplasma. A protoplasmic pigment granule.
Chromopyia. Same as Chromatopia.
Chromosome (kro-mo-som). Any chromatin fiber formed in the process of karyokinesis.
Chronic (kron-ik). Not acute; long-continued.
Chronicity (kro-nis't-it-e). Quality of being chronic.
Chro'graph (kron-o-graf). An instrument for recording small intervals of time.
Chrysarobin (kris-ar-o-bin). A principle derived from Goa powder; used in skin-diseases.
Chrysophanic acid. See Acid.
Chthonophagia (thon-o-fa'je-ah). The eating of clay or earth; geophagy.
Chvostek's sign (kvost'ek-s). Spasm of one cheek following a tap in cases of tetany.
Chylangiomata (ki-lan-je-o-mah). Tumors made up of intestinal lymph-vessels filled with chyle.
Chyle (ki'il). The milky liquid found in the lacteals after digestion.
Chylemia (ki-le-me-ah). The presence of chylous material in the blood.
Chylifac'tion (ki-liff-ak'shun). The formation of chyle.

Chylifac'tive (ki-liff-ak'tiv). Forming chyle.

Chylif'erous (ki-liff'er-us). Conveying the chyle.

Chylifica'tion (ki-liff-ik'shun). The formation of chyle.

Chylopericar'dium (ki-lo-per-e-kar'de-um). The presence of chyle in the pericardium.

Chylopoie'sis (ki-lo-poi-e'sis). Same as Chylification.

Chylopoiet'ic (ki-lo-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of chyle.

Chylopoie'tion (ki-lo-poi-ik'a'shun). The formation of chyle.

Chyloperiear'dium (ki-lo-per-e-kar'de-um). The presence of chyle in the pericardium.

Chylifac'tion. Conversion of food into chyme.

Clisis-itome (sib-is-it-om). Instrument for incising the capsule of the lens.

Cicatri'cial (sik-at-rish'al). Pertaining to a cicatrix.

Cicat'rix (sik-at'rix). A scar; mark left by a sore or wound.

Cleat'rizant (sik-kat'riz-ant). Promoting or causing cicatrization.

Cicati'zation. Healing process which leaves a cicatrix.

Cicatriz'a'tion. Healing process which leaves a cicatrix.

Cic'atrize (sik'at-riz). To heal and be replaced by a cicatrix, cowbane.

Cicatox'ic. A poisonous principle from cicuta.


Cili'ary (sil'e-a-re). Pertaining to, or like, the eyelashes.

Cil'iated (sil'e-a-ted). Provided with cilia.

Ciliop'ingal center (sil-e-o-spi'nal). The center in the spinal cord which controls movements of the iris.


Cimex le'tularis (si'mex lek-tu-lar'e-us). The bedbug: used homeopathically.

Cimieiruga raemo'sa. Black snakeroot; a valuable anti-spasmodic and tonic.

Cina (si'nah). The plant Artemisia suntonir.a and its seed; wormseed.

Cineham'idin (sin-kam'id-in). A cinchona alkaloid.

Cincho'na (sin-ko'nah). Genus of trees furnishing Peruvian bark, which yields quinin.

Cincnonam'in (sin-ko-nam'in). A powerful alkaloid from cuprea bark.

Cincho'nicin (sin-ko-nis-in). An alkaloid from cinchona.

Cincho'nidin (sin-ko-nid-in). One of the cinchona alkaloids.

Cincho'nin (sin-ko'nin). One of the cinchona alkaloids.

Cincho'nom (sin'ko-nizm). Morbid effect of injudicious use of cinchona bark or its alkaloids.

Cincho'nize (sin'ko-niz). To bring under the influence of cinchona alkaloids.

Cin'c'ture feeling or sensation (sink'tur). Same as Zones!he-sis.

Cine'rea (sin'e-re-ah). The gray matter of the nervous system.

Ciner'itious (sin-e-rish'us). Ash-colored, as the gray nervous matter.

Cinesi-. See under Kinesi-.

Cin'gulum (sin'gu-lum). Part of gyrus fimbriatus near the corpus callosum.

Ciu'nabar (sin'nah-ar). Red bisulphid of mercury.

Cin'namene (sin'nam-en). Same as Styrax.

Cinnam'ie aldehyd. An oil nearly identical with oil of cinnamon.
Cinnamo’mum, Cin’namon. Bark of various species of Cinnamomum: carminative and stimulant.
Cione’ctomy (si-o-nek’to-me). Removal of the uvula.
Cioni’tis, Cion’otide, Cionot’omy. See Uvilitis, Uvulotome, Uvulotomy.
Cir’cle of diffusion. Same as Diffusion circle.
Circle of Willis. A loop of vessels near the base of the brain.
Circles of Haller. Venous and arterial circles of the eye.
Cir’euit (ser’kít). The course of an electric current.
Cir’cular amputation. See Amputation. C. insanity. See Insanity.
Cir’culating albu’min. See Albumin.
Circula’tion (ser-kum-sizh’un). Movement in a circle, as c, of the blood. Allantoic c., circulation in fetus through the umbilical vessels. Collateral c., that carried on through secondary channels after stoppage of the principal course. Fetal c., that of the fetus, through the placenta and umbilical cord. First or Primitive c., that carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. Placental c., the fetal circulation. Portal c., the passage of the blood from the gastro-intestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and out by the hepatic vein. Pulmonary c., the circulation of blood through the lungs for purpose of oxygenation. Systemic c., the general circulation, as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation. Vitelline c., first or primitive circulation.
Cir’culatory. Pertaining to circulation.
Circum-. A prefix signifying around.
Circumcis’ion (ser-kum-sizh’un). Removal of a part or all of the foreskin.
Circumclu’sion (ser-kum-klu’zhun). Compression of an artery by a wire and pin.
Cir’cumfex (ser’kum-flex). Having winding course or direction.
Circumpolara’zation. The rotation of polarized light.
Cir’cumscribed. Confined to a limited space.
Circumval’late papillae. Papillae near the base of tongue, arranged in a V-shaped row.
Cir’cus movements (ser’kus). Certain involuntary movements due to nervous lesions.
Cirrhot’ic (sir-rot’ik). Of the nature of cirrhosis. Cir’socele (ser’so-SELL). The same as Varicocele. Cir’soid (ser’soyd). Resembling a varix.
Cir’som’phalos (ser-som’fal-os). Varicose state of navel.
Cir’sotome (ser’so-tdm). Cutting instrument for operations on varicose veins.
Cirsot’omy (ser-sot’o-me). Excision of a varicosity.
Cissam’pelos (sis-sam’pe-los). See Pareira.
Cis’tern (sis’tern). A name of various lymph-spaces, etc. C. of Pecquet (pek-ka’). The receptaculum chyli.
Cit’rate (sit’rät). Any salt of citric acid.
Cit’ric acid (sit’rik). See Acid.
Cit’rine ointment (sit’rin). Ointment of mercuric nitrate.
Citronel’la oil. Fragrant oil of Andropogon nardus; antirheumatic.
Cit’rophiene (sit’ro-fen). An antipyretic containing phenetidin and nitric acid.
C. Symbol of chlorin.
Clad'ot'rix Fer'steri. A schizomycete from lacrimal canal-i culi.
Clamp. Surgical device for compression.
Clap. Same as Gonorrhea. C.-threads, slimy, stringy matter in gonorrheal urine.
Clapotement (klah-pot-maw'). Any splashing sound, as in suction.
Clap'ton's lines. Green lines on the gums or teeth in lead-poisoning.
Clar'et-stain. Same as Nervus.
Clari'fication (klar-if'ik-ant). A substance which clears a liquid of turbidity.
Clar'ifying agent. See Clearing agent.
Clarke's bodies. Certain intranuclear bodies from alveolar sarcoma of breast. C.'s column. 1. The anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. 2. Same as Vesicular column.
Clasmat'o'cyte (klas-ma'to-sil). A large cell tending to break up into fragments.
Clasmatocyto'sis (klas-ma'to-si-to'sis). The division of a clasmatocyte.
Clasp-knife rigidity. Spastic extension of leg with a spring like that of a clasp-knife.
Clas'tic (klas'tik). Undergoing, or causing, a division into parts.
Clark'roev'sis (klath-ro-uv'sis). A genus of schizomycetes: some are found on fish.
Claudica'tion (klaw-dik'a'shun). Limping; lameness.
Clau'dius's cells (klaw'de-us). Large cells near the organ of Corti.
Claustrwplio'bia (klaw-stro-fo'be-ah). Dread of being in an enclosed place.
Clau'strum (klaw'kv-lar). Pertaining to the clavicle.
Clav'icul'ar (klav'ik'u-lar). Ppertaining to the clavicle.
Clav'a'vus (kla'vus). A corn; any tubercle of the skin. C. hyster'icus, a sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head.
Claw-foot. Atrophy and distortion of foot.
Claw-hand. Flexion and atrophy of hand and fingers.
Clay-pipe cancer. Epithelioma of the lip.
Clear'ing agent. Agent for rendering microscopic objects more transparent.
Cleavage-nucleus (kle'vej). Segmentation-nucleus.
Cleft palate. Congenital fissure of palate and roof of the mouth.
C. sternum, congenital fissure of the sternum.
Cleido-. A prefix indicating connection with the clavicle.
Cleidomastoide'us. See Muscles, Table of.
Clentoma'nia (klep-to-ma'ne-ah). Insane desire to steal.
Cler'gyman's sore throat. Pharyngitis with dysphonia.
Clev'er's fissure. The inferior occipital fissure.
Climaeter'ie (kli-mak-ter'ik). The turn of life; especially the menopause. Grand e., the 63d year.
Climatolo'gy (kli-mat-o-l'je). The science or study of climates.
Climather'apy (kli-mat-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment of disease by change of climate.
Clin'ic (klin'ik). Instruction at the bedside.
Clin'ical (klin'ik-al). Pertaining to a clinic, or to the bedside.
Clinic'ian, Clin'icist. An expert clinical teacher.

Clit'noïd (kli't-noïd). Bed-shaped. C. processes, three pairs of processes of the sphenoid bone.

Clisoe'meter (klïs-e-om'-te-er). Instrument for measuring the angles between the axis of the body and that of the pelvis.

Clit'ion (kli't-e-on). The mid-point of the anterior border of the clivus.

Clitori'dectomy (klit-or'id-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the clitoris.

Clit'oris (klit'o-ris). A female organ homologous with the penis. C. crises. See Crisis.

Clit'orism (klit'o-rizm). Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

Clit'i'tis (klit'o-ri'tis). Inflammation of the clitoris.

Cliv'ns Bluinenbacli'li. The bony surface sloping down from the pituitary fossa.


Clo'nus (klo'nus). Spasm in which rigidity and relaxation succeed each other. Varieties are named from the parts affected, as, ankle, foot, jaw, etc.

Clon'ic (klon'ik). Of the nature of clonus.

Clo'ven spine. The Spina bifida.

Clo'ven spines. The Spina bifida.

Clo'quet's canal (klo-kaz'). The hyaloid canal of the eye. C.'s fascia, the septum crurale, which closes the femoral ring. C.'s hernia, a variety of femoral hernia.

Close skein. A knot of chromatin fibrils in indirect cell-division.

Clostrid'ium (klos-trid'e-um). A genus of microbes.

Clo'cin. The hysterical performance of grotesque actions.

Clo'nus. Spasm in which rigidity and relaxation succeed each other. Varieties are named from the parts affected, as, ankle, foot, jaw, etc.

Clo'quet's canal (klo-kaz'). The hyaloid canal of the eye. C.'s fascia, the septum crurale, which closes the femoral ring. C.'s hernia, a variety of femoral hernia.

Close skein. A knot of chromatin fibrils in indirect cell-division.

Closetrid'ium (klo-setrid'e-um). A genus of microbes.

Clo't. A soft mass of semisolidified liquid: coagulum.

Clothes-louse. The body-louse, Pediculus corporis.

Clo'ody swelling. Degeneration in which the tissues swell and become cloudy.

Cl'ose. The aromatic dried flower-bud of the tree Eugenia aromaticca. C. hitch, a knot formed by a double loop: used in forcible extension and traction.

Cl'oven spine. The Spina bifida.

Clown'ism. The hysterical performance of grotesque actions.

Club'bed fingers. Deformed fingers with knotty ends.

Club-foot. See Talipes. C.-hand, deformity of the hand like club-foot.

Clrys'ter (klïs'ter). Enema; rectal injection.

Cm. Abbreviation for Centimeter.

Cne'mial (ne'me-al). Pertaining to the tibia, or shin.

Co. Symbol for cobalt.


Coag'ulative (ko-ag'u-la-tiv). Associated with coagulation. C. necrosis. See Necrosis.

Coal-tar. Viscid semisolid product of the distillation of coal.

Coapta'tion (ko-ap-ta'shun). A fitting together or adjustment of parts.

Coarctot'omy. The cutting of a stricture.

Coarse lesion. Same as Macroscopic lesion.

Coat, bufty. See Buff'ey coat.

Coat-sleeve amputation. See Amputation.

Co'bait (ko'bawlt). A metal whose salts afford pigments: very seldom used as medicines.

Co'ca (ko'kah). The plant Erythroxylon coca and its leaves.

Coca'in (ko-ka'in). An alkaloid, C7H11NO4, from coca: local anesthetic and mydriatic.
Coca' inism (ko-ka' in-izm). Morbid result of the misuse of cocaine.

Coca' inize (ko-ka' in-iz). To treat or affect with cocaine.

Cocainoma' nia (ko-ka-in-o-ma' ne-ab). The habit of using cocaine as an intoxicant.

Coccidio'sis (kok-sid-e-o'sis). Ill-health caused by coccidia.

Coccid'ium (kok-sid'e-um). A genus of protozoans. C. ova'le has been found in the liver and intestinal epithelium. C. sar-ko'lytus, a supposed parasite of carcinoma.

Cocaine'ize (ko-ka'in-iz). To treat or affect with cocaine.

Cocaine'nia (ko-ka' in-o-ma' ne-ah). The habit of using cocaine as an intoxicant.

Coccidi'o'dis (kok-sid-e-o'sis). Ill-health caused by coccidia.

Coccid'io'ma (kok-sid'e-um). A genus of protozoans. C. ova'le has been found in the liver and intestinal epithelium. C. sar-kol'ytus, a supposed parasite of carcinoma.

Coccyal'gia (kok-se-al'je-ah). Pain in the coccyx.

Coccyd'ynia (kok-se-din'e-ah). Same as Coccygodynia.

Coccyge'al (kok-se-j'e-al). Pertaining to the coccyx. C. gland, a small gland near the point of the coccyx; Lasèkiais's gland.

Coccyge'otomy (kok-se-jek'to-me). Excision of the coccyx.


Coccyx (kok'six). Small bone below the sacrum.


Cochineal' (coch-in-el'). Dried insect, Coccus cacti, from tropical America.

Cochle'ria (kok-le-a're-ah). Genus of plants including horseradish and scurvy-grass.

Cochle'iform (kok-le-ar'if-orm). Spoon-shaped.

Cochle'i'tis (kok-le-i'tis). Inflammation of the cochlea.

Cocilla'na (ko-sll-yah'nah). Bark of Coccar pus Rusbyi, a tree of tropical America; emetic; serviceable in diseases of the air-passages.

Cock'roach. See Blatta.

CODEL. Abbreviation for cathodal opening contraction.

Coe'ca. See Cacao. C.-nut oil, the oil of cocoa-nut, Cocos nucifera.

Cof'fein (ko'fe-in). An opium alkaloid, C_{18}H_{22}NO_{5}, milder than morphin.

Cod-liver oil. Oil from the liver of codfish, Gadus morrhua.

Celiac, Celiotomy, Cenesthesis, etc. See Celiac, Celiotomy, Cenesthesis, etc.

Coffee. The dried seeds of Coffea Arabica and the decoction of the same. C.-ground vomit, vomits of gastric juice mixed with blood and stomach-contents in cancer of stomach.

Coffe' inism (ko-ff' in-izm). Habitual excess in the use of coffee.

Coffeu'ren (ko-fe-u'ren). A substance said to exist in urine after free use of coffee.

Coffin bone. The third phalanx of the horse's hoof.

Cognae (kon'yahk). A variety of French brandy.

Cog-wheel respiration. A variety of interrupted respiration.

Cohesion. The force which holds together the particles of a body.

Cohn'heim's areas or field (kö'n'himz). Dark spaces seen on cross-section of a muscle, bounded by bright lines of sarcoplasm. C.'s theory, theory that true tumors are due to faulty development in embryo.
Cohoba'tion (ko-ho-ba' shun). Repeated distillation of a fluid from the same material.

Co'hosh (ko'hosh). See Actaea, Caulophyllum, Cimicifuga.


Induction-c., coil for producing electricity by induction.

Letter's c. See Letter's coil. Resistance c., coil of wire placed in electric circuit to produce additional resistance.

Coin-test. See Bell-metal resonance.

Coin'tion (ko-ish'un). See Coitus.

Co'itophobia (ko-it-o-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of coitus.

Co'itosis (ko'it-us). Sexual connection or intercourse.

C'ho disease. A kind of yaws in Fiji Islands.

Cola (ko'lah). Same as Kola.

Col'ation (ko-la'shun). The process of straining.

Col'elieium (kol'kis-in). Alkaloid from colchicum.

Col'chicum autumnale (kol'ki-kum, kol'tschi-kum). Plant useful in gout and rheumatism; poisonous.

Cold. Catarrhal disorder from exposure. C. abscess. Rose c., hay fever occurring at the time of roses.

Colec'tomy (ko-lek'to-me). Excision of a part of the colon.


Renal c., colic caused by calculi. Uterine c., colicky pains of a paroxysmal character at the menstrual period.

Col'ica pietatum. Lead colic.

Colli-infection. Infection with bacillus coli communis.

Col'tis (ko-l'tis). Inflammation of the colon.

Col'lagen (kol'la-jen). A leading constituent of the bones and flesh.

Collapse (kol-laps'). State of extreme depression or prostration.

Collap'sing pulse. Corrigan's pulse.

Col'lar-bone. See Clavicle.

Collat'er al circulation. See Circulation.

Collecting plates. The electronegative element of a galvanic battery. C. tubes, direct uniferous tubules of the kidney.

Col'les's fascia (kol'lis). Superficial perineal fascia. C.'s fracture, fracture near distal end of radius.

Collic'ulus seminai'lis. The verumontanum.

Col'lidin (kol'lid-in). A ptomain, C₂H₁₉N, from decaying flesh.

Col'lier's lung. Same as Anthracosis.

Colllon'gus. The longus coli muscle.

Colliqu'a'tion (kol-liek-wa'shun). Liquefactive degeneration of tissue.

Colliq' uative. Characterized by excessive liquid discharge, or liquefaction of tissue.


Collo'dium. L. for Collodium. C. cantharida'tum, a blistering varnish of collodium and cantharides.


Collo'loid (kol-loi'din). A jelly-like principle produced in colloid degeneration.

Collo'ma (kol-o'mah). Colloid cancer.

Collox'ylin (kol-ox'il-in). A variety of soluble gun-cotton.

Col'ium. Neck or neck-like organ. C. distor'tum. Same as Torticollis.
Pollutory (kol'lu-to-re). Mouth-wash or gargle.
Colobo'ma. A fissure or gap in the eyeball.
Colocele'sis (kol-o-seen-te'sis). Surgical puncture of the colon.
Colocy'nth (kol'o-sinth). The fruit of Citrus colocynthis: cathartic.
Colocy'nthin (kol'o-sin'thin). Strongly purgative principle from colocynth.
Colocy'nthil (kol'o-sin-thil). The fruit of Citrus colocynthis: cathartic.
Colocy'nthiln (kol-o-sin'thin). Strongly purgative principle from colocynth.
Polocy'tis. Inflammation of small and large intestines.
Colon'ba (ko-lom'bah). Same as Calumba.
Col'on (ko'lon). That part of the large intestine which extends from the cecum to the rectum.
Colon'ie (ko-lon'ik). Pertaining to the colon.
Colon'os'cope. Speculum for the lower part of the intestine.
Colonos'copy. Examination of lower intestine with colonoscope.
Col'ony. A collection of bacteria in a culture.
Colopexot'omy. Fixation and incision of the colon.
Col'opexy (kol'o-pek-se). Fixation of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.
Colosoph'ony (ko-lof'o ne). Rosin; ordinary resin of pine.
Colopto'sis (ko-lop-to'sis). Prolapse of the colon.
Col'or-blindness. Inability to perceive differences of color. C.-gustation. Same as Pseudogeusesthesia. C.-hearing. Same as Pseudochromesthesia.
Coloretcos'tomy (ko-lo-rek-tos'to-me). Surgical formation of passage between the colon and rectum.
Colorim'erter. An instrument for measuring pigments present.
Colos'tomy. Formation of a permanent colonic fistula.
Colos'trum (ko-los'trum). First milk after childbirth. C.-corpuscles, large cells found in colostrum.
Colot'omy (ko-lo'to-me). Surgical incision of the colon. It is termed abdominal, lateral, lumbar, iliac, or inguinal, according to the region of incision. Littre's c., inguinal colotomy.
Col'peyrynter (kol'pu-rin-ter). A form of vaginal dilator.
Colpeu'rysis (kol-pu'ri-sis). Operative dilatation of vagina.
Colpi'tis (kol-pi'tis). Inflammation of the vagina.
Col'pocel'e (kol-po-se'l). Vaginal hernia.
Col'poele'is (kol-po-ki'lis). Surgical closure of vagina.
Colpocysti'tis. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.
Colpocys'tomy. Surgical incision of the vagina and bladder.
Colpo'sis (kol-pop-to'sis). Protrusion of a fold of the vagina into bladder.
Colpocystot'omy. Incision of the bladder through the vagina.
Colpodesmor'pha. The suturing of vaginal sphincter.
Colpo'hysterec'tomy. Removal of the uterus through a vaginal incision.
Colpohysterot'omy. Surgical incision of the vagina and uterus.
Colpomyomec'tomy. Removal of a myoma through a vaginal incision.
Colpomyomot'omy. Same as Colpomyomectomy.
Colpomyo'tomy. Same as Colpomyomectomy.
Colpperine'oplasty (kol-po-per-in'e-0-plas-te). Plastic surgery upon the vagina and perineum.
Colpperinor'rhapsy. Suturing of the vagina and perineum.
Col'poplasty (kol-po-plas-te). Plastic surgery upon the vagina.
Colpopoto'sis (kol-pop-to'sis). Prolapse of the vagina.
Colpor'rhapsy. Narrowing of the vagina by a suture.
Colp'o'tomy. Surgical cutting operation upon the vagina.
Col's-foot. See Tussilago.
Colum'bin (ko-lum'bin). Active principle of calumba.
Colum'bo (ko-lum'bo). Same as Calumba.
Columel'la. Central axis of the cochlea of the ear. C. na'si, the septum of the nose.
Col'umn (kol'um). A supporting part. Anterior c., layer of white matter in either half of spinal cord between the anterior horn and the anterior median fissure. C. of Burdach. See Postero-external c. C. of Clarke, a column of gray matter to the outer and posterior side of the central canal of the spinal cord, at the base of the posterior cornu. Direct cerebellar c., a tract outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. C. of Goll, postero-medial column of the spinal cord. C. of Gowers, a mass of fibers in front of the direct cerebellar tract. Lateral c., layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord between the posterior horn and nerve-roots and the anterior horn and nerve-roots. C. of Morgagni, folds of mucous membrane seen at the junction of the rectum with the anus. Posterior c., a mass of white matter in the spinal cord on either side between the posterior horns and the posterior median fissure. Postero-external c., the outer wider portion of the posterior column of the cord. Posteromedian c., the middle portion of the posterior column of the cord. Posterovesicular c. See C. of Clarke. Respiratory c., the solitary fasciculus. C. of Sertoli, an elongated cell in the seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells. C. of Spitzka-Lissauer, a group of nerve-fibers of cord in front of and behind the posterior horns. C. of Tarck, the anterior or direct pyramidal tract. Vesicular c., column of nerve-cells in posterior gray horn of cord.

Colum'na (ko-lum'nah). A pillar or column. C. adip'osa. Same as Fat-column. C. Bert'i,ni, cortical part of kidney separating any two pyramids. C. car'nea, any one of the muscular projections within the ventricles of the heart. C. na'si, the septum of the nose.

Colum'na papilla'res. Same as Musculi papillares. C. va'gil'ne, rugosities within the vagina.

Colum'nar layer. The rod-and-cone layer of the retina.

Col'umning (kol'um-ing). Support of the prolapsed uterus by means of tampons.


Co'matose (ko'mat-ōs). Pertaining to, or affected with, coma.

Combus'tion. Burning; rapid oxidation, with emission of heat.

Com'edo (kom'ē-do). 1. Disease due to the presence of comedones. 2. Singular of comedones; a blackhead.

Comedo'nes (kom-e-dō'nez). Blackheads; plugs of dry sebum in the excretory ducts of the skin.

Co'mes (ko'mēz). A companion; an artery which accompanies a nerve-trunk.

Com'na bacillus. The spirillum of epidemic cholera. C. tract, a comma-shaped tract in the dorso-external column of the cord.

Commec'i'na. Any one of several plants of Mexico having stypic properties.

Commens'al. An organism living on or within another, but not as a parasite; used also adjectively.

Com'minuted frac'ture. A crushed bone.

Commin'u'tion. A breaking into small fragments.

Commissu'ra bre'vis. The posterior part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. C. mag'na. Same as Corpus callosum. C. sim'plex, a lobule on the superior cerebellar vermiform process.

Com'missure (kom'mis-ūr). Tissue linking corresponding right and left parts of brain or cord. Anterior c., a cord of white

**Commotio** (kom-mo’she-o). A concussion; shock from a violent shaking.

**Communicans.** A communicating nerve. *C. hypoglos’si*, *C. no’ni*, nerves joining the cervical plexus to the descendens nomi. *C. perone’i*, a nerve which joins the external popliteal and short saphenous nerves. *C. Willis’ii*, the posterior communicans artery of the brain.

**Com’mutator** (kom’mu-ta-ter). A device for reversing electric currents.

**Compact’tissue.** The hard, external portion of bone.

**Compar’ative anatomy.** *See Anatomy.***

**Compatibil’ity.** Suitableness for administration with another specified medicine.

**Com’pensating operation.** Tenotomy of an ocular muscle when its antagonist is paralyzed.

**Compensa’tion.** The counterbalancing of defect of structure or function.

**Complement’al air.** *See Air.***

**Complementary colors.** Those which when blended produce a white.

**Com’plex of symptoms.** The sum of signs of any morbid condition.

**Complex’us.** *See Muscles, Table of.***

**Com’plicated fracture.** *See Fracture.***

**Complica’tion** (kom-ple-ka’shun). A disease or diseases concurrent with another disease.

**Com’pos men’tis.** Of sound mind.

**Composi’tion powder.** Compound powder of bayberry.

**Com’pond astigmatism.** *See Astigmatism.***

**Com’pound cathartic pills.** pills of colocynth, jalap, calomel, and gamboge. *C. fracture.** *See Fracture.***

**Compres’sion** (kom-pres’hun). Act of pressing together; state of being pressed together. *C.-atrophy.** *See Atrophy.***

**Conception** (kon-sep’shun). The fecundation of the ovum. *Imperative c.,* a false idea dominating a person’s actions.
Con'cha (kong'kah). The hollow of the external ear. C. laby-
ryn'ghi. Same as Cochlea.
Conchi'lin. Same as Quinidin.
Conchi'tis (kong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the concha.
Con'choscope (kong'ko-skop). A nasal speculum.
Concom'itant squint. See under Strabismus. C. symp-
toms. See Symptoms.
Con'erete (kou'krēt). Condensed or solidified.
Concre'tion. 1. Calculus. 2. Abnormal union of parts adjacent.
Concus'sion. Violent shock or jarring. C. of the brain, effect of severe head-injury. C. of the labyrinth, deafness, vertigo, and tinnitus from head-injury. C.-myelitis. See Mye-
ritis. Spinal c., result of shocks or blows affecting the myelon.
Condensa'tion. Pathologic hardening of a part, with or without shrinkage.
Conden'ser. 1. Device for illuminating microscopic objects. 2. Worm, or corresponding part, of apparatus for distillation.
Condensing' osteitis. Same as Osteosclerosis.
Con'dom. A capote or sheath for the penis.
Condnc'tion (kon-duk'shun). Transference of heat, sound, nerve-impulse, or electricity. Aerial c., conduction of sound-waves to the ear through the air. Aerotympanal c., conduction of sound to the ear through the air and the tympanum. C.-aphasia. See Aphasia. Bone-c., conduction of sound through the bones of the skull.
Conductiv'ity. Capacity for conduction; ability to convey.
Conduc'tor. 1. A substance or part which possesses conductivity. 2. A guide for the surgeon's knife.
Conduran'go (kon-du-rang'go). Bark of Gonolobus condurango of Peru; a bitter stimulant and reputed alterative.
Con'dylar. Pertaining to a condyle.
Condylar'arthro'sis. Articulation in which a bony eminence is lodged in a joint-cavity.
Con'dyle (kon'dil). Rounded eminence at articular end of bone.
Condylecto'my (kon-dil-ek'to-me). Removal of a condyle.
Con'dylion (kon-dil'e-on). Point at lateral tip of the mandibular condyle.
Con'dyloid (kon-dil'e-oid). Resembling a condyle or knuckle.
Con'dylo'ma (kon-dil-o'mah). Wart-like growth about the vulva or anus. C. la'tum, a wide, flat condyloma with yellowish discharge.
Condylo'matous (kon-dil-o'mat-us). Of the nature of a con-
dyloma.
Con'dylo'omy (kon-dil-o'me). Excision, or division, of a condyle.
Con'dy's fluid. A disinfectant solution of sodium or potassium permanganate.
Cone of light. Triangular light-reflex on the membrana tym-
pani. Retinal c's., minute percipient organs near the outer-
most layer of the retina.
Confec'tion. A medicated sweetmeat, conserve, or electuary.
Confectioners' disease. Finger-nail disease peculiar to con-
fectioners.
Confinement (kon-fin'ment). Childbirth; the puerperal state or condition.
Con'fluent. Running together; becoming merged in one. C. articulation. See Articulation. C. smallpox, smallpox in which the pustules become more or less blended.
Con'formator. Instrument for determining outlines of skull.
Confronta'tion (kon-frun-ta'shun). The bringing of two patients together for diagnostic purposes.
Congela'tion (kon-je-la'shun). Frostbite or freezing.
Congen'eous muscles (kon-jen'er-us). Those which act together as one organ.

Congen'ital (kon-jen'it-al). Existing at or before birth.

Conges'ted (kon-jes'ted). Hyperemic; overloaded with blood.

Conges'tion (kon-jes'chun). Abnormal accumulation of blood in a part.

Conges'tive (kon-jes'tiv). Associated with congestion. C. fever, a form of malarial fever.

Con'gins (kon'je-us). L. for Gallon.

Conglomerate gland. A gland made up of several lobes.

Conglu'tin (kon-glu'tin). A proteid from the lupines, peas, beans, and almonds.

Congln'tinant. Promoting union, as of the lips of a wound.

Congln'tation. Abnormal adherence of parts to each other.

Con'go-red. Red pigment, turned blue by HCl; used in the study of gastric juice.

Co'ni vasculo'si. Conical masses in globus major of epididymis.

Co'nical cor'nea. See Keratoconus.

Co'nium, Con'in. Liquid alkaloid of conium, C$_{12}$H$_{19}$N.

Coni'um (ko-ni'um). Fruit of Conium maculatum, poison hemlock; sedative and narcotic.

Con'jugal diabetes. See Diabetes.

Con'jugate deviation. Deviation of both eyes to right or left. C. diameter, sacro-pubic diameter of superior strait of pelvis.

Conju'gation (kon-ju-ga'shun). Reproduction by the union of one organism with another. C.-nuclens. Same as Segmentation nucleus.

Conjuncti'va (kon-junk-ti'vah). Delicate membrane which lines the lids and covers the eyeball.

Conjunctiv'i'tis (kon-junk-tiv'i-tis). Inflammation of the conjunctiva. Catarrhal c., mild form resulting from cold or irritation. Groupous c., associated with the formation of a whitish-gray membrane. Diphtheric c., purulent form due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. Egyptian c. See Trachoma. Follicular c., a form marked by round, pinkish bodies in the retro-tarsal fold. Gonorrheal c., a severe form caused by infection with gonococci. Granular c., trachoma. Phlyctenular c., one marked by small vesicles surrounded by a reddened zone. Purulent c., one characterized by a creamy discharge. Spring c., Vernal c., c. coming on with the spring.

Conne'ctive tissue. The tissue which binds together and is the basis of the various parts and organs of the body.

Co'noid. Cone-shaped or conical. C. ligament, inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. C. tubercle, eminence on lower surface of clavicle for attachment of c. ligament.

Consanguin'ity. Blood-relationship; kinship.

Consen'sual motion. That excited by reflex stimulation.

Conser'vancy. The sum of hygienic and preservative legislation; care of things which restore and maintain public health.

Conserv'ative. Aiming at a preservation and repair of parts.

Con'serve. A confection, electuary, or medicated sweetmeat.

Consolidation. Solidification, as of a lung in pneumonia.

Con'stant battery, C. cell. A galvanic battery or cell which affords a fairly constant and uniform current. C. current, unbroken or uninterrupted electric current.

Con'stipated. Affected with constipation; costive.

Constipa'tion. Infrequent and difficult evacuation of the feces.

Constitu'tion. The make-up or functional habit of the body.

Constitu'tional. Affecting the whole body; not local.

Constric'tor muscles. See Muscles, Table of.

Construct'ive metabolism. Anabolic change or process.

Consult'ant. A consulting physician or surgeon.
Consultation. A deliberation of two or more physicians with respect to the diagnosis or treatment of a particular case.

Consumption. Wasting of the body; pulmonary tuberculosis.

Contact breaker. Instrument for breaking a galvanic current.

Contagion (kon-ta'jən). Communication of disease through medium or immediate contact. Psychic c., transfer of nervous disease by imitation.

Contagious'ity. The quality of being contagious.

Contagious (kon-ta'jus). Communicable by direct or indirect contact.

Contagium (kon-ta'je-um). Virus or morbid matter which may spread disease. C. vi'vum, a living organism that causes disease.

Contiguity (kon-tig-ù-it-e). Contact or proximity. Amputation in the c., amputation at a joint. Solution of c., dislocation, luxation, or displacement.


Continuity (kon-tin-ù-it-e). The quality of being continuous.

Amputation in the c., amputation by cutting through a bone. Solution of c., fracture, rupture, or division of a bone or other tissue.

Contractile. Contracting under the proper stimulus.

Contractility. Ability to contract with a suitable stimulus.

Contraction (kon-trak'shun). A drawing together; a shortening or shrinkage. Anodal. Closing or Opening c., the contraction at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. Carpopedal c., a kind of tetany in infants, with flexing of the fingers, toes, elbows, and knees, and a general tendency to convulsions.

Closing c., muscular contraction at the instant that the electric current is closed. Dupuytren's c., a contraction of palmar fascia causing flexing of the fingers. Front-tap c., contraction of gastrocnemius on tapping muscles of front of leg. The foot is placed at a right angle to the leg, and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. Hour-glass c., contraction of an organ, as the stomach or uterus, at the middle. Idiomuscular c., contraction produced by direct stimulation of the muscle. Opening c., muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. Paradoxic c., contraction of a muscle, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities. C. remainder, the contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus. C.-ring, the boundary between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus. Tonic c., tonic spasm.

Contracture (kon-trak'tūr). Shortening and distortion; permanent, as from the shrinkage of muscles, or spasmodic, as from electric or sudden stimulus.

Contraindication. A condition which forbids any particular course of treatment.

Contralateral muscle. A muscle which acts in harmony with a muscle on the other side of the body.

Contrecoup (kon-ter-kou'). Injury resulting from a blow on a remote part.

Control (kon-trōl'). An experiment, or other standard, by which to test the correctness of observations. C.-animal, an animal not immune which is exposed to the effects of a virus, an immune animal being submitted to the same treatment at the same time. C.-experiment, any experiment made under standard conditions by which to test the correctness of other observations.

Contus' e (kon-tūz'). To bruise; to wound by beating.

Contus' i on (kon-tū'zhun). A bruise; the act of bruising. C.-pneumonia, pneumonia from traumatism.

Co'rus (ka'rus). 1. A cone. 2. Posterior staphyloma of the
myopic eye. C. arteriosus, the upper anterior angle of the right ventricle of the heart. C. medullaris, the lower and conical end of the spinal cord. C. termina lis, same as Convulus medullaris.

Convalescence. The stage of recovery following an illness.

Convallaria. A glucoside from convallaria: emetic, diuretic.

Convallaria majalis. Lily of the valley: cardiac stimulant, diuretic.

Convallaria. A purgative glucoside from convallaria.

Convergent (kon-ver'jent). The fact or point of converging.

Convergent (kon-ver'jent). Tending toward the same point.

C. strabismus. See Strabismus.

Convex. Having a rounded and somewhat elevated surface.

Convexon. Same as Convexon.

Convexonvex. Convex on each of the two faces.

Convolution (kon-vol'lu'shun). The elevated part of the brain surface more or less marked off by fissures. Angular c., the posterior part of a convolution between the intraparietal fissure and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. Annectant c., small convolutions connecting the occipital with the temporal sphenoidal and parietal lobes. Ascending frontal c., convolution in front of fissure of Rolando. Ascending parietal c., convolution just behind fissure of Rolando. Broca's c., the inferior or third frontal convolution. Dentate c., a cerebral c. in the hippocampal fissure. Fornicate c., a long convolution on mesial surface of the brain above corpus callosum.

Frontal c., the convolutions of the frontal lobe. Hippocampal c., the part of the fornicate convolution winding around the splenium of the corpus callosum. Inframarginal c., the superior temporal c. Insular c., small convolutions composing the island of Reil. Marginal c., mesial surface of the first frontal convolution. Occipital c., the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. Paracentral c., a convolution on mesial surface of the brain, representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. Parietal c., the convolutions of the parietal lobe. Supramarginal c. See Angular c. Temporal c., the convolutions of the temporal lobe. Uncinate c., the hook-like end of the fornicate convolution.

Convulxin. Purgative glucoside, CaH50O6, from jalap.

Convulsion. An involuntary spasm or contraction of muscle. Epileptiform c., convolution marked by loss of consciousness. Hysterical c., one due to hysteria. Mimetic c., c. of facial muscles. Puerperal c., c. just before or after childbirth. Tonic c., tonic convolution without loss of consciousness. Uremic c., one due to retention in the blood of matters that should be eliminated by the kidney.

Convulsions. Pertaining to a convolution; of the nature of a convolution. C. tic, spasm of those parts of the face supplied by the seventh nerve.

Coor'dinate eramps. Same as Circus movements.

Coördination. Harmonious working together of parts and normal sequence of functions.

 Copaiba (ko-pa'ib-ah). Resinous and diuretic juice of various trees, as Copaifera officinalis: used in gonorrhea and catarrhal diseases.

Copio'pin (ko-pee'-o-pee-ah). Eye-strain; worn-out state of the eyes.

Copper. A metal with poisonous salts. C. acetate, verdigris; now sparingly used, mainly in ointments. C. aceto-arsenite, Paris-green; highly poisonous. C. sulphate, blue vitriol; bluestone: astringent, emetic.

Cop'peras. Ferrous sulphate: deodorizer, tonic, and astringent.
Coprémia (ko-pre'-me-ah). General blood-poisoning from chronic constipation.

Coprolia'ia. Insane utterance of obscene words.

Copr'olith (kop'-ro-lith). Hard fecal concretion in the intestine.

Coproph'agy (kop-rof'-al-e). The eating of ordure.

Copros'tasis (kop-ros'-tas-is). The impaction of feces in scybalous masses.

Cop'tis trifolia'ia. Gold thread, a plant; bitter tonic.

Copula'tion (kop-u-la'shun). Sexual congress.

Cor. L. for Heart. C. adipo'sum, fatty heart. C. bovi'-num, "ox-heart;" greatly enlarged heart. C. hirsu'tum, C. tomento'sum. Same as Hairy heart.

Coraco-aero'mial. Pertaining to acromion and coracoid process.

Coracobra'dchia'lis. See Muscles, Table of.

Cor'aoid (kor'ak-oid). Like a crow's beak. C. ligament extends across the coracoid notch. C. notch, a notch in upper border of the shoulder-blade. C. process, a projection from the anterior and superior edge of shoulder-blade.

Cor'dial (kor'jal). A strong aromatic alcoholic liqueur.

Cor'diform. Heart-shaped.

Corec'tomy (ko-rek'to-me). Same as Iridectomy.

Corecto'my (ko-rek'-to-me). Same as Iridectomy.

Corecto'pia (kor-ek-to'-pe-ah). Displacement of pupil.

Corec'tomy (ko-re-ri'-al-i) - Artificial detachment of the iris from the ciliary ligament for new pupil.

Corel'yis (ko-rel'-is-is). Detachment of adhesions of iris to cornea or lens.

Coremorpho'sis. Creation of an artificial pupil.

Coreom'eter (ko-re-o-met'-er). Device for use in measuring the pupil.

Coreom'etry. Measurement of the pupil.

Coreo'o'plasty (ko-re-o-plas-te). Creation of an artificial pupil.

Coret'omy (ko-ret'-o-me). Same as Iridectomy.

Corian'der. The Coriandrum sativum; a plant whose fruit is aromatic and stimulant.

Cor'iurn (ko're-um). The true skin; derma or cutis vera.

Corn. Horny induration of skin from pressure; clavus. C. silk.

Corneal. Pertaining to the cornea. C. corpuscles. See Cor-puscles. C. spaces, star-shaped lacunae between the laminae of the cornea.

Cornei'tis (kor-ne'-tis). Inflammation of the cornea.

Corneo'-iri'tis. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Corneoscle'ra. The cornea and sclera regarded as one organ.

Cor'neous (kor-ne'-us). Horny; horn-like. C. layer. Same as Stratun corneum.

Cor'niculum laryn'gis. Cartilaginous nodule on the arytenoid cartilage.

Cor'nicus. The tree Cornus florida; dogwood; root-bark is antiperiodic and tonic.

Cor'num (kor-nu'tin). An alkaloid of ergot.

Coro'na. A crown. C. den'tis, the crown of a tooth. C. glan'-
Cor' onal suture. The suture between parietal and frontal bones.

Cor' onary. Encircling, in the manner of a crown.

Cor' oner. Officer who holds inquests over violent and sudden deaths.

Cor' onoid fossa. Hollow in the humerus which receives coroid process of the ulna. C. process, a process of the ulna; also one of the lower jaw.

Cor' or. (ko-ros'ko-pe). Same as Skiaskopy.

Cor' pora. Pl. of Corpus. C. albican'tia, two small protuberances at the base of the brain. C. amyila'cea, masses like starch in neuroglia, prostate, etc. C. oliva'ria, two oval masses behind the pyramid of the medulla.

Cor' pulsion (korp'u-len-se). Undue fatness; obesity.

Cor' pus. Pl. cor'pora. L. for Body. C. alie'num, a foreign body. C. annula're. Same as Pons Varoli. C. Ara'ntii. Same as Arantius' body. C. bigem'inum. Same as Optic lobe. C. cal'lo'sum, the great commissure of the cerebrum. C. caverno'num, either one of the two erectile columns of the dorsum of the penis or clitoris. C. cilia're. Same as Ciliary body. C. den' ta'le. Same as Corpus dentatum. C. deuta'tum, a layer of gray substance in the white matter of the cerebellum. C. im' bra'tum, band of white matter bordering the lateral edge of the lower cornu of the lateral ventricle. C. geniculat'unum, one pair of tubercles on the lower part of the optic thalami. C. Highb'moria'num. Same as Mediatinum testis. C. lu'teum, yellow mass in the ovary in the place of an ovisac which has discharged its ovum. C. pyramida'le, pyramid of the medulla. C. quadrigem'inum, organ made up of four oval bodies behind the third ventricle. C. restifor'me, either of the two columns of the oblongata extending to the cerebrum and the cord. C. spongio'sum, erectile rod in the lower part of the penis. C. stria'tum, a gray mass on the floor of either lateral ventricle. C. subthalam'icum. Same as Subthalamus. C. vit'reum, the vitreous body of the eye. C. Wolf'sia'num. Same as Wolfian body.

Cor' pulsion (korpus'le). Any small mass, organ, or body. Amy'laceous c's. See Corpore amylacea. Bizzozero's c's. See Blood-platelets. Cartilage-c's. See Cartilage. Colostrum-c's. large granular cells in colostrum. Conical c's. star-shaped c's. within the corneal spaces. C. of Donne. See Colostrum corpuscles. Genital c's., special nerve-endings in the external genitals. Gluge's c's., granular corpuscles in diseased nervous matter. Hassal's c's., nucleated cells in the thymus gland. Krause's c's., round bodies constituting nerve-endings in mucous membrane of mouth, nose, eyes, and genitals. Losterfer's c's., granular bodies from the blood in syphilis. Lymph-c's., corpuscular matter of lymph. Malpighian c. 1. The lymphoid nodules of the spleen. 2. The tuft of blood-vessels surrounded by the expanded portion of the uriniferous tubule of the kidney. Meissner's c's., tactile corpuscles. Norris' c's., colorless, transparent disks, invisible in the blood-serum. Pacinian c's., small corpuscles in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes, surrounding the termination of a sensory nerve. Phantom c., a decolorized red blood-corpuscle. Red blood-c's., biconcave circular disks containing hemoglobin. The red corpuscles of man are about $\frac{3}{3}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. thick, and their number is about five millions to each cubic millimeter of blood. Tactile c's. of Wagner, the small, oval
bodies in the papilla of the skin surrounded by nerve-fibers. C's. of Vater. Same as Pacinian c's. White or colorless blood-c's., flattened cells, about $\frac{1}{24,000}$ in. in diameter.

Corpuscular. Pertaining to corpuscles.

Correctant, Corrective. An ingredient which modifies the action of another.

Cor'igan's disease. Incompetence of aortic valves. C's. pulse. Same as Water-hammer pulse.

Cor'ro'sion-anatomy. The removal of tissue by a corrosive process.

Cor'rosive (kor-ro'siv). Having a caustic and locally destructive effect. C. sublimate. Mercuric chloride, $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$; disinfectant, poisonous.

Corrugator/superficialis. See Muscles, Table of.

Cor'tex. Outer layer or bark. C. cerebr., external layer of the brain, composed of gray matter.

Cor'tical (kor'tik-al). Pertaining to the cortex. C. cataract, opacity in the cortex of the lens. C. paralytic, paralysis from lesion of cerebral cortex.


Co'ryl (ko'ril). Mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorids; used as local anesthetic.

Corylen (ko-ri-len'). Apparatus for applying a spray of coryl.

Coryza (ko-ri'za). Acute nasal catarrh or cold in the head.

Cos'metic (koz-met'ik). A substance used for improving the complexion. C. operation, operation for correcting an unsightly defect.

Cos'moline (koz'mo-lin'). Petrolatum or vaselin.

Cos'tal (kos'tal). Pertaining to a rib. C. arch, the arch of the ribs. C. cartilages, cartilages which prolong the ribs anteriorly. C. respiration. See Respiration.

Cos'tive. Affected with constipation; constipated.

Cos'tiveness. Constipation of the bowels.

Costochon'dral. Pertaining to a rib and its cartilage.

Costoclavie'lar. Pertaining to ribs and clavicle.

Costocor'acoid. Pertaining to ribs and coracoid process.

Costost'er'nal. Pertaining to a rib and to the sternum.

Costotome (kos'to-tome). Knife for dividing costal cartilages.

Costotransverse'. Lying between the ribs and transverse processes of the vertebrae.

Costover'tebral. Pertaining to a rib and a vertebra.

Co'to (ko'to). An aromatic astrigent bark from Bolivia.

Coto'in (ko-to'lin). Active principle, $C_{42}H_{72}O_{15}$ from coto.

Cot'ton. Hair of seeds of various species of Gossypium. Absorbent c., cotton so prepared as to absorb liquids. C.-root, bark of root of cotton-plant; emmenagogue and oxytocic. Styp'tic e., cotton impregnated with styptic.

Cot'tonseed oil. Fixed oil from seeds of cotton-plant.

Cotunni'ns's fluid or Liquor. Same as Perilymph. C.'s nerve. The nasopatiligne nerve.

Cotyle'don. Any subdivision of the uterine surface of the placenta.

Cot'yloid (kot'il-oid). Cup-shaped. C. cavity, the acetabulum. C. foramen. See Foramen. C. ligament, the fibro-cartilaginous rim of the acetabulum. C. notch, notch on lower border of the acetabulum.
Couch-grass. See Triticum.

Coughing (kow'ching). Displacement of the lens in cataract.

Cough. Sudden noisy expulsion of air from lungs. It is dry, when without expectoration; or wet, when attended by expectoration. Ear-c., reflex cough produced by disease of the ear. Reflex c., cough due to irritation of some remote organ. Stomach-c., cough caused by reflex irritation from stomach disorder.

Coughing taxes (kawf'ing). Manipulation for reduction of hernia while the patient coughs.

Coulomb (koo'lom). The unit of electrical quantity.

Cough marin (koo'ma-rin). An aromatic principle, C9H10O2, from sweet clover, Tonka bean, etc.

Counterextension (kown-ter-eksten'shun). Traction in a proximal direction coincident with traction in opposition to it.

Counterirritant. Producing a counterirritation; an agent which produces a counterirritation.

Counterirritation. Superficial irritation which is intended to relieve some other irritation.

Counterpening. A second opening, as in an abscess, sometimes made to facilitate drainage.

Counterpoison. A poison given to counteract another poison.

Counterpuncture. A second puncture made opposite to another.

Coup de soleil (koo-da-so'yal). Sunstroke.

Coursèses (kör'siz). Menses, or woman's monthly illness.

Court-plaster. Silken plaster spread with isinglass.

Cous so. Same as Kousso.

Couvèces (koo-vuhz'). Same as Incubator.

Cover-glass. Thin glass plate to cover a mounted microscopical object.

Cowing. See Mucuna.

Cowper's glands. Two glands below membranous urethra, near bulb of spongy body.

Cowpox. Same as Vaccinia.

Cow's. Same as Va'mina.

Cox. The hip or hip-joint. C. va'ra, bending of neck of femur without hip-joint disease.


Coxit is (kok-sit'is). Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxofemoral. Pertaining to the hip and thigh.

C. P. Abbreviation for Chemicaly pure.

Crab's eyes, C.'s. stones, concretions from the stomach of craw-fish.

Crab-louse. A louse that infests the pubic region, Pthirius inguinatis.

Crachotement (krah-shōt-maw'). Inability to spit, even with a strong desire to do so.

Cramped-pot sound. Percussion sound indicative of a pulmonary cavity into which the breath may pass.

Crang'din (kra'din). Peptic ferment from twigs and leaves of the fig-tree.

Cradle. Frame for keeping bed-clothes from a wounded limb.


Cram-stunt. Mental defect from oversnudy.

Cranial (kra'ne-al). Pertaining to the cranium.
Surgical removal of strips of cranial bone.

Instrument for crushing fetal skull.

The crushing of the fetal head.

The scientific study of skulls.

Instrument for measuring the head.

Any one of a set of points established for use in craniometry.

Measurement of skull or head.

Twin monster joined by the head.

Plastic surgery of the skull.

Congenital fissure of skull and spinal column.

Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.

Thinning in spots of the infantile skull in rickets.

Cutting instrument used in craniotomy.

The cutting up of the fetal head to effect delivery.

An oscillatory percussion of the cranium.

Pertaining to skull and tympanum.

The skull or brain-pan.

A form of triangular handkerchief dressing.

An African sore, perhaps same as Bulam boll.

The oily and lightest ingredient of milk. C. of tartar, potassium bitartrate.

A fold. Glutaeofemoral e., Ileofoemoral e., the crease that bounds the buttocks below.

See Creosol.

Same as Creosote.

A crystallizable nitrogenous principle from muscle-juice, etc.

Excess of creatin in the blood.

A basic principle, creatin anhydrid, from urine.

Method of expelling placenta by kneading and pressing down the uterus.

The muscle by which the testicle is supported.

Pertaining to the cremaster. C. fascia, thin envelop of the spermatic cord. C. reflex. See Reflex.

The burning of dead bodies; incineration.

Crepitus; a crepitant rdle. C. redux.

The grating of the ends of fractured bones. 2. Crepitant rale.

Crepitation; a crepitant rale. C. redux,
the return of crepitus which announces the approach of recovery in pneumonia.

Cresal'ol. Cresol salicylate, an internal antiseptic.

Crescen'tic (kre'-sen'tik). Shaped like the new moon.

Cres'cents of Gianuzzi. See Gianuzzi's crescents. Myopic e. Same as Conus, second definition.

Cre'sin (kre'sin). Compound of cresol with sodium cresoxylace-tate: antiseptic.

Cres'ochin. Disinfectant compound of tricresol sulphate and quinolin with tricresol.

Cres'ol (kre'sol). A compound, C₇H₅O₂, from coal-tar or wood-tar.

Cresolsulphur'ic acid. See Acid.

Crest. A ridge upon a bone. Frontal e., a ridge in the middle line of internal surface of the frontal bone. C. of illium, the thickened upper border of the ilium. Lacrimal e., a vertical ridge on the external surface of the lacrimal bone. Nasal e., a crest on the internal border of the nasal bone. Occipital e., a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone. C. of pubes, a crest from the spine to the inner extremity. Supra-mastoid c., ridge on temporal bone above auditory meatus. Temporal e., a ridge on the frontal bone. C. of tibia, the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia. Turbinated e., a horizontal ridge on the internal surface of the palate bone.

Cresyli'c acid. Same as Cresol.

Cre'ta. L. for Chalk. C. prepara'ta, prepared chalk, U. S. P.; chalk powdered and washed.

Cre'tin (kre'tin). One who is affected with cretinism.

Cre'tinism. Endemic idiocy, with deformity, stunted growth, and often with goiter. Sporadic e., congenital form of myxedema.

Cre'tinoid (kre'tin-oid). Resembling a cretin.

Cre'tinosus (kre'tin-us). Affected with cretinism.

Cri'bri'tion (kri-bra'shun). The quality of being cribiform.

Cri'bri'form (crib'ri-formed). Perforated like a sieve. C. fascia, part of deep superficial fascia of the thigh which closes the saphenous opening. C. plate, the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.

Cri'co-ary'tenoid. Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. C.-arytenoid'ens. See Muscles, Table of.

Cri'co'coid cartilage. The lowest cartilage of the larynx.

Cri'co-thy'roid membrane. Ligamentous membrane between cricoid and thyroid cartilages. C. muscle. See Muscles, Table of.

Cri'co'tomy. The cutting of the cricoid cartilage.

Cri'co-tracheo'tomy. Incision through the cricoid and trachea.

Crim'inal abortion. See under Abortion.


Cri'st a. Same as Crest. C. acus'tica, the ridge on the inner side of the semicircular canals of the ear. C. gal'li, a ridge on the ethmoid bone to which the falx cerebri is attached. C. hel'iciis, a projection on the helix, above the external meatus of the ear. C. il'li, the crest of the ilium. C. spira'lis, a ridge on the spiral lamina of the cochlea. C. vesti'buli, a ridge on the floor of the vestibule between the vestibular aqueduct and fossa hemispherica.

Cri'tical (kri'tik-al). Of the nature of a crisis.

Cro'faced. Tinctured with or containing saffron.

Cro'cus. The dried stigmas of Crocus sativus, or true saffron.
Crookes's tube. The vacuum tube used in skiagraphy.
Cross-birth. Abnormal presentation of fetus, requiring a version.
Cross-knee. Same as Genu valgum.
Crossed amblyopia. See Amblyopia. C. anesthesia. See Anesthesia. C. hemiplegia. See Hemiplegia. C.-leg progression, a gait in which one foot is placed before the other.
Crof'alus (krof'as-us). The rattlesnake; also its virus.
Crota'phlon (kro-ta'fe-on). Cranial point at tip of great wing of sphenoid bone.
Cro'ton. A genus of trees which affords cascarilla and croton oil. C.-chloral. Same as Butyl chloral. C.-oil, drastic purgative oil from Croton liglium.
Croup. Disease with laryngeal spasm, dyspnea, difficult respiration, and often with a local membranous deposit. Catarrhal c., simple inflammation of larynx with formation of membrane. False c., Spasmodic c., spasm of laryngeal muscles with slight inflammation.
Croupous (kru-pus). Of the nature of croup. C. membrane, the false membrane characteristic of croup.
Crown of a tooth. The exposed or enamelled part of a tooth. Cru'cal (kru'shal). 1. Cross-shaped; as a crucial incision, or crucial ligament. 2. Decisive; as a crucial test.
Cru'cal arch, the femoral arch. Cru'cal canal. See Canal. Cru'cal hernia, femoral hernia. Cru'cal sheath. Same as Femoral sheath.
Crur'eus (kru-re'us). See Muscles, Table of.
Crus. Pl. cru'ra. A leg or structure like a leg.
Crusocreat'inin. Same as Chrysocreataein.
Crus'ta. 1. Any crust. 2. Part of crus cerebri below the substantia nigra. C. lac'tea, seborrhea of the scalp of a nursing infant. C. petro'sa, the cement of a tooth. C. philigos'tica. Same as Buffy coat.
Crutch paralysis. Arm-palsy from pressure of crutch-head.
Cry'alge'sia (kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Pain on application of cold.
Cry'esthes'ia (kri-es-the'zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to chill.
Cry'osate. Antiseptic mixture of camphor, carbolic acid, and saponin with minute quantity of oil of turpentine.
Crypt. A follicle or pit. C.'s of Lieberkühn. See Lieberkühn.
Crypt'i'tis (krip-ti'tis). Inflammation of a crypt or crypts.
Cryptoeceph'alus. A monster with an inconsiderable head.
Cryptodid'ymus. The enclosure of one fetus within another.
Cryptogen'ie (krip-to-jen'ik). Of obscure or doubtful origin.
Cryptophthal'mus. Complete adhesion of eyelids.
Crypt'topin. A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.
Cryptor'chid (krip-tor'kid). A person with testicles not descended.
Cryptorchidism. Concealment of the testicles.

Cryptorchis (krip-tor'kis). Same as Cryptorchid.

Cryptoscope (krip'to-skop). The fluoroscope.


Cryptosiscopic. The fluoroscope.

Crystal. A naturally-produced angular solid of definite form.


Cryoscopy. Formation of crystals.

Crys-talloid. Resembling a crystal; a non-colloid substance.

C. Symbol for Cesium.

Cu. Symbol for Copper.

Cu'beb. Dried fruit of Piper cubeba: diuretic and stimulant.

Cube'bic acid. Diuretic and cathartic resin, C_{13}H_{14}O_7, from cubebes.

Cu'bital (ku'bit-al). Pertaining to the forearm.

Cu'bitus (ku'bit-us). The forearm.

Cu'boïd. Bone on outside of foot in front of the calcaneum.

Cuirass can'cr. Cancer on front and sides of the chest.

Cul-de-sac (kul-deh-sahk'). A cecum, sac, or blind pouch.

Douglas's c., pouch between anterior wall of rectum and posterior wall of uterms.

Cu'lex. A genus of insects; the mosquitos and gnats.

Cumene (ku'men). Same as Cumol.

Cumol (ku'mol). Colorless, oily compound, C_9H_8, used for sterilizing catgut.

Cu'men. The anterior and upper part of monticulus.

Cultiva'tion. Artificial propagation of micro-organisms.

Cultural (kul'tu-ral). Pertaining to cultures.

Culture. 1. Propagation of any organism. 2. A medium for propagating micro-organisms. Bouillon c's., cultures of bacteria in bouillon. Gelatin c., a bacterial culture on gelatin. Hanging-drop c., a culture in which the bacterium is inoculated into a drop of fluid on a cover-glass. C.-media, substances used for cultivating bacteria, as bouillon, milk, gelatin, agar-agar, blood-serum, and potato. Nail c., a bacterial culture resembling a nail in shape. Plate c., a culture on a medium spread upon a flat plate. Pure c., a culture of a single micro-organism. Stab c., one in which the medium is inoculated by means of a needle inserted deeply into the medium. Streak c., bacterial culture in which the matter is sown in streaks.

Cu'mene (ku'men). Same as Cumol.

Cu'mol (ku'mol). Colorless, oily compound, C_9H_8, used for sterilizing catgut.

Cumulative action or effect. A sudden marked effect after the administration of a number of ineffective doses.

Candur'ango. Same as Condurango.

Cun'neate (ku'ne-at). Wedge-shaped.

Cuneiform (ku-ne'if-orm). Wedge-shaped; cuneate.

Cune' bones, three bones of the foot; pyramidal bone of wrist.

Cartilage, cartilage at side of arytenoid bone. C. hysterectomy, removal of a wedge of uterine tissue.
Cuneocuboid. Pertaining to the cuboid and cuneiform bones.

Cuneus. Wedge-shaped lobe of the brain.

Cuniculus. Burrow in the skin made by the itch-mite.

Cunnilinguist. A pervert who licks the vulva.

Cuninus. The vulva; female pudenda.

Cup. A cupping-glass. Favus c., depression in a favus scale around a hair. Glaucomatous c., depression of optic papilla in glaucoma. Physiological c., the normal depression of the optic papilla.

Cu'polo. The dome at the end of the cochlear canal. C.-space, the attic of the tympanum.

Cup'ped disk. A depressed eye-fundus.

Cupping. Application of the cupping-glass. Dry c., drawing of blood to the surface without abstraction. C.-glass, cup for drawing blood, or for local stimulation. Wet c., cupping with scarification and withdrawal of blood.

Cup'prum. L. for Copper.

Curacoa (koo-ras-o'). A strong cordial or liqueur.

Curare (koo-ra're). A South American arrow-poison; used in tetanus and in physiologic experiments.

Cur'cuma (ker'ku-mah). See Turmeric.

Curd. Coagulated milk.


Curette'ment (ku-ret'ment). Same as Curettage.

Curet'rant-jelly clot. Soft, red, post-mortem clot in heart and vessels.

Cur'rent. That which flows; electric transmission in a circuit. After-c., a current produced in muscle and nerve when a current which has been flowing through it has stopped. Alternating c., a current which is alternately direct and reversed. Ascending c., an electric current passing toward a nerve-center. Axial c., the central colored part of the blood-current. Centrifugal c. Same as Descending c. Centripetal c. Same as Ascending c. Constant c., Continuous c., an uninterrupted galvanic current. Descending c., a current passed through a nerve from its origin toward its termination. Direct c., a current whose direction is always the same. Faradie c., a current of induced electricity. Galvanic c., a current of galvanic electricity. Induced c. Same as Secondary c. Interrupted c., a current that is alternately opened and closed. Labile c., a current applied to the body with electrodes moving over the surface. Reversed c., a current produced by changing the poles. Secondary c., a current of induced electricity. Stabile c., a current applied to the body with both electrodes stationary.

Currie'ulum (kur-rik'u-lum). An established course of study.

Cursch'mann's spirals (koorsh'mahnz). Coiled fibrils of mucin in sputum of asthma, etc.

Curtometer. Instrument for measuring curved surfaces.

Cur'vature, spinal. Abnormal curvature of spinal column. See Kyphosis, Lordosis, Scoliosis.

Curve of Carus. The normal axis of the pelvic outlet.

Cuscam'tidin (kus-kam'tid-in). A cinchona alkaloid.

Cus'co bark. A variety of cinchona.

Cus'conin (kus'ko-nin). An alkaloid from cinchona.

Cus'co's spec'ulum. A vaginal speculum with two blades worked by a screw.
Cusp. A pointed projection, such as the crown of a tooth or a segment of a cardiac valve.

Cus/pidate (kus’pid-át). Provided with cusps.

Cus’sso. Same as Kousso.

Cutt'al. Disinfecting astringent solution of aluminum borotannate.

Cuta’neous (ku-ta’ne-us). Pertaining to the skin. C. reflex, a reflex produced by stimulating the skin; C. respiration, normal passage of gases and vapors through the skin.

Cus’ticle. The outer layer of the skin; epidermis. Enamel c., the tough membrane covering an enamel rod.

Cutie’ula den’tis. Same as Nasmyth’s membrane.

Cuticulariza’tion. The formation of skin upon a sore or wound.

Cus’so. Same as Kousso.

Cn’ticle. The outer layer of the skin; epidermis. Enamel r” the tough membrane covering an enamel rod.

Cutie’ula den’tis. Same as Nasmyth’s membrane.

Cut'iculization. The formation of skin upon a sore or wound.

Cn’tis. The true skin or derma. C. anscri’ta, goose-flesh; erection of the papillic of the skin, as from cold or shock. C. pen’dula, abnormal flabbiness of the skin. C. testa’cea, a general seborrhea. C. unctuo’sa, seborrhea. C. vera, the true skin, derma, or corium.

Cn’tisector. An instrument for removing bits of skin.

Cut’itis (ku-ti’tis). Skin-inflammation; dermatitis.

Cutiza’tion (ku-tiz-a’shun). Change into skin.

Cn’tol (ku’tol). Antiseptic compound of tannic and boric acids with an aluminum salt for skin-diseases.

Cuvier’s sinuses (ku-ve-az’). Two venous organs of the embryo.

Cy. Symbol of Cyanogen.

Cy-anhidro’sis (si-an-id-dro’sis). Exudation of bluish sweat.

Cy-an’ic acid (si-an’ik). See Acid.

Cy’anid (si’an-id). Any binary compound of cyanogen.

Cy-an’ogen (si-an’o-jen). The halogen radical CN; also C₂N₂ (di-cyanogen), the latter a poisonous gas.

Cy-anop’athy (si-an-op’ath-e). Same as Cyanosis.

Cy-anop’ia, Cyanop’sia (si-an-o’pe-ah, si-an-op’se-ah). Vision in which all objects seem to be blue.

Cy-anos’is (si-an-o’sis). Blueness of skin, often from cardiac malformation.

Cy-anot’ie (si-an-o’tiék). Affected with, or pertaining to, cyanosis.

Cy-clartheta’sis (si-klar-thro’sis). A pivot joint; joint which permits rotation.

Cy’cle (si’kl). A succession or round of symptoms. Aberrant c., development of a communication between the pulmonary and bronchial vessels resulting from excessive congestion from mitral stenosis. Cardiac c., a complete cardiac movement; a heart-beat.

Cyclenceph’alus (si-klen-sef’al-us). A monster with one eye at the median line.

Cy-clic (sik’lik). Occurring in a definite course. C. albuminuria. See Albuminuria.

Cy-el’tis (si-kel’tis). Inflammation of the ciliary body.

Cy-cloceph’alus (si-klo-sef’al-us). Same as Cyclencephalus.

Cy-clochoroidi’tis. Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid.

Cy-clo’pia (si-klo’pe-ah). Monstrosity in which there is but one eye.

Cy-clo’pla (si-klo-ple’ya-je-ah). Paralysis of the ciliary structure of the eye.

Cy’clops (si’klops). A monster born with but one eye.

Cy-clot’omy (si-klot’o-me). Surgical incision of ciliary muscle.

Cy-do’niun (si-do’ne-um). Quince; quince seed.

Cy-e’sis (si-e’sis). Pregnancy.

Cy-et’ic (si-et’ik). Pertaining to pregnancy.

Cy-licot’omy (si-il-kot’o-me). Same as Cyclotomy.

Cy-lin’droid. 1. Shaped somewhat like a cylinder. 2. So-called mucous, or spurious, cast in urine.
Cylindro'ma. Malignant tumor, especially about the face.
Cylindr'u'ria. The presence of cylindroids in the urine.
Cymboccep'hali'ce (sin-bo-sef-a'l-ik). Having a boat-shaped head.
Cylindro'ma. Malignant tumor, especially about the face.
Cylindr'u'ria. The presence of cylindroids in the urine.
Cyan'an'che (si-nan'ke). Severe sore throat with threatened suffocation. C. malig'na, putrid sore throat, diphtheritic or scarlatin.
C. tonsilla'ris. Same as Quinsy.
Cyan'anthropy. Insanity in which the patient considers himself, or behaves like, a dog.
Cyn'ic spasm. Same as Sardonic laugh.
Cynoph'o'black (si-nof'o-back). Dry cough of early youth.
Cynoph'o'black (si-nof'o-back). Dry cough of early youth.
Cyst (sist). Any sac containing a liquid. Blood-c. See Hema-
toma. Boyer's c., cyst of the subhyoid bursa. Colliod c., a cyst with jelly-like contents. Daughter-c., small cyst de-
veloped from the walls of a large cyst. Dentigerous c., one con-
taining teeth. Dermoid c., a cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. Echino-
ococcus-c., a cyst formed by the larva of the tania echinococcus of the dog, taken into the stomach. Extra-
vasation-c., a cyst formed by a hemorrhage into the tissues. Follicular c., one due to the occlusion of the ducts of a small follicle or gland. Hydatid c. Same as Echinococcus c. Mucous c., a retention-cyst containing mucus. Retention-c., one due to the retention of the secretion of a gland. Sebaceous c., a retention-cyst of a sebaceous gland. Seminal c., a cyst con-
taining semen. Sublingual c. See Ranula. Unilocular c., a cyst having only a single cavity.
Cystadeno'ma (sis-tad-en-o'mah). Cystoma blended with ade-
noma.
Cystag'nia (sis-ta-g'nia). Pain in the bladder.
Cystatra'plia. Atrophy of the bladder.
Cystasep'tum. Monstrosity with a brain like a membranous
bag.
Cyste'rhyth. Irritability of the bladder.
Cysthypersarc'oasis. Thickening of muscular coat of the blad-
der.
Cysticerc'cus (sis-tis'er-kus). A larval form of tape-worms.
Cysticot'omy (sis-tik'o-tome). Same as Cholodochotomy.
Cystidolaparot'omy. Incision into bladder through abdomen.
Cystidotracchetlot'omy. Same as Cystacep'tum.
Cystifellot'omy. Same as Cholezystotomy.
Cyst'tin (sis'tin). A crystalline principle from urine.
Cystinu'ria (sis-tin-u're-ah). The presence of cystin in the urine.
Cystit'is (sis-tit'is). Inflammation of the bladder.
Cystit'itome (sis'tit-ôm). Instrument for opening sac of crystalline lens.
Cystocarcinoma. Cystoma blended with carcinoma.

Cystocele (sis'to-sell). Protrusion of a knuckle of the bladder.

Cystodynia (sis-to-din'e-ah). Pain in the bladder.

Cystofibroma. Fibroma blended with cystoma.

Cystoid (sis'toid). Like a cyst.

Cystolucit. Yellow pigment from ovarian cysts.

Cystoma (sis-to'mah). A cystic tumor.

Cystomyxoadenoma. Cystomyxoma blended with adenoma.

Cystomyxoma. Myxoma with cystic degeneration.

Cystopathy. Neuralgia of the bladder.

Cystoparalysis. Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystoplasty (sis'to-plas'te). Plastic surgery of the bladder.

Cystoplegia (sis-to-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystoptosis (sis-top-lo'sis). Prolapse of a portion of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopyelitis (sis-to-py-e-li'tis). Cystitis blended with pyelitis.

Cystorrhaphy. Suture of the bladder.

Cystorrhagia. Catarrh of the bladder.

Cystosarcoma. Sarcoma with contained cysts.

Cystoscope (sis'to-skop). An endoscope for examining the bladder.

Cystoscopy (sis-to'sko-pe). Examination by means of the cystoscope.

Cystospermitis. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Cystotomy (sis-to'to-me). Formation of an opening into the bladder.

Cystotomy (sis-to'to-me). Surgical incision of the bladder.

Cystochrome. A nerve-cell deficient in cell-protoplasm.

Cytochrome. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytoplasm. A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytochromy. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytophagous. Devouring or consuming cells.

Cytochyloma. A fibrillar, or fibrillar network, of spongioplasm.

Cytophagous (si-to-fag'us). Devouring or consuming cells.

Cytophagy (si-to-faj-e). Absorption of cells by other cells.

Cytoplasm (si-to-plasm). Protoplasm of the cell-body.

Cytofibril. A fibrillar network of spongioplasm.

Cytochrome. A nerve-cell deficient in cell-protoplasm.

Cytochrome. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytoplasm. A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytochromy. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytophagous. Devouring or consuming cells.

Cytochyloma. A fibrillar, or fibrillar network, of spongioplasm.

Cytochrome. A nerve-cell deficient in cell-protoplasm.

Cytochrome. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytoplasm. A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytochromy. The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Cytoide (si'to-id). A non-nucleated cell or cell-element.

Cytoxisis (si-to-jen'is). Development of the cell.

Cytoenous (si-to-jen-us). Producing cells.

Cytophagous. Devouring or consuming cells.

Cytochyloma. A fibrillar, or fibrillar network, of spongioplasm.
Cytozo'on (si-to-zo'on). A protozoic parasite inhabiting a cell or having the structure of a simple cell.

Cher'mak's spa'ces (chir'mahk). The interglobular spaces.

Cherny-Lembert suture (chir-ne-law-bair'). A suture for intestinal surgery; one row of Lembert stitches, and another row which includes the muscular and peritoneal coats.

D.

D. Abbreviation for diopter, for dexter (right), and for dose; and symbol for closed circuit.

DaCos'ta's disease. See Disease.


Daeryadeni'tis. Inflammation of a lacrimal gland.

Daeryadenoscin'rhous. Scirrhus of a lacrimal gland.

Da'ryagogue (dak're-ag-og). 1. Causing a flow of tears. 2. A medicine which provokes a flow of tears.

Daeryoadeni'tis (dak-ro-ad-en-i'tis). Same as Daeryadenitis.

Daeryoblennorrhoe'a. Mucous flow from the tear-apparatus.

Daeryoocele (dak'tre-o-sehl). Hernia of the lacrimal sac.

Daeryocyst (dak'tre-o-sist). The tear-sac.

Daeryocystal'gia (dak-re-o-sis-tal'je-ah). Pain in the lacrimal sac.

Daeryocysti'tis. Inflammation of the daeryocyst.

Daeryocystoblennorrhoe'a. Biennorhea of the lacrimal sac.

Daeryocys'totome. Knife for cutting the lacrimal sac.

Daeryocystot'omy. Surgical puncture of the lacrimal sac.

Daeryohemorrhje'a. The discharge of bloody tears.

Daeryo'lolin. An albuminous substance from tears.

Daeryo'lulate. Daeryolith. A lacrimal calculus.

Daeryo'ma. 1. A lacrimal tumor. 2. Closure of a punctum lacrimale.

Daeryon (dak're-on). The lacrimal point; the point where the lacrimal, frontal, and upper maxillary bones meet.

Daeryops (dak'tre-opz). Distention of a tear-duct.

Daeryopyorrhe'a. Discharge of purulent tears.

Daeryorrhje'a. Excessive morbid flow of tears.

Daery'yl (dak'til). A finger or toe; a digit.

Daety'lion. Union of the fingers; webbed fingers or toes.

Daetyll'i'tis (dak-till-i'tis). Inflammation of a finger or toe.

Daetylogrypo'sis. Permanent bending of the fingers.

Daetyl'logy. Conversation by means of the fingers.

Daetylol'ysis (dak-till-ol'is-is). Same as Atihum.

Demonomania. See Demonomania.

Dak'ryon, etc. See Daeryon.

Dal'tonism (dabl'ton-izm). See Color-blindness.

D. See Rubber-dam.

Damali'ic acid. An acid, C11H16O, reported as occurring in urine.

Damalu'ric acid. An acid, C3H202, found in the urine.

Damia'na (dah-me-ah'nah). The leaves of three or more Mexican plants, alleged to be aphrodisiac.

Dam'mar. A resin of many varieties used for plasters and in microscopic work.

Dance, St. Vitus'. See Chorea.

Dan'ce's sign. Depression in the right iliac region in intussusception.


Dan'dellion. See Taraxacum.

Dan'druff. Scaly scurf from or on the scalp.

Dan'dy fever (dan'de). Same as Dengue.

Daph'ne (dah'ne). See Mezereon.
Daphn'in (da'f'nin). Active principle, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, from barks of species of Daphne.

Darier's disease (dar-yâr's). Same as Keratosis follicularis.

Dar'toid (dar'toid). Resembling the dartos.

Dar'tos. The contractile tissue under the skin of the scrotum.

Dar'tre (dar'tr). See Herpes.

Dar'tron§. Pertaining to herpes; herpetic.

Darwin'ian tubercle. An eminence sometimes seen on the edge of the helix of the ear.

Day-blind'ness. Partial blindness by day, with better vision at night.

Deaf-mu'tism. The condition of being deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness (de'fnes). The state of being deaf or dull of hearing. 

Base d., deafness to certain low tones. Boilermakers' d., deafness from working among machinery, marked by inability to hear ordinary conversation, while hearing is increased amidst loud noise. Cerebral d., that due to a brain-lesion. Cortical d., that due to disease of the cortical centers. Mind d. Same as Psychic d. Paradoxical d., state in which hearing is best during a loud sound. Psychic d., inability to comprehend spoken language. Tone d., sensory amnesia. Word d. Same as Psychic d.


Debil'itant. 1. Inducing weakness. 2. A remedy which allays excitement.

Debove's membrane (de-bovz'). Layer of connective-tissue cells between the epithelium and tunica propria of bronchial, vesicular, and intestinal mucous membrane.

Débridement (da-bréd-maw'). [Fr.] Surgical division of constricting bands or tissue.

Dec'agram (dek'ag-ram). Ten grams or 154.34 grains.

Decalcification. Removal or diminution of calcareous matter from tissues.

Decal'cify. To deprive of calcium or its salts.

Decal'liter (dek'a-le-ter). Ten liters; 610.28 cubic inches.

Decal'vant (de-kal'vant). Removing or destroying hair.

Dec'ameter. Ten meters; 333.71 cubic inches.

Decanta'tion. The pouring off a clear liquid from a sediment.

Decapita'tion. Removal of the head, as of the fetus or of a bone.

Decen'tration. The act of removing from a center.

Decerebra'tion. The removal of the brain in craniotomy or in vivisection.

Decid'ua (de-sid'u-ah). The membranous structure formed during gestation and thrown off after childbirth. D. reflex'a, that which surrounds the ovum. D. scrot'ina, that which intervenes between the placenta and the uterine wall. D. ve'ra, that which lines the interior of the uterus.
Deciduo'ma (de-sid-u-o'mah). Intra-uterine tumor derived from a retained decidua.

Decid'uous (de-sid'u-us). Falling off; caducous. D. teeth, the first or temporary teeth.

De'cigram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Decid'uotis (de-sld'u-us). Falling off; caducous. D.

Dec'igram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Deciliter (de-sil-e-ter). One-tenth of a liter; 6.1 cubic inches; about 3.4 fluidounces.

De'eimeter (des'im-e-ter). One-tenth of a meter; 3.9 linear inches.

Decinor'mal. Being of one-tenth the normal strength.

De'cigram (de-sig-raym). One-tenth of a gram.

Decline'. Progressive decrease, whether of disease or of the strength or health.

Dec'igram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Dec'igram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Dee'linator. An instrument for holding aside a part during surgical operation.

Decline'. Progressive decrease, whether of disease or of the strength or health.

Dec'igram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Dec'igram (de-sigرام). One-tenth of a gram.

Dec'dation. The process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling.

Dec'illum. Pertain to a bed-sore or to decubitus.

Decus'sate. 1. To cross in the form of an x. 2. Crossed like the letter x.

Decussa'tion. 1. The position of one part athwart another and similar part. 2. The point of crossing: chiasma. D. of the pyramids, the crossing of the fibers of the pyramids of the oblongata from one pyramid to the other.

Deep reflex. Reflex induced by stimulation of deep parts.

Defect'ion (def-ek-a'shun). Discharge of the feces.

De'enor'mal. Being of one-tenth the normal strength.

Defera'tion. The removal of the head of the fetus.

De'enor'mal. Being of one-tenth the normal strength.

Defeb'dation. The process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling.

Dec'illum. Pertain to a bed-sore or to decubitus.

Decus'sate. 1. To cross in the form of an x. 2. Crossed like the letter x.

Decussa'tion. 1. The position of one part athwart another and similar part. 2. The point of crossing: chiasma. D. of the pyramids, the crossing of the fibers of the pyramids of the oblongata from one pyramid to the other.

Deep reflex. Reflex induced by stimulation of deep parts.
Defunctionalization. The act of destroying a function.

Deganglionation. To remove a ganglion or ganglia.


Degenerative. Associated with or pertaining to degeneration.

Deglutition (deg'lu-tish'un). The act or process of swallowing.

D. center. See Center. D. pneumonia. See Pneumonia.

Degote' (de-got'). Oil of birch, used in skin-diseases.

Deliquescence (de-his'ens). The formation of a fissure.

Denu'manized virus. Vaccine virus modified by retrovaccination.

Dehydration. The removal of water from a substance.

Deiters's cells (di' terz). 1. Specialized cells associated with the cells of Corti in the inner ear. 2. Branching cells constituting the reticulum of neuroglia. D.'s nucleus, the external auditory nucleus. D.'s process, any axis-cylinder process.

Dejection (de-jek'shun). 1. Discharge of feces; fecal matter. 2. Depression of spirits.


Delamina'tion. The division of a blastoderm into layers.

Delayed symptoms. Symptoms, as of shock, which are slow in making their appearance.

Del'hi boil or sore (del'le). Same as Furunculus orientalis.


Delimitation. The act or process of limiting, or becoming limited; the determination of limits.

Deliquesce'nce (del-ik-wes'ens). The act or process of becoming liquid by the absorption of water from the air.

Deliquescent (del-ik-wes'ent). Having a tendency to become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

Delir'iant, Deliria'lient. Any medicine which produces delirium.

Delir'ium (del-ir'i-um). Disordered mental state with excitement and illusions. Alcoholic d. Same as D. tremens. D. cor' dis, violent, tremulous beating of the heart. Febrile d., delirium of fever. D. of grandeur, d. in which patient has exaggerated ideas of his importance or power. Lingual d., utterance of meaningless words and sentences. D. of negation, that in which patient thinks he has lost some part of his body. D. of persecution, d. in which patient thinks he is being persecuted. Toxie d., delirium produced by poisons.
Traumatic d., that occurring after the shock which follows an injury. D. tre'mens, delirium from the excessive use of alcohols.

Delites'cence (del-it-es'ens). Sudden disappearance of symptoms or of a tumor; latency of a poison or morbid agent.

Deliv'er. 1. To aid in childbirth. 2. To remove, as a fetus, placenta, or lens of the eye.

Deliv'ery. The act of freeing from the contents of the gravid uterus; removal, as from the uterus.

Delomor'phous cells (de-lo-mor'fus). See Cells.

Del'phinin (del'fin-in). A poisonous alkaloid from staphysagria.

Del'ta for'nic. Same as Lyra fornicis.

Del'toid (del'toid). See Muscles, Table of.

Del'unat'ico inquir'en'do. [L.] A commission or jury for investigating the mental status of persons whose sanity is questioned.

Delu'sion (de-lu'zhun). An insanely erroneous belief or fancy.

Delu'sional. Pertaining to a delusion.

Demen't. A person who has lost his intellect.

Demen'ted (de-men'ted). Deprived of reason.

De'men'tia (de-men'She-ah). Insanity characterized by more or less complete loss of intellect. Primary d., general paralysis of the insane. Secondary d., that following another kind of insanity. Terminal d., that coming on near the end of other kinds of insanity.

Dem'ibain. [Fr.] A hip-bath or sitz-bath.

Dem'ilane cells. Crescentic cells, such as Gianuzzi's crescents (D.'s of Heidenhain).

Dem'odyce folliculo'rum. The pimple-mite.

Demog'raphy. That branch of anthropology which deals with social statistics, including questions of health, disease, births, and mortality.

Demonoma'nia. Insanity characterized by the patient's belief that he is possessed by demons.

Dem'ons'trator. A practical instructor who does not rank as a professor.

Demorphiniza'tion. The gradual withdrawal of morphin from one addicted to its misuse.

Demours's membrane (de-moorz'). Same as Descemet's mem-brane.

Demul'cent (de-mul'sent). Soothing; bland; a soothing mucilaginous medicine.

Demutiza'tion. The instruction of deaf-mutes in the utterance of speech, or in the use of sign-language.

Denar'cotize. To deprive of narcotin or of narcotic properties.

Den'dric. Pertaining to or having a dendron.

Den'drif'orm (den'drif-form). Tree-shaped.

Den'drite (den'drit). Same as Dendron.

Dendrit'ic. Den'droid. Tree-like in appearance or form.

Den'dron. A branching protoplasmic process from a nerve-cell.

Den'gue (deng'ge). The so-called break-bone fever of hot climates.

Denida'tion. The supposed disintegration and removal, during menstruation, of certain epithelial elements, potentially the nidus of an embryo.

Den's (denz), pl. den'tes. [L.] A tooth.

Dentag'ra. 1. Tooth-ache. 2. A form of forceps or key for pulling teeth.

Den'tal. Pertaining to teeth. D. arch. Same as Alveolar pro-
The second cervical vertebra or axis.

Den'tate (den'tal). Notched; tooth-shaped.

Dentif'rice (den'tif-ris). A tooth-powder or tooth-wash.

Dentig'erous (den-tij'er-us). Containing or producing teeth.

Dentin (den'tin). The bone-like material which forms the body, neck, and roots of the teeth.

Den'tinal (den'ti-nal). Pertaining to dentin.

Dentigraphy. The professional care of the teeth; dental surgery.

Dentition (den-to-shun). 1. The process or time of cutting the teeth. 2. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth.

Denture (den'tür). 1. A set or partial set of artificial teeth. 2. The normal arrangement of the teeth.

Denu'cleated (de-nu'kle-a-ted). Deprived of the nucleus.

Denudate, Denudation. The stripping or laying bare of any part; the surgical or pathologic removal of an integument.

De'odar. The noble tree, Cedrus deodora of the Himalaya; its turpentine is medicinal.

Deo'dorant. Destroying odors; a deodorizing agent.

Deo'dorize (de-o'dor-iz). To deprive of odor.

Deo'dorizer (de-o'dor-i-zer). A deodorizing agent.

Deoxy'date, Deoxy'dization, Deoxygena'tion. The removal of oxygen.

Dep'a'ton (dep-"a'-shun). The process of removing hair.

Depil'atoly. 1. Having the power of removing the hair. 2. An agent which destroys or removes the hair.

Depilate (dep-il'-ät). To remove the hair from.

Depil'a'tory. The process of removing hair.

Depil'Matory. 1. Having the power of removing the hair. 2. An agent which destroys or removes the hair.

Deplete' (de-plët'). To empty; to unload; to cause depletion.

Deplec'tion (de-plec'ti-shun). The act or process of depleting; removal of congestion or plethora; the state of being depleted.

DeploMa'tion (de-plö-mä-shun). Loss of eyelashes by disease.

Depolariza'tion. Destruction or loss of polarity.

Depos'it (de-poz'it). 1. Sediment or dregs. 2. Extraneous inorganic matter collected in the tissues or in a viscus.

Deprava'tion. Change for the worse; deterioration.

Depraved (de-prävd'). Vitiated or perverted; as a depraved appetite.

Depres'sant. An agent which retards any function; an active sedative.

Depressed (de-pres't'). Flattened from above.
Depression (de-presh'um). 1. Reduction of vital or functional activity. 2. A hollow or fossa, normal, pathological, or other.

Depressor. An instrument like a spatula, for depressing a part. D. a'la na'si, the muscle which draws down the nostrils. See Muscles, Table of. D. in'ferio'ris, the depressor muscle of the lower lip. See Muscles, Table of. D. ne'vere, any nerve whose stimulation lowers the vasomotor tension.

Dep'rens. The rectus inferior muscle.

Dep'rens.1. Removing impurities. 2. A purifying medicine.

Dep'rens. Act or process of purifying.

Dep'rens. Same as Depurant.

Dep'rar, Der'rar. A twin monster with one neck and head.

Deradeili'sis. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Deradenitis. Swelling of a gland of the neck.

Deranged. Insanity; disorder of the reason.

Derm. The skin, or true skin.

Derm. Toward the skin; inward.

Dermag'retha. Same as Pellegra.

Dermalgia. Neuralgia of the skin.

Dermatitis. Inflammation of the skin. D. con-gela'tio'nis. Same as Erysipelas. D. con'tusifo'ris, ery-thema nodosum. D. ex'solati'va, inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis is shed in scales. See Pittiriasis rubra. D. gangren'ou'sa, phaecloderma; gangrenous inflammation of the skin. D. herpetifor'mis, an inflammatory skin-disease of an herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. D. medicament'o'sa, a drug-eruption. D. papilla'ris capilli'rii, a chronic skin-disease of the neck and adjacent parts, marked by minute red papules, which occasionally suppurate, and from which hairs protrude. D. venena'ta, that caused by the local action of irritant substances. X-ray d., inflammation of skin due to exposure to x-rays.

Dermato-au'toplasty. Grafting of skin taken from the patient's own body. See Dermato-heteroplasty.

Dermatocelluli'tis. Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Der'matocyst (der'mat-o-sist). A cyst of the skin.

Dermatog'raphy. A description or account of the skin.

Dermatohet'erooplasty. Grafting of skin from the body of another person or from an animal.
Dermatoid (der'mat-oid). Skin-like.
Dermatokelidosis. A spotted condition of the skin.
Dermatol. Bismuth-subgallate; antiseptic and astringent.
Dermatologist. An expert in dermatology.
Dermatology. The science of the skin.
Dermatolysis. A relaxed and pendulous state of the skin.
Dermatol. Bismuth-subgallate; antiseptic and astringent.
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Dermatoma. An abnormal growth of skin-tissue.
Dermatome (der'mat-om). Instrument for cutting the skin.
Dermatomyo'sis. Any skin-disease due to parasitic vegetation.
Dermatomyoma. Myoma involving the skin.
Dermatomyositis. Inflammation of the skin and muscles.
Dermatoneurosis. Neurosis of the skin.
Dermatophyte (der'mat-o-fyt). A vegetable skin-parasite.
Dermatorrhcea (der-mat-or-re'ah). Morbid excess of sweat.
Dermatosclerosis. Same as Scleroderma.
Dermatosis (der-mat-o'sis). Any disorder of the skin.
Dermatosome. Portion of the equatorial plate in karyokinesis.
Dermatokeratoma (der-mat-o-ker-a'to-ma). Myoma involving the skin.
Dermatophytosis. Any animal parasite on the skin.
Dermatophyta (der-mat-o'fita). Atrophy of the skin.
Dermatomyositis. Inflammation of the skin.
Dermatophlebitis (der-mat-o-fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of the veins of the skin.
Dermatomyositis. Any skin-disease produced by a fungus.
Dermatophlebitis (der-mat-o-fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of the veins of the skin.
Dermatoplasty (der-mat-o-plas'ty). Same as Dermatoplasty.
Dermorrhagia (der-mor-rag'e-ah). Hemorrhage from the skin.
Dermoskelton. The external and visible investments of the body; skin, teeth, hair, and nails.
Dermostenosisi (der-mo-sten-o'sis). Contraction of the skin.
Dermosyphilitis. A syphilitic skin-disease.
Derothymus. A monster with one body, two necks, and two heads.
Derrid. A poisonous resin from Derris elliptica, a tree of southern Asia.
Desani'mia. Amentia; mindless insanity.
Desault's bandage (de-zo'lt'). See Bandage.
Descemet's bandage (des-em-et'is). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
Descemet's ocele (des-se-met'o-sel). Hernia of Descemet's membrane.
Descemet's membrane (des-met'). Posterior living membrane of the cornea.
Descendens nasi. Fibers from the cervical nerves forming a portion of the ansa hypoglossi.
Descending aorta. See Aorta. D. degeneration. See Degeneration.
Descriptive anatomy. See Anatomy.
Des'iccat (des'ik-ant). Promoting dryness.

Desiccat'ion (des-ik-a'shun). The act of drying.

Desic'cative (des-sik'at-iv). Drying or lessening moisture.

Desim'tis (des-mi'tis). Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmobac'trium. A bacterium of a filiform shape.

Desmody'n'ia. Pain in a ligament or in ligaments.

Desmo'graphy. A description of ligaments.

Desmo'lysi. Pain in a ligament or in ligaments.

Desmos'graphy. A description of ligaments.

De'snit'only. The anatomy, dissection, or cutting of ligaments.

Desquama'tion. Removal of froth or scum from a liquid.

Detan'nate (de-tan'nät). To deprive of tannin.

Deter'gent (de-ter'jent). Cleansing; a cleansing medicine or lotion.

Deter'mination. A flow, as of blood, to the head or other part.

Detona'tion. Explosive combustion.

Detri'tion (de-trish'un). The wearing away, as of teeth, by friction.

Detri'tus. Residual debris; granular remains of a broken-down tissue.

Detrunc'a'tion (de-trung-ka'shun). Decollation; decapitation.

Detru'sor urï'nae. Muscular coat of bladder.

Deutenceeph'alon. Same as Thalamencephalon.

Deutero-al'bumose. An albumose soluble in water and in saline solutions.

Deutero-elas'tose. A material formed in the digestion of elastin.

Deuteromyo'sinose. A substance formed in digestion of myosin.

Deuteropathi'a, Deutero'pathy. A secondary or sympathetic affection.

Deu'teroplasm. The nutritive portion of the yolk of ovum.

Deutopla'sm (du'to-plazm). Same as Deuterooplasm.

Deuto'so'lex. Secondary scolex; hydatid form of a tenia.

Develo'pmen'tal (de-vel-op-men'tal). Pertaining to development.

De'vi'a'tion (de-ve-a'shun). A turning aside, as in strabismus.

Conjugate d., deviation of both eyes to the same side. Minimum d., the smallest deviation of a ray that a given prism can produce.

Deviscera'tion (de-vis-era'shun). Removal of viscera.

Devitaliza'tion. Deprival or loss of vitality.

Devolu'tion. The reverse of evolution; catabolic change.

Devor'ative capsule. A capsule to be filled with medicine and swallowed.

Dewes's carminative. Mixture of magnesium carbonate, tincture of asafetida, and tincture of opium.

Dew'lap. A fold resembling the dewlap of the ox, sometimes seen under the human chin.

Dew-point. That temperature at which dew begins to be deposited. D-eure. See Kneipism.

Dexioeartlia. Presence of heart in right side of thorax.

Dex'ter (dex'ter). On the right side.

Dex'trad (dex'trad). Toward the right side.

Dex'tral (dex'tral). Pertaining to the right side.

Dex'tran. A gummy substance formed in milk by the action of bacteria.
Dex' trin. A substance prepared from starch and used in making mucilage.

Dextrocar'dia (dex-tro-kar'de-ah). Same as Dexiocardia.

Dextroco'ca/in. An artificial cocaine substitute.

Dextrogy're, Dextrorot'atory. Turning plane of polarization to right.

Dextro'men' thol. An oxidation product of menthol.

Dextro mass'. Dextrorotatory, which is associated with chronic glycosuria.

Dextrosisis'tral. Extending from right to left.

Dextrotartar'ic acid. Ordinary or dextrorotatory tartaric acid.

Dextrorot' erion. Displacement toward the right side.

Dezym' otize (de-zim'o-tiz). To deprive of ferments or germs.


Diabe'tin. Proprietary name for levulose for use in diabetes.

Diabeto'meter. A polariscope for use in estimating the percentage of sugar in urine.

Diabol'ptic. An insane person who believes himself beset by the devil.

Diabrot'ic. 1. Ulcerative; caustic. 2. A corrosive or escharotic.

Diacetan'ilid. A derivative of acetanilid, having similar but stronger action.

Diac'etate (di-as'-et-at). A salt of diacetic acid.

Diacet'ic acid. See Acid.

Diacet'in (di-as'-e-tin). Same as Acetidin.

Diacetu'ria (di-as-e-tu' re-ah). The presence of diacetic acid in urine.

Diach' ylon, Diach' ylum. Lead-plaster.

Diacl'id. Having an acidity of two.

Diacle'sia, Diacl' sis. A fracture; especially one made for surgical purposes.

Diac'last (di'ak-last). An instrument used in breaking up the fetal head.

Diaccele, Diacel'lin (di-a-sel'e-ah). Same as Diacete.

Diac'rasis (di-ak'r-ri-sis). 1. A disease characterized by change in the secretions. 2. A secretion or excretion. 3. Diagnosis.

Diacrit' ic, Diacrit' ical. Diagnostic; pathognomonic.

Diatom (di-ad). A bivalent element or radical.

Diaderm. Blastoderm during that stage in which it consists of ectoderm and entoderm.

Diagnose'. Diagnos'ticate. To make a diagnosis; to ascertain or recognize a disease.

Diagnos'sis. The art or process of determining the nature of an attack of disease. Differential d., the distinguishing between two similar diseases by comparing their symptoms. D. by exclusion, the determination of a disease by excluding all
other conditions. **Physical d.,** the determination of disease by external examination.

**Diagnos'tic.** Pertaining to a diagnosis; distinctive; pathognomonic.

**Diagnosti/cian, Di'agnost.** One who is expert in diagnosis.

**Di'agram.** A figure or outline; especially one which illustrates a truth or principle, but does not attempt an exact representation of nature.

**Diagrammat/ic.** Of the nature of a diagram.

**Di'agraph (di'a-graph).** An instrument for recording outlines, as in craniometry.

**Dial'ysate (di-al'is-ät).** A liquid that has been dialysed.

**Dialysed iron.** A preparation of iron obtained by dialysis.

**Dialysis (di-al'is-ís).** 1. The separation of crystalloids from colloids by diffusion through a membrane. 2. Weakness. 3. Solution of continuity.

**Di'alyzer (di-al'iz-er).** An apparatus for performing dialysis.

**Diamagneti/ce.** Repelled by the magnet.

**Diam/eter (di-am'et-er).** A straight line joining opposite points of a figure. **Craniometric d.'s.,** imaginary lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium. The most important are: biparietal, one joining the parietal eminences; bitemporal, one joining the extremities of the coronal sutures; occipitofrontal, one joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; occipitomental, one between external occipital protuberance and the chin; trachelobregmatic, one between the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth. **D. of the pelvis.** Of these the most important are: anteroposterior (of inlet), that between the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; anteroposterior (of outlet), that between the tip of the coccyx and the subpubic ligament; conjugate, the anteroposterior d. of the inlet; diagonal conjugate, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the subpubic ligament; external conjugate, that joining the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the pubic symphysis; true conjugate, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of pubic symphysis; transverse (of inlet), that joining the two most widely separated points of inlet of pelvis; transverse (of outlet), that between the ischial tuberosities.

**Diam'id, Diam'id.** A double amid.

**Diam'in.** (di-am'än). A double amin.

**Diapa'son.** A tuning-fork; employed in diagnosis of ear-troubles.

**Diapede'sis.** The oozing out of blood; the passage of blood-corpuscles through vessel-walls.

**Diapen'te.** An old tonic electuary, made of aristolochia, myrrh, laurel-berries, ivory, and gentian.

**Di'a'phane (di'af-a'n).** The investing membrane of a cell.

**Diaphanom'eter.** A device for testing milk, alcohol, or urine, by means of transmitted light.

**Diaphan'oscope.** A device for examining closed cavities by means of transmitted light.

**Diaphanos'copy.** Examination by the diaphanoscope.

**Diaphemetric (di-af-em'trık).** Pertaining to the measurement of tactile sensibility.

**Diaphore'sis (di-af-ör-e'sis).** Profuse perspiration.

**Diaphore'tic.** 1. Causing perspiration. 2. A sudorific medicine.

**Di'aphragm (di'af-rám).** 1. The midriff, or septum between the thorax and abdomen. 2. Any thin septum which divides a cavity. D.-phenomenon, Litten's sign. See under Sign.

**Diaphragma'ligia.** Neuralgia of the diaphragm.
Diaphragmatitis, Diaphragmitis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.


Diaphragmocel (di-aphragm'o-sel). Diaphragmatic hernia.


Diaphragn. Oxyquinaseptol; an antiseptic powder.


Diaphysis. The shaft of a long bone between the epiphyses.

Diaphragnitis. Inflammation of a diaphysis.

Diaplex, Diaplexus. The choroid plexus of third ventricle.

Diapophysis. An upper transverse process of a vertebra.


Diapatic (di-ap'a-tik). Promoting suppuration.

Diarrhea, Diarrhea (di-ar-e'ah). Frequent discharge of loose alvine evacuations.

Choleraic d., severe, acute diarrhea with serous stools, and accompanied by vomiting and collapse. Critical d., d. occurring at the crisis of a disease or producing a crisis. Mucous d., that marked by the presence of mucus in the stools. Summer d., acute d. in children during the intense heat of summer.

Diarthrosis. A joint characterized by mobility in any direction.

Diastatic. Performed reflexly through the medium of the spinal cord.

Diastase (di-as-tas). An important ferment derivable from germinating seeds and from malt.


Diastematomyia. Congenital separation of the lateral halves of the spinal cord.

Diastematomyia. Congenital median slit of the pelvis.

Diastele (di-as-te'le). daughter-star; double-star figure in karyokinesis.

Diastole (di-as'to-le). The expansion of the heart; opposed to systole.

Diastolic (di-as-to-li-k). Pertaining to diastole.

Diastrephia. Insanity with extreme cruelty and moral perversion.

Diatomaia. Diaatele (di-ah-te'le, di-ah-te'le'). The roof of the third ventricle.

Diatereuma. Part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Diathe'ma. Diather'ma (di-ah-the'rah, di-ah-the'le'). Permeable by heat.

Diather'manous. Permeable by heat.

Diather'many. Diather'ma (di-ah-the'rah, di-ah-the'le'). Permeability to heat.


Diathetic (di-athet'ik). Pertaining to diathesis.

Diatomic. A unicellular microscopic plant.


Diazo-reaction. A deep-red color in urine produced in certain diseased conditions by C6H4N2O3.

Dibasic. Doubly basic.

Diblastic. A blastule in which the ectoderm and entoderm are present.

Dicalcic orthophosphate. A salt, C8H2(OPO4)2, often found in urinary deposits.

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**Dicheaph'alus** (di-sef' al-us). A teratonic fetus with two heads.

**Dichloralantipy'rin**. A production of trituration of antipyrin with chloral hydrate.

**Dichro'ic** (di-kro'ik). Characterized by dichroism.

**Dichroism** (di'-kro-ism). The showing one color by reflected and another by transmitted light.

**Dicrot'ie, Dic'rotous** (di-krot'ik, dik'ro-tus). Having a double pulsation.

**Dicrotism** (di-kro-tizm). The quality of being dicrotic.

**Didaetylisin**. The congenital quality of having only two digits on one hand or foot.

**Didymargia** (did-im-al'je-ah). Pain in a testis.

**Did'ymin**. A preparation from epididymis of ox.

**Didymitis** (dld-lm-i'tis). Inflammation of a testis.

**Didymodynia**. Pain in a testis.

**Didymous** (did'im-us). Twin; occurring in pairs.

**Dieneceph'alon**. Same as Thalamencephalon.

**Di'et** (di'et). The regulation of food to the requirements of the body.

**Diabetic d.** Diet of meats and green vegetables, sugars and starches being excluded. **Fever d.** A nutritious, light, easily-digested diet. **Gouty d.** Simple, nutritious diet without wines, fats, pastry, or much meat.

**Dietary** (di'et-a-re). A course or system of diet.

**Dietetic** (di-et et'ik). Pertaining to a diet.

**Dietetics** (di-et-et'iks). The science of questions of diet.

**Dietilamin**. A harmless ptomain from fish.

**Differential diagnosis** (dif-er-en'shal). Discrimination between similar diseases.

**Differential**. Acqurement of special organs and functions.

**Diff'susate** (dif'fu-sat). Same as Diatysate.

**Diffuse** (dif'-fus'). Widely spread; not definitely limited. **D. inflammation**, that which affects parenchyma and interstitial tissue.

**Diffusible** (dif-fu'zib-1). Capable of rapid diffusion.


**Digest'ant** (di-jest'ant). 1. Aiding digestion. 2. A remedy which aids digestion.

**Digest'ion** (di-jes'chun). The conversion of food into assimilable matter. **Artificial d.** Digestion carried on outside of the body. **Gastric d.** Digestion by the action of the gastric juice. **Intestinal d.** Digestion by the action of the intestinal juices. **Pancreatic d.** Digestion by the action of the pancreatic juice. **Peptic d.** See Gastric d. **Primary d.** Gastro-intestinal digestion. **Salivary d.** Digestion by the saliva. **Secondary d.** The assimilation by the body-cells of their nutritious matter.

**Digest'ive** (di-jes'tiv). Pertaining to digestion.

**Digit** (did'jit). A finger or toe; a dactyl.

**Digit'ial** (did'jit-al). Pertaining to a digit.

**Digita'lin**. An active glucosid of digitis; poisonous.

**Digita'lis** (did-jit-a'lis). The leaves of Digitalis purpurea, foxglove: narcotic, cardiant, diuretic.

**Dig'itate** (dj'it-at'). Branched like digits.

**Digita'tion** (di-jit-a'shun). A finger-like slit or process.

**Digito'xic** (di-jit-o'sic). A poisonous principle from digitalis.

**Diglos'sia** (di-glós'si-a). Double tongue, or bifid tongue.

**Digna'thns** (dig-na'thus). A teratism with two lower jaws.

**Dihydroenl'lidin**. Oily liquid ptomain, C_{14}H_{22}N_{2}.

**Diliydrnresor'ein**. Antiseptic product of action of resorcinc or sodium amalgam.

**Diiodod'iform** (di-i-od'o-form). Compound, C_{5}I_{4}, used like iodoform.
Diiodosalicylic acid. An antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.

Diiodosalicylalcohol. A preparation used in dermatology.

Diacervation (di-las-er-a-shun). The rendering asunder of a part or organ.

Diminut. An agent or medicine that causes dilatation.

Diatation (di-la-ta-shun). The expansion of any orifice or canal. D. of heart, increase in size of one or more of the heart-cavities from weakness or relaxation.

Dilatator. A muscle or instrument which effects a dilatation.

Dilatation (di-la-ta'shun). The expansion of any orifice or canal.

Dimethylaniline. A non-toxic base, (CH₂)₂NH.

Dimersia (di-mers-eh-ah). Double uterus.

Dimorphous. Having two distinct forms.

Dimeric (di-nu'rik). Having two nerve-cells.

Dizziness. Relieving dizziness.

Diplococcus. Wild yam; antirheumatic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

Dioscorein. A medicinal resinoid from Dioscorea.

Diplospadia. The utterance at the same time of two vocal sounds of the same pitch.

Diplacis. The hearing of one sound as two.

Diplegia (di-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of like parts on either side of the body.

Diplobacterium. A bacterium made up of two distinct cylinders.

Diploblastic (dip-lob-la'stic). Having two germ-layers.

Diplococcus. Pl. diplococci. A schizomycete made up of cocci joined in twos. D. al'bicans am'plus, non-pathogenic species from the mucous of healthy vagina. D. al'bicans tardis'simus, non-pathogenic species resembling gonococcus. D. al'bicans tar'dus, non-pathogenic species found in eczema.
D. cory'zæ, non-pathogenic species from nasal secretions in acute nasal catarrh. D. fla'vus liquefa'ciens tar'dus, non-pathogenic d. from the skin in seborrhea. D. intercel-lula'ris meningitidis, pathogenic d. from the cells of the exudate of cerebrospinal meningitis. D. lae'teus favifor'-mis, non-pathogenic species from vaginal secretions. D. pneu-mo'nieæ, the pathogenic species of croupous pneumonia. D. py'o'genes ure'æ, a species found in purulent urine. D. ro'seus, non-pathogenic d. found in the air, and producing a pink pigment. D. ure'æ. Same as D. pyogenes ure'æ. D. ure'æ trifo-lii'tus, a species found in purulent urine.

Diploco'ria (dip-lo-ko're-ah). Double pupil.

Dip'loë (dip'lo-e). Cellular bony tissue between the two tables of the skull.

Diploë'tic, Diplo'ic. Pertaining to the diploë.

Diplo-gen'esis. Duplication of a part.

Diplomye'lia (dip-lo-my'e-le-ah). Lengthwise fissure of the spinal cord.

Diplopho'nia (dip-lo-fo'ne-ah). Same as Diphthongia.

Diplo'pia (dip-lo'pe-ah). The seeing of single objects as double.

Binocular d., due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thrown upon non-identical points of the retina. Crossed or Heteronymous d., that in which the image of the right eye appears upon the left side, and that of the left eye upon the right side. Direct or Homonymous d., the reverse of crossed d. Monocular d., diplopia with a single eye.

Diplopiom'eter. An instrument for measuring diplopia.

Dip'pel's oil (dip'pelz). An oily liquid made by distilling animal substances.

Dip'ping. Palpation of the liver by sudden and forcible pressure.

Dipproso'pus. A monster with a more or less double face.

Dipsoma'nia. Insane thirst for alcoholic drink.

Dipsop'athy. Thirst-cure; limitation of drink for purposes of cure.

Dipsos'is (dip-so'sis). Morbid thirst.

Dipy'gus (di-pi'gus). A monstrousity with a more or less double pelvis.

Dip'sosis (dip-si'zis). Rupture of lens-capsule in operating on cataract.

Dip'soid or Dip'soid'al placenta. Placenta of a flat, cake-like form.

Dischar'ger. An instrument for liberating electricity.

Dischar'ging lesion. A lesion of nerve-center marked by sudden discharges of force.

Disc'i'sion (dis-sizh'un). Rupture of lens-capsule in operating on cataract.

Discoblas'tic. Showing vitelline discoid segmentation.

Dis'coïd or Dis'coïd'al placenta. Placenta of a flat, cake-like form.

Discoplen'ta. A discoid placenta.

Discre'te' (dis-krët'). Distinct; not confluent.

Dis'cus prolig'ecus. The cellular envelop of the ripe ovum within the Graafian vesicle.

Discuss'. To promote the resolution of; to scatter, as a tumor.
diagnosis (dis-kush'ən). The scattering or dispersal of a swelling.

Disseminated (dis-ku'tʃən). A scattering or dispersing remedy.

Disid'iaclast. A small doubly-refracting element found in the contractile substance of muscle.


Little's d., spasmotic paraplegia of infants. Malassez's d.,
cyst of the testicle. Marie's d., acromegaly. Menière's d.,
vertigo due to disease of the labyrinth of the ear. Mitral d.,
disease of the mitral valves. Morand's d., paresis of the extremities.
Morvan's d., paresis of upper extremity, with analgesia
and ulceration of the digits. Occupation d., nervous disease
due to exhaustion from the habitual performance of some occupation.
Organic d., one due to structural changes. Paget's d.
1. Hypertrophic deforming osteitis. 2. Inflammation of the nipple,
with a tendency to formation of cancer. Parasitic d., one due
to parasites. Parkinson's d., paralysis agitans. Parrot's d.,
syphilitic pseudoparalysis. Pavy's d., recurrent albuminuria.
Path's d., tinea nodosa. Pott's d., caries of the vertebrae.
Quincke's d., angioneurotic edema. Quinquaud's d., folliculitis decalvans.
Rag-sorters' d., febrile disease, with headache and cough, in rag-sorters of paper-mills.
Raynand's d. 1. Symmetric gangrene of the extremities. 2.
Paralysis of throat-muscles secondary to parotitis. Reclus's d.,
cytic disease of the mammary gland. Riga's d., cachectic aphthae.
Riggs's d., pyorrhea affecting the alveolar processes of the gums. Ritter's d., dermatitis exfoliativa of infants. Rivolta's d.,
actinomycosis. Rokitansky's d., acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
Roosbach's d., hyperchlorhydria. Scythian d.,
atrophy of testicles and penis from sexual perversion. Septic d.,
one caused by putrefactive organisms within the body. Specific d.,
one caused by a specific virus or poison. Stokes's d.
Same as Grave's d. Structural d., a disease with anatomical
changes in tissue. Strümpell's d., polioencephalitis. System d.,
disease affecting a number of tissues which perform a common function.
Thomson's d., hereditary disease, with rigidity of muscles
of arms and legs. Thornwaldt's d., suppurrative inflammation
of Luschka's tonsil. Tourette's d., nervous disease marked
by inco-ordination, convulsions, and speech disorders. Tricuspid d.,
disease of the tricuspid valves. Vagabond's d.,
discoloration of the skin from lice. Van Buren's d., chronic inflammation
of corpora cavernosa of penis. Venereal d., one
acquired in sexual intercourse. Voltolini's d., acute suppurrative
inflammation of the internal ear, with fever and delirium.
Winekel's d., fatty degeneration of the organs of newborn infants, with cyanosis, bloody urine, etc. Woillez's d.,
severe congestion of the lungs. Wool-sorter's d., anthrax in those who handle wool. Zymotic d., a disease produced by
some living germ within the body.

Disengage'ment (dis-en-gaj'ment). The liberation of a fetus, or part thereof, from the vaginal canal.

Disinfect' (dis-in-fekt'). To free from infection.

Disinfect'ant. Destroying infection; a disinfecting agent.

Disinfect'tion. Disinfectant compound of residue from distillation of naphtha and one part of concentrated sulphuric acid.

Disk. A lamella charged with some active medicine. Blood-d.,
a blood-corpuscle. Bowman's d., one of the segments making up a muscle-fiber. Choked d. See Papillitis. D. diameter,
the diameter of the optic disk. Germinal d., the small disk of the blastoderm in which the first traces of the embryo appear.
Hensen's d., pale line running transversely through a sarcous element. Optic d., circular area in the retina representing the
termination of the optic nerve.

Disloca'tion. Displacement of a part. Complete d., one in
which the surfaces are entirely separated. Compound d., one
in which the joint communicates with the air through a wound. **Consecutive d.**, one in which the displaced bone is not in the same position as when dislocated. **Old d.**, one in which inflammatory changes have occurred. **Partial or Incomplete d.**, one in which the surfaces remain in partial contact. **Pathologic d.**, one due to disease of the joint or to paralysis of the muscles. **Primitive d.**, one in which the bones remain as originally displaced. **Recent d.**, one in which no inflammatory changes have occurred. **Simple d.**, one in which there is no communication with the air through a wound.

**Disorganization.** Loss or destruction of organic tissue.

**Disparate points** (dis'par-at). Points on the two retinas upon which light does not produce the same impression.

**Dispen'sary.** Place for free dispensation of medical treatment.

**Dispen'satory.** A book which describes medicines and their preparation.

**Dispense'** (dispens'). To deliver medicines to those who are to receive them.

**Dispers'ing lens.** Same as *Concave lens*.

**Displ'rem** (di-spi'rem). The karyokinetic figure which follows the diaster.

**Disrupt'ive discharge.** Electrical discharge with sound and heat.

**Dissect'** (dis-sekt'). To perform dissection upon.

**Dissect'ing aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm*.

**Dissec'tion** (dis-sek'shun). Cutting up an organism for study.

**D. tubercle**, wart on hands of dissectors, due to poisonus fluids of cadaver.

**Dissem'inated.** Dispersion in separate patches.

**Dissimila'tion.** Same as *Dissimulation*.

**Dissipa'tion** (dis-ip-a'shun). Dispersion of morbid matters.

**Dissocia'tion** (dis-so-se-a'shun). Separation into parts or elements. **D.-symptom**, anesthesia to pain and to heat or cold, but with tactile sensibility; seen in syringomyelia.

**Dissolution.** Death; resolution into elements.

**Dissolve'** (diz-olv'). To liquefy by means of a solvent.

**Dissol'vent** (diz-ol'v'.). A solvent medium.

**Dis'tad** (dis'tad). Toward the distal part.

**Dis'tal** (dis'tal). Situated toward the end; not proximal.

**Distychia'osis.** Presence of two rows of eyelashes.

**Distil'late** (dis-til'at). A product, or educt, of distillation.

**Distillation** (dis-til'a'shun). The separation of the more volatile parts by heat. **Destructive d.**, decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel so as to obtain liquid products. **Dry d.**, distillation of solids without the addition of liquids. **Fractional d.**, separation of substances from each other by distilling the compound containing them at gradually increasing temperature.

**Dis'tome.** A genus of trematode entozoa; flukes.

**Dis'tomia.** The condition of having two mouths.

**Distomi'asis.** Disease due to the presence of distomata.

**Disto'mia.** The splitting of the hairs at the end.

**Disuse-amblyopia.** See *Amblyopia*.

**Dita' bark** (de'tah). The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*; antiperiodic.

**Dit'ain** (dit'ah-in). A poisonous alkaloid from dita bark.

**Dit'am' in.** An alkaloid from dita bark.

**Dith'ion.** Sodium dithiosalicylate; used as antiseptic.

**Dithiosalicyl'ic acid.** A salicylic-acid derivative, CH₃C₆H₄(CHOH)₂SO₂: its sodium salt is antirheumatic and antiseptic.

**Dithy'mol-dif oid.** Same as *Aristol*.

**Dito'cia** (di-to'se-ah). Birth of twins.
Ditrick's plugs (dit'ricks). Plugs in bronchial tubes in cases of gangrene of lungs.

Diure'tic (di-u're'tic). Increased flow of urine.

Diure'tis. 1. Causing diuresis. 2. A medicine which stimulates the flow of urine. Alternative d., one used for its local action on the surfaces over which it passes. Hydragogue d., one that increases the flow of water from the kidneys. Refrigerant d., one that renders the urine less irritating.

Divag'ation. The use of incoherent or wandering speech.

Divergence (di-ver'jens). Limit of possible outward rolling of ocular axes.

Divergent strabismus. Wall-eye. See Strabismus.

Di'verse paralysis. Same as Caisson disease.

Dolic'hoceph'alad. Toward the back of the head.

Dolic'hoceph'alism. Dolichoceph'aly. The quality or fact of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichoceph'alic. Having a long head.

Dolichoceph'aly. The quality or fact of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichoceph'alis. Having an abnormally narrow pelvis.

Don-de's corporcles (don-de's). The colostrum corpuscles.

Dorsal. Pertaining to the back.

Dorsal. Toward the dorsal aspect.

Dorsal. Pertaining to the back.

Dorsal. Toward the dorsomeson.

Dorsal. Toward the dorsoline.

Dorsalsp'nal veins. Veins which ramify in the parts around the vertebrae.

Dorsomeson. The median lengthwise line of the back.

Dorsoline. The act of bending a part backward.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorselines.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsiflect.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsimsal.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsisad.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsiduct.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsisad. Toward the dorsiduct.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsiflect. Toward the dorsimeon.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsimsal.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsisad. Toward the dorsiduct.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsimeon.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsimsal.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsisad. Toward the dorsiduct.

Dorsoline. Toward the dorsimeon.
Dose. A portion of medicine to be taken at one time. [See Table of Doses, pp. 506-519.] Divided d., a relatively small dose taken at short intervals. Lethal d., a dose sufficient to kill. Maximum d., the largest dose consistent with safety. Minimum d., the smallest dose that will produce an effect.

Dosim'eter. Instrument for measuring minute doses.

Dosim'etric system (do-sim-et'rik). A system of exact or determinate dosage.

Dosim'etry (do-sim'et-re). Measurement of doses; dosimetric system.

Dos'il. A pledget of lint, cotton, or wool.

Do'tage. Senile decay or second childhood.

Dothie'nritis. The enteritis of typhoid fever.

Doubt'ing insanity (dowt'ing). Insanity marked by doubt or suspicion.

Douche (dooshl). [Fr.] A stream of water or other liquid directed against a part. Air-d., a current of air directed against a part for therapeutic purposes.

Douglas's cul-de-sac (dug'las-ez). The rectovaginal pouch.

Dracon'tinm. The skunk-cabbage, Symylocarpus foetulus; anti-spasmodic and nervine.

Dren'age. The escape of purulent or sanious fluids from a sore or wound. Capill'ary d., drainage by capillary attraction, as by wisps of hair, threads, etc. Funnel d., drainage by glass funnels. D.-tube, a tube giving vent to peculiar fluids.


Dram'atism. Dramatic behavior and speech in insanity.

Drapetoma'nia. Insane desire to wander away from home.

Dra'stic (dras'tik). Violently purgative.

Drat'ing. See Draft.

Drench. In veterinary medicine. Same as Draft.

Dres'sing. Application of a bandage or remedy; also, the thing so applied.

Drom'o'graph (drom'o-graf'). The recording hemodromometer.


D-culture. A bacterial culture made in a drop of culture material.

Dropped-beat pulse. An intermittent pulse.

Dropped feet. Paraplegia of the anterior tibial muscles.

D. hand or wrist. Same as Wrist-drop. D. lid. Same as Ptosis.

Drop'per. A pipette or tube for emitting drops.
Drop'sicai (drop'sik-ai). Affected with dropsy.


Dros'erin. Antiseptic ferment from sun-dew.

Drug. Any medicinal substance.


Dru'min. An alkaloid from Euphorbia Drummondii, a local anesthetic.

Drum'stick baeillus. The bacillus putrificus coli.

Druse (drüs). Rupture of tissues with no superficial lesion.


Dry'sdale's corporules. Microscopic cells in the fluid of ovarian cysts.

Dubi'ni's disease (doo-be'nēz). Electric chorea, or myelitis convulsiva.

Duboi'sia. A genus of toxic plants.

Duboi'sin (du-boi'sin). Alkaloid, C_{17}H_{29}NO_{3}; same as hyoscyamin, from Duboisia myoporoides; acts much like atropin.


Duct. A canal or passage for fluids. Alimentary d. Same as Thorace d. D. of Bartholin, the larger and longer of the sublingual ducts. Botallo's d. Same as Ductus arteriosus.

Common bile d., a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. D. of Cuvier, two short venous trunks in the fetus, opening into the auricle of the heart; the right one becomes the superior vena cava. Cystic d., the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. Ejaculatory d., the duct carrying the semen into the urethra. Endolymphatic d., a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Galactophorous d., one of the milk-ducts of the mammary gland. Hepatie d., a duct of the liver. D. of Müller, a duct in the embryo, developing into the oviducts, uterus, and vagina. Nasal d., duct that conveys tears from lacrimal sac into the nose. Omphalomesenteric d. Same as Umbilical d. Parotid d., duct by which parotid gland empties into the mouth. Prostatic d., any one of the ducts conveying the prostatic secretion into the urethra. D. of Rivini, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland. Salivary d.'s, the ducts of the salivary glands. Santorini's d., the accessory d. of the pancreas. Segmental d., a tube, on either side of the body of the embryo, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca. Spermatic d., the vas deferens. D. of Steno. D. of Stenson, the duct of the parotid gland. Thoracie d., a duct beginning in the receptaculum chylii and emptying into the left subclavian vein. Umbilical d., duct between umbilical vesicle and intestinal cavity of embryo. Urogenital d.'s, the d. of Müller and the Wolffian d. Vitelline d. Same as Umbilical d. D. of Wharton, the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland. D. of Wirius, the main duct of the pancreas. Wolffian d., the duct of the Wolffian body.

Duct'less. Having no efferent duct.

Duc'tule (duk'tü-lé). A minute duct.

Duc'tus. [L.] Same as Duct. D. arteriosus, fetal blood-vessel which joins the aorta and pulmonary artery. D. venosus, a fetal vessel which connects the umbilical vein and the vena cava ascendens.
**Du'gong oil.** Oil of *Halicore dugong*, a sirenian mammal; used like cod-liver oil.

**Duh'ring's disease.** Same as *Dermatitis herpetiformis*.

**Duip'ara.** A woman pregnant for the second time.

**Dulcam'ra.** The plant *Solanum dulcamara*, or bittersweet: used in skin-diseases.

**Dul'ein (dul'sin).** A synonym of sucrinx and of dulcite.

**Dul'cic, Dul'citol (dul'sit, dul'sit-ol).** An extremely sweet hexatomic alcohol, C₈H₁₄O₆.

**Dull.** Not resonant on percussion.

**Dul'ness (dul'nes).** Lack of normal resonance.

**Dumb.** Mute, or aphasiac. *D. ague*, malaria with slight fever or chill.

**Dumb'-bell crystals.** See *Crystals*.

**Dumb'ness.** Muteness; aphasia.

**Duod'cnal.** Pertaining to the duodenum.

**Duoden'itis.** Inflammation of the duodenum.

**Duodenocholecystos'tomy.** Formation by surgical means of a communication between the duodenum and gall-cyst.

**Duodenoenteros'tomy.** Formation by surgical means of a communication from the duodenum to some other part of the small intestine.

**Duodenostenos'tomy.** The surgical formation of an opening through the walls of the abdomen into the duodenum.

**Duodenos'tomy.** The surgical creation of a permanent opening through the wall of the abdomen into the duodenum.

**Duodenot'omy.** Surgical incision of the duodenum.

**Duode'num.** The first or proximal portion of the small intestine.

**Du'o-tal (du'o-tal).** Guaiacol carbonate.

**Duplication, Du'plicalure.** The teratic doubling or folding of a part.

**Dupuytr'en's contraction (du-pwe-tronz').** Contracted state of the palm and fingers. *D.'s fracture.* See *Fracture*.

**Du'ra. Du'ra ma'ter.** The outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

**Du'r'al (du'r'al).** Pertaining to the dura.

**Duremato'ma (du-re-mat-o'mah).** Hematoma of the dura.

**Dur'i'tis (du-r'i'tis).** Inflammation of the dura.

**Duro-arachni'tis.** Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.

**Duro'leum.** A petrolate resembling vaselin.

**Duroziez's murmur (du-ro-ze-az').** Double murmur over the femoral artery.

**Dust'ing powder.** An absorbent, antiseptic, astringent, or soothing powder for external use.

**Dutch liquid.** Ethylene dichlorid.

**Dwarf.** An undersized person. *D. pelvis,* an æquabiliter justo minor pelvis.

**Dwar'fishness.** Same as *Nanism*.

**Dy'ad (di'ad).** See *Diat*.

**Dyna'mia (di-na'me-ah).** Vital energy or force.

**Dynam'ic (di-nam'ik).** Pertaining to strength or vital force.

**Dynam'ies.** The science of motion and of forces.

**Dynamiza'tion (di-nam-iz-a'shun).** The hypothetical increase of medicinal effectiveness by dilution and trituration.

**Dynamogen'ic.** Pertaining to, or caused by, an increase of strength.

**Dynam'ograph.** An instrument for recording muscular power.

**Dynamom'eter.** An instrument for testing muscular power.

**Dynam'oscope.** A device for the auscultation of muscles.

**Dynamos'copy (di-nam-os'ko-pe).** Auscultation of muscles.

**Dyne (din).** The unit of force.

**Dysac'ousis, Dysac'ous'ma.** Impaired hearing.

Dysæsthesia. See Dysesthesia.

Dysal’bumose. An insoluble variety of albumose.

Dysa’phia (dis-a’fe-ah). Impairment of the sense of touch.

Dysar’tihria (dis-ar’the-ah). Imperfect articulation or utterance.

Dysba’sia (dis-ba’se-ah). Impairment of the power of walking.

Dysbu’lia (dis-bu’l-e-ah). Weakness or perversion of will.

Dyscho’lia (dis-ko’le-ah). Depraved condition of the bile.

Dyse’chromatop’sia. Imperfect discrimination of colors.

Dyse’sia (dis-sin-e’ze-ah). Impairment of the power of motion.

Dysce’ria. Abnormality in shape of the pupil.

Dyscre’a’sia, Dys’es. Morbid state of the constitution.

Dysen’terie (dis-en-ter’ik). Pertaining to dysentery.

Dys’en’tery. Inflammation of the large intestine, with bloody and loose evacuations and tenesmus. Amebic d., d. of tropics caused by amoeba coli.


Dysgeu’sia (dis-gr’ze-ah). Perversion of the sense of taste.

Dysgra’phia (dis-gra’fe-ah). Loss or impairment of the power of writing.

Dyshid’ro’sis (dis-hid-ro’sis). Disordered state of the perspiration.

Dyskine’sia. Imperfect voluntary movement.

Dysla’lia (dis-la’l-e-ah). Difficulty in speaking due to deformity.

Dyslex’ia (dis-lek’se-ah). Impairment of the power of reading due to a central lesion.

Dyslo’gia (dis-lo’je-ah). Difficulty in speaking and reasoning.

Dys’mia (dis’mi-ah). A resinous ingredient, C_{24}H_{38}O_{3} of bilin.


Dysmim’ia (dis-mim’e-ah). Impairment of the power of expression by signs.

Dysnu’ria (dis-nu’re-ah). Impairment of the nervous power.

Dys’opia, Dysop’sia (dis-o’pe-ah, dis-op’se-ah). Defective vision.

Dysos’mia, Dysosphre’sia. Impairment of the sense of smell.

Dyspareu’nic (dis-par-en’ne-ah). Painful coitus.

Dyspep’sia (dis-pep’she-ah). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion. Acid d., d. with excessive formation of acid. Atonic d., that due to deficient quantity or quality of the gastric juice, or to defective action of the gastric muscles. Catarrhal d., that due to inflammation of the stomach. Intestinal d., that due to imperfect action of the intestinal juices. Nervous d., a form marked by gastric pains and by various reflex nervous phenomena.

Dyspep’tic (dis-pep’tik). Affected with dyspepsia.

Dyspep’tone (dis-pep’t ön). An insoluble peptone.

Dysperma’sia, Dysper’matism, Dysper’mia. Impairment of the semen.

Dyspha’gia (dis-fa’je-ah). A difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspha’sia (dis-fa’zhe-ah). Difficulty in utterance.

Dyspho’nia (dis-fo’ne-ah). Difficulty in uttering vocalized words.

Dyspho’ria (dis-fo’re-ah). Disquiet; restlessness.

Dysphra’ sia (dis-fra’zhe-ah). Difficulty in speaking due to mental defect.
Dyspne'a, Dyospne'a (disp-ne'ah). Labored or difficult breathing.

Dyspne'ic (disp-ne'ik). Affected with dyspnea.

Dysta'sia. Difficulty in standing.

Dystax'ia (dis-tax'e-ah). Incomplete ataxia.

Dystelio'logy. The science of rudimentary organs.

Dysthy'mia (dis-thim'e-ah). Mental distress; melancholia.

Dysph'nia. Affected with dyspnea.

Dys'mia. Malformation; abnormal position, or size of fetus. Materia

Dystro'phia, Dys'trophy. Faulty nutrition.

Dys'trophodex'trin. A starchy material said to exist in normal blood.

Dys'tropho'neuro'sis. Defective nutrition, leading to nervous disease; nervous disease due to malnutrition.

Dys'u'ria. Dys'u'ry (dis-u're-ah, dis'u-re). Painful micturition.

Dys'thriae. One who is affected with dysuria.


Earl-h-eal'ing. See Geophagism.

Eba'ncre's glands. A set of mucous glands of the tongue.

Ebullio'it (eb-ul-ish'un). The state of boiling.

Ebarua'tion. Degeneration of bone into a hard and ivory-like mass.

Ecch'ern'ous (e-bur'ne-us). Like ivory.

Ecu'aud'ate (e-kaw'dat). Tailless.

Ec'bal'ium. See Elaterium.

Ec'bol'ic (ek-bol'ik). Hastening labor; oxytocic.

Ec'cen'tric (ek-sen'trik). Away from a center; peripheral.

Ec'hol'ic sound. Re-echoes a vocal sound.

Ec'h'o, amphor'ic (ek'o). Amphoric sound which re-echoes a

Ech'okine'sia (ek-o-kin-e'ze-ah). Involuntary imitation of movements seen.
Echolah'lia, Echo-speech (ek-o-la'le-ah). Insane repetition of words heard.

Echomat'atism. The reverse of automatism.

Echophot'ony (ek-o-fot'o-ne). Association of color sensations with sounds heard.

Eclamb'sia (ek-lamp'se-ah). Convulsive attack of peripheral origin. Infantile c., reflex convulsions in children. Puerperal c., that occurring after or during childbirth. Uremic c., due to uremia.

Eclamp'tie (ek-lamp'tik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.

Eclect'tic (ek-let'ik). Pertaining to eclecticism.

Eclect'ticism (ek-let'is-izm). A school of medicine purporting to select what is best from other schools.

E'coid (e'koid). The colorless framework of a red blood-corpuscle.

Écouvillonnage (a-koo-v'e-ou-nahzh'). The scrubbing of a sore or cavity.

Eephyadec'tomy. Excision of vermiform appendix.

Eephyadif'tis. Inflammation of vermiform appendix.

Écrasére (e-krah-zer'). Instrument with a loop of chain or wire for removing parts.

Ec'stasy (ek'sta-se). A state of exaltation, exhilaration, or trance. Ec'strophy (ek'stro-fe). Same as Extrophy.

Ec'static. Superficial; external.

Ectas'ia, Ec'tasis. Expansion; dilatation; slight swelling.

Ectas'in. A vasomotor dilator isolated from tuberculin.

Ec'toblast (ek'to-blast). The ectoderm, or epiblast.

Ect'ocn'tad. Proceeding from without inward.

Ectog'enous (ek-toj'en-us). Originating outside the body.

Ecto'pia, Ec'topy. Displacement; abnormal situation.

Ecto'plasm. The outer layer of the protoplasm of the cell.

Ecto'plasm. The outer layer of the protoplasm of the cell.

Ecto'phyte (ek'to-fit). Any vegetable ectoparasite.

Ecto'ple, Ec'topy. Displacement; abnormal situation.

Ecto'ple. Displaced; not in the normal place. E. gestation, extra-uterine pregnancy.

Ecto'o'mia. Outermost layer of the retina.

Ectos'tis. Ossification beginning underneath the perichondria.

Ectotox'e'mia. Toxemia produced by a substance introduced from outside the body.

Ecto'zo'on. Any animal ectoparasite.

Ectro'actyl'ia. Congenital absence of digits.

Ectro'm'elus. A fetus with rudimentary arms and legs.
Ectrop'ion, Ectrop'ium. Eversion, as of the edge of an eyelid.

Ectrop'ionize. To put into a state of eversion; to evert.

Ec'zema (ek'ze-mah). A skin-disease, with itching, redness, and infiltration. E. erythemat'o'sum, a mild form with reddened skin. E. fis'sum, a form with painful surfaces over the joints. E. hypertrophi'cum, a form with permanent enlargement of the skin-papille. E. mad'idans, E. ru'brum, a form with moist raw surfaces with red points. E. margi'natum, a kind due to ringworm. E. papu'lo'sum, a variety associated with itching papules of a deep red color. E. postu'lo'sum, eczema marked by postural eruption. E. seberrhoe'icum. Same as Seborrhea. E. so'lace, a form due to a scalding from the sun's rays. E. squamo'sum, a form characterized by adherent scales of epitelium. E. vesicu'lo'sum, eczema marked by the presence of vesicles.

Ec'zematoid. Resembling eczema.

Ec'zematous skin-affection.

Eden'tulons. Without teeth.

Edenta'tion. A deprivation of teeth.

Eden'tulosis. A treatise on the genitalia.

Eden'tula. The genitalia.

Edei'tis (e-de'i'tis). Inflammation of the genitals.

Ede'ma (e-de'mah). Swelling due to effusion into connective tissue. Angioneurotic e. See Angioneurotic. Blue e., puffed, bluish state of a limb in hysteric paralysis. Inflammatory e., edema due to inflammation. Malignant e., edema marked by rapid extension, quick destruction of tissue, and the formation of gas. Purulent e., fluid, purulent effusion.

Edem'atous. Pertaining to, or affected by, edema.

Efferves'cent. Bubbling; sparkling; foaming. E. powders, Same as Seidlitz powders.

Eff'luence (ef-flur-ahzh'). Centripetal stroking movement in massage.


Efflores'sence (ef-flor-es'ens). Becoming powdery by losing the water of crystallization.

Efflu'vium. A foul or mephitical exhalation.

Effu'sion (ef-fu'zhun). The escape of a fluid into a part; also effused material.

Eges'ta (e-jes'tah). The excretions, or discharges.

Egg. An ovum; chiefly an ovum that is hatched outside the body.

Eglandul'ous (e-glan'du-lus). Having no glands.

Eg'bronchopho'ny (e-go-brong-kof'o-ne). Peculiar bleating sound; a sign of pleuroneumonia.

Egopho'ny (e-gof'o-ne). Auscultation-sound like the bleat of a goat.

Egyp'tian chlorosis. Same as Ankylostomiasis. E. ophthal'mia, trachoma.

Ehr'lich's ganglion. The jugular ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

Ehr'lich's solution. Solution of basic anilin dye in anilin oil and water.

Eich'horst's corpuscles. Microcytes in the blood of pernicious anemia.

Ef'loid tumor (V'loid). A tumor of a coiled shape.

Eisan'thema. An exanthem on a mucosa.
Eisod’ic (i-sod’ik). Afferent; centripetal.

Ejacula’tion. Forcible, sudden expulsion.

Ejac’ulatory duct. Duct which conveys semen to the urethra. Ejec’ta (ejek’tah). Refuse.

Eleeomyen’chysis (e-le-o-mi-en’kis-is). The injection of non-irritating oil into a muscle.

Elec’sac’charin. Sugar charged with a volatile oil.

Ela’cidin (eMa’id-in). A fat, C₃₇H₁₆₄O₉, from various fixed oils.

Ela’ium. The liquid principle of fats.

Bias’tit*. Returning to its proper shape after stretching or compression. E. bandage, an india-rubber bandage for exerting continuous pressure. E. lamina. Same as Descemet’s membrane. E. tissue, connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.

Elasto’meter. An instrument for determining elasticity of the tissues.

Elastom’eter (el-ast-o-met’er). An instrument for measuring electricity.

Ela’terin. Purgative principle, C₀₂H₂₈O₅, from elaterium.

Ela’terinim. Hydragogue cathartic from the juice of Ecbalium elaterium.

El’bow. The joint of the arm and forearm. E.-Jerh, involuntary bending of elbow on striking the tendon of the biceps or triceps muscle.

Elco’sis (el-kō’sis). Fetid ulceration.

Elecampane (el-kam-pañ’). The plant Inula helenium and its stimulant root.

Electric’ity (e-lek-tris’it-e). A force rendered manifest by friction, chemical action, or magnetism. Paradig’ic e. 1. Electricity produced by induction. 2. Electricity in intermittent currents. Franklin’ic e., static or frictional electricity. Galvanic e., that generated by chemical action. Induced c., electricity produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body. Magnetic e., that which is developed by means of a magnet. Static e., that which is generated by friction. Voltaic e. Same as Galvanic e.

Electriza’tion. The act of charging with electricity.


Electrobiol’ogy. Science of relations of electricity to living organisms.

Electrobios’copy. Electric test applied to determine whether life is extinct or not.

Electrocau’tery. Same as Galvanocautery.

Electrochem’istry. Science of the relations of electricity to chemistry.

Electrocystos’copy. Use of the electric light in cystoscopy.

Elec’trode (e-lek’tro-d). End-piece attached to the conducting wires of an electric battery or machine.

Electrodiagno’sis. Diagnosis by means of electricity.

Electrody’namom’eter. Instrument to measure the faradic current.

Electrograph’y. Same as Skiagraphy.

Electro’rator. Instrument for reducing stricture by electricity.

Electro’y sis. Decomposition by means of electricity.

Electroly’tic. Pertaining to electrolysis.

Electromag’netism. Magnetism developed by the electric current.

Electromassage’. Massage combined with electrization.

Electrom’eter. An instrument for measuring electricity.

Electromo’tive force. Force of a moving electric current.
Electronegative. Going to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electropathology. Use of electricity in pathologic research.

Electrophysiology. Observation of the effects of electricity upon the body in health.

Electropositive. Going to the negative pole in electrolysis.

Electroprognosis. Prognosis by means of an electric test.

Electropuncture. Electrization by means of needles thrust into the tissues.

Electroscope. An instrument for detecting the presence of static electricity.

Electrostatics. The science of static or frictional electricity.

Electrosurgery. The employment of electricity in surgery.

Electrotherapeutics, Electrotherapy. The treatment of disease by electricity.

Elida. A principle in the granular layer of the skin.

El'ment. An ultimate chemical constituent.

El'ment. A resin of various origin: now little used.

Eleop'tene. The liquid part of a volatile oil.

Elephantiasis, Elephantiasis Aram. Chronic disease marked by lymphangitis and hypertrophy of the skin. E. Graeco'rum, true leprosy. E. telangiectodes, elephantiasis with great increase of blood-vessels.

Elephant-leg. Same as Elephantiasis.

El'evator. An instrument for lifting up a part.

Elimination. An act of expulsion or exclusion.

Elixir. A sweet, aromatic, excipient liquid.

Ele'kroplasty (el'ko-plas-te). See Elekroplasty.

Elm. See Ulmus.

Elution. The separation of insoluble particles by water.

El'trisis (el-e-t'ris). Same as Kolpitis or Vaginitis.

El'trocele. See Kolpocele.

El'troplasty. Plastic surgery of the vagina.

El'troproctosis. Prolapse or inversion of the vagina.

El'trophathy. Saturing of the vaginal wall.

El'trotomy. Incision of the vaginal walls.

Emaciation (e-ma-se-a'shun). A wasted, lean habit of body.

Emansation. An effluxion.

Emansio men'sium. Retention or non-discharge of menses.

Emasculation (e-mas-ku-la'shun). Removal of the testicles.

Embalm'ing. Prevention of the natural decay of the dead body.

Embod'ding. Fixation in a firm medium before cutting microscopic sections.

Embolalia. Insane use of meaningless language.

Em'body (em'bo-le). Same as Emboly.

Embolic. Pertaining to embolism or an embolus.

Emboliciform nucleus. One of the cerebellar nuclei.

Embolism. Obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. Air e., obstruction by an air-bubble. Fat e., obstruction by fat-globules. Infective e., that in which emboli contain bacteria or septic poison. Miliary e., embolism affecting many small blood-vessels.

Embolo'phasia. Same as Embolalia.

Em'bolus. A clot or plug which obstructs a blood-vessel.

Em'body. Origination of the gastrula from invagination of the blastula.
Embroma'tion. A liniment or medicine for outward application.

Embryoc'atomy (em-broy-ek'to-mee). Excision of an extra-uterine fetus.

Embryo (em-broy-o). The fetus before end of third month.

Embryocar'dia, State in which the heart or its pulsation is like that of the fetus.

Embryologi'c, Embryogen'ic. Pertaining to the origin of the embryo.

Embryocar'ga. The development of the embryo.

Embryology. The science of the development of the embryo.

Embry'onal, Embry'onic. Pertaining to the embryo.

Embryot'me (em'bre-o-tom). Cutting instrument used in embryotomy.

Embryotomy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

Em'brj'o (em'bre-o). The fetus before end of third month.

Embryocar'dia, State in which the heart or its pulsation is like that of the fetus.

Embryoure'gia, Embryou're. Pertaining to the embryo.

Em'broj'tomy (em-bre-ek'to-me). Excision of an extra-uterine fetus.

Embroj'genet'ic, Embryogen'ic. Pertaining to the origin of the embryo.

Embryol'ogy. The science of the development of the embryo.

Em'broj'tomy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

Em'broj'ography. A description of the embryo.

Em'broj'tome. Cutting instrument used in embryotomy.

Em'broj'tomy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

Em'broj'tomy. The cutting up of the fetus to effect its delivery.

Em'broj'tome (em-bre-o-tom). Cutting instrument used in embryotomy.

Emeb'tia, Em'esis. The act of vomiting.

Emet'ic. Causing vomiting: a medicine that causes vomiting.

Em'etin. Alkaloid, C_{15}H_{22}NO_2, derived from ipecac.

Emetocathar'tic. Both emetic and cathartic.

Emetolog'ic. Both emetic and cathartic.

Em'ton (em-ton). Micturition.

Emigra'tion. Passage of leukocytes through the walls of capillaries and veins.

Em'ince. A projection or boss. Canine e., prominence on outer side of upper jaw-bone. Collateral e., a projection in lateral ventricle of brain between posterior and middle horns. E. of Doyère. Same as Doyère's eminence. Frontal e., either of two eminences on frontal bones above superciliary ridges. Nasal e., the prominence above the root of the nose. Parietal e., the eminence of the parietal bone.


Em'issary veins. Veins which connect the sinuses within and the veins without the skull.

Emis'sion (em-is'shun). Discharge, especially of the semen.

Emmen'agogue (em-en'ag-og). A drug that promotes the menstrual flow; used also adjectively. Direct e., one that acts directly on the organs. Indirect e., one that acts by relieving some causative condition, as anemia.

Em'menol'ogy. Sum of what is known about menstruation.

Em'menop'a. A person with perfect vision.

Em'metro'pia. Perfect visual refraction.

Em'metro'pic. Having normal vision.

Em'met's operation. Trachelorrhaphy; suturing of the uterine neck.

E'mol (e'mol). A mineral substance which softens the skin.

Emol'lient. Soothing and softening; a soothing medicine. E. cataplasm, species, or tea, a mixture of herbs for infusion or for cataplasm.

Em'o'tional insanity. Perversion of the emotions.

Em'phy'sis (em-flis-is). A vesicular eruption.

Em'physa'tic (em-frak'tik). Clogging or obstructive.

Emphyse'ma. Air or gas abnormally present in the tissues.

Atrophic e., senile emphysema with wasting of lung-substance.
Cutaneous e., air or gas in the connective tissues under the skin. Gangrenous e., malignant edema of microrgan origin. Interstitial e., gas in the connective tissue of the lung or of any other part. E. of lungs, Pulmonary e., dilatation of air-vesicles with loss of normal elasticity of lung-substance. Substantial e. Same as Pulmonary e. Surgical e. Same as Aërodermectasia. Vesicular e., dilatation of the air-vesicles.

Empir'ic. Charlatan whose skill is derived solely from experience.

Empir'icism (em-peer'is-izm). Skill or knowledge from mere experience.

Emplas'tic (em-plas'tik). A constipating medicine.

Emplas'trum. L. for Plaster.

Emprosthot'onus. Tetanic forward flexure of the body.

Empty'sis. Pulmonary hemorrhage.

Empu'sa. A genus of parasitical plants which infest insects.

Empye'ma (em-pi'e'mah). Pus in a cavity, as the chest. E. necessita'tis, empyema in which the pus can make a spontaneous escape. Pulsating e., one which transmits the heart-pulsations to the chest-wall.

Empy'e'sis. A putustular eruption.

Empy'oecele. A purulent tumor of the scrotum.

Emul'sion (emul'shun). An oily, resinous, or other medicine rubbed up with water and a mucilage.

Emul'sin. An albuminoid ferment from bitter almonds.

Emul'sion (e-mul'shun). An oily, resinous, or other medicine rubbed up with water and a mucilage.

Emul'sum. An emulsion.

Emun'c'ory. Excretory or cleansing; an excretory organ.

Emunda'tion. Rectification; garbling of drugs.

Eman'ce. The white investment of the crown of a tooth. E. cuticle, the membrane which ensheaths each enamel rod. E. organ, organ in gums of embryo which develops into the enamel. E. rods, prismatic fibers which make up the enamel.

Eman'thesis. A skin-eruption from an internal disease.

En'an'thiopes (en'an-throps). Sources of disease originating within the body.

Enarky'oeltrome. A nerve-cell with a readily staining cell-body.

Enarthro'sis. Ball-and-socket joint.

Enan'c'his. A minute tumor of a lacrimal caruncle.

Encapsula'tion. Act of surrounding with a capsule.

Ecephal'al'gia. Cephalalgia, q. v.

Ecephalaste'nia. Lack of brain power.

Ecephal'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the brain.

Ecephal'alin. A nitrogenous glucosid from the brain.

Ecephal'altis (en-sef'al'-tis). Inflammation of the brain.

Eceph'aloecele (en-sef'al-o-se'l). Protrusion of the brain through the skull.


Ecephalol'o'gy. A description of the encephalon.

Ecephaloma. E. Encephaloid sarcoma, or cancer.

Ecephaloma'lia. Softening of the brain.

Ecephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its meninges.

Ecephalomenin'gocele. Protrusion of the membranes and brain-substance through the skull.

Ecephalomyelop'athy. Any disease of the brain and spinal cord.

Eceph'alon. The brain; all the cranial contents.
Encephalopathy. Any disorder of the brain.
Encephalorrhagia. Cerebral hemorrhage.
Encephalospinal axis. Same as Cerebrospinal axis.
Encephalotomy. Cutting up of fetal brain to promote delivery.
Enchondroma. Tumor of cartilage-tissue; chondroma.
Encephalospirosis. Same as Cerebrospinal axis.
Enceplalotomy. Cutting up of fetal brain to promote delivery.
Encephaloma. Tumor of cartilage-tissue; chondroma.

Encephalosarcoma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
Enchondromatosis. See Eosinomatosus.

Encephalitis. Inflammation of the brain.
Encephalopathy. Any disorder of the brain.
Encephalosarcoma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
Encephalitis. Inflammation of the brain.
Encephalocele. Same as Cytochylema.

Encephalopathy. Any disorder of the brain.
Encephalosarcoma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
Encephalitis. Inflammation of the brain.
Encephalopathy. Any disorder of the brain.
Encephalosarcoma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
Encephalitis. Inflammation of the brain.
Encephalopathy. Any disorder of the brain.
Encephalosarcoma. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

Endarteritis. Inflammation of the arterial intima. E. obliterans, variety in which the lumen of the vessel becomes obliterated.
Endarteritis. One which does not make part of an anastomosis. E.-bud, E.-bulb, a form of ovoid ending of sensitive nerves in mucous membrane. E.-organ, any distal end-structure of a nerve-branch. E.-plate, discoid terminal expansion of motor nerve-branches.

Endemic. Occurring frequently in a certain district. E. neuropit. See Beriberi.
Endemio-epidemic. Endemic, but occasionally becoming epidemic.
Endermic, Endermic. Performed, or administered, by the medium of the skin.
Endopharyngitis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the appendix vermiformis.
Endarteritis. Same as Endarteritis.
Endo-auscultation. Auscultation by means of an esophageal tube introduced into the stomach.
Endoappendicitis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the appendix vermiformis.

Endocardia. Pertaining to the interior of the heart.
Endocarditis (end-o-kar-di'tis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Malignant, or Ulcerative e., rapidly fatal form with high fever and great prostration.
Endocardiurn. Lining membrane of the heart.
Endocervicitis (en-do-ser-vis-i'tis). Inflammation in the canal of the cervix uteri.
Endocervix. Inflammation of the canal of the cervix uteri.
Endocervicalitis (en-do-ker-vik-i'tis). Inflammation in the canal of the cervix uteri.
Endoderm (en-doderm). The hypoblast or entoderm.

Endometrium. The mucous membrane which lines the uterus.
Endomys'ium. Connective tissue between the fibers of a fasciculus of muscle.

Endoneu'rium (en-do-nu're-um). The connective tissue amongst the fibers of a fasciculus of a nerve.

Endopar'asite (en-do-par'as-it). Any internal parasite.

Endop'athy (en-dop'ath-e). Any endogenous disease.

Endopericardi'tis. Endocarditis blended with pericarditis.

Endoperimyocardi'tis. Inflammation of the endocardium, pericardium, and myocardium.

Endoperiton'i'tis. Inflammation of serous lining of peritoneal cavity.

Endophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the intima of a vein.

Endodopla'st (en' do-plas't). Nucleus of a cell.

Endo'scope. Instrument for inspecting interior of a hollow organ.

Endos'copy (en-dos'ko-pe). The use of the endoscope.

Endosep'sis. Septicemia not of extraneous origin.

Endoskel'eton. Internal bony framework.

Endosmom'eter. Instrument for measurement of endosmosis.

Endos'mose. Endosmosis. Inward osmosis; inward passage of liquid through a diaphragm.

Endos'pore. A spore formed by cell-formation.

Endostei'tis, Endosti'tis. Inflammation of the endosteum.

Endosto'tin. A bony tumor within a bone.

Endosto'sis. The formation of an endostoma.

Endothelio'iao'ma. Fibrous tumor arising from endothelium.

Endothelio'ma. Any endothelial tumor.

Endotheliomyo'ma. Leiomyoma arising from endothelium.

Endotheliomyxo'ma. Myxoma arising from endothelium.

Endo'the'lium (en-do-the'le-um). Membrane which lines a serous or other closed cavity.

En'eema (en'em-ah). A clyster or rectal injection.

Enepider'mia. Applied to, or injected into, the skin.

En'ergy (en'er-je). Force applicable to overcome resistance.

Kinetie e., energy in action. Potential e., energy that may be put in action.

Enerva'tion (en-er-va'shun). Lack of nervous energy.

English sweating fever. See Anglicus sudor.

Engorge'ment (en-goij'ment). Vascular congestion.

Enuoma'nia. Periodic craving for strong drink; also, delirium tremens.

Enophthal'mus. Deep-seated state of the eyes.

Enosto'sis. Bony growth in the hollow of a bone.

En'siform. Shaped like a sword.

Ensis'ter-num. The lowest piece of the sternum.

Ensom'phalus. A double monster with bodies in part united.

En'strope (en' stro-fe). Inversion; a turning inward.

En'tad. Toward a center; inwardly.

En'tal. Inner; central.

Enta'sin (en-ta'se-ah). A constrictive spasm.

Enteral'gia (en-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the intestine.

Enterec'tomy. Excision of a piece of intestine.

Enterepip'locele (en-ter-ep-ip'lo-sel). Hernia of bowel and omentum.

Enter'eie. Of, or pertaining to, the intestine.

Enter'i'tis. Inflammation of the intestine.

Enter-anasto'mosis. The joining together of two parts of an intestine.

Enterobro'sia. Intestinal perforation.

En'terocele (en'ter-o-sel). Intestinal hernia.

Enterochirur'gia. Intestinal surgery.
Enterocholecystotomy. Incision of the gall-bladder and intestine.

Entero'lysis (en-ter-ok’lis-is). The injection of nutrient liquids into the intestine.

Entero'clysm. An intestinal injection.

Entero'colitis (en-ter-o-kol’i-tis). Inflammation of large and small intestines.

Entero'cystoma. Cystic tumor of the intestine.

Entero'dynia. Pain in the intestine.

Entero-enteros'omy. Formation of a passage between two parts of the intestine.

Entero-epiplocele. Hernia of intestine and omentum.

Entero'gastritis (en-ter-o-gas’tr-e-itis). Combination of enteritis and gastritis.

Entero'ography. A description of the intestines.

Entero'hydrocele (en-ter-o-hi’dro-sel). Hernia with hydrocele.

Entero'l. Brownish liquid, a combination of various cresols, used as intestinal antiseptic.

Entero'lite, Entero'lith. Intestinal concretion or calculus.

Entero'lithiasis. The formation of enterolites.

Entero'logy. Sum of what is known about the intestines.

Entero'ny'cosis. Bacterial disease of the intestine.

Entero'n. The intestine.

Entero'pathy (en-ter-o-path’e). Any disease of the intestine.


Enteroplexy. Union of parts of intestine by the enteroplex.

Entero'ptosis. Prolapse of the intestine.

Entero'rhagia (en-ter-o-ra’je-ah). Intestinal hemorrhage.

Entero'scopy. The stitching of a rent in the intestine.

Entero'scope (en-ter-os-kóp). Instrument for inspecting the inside of the intestine.

Entero'sepsis. Sepsis developed from the intestinal contents.

Entero'spasim (en-ter-o-spa-zim). Intestinal colic.

Entero'stenosisis. Narrowing or stricture of the intestine.

Entero'tomy. Formation of artificial intestinal fistula.

Enterot'omy. Surgical incision of the intestine.

Enterozo'on. Any internal animal parasite.

En'thelia'nia (en-thel-i-ah’ni-ah). Religious insanity.

En'thytel'ic (en-thet’ik). Brought in from outside.

En'to-blast. The endoderm or hypoblast.

En'tocele (en-to-sél). Internal hernia.

Entocho'roid. The inner layer of the choroid.

Entoco'neal. Descemet's membrane.

En'tocyte (en-to-sit). The cell-contents.

En'toderm. The hypoblast or entoblast.

Ento'cysts. From within outward.

En'tome. Cutting instrument for urethral stricture.

En'tomion. Tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone.

En'tophtalmic (en-to-fit’um). Any plant parasite within the body.

Entop'tic. Situated or originated within the eye.

Entoptos'copy. Inspection of the interior of the eye.

Entoret'ina. The nervous or inner layer of the retina.

Entos-thoblast. The nucleus of the nucleolus.

Entot'ic. Situated or generated within the ear.

Entozo'on (en-to-zo’on). Any internal animal parasite.

En'traills. Bowels or intestines.

Entro'pion. Entro'pium. Inversion or turning in. chiefly of an eyelid or of eyelashes.

Entro'pionize. To correct, as an entropion, by turning in.

Enucle'a'tion (e-nu-kle-a’shun). Removal from an envelop.
Enure'sis. Incontinence of urine. E. noctur'na, passage of urine in bed.

Envir'onment. External surroundings or influences.

En'zyme (en'zim). Any chemical ferment formed in the body.

Enzymo'sis. Fermentation induced by an enzyme.

E'o'sin (e'o-sin). A red coloring matter from coal-tar.


Eosinoph'il ia. Accumulation of unusual number of eosinophile cells.

E'osotc. Valerianate of creosote, used like creosote.


Eprnec'ph'alaii. Embryonic structure whence arise the pons and cerebellum.

Epiblast. The outermost blastodermic layer or ectoderm: from it the nervous and epidermal tissues are derived.

Epiblast'ic (ep-i-blas'tik). Pertaining to the epiblast.

Epiboly. Mydriatic alkaloid from Ephedra vulgaris.


Ephem'er al. Temporary; lasting but a day.

Epid'ried'sis. Profuse perspiration. E. eruen'fa, bloody sweat.

Ep'iblast. The outermost blastodermic layer or ectoderm: from it the nervous and epidermal tissues are derived.

Epider'mism. A disease which attacks many patients in the same region at the same time; used also adjectively.

Epidemio'graphy. Literature of epidemic diseases.

Epidemiol'ogy. Sum of the knowledge of epidemic diseases.

Epi'dermal. Epi'dermic. Pertaining to the epidermis, epidermal cells (stratified epithelium) from mucous cells (columnar epithelium).

Epi'dermidiliza'tion. Development of epidermic cells from mucous cells (columnar epithelium).

Epidemiol'sis. Any epidermal disease.

Epi'dermis'. A variety with formation of deep-seated bullae, which appear after irritation.

Epidid'ymis. An oblong organ attached to the testicle.

Epididym'i'tis. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Epidu'ral space. Space external to the spinal dura.

Epi'gas'ter. Same as Hind-gut.

Epigastr'al'gia. Pain in epigastrum.

Epigastr'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the epigastrum.

Epigastr'ium. Abdominal surface in front of the stomach.

Epigas'trius. Double monster in which one twin is better developed than the other.


Epigen'esis. Generation by successive formations.

Epiglot'tid'ean. Pertaining to the epiglottis.
Inflammation of the epiglottis. (Epiglot'tidis).

Epiglottis. Cartilaginous lid of the larynx.

Epiglottitis. Same as Epiglottiditis.

Epiglottiditis. Double monster in which the parasite is attached to the autosite’s jaw.

Epiph’yal. A bone replaced in man by the stylohyoid ligament.

Epilating forceps. Nippers for pulling out hairs.

Epilation (ep-il-a’shun). Removal of hair; depilation.

Epilatocy. Removing hair, or an agent so doing.

Epilepsy (ep-il-ip-se). Nervous disease marked by seizures with convulsions and loss of consciousness. Cardiac e., e. with profound disturbance of heart’s action, probably due to disease of the heart or of its nerves. Cortical e., Focal e., Jacksonian e., localized epileptiform spasm on one side without loss of consciousness. Idiopathic e., true or typical epilepsy. Nocturnal e., that in which the attack comes on during sleep. Proconvulsive e., that in which at the beginning of the attack the patient runs swiftly. Reflex e., a form due to peripheral irritation. Spinal e., clonic spasm of the legs in paraplegia. Toxic e., that due to a toxic influence.

Epileptic. 1. Of, or pertaining to, epilepsy. 2. A patient subject to epileptic attacks.

Epileptiform. Resembling epilepsy.

Epileptogen/ic, Epileptogenous. Giving rise to epilepsy.

E. zone, superficial area, stimulation of which provokes an epileptic seizure.

Epileptoid. Resembling epilepsy; epileptiform.

Epinys’tum (ep-e-nys’e-um). The fibrous sheath of a muscle; also, the material of such a sheath.

Epinephri’tis. Inflammation of a suprarenal capsule.

Epinecu’rium. The sheath of an entire nerve.

Eponychi’ium. Same as Eponychium.

Epilot/ic center. The ossification-center of the mastoid part of the temporal bone.

Epipas’tic. Intended for sprinkling upon a part.

Epiphenomen/on. An exceptional and non-essential phenomenon.

Epiph’ora. Overflow of tears from obstruction of the lacrimal duct.

Epiphys’ical (ep-e-fiz’e-al). Pertaining to an epiphysis.

Epiphyseol’yisis. Detachment of an epiphysis.

Epiph’ysis (ep-i-phi’s-is). Portion of a bone which in early life is distinct from the shaft. E. cer’ebri, the pineal body.

Epiphys’itis. Inflammation of the cartilage which joins infantile epiphysis to a shaft.


Epip’locele (ep-ip’lo-sel). Omental hernia.

Epiploic. Pertaining to the epiploon. E. appendages. Same as Appendices epiploicae.

Epiplo’itis (ep-ip-lo-l’itis). Inflammation of the epiploon.

Epip’looon (ep-ip’lo-on). The great or gastrocolic omentum.

Epipy’gus. Same as Pygonaetus.

Episcle’ral. Situated over the sclera of the eye.

Episeleri’tis. Inflammation of the outer layers of the sclera.

Episor’rhaphy. The suturing of a lacerated perineum.

Episisteno’sis. A contraction of the vulvar silt.

Episiot’omy. Surgical incision of the perineum.

Epispa’dias. Opening of urethra on dorsum of the penis.

Epispas’tic (ep-e-spas’tik). Vesicant; blistering.

Episplen’itis. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

Epistax’is. Nose-bleed; hemorrhage from the nose.

Epister’nal. Situated upon the sternum.
Epister’num. The manubrium or upper piece of the sternum.

Epit'la. The thin tissue of Vieussens's valve.

Epithe’lia. Cells of the epithelium.

Epithe’lial. Pertaining to epithelium. E. cancer. Same as Epitheloma.

Epithe’lioid. Resembling or like epithelium.

Epithelio’ma. Cancer composed largely of epithelial cells.

Epithe’lium. Cellular substance of the skin and mucous membrane. Ciliated e., that which is provided with cilia. Columnar e., that which is made up of pillar-shaped cells. Glanular e., that whose cells take part in a secretory process. Neuro-e., specialized epithelium in which the nerves of special sense end. Pavement e., a variety composed of flattened cells. Pigmented e., that whose cells contain melanin or other pigment. Rod e., peculiarly striated e. of certain glands. Squamous e. is made up of flattened plate-like cells. Stratified e., that in which the cells are disposed in more than one layer. Transitional e., that which is partly stratified.

Epitrich’ium (ep-er-ik’e-um). Superficial layer of the epidermis of the fetus and embryo.

Epitrocli’lea. Inner condyle of the humerus.

Epizoon. An externally parasitic animal organism.

Epizoot’ic. A disease occurring epidemically among animals; used also adjectively.

Eponych’ium (ep-o-nik’e-um). The horny embryonic membrane whence the nail is developed.

Eponym’ic. Named from some person.

Epoophorectomy. Surgical removal of the parovarium.

Epoophoron (ep-o-of’o-ron). The parovarium.

Ep’som salts. Magnesium sulphate.


Equator of a cell. The plane at which a cell is divided. E. of the eye, the circle or plane which divides the eye into anterior and posterior halves.

Equatorial plate. In karyokinesis, the equator of the nuclear spindle.

Equilibrating operation. Tenotomy of the muscle which antagonizes a paralyzed muscle of the eye.

Equilibr’ium. A state of balance or equipoise.

Equina’tion. Inoculation with horse-pox virus.

Equin’ia (e-kwin’e-ab). L. for Glanders.

Equinov’rus. A blending of pes equinus with pes varus.

Equi’valence (e-kwiv’al-ens). Quality of being equivalent.

Equi’valent (e-kwiv’al-ent). 1. Of equal force, power, or value. 2. The unvarying quantity of one body which is requisite to replace a fixed weight of another body.

Er., E. R. Abbreviation for external resistance.

Era’sion (e-ra’zhun). Removal by abrasion or scraping.

Er’bium. A rare metallic element; symbol Er.

Er’b’s paralysis. Paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage at birth.

E’s point. The supraclavicular point.

Erect’ile tissue. Tissue that may be erected or made turgent.

E. tumor. Tumor composed of erectile tissue.

Erec’tion (e-rek’tshun). State of being upright and turgid.

Erect’or muscles. See Muscles, Table of.

Erecto’res pi’li. See Arrectores pilorum.

Eremaecaus’sis. Slow oxidation and decay of organic matter.

E’r ethin (er’eth-in). Poisonous principle of tuberculin.

E’r ethism (er’eth-izm). Morbid excitability.

Erethi’stic. Characterized by erethism.

Erg. The unit of work.
Er'gograph (er'go-graf). Instrument for measuring work done in muscular action.

Er'got. A fungus growing on rye: hemostatic and ecbolic.

Er'gotin. 1. Commercial precipitate from ergot. 2. An alkaloid from ergot. Bonjan's e., a purified extract of ergot.

Ergotonin. Alkaloid from ergot.

Er'gotism (er'go-tizm). Chronic ergot-poisoning.

Er'gotized (er'go-tizd). Diseased by the ergot-fungus.

Erig'erion (er-i-r'eur-on). Genus of plants, fleabanes; diuretic and refrigerant.

Eriodie'tjun Califor'nia. Yerba santa; useful in bronchitis.

Ero'dent. A caustic drug.

Erosion. Disintegration of structure; an eating away.

Ero'stive (e-ro'siv). Producing erosion.

Erot'ic (e-rot'ik). Pertaining to sexual appetite.

Erot'ism (er'o-tizm). Sexual instinct.

Er'rhinc (er'in). Causing sneezing and secretion from the nose.

Erurlii'lioii. Belching of wind from the stomach.

Erup'tion (e-rup'shun). A rash or discoloration of the skin.

Erup'tive. Attended with a breaking out or rash.

Erysipel'elas. A febrile disease characterized by inflammation and redness of skin, mucous membranes, etc. Ambulant e., Wandering e., erysipelasatous process which repeatedly disappears to reappear at another point. Facial e., variety which is mainly seated on the face. Idiopathic e., that which does not follow a wound or injury. Phlegmonous e., erysipelas in which pus is formed. Surgical e., Traumatic e., that which invades wounds.

Erysipel'atous. Of the nature of erysipelas.

Erysip'eloid. A disease which simulates erysipelas.

Ery'the'ma (er-ith'e'mah). Redness of skin or rose rash; of many varieties. E. annula're, a form of e. with rounded lesions, each with a raised margin. E. congesti'vum, simple e. with congestion of the skin. E. multiform'e, an acute variety with variously formed papules, tubercles, and macules. E. nodo'sum, inflammatory form marked by tender red nodules. Symptomatic e., skin hyperemia in non-elevated patches; it may be idiopathic or truly symptomatic. E. venen'a'tum, that which is due to a poison.

Erythemat'ic, Erythemat'ous. Of the nature of erythema.

Erythomegalal'gia. See Erythromelalgia.

Erythras'ma. Skin-disease marked by patches in groin or axilla.

E'rhythm'rite (er'ith-rit). A crystalline alcohol from various algae and lichens.

Erythrob'last. The rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

Erythroc'hloro'pia. Color-blindness in which red and green only are recognized.

Eryth'rocYTE (er'-ith-ro-sit). A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocytom'e'eter. A device for counting red blood-corpuscles.

Erythrodex'trin. A dextrin stained red by iodin.

Erythrogen'ulose. A form of granulose stained red by iodin.

E'rhythm'rol (er'-ith-rol). Same as Erythrite.

Erythromel'gia. Neuritis marked by burning pain and redness of one or more of the extremities.

Eryth'rophage (er'-ith'ro-faj). A phagocyte which absorbs blood-pigments and destroys red corpuscles.

Erythrophy'line, Erythrophy'lious. Easily staining red.

Erythrophe'line. A poisonous alkaloid from casca bark.
Erythrophleum guineense. An African tree, affords casca bark; poisonous cardiant.

Erythropsia. State in which objects appear to have a red tinge.

Erythroxylum. Cocain; also, a proprietary precipitate from coca.

Erythroxylon cocca. South American plant which affords coca leaves.

Eschar (es'kar). Slough produced by burning or by a caustic.

Escharotic (es-kar-otic). Producing a slough; caustic.

Eschrolia. Same as Oplectria.

Es'elin. Slough produced by burning or by a caustic.

Esotropia. Convergent strabismus, or cross-eye.

Essence. 1. The distinctive or individual principle of anything. 2. Mixture of alcohol with a volatile oil.

Essential. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an essence. E. oil, any volatile oil of vegetable origin; an attar. E. resistance, resistance to conductivity within an electric battery.

Esthesioneurosis. Any disease of the sensory nerves.

Esthesiometer. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Esthesioneurosis. Any disease of the sensory nerves.

Esthetocyst. Any compound ether which has an acid and an alcohol radical.

Esthesioma. Insanity with perverted moral sense.

Esthesioneurosis (es-the-ze-on'ro-sis). Tubercular ulceration of vulva.

Esthesiometer. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Esthesioneurosis. Any disease of the sensory nerves.

Esthesiophysics. Physiology of the perceptive faculties.

Esthesio sis. Conveying sense impressions.

Esthioneus. Malignant disease of the skin.

Estlander's operation. Resection of ribs in empyema.

Esthral. Pertaining to the rutting of animals.

Esthralia. Sexual ardor of animals at season of copulation.

Estrum, (Es'trum) (es'trum). Crisis of venereal excitement.
Etat mamelonné (a-taht ma-ma-yo-na'). Condition of stomach with small elevations of the mucous membrane.

Ether'ene chlorid. Same as Ethylidene chlorid.

Ether. 1. The subtle fluid believed to fill all space. 2. Ethyl oxide, \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \), volatile liquid used as an anesthetic, stimulant, anodyne, and solvent. Acetic e., colorless liquid, ethyl acetate; anesthetic, stimulant, and irritant. Chloric e., strong solution of chloroform in alcohol. E.-coat, a device in anesthetization by ether. E.-drunkenness, intoxication from drinking ether.

Ether'real (e-the're-ai). Pertaining to ether.

E'therism. More or less complete anesthesia produced by ether.

Etheriza'tion. Induction of anesthesia by means of ether.

Etherize. To anesthetize by inhalation of ether.

Etheroma'nia. Habitual use of ether as an intoxicant.

Etheme. Blackening of skin by silver or other metallic medicine.

E'thmoceph'alns. A monster with defective nose, and eye-orbits partly fused.

E'thmo'dal. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone.

E'thmoid'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.

E'thnog'raphy. The science of the human race.

E'thnol'ogy. The science of races of mankind.

E'thno phi'tis (eth-ne-fi'tis). Cellulitis.

Ethylam'in. A proprietary diuretic casein-ammonia compound.

Ethyl'phlaid. An antipyretic, \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_17\text{NO} \).

Ethylphenylurethane. Same as Euphorin.

Ethylthal'fin. An antipyretic, \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_17\text{NO} \).

Etiolog'ical (e-te-ol'ig-ik-al). Pertaining to etiology.

Etiol'ogy (e-te-ol'oj-e). Scientific view of causes of disease.

Eucalyp'tus glob'ulus. Tree which affords eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus.

Eucalypt'ol. A white compound used as intestinal antiseptic and in pulmonary diseases.

Eucalypt'ol. Fragrant colorless liquid from oil of eucalyptus: antiseptic, expectorant, etc.

Eucalyptoresor'cin. Antiseptic combination of eucalyptol and resorcin.

Eucalypt'us glob'ulus. Tree which affords eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus.

Eucal'pin. A proprietary diuretic casein-ammonia compound.

Euchin' in. Product of action of ethylchlorocarbonate on quinin, having properties like quinin without its disagreeable symptoms.

Euchlorhyd'ria. Normal amount of acid in the gastric juice.

Euchlor'orin. Chlorin protoxide; antiseptic in its solution.

Eudiam'eter. An instrument for analyzing air.

Eudox'in (u-dox'in). A red antiseptic powder.
Eu'genol (u'jen-ol). Derivative, C_{10}H_{12}O, from clove oil: antiseptic and local anesthetic.

Eu'lip'tol (u-lip'tol). A proprietary antiseptic.

Eu'nuch (u'nük). A male deprived of testicles.

Eu'non'ymin. A cholangue aperient from eupatorium.

Eu'nymus atropurpu'reus. A shrub, wahoo: cholagogue and purgative.

Eupato'rin. A diaphoretic and tonic substance from Eupatorium perfoliatum.


Euphor'bia (u-for'be-ah). A large genus of plants; generally acrid poisons.

Euph'orbin (u-for'be-um). Gum-resin of Euphorbia officinalis, etc.: purgative and vesicant.

Eupho'ria (u-fo're-ah). Sound health; physical well-being.

Eu'phorin (u'fo-rln). White powder; antipyretic, analgesic, antiseptic.

Eu'plastic. Forming sound and healthy tissues.

Eu'pne'a (u-pne'ah). Easy or normal respiration.

Eus'tachian catheter. Instrument for dilating Eustachian tube. E. tube, canal leading from the tympanum to the pharynx. E. valve, fold of membrane in the right auricle.

Eu-than'a'sia (u-than-a'ze-ah). An easy death.

Euto'cia (u-to'she-ah). Natural or normal parturition.

Evac'nant (e-vak'-nunt). Purgative or cathartic.

Evacua'tion (e-vak-u-a'shun). Discharge from the bowels.

Evac'uator. Instrument for washing out the bladder.

Evapora'tion. Assumption of the form of a vapor.

Eva'ntration. Protrusion of the bowels from the abdomen.

Ever'sion (e-ver'shun). A turning out, or inside out; ectropion.

Eviscer'ation. Removal of the viscera, or of inner parts. E. of eye or of orbit, removal of the eye-contents, the sclera being left in its place.


Evul'sion (e-vul'shun). Forcible tearing away of a part.

Ex. L. for out, away from.

Exacerba'tion. Paroxysmal increase in severity.

Exal'gin. Methyl acetanilid, C_{6}H_{11}NO: antipyretic and analgesic.

Exan'them. Exan'thema. An eruption or rash on the skin.

Exan'them'ata. Eruptive diseases or fevers.

Exan'them'vetous. Characterized by an eruption or rash.

Ex'an'thropes (eks-an-throps). Sources of disease originating outside the body.

Exarter'i'tis. Inflammation of the outer arterial coat.

Exarticula'tion. Amputation at a joint.

Excava'tion. A hollow, depression, or basin. E. of optic nerve, cupping or hollow of the optic disk.

Excen'trie (eks-sen'trik). Out of, or away from, a center.


Excip'ient. An inert substance added to a medicine to give it the proper form; a vehicle.

Excis'ion (eks-sizh'un). A cutting out or off.

Excita'bility. Susceptibility of being stimulated.

Exci'table area. The motor area of the cerebral cortex.
Excitant. A medicine which arouses functional activity.

Excitatory. Act of stimulation or irritation. **Direct e.**, stimulation of a muscle by means of an electrode on the muscle-substance. **Indirect e.**, stimulation of a muscle by means of its nerve.

Exci'ting cause. The immediate or direct cause of an attack of disease.

Excitomotor. Arousing muscular activity.

Ex'clave (eks'klāv). Detached part, as of the ovary or pancreas.

Exclu'sion. Diagnosis by. See Diagnosis.

Excochle'a'tion (ex-kok-le-a'shun). Operation of curetting a cavity.

Excitomy'tor. Arousing muscular activity.

Ex'clav (eks'klav). Detached part, as of the ovary or pancreas.

Exclu'sion. Diagnosis by. See Diagnosis.

Excochlea'tion (ex-kok-le-a'shun). Operation of curetting a cavity.

Excoria'tion. Removal of a piece, or pieces, of the skin.

Ex'erement (eks'krev'ment). Any excreted or fecal matter.

Excrementitious. Pertaining to excrement.

Excre'tion (eks-kre'tion). To separate and expel useless matter.

Excretin. A principle, C_{12}H_{22}O, in human feces.

Excre'tion. Matter excreted; also, the process of excreting.

Excre'tory. Pertaining to excretion.

Excur'sion. Wandering of eyes from midposition.

Excurva'tion. Humpback or kyphosis.

Exenceph'alus. Monster with brain outside, or partly outside, the cranium.

Exentera'tion. Evisceration in either sense.

Ex'ercise. Bony growth in muscle due to exercise or pressure.


Exfolia'tion. Separation of pieces of dead bone or of skin in form of scales.

Exhala'tion. Escape in form of vapor; also the vapor itself.

Exhaustion. Loss of vital power.

Exhibit. To administer as a remedy.

Exhibit'ionism. Insane exposure of the genital organs.

Exhil'arant. A medicine which cheers the mind.

Exhuma'tion. The digging up of a buried body.

Ex'mer's plexus. A mesh of medullated fibers in the cerebral cortex.

Exocar'dial. Pertaining to, or situated on, outside of heart.

Exocoll'itis. Inflammation of outer coat of the colon.

Exod'ic (ek-so'dik). Centrifugal or efferent.

Ex'odyne (ek-so'din). An antipyretic and anodyne mixture.

Exogen'ic. Derived from without the body.

Exom'phalos. Undue prominence of the navel.

Exopathy'tic. Originating outside the body.

Exopho'ria. Tendency of eyes to turn outward.

Exophthal'mia. Same as Exophthal'mos.

Exophthal'mic goiter. Disease characterized by protrusion of the eyes, anemia, and enlarged thyroid.

Exophthal'mous. Abnormal protrusion of the eye.

Exor'bitism. Protrusion of the eyeball.

Exor'mia (ex-or'ri-ma). A popular skin-eruption.

Exosep'sis. Septic poison originating outside the body.

Exoskel'eton. The dermoskeleton.

Exosmo'sis. Osmosis or diffusion from within outward.

Exosto'sis. Abnormal bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone.

Exoter'ic. Developed or generated without the organism.

Exothy'reopexy, Exothy'reopexy. Surgical exposure of the thyroid and fixation of the gland outside.

Exotro'pin. Divergent strabismus; wall-eye.
Expansion (eks-pán'shún). Increase of volume or bulk.

Expectant. Waiting; watching. E. treatment, treatment which leaves the cure to nature, attempting only the relief of untoward symptoms.


Expectorant. A medicine that aids expectoration; used also adjectively.

Expectoration. The coughing up of sputum from the air-passages; also, matter expectorated. Prune-juice e., sputum stained with blood and blood-pigments in various severe and grave diseases of the lungs. Rusty e., blood-stained sputum of lobar pneumonia.

Expiration. Expulsion of air in breathing.

Expiratory. Pertaining to expiration.

Exposition. An act of investigation or search; a probing.

Exploratory. Subserving an exploration.

Exploring needle. A needle used in exploratory puncture.

Explosive speech. Sudden and forcible utterance.

Expression. 1. The act of squeezing out. 2. Manifestation of subjective feeling by facial lineaments.

Expulsive. Tending to expel or extrude.

Exsanguination. Forcible expulsion of blood from a part.

Exsanguine. Very pale; of bloodless aspect.

Exsect. A preparation made by treating a drug with a solvent and evaporating the solution. Alcoholic e., one prepared by the use of alcohol as a solvent. Aqueous e., one prepared by the use of water as a solvent. Aromatic fluid e., fluid extract from aromatic powder. Compound e., one which is prepared from more than one drug. Ethereal e., one for which ether is the menstruum. Fluid e., a solution of the medicinal principles of a vegetable drug. Powdered e., a dried and pulverized extract. Soft e., one which is of pilular consistence. Solid e., one prepared by evaporating a solution of the active part of a drug.

Extraction. Act of pulling out; process of making an extract.

Extractor. An instrument for extracting bullets, etc.

Extraneous (eks-tra'ne-us). Not proper to the organism.

Extramu'lar. Situated outside the dura mater.

Extramedullary. Situated outside the medulla oblongata.

Extra-neous (eks-tra-ne-us). Not proper to the organism.

Extranuclear. Situated outside a nucleus.

Extrapolar. Outside or beyond the poles.

Extrauterine pregnancy. See Pregnancy.

Extravasation. The escape or effusion of any fluid from its proper vessel into the tissues.
Extravas'cular. Situated or occurring outside a vessel.

Extr'mal. Pertaining to, or situated at, an extremity.

Extr'in'sic. From without; of exterior origin. E. muscles, those on the outside of an organ.

Extro've'sion. Same as Ectropion.

Ex'tube'ation. The removal of a laryngeal tube.

Ex'udate. Substance that has oozed into the tissues.

Exu'dation. Filtration of serum into the tissue; also, the resulting exudate.

Ex'udative. Of the nature of exudation.

Exumbilien'tion. Marked protrusion of navel.

Ex'u'vese. Cast-off epidermis; slough.

Eye (1). The organ of vision. E.-ball, the ball or globe of the eye. E.-brow, hairy ridge above the eye; supercilium. E.-glass, a lens for aiding the sight. E.-ground, the fundus of the eye. E.-lashes, hairy fringe of an eyelid; cilia. E.-lids, pair of folds which protect the eye. E.-piece, the lens of a microscope next the eye; the ocular. E.-speculum, an instrument for holding the eye open. E.-strain, weariness of the eye from overuse, or from uncorrected defect of form in the eye. E.-teeth, the canine teeth of the upper jaw.

F.

F. Abbreviation of Fahrenheit and Fluorin.

Fabel'la. A sesamoid fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius.

Face. The anterior aspect of the head. F. presentation, presentation of the child's face in labor.

Fac'eal (fas'eal). A small nearly plane area on a bone or other hard surface.

Fa'cial (fa'shial). Pertaining to the face. F. angle. See Angle.

F. center. Center in frontal convolutions for face-movements.

F. hemiplegia. See under Hemiplegia. F. nerve. See Nerves, Table of.


Faciolin'gual. Affecting the face and the tongue.

Fac'oul'tive. Capable of assuming a part.

Fac'ulty. A normal power or function, especially a mental one.

Fac'eal, Faces. See Feces, Feces, etc.

Fa'gin (fa'jin). Narcotic principle from husks of beech-nuts.

Fah'renheit's thermom'eter (fah'ren-hitz). One with the boiling point of water at 212°, melting point of ice at 32°.

Faint. Same as Syncope.

Fae'ciliform. Shaped like a sickle. F. ligament, the broad ligament of the liver. F. process. 1. Process of fascia lata around saphenous opening. 2. Same as Falx cerebri.

Fall'ing sickness. Same as Epilepsy. F. of the womb, prolapse of the uterum; procdentia uteri.

Fal'lopian canal. The aqueduct of Fallopius. F. ligament, the round ligament of the womb. F. tubes, the oviducts.

False. (For phrases see the nouns.)

Fal'x. The sickle-shaped fold of the dura between the cerebral hemispheres (F. cere'bril) and the cerebellar hemispheres (F. cerebel'li).

Famil'ial. Affecting different members of a family.

Fam'ine fever. See Fever.

Fang. The root of a tooth.

Far'ad. The unit of electric capacity; capacity to hold one coulomb with a potential of one volt.
Farad'ic or Farad'ic electricity. Induced electricity.
Far'adism. 1. Faradization. 2. Faradic electricity.
Faradiza'tion. Therapeutic use of induced currents.
Farcino'ma (far-sin-o'mah). A glanderous tumor.
Farey. A form of glanders affecting especially the skin and lymphatics. F.-bud, a farcinoma.
Fari'na (far-i'nah). Meal or flour; also, a form of maize starch.
Farina/ceous (far-in-a'shus). Prepared from flour; also, starchy.
Far-point. The remotest point at which an object is clearly seen when the eye is at rest.
Farre's tubercle (farz). Nodules on the surface of a carcinomatous liver.
Far-sight'ed. Same as Hypermetropic.
Fas'cia (fash'e-ah). A band or sheet of tissue investing and connecting muscles. Anal f., the ischiorectal fascia. Buck's f., continuation of Colles's fascia upon the penis. Cervical f., deep, one which invests the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the neck. Cervical f., superficial, a thin lamina external to the platysma myoides. Cloquet's f., areolar tissue closing femoral ring. Colles's f., deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia. Cremasteric f., the cremaster muscle. Cribriform f., that part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the sphenous opening. F. denta'ta, a serrated band under the hippocampus minor. Infundibuliform f., a process of the transversal fascia over the spenic cord. Intercolumnar f., the pouch which covers the spermatic cord and testis. Ischio-rectal f., that which covers the perineal side of the levator ani. F. la'ta, wide dense sheath of the thigh muscles. Transversalis f., that fascia which lies between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.
Fas/eial (fash'e-ai). Pertaining to a fascia.
Fascic'uIus (fas-ik'u-lus). A bundle or cluster. Cuneate f., a continuation of the dorsolateral column of spinal cord into the oblongata. Fundamental f., a part of the anterior column extending into the oblongata. F. gra'ellis, a continuation into the oblongata of the dorsomedian column of the spinal cord. Oli-vary f., a fillet beneath the olivary body. Posterolongi-tudinal f., fibers which extend from the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves to the corpora quadrigemina. Pyramidal f., direct, F. of Tärck, a part of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid. F. of Rolando, the enlarged head of the posterior cornu of gray matter in the oblongata. Solitary f., f. which connects the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus with parts beneath. F. subcallo'sus, a tract of long fibers beneath the callosum. F. te'res. Same as Funicu-lus teres. F. uncifo'mis, the fibers which connect the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes.
Fasciot'omy. Surgical incision or division of a fascia.
Fas'citis (fas'k-tis). Inflammation of a fascia.
Fastig'ium (fas-tij'e-um). The acme; the highest point.
Fat. The oily material that covers the connective tissue of an animal. F.-columns, columns of adipose tissue extending from subcutaneous tissue to the hair-follicles and sweat-glands.
Fatigue/disease. F. fever. Febrile attack due to over-exer-tion. F. stuff, toxic material due to tissue-disintegration after excessive fatigue.
Fat'ty series. Methane and its derivatives and homologous hydrocarbons.
Fau'ces (faw'sez). The passage between throat and pharynx.
Fau'cial (faw'she-al). Pertaining to the fancies.
Fa'rus. Skin-disease with honeycomb crusts due to a fungus.
Fe. A symbol of iron.
Febrie'ula (fe-bric'u-lah). A slight or insignificant fever.
Febrifa'cient (feb-ri-fa'shent). Producing fever.
Febri'ugal (feb-ri'u-gal). Good against fever.
Febri'refe (feb'-ri-fi). A remedy that dispels fever.
Febri're. Pertaining to fever; feverish.
Febri'ral. A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.
Febri'feal. Same as Paronychia.
Fecunda'tion. Fertilization; impregnation. Artificial f., fertilization by mechanical injection of semen into uterus.
Fecun'dity (fe-kun'dit-e). Fruitfulness.
Feb'ling's solution (fa'lingz). Aqueous solution of cupric sulphate with potassio-sodic tartrate and a potassic hydrate solution for testing for sugar in urine.
Fel bo'vis. The bile of the ox; ox-gall.
Fel'lic. A constituent of bile, C$_{23}$H$_{40}$O$_4$.
Fem'ora. Same as Paronychia.
Fe'male. Pertaining to a woman. F. blade, the blade of a forceps which has a slot. F. catheter. See Catheter.
Fem'oral (fem'-o-ral). Pertaining to the thigh.
Fem'orocele. Femoral hernia.
Fe'moral. Pertaining to the femur and tibia.
Fenes'tra ova'lis. An oval opening in the inner wall of the middle ear. F. rotun'da, round opening in the inner wall of the middle ear.
Fen'estrated. Pierced with one or more openings. F. membrane, the thickest and outermost layer of the arterial intima.
Fen'estration. The act of perforating; condition of being pierced with openings.
Fe'nul. The plant Fenniculum vulgare; its seeds and oil are stimulant and carminative.
Fe'gium. The plant Trigonella fenum-graecum: the seed is demulcent.
Fe'rus. A substance which causes fermentation in other substances with which it comes in contact. Organized f., a living plant or animal ferment, as a microbe. Unorganized f., a chemical ferment.
Fermenta'tion. Physical or chemical change induced by a ferment. Acetic f., the conversion of weak alcoholic solutions into acetic acid or vinegar. Alcoholic f., the formation of ethyl alcohol from carbohydrates. Ammoniacaal f., formation of ammonia and carbon dioxide from urea. Butyric f., change of carbohydrates, milk, etc., into butyric acid. Caseous f., the coagulation of soluble casein under the influence of rennet ferment. Dienastie f., the change of starch into glucose, under the influence of various bacilli. Lactic f., the souring of milk, due to various bacilli. F.-test, test for glucose in the urine made with yeast. Viscous f., production of gummy substances, as in wine, milk, or urine, under the influence of various bacilli.
Fer'mentation. The presence of a ferment in the blood.
Fermen'tum (fer-men'tum). L. for Yeast.
Fern, female. See Asplenium. Male f. See Aspidium.
Ferra'lia. Medicinal iron preparations; chalybeates.
Fer'satin. Proprietary preparation of iron from blood.
Fer'rin's pyramids (fer'rinz). Conical masses in the cortex of kidney, each containing straight tubules surrounded by convoluted ones. F.'s tubule, cortical portion of a uriniferous tubule.

Fer'ric. Containing iron in its higher valency.

Ferricy'anid. A compound containing Fe(CN)$_3$ or ferric cyanid.

Ferricy'anogen. A tetravalent radical, Fe(CN)$_4$.

Ferroey'anid. A compound containing Fe(CN)$_2$ or ferrous cyanid.

Ferroey'anogen. A hexad radical, (FeCN)$_6$.2.

Ferrop'y'rin. Compound of antipyrin and ferric chloride; used in anemia and neuralgia and as an external astringent.

Ferrostud'y'tin. An antiseptic and styptic iron preparation.

Fer'rous. Containing iron in its lower valency.

Ferrug'inous (fer-ru'jin-us). Containing iron; chalybeate.

Fer'rum. L. for Iron.

Fer'tile. Able to produce offspring; not sterile.

Fertilization. Impregnation; fecundation.

Fer'ula. Genus of plants. See Asa'fe'ida, Galbanum, Sumbul, Sycamorum.

Fes'ter. A small superficial ulcer or sore.

Festina'tion. A gait in which the patient takes quicker and quicker steps, as in paralysis agitans.

Fe'tal. Pertaining to a fetus. F. abortion. See under Abortion.


Fet'icide (fet'is-id). The killing of a fetus in utero.

Fe'tiid. Having a rank, disagreeable smell.

Fe'tor. Stench or offensive odor.

Fe'tus. The unborn child after end of the third month.

Fe'ver. 1. Abnormally high bodily temperature; pyrexia. 2. Disease marked by increase of temperature. Asthenic f., one in which there is nervous depression, feeble pulse, and a clammy skin. Bilious f., one with apparent liver complications. Blackwater fever, dangerous tropical bilious fever. Brain f., cerebral meningitis or cerebritis. Breakbone f. See Dengue.

Catheter f., fever that may follow misuse of a catheter. Cerebrospinal f. See Meningitis, cerebrospinal. Chagres f., a malignant type of malarial fever. Childbed f. Same as Puerperal fever.


dry skin, high temperature, thirst, and active delirium. Traumatic f., that which follows injury or wounds. Typhoid f., a specific eruptive communicable fever with lesions of the spleen and Peyer's patches. Typhus f., a contagious eruptive fever with no characteristic lesions, but with great prostration. Urethral f., fever following the use of catheter, sound, or bougie. Yellow f., an infectious fever, chiefly of tropical America, with intense pains, jaundice, and the vomiting of blackened blood.

Fev'erfew. See Matricaria.

Fie'cat, pl. Fie'cat. L. for let there be made.


Fie'bril. Fie'brilla. A minute fiber or filament.

Fie'bril'lar. Fie'brillary. Pertaining to, or made up of, fibrils.

Fie'brilla'tion. 1. Quality of being fibrillar. 2. Muscular tremor.

Fie'brin (f'b'ren). A whitish proteid of the blood and of serous fluids. F. ferment, a principle believed to convert fibrinogen into fibrin.

Fie'brina'tion (fie'rin-a'shun). Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Fie'brin'ogen. A globulin from which fibrin is mainly derived.

Fie'brinoplas'tin. Same as Paraglobulin.

Fie'brino'sis. Condition marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.

Fie'brinous (fie'rin-us). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fibrin.

Fie'brin'uria. Discharge of fibrin in the urine.

Fie'bro-adeno'ma. Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.

Fie'bro-are'olar (fie-bro-ar-e'o-lar). Both fibrous and areolar.

Fie'broblast. Any cell-element from which fibers are developed.

Fie'brocar'tilage. A cartilage containing fibrous elements.

Fie'brocel'lar. Partly fibrous and partly cellular.

Fie'brochondri'tis. Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

Fie'brocy'tis. Fibroma that has suffered cystic degeneration.

Fie'brocy'stic (fie-bro-sis'tik). Partly fibrous and partly cystic.

Fie'brocysto'ma. Fibroma blended with cystoma.

Fie'brogen. The forerunner of fibrin.

Fie'brogli'o'ma. Glioma containing fibrous elements.

Fie'bro'id (fie-broid). 1. Resembling fiber, or a fibrous structure. 2. Same as Fibroma.

Fie'bro'in. White albuminoid, C_{15}H_{28}N_{3}O_{6}, from spiders' webs and cocoons of insects.

Fie'broli'po'ma. Tumor that is both fibroid and fatty.

Fie'bro'ma. A tumor composed of connective tissue.

Fie'broma'tosis. A tendency to develop fibromata.

Fie'bromyi'tis. Inflammation of muscle with fibrous degeneration.

Fie'bromyo'ma. Fibroma blended with myoma.

Fie'bromyx'o'ma. Tumor that is both fibrous and mucous.

Fie'broneo'ro'ma. A neuroma blended with fibroma.

Fie'broplas'tic. Giving origin to fibrous tissue. F. tumor, a variety of spindle-celled sarcoma.

Fie'bro sarco'ma. Sarcoma blended with fibroma.

Fie'bro'sis. Formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid degeneration. Ar'teriocapillary f. See Arteriocapillary.

Fie'bro'sus (fie'brus). Composed of, or containing, fibers.
**Fib'ula.** Outer bone of the leg below the knee.

**F'icus (Fi'kus).** L. for Fig.

**Field of vision.** The area or space which the fixed eye can see.

**Fifth nerve.** See Trigeminal in Nerves, Table of. F. ventricle. See Ventricle.

**Fig.** Fruit of Ficus carica: used as a laxative and digestant. F.-wart. Same as Verruca acuminata.

**Fila'ceous (fil'-a-shé-us).** Composed of filaments.

**Fila'ment.** A delicate fiber or thread.

**Fila'ria.** A genus of nematode parasitic worms. F. medinensis. See Guinea worms. F. san'guinis hom'inis, a parasite found in the blood-vessels, lymphatics, etc.

**Filar'i'asis.** Disease due to Filaria.

**Fili'cic acid.** A substance, C₃₄H₃₈O₅, from male fern.

**Fili'form.** Shaped like a thread. F. bougie. See Bougie. F. papillae, the smallest variety of papillae on the tongue.

**Fil'ipuncture.** Insertion of wire or thread in aneurysm.

**Fil'ix (fil'ix).** Male fern.

**Fil'let.** 1. A loop-shaped bandage. 2. White band on outer side of superior cerebellar peduncles. Olivary f., nerve-fasciculus surrounding olivary body.

**Fil'mogen.** Solution of nitrated cellulose in acetone: used in applying drugs to the skin.

**Fil'opression.** Compression of a blood-vessel by a thread.

**Fil'ter.** A device for straining liquids. F.-paper, coarse paper used in filtration.

**Fil'trate.** A liquor which has passed through a filter.

**Fil-tra'tion.** The operation of straining a liquid.

**Fil'tum termina'le.** The slender inferior end of spinal cord.

**Fin'bra.** A fringe; especially, fringe-like end of oviduct.

**Fin'bricate.** Fringed. F. body, the corpus fimbriatum.

**Fin'ger (fing'ger).** Either one of the five extremities of a hand.

**Morse f., deformity of finger due to constant use of Morse telegraph key. F.-stall, a cap for an injured or sore finger.

**First intention.** See under Healing. F. nerve, the olfactory nerve.

**Fish'er's murmur.** A head murmur in the systole heard in rickety children.

**Fish-skin disease.** Same as Ichthyosis. F.-slime disease, septicemia from punctured wounds by fish-spines.

**Fis'sion (fish'ion).** Division of a cell into parts; segmentation.

**Fissip'arous.** Propagated by fission.

**Fissu'ra.** L. for Fissure.

**Fiss'u're (fis'yur).** A narrow slit or cleft. Anal f., painful linear ulcer at margin of anus. Auricular f., a fissure in the petrous bone. F. of Bichat, transverse fissure between the fornik and upper surface of cerebellum. Broca's f., the fissure which surrounds the third left frontal convolution. Burdach's f., fissure between lateral surface of insula and inner surface of operculum. Calcarine f., fissure between the cuneate lobe and the lingual lobe on the mesial aspect of the cerebrum. Callosomarginal f., fissure on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere midway between the callosum and the margin of the surface. Central f., the fissure of Rolando. Clevenger's f., the inferior occipital fissure. Longitudinal f., the deep fissure between the cerebral hemispheres. Occipital f., a deep fissure between the parietal and occipital lobes of the cerebrum. Palpebral f., the slit or opening between the eyelids. Portal f., the transverse fissure of the liver. Precentral f., a fissure parallel to the fissure of Rolando and anterior to it. Rolando's f., the fissure between the parietal and frontal lobes. Sphenoidal f., a cleft in the wings and body of sphenoid and orbital plate of fron-
tal bone for various nerves and vessels. **F. of Sylvius**, fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. **Transverse f.** 1. Fissure crossing transversely the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. 2. Horseshoe-shaped fissure from the descending cornu of the cerebrum on one side to that on the other. **Umbilical f.**, the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **Fis’tula** (fis’tu-lah) A deep sinuous ulcer, often leading to an internal hollow organ. **Anal f.**, a fistula near the anus which may or may not communicate with the rectum. **Blind f.**, one which is open at one end only. It may open upon the skin (external, **blind f.**) or upon a mucous surface (internal, **blind f.**). **Branchial f.**, an unclosed branchial cleft. **Complete f.**, one which opens upon the skin and upon an internal cavity. **Fecal f.**, one which communicates with the intestine. **Vesieovag’inal f.**, an opening from the bladder to the vagina. **Fis’iulons.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula. **Fit.** A convulsion; a paroxysm; a sudden attack. **Fix’a’tion.** The act of holding or fastening in a fixed position. **F.-forceps,** forceps for holding a part during an operation. **P. point,** point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted, and where vision is clearest. **Fix’ing.** Speedy killing of tissues in such a way that their normal form is preserved. **Fl.** Symbol of **Fluorin.** **Flabel’lum.** A set of radiating white fibers in corpus striatum. **Flac’eid** (flak’sid). Weak, lax, and soft. **Flag.** See **Catamus** and **Iris.** **Flagel’late cell.** Cell with long cilia for propulsion. **Flagel’lum** (fla-jel’lum). A slender lash-like ciliun. **Flail-joint.** Abnormal mobility of a joint after resection. **Flank.** The part of the body between ribs and ilium. **Flap.** A mass of tissue partly detached by the knife. **F. ampu’tation.** See **Amputation.** **F. extraction,** removal of cataract by making a flap in the cornea. **Flat-bones.** Bones that have a flat shape. **F.-foot,** a foot with a flat sole and sunken tarsus. **Flat’ness.** Resonance heard on percussing a part that is abnormally solid. **Flat’ulence** (flat’u-lens) Excessive formation of gases in the stomach or intestine. **Flat’ulent** (flat’u-lent). Characterized by flatulence. **Fla’tus.** Gas or air in the stomach or intestine. **Flax-dressers’ disease.** Phthisis or pneumonia due to inhalation of dust in dressing flax. **Flax’seed.** Same as **Linseed.** **Fldr.** Abbreviation of **Fluidram.** **Flea** (fle). An insect of the genus *Pulex*: in part parasitic. **Flea’bane** (fle’ban). See **Erigeron.** **Fleam** (flem). A lancet for venesection. **Flech’sig’s tract.** The anterior or fundamental ground bundle of the spinal cord. **Fleece of Stilling.** The lacework of white fibers that surrounds the dentate nucleus. **Fleischmann’s bursa** (flis’manz). The bursa sublingualis. **Flesh.** The muscles and other soft parts of animals. **Proud f.,** excessive granulation-tissue. **Flex.** To bend or put in a state of flexion. **Flexibil’it’as ce’rea.** Cataplectic state in which the limbs retain the position in which they are placed. **Flex’ible, Flex’iile.** Readily bent without danger of breaking.
Flex'ion (fleks'shun). Act of bending; condition of being bent.

Flex'or. A muscle that flexes a joint. See Muscles, Table of.

Flex'ura. L. for Flexure.

Flex'ure (fleks'shur). A bend or fold; a curvation. Caudal f., bend at the aboral end of the embryo. Cephalic f., Cranial f., curve at the cephalic end of the embryo. Sigmoid f., part of colon between descending colon and rectum.

Flint disease. Chalicosis.

Floating albumin, F. proteid. See Albumin. F. ribs. See Ribs.

Floccilla'tion. Floccita'tion. Same as Carphylogy.

Flo'eculent (flok'yu-lent). Containing downy or flaky shreds.

Flo'eculus. Small lobe on anterior part of under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere.

Flood'ing. Copious uterine hemorrhage.

Flood's ligament. One of the three glenohumeral ligaments.

Floor cells. The cells of the floor of the arch of C'orti.

Flou'rens's doctrine (flon-ronz'). The opinion that the entire cerebrum takes a part in every mental process.

Flow. To menstruate copiously.

Flow'ers of sulphur. Sublimed sulphur.

Fluc tua'tion. A wave-like motion, as of a fluid in a cavity of the body after succussion.


Flu'idounce. Eight fluidrams.

Flu'idram. Measure equal to 56.96 grains of distilled water.

Fluke. A parasitic trematode worm. See Distoma, Bilharzia.

Flu'or al'bus. Same as Lancorthea.

Flu'o'cein. Fluores'cein. A coal-tar derivative, C\textsubscript{20}H\textsubscript{12}O\textsubscript{6}, used in observing motions of eye-fluids.

Flu'o'cene. Fluores'cene. The property of certain bodies to emit a gleam when exposed to violet rays. F. screen, a plate in the fluorescope coated with crystals of calcium tungstate.

Flu'o'roid (flu'or-id). Any binary compound of fluorin.

Flu'orin (flu'or-in). A halogen element, not unlike chlorine.

Flu'orol (flu'or-ol). Sodium fluorid, NaF: a germicide.

Fluor'oscope (flu-or'os-kop). A device used in skiagraphy.


Fly-bis'ter. A blister prepared from cantharides.

Flying-bis'ter. A blister to be moved from place to place.

F. M. = /'a mis-tu'ra, "make a mixture."

Fo'cal. Pertaining to a focus. F. depth, penetrating power of a lens. F. distance, distance of center of lens from its principal focus. F. lesion, a central lesion of definite limits.

Fo'cus (fo'kus). 1. The point of convergence of light-rays or of sound-waves. 2. Chief of a morbid process.

Fœnic'u'um. Same as Fennel.

Fetus, etc. See Fetus, etc. F. papyra'ceous, a dead fetus flattened out by its living twin.

Fo'lia. L. for Leaves.

Fo'lian pro'cess. The processus gracilis of the mallens.

Fol'ticle (folt'ık-l). A very small excretory or secretory sac or gland. Graafian f., any one of the small spherical ovarian bodies each of which contains an ovum. Hair-f., the depression from which each hair grows. Lieberkuhn, f.'s, of, little
tubular pits on the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

**Lymph-f.,** an aggregation of adenoid substance: chiefly found on mucous surfaces. **Schaceous f.**, a sebaceous gland of the skin. **Solitary f.**, any discrete lymph-follicle on the mucous membrane of the intestine.

**Follicular.** Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles. **F. tumour**, a sebaceous cyst; a dilated sebaceous follicle.

**Folliculitis.** Inflammation of a follicle or follicles. **F. barbae**, inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. **F. decalvans**, chronic f. of scalp, leading to cicatricial alopecia.

**Folliculosis** (fol-tik'u-lós). Full of follicles.

**Fomentation.** A warm application, usually moist.

**Foot.** The terminal organ of the leg. **F. clonus**, same as Ankle-clonus. **F. fungus**, the fungus that produces mycetoma or madura foot. **F. phenomenon.** F. reflex. Same as Ankle-clonus. **F. plate**, plate that forms the base of the stapes. **F. pound**, the energy needful to raise a pound one foot.

**Foot-and-mouth-disease.** Contagious epizootic aphtha.

**Foot/ling presentation.** Presentation of the feet in labor.

**Fontanel.** A perforation or hole. **Aortic f.**, the hindmost of the openings of the diaphragm. **Arachnoid f.**, same as F. of Magendie. **Auditory f., external**, the external meatus of auditory canal. **Auditory f., internal**, passage for auditory and facial nerves in petrous bone. **Bichat's f.**, a canal from subarachnoid space to third ventricle. **Botallo's f.** connects the auricles of the fetal heart. **F. cæcum, Cecal f.** 1. Foramen between the frontal bone and crista galli. 2. A canal over the root and dorsum of the tongue. 3. In the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the pharynx. **Condyloid f., anterior**, passage in occipital bone for hypoglossal nerve.

**Condyloid f., posterior**, a fossa behind either occipital condyle. **Cotyloid f.,** passage between the margin of acetabulum and transverse ligament. **Dental f., inferior**, the outer aperture of the inferior d. canal in the ramus of the lower jaw. **Esophageal f.**, passage for esophagus through the diaphragm.

**Ethmoid f., anterior**, a canal formed by the ethmoid and frontal bones. **Frontal f., the supra-orbital notch.** **Incisor f.,** the aperture for anterior palatine artery in the alveolar margin. **Infra-orbital f.**, passage for infra-orbital nerve and artery. **Intervertebral f., anterior**, passage for spinal nerves and vessels between laminae of adjacent vertebrae. **Intervertebral f., posterior**, space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebrae. **Jugular f.** Same as F. laterum posterius. **F. la'cerum ante'rius.** Same as Sphenoidal fissure. **F. la'cerum me'dium.** a cleft in petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid for carotid artery, etc. **F. la'cerum poste'rius,** space made by jugular notches of the temporal and occipital bones. **Magendie's f.,** orifice in the pia of the roof of fourth ventricle. **F. magnum**, great orifice in occipital bone through which the brain and spinal cord are connected. **Mastoid f.,** small hole behind mastoid process. **Medullary f.,** Nutrient f., passage which admits the nutrient vessels to the medullary cavity of a bone. **Mental f.,** foramen of lower jaw for mental nerve and vessels. **F. of Monro**, passage from third to lateral
ventricle of brain. **Nutrient f.** Same as **Medullary f.** **Obturator f.**, the large opening between os pubis and ischium. **Orificial foramina**, many openings of the cribiform plate of ethmoid bone. **Optic f.**, passage for optic nerve and ophthalmic artery at apex of orbit. **F. ova'le.** 1. Fetal opening between the heart's auricles. 2. Aperture in great wing of sphenoid for vessels and nerves. **Palatine f., anterior**, an orifice in anterior part of roof of mouth for a nerve and artery. **Palatine f., poste-
rrior**, orifice in hard palate for descending palatine canal. **Pari
tal f.**, passage in parietal bone for vessels. **Pterygopalatine f.**, passage for p. vessels and nerve. **Quadrate f.**, passage for postcava in the diaphragm. **F. rotum'dum**, a round opening in great wing of sphenoid for the superior maxillary nerve.

**Sacral f., anterior**, eight passages for anterior branches of sacral nerves. **Sacral f., posterior**, eight passages for posterior branches of sacral nerves. **Sacroscatic f., great**, oval space between the innominate bone and lesser sphenoid ligament. **Sacroscatic f., smaller**, space between the greater and lesser s. ligaments and innominate bone. **Scarpa's f.**, apertures in roof of mouth for nasopalatine nerve. **Sömmering's f.**. Same as **Fossa centra ills.** **Sphenopalatine f.**, space between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of palatine bone. **F. spinosum**, hole in great wing of sphenoid for middle meningeal artery. **Supra-orbital f.**, notch of frontal bone for supra-orbital vessels and nerve. **Thebesius's foramina.** Same as **Vene Thebesii**; also, the orifices of the same in right auricle. **Thyroid f.**. Same as **Oblurator f.** **Vertebral f.**, space between body and arch of a vertebra and the spinal cord and its meninges. **Vertebral-arterial f.**, foramen in transverse process of a cervical vertebra for vertebral vessels. **F. of Vesalius**, opening at inner side of f. ovalis of the sphenoid. **F. of Winslow**, the aperture between the greater and lesser peritoneal cavities.

**Forced feeding.** The administration of food by force. **F. movements.** Same as **Compulsory movements.**

**For'ceps.** 1. A two-pronged instrument for grasping or seizing. 2. Any forcipate organ or part.

**For'cipate (for' SIP-ät).** Shaped like a forceps.

**For'cipose.** Pressure by a forceps to check hemorrhage.

**Forearm** (for'arm). The part of arm between elbow and wrist.

**Fore'brain** (for'brain). Same as **Prosencephalon.**

**Fore'finger.** The first or index finger.

**Fore'gut.** Embryonic organ whence pharynx, esophagus, stom-
ach, and duodenum are formed.

**Fore'head** (for'ed). Part of face above the eyes.

**For'eign body.** Any substance in a place where it does not belong.

**Forensic medi'cine.** Same as **Medical jurisprudence.**

**Fore' skin.** The prepuce.

**For'mal.** A somnifacient anesthetic, CH$_2$(OCH$_3$)$_2$.

**Formal'dehyd.** A powerfully disinfectant gas, CH$_2$O; formic aldehyde. **F.-ca'sein,** a mildly antiseptic preparation. **F.-gel' atin,** an antiseptic for dressing wounds.

**For'malin.** Wood-alcohol containing 40 per cent. of formaldehyde.

**For'matic acid.** A solid preparation of formaldehyde.

**Formam'id.** The amid, CHO(NH$_3$)$_2$.

**Forman'ilid.** An antipyretic and local anesthetic substance, C$_4$H$_7$NH(HCO).

**For'mate** (for'mät). Any salt of formic acid.

**Forma'tio reticula'ris.** The interlacing fibers of the anterior columns of the oblongata.

**For'mative cells.** The embryonic cells. **F. yolk,** that part of the ovum whence the embryo is developed.
For'mie acid. See Acid. F. aldehyde. Same as Formaldehyde.

Formica'tion. Sensation as if ants were creeping on the body.

For'min (for'min). Urotropin.

For'mol. An antiseptic solution of formic aldehyde.

Formop'yin. Combination of antipyrin and formaldehyde; said to be antipyretic and antiseptic.

For'mula. 1. A union of symbols to express a chemical combination. 2. A recipe to prepare a medicine.

Form'ulary. A collection or book of recipes and formulae.

For'nicate convol'ution. Same as Gyrus fornicatus.

For'nix. A band of white substance under the callosum extending from the fimbria to the corpora mammillaria.

Fortifica'tion spectrum. Same as Teichopsis.

Fos'sa. A pit, depression, trench, fossa, or hollow. Acetab'u lar f. See Acetabulum. Canine f., depression on external surface of superior maxilla. Cranial f., either one of three hollows in base of cranium for lobes of the brain. Digastric f., groove on inner aspect of mastoid process. Digital f., a depression at base of inner surface of mastoid process. Glenoid f., fossa in the temporal bone for condyle of lower jaw. F. hemiellip'tica, the uppermost of two recesses in fore part of vestibule. F. hemispha'rica, one of the recesses of the anterior part of vestibule. Hyaloid f. Same as Patellar f. Hiæc f., external, the wide depression on outer surface of ilium. Iliæc f., internal, wide depression on inner surface of ilium. Ischioresi-tal f., triangular space between rectum and tuberosity of the ischium. Lacrimal f., in roof of orbit, lodges the lacrimal gland. F. navicula'ris. Same as Navicular fossa. F. ova'lis, fossa in right auricle of heart; remains of fetal foramen ovale. F. patella'ris, depression in front of vitreous body which lodges the lens. Pituitary f., depression in the sphenoid which lodges the pituitary gland. F. of Rosenmüller. See Cavity of Rosenmüller. Sublingual f., space on inside of lower jaw which lodges the sublingual gland. Submaxillary f., depression on the inner surface of inferior maxillary bone for the submaxillary gland. Trochanteric f., Same as Digital f.

Zygomatic f., cavity below and within the zygoma.

Fos'sette' (fos-et'). 1. A small depression. 2. A small, deep, corn- neal ulcer.

Foudroyant (foo-drwah-yong') Same as Fulminant.

Fourchet, Fourchette (foor-sheft'). Posterior junction of labia majora.

Fourth nerve. The trochlear nerve. F. ventricle, the space between the cerebellum, pons, and oblongata.

Fo'vea (fo've-ah). A pit, fossa, or cup. F. centra'lis, pit in middle of macula lutea. F. hemispha'rica, F. hemiellip'tica. See Fossa hemisphaeric a, Fossa hemielliptica. F. pharyn'gis, abnormal fossa in middle line of pharynx. F. troch'lea'ris, notch in frontal bone for the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle.

Fo'veate (fo've-ät). Pitted.


Fox'glove. Same as Digitalis.

Fra'ctional culture. The obtaining of a micro-organism or a single species from a culture containing more than one. F. distillation, separation of the component parts of a substance by distilling.

Fra'cture (frakt'yur). The breaking of a bone. Barton's f., fracture of distal end of radius. F.-bed, a bed constructed for the use of patients with fractured bones. F.-box, a box to support a broken limb. Co'elles's f., fracture of lower third of
radius. **Comminuted** f., one in which the bone is crushed or splintered. **Complete** f., one in which the bone is entirely broken across. **Complicated** f., fracture with injury of adjacent parts. **Compound** f., fracture with external wound leading into the bone. **F. by contrecoup**, fracture of skull at a distance from the point struck. **Depressed** f., fracture of skull in which a fracture is depressed below the surface. **Double** f., fracture of a bone at two places. **Dupuytren’s f.** Same as **Pott's f.**. **F. fever.** See Fever. **Greenstick f.**, fracture in which one side of a bone is broken, the other being bent. **Impacted** f., fracture in which one fragment is firmly driven into the other. **Interperiosteal** f., greenstick fracture. **Pott’s f.**, fracture of lower part of fibula with serious injury of the lower tibial articulation. **Simple** f., one in which the overlying integument is intact. **Smith’s f.**, fracture of lower end of radius near its articular surface. **Spiral** f., one in which the bone has been twisted apart. **Spontaneous** f., one occurring as a result of disease of the bone or from some undiscoverable cause, and not due to violence. **Trophic** f., one due to a trophic disturbance. **Ununited** f., one not followed by a bony reunion.

**Frenulum, Frænum.** See Frenulum, Frenum.

**Fragil‘itas crin’ium.** Brittle state of the hair. **F. os’sium**, abnormal brittleness of the bones.

**Fragmentation.** A division into fragments.

**Frambo‘sia, Frambo‘sia.** A contagious disease of hot regions, marked by raspberry-like tumors; yaws.

**Franc‘gu‘la.** Bark of *Rhannus frangula*, a species of buckthorn; purgative.

**Frang‘gulin.** A purgative extract, C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}, from frangula.

**Fren‘häuser’s ganglion** (frank’en-hoi-zerz). A ganglion near the cervix uteri.

**Frank‘incense.** Same as *Olibanum*.

**Frank‘lin glasses.** Bifocal spectacles.

**Franklin’ic electricity.** Frictional or static electricity.

**Frankliniza’tion.** Therapeutic use of static electricity.

**Fra‘serin.** Tonic and stimulant preparation from the root of *Fraseria Waldr.*

**Fraum‘hofer lines** (frawn’ho-fer). Dark lines on solar spectrum.

**Freck‘le** (frek’kl). See Lentigo.

**Freezing’ microtome.** A microtome for cutting frozen objects.

**F. mixture.** A mixture for producing artificial cold. **F.-point**, the temperature at which any substance becomes frozen.

**Frem‘itus.** A thrill; especially one that is perceptible on palpation. **Friction** f., thrill caused by the rubbing together of two dry surfaces. **Hydatid** f., tremulous impulse felt in palpation over a hydatid cyst. **Rhonchial** f., vibrations produced by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube loaded with mucus. **Tactile** f., a thrill, as in the chest-wall, which may be felt by a person speaking. **Tussive** f., thrill felt on chest while patient coughs. **Vocal** f., thrill caused by speaking and perceived by the ear of the auscultator.

**Frenulum.** 1. A frenum. 2. A ridge on the upper part of the valve of Vieuusens.

**Fre’num** (fre’num). Any part that serves as a curb or check. **F. pudend’i.** Same as *Fournette*.

**Fre’tum of Haller.** A constriction between the auricles and ventricles of the fetal heart.

**Freund’s operation** (froyndz). Same as *Laparohysterectomy*.

**Frie‘table.** Broken easily into small pieces.

**Fri‘ar’s balsam.** Compound tincture of benzoin.

**Fric’tion** (frik’shun). The act of rubbing. **F.-murmur, F.-sound.** An auscultatory rubbing sound in pleurisy.
Frictional electricity. Static or Franklinian electricity.

Friedrich's ataxia. F.'s disease (friedr'ix). Same as Hereditary ataxia. F.'s sign, diastolic collapse of the cervical veins caused by an adhering pericardium.

Frigorific. Producing coldness. F. nerve, the sympathetic, stimulation of which lowers the temperature.

Frigotherapy. Treatment of disease by cold.

Frog-belly. Tympanitic state of a child's belly. F.-face, flattening of the face due to intranasal disease.

F.-foot. Same as Madura foot. F. haemato'des, a bleeding and vascular malignant tumor.

Funicular (fun'ik'u-lar). Of, or pertaining to, a funiculus.
Funiculitís. Inflammation of a funiculus, or of the spermatic cord.

Funiculus. The umbilical or spermatic cord; also, any bundle of nerve-fibers. F. cuneátus, an extension of a posterior lateral column of the spinal cord into the oblongata. F. graeellis, an extension of the posterior median column of the cord into the oblongata. F. of Rolando, longitudinal prominence on each side of lower part of medulla oblongata. F. te'res, prominent column on floor of fourth ventricle on each side of median furrow.

Funitis. A cord; chiefly the umbilical cord.

Funnel-drainage. The draining of diseased parts by glass funnels. F.-breast, condition in which the thorax is narrowed toward the abdomen.

Fur. The coating of the tongue seen in various diseases.

Furénlnm. United clavicles of a bird.

Fur-fu-ra'siuts). Like dandruff or bran; branny.

Furfnrol. An oily substance, $C_5H_7O_2$, from bran, etc.

Furgle (furung-kl). A boil; a painful cutaneous sore enclosing a core or slough.

Furun'cular diathesis. Condition of the system that leads to the appearance of boils.

Furun'culous. Of the nature of a boil.

Furun'culus orientalis. Aleppo boil, Biscara button, and other similar affections.

Fus'cin (fus'sin). A brown pigment of the retinal epithelium.

Fus'sel oil (fus'sel). A poisonous oil obtained from the distillation of whiskey; amyl alcohol.

Fus'siform (fus'sif-orm). Spindle-shaped.

Fus'sion (fus'sun). Act of melting or state of being melted.

Fusocell'lular. Having spindle-shaped cells.

Fustiga'tion. Therapeutic treatment by beating with rods or by strokes of electrodes.

Fus'tin. Yellow dye, $C_{55}H_{46}O_{23}$, from Venetian sumac.

G.


Gaboon bark. A poisonous bark of unknown origin.

Gad'berry's mixture. Mixture of quinin sulphate, iron sulphate, nitric acid, and potassic nitrate.

Gad'inin. A poisonous ptomain, $C_4H_7N.O_2$, from fish, etc.

Gad'unin (gad'un-in). A basic principle from cod-liver oil.

Gad'dus mor'rhua. The cod, a fish which affords cod-liver oil.

Gaertner's duct (gärt'n'nerz). See Gärnter's duct.

Gat'sa button. A form of oriental sore or boil.

Gag. Surgical device for holding the mouth open.

Gait (gâit). The manner of progression in walking. Ataxie g., the foot is raised high, and the sole strikes the ground at once and very suddenly. Cerebellar g., a staggering walk indicative of cerebellar disease. Cow-g., a swaying walk due to knock-knee. Equine g., a walk accomplished mainly by flexing the hip-joint, seen in peroneal paralysis. Frog-g., hopping progression resulting from infantile paralysis. Spastic g., walk in which the legs are held together and move in a stiff manner, the toes seeming to drag and catch. Steppage g., one in which the toe is strongly lifted and the heel reaches the ground first.

Galac'tagogue (gal-ak'tag-og). Increasing the flow of milk.

Galacte'mia. Presence of milk in the blood.
Galactidro'sis. The sweating of a milky fluid.
Galac'tin (ga-lak'tin). A basic principle found in milk.
Galac'toblast. A colostrum corpuscle in the gland acini.
Galactom'eter. Same as Lactometer.
Galactop'athy. The application of a milk-poultice.
Galactoph'agos. Feeding or subsisting upon milk.
Galactoph'agous (gal-ak'to-f'ag-us). Arresting the flow of milk.
Galactoph'lysis. Eruption of vesicles with milky contents.
Galactoph'lorous (gal-ak-to-f'or-us). Conveying the milk.
Galactoph'thisis. Phthisis due to overlactation.
Galactopo'nia (gal-ak-top-la'ne-ah). Secretion of milk in some abnormal part.
Galactopoiet/ic. Concerned in the production of milk.
Gal'ban. Gum-resin of Ferula galbaniflua.
Galbis'min. A proprietary iodoform-substitute.
Oa'lea. Nut-gall; astringent excrescence found on oak-trees.
Oallaetwphe'none (gal-ak-to-fe'non). Yellow powder, used in skin-diseases like pyrogallol.
Oal'lon. Four quarts; in the United States, 231 cubic inches.
Gal'lopping consumption. Phthisis which takes a rapid course.
Gal'lon. Four quarts; in the United States, 231 cubic inches.
Galvan'ic battery. Apparatus for generating galvanic current.
Gal'vanism. Galvan'ic electricity. Electricity from a chemical battery; uninterrupted electric current.
Galvaniza'tion (gal-van-iz-a'shun). Treatment by galvanism.
Galvanoeau'tery. Cautery by a wire heated by galvanic current.
Galvanoeontraotil'ity. Contractility on galvanic stimulation.
Galvanofaradiza'tion. Application of continuous and interrupted currents together.
Galvanom'eter. Instrument for measuring galvanic electricity.
Galvanopunc'ture. Puncture and galvanism conjoined.
Galvanoscope (gal-van'o-skop). Instrument which shows the presence of a galvanic current.

Galvanosurgery. Surgical application of galvanism.

Galvanotherapeutics. Galvanotherapy. Treatment by means of direct battery currents.

Galvanothermy. Heating by a galvanic battery.

Galvanotonus. Tonic response to galvanism.

Galvanotropism. Movements in organs of animals and plants under the influence of the electric current.

Gamboge (gam-bool', gam-boof'). Purgative gum-resin of Garcinia Hanburii.

Gam'ete (gam'ët). A conjunctive cell-element.

Gam'macism. Imperfect utterances of g and k sounds.

Gangliasthenia. Asthenia due to disease of a ganglion.

Gan'gliated (gan'gli-a-ted). Provided with ganglia. G. cord, the main trunk of sympathetic nerve-system.

Gan'gliiform (gan'gli-orm). Having the form of a ganglion.

Gang'lioblast. An embryonic cell of the spinal ganglia.

Ganglioma (gang-gle-ö-mah). Tumor of the lymphatic ganglia.

Gan'glium (gan'gli-um). 1. Any mass of gray nervous substance which serves as a center of nervous influence. 2. A form of cystic tumor on an aponeurosis or a tendon. Andersch's g. Same as Petrous g. Arnold's g., Auricular g., Otic g., situated near foramen ovale, sends nerves to the tympanic muscles and tensor palati. Basal ganglia, the thalami, corpora striata, corpora quadrigemina, tuber cinereum, and geniculate bodies. Bidder's ganglia, two ganglia of the auricular septum of a frog's heart. Bochdalek's g., swelling at junction of anterior and middle dental nerves. Cardiac g., superior, a ganglion of the superficial cardiac plexus under aortic arch. Carotid g., a ganglion in the lower part of the cavernous sinus. Carotid g., inferior, a ganglion of the lower part of the carotid canal. Carotid g., superior, one in the upper part of carotid canal. Cesserian g. Same as Gasserian g. Cephalic ganglia, the ciliary, otic, sphenopalatine and submaxillary ganglia, all mainly of the trisplanchnic system. Cervical g., inferior, between transverse process of lowest cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. Cervical g., Middle, or Thyroid g., adjacent to fifth cervical vertebra. Cervical g., superior, opposite to the second and third cervical vertebra. Cervical g. of uterus, near the cervix uteri. Ciliary g., in the posterior part of the orbit. Cloquet's g., swelling of nasopalatine nerve in anterior palatine canal. Coccygeal g., on anterior surface of tip of coccyx. Ehrenritter's g. See Jugular g. Gasserian g., on larger root of fifth cranial nerve. Geniculate g., on facial nerve in aqueduct of Fallopins, Hepatic g., around the hepatic artery. G. im'par. Same as Coccygeal g. Inferior vagal g., near the jugular foramen. Infra maxillary g., anterior, on inferior maxillary nerve near incisor teeth. Infra maxillary g., posterior, near last molar teeth. Jugular g., Ehrenritter's, (1) in the upper part of the jugular foramen. Jugular g., (2) in the jugular foramen. Lenticular g. Same as Ciliary g. Lingual g., on an anterior branch from the superior cervical ganglion. Ludwig's g., at right auricle of heart. Lumbar ganglia, 4 or 5 pairs on either side behind abdominal aorta. Lymphatic g., any lymphatic gland. Meckel's g., Sphenopalatine g., in the sphenomaxillary fossa. Mesenteric g., inferior, on the inferior mesenteric artery. Mesenteric g., lateral, in the superior mesenteric plexus. Mesenteric g., superior, in the superior mesenteric plexus. Nasal g. Same as Meckel's g. Ophthalmic g., Orbital g. Same as
Ciliary g. Otic g. Same as Arnold's g. Petrous g., on glossopharyngeal nerve at lower border of petrous bone. Pharyngeal g., on an anterior branch from the cavernous plexus. Phrenic g., beneath diahragm at junction of right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus. Prostatic g., G. of Müller, on the prostate gland; connected with prostatic plexus. Pterygopalatine g. Same as Meckel's g. Remak's g., in the heart near the prea. Renal g., around the renal artery. Ribes's g., the alleged upper ending of the sympathetic nervous system. Sacral ganglia, 4 or 5 pairs on ventral face of the sacrum. Scarpa's g., at junction of facial and vestibular branch of auditory nerve. Schacher's g. Same as Ciliary g. Semilunar g., (1) Solar g., right and left; two ganglia near the suprarenal capsules. Semilunar g., (2) a small ganglion of the fifth nerve. Sphenopalatine g. Same as Meckel's g.' Spinal ganglia, on posterior root of each spinal nerve. Spiral g., between plates of the spiral lamina, sending filaments to the organ of Corti. Splanchnic g. Same as Semilunar g., (1). Submaxillary g., above the submaxillary gland. Suprarenal g., at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves. Thoracic ganglia, 12 pairs between transverse processes of vertebrae and head of ribs. Thyroid g., inferior. See Cervical g., middle. Thyroid g., superior. See Cervical g., superior. Tympanic g., on the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. Valentin's g., at junction of the posterior and middle dental nerves. Vestibular g., in the aqueduct of Fallopins. Vascular g., Same as Bidder's g. Walter's g. Same as G. impar. Wrissberg's g. Same as Cardinal g.

Ganglion is seen as: ganglion ophthalmicus. Any cell of a nervous ganglion. Ganglion tractus glossopharyngeus. Pertaining to a ganglion. Ganglionis is: ganglion cervical. Inflammation of a ganglion. Gangrene is: gangrene. Mortification or non-molecular death of a part. Diabetic g., moist gangrene in some cases of diabetes. Dry g., a hard, shrivelled, and relatively dry form from deficient blood-supply. Embolic g. follows cutting off of blood-supply by an embolism. Hospital g., contagious and fatal form in crowded hospital, attacking wounds. Moist g., a form with free offensive watery discharge. Nosocomial g. Same as Hospital g. Primary g., that which does not follow a local inflammation. Pylop g. Same as Hospital g. Secondary g., a form which follows a local inflammation. Senile g., a form that attacks the extremities of the aged. Symmetric g., gangrene of corresponding parts on either side due to vasomotor disturbances. White g., gangrene from local anemia following complete lymphatic obstruction.

Gan'greneous. Affected with gangrene. Gar'denin. A compound, C_{2}H_{3}O_{10}, from resin of Gardenia lucida.


Gas'tric. Pertaining to the stomach.
Gas'tricism (gas'tris-izm). Dyspepsia; indigestion; gastric disorder.
Gastri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach. Atrophic g., chronic gastritis with atrophy of mucous membrane and glands. Hypertrophic g., gastritis with infiltration and enlargement of the glands. Phlegmonous g., a variety with abscesses in the stomach-walls. Polyposus g., hypertrophic g. with polypos-like projections within the viscus. Pseudomembranous g., a variety in which false membrane occurs in patches within the stomach.

Gastro-anastomo'sis. Formation of communication between two pouches of stomach in hour-glass contraction.

Gastrobro'sis. Perforation of the stomach.
Gas'trocele (gas'tro-seel). Hernia of the stomach.
Gastroene'mius (gas-tro-ne'me-us). See Muscles, Table of.
Gastrocol'ic omentum. Same as Epiploön.
Gastrocoli'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and colon.
Gastrocol'o'somy. Formation of an artificial passage from the stomach to the colon.
Gastrocol'o'tomy. Incision of stomach and colon.
Gastrocoi'pot'omy. Incision into the vagina through abdomen.
Gastrodiaphanos'copy, Gastrodiaph'any. View of the interior of the stomach through its walls rendered translucent by the gastrodiaphane.
Gastrodid'ymus. A double monster with one abdominal cavity.
Gastroduodeneni'tis. Inflammation of stomach and duodenum.
Gastroduodenos'tomy. Creation of an artificial opening between the stomach and duodenum.
Gastro-elytrot'omy. Same as Onstrocolpotomy.
Gastro-enter'ie. Pertaining to stomach and intestines.
Gastro-enteri'tis. Inflammation of stomach and intestines.
Gastro-enteros'tomy. Formation of an artificial passage from stomach to intestine.
Gastro-entero'tomy. Incision of stomach and intestine.
Gastro-epipo'ie. Pertaining to the stomach and epiploön.
Gastrogastro'somy. Same as Gastro-anastomosis.
Gas'trograph. Apparatus for registering motions of stomach.
Gastroheleco'sis. Ulceration of the stomach.
Gastrohepat'i.e. Pertaining to the stomach and liver.
Gastrohysterect'omy. Removal of uterus through an abdominal section.
Gastrohysterot'omy. Cesarean section.
Gastro-intes'tinal. Pertaining to stomach and intestine.
Gastrojejunos'tomy. Formation of artificial passage between stomach and jejunum.
Gas'trolith (gas'tro-lith). Calculus or concretion in the stomach.
Gastrolithi'asis. Formation of gastroliths.
Gastroperiodyn'ia. Periodic distress in the stomach.
Gastrophren'ie. Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.
Gas'troplasty. Plastic operation upon the stomach.
Gastropliea'tion. The reefing and stitching of the stomach-wall.
Gastroptosis. Abnormal depression of stomach.
Gastropylorotomy. Excision of pyloric part of the stomach.
Gastrorrhrea (gas-tror-re'ah). Excessive secretion by stomach.
Gastrochisis (gas-tros'kis-is). Fissure in wall of abdomen.
Gasroscope. Instrument used in stomach inspection.
Gastroscopy. Inspection of interior of stomach.
Gastroplenic. Pertaining to stomach and spleen.
Gastrostasis. Contraction of the stomach.
Gastrotomy. Creation of artificial gastric fistula.
Gastrostoma. Continuous secretion of gastric juice.
Gastrotome. An instrument used in gastrotomy.
Gastrotomy (gas-trot'o-me). Incision of abdomen or stomach.
Gastrofistula. Passage of ovum from blastula to gastrula stage.
Gauze (gawz). Thin fabric used in surgery; carbasus.
Garage (gah-vahzh'). Feeding by a stomach-tube.
Gawalt's test (aah-vah-lof'skiz). Test for sugar made by use of ammonium molybdate.
Geissospermum. Poisonous alkaloid, \( C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_2 \) from Geissospermum lividum, a tree of tropical America.
Gelatium. A gelatin and gelatin vehicle used in skin-diseases.
Gelatinize (jel-at-in-Iz). To convert into a jelly.
Gelatinous (jel-at'in-us). Like jelly or softened gelatin.
Gelatinous disk (jel-at-in-us). A poisonous alkaloid, \( C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8 + H_2O \), from Geissospermum lividum, a tree of tropical America.
Gelastic. Same as G pseudospermum.
Gelsemium. The root of G. severa vitreus, yellow jessamine: a powerful sedative; poisonous.
Gely's suture. See Suture.
Gemel'ous (je-mel'ous). See Muscles, Table of.
Geminate (jem-inat'). Paired: in twos.
Gemmasson (jem-ma'shun). Reproduction by budding.
Gemmale (jem'nl). A bud produced by gemmation.
Generalize. To change from a local to a general disease.
Generat'ing plate. That plate in an electric cell which is chemically acted upon.

Genera'tion (jen-er'a-shun). An act of reproduction. **Alternate g.** See *Alternation of generation.* **Asexual g.**, reproduction without the union of sexual elements. **Sexual g.**, reproduction by the union of male and female cells. **Spontaneous g.**, the alleged development of living organisms from lifeless matter; abiogenesis.

Gen'erative (jen'er-a-tiv). Pertaining to reproduction of the species.

G en'eratic (jen'er-ik). Pertaining to a genus; also, distinctive.

Gen'esial, Genes'ic. Pertaining to genesis.

Genesiol'ogy (jen-e-se-ol'o-je). The science of generation.

Gen'esis (jen'es-is). Reproduction; origin.

Geneti'c (jen-et'ik). Pertaining to reproduction.

Gen'etous (jen-et'ous). Dating from fetal life.

Gen'i (je'ne-al). Of, or pertaining to, the chin. G. tubercles, four tubercles of lower jaw-bone.

Genie'ulate (jen-ik'u-lat). Bent like a knee.

Geni'o hyglossus. See Muscles, Table of.

Geniohy'y'oid (je-ne-o-h'oid). See Muscles, Table of.

Ge'nion (je'ne-on). Apex of lower genial tubercle.


Gen'i tal (je'nit-al). Pertaining to reproduction.

Geni'talia, Gen'i'itals. Reproductive organs.

Genitoe'r'nal. See Nerves, Table of.

Genito-u'r'inry. Of, or pertaining to, genital and urinary organs.

Gen' tian (jen'shan). Root of Gentiana lutea; valuable tonic and stomachic. G. _violet._ a violet stain for use in microscopic work.


Gen'uclast (jen'u-klast). An instrument for breaking up knee-joint adhesions.

Gen'u'me'tal posture. Position of a patient on knees and chest.

Genyontr'i'tis (jen-e-an-tri'tis). Inflammation of the maxillary antrum.

Gen'y'plasty (jen'e-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Ge'ogra'ph'ic al tongue. Presence on the tongue of denudations bordered by thickened epithelium.

Ge'oph'agism, Geoph'agy (je-of aj-im, je-of aj-e). Habit of eating clay.

Ge'osote (je'os-o-t). Guaiacol valerianate.

Gera'niun. Rhizome or root of G. _maculatum._ a good astringent.

Ger'dy's fibers (zhár'dez). The external web or network which connects clefts on palmar surfaces of fingers.

Ger'laeb's network (ger'laks). Pibrillous structures in gray substance of the cord.

Gerlier's disease (zhar-le-az'). See Disease.

Germ (jerm). 1. A microbe or bacillus. 2. A spore; also, the primitive embryo. G.-cell, the primitive stage of a spermatozoon or ovum. G._-disease_, disease caused by microbes. G._-epithelium_, G._-ridge_, epithelial ridge on embryonic mesonephros; from it arise the sexual elements. G._-plasm_, protoplasm of a germ; also, same as *Id.* G._-theory_. 1. Doctrine that all organisms are developed from the cell. 2. Theory that infectious diseases are of microbial origin.

Ger'man measles. Same as Rötheln.
Germicide (jer-mis'-id). An agent that destroys microbes.
Germinal (jer-min'-al). Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Germicide (jer'mis-id). An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
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Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
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Germinative. Same as Germinal.
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Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
Ger'micidal. Destructive to disease-germs.
Ger'micide. An agent that destroys microbes.
Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ.
Germinative. Same as Germinal.
olfactory region of the nose. **Bronchial g's.**, lymph-glands at the root of a bronchus. **Brachial g's.**, lymph-follicles in conjunctiva of lower lid. **Brunner's g's.**, glands in the duodenum. **Ceruminous g's.**, glands which secrete cerumen. **Cervical g's.**, lymph-glands of the neck. **Coeccygeal g.**, a vascular body near tip of coccyx. **Compound g.**, a gland made up of various pouches or acini. **Conglobate g.**, a lymphatic gland. **Cowper's g's.**, two glands near bulb of corpus spongiosum. **Ductless g.,** a gland-like organ having no true duct. **Duodenal g's.** See **Brunner's g's.** **Duverney's g's.** See **Bartholin's g's.** **Haversian g's.,** folds on synovial surfaces regarded as secretors of synovial fluid. **Hematopoietic g's.**, glands which take a part in the making of the blood, such as spleen, thyroid, and lymphatic glands. **Intestinal g's.,** solitary, isolated lymph-glands distributed in intestinal mucous membrane. **Lacrimal g.**, the gland whose function it is to secrete the tears. **Lieberkuhn's g's.** See **Cryps.** **Littré's g's.**, racemose glands in spongy portion of urethra. **Luschka's g.** See **Coeccygeal g.** **Lymphatic g's.**, ductless organs in the course of lymphatic vessels. **Mammary g.,** the mamma; the milk-secreting organ. **Meibomian g's.**, sebaceous follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of eyelids. **Moll's g's.,** small glands of the eyelid. **Montgomery's g's.**, sebaceous glands in the mammary areola. **Morgagni's g's.** Same as Littré's g's. **Muciparous g's.,** **Mucous g's.**, glands which secrete mucus. **Pacchionian g's.** See **Pacification bodies.** **Parotid g.**, the large salivary gland in front of the ear. **Peyer's g's.,** lymphatic glands, chiefly in the ileum, partly solitary and partly in patches. **Pineal g.** See **Pineal body.** **Pituitary g.** See **Pituitary body.** **Prostate g.** See **Prostate g.** **Pyloric g's.,** the pepsin-secreting glands of the stomach situated near the pylorus. **Raceemose g.** Same as **Actous g's.** **Rivini's g.** See **Sublingual g.** **Salivary g.,** any gland that secretes saliva, as the parotid, submaxillary, or sublingual. **Serous g's.,** Same as **Albuminous g's.** **Sublingual g.,** a salivary gland on either side of the tongue. **Submaxillary g.,** a salivary gland on either side under the tongue. **Sudoriparous g's.,** **Sweat g's.,** glands of the skin which excrete sweat. **Thymus g.** See **Thymus.** **Thyroid g.** See **Thyroid body.** **Tubular g's.,** same as Follicle. **Tubular g.**, compound, one made up of a number of tubules with only one duct. **Urethral g's.** See **Littré's g's.** **Vaginal g.,** any gland of vaginal mucous membrane. **Vulvo-vaginal g's.** See **Bartholin's g's.**

**Gland'ers.** Contagious horse-disease, communicable to man. **Gland'ilemma.** Capsule or outer envelop of a gland. **Gland'dula.** (gland'du-lah). A small gland. **Gland'dular.** Pertaining to a gland. **Gland'dule** (gland'dul). A small gland. **Gland'ulin.** A therapeutical preparation of gland-tissue. **Glans.** L. for **Gland.** **G. eli'to'ridis,** distal end of clitoris. **G. pe'nis,** head of penis. **Glasc'riyan artery.** Branch of internal maxillary; goes to tympanum. **G. fissure.** See **Fissure.** **Glau'sy.** Hyaline; vitreous; like glass. **Glau'ber's salt** (glaw'berz). Sodium sulphate; a purgative. **Glauc'omea.** Excessive pressure within the eye, causing hardness of the eye and blindness. **Glauc'omatis.** Of the nature of glaucoma. **Gleet.** Chronic gonorrhoeal urethritis. **Glenard's disease** (gla-nahrz'). Same as **Enterophtisis.** **Glenou'neral ligaments.** See **Ligaments.**
Glencoid. Resembling a pit or socket. G. cavity. See Cavity.

Glil'a cells (gli'ah). See Deiters's cells.

Glialadin. Tough proteid from wheat gluten.

Glialococcus. Micrococcus forming gelatinous matter.

Glionoma. Malignant sarcoma of a structure like neuroglia.

Glioneurosis. Over-development of neuroglia in spinal canal.

Glioneuroma. Gloma blended with myxoma.

Glisso'ni an cirrhosis. Perihepatitis, fills'son's capsule. See Capsule.

Glis'sonia. A proteid from hemoglobin.

Glis'sio. Like a globe or globule; spherical.

Glis'sioid. Destroying the blood-corpuscles.

Glis'siolum. A proteid from the lens; any proteid of the group of which it is the type.

Glubulinuria. Presence of a globulin or globulins in the urine.

Glubulose (glob'u-lös). A product of the digestion of globulins.

Glubus (glob'u-ös). L. for sphere or ball. G. hystericus, subjective sensation of choking; lump in the throat. G. major, the head of the epididymis. G. minor, distal end of epididymis. G. pallidus, pale interior of the lenticular nucleus.

Glomerate. Crowded together in a ball.

Glomerular. Formed into a glomerulus.

Glomerulitis. Inflammation of glomeruli of kidney.

Glomerulonephritis. Same as Glomerulitis.

Glomerulus, Glomerule. Any cluster of vascular tufts in Malpighian body of kidney.

Glono'in (glo-no'in). Same as Nitroficycin.

Glonsal. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue.

Glossalgia (glos-sal'je-ah). Pain in the tongue.

Glassectomy (glos-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the tongue.

Glossalitis (glos'tal'is). Inflammation of the tongue.

Glotoscele (glos'to-se). Swelling and protrusion of the tongue.

Glioso-epitolautid'ean. Pertaining to the tongue and epitolautis.

Glioso-siorgraph. Apparatus for registering tongue-movements in speech.

Glossohy'tal. Pertaining to tongue and hyoid bone.

Glossology (glos-sol'oye). 1. Sum of knowledge regarding the tongue. 2. Treatise on nomenclature.

Glossolysis (glos-sol'is-is). Paralysis of tongue.

Glossopathy (glos-sop'ath-e). Diseased state of the tongue.

Glossopharyngitis. Pertaining to tongue and pharynx. See also Nerves, Table of.

Glossophytia (glos-so-fit'ah-ah). Dark and foul tongue from the presence of microphytes.


Glossoplegia (glos-so-ple'ah). Paralysis of tongue.

Glossospasm (glos'so-spazm). Spasm of tongue muscles.

Glottis. Incision or excision of the tongue.

Gloss/y skin. Shining smoothness of skin from nerve-lesion.

Glottis. Aperture or chink between the vocal cords.

Glover's suture (glu'ver's). A form of continuous surgical suture.

Glucosemia. Presence of sugar in the blood.

Glucose (glu'kōs). Grape-sugar, C12H22O11, from honey, fruit, etc.: commercially prepared from maize; found in the animal body.

Glucosid (glu'ko-sid). Any vegetable principle decomposable into glucose and another principle.

Glucosin. Any one of a group of bases derived from glucose by action of ammonia.

Glucosuria. Sugar in the urine in an abnormally high proportion.
Glue-like tumor. Glioma; also, colloma.

Glue's corpuscles. See Corpuscle.

Glutea'us (gloo-te'us). See Muscles, Table of.

Glutam'ic acid. Derivative, C₉H₆NO₄, from proteid decomposition.

Glutam'ine. A principle, C₅H₁₀N₂O₆, from juices of many plants.

Glutar'ic acid. Pyrotartaric acid, it exists in decomposing pus.

Gluteal. Pertaining to the buttocks.

Glue. Glue-like principle of various grains.

Glu'tinous. Adhesive; sticky.

Glu'tinous. Inflammation of gluteal muscles.

Glu'tinous. A gelatin and formaldehyde compound.

Glyce'mia (gli-se'me-ah). Presence of glucose or sugar in the blood.

Glyce'rid (gli'ser-id). Glycerin compounded with an acid.

Glyce'rin (gli'ser-in). Syrupy liquid, C₃H₈O₃, from oils and fats.

Glyc'eryl (gli'ser-il). The radical, C₃H₅O, of glycerin.

Glyc'erin (gli'ser-in). Syrupy liquid, C₃H₈O₃, from oils and fats.

Glyc'elyl (gli'ko-kol). Gelatin sugar; also, any substance of its group.

Glycocy'nic acid. See Acid.

Glyce'ro'sia (gli-ko-su're-ah). Same as Glucosuria.

Glycos'ol (gli-kos'ol). Same as Antidiabeticum.

Glycosuria (gli-ko-su're-ah). Same as Glucosuria.


Glycur'on'ic acid. See Acid.

Glycurrhi'za (gli-cur'ri-zah). Same as Liquorice.

Glycyrrh'izin. A principle, C₂₉H₃₀O₁₂, from liquorice.

Glyt'ic formula (glipt'ik). A formula intended to represent actual arrangement of atoms.

Gm. Abbreviation for gram.

Gna'th'ic index (nag-thik). See Index.

Gnathion (nag-the-on). Lowest point of median line of lower jaw.

Gnathi'tis (nag-thi'tis). Inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatocceph'alus. Headless monster with jaws.

Gnat'o-plasty (nag-tho-plas-te). Plastic surgery of jaws or cheek.

Go'a powder. Powder from wood of Andira araroba; it affords chrysarobin.

Goat-leap pulse. Same as Caprizant pulse.

Gob'let-cells. Mucous epithelial cells of goblet-shape.

Gog'gle-eye. Abnormally protruding eye.

Gog'gles. Spectacles with wire screens for the eye.

Go'iter, Go'itre (go'iter). Great enlargement of thyroid gland.

Gold. Heavy yellow metal; several of its salts are medicinal.
Gold-beaters' skin. Prepared cecum of the ox: used in surgery.

Gold-den seal. See Hydrastis.

Gold-thread. Same as Coptis.

Goll's column or tract (golz). See Column.

Gomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.

Gompho'sis. Articulation in which a spike of bone fits into a bony socket.

Gon's ad (gon'ad). A reproductive gland.

Gonag'ra. Gouty seizure of the knee.

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Goll's column or tract (golz). See Column.

Gomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.

Gompho'sis. Articulation in which a spike of bone fits into a bony socket.
**Gram's solution.** One part iodin, 2 of potassium iodid, 300 parts water; used as a stain.

**Granato' min.** Same as *Pseudopelletierin.***

**Grana/tum.** Same as *Pomegranate.***

**Gran’ cher’s disease.** See *Spalenpneumonia.*

**Gran’ dry’s corpuscles.** Tactile corpuscles in birds.

**Gran’ ular.** Made up of, or marked by, granules or grains.

**Granula’tion.** Formation in wounds of rounded flesh masses; also, a mass so formed.

**Gran’ ule.** 1. A small rounded body. 2. A medicinal pellet.

**Gran’ -ulose.** The more soluble portion of starch.

**Gran’ uloma.** A tumor of granulation tissue.

**Gran’ ulose.** The more soluble portion of starch.

**Cra’num.** L. for Grain.

**Crape cure.** Treatment by eating grapes.

**C.-sugar.** See Glucose.

**Crapli’ile (graf’lil).** A form of carbon.

**Craphol’ogy (graf-o-l’o-je).** The study of handwriting in diagnosis of nerve disease.

**Craph’ospasm.** Writers' cramp; spasm from overuse of hand.

**Cra’valage (grah-ta’zh’).** Removal of granulations by friction with a stiff brush.

**Crave.** Serious; severe.

**Crave’din.** A substance from urine of pregnant women; kyestein.

**Cravimct’ric.** Performed by weight and measure.

**Cravim’ation.** Force tending to draw all bodies together.

**Crav’ ity.** Weight; tendency toward the center of the earth.

**Cray alropliy, or degeneration.** See Atrophy.

**Creen-blindness.** Lack of perception of green tints.

**C. sickness.** See Chlorosis.

**C. softening.** Abscess of brain with greenish pus.

**C. vitriol, ferrous sulphate; copperas.**

**Green’ stick fracture.** See Fracture.

**Gregari’na.** A genus of protozoans: parasitic in invertebrates.

**Greg’ory’s powder.** Compound powder of rhubarb with magnesia and ginger.

**Griff’de des ort eils (gréf-de-zor-ta’ e).** Same as Claw-foot.

**Griff’th’s mixture.** Compound iron mixture.

**Grinde’lia robus’ta.** A plant; antispasmodic and used in bronchitis and asthma.

**Grind’ers (grind’ ez).** The molar teeth.

**Grind’ers’ disease.** A lung-disease in tool-grinders, due to dust inhalation.

**Grip, Grippe.** Same as Influenza.

**Grippotox’ in (grip-po-tox’in).** The toxin of influenza.

**Gro’cer’s itch.** Eczema of the hands, peculiar to grocers.

**Groiin.** Lower lateral part of the abdominal wall.

**Gross anatomy.** Macroscopic anatomy of the tissues. G. appearances, appearance of a tissue as seen without the microscope.

**Ground’-bundle.** Either portion of the anterolateral tract of spinal cord.

**Grow’ing-pains.** Neuralgic or rheumatic pains of young persons.

**Gru’el.** A decoction of any cereal grain.

**Gru’ mous (gru’mus).** Lumpy or clotted.

**Gru’tum (gru’tum).** See Miltium.
Gry'ochrome. A nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules.

Gtt. Abbreviation of Guttta, a drop.

Guachama'ca (gwah-chah-mah'kah). A South American plant, Malouetia nitida; poisonous.

Guac'co (gwah'ko). The South American plant Mikania guaco: teniacidal and febrifugal.

Guai'ac (gwit'yak). Resin from Guaiacum officinale: alterative; stimulant.

Guaiar'clin (gwi-as'tin). A derivative of guaiacol used in treating phthisis.

Guai'a cola (gwah'no). Dung of sea-fowl; useful in skin-diseases.

Guara'na (gwah-rah'nah). Paste from seeds of Paullinia cupana; nerve-stimulant.

Gubernac'ulum tes'lis. Fetal cord between epididymis and bottom of scrotum.

Gubernac'ulum ves'icale. See Cell.

Gnai'acum wood (gwi'ak-um). Wood of G. officinale: diaphoretic stimulant.

Gnain (gwah'nin). Deucomain from guano and other sources.

Gnai'acum. A South American plant, Malouetia nitida; poisonous.

Guy'onic acid (Jim-ne'mik). A principle from Gymnema palustris, a shrub of South Asia; it temporarily suspends the sense of taste.

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Gynecolog'ic. Pertaining to gynecology.
Gynecol'ogist. Person skilled in gynecology.
Gynecol'ogy (jin-e-kol'o-je), Sum of knowledge of women's diseases.
Gynecomas'tia. Large size of male mammary glands.
Gynepho'bia (jin-e-fo'be-ah). Dread of, or aversion to, society of women.
Gyneeomas'tia. Large size of male mammary glands.
Gynepho'bia (jin-e-fo'be-ah). Dread of, or aversion to, society of women.
Gyneomas'tia. Large size of male mammary glands.
Gy'rus (ji'rus). A convolution of the brain.
G. for'nibus, the gyre which makes an arch above the corpus callosum.

H.

H. Symbol of Hydrogen.
Habe'na (ha-be'nah). The peduncle of the pineal gland.
Haben'u'a. Any frenum (a series of structures in the cochlea are especially known as habenulae).
Hab'it. 1. A fixed or constant practice established by frequent repetition. 2. Predisposition; bodily temperament. H.-chorea, H.-spasm, spasmodic movements which are frequent and seem to be involuntary.
Hab'i'tat. Natural abode or home of an animal or plant species.
Habit'ual abortion. See under Abortion.
Habroma'nia. Insanity with excessive gaiety.
H.'s circles, arterial and venous circles within the eye.
Hall'neina'lion. A sense-perception not founded on an objective reality.
Hall'us, Hal'lux. The great toe. H. val'gus, displacement of the hallux toward the other toes. H. va'rus, displacement of hallux away from the other toes.
Ha'lo glau'mato'sus. A whitish ring around the optic disk in glaucoma.
Ha'logen (ha-lo-jen). Any element capable of forming haloid salts; such as chlorin, iodin, bromin, and fluorin.
Ha'lo-symptoni. Seeing of colored rings around lights; a symptom of incipient glaucoma.
Ha'loid salt. Any binary compound formed on the type of common salt.

Hal'stern's disease. Epidemic or endemic syphilis.

Ham. 1. The popliteal region. 2. The hip and buttock.

Hamame'lis virginia'na. The witch-hazel: astringent, sedative, and tonic.

Ham'ner-toe. The claw-like bending of the toe.

Ham'string. Either one of the tendons which laterally bound the popliteal space. Inner h., tendons of gracilis, sartorius, and two other muscles. Outer h., tendon of biceps flexor femoris.

Ham'ular. Shaped like a hook.

Ham'ulus. Any hook-shaped process.

Hand'e-lec'trode. An electrode to be held in the hand.

Hang'ing-drop culture. A bacterial culture made by inoculating a drop of bouillon under a cover-glass.

Hang'-nail. The splitting of epidermis at the side of a fingernail.

Hanot's disease. Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with icterus.

Haphepho'lia (hap-ef-o'be-ah). Morbid fear of touching or being touched.

Hap'loseope (hap'lo-skōp). A form of stereoscope.

Hard chancre. True syphilitic chancre.

Hare'tip. Congenitally cleft lip. H. suture. Same as Twisted suture.

Hay'garth's deformities or nodosities. Knobs on joints in arthritis deformans.


Harmo'nia. Harmony. Form of suture in which the articulating surfaces are nearly smooth.

Harp'ison's groove. Groove on the thorax caused by the contraction of the diaphragm.

Harts'horn. 1. Horn of the stag. 2. Popular name of ammonia.

Hä'ser's formula (hâ'serz). Same as Trapp's formula.

Hashish', Hasheesh'. Stalks and leaves of Cannabis indica.

Hau'ter's disease. Mercurial poisoning or lung-disease in haters.

Hau'no's formula. Same as Trapp's formula.

Haw'finch. To clear the throat of mucus.

Hay fever, H. asthma. Acute annually recurrent conjunctivitis with nasal catarrh.

Hay'garth's deformities or nodosities. Knobs on joints in arthritis deformans.

Ha'zel (ha'zel-in). Proprietary extract of witch-hazel.

Ha'zel-in. Proprietary extract of witch-hazel.

H. D. Abbreviation for hearing distance.


Head'ache (hed'ak). Pain in the head; cephalalgia.

Head'ache (hed'ak). The process of cure; restoration of wounded parts. H. by first intention, union which leaves no scar. H. by second intention, union by adhesion of granulating...
surfaces. **H. by third intention**, union by filling of wound with granulations.

**Health** (helth). Normal condition of body and mind.

**Health' y pus**. Same as **Laudable pus**. **H. ulcer**, ulcer that has a tendency to heal.

**Hear' ing distance**. Utmost distance at which a given sound can be heard.

**Heart** (hart). Muscular viscus which maintains the circulation of the blood. **H.-clot**, blood-clot within the heart. **Fibroid h.**, heart affected with fibroid degeneration.

**Heart' burn**. Burning sensation in the esophagus; cardialgia.

**Heat** (bet). A form of kinetic energy communicable from one body to another, and appreciable by the thermal sense. **Atomic h.**, the specific heat of an atom of any element. **Molecular h.**, the product of the molecular weight of a substance multiplied by its specific heat.

**H.-elot**, blood-clot within the heart. **Fibroid li.,** heart affected with fibroid degeneration.

**Heart'burn.** Burning sensation in the esophagus; cardialgia.

**Heartburn.** Burning sensation in the esophagus; cardialgia.

**Hebephre'nia**. Mental disturbance at the period of puberty.

**Heb' erden's asthma.** Same as **Angina pectoris**. **H.'s nodes**, nodosities at sides of distal phalanges of fingers.

**Heb' etude** (heb' et-u'd). Mental dulness.

**Hec'tic fever.** See Fever. **H. flush**, flush of face in wasting diseases.

**Hec'togram. Hec'toliter, Hec'tometer.** One hundred grams, liters, or meters.

**Hedeo'ma pulegioi'des.** American pennyroyal: emmenagogue and stimulant.

**Hedge'hog crystals.** Spiny growth of uric acid.

**Hed'roeele** (hed' ro-sel). Anal hernia; anal prolapse.


**Heis'ter's valves** (his'terz). Folds within the neck and duct of gall-bladder.

**He'licoid** (hel' koid). Like an ulcer.

**Helcol'ogy** (hel-kol'o-je). The science of ulcers.

**Helieotre'ma.** A foramen between the scala tympani and scala vestibuli.

**He'lio po'bia.** Morbid fear of sunlight.

**Heliother' spy** (he-le-o-ther'ap-e). The sun-cure.

**Hel' lium** (he' le-um). A gaseous element from the atmosphere.

**Hel'lix** (he'lix). The margin of the external ear.

**Heliopho'bia.** Morbid fear of sunlight.

**Heliother' spy** (he-le-o-ther'ap-e). The sun-cure.

**Hel'mholtz's ligament.** Part of anterior ligament of malleus. **H.'s line.** See Line.

**Hel'minth.** An intestinal worm or worm-like parasite.

**Helminth'agogue** (hel-minth'ag-og). Same as Vermifuge.
Helminthiasis, Helminthism. Morbid state due to infestation with worms.

Helminthic. Anthelmintic; vermifugal.

Helminthology. Sum of knowledge of endoparasitic worms.

Hemabarometer. Instrument for ascertaining specific gravity of blood.

Hemachrome. The red coloring-matter of blood.

Hemachromia. Abnormal red coloration of blood.

Hemacyanin (hem-a-si-an-in). Same as Hemocyanin.

Hemacytometer. Device used in counting blood-corpuscles.

He'mad (he'mad). Toward the ventral or hemal side.

Hemadromometer. See Hemodrometer.

Hemadynameter. Instrument for measurement of blood-pressure.


Hemagglutination. Presence of blood in a joint-cavity.


Hematemesis (hem-at-em'es-is). The vomiting of blood.

Hematencephalon. Effusion of blood in the brain.

Hematemic. Pertaining to the blood.

Hematidrosis. The excretion of bloody sweat.

Hematometer. Device for counting blood-corpuscles.

Hematin (hem-at'i-in). A principle from hemoglobin.

Hematocyanin. Blue coloring-matter of octopus blood.


Hematocyst (hem-at-o-sist). Effusion of blood in the bladder or in a cyst.

Hematocytometer. Same as Hematimeter.


Hematogenous (hem-at-o-g'ene-us). The formation of blood.

Hemagogulin. Same as Hemoglobin.
Hematohidrosis. Same as Hemohydrosis.
Hematohidrosis. (hem-at-oid). Like blood; bloody.
Hematoid. A reddish principle from blood-clots.
Hematoidin. Hematoidin.
Hematokrit (hemat-o-krit). See Hematocrite.
Hematologr. Sum of what is known regarding the blood.
Hematolysis. Disintegration and degeneration of the blood.
Hematolytic. Pertaining to hemolysis.
Hematoma. Tumor containing effused blood.
Hematoma. Blood-tumor in the perichondrium of the ear.
Hematomedastinum. Effusion of blood in the mediastinum.
Hematometer. A hemometer; also, hemodynamometer.
Hematome-tra. Accumulation of blood in the uterus.
Hematomphaloecele. Umbilical hernia containing blood.
Hematomphaloecele. Hemorrhage into the spinal membranes.
Hematoneurosis. Same as Septicemia.
Hematopathy. A stain from logwood.
Hematopathum. Logwood; a tree and its astringent wood.
Hematopy. Formation of a hematograph.
Hemeralopia. 1. Same as Day-blindness. 2. Same as Nyctalopia.
Hemichromatop'sia. Color-blindness in one half, or in corresponding halves, of visual field.
Hemialbu'min. The same as Antialbumin.
Hemialbumin. A digestion product of certain proteins; normally found in bone-marrow.
Hemialbuminose. Discharge of hemialbuminose in urine.
Hemianalgesia. Analgesia on one side of the body.

Hemianesthesia. Anesthesia of either lateral half of body.

Hemianopia, Hemianopsia. Blindness for one half the field of vision in one or both eyes.


Hemiataxia. Ataxia on one side of the body.

Hemiatrophy. Atrophy of one side of the body.

Hemic. Pertaining to or generated in blood.

Hemicephalus. A monster with one cerebral hemisphere.

Hemicephalicsia. A spurious synchondrosis.

Hemihemiatrophia. Atrophy of one side of the body,

Hemihypermegosis. Overgrowth of one half or side.

Heminecephalus. Fetus without the sense-organs of the brain.

Hemienecephalus. Fetus with defective limbs.

Hemiplegia (hem-e-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiplegia. Paralysis of one side of the body. Alternate h., that which affects one side of face and opposite of body. Cerebral h., that which is due to brain lesion. Facial h., paralysis of one side of face. Hephestic h. See Hephestic. Spastic h., h. with spasms and atrophy; usually infantile. Spinal h., h. due to lesion of spinal cord.

Hemiproteus (hem-e-pro'te-us). Same as Anthribum.

Hemisecction. Section of one half; also, bisection.

Hemipheroma. A blood-corpuscle or blood-cell.

Hemisynthesis. Systole of only one half of the heart.

Hemiteric. Congenitally deformed, but not monstrous.


Hemolymph. Part of celom whence the heart is developed.

Hemochromatosis. Staining with coloring principles of blood.

Hemochromogen. A derivative from hemoglobin.

Hemochromometer. An instrument for making color-tests of the quality of the blood.

Hemocrystralina (hem-o-lris'tal-in). Same as Hemoglobulin.

Hemocyatin. Same as Hemocyanin.

Hemocytes (hem-o-sit). A blood-corpuscle or blood-cell.

Hemocytolysis (hem-o-sil-to'lis), Disintegration of the blood-corpuscles.
Hemocytometer (hem-o-si-tom'er-et). Same as Hematometer.

Hemocytotrypt'sis. Disintegration of blood-corpuscles by reason of pressure.

Hemodromometer. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood-current.

Hemodynamometer. Same as Hemodynamometer.

Hemocytotrypsis. Disintegration of blood-corpuscles by reason of pressure.

Hemodromometer. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood-current.

Hemodynamometer. Same as Hemodynamometer.

Hemoglobinemia. Abnormal presence of hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

Hemoglobinometer. Instrument for measuring the hemoglobin in the blood.

Hemoglobinuria. Presence of hemoglobin in the urine. Epidemic h., hemoglobinuria of young infants, with cyanosis, jaundice, etc. Intermittent, or Paroxysmal, h., a form with recurrent paroxysms. Toxic h., that which is consequent upon the ingestion of various poisons.

Hemokocytosis. Small refractive bodies in the blood, said to be fragments of blood-corpuscles.

Hemol. Medicinal preparation of hemoglobin.

Hemolymph. 1. Blood and lymph. 2. Nutrient fluid or blood of certain invertebrates.

Hemolysis (hem-o-lis-is). Same as Hematolysis.

Hemolytic (hem-o-ly'tik). Breaking down the blood-corpuscles.

Hemorrhage (hem-or-e'ah). Escaping of blood from the veins. Accidental h., caused by premature detachment of placenta. Capillary h., oozing from minute vessels. Concealed h., hemorrhage without escape from the body. Consecutive h., that which does not directly follow an injury. Critical h., that which occurs at a crisis. Petechial h., subcutaneous h. occurring in minute spots. Post-partum h., that which follows soon after labor. Primary h., that which soon follows an accident. Secondary h., that which follows an accident after a considerable lapse of time. Unavoidable h., follows the detachment of a placenta previa. Vicarious h., flow of blood from a part in consequence of the suppression of a discharge from another part.

Hemorrhagic (hem-or-a'jik). Pertaining to hemorrhage.

Hemorrhage. Same as Hematopoeisis.

Hemoptysis (hem-op'tis-is). Spitting of blood.

Hemorrhage (hem-or-e'ah). Escaping of blood from the veins. Accidental h., caused by premature detachment of placenta. Capillary h., oozing from minute vessels. Concealed h., hemorrhage without escape from the body. Consecutive h., that which does not directly follow an injury. Critical h., that which occurs at a crisis. Petechial h., subcutaneous h. occurring in minute spots. Post-partum h., that which follows soon after labor. Primary h., that which soon follows an accident. Secondary h., that which follows an accident after a considerable lapse of time. Unavoidable h., follows the detachment of a placenta previa. Vicarious h., flow of blood from a part in consequence of the suppression of a discharge from another part.

Hemorrhage (hem-or-e'ah). Copious hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoid. A pile or vascular tumor of the rectal mucous membrane.

Hemorrhoidal. Pertaining to hemorrhoids.

Hemosiderin. Preparation containing iron from the blood.


Hemostatic (hem-os-tat'ik). Checking the escape of blood.

Hemochromateter. Instrument for measuring speed of the blood-current.

Hemothorax. Collection of blood in the thoracic cavity.

Hemp. See Cannabis; also Apocynum.


Henchoc's purpura. Purpura with intestinal disturbances.

Hensel's iliak. H.'s line. Line which passes transversely through sarcomuscular elements. H.'s prop-cells, cylindrical cells outside the outer hair-cells in organ of Corti.

Hepar (he'par). L. for Liver. H. sulphur, potassium sulphur with sulphur.

Hepatagia (hep-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the liver.

Hepatectomy. Excision of part of liver.

Hepatic (hep-at'ik). Pertaining to liver. H. lobes, the five lobes of the liver. H. veins, three veins from the liver to postcava. H. zones, the arterial, venous, and portal areas of the liver.

Hepaticoscopy. Creation of artificial fistula into hepatic duct.

Hepatid. Any element having a valency of seven.

Hepatic. A hydrocarbon, C_{17}H_{30}, from pine and petroleum.

Hereditary. Derived from ancestry, or by inheritance. H. ataxia. See Friedrich's disease.

Hereditary. Inheritance of qualities from ancestry.

Her's the'ory. Doctrine that color-perceptions are dependent on a visual substance in the retina which is variously modified by anabolism for black, green, or blue, and by catabolism for white, red, and yellow.

Hermaphroditism. Double, or doubtful, sex. Complex h., when internal and external organs of both sexes are present. Dimidiate h., Lateral h., when the organs of one side are
male and of the other female. Spurious h., doubtful sex. Transverse h., when the outward organs appear to be of one sex, and the internal ones are of the other. True h., double sex. Unilateral h., when one side has an ovary or testis, and the other has both an ovary and a testis.

Hermaph'rodite. A person having, or appearing to have, both male and female characters.

Hermaphro'ditism. Same as Hermaphroditism.

Hermet'ical (her-met-ik-al). Impervious to air.

Hern'ia (her-ne-ah). Protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening. Abdominal h., protrusion of some internal structure through the abdominal wall. H. of bladder, protrusion of a part of the bladder through any normal or other opening. H. cer'ebri, protrusion of brain-substance through the skull. Cloquet's h., a variety of femoral h. Complete h., one in which the sac and its contents have passed through the orifice. Concealed h., hernia not perceptible on palpation. Congenital h., presence at birth of a knuckle of the bowel in the scrotum. Crural h. Same as Femoral h. Cystic h. Same as Oystocele. Diaphragmatic h., hernia through the diaphragm. Diverticular h., protrusion of a congenital diverticulum of the gut. Encysted h., scrotal hernia enveloped by the tunica vaginalis. Femoral h., hernia into the femoral canal. Funicular h., h. of the umbilical or spermatic cord. Holthouse h., Ingainocural h., that which is both inguinal and femoral. Incarcerated h., h. so occluded as to completely obstruct the bowels. Incomplete h., one which has not passed quite through the orifice. Infantile h., oblique inguinal h. behind funicular process of peritoneum. Inguinal h., one into the inguinal canal. Irreducible h., one that cannot be restored by taxis. Ischiatic h., hernia through sacrosciatic foramen. Labial h., protrusion into labium majus. Lumbar h., hernia in the loin. Mesocolic h., hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon. Nuckian h., protrusion into canal of Nuck. Obturator h., protrusion through obturator foramen. Omental h., hernia containing omentum. Properitoneal h., hernia through peritoneum and within the abdominal wall. Reducible h., one that may be returned by manipulation. Retroperitoneal h., hernia of intestine into the duodeno-jejunal fossa. Richter's h., one in which only a part of the caliber of the gut is protruded. Serotal h., inguinal h. which has passed into the scrotum. Strangulated h., one which is tightly constricted, and has become, or is likely to become, sphacelated. Umbilical h., protrusion at navel. Vaginal h., hernia in the vagina. Ventral h., hernia through abdominal wall.

Hernia'tion (her-ne-ah'shun). Formation of hernia.

Hernio-enter'otomy. Herniotomy with enterotomy.

Her'niopuncture. Surgical puncture of a hernia.

Hernio'tomy (her-ne-ot'om-e). Same as Ketotomy.

Hero'ic. Severe; msh.

Her'pes (her'pēz). Skin-disease marked by clusters of small vesicles. H. cir'cinata. Same as Tinea circinata. H. feb'rilis, so-called fever-sores. H. gestatio'nis, a herpes peculiar to pregnant women. H. febris, a form seen in rings on the hands and feet. H. preputia'lis occurs on the genitalia. H. zos'ter, painful disease known as shingles.

Herpet'ic. Pertaining to herpes. H. neuralgia, painful neurosis associated with herpes zoster.

Herpet'iform. Resembling herpes.

Her'petism. Predisposition to chronic skin-disease.

Hess'elbach's hernia. Femoral hernia with a pouch through the cribriform fascia. H.'s triangle, the triangular space.
bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus muscle, and epigastric artery.

**Heteradelp'hin.** Twin monstrosity in which one fetus is more developed than the other.

**Heteradel'phus.** Twin monster affected with heteradelphia.

**Heterade'nia.** Any abnormality of gland-tissue.

**Heteraden'ic.** Pertaining to heteradenia.

**Heteradenoma.** Any hyaline cylindroma.

**Hetera'lius.** An extreme example of heteradelphia.

**Hetera'lius.** A monster with two unequal heads.

**Heteroc'ephalus.** Irregular; occurring at abnormal times.

**Hetero'dymus.** Monster with a second head on abdomen.

**Heteroge'neous.** Of dissimilar nature.

**Heterogen'esis.** 1. Alternation of generation. 2. Asexual generation.

**Heterogenet'ic.** 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Not arising in the organism.

**Hetero-in'fected.** Infection by virus from outside the organism.

**Hetero-inoculation.** Inoculation from any organism.

**Heterol'ogous.** Made up of tissue not normal to the part.

**Heteromer'phous.** Of abnormal shape or structure.

**Heteron'omous.** 1. Not independent. 2. Abnormal.

**Hetero'plastic.** Plastic transfer of tissue from one part of the body to another.

**Hetero'plasty.** Plastic surgery in which tissue is removed from a sound person.

**Heterotax'in.** Abnormal position of viscera.

**Heterotaxy' in.** Abnormal position of viscera.

**Heterotro'phy.** Displacement or misplacement of parts.

**Heterotro'phia** (het-er-o-tra'pe-ah). Same as Strabismus.

**Heteroxan'thin.** A leukomain from urine; methyl-xanthin.

**Hexab'asie.** Having six atoms replaceable by a base.

**Hexad.** A sexvalent element.

**Hexamethylenetetram'ide.** Same as Urotropin.

**Hexalamb'ic.** Concerned in, or relating to, hidropoiesis.
Hidrosadeni'tis. Inflammation of the sweat-glands.
Hi'era pi'era. The powder of aloes and canella.
High lithotomy. Suprapubic lithotomy.
High'more's antrum. See under Antrum. H.'s body. Same as Mediastinum testis.
Hil'ton's muscle. The compressor sacculi laryngis. H.'s sac. Same as Sacculus laryngeus.
Hi'cum. A depression at the entrance and exit of vessels, nerves, and duct into a gland.
Hind'-brain. See Epencephalon. H.-gut, embryonic structure whence the colon is formed. H.-kidney, the metanephros.
Hinge'joint. Same as Ginglymus.
Hippocam'pal convolution. See Convolution. H. fissure, fissure above the temporal lobe on mesial surface of cerebrum.
Hippocam'pus ma'jor. A curved structure on floor of the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. H. mi'nor, a white elevation on floor of posterior cornu of lateral ventricle.
Hippocrat'ic face. See Facies Hippocratica. H. sound, splashing succussion sound.
Hippomel'anin. Black pigment from tumors or marrow of melanotic horses.
Hippu'ria (hip-pu're-ah). Excess of hippuric acid in urine.
Hippur'ic acid. See Acid.
Hippu'ric acid. See Acid.
Hip'pus (hip'us). Tremor of the iris.
Hir'sute (her'sut). Shaggy; hairy.
Hirsu'ties (hur-su'she-es). Excessive hairiness.
Hiru'do (hi-ru'do). L. for Leech.
His'tioiod. Same as Histoid.
Histochem'istry. Chemistry of organized or living tissues.
Histodial'ysis. Disintegration or breaking down of tissue.
Histogen'esis (his-to-jen'es-is). Formation of tissues.
Histogenet'ic (his-to-jen-et'ik). Pertaining to histogenesis.
Histohem'atin. Any one of a group of red tissue-pigments.
Histol'tomy (his-tol'om-e). Dissection of tissues; microtomy.
Histol'ogy (his-tol'oj-e). The science of the minute structure and composition of tissues. Normal h., science of healthy tissues, Pathological h., science of diseased tissues.
Histol'tysis (his-tol'tis-is). Dissolution or breaking down of tissues, Histol'ton. An albumose from cell-nuclei.
Histophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the minute elements of tissues.
Histotherapy. Treatment by administration of animal tissues.
His'totome (his'to-tom-e). A cutting instrument in microtomy.
Histot'omy (his-tot'om-e). Dissection of tissues; microtomy.
His'tozyme (his'to-zim). Any enzyme which causes a fermentation in a tissue.
Histrion'ic spasm. See Tic, convulsive.
Hives (hivz). 1. Urticaria. 2. Croup or laryngitis.
Hm. Symbol for latent hypermetropia.
Hoang nan (ho-ang nahn). Chinese remedy for leprosy and syphilis; bark of Strychnos Molaccensis.
Hoarse'ness. Harshness or roughness of voice.
Mob-nail liver. Liver marked with nail-like masses, due to cirrhosis or passive congestion.
Hoch'singer's sign. Indicanuria as a sign of tuberculosis.
Hoff'man's anodyne. The compound spirit of ether.
Hog-cholera. Contagious febrile disease of swine.
Hol'den's line. See Line.
Hol'low-back. Same as Lordosis.
Holm'gren's worsteds. Skeins of worsted yarn for testing color-blindness.
Holoblas'tic ova. Ova of which all the yolk undergoes segmentation.
Holoca'in. A derivative of phenetidin; used as a local anesthetic.
Holorrachis'chisis. Fissure of the entire spinal cord.
Holos'chisis (ho-lós'kís-is). Same as Amiotis.
Holt'/house's hernia. Inguinocrural hernia. See Hernia.
Hol'zin. A solution of formaldehyde in methyl alcohol.
Hol'zinol. Holzin combined with menthol: used as a germicide and disinfectant.
Homat'ropin (ho-mat'ro-pin). Mydriatic alkaloid from opium.
Homeomor'phous (ho-me-o-mor'fus). Of like form and structure.
Homeo-pathy. System which professes to cure by infinitesimal doses of medicines which are capable of producing symptoms like those of the disease treated.
Homeo-plasia. Formation of new tissue like that adjacent to it.
Home'-sickness. Intense longing for home; nostalgia.
Homoeoc'trie rays. A conic pencil of light-rays.
Homoge'neous (ho-mo-je'ne-us). Of uniform quality.
Homogen'esis. Reproduction of the same process in each generation.
Homogen'esic acid. An acid from urine: of bacterial origin.
Homol'ogous (ho-mol'og-us). Of similar structure or place.
Hom'alogue (hom'al-o-g). Any homologous organ or part.
Homol'ogy (ho-mol'o-je). Quality of being homologous.
Homon'omal (ho-mon'om-ál). Of corresponding name or place. H. diploia. See Diploia.
Homosexual'ity. Sexual perversion toward those of same sex.
Homother'mal. Of uniform temperature.
Homot'omy. Of uniform course or tension.
Ho'motype (ho'mo-tip). A part having reversed symmetry with its fellow.
Hon'dras bark. Same as Cascara amarga.
Hon'ey-comb ringworm. Same as Favus.
Honora'rium (hon-or-a're-úm). Physician's professional fee.
Hook. Curved instrument for traction or holding.
Hooping-cough. Same as Whooping-cough.
Hop. See Humulus.
Horde'olum. Sty; inflammation of sebaceous glands of eyelid.
Horse-pox. A disease of the horse, a modified small-pox.
Hor'decum. See Barley.
Horse'hound. The plant Marrubium vulgare: sudorific, bechic, and tonic.
Hor'mion. Median anterior point of spheno-occipital bones.
Hor'ner's muscle. See Tensor tarsi in Muscles, Table of.
Hor'ny epithelium. Trachomatous conjunctivitis. H. layer. Same as Stratum corneum.
Horop'ter. Sum of all points seen in binocular vision with the eyes fixed.
Horri'pilation. Cutis anserina, or goose-flesh.
Horse-pox. A disease of the horse, a modified small-pox.
Horse-rad'ish. A plant, Cochlearia armoracia: root stimulant and antiscorbutic.
Horse-shoe fistula. A semicircular fistulous tract about the anus. H. kidney, union of the kidneys by the lower ends.
Hos'pital. Institution for treatment of the sick.
Hos'pitalism. Morbid state due to impure air in hospital.
Host. Any animal or plant which supports a parasite.

Hot drops. Tincture of capsicum and myrrh. H. eye, temporary congestion of the eye, seen in gouty patients.

Hot/tentot apron. Velamen vulvae; hypertrophy of nympha or labia minora. H. deformity. See Stenopygia.

Hour-glass contraction. Contraction of the uterus which assumes an hour-glass shape.

House-maid's knee. Inflammation of the bursa of knee-cap.

House-surgeon. Resident surgeon of a hospital.

Hous'ton's muscle (hew'stunz). The compressor venae dorsalis. H.'s valves, folds of mucous membrane in rectum.

How'slip's lacunae. Depressions in bone beneath periosteum.

Hugler's canal (u-gwe-nz'). See Canal. H.'s glands, two minor vaginal glands.

Hum'iated virus. Vaccine virus for human subject.

Hu'meral (hu'mer-al). Of, or pertaining to, the humerus.

Humera'ora/dial. Pertaining to humerus and radius.

Hum'erus (hu'mer-us). The bone between shoulder and elbow.

Humid'ity (hu-mid'i-te). Degree of moisture in the air.

Hum'drain. See Drainage.

Humor'ism. Obsolete doctrine that all diseases arise from some change of the humors.

Hum'sonic. Strobiles of Hamulus lupulus, or hops; stimulant and sedative.

Humus (hu'mus). Dark mould of decayed vegetable tissue.

Hun'ger-cure. Treatment of disease by severe fasting.

Hunte'rian chancre. True, hard, or syphilitic chancre.

Hun'ter's canal. See Canal.

Hunya'di Ja'nos (hun-yah'de yah'nosh). An aperient mineral water.

Huschke's canal (hoosh'kèz). See Canal.

Hu'thinson teeth. Notched and narrow-edged teeth indicative of inherited syphilis.

Hux'ham's tincture. Compound tincture of cinchona bark.

Hux'tley's layer. A layer of the root-sheath of a hair-follicle within Henle's layer.

Hy'alin (hi'al-in). A principle obtainable from the products of amyloid degeneration.

Hy'alone. Glassy; pellucid. See Degeneration.

Hyalinu'ria. Discharge of hyalin in the urine.

Hy'alitis. Inflammation of hyaloid membrane.


Hy'aloidi'tis (hi-al-o-id'i'tis). See Hyalitis.

Hy'alo/plasm (hi'al-o-plazm). Fluid part of cell-protoplasm.

Hy'brid. Animal or plant bred or grafted from two species.

Hy'dantoin. A basic substance, C3H4NOO, from allantoin.

Hy'dat'id. Hydat'id cyst. A cyst formed by the larva of Tena. H. of Morgagni, cyst-like remains of Mullerian duct attached to oviduct or testicle.

Hydat'idiform. Resembling a hydatid in form.

Hy'draec'tin. Poisonous antipyretic, C12H26NO2(C6H5O), from coal-tar.

Hy'dralcil. Any hydrogen acid containing no oxygen.

Hy'dracent'iis. Inflammation of a lymph-gland.

Hy'draéro/peritone'um. Collection of water and pus in the peritoneal cavity.

Hy'dragogue (hi'drag-og). Causing watery purgation.

Hy'dram'union. Dropsy of the amnion; excess of amniotic fluid.
Hydrargyria. Mercurial medicinal preparations.
Hydrargyria, Hydrargyrum. Same as Mercurialism.
Hydrargyrum. L. for Mercury.
Hydrarthrosis, Hydrarthrosis. Dropsical effusion into a joint.
Hydrotic. Medicinal alkaloid; also a precipitate from Hydrostasis canadensis.
Hydralgic. L. for Mercury.
Hydralgus, Hydralus. Dropsical effusion into a joint.
Hydastin. Medicinal alkaloid; also a precipitate from Hydrostasis canadensis.
Hydatid. Compound of hydroxyl with a radical.
Hydralised, Hydralized. Combined with water.
Hydrazin, Hydrazin. A gaseous diamine, \( \text{H}_2\text{N}_2 \); also, any member of a group of its substitution derivatives.
Hydatid. Compound of hydrogen with an element or radical.
Hydroacid. See Acid.
Hydromenin’gocele. Encephalocoele; also, spina bifida with protrusion of spinal meninges.

Hydrom’eter. Instrument for finding specific gravities of fluids.

Hydrom’ete’re. Collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydrom’phalus (hi-drom’fal-us). Watery tumor at navel.


Hydranaph’tol. A disinfectant preparation of naphthol.

Hydronaph’tol. Instrument for finding specific gravities of fluids.

Hydronaph’tol. Collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydrom’eter. Instrument for finding specific gravities of fluids.

Hydro-oligoeythe’mia. Anemia with excess of serum.

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Hydro-oligoeythe’mia. Anemia with excess of serum.

Hydropatli’ic. Of, or pertaining to, hydropathy.

Hydrop’alliy (hi-drop’ath-e). Water cure; hydrotherapy.

Hydropericar’dium. Dropsy of pericardium.

Hydroperitone’um. Ascites; abdominal dropsy.


Hydroptil’ous (hi-droPil-us). Absorbing water; bibulous.

Hydropho’bin (hi-dro-fo’be-ah). Same as Hydrophobia.

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Hydropho’bin (hi-dro-fo’be-ah). Same as Hydrophobia.

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Hydropho’bin (hi-dro-fo’be-ah). Same as Hydrophobia.

Hydropho’bin (hi-dro-fo’be-ah). Same as Hydrophobia.

Hydrophyg’mograpli. Sphygmograph with water for an index.

Hydro’stat’ic test. Floating of lungs on water as a test of live-birth.

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Hydro’stat’ic test. Floating of lungs on water as a test of live-birth.
Hygrom'etry. Measurement of moisture in atmosphere.

Hygrosco'pie (hi-gro-skop'ik). Readily absorbing moisture.

Hygrosto'mia (hi-gro-sto'me-ah). Salivation; ptialism.

Hy'men. Membranous fold which partly closes vaginal orifice.

Hymeni'tis (hi-men-i'tis). Inflammation of the hymen.


Hybosisoglos'sus. Basal part of hyoglossal muscle.

Hyoe-opiKlwttld'ean. Pertaining to hyoid bone and epiglottis.

Hyoglos'sal. Pertaining to the hyoid and tongue.

Myo'smos. See Muscles, Table of.


Hyopharyng'ens. See Constrictor, Middle, in Muscles, Table of.

Hyos'cin (hi-os'in). A nerve-depressant and mydriatic alkaloid from hyoscyamus.

Hyosey'ainin. Alkaloid like atropin, from hyoscyamus.

Hyosey'amns ni'ger. Henbane, a poisonous plant: narcotic, sedative, and mydriatic.

Hypacou'sia, Hypacu'sia, Hypaon'nis. Defect of hearing.

Hypalbumino'sis. Deficiency of albumins in blood.

Hypalge'sia, Hypal'gla. Diminished sensibility to pain.

Hypax'ial (hip-ax'e-al). Situated ventrad to bodily axis.

Hypera'eid (hi-per-as'id). Abnormally or excessively acid.

Hyperacid'ity (hi-per-as-id'it-e). Excessive degree of acidity.

Hypera'eusis. Abnormally acute sense of hearing.

Hyperalbnmino'sis. Excess of albuminoids in the blood.

Hyperal'gla (hi-per-al'je-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to pain.

Hyperbrachycephal'ic. Excessively brachycephalic.

Hypercathar'sis. Excessive purgation.

Hypercelemento'sis. Excessive growth of tooth cement.

Hyperchlorhyd'ria. Excess of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hyperchromato'sis. Excess of pigment in any part.

Hypercine'sia (hi-per-sin'e-zhe-ah). Preternatural mobility.

Hypercryalge'sia (hi-per-kri-al-je'zhe-ah). Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

Hyperdyna'mia. Excess of muscular action.

Hyperdierot'ie. Markedly dicrotic.

Hyperdistcn'iion (hi-per-dis-ten'shun). Excessive distention.

Hyperexten'sion. Extreme or excessive extension.

Hypergras'mia (hi-per-em'is-is). Excessive vomiting.

Hyper'mia (hi-per-e'me-ah). Excess of blood in any part of the body.

Hyperenceph'alus. Monster fetus with brain exposed.

Hyperepididro'sis. Too profuse sweating.

Hyperesopho'ria. Extreme upward and inward strabismus.

Hyperes'hesia. Extreme sensitiveness of the skin.

Hyperesthet'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, hyperesthesia.

Hyperexopho'ria. Extreme upward and outward strabismus.

Hyperexten'sion. Extreme or excessive extension.

Hypergen'esis (hi-per-jen'es-is). Excessive development.

Hypergenes'hesia. Abnormal acuteness of sense of taste.

Hyperglobu'lia. Excess in number of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperglyce'mia (hi-per-gli-se'me-ah). Excess of glucose in the blood.

Hyperhidro'sis (hi-per-id-ro'sis). Excessive sweating.
Hyperinose'mia, Hyperino/sis. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperinvolu'tion. Too complete involution, as of the womb.


Hyperkinde/sia, Hyperkine/sis. Abnormal mobility.

Hyperleukocyto/sis. Excess in number of leukocytes.

Hypermas'lia. Excessive size of mammary gland.

Hypermatnre (hi-per-mat-ur'). Past the stage of maturity.

Hyper'metrope (hi-per'metrope). A far-sighted person.

Hyper'metropin. Far-sightedness; hyperopia.

Hypermyot'rophy. Excessive development of muscular tissue.

Hyper'nor'mal. In excess of what is normal.

Hyperonyeh'ia (hi-per-o-nik'e-ah). Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hyper'socia. Excessive growth of bony tissue.

Hy'perope (hi'per-op). Same as Hypermetrope.

Hyperpepsia. Dyspepsia with excess of chlorids in gastric juice.

Hyperplasia. Abnormal multiplication of tissue-elements.

Hyperplas'tic. Pertaining to hyperplasia.

Hyperpne'a (hi-perp-ne'ah). Exaggerated breathing movements.

Hyperprax'ia. Abnormal activity; restlessness.


Hyperpyret'ic (hi-per-pi-ret'ik). Affected by hyperpyrexia.

Hyperpyrex'ia. Excessively high fever.

Hyperre'ssonsance. Exaggerated resonance.

Hypersecre'tion (hi-per-sek-re'shun). Too copious secretion.

Hypersthe'nia. Exalted strength or toxicity.

Hyperthermalge'sia (hi-per-ther-mal-je'zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyper thyroida'tion. Over-action of thyroid gland, as in exophthalmic goiter.

Hyper'tonia. Excessive tonicity, strength, or tension.

Hypertrich'i'asis, Hypertricho/sis. Excessive hairiness.

Hyper'trophy (hi-per'trof-e). Characterized by hypertrophy.

Hyper'trophy (hi-per'trof-e). Morbid enlargement of an organ or part. Compensatory h., that which results from increased functional activity due to some physical defect. Concentric h., increased thickness of the walls of an organ with no enlargement, but with diminished capacity. Excentric h., hypertrophy with dilatation of cavity. False h., increase in one constituent substance only. Numeric h., that due to increased number of structural elements. Physiologic h. Same as Compensatory h. Simple h. is due to increased size of structural elements. True h. is due to increase of all component tissues.

Hyper'tro'pin. Elevation of one of the visual axes.
Iphymia (hi-fe’me-ah). 1. Hemorrhage within the eye. 2. Same as Oligemia.

Hyphidro'sis (hi-fid-ro’sis). Too scanty perspiration.

Hypino’sis (hip-in-o’sis). Lack of fibrin in the blood.

Hyp’nal (hip’nal). Hypnotic preparation of antipyrin and chloral.

Hypnogenet’ic. Causing or producing sleep. H. spots, superficial areas, stimulation of which brings on sleep.

Hyp’nolepsy (hip’no-lep-se). Abnormal sleepiness.

Ilyphidrosis (hil-id-ro’sis). Too scanty perspiration.


Hyp’i>:il (hip’nal). Hypnotic preparation of antipyrin and chloral.

Hypuogeuet’ie. Causing or producing sleep. H. spots, superficial areas, stimulation of which brings on sleep.

Hyp’nolepsy (hip’no-lep-se). Abnormal sleepiness.

Hypnol’ogy (hip-nol'o-je). Scientific view of sleep or of hypnotism.

Hyp’none (hip’non). Same as Acetophenone.

Ilypno’sis. The condition of abnormal sleep.

Hyp’not’ic. 1. Causing, or resembling, sleep. 2. Agent that induces sleep.

Hypnot’ism. Artificially induced state resembling sleep.

Hyp’notize (hip’not-iz). To put into a condition of hypnotism.

Hypo-acid’ity (hi-po-as-id'it-e). Lack or need of an acid.

Hy’poblast (hi’po-blast). The innermost layer of the primitive embryo; the endoderm.

Hypoblast’ic (hi-po-blas’tik). Pertaining to the hypoblast.

Hypovhlorhyd’ria. Lack of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.


Hypochondri’acal. Affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondri’asis. Morbid anxiety about the health.

Hypochondri’acal. Affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondri’asis. The upper lateral region on either side next below the thorax.

Hypochrom’ia, Hypochro’sis. Deficiency of color.

Hypocyto’sis (hi-po-si-to’sis). Deficiency of blood-corpuscles.

Hypodermat’ic, Hypoder’mic (hi-po-der-mat’ik, hi-po-der’-mik). Applied beneath, or situated under, the skin.


Hypodermoc’lysis. Injection of fluids into subcutaneous tissues.


Hypogas’trium. The lower middle abdominal region.

Hypogen’sia (hi-po-jew’ze-ah). Deficient sense of taste.

Hypoglu’bulia. Same as Hypoglycosis.

Hypoglos’sal. Situated under the tongue.

Hypoglot’tis. Same as Ranula.

Hypog’nathus. Monster fetus with a head on lower jaw.

Hypohidro’sis (hi-po-hid-ro’sis). Same as Hypodermoclysis.

Hypoleukocyto’sis. Deficiency of leukocytes in blood.

Hypomna’nia (hi-po-ma’ne-ah). Mania of a mild type.

Hypomelancho’lia. Melancholia with slight mental disorder.

Hyponi’trous acid. Acid, HNO, forming hyponitrites.

Hypopep’sia. Indigestion from lack of function in stomach.

Hypophos’phorous acid. Any salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophos’phorous acid. See Acid.

Hypop’ysis cer’ebr. Same as Pituitary body.

Hypopla’sia. Incomplete or defective structure.

Hypopselaph’e’sia (hi-pop-sel-af’e-ze-ah). Dunness of tactile sense.

Hypo’pyon (hi-po’pe-on). Pus in anterior chamber of eye.

Hypo’sar’ca. Same as Anastraea.

Hypo’mia (hi-po’me-ah). Imperfect sense of smell.

Hypo’spa’dias (hi-po-spa’de-as). 1. Congenital opening of urethra on under side of penis. 2. Opening of the urethra into the vagina.

Hypos’tasis (hi-po’stas-is). 1. Deposit or sediment. 2. Formation of a deposit; especially a settling of blood from feeble blood-current.
**Hypostat'ic.** Of, or pertaining to, hypostasis.

**Hyposthe'nia.** Enfeebled state; defect of strength.

**Hyposul'phurous acid.** See Acid.

**Hypoth'enal.** Ridge on palm along bases of fingers and ulnar margin.

**Hypother'mal.** Moderately warm; deficient in heat.

**Hypo'thermy (hi'po-ther-me).** Abnormally low temperature.

**Hypo'tonia, Hypo'tones, Hypo'tony.** Diminished tension, especially intra-ocular tension.

**Hypotoxic'ity.** Diminished or mitigated toxic quality.

**Hypo'xan'thin.** A leucomain from plant and animal tissue.

**Hyposeph'alus, Hypo'seceph'alus.** A head having a breadth-height index exceeding 75.

**Hyster'al'gia (his-ter'al'je-ah).** Pain in the uterus.

**Hysterectomy (his-ter-ek'to-me).** Surgical removal of uterus.

**Hyste'ria.** Disease, mainly of women, characterized by lack of control over emotions and acts. **H. ma'jor.** Same as Hyster-o-epilepsy. **H. mi'nor,** hysteria with mild convulsions, in which consciousness is not lost.

**Hyster'ical.** Pertaining to, or affected with, hysteria.

**Hystereoneural'gic.** Resembling neuralgia, but of hysterical origin.

**Hysteri'tis (his-ter'i-tis).** Inflammation of womb.

**Hysterocele'als.** Hystera with cataleptic symptoms.

**Hysterec'tomy.** Surgical closure of os uteri.

**Hystero'ep'iilepsy.** Severe type of hysteria with epileptiform convulsions.

**Hysterogastror'rhapsy.** Suture of uterus to gastric wall.

**Hysterogen'ic.** Causing hysterical phenomena or symptoms.

**Hyst'eroideal (his'ter-o-id).** Like or akin to hysteria.

**Hyst'eroolith (his'ter-o-lith).** A uterine calculus.

**Hysterology (his-ter-o-lo-je).** The study of the uterus.

**Hysteromec'ter.** Instrument for measuring the womb.

**Hysterometry.** Measurement of uterus, or its length.

**Hysteromyoma'na.** Myoma of the uterus.

**Hysteromyomectomy'omy.** Excision of uterine myoma.

**Hysteroneuro'sis.** Nervous disease due to uterine lesion.

**Hysteropa'thy (his-ter-op'a-thy).** Any uterine disease.

**Hysteropex'ia.** Fixation of uterus to abdominal wall.

**Hyste'roperineph'omy (his'ter-o-per-in'e-m).** A pessary for uterine support.

**Hysteropsycho'sis.** Mental disease from disease of uterus.

**Hysteroplasto'sis (his'ter-op-ol'o-sis).** Prolapse of the womb.

**Hysteror'rhaphy.** 1. The stitching of a lacerated uterus. 2. Same as Hysteropexia.

**Hysterorrh'hexis.** Rupture of the womb.

**Hysteroscope.** Instrument for examining womb.

**Hyster'otome.** Instrument for incising cervix uteri.

**Hysterotomy (his'ter-o-tom'e).** Incision of uterus.

**Hysterotrachelor'rhapsy.** Plastic surgery of cervix uteri.

**Hysterotrachelotomy (his'ter-o-trach'e-ot'o-me).** Incision of neck of uterus.

**Hysterotraumat'ic.** Due to traumatic hysteria.

**Hysterotraumat'matism.** Hysterie symptoms following traumaticism.

**Hysterotris'mus.** Spasm of the uterus.

**Hys'teric'asis, Hys'tericism.** 1. Morbid erection of hairs. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix.
Symbol of iodin.

Iamal'ogy (i-am-at-o'je). Science of remedies.

Iatralip'tic method. Frictional application of remedies.

Iatralip'tics. Treatment by inunction and friction.

Iat'ric (i-at'rik). Science of remedies. Pertaining to medicine or to a physician.

Iatrochem'istry. Obsolete opinion that chemistry is the basis of all therapeutics.

I'atrol (i'at-rol). Oxyindolmethylanilid; an antiseptic agent.

Iatrol'ogy (i-at-rol'o-je). Science of medicine.

Iatrophys'ies (i-at-ro-flz'iks). Obsolete treatment of all diseases by physical or mechanical means.

Iatrotech'nics. Practical application of therapeutical principles.

Ice'bag, I-cap, I-compress. A poultice or bag of pounded ice to reduce the temperature.

Ice'land moss (is'tland). See Cetraria. I. spar, transparent calcium carbonate, used in making Nicol prisms.

I'chor (i'kor). Watery fluid discharged from wounds or sores.

Ichore'mia (l-kor-e'me-ah). Contamination of the blood by septic or toxic material.

Ichor'ous (i-kor-us). Watery and acrid pus.

Ichorrh'e'mia (i-kor-re'me-ah). See Ichoremia.

Ich'thidiin, Ich'thin, Ich'thulun. Three substances from eggs of fishes.

Ic'hthyo'sis (ik-the-o'sis). Disease characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness of the skin. I. follicula'ris, form in which sebum and epithelium are heaped around orifices of hair-follicles. I. hys'trix, a variety with dry warty knobs.

Ichthyot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, ichthyosis.

Ic'hth'yo'sis (ik-the'o-sis). Disease characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness of the skin.

Ichthyo'sis (ik-the'o-sis). Disease caused by eating rancid or poisonous fish.

I'cing-liver. Diver covered with a white coating like icing.

Ictcrepati'ous. For Jaundice. I. febri'lis. See Weil's disease. I. gra'vis, acute yellow atrophy of liver.

Id'eal paraplegia. See Paraplegia.

Ide'mation (i-de-a'shun). Clear mental presentation of an object.

Ideomato'pia. Any neurosis arising from the nerves themselves.
Idiopath'ic (id-e-o-path'ik). Self-originated; neither sympathetic nor traumatic.

Idiopath'ic (id-e-op'ath-e). A peculiar morbid state.

Id'ioplasm. Physical basis of inheritance in a germ or ovum; germ-plasm.

Id'iosome. An ultimate element of living matter.

Idiosyn'strasy. A habit or peculiarity of body or mind characteristic of any individual.

Id'iot (id'e-ot). A person without understanding.

Idor'gan. A potential organ or organism not possessed of personality.

Igna'tia (ig-na'she-ah). The bean-like seed of Strychnos ignatia; used like nux vomica.

Igni'extirpation. Excision of an organ by cautery.

Igni'puncture. Therapeutic puncture with hot needles.

Ig'nis (ig'nis). T. for Fire. I. sa'cer. Same as Herpes zoster.

Ignition (ig-nish'un). The act of burning or of taking fire.

Iliac. Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction.

Iliac. Pertaining to the ilium.

Ili'acus (i-l'i-ak-us). I. muscle. See Muscles, Table of.

Iliadel'phus (i-l'i-ad-el'fus). Same as Ileadelphus.

Iliocolo'tomy. Surgical incision of the ileum and colon.

Ileo-ileos'tomy. Formation of passage between two parts of the ileum.

Ileoprocto'tomy. Formation of passage between ileum and rectum.

Ileocrotos'tomy. Same as Ileoproctostomy.

Ileos'tomy. Formation of a surgical opening into the rectum.

I'leum (i-le-um). The distal portion of the small intestine ending in the cecum.

I'leus. Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction.

I'leum. Pertaining to the ileum.

Iliocrotos'tomy. Same as Ileoproctostomy.

Ileos'tomy. Formation of a surgical opening into the rectum.

I'llac'us (i-l'i-ak-us). I. muscle. See Muscles, Table of.

Iliadel'phus (i-l'i-ad-el'fus). Same as Ileadelphus.

Iliocolo'tomy. Surgical incision of the colon in the iliac region.

Ilicos'tal muscle. See Sacroiliacus, in Muscles, Table of.

Iloidem'oral. Pertaining to the ilium and femur.

Iliohypogas'tric nerve. See Nerves, Table of.

Ilio-in'guinal. Pertaining to the iliac and inguinal regions.

Iliopal'pos (i-l'i-o-pal'pos). The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together.

Iliotib'ial band. Part of fascia lata which forms a sheath for the tensor fasciae femoris.

I'llum. 1. The flank. 2. Flat upper part of innominate bone.

Illaque'a'tion. Cure of ingrowing eyelash by drawing with a loop.

Ili'cum (i-l'i-um). Asiatic tree affording star-anise and oil of anise.

Illumina'tion (i-lu-min-a'shun). The lighting up of a part, organ, or object for inspection. Axial i., light transmitted or reflected along the axis of a microscope. Direct i., light thrown upon the object from in front. Focal i., when light is thrown upon the focus of a lens or mirror. Oblique i., illumination from one side.
Illusion (il-ju'zhun). A false or misinterpreted sensory image.

Illus'ional. Pertaining to, or characterized by, illusions.

Image (im'ej). A picture or conception with more or less likeness to an objective reality. Aerial i., image seen as in the air by the ophthalmoscope. After i., retinal impression continued after the image proper has ceased to be visible. Direct i., Erect i., picture from rays not yet focussed. False i., image formed by the deviating eye in strabismus. Inverted i., one which is upside down. Real i., one formed where the emanating rays are collected. Virtual i. Same as Direct i.

Imbecil'ity. Feebleness of mind; extreme dementia.

Imbed'. To enclose in a fixing substance before section-cutting.

Imbibition (im-bib-i'sh'un). The absorption of liquids.

Im'me'diate. Direct: with nothing intervening. I. agglutination, union by first intention. I. auscultation. See Auscultation. I. cause, a cause which directly originates a disease. I. contagion, contagion by direct personal contact. I. union, union by first intention.

Imm'dicable (im-ed'i-kəl). Incurable.

Immersion. 1. The plunging of a body into a liquid. 2. The use of the microscope with the object and object-glass both covered with a liquid.

Immisible. Incapable of being mixed.

Immobiliza'tion. The rendering of a part incapable of being moved.

Immune (im-mûn'). Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation.

Immunity (im-mu'nit-e). The condition of being immune. Actual i., that conferred by recovery from a contagious disease. Congenital i., Natural i., that which is possessed by a person from birth. Passive i., that resulting from inoculation with an antitoxin or an attenuated virus.

Immuniza'tion. The process of rendering a subject immune.

Immunotoxin. Any antitoxin.

Impacted. Driven firmly in; closely lodged.

Impacted. Firm lodgement; condition of being wedged firmly.

Impalidism. Malarial cachexia; marsh-poisoning.

Im'par. Not even; unequal; unpaired.

Impetigo. A skin-disease characterized by isolated pustules. I. contagiosa, a contagious form of impetigo. I. herpetiformis, severe disease affecting pregnant women, characterized by pustules in groups. I. syphilitica, a pustular eruption in syphilis.

Implanta'tion. 1. Transfer of sound teeth. 2. Skin-grafting. 3. The introduction of a solid medicine into the tissue. Hypodermatic i., the putting of a medicine under the skin. Parenchymatous i., the placing of a medicine in the substance of a tumor. Teratific i., the partial blending of an imperfect fetus with one nearly perfect.

Impoundable. Not capable of being weighed.

Im'potence, Im'potency. Want of power; chiefly of reproductive power.
Impregnation. 1. Fertilization of the ovum. 2. Saturation.
Impress'ion (im-pres'hn). 1. An indentation or dent. 2. An effect on the mind or senses produced by external objects.

Inac'tose (in-ak'tös). A variety of optically inactive sugar.

Inad'equacy. Inability to perform allotted function.

Inalimen'tal (in-al-im'en'tal). Not nutritious.

Inan'imate. Lifeless; lacking in animation.

Inani'mation (in-an-i-sh'ün). Lack of food; starvation.

Inap'petence (in-ap'-pe-tenz). Lack of appetite or desire.

Inart'icate. Not uttered like articulate speech.

In arte'culous mor'tis. At the very moment of death.

Inassim'ilable. Not susceptible of being utilized as nutrient.

Inandes'cent. Glowing with heat and light.

Incar'cerated. Closely confined; constricted.

Incarcer'a'tion. Abnormal retention or constriction.

In'ca's bone. The interparietal bone.

In'cident nerve. An afferent or centripetal nerve.

Inciner'a'tion (in-sin'er-a'shun). The act of burning to ashes.

Incip'ient (in-sip'e-ent). Commencing or beginning.

Incised wound (in-siz'd'). A wound made by cutting.

Incis'i'on (in-sizh'ün). 1. A cut or wound. 2. The act of cutting.

Incis'i've (in-sis've). 1. Having the power or quality of cutting; sharp. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth.

In'ce, I. bone, the anterior or medial part of the upper jaw-bone.

Incis'al (in-siz'al). Any one of the four front teeth of either jaw.

Incis'u'ra. A cut; an incision or notch. I. cerebel'li, the notch which separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Incis'ures of Schmidt and Lantermann. Oblique slashes or lines on the sheath of the medullated nerve-fibers.

Inclinom'eter. Instrument for determining ocular diameter.

Inclu'sion. Enclosure within something else.

Inc'or'erable (in-ko-er'sih-l'). Uncontrollable.

Incohe'rent (in-ko-he'rent). Not coherent; incongruous.

Inc'omps'tible. Not susceptible of being burnt.

Incomp'atible. Mutually repellent, as medicines; not to be conjoined in the same preparation.

Incom'petence. Inadequacy or insufficiency. I. of the valves, a defect of heart-valves which causes their imperfect closure.

Incom'pressible. Not susceptible of being compressed.

Incon'tinence. Inability to restrain natural discharges.

Inco-ordina'tion. Lack of normal adjustment of muscular motions; failure to work harmoniously.

Incor'poration. The period between the implanting of an infectious disease and its manifestation.

Incub'a'tor. Apparatus for rearing prematurely-born infants.


Inc'u'dal. Of, or pertaining to, the incus.

Incudoste'a'dial. Of, or pertaining to, the incus and stapes.

Inc'u'ral. Not susceptible of being cured.

In'cus. The anvil-shaped ossicle of the middle ear.

Indag'a'tion. Careful search, inquiry, or examination.

Inden'tation. A pit, dent, or depression.

Index. 1. The first or forefinger. 2. The numerical ratio of measurement of any part in comparison with a fixed standard.

Alveolar I., degree of prominence of jaws. Cephalic I.,
number found by multiplying cranial breadth by 100 and dividing by cranial length. Cerebral index, ratio of greatest transverse to greatest anteroposterior diameter of cranial cavity. Gnathic index, number expressing amount of projection of jaw. Length-breadth index. Same as Cephalic index. Length-height index, the height of the skull expressed as a percentage of its length. L.-movement, a compulsory movement in which an animal turns round and round. Pelvic index, ratio of conjugate and transverse diameters of pelvis. Refractive index, the co-efficient of refraction. Thoracic index, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax to the transverse diameter.


In'dican. I. Yellow glucosid, C_{26}H_{39}O_{12}, from indigo plants. 2. A principle, C_{4}H_{7}NSO_{4}, from sweat and urine.

Indicanu'ria. Excess of amount of indican in the urine.

Indica'tion. Anything which shows what ought to be done.

Indiffer'ent. Having no preponderating affinity; neutral.

Indig'enous (in-dj'en-us). Native to a place or country.


Indiges/ton (in-di-jes'to-ron). Dyspepsia; failure of digestive function.

Indiga'tion. Same as Intussusception or Inagination.

In'digo. Blue coloring matter from indigo plant (Isatis, Indigofera, etc.). I. blue, indigotin, C_{30}H_{19}N_{3}O_{2}, the main constituent of indigo. I. carmin, sodium and potassium sulphindigotate; used as a histologie stain.

Indig'ogen (in-dig'o-jen). A crystalline principle from indigo.

Indigo'tin. See Indigo blue.

Indigu'ria. The presence of indigo in the urine.

Indirect cell-division. See Karyokinesis.

Indisposi'tion. The condition of being ill; slight disease.

In'dol. A crystalline body, C_{4}H_{2}N_{1}, from indigo and feces.

In'dolent. With but little pain; sluggish.

Induced (in-düst'). Produced or brought on by induction. I. abortion. See Abortion.

Induc'tion (in-duk'shon). 1. The process or act of inducing, or causing to occur. 2. The generation of electrical phenomena in a body by the influence of an electrified body near it.

Induc'togram (in-duk'to-gram). Same as Radiograph.

Inducto'rium. An apparatus for generating induced electric currents.

In'durate, In'durated. Hardened; abnormally hard.

Indura'tion. Quality of being hard; process of hardening; and abnormally hard. Black index, hardening and pigmentation of lung, as in anthracosis. Brown index, deposit of altered blood-pigment in pneumonia. Gray index, induration of lung-tissue in or after pneumonia, without pigmentation. Red index, interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red and congested.

In'durative. Pertaining to, or marked by, induration.

In'ebriant. An intoxicating agent.

Inebri'a/tion, Inebri'cety. A condition of drunkenness.

Inelas'tic. Lacking elasticity.

In'er'tia (in'er-she-a). Inactivity. I. u'teri, atony of uterus in labor.

In ex'tre'mis. At the point, or in the article, of death.

In'fant. A babe; a young child.

Infan'ticide (in-fan'tis-tid). The murder of an infant.

Infan'tile. Pertaining to an infant or to infancy.

Infar'ct. A mass of extravasated matter, especially in a vessel.

Infar'ction. 1. The engorgement or stoppage of a canal. 2. An infarct.

Infec'tion. The communication of disease from one person to
another, whether by effluvia or by contact, mediate or immediate; also, the implantation of disease from without.

Infectious. Liable to be communicated by infection.

Inferundity. Sterility or barrenness.

Infiltration. The fastening of the foreskin or labia majora with stitches or clamps to prevent copulation.

Infiltrate. Material deposited by infiltration.

Infiltration. The deposit or diffusion of a morbid solid or fluid in any tissue. I.-anesthesia. See Anesthesia. Carbohydrate i., deposit of lime and earthy salts in the tissues. Cellular i., infiltration of tissues with round cells. Fatty i., the deposit of fat in the tissues; presence of oil or fat-globules in cells. Glycogenetic i., deposit of glycogen in cells. Pigmentary i., deposits of pigment in tissues. Purulent i., presence of dispersed pus-cells in a tissue. Serous i., abnormal presence of serum in a tissue. Urinous i., the extravasation of urine into a tissue. Waxy i., deposition of amyloid substance.

Infinite distance. In optics any distance of over twenty feet, rays of light from which are practically parallel.

Infirmary. A hospital, dispensary, or sanitarium.

Inflammation. A morbid condition characterized by redness, pain, heat, and swelling. Acute i., that in which the processes are active. Adhesive i., that which promotes the union of cut surfaces. Catarhal i., one which affects principally a mucous surface and which is marked by discharge of muco-pus and epithelial debris. Chronic i., inflammation of slow progress, marked by formation of new connective tissue. Intestinal i., affects primarily the materials between the essential structural elements. Parenchymatous i., affects chiefly the essential structural elements. Reactive i., that which occurs around a foreign body or a focus of degeneration. Specific i., one which is due to a special micro-organism. Suppurative i., one which is characterized by the formation of pus. Toxie i., one which is due to a poison, as to a ptomain or bacterial product. Traumatic i., that which follows a wound or injury.

Inflammatory. Pertaining to, or marked by, inflammation.

Inflation (in-ša’šun). Distention with air, gas, or fluid.

Infection (in-flek’shun). The act of bending inward or state of being bent inward.

Influenza. An epidemic disease marked by depression, heaviness over the eyes, and distressing fever.

Influenzal (in-fluen’zal). Pertaining to influenza.

Influenzin. A proprietary influenza cure.

Infra-axillary. Situated below the axilla.

Infraglacial’ular region. The region between the clavicle and the third rib.


Infrah’yoid. Below the hyoid bone.

Inframam’mary region. Space in chest below sixth rib.

Inframarginal convolution. See Convolution.

Inframaxillary. Situated below the jaw.

Infrav-or’bital. Situated beneath the orbit.

Infrascap’ular. Situated beneath the shoulder-blade.

Infraspina’tus. See Muscles, Table of.

Infraspi’rous. Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.

Infrasternal. Situated beneath the sternum.

Infra troch’lear. Situated beneath the trochlea.

Infric’tion. The rubbing of medicaments upon the skin.

Infundib’ular, Infundib’uliform. Shaped like a funnel.

I. fascia, I. process, a process of the transversalis fascia ensheathing the cremaster muscle.

α, a canal from the pituitary body to the third ventricle; β, any one of the divisions of the pelvis of a kidney; γ, a passage between the nasal meatus and the ethmoidal cells; δ, the cavity of the filmbria of an oviduct; ε, any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiol; η, a cavity at the upper end of the cochlear canal; ι, the conus arteriosus.

**Infa'sible.** Not susceptible of being fused.

**Infu'sion** (in-fu'zhun). The steeping of a substance in water for obtaining its soluble principles; also the solution so obtained.

**Infusodecoco'e'tion.** A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of a substance.

**Infusoe'ria** (pl.) (in-fu-zo're-ah). Microscopic protozoan animals, often found in infusions.

**Infu'sum** (in-fu'zum). L. for Infusion.

**Inges'ta** (in-jes'tah). Food and drink taken into the body.

**Inges'tion** (in-jes'chun). The act of taking food or drink.

**Inges'tol** (in-jes'tol). A proprietary dyspepsia cure.

**In'gu'un** (in'gwen). L. for Groin.

**Inguinal** (ing'gwin-al). Pertaining to the groin.

**Inhal'a'tion.** The throwing of air or other vapor into the lungs.

**Inha'ler.** Instrument for administering a medicated vapor.

**Inhe'rent.** Implanted by nature; intrinsic; innate. I. cauter-i- zation, that which is deep and thorough.

**Inhibi'tion** (in-hib-i'shon). Arrest or restraint of a process affected by nervous influences.

**Inhib'itory.** Restraining or arresting any process.

**Inhib'i'trope.** Persons in whom certain stimuli cause partial inhibition of function.

**In'iac. In'i'al** (in'e-ak, in'e-al). Pertaining to the inion.


**Inion** (in'e-on). The external occipital protuberance.

**In'i-tial** (in-ish'al). Beginning or commencing.

**In'i-tis** (in-i'tis). Inflammation of muscular substance.

**Injec'ted.** Filled by injection; congested.

**Injec'tion.** The act of throwing a liquid into a part (as rectum or blood-vessel); also the substance thus thrown in; an enema.

**In'let of the pel'vis.** The upper limit of the pelvic cavity.

**Innerva'tion.** Distribution of the nerves.

**In noc'ent** (in'o-sent). Not malignant; benign.

**Innom'inate.** Nameless or unnamed. I. bone, hip-bone; ischium, ilium, and pubes together.

**Innox'ious** (in-nok'shus). Not hurtful; not injurious.

**Ino-blast** (i'no-blast). Connective-tissue cell in the formative stage.

**Inoculabil'ity.** Susceptibility of transmission by inoculation.

**Inoc'u'able.** 1. Transmissible by inoculation. 2. Not immune against a transmissible disease.

**Inoc'u'lation.** Insertion of virus into a wound or abrasion in the skin in order to communicate disease.

**Ino-epithelio'ma.** Epithelioma with fibrous elements.

**In'ogen** (i'no-jen). The supposed contractile substance of muscle.

**Inohymeni'ts.** Inflammation of any fibrous membrane.

**Inoleiomyo'ma.** Myoma containing unstraited muscle-fibers.

**Ino'ma** (in-o'mah). Same as Fibroma.

**Inopex'ia.** The tendency to spontaneous coagulation of the blood.

**Inorgan'ic.** 1. Having no organs. 2. Not of organic origin.
acid, any acid which contains no carbon. 1. compound, any substance which is not of organic origin.

Inosa'culating. Communicating directly; anastomosing.

Inoscu'lation. Anastomosis of the blood-vessels.

In'osite (in'o-sit). Muscle-sugar, C₉H₂₃O₆, from muscle, urine, viscera, and plants.

Inositi'c acid. An acid from muscle-tissue.

Inositu'ria. Occurrence of inosite in the urine.

Inosteat'o/ma. Fatty tumor combined with fibroma.

Inosu'ria (i-no'su're-ah). Same as Inosisuria.

In'quest. Inquiry before a coroner as to manner of death.

Inosaliva'tion. Saturation of food with saliva in mastication.

Insalu'brious. Unhealthy; injurious to health.

Insane (in-sän'). Affected with insanity; not of sound mind.

Insan'itary. Not in good sanitary condition.

Insan'ity. Disorder of the mental faculties; lunacy. Acquired i., one arising after a long period of mental soundness. Affective i., same as Emotional i. Circular i., Cyclic i., insanity recurring in cycles, melancholia following mania, and being often followed by a lucid interval. Climacteric i., that associated with the menopause. Communicated i., that which is transmitted from one person to another. Confusional i., acute temporary insanity following severe disease or nervous shock. Doubling i., insanity characterized by morbid doubt, suspicion, and indecision. Emotional i., that which is characterized by emotional depression or exaltation. Epidemic i., a form which sometimes affects many persons in a community. Hereditary i., that which is inherited from a parent or grandparent. Homicidal i., insanity marked by a desire to take human life. Idiational i., insanity with perverted ideation. Ideophrenic i., insanity with perverted ideation. Impulsive i., insane tendency to acts of violence. Menstrual i., that which recurs at the menstrual period. Moral i., that which is marked by impairment of the moral sense. Perceptional i., a form marked by hallucination and illusions. Periodic i., that which recurs at regular intervals.

Inscription. That part of a prescription which contains the names and amounts of ingredients.

In'sect powder. Powdered flowers of Pyrethrum, for destroying insects.

Insecticide (in-sek'tis-id). A substance used for killing insects.

Insen'mation. The fertilization of the ovum.

Insens'iible. 1. Devoid of sensibility or of consciousness. 2. Not perceptible to the senses.

Ins'er'tion (in-ser'shun). The place of attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.

Insid'iuous (in-sid'e-us). Stealthy; treacherous.

In sui'tu. In its natural or normal place.

Insola'tion. Sunstroke or thermic fever.

Insol'uble (in-sol'u-bl). Not susceptible of being dissolved.

Insom'nia (in-som'ne-ah). Inability to sleep; watchfulness.

Inspec'tion (in-spek'shun). Examination by the eye.

Insper'sion (in-sper'shun). A sprinkling with powder.

Inspira'tion. The act of drawing air into the lungs.

Inspiratory. Pertaining to or subserving inspiration.

In'spissated (in'spis-a-ted). Thickened; made less fluid.

In'step. The dorsal part of the arch of the foot.

Instilla'tion. Act of dropping a liquid into a cavity, as the eye.

Institutes of medicine. The fundamental principles of medical science; especially physiology and pathology.

Instru'ment. Any mechanical appliance, tool, or apparatus.
Instrumental. Pertaining to, or performed by, an instrument.

Instrumentation. The use and care of instruments.

Insufficiency (in-suf'i-shen-se). Same as Inadequacy.

Insufla'tion. The blowing of a powder, vapor, or gas into a cavity.

Insufla'tor. An instrument for blowing a powder into a cavity.

Insufla'tion. The blowing of a powder, vapor, or gas into a cavity.

Intra'mural segment. The part of a nerve between any two consecutive nodes of Ranvier.

Interartic'ular. Situated between articulating surfaces.

Interauric'ular. Situated between the auricles.

Interauric'ular. Situated between the auricles.

Intereosfolinmera'liM. A branch of the second intercostal nerve going to the skin of the arm.

Interfib'riillary. Occurring between fibrils.

Interfl'lar. Situated between the fibrils of a reticulum.

Interganglion'ir. Situated between ganglia.

Interlob'ular emphysema. That which is characterized by the presence of air between the lobules of the lung.
Intern' (in-tern'). See Interne.

Intern'al capsule. See Capsule. l.ear, labyrinth of ear.

Intern'e (in-tern'). A resident physician or surgeon of a hospital.

In'ternode. Any interannular segment of a nerve-fiber.

Internun'eial fibers. Fibers which connect nerve-cells.

Inter'num. 1. Internal. 2. The rectus internus muscles of the eye.

Interol'ivary. Situated between the olivary bodies.

Interor'bital. Situated between the orbits.


Interos/seus. See Muscles, Table of.

Interpar'ietal. Situated between parietal bones. 1. suture.

Same as Sagittal suture.

Interpedun'cular space. The space bounded by the cranial cerebellum and optic tracts.

Interpu'bic. Situated between the pubic bones.

Interrup'ter. An automatic device for breaking an electric current.

Interscap'ular. Situated between the scapulas.

Interspin'a/lis (in-ter-spi-nal/ae). See Muscles, Table of.

Intestit'i/al (in-ter-stish/al). Pertaining to, or situated in, interstices.

In'tima. The innermost coat of a blood-vessel.

Intima'mi'tis. Inflammation of an intima.

Intima'mal. Situated within a wall of an organ.

Intima'ntebral. Situated between vertebrae.

Intest'i/na/l. A proprietary intestinal antiseptic.

Intest'i nal. Pertaining to the intestines.

Intest'i/ne. Membranous tube extending from the stomach to the anus. The first, longer and narrower portion is the small, the other is the large intestine.

In'timi. The innermost coat of a blood-vessel.

Intimal. Situated within the walls of an organ.

Intermus/cular. Situated within the muscular substance.

Intero'cular. Situated within the eye.

Intra'pari'tetal. Situated in the substance of a wall.

Intra'peritone'al. Occurring within the peritoneal sac.

Intra'thorac'ic (in-trah-tho-ras'ik). Situated within the thorax.

Intra'uterine. Situated or occurring in the uterus.

Intravasal. Entrance of abnormal material into vessels.

Intravasal'ous (in-trah-vas'al). Situated within the veins.

Intraventric'u lar. Situated within a ventricle.

Intr'in'sic muscle. Any muscle attached wholly to one organ and its accessories.

Intron'itus. The entrance to a cavity or space.

Intromis'sion. The insertion of one part or thing into another.
Introsusception. Same as Intussusception.

Introversion (in-tro-ver'shun). A turning inside out.

Intubation. The insertion of a tube, as into the larynx.

Intumescent. A normal or abnormal swelling.

Intumescent (in-to-mes'ent). Swelling or becoming swollen.

Intumescentia ganglionaris. See Ganglion, geniculate.

Intussusception. The invagination or indigitation of a portion of the intestine into an adjacent portion.

Intussusceptum. A portion of intestine which has been pushed into another part.

Intussusception. That portion of intestine which contains the intussusceptum.


Inulin. A starch, C_{6}H_{10}O_{5}, from inula.

Inulol (in'yu-lol). Same as Maltol.

Inurection. The rubbing of the skin with an ointment.

Invaginatation (in-vad-jin-a'shun). The telescoping of an organ in the manner of a pouch.

Invalide. 1. Not well and strong. 2. A person not in good health.

Invasion (in-va'zhun). The attack or onset of a disease.

Invermation. Diseased state induced by worms.

Inversion (in-ver'shun). A turning upside down.

Invertin. Ferment obtainable from the intestine and from yeast.

Invert-sugar. 1. Devulose. 2. A mixture of levulose and dextrose.

Invertebrate. Confirmed and chronic; difficult to cure.

In vitro. Occurring in a glass, as in a test-tube.

Involucrin. A covering or sheath, as of a sequestrum.

Involuntary. Performed independently of the will.

Involution. 1. A rolling or turning inward. 2. Reduction in size. 3. Retrograde change.

Iodale. A hypnotic somewhat like chloral, C_{2}I_{3}HO.

Iodantifebrin. A crystalline antipyretic, C_{2}H_{14}INH(C_{2}H_{5}O).

Iodantipyrin. Same as Iodopyrin.

Iodat (i'od-at). Any salt of iodic acid.

Iod'ic acid (i-od'ik). See Acid.

Iodid (i'od-id). Any binary compound of iodin.

Iodin (i'od-in). A halogen element with peculiar odor and taste; irritant and absorbent; symbol I.

Iodism (i'od-izm). Ill health due to injudicious use of the iodids.

Iodized (i'od-izd). Charged with, or under the influence of, iodin.

Iodoamyllum. Insoluble iodized starch; a surgical antiseptic.

Iodoacetin. White crystalline compound; used in heart-diseases.

Iodoca. A yellow antiseptic powder.

Iodocein. A proprietary antiseptic substance.

Iodocone. An antiseptic compound; used like cresol.

Iododerma. Iodin acne.

Iodogenol. An antiseptic preparation of iodin and eugenol.

Iodoform (i-od'o-form). A crystalline substance, CH_{2}I_{3}, with pungent odor; anesthetic and antiseptic.

Iodoformin. Antiseptic containing iodoform and urotropin.

Iodoformism. Poisoning by iodoform.

Iodog'entin. Charcoal treated with iodin: used in fumigation.

Iodol (i'od-dol). A brownish powder, C_{6}O_{4}NH_{4}: used like iodoform.

Iodophena cetin. Iodophene'min. An antiseptic powder.

Iodophenochloral. Parasiticide mixture of tincture of iodin, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate.

Iodophenol. A carbolic-acid solution of iodin.

Iodopyrin. An antiseptic compound, C_{11}H_{11}IN_{4}O.
Iodother'apy. Use of iodin and iodids as remedies.
Iodothy'mol. Same as Aristol.
Iodothy'rin. Active principle of the thyroid gland.
Iod'ozone. An antiseptic preparation containing iodin and ozone.
Iod'um (i-o'dum). L. for Iodin.
I'on (i'ôn). An element set free by electrolysis.
I'ozone (i'o-non). Odoriferous derivative of orris-root. Defective utterance of the i sound.
Ip'eeae. Ipecac'nan. Same as Ipecacuanha.
Ipeeacuan'lia. The root of Cephaelis ipecacuanha: diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant.
Ir. Abbreviation for Internal resistance.
Ir'idal. Of, or pertaining to, the iris.
Ir'idectomy. A cutting instrument used in iridectomy.
Ir'idectomy. To excise a part of the iris.
Iridec'tomy. Excision of a slip of iris for artificial pupil.
Iridenclei'sis (ir-id-en-kli'sis). Strangulation of a slip of the iris in a corneal incision.
Iridere'mia (ir-id-er-e'me-ah). Absence of the iris.
Irid'erisis. Formation of artificial iris.
Irid'e (i-rid'ik). Pertaining to the iris.
Irid'oclele (i-rid'os-él). Hernial protrusion of a slip of the iris.
Iridochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the iris and choroid.
Iridocolobo'ma. Fissure of the iris.
Iridod'esls. Formation of artificial pupil by ligating the iris.
Iridodlal'ysls. 1. Same as Corneodialysis. 2. Separation or loosening the iris from its attachments.
Iridodon'esis (i-rid-o-don'es-is). Same as Hippus.
Iridople'gia (i-rid-o-ple'je-ah). Paralysis of the pupil. Accommodative i., failure of iris to contract or accommodate effort.
Iridorrhex'is. 1. Rupture of iris. 2. A tearing away of iris.
Iridoselerot'omy. Puncture of the sclerotic and of the edge of the iris.
Iridosclerot'omy. Puncture of the sclerotic and of the edge of the iris.
Irido'sis (i-rid-o'sis). Same as Iridodesis.
Iridod'omé. Formation of artificial pupil by cutting.
I'ris. 1. Pigmented membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil. 2. Genus of plants with cathartic rhizome.
I'risb moss. Same as Chondrus.
Irit'ice (i-rit'ik). Pertaining to the iris.
Irit'tis (i-rît'tis). Inflammation of the iris.
Irit'omy (i-rit'om-e). Same as Iridotomy.
I'rond. A metallic element, symbol Fe; much used in medicine.
Irra'diating. Spreading out, or diverging, as from the center.
Irreducible. 1. Capable of reacting to a stimulus. 2. Abnormally sensitive to stimuli.
Irri'tant. 1. Causing irritation. 2. Agent causing irritation.
Irrita'tion. 1. The act of stimulating. 2. A state of over-excitement and undue sensitiveness.
Irritative. Pertaining to irritation; causing irritation.
Isambert's disease (e-zaw-bärz'). Miliary laryngeal tuberculosis.
Isceh'emia (is-ke-ë-me-ah). Deficiency of blood-supply of a part.
Is'hial, Ischiat'ic. Pertaining to the ischium.
Ischiadrosis (is-kid-ro'sis). Suppression of secretion of sweat.

Ischiobulbar. Pertaining to ischiium and bulb of urethra.

Ischiocavernoso'sus. See Erector penis, in Muscles, Table of.

Isch'iocele (is'ke-o-sel). Hernia at the sacrosciatic notch.

Ischiococeg'cus. 1. The coccygeous muscle. 2. Posterior part of the levator ani.

Ischiofemoral. Pertaining to the ischiium and femur.

Ischiome'nia. Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Isch'ion. Pertaining to ischium and bolt of urethra.

Isch'iorrhine (is'ke-o-rehn). Hernia at the sacrosciatic notch.

Ischion (is'ke-o-nus). Same as Sciatica.

Isch'ioseph'agus. A monster with two heads and bodies united at hips.

Ischioseph'alic. Pertaining to the ischiium and pubes.

Isch'ioseph'alotomy. Obstetric division of the ischiopubic and horizontal branches of the os pubis.

Isch'ioseph'rectal. Of, or pertaining to, the ischiium and rectum.

Isch'ium. The lower hind part of the innominate bone.

Isch'uria. Pertaining to ischuria.

Ischiuria (is'ki'ure-ah). Retention or suppression of the urine.

Is'lemin. The lower hind part of the innominate bone.

Is'liobulbar. Pertaining to ischium and femur.

Is'liocolic. Pertaining to the ischium and pubes.

Is'liocolotomy. Having a uniform diameter.

Isodynamie foods (iso-dyl-nam'ik). Foods which generate equal amounts of force in heat units.

Is'o-electric (i-so-e-lek'trik). Uniformly electric throughout.

Is'olate. To separate from other persons, materials, or objects.

Isolat'ion. Separation of persons having infectious disease.

Isomer'ism (i-som'er-izm). Quality of being isomeric.

Isomer'ic. Made up of the same elements in the same proportions, yet unlike.

Isom'eric. Any isomeric substance.

Isomorphism. The quality of being isomorphous.

Isomorph'ous (i-so-mor'fus). Having the same form.

Isophthalic (i-so'far-thal). An antiseptic derived from naphthalene.

Isotro'so-antipy'rin. A diuretic and antipyretic compound, C_{11}H_{11}N_{2}O_3.

Isop'athy. Treatment by administering the virus which causes the disease.

Isopeps'in (i-so-ep'sin). Pepsin changed by heat.

Is'peters (i-sop'terz). Curves in the field of vision, denoting equality of visual acuity.

Isother'mal. Having or indicating the same temperature.

Isotonic muscle. Muscle which contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining unchanged.

Isotropic (i-so-trop'ik). Having a single and uniform refraction.

Is'sue (is'u). A suppurating sore, made and kept open by inserting an irritant substance. 1. pea, a pellet of orris-root or other material used in making and maintaining an issue.

Is'tar'ine. A substance obtainable from brain-tissue.

Isthmi'tis (ist'hi-tis). Inflammation of isthmus of fancies.

Isthmus (isth'mus). A narrow strip of tissue or a narrow passage connecting two larger parts. 1. of Eustachian tube, the narrowest part of the Eustachian tube. 1. fav'eulum, the pas-
sage between the mouth and fauces. I. of thyroid, the band or strip of tissue joining the lobes of the thyroid.

Italian leprosy. Same as Pellagra. I. rhinoplasty, the Taliacotian operation.

Itch. A skin-disease attended with itching; scabies. See Bakers', Barbers', Grocers', etc.

Itch'ing. Pruritus; a teasing irritation of the skin.

I' ter. A way or tubular passage. I. ad infundib'ulum, the passage from the third ventricle to the infundibulum. I. a ter'-
tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum. Same as Aqueduct of Sylvius. I. den'tium, the passage through which a permanent tooth makes its appearance.

I'trol. Citrate of silver; used in gonorrhea.

I'vain (i'va-in). A yellow material, C₂₄H₄₀O₅, from Achillea moshchatula.

I'vory. I. See Dentin. 2. Bone-like material from the tusks of elephants. I. black. Same as Animal charcoal.

Ixo'des. A genus of ticks parasitic on man and animals.

Ivomycli'n. Inflammation of the lumbar part of the cord.

I'zal. A proprietary disinfectant from coke-ovens.

J.

J. Symbol for Joule's equivalent.

Jaboran'di. The shrub Pitocarpus selagoanu, of South America: sialagogue and sudorific.

Jab'orin. Alkaloid from jaborandi, C₁₁H₉N₄O₅.

Jacaran'da. Leaves of South American tree: used in syphilis.

Jacon's sign (zhah-kooz'). Prominence of aorta in suprarenal notch in leukemia and pseudoleukemia.

Jacco'nian epilepsy. See Epilepsy.

Ja'cob's membrane. Same as Basilar layer. J.'s ulceer. Same as Rodent ulcer.

Ja'cobson's cartilage. Hyaline cartilage which supports J.'s organ. J.'s nerve, the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. J.'s organ, sac in nasal septum, in man rudimentary except in the fetus. J.'s sulcus, trench in middle ear which contains branches of tympanic plexus.

Jaectitation. Tossing to-and-fro in acute sickness.

Jadelot's lines, furrows, or traits (zhahd-loyd'). Lines of the face in young children, regarded as indicative of disease.

Jail fever. Same as Typhus.

Jaksch's disease (yahkshs). Infantile pseudoleukemia.

Ja'lap, Jal'a'pa. The root of Ecoronium purga, of Mexico: actively cathartic.

Jal'apin (jal'ap-in). Cathartic glucosid from Ipomea orientalis.

Jamai'ca dogwood. The plant Piscidia erythrina: sedative.

James's powder. An official antimonial powder.

James'town weed. Same as Stramonium.

Jan'iceps (jan'is-eps). Monster fetus with two faces.

Japacon'itin. Poisonous base from Japanese aconite.

Jarjavay's muscle (zhar-zah-vay'). The depressor urethrae.

Jas'min. Yellow. See Oelseini am.


Jaw, Jaw-bone. See Maxilla. J.-clonus, J.-jerk, a tendon-reflex obtained by depressing the lower jaw.
Jec'orin. Proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.
Je'cur. L. for Liver.
Je'junal. Pertaining to the jejunum.
Jennc'rian. Relating to Edward Jenner, who invented vaccination.
Jequir'ity. Seeds of Abrus precatorius; used in treating trachoma.
Jerk'ing respiration. See Respiration.
Jer'vin. Alkaloid, C₃₆H₅₇NO₃, from Veratrum album and V. viride.
Jes'saniine. See Gelsemium.
Jes'nit's bark. Same as Cinchona.
Jig'ger. Same as Chigre.
Jim'son weed. Same as Stramonium.
Jou'le. Work expended by a current of one ampere flowing for one second against a resistance of one ohm.
Joule's equivalent (joolz). Work expended in raising one gram of water through 1° C.
Ju'gum penis. Forceps for compressing the penis.
Ju'ju. Fruit of Zizyphus vulgaris; pectoral.
Ju'lep. Sweetened alcoholic drink or cordial.
Jump'er. Neurotic individual affected with palmus.
Jump'ing disease. Enfeebled will, with jumping movements.
Jun'gle fever. Severe form of tropical remittent.
Junk. Form of cushion used in dressing fractures.
Junk'et. Curds and whey flavored and used as food.
Junod's boot (zhu-nöz'). A case for foot and leg fitted to an air-pump; used in relieving congestions of the head or viscera.
Jursprudence (ju-ris-pru dens). See Medical jurisprudence.

Jutrymast. Upright bar used in supporting head in cases of Pott's disease.

Jus'culum (jus'ku-lum). Soup or broth.

Jus'to ma'jor. Larger than is normal or usual. J. mi' nor, smaller than is normal or usual.

Jute (jit). Fiber of Corchorus olitorius; used in surgical dressings.

Ju'vantia (ju'van-she-ah). Adjuvant and palliative medicines.

Juxta-artic'ular. Near a joint; in the region of a joint.

Juxtaposi'tion. Adjacent situation; apposition.

K.

K. The symbol of Potassium.

Ka. Abbreviation of Kathode (cathode).

Kalif (kal'if) [Arab.]. Dreamy tranquillity from use of drugs.

Kairin. An antipyretic alkaloid, C_{10}H_{18}ON.ACl + H2O, from quinolin.

Kainin. Antipyretic medicine, C_{9}H_{18}N, from kairin.

Kak'ke. Same as Beriberi.

Kakos'mia (kak-os'me-ah). Foul or disagreeable smell.

Kakot'rophy (kak-o'trof-e). Same as Cacotrophy.

Kal'le. Ger. for Potash.

Kalim'eter (kal-im'et-er). Same as Alkalimeter.

Kal'ium (kal'e-um). Same as Potassium.

Kam'ala. Hairs and capsular glands of Mallotus philippinensis: purgative and anthelmintic.

Kaposi's disease (kah-po'si). Same as Xeroderma pigmentosum.

Kar'yon (kar'e-on). The nucleus of a cell.

Kar'yoel'trome. Nerve-cell with an easily staining nucleus.

Kar'yoikinesis, Kar'yo'lysis. Indirect nuclear division.

Kar'yolympli. The nuclear sap.

Kar'yomito'sis (kar'e-o-mit'o-sis). Same as Karyokinesis.

Kar'yon (kar'e-on). The nucleus of a cell.

Kar'yoplage. An intracellular sporozoon.

Kar'yoplasni. Nucleoplasm; nuclear substance.

Karyothe'ca. The nuclear membrane of a cell.

Ko'a. Kata-. For words thus beginning, see Cat-, Cata-.

Ko'va-Ka'va (kah'vah-kah'vah). Root and resin of Piper methysticum: used for cystitis, gout, and wasting diseases.

Kec'per. The armature of a magnet.

Kef'ir, Ke'phyr (kef'er). A preparation of fermented milk.

Kel'ectome. Device used in removing samples of tumor-tissue.

Ke'leone, Ke'lin. Same as Chelene.

Ke'lis (ke'lis). Same as Ketold; also Morphea.

Ke'loid, Ke'los. Multiple formation of skin-tumors.

Keloso'mus (ke-lo-so'mus). Same as Celosomus.

Kelot'omy. Relief of hernial strangulation by cutting.

Kenopho'bia. Morbid dread of large open spaces.

Keph'al in (kef'al-in). Same as Cephalin.

Ke'phyr. Same as Kefir.

Ker'asin (ker'as-in). Same as Ceratin.

Keratal'gia (ker-at-al'je-ah). Pain in the cornea.

Keratofe'sia. Promulsion of the cornea.

Ker'atin. Substance which forms the base of horny tissues.
Kerat' inous (ker-at/in-us). Composed of keratin.
Kerat'i tis. Inflammation of the cornea. K. bullo' sa, presence of large or small blebs upon the cornea. Interstitial k., when the entire cornea becomes hazy. Neuroparalytic k., a variety marked by formation of pustules or papules on the cornea. Punctate k. Same as Descemetitis. Purulent k., that in which pus is formed. Sclerosing k., k. with scleritis.

Trachomatous k. Same as Panuus. Traumatic k., that which results from a wound of the cornea.

Ker' atocele (ker/at-o-sel). Corneal protrusion of Descemet's membrane.
Keratooco' nus (ker-at-o-kö' nus). Cone-shaped corneal deformity.
Keratog' enous (ker-at-oj/en-us). Producing a horny tissue.
Keratoglo 'bus. Globular corneal enlargement.
Keratohele' co sis (ker-at-o-hele-kö' sis). Ulceration of the cornea.
Kerato-i ri' tis. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.
Keratol' ysis (ker-at-o-lö' sis). Peeling off of the skin.
Kerato'ma (ker-at'o-mah). Any growth of horny tissue.
Keratom'acla (ker-at-o-mä' klä). Softening of cornea.
Ker' atoplasty. Plastic surgery of the cornea.
Keratom' eter. An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.
Keratomyco'sis. Fungal disease of the cornea.
Keratonyx' is (ker-at-o-nik' sis). Puncture of the cornea.
Keratoplas'tic. Plastic surgery of the cornea.
Keratos' copy. 1. Inspection of the cornea. 2. Skiascopy.
Keratos' sis. Formation of horny growth or tissue. K. pila' ris, formation of a hard elevation around each hair-follicle. K. sen'i lis, a harsh, dry state of skin in old age.
Kerat' otome (ke-rat-o-töm). See Keratome.
Keraunoence' ro sis. Nerve disorder from lightning-stroke.
Kerannopho' bia. Morbid dread of lightning.
Kerec'tomy (ke-rek'to-me). Removal of a part of the cornea.
Ke'ri on (ke're-on). A pustular disease of the scalp.
Kerk' ring's valvules. Same as Valvulce conniventes.
Ker' mes. An insect found on leaves of various oaks; used as a dye-stuff. K. mineral, antimony oxysulphid.
Ke' tone. Any compound of the radical CO with two alcohol radicals.

Key and Rotzius's form' ina. Two passages from cisterna magna to the fourth ventricle.
Kibe (kib). Same as Chilblain.
Kid' ney (kid' ne). Either one of two glandular bodies in the lumbar region which secrete the urine. Amyloid k., one which is the seat of amyloid degeneration. Fatty k., one which is affected with fatty degeneration. Floating k., one which is loosened and displaced. Gouty k., Granular k., one affected with chronic interstitial inflammation. Horse-shoe k., union of the ends of the two kidneys. Large white k., one affected with chronic interstitial nephritis. Pigback k., congestion of kidney in chronic alcoholism. Red contracted k. See Gouty k.

Small white k., atrophied and degenerated state following chronic interstitial nephritis. Surgical k., suppurative pyelonephritis after operation on a urinary organ. Wandering k., Same as Floating k. Waxy k. Same as Amyloid k.
Kies'te in (ki-es'te-in). Same as Kyestein.
Kil' ian's pelvis. Pelvis affected with osteomalacia.
Kil'ogram, Kilol'ter, Kil'ometer. One thousand grams, liters, or meters.
Kinematics. Science of motion, including bodily movements.
Kinesiatics (kin-es-i-at’ix). Same as Kinesitherapy.
Kinesiometer. Instrument for the quantitative measurement of motions.
Kinesiomeurosis. Disordered movements from nervous disease.
Kinesipathy (kin-e-sip’ath-e). Same as Kinesilvery.
Kinesitherapy. Treatment of disease by movements; Lingism.
Kinesodic. Pertaining to the conveyance of motor impulses.
Kinesiesthesia, Kinesesthesias. The sense by which muscular movements are perceived.
Kinesiometer. Device for testing the muscular sense.
Kinesthesia. Pertaining to kinesthesia.
Kinetie energy. See under Energy.
King’s evil. Scorfula. K.’s yellow. See Orpiment.
Ki’no. Dried juice of Pierocarpum marsupium and of other trees: astringent.
Kinometer. Device for measuring womb-displacements.
Ki’none (ki’non). Same as Quinone.
Kinoplasiu. The substance giving origin to the spindle-fiber of cytoplasm.
Kiono, etc. See under Ciono.
Ki’otome. Instrument for amputation of uvula.
Kiotomy. Removal of the uvula or part of it.
Kis’ingen water (kis’ing-en). Saline, laxative, and tonic water from Bavaria.
Kitasa’to’s bacillus. Bacillus of bubonic plague.
Klebs-Leffler bacillus. The bacillus of diphtheria.
Kleptomania. Insane propensity to steal.
Kleptophobia. Insane dread of becoming a thief.
Klumpke’s paralysis (kloomp’kiz). See Paralysis.
Knee. Joint between femur and tibia. K.-cap, K.-pan. Same as Patella. K.-jerk, upward twitch of foot on striking the patellar ligament, the leg being flexed.
Kneip’sism. Cure by walking barefooted in the morning dew.
Knife-rest crystals. Peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate in the urine; coffin-lid crystals.
Knitting. The repair of a fractured bone.
Knock-knee. Condition in which the knees are bent inward.
K. O. C. Abbreviation of Cathodal opening contraction.
Koch’s lymph. Same as Tuberculin.
Kohlrausch’s fold (kohl’rowsh’s). Fold of mucous membrane extending from right side into rectum; called also the third sphincter.
Ko’la (ko’lah). Seeds of Sterculia acuminata: cardiac and nerve-stimulant.
Ko’lanin. One of the active principles of kola.
Kolpis. For words beginning thus, see Copis.
Kolpitis. See Copitis.
Kolpotomy. See Copotomy.
Kopfletanus. Tetamns from head wounds.
Kopio’pin (ko-pi-o’pe-ah). Same as Copiopia.
Koron’ion. Point at apex of coronoid process of inferior maxilla.
Koros’copy (ko-ros’ko-pe). Same as Skiasecopy.
Ko’sin. Same as Brayerin.
Kosotoxin. A poisonous active principle from kouso flowers.
Koumiss (koo’mis). Fermented drink prepared from milk.
Kousso (kous’so). Flowers of Hagenia Abyssinica: good against tapeworm.
Krame'ria. Genus of South American plants; rhatany: root of K. triandra, is astringent.

Krau'se's bulbs or corpuscles (krow'sez). See Corpuscles. K.'s line, line passing through white bands of a muscular fibril. K.'s membrane, membrane believed to separate disks of sarcous muscular material.

Kre'atin (kre'at-in). Same as Creatin.
Kreat'inin (kre-at'in-in). Same as Creatinin.

Kre'sol (kre'sol). Same as Cresol.

Krc'aiin (kre'at-in). Same as Creatin.

Kres'ipol. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Kres'in. Same as Oresin.

Kryp'ton. A gaseous element found in the atmosphere.

Kubisga'ri. Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.

K.'s line, line passing through white bands of a muscular fibril.

K.'s membrane, membrane believed to separate disks of sarcous muscular material.

Krc'aiin (kre'at-in). Same as Creatin.

Kreat'inin (kre-at'in-in). Same as Creatinin.

Kre'sol (kre'sol). Same as Cresol.
ments. Missed 1., retention of the dead fetus in utero after the cessation of the time of normal gestation. Postponed 1., that which takes place later than the normal limit. Precipitate 1., that in which delivery is accomplished with undue celerity. Premature 1., that which takes place too soon. Protracted 1., labor protracted beyond the ordinary limit. Spontaneous 1., that which requires no artificial aid.

Laboratory. A place for experimental work.

Labor. The internal ear, made up of the vestibule, cochlea, and canals. Bony l. Same as Osseous l. Cortical l., a network of tubes and blood-vessels in the cortex of the kidney. Ludwig's ts., spaces between Bertin's columns and the cortical arches. Membranous l., space within the osseous labyrinth.

Osseous l., bony part of internal ear.

Labyrinthine. Pertaining to the labyrinth.

Labyrinthitis. Inflammation of the labyrinth.

Labor. L. for Milk.

Lacerated (las'er-a-ted). Torn; of the nature of a rent.

Laceration (las'er-a'shun). A wound produced by tearing.

Lacerous (las'er-us)us. A operative bond from the tendon of the biceps to the fascia of the forearm.

Lacrimal (lak'rim-al). Pertaining to tears. L. bone, bone of inner angle of orbit.

Lacrimal. The secretion and discharge of tears.

Lacrimation. Incision of lacrimal duct or sac.

Lactagogue (lak'tag-o-g). Same as Ga lactagogue.

Lactalbumin. A proteid found in milk.

Lactate (lak'tat). Any salt of lactic acid.


Lacteal. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the intestinal lymphatics which take up chyle.

Lacteal. L. for Milk.

Lacteum (lak'te-in). Same as Lactolin.

Lactescence (lak-tes'ens). Resemblance to milk.

Lactic acid. See Acid. L.-a. fermentation. See Fermentation.

Lacticiferous, Lactic'erous. Producing or conveying milk.

Lactic fugue (lak'ti-fúg). Lessening the secretion of milk.

Lactic (lak'ti-tin). Sugar of milk or lactose.

Lactinated. Containing sugar of milk.

Lactiyoruous (lak'ty-or-us). Subsisting upon milk.

Lactic tocele (lak'to-sél). Same as Gata tocele.

Lactochrome (lak'to-krom). An alkaloid of milk, C₅H₁₃NO₅₆.

Lactoglobulin. Same as Lactalbumin.


Lactolin (lak'to-lin). Condensed milk.

Lactometer. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of milk.

Lactone. An aromatic liquid from lactic acid.

Lactopepsin. A proprietary dyspepsia remedy.

Lactophenin. An antipyretic and hypnotic compound.

Lactophosphate. A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.

Lactoprotein (lak-to-pro-te-id). Any proteid from milk.

Lactose. Milk-sugar; a sugar derived from milk.

Lactosuria (lak-to-su're-ah). Presence of milk-sugar in urine.

Lactuca. Sedative drug from juice of Lactuca.

Lactuca virid. A species of lettuce which affords lactucarium.

Lactucrin. Waxy principle from lactucarium.

Lec'na. A small pit, hollow, or depression. L. cerebr., the cerebral infundibulum. Howship's l., any depression of bone under the periosteum. Intervillous l., any one of the blood-
spaces of the placenta in which the fetal villi are found. L. mag' na, largest of the orifices of the glands of Littre. L. pharyn' gis, depression at the pharyngeal end of Eustachian tube.

Lacu' nar. Having, pertaining to, or resembling lacuna.
Lacu' nula. A small or minute lacuna.
La' eus lacri ma' lis. The triangular space at the inner canthus between the two eyelids.
Lad' anum. A resin from species of Cistus.
Lady Web' ster pills. Dinner pills of aloes and mastic.
Lae'. For words thus beginning, see Le-.
Lafay ette's mixture (lah-fah-yets'). Preparation of copaiba, cubebs, spirit of nitrous ether, and liquor potassa.
Lage' na (laj-e'nah). Part of upper extremity of scala media.
Lam'inizd. Made up of laminae or layers.
Lamina' ton. 1. Laminar structure, or arrangement. 2. The slicing of the fetal head in embryotomy.
Lam nec'tomy, Lam nec'tomy. Excision of posterior arch of a vertebra.

Lamini' tis. Inflammation of the laminae of a horse's foot.
Lamp' black. Powdered carbon from combustion of oils, etc.
Lan' ain (lan'-ain). Purified wool-fat.
Lan' cet. Small pointed two-edged surgical knife. Gum 1., knife for incising the gums. Spring 1., one, the blade of which is held by a spring. Thumb 1., one with a wide two-edged blade.
Lan' chin'ating. Tearing, darting, or sharply cutting.
Lanci' si's nerves (lahn-che'sez). Same as Stria longitudinales.
Landou' zy-Deje' rine atrophy (lahn-doo'-ze-dezh' ren). See Atrophy.
Landry's paralysis (lahn-driz'). Acute ascending paralysis.
Land'-scurvy. Same as Purpura hemorrhagica.
Lang'han's layer. The deep, cellular layer of chorionic villi.
Lannai'ol. An iodocresol: used as a substitute for iodoform.
Lan'olin. Rectified wool-fat; used externally.
Lan'termann's incisures (lahn-tehr-mahnz). See Incisures.
Lan'tonin. Alkaloid from a Brazilian tree: used like quinin.
Lanu'go. The fine hair on the body of the fetus.
Laparocolecystot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of the gall-bladder.
Laparocoelec'tomy. Colostomy by an abdominal incision.
Laparocoelec'tomy. Laparotomy combined with colotomy.
Laparoeystec'tomy. Laparotomy and removal of a cyst.
Laparoeystot'omy. Laparotomy and removal of cyst-contents.
Laparo-elytro'tomy. Laparotomy and vaginal incision for removing fetus.
Laparo-enterot'omy. Laparotomy with incision into intestine.
Laparogastro'tomy. Laparotomy with incision into stomach.
Laparohysterec'tomy. Laparotomy with excision of uterus.
Laparohysterec'tomy. Laparotomy with removal of uterus and ovaries.
Laparohysterot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of uterus.
Laparo-ileot'omy. Laparotomy with incision of ileum.
Laparokelyptot'omy. Same as Laparoeystot'omy.
Laparomyomec'tomy, Laparomyot'omy. Laparotomy with removal of myoma.
Laparonephreec'tomy. Laparotomy with removal of kidney.
Laparosalpingeec'tomy. Laparotomy with excision of an ovicdult.
Laparos'copy. Instrumental abdominal exploration.
Laparosplicinge'tomy. Laparotomy with excision of a spleen.
Laparot'omy. Surgical incision through abdominal wall.
La'pis (lah'pis). L. for Stone.
Lap'pa. The burdock Arctium lappa: diuretic and tonic.
Lard. The fat of the swine; adeps.
Lard'aecin. A proteid found in amyloid degenerations.
Larda'ceous (lar-da'shus). Resembling lard; amyloid.
Lark'spur. The plant Delphinium consolida: diuretic and ant-asthmatic.
Laryii'gcal (lar-in'je-al). Pertaining to the larynx.
Laryngee'Iwiny (lar-in-jek'tomy). Excision of the larynx.
Laryngis'mus strid'ulus. Sudden laryngeal spasm in children, with crowing inspiration.
Laryngi'tis (lar-in-jis). Inflammation of the larynx.
Laryng'geat (lar-in'-je-at). Pertaining to the larynx.
Laryng'geal tom'ty (lar-in-jek'-tom-e). Excision of the larynx.
Laryngis'mus strid'ulus. Sudden laryngeal spasm in children, with crowing inspiration.
Laryngi'tis (lar-in'-je-tis). Inflammation of the larynx.
Laryng'geal. Pertaining to the larynx.
Laryng'scele. Protrusion of mucous membrane across crico-thyroid space.
Laryngocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the larynx.
Laryn'gosiscure. Surgical splitting of thyroid cartilage.
Laryn'go'graph. Device for recording laryngeal movements.
Laryngog'raphy. A description of the larynx.
Laryngol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the larynx.
Laryngopara'lysis. Paralysis of the larynx.
Laryngop'athy. Any disorder of the larynx.
Laryngophan'tom. An artificial model of the larynx.
Laryngopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the larynx and pharynx.
Laryngophar'ynx. The lower portion of the pharynx.
Laryngoph'ony. Sound heard in auscultating the pharynx.
Laryngoscope. Apparatus for inspecting the larynx.
Laryngospasm (lar-in'go-spasm). See Laryngismus striatulus.
Laryngostenus. Narrowing or stricture of larynx.
Laryngostroboscope. Apparatus for observing the vibrations of vocal cords and other intralaryngeal phenomena.
Laryngotomy. The act of incising the larynx.
Laryngotracheitis. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.
Laryngotracheofotomy. Incision of the larynx and trachea.
Larynx (lar'inx). Air passage and vocal organ between the tongue and trachea.
Lat'ata, Latah. Form of palmae or jumping-disease, endemic in Java.
Latent (la'tent). Concealed; not manifest. L. heat, heat which is absorbed by bodies which are not thereby rendered warmer.
L. period, period after application of a stimulus and before its result is manifest.
Lateral. Toward a side or lateral aspect.
Laterals. Pertaining to a side. L. sinuses. See Sinus.
Lateritis (lat'er-i'tis) (lat'er-er-is'thus). Like brick-dust.
Lateroflexion (lat'er-o-flex'shun). Flexion to either side.
Lateropulsion. Involuntary tendency to go to one side.
Lateroverision (lat'er-o-ver'shun). Abnormal inclination to one side.
Lathyrism (lahv'riz-m). Poisoning by chick pea; lupinosis.
Latis/sinus col'li. See Platysma myoides, in Muscles, Table of.
L. dor'si. See Muscles, Table of.
Laudable. Pus of a kind thought to indicate an improving condition.
Laudanum. An alkaloid from opium, C_{20}H_{26}NO_{6}.
Laudanum (law'dan-um). The tincture of opium.
Laughing gas. Nitrogen monoxide, N_{2}O; anesthetic.
Laurocerasus. Same as Cherry laurel.
Lavage (la'vaj, lah-vahj'). A washing out or irrigation.
Lavan'dula. Lavender; a plant with a carminative oil.
Laveran's bodies (lahv-rahnz'). See Plasmodium malarium.
Law. A uniform or constant fact or principle. Avogadro's l., equal volumes of gases with the same pressure and temperature contain an equal number of molecules. Behring's l., blood and serum of an immunized person when transferred to another subject will render the latter immune. Bell's l., anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor, and posterior sensory. Berthollet's l., if two salts in solution by double decomposition can produce a salt less soluble than either, such a salt will be produced. Boyle's l., at any stated temperature a given mass of gas varies in volume inversely as the pressure. Charles's l., equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of any gas. Colles's l., a child who is affected with congenital syphilis, its mother showing no signs of the disease, will not infect its mother. Dalton's l., though the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to the pressure. Fechner's l., if a stimulus is increased, the sensation increases as the logarithm of the stimulus. Gay-Lussac's l. Same as Charles's l. Graham's l., the rate of diffusion of a gas through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density. Henry's l. See Dalton's l. Hilton's l., a nerve-trunk which supplies any given joint, also supplies the muscles which move the joint and the skin over the insertion of such muscles. Listing's l., when the eyeball is moved from a resting position, the rotational angle in the second position is the
same as if the eye were turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the visual line. **Mariotte's 1.** Same as Boyle's t. **Ohm's 1.**, strength of an electric current varies directly as the electromotive force and inversely as the resistance. **Profeta's 1.**, a non-syphilitic child born of syphilitic parents is immune. **Ritter-Valli 1.**, the primary increase and secondary loss of irritability in a nerve, produced by a section which separates it from the nerve-center, travel in a peripheral direction. **L. of sines**, the sine of the angle of incidence is equal to the sine of the angle of reflection multiplied by a constant quantity. **Weber's 1.**, the variation of stimulus which causes the smallest appreciable change in sensation maintains an approximately fixed ratio to the whole stimulus.

**Lax.** Slack; not tense.

**Lax'ative.** Mildly aperient; also, an aperient medicine.

**Lax'ator tym'pani.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Layer.** A stratum of nearly uniform thickness. **Bacillar 1.**, the rod and cone layer of the retina. **Ganglionic 1.**, a stratum of angular cells in the cerebral cortex. **Horny 1.**, the outer layer of the skin; stratum corneum. **Osteogenetic 1.**, the innermost layer of the periosteum. See also **Stratum**.

**Lazaret'to.** A quarantine station; also, a pest-house.

**Lb., Lib.** Abbreviation for **Liber**, a pound.

**Lead.** A soft gray-blue metal with poisonous salts. **L., black.** See **Graphite**. **L. colic**, colic resulting from lead-poisoning. **L. encephalopathy**, brain-disease caused by lead-poisoning. **L. pipe contraction**, cataleptic condition in which the limbs remain in any position in which they may be placed.

**Le'er'ber's disease** (la'berz). Hereditary atrophy of the optic nerve.

**Lee'ithin** (les'ith-in). Fatty principle, **C₁₄H₁₀NPO₆**, found in animal tissues; also, any principle of the group to which normal lecithin belongs.

**Lee'tual.** Pertaining to a bed or couch.

**Leech.** An aquatic platyhelminian **Hirudo medicinalis**; used for drawing blood.

**Lees.** The dregs or sediment of wine.

**Left-lateral position.** See **Sins' position**.

**Leg.** The lower extremity, especially the part between knee and ankle. **Badger 1.**, inequality in the length of the legs. **Baker's 1.**, knock-knee or genu valgum. **Bandy-1.** Same as **Bow-1.**

**Barbadoes 1.**, elephantiasis. **Black 1.**, symphomatic anthrax. **Bow-1.**, out-knee or genu varum. **Milk-1.**, phlegmasia dolens. **Scissor-1.**, deformity with crossing of the legs.

**Legit'macy.** Condition of having been born in wedlock.

**Leg'umin.** A principle from plants like caseln.

**Leiomy'o'ma.** Myoma of the non-striated muscle-fibers.

**Leiphe'mia** (lie-fe'me-ah). Thinness of the blood.

**Lei'ter's coil** (li'terz). Coiled metallic tube used in warming or cooling a part.

**Lembert's suture** (lem'berz). See **Suture**.

**Lemnis'cus.** White band on outer surface of peduncles of cerebellum.

**Lemopara'lysis.** Esophageal paralysis.

**Length-breadth index.** See **Index**.

**Len'tive.** 1. Demulcent; soothing. 2. A soothing medicine.

**Lens.** A lentil-shaped glass for refracting light. **Achromat'ic 1.**, a lens corrected for chromatic aberration. **Apochromat'ic 1.**, one corrected for chromatic and spherical aberration. **Biconcave 1.**, **Concavocanecave 1.**, a lens concave on both faces. **Biconvex 1.**, one with two convex faces. **Bifocal 1.**, one with two foci. **Converging 1.**, **Convex 1.**, one which focuses light. **Convexoconceave 1.**, one which has one convex and one con-
cave face. **Crystalline l.**, eye-lens, the transparent lenticular organ behind the pupil. **Cylindric l.**, one which has one surface plane and another concave or convex. **Decentered l.**, one in which the visual line does not pass through the center. **Dispersing l.**, **Concave l.**, one which disperses light. **Orthoscopic l.**, a form of lens which gives a very flat and undistorted field of vision. **Perisopic l.**, a concavo-convex, or convex-concave lens. **Spheric l.**, one which has a surface which is the segment of a sphere.

**Lenticular.** Exaggerated curvation of the eye-lens.

**Lenticular.** Having the form of a lens. **L. arteries**, arteries which supply l. nucleus.

**Lenticulostriate.** Pertaining to lenticular nucleus and corpus striatum.

**Lentigo (len-ti'go).** L. for Freckle.

**Lentis (len-tis).** Same as **Lentigo**; also, **Porphyria**, leprosy with anesthetic spots. **L. maculosa**, in which the skin is marked with spots of pigmentation.

**Leprosy.** A chronic transmissible disease with anesthesia, macules, and frequent loss of digits.

**Leprous.** Pertaining to, or affected with, leprosy.

**Leptocephalus (lep-to-sef'in-al-us).** Fetus with very small head.

**Leptomeningitis.** Inflammation of the arachnopia.

**Lepthorhine (lep'to-ri'en).** Having a very slender nose.

**Lepthus (lep'thus).** Genus of schizomycetes from tartar of teeth.

**Letter-blindness.** State due to central lesion in which the sight of letters conveys no impression to the mind.

**Lethargy.** Stupor or coma; also, hypnotic trance.

**Lethargic.** Proprietary narcotic.

**Lethal (le'thal).** Deadly; fatal.

**Leukemia (lu-ke'me-a).** Fatal disease, with marked increase in number of blood leukocytes. **Lymphatic l.**, that associated with disease of lymphatic organs. **Myelogenic l.**, that due to disease of bone-marrow. **Splenitic l.**, that associated with splenic enlaiement.
Leukemia. Pertaining to, or affected with, leukemia.

Leukin. A crystalline material found in various organs.

Leukoblast (lu'ko-blast). An immature leukocyte.

Leukocyte (lu'ko-sit). Any coloring ameboid mass, like a white blood-corpuscle. Beta 1., leukocyte which does not disintegrate during coagulation of blood.

Leukocytemia. Same as Leukemia.

Leukocytogenesis. The formation of leukocytes.

Leukocytolysis. Breaking down or destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytoma. Tumor-like mass of leukocytes.

Leukocytometer. Instrument for counting leukocytes.

Leukocytoplasia. Wandering of leukocytes; passage of leukocytes through a membrane.

Leukocytosis. Increase in number of blood leukocytes.

Leukorrhea. Whitish discharge from vagina.

Leukosarcoma. Any uncolored or colorless sarcoma.

Levator. Any lifting or raising muscle. See Muscles, Table of.

Levigation. The grinding of moist substances.

Levogyrous (le-vo-ju'rus). Rotating polarized light-rays to the left.

Levoro'tatory (le-vo-ro'ta-to-ri). Same as Levogyrous.

Levulose. A sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, from fruits, honey, and the intestines.

Levulosuria. Presence of levulose in urine.

Lev'inin. Locally anesthetic resin from kava.

Lev'iden jar (li'den). Device for accumulation of static electricity.

Li. Symbol for Lithium.

Libidinous. Lustful; salacious.

L'bra. L. for Pound and for Balance.

Li'chen. 1. Any one of a group of plants believed to be composed of symbiotic algae and fungi. 2. Papular skin-disease of many kinds. L. acuminatus, a grave form, with papulosquamous eruption. L. ag'rus, a severe form of eczema. L. disseminatus, a form with irregularly placed eruption. L. pil'aris, a form which especially affects the hair-follicles. L. pla'rus, an inflammatory skin-disease with wide flat papules, often in circumscribed patches. L. ru'ber, a papulosquamous disease with grave constitutional symptoms and sometimes fatal wasting;
named from the red color of the eruption. L. serosulfo'sus, a form which is peculiar to persons of a strumous habit. L. trop'icus, prickly heat; a form with a red itching eruption.

Li'chenoid (li'ken-oid). Resembling the disease called lichen.

Licorice (lik'or-is). The plant Glycyrrhiza glabra: root and extract sweet and demulcent.

Lie'ben's test (le'benz). A test for acetone by ammonia and iodin.

Lie'berkühn's crypts or glands (le'ber-kuhnz). The tubular intestinal glands.

Lie'big's extract. A form of beef-extract.

Li'en (li'en), L. for Spleen.

Lien'adin. Proprietary remedy made from the spleen.

Li'enal. Of, or pertaining to, the spleen.

Lien'i'tis (li-en-i'tis). Same as Splenitis.

Lienomyelo'genous (li-en-o-mi-el-o'gen-us). Originating in the spleen and bone-marrow.

Lii'enter'ic (li-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to, or affected with, llientery.

Li'entery (li'en-ter-e). Diarrhea with passage of undigested food.

Lig'ament. A tough band connecting bones or supporting viscera.

Accessory 1., one which strengthens or supplements another.

Adipose 1., the mucous ligament of the knee. Alar 1s., the two folds of synovial membrane on either side of the adipose ligament.

Annular 1., any ring-shaped ligament, as of the wrist or ankle. Arcuate 1s., the arched ligaments which connect the diaphragm with the lowest ribs and the first lumbar vertebra.

Atlo-axoid 1. connects the atlas and axis. Auricular 1s., the three ligaments which unite the external ear to the side of the head.

Barkow's 1., anterior and posterior 1s. of elbow-joint.

Berard's 1., suspensory 1. of pericardium.

Bertin's 1., iliofemoral ligament.

Bigelow's 1., the iliofemoral ligament.

Broad 1. 1. The peritoneal fold which supports the uterus on either side. 2. The suspensory ligament of the liver. Burns's 1., the falloform process of the fascia lata.

Camper's 1., the deep perineal fascia.

Capsular 1., the tough fibrous framework which surrounds every joint.

Carcassonne's 1., triangular ligament of urethra.

Central 1. Same as Filum terminales. Check 1s., Same as Odontoïd 1s.

Ciliary 1., joining iris to corneo sclera.

Conoid 1., inner part of coraco-clavicular ligament.

Coraco-clavicular 1. extends from the clavicle to the coracoid process.

Coronary 1., a peritoneal fold, extends from posterior border of liver to diaphragm.

Costocolic 1. attaches the spleen to the diaphragm.

Costocoracoid 1. joins the first rib to the coracoid process.

Cotyloid 1., a ring at the margin of the acetabulum.

Crucial 1s., two ligaments of the knee.

Cruciform 1., the transverse ligament of the atlanto-axoid joint.

Crural 1., Same as Poupart's 1.

Deltoid 1., the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

Falcialiform 1., the broad ligament of the liver.

Flood's 1. See Glencumeral 1. Gimbarnat's 1., triangular expanse of the aponurosis of the external oblique muscle, anteriorly joined to Poupart's 1., and going to the iliopectineal line.

Glencumeral 1s., three ligaments strengthening capsule of shoulder. Glenoid 1. 1. A ring of fibrocartilage connected with the rim of the glenoid fossa. 2. The anterior 1s. of the metacarpo-phalangeal joints. Hey's 1s., a falcial expansion of the fascia lata.

Hiofemoral 1., an important ligament of the hip-joint, from the ilium to the lesser trochanter. Hiotrochanteric 1., portion of capsular 1. of hip-joint.

Interclavicular 1. joins the two clavicles to each other and the sternum.

Lateral 1., a peritoneal fold, one on either side of the liver, joining it to the diaphragm.

Odontoïd 1s., one on either side of the odontoid process, which connect the atlas to the skull. Poupart's 1.,
lower border of aponeurosis of external oblique muscle between anterior spine of ilium and the spine of the pubis. **Pterygo-maxillary I.** connects the apex of internal pterygoid plate and the posterior end of the internal oblique line of lower jaw. **Pubic I's.,** three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **Rhomboid I.** connects cartilage of the first rib to under surface of clavicle. **Round I.** 1. See **Ligamentum teres.** 2. A fibrous cord which represents the umbilical vein from the navel to anterior border of liver. 3. One of the ligaments of the radio-ulnar articulation. 4. Either of two cords from cornua of uterus to the mons Veneris. **Sacrosclatic I's.,** two ligaments (great, or posterior, and lesser, or anterior) from the sacrum to the ischium. **Stylohyoid I.,** a fibrous cord from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the hyoid. **Stylomaxillary I.** extends from the styloid process to ramus of the lower jaw. **Suspensory I.** See Zinn's zonule. **Transverse I.,** name of various ligaments, as of atlas, knee, hip, and scapula. **Trapezoid I.,** forward and outward part of coracoclavicular ligament. **Triangular I.,** name of various ligaments, as of urethra, tympanic bones, uterus, and the vertebrae. **Vesico-umbilical I.** Same as Erachus. **Vesicouterine I.,** from front of uterus to the bladder. **Winslow's I.,** posterior ligament of the knee. **Zinn's I.** See Zinn's zonule.

**Ligamen'tous.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ligament.

**Ligamen'tum.** L. for *Ligament*. L. *arcu'atum*, an arched ligament of the lumbar region. L. *dentica'leum*, serrated lengthwise band on either side within the spinal dura. L. *muco'sum*, synovial fold in knee-joint. L. *nu'cida*, tough band at the nape of neck, uniting the two trapezius muscles. L. *patel'lae*, the ligament which connects the patella and tibia. L. *spira'le*, the ligamentous part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. L. *te'nes*. Same as Round igament. See Ligament.

**Liga'tion.** The application of a ligature.

**Lig'ature.** Thread or wire for tying a part. **Double I.,** ligation of an artery at two places and division between them. **Elas'tic I.,** caoutchouc band used to strangulate hemmoroids and pedunculated growths. **Erichen's I.,** a double thread of white and black for ligating naevi. **Intermittent I.,** a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood-current, but occasionally relaxed to renew the circulation. **Kangaroo I.,** tendons of kangaroo's tail used as a ligature. **Lateral I.,** a ligature so applied as to check, but not to interrupt, the blood-current. **L-forceps,** a forceps for holding delicate parts. **Provisional I.,** one applied at the beginning of an operation, but removed before its close.

**Light (ill).** Ethereal vibration which gives origin to the visual sense. **Axial I.,** Central I., light whose rays are parallel to each other and to optic axis. **Diffused I.,** that which has been scattered by reflection and refraction. **Oblique I.,** light falling obliquely on a surface. **Polarized I.,** light of which the vibrations are made over one plane or in circles or ellipses. **Reflected I.,** light turned back from an illuminated surface. **Refraeted I.,** light whose rays have bent out of their original course by passing through a transparent medium. **L-sense,** faculty by which varying degrees of light or brightness may be perceived. **Transmitted I.,** light which passes or has passed through an object.

**Light'ning pains.** Cutting pains of locomotor ataxia.

**Lignosul'phin.** A disinfectant product of manufacture of sulphocellulose.

**Lig'num (lig'num).** L. for Wood.

**Lig'ula.** A strip of white substance near the lateral border of the fourth ventricle.
Limatu'ra fer'ri. Iron filings.
Limb. An arm or leg; an extremity.
Lim'bic. Marginal; pertaining to a limbus.
Lim'bus. A rim or border. L. lam'ina spir'a'lis. Same as Crista spiralis. L. lu'teus. Same as Macula lutea.
Lime. 1. Calcium oxid; also calcium hydrate. 2. The acid fruit of Citrus acid: refrigerant and antiscorbutic.
Li'men na'si. The boundary line between the bony and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity.
Lim'i nal. Barely perceptible; pertaining to a threshold.
Lim'i tans (lim'i-tanz). Same as Membrana timitans.
Lim'o sis (lim-o'sis). Extreme hunger.
Limo ther'apy. Treatment by fasting; starvation cure.
Line'ture, Line'tus. An electuary; a medicine to be taken by licking.
Line. A stripe, streak, or narrow mark. Abdominal I's., lines on abdomen, indicating the boundaries of muscles. Alveoba'silar I., from nasion to alveolar point. Alveonosal I., from alveolar to nasal point. Auriculobregmatic I., from auricular point to bregma. Axillary I's. (anterior and posterior), from axilla downward. Base I., from infra-orbital ridge to external auditory meatus and to middle line of occiput. Basio bregmatic I., from basion to bregma. Baudelweque's I., external conjugate diameter of pelvis. Biauricular I., from one auditory meatus over vertex to the other. Blue I., characteristic line on gums showing chronic lead-poisoning. Bryant's I., a test-line for detecting shortening of the femur. Burton's I., same as Gingival I. Camper's I., from external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine. Clapton's I., green line on gums in copper-poisoning. Corrigan's I., purplish line on gums in copper-poisoning. Costa-articular I., from sternoclavicular joint to point of eleventh rib. Costo-clavicular I., Parasternal I., line midway from nipple-line and border of sternum. Curved I's. of ilium (superior, middle, and inferior), three prominent lines of the ilium. Curved I's. of occipital bones (superior and inferior), two lines on either half of outer surface of occipital bones. Douglas's I., curved lower edge of inner layer of aponeurosis of internal oblique muscle. Ellis's I., curved line at upper border of a pleuritic effusion. Embryonic I., primitive trace in center of germinal area. Facial I., straight line touching the glabella and a point at lower border of face. Fraunhofer's I's. See Fraunhofer's lines.
Genal I., one of Jadeltot's lines, from malar surface to nasal line. Gingival I., a reddish streak on edge of the gum. Gubler's I., line connecting apparent origin of roots of fifth nerve. Haller's I., the lines splendens. Helm holtz's I., line perpendicular to plane of axis of rotation of eyes. Hilton's I., white line which shows the point of junction of the skin of perineum with the anal mucosa. Holden's I., sulcus below the inguinal fold, crossing the capsule of hip. Hi opectinal I., ridge on ilium and pubes, showing the brim of true pelvis. Incremental I's., lines supposed to indicate laminar structure of dentin. Intertrochanteric I's. (anterior and posterior), traces on anterior and posterior surfaces of femur between the trochanters. Jadeltot's I's. See Jadeltot's lines.
Mammary I., line from one nipple to the other. Mam millary I., vertical line through center of nipple. Mylohy oidean I., a ridge on inner surface of lower jaw. Nasobas ilar I., line through basion and nasal point. Nélaton's I., from anterior superior process of ilium to most prominent part of tuberosity of ischium. Nuchal I's. (inferior, median, and super ior), lines on outer surface of occiput. Oblique I's., name of
many lines, as of fibula, radius, thyroid cartilage, tibia, etc. Ogston's l., line from tubercle of femur to the intercondylar notch.

Parasternal l. Same as Costoclavicular l. Pectineal l., portion of iliopectineal line on the pubic bone. Primitive l. Same as Primitive streak. Profile l. Same as Camper's l. Quadrate l., line on posterior surface of femur. Respiratory l., line which connects bases of up-strokes in a sphygmogram. Roser's l. Same as Nélaton's l. Salter's l. Same as Incremental l. Scapular l., vertical downward line from lower angle of scapula. Semicircular l. See Douglas's l. L. of sight, straight line from center of pupil to object viewed. Ster nal l., median line of sternum. Sternomastoid l., line from heads of sternomastoid to the mastoid process. Supra-orbital l., line across forehead just above root of external angular process of frontal bone. Sylvian l., line upon the head indicating direction of fissure of Sylvius. Thompson's l., red line on gums in pulmonary tuberculosis. Trapezoid l., mark of attachment of trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. Virchow's l., line from root of nose to lambda. Visual l., line from object seen through nodal point of eye to macula lutea. Zöllner's l's., a set of lines of peculiar arrangement for purposes of an ocular test.

Lin'ea (lin'e-ah), pl. lin'ea. L. for Line. L. al'ba, tendinous mesial line down the front of the belly. L. albican'tes, white abdominal lines seen after pregnancy. L. as'pere, a rough longitudinal line on the back of the femur. L. quadra'ti, a line on the femur which marks the insertion of the quadratus femoris. L. semiluna'res, a pair of curved lines, one on either side of the linea alba. L. splen'dens, fibrous band down the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

Lin'ear. Pertaining to, or resembling, a line.

Ling's cure. L.'s system, Ling'ism. Kinesitherapy; movement cure.

Ling'ua (ling'gwah). L. for Tongue. L. geograph'ica. Same as Geographical tongue.

Lin'gual. Of, or pertaining to, the tongue. L. bone. Same as Hyoid bone. L. delirium, delirious utterance of meaningless words.

Lingua'lis (ling-gua'lis). See Muscles, Table of.

Lin'gula. An anterior lobule of the cerebellum. L. of sphen'oid, ridge between the body and greater wing of the sphenoid. L. Wrisher'gi, fibers joining the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

Lin'iment, Linimen'tum. An oily liquid preparation to be rubbed upon the skin.

Li'nin. Substance of the achromatic nuclear reticulum of the cell.

Lini'tis. Inflammation of gastric cellular tissue.

Lin'seed. Seeds of flax, Linum usitatissimum: demulcent and emollient. L. oil, fixed drying oil from the same.

Lint. Absorbent dressing made by picking apart woven linen; also, a specially finished woven fabric for surgical dressing.

Lin'tine. Cotton lint from which fats and oils are removed.

Li'num. L. for Flax, and for Linseed.

Lipaeide'mia. Presence of any fatty acid in the blood.

Lipaeidur'ia. Presence of any fatty acid in the urine.

Lip'anin. Olive oil mixed with oleic acid; used like cod-liver oil.

Lipar'ocele. Fatty scrotal tumor; also hernia containing fatty material.

Lipe'mia. Presence of fat or oil in the blood.

Lip'oehrin. Pigment from retinal fat-globules.

Lip'oehrome. Any one of a special group of animal fat-pigments.

Lipofibro'ma. Lipoma with fibrous elements.
Lipo'ma (lip'o'mah). A fatty tumor.

Lipomat'o'sis. Excessive proportion of fat in the tissues.

Lipomyx'o'ma. Lipoma with myxomatous elements.

Lipo'pthya. A swooning; faintness.


Lip'pitude. Marginal blepharitis; bleary eye.

Lipu'ria (lip'u-re-ah). Presence of fat or oil in the urine.

Liquefa'cient. Changing into a liquid; liquefying.

Liquefa'sion. Change into a liquid form.

Liquidam'bar. Genus of trees affording storax, etc.

Liqu'or (li'kwor). A liquid, L. am'nil, fluid contained in the amnion. L. pu'ri*, the more liquid or sanious portion of pus. L. mar'psr. Same as Kudolymph.

L. i.'uorlre (lik'or-is). See Licorice.

Lis'franc'N amputation, A form of amputation at joints.

L.'s tubercle, tubercle for the scalenus anticus on the first rib.

Lisp'ing. Substitution of th sound for s and z.

Ins'sauer's zone (lls'sowrz). The area of white matter at tip of posterior cornu of gray matter of spinal cord.

Lis'te. A proprietary antiseptic compound.

Lis'terlue. The principles and practice of antiseptic and aseptic surgery.

Lis'tol. Antiseptic combination of thyroid gland and iodin.

Li'ter (le'ter). One thousand cubic centimeters; or 1.056 quarts wine measure.

Li'teral agraphia. See under Agraphia.

Lith'ag'ogue (lith'ag-or). Expelling calculi.

Lith'arge (lith'arj). Lead protoxid.

Lith'ate (lith'at). Same as Urate.

Lith'ee'tasy. Removal of calculus by perineal incision.

Li'the'mia. Excess of uric acid and water in the blood.

Lith'ta (lith'e-ab). Lithium oxid, Li₂O.

Lithi'asis. Formation of calculi and concretions.

Lithi'atry. The medical treatment of calculi.

Lith'ic acid. Same as Uric acid. L.-a. diathesis, tendency to lithemia, or gout.

Lith'i'um. A white metal, Li: its salts are medicinal.

Lithocen'o'sis (lith-o-sen'o-sis). Same as Lithotrity.

Lith'o'clast (lith'o-klas't). Same as Lithotrite.

Lith'o'clasty. Same as Lithotrity.

Lith'oe'lysmy. Injection of solvents into urinary bladder.

Lithod'yal'sis. Same as Litholysis, or as Lithotrity.

Lithol'apaxy. The crushing of a stone in the bladder and washing out of fragments.

Litho'lein. An oily product from petroleum; used in dermatology.

Lithol'ogy. "The sum of what is known about calculi.

Lithol'y'sis. The dissolving of calculi.

Lithon'trip'tie. Effecting solution of stone in bladder.

Litho'pium. A stony or petrified fetus.

Lith'o'phone. Device for detecting stone in the bladder by means of sound.

Lith'o'scope. Instrument for examining calculus in bladder.

Lith'o'tome (lith'o-töm). A knife for lithotomy.

Lith'ot'omy. Removal of stone by cutting into the bladder. Bilateral L. is done through a transverse incision in front of rectum. Lateral L., one where the cut is before the rectum and to the left of the raphe. L.-position, position with the patient on his back, the thighs and legs flexed, and the knees held widely apart. Marian L., Median L., one made on the raphe before the anus. Mediola'teral L., a combination of the lateral and
median operations. **Rectal** 1., one performed by an incision through the rectum. **Suprapubic** 1., one done with a cut above the pubes. **Vaginal** 1., one performed by an incision through vaginal wall.

**Lithotri'c'sis.** The drilling or boring of holes in a calculus.

**Lith'os trip'y.** The crushing of a calculus in the bladder.

**Lithotrip'tie.** An agent dissolving vesical calculus.

**Lithotri'te.** Instrument for crushing calculi.

**Lithotri'ty (lith-ot'ri-ty).** Same as Lithotripsy.

**Lithotri'tre.** Instrument for crushing calculi.

**Lithotri'try (lith-ot'ri-ty).** Same as Lithotripsy.

**Litho'tre'sis.** Passage of gravel in the urine.

**Vitiu'ria.** Excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

**Lob'ine.** A glandular viscus which secretes bile. **Albuminoid** 1., one which is a seat of albuminoid or amyloid degeneration. **Bever-tail** 1., one with a peculiarly deformed left lobe. **Biliary cirrhotic** 1., one wherein the bile-ducts are clogged and distended, and the substance of the organ inflamed. **Cirrhotic** 1., one which is the seat of a chronic inflammation with overgrown connective tissue and distended bile-ducts. **Degraded** 1., liver divided into an unusual number of lobes. **Fatty** 1., one affected with fatty degeneration and infiltration. **Gin-drinker's** 1. Same as **Hobnail** 1. **Hobnail** 1., liver whose surface is marked with nail-like points from atrophic cirrhosis. **L.-fluke.** See Distoma and Bilharzia. **L.-spot.** See Chloasma and Morphea. **L.-wort.** See Hepatica. **Nutmeg** 1., a liver presenting a mottled appearance when cut. **Tightlace** 1., one which is deformed by use of tight corsets. **Wandering** 1., a displaced liver. **Waxy** 1. See **Amyloid** 1.

**Livid'ity. Li'vor.** Discoloration, as from a bruise or congestion.

**Lixiv'iation.** Leeching of ashes to obtain lye.

**Lixiv'iunm (lik-siv'e-um).** L. for Lye.

**Lo'bar.** Of, or pertaining to, a lobe.

**Lo'bate.** Provided with lobes.

**Lobe.** Part of an organ or viscus demarcated by fissions or divisions. **Caudate** 1., the tail-like process of the liver. **Sien-dar** 1., the fourth of the five lobes on under surface of cerebellar hemisphere.

**Lobe'lia inda'ta.** A North American herb: emetic, expectorant, and depressant.

**Lo'belin.** A poisonous alkaloid from lobella; also, a resinoid from the same.

**Lo'bular.** Pertaining to a lobule or to lobules.

**Lo'bulated.** Made up of lobules.

**Lo'ule (lob'ul).** Any small lobe. **Fusiform** 1., the inferior temporocerebellar convolution. **Paracentral** 1., the superior connecting convolution of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

**Lobule'tte (lob-u-lē't).** A minute lobule or acinus.

**Lo'bus.** L. for Lobe. **L. cauda'tus.** Same as Caudate lobe.

**Lo'en'.** Pertaining to one place or spot. **L. asphyxia.** Same as Raynaud's disease.
Localisation. The discovery of the locality of a disease or process. Cerebral localization of various faculties in particular parts of the brain.

Lo'calized. Not general; restricted to a limited region.

Lo'chia (lo'ke-ah). Vaginal discharge which follows childbirth. L. al'ba, whitis discharge, normal after about six days. L. cuen'ta, L. ru'bra, sanguineous flow of first week. L. sero'sa, a serous or ichorous discharge.

Lochione'tra. The retention or non-discharge of the lochia.

Lochiorrhe'a. Abnormally free lochial discharge.


Loe.co. Various plants of the United States, poisonous to cattle, horses, and sheep.

Loe'colism. Disease of live-stock ascribed to poisoning by loco.

Locomo'tor. Of, or pertaining to, locomotion. L. ataxia. See Ataxia.

Loc'u'lar (lok'u-lar). Containing loculi.

Lo'eus. L. for Place. L. cine'reus, L. cere'u'leus, L. ferrug'in'eus, pigmented eminence in the fourth ventricle. L. mini'or is resistant'tiae, spot of lessened resistance. L. ni'ger, dark spot in the section of crus cerebri. L. perfo'rus, anterior and posterior perforated spaces at base of brain through which blood-vessels pass. L. ru'ber, the red nucleus.


Löf'ler'ia (lof-le're-ah). Disease in which the diphtheria-bacillus is present without the ordinary symptoms of diphtheria.

Löf'ler's bacillus (lof'lerz). The microbe of diphtheria.

Logoneuro'sis. Any neurosis with speech disorder.

Logop'athy. Any disorder of speech of central origin.

Logople'gia (log-o-ple'je-ah). 1. Any paralysis of speech-organs. 2. Inability to speak, while words are remembered.

Logor'rhoe.a. Excessive or abnormal volubility.

Log'wood. Same as Hematoxylin.

Loi'mic (loi'mik). Pertaining to the plague.

Loimol'ogy. Scientific study of the plague.

Loin. Part of back between thorax and pelvis.

Lo'mbard'ly leprosy. Same as Peltagra.

Lon'don paste. Mixture of caustic soda and lime.

Longev'i'ty (lon-jev'i-te). Long life.

Longis'simus dor'si. See Muscles, Table of.

Longsight'edness. See Hypermetropia.

Lon'gus col'li. See Muscles, Table of.

Loop of Henle. Same as Hennel's loop.

Lor'do'ma. Lordo'sis. Curvation of spinal column with forward convexity.

Lor'doscollo'sis. Lordosis complicated with scoliosis.

Lor'e'ta's operation. Gastrotomy and dilatation of pylorus.

Lore'tin (lo-re'tin). A proprietary antiseptic powder.

Los'o'phan. Cresol iodid, C₈H₅I₂(CH₃)OH, used in skin-diseases.

Los'tor fer's corpuscles. See Corpuscles.

Lo'tion (lo'shun). A liquid preparation for bathing a part.

Louse. See Pediculus.

Lou'siness. Infestation with lice.

Low'er's tubercle. A tubercle in the right auricle of the heart, between the openings of the vena cavae.

Löwe's ring (la'wez). See Ring.

Lox'a bark. Pale Peruvian bark; chuchona pallida.

Loxar'thon. Oblique deformity of a joint without luxation.

Loz'enge (loz'enj). A form of medicated troche.
interval. The period between paroxysms of insanity.

Lud'wig's angina. See Angina Ludwigii.

Lu'es. Plague; more frequently syphilis.

Luet'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis.

Lu'gol's caustic. One part each of iodin and potassium iodid with two parts of water. L.'s solution, the official compound solution of iodin.

Lumba'go (lum-ba'go). Neuralgia of the loins.

Lum'bar. Pertaining to the loins.

Lumboc'olotomy. Colostomy by incision in the loin.

Lumboco'lo'omy. An incision into the colon through the loin.

Lum'brica'lis. See Muscles, Table of.

Lum'bricoid (lum'brick-oid). Resembling the earthworm.

Lum'bricu'sis. 1. The earthworm. 2. Same as Ascoris.

Lu'men. Transverse section of a tube.

Luminiferous ether. The medium whose vibrations constitute light.

Lump'y-jaw. Same as Actinomycosis.

Lu'nacy. Insanity; mental disorder.

Lu'nar caustic. Silver nitrate, A$_2$NO$_3$.

Lung. Either one of the pair of thoracic organs which serve for the aeration of the blood. L. fever. Same as Pneumonia.

Lu'na. The whitish crescent at root of nail.

Lu'piform. 1. Resembling lupus. 2. Resembling a wen.

Lu'pin. A poisonous alkaloid; also a glucosid from lupines.

Lupino'sis. Poisoning by lupines, or chickpea; lathyrism.

Lu'pul. Yellow resinous powder from hops; sedative and stomachic.

Lu'pus. Hops. See Humulus.

Lu'pus. Tuberculosis of the skin. Disseminated follicular L., lupus of the face with large and small papules. Erythematous L., Cazenave's L., non-tubercular disease like lupus.

L. ex'edens. L. vulga'ris, true or typical tuberculous lupus.

L. hyperto'ph'icus, L. vegetans, a kind marked by formation of vegetations.

L. maculo'sus, a variety characterized by macule.

L. non-ex'edens, a variety with no ulceration.

L. serpigin'o'sus, a variety which spreads by serpiginous growth.

L. tu'midus, a variety with edematous infiltration.

L. ver'ruco'sus, a kind with warty growths.


Lu'sus natu'rae. A freak of nature; a teratism.

Lute. Paste for covering joints of vessels.

Lu'tein. Pigment from egg-yolk and corpus luteum.

Lux'a'tion. Same as Dislocation.

Lux'us consumption. The eating or digestion of food in excess of the real needs of the body. L. heart, dilatation with hypertrophy of left ventricle.

Lyca'nthrop'y. Delusion in which patient believes himself a wolf.

Lyce'tol. Preparation of piperazin: used for lithemia and gout.

Lycop'o'dium. Sporules of L. clavatum; used mainly in pharmacy; also, a homeopathic remedy from the same.

Lye. An alkaline percolate from wood-ashes; lixivium.

Ly'ing-in. The puerperal state; childbirth.

Lymph. The fluid taken up and discharged by the lymphatics; also, any clear watery liquid resembling the typical lymph. Animal L., vaccine lymph from an animal. L.-cell, L.-corpuscle, a leukocyte from lymph. L.-channels, L.-sinuses, open irregular spaces in and about lymphoid structures. Humanized L., vaccine virus from the human subject. Inflamm-
 mCurrent L., lymph produced by inflammation, as in wounds.  
Koch’s I. See Tuberculin.  
Plastic I., that from which embryonic tissue is formed.  
L. scrotum, dilatation of scrotal lymphatics; seen in filariasis.  
L. spaces, open spaces in connective or other tissue filled with lymph; especially those of the brain and meninges.  
Lymphadenec’tasis. Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.  
Lymphadenit’is. Inflammation of lymphatic glands.  
Lymphadenoma. Same as Lymphoma.  
Lymphangiect’asis. Dilatation of a lymphatic.  
Lymphangio’graphy. Description of lymphatic organs.  
Lymphangio’ma. Tumor made up of lymphatic vessels.  
Lymphangi’tis. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.  
Lymphatic. 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. A lymphatic vessel.  
Lymphatic system, the lymphatic glands, vessels, spaces, sinuses, and lacunae collectively.  
L. vessels, vessels that convey lymph.  
Lymph’phatism. Lymphatic temperament; slowness or sluggish habit.  
Lymphat’ic. 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. A lymphatic vessel. L. system, the lymphatic glands, vessels, spaces, sinuses, and lacunae collectively.  
Lymphangi’tis. Dilatation of a lymphatic.  
Lymphangitis’raphy. Description of lymphatic organs.  
Tumor made up of lymphatic vessels.  
Lymph’phatism. Lymphatic temperament; slowness or sluggish habit.  
Lymph’phatit’is. Same as Lymphangitis.  
Lymphedema. Edema from clogging of efferent lymphatic.  
Lymph’edema. Presence of lymphocytes in blood.  
Lymph’hexation. The production of lymph.  
Lymph’phocyte (lympho-sit). A leukocyte of the lymph.  
Lymphocyt’ic. Excess of lymph-corpuscles in the blood.  
Lymphocytosis. Same as Lymphocytia.  
Lymphoder’mia. Any disease of the skin lymphatics.  
Lymphog’genous (lim-foj’en-us). Lymph-producing.  
Lymph’phoid. Resembling lymph; also, adenoid.  
Lympho’ma. Any tumor of lymphoid tissue.  
Lymphorrh’gia. Lymphorrhe’a. Flow of lymph from cut or ruptured lymph-vessels.  
Lymphosarco’ma. Sarcoma of any lymph-organ.  
Lym’photomy. The anatomy of lymphatics.  
Lymphol’rophy. Attractive energy of cancer-cell for lymph.  
Lymphoma. Melancholia; insanity with despondency.  
Lymphathy’mia. Morbid despondency; melancholia.  
Ly’ra. A triangular striated depression on lower side of fornix.  
Lys’atin (lys’at-in). A basic principle derivable from casein.  
Lys’idin. A diamin, C₆H₄N₂O₂, solvent for calculi and tophi.  
Lys’in. Any bacterial product which destroys alexins.  
Lys’is. Gradual abatement of a disease.  
Lys’sa (lysh’ah). Hydrophobia, or rabies.  
Lys’sin. The specific hydrophobia virus.  
Lyte’rian. Indicative of the approach of lysis.  

M.  
M. Abbreviation for mille, thousand; mix, mix; minm, myopia, motor, and meter.  
\( \mu \). Symbol for micron, or micromillimeter.  
\( \mu \). Abbreviation for millimeter.  
\( \mu \). Abbreviation for micromillimeter.  
Maca’co worm. Larva of South American fly, which burrows under the skin.  
Maca’lin. Alkaloid from bark of a tree of Yucatan; used like quinin.  
MeBur’ney’s point. Superficial point marking most frequent position of appendix vermiformis.
Macdow'el's frenum. Fibers which strengthen the intermuscular septum of the arm.

Mace (mâs). A spice; the aril which envelops nutmeg.

Mace (mas). A spice; the aril which envelops nutmeg.


Macrobi'osis (mak-ro-bi'o-sis). Long life; longevity.

Macroph'alous. Having an abnormally large head.

Macroceph'aly (mak-ro-sef'al-e). Excessive size of head.

Macroche'lia (mak-ro-ki'le-ah). Excessive size of lip.

Macrococ'cus. A coccus of the largest recognized type.

Mac'recyte (mak're-sit). A red blood-corpuscle of largest type.

Macroerythe'mia. Abnormal size of red blood-corpuscles.

Macrodystrophy. Abnormal largeness of a solid by soaking.

Macrodont (mak'ro-dont). Possessing large teeth.

Macroesthe'sia. Sensation as if things were larger than they really are.

Macroglos'sa (mak-ro-glos'se-ah). Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Macrom'elus. Fetus with abnormally large limbs.

Macrom'ere (mak'ro-mer). A large blastomere.

Macronucleus. The larger of two paired nuclei.

Macrophagous. A large cell or corpuscle.

Macroptosis (mak-ro-p'to-sis). Ptosis characterized by macula.

Macula (mak'u-lar). Characterized by macula.

Maculate (mak'u-lat). Spotted or blotched.

Macula'tion. The condition of being spotted.

Mad. Insane; crazy.

Madaro'sis (mad-ar'o-sis). Loss of eyelashes or eyebrows.

Mad'der. The root of Bahia tinctoria; a red dye.

Mag'net. Electro-, soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by an electric current in a helix around the iron. Horse-shoe m., a magnet having the shape of a horse-shoe. M. operation, removal of iron particles by the magnet. Permanent m., one with permanent magnetic qualities. Temporary m., a substance which is magnetic during the passage of an electric current or when a fixed magnet is near it.

Mag'neto-electric'ity. Electric current induced by a magnet.
Magnetotherapy. Treatment of diseases by magnets.

Magnifica'tion. Apparent increase of size under microscope.

Mai'denhead. 1. The hymen. 2. Virginity.

Ma'idism ('ma'id-izm). Pellagra; poisoning by damaged maize.

Main en griffe ('man-on-grif'). Same as Claw-hand.

Main suceulente ('man suk-ku-lant'). Edema of the hands.

Maize ('máiz). Indian corn; Zea mays. See Zea.

Make. Closure and completion of an electric circuit.

Makero-. See under Micro-.

Mal ('mahl). Illness; disease. M. de mer ('mahl-de-márit'). seasickness. M. de los Pintos, contagious psoriasis in Mexico.

Ma/la. 1. The cheek. 2. Malar bone.

Mal'abar itch. Skin-disease of India.

Mala'cia ('ma-la'she-ah). Morbid softening of a part.

Maiarin. A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic; salicyl-phene'tidin.

Malaco'ma, Malaco'sis. Same as Malacia.

Malacos'teon. Softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

Malacot'omy. Incision of the abdominal wall.

Mal'ady ('mal'ad-e). Any disease or illness.

Malaise ('mal-ëz'). Any uneasiness or indisposition.

Mal'akin. A salicylic derivative; used as antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic.

Ma'lar ('ma'lar). Pertaining to the cheek. M. bone, the cheek-bone; mala.

Mala'ria ('mal-a're-ah). A febrile disease due to poisonous emanations from damp ground; or, more correctly, the emanations themselves.

Mala'rial. Pertaining to malaria.

Mal'arin. A proprietary antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Malassimila'tion. Defective or faulty assimilation.

Mal'ate ('ma'lat). Any salt of malic acid.

Malaxa'tion. A kneading; kneading movement in massage.

Male ('máil). One of the sex that begets young; masculine. M. fern. Same as Aspidistra.

Malforma'tion. A defective formation.

Maligne's hooks ('mal-gânz'). Adjustable double hooks for treating fractured patella.

Malias'mus. Glanders, or farcy.

Ma'lic acid. See Acid.

Malig'nancy. Tendency to react and to progress in virulence.

Malig'nant. Virulent, and tending to go from bad to worse.

Malin'gerer ('ma-lin'jer-er). One who feigns illness.

Mallen'tion. Sharp and swift muscular twitching of hands.

Mal'lein ('mal'le-in). Pathogenic lymph from cultures of glanders-bacillus.

Malleo-in'cudal. Of, or pertaining to, malleus and incus.

Malle'o'lar ('mal-le'o-lar). Pertaining to malleolus.

Malle'o'lus, inner. Lower point of tibia. M. outer, lower end of fibula.


Mal'teus. 1. Mallet-shaped oscil of middle-ear. 2. Glanders, or farcy.

Malnutrition. Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

Malpig'hian bodies. Bodies at beginning of uriniferous tubules of kidney. M. capsule, a pouch-like envelop of a M. body. M. tuft, the interior capillary part of a M. body.

Malposi'tion ('mal-po-zish'un). Abnormal placement.

Malprac'tice ('mal-prak'tis). Wrong or injurious treatment.

Malpresenta'tion. Faulty fetal presentation.

Malt (mawlt). Grain which has been sprouted and dried.
liquor, any fermented beverage prepared from malt, as ale, beer, porter. M.-sugar. Same as Maltose.
Mal'ta fever (mawl'tah). Same as Mediterranean fever.
Mal'tine. A proprietary food-preparation of malt.
Maltodex'trin. A dextrin convertible into maltose.
Mal'tol. A constituent, C₆H₁₂O₆, of malt-caramel.
Mal'tose. Malt-sugar, a glucose from malt or digested starch.
Ma'ium. L. for Disease. M. per'forans pe'dis, perforating ulcer of the foot.
Man'ma. The mammary gland; the breast.
Man'mary. Pertaining to the mammary gland.
Mammil'la (man-il'ah). See Nipple.
Man'millary (man-il-a-re). Like a nipple.
Man'milled. Having nipple-like projections.
Mammil'liplasty. Plastic surgery of the nipple.
Mammii'tis (man-i'tis). Inflammation of the mamma.
Man'mose. Having unusually large mammae.
Mammot'omy. Surgical incision of a mamma.
Man'mate. A South American plant, Franciscoa uniflora: diuretic and cathartic.
Man'ible (man-dibl). The lower jaw-bone.
Man'dibular. Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone.
Mandrag'ora officina'lis. True mandrake; a narcotic and purgative plant.
Man'drag'orin. A poisonous alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₂NO₆, from mandragora.
Man'drake. See Mandragora and Podophyllum.
Man'drin. A metal guide for a flexible catheter.
Man'duca'tion. The chewing of food.
Man'gan'ese. A whitish metal; symbol Mn. M.dioxide, black oxid of manganese, MnO₂. M. sulphate, a purgative and cholagogue, MnSO₄.
Mange (manj). Skin-disease of domestic animals, due to mites.
Man'nia (ma'ne-ah). Violent insanity with wild excitement. Alcoholic m., insanity from misuse of alcoholic stimulants. M. a potu, delirium tremens. Bell's m., acute periencephalitis. Dancing m. See Choromania. Epileptic m., maniacal attack in an epileptic. Puerperal m., insanity which sometimes follows childbirth. Religious m., mania with abnormal or perverted religious impulses. Transitory m., severe frenzied mania, the attacks of which are of short duration.
Man'niae. One affected with mania.
Man'iacal. Affected with mania.
Man'ieure. 1. Process of caring for and embellishing the hand. 2. One who professionally cares for the hands and nails.
Man'ihot. See Cassava and Jatropha.
Man'ikin (man'lk-in). A model to illustrate anatomy.
Manipula'tion. Skillful or dextrous treatment by the hands.
Man'ip'ulus. L. for Handful.
Man'na (man'nah). Sweet concrete aperient exudation from Fraxinus ornus.
Man'nite. Manna sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆: used like manna.
Man'nitose. A carbohydrate, C₆H₁₂O₆, derived from mannite.
Manom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the pressure of liquids.
Man'ual. Pertaining to, or performed by, the hands.
Man'ibrium. 1. The uppermost piece of the sternum. 2. The inferior part of the malleus.
Man'us. L. for Hand.
Manu'stupra'tion. Masturbation; self-pollution.
Maran'ta. Same as Arrow-root.
Maran'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.
Maraschi'no (mah-rahs-ke'no). A liqueur containing cherries.
Maras'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, marasmus.
Maras'mus. Progressive wasting, especially in young infants.
Marc (mark). The refuse after the pressing of grapes or olives.
Marg'aic acid. A mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.
Mar'garin. A mixture of stearin and palmitin.
Mar'ga'nic acid. A mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.
Mar'si. Progression wasting, especially in young infants.
Marc (mark). The refuse after the pressing of grapes or olives.
Marmor'ekin. Antistreptococci u.
Mar'row (mar'o). Soft material which fills most of the cavities and cancelli of bones. Spinal m., the spinal cord.
Mar'kasol (mar'kas-ol). Bismuth borophenate.
Mar'si. Progression wasting, especially in young infants.
Marsli'fever. Malarial or paludal fever.
M.'s spot. Same as Blind spot.
Mar'kasol. Bismuth borophenate.
Mar'kic acid. A mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.
Mar'kum. The refuse after the pressing of grapes or olives.
Marmor'ekin. Antistreptococci u.
Mar'row (mar'o). Soft material which fills most of the cavities and cancelli of bones. Spinal m., the spinal cord.
Martian's disease (mah-raz'). Same as Acromegaly.
Mariotte's law (mah-ree-ots'). Same as Boyle's law. M.'s spot. Same as Blind spot.
Marrow. Soft material which fills most of the cavities and cancelli of bones. Spinal m., the spinal cord.
Marru'bium. Same as Horehound.
Mar'tial (mar'shal). Containing iron; ferruginous.
Mar'tin's bandage. India-rubber bandage for varicose veins, etc. M.'s depilatory, calcium sulphydrate. M.'s hemostatic, agaric or punk charged with ferric chloride.
Mar'seulinc. Pertaining to the male sex; male.
Mask. Appliance for shading, protecting, or medicating the face.
Masked. Hidden; not obvious.
Mas'ochism (mas'ok-izm). Sexual perversion with enjoyment of being cruelly treated.
Mas'ochist (mas'o-kist). A person given to masochism.
Mass. A body made up of coherent particles.
Mas'sa. L. for Mass: chiefly a plastic mass to be made into pills.
Massage (mahs-sahzh'). Systematic therapeutical friction, stroking, and kneading the body.
Mastal'gia (mas-tal'je-ah). Pain in mammary gland.
Mast'ee. See Muscles, Table of.
Mast'icatory. 1. Pertaining to mastication. 2. A substance to be chewed but not swallowed.
Masti'tis. Inflammation of the mammary gland.
Mastoidocentesis. Paracentesis of the mastoid cells.
Mastoiditis. Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells.
Mastome mia. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.
Masto-occipital. Pertaining to the mastoid process and occipital bone.
Masturbation. Self-pollution; causation of orgasm by hand.
Maté. Dried leaves of Flex Paraguayensis; used like tea.
Mate día. Branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses.
Materia medica. Branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses.
Maternal. Pertaining to the mother.
Matéco (mah-té'ko). A shrub of tropical America, Piper augustifolium: leaves stimulant and astringent.
Matricea chamomilla. German chamomile: mild tonic and febrifuge.
Matricaria chamaemilla. German chamomile: mild tonic and febrifuge.
Matris. 1. Womb, or uterus. 2. Groundwork in which cells, etc., are embedded.
Matroid (mat'oid). A paranoiac, or crank.
Maturation. 1. Stage or process of becoming mature. 2. The formation of pus.
Maturo (ma-tur'). Ripe; fully developed.
Matutinal (mat-u'tin-al). Pertaining to the morning.
Matzoon (mat-zoon'). A drink prepared from fermented milk.
May-apple. Same as Podophyllum peltatum.
Measurable. Susceptible of being passed through.
Meatometer. Device used in measuring a meatus.
Meatotomy. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.
Mechanica. The science of force and matter.
Mechanical antidote (me-kan'ik-al). See Antidote.
Mechanics (me-kan'iks). The science of force and matter.
Mechelleotomy. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.
Mechel's cartilage. Ventral segment of the first visceral arch of embryo. M.'s diverticulum, an occasional cecal appendage of the ileum: a relic of the vitelline duct. M.'s ganglion, the sphenopalatine ganglion. M.'s space, recess in dura which lodges the Gasserian ganglion.
Meehameter. An instrument for measuring an infant.
Meehanics. The science of force and matter.
Mechanical antidote (me-kan'ik-al). See Antidote.
Mechanics (me-kan'iks). The science of force and matter.
Mechelleotomy. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.
Mechel's cartilage. Ventral segment of the first visceral arch of embryo. M.'s diverticulum, an occasional cecal appendage of the ileum: a relic of the vitelline duct. M.'s ganglion, the sphenopalatine ganglion. M.'s space, recess in dura which lodges the Gasserian ganglion.
Meehameter. An instrument for measuring an infant.
Meehanics. The science of force and matter.
Medica. Pertaining to the mother.
Mati'co (mah-ti'ko). A shrub of tropical America, Piper augustifolium: leaves stimulant and astringent.
Matricaria chamomilla. German chamomile: mild tonic and febrifuge.
Maternal. Pertaining to the mother.
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Maternal. Pertaining to the mother.
Mec'onate (mek'-o-nát). Any salt of meconic acid.

Mec'onie acid (me-ko'n-ik). See Acid.

Mec'onin. A neutral substance, C_{16}H_{22}O_{9}, in opium.

Mec'onism. Opium-poisoning; the opium habit.


Mec'onia. The middle tunic of a blood- or lymph-vessel.

Mec'oniun. Situated in the middle; mesial. M. artery, a branch of the interosseous. M. nerve. See Nerves, Table of.

Medias'tinal. Of, or pertaining to, the mediastinum.

Mediastini'tis. Inflammation of mediastinum.

Mediasti'nnm. The median septum between the lateral cavities of the thorax. M. tes'tis, partial septum of the testicle.

Mediato'rial. Indirect; accomplished by means of a medium.

Med'ic. Any plant of the genus Medicago, including lucerne, none such, shamrock, etc.

Medi'a'tion (med-i'a-shun). Administration of remedies.

Medic'inal (med-is'in-al). Having healing qualities.

Medi'cine. 1. A drug or remedy. 2. The art of healing disease. Clinic m., study of m. at the bedside. Forensic m., Legal m., medical jurisprudence. Galenical m., obsolete practice on the principles of Galen. Patent m., a medicine whose manufacture is protected by letters patent. Preventive m., that which aims at preventing disease. Proprietary m., a remedy whose formula is private property. Spagyric m., the obsolete school of Paracelsus. State m., that which deals with the public health, sanitation, etc.

Medicine'rea (med-e-se-ne'-re-ah). Internal gray matter of brain.

Medicochirur'gical. Pertaining to medicine and surgery.

Medicole'gal. Pertaining to medical jurisprudence.

Med'icus (med'-ik-us). L. for Physician.

Medi'na worm (me-de'nah). Same as Guinea worm.

Mediolat'eral lithotomy. See Lithotomy.

Mediopont'ine. Pertaining to the center of the pons.

Mediotar'sal. Pertaining to the center of the tarsus.

Mediter'ransea. Pertaining to the Mediterranean.

Mediul'er. L. for Marrow. M. neph'rica, the pyramids of the kidneys collectively. M. oblonga'ta, the organ of brain directly continuous with spinal cord. M. os'sium, bone-marrow.

M. spina'lis, spinal cord, or myelon.

Medul'lary. Pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla.

Med'ullated nerve-fiber. Any one of the white fibers of a nerve.

Medullispi'nal. Pertaining to the spinal cord.

Medulli'tis. Same as Osteomyelitis; also, Myelitis.

Medulliza'tion. Abnormal enlargement of marrow-spaces in cancellous bone.

Megabacte'rium. A large bacterium.

Mega'cephalic. Having an abnormally big head.

Megae'cous. A coccus of large size. See Macrocoecus.

Meg'aloblast (meg'-al-o-blast). Same as Macrocyte.

Megalocephalic. Having a large skull.
Megalocornea. Bulging of the cornea.

Meg’alocyte (meg’al-o-sit). See Megaloblast.

Megalodac’tylous. Having very large fingers.

Megalogas’tria. Abnormal size of the stomach.

Megaloglos’sia (meg-al-o-glos’e-ah). Same as Macroplosia.

Megalo’ma’nia (meg-al-o-ma’ne-ah). Delirium of grandeur.

Megalo’p sia (meg-al-op’se-ah). Same as Macropsia.

Meg’aloscope. A magnifying speculum; a large magnifying lens.

Meg’aseme (meg’as-em). Having an orbital index exceeding 89.

Megaloma’nia (meg-al-o-ma’ne-ah). Delirium of grandeur.

Megalop’sia (meg-al-op’se-ah). Same as Macropsia.

Meg’aloseope. A magnifying speculum; a large magnifying lens.

Megal’oseine (meg-e’sem). Having an orbital index exceeding 89.

Mega’stomia intestina’le. A pathogenic protozoan of the intestine.

Megophthal’mus (meg-of-thal’mus). Same as Buphthalimus.

Me’grim (me’grim). Same as Migraine.

Mel’itose. A sugar from Australian manna, C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.

Melit’emia. Excessive amount of sugar in the blood.

Melit’ina (mel-it’i-nah). Darkening of feces by blood-pigments.

Melitz’itoce. A sugar from Briangon manna, C_{12}H_{22}O_{16}.

Mellic’ra, Mellic’re’s. 1. A cyst filled with honey-like substance. 2. Viscid syrupy sweating.

Melis’sa officina’lis. Lemon-balm, an aromatic and carminative herb.

Melitag’ra (mel-it-ag’ra). Eczema with honey-comb crusts.

Melite’mia. Excessive amount of sugar in the blood.

Mel’itose. A sugar from Australian manna, C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.

Melitu’ria (mel-it-ur’-re-ah). Same as Diabetes mellitus.

Mel’tite (mel’it). Any preparation of medicated honey.

Meloma’nia. Insane fondness for music.

Melom’elus. Monstrous fetus with supernumerary limbs.
Mel' on-seed bodies. Small bodies in joints and tendon-sheaths.
Mel'o-plasty (mel'op-las-te). Plastic surgery of a cheek.
Melt'ing-point. The temperature at which a solid melts.

Membr'a'na. L. for Membrane. M. adventi'tia. See Adven-
titio. M. basi'laris. Same as Basilar membrane. M. cho-
rizo-capilla'ris. Same as the anterior materials. M. col-
des'tum. Same as Decidua. M. eb'or is. investing mem-
brane of the tooth-pulp, made up of relics of the odontoblasts.
M. flae'cida. Same as Shrapnell's membrane. M. granu-
lo'sa, cell-layer which limits the Graafian vesicle. M. nie-
M. Reissne'rii. See Reissner's membrane. M. tec'to'sa. Same as Corti's membrane. M. tym'pani, drum of the mem-
branos ear. M. vi'brans, M. ten'sa, the tenser portion of the drum-membrane of the ear.

Membrane. A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides an organ. Animal m., a thin diaphragm of membrane, as of bladder, used as a diaphragm. Basement m., delicate layer underlying epithelium. M.-bone, a bone ossified within, or de-
veloped from, a membrane. Bruch's m., inner layer of choroid coat. Corti's m., membrane over Corti's organ. Costocora-
coid m., fascia between pectoralis minor and subclavius mus-
cles. Cricothyroid m., membrane which connects the thy-
roid and ericoid cartilages. Croupous m., false membrane of true croup. Debove's m., delicate layer between the epithel-
ium and tunica propria of bronchial, tracheal, and intestinal mu-
cous membrane. Descemet's m., posterior lining membrane of the cornea. Diphtheritic m., the peculiar false membrane characteristic of diphtheria. Drum m. See Membrana tympani.
Elastic m., a membrane made up largely of elastic fibers.
False m., membranous exudate, like that of diphtheria.
Fenestrated m., the elastic inner membrane of the arterial intima. Fetal m's., chorion, amnion, and allantois. Germin-
al m., the blastoderm. Huxley's m., cellular membrane of root-sheath and proximal end of a hair. Hyaline m. 1.
Membrane between outer root-sheath and inner fibrous layer of hair-follicle. 2. Basement membrane. Jacob's m., the rod-
and-cone layer of the retina. Kranse's m., membrane sup-
posed to separate disks of sarcous matter in muscle. Meconic m., a layer within the fetal rectum. Medullary m. Same as Endosteum. Mucous m., membrane covered with epithelium lining canals and cavities which communicate with external air.
Nasmyth's m., membrane covering enamel of an unworn tooth. Nictitating m., the so-called third eyelid of various animals. Obturator m., the tough membrane which closes the obturator foramen. Periodontal m., membrane which covers the cement of a tooth. Pupillary m., delicate mem-
brane which closes the fetal pupil. Pyogenic m., old name for prophylactic membrane. Pyophylactic m., fibrous mem-
brane lining a pus-cavity, and tending to prevent reabsorption of injurious materials. Ruy schian m. Same as Entochoroida.
Schneiderian m., mucous membrane which lines the nose.
Serous m., the lining membrane of any one of the great splanchic or lymph-cavities. Shrapnell's m., the thin upper part of the membrane tympani. Synovial m., the membrane which lines joint-cavities and tendon-sheaths. Tenon's m. See Tenon's capsule. Thyrohyoid m., membrane which connects thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. Tympanie m. Same as Membrana tympani.

Membranocartilag'inous. Pertaining to, or developed in, membrane and cartilage.
Mem'branous. Of, or pertaining to, membrane.

Men'brum vir'i/le. The penis.

Menidro'sis. Bloody sweat replacing the menstrual discharge.

Ménière's disease (men-e-árz'). See Disease.

Menin'geal (me-nin'je-al). Of, or pertaining to, the meninges.

Menin'ges (me-nin'jés), pl. of meninx. The membranes of the brain and cord; the dura, pia, and arachnoid.

Menin'gism. Hysterical simulation of meningitis.

Meningi'tic. Of, or pertaining to, meningitis.

Meningi'tis (men-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the meninges.

Cerebral m., inflammation of the membranes of the brain, acute or chronic. See Leptomeningitis, Pachymeningitis.

Cerebrospinal m., epidemic inflammation of meninges of the brain and spinal cord.

Otitic m., that which may complicate an attack of otitis.

Septicemic m., that which is due to septic blood-poisoning.

Spinal m., that which affects the membranes of spinal cord.

Tubercular m. Same as Acute hydrocephalus.

Meningitoph'o/bia. Condition simulating meningitis, due to dread of that disease.

Menin'gocele (me-nin'go-sél). Hernial protrusion of meninges.

Menin'goce/rritis. Inflammation of brain and meninges.

Menin'goecoc'cus. A micro-organism causing meningitis.

Menin'goenceph'al'occele. Protrusion of brain and meninges.

Menin'momyeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord and its membranes.

Meningomyel'occele. Protrusion of spinal cord and membranes.

Meningorrhach'id'ian. Pertaining to spinal cord and meninges.

Meningo'sis. Union or attachment of bones by membrane.

Mening'u/ria. Presence of shreds in urine.

Men'inx (me'ninx), pl. meninges. A membrane, especially one of the brain or spinal cord.

Menis'cus. 1. A crescentic interarticular fibrocartilage. 2. A concavo-convex (positive m.) or convexo-concave (negative m.) lens.

Menis'perl'um. The root of Menisperum canadense, or moonseed; it is tonic.

Menoc'e/llis (men-o-se'lís). Spotting of skin from stoppage of the menses.

Men'opause. Period when menstruation ceases; change of life.

Menopla'nia. Metastasis or aberration of menses.

Menorrh'a'gia, Menorrh'he'a. Immoderate flow of menses.

Menosep'sis. Septic poisoning from retained menses.

Menos'tasis (men-os'tas-is). Suppression of the menses.

Men'ses (men'sëz). The monthly courses of women.

Mens'tral. Pertaining to the menses.

Menstrua'tion. The monthly sanguineous discharge peculiar to women. Climacteric m., time of first menstruation. Vicarious m., menstrual flow from some part or organ other than the vagina.


Mesura'tion. The act or process of measuring.


Men'thene (men'thên). A hydrocarbon, C_hI_3, from menthol.

Men'thol. A steropentane from peppermint oil; locally anodyne.

Men'thophe'nol. An antiseptic containing menthol and phenol.

Men'tum (men'tum). L. for Chin.
Mephit'ic (me-fit'ik). Noxious; foul; of an ill odor.
Meral'gia (me-ral'je-ah). Pain in a thigh.
Mercap'tan. Any alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.
Mercier's bar (mer-se-ar'). A bar or fold at neck of bladder.
Mercu'rial (mer-ku're-al). 1. Pertaining to, or containing, mercury. 2. A preparation containing mercury. M. palsy, paralysis caused by mercurial poisoning. M. rash, rash caused by local application of mercurials.
Mercu'rialism. Chronic poisoning from misuse of mercury.
Mercu'ric chlorid. Corrosive sublimate, \( \text{HgCl}_2 \); poisonous, antiseptic. M. ox, a red or yellow powder, \( \text{HgO} \).
Mercu'rochlorid. Brown powder, containing hemol, mercury, and iodin; used as alterative and hematinic.
Mercu'rous chlorid. Calomel, \( \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 \); a white cholagogue purgative powder.
Mercy. A bivalent liquid metal, symbol Hg.
Mer'cury. A bivalent liquid metal, symbol Hg.
Mesad. Toward a center or mesial line.
Mesal (me'sal). See Mesial.
Mesame'loid. A cell given off from the epiblast or hypoblast to become a part of the mesoblast or mesoderm.
Mesara'ic (mes-ar-a'ik). Same as Mesenteric.
Mesart'eritis. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
Mesaticephal'ic. With a length-breadth index of 75° to 80°.
Mesalc buttons. Tops of \( \text{Anthallonium Lewinii} \) of Mexico; they are poisonous.
Mes'calin. An alkaloid from mescal buttons.
Mesenceph'alon (mes-en-sef'al-on). The corpora quadrigemina and crura cerebri together.
Mesen'chyma (mes-en'sh-e-mah). Embryonic connective tissue.
Mesenter'on. The part of the body-cavity where alimentary canal, lungs, liver, and pancreas are derived.
Meso'entery (mes'en-ter-e'). Fold of peritoneum which attaches the mesentery to the abdominal wall.
Meso'sal (mes'es-al). Toward the middle; mesad.
Mesobronchi'tis. Inflammation of middle coat of bronchia.
Mesoce'cum, Mesoece'cum. Peritoneal fold which gives attachment to the cecum.
Mesoeceph'alic. 1. Pertaining to the mesocephalon. 2. Having a head of medium size.
Mesoceph'alon. Same as Mesencephalon.
Mesocol'ic hernia. Hernia into a pouch of the mesocolon.
Mesoco'lon. Peritoneal process by which colon is attached.

Mes'o'cord. An umbilical cord adherent to the placenta.

Mes'o'derm. Same as Mesoblást.

Mesodmi'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mesogas'ter. Same as Midgut.

Mesogas'tric. Pertaining to mesogastrium or to umbilical region.

Mesogas'trium. The embryonic mesentery of the stomach.

Mesogna'thic. With a gnathic index between 98 and 103.

Mesogna'thion (mes-o-gna'thon). The premaxillary bone.

Mes'o'n. Same as Mesion.

Mesoneph'ron, Mesoneph'ros. Same as Wolffian body.

Mesoneuri'tis. Inflammation of the substance of a nerve.

Mesop'hen (mes-o-phen). Same as Mesoblast.

Mesopher'ic. Pertaining to the mesonephron.

Mesoph'ryon (mes-o-ryon). Central point of the glabellum.

Mesopneu'mon. Fold of pleura which attaches the lung.

Mesor'chium. Peritoneal fold which holds in place the fetal testicle.

Mesorec'tum. The mesentery of the rectum.

Mesoret'ina (mes-o-ret'in-ah). The middle layer of the retina.

Mes'orhine. With a nasal index between 47 and 51.

Mes'oseme. Within an orbital index between 83 and 90.

Mes'ostate. Any product of metabolism which represents an intermediate stage in the formation of another product.

Mesoster'num. The middle piece or body of the sternum.

Mesoste'lium (mes-o-stel'le-um). Part of mesoblast whence the serous cavities and muscles are developed.

Mesoth'enan (mes-o-th'en-ar). The adductor pollicis.

Mesova'rium. Peritoneal fold which holds ovary in place.

Metab'asis (met-ab'as-is). Change of disease or of place.

Metabol'ic (met-ab-o'lik). Pertaining to metabolism.

Metabol'ol (met-ab'o-lol). A product of metabolism.

Metabol'ism. Change in living organism induced by the action of cells. See Anabolism. Destructive m. See Catabolism.

Metab'olite. Any substance derived by metabolism.

Metacar'pal. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacar'pus. Part of hand between the wrist and phalanges.

Met'acele (met'as-el), Metace'le (met-ah-se'le). Same as Fourth ventricle.

Metachlo'ral. A remedy, C₂H₂Cl₂O₂, not unlike chloral hydrate.

Metach'ysis (me-tak'is-is). Transfusion of blood.

Metacine'sis. Separation of daughter-stars from each other.

Metagas'ter. The permanent intestinal canal of the embryo.

Metagas'trula. Gastrula with cleavage differing from the standard type.

Metagen'esis (met-a-gen'es-is). Alternation of generation.

Met'al. Any element marked by luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat.

Metalb'min (met-al-b'min). A protel in ovarian cysts.

Metal'lic. Pertaining to, or composed of, metal. M. tinkling, a peculiar ringing auscultatory sound in pneumothorax, and over large lung-cavities.

Met'alloid. 1. Any non-metallic element. 2. Any metal that has not all the characters of a typical metal.

Metallo'scopy. Observation of the effects of applying metals to the body.

Metalloth'er'apy. Treatment of disease by applying metals to the integument.

Metamer'ic. Of, or characterized by, metamerism.
Metam'erid (met-am'er-id). A metameric substance.

Metam'erism. Isomerism when the component elements are identical, but the structural arrangement is not the same.

Metamorphop'sia. State of the eye in which objects looked at seem to be distorted.

Metamorphosis. Change of structure or shape. Fatty m., Same as Fatty degeneration. Regressive m., Retrograde m., a degeneration; also, a catabolic change. Viscous m., the massing of blood-plaques in thrombosis.

Metanep'hron, Metanep'hros. The hindmost segment of the primitive embryonic kidney.

Metaphosphoric acid. Glacial phosphoric acid, HPO₃.

Metaplasia. Change of one kind of tissue into another.

Metaplastic. Formed by metaplasia.

Metapneumon'ic. Succeeding or following pneumonia.

Metaplas'ia. Change of one kind of tissue into another.

Metapneumonic. Changed by metaplasia.

Metapyret'ic. Performed or occurring after the advent (otherwise, after the decline) of septic fever.

Metastasis. Transfer of disease from one organ to another.

Metastatic. Pertaining to, or due to, metastasis.

Metas'tasis. Transfer of disease from one organ to another.

Metastatic. Pertaining to, or due to, metastasis.

Methac'etin. An antipyretic and anodyne, C₈H₉NO₂.

Methane. Marsh gas, CH₄, from decayed organic matter.

Methamoglobin. Hemoglobin from decomposing blood.

Methemoglobin'mia. Methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinur'ia. Methemoglobin in the urine.

Methan'mia. Insanity from alcoholic drinks.

Methanol. Same as Antipyrin.


Methylal. Same as Formal.

Methyl'ammon. Gaseous putain from decaying fish and from comma-bacillus cultures.

Methylated spirit. Mixture of ethyl and methyl alcohols.


Methylguan'idin, Methyluram' in. A poisonous putain, C₆H₅N₃, from spoiled fish, etc.

Metop'agus (me-top'ag-us). Twin fetuses united at forehead.

Meto'pion (me-to'pe-on). Point in median line of forehead, between frontal eminences.

Me'tra (me'trah). The womb, or uterus.
Me'tre (me'ter). Same as Meter.

Met'rec'topy (me-trek'to-pe). Uterine displacement.

Met'ric system. System of measures and weights having the meter as a basis. See Weights and Measures, Tables of.

Met'r'i'tis. Inflammation of the womb.

Met'roclyst. Device for irrigating the womb.

Met'rec'topy (me-trek'to-pe). Uterine displacement.

Mel'ric system. System of measures and weights having the meter as a basis. See Weights and Measures, Tables of.

Metri'tis. Inflammation of the womb.

Met'roclyst. Device for irrigating the womb.

Metroeol'poeele (met-ro-kol'po-sel). Hernia of uterus into vagina.

Metroeysto'sis. Formation of cysts in the womb.

Metrodyn'ia (met-ro-din'e-ah). Pain in the uterus.

Metrop'athy (met-rop'ath-e). Any uterine disorder.

Metroperitoiii'tls. Inflammation of uterus and peritoneum.

Metroplobi'lls. Inflammation of uterine veins.

Uetrorrlia'tria (met-ror-ra'je-ah). Uterine hemorrhage.

Metrorrh'ga. Free or abnormal uterine discharge.

Metrortbo'sis. Rectification of uterine displacement.

Metrosalpingt'tis. Inflammation of womb and oviducts.

Meynert's com'missure (rhi'nerts). Commissure from sub-thalamic body to floor of third ventricle.

Mezereum. Diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative bark of Daphne Mezerum.

Mg. Symbol for Magnesium.

Mi'asm, Mias'ma. A noxious effluvium.

Miasmat'ic. Of, or pertaining to, miasm.

Mi'crobe (mi'krob). A vegetable microorganism.

Microbe'mia (mi-kro-be'me-ah). Same as Microbiohemia.

Micro'bic (mi-krob'ik). Of, or pertaining to, microbes.

Microbic'i'dal (mi-krob-is'i-dal). Destroying microbes.

Microbic'i'de (mi-krob'i-sid). An agent that destroys microbes.

Microbic'i'din. A compound, C₇H₇ONa, used as external antiseptic, and internally as antipyretic and antiseptic.

Microbiolie'mia. Disease due to microbes in the blood.

Microbiol'ogy (mi-kro-be-ol'o-je). Study of the microbes.

Microbiopho'bia. A morbid dread of microbes.

Microc'id (mi-kros'id-in). Sodium naphtolate; an antiseptic.

Microc'cus (mi-kro-kok'kus). A minute bacterial coccus or cell-form; generally regarded as a genus of schizomycetes. M. a'cidi lac'tici, a coccus in fresh milk, causing lactic-acid fermentation. M. ag'i lis, a species from water, producing a rosy pigment. M. amylo'verus, coccus which causes apple and pear blight; produces fermentation in saccharine solutions. M. aquat'ilis, coccus found in water. M. ascofor'mans, a kind

**Microcor’nea** (mi-kro’kor’ne-ab). Unusual smallness of cornea.

**Microcos’mic salt.** Sodium and ammonium phosphate.

**Microco’nomb.** The millionth part of a coatbmb.

**Mi’crocrith.** The weight of one atom of hydrogen.

**Microcrys’talline.** Made up of minute crystals.

**Mi’crocyst** (mi’kro-sist). A very small cyst.

**Mi’crocyte** (mi’kro-sit). An undersized red blood-corpuscle.

**Microcythe’mia, Microcyto’sis.** Condition in which the red blood-corpuscles are undersized.

**Microdactyl’ia.** Unusual smallness of fingers or toes.

**Mi’croodont** (mi’kro-dont). Having very small teeth.

**Microglos’sia** (mi-kro-glos’e-ab). Undersize of the tongue.

**Microgna’thisia** (mi-kro-gna’tis-ab). Undue smallness of jaws.

**Mi’crogram.** The one-millionth part of a gram.

**Microg’raphy** (mi-kro’graf-e). Same as Microscopy.

Micrology. A treatise on microscopy.

Microema (mi-kro-ma'ne-ah). Insane belief that one's body has been reduced in size.

Micromulus. Fetus with undersized limbs.

Micrometer. Instrument for measuring microscopical objects.

Micrometry. Measurement of microscopic objects.

Micromilimeter. Same as Micron.

Micromania (mi-kro-ma'ne-ah). Insane belief that one's body has been reduced in size.

Micromelia (mi-kro-me'li-ah). Abnormal smallness of spinal cord.

Micron (mi'kron). One-millionth part of a meter.

Micronorhism. Any microscopic animal or plant.

Micropathology. Pathology of diseases caused by microorganisms.

Microphage, Microphagus. A phagocyte of small size.

Microphone. Device for rendering feeble sounds audible.

Microphonooscope. A binaural stethoscope having a membrane in the chest-piece, this accentuates the sound.

Microphotograph. 1. Same as Photomicrograph. 2. Photograph of microscopic size.

Microphthalma. Abnormal smallness of the eyes.

Microphthalsus. Person with abnormally small eyes.

Micropyhite (mi'kro-fyht). A microscopic plant.

Mierophsia (mi-krof'se-ah). State in which objects seen appear to be smaller than they really are.

Mie'ropus. A person with abnormally small feet.

Mieropyle (mi'kro-pil). Opening through which spermatozoa, in some animals, enters the ovum.

Microscope (mi'kro-skop). Instrument which magnifies minute objects for visual inspection. Binocular m., microscope to be used with both eyes together. Compound m., one that consists of two or more lenses or lens-systems. Simple m., one which consists of a simple lens or of several lenses acting at once.

Microscopic, Microscopical. Pertaining to, or visible only by aid of, the microscope.

Microscopy. Observation by means of the microscope.

Micronose (mi'kro-sem). Having the orbital index less than 33.

Microsoma (mi-kro-so'ma-ah). Undersized state of the body.

Microspectroscope. Spectroscope and microscope combined.

Microsporon. Genus of fungi producing tinea, sycoasis, etc.

Microstoma (mi-kro-sto'ma). Undue smallness of the mouth.

Microstomia (mi-kro'ste-ah). Undersize of external ear.

Microweom (mi'kro-tom). Instrument for making thin slips for microscopic study.

Microtomy (mi-krot'om-e). The cutting of thin sections.

Mie'verot. One-millionth part of a volt.

Microzyme. A microbe which causes fermentation.

Micturition (mik-tu-rish'un). The passage of urine.

Mid Brain. See under Mesencephalon.

Mid Gut (mid'gut). Embryonic structure whence the jejunum and ileum are developed.

Mid'riif (mid'rif). The diaphragm.

Midwife (mid'wif). A woman who delivers parturient women.

Midwifery (mid-wif'er-e). Same as Obstetrics.

Migraine (me-gran'). Periodic sick headache, often one-sided.

Migraine. A preparation of antipyrin and caffeine.

Migation (mi-gra'shun). Change of place or of seat.

Mie'gosin. Analgesic mixture of menthol and acetic ether.

Mikro-. For words thus beginning, see Micro-

Mie'liez's Disease. Enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands, due to replacement of tissue by lymph-cells.
Mil’dew. A parasitic fungus of many species; also a plant-disease caused by it.

Mil’foil. Yarrow. See Achillea.


Mil’ium. A small, white tumor beneath the epidermis.


Milliam’perc. One-thousandth part of an ampere.

Mil’igram. One-thousandth part of a gram.

Millili’ter. One-thousandth part of a liter.

Mili’meter. One-thousandth part of a meter.

Mil’lon’s reagent. A mixture of mercurous and mercuric nitrates.

Milos’sin. A crystalline substance from the leaves of Taxus baccata, or yew-tree.

Mimetic, Mim’ic. Marked by simulation of another disease.

M.-convulsion, chronic spasm of facial muscles. M.-labor, spurious or false labor.

Min. Abbreviation for Minim.


Min’derer’s spirit. The solution of ammonium acetate.


Min’im. One-sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

Min’imal dose. The least which will produce a given effect.

Min’imum. Smallest amount or lowest limit.

Min’ium. Lead tetroxid, Pb₃O₄; red lead.

Mi’nor surgery. Bandaging, dressing, catheterization, etc.

Mi’od’ymus. Fetus with two heads joined at the occiputs.

Mio’pus. Fetal monster with two fused heads, one face being rudimentary.

Mio’sis. Excessive contraction of pupil.

Miot’ic. Causing the pupil to contract.

Mir’y’acht. A form of palms with jumping movements and infirm will, endemic in Siberia. See Palmus and Lata.

Miscar’riage. Abortion; premature expulsion of fetus.

Mis’ce (mis’e). L. for Mixc.

Missed labor. Cessation of labor-pains and retention of fetus.

Mis’tletoe. A parasitic plant, Viscum album, with nerveine leaves.

Mistu’ra. L. for Mixtura.

Mite. A minute insect; an acarus.

Mitrid’a’tism. Immunity to a poison secured by giving it in increasing doses.
Mitigated. Rendered more mild or less painful.
Mito'na, Mi'tome. Thready network of protoplasm.
Mi'tral. Shaped somewhat like a miter. M. disease, disease of mitral valve.
Mixed. Affecting various parts at once; showing two or more characteristics.
Mix'ture. A preparation of various ingredients.
Mm. Abbreviation for Millimeter.
Mn. Symbol for Manganese.
Mnemon'ics. Cultivation of the memory.
Mo'bite spasm. Tonic spasm with irregular movements of the extremities after hemiplegia.
Mobil'ity. Susceptibility of being moved.
Mobiliza'tion. The rendering of a fixed part movable.
Mod'iolus (mo-di'ol-us). Central pillar or columella of the cochlea.
Mogira'phila (mod-je-gra'fe-ah). Writer's cramp.
Mogila'nia (mod-je-la'ne-ah). Difficult utterance.
Mobiliza'tion. The rendering of a fixed part movable.
Molli'ties (mol-lish'e-es). Softness; abnormal softening.
M. os'sium. Same as Osteomalacia.
Mollus'eous (mol-lus'kus). Pertaining to mollusces.
Molybde'num. A white metallic element; symbol Mo.
Moment'um. Quantity of motion; product of mass by velocity.
Mo'nad. 1. A single-celled protozoon. 2. A univalent radical or element.
Monatlieto'sis. Athetosis of one part of the body.
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Monatlieto'sis. Athetosis of one part of the body.
Monil'ithrix. Infantile disease in which the hair becomes brittle and beaded.

Monks' hood. Same as Aconite.

Mono-anesthesia. Anesthesia of but one part or organ.

Monobas'ic. Having but one atom of replaceable hydrogen.

Monoblep'sia. Blindness to all colors but one.

Monobrach'ious (mono-brak'us). Fetus with but one arm.

Monocel'dalus. Monster with two bodies and but one head.

Monochlor'pheneol. Volatile liquid, C₆H₅ClOH, inhaled in lung disease.

Monochrome'ria. Anesthesia of but one part or organ.

Monochromat'ic. Having but one color.

Monococcus (mon-o-kok'us). A form of coccus consisting of single cells, or of cells neither doubled, grouped, nor in chains.

Monocra'nio. Monster with one head and double face.

Monocular. Pertaining to or having but one eye.

Monoculus. A bandage for but one eye.

Monogenesis (mon-o-jeu'esis). Non-sexual reproduction.

Monograph (mon'o-graf). A treatise on but one subject.

Monodr'rated. United with a single molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

Monolec'ular. Having but one cell or cavity.

Monoma'nia. Insanity on a single subject.

Monom'phalnx. Twin fetuses joined at the navel.

Monopar'iesthesia. Paresthesia of a single part or limb.

Monophasia. Aphasia with ability to utter but one word or phrase.

Monopho'bia (mon-of-o'be-ah). Morbid dread of solitude.

Monoplasmat'ic. Made up of but one substance.

Monoplegia. Paralysis of but one part.

Monops'is. A fetus with but a single eye.

Monor'chial. A person having but one testis.

Monosomy'nia. Double fetus with only one body.

Monosymptomat'ic. Having one symptom only.

Monox'id. An oxid with but one oxygen atom.

Monstro'sity. 1. Great congenital deformity. 2. A monster or teratism.

Montgom'ery's glands. Sebaceous glands of mammary areola.

Mouth'lies. Monthly sickness. The menses.

Montic'elus cereb'ellum. Projecting part of superior vermiiform process of cerebellum.

Moon-blind'ness. Amblyopia from sleeping in moonlight.

Mor'al insanity. Insane perversion of the moral sense.

Mor'dard's disease (mor-'dird). Paresis of the extremities.

Mor'bidity. 1. Condition of being diseased. 2. Proportion of disease to health in a community; sick-rate.

Mor'bitic. Causing or inducing disease.

Mor'bus. L. for Disease. M. cadu'ceus, epilepsy. M. eru'

Morecella'tion, Morellement. Act of dividing a tumor or organ and removing it piecemeal.

Mor'dant. A substance used to fix a stain or dye.


Morgagni'fan cataract (mor-gahn’yan). A fluid cataract with translucent nucleus.

Morgue (morg’). Place where dead bodies are sent for identification.

Mo'ria (mo’re-ah). Fatuity or dementia.

Mor'ibund (mor'ib-und). In a dying state.

More'rioplasty. Restoration of lost parts by plastic surgery.

Morn'ing sickness. Vomiting and nausea of early pregnancy, occurring chiefly in the morning.

Morphe'a. See Morphoea.

Mor'phinism, Mor'phism. Morbid state due to misuse of morphin.

Morpho'nia, Morphi'oma'nia. Morbid and habitual craving for morphin.

Mor'phism (mor'fizm). See Morphinism.

Morphoe'a. Disease marked by pinkish patches bordered by a purplish areola.


Morpho'metry. The measurement of forms.

Mor'phon. An individual organism or person.

Morpho'sis. Process of formation; also, a morbid structure.

Morpho'tic. Taking part in, or pertaining to, morphosis.

Mor'pholin. A ptomain, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{5}N\textsubscript{3}, from rancid cod-liver oil.

Mor'phol. An aromatic, medicinal principle from cod-liver oil.

Mors. L. for Death.

Mor'ssus diab'oli. Fimbria of an oviduct.

Mor'tal. 1. Destined to die. 2. Causing death.

Mortal'ity. Same as Death-rate.

Mor'tar. A vessel in which drugs are beaten with a pestle.

Mortifica'tion. Gangrene; a sphacelus; molar death.

Mor'tuary. Pertaining to death.

Mor'ula. The segmented ovum in the mulberry stage.

Mor'unin. The nucleolus in Gregarine.

Mor'van's disease. Paresis of the upper or lower extremity with analgesia and trophic lesions.

Mos'chus (mos'kus). L. for Musk.

Mo'th. Same as Chloasma.

Mo'ther. 1. The female parent. 2. The vinegar-fungus, Myco-derma acet. M.-liquor, the liquor which remains after removal of crystals from a solution. M.-star. Same as Monaster. M.'s mark. Same as Nevus.

Mo'tile. Having a spontaneous movement.

Motil'i ty (mo-till'it-e). The ability to move.

Mo'tor. A muscle, nerve, or center that affects movements; also used adjectively. M. area, the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions; Rolandic area. M. center, any nerve-center that regulates motions. M. oe'uli. See Nerves, Table of.

Moto'rial end-plate. See End-plate.

Moto'rium. The motor apparatus of the organism.

Mould (mold). Any one of a large group of minute parasitic and saprophytic fungi.

Moulding. The rising in a lump of a wasting muscle when struck.

Mountain fever. 1. A typhoidal fever of mountain regions. 2. See M. sickness. M. sickness, nausea, vertigo, and headache in climbers of high mountains.

Mounting. The preparation of specimens and slides for study.

Mouth. The cavity which contains the tongue and teeth.

Movement. An act of moving; motion. Ameboid movement, movement of an ameba, or leukocyte, by the protrusion of a pseudopodium. Angular movement, movement which increases the angle between two bones. Associated movement, movement of parts which act together, as the eyes. Brownian movement, dancing motion of minute particles suspended in a liquid. Ciliary movement, lashing movement of cilia in some of the tissues. Circus-movement, peculiar tumbling movement caused by injuries of the basal ganglia. Communicated movement, that produced by a force acting from without. Fetal movement, that of a fetus in the womb. Forced movement, movement caused by injury to motor centers or conducting paths. Index movement, movement of the cephalic part of a body about the fixed caudal part. Ling. Same as Kinesitherapy. Mucous movement, same as Brownian m. M.-cure. Same as Kinesitherapy. Rolling movement, rolling of an animal about its long axis.

Mox'a. Any soft material to be burned upon the skin.

Moxibus'tion. Burning with a moxa.

Moyrapu'a'ma. Brazilian tree with tonic and aphrodisiac roots.

Mucose'din. An amorphous proteid from gluten.

Mu'cic acid. An acid, C₆H₁₀O₃, derivable from gums and sugars.

Mu'ciform (mu'siform). Resembling mucus.

Mucigen. Substance convertible into mucin and mucus.

Mu'cillum (mu'sil-eum). A slimy paste of gum or dextrin.

Mucilag'inous. Slimy and adhesive.

Mu'cin (mu'sin). The main constituent of mucus.

Mucin'ogen (mu-sin'o-jen). Same as Mucogen.

Mucinoid (mu'sin-oid). Resembling mucus.

Mucinur'ia. Discharge of mucin in the urine.

Mucip'arous (mu'sip'ar-us). Producing mucus.

Mucit'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mu'cocele (mu'ko-seel). Catarrhal dilatation of lacrimal sac.

Mu'coel (mu'ko-kel). Resembling mucus or jelly.

Mucocom'mbraneous. Composed of mucous membrane.

Mucopu'rulent. Containing mucus and pus.

Mu'copus. Mucus blended with pus.

Mu'cor. A genus of saprophytic mould fungi.

Mu'cocin. An albuminous substance from moulds.

Mu'co'sa. L. for Mucus; also mucous membrane.

Mu'cosin. Peculiar mucin of tenacious mucus.

Mucosol'ven. A proprietary diphtheria remedy.

Mu'coous. Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.

Mucu'na pru'riens. Cowage, a plant with vermifugal spicules.

Mu'cus. The viscid watery secretion of mucous glands.


Mul'ler's test. Indigo-carmin test for glucose.

Mul'lein. Same as Verbascum.

Mülle'rian duct, Müller's duct. See Duct. M.'s fluid, a fluid for hardening microscopic objects. M.'s muscle. 1. Circular fibers of ciliary. 2. Inferior and superior palpebral muscles. 3. Muscular layer over the sphenomaxillary fissure. M.'s ring,
a ring of muscular fibers at junction of the cervical canal and body of gravid uterus.

**Multicap'sular.** Having many capsules.

**Multicel'ular (mul-tis-el'u-lar).** Composed of many cells.

**Multicus'pidate.** Having numerous cusps.

**Multifid (mul'ti-fid).** Clef t into many parts.

**Multigrav'ida.** A woman who has often been pregnant.

**Multilob'ular (mul-ti-luh'u-lar).** Having many lobules.

**Multiloc'ular.** Having many loculi or cells.

**Multinu'clear (mul-tin-u'kle-er).** Having many nuclei.

**Multip'ara.** A woman who has had several children.

**Multipar'ity.** The condition of being a multipara.

**Multip'arous.** Having born several children.

**Mulf'iple.** (For phrases, see the nouns.)

**Multipo'lar.** Having more than two poles or processes.

**Mummifica'tion (mum-if-ik-a'shun).** Dry gangrene.

**Mumps.** Contagious parotiditis.

**Mu'ral (mu'ral).** Pertaining to a wall.

**Murex'id.** Ammonium purpurate, C₂H₃N₃O₆, a salt from guano: used in testing for uric acid.

**Mu'riate.** Obsolete synonym for chlorid.

**Mu'riated (mu're-a-ted).** Charged with chlorine.

**Muriat'ic acid.** Obsolete name of hydrochloric acid.

**Mur'mur.** A gentle blowing auscultatory sound. **Accidental m.** one due to some temporary and insignificant circumstance. **Anemic m.** one due to a watery state of the blood. **Aneurysmal m.** one due to an aneurysm. **Arterial m.** one caused by the arterial current. **Blood-m.** Same as anemic m. **Cardiac m.** any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. **Cardiopulmonary m.** one produced by the impact of the heart against the lung. **Diastolic m.** one at diastole, from aortic or pulmonary insufficiency. **Direct m.** murm-, murmur produced by obstruction to blood-current. **Duroziez's m.** double murm- in femoral artery from aortic regurgitation. **Dynamic m.** one caused by irregular pulsation of the heart. **Endocardial m.** one produced within the heart-cavities. **Exocardial m.** a heart-murmur produced outside of the heart's cavities. **Flint's m.** a peculiar murmur at the apex in aortic regurgitation. **Friction m.** one due to the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. **Functional m.** cardiac m. from excited action of heart or from anemia. **Hemic m.** a sound caused by changes in the amount or quality of blood. **Indirect m.** one caused by reversal of the direction of blood-current. **Inorganic m.** murm- murmur not due to valvular lesions. **Mitr'al m.** murm- murmur due to diseased mitral valve. **Musical m.** a cardiac murmur with a musical quality. **Organic m.** one due to structural change in the heart. **Presystolic m.** one before systole, from mitral or tricuspid obstruction. **Regurgitant m.** due to a dilated valvular orifice. **Systolic m.** one at systole, from aortic, tricuspid, or pulmonary obstruction. **VESICULAR m.** that of normal breathing.

**Mur'phy's button.** A metallic device used in connecting ends of a divided intestine.

**Mur'rain.** Any destructive cattle plague.

**Mus'ce volitan'tes.** Specks seen as floating before the eyes.

**Mus'carin.** A deadly alkaloid, C₆H₃N₃O₂, from agaric, etc.

**Mus'cle.** An organ which by contraction produces the movements of an animal organism. [See Table of the Muscles, pp. 278-296.] **M.-curve.** Same as Myogram. **M.-plasma,** a liquid expressible from muscle-tissue. **M.-plate,** an embryonic muscular segment derived from a protovertebra. **M.-serum,** muscle-plasma deprived of its myosin. **M.-sugar.** Same as Inosite.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Insertion</th>
<th>Innervation</th>
<th>Function</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abduc'tor hallu'cis.</td>
<td>Inner tuberos. of os calcis</td>
<td>First phalanx of great toe.</td>
<td>Internal plantar.</td>
<td>Abducts great toe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduc'tor lon'gus pol'licis.</td>
<td>Same as Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.</td>
<td>First phalanx of little finger.</td>
<td>Ulnar.</td>
<td>Abducts little finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adduc'tor min'imi d'gitii.</td>
<td>Outer tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia.</td>
<td>First phalanx of little toe.</td>
<td>External planar.</td>
<td>Abducts little toe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adduc'tor min'imus.</td>
<td>Rami of pubes and ischium.</td>
<td>First phalanx of thumb.</td>
<td>Ulnar.</td>
<td>Draws thumb to median line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aryte’no-epiglottid’eus superior.</td>
<td>Apex of arytenoid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aryteno’deus.</td>
<td>Posterior and outer border of one arytenoid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attol’ lens au’rem.</td>
<td>Occipitofrontalis aponeurosis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>At’trahens au’rem.</td>
<td>Lateral cranial aponeurosis.</td>
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<td>Az’ygos u’vulse.</td>
<td>Posterior nasal spine of palate bone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi’ceps (2 heads) (fem’oris).</td>
<td>2. Short—Coracoid process.</td>
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<td>Biven’ter cervi’cis.</td>
<td>1. Ischial tuberosity.</td>
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<td>Biven’ter maxill’ae.</td>
<td>2. Linea aspera.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowman’s</td>
<td>Transverse processes, two to four upper dorsal.</td>
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<td>Brachia’lis anti’cus.</td>
<td>Same as Digastric.</td>
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<td>Brükke’s</td>
<td>See Cilliary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buccina’tor.</td>
<td>Lower half of shaft of humerus.</td>
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<td>Bulbocaverno’sus.</td>
<td>See Cilliary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephalopharyn’geus.</td>
<td>Alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceratoglos’sus.</td>
<td>Same as Accelerator urinae.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Same as Constrictor, superior.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Portion of hyoglossus attached to great horn of hyoid bone.</td>
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<td>Artyeno-epiglottidean folds.</td>
<td>Superior and recurrent laryngeal.</td>
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<td>Back of other arytenoid.</td>
<td>Branch cervical plexus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinna.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helix.</td>
<td>Facial through sphenopalatine ganglion.</td>
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<td>Uvula.</td>
<td>Musculocutaneous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberosity of radius.</td>
<td>Great sciatic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head of fibula.</td>
<td>Portion of complexus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superior curved line of occipital bone.</td>
<td>Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronoid process of ulna.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orbicularis oris.</td>
<td>Constricts aperture of larynx.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Closes back part of glottis.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elevates pinna.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Advances pinna.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Raises uvula.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flexes and supinates forearm.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flexes and rotates leg outward.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Retracts and rotates head.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flexes forearm.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Compresses cheeks.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td>Innervation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciliary</td>
<td>Ischial spine.</td>
<td>Coccyx</td>
<td>Sacral</td>
<td>Supports coccyx and disses pelvic outlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccygeus</td>
<td>Pelvis</td>
<td>Suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical.</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Retracts and rotates head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compresor naris</td>
<td>Superior maxillary.</td>
<td>Corpus maxillaris.</td>
<td>Laryngeal</td>
<td>Compresses the saccule of the larynx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compresor sacculi lar-y-gis</td>
<td>Aryteno-epiglottideus.</td>
<td>Arytenoid cartilages.</td>
<td>Laryngeal</td>
<td>Compresses arytenoid cartilages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constrictor (superior)</td>
<td>Internal pterygoid plate, pterygomax. lig., jaw, and side of tongue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coracobrachialis</td>
<td>Coracoid process of scapula.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corrugator</td>
<td>Submucous tissue interior of anus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corrugator supercilii</td>
<td>Superciliary ridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremaster</td>
<td>Surface of middle of Pubis ligament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Side of cricoid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Back of cricoid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Cricoid cartilage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>See Vastus internus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Incisive fossa of superior maxillary.</td>
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<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>External oblique line of inferior maxillary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>External oblique line of inferior maxillary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Ramus of ischium near deep transversus perinei.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricothyroid</td>
<td>Ensiform cartilage, six or seven lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar vertebra.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Shaft of humerus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Septum and ala of nose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Angle of mouth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Lower lip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Fibers of constrictor vaginae.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Central tendon.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Musculocutaneous.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Sympathetic.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Genital branch of genitocrural.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Recurrent laryngeal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Recurrent laryngeal.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Superior laryngeal.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Subscapular.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Phrenic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Contracts pharyngeal caliber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Draws arm forward and inward.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Corrugates skin of anus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Draws eyebrow down and in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Raises testicle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Closes glottis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Opens glottis.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Tightens vocal cords.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Rotates humerus inward.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Contracts nostril.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Depresses angle of mouth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Depresses lip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal raphe</td>
<td>Respiration and expulsion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erect'or pe'nis.</td>
<td>Ischial tuberosity, crus penis, and pubic ramus.</td>
<td>Crus penis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintains erection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erecto'res pi'li.</td>
<td>Same as Arrectores pili.</td>
<td>Divides into sacrolumbalis</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect'or spl'nae.</td>
<td>Iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines.</td>
<td>and longissimus dorsi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extens'or bre'vis digito'rum.</td>
<td>Os calcis, externally.</td>
<td>First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus.</td>
<td>Anterior tibial.</td>
<td>Extends toes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extens'or car'pi radia'lis bre'vior.</td>
<td>External condyloid ridge of humerus.</td>
<td>Base of third metacarpal.</td>
<td>Posterior interosseous,</td>
<td>Extends wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extens'or car'pi radia'lis lon'gior.</td>
<td>Lower third of ext. condyloid ridge of humerus.</td>
<td>Base of the second metacarpal.</td>
<td>Musculospiral.</td>
<td>Extends wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exten'sor coc'cygis.</td>
<td>Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exten'sor commu'nis digito'rum.</td>
<td>External condyle of the humerus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exten'sor in'dicis.</td>
<td>Back of the ulna.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exten'sor lon'gus digito'rum.</td>
<td>Outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exten'sor min'imi d'giti.</td>
<td>External condyle of the humerus.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exten'sor os'sis meta-car'pi pol'licis.</td>
<td>Back of radius and ulna.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exten'sor pri'mi inter-no'dii pol'licis.</td>
<td>Back of the radius.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exten'sor pro'prius min'imi d'giti.</td>
<td>Lower part of ulna or posterior ligament of wrist-joint.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exten'sor pro'prius pol'licis.</td>
<td>Middle of the fibula.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exten'sor secur'di inter-no'dii pol'licis.</td>
<td>Back of the ulna.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or accesso'rius (2 heads).</td>
<td>1. Inner, and 2. outer surface of os calcis.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or bre'vis digito'rum.</td>
<td>Inner tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flex'or bre'vis hallu'cis.</td>
<td>Under surface of cuboid and external cuneiform bones.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or bre'vis min'imi d'giti.</td>
<td>Unciform bone.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flex'or bre'vis min'imi d'giti.</td>
<td>Base of fifth metatarsal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flex'or secun'di inter-no'dii pol'licis.</td>
<td>Lower part of coccyx.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor accessorius (2 heads).</td>
<td>All second and third phalanges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis digito'rum.</td>
<td>Second and third phalanges of index.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis hallucis.</td>
<td>Second and third phalanges of toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Second and third phalanges of little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of metacarpal of the thumb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of first phalanx of the thumb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of first phalanx of little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of last phalanx of the great toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of last phalanx of the thumb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Second phalanges of lesser toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>First phalanx of great toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>First phalanx of the little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Base of first phalanx of the little toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Sacral branches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Posterior interosseous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Posterior interosseous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Anterior tibial.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Posterior interosseous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Posterior interosseous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends thumb.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends thumb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes lesser toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes great toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Accessory flexor of toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes lesser toes.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes great toe.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Accessory flexor of toes.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes lesser toes.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes great toe.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Accessory flexor of toes.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes lesser toes.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes great toe.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
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<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Extends toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Accessory flexor of toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes lesser toes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes great toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td>Innervation</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or car'pi radia'lis.</td>
<td>internal condyle.</td>
<td>Base of first phalanx of the thumb.</td>
<td>Median and ulnar.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or car'pi ulna'ris (2 heads).</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Ulnar.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or lon'gus digito'rum.</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges and extends toes.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or lon'gus hallu'cis.</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges and extends toes.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or lon'gus pol'licis.</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges and extends toes.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or profun'dus digito'rum.</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges and extends toes.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex'or subl'mis digito'rum (3 heads).</td>
<td>Internal condyle.</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges and extends toes.</td>
<td>Flexes phalanges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Function:**
- Flexes thumb.
- Flexes wrist.
- Flexes phalanges and extends toes.
- Flexes great toe.
- Flexes phalanges.
- Flexes phalanges.
Gluteus minimus.

Gra‘cillus.

Gubernac‘ulum testis.

Guth‘rie’s.

Hel‘leis ma’jor et mi‘nor.

Hyoglos‘sus.

Ili‘acus.

Infracon‘tas, 10.

Infracon‘tus.

Intercostas, external, 11.

Intercostas, internal, 12.

Interspinas‘les.

Intertransversas‘les.

Latiss‘imus dor‘si.

Laxa‘tor tym‘panic.

Leva‘tor an‘guli o‘ris.

Ilium between middle and int. curved lines.

Rami of pubes and ischiium.

See Cremaster.

Same as Transversus perinei.

Tubercle on helix.

Cornua of hyoid.

Tubercle of iliolum.

Inner surface of ribs.

Infraspinous fossa.

Outer lip of inferior costal border.

Inner lip of inferior costal border.

Between spines of contiguous vertebrae.

Between transverse processes of contiguous vertebrae.

Spines of six lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebrae, crest of ilium, and three or four lower ribs.

Spinous process of sphenoid and tube.

Canine fossa of superior maxillary.

Great trochanter.

Tibia, upper and inner part.

Rim of helix near summit.

Side of tongue.

Lesser trochanter.

Inner surface of two or three ribs below.

Great tuberosity of humerus.

Superior border of ribs above.

Superior border of ribs below.

Bicipital groove of humerus.

Neck of malleus.

Angle of mouth.

Superior gluteal.

Obturator.

Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.

Hypoglossal.

Anterior crural.

Intercostal.

Suprascapular.

Intercostal.

Intercostal.

Subscapular.

Facial.

Rotates, abducts, and draws thigh forward.

Flexes and abducts leg.

Depresses side of tongue.

Flexes and rotates femur outward.

Inspiration.

Rotates humerus outward.

Raise ribs in inspiration.

Depress ribs in expiration.

Draws arm backward and downward.

Relaxes membrana tympani.

Elevates angle of mouth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leva' tor n'ni.</td>
<td>Posterior body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.</td>
<td>Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe.</td>
<td>Sacral and perineal.</td>
<td>Supports rectum, vagina, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levato' res costa' rum, 12.</td>
<td>Lesser wing of sphenoid.</td>
<td>Each one to the rib below it.</td>
<td>Intercostal.</td>
<td>Raise the ribs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lon' gus col' li:</td>
<td>Erector spine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lon'gus col'li:
1. Inferior oblique portion.
2. Vertical portion.
3. Inferior oblique process.
Lumbrica'les, 4 (of hand).
Lumbrica'les, 4 (of foot).
Masse'ter.
Mult'i'dus spi'nae.
Mus'culus accessorius ad sacrolumba'lem.
Mylohy'oid.
Nasola'bias.
Obli'quus au'ris.
Obli'quus cap'itis infer'ior.
Obli'quus cap'itis super'ior.
Obli'quus exter'onus.
Obli'quus infe'rior.

Bodies of first to third dorsal vertebra.
Bodies of three dorsal and two cervical.
Tendons of deep flexor.
Tendons of flexor longus.
Zygomatic arch.
Sacrum, iliac spine, artic. proc. lumbar and cervical vertebra, and transverse proc. of dorsal.
Angles of six lower ribs.
Mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary.
Nasal septum.
Conch of the ear.
Spinous process of atlas.
Transverse process of atlas.
Eight lower ribs.
Orbital plate of superior maxillary.
Transverse processes of fifth and sixth cervical.
Bodies of second to fourth cervical.
Tendons of common extensor.
Second phalanges of lesser toes.
Angle and ramus of jaw.
Laminae and spines of next four vertebra above.
Angles of six upper ribs.
Body of hyoid and raphe.
Lower cervical.

Flexes cervical vertebrae.

Median and ulnar.
Internal and external plantar.
Inferior maxillary.
Posterior spinal branches.
Branches of dorsal.
Inferior dental.

Facial.
Temporal and posterior auricular.
Suboccipital and great occipital.
Suboccipital and great occipital.
Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.
Third.

Rotates atlas and cranium.
Draws head backward.
Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Rotates eyeball up and out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Insertion</th>
<th>Innervation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obli'quus internus</td>
<td>Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament</td>
<td>Four lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line</td>
<td>Intercostal, iliohypo-gastric, ilio-inguinal</td>
<td>Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obli'quus superior</td>
<td>Above optic foramen, through pulley</td>
<td>Digital fossa, base of great trochanter,</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Rotates eyeball down and out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob'turator externus</td>
<td>Obturator foramen and membrane</td>
<td>Great trochanter</td>
<td>Obturator</td>
<td>External rotator of thigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob'turator internus</td>
<td>Obturator foramen and membrane</td>
<td>Aponeurosis</td>
<td>Sacral</td>
<td>External rotator of thigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occipita'lis</td>
<td>See Occipitofrontalis</td>
<td>Body of hyoid</td>
<td>Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial</td>
<td>Moves scalp. Facial expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occipitofronta'lis</td>
<td>Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal</td>
<td>Descendens and communicans noni.</td>
<td>Unlar</td>
<td>Depresses and retracts hyoid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omohy'oid</td>
<td>Upper border of scapula</td>
<td>Fifth metacarpal</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Flexes little finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppo'nens min'imi di'giti</td>
<td>Unciform bone</td>
<td>Metacarpal of thumb</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Flexes thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppo'nens pol'licis</td>
<td>Trapeziun</td>
<td>Forms lips and sphincter of mouth</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Closes mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbicula'ris o'ris</td>
<td>Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxillary, by accessory fibers</td>
<td>Outer margin of orbit</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Closes eyelids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbicula'ris palpebra'rum</td>
<td>Internal margin of orbit</td>
<td>Side and dorsum of tongue</td>
<td>Sphenopalatine ganglion</td>
<td>Constricts fauces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatoglos'sus</td>
<td>Soft palate</td>
<td>Thyroid cartilage and pharynx</td>
<td>Sphenopalatine ganglion</td>
<td>Closes posterior nares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatopharyn'geus</td>
<td>Soft palate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle/Structure</td>
<td>Definition/Function</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar surfaces, second, fourth, and fifth metacarpals</td>
<td>Base of first phalanges of corresponding fingers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annular ligament and palmar fascia</td>
<td>Skin of palm of hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal condyle</td>
<td>Annular ligament and palmar fascia.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hipopiteinal line and pubes</td>
<td>Femur below lesser trochanter.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages</td>
<td>External bicapitale ridge of humerus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third, fourth, and fifth ribs</td>
<td>Coracoid process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle third of shaft of fibula, externally</td>
<td>Base of fifth metatarsal.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and shaft of fibula</td>
<td>First metatarsal of great toe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower fourth of fibula</td>
<td>Fifth metatarsal bone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafts of third, fourth, and fifth metatarsals</td>
<td>Base of first phalanges of same.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee</td>
<td>Os calcis by tendo Achillis.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clavicle, acromion, and fascia</td>
<td>Inferior maxillary, angle of mouth, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>External condyle of femur</td>
<td>Shaft of tibia above oblique line.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower fourth of ulna</td>
<td>Lower fourth of shaft of radius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal condyle and coronoid process</td>
<td>Outer side of shaft of radius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Adductors of fingers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Corrugates skin of palm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Tightens fascia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior cruciate, obturator</td>
<td>Flexes thigh and rotates it outward.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anterior thoracic</td>
<td>Draws arm down and forward.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anterior thoracic</td>
<td>Depresses point of shoulder.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Musculocutaneous</td>
<td>Extends foot.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Musculocutaneous</td>
<td>Extends and everts foot.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anterior tibial</td>
<td>Flexes tarsus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>External plantar</td>
<td>Adducts toes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal popliteal</td>
<td>Extends foot.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Facial and superficial cervical</td>
<td>Wrinkles skin and depresses mouth.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal popliteal</td>
<td>Flexes leg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronates hand</td>
<td>Pronates hand.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td>Innervation</td>
<td>Function</td>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pso'as mag'num.</td>
<td>Bodies and trans. processes of last dorsal and all lumbar vertebrae.</td>
<td>Lesser trochanter.</td>
<td>Lumbar.</td>
<td>Flexes and rotates thigh outward, and flexes trunk on pelvis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pso'as par'vus.</td>
<td>Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.</td>
<td>Ilopectineal eminence and iliac fascia.</td>
<td>Lumbar.</td>
<td>Tensor of iliac fascia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad'riceps exten'sor fem'oris.</td>
<td>Includes the rectus, vastus internus, and erector muscles.</td>
<td>Cartilages of fifth to seventh rib.</td>
<td>Intercostal, iliomyo-gastric, iliobrachial.</td>
<td>Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Dictionary</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus cap'itus post'i cus ma'jor.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spine of axis.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus cap'itus post'i cus mi' nor.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Posterior arch of atlas.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus exter'nus.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Two heads, outer margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus fem'oris.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus infe'rior.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lower margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus inter'nus.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Inner margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rec'tus supe'rior.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Upper margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ret' rahens au'rem.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mastoid process.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhomboi' deus ma'jor.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spines of five upper dorsal.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rhomboi' deus mi' nor.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spines of seventh cervical and first dorsal.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Riso' rius.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fascia over masseter.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rotato' res spi'nae.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transverse processes of second to twelfth dorsal.</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sacrolumba' lis.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Erector spine.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sarto' rius.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ant. sup. spine of ilium.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scale' nus anti' cus.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tubercle on first rib.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scale' nus me'dius.</strong></td>
<td><strong>First rib.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scale' nus post'i cus.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second rib.</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inferior curved line of occipital bone.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posterior arch of atlas.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two heads, outer margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower margin of optic foramen.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inferior curved line of occipital bone.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sclerotic coat of eyeball.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuberosity of tibia.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sclerotic coat of eyeball.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sclerotic coat of eyeball.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sclerotic coat of eyeball.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suboccipital and great occipital.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suboccipital and great occipital.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sixth.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anterior crural.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Third.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Third.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posterior auricular.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fifth cervical.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fifth cervical.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fifth cervical.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retracts pinna.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elevates and retracts scapula.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retracts and elevates scapula.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Draws out angle.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotate spinal column.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Erects spine and bends trunk backward.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flexes and crosses legs.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flexes neck laterally.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bends neck laterally.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ORIGIN</th>
<th>INSERTION</th>
<th>INNERVATION</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semimembranosus</td>
<td>Tuberosity of ischium.</td>
<td>Inner tuberosity of tibia.</td>
<td>Great sciatic.</td>
<td>Flexes leg and rotates it inward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So'leus</td>
<td>Shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia.</td>
<td>Os calcis by tendo Achill's.</td>
<td>Internal popliteal.</td>
<td>Extends foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphincter vag'nae</td>
<td>Central tendon of perineum.</td>
<td>Into spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines.</td>
<td>Homologue of accelerator urinae in male.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spina'lis dor'si.
Spie'nius cap'itis et col'li.
Stape'dius.
Sternocleidomas'told.
Sternoh'y oid.
Sternothy'roid.
Styloglos'sus.
Stylohy'oid.
Stylopharyn'gens.
Subancone'us.
Subcla'vius.
Subcrure'us.
Subscap'ularis.
Su'pinator bre'vis.
Su'pinator lon'gus.
Supraspina'les.

Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.
Half of ligamentum nuchae and spines of six upper dorsal.
Interior of pyramid.
Two heads, sternum and clavicle.
Sternum and clavicle.
Sternum and cartilage of first rib.
Styloid process.
Styloid process.
Styloid process.
Humerus above olecranon fossa.
Cartilage of first rib.
Anterior inferior part of femur.
Subscapular fossa.
Ext. condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.
External condylloid ridge of humerus.
Lie on spinous processes in cervical region.

Remaining dorsal spines.
Into occiput and mastoid, also trans. processes of fourth upper cervical.
Neck of stapes.
Mastoid process.
Hyoid bone.
Side of thyroid cartilage.
Side of tongue.
Body of hyoid.
Thyroid cartilage.
Posterior ligament of elbow.
Under surface of clavicle.
Synovial sac behind patella.
Lesser tuberosity of humerus.
Neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity.
Styloid process of radius.

Dorsal branches.
Posterior branches of cervical.
Facial.
Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.
Descending and communicating branches of hypoglossal.
Hypoglossal.
Hypoglossal.
Facial.
Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.
Musculospiral.
Fifth and sixth cervical.
Anterior crural.
Subscapular.
Posterior interosseous.
Musculospiral.

Erects spinal column.
Retracts head and keeps neck erect.
Depresses base of stapes.
Depresses and rotates head.
Depresses hyoid.
Depresses larynx.
Elevates and retracts tongue.
Draws hyoid up and back.
Elevates pharynx.
Tensor of ligament.
Draws clavicle downward.
Draws sac up.
Rotates head of humerus inward.
Supinates hand.
Supinates hand.
### A Table of the Muscles (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Insertion</th>
<th>Innervation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supraspinatus</td>
<td>Supraspinous fossa</td>
<td>Great tuberosity of humerus</td>
<td>Suprascapular</td>
<td>Supports shoulder-joint, raises arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>Temporal fossa and fascia</td>
<td>Coronoid process of inferior maxillary</td>
<td>Inferior maxillary</td>
<td>Brings incisor teeth together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor pectoralis</td>
<td>Scaphoid fossa of scapulocoracoid</td>
<td>About humeral process into soft palate</td>
<td>Otic ganglia.</td>
<td>Renders palate tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor carpi</td>
<td>Lacrimal bone</td>
<td>Tarsal cartilages</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td>Compresses puncta and lacrimal sac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor tympani</td>
<td>Temporal fossa, Eustachian tube and</td>
<td>Handle of malleus</td>
<td>Otic ganglia.</td>
<td>Rends tense membrana tympani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor vagi</td>
<td>Iliac crest and anterior superior</td>
<td>Fascia lata</td>
<td>Superior gluteal.</td>
<td>Tensor of fascia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensor veli</td>
<td>superior spinous process</td>
<td>Internal bicipital ridge of humerus</td>
<td>Subscapular.</td>
<td>Draws arm down and back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teres major</td>
<td>Inferior angle of scapula</td>
<td>Great tuberosity of humerus</td>
<td>Circumflex.</td>
<td>Rotates humerus outward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teres minor</td>
<td>Axillary border of scapula</td>
<td>Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface</td>
<td>Recurrent laryngeal.</td>
<td>Rotates vocal cords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyro-arytenoidus</td>
<td>Thyroid and cricothyroid membrane</td>
<td>Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface</td>
<td>Recurrent laryngeal.</td>
<td>Depresses epiglottis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyro-epiglottidus</td>
<td>Inner surface of thyroid</td>
<td>Epiglottis</td>
<td>Recurrent laryngeal.</td>
<td>Elevates larynx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyrohyoid</td>
<td>Side of thyroid cartilage</td>
<td>Body and greater cornu of hyoid</td>
<td>Hypoglossal.</td>
<td>Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis anticus</td>
<td>Outer tuberosity and upper part of</td>
<td>Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal</td>
<td>Anterior tibial.</td>
<td>Extends tarsus and inverts foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibialis posticus</td>
<td>shaft of tibia</td>
<td>Tuberosity scapohoid and internal cuneiform</td>
<td>Posterior tibial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tibio-accessorius</td>
<td>See <em>Flexor accessorius longus digitorum</em>. A layer of unstriped muscular fibers at dorsal part of trachea.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachealis</td>
<td>Transverse process of third to sixth dorsal, and articular process of three or four lower cervical.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trachelomatoid</td>
<td>Mastoid process.</td>
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<td>Tragicus</td>
<td>Mastoid process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversalis</td>
<td>Mastoid process.</td>
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<td>Transversalis coli</td>
<td>Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversus auris</td>
<td>Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversus pe'dis</td>
<td>Convexity of concha.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversus perinei</td>
<td>Head of fifth metatarsal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trapezius</td>
<td>Superior curved line of occipital, spinous processes of last cervical and all dorsal vertebrae.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangula ris mentalis</td>
<td>Same as <em>Depressor anguli oris</em>.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangula ris sternei</td>
<td>Edge of inner surfaces of second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sympathetic</td>
<td>Sympathetic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branches of cervical</td>
<td>Temporal and posterior auricular.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Steadles head</td>
<td>Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversus colli</td>
<td>Temporal and posterior auricular.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversus pe'dis</td>
<td>Convexity over groove of helix.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transversus perinei</td>
<td>First phalanx of the great toe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trapezius</td>
<td>Central tendon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triangula ris mentalis</td>
<td>Clavicle and spine of scapula, and acromion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triangula ris sternei</td>
<td>Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expulsion</td>
<td>Edge of inner surfaces of second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Insertion</th>
<th>Innervation</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triceps (3 heads)</td>
<td>External and internal heads near musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus. Middle or long head, lower edge of glenoid cavity.</td>
<td>Olecranon process of ulna.</td>
<td>Musculospiral</td>
<td>Extends forearm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochlea'ris.</td>
<td>See Obliquus superior.</td>
<td>Unciform bone.</td>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Flexes wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulna'ris.</td>
<td>Lower fourth of anterior surface of ulnar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulna'ris grac'ellis.</td>
<td>Same as Palmaris longus.</td>
<td>Tuberosity of tibia.</td>
<td>Anterior crural</td>
<td>Extends leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvula'ris.</td>
<td>See Azygos uvula.</td>
<td>Tuberosity of tibia.</td>
<td>Anterior crural</td>
<td>Extends leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vas'tus inter'nis and crure'us.</td>
<td>Inner lip of linea aspera.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wil'son's.</td>
<td>A part of the compressor urethra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zygomati'cus ma'jor et mi'nor.</td>
<td>Same as Attrahens aurem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zygomato-aure'cula'ris.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mus'cular. Of, or pertaining to, a muscle.

Muscular'tis. A layer of non-striated muscular fibers in a mucous membrane.

Muscula'tion. The muscular system or apparatus.

Mus'cular. The muscles collectively of a part of the body.

Mus'culus papill'ares. Name for some of the columnar carneae of the heart-ventricles. M. pectina'ri, muscular columns within the heart-aneurysm.

Mus'culin. Therapeutic extract of muscle-tissue.

Musculo'cuta'neous. See Nerves, Table of.

Muscle'lonem'branes. Pertaining to muscle and membrane.

Muscle'lin. The muscular system or apparatus.

Muscula'tion. The muscles collectively of a part of the body.

Mus'culi'na'tur. Name for some of the columnar carneae of the heart-ventricles.

Musculin. A proprietary cathartic from tamarinds.

Mus'culi'tis. Inflammation of spinal cord or of bone-marrow.
Acute m., simple m. due to exposure, disease, or injury. See Poliomyelitis, Leukomyelitis, Osteomyelitis. Ascending m., that which moves cephalad along the cord. Bulbar m., that which involves the oblongata. Cavitary m. is accompanied by formation of cavities. Central m. affects chiefly the gray substance of the cord. Chronic m., a slowly progressing form. Compression m., a form due to pressure on the cord, as of a tumor. Concussion m. is caused by spinal concussion. Cor- nual m., that which chiefly affects the cornua. Descending m., a form which progresses caudad along the cord. Diffuse m. involves large and variously placed sections of the cord. Disseminated m., that which has several distinct foci. Focal m., one which affects a small area. Hemorrhagic m., that which is associated with hemorrhage. Parenchymatous m. attacks mainly the proper nerve-substance. Sclerotic m., that which is marked by hardening of the cord and overgrowth of interstitial tissue. Systemic m., a variety which affects distinct tracts or systems in the cord. Transverse m., that which extends across the cord. Traumatic m., that which follows direct injury of the cord.

Myodyn'ia. Pains in a muscle; myalgia.
Myo-ede'ma. 1. Same as Mounding. 2. Edema of a muscle.
Myofiбро'ma. Myoma combined with fibroma.
Myoglob'ulin. A globulin from muscle-juice.
M'ogram (mi'o-gram). The record made by a myograph.
My'o'graph. Apparatus for recording effects of muscular contraction.
Myograph'ic tracing. A myogram.
Myog'raphy. 1. The use of a myograph. 2. Description of muscles.
Myohem'atin (mi-o-hem'at-in). Same as Histohematin.
My'oi'd (mi'oid). Resembling, or like, a muscle.
Myoide'ma (mi-oi-de'mah). Same as Mounding.
Myoile'ma (mi-o-lem'ah). The sarcolemma.
M'olin. The supposed material of muscular fibrils.
Myolipo'ma. Myoma with fatty elements.
My'ology. Sum of knowledge regarding muscles.
Myoma. Any tumor formed of muscular tissue. M. telangiecto'des, tumor made up of a coil of blood-vessels in a network of muscular fibers.
Myomal'nacia. Morbid softening of a muscle.
Myom'atous. Of, or pertaining to, myoma.
Myomec'tomy. Surgical removal of a myoma.
My'omere (mi'o-mé-er). A protovertebra, or embryonic muscular segment.
Myometri'tis. Inflammation of muscular substance of the uterus.
Myome'rium. The muscular substance of the uterus.
Myomohysterecto'my. Hysterectomy for myoma of uterus.
Myomot'o'my (mi-o-mot'o-me). Same as Myomectomy.
Myoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in a muscle.
Myoperieardi'tis. Myocarditis blended with pericarditis.
My'op'ie (mi-op'ik). Affected with myopia.
M. crescent, posterior staphyloma with myopia.
Mycorrh'xis (mi-o-rek'sis). Rupture of a muscle.
Myosarco'ma. Myoma blended with sarcoma.
Myos'is (mi-os'izm). Jerky, irregular muscular contractions.
Myosinose (mi-os'in-6s). An albumose produced by the digestion of myosin.
My'osistis. Same as Miosis.
Myos'is (mi-o'sis). Same as Miosis.
Myos'is. Inflammation of a muscle. Interstitial m., inflammation of connective and sepal muscular tissue. M. os-sif'icants, that which is marked by bony deposits. Paren-chymatous m., that which affects the essential substance of a muscle. Specific m., Syphilitic m., that which is due to syphilis. Trichinous m., that which is caused by presence of trichina.
My'ospasm (mi'o-spazm). Spasm of a muscle.
Myosuture (mi'o-su-cher). The suturation of a muscle.
Myotat/ic. Performed by stretching a muscle.
Myotenot'omy. Surgical division of muscles and tendons.
Myot'ie (mi-o-ty'). See under Miotic.
My'otome (mi'ot-om). 1. Instrument for dividing muscles. 2. Same as Myomere.

Myot'omy (mi-o'to-m). The cutting or dissection of muscle.

Myoto'nia (mi-o-to'ne-ah). Tension of spasm of a muscle. M. congen'ita. Same as Thomsen's disease.

My'r'cia ac'r'is. Shrub producing oil of bay and bay rum.

Myr'tuelles. A crystalline principle from beeswax.

Myrist'ic acid. Crystalline acid, C_{15}H_{22}O_{2}, from nutmeg butter, spermaceti, etc.

Myrist'iaca fra'grans. The tree that produces nutmeg.

Myrrh (mur). A gum-resin from Commiphora myrrha: astringent and stimulant.

My'r'holiu. Preparation of castor oil and myrrh.


N. Symbol of Nitrogen.

Na. Symbol of Sodium.

Nabo'thian follicles, N. glands. Distended mucous glands within the cervix and about the os uteri.

Naegle's pelvis. Distorted pelvis from arrest of development and fusion of sacrum with ilium.

Na'void, Na'e'vus, etc. See Nevus, Nevus, etc.

Nail. Horny dorsal plate on the last phalanx of a finger or toe. 

N.-bed, the surface covered by a nail. N.-culture, a form of bacterial culture in which the growing colony becomes nail-shaped. 

N.-fold, a fold of connective tissue which embraces the base and sides of a nail. Hang-n., an agnail; shred of epidermis at side of nail. Ingrowing n., an overlapping of a nail by the flesh. 

Xa'si (na'nizm). Dwarfishness; marked undersize.

Dwarfishness; marked undersize.

Sanon'ialons. Having a very small head.

Nanoscor'mia (na-no-kor'-me-ah). Dwarfishness of body.

Na'noid (na'noyd). Dwarfish; like a dwarf.

Nanom'elus. A fetus with stunted limbs.

Nanos'mia (na-no-so'-me-ah). Dwarffish habit of body.

Na'nus (na'nus). 1. A dwarf. 2. Stunted; dwarfish.

Nape. The back or scruff of the neck; nucha.

Napel'lin. Analgesic alkaloid, C₁₈H₁₈NO₇, from aconite.

Naph'tajin (naf'tal-in). Same as Naphthalene.

Naph'tha. Crude petroleum; also, a light petroleum distillate.

Naph'thalene (naf'thal-en). A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₈, from coal-tar oil; antiseptic.

Naph'thalol (naf'thal-ol). Same as Betol.

Naph'tol. A crystalline antiseptic medicine from coal-tar, C₁₀HI₇OH. See also Alpha-naphtol.

Nar'eein. A hypnotic alkaloid from opium.

Narcohyp'nia. Numbness felt on waking from sleep.

Nar'eolepsy (nar'ko-lep-se). Disease marked by recurrent states of profound sleep.

Nar'cotism. Unconsciousness or stupor produced by a drug.

Nar'cotize. To put under the influence of a narcotic.

Na'ris, ante'rior. A nostril. N., posterior, either one of the posterior openings of the nasal fossae.

Na'sal. Pertaining to the nose. N. bones, the two bones that form the arch of the nose. N. fossae, cavities beyond nose and nasopharynx. N. line, one of Jadelot's furrows.

Na'scent state. Condition of a substance or element just escaping from a chemical combination.

Na'sion. The middle point of the frontonasal suture.

Nasi'tis. Inflammation of the nose.

Nasal. Inflammation of the nose.

Nas'myth's membrane. See under Membrane.

Nasopharyn'gitis. Inflammation of the nose and antrum of Highmore.

Nasolabia'lis (na-zo-la-be'a'lis). See Muscles, Table of.

Nasopat'atine. Of, or pertaining to, nose and palate.

Nasopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyn'yx. Part of pharynx above the soft palate.

Nas'rol (nas'rol). Same as Symphorol.

Natal' boil, Natal' sore. An ulcerative disease endemic in South Africa.

Natal'oim. Aloin derived from Natal aloes.

Na'tes (na'tez). The buttocks; also, anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

Na'tive albumin. See Albumin.

Na'trium (na'tre-um). Same as Sodium.

Na'tron. Native sodium carbonate; also, soda or sodium oxide.

Na'tural. Neither artificial nor pathological. N. philosophy, physics; also, philosophy of nature.

Naupathi'a. Seasickness; nausea navalis.

Nau'sea. Tendency to vomit. N. nava'lis, seasickness.

Nau'seant. Inducing nausea; also, an agent so acting.
Nau'seous (naw'shus). Producing nausea or disgust.
Na'vel. The umbilicus. N. string, umbilical cord.
N. fossa. 1. Cavity behind vaginal aperture. 2. Expansion of urethra in glans penis. 3. Fossa between the helix and antihelix. 4. Depression on internal tarsal ridge process of sphenoid bone.
Neapol'itan fever. Same as Mediterranean fever.
Near-point. Nearest point of clear vision; absolute, for either eye alone; relative, for both eyes together.
Near-sight. Same as Myopia.
Near-sighted. Same as Myopic.
Near-thro'sis. A false or artificial joint.
Neb'ulizer. An atomizer; device for throwing a spray.
Neck. 1. Part between head and thorax. 2. The narrow part near the extremity of an organ or bone. Anatomic n., constriction of the humerus just below its proximal articular surface. Derby'shire n. See Goiter. Surgical n., constricted part of neck just below the tuberosities. Wry n. Same as Torticollis.
Necro'bio'sis. The progressive atrophy and decay of an organ.
Necro'lgy. Statistics or records of death.
Necro'me'ter. Device for measuring organs of a dead body.
Necroph'a'gous. Feeding upon carrion.
Necroph'ilism. Insane sexual love for the dead.
Nec'ropsy, Necros'copy. Post-mortem examination.
Necro'sis. Molar or non-molecular death of a tissue, especially of a bone. Bailer's fatty n., necrosis of pancreas, spleen, and omentum. Central n. affects the central portion of an affected bone. Cheesy n., tuberculous necrosis, as of the lung, with formation of a cheesy deposit. Coagulation-n., Coagulative n., variety characterized by formation of fibrous infarcts; often associated with thrombosis. Colliquative n., Liquefactive n., necrosis in an organ marked by the collection of a fluid exudate. Dry n., that in which the dead bone becomes dry. Fat-n., necrosis of fatty tissue in small white areas. Mercurial n., that which is due to mercurial poisoning. Moist n., that in which the dead bone is wet and soft. N. ustilagin'ea, dry gangrene from ergot-poisoning. Phosphorus n., in the upper jaw, from exposure to fumes of phosphorus. Superficial n. affects the surface of a bone. Syphilitic n. is caused by syphilis. Total n. affects an entire bone.
Necrot'ic. Pertaining to necrosis.
Necrot'omy. Dissection of a dead body; also, excision of a seques-
trum.
Nectan'dra. See Bebecera.
Nee'dle. Sharp instrument for sewing or puncturing. Aneu-
rysm-n., one used in ligating blood-vessels. Catarac't-n., one designed for operating upon the cataractous lens. Discussion-n., a special form of cataract n. Exploring n., one used in determining the presence of a fluid. Hagedorn's n., a form of flat suture needle. Hypodermic n., needle-pointed tube attached to the barrel of a hypodermic syringe. N.-holder, an instrument for drawing or guiding a needle. N.-knife, a cutting-edged needle used in operation.
Need'ling. Discussion or puncturing with a needle.
Neg'ative electricity. Static electricity like that produced by friction of rosin or sealing-wax. N. electrode, N. pole. Same as Cathode.
Ne'gro lethargy. Same as African lethargy.
Neis'seria. A genus of schizomycetes made up of biscuit-shaped diplococci. N. gonorrhoe'a. Same as Gonococcus.
Nélaton’s cath’eter. A soft rubber catheter. N.’s line, line from tuberosity of ischium to anterior superior spino-sus process of ilium. N.’s probe, a bullet probe with porcelain tip. See Probe.

Nem’atoblast (nem’at-o-blast). Same as Spermatoblast.

Nem’atode, or Nem’atoid. 1. Like a thread. 2. A thread-like parasitic worm.

Necarthro’sis (ne-o-ar-thro’sis). Same as Nearthrosis.

Neoform’a tion. A new growth; neoplasm.


Neona’tal. Of, or pertaining to, the new-born.

Ne’oplasm. Any new and abnormal formation.

Neoplas’tic. Pertaining to, or like, a neoplasm.

Ne’oplasty (ne’o-plas-te). Plastic replacement of lost parts.


Nephra’tomy (nep-ra’to-me). Removal of a kidney.

Nephreleco’sis. Ulceration of the kidney.


Nephr’rocele (nef-ro-se-l). Hernia of a kidney.

Nephrogen’ic. Nephrog’enous. Arising in or from a kidney.


Nephro’lithi’asis. Condition marked by presence of renal calculi.

Nephrolitho’tomy. Removal of renal calculus by cutting.


Nephrop’ecy. Surgical fixation of a floating kidney.


Nephro’phyl’tis. Nephritis complicated with pyelitis.


Nephro’rhaphy. Same as Nephropexy.

Nephro’rostome (nef-ro-ro-stom). The internal orifice of the nephridium.

Nephro’tomy (nef-ro’tom-e). Surgical incision of a kidney.

Nephro’typhus (nef-ro-tif’us). Typhus with renal hemorrhage.

Nephro-u’reterec’tomy. Excision of kidney and whole ureter.

Nephro’yrase. A ferment-like diastase found in urine.

Ner’oli (ner’ol-i). Oil of orange flowers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NERVE.</th>
<th>FUNCTION.</th>
<th>ORIGIN.</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION.</th>
<th>BRANCHES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An'nold's.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ventricle.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vestibular, cochlear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au'ditory (eighth cranial, portio mollis of seventh).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Internal ear.</td>
<td>Filaments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buc'cal.</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>inferior</td>
<td>Cheek.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calca'nean, internal.</td>
<td>Sensation.</td>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>Fascia and integument of heel and sole.</td>
<td>Branches to cardiac plexuses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical, third (posterior division)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Occiput, etc., splenius, complexus, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical, fourth (anterior division)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Shoulder and communicating.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervicals, fourth to eighth (posterior division)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Muscles and skin of neck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervicofacial.</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
<td>Lower part of face and part of neck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chorda tympani.</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
<td>Tongue, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cir' cumplex.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Teres minor and deltoid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascending, descending, communicating, and filaments.</td>
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<td>Internal or occipitalis major, and external.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascending, descending, and communicating filaments.</td>
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<td>Internal, external, and filaments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.</td>
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<td>Communicating.</td>
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<td>Buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filaments.</td>
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<td>Upper and lower.</td>
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<td>Ascending and descending branches and filaments.</td>
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<td>Omohyoid and filaments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branches.</td>
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<td>Three branches and filaments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERVE.</td>
<td>FUNCTION.</td>
<td>ORIGIN.</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTION.</td>
<td>BRANCHES.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotun'nius.</td>
<td>See Nasopalatine nerve. Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Lumbar plexus.</td>
<td>Thigh.</td>
<td>Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular. One internal, two external.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Descen'dens hypoglos'si.</td>
<td>Lower's blood-pressure. Motion.</td>
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<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Descendens noni</td>
<td>Same as Descendens hypoglossi.</td>
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<td>Digastric</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Dor'sal, 12 (anterior and posterior divisions)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
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<td>Esoph'ageal</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Fa'cial (seventh cranial, portio dura)</td>
<td>Sensation</td>
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<td>Fron'tal</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Gas'tric</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
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<td>Genitocr'ral</td>
<td>Sensation and taste</td>
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<td>Glossopharyn'geal (ninth cranial)</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Glu'teal (superior)</td>
<td>Taste and sensation</td>
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<td>Gus'tatory</td>
<td>Sensation and motion</td>
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<td>Hemorrhoidal</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Hepat'i.c</td>
<td>Sensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirsch'feld's</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Hypogas'tric</td>
<td>Sensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypoglos'sal (twelfth cranial)</td>
<td>Motion</td>
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<td>Facial</td>
<td>Ophthalmic</td>
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<td>Cord</td>
<td>Pneumogastric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vagus</td>
<td>Second lumbar</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior belly of digastric</td>
<td>Fourth ventricle</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscles and skin of chest and trunk</td>
<td>Sacral plexus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular and mucous coats of esophagus</td>
<td>Inferior maxillary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face, ear, palate, tongue</td>
<td>Pudic</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>Pneumogastric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cremaster and thigh</td>
<td>Facial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx</td>
<td>Iliohypogastric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutaei, tensor vaginae femoris</td>
<td>Fourth ventricle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue and mouth</td>
<td>Styloglossus and palatoglossus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External sphincter ani and integument adjacent</td>
<td>Skin around external abdominal ring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Descendens noni, muscular, thyrohyoid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual</td>
<td>Descendens noni, muscular, thyrohyoid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaments</td>
<td>Esophageal plexus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External, internal, cutaneous, etc.</td>
<td>Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporofacial, cervicofacial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supra-orbital, supratrochlear</td>
<td>Filaments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital, crural, communicating</td>
<td>Filaments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaments</td>
<td>Branches and filaments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual</td>
<td>Hepatic plexus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERVE</td>
<td>FUNCTION</td>
<td>ORIGIN</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTION</td>
<td>BRANCHES</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliohypogastric.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>First lumbar.</td>
<td>Abdominal and gluteal regions.</td>
<td>Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laryn'geal (recurrent or</td>
<td>Motor.</td>
<td>Pneumogastric.</td>
<td>Branches to all muscles except cricothyroid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laryn'geal (superior).</td>
<td>Sensation and motion.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Internal—mucous membrane, larynx, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lum'bar, 5.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Anterior and post. divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandib'ular.</td>
<td>Same as Maxillary, inferior.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masseter'ic.</td>
<td>Motor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max'illary (inferior).</td>
<td>Sensation, motion, and taste.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxillary (superior)</td>
<td>Sensation</td>
<td>Trigeminus</td>
<td>Cheek, face, teeth</td>
<td>Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infra-orbital</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricales, fingers, palm, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor oculi (third cranial)</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.</td>
<td>Muscles of eye, except rectus ext., obliquis sup., and orbicularis palpebrarum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERVE.</td>
<td>FUNCTION.</td>
<td>ORIGIN.</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTION.</td>
<td>BRANCHES.</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mylohyoid.</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Inferior maxillary.</td>
<td>Mylohyoid and digastric muscles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obturator.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Lumbar plexus.</td>
<td>Obturator externus, adductor, joint and skin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oculomotor.</td>
<td>See Motor oculi.</td>
<td>Frontal lobe, opti-thalamus, island of Reil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar cutaneous.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td></td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar (deep)</td>
<td>Motion</td>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Little finger, dorsal and palmar interosseous, two inner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lumbricales, abductor pollicis, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar (superficial)</td>
<td>Sensation and motion</td>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>Palmaris brevis, inner side of hand and little finger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patheticus (fourth cranial)</td>
<td>Motion</td>
<td>Valves of Vienensens</td>
<td>Superior oblique of eye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petro'sals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngeal</td>
<td>Motion</td>
<td>Pneumogastric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phren'ic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan'tar (external)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
<td>Third, fourth, and fifth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cervical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan'tar (internal)</td>
<td>Sensation and motion</td>
<td>Posterior tibial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumogas'tric (tenth cranial)</td>
<td>Sensation and motion</td>
<td>Fourth ventricle</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplite'al (external)</td>
<td>Sensation and motion</td>
<td>Great sciatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplite'al (internal)</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'dic</td>
<td>Motion and sensation</td>
<td>Sacral plexus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Branches and filaments.**

**Filaments and two digital branches.**

**None.**

**Great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively.**

**Pharyngeal plexus.**

**Branches and filaments.**

**Superficial and deep.**

**Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.**

**Articular, pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic.**

**Anterior tibial, musculocutaneous.**

**Articular, muscular cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar.**

**Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsal of penis.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NERVE.</th>
<th>FUNCTION.</th>
<th>ORIGIN.</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION.</th>
<th>BRANCHES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ra'dial.</td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Musculocutaneous.</td>
<td>Thumb and three fingers.</td>
<td>External and internal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa'cral, 5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cord.</td>
<td>Multifidus spinale, skin, gluteal region, etc.</td>
<td>Filaments and sacral plexus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saph'enosus (long or internal).</td>
<td>Sensation.</td>
<td>Anterior crural.</td>
<td>Knee, ankle, etc.</td>
<td>Cutaneous, patellar, communicating filaments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscap'ular, 3.</td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Subscapular, teres major, and latissimus dorsi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Terms</td>
<td>Sensation</td>
<td>Third and fourth cervical</td>
<td>Skin of neck, breast, and shoulder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supracleavic’ular (descending)</strong></td>
<td>See Maxillary, superior.</td>
<td>Frontal.</td>
<td>Upper lid, forehead.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supramandib’ular</strong></td>
<td>Sensation.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Muscular, cutaneous, and pericranial branches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supra-or’bital</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>External popliteal.</td>
<td>Branches and filaments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suprascap’ular, Supratroch’lear.</strong></td>
<td>Sensation.</td>
<td>Great sciatic.</td>
<td>Muscular and skin branches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sympathetic</strong></td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Medulla.</td>
<td>Sympathetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporal’ic.</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
<td>A series of joined ganglia extending along the vertebral column and connected with spinal nerves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporom’alar.</strong></td>
<td>Same as Orbital.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
<td>Upper part of face.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thora’cie (post, or long).</strong></td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Temporal, malar, infra-orbital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thora’cies (ant. and ext.).</strong></td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Filaments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tib’ial (anterior).</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>External popliteal.</td>
<td>Branches and filaments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tib’ial (posterior).</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td>Great sciatic.</td>
<td>Muscular, external, internal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trigem’inus or trifacial (fifth cranial).</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation (taste).</td>
<td>Medulla.</td>
<td>Plantars, muscular, cutaneous, articular.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Troch’lear.</strong></td>
<td>See Patheticus.</td>
<td>Facial.</td>
<td>Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary divisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tympan’ic.</strong></td>
<td>Motion.</td>
<td>Brachial plexus.</td>
<td>Filaments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ul’nar.</strong></td>
<td>Motion and sensation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two articular, muscular, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Va’gus.</strong></td>
<td>See Pneumogastric.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nerve. A cord-like organ which conveys impulses. [See Table of the Nerves, pp. 304-313.] Afferent n., any n. which transmits impulses from the periphery intrad. Calorific n., any n. whose stimulation increases heat. Centrifugal n., any n. which carries impulse to the periphery. Centripetal n., any afferent n. Cranial n., any nerve arising from the brain direct. Depressor n., any afferent n. whose stimulation depresses a motor-center. Efferent n. Same as Centrifugal n. Esotic n. Same as Afferent n. Frigorific n., any sympathetic n. stimulation of which lowers temperature. Inhibitory n., one whose stimulation inhibits or reduces the activity of an organ. Mixed n., one which is both sensory and motor. Motor n., one which contains wholly or chiefly motor fibers. N.-cell, any cell of a nerve, nerve-center, or ganglion. N.-center, any group of cells of gray matter having a common function. N.-corpuscles, nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and medullary sheath. N.-ending, any terminus of a nerve, especially if peripheral. N.-fiber, any one of the fibers which make up a fasciculus of n. substance. N.-grafting, replacement of a piece of defective nerve by a segment from a sound one. N.-head, papilla or optic disk. N.-plexus. See Plexus. N.-storm, sudden outburst of nervous disorder. N.-stretching, the stretching of a nerve, chiefly to relieve pain. N.-tire. See Neuroasthenia. N.-tumor. See Neuroma. Pressor n., any afferent n. whose irritation stimulates a vasomotor center. Secretory n., any efferent n. whose stimulation increases glandular activity. Sensory n. Same as Afferent n. Spinal n., any nerve which makes its exit from the vertebral column. Sympathetic n., any nerve of the sympathetic system. See Sympathetic. Thermic n. Same as Calorific n. Trisplanchnic n., a general name for the system of sympathetic nerves. Trophic n., one which regulates nutrition. Vasoconstrictor n., one whose stimulation contracts blood-vessels. Vasodilator n., one whose stimulation dilates blood-vessels. Vasomotor n., any nerve concerned in controlling the caliber of vessels.

Nervi nervorum. Nerve-filaments going to nerves and nervesheaths.


Nervous. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or nerves. 2. Unduly excitable. N. debility. Same as Neuroasthenia. N. system, the brain, cord, nerves, and ganglia collectively.

Nervousness (ner'vus-nes). Morbid or undue excitability.

Nervus. L. for Nerve.

Nessler's reagent. Mercuric chlorid, potassium iodid, and potash dissolved in water; a chemical test.

Nestotheraply. The hunger-cure.

Nettle-rash. Same as Urticaria.

Neu (nu). Same as Neurilemma.

Neumann's disease (nö'h'äm'nz). Pemphigus characterized by vegetation.

Neurad. Toward the neural axis or aspect.

Neuradyxia. Same as Neuroasthenia.

Neurag'mia. The tearing of a nerve-trunk from its ganglion.

Neural. Of, or pertaining to, nerves. N. groove. See Medullary groove. N. plate. See Medullary plate. N. spine, the spinous process of a vertebra.


Neuralgie (nu-ral'jik). Of, or pertaining to, neuralgia.

Neutral. An antipyretic and anodyne remedy.

Neuramebimeter. Device used in measuring the reaction-time of nerves.
Neurapoph'ysis. Structure forming either side of the neural arch.

Neurasthe'nia. Depression due to exhausted nerve-energy. Cerebral n., variety characterized by mental and visual disturbances and other head-symptoms. Gastric n., a form marked by functional stomach-complications. Sexual n., a variety associated with disorders of the sexual function.

Neuratro'phia. Impaired nutrition of nervous system.

Neurax'is. An axis-cylinder; also the cerebrospinal axis.

Neurax'on. Any axis-cylinder process.

Neurect'asis (nu-rek'tas-is). Same as Nerve-stretching.

Neurectomy (nu-rek'to-me). Excision of part of a nerve.

Neurenter'ic canal. Canal of the embryo from the archenteron to the medullary tube.

Neuri'atry. Treatment of nervous diseases.

Neur'ridin. A ptomain, C₆H₁₄N₂, from decaying animal matter.

Neurilem'ma. The sheath of a nerve-fiber; also, the epineurium.

Neurilemmal'tis (nu-rell-em-mal'tis). Inflammation of neurilemma.

Neuril'ity (nu-rell'i-tee). Functional attributes of nerve-tissue.

Neurin'n. 1. An albuminous substance from nerve-tissue. 2. A deadly ptomain, (CH₃)₂C₂H₂NOH, from decayed nerve-tissue, etc.

Neur'rit, Neur'rite. Any axis-cylinder process from a nerve-cell.

Neurit'ic. Of, or pertaining to, neuritis.

Neurit'is. Inflammation of a nerve. Alcoholic n., that due to alcoholism. Ascending n., that which progresses centrifugal, or centripetally. Axial n., inflammation of degeneration of the parenchyma. Descending n., that which progresses centrifugally. Diabetic n., that which follows diabetes. Diphtheritic n., one of the sequels of diphtheria. Epidemic n. See Beriberi. Facial n., Bell's palsy. Interstitial n., inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. Leprous n., is associated with true leprosy. Lipomatous n., in which the nerve-fibers are destroyed and a fatty connective tissue takes their place. Lymphatic n. See Measleuritis. Malarial n., a form due to malarial poisoning. N. mi'granis, a form which ascends one nerve to a center and then descends another nerve. Multiple n. affects several nerves at once. See Polyneuritis, Perineuritis. N. nodo'sa is marked by the formation of nodes on the nerves. Optic n., that of the optic nerve. Parienymatous n. affects primarily the medullary substance and axis-cylinders. Post-febrile n., mostly follows an attack of severe exanthematosus disease. Pressure-n., that due to compression. Retrobulbar n. Same as Optic n., Rheumatic n., a form associated with rheumatic symptoms. Sciatic n. Same as Sciatica. Segmentary n. attacks segments of a nerve. Senile n. attacks the feet and feet of aged people. Sympathetic n. is that which involves an opposite nerve without invading the nerve-center. Tabetic n., that associated with locomotor ataxia. Toxie n., that due to some poison. Traumatic n., that which is caused by an injury.

Neur'roblist (neu-ro-blist). An embryonic or repair-cell from which nervous tissue is formed.

Neur'rocele, Neuroce'le. Ventricles of brain and central canal of the cord taken together.

Neurochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the choroid coat and ciliary nerves.

Neur'rocyte (nu'ro-sit). A nerve-cell of any kind.

Neuroden'drite, Neuroden'dron. Process of a nerve-cell combining features of a neuron and a dendron.

Neurodermati'tis. A neurotic skin-inflammation.

Neu'rodin (nu'rod-in). A proprietary antineuralgic remedy.
Neurodyn'ia (nu-ro-in'e-ah). Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

Neuro-epider'mal layer. Same as Epiblast.

Neuro-epithe'lium. 1. A specialized epithelium of eye and ear. 2. Epithelium of the epiblast whence the cerebrospinal axis is developed.

Neurofibro'ma. Neuroma with fibromatous elements.

Neurogen'esis, Neurogen'eny. Formation of nerves and nervous organs.

Neurogen'ous. Arising from some lesion of the nervous system.

Neurogli'a (nu-rod-in'e-ah). Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

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Neurogen'esis, Neurogen'eny. Formation of nerves and nervous organs.

Neurogen'ous. Arising from some lesion of the nervous system.

Neurogli'a (nu-rod-in'e-ah). Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

Neuro-epider'mal layer. Same as Epiblast.

Neuro-epithel'ium. 1. A specialized epithelium of eye and ear. 2. Epithelium of the epiblast whence the cerebrospinal axis is developed.

Neurofibro'ma. Neuroma with fibromatous elements.

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Neurota'bes (nu-ro-ta'bes). Tabes due to peripheral neuritis.

Neuroten'sion. Nerve-stretching; neuractasis.

Neurot/ic (nu-ro'tik). Pertaining to, or affected by, neurosis.

Neurotiza'tion. Restoration of a divided nerve.


Neuro'tomy (nu'tro-mé). Dissection or cutting of nerves.

Neuro'troplasty (nu'ro-trap'se). The crushing or bruising of a nerve.

Neu'tral. Neither basic nor acid.

Neu'tralize (nu'tral-iz). To deprive of acid or alkaline qualities.

Neu'troplil (nu'tro-plil). Stainable by neutral dyes.

Nev'ous. Pigmented spot on the skin. N. ara'rous, same as Acne rosacea. N. lipomato'oes, a fat mass of the skin. N. nater'nes, a nevus with a thin superficial layer of fat. N. mater'nus, a birthmark.

Ne'vus, Nse'vus. Pigmented spot on the skin. N. nara'rous, same as Acne rosacea. N. capillaris, a capillary nevus. N. cutaneous, a skin nevus. N. der'matos, a nevus on the skin. N. fatu'm, a nevus with a mass of fat. N. her'mites, a nevus with a fine hair on it. N. morbil'losus, a nevus with a mass of fat. N. nater'nes, a fat mass of the skin. N. mater'nes, a birthmark. N. melan'matos, a nevus with a mass of melanin. N. nater'nes, a birthmark. N. pul'cherosus, a nevus with a fine hair on it. N. verruc'ulosus, a nevus with a mass of fat. N. var'icosus, a varicose nevus. N. verruc'ulosus, a varicose nevus.

New growth. A neoplasm or neoformation.

New'ton's rings. Concentric colored rings reflected from very thin transparent surfaces.

Ni. Symbol of Nickel.

Nick'el. A white metal with medicinal salts.

N'col prism. Two slabs of Iceland spar for polarizing light.

Nicrotan'ia. A fragrant principle from tobacco.

Nicro'tin (nik'ot-in). Poisonous fluid base, C10H14N2, from tobacco.

Nicro'tine acid. An acid, C6H5NO2, from nicotine, bone oil, etc.

Nicro'tinism (nik'o-ti-nizm). Poisoning by tobacco or by nicotine.

Nicro'uline. An antitetanic drug, C3H4O5.

Nicta'ting, Nicta'tating. Winking; winking rapidly.

Nictita'tion. The act of winking.

Nid'us (ni'dus). A nest; point of origin or focus of a morbid process. N. hi'run'dinis, the swallow's nest; a depression in the cerebellum, between the posterior velum and uvula.

Nie'meyer's pill (ne'mi-erz). A pill of quinin, digitalis, and opium.

Night'blindness. Defect or failure of vision in the night. N. so'oil, the orifice of a privy. N. sweat, copious sweating in bed at night, as in tuberculosis. N. ter'rors, a kind of nightmare in children; pavor nocturnus.

Night'mare. Oppressive dreams attended with fright and sense of suffocation.

Nigro'sin. Anilin black, C36H27N3; a microscopic stain.

Ninth nerve. See Glossopharyngeal in Nerves, Table of.

Niphablep'sia (nif-ah-blep'se-ah). Same as Snow-blindness.

Nip'ple. The conical organ which gives outlet to the milk; mamma or teat. N. line, vertical line through the nipple.

Nip'sus (ni'p'sus). An effort, tendency, or mollmen.

Nit. The egg of a louse.

Nit'er. Potassium nitrate; saltpeter.

Nit'rate. Any salt of nitric acid.

Nit'rate. Combined with nitric acid or niter.

Nit'ric acid (ni'trik). See Acid.

Nit'tril. Any combination of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.

Nit'trite (ni'trít). Any salt of nitrous acid.

Nitroba'cete'ria. Bacteria changing ammonia into nitrogen aclds.

Nitroben'zel. A poisonous benzol derivative, C6H5NO2, used in perfuming soap.

Nitrocel' lulose. Pyroxylin or gun-cotton.
Ni'troform. Trinitrobenzene; an inflammable substance, CH₃(NO₂)₃.

Ni'trogen. A colorless gas found free in the air; symbol N.

Nitrog'eous (ni-trog'je-nus). Containing nitrogen.

Nitrogl'y'cerin (ni-tro-glis'e-rin). An explosive liquid, C₃H₅N₃O₉; a vasodilator.

Nitrohydrochlor'ic acid. See Acid.

Nitrosac'harose (ni-tro-sak'ka-ros). A resinous explosive and a vasodilator like nitroglycerin.

Nitrosal'ol. Yellow crystalline powder used in making salophen.

Ni'trous acid. See Acid. N. oxid, laughing-gas, N₂O; an anesthetic.

Noctambula'tion. Sleep-walking; somnambulism.

Noctur'nal. Pertaining to the night. N. emission, involuntary escape of semen in sleep.

No'dal points. Same as Cardinal points.

Nod'ding spasm. Clonic spasm of the sternomastoid muscles; salaam convulsion.


No'dose (no'dos). Having nodes or projections.

Nodos'ity. 1. A node. 2. The quality of being nodose.

Nod'u lar. Marked with, or resembling, nodules.

Nod'ule. 1. A small node or boss. 2. Anterior segment of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum in fourth ventricle.

Noematach'o graph. Device for registering the time required in mental operations.

Noematach'o meter. Instrument for measuring the time required in mental operation.

No'li me tan'gere. Rodent ulcer; malignant ulceration.

No'ma (no'mah). Gangrenous sore mouth. N. pudendi, N. vul'vae, ulceration of the pudenda of young children.


No'nan. Recurring every ninth (eighth) day.

Non com'pos men'tis [L.]. Not of sound mind.

Non-conduc'tor. Any substance that does not readily transmit electricity, light, or heat.

Nonip'ara. A woman pregnant for the ninth time.

Non-med'ullated nerve-fiber. Gray nerve-fiber of the sympathetic nerves and ganglia.

Non-met'al. Any element which is not a metal.

No'nus. L. for ninth; the hypoglossal nerve.

Non-vi'able. Not capable of living.

No'ri. A Japanese culture-gelatin.

Norm. A fixed or ideal standard.

Nor'ma. A line established to define the aspects of the cranium.

Nor'mal. Agreeing with the regular and established type.

Nor'moblast, Nor'mocyte. A nucleated red blood-corpuscle of the ordinary size.

Norris's corpuscles. Decolorized blood-corpuscles.

Norwe'gian itch. Scabies characterized by pustules and crusts.

Nose. The special organ of the sense of smell. N.-piece, device for attaching several objectives to a microscope.

Nos'e ma (no-se'mah). Illness or disease.

Nosenceph'al us. A fetus with defective cranium and brain.

Nosochthon'ag'raphy. Geography of endemic diseases.

Nosog'eny (no-soj'en-e). Same as Pathogenesis.

Sosol'ogy (so-sol'o-je). The scientific classification of disease.

Nosoma'nia. Insane belief that one is diseased.

Nosopar'asite. An organism found in conjunction with a disease which it is able to modify but not to produce.

Nos'ophene (nos'o-fen). A yellow antiseptic powder.

Nosapho'bia (nos-o-fob'e-ah). Morbid dread of sickness.

Nosopo'ie. Causing or producing disease.

Nos'trophia. A yellow antiseptic powder.

Nosototox'osis. Poisoning by retained bodily waste.

Nostal'gia. Homesickness or longing for one's native land.

Notal'ta. Of, or pertaining to, the back; dorsal.

Nosito'mia. Absence of back of skull.


Note-blindness. Inability to read musical notes, due to a central lesion.

Notencephal'ia. Hernial protrusion of brain at the back of the head.

Notencephal'itus. Fetus affected with notencephaloccele.

No'toehord (no-to-kord). Rod-shaped body below the primitive groove of the embryo, defining the primitive axis.

Notom'elus. A fetus with accessory limbs attached to the back.

Nox'ious (nox'shous). Hurtful; not wholesome.

Nubec'ula. Slight cloudiness, as of the cornea, or the urine.

Nubil'ity. Marriageability; fitness to marry: used of the female.

Nu'cha (nu'kah). The nape, back, or scrub of the neck.

Nucle's canal or diverticulum (nuoks). See Canal.

Nu'clear. Of, or pertaining to, a nucleus. N.-cell, a nerve-cell made up of a nucleus surrounded by branching plasmodium.

Nu'cleated (nu'kle-a-ted). Having a nucleus or nuclei.

Nucle'ic acid. An acid, \( C_2H_5N_2P_2O_7 \), derivable from nuclein.

Nu'clein (nu'kle-in). A proteid found in cell-nuclei.

Nuclein'ic acid (nu-kle-in'ik). Same as Nucleic acid.

Nucleo-al'bumin. A nuclein from cell-protoplasm.

Nucleohis'ton. A substance from leukocytes, made up of nuclein and histon.

Nuc'cleolar. Of, or pertaining to; a nucleolus.

Nucle'o'lus. A nucleus-like body within the nucleus of a cell.

Nucleo'mi'crosome. Any one of the minute segments of a chromatin fiber.

Nucleo'p'tal movement. The movement of a male pronucleus toward the female.

Nu'cleoplasm. The achromatin, or unstainable part of a nucleus.

Nucleo'pro'teid. A nuclein with a relatively large amount of albumin.

Nucleo'ther'apy. Nuclein therapy. See Therapy.

Nucleotox'in. A toxin from cell-nuclei; also, any toxin which affects cell-nuclei.

Nuh'n's gland (noonz). Mucous gland on either side of frenum of tongue.

Nullip'ara. A woman who has never born a child.

Nullipar'ity. Condition of being nulliparous.

Nullipar'ous (null-ip'ar-us). Having never born a child.

Numer'ical a'trophy. Atrophy from loss in size and in number of anatomic elements.

Num'iform, Num'mular. Resembling a pile of coins.

Num'mula'tion. The assumption of a nummular form.


Nuta'tion (nu-ta'shun). The act of nodding; to-and-fro move- ment.

Nut gall. See Galla.

Nut meg. See Myristica. N. liver, liver passively congested, often from cardiac disease.

Nutrient (nu'tre-ent). Nourishing; aiding nutrition.

Nut'riment (nu'rim-ent). Nourishment; nutritious material.

Nut'tin. A nutritive albuminous substance.

Nutri' tion. The process of assimilating food.

Nutrit'ious (nu-trish'us). Affording nourishment.

Nutrit'tive. Pertaining to, or affording, nutrition.

Nutri'tor'i um. The apparatus of nutrition.

Nut'trose. A proprietary sodium salt of casein.

Nux vom'ica. Poisonous seed of Strychnos nux vomica; it yields strychnin and brucin.
Night-blindness (less correctly, day-blindness; hemeralopia).

Morbid dread of darkness.

Nocturnal incontinence of urine; habitual urination in bed.

Morbid dread of darkness.

Nocturnal incontinence of urine; habitual urination in bed.

A labium minus.

Inflammation of a nymphse.

1. Ecstatic frenzy; morbid exaltation. 2. Surgical removal of the nymphse.

Insane sexual desire in a female.

One who is affected with nymphomania.

Swelling or enlargement of the nymphse.

Excision of nymphse or clitoris.

Genus of trees. See Tupelo.

Continuous rolling movement of eyeball.

A peculiar rhythmical eye-movement.

a peculiar rolling of the eyes horizontally, or to right and left.

a variety of n. peculiar to miners.

rotation of eyes about the visual axis. Vertical n., up-and-down movement of eyes.

Symbol of oxygen; abbreviation for oculus, eye; octarius, pint; opening.

See Quercus.

Prepared fiber from old ropes.

Same as Ovary.

Prefix, signifying against; in front of, etc.

Local numbness from nerve-pressure.

A medico-legal autopsy.

A point on the sagittal suture where it is crossed by line between the parietal foramina.

Fatness; corpulence.

A thickening of ependyma over the calamus scriptorius.

The act of rendering or becoming obscure; a darkening.

Condition in which objects seen make no impression on the mind.

The lens of a microscope nearest the object.

Perceptible to the senses. 2. Same as Object-glass.

Necessary; compulsory. O. aerobion, a microbe that cannot live without free oxygen. O. parasite, a parasite that is always and necessarily a parasite.

Slanting; inclined.

Complete removal, surgical or other.

Same as Medulla oblongata.

Demoniacial possession.

Pertaining to obstetrics.

One who practises obstetrics.

The art of managing childbirth cases.

Intractable constipation.

The act of blocking or clogging; state of being clogged. Intestinal o., any hindrance to the passage of the feces.


To dull or blunt.

A soothing or demulcent agent.

A disk or plate that closes an opening.
Obtuse. A deadening or blunting of sensitiveness.

Occipital. Of, or pertaining to, the occiput. O. lobe, the posterior portion of the cerebellum, somewhat more extensive than the o. area.

Occipitalis. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis.

Occlusion. The act of closure, or state of being closed.

Occult. Obscure or hidden from view.

Occipital. Of, or pertaining to, the occiput. O. lobe, the posterior portion of the cerebellum, somewhat more extensive than the o. area.

Occipitalis. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis.

Ocellus. A simple eye; one of the constituents of a compound eye.

Ocellus. An ocellus. The act of closure, or state of being closed.

Occipitalis. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis.

Ocellus. A simple eye; one of the constituents of a compound eye.

Occlusal. Having the quantivalence of eight.

Octadesimal. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.

Oculomotor. Pertaining to eye-movements. O. nerve, the third cranial nerve.

Oculomotor. The oculomotor nerve.

Oculogyromatic line. One of Jadelot’s lines, said to indicate spinal disease in children.

Oculus (o’culus). L. for Eye.

O. D. Abbreviation for oculus dex’ter, “right eye.”

O’do. A proprietary salol mouth-wash.

Odontalgia. Toothache originating from gout.

Odontalgia. Toothache; pain in a tooth or teeth.

Odontitis. Dentition; also, disorder caused by dentition.

Odontolysis. A tumor composed of tooth-substance.

Odontitis. Inflammation of a tooth.

Odontoblast. A connective cell of the kind that forms dentin.

Odontoblast. The straightening of dental irregularities.

Odontosis. Dentition; odontogeny.

Odontotropathy. The development of teeth.

Odontography. A description of the teeth.

Odontoid. Like a tooth.

Odontol. A proprietary toothache cure.

Odontology. Scientific study of the teeth.

Odontoma. An exostosis on a tooth.

Odontonecrosis. Necrosis, or massive decay of a tooth.

Odontopath. Any disease of the teeth.

Odontotropathy. Grinding of the teeth.

Odontothosis. The straightening of dental irregularities.

Odontosmosis. Treatment of diseased teeth.

Odontoxy. The boring or drilling of a tooth.

Odoriferous. Fragrant; emitting an odor.

Odynophagia. Painful swallowing of food.

Ecoed, Edema, and other words in E-. See Ecoed, Edema, etc.

Oehl’s layer. The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

Enanthotoxin. Poisonous resin, C17H22O5, from Enanthae crocata.

Officeal (of fish’al). Authorized by pharmacopoeias and recognized formularies.

Officeal. Regularly kept in stock in druggists’ shops.

Ohm (Ω). Electric resistance of a column of mercury one square
fold joining the lesser curvature to the transverse fissure of the liver. Great o., Gastrocolic o., a fold from the great curve of the stomach embedding the transverse colon, etc.

Omnivorous. Eating all kinds of food.

Omcephalus. Fetus with no arms and incomplete head.

Omodynia (o-mo-din'ya). Rheumatic pain in the shoulder.

Omothyroid (o-mo-thy-roid). See Muscles, Table of.

Omphalectomy. Excision of the umbilicus.

Omphalic (om-fal'ik). Pertaining to the navel.

Omphalite. Inflammation of the navel.

Omphalocoele (om-fa'lo-kl). Same as Umbilical hernia.

Omphalomesenteric. Pertaining to umbilicus and mesentery.

Omphalophlebitis. Inflammation of umbilical veins.

Omphalopagus. Same as Monomphalus.

Omphaloplasty. The cutting of the navel-string.

Onanism. Masturbation; more correctly, incomplete sexual congress.

Onco-graph. A recording instrument attached to the oncometer.

Oncoology (on-kol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding tumors.

Oncometer. Instrument for measuring variations in size of viscera.

Onco'tomy (on-kot'o-m). The incision of an abscess or tumor.

Onioma'nia. Insane desire to buy or make purchases.

Onobal'os (on-o-bal'os). A deadly African arrow-poison.

Ontogeny (on-tod'jen-e). Development of an organism or ovum.

Onychatrophia (o-nik-at-ro'fe-ah). Atrophy of the nails.

Onychhantoma (o-nik-hant'o-ma). Overgrowth of nails.


Onychiasis. Disease or malformation of the nails.

Onych'ia. A variety of hypopyon

Onyx. A cell whence an ovum is developed.

Ophthal'gia (o-fal'th-je-ah). Pain in an ovary.

Ophthoric'amy. Surgical removal of an ovary.

Ophthe'rin. An extract from the ovaries of cows.

Ophthoric'tis (o-fal'th-ri'tis). Inflammation of an ovary.

Ophthoricystosis. Formation of an ovarian cyst.

Ophthoroma'nia. Insanity due to ovarian disease.

Ophthorosophiectomy. Removal of an oviduct and ovary.

Ophthor'saphy (o-fal'th-ra-fe). Fixation by suture of a displaced ovary.

O'sperm (o-'sperm). A fertilized ovum.

Opaque (o-pak'). Impervious to light-rays; not transparent.

Operative. 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Effective; not inert.

Opercular (o-per'ku-lar). Pertaining to an operculum.
Oper'culum. 1. A lid or cover. 2. Part of cerebrum over the island of Reil.

O'phryon (o’fre-on). Middle point of transverse supra-orbital line.

Ophthalmectomy. Surgical removal of an eye.

Ophthalmia (of-thal’me-ah). Severe inflammation of the eye.


Ophthalmic. Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmitis. Inflammation of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoblepharorrhe'a. Gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmocoele. Same as Exophthalmos.

Ophthalmocoe'pia. Fatigue of eyes; eye-strain.

Ophthalmody'nia. Neuralgic pain of the eye.

Ophthalmologist. One who practises ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology. The study of the eye and its diseases.

Ophthalmomala'cia. Abnormal softness of the eyeball.

Ophthalmom'eter. Instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye.

Ophthalmom'etry. Determination of refractive power of eye.

Ophthalmopathy. Any disease of the eye.

Ophthalmom'phth'l'isis. Shrivelling of the eye; phthisis bulbi.

Ophthalmomoplasty. Plastic surgery of the eye or eyeball.

Ophthalmom'oplegia. Paralysis of the eye-muscles. O. exter'na, paralysis of external ocular muscles. O. inter'na, paralysis of iris and ciliary apparatus. Nuclear o., that due to lesion of nuclei of motor-nerves of eye. Partial o., form in which some of the eye-muscles are paralyzed. Progressive o., gradual paralysis of all the eye-muscles. Total o. involves the eye-muscles proper, as well as the iris and ciliary body.

Ophthalmomptosis (o-thal-mop-tos’is). Exophthalmos.

Ophthalmorrhexis. Rupture of an eyeball.

Ophthalmoscope. An instrument for observing interior of eye.

Ophthalmoscopy. Examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. Direct o., observation of an upright or erect mirrored image. Indirect o., observation of an inverted image. Medical o., that which is performed for diagnostic purposes. Metric o., that performed for the measurement of refraction.

Ophthalmostat. Same as Blepharostat.

Ophthalmostatometer. Instrument for measuring the degree of protrusion of the eyes.

Ophthalmotonometer. Instrument used in determining the amount of intra-ocular tension.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. Measurement of tension of eyeball.

Ophthalmotrope. An artificial eye that moves like a real eye.

Ophthalmotropometer. An instrument for measuring eye-movements.

Op'ianin (o-pi’an-in). An alkaloid from opium.
Opiate (o'pe-at). A remedy containing opium.

Opium'nia. Intense craving for opium.

Opioph'agism. The habitual use of opium.

Opis'thion (o-pis'th-on). Midpoint of lower border of foramen magnum.

Opisthoporei'a. Involuntary walking backward.

Opisthot/ic center (o-pis-tho-t/ik). The ossification center of petrous bone.

Opisthot/ones. Tetanic spasm which bends the head and feet backward.

O'pium. The dried latex or capsular juice of Papaver somniferum, or poppy: narcotic and poisonous. It contains morphin, codein, and many other alkaloids.

Opium'ism. Habitual misuse of opium, and its consequences.

Opobals/sum. True balm of Gilead, or Mecca balsam.

Opoeplid'ymus, Opod'yamus. Fetus with two fused heads and sense-organs partly fused.

Oppilative. Closing the pores; also, constipating.

Opponens. L. for Opposing. O. min'imi dig'iti, O. pol'-licis. See Muscles, Table of.


Optometer. Device for measuring power and range of vision.

Optometry'meter (op-to-mi-om'et-er). Device used in measuring power of the ocular muscles.

Optostri'ate. Pertaining to thalamus opticus and corpus striatum.

O'ra serra'ta. The zigzag anterior edge of retina.

O'ral. Pertaining to the mouth.

O'range (or'enj). The tree Citrus aurantium and its fruit.

Orbic'alar. Circular; rounded. O. bone, ossicle that usually becomes attached to the incus. O. ligament, circular ligament that surrounds neck of radius.

Orbicula'ris o'ris. See Muscles, Table of. O. palpebra'rum. See Muscles, Table of.

Or'bit. Bony socket that contains the eye.

Or'bial (or'bit-al). Pertaining to the orbit.

Orchec'tomy (or-kek'to-me). Excision of testicle.


Orchial'gia (or-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in testicle; orchidodynia.

Orchichore'a. Twitching or jerking of testicle.

Orchidect'omy (or-kid-ek'to-me). Castration or sicastration.

Orchidopexy (or-kid'o-pek-se). Saturation of a testicle.

Orchidotomy. Same as Orchidectomy.

Orchid'));tifis. Inflammation of testicle and epididymis.

Or'chiocele (or-ke-o-se-l). Hernial protrusion of a testicle.

Orchiococ'cus. A diplococcus from orchitis.

Orchiody'nia (or-ke-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the testicle.

Orchiorrhaphy (or-ke-or'af-e). Same as Orchidopexy.

Orchitisis (or-ke-i'tis). Inflammation of the testicle.

Orchot/omy. Excision of one or both testicles.

Or'cin (or'sin). A poisonous antiseptic principle, C₁₂H₂₂O₂, mainly from lichens.

Ordeal bark. See Casea. O. bean. Same as Calabar bean.

Orex'ian. A base, C₁₄H₁₂N₂: its hydrochlorate is stomachic.
Organ. Any part of the body with a special function. O. of Corti. Same as Corti’s organ. O. of Giraldès. Same as Paradidymis. O. of Rosenmüller. Same as Parovarium. O. of Ruffini, end-organ in finger-tips.

Organ’ic. Pertaining to, or having, organs. O. acid. See Acid.

O. chemistry. See Chemistry.

Or’ganism. Any individual animal or plant.

Organization. 1. The process of organizing or being organized. 2. Any organism or organized body.

Or’ganized. Possessing organs.

Organog’eny (or-gan-oj’en-e). The development of organs.

Organog’raphy (or-gan-og’raf-e). The description of organs.

Organolep’tic. Affecting the organism; also, affecting the organs of special sense.

Organol’ogy (or-gan-ol’oj-e). The study of what is known regarding the organs.

Organopex’ia. Excision of uterine fibroid, in which the uterine wound is sewn to the abdominal wound.

Organother’apy (or-gan-o-ther’ap-e). The treatment of disease by administering animal organs or their extracts.

Or’gasin (or’gazm). Excitement attending venery.

Oriental sore. Any furuncular sore endemic in hot countries, as Aleppo boil, furunculus orientalis, and the like.

Orientation. The determining of one’s position with respect to surrounding objects.

Or’ifice. The entrance to any bodily cavity.

Ori’g’anum vulga’re, O. majora’na, plants called marjoram; the volatile oil is stimulant and vulnerary.

Or’igin. The more fixed end of a muscle. The central (deep o.) origin of a nerve; also (superficial o.) the point of its emergence from the center.

Orolin’gual. Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.

Or’ona’sal (o-ro-na’zal). Pertaining to the mouth and nose.

Orophar’ynx. Part of pharynx below nasopharynx.

Or’phol. Betanaphthol-bismuth.

Or’piment. Arsenic trisulphid, As₂S₃; king’s yellow.

Or’rhorrhe’a (or-oo-re’ah). A watery or serous discharge.

Or’rhother’apy (or-ro-ther’ap-e). Serum-therapy.

Or’ris. Rhizome or root of Iris florentina; used in dentifrices, etc.

Or’thin (or’thin). Compound of hydrazin and peroxybenzoic acid: antipyretic.

Orthoceph’al’ic. Orthoceph’al’ous. Having a head with a height-length index of from 70 to 75.

Orthochore’a. Choreic movements in the erect posture.

Orthodinitrocre’sol. Same as Antinovulin.

Orthodon’tia. Correction of dental irregularities.

Orthog’natous. Having a gnathic index of less than 98.

Orthom’eter. Instrument for finding the relative protrusion of the two eyeballs.

Orthoped’ic. Pertaining to the correction of deformities.

Orthop’edist. An orthopedic surgeon.

Orthopho’ria. The proper or normal placement of organs.

Orthopne’a, Orthopnoe’a. Inability to breathe except in the upright position.

Orthop’raxy. The mechanical correction of deformities.

Orthop’tic. Correcting obliquity of one or both visual axes.

Or’thoscope. Apparatus which neutralizes the corneal refraction by means of a layer of water; used in ocular examinations.

Orthoscop’ic. Affording a correct and undistorted view.

Orthos’copy. Examination by means of an orthoscope.

Or’thop’tonos. Spasm which fixes the head, body, and limbs in a rigid straight line.
Ory'za sati'va. The plant that affords rice.

Os. Chemical symbol of Osmium.

Os, pl. o'ra. L. for Mouth.  O. exter'num, external orifice of canal of cervix uteri.  O. inter'num, internal orifice of canal of cervix uteri.  O. tin'ce.  O. u'teri, the orifice of the womb.

Os, pl. os'sa. L. for Bone.  O. ra'nis, calcaneum, or heel-bone.  O. ox'se, O. innu'mne, the innominate bone.  O. li'am'turn, unciform bone.  O. mag'mini, the third bone in second row of the carpus.  O. orbim'lata, a bonelet of the ear which usually becomes joined to the incus.  O. un'giiis, lacrimal bone.

O'sazonc (o'sa-zdn). Any one of a series of compounds obtained by heating sugars with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid.

Osce'do (os-se'do). The act of yawning.

Osclici'tis (os-ke-i'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Osclicoplasty. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Osi'ns (os-kuhn). Any one of a series of compounds obtained by heating sugars with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid.

Osmicacid. See Acid.

Os'midro'sis (os-mid-ro'sis). State in which the sweat has an abnormally strong odor.

Osmi'um (os'me-um). A hard metal; symbol Os.

Osmody'spho'ria. Intense and abnormal dislike of certain odors.

Osmom'eter. 1. Device for testing the sense of smell. 2. Instrument for measuring osmosis.

Osmo'sis. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.

Osmot'ic. Pertaining to osmosis.

Osphe'siol'ogy. The science of odors and smells.

Os'sa. L. pl. of os, "bone."  O. innoma'na, innominate bone.

Ossie'nilnm (os-ik'u-lum). L. for Ossicle.

Ossic'ula (os-ik'u- lah). L. pl. of Ossiculum.

Ossicle'tomy. Surgical removal of the ossicles of the ear.

Ossiculum (os-ik'u-lum). L. for Ossicle.

Ossif'erous (os-if'er-us). Producing bone.

Ossif'ic (os-if'ik). Forming or becoming bone.

Ossifica'tion (os-if'ik-a'shun). The formation of bone.

Ostial'gia (os-tal'je-ah). Pain in the bones.

Ostea'rtrosis. Inflammation of bones and joints.

Ostearthrot'omy. Excision of an articular end of a bone.

Osteo'arthritis. Same as Osteo-sclerosis.

Osteo-an'eurysm. Aneurysm in a bone.

Osteo'arthri'tis. Same as Osteo-arthritis.

Osteo-arthrop'athy. Any disease of the joints and bones.
Osteo-arthrop'tomy. Same as Ostearthrotomy.

Os'teoblast. Any one of the cells that are developed into bone.

Osteocarcino'ma. Osteoma combined with carcinoma.

Os'teoccele. 1. Bony tumor of testis or scrotum. 2. Hernia containing bone.

Osteocephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor of bone.

Osteochondro'tis. Inflammation of bone and cartilage.

Osteochondro'ma. Osteoma blended with chondroma.

Osteocl'a sin, Osteoc'lasis. Surgical fracture or re fracture of bone.

Os'teoclast. 1. An instrument for breaking bones. 2. A cell that assists in absorption of bone.

Os'teocope (os'te-ok-op'). A severe pain in a bone.

Os'teocope. Of the nature of osteocope.

Os'teoma. A bony tumor; tumor on a bone.

O. denta'le, dental exostosis. O. du'rum, O. eb'ru num, tumor of hard bony tissue. O. medu'lla're, o. containing marrow-spaces. O. spongio'sum, one containing cancellated bone.

Osteoma'lia (os-te-o-ma-la'she-ah). Softening of bones.

Osteomyeli'tis. Inflammation of bone-marrow.

Osteonecrosis (os-te-o-nek'-ro-sis). Necrosis of a bone.

Osteoneural'gia (os-te-o-nu-ral'-je-ah). Neuralgia of a bone.


Osteoporo'sis. Rarefaction of bone by enlargement of its cavities or formation of new spaces.

Osteosathyro'sis. Same as Fragilitas ossium.

Osteor'haphy. The suturing or wiring of bones.

Osteosarco'ma. Sarcoma of a bone; also, sarcoma with bony contents.

Osteosclero'sis. Abnormal hardness of bone.

Osteosteato'ma. A fatty tumor of bone.

Osteosuture (os-te-o-su-tür). Same as Osteorrhaphy.

Os'teotomy. Chisel or knife for cutting bone.


Os'teotrite. An instrument for rasping carious bone.

Ost'taal (os'te-al). Pertaining to an orifice.

Osti'tis (os-ti'tis). Same as Osteitis.

Os'tium. A mouth or orifice. O. abdomi-nale, fimbriated
end of oviduct.  O. internum, uterine end of oviduct.  O. pharyngeum, nasopharyngeal end of Eustachian tube.  O. tympanicum, tympanic orifice of Eustachian tube.  O. vaginalis, external orifice of vagina.

Oiacous/tic. Assisting the hearing.

Otalgia (o-tal'je ah). Pain in the ear.

Otophonc. A device to assist the hearing.

Othcmato'ma. Same as Hematoma auris.

Otacous. Assisting the hearing.

Otalgie (o-tal'yje). Pain in the ear.

O'taphonc. A device to assist the hearing.

Othcmato'ma. Same as Hematoma auris.

Otlat'rics. The therapeutics of ear diseases.

Otic. Of, or pertaining to, the ear.

Oticodinia (o-tik'o-din'e ah). Vertigo from ear-disease.

Otitic (o-tit'ik). Pertaining to otitis.

Otitis. Inflammation of the ear: distinguished as O. externa, interna, or media, according as it affects the external, internal, or middle ear. Furuncular o., formation of furuncles in external meatus. O. labyrinthica affects chiefly the labyrinth.

O mastoid'ea, o. which involves the mastoid spaces. O. parasit'ica is due to a micro-organism. O. sclerot'ica is marked by hardening of the ear-structures.

Otoceph'alus. Eetus lacking the lower jaw and having ears united below the face.

Otocleisi/sis (o-to-kli'sis). Closure of auditory passages.

Otoce'nia. Collection of dust-like otoliths.

Otoce'nonite (to or'-kot' o-nit'). Same as Otolith.

Oto'crane (o'to-krân). The chamber in the petrous bone which lodges the internal ear.

Oto'cyst (o'to-sist). Same as Auditory vesicle.

Otod'yn'ia. Pain in the ear; earache.

Otoganglion. Same as Otic ganglion.

Otop'ary. Description of the ear.

O'tolith. An ear-stone.

Oto'logy. Sum of what is known regarding the ear.

Otomassage. Massage of tympanic cavity and ossicles.

Otomyc'osis (o-to-mi'sis). Disease of ear caused by presence of Otomyces.

Oto'scleol'gia. Pain in the ear.

Otoneural'gia. Neurasthenia due to ear-disease.

Otopathy (o-top'ath-e). Any disease of the ear.

Otopharyngeal tube. Same as Eustachian tube.

O'tophone (o'to-fon). Same as Otaphone.

Otopoe'sis. Sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani.

Otoplasty. Surgical correction of deformity or defect of ear.

Otopoly'pus. Polypus in the ear.

Otopyrhorrhea, Otopyo'sis. Purulent discharge from ear.

Otorrh'gia (o-tor'ra je-ah). Discharge of blood from the ear.

Otorrh'ea (o-tor'ra eh). A discharge from the ear.

Otoscleronec'omy. Excision of ankylosed ear-ossicles.

O'toscope (o'tos-kop). Instrument for inspecting or for auscultating the ear.

O'tow'ceal. Pertaining to the ear-bones or ossicles.

O'tow'omy. Dissection or anatomy of the ear.

O'turia. The discharge of urine from the ear.

Ouabain (wah-bah'in). A deadly glucosid, C_{56}H_{70}O_{12}+7H_2O, from an African arrow-poison: heart-stimulant and local anesthetic.

Outil'tis. See Utilis, etc.

Ounce. See Weights and Measures, Table of.

Ourology. See Urology, etc.

Out-pa'tient. A hospital patient not treated within the walls.

O'va (o'vah). Pl. of Ovum.

O'val (o'val). Shaped like an egg. O'-window. Same as Fenestra ovalis.
Ovalbu'min. Albumin from the whites of eggs.
Ovar'aden. An extract from ovaries of cows.
Ovar'al'gia, Ovari'al'gia. Pain in an ovary.
Ova'rian. Pertaining to an ovary.
Ovariiec'tomy (o-va-re-ek'tom-e). Excision of an ovary.
Ova'riocele (o-va're-o-sël). Hernia of an ovary.
Ovariocente'sis. Surgical puncture of an ovary.
Ovariobystercr'tomy. Excision of ovaries and uterus.
Ovariotes'tomy. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage purposes.
Ovariot'omist. A surgeon who practises ovariotomy.
Ovary'tis. Inflammation of an ovary.
O'vary. The female gland in which ova are formed.
O'vectomy. Excision of an ovary.
O'o-va're'o-sel). Hernia of an ovary.
Ovariocente'sis. Surgical puncture of an ovary.
Ovariobystercr'tomy. Excision of ovaries and uterus.
Ovaries'tomy. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage purposes.
Ovariot'omist. A surgeon who practises ovariotomy.
Ovarlot'omy. Surgical removal of an ovary.
Ov-mai 0., the removal of a healthy ovary.
Ovari'tis. Inflammation of an ovary.
O'vary. The female gland in which ova are formed.
O'viduct (o'vid-ukt). The canal that conveys ova from the ovary to the uterus.
Oviferons. Producing or conveying ova.
Ovi'lie a'tion. Same as Ovulation.
Ovig'crous. Same as Oviferous.
Ovlna'lion. Inoculation with sheep-pox.
Ovisac (o'vis-ak). A Graafian vesicle.
O'vi vitel'las. The yolk of egg.
Ovovivlp'arous. Hatching the eggs within the body.
Ov'ular. Pertaining to an ovum.
Ovula'tion. The formation and discharge of the ovum from the ovary.
Ovu'le. The ovum in the ovary; any small egg-like structure.
Naboth's o., any one of the small cysts which result from the obstruction of ducts of glands in the cervix uteri. Primitive o., Primordial o., a rudimentary ovum in the ovary.
O'vum. 1. L. for Egg. 2. Female reproductive cell. Acleralth o., one which has no food-yolk, or very little. Apoplectic o., one which is the seat of an extravasation of blood. Blighted o., one in which development becomes arrested after impregnation. Centrolithal o., one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular formation around the entire ovum. Holoblastic o., one in which the food-yolk is scanty and is blended with the formative yolk. Male o., a cell-form in diverticula of seminiferous tubules supposed to be an imperfect spermatozoon. Meso-blastic o., one with a large and nearly inactive food-yolk. Permanent o., a complete o. ready for fertilization. Primordial o., any one of the egg-cells which eventually become ovules of the Graafian follicle. Telolecithal o., one in which the food-yolk and formative yolk form each a hemisphere.
Oxac'id. Any acid that contains oxygen.
Ox'alate. Any salt of oxalic acid.
Oxaleth'ylin. A poisonous liquid, C₆H₁₀N₂.
Oxalic acid. A poisonous acid, (COOH)₂.
Oxalu'ria. Oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.
Oxal'ylin'ria. A principle obtainable from uric acid.
Ox'id. Any compound of oxygen with an element or radical.
Oxida'tion. Act of oxidizing, or condition of being oxidized.
Ox'idize. To cause to combine with oxygen.
Oxyacid (ok-se-as'id). Same as Oxacid.

Oxycephalia. Conical or sharp-pointed shape of head.

Oxycephal'us. A head that is pointed or conical.

Oxychlor'oid. An oxid combined with its fellow chlorid.

Oxy'ydum (ok'sid-um). L. for Oxid.

Oxygloco'i. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Oxygesico'sia. Abnormal acuteness of the senses.

Oxygen. A gaseous element existing free in the air.

Oxygena'tion. Condition of being saturated with oxygen.

Oxyhemoglobin'bin (ok-se-hem-o-glo'bin). Hemoglobin charged with oxygen in arterial blood.

Oxyi'odid. An oxid combined with its fellow iodid.

Oxyymel. A medicated syrup of vinegar and honey.

Oxyn'tie. Secreting an acid substance.

Oxysalt. Any salt of an oxacid.

Oxyspar'tein. Crystalline substance, \( C_{15}H_{28}N_2O \), used hypodermically as a cardiac stimulant.

Oxyto'cie. Hastening childbirth; also, a drug so acting.

Oxyur'id. A drug destructive to oxyuris.

Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris. The seat-worm or pin-worm; an intestinal parasite.

Oxyva'elin. Same as Vasogene.

Oz. An abbreviation for Ounce.

P. Symbol of Phosphorus.

Pab'ulin. Albuminous substance in blood just after digestion.

Pab'ulum. L. for Food.

Pacchionian'ian glands, P. bodies (pak-ke-o'ne-an). Small masses of the arachnoid substance in the cranial dura. P. depressions, depressions in the skull which lodge the p. glands.

Pachom'eter. Instrument for measuring thickness of body.

Pachy'elia, Pachy'kria (pak-e-ke-o'ne-an). Same as Acromegaly.

Pachyblepharon. Thickening of the eyelids.

Pachyeceph'al'ic, Pachyceph'alon (pak-e-sef'al-us). Having thick head or skull.

Pachyceph'al'y. Abnormal thickness of skull.

Pachydermat'oecele. Same as Dermatolysis.

Pachydermat'o'sis (pak-id-er-mat-o'sis). Chronic pachydermia; hypertrophic rosacea.

Pachyder'mia (pak-id-er'me-ah). Hypertrophy of the skin.

Pachy'mia. Thick condition of the blood.

Pachylo'sis (pak-il-o'sis). A thickened, dry, and scaly state of the skin.

Pachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of the dura. P. exter'na, inflammation of the external layers of the dura. P. inter'na, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura. It is further qualified as: spinal, cranial, hemorrhagic, etc.

Paef'ni's corpse'ses (paef-e-néz). Oval bodies surrounding certain nerve-endings in the skin.

Pack, Wet pack. A wet sheet to be wrapped about a patient; it is distinguished further as hot or cold.
Paq'uelin's cautery (pahk-lanz'). Same as Thermocautery.

Pediatrics and other words in Pa-. See Pediatrics, etc.

Pag'enstecher's ointment. Yellow oxid of mercury in vaselin.

Pag'et's disease (pad'jets). 1. Inflammation of the nipple of a malignant type. 2. Same as Osteitis deformans.


Pain'ter's colic. Same as Lead colic.

Pal'atal. Pertaining to the palate.


Pal'atine (pal-at-in). Pertaining to the palate.

Palati'tis (pal-at-tis). Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglos'sus. See Muscles, Table of.


Palatopharyng'eus. See Muscles, Table of.

Pal'atoplasty. Plastic surgery of the palate.

Palatorrhaphy. Same as Staphylorrhaphy.

Palatos'chisis (pal-at-os'kis-is). Fissure of palate.

Palatostaphyl'inus. Muscular slip to the uvula.

Palindo'mia. The recurrence of a disease.

Pal'liative. 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine.

Pal'lor. Paleness; absence of skin-coloration.

Palm. 1. The hollow or flexor surface of the hand. 2. Any tree of the order Palmacece. P.-oil, fixed oil of Elaeis guineensis.

Pal'mar. Pertaining to the palm.

Palma'ris. See Muscles, Table of.

Palmel'lin. A red pigment from Palmella cruenta, an alga.

Palmit'ic acid. See Acid.

Pal'mitin. A crystalline principle of fats and oils.

Pal'mos, Pal'mii'. 1. Saltatory spasm; jumper's disease. 2. A throb or leap.

Palpa'tion. The act of feeling with the hand.

Palpe'bra. An eyelid.

Palpe'bral. Pertaining to an eyelid. P. cartilages. Same as Tarsal cartilages.

Palpebra'lis. See Muscles, Table of.

Palpita'tion. Rapid beating of the heart.

p. Same as Writers' cramp. Shaking p., paralysis agitans.

Wasting p., progressive muscular atrophy.

Pat'udal (pa'tu-dal). Pertaining to, or arising from, marshes.

Pathudism (pa'tu-dizm). Malarial poisoning; impaludism.


Pappm'occele (pa'm-phi'os-ee-l). Same as Varicocele.

Panace'a (pa-an-see'ah). A cure-all; a remedy for all diseases.

Panama fever (pa-nah-ah-mah'). Same as Chagres fever.

Panar'is. A whitlow; paronychia.

Panae'ah. A cure-all; a remedy for all diseases.

Pan'maris. A whitlow; paronychia.

Pancreas (pan'kre-as). A large gland below the stomach.

Pancreate'omy. Surgical removal of a pancreas.

Pancreatic (pan-kre-at'ik). Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pancreaticoduoden'al. Pertaining to pancreas and duodenum.

Pancreatin (pa'nkre-at-in). A ferment from the pancreas.

Pancreatitis. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreatoni'r, Pancreatot'omy. Incision into pancreas.

Pancreaticoduoden'al. Pertaining to pancreas and duodenum.

Pandeni'c (pan-de'mik). A widespread epidemic.

Pander's layers. The blastodermic layers.

Pandieulation (pa-'dik-uh-la'shun). The act of stretching and yawning.

Pangen'esis (pan-jen'es-is). The doctrine that in reproduction each cell of the parent body is represented by a particle.

Panhysterce'tomy. Complete extirpation of the uterus.

Pan'nis. L. for Bread.

Panneuri'tis. General or multiple neuritis. P. epidem'ica, beri-beri.

Pannic'ulus carno'sus. A muscular layer in superficial fascia.

Pan'us. Abnormal membrane upon the cornea.

Panopep'tone. Proprietary invalid food containing bread and peptonized beef.

PanopAio'bla (pan-of-o'be-ah). Vague and persistent dread of some unknown evil.

Panophthal'mia, Panophthalmi'tis (pan-of-thal-mi'tis). Inflammation of all the eye-structures.

Panosteit'is. Inflammation of every part of a bone.

Panoti'tis. Inflammation of internal and middle ear.

Pansper'mia. 1. The doctrine that disease-germs are everywhere present. 2. Same as Biogenesis.

Pansphyg'mograph. A device that registers both heart- and pulse-movement.

Panthod'ic (pan-thod'ik). Radiating in every direction.

Panthropo'bin (pa-ther-oh-be-un). Same as Panophobias.

Pantosecop'ic glasses. Bifocal or Franklin spectacles.

Papa'in. A digestant remedy from papaw fruit.

Papaver. L. for Poppy.

Papaver'in. A white alkaloid from opium; hypnotic.

Papaw (pa-paw'). The tree Carica papaya of tropical America, or its fruit.

Papay'in (pa-pa'lin). Same as Papain.

Papil'tia (pa-pil'tie). A small nipple-shaped elevation. P. lacrima'tis, a papilla at inner canthus pierced by lacrimal punctum. P. spira'tis, spiral ridge formed by Corti's organ.

Pap'illary. Pertaining to a nipple or papilla. P. muscles. See Musculipapillares. P. tumor. See Papilloma.

Papillo'ma (pa-pil-lo'mah). A tumor made up of hypertrophied papillae.
Papillomato'sis (pap-il-o-mat-o'sis). Morbid state characterized by formation of papillae.

Pa'poid. A ferment and digestant from papaw fruit.

Pap'u lar (pap'u-ler). Of the nature of papules.

Papula'tion. The formation of papules.

Pap'u le (pap'yul). A skin papilla; also, a pimple.

Papyra'ceous (pap-ir-a'shus). Like paper; chartaceous.

Paquelin's cauter y. See Cautery.

Par. L. for Pair. P. va'gum. The two pneumogastric nerves.

Para-anesthe'sia. Anesthesia of the lower part of the body and of the legs.

Para-appen'dici'tis. Appendicitis involving nearby structures.

Par'able. Part of mesoblod from which blood-vessels are developed.

Parabu'lia (par-abu'le-ah). Perversion of will.

Paracenc'tral lobule. That convolution of the mesial surface of the brain which corresponds in position with the central convolutions.

Paraceph'alus (par-as-fal-us). A fetus with defective head and imperfect sense-organs.

Parachlorphe'nol. A crystalline antiseptic and disinfectant.

Parachor'dal. Situated beside the notochord.

Parachro'ma, Parachromato'sis. Skin-discoloration.

Parachro'matin. The nucleoplasm of spindle in karyokinesis.

Paracine'sis (par-ah-sin-o'sis). Disease with perversion of motor powers.

Paracoli'pium. The connective tissue around the vagina.

Paraco'to. An American bark resembling coto, but better and less pungent.

Paraco'toin. A crystalline principle from paracoto: astringent and antirheumatic.

Paracrisis. Any disease of the secretions.

Paracu'sis (par-ah-ku'sis). Depravement of the hearing. P. duplica'ta. Same as Diplacusvs. P. lo'ci, inability to locate correctly the origin of sounds. P. Willis'ta, ability to hear best in a loud din.

Paracys'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the bladder.

Paracys'tium. The connective tissue around the bladder.

Paradid'ymis (par-ah-did'im-is). A body on spermatic cord above the epididymis.

Parado'xic contraction. Contraction of a muscle when its two ends are forcibly brought near each other.

Paral'e'lia. See Paresthesia.

Par'afin (par'af-in). A white waxy substance from petroleum and wood-tar.

Par'ain. White powder, C3H6O2; an intestinal antiseptic.

Paragam'maeism. Faulty utterance of g, k, and ch sounds.

Paragen'usia (par-ah-gu'zhe-a). Perverted sense of taste.

Paraglob'ulin. A globulin from blood-serum, blood-cells, lymph, and various tissues.

Paraglobulinu'ria. Discharge of paraglobulin in the urine.

Paraglos'sa. Swelling of the tongue.

Paragra'phia (pah-rag-ra'phie-ah). Central disorder in which the patient writes one word in place of another.

Parahydro'pin. A proprietary diuretic containing theobromin.

Paralac'tic acid. Same as Sarcolactic acid.

Paralali'a (par-al-a'le-ab). A disorder of speech.

Paralamb'dacism. Inability to utter correctly the l sound.

Paralbu'min (par-ral-bu'min). An albumin from ovarian cysts.
Paral'debyde (par-al' de-hid). A derivative, $C_9H_{12}O_5$, from aldehyde; hypnotic and anodyne.

Paralex'ia (par-ah-lek'se-ah). Impairment of the power of reading.

Paralige'sia, Paral'gia. Any abnormal and painful sensation.

Par'allax. Any apparent displacement of an object due to change in the observer's position.

Paralo'gia (pah-ral-o'je-ah). Disease of reasoning faculty.


Paral'yt'ic. 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, paralysis. 2. A person affected with paralysis. P. dementia, general paralysis.


Paramasti'tis (par-ah-mas-ti'tis). Inflammation of parts around the mammary gland.

Parame'nia (par-am-e'ne-ah). Disorder of menses.

Paramet'rie (par-am-et'rik). Situated near the womb.

Paramet'ris'mus. Pain and spasm of muscle-fibers in the broad ligament.

Parametri'tis. Inflammation of parametrium.

Parame'trium. The tissues around the uterus.

Paramim'ia (par-ram-im'e-ah). Loss of power to make natural gestures and movements.

Parami'tome. Same as Hyalomitome.

Paramne'sia (par-ram-ne'ze-ah). Derangement of the memory.

Paramne'sin. Same as Thiebain.

Paramorph'phia. Abnormality of form.
Paramusia (par-ah-mu'zhe-ah). Perversion of the musical faculties.

Paramyoe'lonus mult'iplex. Paroxysmal clonic muscular contractions.

Paramyosin'ogen. A proteid like myosinogen, from muscle-plasm.


Paranecephri'tis. Inflammation of the supraprenal capsules.

Parano'inia. Perversion of will with mental eccentricity.

Parano'iac. A crank; an erratic person with tendency to insanity.

Parano'plasm. 1. Any abnormal growth. 2. Same as Hyaloplasm.

Paraplas'tic. Having morbid formative power.


Paraple'gie (par-ah-ple'/je-aj). pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Parapho'nia (par-ah-fro'ne-ah). Morbid alteration of voice.

Parapho'nia (par-ah-fra'zhe-ah). Disorderly arrangement of spoken words.

Paraphro'nia (par-ah-ro'ta-izm). Faulty enunciation of r sound.

Parasalpingi'tis (par-as-al-pin-ji'tis). Inflammation of tissues around the oviduct.

Parasig'matism. Imperfect utterance of s sound.

Parasite. A plant or animal living upon a living organism; also, a fetus that takes its sustenance from an autosome or twin fetus. "Facultative" p., one normally parasitic, but capable of living alone.

Parasit'ic. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a parasite.

Parasit'icide. A substance destructive to parasites.

Parasit'ism. 1. The condition or state of being a parasite. 2. Infestation with parasites.

Parasitogen'ic (par-as-i-to-jen'ik). Due to parasites.
Parasitol’ogy. The sum of knowledge regarding parasites.

Paraspa’dia. Condition in which the urethra opens upon one side of the penis.

Parasynovi’tis. Inflammation of tissues about a synovial sac.

Parasyphilit’ic. Occurring with, but not due to, syphilis.

Parato’loid. Koch’s lymph, or tuberculin.

Paratrich/o’sis. Growth of hair in abnormal situations.

Paratyphili’tis (par-at-ty-fil’is). Same as Para-appendicitis.

Paraxanth’an. A leukomain from healthy urine.

Parax’ial. Situated alongside an axis.

Paregor’ic, Paregor’ic, elix’ir, camphorated tincture of opium.


Pareneepliali’tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.


Parcn’rhyma (par-en’kim-ah). The essential or functional elements of an organ as distinguished from its stroma or framework.

Parcynthia’log. Any disorder of the perspiration.

Pari’etal. Of, or pertaining to, the walls of a cavity. P. bones, bones which form the sides of the cranium. P. tobe, part of cerebrum above the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius, and between the parieto-occipital and Rolandic fissures.

Pari’etes (pa-ri’et-ez). The walls of a cavity or organ.

Parols’in green. Aceto-arsenite of copper.

Park’inson’s dis’ease. See Paralysis agitans.

Paro’cepl’ital. Situated beside the osseous bone.

P’arol’ivary bodies. Gray masses on dorsal and mesial sides of corpus dentatum.

Paro’nych’ia (par-on-nyk’i-ah). A felon or whitlow; abscess often with periostitis of finger. P. tendino’sa, septic inflammation of sheath of tendon of a finger.

Paro’oph’oron (par-o-of’or-on). A relic in the broad ligament of urinary portion of a Wolffian body.

Parop/sis. A disorder of vision.

Paros’mia, Parosphere’sis. Perversion of sense of smell.

Paroste’itis. Inflammation of tissues around a bone.

Parosto’sis. Ossification of tissues outside of the periosteum.

Parot’id. Situated near the ear. P. duct, efferent duct of parotid gland; Stenson’s duct. P. gland, the largest of the salivary glands.

Parotidi’itis, Paroti’tis. Same as Mumps.

Parova’rian. Situated near the ovary.

Parovari’ot’omy. Removal of a cyst of the parovarium.

Parova’rium (par-o-vair’i-um). A tubular structure of the broad ligament: with the paro-ophoron it represents the embryonic Wolffian body.

Par’oxysm (par’ox-izm). A sudden recurrence or intensification of symptoms.

Paroxys’mal. Recurring in paroxysms.

Parrot-disease, gray. A fatal disease of parrots, due to Micrococcus psittaci.
Par'rot's disease. Pseudoparalysis syphilitica. P.'s nodes, bony knobs on cranium in infantile syphilis.

 Pars'ley. The plant *Aptium petroselinum*: diuretic and sedative.

 Parthen'icin. Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium Hystero-

 Par'thenin (par'th-e-nin). Antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthenium*

 Par'thenogen'esis. Asexual or virginal reproduction.

 Par'thuri'omet. A medicine which facilitates childbirth.

 Parturi'tion (par-tu-rish'un). The act of bearing children.

 Partus. Labor; childbirth; parturition. P. agrippi'rus, breech delivery. P. Cesare'us, delivery by Cesarean operation.

 Pari'lies (par-u'lies). Same as Gun-boil.

 Pastenri*a'tion. The checking of fermentation by heating.

 Pastil. Pastille. A troche or lozenge; also, an aromatic mass to be burnt as a fumigant.

 Patch. An area differing from the rest of a surface. Drab-col-


 Pasteuriza'tion. The checking of fermentation by heating.

 Pas'til. Pas'tille. A troche or lozenge; also, an aromatic mass to be burnt as a fumigant.

Pathology. The sum of what is known regarding diseases. Cellular p., that which regards the cell as the basis of vital phenomena. Comparative p., that which considers human disease-processes in comparison with those of the lower animals. Experimental p., the study of artificially-induced pathologic processes. General p. takes cognizance of processes which may occur in various diseases and in different organs. Humoral p., opinion that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the fluids of the body. Special p., study of the pathology of particular diseases or organs. Surgical p., pathology of such diseases as receive surgical treatment.

Patholysis. Dissolution of tissues by disease.

Pathomania (path-o-ma'ne-ah). Moral insanity.


Pathophobia. Morbid fear of disease.

Patient. A person who is undergoing treatment for disease.

Pathunculus (pat'u-lus). Open; wide open.

Pavilion (pav-il'yun). A dilated or flaring expansion at the end of a canal.

Pavement epithelium. Epithelium made up of flattened cells in layers.

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Pathunculus (pat'u-lus). Open; wide open.
Transmission of the sound of spoken words through chest-wall.

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Pectoril'ony. A principle in unripe fruits which in ripening becomes converted into pectin.

Pect'us. The breast, chest, or thorax. P. carina'tum, chicken-breast or pigeon-breast; undue prominence of sternum.

Ped'al. Pertaining to the foot or feet.

Ped'erast (ped'er-ast). A practiser of pederasty.

Ped'erasty (ped'er-as-te). Unnatural association with boys.

Pediat'ries (pe-de-at'rix). The sum of knowledge regarding children's diseases.

Ped'icle (ped'ik-1). 1. The stem of a tumor. 2. The process which connects the lamina of a vertebra with the centrum.

Pedic'ulate (pe-dlk'u-lat). Provided with a pedicle.

Pedicnla'tion. 1. The process of forming a pedicle. 2. Infestation with lice.

Pediculopho'bia (pe-dlk-u-lo-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of lice.

Pedicnlo'sis. Infestation with lice; lousiness.

Ped'iculii. 1. Same as Pedicle. 2. See Louse.

Ped'icure (ped'ik-fir). A chiropodist, or corn-doctor.

Ped'ilium. I. for Foot-bath.

Pedioeoe'cus. A genus or form of coccus of various species.

Ped'obarometer. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

Ped'obarometer. Instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

Ped'uliter. Instrument for weighing infants.

Ped'duncle (pe'dung-k1). A stem or supporting part. Callosal p., which goes on either side from under the callosum to the fissure of Sylvius. Cerebellar p.'s (inferior, middle, posterior, and superior), bands of white substance which join thepons and cerebellum. Cerebral p. Same as Crus cerebri. Pineal p., slender band going forward on either side from pineal body.

Ped'un'cular. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedun'cled. Having a stalk or peduncle.

Pelnloth'apy. The hunger or starvation cure.

Pelia'da, Pelade (pel-ahd'). Same as Atopoeia areata.

Pelage (pel'lahzh'). The hairy system of the body.

Pellio'ma. A livid patch on the skin in typhoid.

Pellio'sis (pel-le-o'sis). Same as Purpura.

Pellagra. An endemic disease of Southern Europe, probably caused by eating damaged maize.

Pellagra'zein, Pellagro'cein. Poisonous ptomain from damaged maize.

Pel'let (pel'et). A small pill or granule.

Pelleti'erin (pel-le'te'ar-in). An alkaloid from pomegranate bark; it is destructive to tenise.

Pel'licle (pel'lik-l). A thin scum forming on the surface of liquids.

Pel'litory (pel'lit-or-e). 1. See Pyrethrum. 2. A plant of the genus Parietaria.

Pel'lotin. A hypnotic alkaloid, C_13H_19NO, from Echinocactus.

Pelveoperiton'i'tis. Same as Pelviperitonitis.

Pel'vicit'ous (pel'vik). Pertaining to the pelvis. P. girdle, the girdle formed by the innominate bones.

Pel'vin'eter. Instrument for measuring the pelvis.

Pelvim'etry. Measurement of capacity and diameter of pelvis.

Pelviot'omy. Cutting of the pelvic bones.

Pel'viotripsy. Crushing of the pelvis.

Pelviperiton'i'tis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Pel'vis. 1. The basin formed by the innominate bones, sacrum, and coccyx. 2. The sac in the kidney of which the ureter is the outlet. P. æquabil'iter jus/to ma'jor, one unusually but symmetrically large in all directions. P. æquabil'iter jus/to mi'nor, one with all its diameters equally reduced. P., axis of, the per-
pendicular to anteroposterior diameter at either inlet or outlet. Beaked p., one with the pubic bones laterally compressed and pushed forward. Brim of p., upper entrance to pelvic space; the inlet, isthmus, margin, or superior strait. Cordiform p., one somewhat heart-shaped. Diameters of p., at brim, are the conjugate, anteroposterior, transverse, and right and left oblique; at outlet, anteroposterior, transverse, and oblique. False p., the part above the iliopineal line. Floor of p., non-bony material forming lower boundary of pelvis. Inclination of p., Obliquity of p., angle between axis of body and that of pelvis. Kyphotic p., one marked by increase of conjugate diameter at brim with decrease of transverse diameter at outlet. Malacosteon p. Same as Rachitic p. Masculine p., a woman's pelvis shaped like that of a man. Nägele's p., Oblique p., one with diameters so distorted that the conjugate takes an oblique direction. Osteomalacic p., one affected with osteomalacia. Planes of p., imaginary surfaces which touch all points of the circumference, viz., plane of pelvic expansion and that of p. contraction. Rachitic p., one affected with rickets. Roberts's p., one with a rudimentary sacrum and great naxowing of the transverse and oblique diameters. Rostrate p., one which is simply contracted. Simple flat p., one with shortened anteroposterior diameter. P. spino'sum, a rachitic pelvis with the crest of the pubis very sharp. Split p., one with congenital separation at the symphysis pubis. True p., the part below the iliopineal line.

Pem'phigoid. Like, or resembling, pemphigus. Pem'phigus (pen'tf'ig-us). A disease marked by formation of bullae which, after absorption, leave pigmented spots. P. benig'nus, a very mild or slight form. P. circina'tus has the bullae arranged in circles. P. dissemina'tus, one with scattered bullae. P. folia'ceus, a variety with faceted scabby bullae. P. hyste'recus, a form ascribed to hysteria, gestation, or disease of sexual organs. P. malig'nis, a severe and sometimes fatal type. P. neonato'rum, a form occurring in young infants and ascribed to a microbial origin. P. prurigino'sus, a kind with severe itching. P. solita'rius, a variety with only one bulla. P. syphiliti'cus, syphilitic eruption of bullae. P. veg'etans, in which the bullae are followed by fungoid growths. P. vulga'ris, ordinary and uncomplicated p.


Pen'niiform (pen'fīf'orm). Shaped like a feather. Pennyroy'al. Plants of the genera Mentha and Hedeoma; carminative and emmenagogue.

Peñ’tose. Any sugar or hydrocarbon of formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

Pentosu’ria. Pentoses in the urine.

Pe’onin. A dye, $C_9H_{14}O_6$, used as a test for alkalies and acids.

Peot’omy. Surgical removal of penis.

Pep’po. The pumpkin and its seeds: tannic and diuretic.

Pe’roin. A dye, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, used as a test for alkalies and acids.

Peot’omy, Surgical removal of penis.

Pe’poiiin. The pumpkin and its seeds: tannic and diuretic.

Pep’per (pep’er). Dried fruit of Piper nigrum.

Pep’perinint. An herb, Mentha piperita: leaves carminative and stimulant.

Pep’sic (pep’sik). See Peptic.

Pep’sin. A ferment of the gastric juice: used as a remedy for dyspepsia.

Pepsin’ogen. A azyzogen from gastric cells which changes into pepsin.

Pepiar’nis. Peptone of beef: used as invalid food.

Pep’tone. Any proteid formed by the action of pepsin.

Peptone’mia. Presence of peptones in the blood.

Peptone’ized (pep’ton-ized). Digested by peptin.

Peptone’oid. Any substance resembling a peptone.

Peptonu’ria. Peptones in the urine.

Peptotox’in. Any toxin or poisonous base from peptones.

Pere’sion. The act of striking a part as an aid in diagnosis.

Auscultatory p., p. combined with auscultation. Immediate p., p. in which no pleximeter is used. Instrumental p., that in which a plexor or hammer is used. Mediate p., that in which a pleximeter is employed. P.-note, the sound made by percussion. P.-wave, principal ascending curve of the sphygmogram.

Percuss’or. An instrument for performing percussion.

Pereuta’neous. Perforated through the skin.

Periappendici’tis. Inflammation of appendix with its surrounding peritoneum.

Periartheriti’tis. Inflammation of tissues about a joint.

Periarthritis. Inflammation around a joint.

Periarttic’ular (per-e-ar-tik’u-lar). Surrounding a joint.
Periax'ial (per-e-ak'se-al). Situated around an axis.

Periax'il'ary. Around the axilla.

Per'i blast. Protoplasm of a cell outside a nucleus.

Peribronchi'tis. Inflammation of the investment of a bronchus.

Pericar'diae, Pericar'dial. Relating to the pericardium.

Pericardi'cenate'sis. The tapping of the pericardium.

Pericardi'o'tomy. Surgical incision of pericardium.

Pericardi'tis. Inflammation of the pericardium.

Adhesive p., that in which the two layers of pericardium adhere to each other.

Carcinomatous p., that associated with malignant disease of the pericardium.

Dry p., that without effusion.

External p., that which chiefly affects the outer surface of the pericardium.

Fibrinous p., Hemorrhagic p., variety in which there is a bloody exudate.

Localized p., form with white or milky spots.

Purulent p., spots with effusion of purulent fluid.

Serofibrinous p., form with serous fluid effusion with a little fibrin.

Tuberculous p., that caused by tuberculous disease.

Pericar'dium. Membranous bag which contains the heart.

Bread-and-butter p., peculiar appearance in fibrinous pericarditis produced by the rubbing together of two surfaces of pericardial membrane.

Parietal p., that fold of p. which is not in contact with the heart.

Shaggy p., with a shaggy coat of fibrinous exudate.

Visceral p., the portion in contact with the heart; epicardium.

Pericar'ceal (per-es'e'kal). Surrounding the cecum.

Perieement'itis. Same as Periodontitis.

Perieemen'tum. A bony layer surrounding the fang of a tooth.

Periehondri'tis. Inflammation of perichondrium.

Periehoni'drium (per-e-kon'dre-um). The membrane which covers the surface of a cartilage.

Periehor'dal. Surrounding the notochord.

Periehoroid'al. Surrounding the choroid coat.

Perieolon'i'tis. Inflammation around the colon.

Perielum'pi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the vagina.

Perieon'chal (per-e-kong'kal). Around the concha.

Perieor'neal. Situated around the cornea.

Pericran'i'tis (per-ik-ra-ni'tis). Inflammation of pericranium.

Perieorana'rium. The periosteum of the skull.

Perieysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the bladder.

Periden'tal (per-e-den'tal). Same as Periodontal.

Perides'mi'tis. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Perides'mium. The membrane which invests a ligament.

Peridias'tole (per-e-di-as'to-le). Time between the diastole and systole.

Peridid'ymis. The tunica vaginalis testis.

Perididy'mi'tis. Inflammation of tunica vaginalis of the testis.

Peri'si'tular. Situated around a fistula.

Perisfolliculi'tis. Inflammation around the hair-follicles.

Periglot'tis. The mucosa of the tongue.

Periehepati'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum around the liver.

Perilaryn'gi'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the larynx.

Per'i'mylymph (per'il-imf). Fluid in the space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths of the ear.

Perimening'i'tis. See Pachymeningitis.

Perin'eter. Instrument for measuring the visual field.

Peri'metri'tis. Inflammation of perimetrium.

Perime'trium. The peritoneum that enfold the womb.

Perim'etry (pe-rim'et-re). Measurement of the visual field.

Perimyeli'tis. Inflammation of the pia of the spinal cord.

Perimys'ti'tis. Inflammation of the perimysium.

Perimys'i'um. The tissue that envelopes each primary bundle of muscle-fiber.
Perine'al (per-in-e'al). Pertaining to the perineum.
Perine'cele. Hernia into the perineum; perineal hernia.
Perine'o plastic. Plastic surgery of the perineum.
Perineo'rhaphy. Saturation of the peritoneum.
Perineosyn'thesis. Repair of a lacerated peritoneum by suture and by a flap from wall of vagina.
Perineot'omy. Surgical incision through the perineum.
Perineph'ric (per-e-nef'rik). Around or about the kidney.
Perinephri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal envelop of kidney.
Perineo'plasty. Plastic surgery of the perineum.
Perineor'eraphy. Suturation of the peritoneum.
Perineo'synthesis. Repair of a lacerated peritoneum by suture and by a flap from wall of vagina.
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Perineo'synthesis. Repair of a lacerated peritoneum by suture and by a flap from wall of vagina.
Perineo'tomy. Surgical incision through the perineum.
Perisalpingitis. Inflammation of peritoneum about oviduct.

Periscopeic (per-is-kop’ik). Affording a wide range of vision.

Perisinnitis. Inflammation of substance about a sinus.

Perisplenitis. Inflammation of peritoneal surface of spleen.

Peris’ad. Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.

Peristalsis. Worm-like movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents.

Periscopic (per-is-kop’ik). Affording a wide range of vision.

Perisialitis. Inflammation of tissues about spermatic cord.

Perispleni’tis. Inflammation of peritoneal surface of spleen.

Peris’ad. Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.

Peristaltic (per-is-tal’tik). Of the nature of peristalsis.

Peris’ad. Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.

Peristalsis. Worm-like movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents.

Peris’sad. Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.

Peristaltie (per-is-tal’tik). Of the nature of peristalsis.

Peristaphilin. Situated around the uvula.

Peris’isole (per-is-is’tol-e). Time between a systole and diastole.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peritonsillar. Situated around a tonsil.

Peritonsillitis. Inflammation of peritonsillar tissues.

Perityphlitis. Inflammation of tissues around the cecum.

Periuterite. Inflammation of tissues around the uterus.

Periureteritis. Inflammation of tissues around the ureter.

Perityphlitis. Inflammation of tissues around the cecum.

Peritonelism. A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

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Peritoni’tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Adhesive p., p. with adhesions between visceral and parietal layers. Diffuse p., that which is not localized. Puerperal p., that which occurs in childhood. Septic p., that due to pyogenic micro-organism. Serous p., that which is attended with copious liquid exudation. Traumatic p., simple acute p. due to traumatism. Tuberculous p., that which accompanies tuberculosiis of the peritoneum.

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Serous p., that which is attended with copious liquid exudation. Traumatic p., simple acute p. due to traumatism. Tuberculous p., that which accompanies tuberculosis of the peritoneum.

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Perspiration. Sweat; also, the function of sweating.
Per tu'bam. Through a tube; especially used of the Eustachian tube.
Per tus'sis (per-tus'sis). Same as Whooping-cough.
Peru'yian bark. Same as Cinchoma.
Pervigilium. Sleeplessness; abnormal wakefulness.
Per'vious. Same as Permeable.

Pes. 1. L. for Foot. 2. Lower or anterior part of crus cerebri. P. accesso'rius. Same as Emphentia collarateralis. P. anseri'nus, the goose's foot; terminal radiation of facial nerve. P. corvi'nus, crow's foot; wrinkles at outer canthus of eye. P. hippocam'pi, lower end of hippocampus major.

Pess'ary. 1. An instrument placed in vagina to support the uterus or rectum. 2. A medicated vaginal suppository.
Pessima. A skin-disease marked by papules and bordered with inflammatory patches.

Pest-house. Hospital for contagious diseases.
Pestiferous (pes-tif'er-us). Causing a pestilence.
Pestilence (pes'til-ens). Any virulent epidemic contagious disease; also, an epidemic of such a disease.
Pestilential. Of the nature of a pestilence.
Pest'ile (pes'si). An instrument for pounding drugs in a mortar.

Pet'el'ia (pe-te'ke-ah). A small spot formed by effusion of blood.

Petrof'ect. Conversion into a stone-like substance.
Petro'sal (pe-tro'sal). Pertaining to the petrous bone.
Petrosalpingostaphyli'num. The levator palati muscle.

Peyer's glands, P.'s patches (pi'erz). Whitish patches of lymph-follicles in mucous and submucous layers of small intestine.

Phagocyte. Any cell that destroys micro-organisms or harmful cells.

Phalae'na (fa'go-sit). Any cell that destroys micro-organisms or harmful cells.

Phagocyto'sis. Destruction of injurious cells by phagocytes.
Pha'co'is (fak-i'tis). Same as Phaeitis.

Phalacroc'sis. Same as Atropecia.

Phalan'geal (fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to a phalanx.

Pha'lanx. Any bone of a finger or toe.
Phal'lie (fal'ik). Pertaining to the penis.

Phalli'tis (fal'i-tis). Inflammation of the penis.

Phallon'cus. Tumor or swelling of the penis.

Phal'lus (fal'us). The penis.

Phauer'ONeope (fan'er-os-kop). Instrument for illuminating the skin and rendering it translucent.

Phauer'micros'cop.v. Observation of skin by phaneroscope.


Phar'macal (far'mak-al). Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical (far-ma-su'tik-al). Pertaining to drugs.

Pharyngol'aryngology. The study or science of crude medicines.

Phar'macy. 1. The art of preparing and compounding medicines. 2. An apothecary's shop.

Pharyngalg'ia. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngitis. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis. Acute p., that which is due to cold and exposure. Atrophic p., chronic p. which results in wasting of mucous membrane. Chronic p., that which results from repeated acute attacks. Croupous p., that which has the false membrane of true croup. Diphtheritic p., sore throat with the general symptoms of diphtheria. Granular p., a chronic variety in which the mucous membrane becomes granular. Hypertrophic p., that which results in hypertrophy of mucous membrane. P. sic'ca, atrophic p. in which the throat becomes dry.

Pharyng'gocele. Hernia of esophagus and pharynx through pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngolaryng'litis. Inflammation of pharynx and larynx.

Pharyngol'ogy. Scientific study of pharynx.

Pharyngomye'osis. Bacterial disease of pharynx.

Pharyngople'gia. Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngos'cope. Instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

Pharyngos'copy. Examination of pharynx.

Pharyngother'apy. Irrigation of nasopharynx in infectious diseases.

Pharyngotome (fa-ring'go-töm). An instrument used in scarifying tonsils, etc.

Pharyngotomy. Surgical incision of pharynx.

Pharyngectomy (fa'ring-ek-том), The musculomembranous sac between the mouth and nares and the esophagus.


Phena' cetin (fen'a.s-et-in). An antipyretic and antiinflammatory crystalline remedy, C_{6}H_{10}O_{4}.

Phenantipy'rin. A phenol antipyretic.

Phen'ate (fe'nát). A carbonate.

Phen'azine (fen'a.zaz-on). Same as Antipyrin.

Phengopho'bia (fen-go-fó'be-ah). Intolerance or dread of light.

Phen'ic acid. Same as Carboxylic acid.
Phen'ocoll (fen'o-kol). An antipyretic and analgesic principle, \( C_{10}H_{12}(NH_2)NO_2 \) from coal-tar.

Phe'nom. Carboxylic acid, or any of its homologues.

Phe'nolin. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Phenolphtha'lein. A yellowish crystalline principle from coal-tar.

Pheno-al'yl (fe-no-sal'il). A proprietary mixture of various antiseptic principles.

Phenoscin. An antipyretic and analgesic principle.

Phenyl. The radical of carbolic acid, \( C_6H_5 \).

Phenylal'anin. An acid decomposition product, \( CsHnNCN \).

Phenylclil'nolin. A quinin-derivative more active than quinin.

Pheny'lly'quin. A principle, \( CS\cdot H\cdot 8 \cdot N\cdot 2 \): a good test for glucose.

Pheny'Imeth'auc. An antipyretic and analgesic substance, \( (CH_2\cdot C\cdot OH)\).

Phen'y'l-on (fen'il-on). Antipyrin.

Phenylu'ret ban (fen-il-u'reth-an). Same as Euphorin.

Phial (fi'al or vi'al). A small bottle; vial.

Phimo'sis (fi-mo'sis). Tightness of the foreskin, which cannot be drawn back from over the glans.

Phlebec'tasis. Dilatation of a vein or of veins.

Phlebec'tomy (fle-bek'tom-e'). Excision of a part of a vein.

Phlebec'to'pia. Displacement of a vein.

Phleb'is tis (fle-bi'tis). Inflammation of a vein.

Phleb'ogram (fleb'o-gram). Sphygmographic record of a pulsating vein.

Phleb'olite. Phleb'olith. A venous calculus or concretion.

Phlebol'ogy (fleb'o-log'ie). A treatise on veins.

Phlebosclero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.

Phlebothrombo'sis. Thrombosis of a vein.

Phleb'otome (fleb'o-tom). A fleam or lancet for venesection.

Phlebot'omy. Venesection for letting blood.


Phlegmat'ic (fleg-mat'ik). Of dull and sluggish temperament.

Phleg'mon. Inflammation of connective tissue, leading to ulcer or abscesses. Gas p., p. in which gas is formed.

Phleg'monous (fleg'mon-us). Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegmons.

Phlogoge'nic (flog-o-jen'ik). Producing inflammation.

Phlo'gosity (flo-go'si). Substance, from cultures of Staphylococcus aureus, producing abscesses.

Phlo'gosis (flo-go'sis). Inflammation; also, crysipelas.

Phlorid'zin, Phlor'izin. Bitter glucosid, \( C_{21}H_{29}O_{19} \) from bark of apple-trees; tonic and antiperiodic.

Phloroglu'cin. A crystalline principle, \( C_8H_3(OH)\); used as a test for hydrochloric acid.

Phlycta'na, Phlyc'te'na. Vesicle containing a thin ichor or lymph.

Phlycta'nel'ula, Phlyc'tenule. A minute vesicle; ulcerated nodule of cornea or conjunctiva.

Phlyc'tenoid. Resembling a phlyctena.

Phlyc'tenular. Associated with the formation of vesicles. See Conjunctivitis, Keratitis.

Phlyza'cliim (fli-za'she-um). A little pustule.

Phocom'e'los. Fetus with hands and feet, but not legs or arms.

Phona'tion (fo-na'shun). The utterance of vocal sounds.

Phon'atory bands. Same as Vocal cords.
Phonan'tograph (fo-naw'to-graf). Apparatus for registering vibrations caused by voice.

Phonen'toscope (fo-nen'do-sköp). A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds.


Phon'ic (fon'ik). Pertaining to the voice.

Phon'o'graph (fon'o-graf). Instrument by which sounds can be reproduced.

Phonol'ogy (fo-nol'o-je). Same as Phonetics.

Phonom'eter (fo-nom'et-er). Device for measuring intensity of vocal sounds.

Phonop'sia (fo-nop'se-ah). Perception, as of colors, caused by the hearing of sounds.


Phos'phate (fos'fat). Any salt of a phosphoric acid. Acid p., any p. in which one or two hydrogen atoms are substituted by metals. Ammoniomagnesium p., Triple p., double salt of magnesium, ammonium, and orthophosphoric acid. Bone p., normal calcium orthophosphate, Ca₃(PO₄)₂, of bone. Earthy p., any p. of an alkaline earth. Normal p., one in which three or six hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metal or metals.

Phosphatii'ria. Excess of phosphates in the urine.

Phos'phene. A luminous sensation caused by pressing on the eyeball.

Phos'phid (fos'fid). A binary compound of phosphorus.

Phos'phin (fos'fin). Phosphoretted hydrogen, PH₃, a gas and radical.

Phos'phite (fos'fit). Any salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos'phorated (fos'fo-ra-ted), Phos'phoretted. Charged with phosphorus.


Phosphorhdro'sis. See Phosphoridrosis.

Phosphor'ie acid. See Acid.

Phosphoridrosis. Excretion of luminous sweat.

Phos'phorism (fos'for-izm). Poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos'phorous acid (fos'for-us). See Acid.

Phosphoru'ria. Occurrence of phosphorus in the urine.


Phosphu'ria (fos-fu're-ah). Same as Phosphaturia.

Photal'gia (fo-tal'je-ah). Pain, as in the eye, caused by light.

Photobiot'ie (fo-to-bi-ot'ik). Diving only in the light.


Photo-electric'ity. Electricity developed by the action of light.

Pho'togene (fo'to-jen). Same as After-image.

Photohematachom'eter. A device for making a photographic record of the speed of the blood-current.

Pho'tolyte (pho'to-lyt). A substance decomposed by light.

Photom'eter. A device for measuring the intensity of light.


Photomicro'graph. Photograph of an object as magnified by the microscope.

Photonic'rograph. Photograph of an object as magnified by the microscope.

Photon'esus. Disease due to too much sunlight.


Photopsy (fo/top-se). Appearance, as of sparks or flashes, in retinal disease.

Photometer. Device for measuring sensibility to light by means of the smallest amount of light that may make an object visible.

Photoscope (fo/to-skôp). A kind of fluoroscope.


Photu'ria (fo-too're-ah). Phosphorescence of the urine.

Phren (frên). 1. The mind or heart. 2. The diaphragm.

Phren'e (frên'ik). Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phrenial (frên'ial). Delirium or frenzy.

Phrenography. A device for registering movements of diaphragm.

Phrenology (fre-nol'o-je). Study of the faculties and qualities of mind from the shape of the skull.

Phrenopatliy (fre-nop'ath-e). Any mental disease.

Phrenoplegia (frên-o-ple'je-ah). Doss of mental power.


Physal'iles (fl-sal'id-ez). PI. of Physalis.

Physa'phore (fl-sal'if-or). A globular cavity in the interior of a cancer-cell.

Phys'alides (fl-sal'id-ëz). Pl. of Physalis.

Phys'aliphore (fl-sul'if-or). A globular cavity in the interior of a cancer-cell.

Phys'alis (fl-sul'is). A large brood-cell from a cancer.

Phys'ic (fiz'ik). 1. The art of medicine and of therapeutics. 2. A medicine; especially a cathartic.

Phys'icai (fiz'ik-al). Pertaining to nature or to the body. P. examination, examination of the body of a patient.

Phys'ician (fiz'sh'un). An authorized practitioner of medicine.

Phys'ics (fiz'iks). The study of the laws and phenomena of nature, but especially of forces and general properties of matter.
Physiog'nomy (fiz-e-o-g'no-me). Determination of mental or moral character and qualities by the face.

Physiolog'ical. Pertaining to physiology or to the functions of the body.


Phys'occele (fi'so-sèl). A tumor containing gas.

Physohydrome'tra. Air or gas and serum in the uterine cavity.

Physome'tra (fi-so-me'trah). Air or gas in the uterine cavity.

Physostig'ma reicni'snin. Poisonous African plant; produces Calabar bean.

Physostig'min. A mydriatic alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Phytal'immose. Albumose of vegetable origin.

Phytog'enous (fi-toj'en-us). Derived from plants.

Phytolac'ca decan'dra. An American plant; poke; anti-rheumatic and poisonous.

Phytopathol'ogy. 1. The pathology of plants. 2. Pathology of diseases caused by schizomycetes.

Phy'toplasm (fi-to-plasm). Protoplasm of plants.

Phy'tos/sis (fi-to'sis). Any disease of bacterial origin.

Phytozo'on (fi-to-zo'on). A zoophyte.

Pi'a, Pi'a ma'ter (pi'ah). The innermost membrane of the brain and cord.

Pia-arachni'tis (pi-ar-ak-nì'tis). Same as Leptomeningitis.

P'i'al (pi'al). Pertaining to the pia.

P'i'alyin (pi'al-in). Same as Steopsin.

P'i'an (pe'an). Framboesia, or yaws.

Plan'ists' cramp. Spasm of hand-muscles from continued piano-playing.

Piarrahe'mia (pei-ar-he'me-ah). Lipemia.

P'i'ea (pi'ëah). Craving for unnatural articles as food.

P'i'eous (pi'ë-us). Of the nature of pitch.

P'i'chi (pe'tsche). The wood of Fabiana imbricala, a South American plant: used in cystitis.

P'icol in (pik'o-lin). A basic liquid, C₆H₇N, from coal-tar, etc.

Pic'rate (pik'rat). Any salt of picric acid.

Pic'ric acid (pik'rik). A crystalline dye and fixing agent.

Pic'rol (pik'röl). A crystalline substitute for iodoform.

Picrotox'in. Poisonous principle from Cocculus indicus.

Pie'bald, or Pied, shn. Skin as it appears in leukoderma.

Piedra (pe-a'drah). Hair-disease in which nodules form on the shafts.

Pies'meter, Pieso'meter. Instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

Pig'ment. A coloring-matter or dyestuff.

Pig'mentary. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pigment.

Pig'mentation. Deposition of pigmentary matter.

Pil. Abbreviation of pilula, pill, or pilulce, pills.

Pil'ary. Pertaining to the hair.

Pil'ated. Pertaining to the abdominal ring.

Pil'eous (pil'e-us). Hairy.

Piles (piž). See Hemorrhoids.

Pillig'anin (pi-lig'an-in). Poisonous alkaloid from Lycopodium saururus.

Pill. A small, roundish, medicated mass. See Bland's, Blue, Cochla, Dinner p., etc.

Pil'lar. A supporting structure. P. of the abdominal ring, a column on either side of abdominal ring. P's. of the fauces, folds of mucous membrane at sides of fauces.
Pilobar'pin. Sudorific alkaloid, C_{11}H_{14}N_{2}O, from Jaborandi.
Pilobar'pus. Genus of plants. See Jaborandi.
Pilose'y'tic (pi-lo-sis'tik). Cystic and containing hair.
Pilomo'tor. Causing movements of the hairs.
Pl'lose, Pl'ious. Having long hairs.
Pi'ula. L. for Pill.
Pilo'sis. A conversion into fat.
Plno'la. Dried fruit of P. officinalis: carminative and stimulant.
Pirno' (pim'pl). A pustule or papule.
Placement (pans-maw'). Pinching of the flesh in massage.
Pin'el, L. for Pil.
Pil'ular. Of, like, or pertaining to, pills.
Pilomu'tor. Causing movements of the hairs.
Pi'lose. Pi'lous. Having long hairs.
Pin'ny (pil'yu-lah). L. for Pill.
Pil'ular. Of, like, or pertaining to, pills.
Pilomu'tor. Causing movements of the hairs.
Pi'lose. Pi'lous. Having long hairs.
Plno'la. Dried fruit of P. officinalis: carminative and stimulant.
Pirno' (pim'pl). A pustule or papule.
Pincement (pans-maw'). Pinching of the flesh in massage.
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Plno'la. Dried fruit of P. officinalis: carminative and stimulant.
Pirno' (pim'pl). A pustule or papule.
in the sphenoid bone in which the p. body is lodged. **P. membrane**. Same as *Schneiderian membrane*.

**Pit'urin.** Alkaloid, C_{19}H_{24}N_{6}, resembling nicotin.


**Pit'yroid.** Like bran; branny.


**Pix'ol.** Disinfectant compound of tar, potash, and soap.

**Place'bo.** A medicine given to gratify or please a patient.

**Placen'ta.** The organ within the uterus which establishes a communication between mother and child. **Adherent p.**, one which adheres abnormally to the uterine wall after childbirth. **Annular p.**, one which extends around the interior of uterus like a belt or ring. **Battledore p.**, one with a marginal attachment of the cord. **P. cirsoi'des**, one in which the vessels appear to be varicose. **Duplex p.**, one which is divided into two parts. **Fudal p.**, a normally situated placenta. **Horseshoe p.**, a peculiar form of p. in some cases of twin pregnancy. **Incarcerated p.**, p. retained by irregular uterine contraction. **Maternal p.**, that part of the p. which comes next to the uterine wall; rarely adherent when the rest of the placenta is expelled. **P. membra'na'cea**, abnormally thin form of p. **P. pra've'ria**, p. which intervenes between the intra-uterine cavity and cervical canal; it may lead to a fatal hemorrhage. **Retained p.**, one which is not expelled after childbirth. **Suc-centuriate p.**, an accessory or subsidiary placenta.

**Placen'tal.** Of, or pertaining to, the placenta. **P. bruit**, **P. souffle**, auscultatory sound heard over the placenta in pregnancy.

**Placenta'tion** (pla-sen-ta'shun). The formation or attachment of placenta.

**Placenti'tis** (pla-sen-ti'tis). Inflammation of placenta.

**Pla'coido's disk** (plas'id-0z). A keratoscopic disk marked with circles.

**Pladar'o'sis.** A soft tumor on the eyelid.

**Plagiocepha'lic** (pla-je-o-sef-al'ik). Characterized by plagiocephaly.

**Plagiocepha'ly.** State of having the head asymmetrical and twisted.

**Plague** (plag). A highly contagious and fatal fever.

**Planoeel'tular.** Composed of flat cells.

**Plan'ta** (plan'tah). The sole of the foot.

**Plan'tar** (plan'tar). Pertaining to the sole.

**Planta'ris.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

**Plann'rria** (pla-nu're-ah). The voiding of urine from an abnormal place.

**Pla'que** (plahk). A flat area or plate; also, a blood-platelet.

**Plas'ma** (plaz-mah). 1. The serum and fibrinogen of the blood. 2. A glycerite of starch. **P. rhex'tis**, the bursting of a cell from pressure exerted from within.

**Plasmat/ic** (plaz-mat/ik). Pertaining to plasma. **P. layer**, layer of blood-plasma next to the walls of a capillary.

**Plas'mo'min.** A proteid from blood-plasma.

**Plasmo'dium ma'la'riae.** A micro-organism parasitic within the cells of patients having malarial fever.
Plas'mogen (plaz'mo-jen). Bioplasm.
Plasmos'chisis (plaz-mos'kis-ls). The splitting up of the plasma of the blood.
Pla'some. Hypothetical unit of living protoplasm.
Plas'son. Protoplasm of a non-nucleated cell or cytoide.
Plas'tic (plas'tik). Tending to build up tissues. P. force, the natural force that builds up tissues. P. surgery, surgery that restores lost or defective parts.
Plastic'ity (plas-tis'it-e). The quality of being plastic.
Plas'tid. Any cell or constructive unit.
Plas'tidule (plas'tid-ul). Smallest unit of living protoplasm.
Plas'tin. One of the proteids of the cell-nucleus.
Plat'iculure. Same as Plate-culture.
Plat'inode (plat'in-dd). Collecting plate of an electric battery.
Plat'inum (plat'in-um). Heavy whitish metal; symbol Pt: its chlorids are medicinal.
Platyceph'alous (plat-is-ef'al-us). Having a wide flat head.
Platyce'nia, Platyce'nism. Flatness of the tibiae.
Platycepli'alons (plat-is-ef'al-us). Having a wide flat head.
Platycne'mia, Platyene'mism. Flatness of the tibiae.
Plat'yete (flat'is-it). A form of cell seen in tuberculous nodules.
Platypel'ic, Platypel'ic. Having a very wide sacrum.
Platypo'dia (plat-e-po'de-ah). Flatness of the sole.
Plat'yrrhiine. Having a very wide nose.
Platys'ma myoid'es. See Muscles, Table of.
Ple'onasm. An excess of parts.
Plesiomor'phic. Of like or similar form.
Plessim'eter (ples-sim'et-er). Same as Pleximeter.
Ples'sor (ples'or). Same as Plexor.
Pleth'ora (pleth’o-rah). Vascular turgescence, excess of blood, and fullness of habit.

Plethor'ic (pleth-or’ik). Characterized by plethora.

Plethys'mograph. Instrument for recording variations of parts in size and in blood-supply.

Pleur'a. The serous membrane investing lungs and lining the thorax.

Pleur'al. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleural'gia (plu-ral’je-ah). Pain in the pleura, or in the side.

Pleurapop'hysis (plu-rah-poh’sis). A rib, or its homologue.


Pleurit'ic (plu-rit’ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pleurisy.

Pleur'itis (plu-r’it’is). Same as Pleurisy.

Pleur'rocele (plu’ros-ëel). Hernia of lung-tissue, or of pleura.

Pleurodyn'ia (plu-rodin’ee-ah). Pain of intercostal muscles; also, pain of the pleural nerves.

Pleuroperitone'al cavity. Same as Celom.

Pleuropneum'onia. Pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

Pleurorrh'e'a. A pleural effusion.

Pleuroso'mus. Fetus with protrusion of intestine at one side.

Pleurothol'ones. Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

Pleuro'tomy. Surgical incision of the pleura.

Plex/i'form (plek’si’form). Resembling a plexus.

Plexim'eter. 1. A plate to be struck in medium percussion. 2. Glass plate used to show condition of skin under pressure.

Plex/or. Hammer used in diagnostic percussion.


Plum'bum (plum'bum). L. for Lead.
Plum'mer’s pills. Compound antimonial pills.
Plum’pers. Devices for extending sunken cheeks, as in artificial dentures.
Plurip’ara. A woman who has borne several children.
Pluripar’ity. Fact or condition of having borne several children.
Plutoma’nia. Insane belief of the patient that he is very rich.
Pneodynam’ies (ne-0-dam’iks). Dynamics of respiration.
Pne’ograph (ne’og-raf). Device for registering respiratory movements.
Pneum’a’tic (ne-um’a-tik). Of, or pertaining to, air or respiration.
Pneumat’other’apy (nu-mat-o-ther’ap-e). Treatment by rarefied or compressed air.
Pneumato’nax (nu-mat-o-tho’rax). Same as Pneumothorax.
Pneumato’sis (nu-mat-o’sis). Presence of air or gas in an abnormal situation.
Pneumatother’apy (nu-mat-o-ther’ap-e). Treatment by rarefied or compressed air.
Pneumato’to’ric (nu-mat-o-to’rik). Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. P. lobe. Same as Flocculus. P. nerve. See Nerves, Table of. Pneum’ograph (nu’mo-graf’). Same as Pneumatograph.
Pneum’ography (nu-mog’ra-fy). Description of lungs.
Pneumohemorrh’a’gia. Apoplexy of the lungs.
Pneumohemo’tho’rax. Presence of gas or air and blood in pleural cavity.
Pneumohydropericardium. Presence of air or gas with effused serum in the pericardium.

Pneumohydrothorax. Presence of gas or air and liquid in the thoracic cavity.

Pneumomolith (nu'mo-lith). A pulmonary concretion.

Pneumomassage. Air-massage of the tympanum.

Pneumomelanosis. Melanosis of lung in pneumoconiosis.

Pneumomenter (nu-mom'enter). Same as Spirometer.

Pneumomyocis. See Pneumomyocosis.

Pneumonectasis (nu-mon-ek'tas-is). Emphysema of lungs.

Pneumonectomy. Same as Pneumectomy.

Pneumonecia. Pulmonary congestion.


Pleurogenic p. is secondary to pleural disease. Purulent p. is marked by formation of pus. Septic p. is due to septic poison, and is often lobular. Superficial p. affects only parts near the pleura. Syphilitic p. is due to syphilitic infection, and is of various types. Typhoid p., an asthenic attack with typhoid symptoms. Wandering p. attacks various parts of the lung successively, and is probably of erysipelasous origin. White p., infantile syphilitic p. with white fatty degeneration of lung.

Pneumoniae (nu-mon'i-ek). Pertaining to the lung, or to pneumonia.

Pneumoniitis (nu-mon'-i-tis). Same as Pneumonia.

Pneumonoecele (nu-mon'-o-se-l). Same as Pneumocele.

Pneumonoconiosis. Same as Pneumoconiosis.

Pneumonometer (nu-mon-om'-et-er). Same as Spirometer.

Pneumonomyositis. Lung-disease caused by schizomyocytes.


Pneumonosis (nu-mo-nos'-is). Any lung-disease.

Pneumonotomy. See Pneumotomy.

Pneumopataludism. Malarial disease of the lungs.

Pneumopericardium. Air or gas in pericardium.

Pneumoperitoneum. Gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneumoperitonitis. Peritonitis with formation of gas.

Pneumopyopericardium. Air or gas and pus in the pericardium.

Pneumopyothorax. Presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.
Pneumorrhagia (nu-mor-rah'je-ah). Hemorrhage from the lungs.

Pneumoserothorax. Presence of gas and serum in pleural cavity.


Pneumothorax (nu-mo-tho'rax). Gas or air in the pleural cavity.


Pneumothorax. Gas or air in the pleural cavity.

Pneumotomy (nu-mot'om-e). Surgical incision of a lung.

Pneumotoxin. A toxin produced by the bacteria of pneumonia.

Pneumotyphus. Pneumonia concurrent with typhoid fever.

Pneumonia. Same as Pneumonia.

Poch. A pustule, especially of smallpox. P.-marked, pitted or scarred, as a result of smallpox.

Pocketing. Enclosure of the pedicle in ovariotomy within the edges of the external wound.

Podagra (pod-ag'rah). The gout.

Podalgia (po-dal'je-ah). Pain in the feet.

Podalic version. Conversion of a more untoward presentation into a footling presentation.

Podarthritis (pod-ar-thri'tis). See Podagra.

Podema. Same as Mycetoma.

Podenephalus. Monster with the head held on by a mere pedicle.

Podobromidrosis. Fetid perspiration of the feet.

Pododynia (pod-od-in'e-ah). Pain in the feet.

Podophyllotoxin. A poisonous principle from podophyllum.

Podophyllin. The yellow purgative resin of podophyllum.

Pee. For words thus beginning, see Pe-.

Pogoniasis. Excessive or abnormal growth of the beard.

Pogonia. The anterior mid-point of the chin.

Poikilocyte (poi-kil'o-slt). A malformed blood-corpuscle.

Poikilocytosis. Presence of poikilocytes in the blood.

Poikilothermal (poi-ki-lo-thERM-al). Having cold blood.

Point, anterior focal, one of the cardinal points of the eye.

Cardinal p., any one of a set of six points of reference in the eye, or of four in pelvic inlet. Cranio metric p., any one of a set of points of reference used in craniometry. Dew-p., temperature at which the dew begins to be deposited. Disparate p's., points on the retina which are not paired exactly. Far-p. See Far-p. Hysterogenic p., point on which if pressure be made a hysteric attack may be produced. Lacrimal p's. See Puncta lacrimatia. McBurney's p's., points of special tenderness in appendicitis. Malar p., point on external tubercle of malar bone. Motor-p. 1. Point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle. 2. Point whereon if galvanic stimulation be applied it will cause contraction of a corresponding muscle. Near-p. See Near-p. Nodal p's., two cardinal points on posterior surface of lens. P. of election, point at which a certain operation is to be done by preference. Posterior focal p., point on retina at which rays parallel to axis will converge. Principal p's., two points on optic axis in anterior chamber of eye. Valleix's p's., tender points on course of certain nerves in neuralgia.

Pointillage (pwahn-tel-yahz'). Massage with the points of the fingers.

Points douloureux (pwah doo-loo-ruh'). Same as Valleix's points, under Point.

Poiseuille's space (pwah-za-i/z'). Space near the periphery of a blood-vessel entirely free from corpuscles.
**Poison** (po'izn). Any substance which when applied to the body, or ingested, causes disease.

**Poitrinal**es (pwa-thrin-ärz'). Patients with chronic chest-disease.

**Poke.** See *Phytolacca*; also *Veratrum viride*.

**Po'lar.** Of, or pertaining to, a pole. P. bodies, P. cells, P. granules, two cells which protrude from the unfertilized ovum, and later become detached. P. stars, the star-like figures of the diaster.

**Polarimeter** (po-lar-im'et-er). Device for measuring the rotation of polarized light.


**Polariscope** (po-lar'is-kop). Instrument for the study of polarization.

**Polarity** (po-lar'it-e). Condition of having poles or of exhibiting opposite effects at the two extremities. P. of a nerve, a state in which a nerve exhibits both anelectrotonus and catelectrotonus.

**Polarization.** The production of that condition in light by virtue of which its vibrations take place all in one plane, or else in circles and ellipses.

**Polarizer.** An appliance for polarizing light.

**Policlinic.** A city hospital or infirmary.

**Poliencephalitis.** Inflammation of gray substance of brain.

**Poliomycencephalitis.** Poliomylitis combined with poli-encephalitis.


**Poliomyelopathy.** Any disorder of the gray matter of the myelon.

**Po'lioplas'm** (po'le-o-plazm). See *Protoplas'm*.

**Polio'sis** (pol-e-o'sis). Calvities; also premature grayness.

**Polish platt.** Same as *Ptica polonica*.

**Politzerization.** Inflation of middle ear by means of Politzer's bag.

**Politzer's bag.** Rubber bag for driving air through a Eustachian tube.

**Pollakia.** Unduly frequent passage of urine.

**Pol'lex.** L. for Thumb. P. pe'dis, great toe: hallux.

**Pollution.** Discharge of semen without coition.

**Polyad'emia** (pol-e-ad'e-mi-a). Same as *Pseudoleukemia*.

**Polyad'enous** (pol-e-ad'en-us). Having many glands.

**Polymartiritis.** Inflammation of several joints together.

**Polyatom'ic** (pol-e-at-om'ik). Made up of several atoms.

**Polycho'lia** (pol-e-ko'le-ah). The presence of more than one pupil.

**Polye'rotic.** Having several secondary pulse-waves.

**Polye'rotism** (pol-e-rot-izm). Fact or quality of being poly-rotic.

**Polye'rov'sis** (pol-e-ev'-siss). Multiple pregnancy.

**Polye'ys'tic** (pol-e-is'tik). Containing many cysts or cavities.

**Polye'ythe'mia.** Excess of red blood-corpuscles.

**Polydactylism.** Presence of supernumerary fingers.
Polydipsia (pol-e-dip-se-ah). Extreme or abnormal thirst.

Polyemia (pol-e-e-me-ah). Excessive amount of blood in the body. P. hyperalbuminosa, excess of albumin in blood-plasma. P. polycythemia, an increase in red corpuscles of blood. P. serosa, condition in which amount of blood-serum is increased.

Polyesthesia (pol-e-es-the-zhe-ah). Condition in which a single object seems to be felt in several different places.

Polygalactia (pol-ig-al-ak'she-ah). Excessive secretion of milk without overflow.

Polyhydramnios. Excess of liquor amnii in pregnancy.

Polyidrosis (pol-i-dro'sis). Excess in the secretion of sweat.

Polymasia (pol-im-as'te-ah). Presence of more than two mamme.

Polymalathus (pol-ig-nath-us). Double monster united by the jaws.

Polygroenia (pol-ig-ro-'me-ah). A large hygroma.

Polygynia (pol-i-jir'e-ah). Excess in the number of cerebral gyri.

Polyhaemia. Same as Polymenia.

Polyhecral. Having many sides or surfaces.

Polyhydramnios. Excess of liquor amnii in pregnancy.

Polyidrosis (pol-i-dro'sis). Excess in the secretion of sweat.

Polymasia (pol-im-as'te-ah). Presence of more than two mamme.

Polymalathus (pol-ig-nath-us). Double monster united by the jaws.

Polymalathus. Same as Polymenia.

Polymeric. Characterized by polymerism.

Polymerism. 1. Excess in the number of parts present. 2. Iso-merism in which the molecular weights of members of the series are in multiples of each other.

Polymorphism. Quality of being polymorphous.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Presence of more than two mamme.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of many muscles at once.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

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Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-as'te-ah). Inflammation of several nerves at once.

Polyneuritis (pol-i-m-ne'ah). A rapid or panting respiration.

Polyphagia (pol-e-fa'je-ah). Voracious or excessive feeding.

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Polyphagia (pol-e-fa'je-ah). Voracious or excessive feeding.
of mucous membrane, or is a true myxoma. **Placental** p. is derived from a piece of retained placenta.

**Polysar'cia** (pol-is-ar'shah). Corpulence; obesity.

**Polysar'cons** (pol-is-ar'kus). Corpulent; too fleshy.

**Polysce'lia** (pol-is-se'le-ah). Presence of more than two legs.

**Pol'y'scope** (pol'is-ko'p). Same as Diaphanoscope.

**Polyspo'mia.** Condition of having several bodies.

**Polyspo'mus.** A monster with double or triple body.

**Polysper'mia, Polysper'inism.** Excessive secretion of semen.

**Polysce'lia** (pol-is-e'le-ah). Presence of more than two rows of eyelashes on a lid.

**Polythe'lia** (pol-e-the'le-ah). Two or more nipples on a mamma.

**Polytricli'ia** (pol-e-trik'e-ah). Same as Hypertrichiasis.

**Poly'lysor.** A wheal.

**Pom'py.** A plant. See Dapaver.

**Poplar** (pop'lar). A genus (Populus) of trees the bark of which contains populin and salicin.

**Poplitse'us** (pop-lit-e'us). See Muscles, Table of.

**Poplitc'us.** Pertaining to the ham or area behind the knee.

**Pore** (por). A minute orifice, as of a sweat-gland.

**Porenccephalia** (po-ren-sef'e-ah). Abnormal cavity, or cavities, in brain-tissue.

**Porencephali'tis.** Porencephalia with inflammation of brain.

**Porenceph'alous** (po-ren-sef'al-us). Characterized by porencephalia.

**Porphyriza'tion.** Pulverization; reduction to a powder.

**Porri'go.** Ringworm or other disease of the scalp. **P. decal'vans.** Same as Alopecia areata. **P. favo'sa.** Same as Favus.

**Por'ro's operation** (por'ro's). Excision of pregnant uterus and ovaries by abdominal incision.
Por' ta hep' atis. The transverse fissure of the liver.
Por' tal. Pertaining to the porta hepatis.
Porteaus' tic, Porteaus'tique (port-kōs-teek'). A handle for holding a caustic substance.
Porteneud (port-ned'). Instrument for applying a ligature to pedicle of a tumor.
Por'Tio du' ra. The facial nerve. P. in'ter du'ram et mol' lem. P. interme'dia, a fasciculus which joins the facial and acoustic nerves. P. mol' lis, acoustic nerve. P. vagina' lis, portion of uterus which projects into the vagina.
Port-wine stain. A form of nevus.
Po' rous. For Pore. P. aeu'stieus exter'nus, outer end of external auditory meatus. P. aeu'stieus inter'nus, opening of internal auditory canal into cranial cavity. P. op'il eus, opening in lamina cribrosa of the sclera for central retinal artery.
Pos'i tive electrode, P. pole. The electrode or pole connected with the negative element in a battery.
Posolog'i cal (po-so-log'ik-al). Pertaining to doses.
Posol'ogy (po-sol'o-je). Science or system of doses, or dosage.
Postax'i al. Situated or occurring behind an axis.
Postca'vea. The ascending ven a cava.
Postca'veal. Pertaining to the postcava.
Postcen'tral. Situated or occurring behind a center.
Postei'bal (post-si'bal). Occurring after the taking of food.
Postclavie'ular. Situated or occurring behind the clavicle.
Postconnu'bial. Occurring or happening after marriage.
Postconvul'sive. Following after a convulsion.
Postdicrot'ic. Occurring after the dicrotic elevation of the sphygmogram.
Postepilep'tic. Following an epileptic attack.
Poste'rior (pos-te're-or). Situated behind or toward the rear. P. chamber, that part of the aqueous chamber of the eye situated behind the iris.
Postero-exte' rnal. Situated on the outer side of a posterior aspect.
Posterome'dian. Situated on the middle of a posterior aspect.
Poste' rula (pos-ter'u-lah). Space between the turbinal bones and the posterior nares.
Post-feb' rile neuritis. See Neuritis.
Postgem'inum. The posterior corpora quadrigemina.
Postgene' culum. The internal geniculate body.
Posthet'o my (pos-thet'o-m-e). Same as Circumcision.
Pos' thioplasty (pos-thi-op-las-te'). Plastic surgery of the foreskin.
Posthi'tis (pos-thi'tis). Inflammation of the foreskin.
Post'h umous (post'u-mus). Occurring after death; born after father's death.
Postmedian. Situated or occurring behind a median line or plane.

Post mortem. After death. P.-m. wart, warty growth on the hand of those who dissect dead bodies.

Postoblongata. Part of oblongata below the pons.

Postocular neuritis. Inflammation of part of optic nerve behind the eyeball.

Postparalytic (post-par-al'tik). Following an attack of paralysis.

Post-parturn. Occurring after childbirth; after delivery.

Postponial (post-pon'til). Situated behind the pons Varolii.

Poatypidal nucleus. Same as Nucleus gracilis.

Postoral. Pertaining to posture or position.

Potable (po'ta-bl). Drinkable; fit to drink.

Potaplioebia. A dread of large bodies of water.

Potash (pot'ash). 1. Potassium hydrate or hydroxid, KOH; caustic potash. 2. Potassium carbonate, K2CO3.

Potassa (po-tas'ah). Caustic potash.

Potassic (po-tas'ik). Containing potash.

Potassium. A metallic element whose salts are used in medicine.

Potential (po-ten'shal). Existing and ready for action, but not yet active.

Potiation (po'shun). A draft; a large dose of liquid medicine.


Pouch (powtsh). Any pocket-like space or cavity.

Poultiee (pol'tis). Any soft pultaceous mass to be placed hot upon the skin.

I*ollnd. See Weights and Measures, Table of.

Poupart's ligament (poo-parz'). See Ligament.


Pox. Any eruptive disease; chiefly used as a vulgar name of syphilis.

P. p. Abbreviation of Punctum proximum, near-point.

P. r. Abbreviation of Punctum remotum, far-point.

Practitioner (prak'tish'un-er). One who practices medicine.

Pre-. For words thus beginning, see Pre-.

Praxinoscope. Instrument for studying the larynx.

Pre-ataxic. Occurring before the advent of ataxia.

Pre-axial (pre-ak'se-al). In front of the transverse axis of the body.

Preanecerous. Occurring before the development of a cancer.

Preca/va. The descending vena cava.

Precentral. Situated in front of a center.

Prechoral. In front of the notochord.

Precipitant. A substance that causes precipitation.

Precipitate (pre-sip'it-at). 1. To cause a substance in solution to settle down in solid particles. 2. A deposit made or substance thrown down by precipitation. Red p., red oxid of mercury, HgO. White p., ammoniated mercury, NH2HgCl. Yellow p., yellow oxid of mercury, HgO.
Precipitation. Act or process of precipitating.
Precor'dia (pre-kor'de-ah). Same as Epigastrium.
Precor'dial (pre-kor'de-al). Pertaining to the precordia; epigastric.
Precor'nu. Anterior cornu of lateral ventricle.
Precu'ness. The quadrato lobule of the cerebrum.
Predia'stic (pre-di-as'tik). Occurring before the diastole.
Predicter'ic. Occurring before the dicrotic wave of the sphygmonogram.
Prediges'tion (pre-di-ge'shun). Partial artificial digestion of food before its ingestion.
Predispo'sing. Conferring a tendency to disease.
Predisposition. A diathesis or special tendency toward some disease.
Prefron'tal. The central part of the ethmoid bone. P. lobe, portion of central lobe in advance of the precentral fissure.
Pregen'uLa'tum. The external geniculate body.
Preglob'u'lin (pre-glob'u-lin). A proteid derivable from cytoglobulin.
Preg'nant. With child; gravid.
Prehemi'pleg'ic (pre-hem-i-pleg'ik). Forerunning an attack of hemiplegia.
Prehen'sile. Capable of grasping or seizing.
Prehen'sion (pre-hen'shun). The act of grasping.
Prelim'bic (pre-lim'bi-k). Situated before a limbus.
Pre'lum abdomina'le. Squeezing of abdominal viscera between diaphragm and abdominal wall, as in defecation, etc.
Pre'mature labor. Labor before proper term, but after viability.
Prema'x'ilary. Situated before the maxilla. P. lobe. Same as Incisive bone.
Premo'lar. In front of the molar teeth.
Premon'itory (pre-mon'i-tor-e). Giving a warning.
Pre'na'tal. Existing or occurring before birth.
Prepatel'lar. Situated in front of the patella.
Prephthi'sis (pre-thi-sis). The initial stages of pulmonary phthisis.
Pre'puce (pre'pu). Cutaneous fold or cover of glans penis; foreskin.
Prepu'tial (pre'pu-ti-a1). Of, or pertaining to, the prepuce.
Presbyc'nis (pres-be-kn'sis). Impairment of hearing due to old age.
Presbyo'pia (pres-be-o'pe-ah). Impairment of eyesight due to old age.
Prescription. A written direction for the preparation and administering of medicines.
Presenta'tion. The appearance at the os uteri of some particular part of the body of the fetus at birth.
Presph'e'noïd (pre-fse-noi'd). Anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone.
Pres'sure-myelitis. See Myelitis. P. point, a point of extreme sensibility to pressure.

Prester'num. Same as Manubrium.

Presyl'vian fissure (pre-sil've-an). The anterior branch of the Sylvian fissure.

Presys'tole. Interval of time just before the systole.

Presystol'ic (pre-sis-tol'ik). Occurring before the systole.

Pretib'i(al (pre-tib'e-al). Situated in front of the tibia.

Preven'tive. Same as Prophylactic.

Prever'tebral (pre-ver'te-bral). Situated in front of a vertebra.

Pri'apism (pri'ap-izm). Persistent abnormal erection of penis.

Brick'le-cell. A cell having fibrillary radiating processes connecting it with similar adjacent cells.

P.-layer. Same as Stratum granulosum.

Brick'ly heat. Same as Lichen tropicus.

Pri'nue vi'ae. The alimentary canal.

Pri'mary. First in order; principal.

Brimip'ara. A woman who has had but one child.

Brimipar'lty. Condition or fact of having borne only one child.

Brimip'arous. Having borne one child only.

Brim'itive. First in point of time; original.

Pro-am'nion. That part of the embryonal area at front and sides of head which remains without mesoderm for some time.

Pro'bang. A flexible rod with a ball or sponge at the end; used in diseases of esophagus or larynx.


Wire p., a probe of steel wire.

Proces's (pros'es). A long projecting point or prominence.

Acromion p. See Acromion. Alveolar p. See Alveo-
Procreation (pro-krä-ə'shən). The act of begetting or generating.

Proctalgia (prok-tal'je-ə). Pain in the rectum.

Proctitis (prok-tat're-əz). Rectal stricture.

Proctectomy (prok-tek'tom-ə). Surgical removal of the rectum.

Procteurynther. An instrument for stretching the anus.

Proctodynia. Pain in the rectum.

Proctocele (prok'to-sel). Hernial protrusion of part of the rectum.

Proctococcygeal. The saturation of the rectum to the coccyx.

Proctoscopy. Rectal inspection.

Proctoscope. A rectal speculum.

Proctotomy (prok-tot'om-e). Incision of the rectum; division of a rectal stricture.

Proctoplegia. Same as Proctoparalysis.

Proctoplegia. Prolapse or procidentia of the rectum.

Proctoplasty. Plastic surgery of the rectum.

Proctorrhaphy. The sewing up of a wound or defect of the rectum.

Proctorrhoea. A discharge from the anus.

Proctoscope. A rectal speculum.

Proctoscopy. Rectal inspection.

Proctoscope. A rectal speculum.

Prolapse (pro'laps). Prolap'sus. The falling down or sinking of a part; procidentia.

Proliferation. The formation and reproduction of cells.

Prolific. Fruitful: productive.

Proligrous. Producing an ovum. See Discus proligerus.

Promontory. A projecting process or eminence. P. of the sacrum, the upper or projecting part of the sacrum.
**Prona'tion** (pro-na'shun). The act of turning the palm downward.

**Prona’tor muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

**Prone** (prón). Lying with the face downward.

**Proceph'ros** (pro-néf'ros). The primordial kidney.

**Pronu'cleus.** Nucleus of the egg-element (female p.) or of the sperm-element (male p.) after the coalition of the spermatozoon with the ovum.

**Proof spirit.** Alcohol containing 42.5 to 49.24 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

**Pro-o’tic.** Situated in front of the ear.

**Prop'-eells.** See Henson's cells.

**Propion’ic acid.** A fatty acid, C₃H₆O₂, from chyme, sweat, etc.

**Proprietary medicine.** A remedy owned or patented.

**Propylam’in.** A base or ptomain, C₃H₉N; antirheumatic.

**Propylene** (prop'il-en). A gaseous hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, from coal, etc.

**Prosta'ton.** According to circumstances.

**Prostata’tomy.** Surgical removal of the prostate or of a part of it.

**Prostati’ic.** Pertaining to the prostate gland.

**Prostate’tis** (pros-tat-i’tis). Inflammation of the prostate gland.

**Prostate’toxy.** Surgical cutting of the prostate.

**Prosthe’sis** (pros’the-sis). 1. Replacement of an absent part by an artificial one. 2. An artificial organ, as an eye, leg, or denture.
Prosthet'ies (pros-the'tiks). Branch of surgery pertaining to artificial organs or parts.

Prostica'tion. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse.

Prostra'tion. Extreme exhaustion or powerlessness.

Pro'tagon. A crystalline principle, C_{95}H_{32}N_5P_{29}, from brain-substance, said to be a mixture of lecithin and cerebrin.

Protal'bumose. Same as Protathumose.

Protam'in. An amin or base, C_{15}H_{32}N_5O_9, from spermatozoa and fish-spawn.

Protective. Oiled silk used in surgery for its waterproof qualities.

Pro'teoid. An albuminoid constituent of the body.

Pro'tein. An old name for the supposed essential constituent of all proteids; it is probably identical with alkali-albumin.

Pro'teolysis. Conversion of proteids into peptones.

Pro'teolyt'ic. Effecting the digestion of proteids.

Pro'teose (pro'te-os). Any albumose or other substance intermediate between a proteid and a peptone.

Pro'teus. A genus of schizomycetes. P. hom'inis occurs in rag-sorters' disease. P. mira'bilis, sep'ticus, vulga'ris, and zen'keri, are pathogenic.

Pro'thesis (proth'es-is). Same as Prosthesis.

Pro'thrombin. Thrombin in an inactive earlier state.

Pro'tosomal. An albumose obtainable from cultures of the bacillus of anthrax.

Pro'to-blast. A cell with no cell-wall.

Pro'tocho'rid (pro-to-klo'r-id). That one of a series of chlorids of the same element which contains the least chlorin.

Pro'togas'ter (pro-to-gas'ter). Same as Foregut.

Pro'toglob'ulose. An albumose produced in the digestion of globulin.

Pro'omyos'inose. One of the two albumoses formed in the digestion of myosin.

Pro'toneph'ros (pro-to-nef'ros). Same as Promephros.

Pro'tonucle'lin. A proprietary nucleus preparation, C_{95}H_{32}N_5P_{29}.

Pro'tophyte (pro-to-fyt). Any unicellular plant or vegetable organism.

Pro'toplasm. A granular material, the essential constituent of the living cell.

Pro'toplasmic. Pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm.

Protoplas'mic. Pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm.

Pro'toplasm. 1. Protoplasm. 2. An embryonic cell.

Pro'tospasm (pro-to-spazm). A spasm which begins in a limited area and extends to other parts.

Pro'tover'tebra. Same as Somite.

Pro'tox'id. That one of a series of oxids of the same element which contains the least amount of oxygen.

Pro'tozo'a, pl. of protozo'a. A class of unicellular animal organisms.

Pro'tozo'an. Any species or organism of the protozoa; used also adjectively.

Pro'trac'tor. Instrument for drawing bodies from wounds.

Pro'tu'berance. A projecting part.

Proud flesh. Any redundant mass of granulations.

Prox'imad. In a proximal direction; toward the proximal end.

Prox'imal. Nearest the trunk, center, or median line.

Prox'imate (proks'im-at). Immediate; nearest. P. cause, that cause of a disease which immediately precipitates the attack. P. principle, any one of the definite compounds into which a tissue may be directly or readily resolved.
Prunus Virginia'na. The bark of wild cherry; sedative and expectorant.

Prurig'inosus (pru-rij-in-us). Of the nature of prurigo.

Prurit'go (pru-ri't-gō). Papular skin-disease with itching.

Prurit'us (pru-ri't-us). Severe itching. P. hiem'alis, an itching skin-disease peculiar to cold climates.

Prus'sian-blue (proo'shian). Ferric ferrocyanid, Fe₃Fe(C₃N₆)₂·

Psal'tis (sal'tis). Same as Fornix.

Psal'tericum (sal-te're-um). Same as Lyra.


Psammother'apy (sam-o-ther'ap-e). Same as Ammotherapy.

Psell'ism (sel'izm). Stuttering or stammering.

Pseudoacou'sis, Pseudoarou'itin. Crystalline alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₃NO₈, from Aconitum.

Pseudacous'ma, Pseudaru'sis. Condition in which sounds seem altered in quality of pitch.

Pseudaher'nia (su-do-her'ne-ah). An inflamed sac or gland simulating strangulated hernia.

Pseu'dohydropho'bia. Same as Hydrophobophobia.

Pseudohyoscyma'lin. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₇NO₅, from Duboisia myoporoides.

Pseudohypertroph'ic paralysis. Paralysis with enlargement and fatty degeneration of the affected muscles.
Pseudohyper'trophy. Increase of size with loss of function.

Pseudoleu'kemia. Progressive and fatal anemia with lymphoma.

Pseudoleuko'cythe'mia. Same as Pseudoleukemia.

Pseudomia'nia (su-do-ma'ne-uh). Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes which he has not committed.

Pseudomelano'sis. Pigmentation of tissues after death.


Pseudomme'sin. A condition in which the patient seems to remember things which never occurred.

Pseudomu'cin (su-do-mu'sin). A variety of mucin from ovarian cysts.

Pseudonen'ro'sis. A growth on a nerve simulating neuroma.

Pseu'nodoin. Same as Paranuclein.

Pseu'dosclero'tis. A disease with the symptoms, but not the lesions, of sclerosis.

Pseu'do'sis (su-do'sis). A delusion as to smell.

Pseu'dov'acinet (su-do-v'a-kine't), abscess of the loin with vertebral disease.

Pseu'dov'mus (so-d'oo'm-us). A systemic monster with two heads and two trunks, but united below.

Psor'a'nes (so'ra-nez). Inflammation of the psoas muscle or its sheath.

Psor'ra (so'rah). Scabies; also, psoriasis.

Psor'co'line (so-do'rih-line). Uceration due to scabies.

Psor'co'min. An itch-hospital.

Psor'co'rthral'mia. Ulcerative marginal blepharitis.

Psor'co'spasm (so-ro-spazm). A vesicular parasitic organism.

Psor'co'spor'miae. The spores of parasitic myxosporidian animal organisms.
Psorospermosis. Morbid state due to presence of psorosperms.

Psoralen (so'ræn). Affected with itch.

Psychalgia (si-kal'-je-ah). Painful cerebration.

Psychiatry, Psychiatric (sik-l'at-re, sik-e-at'rik). The treatment of mental disorders.


Psychocranical centers. Those centers in the cortex of the brain that are concerned in mental operations.

Psychogenics. Mental development.


Psychometry (sik-o-me'tre). Measurement of work done and of time consumed in mental operations.

Psychomotor (si-kom'u-tor). Pertaining to, or causing, voluntary movement.

Psychoneurosis (si-ko-nu-ro'sis). A functional disorder of the mind and nerves.

Psychopathology. Psychology of mental diseases.

Psychopathy (si-kop'a-thë). Any disease of the mind.

Psychophysics (sik-o-fiz'iks). Science of the relations of mental processes to their causation and manifestations.

Psychophysicality. Physiology of the mind.

Psychoplexy. An agent lessening cerebral excitability.

Psychosexual. Cerebroside found in brain-tissue.

Psychosis (si-kō'sis). Any mental disease.


Psychrophobia. Insane or morbid dread of cold.

Psychrophore (si'kro-fo'be-ah). Device for applying cold to the urethra.

Psychrophore (si'kro-fōr). An agent lessening cerebral excitability.

Psychrotherapy. Treatment of disease by applying cold.

Psydrocium (si-dra'se-um). An obsolete name for certain skin-diseases.

Ptyalism (ti'al-izm). Excessive secretion of spittle; salivation.
Ptyal’ocele (ti-al’o-sēl). See Ramula.

Pu’beral (pu’ber-al). Pertaining to puberty.

Pu’berty (pu’ber-te). The age at which the generative power becomes established.

Pu’bes (pu’bēz). 1. The hair on the external genitalia, or the region covered with it. 2. The pubic bone.


Pu’bic (pu’bik). Relating to the pubes. P. bone, the lower front part of the innominate bone.

Pubes’tomy. Cutting through the pubes.

Pu’bile (pu’bīl). Relating to the pubes.

Pu’bital. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.

Pu’dal. The external genital parts.

Pu’die (pu’dī). Same as Pu’dental.

Pu’riculture. Art of raising and training children.

Pu’erile (pu’er-il). Pertaining to a child, or to children. P. respiration, exaggeration of breath-sounds, such as is normal in healthy childhood.

Pu’erpera (pu-er’per-ā). A woman in childbed.

Pu’erperal. Pertaining to childbirth. P. convulsions, convulsions in childbed. P. fever, P. septicemia, septicemic peritonitis and metritis occurring in childbed.

Pu’erperalizm. Diseases incident to childbirth.

Pu’erperant. A puerperal woman.

Pu’erperium. The period or state of confinement; childbed.

Pu’gil, Pu’gil’us (pu’jil). A handful.

Pu’lex. A genus of insects, including fleas and chigoes.

Pu’lulation. The act of sprouting, or of budding.

Pul’monec’tomy. Pneumonectomy.

Pu’lmonary. Pertaining to the lungs.

Pu’lmon’ic. Same as Pu’lmonary.

Pu’lmon’itis (pu-lō’mō-nī’tis). Inflammation of the lung.

Pu’lpy. Soft; pulpy.

Pu’lqué. The herb Anemone Pulsatilla: alterative and depressant.

Pu’l’ping. Reduction to a pulpy form.

Pu’l’py. Soft; pulpy.

Pu’l’tis. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

Pu’l’satil’la. Characterized by a rhythmic pulsation.

Pu’l’satil’la. The herb Anemone Pulsatilla: alterative and depressant.

Pu’sal’tis (pu’sat-il). Characterized by a rhythmic pulsation.

Pu’l’sation (pu’sa’shun). A throb, or rhythmic beat, as of the heart.

Pu’ls (pu’ls). The expansion and contraction of an artery.

Anaerotic p., one with two or more expansions to a beat.

Bigeminal p., pulse in which two beats follow each other in rapid succession, each group of two being separated from the following by a longer interval. Capillary p., an intermittent filling and emptying of the skin-capillaries. Capri’zant p. See Goat-leap pulse. Cataodic p., one which makes a break in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. Catadicrotic p., one with a primary and secondary expan-
sion. **P.-clock**, old device for determining pulse-rate. **Cordy**
p., a tense, firm pulse. **Corrigan's p.**, jerky pulse with full
expansion and sudden collapse. **P.-curve**. Same as **Sphyg-
mogram**. **Dicrotic p.**, one with exaggerated recoil wave.
**Entoptic p.**, illumination of visual field at each heart-beat after
violent exercise. **Full p.**, one with copious volume of blood.
**Gaseous p.**, a very full soft pulse. **Goat-leap p.**, an irregular
bounding p. **Hard p.**, one which is characterized by high ten-
sion. **Hyperdicrotic p.**, one whose sphygmogram shows an
aortic notch below the base line; a sign of extreme exhaustion.
**Infrequent p.**, abnormally slow p. **Intermittent p.**, one
in which various beats are dropped. **Irregular p.**, one in which
beats occur at irregular intervals. **Jerky p.**, pulse in which the
artery is suddenly and markedly distended. **Jugular p.**, puls-
lation in jugular veins. **Paradoxic p.**, one that is weaker during
inspiration, as in some cases of adherent pericardium. **Quick p.**, one
which strikes the finger smartly and leaves it quickly. **Slow
p.**, one of slow rate; also, one of prolonged systole and diastole.
**Thready p.**, one that is very fine and scarcely perceptible.
**Tricrotic p.**, one which is marked by three sphygmographic
waves to the pulse-beat. **Venous p.**, that which occurs in a
vein. **Water-hammer p.** Same as **Corrigan's p.** **Wiry p.**, a
small tense pulse.

**Pulsimeter**. Apparatus for measuring force of pulse.

**Pul'sus.** L. for **Pulse**. **P. bigem'inus**, pulse with the beats
occurring in pairs. **P. ce'ler**, a swift abrupt pulse. **P. para-
dox'us.** See **Paradoxic pulse.** **P. far'dus**, an abnormally
slow pulse.

**Pulnaceous** (pul-ta'shus). Like a poultice; pulpy.

**Pulv.** Abbreviation of L. Pulvis; powder.

**Pulverization**. The reduction of any substance to powder.

**Pulver'ulent** (pul-ver' u-lent). Powdery; dusty.

**Pulv'inar.** Posterior inner part of optic thalamus.

**Pul'vis** (pul'vis). L. for **Powder**.

**Pump.** Apparatus for drawing and removing liquid. **Air-p.**, one
for exhausting or forcing in air. **Breast-p.**, p. for taking
milk from the breast. **Dental p.**, device for removing saliva
during dental operation. **Stomach-p.**, p. for removing poisons
from stomach.

**Punc'ta, pl. of punctum.** **P. doloro'sa**, painful points in
course of nerves affected with neuralgia. **P. lacrima'lia**, out-
lets of lacrimal canaliculi. **P. vascul'o'sa**, minute red spots
which mark the cut surface of white substance of brain.

**Punc'tate.** Spotted; full of points, or of punctures.

**Punc'tum.** L. for **Point.** **P. ce'cum.** Same as **Blind-spot.** **P.
lachryma'le**, one of the puncta lacrimalia. **P. prox'i'mum.**
Same as **Near-point.** **P. remo'tum.** Same as **Far-point.**

**Punc'ture.** An act of piercing; also, a wound made by a pointed
instrument. **Lumbar p.** See **Quincke's puncture.**

**Punc'tured wound.** A wound made by a stab or prick.

**Pun'gent.** Penetrating or sharp; somewhat acrid.

**Pu'pil.** The opening in the center of the iris. **Argyll-Robert-
son p.**, one which is myotic and responds to accommodative
effort, but not to light. **Artificial p.**, one made by iridectomy.
**Cat's-eye p.**, one with a narrow vertical aperture. **Hutchin-
son's p.**, one dilated on one side. **Pin-hole p.**, one which is
extremely contracted.

**Pu'pillar**: Pertaining to the pupil.

**Pupillom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring diameter of pupil.

**Pupillos'copy.** Same as **Skiascopy.**

**Pupillostatom'eter.** Instrument to measure distance between
pupils.
Purgation (pur-ga'shun). Catharsis; purging effected by medicines.


Purge (pur). 1. A purgative medicine or dose. 2. To evacuate the bowels by means of a medicine.

Pu'rition. Like, or resembling, pus.

Pu'rin's cells. Large branched cells of the cerebellar cortex.

Pu's fibers. Moniliform fibers in the subendocardial heart-tissue.

Pu's figures. Shadows of retinal blood-vessels. Pu's vasculature. Same as Germinal vasculature.

Purkinje-Sansouci images (poor-kin'ya-sahn-sahn'). Three pairs of images of one object seen in observing the pupil.

Pu'risk. Pertaining to, or affected with, purpura.

Pu'rin. A red coloring-matter, CH₂HS(OH)₃, of the urine.

Pu'ring thrill. Thrill comparable to a cat's purring, due to mitral stenosis.

Pu'ulence (pu'ru-lens). The condition of being purulent.

Pu'rulent. Containing or consisting of pus.

Pu'ruloid. Resembling pus; pus-like.

Pu's. A liquid inflammation-product made up of cells and a thin fluid called liquor puris. Blue pu's, pus with a bluish tint produced by Bacillus pyocyaneus. Curdy pu's, pus mixed with cheesy flakes. Ichorous pu's, thin, acrid pus. Laudable pu's, P. laudan'um, whitish inodorous pus, regarded as indicative of less danger than the other varieties. Pu'allantoic, a mass of pus formerly allowed to remain on the surface of a sore with the idea that it was the natural dressing for such a lesion. Sanious pu's, bloody pus.

Pu's/tulant (pu's/chu-lant). Causing postulation.

Pu's/tular. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pustule.

Pu's/tilation. The formation of pustules.

Pu's/tule. An elevation of the cuticle filled with pus or lymph.

Malignant pu's, true anthrax.

Pu's/tulose. Characterized by pustules and crusts.

Pu'tuloid. Resembling pus; pus-like.

Pu'trid. Characterized by putrefaction; rotten. Pu'ver, typhus or typhoid fever.

Pu'tridal. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pustule.

Pu'tridation. Decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, effected largely by the action of micro-organisms.

Pu'tres'cent (pu-tres'cent). Rotting; undergoing putrefaction.

Pu'tres'cin (pu-tres'cin). A liquid ptomain from decaying matter.

Pu'tritid. Characterized by putrefaction; rotten. Pu'ver, typhus or typhoid fever.

Pu'trilage. Pus containing or consisting of pus.

Pu'tuloid. Resembling pus; pus-like.

Py'e'mia. See Pyemia.

Pyarthro'sis. The presence of pus in a joint-cavity.

Pyelitis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelostomy. Incision of the pelvis of the kidney.
Pyemia. Septic infection due to absorption of pyogenic germs.
Pyesin, Pyosin. The formation of pus.
Pygol'dymus. Fetus with double hips and pelvis.
Pygome'lus. Fetus with extra limbs on the buttocks.
Pygop'agus. Twin fetus joined at the buttocks.
Py'in. An albuminoid sometimes found in pus.
Pyknomor'phous. Having the stained portions of the cell-body compactly arranged.
Pykno'sis (plik-no'sis). Degeneration of a cell in which it becomes denser and smaller.
Py'l/a. Passage from the third ventricle to the Sylvian aqueduct.
Pyplephlebi'tis. Inflammation of the portal vein.
Pylethrombo'sis. Obstruction of portal vein by a thrombus.
Pylom'eter. Apparatus for measuring obstructions at the entrance of the bladder.
Pyloral'gia (pi-10-rai'je-ah). Pain and spasm of the pylorus.
Pyloric. Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylori'tis. Inflammation of the pylorus.
Pyloric (pi-lor'ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylor'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the pylorus.
Pylor'ic. Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylor'itis. Inflammation of the pylorus.
Pylor'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the pylorus.
Pyloral'gia (pi-10-rai'je-ah). Pain and spasm of the pylorus.
Pyloric. Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylori'tis. Inflammation of the pylorus.
Pylori'tis. Inflammation of the pylorus.
Pyloric (pi-lor'ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylor'ic. Pertaining to the pylorus.
Pylor'itis. Inflammation of the pylorus.
Pyramidal. Shaped like a pyramid. P. bone, the cubeiform bone of the corpus. P. tract, a set of motor fibers going from the motor area and passing to the pyramids of the oblongata: they afterward become the p. tracts of the spinal cord.

Pyramidalis. See Muscles, Table of.

Pyranth. An antipyretic substance, C_{12}H_{28}N_O_8.

Pyreneemia. The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

Pyrenin. The substance of a nucleolus.

Pyrethrum. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory: a sialagogue and sedative.

Pyrethral. Pertaining to, or characterized by, fever.


Pyrethogenesis (pi-re-to-jen'es-is). The origination of fevers.

Pyrethog'enous (pi-re-toj'en-us). Producing or causing fever.

Pyrethraphy (pi-ret-og'raf-e). Description of fevers.

Pyretology (pi-re-toj'o-je). The sum of what is known regarding fevers.

Pyrexia (pi-rek'se-ah). Fever; elevation of temperature.

Pyrexial (pi-rek'se-al). Pertaining to fever.

Pyridin (pir'id-in). An antispasmodic, C_6H_5N, from coal-tar and tobacco.

Pyriiform. Pear-shaped. P. fascia, the fascia covering the pyriformis muscle.

Pyrites (pir-if-or'mis). See Muscles, Table of.

Pyroborate (pi-ro-bo'rat). Any salt of pyroboric acid.

Pyroboric acid. The acid, H_2B_4O_7, obtained by heating boric acid.

Pyrogallin (pi-ro-kat'e-chin). An antipyretic substance from catechu.

Pyrocatechu'ria. The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.

Pyroligneous (pi-ro-lig'ne-us). Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Pyroma'nia (pi-ro-ma'ne-ah). An insane propensity to incendiaryism.

Pyrometer (pi-rom'et-er). A device for measuring high degrees of heat.

Pyrophos'phatc. Any salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrophosphoric acid. See Acid.

Pyro'sis. Heartburn or water-brash.

Pyrotic (pi-rot'ik). Caustic.

Pyrotic. Pertaining to fire.

Pyrotoxin (pi-ro-tox'in). A toxin developed during a fever.

Pyroxyl. Gun-cotton; cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids.

Pyrozole. A proprietary coal-tar antipyretic.

Pyrozote (pi'roz-o-n). A proprietary preparation of hydrogen perox. d.

Pyrrol. An oily base, C_3H_5N, from various animal matters.

Pyrogenesis. Production by means of filth.

Pyrogenic (pi-tho-jen'ik). Caused by filth or putrefaction.

Pyuria (pi-u're-ah). Passage of urine containing pus.
Q. L. Abbreviation for quant' tum il'bet: "as much as you please."
Q. S. Abbreviation for quant' tum suf' ficit: "as much as will suffice."
Quack. A charlatan; an ignorant or fraudulent empiric.
Quack' ery. The practice or methods of a quack; charlatanry.
Quadran' gular (kwod-rang'u-lar). Having four angles.
Quad'r at (kwod'rat). Square or squared.
Quad'rate (kwod'rat). Square or squared.
Q. lobe, one of the smaller lobes of the liver. Q. lobule, the precuneus; a part of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum.
Quadra'tus lumbo'rii, etc. See Muscles, Table of.
Quad' rieeps exten'sor. See Muscles, Table of.
Quadrigem' inal (kwod-rlj-em'in-al). Fourfold; in four parts.
Quadriat' eral (kwod-ril-at'er-al). Having four sides.
Quadrip' ara. A woman who has born four children.
Quadri'valent (kwod-riv'al-ent). Having a valence of four.
Quad' ruplet (kwod'run-pllet). Any one of four children born at one birth.
Qualita'tive, Qual'i tive. Pertaining to quality. Q. anal'y sis. See under Analysis.
Quantita'tive, Quant'i tive. Pertaining to quantity. Q. anal'y sis. See under Analysis. Q. vision, vision just sufficient to distinguish light from darkness.
Quantit'a lance (kwon-tlv'al-ens). Chemical valence; atomicity or combining power.
Quan' tum il'bet. L. for "as much as you please."
Quan' tum suf' ficit. L. for "as much as suffices."
Quar' antine (kwar'an-tén). Place or period of detention of ships coming from infected or suspected ports.
Quar' tan (kwor'tan). Recurring every third (fourth) day.
Quarti p' ara (kwor-tip'ar-ah). A woman who has had her fourth child.
Quassa'tion (kwas-sa'shuh). The crushing or shattering.
Quass' ia (kwash'e-ah). Bitter tonic wood of Picrawna excelsa.
Quass'sin (kwas'sin). Bitter principle, C32H 4 40 0, from quassia.
Quater'nary (kwah-ter'nar-e). Containing four elements; fourth.
Quat' nor pills. Pills of iron, quinin, nux vomica, and aloes.
Quebra'cho (kwe-brah'tsho). Bark of tree Aspidosperma quebra'cho blanco of Chili; antiperiodic and tonic.
Quer' ens al'ba. White oak: bark is a tonic astrignent.
Quick'en ing. The first recognizable movements of the fetus in the uterus.
Quick' lime. Caustic or unslacked lime.
Quick'silver. Mercury.
Qui' gila. An infectious disease resembling leprosy, occurring in Brazil.
Quilla'ia sapona' ria. Chilian tree: its bark (soap-bark) is used in catarrhs, bronchitis, etc.
Quill'led or Quil' ted suture. An interrupted suture with double thread, quil, and loops for lacerated intestine.
Quinal' gene (kwin-al' jen). Same as Anal' gene.
Quinasep'tol (kwin-as-ep'tol). Same as Diaphth' tol.
Qui'nate (kwil'nat). Any salt of quinic acid.
Quince. Fruit of Cydonia vul' garis: a demulcent.
Quinke' s disease. Urticaria oedematosus. Q. ' s puncture, the tapping of the spinal membranes to obtain cerebro spinal fluid for examination.
Quin'in (kwin'in). A bitter white alkaloid, C29H24N2O5+3H2O,
from cinchona: used as a tonic and antiperiodic. **Q. fever**, fever with eruption on the skin from an overdose of quinin.

**Quin'inism** (kwin'in-izm). Same as Cinchonism.

**Quin'of orm.** A compound of formaldehyde and cinchona.

**Quines'i din** (kwin'-of din). Same as Chinoidan.

**Quin'ol in** (kwin'-ol-in). An oily liquid, \( \text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_3 \), from quinin.

**Quin'one** (kwin'dn). A principle, obtained by oxidizing quinic acid.

**Quinopro'pylin.** An antiperiodic homologue of quinin.

**Quin'osol.** An antiseptic oxyquinolin preparation.

**Quino'vin.** A glucosid, from cinchona.

**Quinqui'na** (kwin-kwi'nah). Same as Cinchona.

**Quinquiv'alent.** Same as Pentavalent.

**Quin'sy** (kwin'ze). Acute suppurative tonsillitis.

**Quin'tan** (kwiu'tan). Recurring every fifth (fourth) day.

**Quintip'ara.** A woman who has born five children.

**Quo'tid'ian.** Recurring every day.

**R.** Abbreviation for Étambur.

**R.** Abbreviation for **Recipe:** "take."

**Rab'id.** Affected with hydrophobia or rabies.

**Rac'bes** (ra'be-ÁE). The hydrophobia of animals.

**Rac'emo se** (ras'-e-mós). Shaped like a bunch of grapes.

**Rachial'gia** (ra-ke-al'je-ah). Pain in the spinal column.

**Rachid'ian.** Pertaining to the spine.

**Rachil'y sis** (ra-kil'is-is). Correction of lateral curvature of spinal column by combined traction and pressure.

**Rachio'Camp' sis.** Spinal curvature.

**Rachioech'y sis.** Dropsy of the spinal canal.

**Rachiodyn'ia.** Pain in the spinal cord.

**Rachiom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring spinal curvatures.

**Rachiomyeli'tis.** Myelitis.

**Rachiople' gia.** Spinal paralysis.

**Ra'chiotome** (ra'ke-ot-om). Instrument for cutting into the spinal column.

**Rachioto'my** (ra-ke-ot'-omy). The cutting into, or through, the spinal column.

**Ra'chis** (ra'kis). The vertical or spinal column.

**Rachis'chisis** (ra-kis'-kis-is). Congenital fissure of spinal column.

**Rachit'ic** (ra-kit/ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, rickets. **R. rosary,** a succession of bead-like prominences along costal cartilages.

**Rachi'tis** (ra-kí'tis). See Rickets.


**Ra'dia'd.** Toward the radial side or aspect.

**Ra'dial** (ra'de-al). Pertaining to the radius.

**Ra'diant,** **Ra'diaie.** Diverging from a center.

**Radi'a'tion.** 1. Divergence from a center. 2. Structure made up of divergent elements. **Optic r.,** strand of fibers continuous with those of corona radiata, derived mainly from pulvinar, geniculate bodies, and optic tract. **Sriothalamie r.,** fiber-system which links the thalamus to the subthalamie r. **Thalamic r.,** tracts of fibers from optic thalamus radiating into hemisphere.

**Rad'ic al** (rad'ik-al). 1. Directed to the cause; going to the root
or source of a morbid process. 2. Atom or group of atoms which may be combined with other atoms or groups. R. operation, one intended to effect a complete cure.

Rad’icle (rad’ik-l). One of the smallest branches of a vessel or nerve.

Radie’ular. Pertaining to a root or radicle. R. fibers, fibers connected with roots of spinal nerves. R. vessels, arterial branchlets which supply roots of cerebral and spinal nerves.

Radiocar’pal. Pertaining to the radius and carpus.

Ra’diograph (ra’de-o-graf). Same as Skiagraph.

Radiog’raphy (ra-de-og’raf-e). Same as Skiagraphy.

Rad’iols. A probe or sound.

Radio-ul’nar. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Ra’dius. The bone of the thumb side of the forearm. R. fix’us, straight line from hornion to inion.

Rai’des. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Rai’dograph. R. one intended to effect a complete cure.

Rai’dics. A probe or sound.

Radial’is. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Ra’dius. The bone of the thumb side of the forearm. R. fix’us, straight line from hornion to inion.

Ra’diographs; R. fib’ers, fibers connected with roots of spinal nerves. R. vessels, arterial branchlets which supply roots of cerebral and spinal nerves.

Rai’dics. A probe or sound.

Radio-ul’nar. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Rai’dics. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

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Ra’diograph. R. one intended to effect a complete cure.

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Ra’dius. The bone of the thumb side of the forearm. R. fix’us, straight line from hornion to inion.
### A Table of the Principal Râles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Heard In</th>
<th>How Produced</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amphoric.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspir.</td>
<td>By air in cavity communicating with a bronchus.</td>
<td>Musical, large, tinkling.</td>
<td>Shows a cavity from tuberele or abscess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubbling, large.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspir.</td>
<td>Passage of air through mucus in a bronchus or trachea.</td>
<td>Large and moist.</td>
<td>Lung-congestion and bronchitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubbling, medium.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspir.</td>
<td>Air passing through mucus in the bronchia.</td>
<td>Smaller than in next above; moist.</td>
<td>Capillary and other bronchitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavernous.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspir.</td>
<td>Air passing through small cavities which collapse in expira-</td>
<td>Metallic and hollow.</td>
<td>Third stage of tuberculosi-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crackling, medium.</td>
<td>Mainly in inspir.</td>
<td>By fluids in smaller bronchi.</td>
<td>Dry and somewhat small.</td>
<td>Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculos deposit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crackling, small.</td>
<td>Mainly in inspir.</td>
<td>By fluids in smaller bronchi.</td>
<td>Dry, small, and almost crepitant.</td>
<td>Softening of a pulmonary exudate or of a tuberculos deposit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crepitant.</td>
<td>End of inspir.</td>
<td>Entrance of air into collapsed vesicles, usually near base of lung.</td>
<td>Small; sounds like hair rubbed between the fingers.</td>
<td>Early pneumonia; hypostatic pneumonia; edema of lungs; local deposit of tubercle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry.</td>
<td>Inspiration and expiration.</td>
<td>Narrowing of bronchial tubes by thickening of the mucous lining; spasm of the muscular coat; mucus within or without; pressure from outside.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra-thoracic.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>By the rubbing together of serous surfaces, roughened or dried by inflammation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration; chiefly near end of inspiration.</td>
<td>Passage of air through fluid in cavities on coughing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgling.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>In the throat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guttural.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Air going through fluids in a bronchus.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moist.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Bursting of viscid bubbles in the bronchial.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mucous.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Air going through fluid in a bronchial tube.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redux.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Narrowing of bronchia adherent mucus, by spastic contraction or thickening of the lining membrane.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibilant.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>From reduced caliber of a bronchus, from spasm, external pressure, or tumefactio of its substance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonorous.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcrepitant.</td>
<td>Expiration and inspiration.</td>
<td>Air passing through mucus in bronchioles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In larynx or trachea.

Crackling, breaking, grating, grazing, rubbing.

Large and moist like the bursting of large bubbles.

A variety of subcrepitant.

Unequal and crackling.

High-pitched, piping, or hissing.

Snoring; low in pitch.

Moist and small.

In asthma, bronchitis, and in localized incipient tuberculosis.

Pericarditis and pleurisy.

Advanced stages of tuberculosis.

Emphysema of lungs.

Stage of resolution in pneumonia.

Asthma, bronchitis, and local in incipient tuberculosis.

Frequent in asthma and in bronchitis.

Capillary bronchitis.
Rats' bane. Arsenic trioxide or arsenous anhydrid, \( \text{AS}_2\text{O}_3 \).

Rat'tle. A râle. See also Death-rattle.

Rat'tlesnake. See Crotalus.

Rat-tooth forceps. Forceps with teeth that interlock.

Rau's apophysis (râz). Same as Processus graciûlis.

Ray. A line of light or heat. Actinie r., a light-ray which produces chemical changes. R.-fungus. Same as Actinomyces.

Medullary r., any cortical extension of a bundle of tubules from a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. Röntgen r., X-ray. See Röntgen ray.

Raynaud's disease (rânûz'). Same as Acrosphyxia.

Rb. Symbol for Rubidium.

R. D. A. The right dorso-anterior position of the fetus.

R. D. P. The right dorsoposterior position of the fetus.

Reaction. 1. Opposite action or counter-action. 2. Phenomena caused by chemical action of substances on each other. Amphoteric r., alteration of color of both blue and red litmus. R. of degeneration, loss of response to faradic stimulus in a muscle, and to galvanic and faradic stimulus in a nerve. Electric r., response to electric stimulation. Hemioptic pupil-lary r., reaction in some cases of hemianopia in which the stimulus of light thrown upon one side of the retina causes the iris to contract, while light thrown upon the other side arouses no response. Myotonic r., increase in faradic excitability, as in Thomson's disease. R.-period, R.-time, time elapsing between reaction.

Reap, a line of light or heat. Actinic r., a light-ray which produces chemical changes.

Reap'trali'tis. Inflammation of the amputation.

Réaumur's scale (râ-û'mûr'). Thermometer-scale with melting-point of ice at 0° and boiling point of water at 80°.

Recé'iver. A vessel for collecting a gas or a distillate.

Receptac'ulum chy'li. Expansion at lower end of thoracic duct.

Recé'ssus. A cavity or recess. R. pharyn'gens, fossa in nasopharynx on either side of the Eustachian tubes.


Recip'rocal reception. Articulation in which each surface is convex in one way and concave in another.

Reclina'tion. The turning of the eye-lens over on its back for the cure of cataract.


Rec'rement (rek'rim-ent). Saliva or other secretion which is reabsorbed into the blood.

Recrement' tious. Of the nature of a recrement.

Re crude'scence (re-kru-des'sens). Recurrence of symptoms after temporary abatement.

Re crude'scent (re-kru-des'sent). Breaking out anew.

Rec'tal (rek'tal). Pertaining to the rectum. R. crisis, severe pains of the rectum in locomotor ataxia. R. reflex, the reflex by which the accumulation of feces in rectum excites defecation.

Rect'al'gia (rek-tal'je-ah). Pain in the rectum.

Rectifica'tion. The process of purifying or correcting.

Rectified. Brought to an established standard of purity. R. spirit, alcohol freed from fusel oil and containing but 16 per cent. of water.

Rect'i'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Rec'tocele (rek'to-sèl). Hernia of the rectum through the vagina.
Bectococc'ypexy (rek-to-kok'sip-ek-se). Fixation of rectum to the coccyx.

Rectocystotomy. Vesical incision through the rectum.

Recto'topexy (rek'to-pek-se). Surgical fixation of rectum.


Rectoscopy (rek'tos-köp). Speculum for rectal examination.

Rectosteno'sis. Stricture or narrowing of rectum.

Rectotomy (rek-tot'om-e). Same as Proctotomy.

Recto-nure'thal. Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.

Recto-u'verine. Pertaining to rectum and uterus.

Rectoves'ical. Pertaining to rectum and bladder.

Recto-vag'inal (rek-to-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to rectum and vagina.

Rect'sac. Distal portion of large intestine.

Rectu'muscles. See Muscles, Table of.

Redintegration (red-in-tlff-ra'shun). Restitution or comeback.

Redressment force'. Forcible correction of known defects.

Reduce (re-das'). To replace to its normal position.

Reduc'tion (re-duk'shun). Correction of a fracture, luxation, or hernia.

Red'uplicat'ed. Doubled; bent back.

Reduplica'tion. A doubling back.

Refine (re-fin'). To purify or free from foreign matter.

Reflec'tion (re-flek'shun). 1. Reflected. 2. A reflected action or movement.

Ad'omin'al r., contractions about navel on downward friction of abdominal wall. Ankle-clonus. Ankle-r., pressure on sole with flexion of foot causes clonic contraction of tendo Achillis. R. arc, an afferent nerve, a nerve-center, an efferent nerve, and a muscle. Biceps r., tap on tendon of biceps of arm causes it to contract. Bulbocavernous r., tap on dorsum of penis retracts the bulbocavernous portion. R.-center, nerve-center where sensory impressions give rise to involuntary motor impulses.

Chin-r., Jaw-jerk, stroke on lower jaw causes clonic movement. Ciliospinal r., stimulus of skin of neck dilates pupil. Corneal r., Eyelid-closure, irritation of conjunctiva closes lids. Cranial r., any reflex whose paths are connected with the brain. Cremasteric r., stimulation of skin of thigh retracts testis. Crossed r., stimulation of one side of body makes a reflex on other side. Davidsohn's r., light seen through pupil when electric light is held in mouth. Deep r., any reflex elicited by irritating a deep structure. Dorsal r., stimulation of skin along erector spine contracts muscles of back. Elbow-jerk. See Biceps r.

Epigastric r., stimulation in fifth and sixth intercostal spaces near axilla dimples the epigastrum. Facial r., irritation of
fauces causes vomiting. Femoral r., irritation of skin on upper anterior aspect of thigh flexes foot and first three toes and extends knee. Front-tap r., Tendo Achillis r., tap on skin-muscles of extended leg contracts gastrocnemius. Gluteal r., stroke over skin of buttock contracts the gluteal muscles. Interscapular r., Scapular r., stimulus between scapulae contracts scapular muscles. Jaw-jerk. See Chin-r. Knee-jerk, Patellar r., Westphal's sign, stroke on tense patellar tendon contracts the quadriceps and jerks the foot. Laryngeal r., irritation of fauces and larynx causes cough. Lumbar r. Same as Dorsal r. Nasal r., irritation of Schneiderian membrane provokes sneezing. Obliquus r., stimulus of skin below Poupart's ligament contracts part of external oblique. Palatal r., stimulation of palate causes swallowing. Palmar r., tickling of palm flexes fingers. Paradoxic patellar r., stroke on patellar tendon, the patient lying on his back, contracts the adductor muscles; also, forcible flexion and sudden relaxation of leg contracts anterior muscles. Paradoxic pupillary r., stimulation of retina by light dilates pupil. Patellar r. See Knee-jerk. Penis-r. Same as Bulbocavernous r. Periosteal r., tap on bones of leg or forearm causes muscular contraction. Peroneal r., stroke on tense peroneal muscles or when foot is turned in causes reflex movements. Pharyngeal r., stimulus to pharynx causes swallowing. Plantar r., irritation of sole contracts the toes. Platysmal r., nipping the platysma myoides contracts pupil. Pupillary r., stimulus of light contracts pupil. Scapular r. Same as Interscapular r. Skin-r. See Platysmal r. Sole-r. See Plantar r. Spinal r., any reflex emanating from a center in spinal cord. Superficial r., any reflex provoked by a superficial stimulation. Tendo Achillis r. See Front-tap r. Toe-r., strong flexion of great toe flexes all muscles of lower extremity. Virile r. Same as Bulbocavernous r. Wrist-clonus r., extreme extension of hand causes local jerking movements.


Refrangible (re-fran'jib-l). Susceptible of being refracted. Refresh (re-fresh'). To freshen or make raw again. Refrig'erant (re-frig'er-ant). Relieving fever and thirst. Refrigeration (re-frig'er-a'shun). Therapeutic reduction of a high temperature. Refusion (re-fus'zhun). The returning of blood to the vessels. Regeneration (re-jen'er-a'shun). Renewal; repair of injured tissue. Regimen (re-jim'en). Methodical system of diet and habits. Reg'ion (re'jun). Any particular part of the body. Axillary r., the axilla and its borders. Ciliary r., part of eye occupied by ciliary body and its adjuncts. Clavicular r's., right and left,
regions of the clavicles. **Epigastric r.**, median region of abdomen between hypochondriac regions. **Hypochondriac r.'s., right and left**, regions of abdomen on either side below ribs. **Hypogastric r.**, lowest median abdominal region between inguinal regions. **Infra-axillary r.**, situated below axilla. **Infraclavicular r.**, space on either side of chest below clavicle. **Inframammary r.**, below the mamma and above lower border of twelfth rib. **Infrascapular r.**, space between scapulae on either side of vertebral column. **Infraspinous r.**, below spine of scapula. **Inguinal r.**, the groin. **Infraspinous r.'s., right and left, lowest abdominal on either side below lumbar regions.** **Interscapular r.**, space between scapulae. **Ischiorectal r.**, region between ischium and rectum. **Lumbar r.'s., right and left, on either side of umbilical region. Mammary r.**, on either side of chest between third and sixth ribs. **Motor r.**, Rolandic r., ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. **Precordial r.**, region of heart and pit of stomach. **Scapular r.**, region of the back over the scapula. **Sensory r.,** a parietotemporal region of cortex. **Supraclavicular r.**, space above clavicle. **Supraspinous r.**, above spine of scapula. **Umbilical r.**, medial abdominal region between lumbar regions.

**Regional** (re'gun-al). Pertaining to a region. **Regressive** (re-gres'siv). Going back; retreating. **Regular.** Normal; conforming to rule. R. **practitioner,** a physician of the scientific and more generally recognized school. R. **school,** system of medicine based upon scientific facts and the knowledge gained by experience.


Rechart's cartilage (ri'karts). The cartilage of the hyoid arch of the embryo whence the styloid process, stylohyoid ligaments, etc., are developed. **Reichmann's disease** (rik'mahnz). Same as Gastrorrhea. **Reid's base-line** (reedz). See Base-line, under Line. **Reil's island** (rilz). See Island of ReiI.

Re-implantation. Replacement of what has been taken out. **Re-infection.** A second infection by a similar agent. **Re-inoculation.** An inoculation that follows a previous one. **Rcinsch's test** (rinsh'ez). Test for arsenic with copper and hydrochloric acid. **Re-inversion.** Restoration to normal place of an inverted organ. **Reissner's canal** (ris'nerz). Same as Cochlear canal. R.'s membrane, thin membrane between R.'s canal and scala vestibuli.

**Rejuvenescence.** A return to youth. **Relapse** (re-laps'). Return of a disease after its apparent cessation. **Relapsing fever.** See Fever. **Relative near-point.** See Near-point. **Relaxation.** A lessening of tension. **Relief** incision. A cut made to relieve tension or congestion. **Remak's fiber** (re-maks'). A non-medullated nerve-fiber. R.'s ganglion, a ganglion in the wall of the right auricle. R.'s symptom, abnormal lapse of time before a painful sensation is perceived. **Remedial** (re-me'de-al). Curative; acting as a remedy. **Remedy** (rem'ed-e). Anything that cures, palliates, or prevents disease. **Remission** (re-mish'yun). A diminution or abatement of symptoms.
Remit'tent (re-mit'ent). Having periods of abatement and of exacerbation, as a certain form of malarial fever.

Ren'adon. A proprietary extract of the kidney; used in Bright's disease.

Re'nal (re'nal). Pertaining to the kidney.

Ren'culin. An albuminoid said to exist in the suprarenal bodies.

Renicap'sule. The suprarenal body.

Ren'iform. Shaped like a kidney.

Ren'in. An extract prepared from the kidneys.

Renipor'tal. Pertaining to the portal system of the kidney.

Ren'lpnncture. Surgical incision of capsule of kidney.

Ren'not. Preparation of calf's stomach which coagulates milk.

Resal'gin (re-sal'jin). A compound of antipyrin and resorcin.

Res'ervoir of Pecquet. Same as Receptaculum chyli.

Resid'nal. Remaining; left behind.

Res'iiious (rez'in-us). Of the nature of a resin.

Resistance (rez's-tanz). A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance.

Resol. Antiseptic solution of wood-tar and soap.

Resol'vent. Promoting resolution.

Res'ionance (rez'on-ans). Sound elicited by percussion. Am- phoric r., sound as of blowing over an empty bottle. Cracked-pot r., a peculiar sound elicited over a pulmonary cavity by percussion. Hydatid r., peculiar sound in combined auscultation and percussion of a hydatid cyst. Sko'date r., increased percussion resonance at upper part of chest with flatness below it. Tympanic r., drum-like reverberation of a cavity filled with air. Tympanitic r., peculiar sound elicited by percussing a tympanic abdomen. Vesicular r., normal pulmonary resonance. Vesiculo-tympanic r., resonance partly vesicular and partly tympanic. Vocal r., sound of ordinary speech as heard through the chest-wall. Whispering r., auscultatory sound of whispered words heard through chest-wall.
Resopy'rin. A mixture of resorcin and antipyrin.
Resor'bin. Mixture of oil, wax, soap, gelatin, and lanolin.
Resor'cina. A crystalline principle, C₆H₄(OH)₂: antisepctic and antipyretic.
Resor'cism. Chronic poisoning by resorcin.
Resorcytal'gin. A combination of resorcin and antipyrin.
Resorp'tion (re-sorp'shun). Removal by absorption of excreted matter.
Res'pirable (res'pir-a-b'l). Suitable for respiration.
Respira'tion (res-pir-a'shun). The act or function of breathing. Abdominal r. is chiefly kept up by abdominal muscles and diaphragm. Absent r., that in which respiratory sounds are suppressed. Accelerated r. is that which exceeds 25 respirations a minute. Amphoric r. is characterized by amphoric resonance. Artificial r. is maintained by artificial means.
Bronchial r. Same as Tubular r. Bronchocavernous r., that which is both cavernous and tubular. Broncho-vesicular r., intermediate between bronchial and vesicular r.
Cavernous r., marked by a peculiar resonance, usually due to cavity in lung. Cheyne-Stokes r., is characterized by rhythmic alterations of intensity. Cog-wheel r. has peculiarly broken or jerky inspiration. Costal r., performed mainly by rib-muscles. Cutaneous r., exhalation of vapors and absorption of oxygen by skin. Forced r. takes in more air than is needed. Interrupted r., breathing in which the sounds are not continuous. Labored r., that which is performed with difficulty. Metamorphosing r. Same as Bronchocavernous r. Puerile r., breathing-sounds too intense, or like those of children. Rude r., bronchovesicular respiration. Slow r., less than 12 respirations per minute. Stertorous r. is accompanied by abnormal snoring sounds. Tubular r., has high-pitched sounds, as if made by blowing through a tube. Vesicular r., the natural breathing of a sound and healthy person. Vesiculocavernous r., a cavernous r. with a vesicular quality.
Respira'tor. Apparatus to qualify the air that is breathed through it.
Respirom'eter. Instrument for determining the character of the respiration.
Restibra'chium. Inferior peduncle of cerebellum.
Res'tiform. Shaped like a rope. R. body, lateral column of the oblongata passing to the cerebellum.
Res'tis (res'tis). Same as Restiform body.
Restitu'tion. Rotation of presenting part, of fetus outside the vagina.
Restor'a'tive. 1. Promoting a return of health. 2. A remedy that aids in restoring the health.
Resuscita'tion. Restoration to life of one apparently dead.
Retch'ing (ret'ching). Strong involuntary effort to vomit.
Re'te. A network or net. R. Malpig'hii, R. muco'sum, the innermost stratum of epidermis. R. mirab'ile, a network of small anastomosing blood-vessels, chiefly from a single trunk. R. muco'sum, the lower epidermic layer. R. tes'tis, the network formed in the mediatinum of the testis by the vasa recta. Reten'tion (re-ten'shun). The persistent keeping within the body of matters normally excreted. R.-cyst, a tumor-like accumulation of secretion whose natural outlet is blocked.
Retic'ular (re-tik'u-lar). Resembling a network. R. forma'tion, a network of fibers in the oblongata passing into the pons.
R. lamina, R. membrane, the membrane which covers the organ of Corti.

Reticulum (re-tik'u-lum). L. for network.

Retiform (re'tif-or'm). Same as Reticular.

Retina. The innermost tunica and perceptive structure of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve.

Retinaeulum. A band or cord holding any organ in its place.


Retina. The innermost tunic and perceptive structure of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve.

Retinal. Pertaining to the retina.

Retinitis. Inflammation of the retina.

Retinal sclerosis with pigmentation and atrophy.

Retinchoroiditis. Inflammation of the retina and choroid.

Retinol. A hydrocarbon, C_{29}H_{58}, obtainable from rosin; solvent.

Retinoscopy (ret-in-os'kop-e). Same as Skiascopy.

Retractile (re-trak'til). Susceptible of being drawn back.

Retraction. The act of drawing back; condition of being drawn back.

Retractor. Instrument for drawing apart the lips of a wound.

Retrahens an' rem. See Muscles, Table of.

Retrobulbar. Situated or occurring behind the eyeball.

Retrocochlear. Going back; coming back or returning.

Retrogress. Same as Catabolism.

Retrograde (ret'ro-grad). Going backward; retracing a former course.

Retinocochlear. Situated behind the ear.

Retropulmonary. Inflammation in the space behind the peritoneum.

Retropharyngeal. Occurring behind the pharynx.

Retropharyngeal pulse. Occurring behind the pharynx.

Retroplexion (re-tro-flek'shun). The bending of an organ so that its top is thrust back.

Retrograde. Going backward; retracing a former course. R. metamorphosis.

Retroperitoneal. Situated behind the peritoneum.

Retropharyngeal. Occurring behind the pharynx.

Retrovertion. The tipping of an entire organ backward.

veins of, veins which connect the branches of the portal vein with the postcava.

Reuss's test (rois'ez). Test for atropin with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent.

Revel'ent (re-vel'ent). Causing revulsion.

Revitifiea'tion. The refreshing of a wound.

Revul'sant. An agent causing revulsion.

Revul'sion (re-vul'shun). Derivation of blood from a diseased part to another part.

Revul'sive. 1. Effecting a revulsion. 2. A derivative agent.


Rhabdomyo'ma. Myoma of striated muscular elements.

Rhachial'gia and other words in Rhach. See Rachialgia, etc.


Rhab'dus (rag'ad-ez). Painful fissures in the skin.

Rham'nis. Genus of trees; buckthorns. See Cascara sagrada and Frangula.

Rhapha'nia (raf-a'ne-ah). Same as Raphontia.

Rha'phe (ra'fe). Same as Raphe.

Rhat'any (rat'an-e). See Krameria.

Rhe'ochord (re'o-kord). Same as Rheostat.

Rheoe'meter (re-om'et-er). 1. Same as Galvanometer. 2. Instrument for measuring rapidity of the blood-current.

Rhe'ophore (re'of-or). Same as Electrode.

Rhe'o'scope (re'os-kop). Device indicating the presence of an electric current.

Rhe'o'sosal. Appliance for regulating the resistance in an electric circuit.

Rhe'otome (re'ot-6m). A device for breaking an electric circuit.

Rhe'trope. An instrument for reversing a current.

Rheu'mat'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

Rheus'matoid arthritis. See Arthritis.

Rheum atop'ya (ru-mat-op'ir-ah). Rheumatic fever.

Rheum'ic diathesis. Same as Dartrous diathesis.

Rhex'is (rek'sis). The rupture of a blood-vessel.

Rhig'olene (rig'ol-ên). An inflammable liquid; used as a local freezing anesthetic.

Rhi'nal (ri'nal). Pertaining to the nose.

Rhin'al'gia (ri'nal'je-ah). Pain in the nose.

Rhin'al'gin. Compound of alum, oil of valerian, menthol, and cocoa-butter; used in rhinal and lacrimal inflammations.

Rhinenceph'alon (ri-nen-sef'al-on). The olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhi'nal'yneter (ri'nu-rin-ter). Dilatable bag for plugging a nostril.

Rhin'ion (rin'e-on). Lower end of the suture between nasal bones.
Rhinitis. Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane. Acute r., coryza or cold in the head. Atrophic r., is marked by wasting of mucous membrane and glands. R. caseosa, rhinitis with gelatinous and fetid discharge. Fibrinous r., a form with development of false membrane. Hypertrophic r., that in which mucous membrane thickens and swells. Vasomotor r., hay-fever.

Rhino'byon. A nasal tampon.

Rhinoceph'alni*.* Fetus with a nose like a proboscis.

Rhinol'isis. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhinody'nia. Pain in the nose.

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Rhi'noceph'alni*.* Fetus with a nose like a proboscis.

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Rhi'noceph'alni*.* Fetus with a nose like a proboscis.

Rhinol'isis. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhinodyn'ia. Pain in the nose.
Rhypopho'bia (ri-po-fo'be-ah). Morbid fear of filth.
Rhythm (rith'um). A measured movement.
Rhytido'sis (rit-id-o' sis). A wrinkling, as of the cornea.
Rib. Any one of the twenty-four bones of the sides of the chest. False r's., the ribs not attached directly to the sternum. Floating r's., the last two pairs of ribs. True r's., the ribs that are attached to the sternum.
Ribes's ganglion (rēbz). Supposed cephalic end of the sympathetic nervous system.
Rice. The cereal plant Oryza sativa; also, its seed or grain.
Rice-water stools. Stools of cholera which look like water in which rice has been boiled.
Rich'tor's hernia (rik'terz). Hernia which involves only a part of the lumen of the gut.
Ric'in (ri'sin). A poisonous principle from the seed of castor-oil plant.
Ric'inin (ris'in-in). Alkaloid from castor-oil plant.
Ric'inns coininu'. Plant whose seeds afford castor-oil.
Rich'ets. Disease of childhood in which the bones become crooked and deformed and their earthy salts are diminished; rachitis.
Ri'ga's disease (re'gahz). Cachectic aphtha, a fatal inherited and microbial disease.
Rig'ging. A man or animal with one testicle removed.
Ri'ga's disease (re'gahz). Cachectic aphtha, a fatal inherited and microbial disease.
Rig'ging (rigz). Alveolodental periostitis.
Ri'ma. A crack or fissure.
Ri'mous. Full of cracks or fissures.
Rim'ula. A minute fissure of the cord or brain.
Ri'oolite (ri'no-lit). See Rhinolite.
Ri'olan's bouquet (re'o-lanz). Cluster of ligaments and muscles attached to styloid process. R.'s muscle, ciliary part of orbicularis palpebrarum.
Ri'pa (ri'pah). The line of reflection of the ependyma of the ventricles of the brain over a plexus.
Ring'worm. Parasitic skin-disease in circular patches.
Ri'no'lit. See Rhinolite.
Ri'olan's bouquet (re'o-lanz). Cluster of ligaments and muscles attached to styloid process. R.'s muscle, ciliary part of orbicularis palpebrarum.
Ri'pa (ri'pah). The line of reflection of the ependyma of the ventricles of the brain over a plexus.
Ripault's sign (rc-poz'). Change in shape of pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.
Riso'rius (ri-so're-us). See Muscles, Table of.
Ris'us sardon'icus. Grinning expression produced by spasm of facial muscles.
Rit' ter-Yalli law. See Law.
Rit'ter's disease. See Disease.
Ri'va'ry stripe. A flickering sensation in the eyes when the fields of vision are too different to be combined in one visual image.
Rive'rius's draft. The solution of sodium citrate.
Rivin'ius, ducts of. Ducts of sublingual gland. Ligament of R. Same as Shrapnell's membrane.
Riz'iform (riz'if-orm). Resembling grains of rice.
Rob. A jelly or confection, as of mulberries, etc.
Rob'ertson's pupil. Same as Argyll-Robertson pupil.
Rob'orant. Conferring strength.
Rochelle salt (ro-shel'). Sodium and potassium tartrate.
Rock-crystal. A variety of quartz used in making spectacle lenses. R.-fever. Same as Mediterranean fever.
Ro'dent ulcer. A spreading sluggish sore, chiefly of the face.
Roentgen rays (rent'gen). See Rontgen rays.
Rokitau'sky's disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
Rolan'die. Described by, or named in honor of, Rolando.
R.-area, excitomotor area of the cerebrum.
R.-Assure. See Fissure.
Rout'gen rays (rent'gen). Species of energy generated by an electric current, Ruhmkorff coil, and vacuum tube, and used in taking photographs through the flesh and through opaque objects.
RAnt'gcnism. Disease induced by injudicious use of Rontgen rays.
Bo'ntog'raphy (ren-tog'raf-e). Same as Skiagraphy.
Roof-nu'cleus. A nucleus of the middle lobe of the cerebellum above the roof of the fourth ventricle.
Boot-ar'terics. Same as Radicular vessels.
Root-zone. That part of the white matter of the myelon connected with the anterior and posterior nerve-roots.
Ro'sa. A plant of the genus Rosa. R.-eatarrb. R.-eold. a variety of hay-fever occurring when roses bloom. R.-rash, Same as Roseola.
Rose'mary. The plant Rosmarinus officinalis: its oil is emmenagogue, anodyne, and stimulant.
Ro'senmuller's body. Same as Parovarium. R.'s cavity. R.'s fossa, fossa on either side of nasopharyngeal orifice of Eustachian tubules.
Rose'ola. A non-contagious rose-rash: rubeola. R. choler'ica, eruption sometimes seen in cholera. Syphilitic r., eruption of rose-colored spots in early secondary syphills. R. typho'nsa, the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. R. vacci'na, a rash sometimes occurring after vaccination.
Ro'ser's method, R.'s position. The position of the patient with head downward in operations on the air-passages.
Ros' in. The product that remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine.
Rosmari'nums. See Rosemary.
Ros'o'lic acid (ro-sol'ik). See Acid.
Ross'bach's disease (ros'bahks). Same as Hyperchloxyria.
Rostel'tum. The hook-bearing part of the head of worma.
Ros'trate. Beaked; having a beak.
Ros'trum. A beak-shaped process. R. of the corpus callo-sum, the anterior part of the callosum.
**Rotation.** Process of turning around an axis. **R.-joint,** a variety of glingymus.

**Rotato'res spinae.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Rō'theln** (rō'tel'n). Same as Rubecola.

**Rot'ula** (rot'u-lah). 1. The patella. 2. A lozenge or troche.

**Rot'ular** (rot'u-lar). Pertaining to the patella.

**Rouget du pore** (roo-zha duh pork'). Same as Swine-erysipelas.

**Roulean** (roo-lo'). A roll of red blood-corpuscles resembling a pile of coins.

**Round ligament.** See Ligament. **R. worm,** a parasite of the genus Ascaris.

**Roup** (roop). An infecting disease of fowls.

**Rub'ber-dam.** Sheet of India-rubber used by dentists in mouth-work.

**Rub'ber-tissue.** Gutta percha in sheets.

**Rubec'aient.** 1. Reddening the skin. 2. An agent that reddens the skin.

**Rubel'la.** Rüb'ola. 1. A disease not unlike measles, but much milder; German or French measles. 2. Measles.

**Rub'es'cent.** Growing red.

**Rub'ia** (ru'be-ah). See Madder.

**Rubid'ium.** Rare metal, not unlike potassium: its bromid, RbBr, and iodid, RbI, are medicinal.

**Rub'i/go** (ru'bi/go). L. for Rust.

**Rub'us.** A genus of plants: *R. villosus,* and other species called blackberry, have astringent root-bark.

**Ruc'tus.** Belching of wind; eructation.

**Rude respiration.** See Respiration.

**Rudimen'tary** (ru-dim'en-tar-e). Incompletely developed.

**Rue.** The herb *Ruta graveolens:* abortifacient and emmenagogue, and having a poisonous oil.

**Rug'a** (ru'gah). A ridge or fold.

**Rugous** (ru'gos), Rugosity. 1. Condition of being rugose; roughness. 2. A ridge or ruga.

**Ruhm/korff coil** (room/korf'). A powerful form of induction-coil.

**Rum.** Alcoholic spirit from the refuse of sugar-making.

**Ru'men.** The first stomach of a cud-chewing mammal.

**Ru'mex cris'pus.** A plant—yellow dock: root tonic and astringent.

**RU'pia.** Condition in tertiary syphilis marked by the formation of bullae.

**Rupopho'bia.** Insane dislike for dirt.

**Rup'ture.** 1. Hernia. 2. The bursting or breaking of a part.

**Rus'sian bath.** See Both.

**Rust's disease.** A form of Pott's disease.

**Rus'ty sputum.** Sputum colored with blood, seen in pneumonia.

**Rut.** The state of being in heat.

**Ru'ta.** L. for Rue.

**Rutido'sis.** Same as Rytidosis.

**Ru'tin.** A crystalline substance from rue.

**Ruys/chian membrane, R. tunic.** Same as Entochoroidea.

**Rye.** The cereal plant *Secale cereale,* and its nutritious seed.

**Rytido'sis.** Wrinkling of the cornea after death.
**S.**

Abbreviation for *Sigma*, mark; *sinister*, left; and symbol of sulphur.

**S. angle.** Angle between radius fixus and a line joining basion and staphyion.

**Sabadilla.** The poisonous seed of *Veraeaum sabadilla*: used to destroy parasites.

**Sabatier's suture** (sab-at-e-a). See Suture.

**Sab'iuous** (sab'u-ous). Gritty or sandy.

**Saban'ra.** Gritty; gravelly.

**Sac.** A bag-like organ. Hernial s., peritoneal pouch which encloses protruding intestine. Yolk s., the dilated upper end of the lacrimal duct. Yolk s., the umbilical vesicle.

**Sac'cate** (sak'at). 1. Shaped like a sac. 2. Contained in a sac.

**Sac'cliaris** (sak-ar-iis). Sugary; charged with sugar.

**Saccharomyces.** A genus of protophytes, the yeast fungi.

**Saccharorh'e'ah** (sak-ar-o-re'ah). Glycosuria.

**Sac'cliarose** (sak'ar-ds). Ordinary cane-or beet-sugar.

**Sac'clform** (sak'sif-orra). Shaped like a bag or sac.

**Sac'culatil** (sak'u-la-ted). Containing saccules.

**Sac'cula.** A small sac. Part of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule communicating with the ductus communis.

**Sacculococh'lear canal.** Canal connecting saccule and cochlea.

**Sac'culus** (sak'u-lus). A saccule. *S. laryng'is*, fovae on outside of either false vocal cord.


**Sac'cholac'tin** (sak-o-lak'tin). Sugar of milk.

**Sac'ciform** (sak'sif-form). Shaped like a bag or sac.

**Sac'culated** (sak'u-la-ted). Containing saccules.

**Sac'eule** (sak'uil). 1. A small sac. 2. Part of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule communicating with the ductus communis.

**Sacculococ'hlear canal.** Canal connecting saccule and cochlea.

**Sac'calus** (sak'u-lus). A saccule. *S. laryng'is*, fovae on outside of either false vocal cord.


**Sac's's solution.** Solution of potassium iodid, potassium hydrate, and red iodid of mercury in water.

**Sa'era me'dia.** Middle sacral artery.

**Sa'erad.** Toward the sacrum.

**Sa'erai.** Pertaining to the sacrum. *S. canal*, extension of the vertebral canal through the sacrum. *S. grooves*, extensions of the vertebral grooves on the back of the sacrum. *S. nerves*, spinal nerves which emerge from the sacral foramina.

**Sacral'gia** (sa-kral'je-ah). Pain in the sacrum.

**Sacri'ficial operation.** Operation by which some organ is sacrificed for the good of the patient.

**Sacero-ante'rior.** Having the sacrum directed forward.

**Sacero-oocy'gel.** Pertaining to the sacrum and coccyx.

**Sacero-oxy'tis.** Inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.

**Sacero-il'iac.** Pertaining to the sacrum and ilium. *S.-i. disease*, painful tuberculous inflammation of sacro-iliac articulation.

**Sacrolumba'lis.** See Muscles, Table of.
Sacrolum'bar. Of, or pertaining to, the sacrum and loins.
Sacroposte'rior. Having the sacrum directed backward.
Sacrosceiat'ic (sa-kro-si-at'ik). Pertaining to the sacrum and ischium.
Sacrospi'nal. Pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column.
Sacro-u'terine. Pertaining to the sacrum and uterus.
Sacroverte'bral. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebræ.
Sa'cral. The triangular bone between and behind the two ilia.
Sad'die-joint. Articulation in which the articulating surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other. S.-nose, a nose with a sunken bridge.
Sa'dism. Sexual perversion in which satisfaction is derived from the infliction of cruelty upon another.
Sae'misoli'H ulcer (sa'mish-ez). Infectious corneal ulcer.
S.-u'terine. Pertaining to the sacrum and uterus.
Sacrorcr'tebral. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebrae.
Sa'mi. The triangular bone between and behind the two ilia.
Sad'file-joint. Articulation in which the articulating surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other.
S.-u'terine. Pertaining to the sacrum and uterus.
S.-spleen, spleen with amyloid degeneration, in which the Malpighian corpuscles look like grains of sago.
Sagra'din. A proprietary extract from Cascara sagrada.
Salaam convulsion (sa-lahm'). Same as Nodding spasm.
Salace'tol. A crystalline compound of acetone and salicylic acid: antirheumatic.
Sala'cious (sal-a'shous). Full of lust.
Salae'tol. A compound of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen peroxide; useful in diphtheria.
Salamand'erin. Poisonous base from skin of a salamander.
Salan'tol. A proprietary compound of acetone and salicylic acid.
Sal'danin. A locally anesthetic alkaloid from Datura purpurea.
Sal'tep. Tubers of various orchids: nutritious and demulcent.
Sal'vècin (sal'is-in). Tonic and antiperiodic glucosid, C18H18N4; from willow and poplar.
Salicide'tol (sal-is-id'-as-et-ol). Same as Statocetol.
Salicylam'id. A yellow germicidal principle, C7H6NO2.
Salie'ylate (sal-is'il-at). Any salt of salicylic acid.
Salie'ylated. Impregnated or charged with salicylic acid.
Salie'lyc acid (sal-is-il'ik). See Acid.
Salie'ylid (sal-is'il-id). An anhydrid of salicylic acid.
Saliey'sulpho'nic acid. See Acid.
Salicylu'ric acid. Compound of glycol and salicylic acid, ob-
tained from urine after administration of salicylic acid.

Salife'brin. Acetanilid salicylate, C₁₅H₁₁NO₄: anodyne and anti-
pyretic.

Sal'ifiable. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salifor'min. Salicylate of formin: a uric-acid solvent.

Salig'enin (sal-i'ge-nin). A principle, C₇H₈O₂, obtainable from
salicin.

Salim'eter. A hydrometer for determining the strength of saline
solutions.

Sa'line (sa'lin). Salty; of the nature of a salt.

Sal'iphen. Salicyl-phenetidin, a colorless antipyretic substance.

Salis'bury treatment (sawlz'ber-e). Treatment of obesity by
use of large amounts of beef, codfish, and hot water.

Salitby'mol (sal-ith-i'mol). Thymol salicylate: anodyne and anti-
pyretic.

Sa'livary. Concerning the saliva.

Saliva'tion. Excessive discharge of saliva; ptyalism.

Sa'lix (sa'lix). 1., for Willow.

Salmon' operation (sab'munz). See Back cut of Salmon.

Sal'ocoll. Phenocoll salicylate: antipyretic and anodyne.

Sal'o. Pheny1 salicylate, C₁₅H₁₃O₄; antirheumatic and antipy-
retic.

Sal'ophene. Acetylamidol, C₁₄H₁₃NO₄: useful in rheumatism.

Salpingec'tomy (sal-pin-jek'to-me). Removal of an oviduct or
Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian (sal-pin'je-an). Pertaining to an oviduct.

Salpingo-oopborec'tomy. Surgical removal of an oviduct and
ovary.

Salpingo-oöphorec'tomy. Surgical removal of an oviduct and
ovary.

Salpingo-oöphori'tis, Salpingo-ovari'tis. Inflammation
of an oviduct and oviduct.

Salpingopharyn'geus. The levator palati muscle.

Salpingor'rhaphy. Suture of oviduct to ovary after excision
of a portion of the ovary.

Salpingostaphyli'num. The tensor palati muscle.

Salpingostomy (sal-ping-gos'to-me). Formation of an opening
to the oviduct.

Salpingot'omy (sal-ping-got'om-e). Surgical incision of an ovi-
duct.


Salpy'rín (sal-py-rin). Same as Salpyrin.

Salt (sawl). 1. Sodium chlorid. 2. Any compound of a base or
radical and acid; any compound of an acid only a part of whose
replaceable hydrogen atoms have been substituted. Basic s.,
any salt with more than the normal proportion of the basic ele-
ment. Bay-s., common salt from sea-water. Common s.,
sodium chlorid. Double s., any salt in which the hydrogen
atoms of the acid have been replaced by two metals. **Epsom s.**, magnesium sulphate. **S. frog**, Cohnheim's frog; frog from whose vessels all blood has been artificially removed and replaced by a salt solution. **Glauber's s.**, sodium sulphate. **Haloid s.**, any binary compound of a halogen—i.e., of chlorin, iodin, bromin, fluorin, or cyanogen. **Monsel's s.**, iron subsulphate; chiefly used as a styptic. **Neutral s.**, **Normal s.**, one which is neither acid nor basic. **Normal or physiologic s. solution**, sodium chlorid (0.6 to 0.75 per cent.) dissolved in water: restorative, and used in physiologic experiments. **Preston s.** See **Smelling s.**

**S.-rhenm**, chronic eczema.

**Rochelle s.**, potassium and sodium tartrate.

**Smelling s.**, aromatized ammonium carbonate.

**Salta'tion** (sal-ta'shun). Dancing.

**Sal'ter's swing** (sawl'terz). A form of sling or swing for suspending a fractured leg.

**Saltp'er**. Potassium nitrate, KNO₃.

**Salts.** See **Epsom salts**, **Glauber's salts**, **Rochelle salts**, under **Salt**.

**Sal'tbrin.** A proprietary antiseptic substance.

**Salu'brious.** Conducive to health; wholesome.

**Sal'ubrious.** Conducive to health; wholesome.

**Sal'uter.** Sodium silicofluorid: antiseptic and germicide.

**Sal'tum in.** Aluminum salicylate; astringent and disinfectant.

**Sal'utary** (sal'u-ta-re). Healthful.

**Salvantil'la.** A small vein of the dorsum of the hand.

**Salve** (sahv). A thick ointment or cerate.

**Sal'sia** (sal've-ah). See tinge.

**Samh'eiil.** A diuretic preparation from sambucus.

**Sambu'cus.** A genus of shrubs; elder; flowers of various species are sudorific.

**Sandal-wood**. 1. Wood of Sanlalum album; white sandal-wood: its oil is used like copaiba. 2. The wood of Plerocarpus santalinus; red sanders.

**San'sharac.** The resin of Callitris quadrivalvis, an African tree.

**San' tactile.** Sound in mind.

**Sangnie'olons** (sang-gwik'o-lus). Diving in the blood.

**Sangnltlea'tion.** The conversion of food materials into blood.

**San'gninal.** A blood-preparation used in anemia.

**Sanguina'ria Canaden'sis.** A plant, blood-root: the rhizome is used in bronchitis, etc.

**Sanguina'rin.** An alkaloid from sanguinaria.

**San'gne.** 1. Abounding in blood. 2. Ardent, hopeful.

**Sanguin'eous** (san-gwin'e-us). Bloody; in blood.

**Sanguin'ilent** (san-gwin'o-lent). Of a bloody tinge.

**San'gus** (sang'gwis). L. for Blood.

**Sanguisu'ga** (sang-gwis-u'gah), A leech.
San'ies (sa'nē-ēz). A fetid ichorous discharge containing serum, pus, and blood.
San'ious (sa'nē-us). Of the nature of sanies.
Sanita'rium. An establishment for the treatment of disease.
San'itary. Promoting, or pertaining to, health.
Sanita'tion. The establishment of conditions favorable to health.
San'ily (san'i-e). Soundness; especially soundness of mind.
Sammet'to. Proprietary compound of saw-palmetto and sali-tol; used for bladder affections.
San'oform. Colorless crystalline substance, di-iodomethyl salicylate: used as a substitute for iodoform.
San'talum (san'tal-um). See Sandal-wood.
San'ton'ica. Dried flowers of Artemisia maritima, levantine wormseed or cina; vermifugal, etc.
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San'ton'ica. Dried flowers of Artemisia maritima, levantine wormseed or cina; vermifugal, etc.
San'tonic. A poisonous active! principle, C_{15}H_{18}O_{3}, from san-tonica.
Santor'i'ni's cartilage. The corniculum laryngis. S.'s duct, an accessory pancreatic duct. S.'s fissures, clefts in the fibro-cartilage of the piana. S.'s muscle, the risorius. S.'s veins, emissary veins of the head.
Saphe'na (sa-fe'nah). A saphenous vein
Saphe'rous nerves. Two nerves that accompany each s. vein
S. opening, passage in fascia lata for long saphena. S. veins, two important veins (long and short s.) of the thigh.
Sap'icid (sap'id). Having taste or flavor.
Sa'po (sa'po). L. for Soap.
Sapocar'bol. Antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.
Sapona'ceous (sa-po-na'shus). Soapy; of soap-like feel or quality.
Saponifica'tion. The conversion of a fat or oil into a soap.
Sapo'nin. A poisonous glucosid, C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}, from various plants.
Saporif'ic. Producing taste or flavor.
Sapotox'in. Poisonous glucosid found in quillaia bark.
Sap'phism (saf'fizm). Sexual perversion between women; tri-badism.
Sapra'mia, Sapre'mia. Poisoning of blood from entrance of septic products.
Sa'prin. A ptomain, C_{5}H_{14}N_{2}, of decaying viscera.
Sapro'don'tia (sap-ro-don' she-ah). Caries of the teeth.
Sap'rol. Antiseptic mixture of crude cresols in hydrocarbons.
Saprophi'lous. Living on dead matter.
Sap'rophyte (sap'rof-it). A plant organism that grows upon decaying matter.
Saprophy'tic (sap-rof'it'ik). Of the nature of a saprophyte.
Saprop'y'ra, Sapro'th'plus. Typhus fever.
Sar'cin (sar'sin). Same as Hypoxanthin.
Sar'cin'a (sar'sin-ah). A genus of schizomycetes. S. ventrie'- uil, a variety found in stomach of man and animals.
Sarc'itis (sar'si'tis). Inflammation of muscle-tissue.
Sarco'adeno'ma. Same as Adenosarcoma.
Sar'cocele (sar'kō-sēl). A fleshy swelling of the testis.
Sar'cocoll, Sarco'cola. A gum from Africa and another from Asia: now discarded as medicines.
Sar'code (sar'kōd). Same as Protoplasm.
Sarco'enchondro'ma. Sarcoma blended with enchondroma.
Sarcog'lia (sar'kóg'le-ah). Matter composing the eminences of Doyère.
Sar'coid (sar'koid). Resembling flesh.
Sarcolae'tic acid. See Acid.
Sareole'ma. Elastic sheath that encloses each fiber of striated muscle.

Sarco'logy. The science of the soft tissues of the body.

Sarco'ma (sar'ko'mah), pl. sarco'mata. A tumor made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue; often highly malignant. Adipose s. contains a copious element of fat. Alveolar s., that in which groups of sarcoma-cells are enclosed in alveolar spaces. Angiolithic s. Same as Psammoma.

Chondrosarcoma, one which contains cartilaginous elements. Fibrosarcoma contains also fibrous tissue. Giant-celled s., a variety named from its containing large multinucleated cells. Lymphosarcoma, round-celled s., with the cells in a reticular. Melanotic s., variety with cells containing melanin. Myeloid s. See Giant-celled s. Myxosarcoma, one which contains cartilaginous elements. Fibrosarcoma contains also fibrous tissue. Round-celled s., a variety named from the form of its cells.

Spindle-celled s., a form with spindle-shaped cells; recurrent fibroid.

Sareomato'sis. Condition characterized by development of sarcoma.

Sareomat'ous. Of the nature of, or resembling, a sarcoma.

Sar'comere (sar'ko-mer). Anyone of the segments into which the lines of Krause divide a muscular fibrilla.

Sareop'tes. A genus of itch-mites or ascarides. S. horn'inis. Same as Acarus scheiei.

Sareosporid'ia. Minute parasites in the muscles of cattle, sheep, and other animals.

Sareostyle (sar'kos-tll). Any one of the fibrillae of an elementary muscle-fiber.

Sareot'ic (sar-kot'ik). Producing blood.

Sar'eous (sar'kus). Pertaining to flesh or muscle-tissue. S. ele'ment, any one of the minute elements into which a sarcostyle may be divided. S. substance, porous material of a sarcomatous element.

Sardon'ie laugli. Same as Risus sardonicus.

Sar'tione. The state of a solvent when it holds in solution all it can possibly contain.

Sat'urnine. Pertaining to, or produced by, lead.

Sat'urnism (sat'urn-izm). Lead-poisoning.

Satyr'ilasis. Excessive venereal impulse in the male.

Sau'n'ders, red (sahn'derz). Wood of Santalum rubrum; a staining agent.

Sanrider'ma. A variety of ichthyosis.

Sanu'ridon. A disinfectant substance distilled from fossil shale.

Sau'sage poison (saw'sel). Same as Allantotoxicon.

Sa/vin. The shrub Juniperus sabina, whose oil is a poisonous emmenagogue.

Saviot/ti's canals. Artificially formed slits between glandular cells of pancreas.

Sa/vory. Having an agreeable taste or odor.

Saw. Cutting instrument with a toothed or serrated edge. Adam's s., a small saw for osteotomy. Butcher's s., one in which the blade can be set at various angles. Chain-saw, one in which the teeth are set in links, the saw being moved by pulling upon one or another handle. Crown s., a form of trephine. Hemp s., a hempen cord used in cutting soft tissues. Hey's s., a very small saw for enlargeing orifices in bones. S.-palmetto, the palm Serenoa serrulata: diuretic, sedative, analeptic.


Scab. The crust of a superficial sore.

Sea/bies. Itch; contagious skin-disease due to the itch-mite Sarcoptes scabiei.

Scabri/ties (ska-brish'e-es). Scabby or rough state.

Sea/la (ska'lah). L. for Staircase; ladder. S. me'dia, space in ear between membrane of Reissner and membrana basilaris. S. tym'pani, part of spiral canal below the lamina spiralis. S. vest'buli, part of spiral canal below lamina spiralis.

Scald (skawld). A burn caused by a hot liquid or hot moist vapor. S.-head, a crusty disease of the scalp, as favus.

Sea/line tubercle (ska'len). Same as Lcisfrone's tubercle.

Scale'rus. See Muscles, Table of.

Scal (skawl). A crusty disease, as of the scalp.

Scalp. The hairy part of the head.

Scal'pel. A straight knife with convex edge.

Scal'prum (skal'prum). A raspatory or xyster.

Sea/ly (ska'le). Characterized by scales.

Seam/mony. Resinous exudate from root of Convolvulus scam-monie; scammonia: purgative.

Scan'ning utterance. Separation of spoken syllables by decided pauses.

Scaphocephal'ic. Scaphoceph'alous. Having a boat-shaped or keeled head.

Sea/hood. Shaped like a boat. S. abdomen. See Abdomen.

S. bone, a boat-shaped bone of the corpus and of the tarsus.

Scap'ula. The shoulder; flat triangular bone behind the shoulder.

Scapulal'gia (skap-u-laj'je-ah). Pain in the scapula.

Scap'ular. Of, or pertaining to, the scapula.

Scap'ulary. A shoulder-bandage bifurcated in front.

Scapuloclavic'ular. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

Scar (skahr). Same as Cicatrix.

Scar'fish. The epidermis or cuticle.

Scarfica'tion. The making of small superficial incisions.

Scar'ificator. An instrument for scarifying.

Scarlati'na. Acute contagious fever with scarlet erythema; scarlet fever. S. angino'sa, s. with severe throat-symptoms.

Scar/latal. Pertaining to, or due to, scarlatina.

Scarlat'in'iform, Scarlat'inoid. Resembling scarlatina.

Scar'let fever. Same as Scarlatina.

Seav'enger-cells. Lymph-cells of neuroglia believed to aid in removing effete matter.

Scha'cher's ganglion (shah'kerz). The ciliary ganglion.

Schacho'wa's spiral tube (shah-ko'vahz). Spiral part of a unirniferous tubule.

Schede's method (shödz'). Treatment of necrosis of bone by removing dead bone and keeping the cavity filled with an aseptic clot.

Schee'le's green (ska'lez). Copper arsenite, Cu₂As₂O₆.

Scha'cher's ganglion (shah'kerz). The ciliary ganglion.

Schacho'wit's spiral tube (shah-ko'vahz). Spiral part of a uriniferous tubule.

Schcdc's method (shedz'). Treatment of necrosis of bone by removing dead bone and keeping the cavity filled with an aseptic clot.

Schee'le's green (ska'lez). Copper arsenite, Cu₂As₂O₆.

Schee'le's eye (ske-mat'ik). A diagram or model of the eye.

Seherlie'vo (skar-le-a'vo). A contagious disorder formerly prevalent in Austria.

Scheur'leu's bacillus (shur'lenz). A bacillus of carcinoma.

Schacho'wit's spiral tube (shah-ko'vahz). Spiral part of a uriniferous tubule.

Schistocepli'als. A fetus born with a cleft head.

Sell'is'tocyte. A blood-corpuscle undergoing segmentation.

Schistocyto'sis. Accumulation of schistocytes in the blood.

Schistoprosop'o'nia. Congenital fissure of the face.

Schistoprosop'o'pus. Fetus born with a cleft face.

Schistoproso'pi. Congenital fissure of the face.

Schistoproso'pus. Fetus born with a fissured abdomen.

Schistotho'rax. Fissure of the chest or sternum.

Schizomyco'tes. Group of plant micro-organisms to which the bacteria or microbes belong.

Schistomyco'sis. Any disease due to the presence of schizomyces.
Sclere'ma. Same as Scleroderma. S. neonato'rum, a disease of early infancy with hardening and tightness of the skin.

Scleri'asis (skle-r'i-as-is). Same as Scleroderma.

Scleririti'omy. Incision of the sclera and iris in anterior staphyl-oma.

Scleri'tis (skle-ri'tis). Inflammation of the sclera.

Sclerilchro'idi'tis. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.

Sclerocor'nea. The sclera and choroid considered as one.

Scleroddactyl'ia. Scleroderma of the fingers and toes.

Sclero'dema. Disease in which the skin or a part of it becomes hard, rigid, and thickened. S. neonato'rum. Same as Sclere-ma neonatorum.

Sclerog'enous. Producing a hard tissue or material.

Scleritis. Inflammation of the sclera.

Sclerochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.

Sclero'cor. The sclera and choroid considered as one.

Sclerodactyl'ia. Scleroderma of the fingers and toes.

Scleroder'ma. Disease in which the skin or a part of it becomes hard, rigid, and thickened.

Sclero'coccus. See Sclerosis.

Sclerot'ino. Part of bony skeleton formed by ossification in ligaments, fascia, and tendons.

Sclerotino'sis (skle-ro-to-neo'sis). Hardening with contraction.

Sclerot'ic. Hard; affected with sclerosis. S. acid, one of the active principles of ergot. S. coat, the membrane which, with the cornea, forms the external coat of the eye.

Sclerotic. Pertaining to, or affected with, scoliosis.

Scoop. Kind of spoon for clearing out cavities.

Scop'arins. Tops of Cystius scoparius, or broom: diuretic and cathartic.

Scopolam'in, Scopo'lcin. Poisonous mydriatic alkaloid from plants of the genus Scopolia, etc.

Scoracra'tia (sko-rak-ra'she-ah). Involuntary defecation.
Scorbutic. Pertaining to, or affected with, scurvy.
Scorbutus (skor'bu-tus). L. for Scurvy.
Scotodinia. Vertigo with headache and dimness of vision.
Scotogram, Scotograph. Same as Skiagram.
Scotography. Same as Skiography.
Scotoma. 1. A blind or partly blind area in the visual field. 2. Appearance as of dark, vanishing, cloudy patches before the eyes. Absolute s., area in the visual field as to which the eye is absolutely blind. Annular s., Ring-s., zone of scotoma which surrounds the center of the visual field. Central s., limited to a part of visual field corresponding to macula lutea. Color-s., color-blindness as to a part of the visual field. Flittering s., variety with serrate margins, and usually producing an extensive defect. Same as Teichopsis. Negative s., one due to lesion of retina, and not perceptible to the patient. Positive s., one which appears to the patient as a dark spot. Relative s., scotoma in which perception of light is impaired, but not lost. Scintillating s. See Teichopsis.
Scotometer. Instrument for measuring scotomata.
Screatus. Paroxysmal attacks of hawking.
Screven's palsy. Same as Writer's Cramp.
Scrobiculatus. Marked with pits; pitted.
Scrobiculus coridis. Pit of the stomach; precordial depression.
Serofula. Tuberculous disease of lymphatic glands and of bone, with slowly suppurating abscesses.
Serofulide, Serofuloderm. Any skin-disease of scrofulous nature.
Serofulosis (skrof-u-lo'sis). The scrofulous diathesis.
Serofulous. Affected with, or of the nature of, scrofula.
Serotal (skro'tal). Pertaining to the scrotum.
Serotitis (skro-ti'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.
Serotoccele (skro-to-sel). Scrotal hernia.
Serotum. The pouch which contains the testicles.
Scruple. Twenty grains apothecaries' weight; symbol, ⁹.
Seulite'tus's bandage. A many-tailed bandage with overlapping flaps.
Seurfs. Dandruff; branny substance of epidermic origin.
Seurvy. A disease like purpura, due to improper food. S. of the Alp's, pellagra.
Seute. A bony plate separating the upper part of the tympanic cavity from the mastoid cells.
Seutella'ria. A genus of labiate herbs. S. laterifolia, or Skull-cap, is a safe nerveine.
Scutiform (sku'ti-forn). Shaped like a shield.
Seutulum (sku'chu-lum), pl. seu'tula. A favus crust.
Seuatam. The thyreoid cartilage.
Seyb'ala (sib'ah-ah). Plural of seyalum.
Seyba'ious (sib'ah-us). Of the nature of a scybalum.
Seyba'num (sib'al-num), pl. seyb'ala. A hard mass of fecal matter.
Seyb'ophid (sib'ofold). Shaped like a cup or goblet.
Seythian disease (sith'e-an). Male sexual perversion, with atrophy of external genitalia.
Seyti'tis (si-ti'tis). Same as Dermatitis.
Seytoblaste'ma. The rudimentary skin.
Seytoblaste'sis. The condition of having a rudimentary skin.
Seam'stresses' cramp. Neurosis caused by hard work with the needle.
Search'er. A sound used in searching for stone in the bladder.
Seasick'ness. Nausea and malaise caused by the motion of a vessel.
Sea-tangle. Sea-weed, Laminaria, used as a tent.
Seat-worm. Same as Oxyuris.
Seba'ceous (se-ba’shus). Pertaining to, or secreting, sebum.

Sebip‘arous. Secreting or producing sebum.

Seb’olite, Seb’olith. Calculus in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrh‘a’gia (seb-o-ra’je-ah). Same as Seborrhea.

Seb'olite, Seb'olitb. Calculus in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrba’gia (seb-o-ra’je-ah). Same as Seborrhea.

Seborrbc’a, Scborrhce’a. Disease marked by excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands, forming greasy scales on the body.

S., Seapilit’ii, s. of the scalp. S. congesti’va. Same as Lupus erythematosus. S. cor’poris, that affects the trunk. S. fa’ciei, affects the face. S. ni’gra, S. ni’gricans, s. with dark-colored crusts.

S. nigra. S. ni’gricans, s. with dark-colored crusts.

S. oleo’sa, form marked with excessive oiliness of the skin, chiefly about the nose and forehead.

S. sie’ea, commonest form of s., characterized by formation of brownish-gray scales.

Seborrhe’ic, Seborrho’ic. Affected with seborrhea.


Sed’ative. 1. Allaying activity and excitement. 2. A remedy that allays excitement. Cardiac s., a drug that decreases the force of the heart. Nervous s., a hypnotic.

Sed'entary. Sitting; of inactive habits.

Seg'ment. A part cut off or demarcated.

Segm’en’tal. Forming a segment; undergoing segmentation.

Segmenta’tion. Division into similar parts. S.-eavity. Same as Blastocele. S.-nucleus, nucleus of one fertilized ovum formed by the blending of sperm-nucleus and egg-nucleus. S.-sphere. Same as Blastomere.

Se'guin's signal symptom. Involuntary contraction of muscles occurring just before an epileptic attack.

Seid’litz powders. Aperient effervescing powders.

Sel’zure (se’zhur). A sudden attack of a disease.

Self-abuse’. Masturbation.

Self-diges’tion. Same as Auto-digestion.

Self-infec’tion. Same as Auto-infection.

Self-lim’ited disease. Any disease that runs a limited and definite course.

Self-pollu’tion. Masturbation.
Self-suspension. Suspension of the body by the head and axillae for the purpose of stretching the vertebral column.

Sel'la tur'cica. Same as Pituitary fossa.

Sel'lers water, Selz' er water. An effervescent mineral water.

Semio'graphy, Semio' logy. Same as Symptomatology.

Semio'l'ic. Pertaining to symptoms.

Semio'l'ics (se-mi-o't'iks). Same as Symptomatology.

Sem'el (sen'el). L. for Once.

Semelin'cident. Affecting a person only once.

Se'men. 1. A seed. 2. Liquid secreted by the testes and discharged in copulation.

S.eon'Ira. Same as Santonica.

Semenu'ria. Discharge of semen in the urine.

Semier'eular canals. The three passages forming back part of the ear.

Semi'flex'ion. Position of a limb midway between flexion and extension.

Semilu'nar. Of a half-moon shape. S. bone, the second bone of the first row of wrist, counting from the thumb side. S. gangle'sion, a large nerve-ganglion of the abdominal cavity. S. lobe, the most backward of the two lobes on the upper cerebellar surface. S. valve, the valve of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Semimembrano'sus. See Muscles, Table of.

Sem'inal. Pertaining to the semen.

Semina/tion. Introduction of semen into the uterus.

Semeni'ferous. Producing or carrying semen.

Seminar' mal solution. One having half as much of a reagent as the normal solution.

Semipronc' posture. Same as Sims's position.

Semi'med. L. for Half; abbreviated to ss.

Semi'spin'a'lis muscles. See Muscles, Table of.

Semisul'eus. A depression which, with an adjacent one, forms a sulcus.

Semitendino'sus. See Muscles, Table of.

Sen'ecein. An alkaloid from Senecio.

Sene'cio. A genus of plants used in medicine.

Sen'ega. Root of Polygala senega; diuretic and expectorant.

Sen'egin. The active principle of senega.

Sen'es'een (sen-es'ens). Condition of growing old.

Sen'eile. Pertaining to old age. S. gangrene. See Gangrene.

Senil'ity. Feebleness of body and mind incident to old age.

Sen'na. Leaflets of various species of Cassia; cathartic.

Senn's bone-plates. Disks of decalcified bone; used in intestinal surgery.

Sensa/tion. An impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium commune.

Sense. A faculty by which conditions or properties of things are perceived. S. body, a peripheral sense-organ. S. capsule, a cup-like receptacle of a peripheral sense-organ. S. epitheliunm, epithelium with specialized function of sensation. Muscular s., sense by which muscular movement is perceived. S. organ, the peripheral termination of a sensory nerve. S. shock, condition like effect of a blow in hysterical persons on awaking from sleep.

Sensibil'ity. Capacity for perception or feeling.

Sens'ible. Appreciable by the senses; perceptible.

Sen'sitive. Able to receive or transmit a sensation; capable of feeling, or of responding to, a stimulus.

Sen'sitized (sen'sit-izd). Rendered sensitive.

Senso'rial. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensorimo'tor. Both sensory and motor.

Senso'rium. Any sensory nerve-center. S. commu'ne, part
of cerebral cortex that receives and co-ordinates all the impulses sent to individual nerve-centers.

**Sensory** (sen'so-re). Pertaining to, or subserving, sensation. **S. amusia.** See Amusia. **S. aphasia.** See Aphasia. **S. cross-way,** posterior portion of internal capsule of the brain. **S. decussation,** the superior pyramidal decussation in the oblongata. **S. epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the convulsions are replaced by delusions of sense and by hallucinations.

**Sen'tient** (sen'she-ent). Able to feel; sensitive.

**Sep'arator, Sep'aratory.** A device for effecting a separation.

**Sep'arator, Sep'aratory.** A device for effecting a separation.

**Sep'tone.** A pathogenic ferment from septic matter.

**Septicopye'mia.** Septicemia combined with pyemia.

**Septip'ara.** A woman pregnant for the seventh time.

**Septom'eter.** 1. Apparatus for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. Instrument for ascertaining amount of septic matter in the air.

**Sep'to-py'e'mia.** Same as Septicopyemia.

**Sep'tum.** A dividing wall or partition. **S. atrio'rum,** **S. auricula'rum,** wall that separates the auricles of the heart. **Crural s.** the layer that closes the femoral ring. **S. lu'cidum.** 1. Partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. The stratum corneum of the epidermis. **Nasal s.,** the boundary between the two nasal cavities. **S. pectini'for-me,** the wall that separates the corpora cavernosa. **Rectovaginal s.,** tissues between rectum and vagina. **S. sero'ti** divides the two chambers of the scrotum. **S. ventriculo'rum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

**Sep'tuplet.** Any one of seven children born at one birth.

**Séquar'din.** Sterilized testicular extract.

**Sequel'a, pi. sequel'ce.** Lesion or affection following and caused by an attack of disease.

**Sequestra/ter** (se-kwes'ter). A sequestrum.

**Sequestra/ tion.** 1. Formation of sequestra. 2. Isolation of patients.

**Sequestrec'tomy, Sequestrot'omy.** Excision of a sequestrum.

**Sequestrum.** A dividing wall or partition. **S. atrio'rum,** **S. auricula'rum,** wall that separates the auricles of the heart. **Crural s.** the layer that closes the femoral ring. **S. lu'cidum.** 1. Partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. The stratum corneum of the epidermis. **Nasal s.,** the boundary between the two nasal cavities. **S. pectini'for-me,** the wall that separates the corpora cavernosa. **Rectovaginal s.,** tissues between rectum and vagina. **S. sero'ti** divides the two chambers of the scrotum. **S. ventriculo'rum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

**Serocoll'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneum of the colon.
Sero'fib'rinous. Both serous and fibrinous.
Serohepa'ti'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.
Serole'ma. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
Ser'olin. A neutral crystalline principle from blood-serum.
Ser'olin'eous. Both serous and mucous.
Sero'plex'ma. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
Ser'olin'ous. A neutral crystalline principle from blood-serum.
Ser'olip'arthritis. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the liver.
Ser'olim'ma. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
Ser'olipom. Membrane whence the false amnion is developed.
Serose'ous. Connecting two serous surfaces.
Seros'itis. The quality of serous fluids.
Serosymi'novitis. Synovitis with effusion of serum.
Serother'apy. Therapeutic use of animal serums.
Scro'tina (ser-o-ten). The decidua serotina.
Se'roiis. Pertaining to, or like, serum.
S. scal'entia. Any one of the larger lymph-spaces.
S. fluid, normal lymph of a serous cavity.
S. gland. See Gland. S. inflammation, inflammation with an exudation of serum.
S. mem'brane. See Membrane.
Serpenta'ria. The rhizome of Aristolochia serpentaria, or Virginia snakeroot; tonic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.
Serpig'inous. Creeping from part to part.
Serpi'go (ser-pi'-go). Any creeping eruption.
Serpyl'ium. L. for Thyme.
Ser'rate. Ser'rated. Having a saw-like edge or border.
Serra'tion. A notch like that between two saw-teeth.
Serra'tus muscles (ser-a'tus). See Muscles, Table of.
Serre'fine (sär-fén'). A forceps for compressing a bleeding vessel.
Serrem'ent. An appliance for tightening a ligature.
Ser ru'late. Characterized by minute serrations.
Serto'li's cells (sar-to'lez). Cells whence spermatoblasts are developed. S.'s column, a long cell in a seminiferous tubule supporting spermatogenic cells.
Ser'um. A clear liquid which may be separated from the coagulum and corpuscles of the blood.
S.-albumin, albumin of the blood.
S.-globulin. Same as Paraglobulin.
S.-in'tein, a yellow coloring-matter from serum.
S.-test for typhoid fever. See Widal's reaction. S.-therapy. Same as Sero-therapy.
Seru'mal calculus. See Calculus.
Serumu'rin (se-rum-u'-re-uh). Same as Albinin.
Ses'ame. The plants Sesamum indicum and S. orientale, with oil-bearing seeds.
Ses'amoid. Shaped like a sesame seed. S. bone, a small flat bone formed in a tendon. S. cartilages. See Cartilage.
Sesqu'i. A prefix meaning one and a half.
Sesqni'o'salt. A compound of three parts of oxygen with two of another element.
Ses'quialt. A salt containing three parts of an acid with two of a base.
Ses'sile. Not pedunculated; having a broad base.
Seta'ceous (se-ta'she-us). Like a bristle.
Se'ton. A strip or skein of linen drawn through a wound in the skin to make an issue.
Setsch' enow's centers. Reflex inhibitory centers in the spinal cord and oblongata.
Seven-day fever. Same as Relapsing fever.
Seventh pair of nerves. The facial nerves.
Se'rum (se'rum). L. for Suet.
Sewer-gas. Poisonous emanation from foul sewers.
Sex. The distinctive generative character.
Sexdi'git. Having six digits.
Sex'tan. Recurring every sixth (fifth) day.

Sex'tip'ara. A woman pregnant for the sixth time.

Sex'tuple. Any one of six children born at the same birth.

Sex'ual (sex'u-al). Pertaining to sex.

Sex'ual'ity. The characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements.

Sex'vent. Having a chemical valence of six.

Shad'owgram, Shad'owgraph. Same as Skiagraph.

Sha'king palsy. Same as Paralysis agitans.

Shank. The tibia or shin.

Shang'ers. Fibers that unite the lamellae of bone.


Sheep-pox. A disease of sheep analogous to small-pox or to kine-pox.

Shin. The prominent anterior edge of tibia and leg. S.-bone, the tibia.

Shin'gles (shing'glz). Same as Herpes zoster.

Ship-fever. Same as Typhus.

Shock. Sudden vital depression due to injury or emotion.

Shod'dy-fever. Febrile disorder among workers in shoddy mills, due to the inhalation of dust.

Shoe'makers' cramp. Spasm of muscles of hand and arm in shoemakers.

Short-sight. Same as Myopia.

Shot-gun prescription. A prescription of many medicines at once, given with hope that some of them may prove effective.

Shoul'der (shol'der). The junction of the arm and trunk, and of clavicle and scapula. S.-blade, the scapula.

Show. Appearance of blood forerunning labor or menstruation.

Shrap'nell's membrane. The flaccid upper segment of the membrana tympani.

Si. Symbol of Silicon.

Sial'a'den. A salivary gland.

Sialadeni'tis. Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sialadenon'cus. A tumor of a salivary gland.

Sial'agosue. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A drug which increases the flow of saliva.

Sial'line (si'al-in). Pertaining to the saliva.

Sialis'mus (si-al-iz'mus). Salivation.

Sial'o'lichen. A salivary calculus.

Sialolithia'sis. The formation of salivary calculi.


Sialorrhe'a. Salivation; ptyalism.

Sialos'ehesis. Suppression of secretion of saliva.

Sib'bens. A disease formerly prevalent in Scotland, probably syphilitic.

Sib'ilant. Of a shrill, whistling, or hissing character.

Sib'ilus. A sibilant or whistling râle.


Sick'ness. State of being sick; illness. African s. See African
tethargy. Car-s., nausea and malaise from railway travel.
Mountain-s., nausea and dyspnea at great elevations. Sea-s., See Seasickness. Sweating s. See Angiticus sudor.
Sideredromopho'bin. Morbid dread of railway travel.
Sideroph'ylous. Tending to absorb iron.
Sidero'scope. Apparatus for detecting the presence of iron.
Sidero'sis. 1. Pneumonia due to inhalation of iron particles. 2. Excess of iron in the blood.
Siggaul'tian operation (se-go'she-an). See Symphysotomy.
Sight (sит). Act or faculty of seeing.
Sig'matism. Excessive or incorrect use of s. sounds in speaking.
Sig'moid. Shaped like the letter C or S. S. flexure, distal S-shaped part of colon. S. fossa, curved fossa on the mastoid process.
Sigmoidit'is. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidoproctos'tomy. Establishment of artificial passage from sigmoid flexure to the rectum.
Sigmoidos'copy. Speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidoscopy.Specular examination of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidos'tomy. Creation of artificial anus in sigmoid flexure.

Sig'na. Latin for "Mark" or "Write": written S. or Sig. on prescriptions.
Sig'nal symptom. Peculiar sensation or movement announcing an approaching attack of Jacksonian epilepsy.

Sig' nature. The part of a prescription which gives directions as to taking the medicine.

Sig' natures, doctrine of. Obsolete doctrine that the uses of a medicine are shown by its appearance or by some other visible indication.

Sil'icin. Poison principle of *Iticium religiosum*.

Sil'icose. Silicon dioxide, SiO₂; also, its homeopathic preparations.

Sil'icate. Any compound of silicic acid with a base.

Sil'icic acid (sil'-is'ik). An acid, H₂SiO₄, forming silicate.

Sil'icicon. A non-metallic tetrad element; symbol Si.

Sil'iver. A white metal; symbol Ag.

Sil'ver fork deformity or fracture. Fracture of distal end of radius, causing a peculiar deformity.

Si'mon's position. Position of the patient flat on the back, with the thighs and legs flexed and abducted, and hips elevated.

Sim'ple fracture. See Fracture. S. inflammation, inflammation without pus or other specific inflammatory product.

Sim'pler, Sim'pler. An herb-doctor.

Sim'plex (sim'-plēks). Medicinal plants.

Sim'ss's depressor. A wire loop for depressing anterior vaginal wall. S.'s position, patient lying on left side and front of left chest with right thigh strongly flexed. S.'s speculum, a speculum which raises the posterior vaginal wall while the anterior is pushed down by a depressor.

Simul. Latin word meaning "together."

Sim'ulation. 1. The act of counterfeiting an illness. 2. Imitation of one disease by another.

Sin'albin. A crystalline principle, C₃₀H₄₄N₂₅₂O₁₆, from white mustard.

Sin'apin. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₅NO₂₆, from white mustard.

Sin'apis (sin'ap-is). L. for Mustard.

Sin'apism (sin'ap-izm). A mustard-plaster or paste.

Sin'apized. Mixed with or containing mustard.

Sincep'ital. Pertaining to the sinapin.

Sin'cipated. The upper and front part of the head.

Sin'ew (sin'n). A tendon or fibrous cord.

Sing. Abbreviation of L. Sīngul'ōrum, "of each."

Sin'ger's node or nodule. A swelling sometimes developed between the arytenoid cartilages of singers.

Singul'tus (sin-gul'tus). Hiccups.

Sinis'trad (sin-is'trad). To or toward the left.

Sinis'tral. Pertaining to the left side.

Sinis'trin. A sugar, C₃H₄O₆, found in squills, etc.

Sink'aline. An alkaloid from mustard. Same as Cholin.

Sin'ous (sin'-ous). Bending in and out; winding.

Sī'nes. 1. A recess, cavity, or hollow space. 2. A dilated channel for venous blood. Air-s., cavity in a bone containing air. Aortic s., S. of Valsalva, a pouch-like dilatation of aorta or pulmonary artery opposite segment of semilunar valve. Cavernous s., venous s. extending from sphenoid fissure to apex of petrous portion of temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses. Circular s., venous s. around pituitary body. S. circulā'ris i'ridis. Same as Schlemm's canal. Coronary s., venous s. in the groove between left cardiac auricle and left ventricle. Frontal s., large ars. above either eye. Inferior longitudinal s., venous s. along lower border of falx cerebri. Inferior petrosal s., venous s. arising from cavernous s. running along lower edge of petrous bone to internal jugular vein. S. of kidney, inward extension of hilum of kidney. S. of larynx, ventricle of larynx.
Lateral s., venous s., which begins at torcular Herophilii and goes to internal jugular. Lymph s., a lymph-channel; space which conveys lymph. Mastoid s's., cells within mastoid portion of temporal bone. Maxillary s., the antrum of Highmore. S. of Morgagni, space between basilar process of occipital and superior constrictor muscle. Occipital s., a small venous s. in attached margin of falx cerebelli opening into torcular Herophilii. S.-phlebitis, inflammation of a venous s. Placental s., venous channel around edge of placenta. S. pocula'ris, lacuna in prostatic portion of urethra. See Uterus masculinus. Prosp-tatic s. See Uterus masculinus. Rhomboid s., the fourth ventricle. Sphenoid s., an air-space in the sphenoid bone. Straight s., venous s. going from inferior longitudinal to lateral s. Superior longitudinal s. goes along upper edge of falx cerebri and ends at the torcular. Superior petrosal s. runs in a groove in petrous bone from posterior part of cavernous s. to lateral s. Terminal s., vein which encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm. S.-thrombosis, thrombosis of a venous s. Transverse s., unites the two inferior petrosal sinuses. Urogenital s., duct into which in the embryo the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty, and which goes to the cloaca. Valsa'lya, s. of. See Aortic s.

Sinus'tis (sin-u-sit'is), Inflammation of a sinus, especially the maxillary sinus.

Sinusoid'al current. Alternating faradic current whose potential repeatedly rises from zero to a maximum, and then declines to zero again.

Si'phon. A bent pipe with arms of unequal lengths for drawing liquid from one receptacle to another.

Siphono'ma. A tumor made up of a series of tubes.

Sirenom'etus. A monster with blended legs and no feet.

Sitileir'gia. Hysteric anorexia.


Sitio'pho'bia, Sitiph'o'bia. Insane dread of taking food.

Sito'logy. The science of food and nourishment.

Sitoma'nia. 1. Sitophobia. 2. Periodic bullia.

Si'tus inver'sus vis'cerum. Lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and pelvis.

Sitz-bath. A hip-bath.

Sixth ner've. See Abducens, in Nerves, Table of.

Ska'tol. A crystalline substance, C₂₅H₂₅N, from feces.

Skein (skān). The thread-like figure seen in the earlier stages of karyokinesis.

Skel'etal. Pertaining to the skeleton. S. mus'cle, a muscle attached to or moving some part of the skeleton. S. tissue, a general name for bony, ligamentous, fibrous, and cartilaginous tissues.

Skeletiza'tion. 1. Extreme emaciation. 2. Removal of soft parts from the skeleton.

Skeleto'genous. Producing skeletal structures or tissues.

Skeletol'o-gy. Sum of knowledge regarding the skeleton.

Skel'eton. The bony framework of the body.

Ski'agram, Ski'agraph. A picture made by the Röntgen rays.

Ski'agrophy. The art of producing skiagrams.

Ski'toscope. 1. A fluoroscope. 2. Instrument used in skiascopy.

Skias'copy. Same as Pupilloscopy or Retinoscopy.

Skin. The outer integument composed of epidermis and corium.

S.-bound, hide-bound; sclerodermatous. S.-bound disease. Same as Scleroderma. S.-grafting, implantation of bits of healthy skin to form centers of cicatization.

Skler'i'asis (skle-r'i-as-is). See Scleroderma.

Sklero-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning Sclero-.
Skoda'ic resonance. S. tympany. Tympanic resonance in upper part of chest with flatness below.

Skoda's sign. Same as Skodaic resonance.

Skogra'ram. Sko'graph. Same as Skigram.

Skolography (sko-log'raf-e). See Skigraphy.

Skull. The cranium; bony framework of the head. S.-cap. 1. The sinuciput or calvarium. 2. See Scutellaria.

Sleep-epilepsy. Same as Narcolepsy. S.-walking. Same as Somnambulism.

Sleep'ing-dropsy, S.-sick'ness. See African lethargy.

S.-walking. See Somnambulism.

Sleep'ing-dropsy, S.-sick'ness. See African lethargy.

Sleep'ing-dropsy, S.-sick'ness. See African lethargy.

Slen'der column, S. fasciculus. Same as Funiculus gracilis.

S. lobe, a lobule on the lower aspect of the cerebellum.

Slide. A glass plate on which objects are placed for microscopic examination.

Sling. A bandage or suspensory for supporting a part.

Small-pox. See Variola.

Sme'ar-culture. Bacterial culture in which the infective matter is smeared over the surface of the medium.

Sneeze. To expel air forcibly through the nose and mouth.

Snel'leu's types. A variety of test-types for oculists' use.

Snore. Noisy breathing in sleep or coma; stertor.

Snow-blindness. Same as Niphablepsia.

Soap. A compound of fatty acid with an alkali. S.-bark. See Quillaia.

So'cia parot'idis. A detached part or excrave of the parotid gland.

Sock'et. A hollow part into which a corresponding part fits.

So' da. Sodium hydrate, NaOH.; also sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. S.-water, water charged with gaseous carbon dioxide.

So dic. Containing soda or sodium.


Soem'ering's foramen. See Fovea centralis. S.'s spot, the macula lutea of the retina.

Sof'tening. Process of becoming soft. S. of the brain, progressive dementia with general paresis: it may be yellow or red when the products of disintegration of the blood mingle with the brain-matter, or white when there is no hemorrhage.

Soft palate. The soft posterior portion of the palate.

So'la'num. Alkaloid, C₇H₁₈NO₆ from Solanum nigrum: poisonous and narcotic.

Sola'num nig'rum. A genus of plants including potato, black night-shade, etc.
So/ lar plexus. A plexus of ganglia and nerves for the abdominal viscera. See Plexus.

So/ le. The bottom of the foot. S.-reflex, muscular contraction on stimulating the sole.

So/ leus. See Muscles, Table of.

So/ lidism, Solidis/ tie pathology. Obsolete doctrine that all diseases are due to condensation or expansion of the solid tissues.

So/ litary fasciculus. See Fasciculus. S. glands, lymphoid nodules in mucous membrane of large and small intestines.

So/ lium (so'le-um). A variety of tapeworm.

So/ lium (so'le-um). A variety of tapeworm.

Sol/n/ib/ility (sol-u/bil/it-e). Quality of being soluble.

Sol/n/ ion. 1. Process of dissolving. 2. Liquid containing dissolved matter. See also Contiguity, Solution of, and Continuity, Solution of.

Solu/tol. Antiseptic solution of cresol and sodium cresotate.

So/ nce (son/ce). A catheter with an elbow. See Tinnitus.

Sono/ dem/eter. An apparatus for testing acuteness of hearing.

Sono/ rous. Resonant; sounding. S. râle, snoring respiration-sound from narrowing of the bronchi.

Son/ toile. Ger. for Thrush.


Sophistica/ tion. Adulteration of food or medicine.

So/ por. Coma or deep sleep.

So/ pori/ fic. Producing deep sleep.

So/ porous. Associated with coma or with deep sleep.

So/ refac/ tent. A remedy that favors absorption.

So/ des. Foul matter collected on lips and teeth in low fevers.

S. gas/trica, food lying undigested in the stomach.

Sore throat. See Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis.
Sorghum (sor'gum). A variety of cane-sugar.

Sousle (soofl). A soft, blowing auscultatory sound. Fetal s., murmurs sometimes heard over pregnant uterus, supposed to be due to compression of umbilical cord. Funic s., Funicular s., hissing s. synchronous with fetal heart-sounds, probably from umbilical cord. Placental s., Uterine s., sound made by blood in arteries of gravid uterus. Splenic s., sound said to be sometimes heard over diseased spleen.

Sound. 1. Sensation produced on auditory nerve by vibrations of the air. 2. Instrument to be introduced into cavities, so as to detect foreign bodies or to dilate strictures.

South'ern wood. See Abrotanum.

So'zal. Aluminum sulphocarbolate: antiseptic.

So'zin. Any proteid naturally occurring in the body which acts as a protector against disease.

Sozo'i'odol. An antiseptic substance, C₆H₅O₄I₂.

Space (spas). A region or area of the body. S.-nerves, fibers of the auditory nerve going to the semicircular canals. Nucl's s., space in organ of Corti between outer hair-cells and outer rods. Perforated s., space at base of brain pierced by blood-vessels. S.-aense, faculty by which the position and space-relations of objects are perceived.

Spagy'ric. Pertaining to the obsolete alchemistic practice of medicine.

Span'ish fly. See Cantharis.

Spanopne'a, Spanopnoe'a. Nervous affection with slow, deep breathing and subjective feeling of dyspnea.

Spar'adrap. A medicated adhesive.

Spar'ag'ia. 1. Distention of mamma with milk. 2. Elephantiasis.

Spar'tein. Alkaloid, C₁₅H₂₆N₂, from broom: its sulphate acts like digitalin.

Spasm. A sudden violent involuntary contraction, as of the muscles. Clonic s., spasm in which rigidity is followed immediately by relaxation. Habit s., spasm acquired by habit. Handicraft s., any occupation-neurosis. Myopathic s. accompanies a disease of muscles. Salutary s. See Palmus. Tonic s., emprosthotonos, pleurothotonos, or opisthotonos. Toxic s., spasm in which rigidity persists for a considerable time. Tonic s. is due to a poison.

Spasm'atic, Spasm'od'ic. Of the nature of spasm.

Spas'mod'ic. A spasmodic condition due to medullary excitation.

Spas'mol'o gy (spaz-mol'o-je). The science of spasms.

Spas'moph'il'ia. Abnormal tendency to convulsions.

Spas'mo'tin. A poisonous principle from ergot.

Spas'motox'in. A poisonous plomain from bacillus of tetanus.

Spas'mous (spaz'mus). Like a spasm.

Spas'mus nu'tans. Nodding spasm.

Spas'tic. Of the nature of, or characterized by, spasm. S. hemi'plegia. See Hemiplegia. S. paraplegia. See Paraplegia.

Spat'ula. A flat blunt instrument used for spreading plasters, mixing ointments, etc.

Spay. To deprive of the ovaries.

Spear'mint. The herb Mentha viridis: it is carminative.

Special'ist. A practitioner who treats a special class of diseases.

Spe'cies. 1. Primary subdivision of a genus. 2. A mixture of powdered simples for infusion.

Spec'ifie. 1. Pertaining to a species. 2. A remedy specially indicated for any particular disease. S. gravity, weight of a substance as compared with that of another assumed as a standard.

S. remedy. Same as Specific, 2d def.
Specif'In. A bougie, probe, or sound.
Spec'tacles. Pair of lenses in a frame to assist vision.
Spec'tral. Performed by means of the spectrum.
Spectrom'etry. Determination of the place of lines in a spectrum.
Spectrophotom'eter. Apparatus for measuring light-sense by means of a spectrum.
Spectrophotom'etry. The use of the spectrophotometer.
Spec'troscope. Instrument for developing and analyzing the spectrum of a body.
Spec'trum. Various colored band into which light is decomposed in passing through a prism or grating of glass.
Spec'ulum. Appliance for opening to view a passage or cavity of the body.
Speech-center. Center in the third left frontal convolution which regulates speech.
Spend. To ejaculate semen in coitus.
Sperm (sperm). Semen. S.-cell, a spermatozoön; more correctly, a spermatid. S.-nucleus, nucleus or head of a spermatozoön.
Spermace'ti. A white crystalline fat from the head of the sperm whale.
Spermacra'sia. A weak state of the semen.
Spermatic. Pertaining to the semen. *S. artery, a branch of the abdominal aorta in the spermatic cord. S. canaL See CanaL S. cord, cord containing vas deferens, and the arteries, veins, and nerves of the testicle. S. plexus. See Plexus.
Sper'matid. A cell derived from a secondary spermatocyte by division and developing into a spermatozoön.
Sper'matin. An albuminoid substance from the semen.
Sper'matism (sper'mat-ism). Emission of semen.
Spermat'i'tis (sper-mat-i'tis). Same as Deferentitis.
Spermat'oblast (sper-mat'o-blast). Same as Spermatid.
Spermat'ocyte. A scrotal cyst containing spermatozoa.
Spermat'ocele (sper-mat'o-sele). A seminal vesicle.
Spermatocyst'tis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.
Spermat'ocyte, primary. A cell derived from a spermatogonium. Secondary s., one of the two cells into which a primary spermatocyte divides, and which in turn gives origin to spermatids.
Spermatogem'ma. A mass of spermatocytes.
Spermatogen'esis, Spermatoge'ny. The development or production of spermatozoa.
Spermatogo'nium. A cell originating in a seminal tubule and dividing into two spermatocytes.
Sper'matoid (sper'mat-oid). Resembling semen.
Spermatol'oogy. A treatise on semen.
Spermatopath'ia. Diseased state of the semen.
Spermato'phobia. Morbid dread of spermatorrhœa.
Spermato'phore. A capsule containing several spermatozoa.
Spermato'poietic. Promoting the secretion of semen.
Spermatorrhoe'a. Involuntary and excessive discharge of semen.
Sper'maticose'is. Suppression of the semen.
Spermatoasp'ore. A spermatogonium.
Spermato'vum. A fecundated ovum.
Spermato'zoid, Spermatozo'oön. The male generative cell, consisting of a head or nucleus and a flagellum or tail.
Spermu'tria. Presence or discharge of semen in the urine.
Sper'min. 1. A therapeutic preparation of the testes of animals.
             2. A leukomain, C₆H₅N, from semen and various other animal substances.
Sper'moblast. Same as Spermatoblast or Spermatid.

Sper'molith. A stone in the spermatic duct.

Sper'moplasm. The protoplasm of the spermids.

Sper'mosphere. Group or mass of spermatoblasts formed by division of a spermatogonium.

Sper'mospore. See Spermatogonium.

Sp. gr. Abbreviation of Specific gravity.

Spha'celate (sfas'el-at). To become gangrenous.

Sphae'celation (sfas'el-a'shun). Mortification or gangrene.

Sphae'celism (sfas'el-izm). Gangrenous state or process.

Sphae'celoder'ma. Symmetric gangrene of the skin.

Spha'celiis (sfas'el-us). A slough; a mass of gangrenous tissue.

Sphae'eloas (sfas'el-us). Gangrenous; sloughing.

Sphae'elotox'in. Same as Spasmotin.

Spha'celitis (sfas'el-izm). Gangrenous state or process.

Sphae'elloas (sfas'el-us). Gangrenous; sloughing.

Spheresfhe'sia. Morbid sensation, as of contact with a ball.

Spha'roac'teria. A genus or form of micrococcal forms to which the micrococci belong.

Spha'roac'terus. A genus or form of micrococcus.

Sphe'nie. The cranial point at the sphenoid angle of the parietal bone.

Sphen'occlus. A monster fetus with wedge-like head.

Spheno-eth'moid bone. Curved plate of bone in front of each lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. S. recess, a groove back of the roof of the nasal fossa.

Sphen-o-nial bone. A small cranial bone.

Sphen-o-maxillary. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxilla.

Sphen-o-tribe. An instrument used in sphenotresia.

Sphen-o-tre'sia. A breaking up of the base of the fetal skull.

Sphen-o-tre-sia. A thin curved bone anterior to either small wing of the sphenoid.

Sphe'roid (sfe'roid). A sphere-like body.

Sphere'oma (sfe-ro'mah). A spheric tumor.

Sphero'ncus. A genus of bacterial forms to which the micrococci belong.

Sphine'ter. A ring-like muscle which closes a natural orifice.


Sphine'tero-plasty. An operation for restoring a defective sphincter.

Sphine'tero-tome. The cutting of a sphincter.

Sphing'o-in (sflng-o-in). A leukomain, C_{17}H_{35}N_{2}O_{2}, from brain-substance.

Sphyg'mie (sfsg'mik). Pertaining to the pulse.


Sphyg'moge'nic. Substance derived from the suprarenal body, believed to increase arterial tension.

Sphyg'mo-graph. Record or tracing made by a sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mograph. Apparatus for registering the movements of the arterial pulse.

Sphyg'moid (sfsg'moid). Resembling the pulse.

Sphyg'motome'ry. Sum of what is known regarding the pulse.

Sphyg'mome'ter. An instrument to measure the pulse.

Sphyg'mophone. Device for rendering the pulse-beat audible.

Sphyg'moscope. Device for rendering the pulse-beat visible.

Sphyg'mosy'tole. The part of the sphygmogram that corresponds to the systole of the heart.

Sphyg'motonome'ter. An instrument to measure elasticity of arterial walls.

Sphyro'tome (sfser-ot'-om-e). Surgical removal of a part of the malleus.
AMERICAN POCKET

Spic'ca. Figure-of-eight bandage with turns crossing each other.

Spic'ula, Spic'ulum. A sharp, needle-like body or spica.

Spîder-cells. Same as Deiters's cells.

Spige'lia mariland'ica. Pinkroot, a plant whose rhizome is anthelmintic.

Spige'lian lobe. A small lobe below and behind the right lobe of the liver.

Spige'lin. The active alkaloid of Spigelia.

Spilo'ma, Spîlus. A nevus or birth-mark.

Spilo'plax'i a. A red spot occurring in leprosy.

Spî'na. A spine. S. bil'i da, congenital cleft of vertebral column with meningeal protrusion. S. vento'sa, enlargement and thinning of a vertebra in cancer or caries, with an appearance as if it were puffed full of air.

Spî'nal. Pertaining to a spine or to the vertebral column. S. canal, canal in vertebral column which lodges the spinal cord. S. cord, the myelon; cord of nerve-substance lodged in the spinal canal. S. epilepsy, a condition in spastic paraplegia in which clonic and tonic spasms succeed each other. S. hemi-plegia. See Hemiplegia. S. irri'tation, a nervous disturbance with tenderness along the spinal column. S. marrow, the spinal cord. S. nerves, the thirty-one pairs of nerves derived from the spinal cord. S. paralysis, anterior pellomielitis; also paraplegia. S. reflex, any reflex of which the center is in the spinal cord.

Spîna'lis. See Muscles, Table of.

Spî'nant. Any agent which acts directly upon the spinal cord.

Spî'nat e (spî'nât). Having thorns; shaped like a thorn.

Spî'dle-celled. Having slender fusiform cells.

Spî'dle, nuclear. Spindle-shaped figure of achromatin in the cell-nucleus during karyokinesis.

Spîne. 1. A slender thorn-like process of bone. 2. The vertebral column.

Spinoglen'o id ligament. Ligament which joins the spine of the scapula to the lip of the glenoid cavity.

Spinomus'cular segment. Motor cells in the medulla and cord and the nerves which originate in them.

Spinone'u ral. Pertaining to the myelon and the peripheral nerves.

Spî'no us. Pertaining to, or like, a spine. S. point, a point over a spinal process abnormally sensitive to pressure. S. process, apophysis going backward from each vertebra.

Spînt'h er ism, Spinthero' pia. Photopsy; sparks before the eyes.

Spî'ral. Winding like the thread of a screw. S. bandage, roller bandage applied spirally. S. canal, canal which encloses the scala tympani, scala media, and scala vestibuli. S. lamina, the lamina spiralis.

Spî'rem. Wreath of chromatin fibrils in karyokinesis.

Spirîl'um. A genus of schizomycetes. S. an'serum, a species from blood of diseased geese. S. bucca'le, a species from the tartar of teeth. S. cho'l'erae Asi'lat'icae, the comma-bacillus; from stools of patients with epidemic cholera. S. of Finekler-Prior, also from cholera stools. S. Mîtschni ko'wi, a species from blood of diseased fowls. S. Mil'leri, a species from carious teeth. S. Oberme'i'eri, the bacillus of relapsing fever. S. sputi'genum, a species found in saliva. S. tyro'genum, a species found in cheese, resembling cholera spirillum.

Spî'rit. Any volatile or distilled liquid; also, a solution of a volatile material in alcohol. Corn-s., whiskey distilled from maize.

Mîndererus, S. of, liquor ammonise acetatis. Niter, S. of, spiritus atheri nitrosi. Potato-s., whiskey distilled from pota-
toes. **Proof-s.**, dilute alcohol with 40 to 50 per cent. of pure alcohol. **Rectified s.**, alcohol with 16 per cent. of water.

**Spir ituous** (spirit-oo-us). Alcoholic; containing a considerable proportion of alcohol.


**Spirobac te ria.** A group of spiral microbes or schizomyctes.

**Spiroelie'ta.** A genus of spirobacteria. **S. Obermei'cri**, a species found in blood of patients with relapsing fever.

**Spi'rograpb.** Apparatus for recording respiratory movements.

**Spirom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the air taken into and expelled from the lungs.

**Spirom'etry.** Measurement of breathing capacity of lungs.

**Spi'roplioro.** Device for artificial breathing.

**Spiruli'na.** A micro-organism occurring in coiled filaments.

**Spi* *ated.** Inspissated; thickened by drying.

**Spis'situde.** Quality of being inspissated.

**Spit'tie.** Saliva; digestive fluid of the mouth.

**Splanchnapoph'ysis.** A skeletal element, like the lower jaw, connected with the alimentary canal.

**Splanchnecto'pia.** Misplacement of a viscus or of the viscera.

**Splanch'nic.** (splank'nik). Of, or pertaining to, the viscera. **S. nerves**, branches from the sympathetic to viscera.

**Splanch'nocele.** Portion of the celom whence the visceral cavities are formed.

**Splanchnog'raphy.** Descriptive anatomy of the viscera.

**Splanch'nolith (splank'no-lith).** Intestinal calculus.

**Splanchnol'ogy.** Sum of knowledge regarding the viscera.

**Splanchnopath'ia.** Disease of the viscera.

**Splanch'nopleure.** The inner lamina of the mesoblast; also, the layer formed by the union of that lamina with the hypoblast.

**Splanchnopt'o sis.** Prolapse or falling down of viscera.

**Splanchnos'copy.** See Transillumination.

**Splanchnoskel'eton.** Skeletal structures connected with viscera.

**Splanchnnot'omy (splank-not'om-e).** Anatomy or dissection of the viscera.

**Splan'yon.** Flat-foot; pes planus.

**Spleen.** A viscus in the left hypochondriac region, close to the cardiac end of the stomach. **S.-pulp**, soft parenchyma of the spleen.

**Splenadeno'ma.** Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

**Splen'al'gia (splenal'je-ah).** Pain in the spleen.

**Splen'icus.** An accessory spleen, or splenic exclave.

**Splen/id line.** Same as *Linea splendens*.

**Splenec'tasis.** Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splenec'tomy.** Excision of the spleen.

**Splenec'topy.** Displacement or wandering of the spleen.

**Splenelco/sis.** Ulceration of the spleen.

**Splen'e mia.** Leukemia with splenic disease.

**Splen/ic.** Pertaining to the spleen. **S. appoplexy, S. fever**, true or malignant anthrax. **S. vein**, a vein which carries the blood from the spleen to the portal vein.

**Splenifica'tion.** Same as Splenerization.

**Splen'i'tis.** Inflammation of the spleen.

**Sple'nium.** 1. A compress or bandage. 2. The posterior end of the callosum.

**Sple'nis.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Spleniza'tion.** The condition of a tissue, as of the lung, when it has the appearance of splenic tissue.

**Splen/ocele.** A hernia of the spleen.
Splenoëd'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and colon.

Splendyna'ia. Pain in the spleen.

Spleno'graphy. A description of the spleen.

Splenohe'mia. Splenic congestion.

Sple'noid (sple'noid). Resembling the spleen.

Spleno'ma (sple-no'mah). A splenic tumor.

Spleno'mal'cia. Abnormal softness of the spleen.

Spleno'mega'lia. Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenon'eus (sple-nong'kus). See Splenoma.

Splenop'a'thy. Any disease of the spleen.

Splenopex'ia, Sple'nopexy. Surgical fixation of a wandering spleen.

Spleno'phren'ic ligament. Peritoneal fold which suspends the spleen.

Spleno'neumo'nia. Pneumonia and splenization of the lung; or splenization and congestion of lung from heart-disease.

Splenoto'my. Surgical incision of the spleen.

Splint. A rigid or flexible appliance for the fixation of displaced or movable parts.

Split'pelvis. Congenital separation of pubic bones at the symphysis.

Spon'dylalgia (spon-dil-al'je-ah). Pain in the vertebra.

Spondy'larthritis. Inflammation of one or more vertebral joints.

Spondylit'is. Inflammation of vertebrae. S. defor'mans, arthritis deformans of vertebral joints. S. tuberculo'sa, vertebral caries; Pott's disease.

Spondyliz'e'ma. Downward displacement of a vertebra in consequence of the destruction of the one below it.

Spondylodyn'ia. Pain in a vertebra.

Spondylolisthe'sis. Forward displacement of the lumbar vertebra, with consequent pelvic deformity.

Spondylo'pathy. Any disease of the vertebra.


Spondylot'omy. Same as Rhachitomy.

Sponge. Elastic fibrous skeleton of Euspongia officinalis: used mainly as an absorbent. S.-bath, application of water to the body with a sponge. S.-graft, bit of sponge inserted in an ulcer to promote granulation. S.-tent, tent of compressed and waxed sponge.

Spon'gia us'ta. Burnt sponge; alterative.

Spon'giform. Having the form or quality of a sponge.

Spon'gin (spun'jin). Tough substance forming the basis of sponge.

Spon'giobl'ast. One of the embryonic cells whose processes form the network whence neuroglia is formed.

Spon'gioid (spun'je-old). Resembling a sponge in structure.

Spongiop'i'line. Cotton fabric containing bits of sponge and made waterproof on one side.

Spon'gioplasm. Network of fibrils pervading the cell-substance.

Spon'gy. Of sponge-like appearance or texture. S. body. See Corpus spongiosum. S. portion, part of urethra contained in the corpus spongiosum.

Sponta'neous. Self-originated; originated within the organism. S. abortion. See under Abortion.

Spoon-nail. A nail with a concave outer surface.

Sporad'ic. Not widely diffused; occurring here and there.

Sporad'oneur. An isolated nerve-cell in any tissue.

Spore. A reproductive cell of a protozoon or cryptogamic plant.

Sporiferous. Producing or bearing spores.


Sporogny. Development from an unfertilized spore.

Sporophore. Part of an organism bearing the spores.

Sporozoan. A class of endoparasitic protozoans.

Sport. A lusus nature, or freak of Nature.

Sporulation. Formation of spores.

Sporophore. Part of an organism bearing the spores.

Sporozoan. A class of endoparasitic protozoans.

Sport. A lusus nature, or freak of Nature.

Spotted fever. Cerebrospinal meningitis.

Sprain. Wrenching of a joint, with partial rupture of its attachments. S.-fracture, separation of a tendon or ligament from its insertion, taking with it a piece of bone.

Spray. A liquid minutely divided, as by a jet of air or steam.

Sprue. Same as Thrush.

Spring conjunctivitis. See Vernal catarrh.

Spunk. Surgeon's agaric charged with potassium nitrate.

Spur. A projecting piece of bone.

Spurious. Simulated; false.

Spurred rye. Ergot or ergotized rye.

Spirillum. Matter ejected from the mouth.

Sputum. Matted material from the respiratory tract.

Sputum. Diagnosis of certain diseases.

Squamous. Scaly or plate-like. S. bone, S. portion, upper part of temporal bone forming an upright plate. S. epithelium, epithelium made up of flat thin scales. S. suture, the squamoparietal suture.

Square lobe. 1. The quadrate lobe of the liver. 2. Quadrant lobe of cerebrum. 3. Anterior lobe of cerebellum.

Squamous. The squamous portion of temporal bone.

Squamous. Scaly or plate-like. S. bone, S. portion, upper part of temporal bone forming an upright plate. S. epithelium, epithelium made up of flat thin scales. S. suture, the squamoparietal suture.

Stadium. L. for Stage. S. decrementi, the stage of decrease of fever. S. incremen'ti, the stage of increase of fever.

Staff. An instrument introduced into the urethra as a guide in cutting.

Stage. 1. A period or distinct phase of a disease. 2. The plate or platform of a microscope. Algids, a condition marked by flickering pulse, subnormal temperature, and varied nervous symptoms. Amphibolic, stage which intervenes between acme and decline of an attack. Asphyxial, preliminary stage of epidemic cholera, marked by cramps, severe pain, and great thirst. Cold s., chill or rigor of a malarial attack. Eruptive, period during which an exanthem is making its appearance. Expulsive, stage during which the child is expelled from uterus. First s., the time when the fetal head is being moulded and the cervix dilated. Hot s., period of pyrexia in a malarial paroxysm. S. of invasion, time during which the system is coming under a morbid influence. S. of latency,
incubation-period of any infectious disorder. **Pre-eruptive s.**, stage after infection and before eruption. **Pyrogenetic s.**, stage of invasion of a febrile attack.

**Stagnation.** A stoppage, as of a current of blood.

**Stain.** A material used in coloring tissues.

**Stairs sign.** Difficulty in descending a stairway in locomotor ataxia.

**Stam'ina** (stam'in-ah). Vigor.

**Stammering.** Faltering and interrupted speech. **S. bladder**, a bladder with muscles that act spasmodically.

**Stand'ard solution.** A solution containing a fixed amount of a reagent.

**Stannic acid.** A vitreous acid of tin, $\text{H}_2\text{SnO}_3$, forming stannates.

**Staply'li'tis.** Inflammation of the uvula.

**Staphylocoec'eus** (staf-il-o-koe's-us). A genus or form of bacterial coccus. **S. pyo'genes**, the micro-organism of suppuration; there are several varieties. **S. pyo'genes al'bus** has white cultures. **S. pyo'genes au'reus** is most frequently found and has golden-yellow cultures. **S. pyo'genes cit'reus** forms citron-yellow cultures.

**Staphyloma**. The presence of staphylococi in the blood.

**Staphyloma'sis** (staf-il-o-ma'sis). The systemic condition due to staphylococci.

**Stat'ies.** Science of matter in equilibrium or at rest.

**Sta'tim** (sta'tim). L. for “at once.”

**Sta'tionary air.** Air left in the lungs after a normal expiration.

**Statom'efer.** Apparatus for measuring degree of exophthalmia.

**Stat'ories.** Condition or state. **S. artlirit' lens**, disturbance which foreruns a gouty attack. **S. epilep'ticus**, condition in which epileptic spasms rapidly succeed each other. **S. pries' ecus**, condition of a patient at the time of observation. **S. syplio'sus**, typhoid state or condition.

**Staurople'gia.** Crossed hemiplegia.

**Staves'acre.** Same as **Staphysagria**.

**Stear'ie acid.** A solid acid, of fats and oils forming stearates.

**Stearin.** A white solid crystalline substance in fat, \( C_{18}H_{35}O_2 \).

**Stearop'tene.** The solid constituent of a volatile oil.

**Stearorrh'e'a.** Same as **Seborrhea**.

**Stec'aťate.** Same as **Talcum**.

**Sten'ocoele.** Fatty swelling of the scrotum.

**Sten'ofa'ma.** 1. Same as **Lipoma**. 2. A sebaceous cyst.

**Stenatopyg'ia** (ste-at-o-pij'e-ah). Excessive fatness of the buttocks; Hottentot deformity.

**Stenorrh'e'a (ste-at-or-rhe'ah).** Same as **Seborrhea**.

**Steno'sis.** Narrowing or contraction of a duct or canal. **Aortic s.**, narrowing of aortic orifice of heart or of the aorta itself. **Cardiac s.**, narrowing or diminution of any heart-passage or cavity. **Cicatricial s.**, stenosis caused by a contracted cicatrix. **Mitral s.**, stenosis of left auriculoventricular orifice.

**Stenore'sis.** Having a narrow opening or slit.

**Sten'o's duct.** Same as **Stenson's duct**.

**Sten'o'ised (sten'ost).** Narrowed; constricted.

**Sten'osed (sten'ost).** Narrowed; constricted.

**Ster'corin.** Crystallizable material from feces.

**Ster'coral.** Pertaining to, or caused by, feces.

**Stercore'mia.** Toxic state occasioned by poisons absorbed from retained feces.

**Ster'corin.** Crystallizable material from feces.

**Ster'cus.** L. for dung or feces.
Stereo (stēr). Same as Kiloliter.
Stereogno'sis (ster-e-og-no'sis). The sense by which the form of objects is perceived.
Stereo'metry (ster-e-o'met-re). The measurement of the contents of a solid or hollow body.
Stereo'plasm. The more solid portion of protoplasm.
Stereoscopic vision. Vision in which objects appear to have their solid form, or are not seen as flat pictures.
Ster'esol. A proprietary antiseptic application for skin-diseases.
Stereoscop'ic vision. Vision in which objects appear to have their solid form, or are not seen as flat pictures.
Ster'esol. A proprietary antiseptic application for skin-diseases.
Ster'eoplasm. The more solid portion of protoplasm.
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Stillicid'ium. 1. A dribbling or flowing by drops. 2. Epiphora.
Stillin'gia sil'vat'ica. Queensroot, an alterative plant.
Stil'ling's canal. The hyaloid canal of the vitreous. S.'s. nucleus. Same as Red nucleus.

Stim'ulant. 1. Producing stimulation. 2. An agent which stimulates. Alcoholic s., one with ethyl alcohol as its basis. Cardiac s., one which increases the heart's action. Cerebral s., one which exalts action of the brain. Diffusible s., Diffusive s., one which acts promptly, but transiently. General s., one which acts upon the whole body. Hepatic s., one which arouses the functions of the liver. Spinal s., one which acts upon or through the spinal cord. Stomachic s., one which assists stomach-digestion. Vascular s., one which appeals to vasomotor nerves.

Stim'u late. To excite functional activity in a part.
Stim'u lus. Any agent producing reaction in an irritable tissue. Adequate s., Homologous s., one which acts upon end-organs. Chemical s., one that acts by a chemical process. Electric s., application of electricity. Heterologous s. acts upon all the nerve-elements of the sensory apparatus. Mechanical s., one which acts by mechanical means. Thermal s., a stimulant application of heat.

Stir'rup. Stir'rup-bone. The stapes.

Stitch. 1. A sudden cutting pain. 2. A loop made in sewing or suturing. S.-abscess, an abscess formed about a stitch.

Stokes's lenses. Apparatus used in diagnosis of astigmatism.
Sto'ma, pl. sto'mata. A minute pore, orifice, or stigma on a free surface.

Stom'achal. Stom'achic. A gastric stimulant.


Stomatol'o gy. Sum of what is known regarding the mouth.

Stomatome'osis. Any mouth-disease due to schizomyces.
Stomatonecro'sis, Stomatono'ma. Same as Noma.

Stomatop'athy. Any disorder of the mouth.

Stoma'toplasty. Plastic surgery of the mouth or of the os uteri.

Stomaiorrrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the mouth.
Stoma'toscope. Instrument for inspecting the mouth.
Stomoceph'alus. Fetus with rudimentary jaws and mouth.

Stomodes'um, Stomode'um. An invagination of the embryonic ectoderm whence the mouth-cavity is formed.


Stone. A calculus or concretion.

Stool. A fecal discharge.

Stop-needle. A needle with a disk to prevent deep penetration.

Sto'rage battery. Apparatus for storing electricity.

Sto'rax. Balsam from Liquidambar orientalis; diuretic and anti-catarrhal.

Strabis'mic (stra-bis'mik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, strabismus.

Strabismom'eter. Apparatus for measuring strabismus.
**Strabis'mus.** A squint; deviation of one or both of the eyes.  
**Accommodative s.,** s. due to defect or excess of ocular accom-
mmodation. **Alternating s., Bilateral s.,** one in which either 
eye is alternately fixed. **Concomitant s.,** that in which the 
affected eye accompanies the other in its movements. **Conver-
gent s.,** one eye, or both, turned inward; cross-eye. **Divergent 
s.,** strabismus with outward deviation. **Intermittent s.,** that 
which recurs at intervals. **Paralytic s.** is due to paralysis of 
one or more muscles. **Spastic s.** is due to spastic contraction of 
an ocular muscle.

**Strabom'eter.** The strabismometer.

**Strabot'omy.** The cutting of an ocular tendon for strabismus.

**Straight arterioles.** See *Arteriolae rectae.* **S. sinus,** a venous 
 sinus along the tentorium and falx cerebri. **S. jacket.** Same as 
*Canisole.*

**Strain** (strán). 1. Injury from overuse. 2. To filter or perform a 
colation.

**Straits of the pelvis.** The openings of the true pelvis, distin-
guished as superior and inferior.

**Stram/o'nium.** The Jimson-weed, *Datura stramonium:* seeds 
and leaves are narcotic and antispasmodic.

**Strangales'thesia.** Same as *Zonesthesi.*

**Stran'gles.** Infectious disease of horses with mucopurulent in-
flammation of the respiratory mucous membrane.

**Stran'gulated.** Congested by reason of constriction or hermal 
protrusion.

**Strangula'tion.** Congestion due to constriction or stricture.

**Stran'gury.** Slow and painful discharge of urine.

**Strap'ping.** The dressing of a wound or part with strips of adhe-
sive plaster.

**Strat/iied epithelium.** See *Epithelium.*

**Strat/if form (strat/i-form).** Having the form of a layer.

**Strat'tum.** A layer. **S. cor'neum,** the outer or horny layer of 
the epidermis. **S. granulo'sum.** 1. The layer of epidermis 
next to the stratum corneum. 2. One of the layers of the retina. 
3. A layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. **S. lu'citudum,** the 
stratum corneum of the epidermis. **S. Malpig'hii,** S. mucos-
sum, S. spino'sum, the rote mucosum, or innermost layer of 
the epidermis.

**Straw/berry tongue.** A tongue with enlarged and reddened 
fungiform papillae.

**Streak** (strēk). A line, stripe, or trace. **S.-culture,** a bacterial 
culture in which matter is implanted in streaks, *Medullary 
s.* Same as *Medullary groove.* **Meningitic s.** See *Tuche 
cérébrale.* **Primitive s.,** faint white trace at aftermost end of 
germal area.

**Strengthening plaster.** Plaster of iron hydrate.

**Streph'otome.** Instrument for invaginating the hernial sac.

**Streptobacte'ria.** Those bacteria which are linked into chains.

**Streptococce'mia.** Occurrence of streptococci in the blood.

**Streptococ'cus.** A genus or form of bacterial cocccus. **S.-anti-
toxin,** an antitoxin used against erysipelas, etc. **S. aphthic' 
ola,** species from foot-and-mouth disease of cattle. **S. articu-
lo'rum,** species from diphtheritic mucous membranes. **S. 
Charri'ni,** a pathogenic species from true anthrax. **S. Dis-
sei,** a species from blood of certain cases of syphilis. **S. enter-
fitis,** enteritis due to streptococci. **S. e'qui,** a species from 
to contagious coryza of horses. **S. erysipel'atis,** the species that 
causes erysipelas; Loeffler's bacillus. **S. hydrophobo'rum,** 
a species from the brain of animals with rabies. **S. Lu'ce,** a 
species from soft chancre or chancrel. **S. Manfre'dii,** a spe-

cies from cerebrospinal meningitis. S. morbillosus, a species from measles. S. pyogenes, a species from eryspelatoid suppurations. S. pyogenes malig'nis, a species from leukemoid spleen. S. septicus, a pathogenic species from foul soil. S. sep'ticus liquefa'ciens, a species from the blood of septic poisoning after scarlatina. S. toxic'us, a species said to afford one of the poisons of Rhus toxicodendron.

Strep'to'thrix. A genus of schizomycetes.

Stret'cher. A litter for conveying the sick or wounded.

Stri'a, pi. stri'ce. h. for Striae.

Stri'ae acnt'se. The striae medullares. S. atroph'icse, white streaks due to skin-atrophy. S. longitiidina'lcs latera'lcs, two white lines across the upper surface of the callosum. S. med'ina'rcs, white lines across the floor of fourth ventricle. S. pil'laris, the anterior peduncle of pineal gland. S. termina'lis. Same as Taenia semicircularis.

Stri'ate, Strl'ated. Having streaks or striæ. S. bodies, the corpora striata.

Stria'tion. 1. Quality of being streaked. 2. A streak or scratch, or a series of streaks.

Stria'tum (stri-a'tum). The corpus striatum.

Stric'ture. An abnormal narrowing of a duct or passage. Cicatricle s., one which follows a wound or sore. Functional s. Same as Spasmodic s. Impermeable s., one which closes the lumen of a passage. Irritable s., one the passage of which causes pain. Organic s., one due to structural changes in or about a canal. Spasmodic s. is due to muscular spasm.

Stric'tronotomie. Instrument for cutting strictures.

Stric'totomy. Surgical division of a stricture.

Strid'or. A shrill harsh sound. S. den'tium, noise made by grinding the teeth. S. serrat'icus, sound like that caused by filling a saw, caused by respiration through a tracheotomy-tube.

Strid'ulants, Strid'ulous. Attended with stridor; making a harsh noise.

Strobi'la, Strobi'lns. An adult tapeworm; adult stage of a tapeworm.

Stro'boscope. Apparatus on the principle of a zoetrope for exhibiting the successive phases of animal movements.


Stro'kma. Tissue which forms the ground-substance, framework, or matrix of an organ. S.-plexus, network formed by ramifications of the nerves of the cornea within the substantia propria.

Stro' Meyer's splint. A splint consisting of two hinged portions which can be fixed at any angle.


Stron'tium (stron'she-um). A yellowish metal, some of whose salts are medicinal.

Stroph'anthin (stro-fan'thin). A poisonous glucosid from strophanthus.

Stroph'an'thus his'pidus. An African shrub: the seeds are used like digitals.

Stroph'ul'us (strof'ul-us). Tooth-rash; a papular infantile eruption. S. al'bidus. Same as Mitium. S. infan'tum, the urticaria of infants. S. prurigino'sus, a variety attended with severe itching.

Struc'tural disease. A disease attended with anatomic or histologic change in tissues.

Stra'na. Goiter or scrofula. S. malig'na, carcinoma of the thyroid body. S. suprarena'lis, a kind of fatty tumor of the suprarenal capsules.

Strumipri'val cachexia. See Cachexia.

Strumi'tis (stra-mi'tis). Same as Thyroiditis.

Strumoder'ma (stra-mo-der'mah). Same as Serofoloderma.

Stru'mons (stra'muns). Same as Serofolous.

Strych'nia (strik'ni). Same as Strychnia.

Strych'nin (strik'nin). Poisonous bitter alkaloid, C_{21}H_{20}NO_6 from nux vomica.

Strychninoma'nia. Insanity caused by strychnin.

Strych'nism (strik'nizm). Poisoning by strychnin.


Stu'dent's placenta. Placenta retained in consequence of unskilful manipulation.

Stump. Distal end of the part of limb left in amputation.

Stupe. A cloth, sponge, or the like charged with hot water and medicated for external application.

Stupe'faction. Narcotic; soporific.

Stuporous. Partial or nearly complete unconsciousness.

Stu'pi-mu. Rape.

Stu'tering. Difficulty in speech due to a kind of habit-spasm.

Sty, Stye. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid; hordeolum.

Styloglos'sus (sti-10-glos'us). See Muscles, Table of.

Stylis'cus. A slender cylindric tent.

Styloglos'sus. See Muscles, Table of.

Stylo'sta. Same as Stilet.

Styloglos'sus. See Muscles, Table of.

Sty'lold. Shaped like a pen or stylus; long and pointed.

Sty'mama. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

Sty'lology. Pernicious astringent; also a preparation of styptic medicaments.

Sty'racin. A crystalline substance, C_{12}H_{18}NO_6 from styrax.

Sty'ro. Cinnamyl guaiacol, \(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O} \). Antiseptic.

Sty'ro. Cinnamic alcohol, \(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O} \). See Muscles, Table of.

Sty'ro. Same as Storax.

Sty'ro. A fragrant oily hydrocarbon, \(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2 \), from storax, etc.

Subab'dom'inal. Situated below the abdomen.

Subac'etate (sub-as'et-a'te). Any basic acetate.

Subac'eid (sub-as'id). Somewhat acid.

Subac'reous. Below or beneath the acromion.

Subac'ute. Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic.

Suban'eous (sub-an-ko'ne-us). See Muscles, Table of.

Subaponeurot'ic. Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

Subarach'noid. Situated beneath the arachnoid. \(\text{S. space} \), the space between the pia and arachnoid.

Subar'canuate fossa. A pit on the posterior internal surface of the petrous bone.

Subastrag'al. Situated under the astragalus.

Subastrin'gent. Moderately astringent.

Subau'ral (sub-aw'ral). Beneath the ear.
Subcap'sular. Below a capsule, especially the capsule of the cerebrum.

Subear'bonate. Any basic carbonate.


Subchron'ic (sub-kron'ik). Between chronic and subacute.

Subcla'vian. Situated under the clavicle. S. artery. See Arteries, Table of. S. triangle, the triangle of the neck bounded by the clavicle, sternomastoid, and omohyoid.

Subclav'icul'. Same as Subclavian.

Subcla'veus. See Muscles, Table of.

SubculoJuncti'val. Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

Subcontinuous fever. Remittent fever.

Subcra'nial. Beneath the cranium. S. artery. See Arteries, Table of. S. triangle, the triangle of the neck bounded by the clavicle, sternomastoid, and omohyoid.

Subcutane'ous. Situated or occurring beneath the skin. S. surgery, surgery performed through a small opening in the skin. S. wound, a wound having a very small opening through the skin.

Subcuti'cular. Beneath the cuticle.

Subdelir'ium. A partial or mild delirium.

Subdiaphragmat'ic. Situated under the diaphragm.

Subdu'ral. Situated beneath the dura. S. space, space between the arachnoid and dura.

Subenate'onal. The pons, oblongata, crura, and corpora quadrigemina.

Subendoear'dial. Situated beneath the endocardium.

Subendothel'ial. Beneath an endothelial structure.

Subendol'seal. Situated under the endolymphatic structure.

Subepi'dermal. Situated beneath the epidermis.

Subepithel'ial. Situated beneath the epithelium.

Sub'fascial (sub-fas'shal). Situated beneath a fascia.

Subfebr'il. Somewhat febrile.

Subfla'vous ligament. Yellowish ligament between the laminae of a vertebra.

Subfront'al. Beneath a frontal lobe or convolution.

Subgl'e'noideal. Situated under the glenoid fossa.

Subglos'seal. Situated under the tongue.

Subglossi'tis. Inflammation of the under surface of the tongue.

Subgran'ulation (sub-gran-ú-lá'shun). Depression of one fragment of bone beneath another.

Subhy'oid. Situated beneath the hyoid bone.

Subic'ulum. Same as Uncinate convolution.

Subinflamma'tion. Slight or mild inflammation.

Subinflamm'atory. Marked by subacute inflammation.

Subin'tract fever. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms follow one another so closely that they overlap.

Subinvolu'tion. Incomplete involution.

Subiodid. That iodid of any series which contains the least iodin.

Subj'ect. 1. A person or animal subjected to treatment or experiment. 2. A body for dissection.

Subjec'tive. Pertaining to, or perceived only by, the individual; not perceptible to the senses of another person. S. sensation, a sensation that originates within the organism, and is not a response to an external stimulus. S. symptom, a symptom perceived by the patient alone.
**Subjugal** (sub-ju'gal). Below the malar bone.

**Sublatch** (ret'ine). Detachment of the retina of the eye.

Sub'timate. A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation.

**Sublimation.** Process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance without melting it.

Sublim'inal. Below the limen or threshold of sensation. See Threshold.

Sublin'gual. Situated under the malar bone. **Subla'tio** (ret'ina). Detachment of the retina of the eye.

Sub'limate. A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation.

Sublim'a'tion. Process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance without melting it.

Sublin'mal. Below the limen or threshold of sensation. See Threshold.

Sublin'gnal. Situated under the tongue. S. gland, a salivary gland beneath and on either side of the tongue.

Sublin'mous. Situated beneath or under the mucous membrane.

Subnare'tic. Moderately narcotic.

Subna'sal point. Central point at base of nasal spine.

Subneur'al (sub-nu'ral). Beneath a nerve or the neural axis.

Subnor'mal. Below or less than normal.

Subnux'ceus. A partial or secondary nucleus.

Subocci'pal. Situated below or under the occiput. S. nerve, the first cervical or spinal nerve.

Suboper'culum. Portion of occipital gyrus overlying the insula.

Subor'bital (sub-or'bital). Beneath the orbit.

Subox'id. That oxid in any series which contains the least oxygen.

Subpap'ular (sub-pap'u-lar). Indistinctly papular.

Subpatel'lar. Beneath or below the patella.

Subpedun'cular lobe. Same as Flocculus.

Subparic'eral. Situated beneath the pericardium.

Subperitos'cal. Situated or performed beneath the perisoeum. **S. operation,** an operation upon a bone without removal of the peristeum.

Subperi'toneal. Situated or occurring beneath the peritoneum.

Subpharn'y'geal (sub-far-in'je-al). Beneath the pharynx.

Subphren'ic. Beneath or under the diaphragm.

Subplacen'ta (sub-pla-sen'tah). The decidua vera.

Subpleur'al. Situated beneath the pleura.

Subpon'tine. Situated below the pons.

Subprepu'tial. Situated beneath the prepuce.

Subpu'bic. Situated beneath the pubic bone.

Subpul'monary. Situated beneath the lung.

Subret'inal. Situated beneath the retina.

Sub'salt. Any base salt.

Subscap'u'lar. Situated below or under the scapula.

Subscapula'ris. See Muscles, Table of.

Subscrip'tion. The part of a prescription which gives directions for compounding the ingredients.

Subse'rous. Situated beneath a serous membrane.

Subspi' nous dislocation. Dislocation of the head of the humerus into space below the spine of the scapula.

Sub'stage. Part of the microscope underneath the stage.

Substan'tia. L. for Substance. S. cine'rea, the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. S. ferrugin'ea, pigmented nerve-cell substance of the locus coeruleus. S. gelatino'sa, substance sheathing posterior horn of spinal cord and lining the central canal. S. gris'ea, gray matter, especially of the spinal cord. S. ni'-
gra. Same as Locus niger. S. perfora'ta, a posterior embryonic structure on the floor of the third ventricle. S. pro'pria. Same as Lamina propria.

Subster'nal. Situated below the sternum.

Substitu'tion. Chemical replacement of one substance by another.

Sub'stittutive. Effecting a change or substitution of symptoms.

Subsal'tus ten'dinum. Twitching movement of muscles and tendons in typhoid condition.

Subsy'l'vian. Situated under the fissure of Sylvius.

Subtar'sal. Situated below the tarsus.

Subthalam'ic. Situated below the thalamus.

Subthal'am'us. Yellowish node situated below the thalamus.

Sub'tile (sut'tl). 1. Very fine, as a subtle powder. 2. Very acute, as a subtle pain.

Sub'trochanter'ic. Situated below the trochanter.

Subtu'beral. Situated under a tuber.

Sub'tympan'ic. Having a somewhat tympanic quality.

Sub'u'beres. Latin for unweaned or suckling children.

Suc'scinum. L. for Amber.

Sudan'ina. Whitish vesicles from retained sweat.

Sud'oral. A sweet crystalline substitute for sugar, \( \text{CH}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{O})_2\).

Sudor. Sweat; perspiration. S. Ang'licus. See Anglicus sudor. S. eruen'tus, the sweating of blood; hematidrosis.

Sudor'dal (su'dor-al). Characterized by profuse sweating.

Sudor'ic acid. An acid which exists in sweat.

Sudori'ferous, Sudori'parous. Secreting or producing sweat.
Sudorific (su-dor-if'ik). An agent causing sweating.

Su'et. Fat from abdominal cavity of ox or sheep; sevum.

Suffoca'tion. Stoppage of respiration or asphyxia due to it.

Suffumiga'tion. Fumigation; also, a substance burnt in fumigation.

Suf'fus'ion. State of being blood-shot or of being moistened.


Sugges'tible. Liable to be so acted upon as to be made to act automatically.

Sugges'tion. The production of a condition or state in a person by imparting to him an idea from without.

Sugges'tionize. To treat a patient by suggestion.

Sugilla'tion. An ecchymosis or bruise.

Suin (swint). The fatty natural soap which exists in sheep's wool; lanolin is prepared from it.

Sul'cate, Sul'rated. Furrowed or marked with sulci.

Sul'piur'ic acid. An acid prepared from castor oil: antiseptic and disinfectant.

Sul'phate. Any salt of sulphuric acid.

Sul'phid. Any binary compound of sulphur.

Sulphindigo't'ic acid. An acid, C₆H₅NO₃SO₃, whose salts of potassium and sodium constitute indigo-carmin.

Sul'phaldehyde. An ill-smelling oily hypnotic.

Sulpham'ine. A yellowish absorbent and antiseptic powder, C₁₂H₉N₂O₂S.

Sulphanil'ic acid. An anilin preparation, useful in otitis, laryngitis, etc.

Sul'phane. A fissure, chiefly of the brain. Intraparietal s., that which divides the superior from inferior parietal bones. S. præcentra'lis, a sulcus situated in front of fissure of Rolando. S. pulmona'lis, groove on the back along either side of the vertebral column. S. spira'lis, grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. S. tympan'i'cus, groove into which the membrana tympani fits. Vertical s. Same as S. præcen-tratis.

Sul'phonic acid. An acid, C₆H₅NO₃SO₃, whose salts of potassium and sodium constitute indigo-carmin.

Sul'phonal (sul'fo-nal). A crystalline somnifacient, C₇H₆Cl₂SO₃.

Sulphone. The symptoms produced by sulphonal-poisoning.

Sulphonaph'tol. A proprietary antiseptic: called also milk oil.

Sulphophen'ol. Same as Sulphocarbol.

Sulphoric'ic acid. An acid prepared from castor oil: antiseptic and disinfectant.

Sul'phugator. A roll of muslin charged with sulphur to be burnt for a fumigation.

Sul'phume. A proprietary depurant said to be pure sulphur in a liquid form.

Sul'phur (sul'fur). A non-metallic element; said by some to be a compound: symbol S.

Sul'phurated, Sul'phuretted. Combined or charged with sulphur. S. hydrogen. See Hydrosulphuric acid, under Acid.

Sul'phur-ic acid. See Acid.

Sul'phurous acid. See Acid.
Supracentral. Floating upon the surface of a liquid.

Supernumerary. In excess of the regular number.

Supernutritive. Any salt with excess of acid; a persalt.

Supersaturated solution. A solution made in a heated condition and thus containing a greater quantity of the solid than it could absorb at its normal temperature.

Superscription. The sign R before a prescription.

Superscretion. Excess of any secretory function.

Supina/tion. The turning of the palm of the hand upward.

Supinator. See Muscles, Table of. S. lon'gus reflex, tapping the tendon of the supinator longus produces flexion of the forearm.

Su'pine (su'pln). Lying on the dorsum.

Suplago-albumin. An albumose characteristic of swine-plague.

Suplago-tox/in. A ptomain of swine-plague.

Supplemental air. That part of the residual air of the lung which, after the tidal air is expelled, may be driven out by forced respiration.

Suppository. A solid, easily fusible, medicated mass to be introduced into the vagina or rectum.

Suppository. Associated with, or favoring, suppuration. S. fever, pyemia.

Supra-aero/mial. Situated above the acromion.

Supra-auric/ular. Situated above an auricle.

Suprachoro/oid. Situated above or upon the choroid.

Suprachoro/idea. The outermost layer of the choroid.

SuprACLAVIC/ULAR. Situated above the clavicle. S. point, point
above clavicle at which stimulation produces contraction of the muscles of the arm.

**Supracoon'dy lar.** Situated above a condyle or condyles

**Supracos'tal.** Situated above or outside of the ribs.

**Supracot'yloid.** Situated above the acetabulum.

**Supra-epicon'dy lar.** Situated or occurring above the epicondyle.

**Supragle'noid tuber cle.** The tubercle which attaches the long head of the biceps to head of scapula.

**Suprah'y'oid** (su-prah-h'oid). Situated above the hyoid bone.

*S. muscles*, the digastricus, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, and geniohyoid muscles.

**Supra-in'guinal region.** Region bounded by the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, and the line through the crest of ilium.

**Suprалum'bar.** Situated or occurring above the loin.

**Supramalle'olar.** Situated above a malleolus.

**Supramas'toid crest.** A ridge on the temporal bone continuing backward to the posterior root of the zygoma.

**Supramax'il/la.** The upper jaw-bone.

**Supramax'il/llary.** Pertaining to the upper jaw.

**Supramea'tal triangle.** Triangle formed by the posterior root of the zygoma above, the upper and posterior segment of the osseous external meatus below, and by a line drawn from the posterior portion of the external osseous meatus to the zygomatic root.

**Supra-ocep'ital bone.** That part of the occipital bone behind the foramen magnum: it is distinct in early childhood.

**Supra-or'bital.** Situated above the orbit.

**Suprapel've (su-prah-pel'vik).** Situated above the pelvis.

**Suprapon'tine.** Situated above or in upper part of the pons.

**Suprapu'bic.** Situated or performed above the pubes.

**Supraren'ad.** A proprietary preparation made from the suprarenal bodies.

**Suprare'nal.** Above a kidney.

*S. body*, *S. capsule*, a triangular organ above either kidney.

**Suprascap'u lar.** Situated above the scapula.

**Suprascap'u lar.** Situated above the scapula. *S. nerve. See Nerves, Table of.*

**Supraspl'inal (su-prah-spl'nal).** Situated on the spine.

**Supraspina'lis.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Supraspina'tus.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Supraspi'nous fossa.** A depression above the spine of the scapula.

**Supraster'nal.** Situated above the sternum.

**Suprasyl'vian convolution.** Same as Supramarginal convolution.

**Supratroch'lear.** Situated above the trochlea.

**Supravag'inal.** Outside or above a sheath.

**Su'ra** (su'rah). L. for *Calf of the leg.*

**Su'ral.** Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

**Suralimenta'tion.** Over-feeding; gavage.

**Surd'itas, Sur'dity.** Deafness.

**Surd'mute** (sur-do-müt'). 1. A deaf-mute. 2. Both deaf and dumb.

**Sur'geon** (sur'je-on). A practitioner of surgery.

**Sur'gery** (sur'jer-e). That branch of medicine which treats disease by manual and operative procedures.

**Antiseptic s., Aseptic s.**, surgery according to antiseptic or aseptic methods.

**Major s., surgery concerned with the more important and dan-**
gerous operations. **Minor s.**, surgery concerned with less important operations, as bandaging, application of splints, dressings, etc. **Operative s.**, surgery dealing with operations. **Orthopedic s.**, surgery dealing with the correction of deformities. **Plastic s.**, the repair of defects by transfer of tissue. **Railway s.**, surgery dealing with railway injuries. **Veterinary s.**, the surgery of domestic animals.

**Sur'gical (sur'jik-al).** Of, or pertaining to, surgery. **S. fever**, fever that follows an operation or injury. **S. kidney**, kidney affected with nephritis as a result of a surgical operation. **S. neck**, part of shaft of humerus below the tuberosities.

**Sur’tra.** Disease of domestic animals in India, due to schizomycetes in blood.

**Sur’rogate.** A substitute or succedaneum.

**Sursumduction.** Ability to elevate, or the act of elevating, the axis of either eye independently.

**Susotoxin.** Poisonous ptomain or toxin from hog-cholera cultures.

**Suspended animation.** A temporary cessation of the vital functions.

**Suspension.** Treatment of spinal disorders by suspending the patient by the chin and shoulders.

**Suspensory.** Serving to hold up a part. **S. bandage**, bandage or sling for supporting the testes.

**Sustentacular.** Supporting; sustaining.

**Sustentaculum tali.** A process of the calcaneum which supports the astragalus.

**Susurrous.** L. for *Murmur*.


**Su’tural.** Of, or pertaining to, a suture.

**Suturation.** Process or act of suturing.

**Suture.** 1. A surgical stitch or seam. 2. Line of junction of adjacent cranial or facial bones. **Basilar s.**, separates in part the occipital and sphenoid bones. **Buried s.**, a stitch concealed by the skin. **Catgut-s.**, one in which catgut is employed. **Cobbler’s s.**, one in which two threads are employed. **Continuous s.**, a suture in which the stitches are made with one unbroken thread. **Coronal s.**, union of frontal and parietal bones transversely across vertex of skull. **Czerny s., Czerny-Lembert s.** See Czerny s., etc. **Dry s.**, saturation of lips of wound through adhesive plaster. **Ethmo’frONTAL s.**, union between frontal and ethmoid bones. **Ethmolar’cralimal s.**, between ethmoid and lacrimal bones. **Ethmospheno’id s.**, between ethmoid and sphenoid bones. **False s.**, bony suture without interlocking of the bones. **Frontal s.**, in early infancy separates the two frontal bones. **Frontomalar s.**, union between frontal and malar bones. **Frontonasal s.**, between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **Frontospheno’id s.**, union between alae of sphenoid and frontal bone. **Frontotemporal s.**, between frontal and temporal bones. **Hare-lips s.**, a twisted suture for hare-lip. **Intermaxillary s.**, between superior maxillary bones. **Internasal s.**, between nasal bones. **Interparietal s.**, Jugal s., Longitudinal s., the sagittal s. **Interrupted s.**, series of stitches each separately tied. **Jobert’s s.**, a suture for transverse intestinal wounds. **Lambdoid s.**, between the upper borders of occipital and parietal bones. **Lembert’s s.**, a peculiar suture for intestinal wounds. **Mattress s.**, continuous

Suzanne's gland (su-za'nz'). A mucous gland of the mouth beneath the alveolar lingual groove.

Swab. 1. A device for moistening the lips of a helpless patient.

2. A wire with a tuft of sterilized cotton at the end used in collecting material for bacteriologic study.

Swallow's nest. Same as Nidus hirundinis.

Sweat. Perspiration; liquid excreted by the sudoriparous glands.

Sweating fever. S. sickness. Same as Angulus sudor.

Swine-erysipelas. A contagious disease of young hogs, with fever and formation of red blotches on neck and belly.

Sympathetic. An inability to form syllables. S. utterance. Same as Scanning speech.

Sympathetic blindness. An inability to form syllables.

Sylvan aqueduct. See Aqueduct of Sylvius. S. artery, middle cerebral artery in the Sylvian fissure. S. fissure, the large fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. S. line, line on exterior of cranium defining the direction of the Sylvian fissure.

Sym'bion. An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Symbio'sis (sim-bi'o'sis). The necessary association of two diverse organisms, neither of which is parasitic.

Symblep'haron (sim-blep'ar-on). Adhesion of the lids to the eyeball.

Sym'elus (sim'el-us). Same as Symmetrical.

Sym'met're. Disarticulation of the foot with removal of both malleoli.

Sym'ticism. Monster fetus with legs fused.

Sym'met'rie gangrene. Gangrene of fingers, toes, ears, etc., due to a nervous disorder with vascular disturbance.

Sym'path'oneuri'tis. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

Sym'pathet'ic. 1. Pertaining to, or caused by, sympathy. 2.
Same as Sympathetic system. **S. nerve, S. system,** a system of ganglia, nerves, and plexuses going to the muscular apparatus of blood-vessels and viscera. **S. ophthalmia,** inflammation of one eye following or due to inflammation of the other.

**Sympatheticoparalytic.** Caused by paralysis of the sympathetic nervous system.

**Sympatheticotonic.** Caused by tonic contraction of arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.

**Symphysial.** Of, or pertaining to, a symphysis.

**Symphysial.** The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the lower jaw.

**Symptom.** Any evidence of disease or of a patient's state. **S.-complex, S.-grouping.** Same as Complex of symptoms. **Constitutional s., General s., a symptom produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. Local s., a symptom caused by localization of the disease in some special part. Objective s., a symptom observed by the physician. Subjective s., a symptom observed by the patient only.**

**Symptomatologic.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symptom.

**Symptomatology.** Branch of medicine which treats of symptoms; systematic discussion of symptoms.

**Synarthrosis.** An immovable joint; joint with no intervening tissue between the bones.

**Synechial.** Congenital adhesion of the lips.

**Synechized.** Union of bones by intervening fibrous or elastic cartilage.

**Synarthrology.** The anastomosis of several vessels.

**Synarthrosis.** A joint in which adjacent surfaces are connected by an intervening tissue.

**Synarthrology.** Pertaining to synarthrosis.

**Synarthrosis.** An immovable joint; joint with no intervening tissue between the bones.

**Synarthrosis.** Union of bones by intervening fibrous or elastic cartilage.

**Synarthrology.** Same as Synarthrology.

**Synarthrosis.** Occurrence at the same time.

**Synarthrosis.** Occurring at the same time.

**Synarthrosis.** Derangement or confusion. **S. scintillans,** abnormally soft state of the vitreous, with presence of floating particles of cholesterol.

**Synarthrosis.** A swoon; fainting, or a faint. **Local s., local asphyxia.** See Asphyxia.
Syncytio'ma malig'num. A tumor formed at the placental site during pregnancy.

Syncy'litum (sin-sit'/e-um). 1. A large cell with many nuclei. 2. The outermost fetal layer of the placenta, composed of epithelial cells.

Syncy'tyism (sin-dak'til-ism). Union of the toes or fingers.

Syncy'tium. A tumor formed at the placental site during pregnancy.

Syncy'tinm (sin-sit'e-um). 1. A large cell with many nuclei. 2. The outermost fetal layer of the placenta, composed of epithelial cells.

Syndac'tylism (sin-dak'til-ism). Union of the toes or fingers.

Syndac'tes. Monster fetus with toes or fingers blended.

Syndac'tomy (sin-dek'to-me). Same as Perxtomy.

Syndes'smology. Description of the ligaments.

Syndes'mosis. The union of the toes or fingers or a membrane.

Syndes'mo'tomy. Dissection or cutting of ligaments.

Syn'drome. Same as Complex of symptoms. S. of Weber, paralysis of the limbs and hypoglossal nerve on one side and of the oculomotor nerves on the other.

Syndrom'ie. Occurring as a syndrome.

Syn'e'chia (sin-e'ke-ah). Adhesion, as of the iris to the cornea or lens.

Syn'e'chot'omy (sin-ek-ot'om-e). Surgical division of a synechia.

Synec'ten'terotome. A form of enterotome.

Syn'ergic (sin-er'jik). Acting together or in harmony.

Syn'ergist (sin'er-jist). A muscle or agent which acts with another.

Syn'ergy (sin'er-ji). Correlated action or cooperation.

Synes'thesia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). Sensation experienced in one place, but caused by stimulation in another.

Syn'genesis. Theory which holds that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syn'gig'noeism (sin-jig'no-sizm). Hypnotism or hypnotic suggestion.

Synize'sis (sin-iz-e'sis). Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Synkine'sis (sin-kin-e'sis). Associated reflex movement.

Synneuro'sis (sin-u-ro'sis). See Syndesmosis.

Syn'o'cha, Syn'o'clus. Old names for a continued fever.

Syn'on'omy (sin'o-nlm). A word which has the same meaning as another word.

Synon'phthal'mus. Monster fetus with one orbit; a cyclops.

Syn'orchism. Union or blending of the testes.

Synoste'o'logy. The study of joints and articulations.

Synoste'o'tomy. Dissection of the joints.

Syn'ostosis. The union of bones by means of osseous matter.

Syn'otus. Monster fetus with fused ears.

Synovec'tomy. Excision of a synovial membrane.

Syn'o'vin (sin'-o'vin). The viscid fluid of joint-cavities.

Syn'o'vial. Of, or pertaining to, or secreting, synovia. S. membrane, lining membrane of joints, bursae, and tendon-sheaths.

Syn'o'vin (sin'-o'vin). Mucin found in synovia.

Synovip'arous. Producing synovia.

Synov'i'tis. Inflammation of synovial membrane.

Synther'mal. Of the same temperature.

Syn'thesis. The building up of a chemical compound by the union of its elements.

Syn'thet'ic (sin-thet'/Ik). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, synthesis.

Syn'tonin. A proteid formed by the action of acids on myosin.

Syntrop'ic (sin-trop'/Ik). Turned in the same direction.

Synulot'ic. An agent favoring cicatrization.

Syphilelco'sus. Syphilitic ulceration.
Syphilit'cus. A syphilitic ulcer.
Syph'ilibid (sif'il-id). Any skin-affection of syphilitic origin.
Syphill'num. A homeopathic preparation of syphilis-poison.
Syphilion'thus. A copper-colored scaly syphilide.
Syphiliph'o/bia. Same as Syphilophobia.
Syph'ilis (sif'il-is). A contagious venereal disease leading to many structural and cutaneous lesions. It has three stages, primary, secondary, and tertiary. Congenital s., Hereditary s., syphilis existing at birth, either hereditary or due to infection from the mother. S. innocen'tium, S. inson'tium, syphilis not acquired by coitus.
Syphilit'ic. Affected with, caused by, or pertaining to syphilis.
Syphiliza'tion. Inoculation with syphilis; attempted immunization against syphilis.
Syphilized (sif'il-Tzd). Affected with syphilis.
Syphilol'ogist. An expert in regard to syphilis.
Syphilol'o/gy (sif-il-ol'o-je). Sum of knowledge regarding syphilis.
Syphilo'ma (sif-il-o'mah). A tumor of syphilitic origin.
Syphiloma'nia. See Syphilophobia.
Syphilogen'esis, Syphilog'eny. The development of syphilis.
Syphilog'rapher. A writer about syphilis.
Syphilog'raphy. A treatise on, or the bibliography of, syphilis.
Syphilol'ogy. The sum of knowledge regarding syphilis.
Syph'ilos. A syphilitic skin-disease.
Syphiloma'nus. See Syphilophobia.
Syphiloplasty. Same as Syphillation.
Syphilotox'in (sif-it-ok'sin). An antisyphilitic serum.
Syr'iac ulcer. Diphtheria; also oriental sore.
Syr'inge (sir'rinj). Instrument for injecting fluids.
Syringi'tis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
Syrin'gotome. A knife for cutting a fistula.
Syringot'omy (sir-ing-got'o-me). The cutting of a fistula.
Sy'sseal. A tubercle.
Sy'sseal'ous. Pertaining to tubercles.
System'sie. Pertaining to the whole organism or to any particular system. S. circulation, the general circulation as distinguished from the pulmonary circulation.

Syst'emoid. Resembling a system: said of tumors made up of several tissues.

Syst'ole (sis'to-łe). The period of the heart's contraction; also the contraction itself.

Systol'ie (sis-tol'ık). Pertaining to the systole.

Systolom'eter. Instrument for measuring quality of heart-sounds.

Systrem'ma. Cramp in the muscles of a leg.

Syzyg'ium jambola'num (siz-ij'e-üm). Jambol, a tree of the East Indies: the seeds are used in diabetes.

Syz'gy (siz'ij-e). Conjunction and fusion of organs without loss of identity.

T. Abbreviation for Temperature and Tension.

T-bandage. Bandage like the letter T, single or double. T-fiber, a fiber given off at right angles from the axis-cylinder process of a unipolar ganglion-cell.

Tabaco'sis (tab-ak-o'sis). Poisoning by tobacco, chiefly by inhaling tobacco-dust.

Tab'acum (tab'ak-um). L. for Tobacco.

Taban'i die (ta-ban'ıd-e). Horse-flies.

Tabatière anatomique (tab-bah-te-ar an-at-o-mék'). Hollow in back of hand at base of thumb.

Tabefac'tion. A wasting of the body.

Tabel'la. A medicated tablet or troche.

Tab'ees (ta'bëz). Any wasting disorder, especially locomotor ataxia.


Tabet'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, tabes. T. foot, distortion of the foot in locomotor ataxia.

Tabet'iform. Resembling tabes.

Tab'id (tab'ıd). Same as Tubetic.

Tabifical'ion. Wasting of the body.

Ta'bie (ta'bi). A flat bony plate or lamina.

Tab'let. A medicated troche or disk.

Tab'loid. A form of medicated tablet.

Tab'uole. A medicinal tablet.

Tac [Fr.]. A contagious fever that ravaged Paris in 1411. It was severe, but never fatal.

Tac'amine. A resin from species of Calophyllum, Fragara, and Populus.

Tache blanche (tahsh blahsh). White spot on liver in infectious disease. T. bleuatre, bluish spot on skin in typhoid fever. T. cérébrale. Same as Meningitic streak. T. motrice, motor nerve-ending in which the nerve-fibril passes to a muscle-cell, ending in a slight enlargement.

Tachyca'ria. Excessive rapidity of heart's action. Essential t. is paroxysmal and is a neurosis of cardiac nerves.

Tachycard'ia. Pertaining to, or affected with, tachycardia. Tachypne'a (tak-ip-ne'ah). Very rapid respiration.

Tae'tile, Tae'tual. Pertaining to the touch. T. corpusceles, oval or rounded bodies connected with nerve-fibers in the papillae of the corium. T. irritability, negative chemotaxis. See Chemotaxis. T. sense, sense of touch.
Tactom'eter. Instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Tae'tual (tak'tu-al). See Tactile.

Tae'tus erudi'tis. Deficacy of touch acquired by practice.

Ta'nia (te'ne-ah). 1. A flat band or tape. 2. A tapeworm. T. Demararien/sis, a tapeworm of South America, rarely found in man. T. echinocoe'cus, a tapeworm from the intestines of dogs whose cyst-worms occur in man. T. for'nicis, one of the upper peduncles of the pineal gland. T. hippocoe'pi. Same as Corpus fimbriatum. T. Madagascararien/sis, a tapeworm of Madagascar. T. medioanella/ta, T. sagina/ta, the beef-tapeworm. T. semicircularis, a band on wall of third ventricle between the corpus striatum and thalamus. T. so'lium, the common species of tapeworm. T. tu'bae, a thickening sometimes observed in the upper border of the perisalpinx. T. viola'ceca, bluish stripe on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Ta'niacide (te'ne-as-il). See Teniaceide.

Ta'niafuge (te'ne-af-i). See Teniafuge.

Tage'tes. A genus of plants (marigold) with properties of calendula.

Taglino'cian operation (lah-lyah-koh'she-an). Same as Rhinoplasty.

Tag'ma. Ultimate molecular mass of protoplasm.

Tail-fold. A fold in the early embryo ensheathing the hind-gut.

T-gul, prolongation of the archenteron into the tail of the early embryo.

Tail/or'spasm. Spasm of arm, hand, and fingers in tailors.

Tail's law. In every case of abdominal or of pelvic disease in which life is threatened or health destroyed, and which is due to malignant disease, exploratory laparotomy should be made. T.'s operation. See Salpingo-ophorectomy.

Tak'a-diastase (tak'kah). A proprietary ferment from action of Japanese rice-fungus: digestant, etc. T.-koji, a diastatic fungus used in the preparation of taka-diastase: it is developed by the culture of taka-moushi. T.-moushi, a Japanese rice-fungus, Eurolthum oryzae, used in the preparation of diastase as a digestant.

Talii'gia (tal-al'je-ah). Pain in the heel.

Tal'bot's law (tawl'-but's). When complete fusion occurs, and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as would occur were the same amount of light spread uniformly over the disk.

Tale, Tal'cum. A soft greasy powder of magnesium silicate.

Tal/ipes (tal'-ip-ez). L. for Club-foot. T. calce'a'neus, that in which the patient walks on the heel. T. ca'vus, exaggeration of the plantar arch of the foot. T. equi'nu's, that in which the patient walks on his toes. T. perca'vus, extreme plantar curvature. T. pla'nus, flat-foot or splay-foot. T. val'gu's, talipes in which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot. T. va'rus, that in which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot.

Talipom'anus (tal-ip-om'-an-us). Same as Club-hand.

Talocalc'a'nean. Pertaining to the astragalus and calcaneum.

Talocrural. Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg-bones.

Ta'lus. 1. The astragalus. 2. The ankle.

Ta'mar indien (tah-mar' an-de-ahn'). A proprietary laxative confection.

Tam'arind. Tree of tropical countries, Tamarindus indica, and its cooling laxative fruit.

Tam'bour. A drum-shaped appliance used in transmitting movements in a recording instrument.

Tam'pon. A plug made of cotton, sponge, or oakum, variously used in surgery.

Tamponade (tam-pon-ad'). Surgical use of the tampon.
Tanace'tum. See Tansy.
Tan'ghin (tahn'geen). Exceedingly poisonous seed of Cerbera Tanghin, a tree of Madagascar.
Tan'nagen. See Tannigen.
Tan'nal. Aluminum tannate; good in throat- and nose-diseases.
Tannal'bin. A proprietary combination of tannin with albumin.
Tan'nic acid, Tan'nin. Astringent acid, a tasteless astrin-gent powder.
Tan'noform. A preparation of gallotannic acid and formaldehyd, C_{2}H_{2}O_{18}; used for bed-sores.
Tannopu'milin. A proprietary preparation containing oil of Pinus pumilio and digallic acid; used in skin-diseases.
Tan'nosal. The tannic-acid extract of creasote; used in tuberculosis.
Tap. To puncture; to empty by paracentesis.
Tap'e'tum. A band of fibers passing from the callosum to the temporal lobe. T. lu'cium, the iridescent epithelium of the choroid of cats, etc.
Tap'ping (tap'ing). See Paracentesis.
Tar. A viscid substance obtained mainly by roasting the wood of various species of pine; another kind is obtained from bituminous coal.
Tar'sal. Of, or pertaining to, the tarsus. T. arches, arches of the palpebral arteries above and below the t. cartilages. T. canal, a canal for vessels and nerves beneath the head of the abductor hallucis. T. cartilages, T. plates, thin cartilages of the eye-lids. T. cyst, T. tumor. Same as Chalazion.
Tarsal'gia (tar-sal'je-ah). Pain in a tarsus.
Tarsa'lia. The tarsal bones.
Tarsa'tomy. Excision of a tarsus or of a part of it.
Tarsi'tis (tar-si'tis). Inflammation of a tarsus.
Tarsomala'cia. Softening of the tarsal cartilage.

Tarsometatar'sal. Pertaining to the tarsus and metatarsus.

Tarsophy'ma (tar-so-fi'mah). Any tarsal tumor.

Tarsor'rhaphy (tar-sor'af-e). Same as Blepharorrhaphy.

Tarsos'tomy (tar-so'tom-e). The operation of incising or removing the tarsus.

Tarsus. 1. The instep with its seven bones. 2. The firm framework of plates which give shape to the eyelid.

Tar'sus. 1. The sediment of wine-casks: crude potassium bitartrate. 2. Incrustation formed on neglected teeth. T. emetic, tartrate of antimony and potassium. See Oream of tartar.

Tartar'ic acid. Acid, \( \text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 \), from lees of wine, forming tartrates.

Tartariza'tion. The treatment of syphilis by inoculation with tartarized antimony.

Tar'tarized. Charged with tartaric acid.

Tartarolith'in. A salt of lithium: used as a uric-acid solvent in rheumatism and gout.

Tas'hend. Sartian disease or oriental boil.

Taste-buds, T.-bulbs. Certain end-organs in the tongue. T.-cells, gustatory cells within the taste-bulbs.

Tattoo'ing. The permanent coloring of the skin or of the cornea, chiefly to cover leukomatous spots.

Tan'rin. A crystalline principle, \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SNO}_3 \), from bile.

Taurochol'ic acid. One of the acids of the bile, \( \text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{A}_{15}\text{NSO}_7 \).

Tautomer'ism. Metamerism in which two formulae are possible, but only one stable substance is obtainable.

Tax' in. Alkaloid from yew: used in epilepsy.

Tax'is. Manual replacement of displaced parts. Bipolar t., treatment of retroverted uterus by upward pressure through rectum, the cervix being pulled down in vagina.


Te. Symbol of Tellurium.


Tea'berry. See Gaultheria.

Teale's amputation. Amputation with short and long rectangular flaps.

Tears (terz). The watery secretion of the lacrimal glands.

Tease (tez). To pull apart for microscopic examination.

Teat (tet). The pap or nipple of the mammary gland.

Technique (tek-nek'). The method of procedure and details of any mechanical process or surgical operation.

Tectocoeph'alons (tek-to-sef'al-uns). See Scaphocephalons.

Teco'tral. Of the nature of a roof or covering.

Tec'torium. The membrane of Corti.

Teel oil. The oil of sesame seed.

Teeth. The organs of mastication.

Teeth'ing. Cutting of the teeth; dentition.

Teg'men. A covering or shelter. T. mastoi'deum, bony cover of the mastoid cells. T. tym'pani, bony layer between the tympanum and the cranial cavity.

Tegmen'tal. Of, or pertaining to, the tegmentum. T. nu'cleus. Same as Red nucleus. T. radiation, fibers diverging from posterior part of internal capsule to the cortex.

Tegmen'tum. Posterior portion of crus cerebri and pons.

Teg'ument (teg'n-ment). The integument or skin.

Tegumen'tal, Tegumen'tary. Pertaining to the tegument.

Teich'mann's crystals. Crystals of hemin.
**Teichop'sia** (ti-kop'se-ah). A luminous appearance before the eyes, with a zig-zag, wall-like outline.

**Teinodynia** (ti-no-din'e-ah). Pain in the tendons.

**Te'la** (te'lah). A web-like tissue. **T. chorol'dea.** Same as Velum interpositum.

**Telangiectasia, Telangiectasis.** Dilation of capillaries and minute arteries.

**Telangio'sis.** Any disease of the capillaries.

**Tel'eg'oiiy.** The reproduction in the offspring of one sire of characteristics of a previous sire by whom the mother has produced offspring.

**Teleg'raphers' cramp.** Painful spasm of the hand and fingers in telegraphers.


**Telep'athy** (te-lep'ath-e). The alleged transfer of thought.

**Telluric acid.** The dibasic acid, H₂TeO₄, forming tellurates.

**Tel'lium.** Disease-producing influence of the soil.

**Tena'lium.** An element, by some considered metallic; its symbol is Te, and it is used homeopathically.

**Telodendron** (tel-o-den'dron). Terminal arborescence; a form of nerve-ending occurring in the ciliary body.

**Telolec'ithal.** Having a yolk concentrated at one of the poles.

**Telolec'ma.** The covering of a motorial end-plate.

**Tem'perament.** Peculiar physical character and mental cast of an individual.

**Tem'perature.** Degree of sensible heat or cold. **Absolute t.** is reckoned from the absolute zero of 273° C. **Normal t.** that of the human body in health, 98.6° F. **T.-sense,** the faculty which appreciates differences in temperature; cryesthesia and thermesthesia.

**Tem'ple.** Lateral region of the head above the zygoma.

**Tem'poral.** Pertaining to a temple. **T. bone,** bone at either side and base of skull containing the hearing apparatus. **T. crest,** ridge on the frontal bone which attaches the temporals muscle. **T. muscle.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Temporali's muscle.** See Muscles, Table of.

**Temporofacial nerve.** See Nerves, Table of.

**Temporomaxillary.** Situated between the temporal and the lower maxillary bones.

**Temporo-occipital.** Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones.

**Temporosphenoid.** Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

**Tem'ulence** (tem'u-lens). Drunkenness.

**Tena'cious** (te-na'shus). Adhesive; tough.

**Tene'cum.** A hook-like instrument for seizing and holding parts.

**Te'nax.** An oakum specially prepared for surgical uses.

**Ten'derness.** Cutaneous sensitiveness to pain.

**Tendinitis** (ten-din-i'tis). Same as Tenosynovitis.

**Tendinosus'ture.** The suturing of a tendon.

**Ten'dinous** (ten'din-us). Pertaining to, or made up of, tendons. **T. spot,** a white thickening of a serous membrane due to a deposit of fibrin.

**Ten'do** (ten'do). L. for Tendon. **T. Achill'is,** the tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles at the back of the heel.

**Ten'don.** The fibrous cord by which a muscle is attached. **T. cells,** peculiar cells occurring in white fibrous tissue. **T.-reflex,** contraction of a muscle caused by percussion of the tendon. **T. spindles,** an elliptic or fusiform nerve-ending in a tendon.

Tendosynovi'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Tendovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, a tendon and its sheath.

Tendovaginini'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Tenes'mus. Ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urinating.

Te'nia (te'ne-ah). See Tenia.

Te'niacide. A medicine that destroys tapeworms.

Te'niafuge. A medicine for expelling tapeworms.

Teu'nis-elhow. Lameness of the elbow due to a strain incurred in playing lawn tennis.

Ten'nysin. An alkaloid or leukomain from brain-substance.

Tenodyn'ia. Pain in a tendon.

Te'nio'tis. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule or of a tendon.

Ten'ons. The capsular non-bony socket of the eye.

T.'s space, a lymph-space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule.

Te'notgra. A gouty affection of the tendons.

Tenonti'tis. Inflammation of a tendon.

Tenontog'raphy. The written description of tendons.

Tenontol'ogy. Sum of what is known regarding the tendons.

Ten'ophyte (ten'o-flt). An osseous growth in a tendon.


Tenor'rhaphy. The suturation of a cut tendon.

Tenosto'sis. Conversion of a tendon into bone.

Tenosu'ture. The suturing of a cut tendon.

Tenosynovi'tis. The inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.

Ten'olome (ten'ot-öm). A knife for performing tenotomy.

Tenot'omist. An expert in tenotomy.

Tenot'o-my (ten-ot'o-mi). The operation of cutting a tendon.

Ten'sion (ten'shun). The condition of being stretched or tense.

T. of gas, tendency of a gas to expand. Intra-ocular T., pressure of ocular contents on sclera. T.-suture, a stitch inserted to reduce the tension on the lips of a wound.

Ten'sor (ten'sor). See Muscles, Table of.

Tent. Conical and expandable plug for dilating an orifice. Lamina'ria t., made of sea-tangle. Sponge t., made of compressed sponge. Tupelo t., made of wood of tupelo.

Tenth nerve. See Pneumogastric, in Nerves, Table of.

Terti'go. Morbid or insane lasciviousness.

Tento'rium. A sheet or process of the dura which roofs in the cerebellum.

Tephromyeli'tis. Inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord.

Tephro'sis (tef-ro'sis). Incineration or cremation.

Tepida'rium (tep-id-a're-um). A warm bath.

Ter'as (ter'as), pi. ter'ala. L. for a Monster.

Ter'a'te (ter-a'tik). Monstrous; having the characters of a monster.

Ter'atism. 1. Monstrosity. 2. A fetal monster.

Teratogen'esis. The development of monstrosities.

Terato'geny. The development of fetal monsters.

Ter'atoid (ter-at-old). Like a monster. T. tumor, a teratoma.

Teratol'ogy. The science of monstrosities.

Terato'ma. A tumor containing fetal remains.

Teratopo'bia. Morbid dread of monsters; a morbid expectation of giving birth to a teratism.

Terato'sis (ter-at-o'sis). The condition of a monster.

Terchlo'rid. Compound of three atoms of chlorin with one of another element.

Te're (te're). L. for Rub.
Ter'ebene. A hydrocarbon, $C_{45}H_{16}$, from turpentine oil: antiseptic.

Ter'ebinth. 1. The tree which affords Chian turpentine. 2. Turpentine.

Terebin'thina. See Turpentine.

Terebin'thinate. Resembling or containing turpentine.

Terebin'thina. See Turpentine.

Terebin'thina. See Turpentine.

Ter'ebrant pain, Ter'ebrating pain. A boring or piercing pain.

Terebra'lion. The process of boring.

Ter'ebrant pain, Ter'ebrating pain. A boring or piercing pain.

Terebra'lon. The process of boring.

Teres'ma major. T. minor. See Muscles, Table of.

Ter'in die. L. for Three times a day.

Term. 1. A limit or boundary. 2. A definite period.

Ter'ina. Tire lamina terminalis of the cerebrum.

Ter'minal. Forming, or pertaining to, an end.

Ter'in. L. for Earth. T. al'ba, white clay; absorbent. T. Japon'ica, pale catechu or gambir.

Ter'rol. A proprietary hydrocarbon used like cod-liver oil.

Ter'tian (ter'shan). Recurring every second (third) day. T. parasite, a form of malarial hematozoon.

Ter'tiary (ter'she-a-re). Third in order. T. current, electric current induced by an induced or secondary current. T. degeneration, degeneration of a nerve from long disuse. T. syphilis, syphilis in its third stage.

Tertip'ara. A woman who has borne three children.

Tess'eilated. Checkered; marked by little squares. T. epithelium. Same as Pavement epithelium.

Test. 1. An examination or trial. 2. A chemical reaction or reagent. T.-card, a device used in testing for color-blindness or other eye-defect. T.-meal, one given for diagnostic purposes in stomach-disease. T.-paper, litmus-paper, or other similarly stained paper. T.-solution, any standard solution used in testing. T.-tube, tube of thin glass closed at one end: used in chemical tests. T.-types, letters of various sizes and shapes used in testing visual power.

Tes'ta. Shell; oyster-shell. T. o'vi, egg-shell.

Testibra'chium. Superior peduncle of cerebellum.

Testicle. One of the two glands which produce semen.

Testicle. Having undescended testicles.

Testicular. Pertaining to a testicle. T. sensation, the peculiar variety of pain caused by striking the testis. T. therapy, therapeutic use of juice or extract prepared from the animal testis.

Testic'uline. A preparation of the testicle of animals; sometimes administered as a medicine.

Testicolid. An alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.

Testis. A proprietary preparation of the testes of cattle.

Testis. 1. A testicle. 2. Either posterior tubercle of the corpus quadrigeminum.

Testis. Testis. Same as Orchitis.

Tetan'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tetanus.

Tetan'iform. Like or resembling tetanus.

Tetanil'la. Same as Tetany.

Tetan'alin. A poisonous ptomain, $C_{13}H_{29}N_{6}O_{4}$, from cultures of tetanus bacillus.

Tetaniza'tion. The induction of tetanic symptoms or conditions.

Tet'anic. To induce tetanoid movements in the organism or in a muscle.

Tetanomotor. Device for the mechanical production of tetanic motor-spasm.

Tetanotoxin. A poisonous ptomain, C₃H₁₁N₁, from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus.

Tetanus. 1. An acute disease in which there is a state of persistent tonic spasm of voluntary muscle. 2. Continuous tonic spasm of a muscle; steady contraction of a muscle without distinct twitching. Idiopathic t., that which does not follow a lesion. T. neonatorum usually is due to infection of the infant at the umbilicus. Puerperal t. occurs in childbirth. Traumatic t. follows wound-poisoning.

Tet'any. A disease characterized by painful tonic and symmetric spasm of the muscles of the extremities.

Tet'mill. Ten millimeters as a unit of measurement.

Tetrabraclius. A monster fetus having four arms.

Tetraehelms. A monster fetus having four hands.

Tetraclid. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in an acid; or having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by acid radicals.

Tet'rady. 1. An element with a valence or combining power of four. 2. A group of four similar bodies.

Tetracloid. A figure in karyokinesis produced by quadruple division of the nucleus.

Tetrato'mia. Genus of trematodes found in urine.


Tetravalent (te-trav'al-ent). Having a valence of four.

Tet'ronal. A hypnotic material resembling sulphonal.

Tetrox'id. A compound of an element with four oxygen atoms.

Tet'ter. Popular name for various skin-diseases.

Thalamenecephalon. The interbrain; one of the embryonic structures produced from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle.

Thalamic. Pertaining to the thalamus. T. epilepsy, sensory epilepsy ascribed to disease of the thalamus.

Thalamocele, Thal'amoccele (thal'am-o-sel). The third ventricle.

Thalamicopteral. Joining the optic thalamus and the cerebral cortex.

Thalamosentric'ular. Between the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

Thalamus. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain projecting into and bounding the third ventricle; it is called also the Optic thalamus.

Thalassophobia. Morbid dread or fear of the sea.

Thalassotherapy. Treatment of disease by sea-bathing, sea-voyages, or sea-air.

Thal'lin. An antiseptic and antipyretic substance from coal-tar.

Thallinization. Treatment by frequent doses of thallin.
Thal'lium (thal’le-um). A rare metal; symbol Tl, atomic weight, 203.7; its sulphate is medicinal.

Thanatognomon’ic. Indicating the approach of death.

Than’atoid. Like or resembling death.

Thanatom’a nia. Suicidal mania.


The’a (the’ah). See Tea.

The’ aism. Excess in tea-drinking and its consequences.

Theba’ in. A poisonous and anodyne alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{2}NO_{3}$, from opium.

The’ baism. Opium-poisoning.

Thebe’sius’s foramina. Venous passages opening into the right auricle of the heart. T.’s veins, minute cardiac veins.

The’ca. A case or sheath. T. vertebra’ lis, the membranes or meninges of the spinal cord.

The’ cal. Of, or pertaining to, a sheath. T. abscess, an abscess of the theca of a tendon.

Theel’tis. Inflammation of the theca of a tendon.

The’ in. The alkaloid of tea, $C_{8}H_{10}N_{4}O_{2}$, isomeric with caffein.

The’ ism. Tea-drinking in excess and its ill consequences.

Thelal’ gia (the-lal’je-ah). Pain in the nipples.

Theli’tis. Inflammation of a nipple.

The’ lium (the’le-um). A papilla.

Thel’ yblast (thel’e-blast). The feminonucleus.

The’nad. Toward the thenar eminence or toward the palm.

The’nal. Pertaining to the palm.

The’nar (the’nar). The palm of the hand. T. eminence, mound on the palm at the root of the thumb. T. muscles, flexor and abductor muscles of thumb.

Theobro’ ma caca’ o. Tropical plant that affords chocolate.

Theobro’ min. An alkaloid from Theobroma, $C_{19}H_{2}NO_{3}$. T. salicylate, a serviceable diuretic, more stable and useful than diuretin. T. sodiosalicylate. Same as Diuretin.

The’ of orm (the’ o-form). An iodoform substitute.

Theoma’ nia (the-o-ma’ne-ah). Religious insanity.

Theophyl’ lin. Alkaloid from tea, $C_{8}H_{10}N_{4}O_{2}$, isomeric with theobromin.

Therapeu’ tic, Therapeu’ tical. Pertaining to therapeutics.


Therapeu’tist. A person expert in therapeutics.

Ther’ a pol (ther’ap-ol). A proprietary ozonized oil.

Ther’ apy (ther’ap-e). The treatment of disease; therapeutics.

Nuclein-t., treatment of disease by nucleins from blood-serum and from various glands. Serum-t. See Serotherapy.

Theri’ ac a. An antidote; also, a cure for snake-bite.

Therm. Amount of heat needed to raise one gram of water through one degree centigrade.

Ther’ mal (ther’maI). Pertaining to heat.

Thermalge’sia. Condition in which the application of heat produces pain.

Thermane’sthe’sia. Lack of ability to recognize sensations of heat.

Thermesthe’sia. Ability to recognize heat or cold.

Thermesthesio’ menth. Instrument for measuring sensibility to heat.

Ther’mic. Of, or pertaining to, heat. T. fever, sunstroke or insolation.

Ther’m in. Tetrahydronaphthylamin, $C_{10}H_{11}NH_{2}$, a mydriatic.

Thermo-anesthe’sia. Inability to detect heat-variations.
Thermocauterectomy. Same as Ignition by a heated wire or point.

Thermocautery. Caution by a heated wire or point.

Thermochromistry. Science of the chemical relations of heat.

Thermodin. A crystalline analgesic and antipyretic.

Thermoelectricity. Electricity generated by heat.

Thermonnomography. An instrument for the registration of heat-variations.

Thermohyperalgesia. Extreme thermalgesia.

Thermohyperesthesia. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Thermoinhibition. Retarding the generation of bodily heat.

Thermometry. Ascertainment of temperature by means of the thermometer.

Thermoneurosis. Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.

Thermonnitric acid. A substance derived from linseed oil and sulphur: used in skin-diseases.

Thiogel. A substance prepared from coal-tar oil and sulphur; used in skin-diseases.

Thiogel acid. A substance derived from coal-tar oil and sulphur; used in skin-diseases.
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Thionur'ric acid. A compound derivable from uric acid.

Thio'ophene. A liquid, C₅H₅S, from benzene; its compounds have a limited therapeutic use.

Thioresor'cin. Phenylbisulphurate, C₆H₄(SH)₂; used like isoform.

Thiosa'pol. A soap in which sulphur forms an important ingredient.

Thiosinin'nam. A substance, C₇H₆N₂S, from oil of mustard and ammonia.

Thiou'rea. Urea with its oxygen replaced by sulphur, CS(NH₂)₂; sulfocarbamide.

Third pair. See Motor oculi, in Nerves, Table of. T. ventricle, space between the thalami representing the cavity of the fore-brain.

Thirst. Desire for drink, especially for water.

Thi'ry's fistula. An artificial opening into the intestines for the purpose of draining intestinal juice.

Thi'uret. Crystalline powder, C₈H₇N₃S₂: its salts are antiseptic.

Thlipsence'phalus. Fetal monster with a defective skull.

Tho'ho. A skin-disease endemic in Fiji.

Thoma-Zeiss. An instrument for counting the red and white corpuscles of the blood.

Thom'sen's disease. See Myotonia congenita.

Thomso'nia'mism. An empiric system recognizing only vegetable medicines.

Thoracent'e'sis. Surgical puncture or tapping of the chest-wall.

Thorac'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the chest. T. cage, the musculature of the chest. T. duct, principal duct for the lymph and chyle. T. girdle, the girdle formed by the scapula and clavicles. T. limbs, upper limbs; arms and hands.

Thoracocente'sis (tho-rak-o-sen-te'sis). Same as Thoracentesis.

Thoracocyll'o sis (tho-rak-o-sil'o-sis). Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracodi'dymus. Double monster united at the thorax.

Thoracodyn'ia (tho-rak-o-din'e-ah). Pain in the thorax.

Thoracent'sis (tho-rak-o-sen-te'sis). Same as Stethometer.

Thoracomyodyn'ia. Pain in the muscles of the chest.

Thoracop'agus. Same as Thoracodidymus.

Thorac'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the chest.

Thoracosteno'sis. Abnormal contraction of the thorax; wasp-waist.

Thoracot'omy. Surgical incision of the chest.

Thorade'l plus. Twin fetus joined above the navel.

Tho'rax. The chest; part of body between neck and abdomen.

Tho'rim. A rare gray metal.


Thorn'waldt's disease. Purulent inflammation of Luschka's tonsil.

Thor'oughwart. See Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Thread-worm. Same as Oxyuris.

Three-day fever. See Dengue.

Threpsol'o'gy (threp-sol'-o-je). Scientific view of nutrition.

Thresh'old. That degree of stimulus that just produces a sensation. Auditory t., the minimum audible or slightest perceptible sound. T. of visual sensation, the minimum visible or slightest possible vision of any object.

Thrida'ciuin. Same as Dactucarium.

Thrill. Tremor perceived in auscultation or palpation.

Throat. 1. Pharynx. 2. Fauces. 3. Anterior part of neck.
Throb. A pulsating movement or sensation.
Throe (thro). A severe pain.
Throm’bin. Same as Fibrinogen.
Thrombo-arteri’tis. Thrombosis conjoined with arteritis.
Thromboeys’tis. The sac which sometimes forms around a clot or thrombus.
Throm’boid. Like or resembling a thrombus.
Thrombolympangi’tis. Inflammation of a lymph-vessel due to a thrombus.
Thrombophlebi’tis. Thrombosis conjoined with phlebitis. T. purulen’ta, purulent softening of a venous plug with infiltration of the vessel-wall.
Throm’bose. Affected with thrombosis.
Throm’bosis. A substance derived from the splitting up of fibrinogen under the influence of the nucleoproteids of broken-down leukocytes.
Thrombo’sia. The formation of a thrombus.
Thrombot’ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, thrombosis.
Throm’bus. A plug in a vessel found at the point of its formation.
Bal’-t., a rounded antemortem clot in the heart. Milk-t., mammary tumor due to an accumulation of curdled milk.
Through-illumina’tion. See Transillumination.
Thrush. Disease of infants with aphthous spots in the mouth.
Thryp’sis. A comminated fracture.
Thun’ja occidenta’lis. The arbor vitae or white cedar with medicinal oil and leaves.
Thu’lium. A rare metallic element.
Thumb. The radial or first digit or dactyl of the hand.
Thus. Olibanum or frankincense.
Thylaci’tis. Inflammation of the oil-glands of the skin.
Thymace’tin. A thymol derivative, C₃H₅NO₂; antineuralgic.
Thyme. The plant Thymus vulgaris: aromatic and antiseptic.
Thymeleo’sis. Ulceration of the thymus gland.
Thy’mic. Pertaining to the thymus. T. acid. Same as Thymol.
Thym’ion (thim’e-on). A small cutaneous wart.
Thymi’tis. Inflammation of the thymus gland.
Thy’mol. A stearopten, C₉H₁₄O, from the oils of thyme and lemon balm; it is antiseptic.
Thy’raden. Thyreoid extract, used therapeutically.
Thyre-o-antitox’in. A thyreoid preparation, theoretically C₂₃H₂₃NO₅, said to have all the curative properties of the thyreoid extract.
Thyre-o-aryte’noid. Pertaining to the thyreoid and arytenoid cartilages. See also Muscles, Table of.
Thyre-o-cle (thi’re-o-sèl). Same as Goiter.
Thyre-o-epiglot’tic. Pertaining to thyreoid and epiglottis.
Thyre-o-epiglottid’ens. See Muscles, Table of.
Thyreoglan’din. A preparation of thyreoid gland, said to be extremely effective.
Thyreoglos’sal duct. A channel in the fetus between the thyreoid gland and tongue.
Thyreohy’al. A fetal bone which becomes one of the major cornua of the hyoid.
Thyreohy’oid. Pertaining to the thyreoid cartilage and the hyoid bone. T. muscle. See Muscles, Table of.
Thyreoid, T. body, T. gland. A large ductless gland in front of the trachea. T. cachexia. See Exophthalmic goiter. T. cartilage, the shield-shaped cartilage of the larynx. T. der’moid, a congenital sacrococcygeal tumor probably a relic of the
post-anal gut. **T. extract**, a preparation of sheep's thyroid, used therapeutically. **T. treatment**, the therapeutic use of thyroid extract.

**Thyreoidectomy.** Surgical removal of the thyroid.

**Thyreoidin.** 1. A proprietary extract of the thyroid gland of an animal. 2. An alleged essential secretion of the thyroid.

**Thyreoidism.** 1. Poisoning, or injury, from using thyroid extract. 2. The ill-effect of removal of the thyroid.

**Thyreoiditis.** Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

**Thyreoidization.** Treatment by the thyroid extract.

**Thyreoidin.** Same as Iodothyrin.

**Thyreone (thy-re-ong’kus).** See Thyreocele.

**Thyroproval.** Due to suspension of the function or to the removal of the thyroid gland.

**Thyroproteid.** 1. A proteid derived from the thyroid gland; used therapeutically. 2. The substance whose excess is supposed to cause myxedema.

**Thyroprotein.** A protein from the thyroid gland.

**Tycosis.** A spasm of the facial muscles.

**Tick’ling.** Light stimulation of a sensitive surface and its reflex effect, such as involuntary laughter, etc.

**T. i. d.** Abbreviation for L. *ter in die*, three times a day.

**Tid’al-air.** See under Air. **T.-wave**, sphygmographic wave next after the percussion-wave.

**Tingible (tiuj’ib-1).** Stainable.

**Tinnitus aur’ium.** A ringing in the ears. Telephone t., tinnitus due to use of the telephone.

**Tipu’lidae (tip-u’lid-e).** Gnats; insects provided with a stinging and sucking apparatus.

**Tire (tir).** Exhaustion due to over-exercise.

**Tirefond (tir-faw’).** Instrument like a corkscrew for raising depressed portions of bone.
**Tisane** (te-zahn'). Same as Ptisan.

**Tis’ic.** Same as Phthisic.

**Tis’iue** (tis'u). An aggregation of fibers and cells composing a structural element. *Adenoid t.*, connective t. with meshes which lodge lymphoid cells. *Adipose t.*, connective t. made of fat-cells in meshwork of areolar tissue. *Areolar t.*, connective t. made up largely of interlacing fibers. *Bony t.* Same as Bone. *Cancellous t.*, the spongy tissue of bone. *Cartilaginous t.* Same as Cartilage. *Connective t.*, general name for stromatous or non-parenchymatous tissues. *Elastic t.*, connective t. made up of yellow elastic fibers. *Embryonal t.*, connective tissue in its primitive state. *Endothelial t.*, peculiar connective t. which lines serous and lymphoid spaces. *Epithelial t.*, a general name for tissues not derived from the mesoblast. *Erectile t.*, spongy t. that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. *Fibrous t.*, the common connective tissue of the body, composed of yellow or white parallel fibers. *Gelatinous t.*, mucous tissue. *Glandular t.*, a specialized form of epithelial t. *Granulation t.*, new tissue formed in the process of granulation and ultimately forming the cicatrix. *Interstitial t.*, the connective tissue between the cellular elements of a structure. *Intertubular t.*, dense tissue of dentin in which dentinal tubes are embedded. *Lympnod t.* Same as Adenoid t. *Mucous t.*, a tissue which represents the embryonic connective tissue. *Muscular t.* See Muscle. *Nervous t.* See Nerve. *Osseous t.* See Bone. *Retiform t.*, adenoid tissue.

**Titanium.** A metallic element: symbol Ti.

**Titillation.** The act or sensation of tickling.

**Titration.** Volumetric analysis by means of solutions of standard strength.

**Titubation.** A stumbling or staggering gait.

**Tl.** Symbol of thallium.

**Tn.** Symbol of normal intra-ocular tension.

**Toad’head.** A form of nearly aborted head in certain so-called accephalous fetuses.

**Tobac’co.** The prepared leaves of *Nicotianum tabac’cum*: antispasmodic and heart-depressant. *T.-heart,* cardiac disturbance from excessive use of tobacco.

**Tobac’coism.** Ill-health due to excessive use of tobacco.

**Tocodynamom’eter.** Instrument for measuring expulsive force of uterine contractions in childbirth.

**Tocog’ony (to-kog’o-ne).** Parental generation.

**Tocol’ogy.** Science of reproduction and art of obstetrics.

**Tocom’eter (to-kom’et-er).** Same as Tocodynamometer.

**Tocodynamom’eter.** See Tocodynamometer.

**To’cus.** Parturition; childbirth.

**Toe.** A digit or dactyl of the foot. *T.-clonus,* flexion of the great toe in response to the sudden passive extension of its first phalanx. *T.-reflex.* See under Reflex.

**Toilet.** The cleansing and dressing of an operation wound.

**Tokelau ringworm.** See Tinea imbricata.

**Toko-.** For words beginning thus, see those beginning Toco-.

**Tol’erance.** Ability to endure the continued use of a drug. *Tolu’ (to’loo).* See under Balsam.

**Tol’nene (tol-u-en).** The hydrocarbon C7H8; methyl-benzene.

**Tolu’ric acid.** A crystalline acid sometimes discoverable in urine after the administration of toluic acid.

**Tolypyrin.** An antipyretic principle, C12H14N2O; methyl-antipyrin. *T. salicylate.* See Tolysal.

**Toly’sal.** Tolypyrin salicylate: useful in rheumatism.

**Tomen’tum cer’ebri.** Network of minute blood-vessels of the pia and cortex cerebri.
Tomes's fibers (töm'ëz). Branched processes of odontoblasts which fill the dentinal tubules.

Tomoma'nia. 1. A craze for performing needless surgical operations. 2. Hysteric desire to be operated upon surgically.

Tomoto'cin. Cesarean section.

Tone. Normal degree of vigor and tension. T.-deafness. Same as Amausia, sensory.

Ton'ga. A mixture of medicinal barks from Fiji: used in neuralgia.

Ton'galine. A proprietary anodyne medicine.

Tone. Normal degree of vigor and tension. T.-deafness. Same as Amausia, sensory.

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Tongue (tung). A movable muscular organ on the floor of the mouth. Black t., glossophytia; condition in which dorsum of tongue has a dark coat. T.-depressor, spatula for pushing down the tongue. Fern-leaf-pattern t., a t. with central furrow and lateral branches. Filmy t., one with symmetric whitish patches. Furred t., coated t. with furred papillae, giving the mucous membrane the appearance of whitish fur. Geographic t. has denuded patches surrounded by thickened epithelium. Hairy t., tongue whose papillae have a hair-like appearance. Parrot t., dry horny t. of low fevers, which cannot be protruded. Strawberry t., tongue with enlarged red fungiform papillae. T.-tie, congenital shortness of frenum, interfering with its mobility. Wooden t., one affected with actinomycosis.

Ton'ie. 1. Producing and restoring normal tone. 2. Characterized by continuous tension. 3. An agent which tends to restore normal tone. Cardiac t., one which strengthens the heart's action. General t., one which braces up the whole system. Hematic t., one that improves the blood. Intestinal t. gives tone to intestinal tract. Nervine t. improves the tone of nervous system. T. spasm. See under Spasm. Stomachic t. aids stomachic functions. Vascular t., one which improves the tone of blood-vessels.

Ton'icity (to-nis'it-e). Normal condition of tone or tension.

Tonk’a beau. The seed of Dip terys odorata: it affords coumarin.

Ton'ograph. A recording tonometer.

Tonomon’eter. An instrument to measure tension.

Ton’ophant. An instrument for rendering acoustic vibrations visible.

Ton’oplast (ton’o-plast). A small intracellular body.

Ton’oscope (ton’o-skôp). A device for examining the head or brain by means of sound.

Ton’quinol. White crystalline substance, C₁₁H₁₂N₃O₆, used as a substitute for musk.

Tonsil’. 1. A small almond-shaped mass between the pillars of the fauces on either side. 2. A lobe on either side of lower surface of the cerebellum. Lingual t., lymphadenoid mass at base of tongue. Luschka’s t. Pharyngeal t. See Luschka’s tonsil. Third t., Luschka’s tonsil.

Tonsillar. Of, or pertaining to, a tonsil.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of a tonsil. Follicular t. especially affects the follicles. Herpetic t., a local manifestation of herpes on the tonsil. Mycotic t., a form due to fungi. Pustular t. is characterized by formation of pustules. Suppurative t. Same as Quinsy.

Tonsil’olith. A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.

Tonsil’otomy. An instrument for cutting off a tonsil.

Tonsillot’omy. Surgical removal of a tonsil.

To’nu’s (to’nu’s). Tone or tonicity.

Toot’-poison. A poison from Conaria sarmentosa of New Zealand.

Tooth. One of a set of small bone-like structures of the jaws for mastication.
cating food. Deciduous t., Milk-t., Temporary t., a tooth of the first dentition. Permanent t., a tooth of the second dentition. See Bicuspid, Canine, Eye, Hutchinson, Incisor, Molar, Stomach, and Wisdom t. T.-rash. See Strophulus.


Topes'thia. Determination of locality by touch.

To have'ceous (to-fa'se-us). Of a gritty or sandy nature.

Topes'thia'ceous (to-fes'th-e-ah). Fixed or localized pain.

To'phn§ (to'fus). Same as Chalk-stone.

T. syphil'ticns, a syphilitic node.

Topo'al'gia (to-po-al'je-ah). Fixed or localized pain.

Topo'graph'ic. Describing special regions.

Topo'graphy (to-pog'raf-e). A special description of a part or region.

Toponeu'rosis. Neurosis of a limited region.

Topism. Pertaining to a particular spot; local.

Topograph'ic. Describing special regions.

Topograph'ic. A special description of a part or region.

Topopho'hla. Morbid dread of particular spots.

Toro'ella. A depression in the occipital bone at the confluence of a number of venous sinuses.

Tor'men, pi. tor'mina. A severe griping or colicky pain.

Torr'en'til. The plant Potentilla tormentilla; an astringent.


Tor'pid. Not acting with vigor.

Torpid'ity. Sluggishness; inactivity; slowness.

Tor'por ret'fuse. Slackened or dulled response of retina to the stimulus of light.

Torrefae'tion (tor-e-fak'shun). The act of roasting or parching.

To'refy. To parch, roast, or dry by aid of heat.

Torsion. Act of twisting; state of being twisted.

Torsion. Act of twisting; state of being twisted.

Torsion. Acupressure combined with torsion of the bleeding vessel.

Torticol'lis. Wry-neck; a contracted state of cervical muscles, with torsion of the neck. Fixed t., unnatural position of head due to actual and persistent organic muscular shortening. Rheumatic t. is due to rheumatism. Spasmodic t. is due to spasm of certain neck-muscles.

Tor'ula. Genus of micro-organisms including the yeast-plant.

To'tal aphasia. See under Aphasia.

Touch. 1. The sense by which contact gives evidence as to their qualities; tactile sense. 2. Palpation with the finger.

Tour de maître (toor deh mātr). A method of passing a catheter or sound.

Tour'ette's disease (too-rets'). Convulsive tic, with coprolalia, echolalia, and loss of co-ordination of movements.

Tour'niquet (toor'ne-ket). Instrument for the compression of blood-vessels. Tourniquets are of various kinds, named from the inventors, as Dupuytren's, Esarch's, Skey's, or Simmorni's. Field t., padded strap to be buckled on so as to compress the artery. Horseshoe-t., one shaped like a horseshoe, to press at two points. Provisional t., one loosely applied, to be tightened when occasion may require.

Tow. The coarser parts or fibers of flax.

Towelette. A small towel for surgeon's or obstetrician's use.

Tow'elling. Friction with a towel.

Toxalbu'min. Any poisonous albumin, whether of bacterial or other origin.

Toxal'bumeose (tok-sal'bu-mōs). A poisonous albumose.

Toxane'mia. Anemia due to a poison.

Toxe'mia. Blood-poisoning; poisoning by toxins produced in the body-cells or by the influence of micro-organisms.

Toxe'zyme (tok-sen'zim). Any poisonous enzyme.

Tox'ie, Tox'ical. Of, pertaining to, or due to, poisoning.

Toxicity (tok-sis'it-e). The quality of being poisonous.

Toxicoden'дрол. A poisonous, non-volatile oil found in Rhus toxicodendron.

Toxicoden'дрон (tok-sik-o-den'dron). See under Rhus.

Toxicoder'ma. Any skin-disease due to a poison.

Toxicodend'ron (tok-sik-o-den'(iron). See under Rhus.

Toxicogen'ic (tok-sik-o-jen'ik). Giving origin to poisons.

Toxicophobia. Morbid dread of poisons.

Toxicop'atliy (tok-sik-op'ath-e). Any disease induced by a poison.

Toxicophid'ia (tok-sik-o-fid'e-ah). Venomous serpents collectively.

Toxicophobia. Morbid dread of poisons.

Toxicophylax'in. Any phylaxin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

Toxicop'tone (tok-so-pep'ton). A poisonous peptone.

Toxicopeph'rlax'in (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See Toxicophylaxin.

Toxoso'zin. Any sozin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

Tox'icopathy. Pertaining to toxicopathy.

Tox'icopathy (tok-sik-op'ath-e). Any disease induced by a poison.

Tox'icophylax'in (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See Toxicophylaxin.

Tox'sis. A diseased condition due to poisoning.

Toxider'mitis. Any skin-disease due to skin-poisoning.

Tox'icis. A diseased condition due to poisoning.


Toxicophylax'in (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See Toxicophylaxin.

Toxopeph'rlax'in (tok-so-pep'ton). A poisonous peptone.

Toxicophylax'in (tok-so-fi-lak'sin). See Toxicophylaxin.

Toxospor'osis. Any sozin which destroys the poisons produced by micro-organisms.

Tra'bal. Pertaining to the trabs cerebri.

Trabec'ula. A septum which extends from an envelop into the enclosed substance.

Trabs cer'ebri. Same as Callosum.

Tra'chea (tra-ke-ah). The tube descending from the larynx to the bronchi; windpipe.

Tra'cheal. Of, or pertaining to, the trachea. T. tugging, pulling sensation of the trachea due to aneurysm of arch of the aorta.

Trachea'lis. System of transverse muscle-fibers in the trachea.

Tracheal'tis. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachealag'ra (tra-kel-ag'rah). Gout in the neck.

Tracheal'tectomy. Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterine.

Tracheatom'a. A hematoma seated on the sternomastoid muscle.

Trach'elitis'mus. Spasm of the neck-muscles.

Trach'elitis'tis (tra-kel'-itis). Same as Cervicitis.

Trachelobregmat'ic diameter. One from the center of the bregma to the anterior point of the foramen magnum.

Tracheol'ogy. The study of the neck and its diseases and injuries.

Trach'elomas'toid. See Muscles, Table of.

Trach'elopexy (trak'el-o-pek-se). Fixation of the neck of the uterine to some other part.


Trachelor'rhaphy. Suturation of a lacerated cervix uteri.
Trachelot'omy. The operation of cutting the neck of the uterus.

Tracheo-a'érocele. Tracheal hernia containing air.


Tracheal hernia containing air.


Tracheolaryngot'omy. Incision of the larynx and trachea.

Trachcos'copy (tra-ke-os'ko-pe). Inspection of interior of trachea.

Tracheosteno'sis (tra-ke-o-ste-no'sis). Contraction or narrowing of the trachea.

Tracheot'me (tra'ke-o-tom). Instrument for incising the trachea.

Tracheot'omy (tra-ke-ot'om-e). The formation of an artificial opening into the trachea. Inferior t. is performed below, and Superior t. above, the isthmus of the thyroid. T.-tnbe, tube to be inserted into the opening made in tracheotomy.

Trachcosyne (tra-ke-o-sin-e). See Muscles, Table of.

Tracheot'sis (tra-ke-o-sis). Much used in pharmacy.

Tracht (trakt). A region, especially one of some length, principally in the nervous system. Alimentary t., Digestive t., the alimentary canal, or passage from the mouth to the anus. Direct cerebellar t., an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. Genito-urinary t., the genito-urinary organs in continuity. Habenular t., tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesial side of the red nucleus. Intermediolateral t., tract of nerve-fibers in lateral column of spinal cord, midway between anterior and posterior gray horns. Motor t., the path of a motor impulse from the brain to a muscle. Olfactory t., the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain. Ophthalmic t., Optic t., fibers between the visual centers and the optic chiasm. Pyramidal t., the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata. Respiratory t., the respiratory organs in continuity. Sensory t., tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain.

Tractel'lam. An anterior locomotive flagellum.

Trac'tion (trak'shun). The act of drawing or pulling. An'eurysm-t., aneurysm of aorta due to imperfect atrophy of ductus Botalli. Axis-t., traction along an axis, as of the pelvis in obstetrics. T-diverticulum, a sacculcation of esophagus due to traction of adhesions. Elastic t., traction by an elastic force, or by means of an elastic appliance.

Trac'tus (trak'tus). L. for Tract. T. spira'lis foramin-len'itus, the maculosa cribrosa quarta.

Trag'acanth (trag'ak-anth). A gum from species of Astragalus: much used in pharmacy.

Trag'gal (tra'gal). Pertaining to the tragus.

Trag'iens (traf'ik-us). See Muscles, Table of.

Trag'gus (tra'gus). Cartilaginous projection before the external meatus of the ear.

Trance. A profound or abnormal sleep. T.-coma, hypnotic lethargy.

Transec'tion. A section made across a bony axis.

Trans'sfer. Trans'sference. The passage of a symptom or affection from one part to another; a kind of metastasis.

Transfix'. To pierce through or impale.

Transfix'ion. A cutting through, as in amputation.

Transfor'mation. The perforation or piercing of the fetal skull.
TRANSFORATOR. Instrument for making a transformation.

TRANSFORMATION. Change of form or structure; degeneration.

TRANSFUSION. Transfer of blood from one person to another: the introduction of blood or other fluid into the circulation. **Arterial t.**, transfer of blood into an artery. **Direct t.**, transfer of blood from one person to another without exposure to the air. **Indirect t.**, **Mediate t.**, the transfer of blood from a cup to a blood-vessel. **Venous t.**, transfer of blood to a vein.

TRANSIC. Pertaining to a state of trance.

TRANSILLUMINATION. The inspection of the interior of a cavity by means of a strong light made to pass through its walls: the inside of bodily cavities may also be made visible by means of the Röntgen rays.

TRANSITIONAL ZONE. The posterior part of the lens-sac during the stage of growth.

TRANSLOCATION. A removal, or change of place.

TRANSLUCENT. Somewhat transparent; diaphanous.

TRANSLOCATION. 1. Diapedesis. 2. Change of place from one side of the body to the other. **External t.**, passage of an ovum from one ovary to the other tube without going through its adjacent oviduct. **Internal t.**, the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the uterus through its own oviduct.

TRANSFORMATION (trans-mish'um). The transfer, as of a disease.

TRANSPIRABLE. Permitting the passage of perspiration.

TRANSPIRATION. Discharge of air, vapor, or sweat through the skin.

TRANSPLANTATION. The grafting of tissues taken from the same body or from another.

TRANSPOSITION. Displacement of viscera to the opposite side.

TRANSUDATION. Passage of serum or other fluid through a membrane.

TRANSVERSALIS (trans-ver-sa'lis). See Muscles, Table of.

TRANSVERSE (trans-vers'). Extending from side to side, or crosswise.

TRANSVERSELY. Excision of a vertebral transverse process.

TRANSVERSOSPINA'lis. Series of muscles forming deeper layer of extensor dorsi communis muscle.

TRANSVERSUS. See Muscles, Table of.

TRAPEZIUM. 1. The first carpal bone in the distal row. 2. A transverse band of fibers in lower part of the pons.

TRAPEZIUS (tra-pe'ze-us). See Muscles, Table of.

TRAPEZOID. The second carpal bone in the distal row.

TRAPP'S FORMULA. To find the number of grains of solids in 1000 c.c. of urine, multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by two (Trapp's co-efficient), or by 2.33, according to others.

TRAVELING CURVES. Long curves in a sphygmogram, made by holding the breath.

TUBA (trow'bah). A wound or injury.

TRAUMATIC (traw-mat'ik). Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an injury.

TRAUMATIC. Condition of system resulting from an injury or wound.

TRAUMATIC. Gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform (10 per cent.), and used like collodion.

TRAUMATISM. The science of wounds.

TRAUMATOPNE'A, TRAUMATOPNE'A. Condition in which air passes in and out of a wound in the chest-wall.
Treatment. The management and care of a patient or the combatting of his disorder. Active t., treatment directed immediately to a disease. Expectant t. See Expectant.

Trefu'sia. Red powder prepared from defibrinated blood, and used in chlorosis.

Tre'velrose. A sugar, C₉H₁₂O₁₄, from manna or ergot.

Trematode. Any parasitic worm of the class trematoda; a fluke.

Trembles. Milk-sickness in cattle.


Tremulous (trem'u-lus). Trembling or quivering.

Trendelenburg's position. The patient on the back, body and thighs elevated to about 45 degrees, the legs hanging over the edge of a table.

Trepan'. An obsolete form of the trephine.

Trepanation, Trephina'tion. The use of the trephine.

Trephine (tre-fin'). 1. A crown-saw for removing a circular disk or button of bone, chiefly from the skull. 2. To operate on with the trephine.

Trepidation. 1. A trembling or oscillatory movement. 2. Nervous anxiety and fear.

Triase'tin (tri-as'/et-in). An oily liquid, C₉H₆(C₃H₆O₂)₉, from cod-liver oil, fats, etc.

Tri'acid. Having three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Tri'ad. 1. Any trivalent element. 2. Trivalent.

Triakaidekapho'bia (tri-ak-i-dek-afo'be-ah). Morbid fear of the number thirteen.

Tri'al-case. A box or frame with duly arranged trial-lenses. T.-frame, a device used in testing for color-blindness. T.-lenses, sets of lenses used in testing vision.

Triallylam'in. An oily volatile base, (C₃H₆)₂N.

Tri'angle. A three-cornered area or figure. Bryant's t., the iliofemoral t. Carotid t., inferior, T. of necessity, between median line of neck in front, the sternomastoid, and anterior belly of omohyoid. Carotid t., superior, T. of election, has anterior belly of omohyoid in front, posterior belly of digastric above, and sternomastoid behind. Cephalic t., on anteroposterior plane of skull, between lines from occiput to forehead and to chin, and from chin to forehead. Digastic t., the submaxillary t. T. of elbow, in front, the supinator longus on the outside and pronator teres inside, the base toward humerus. Facial t., its angles—basion, and alveolar and nasal points. Frontal t., bounded by maximum frontal diameter and lines to glabella. Hesselbach's t., deep epigastric artery below Poupart's ligament on outside, and margin of rectus muscle on inside. Iliofemoral t., formed by Nelaton's line, another line through superior iliac spine, and a third from this to great trochanter. Infracavicular t. has the clavicle above, upper border of pectoralis major on inside, anterior border of deltoid on outside. Inguinal t., Scarpa's t., has the sartorius outside, adductor longus within, and Poupart's ligament above. Lesser's t. has the hypoglossal nerve above, and the two bellies of digastrics on the two sides. Lumbo-costo-abdominal t. lies between the obliquus externus, the serratus posticus inferior,
the erector spine, and the obliquus internus. **Macewen's t.**, **Suprameatal t.**, is between lower posterior edge of root of zygomata and superior posterior edge of external auditory canal. **T. of neck, anterior**, the two carotid and the submaxillary t's, together. **T. of neck, posterior**, the occipital and subclavian t's, together. **Occipital t.** has the sternomastoid in front, the trapezius behind, and omohyoid below. **Occipital t., inferior**, the bimastoid line is its base and inion its apex. **Petit's t.** between lower posterior edge of root of zygoma and superior posterior edge of external auditory canal. **T. of neck, interior**, the two carotid and the submaxillary t's, together. **T. of neck, posterior**, the occipital and subclavian t's, together. **Occipital t., inferior**, the bimastoid line is its base and inion its apex. **Subclavian t.**, posterior belly of omohyoid above, clavicle below, and sternomastoid at the base. **Submaxillary t.,** lower jaw-bone above, posterior belly of digastic and the stylohyoid below, and median line of neck in front. **Suboccipital t.** lies between the rectus capitis posticus major and superior and inferior oblique muscles.

**Triangularis** (tri-ang-u-la'ris). See Muscles, Table of. **Triangular ligament.** A slip running up from Poupart's ligament behind inner pillar of the external abdominal ring. A. **Triangular nucleus.** Same as **Cuneate nucleus.** **Triatomi'fe.** Containing three atoms, or three replaceable hydrogen atoms. **Trib'adism** (trib'ad-ism). Same as **Sapphism.** **Tribromhy'drin.** A yellowish antiseptic and sedative liquid, \( \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Br}_3 \). **Tribro'mid of gold.** Au\( \text{Br}_3 \); used in various antiluetic preparations. **Tribrom'methane.** Same as **Bromoform.** **Tribromphe'nol.** Same as **Bromo.** **Triechph'alus.** A monster fetus with three heads. **Tri'eps.** See Muscles, Table of. **T. reflex,** tapping the elbow-tendon produces extension of the forearm. **Trichangi'e'tasis.** Dilatation of the capillaries. **Trichan'ux'e.** Hypertrichosis; excessive hairiness. **Trichia'asis.** 1. Condition of ingrowing hairs about an orifice, or of ingrowing eyelashes. 2. Appearance of hair-like filaments in the urine. **Trich'ina na spira'lis.** A nematode parasite which sometimes infests the muscles. **Trichini'asis, Trichino'sis.** Disease caused by the presence of trichina. **Trichiniza'tion.** Infection with trichina. **Trichinoph'o'bia.** Morbid dread of trichinosis. **Trichin'o'scope.** Apparatus for determining the presence of trichine in muscles or in food. **Trich'inous.** Containing, or affected with, trichine. **Trichi'tis.** Inflammation of the hair-bulbs. **Trichloracet'ic acid.** A crystalline acid, \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{OH} \); caustic, **Trichlorhy'drin.** An anesthetic and hypnotic compound, \( \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2 \). **Trichio'roid.** Combination of three atoms of chlorin with one of another element. **Trichlorphe'nol.** A disinfectant and external antiseptic. **Trichocar'dia** (tri-ko'kar-de-ah). Same as **Hairy heart.** **Trichoccephali'a'sis.** State of being infested with trichoccephalus dispar. **Trichocceph'alus** (tri-ko-sef'al-us). A genus of intestinal worms, the thread-worms or whip-worms. **T. dis'par** is a harmless parasite of the cecum and neighboring sections of the intestine. **Trichocla'sis** (tri-ko-kla'sis). Britteness of the hair. **Tricho-epithelho'ma.** A skin-tumor whose cell-growth starts in the follicles of the hairs of the lanugo.
Trichoglos'sia (tri-kə-glos'e-ah). Same as Hairy tongue.
Tri'cho'id (tri'koid). Like, or resembling, hair.
Trichol'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the hair.
Tricho'ma (tri-kə'mah). See Entropion.
Trichomato'sis. Same as Plica polonica.
Tricho'matus. Affected with trichoma, or with plica polonica.
Trichom'onas vagina'lis. A protozoan from leukorrhea discharges.
Trichomyeco'sis. Any disease of the hair caused by fungi.
Tricho'nosus, Trichop'athy. Any disease of the hair.
Trichorru'lixis, Trichorlu'xis. In which the hair becomes nodose and breaks off.
Tricho'sis. Any disease of the hair; trichiasis.
Trichotheca'cium ro'seum. A variety of mould-fungus found in the human ear.
Trichotilloma'nia. The morbid habit of pulling out the hair, accompanied by excessive itching.
Trichro'ic. Exhibiting three different colors in three different aspects.
Tri'chroism. Condition or quality of being trichroic.
Tricor'nic, Tricor'nutc. Having three horns, cornua, or processes.
Tricresol. A combination of the three cresols: antiseptic.
Tricresolam'in. A disinfectant and antiseptic preparation.
Tricrot'ic. Having three sphygmographic waves or elevations to one beat of the pulse.
Tri'crotism (tri'krot-izm). Quality of being tricrotic.
Tricus'pid (tri-kəs'pid). Having three points or cusps. T. disease, disease of the tricuspid valve. T. valve, the valve which closes the passage between the right cardiac auricle and the right ventricle.
Tric'kon. Instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.
Triethylam'in. A ptomain, C₆H₆,N, from putrefying fish.
Trifa'sial nerve (tri-fa'shal). See Nerves, Table of.
Trifor'mal. Paraformaldehyd, an antiseptic compound.
Tri'gepalus. A monster with fore part of the head triangular.
Tri'gonon, Trigo'num. A triangle; especially the smooth surface on the inside of the base of the bladder. Olfactory t., triangular area of gray matter between the roots of the olfactory tract.
Trigonoceplial'ie. Having a triangle-shaped head.
Tri'lab (tri'lab). A three-pronged lithotrite.
Trill. A tremulous utterance.
Triman'ual. Accomplished by the use of three hands.
Trimethylam'in. A ptomain, C₆H₁₄N, from vegetable and animal tissues.
Trimethylen'diam'in. A deadly ptomain, C₁₂H₁₀N₂, from cultures of the cholera-spirillum.
Trimorphous. Crystallizing in three different forms.

Trineuric (tri-neur-ik). Having three neurons.

Trinitrophenol (tri-nitro-phenol). Same as Picric acid.

Trinomial. A crystalline hypnotic, C₃H₈S₆O₄: used like sulphonal.

Triphylic (tri-phylic). A person having three testicles.

Tripolar. A crystalline hypnotic, C₈H₇NO₂: used like sulphonal.

Trionym. A name consisting of three parts.

Triorchid (tri-or-chid). A person having three testicles.

Trioxid. A combination of three oxygen atoms with one of another element.

Tripolar. A crystalline hypnotic, C₈H₇NO₂: used like sulphonal.

Triples. Pills, pills of three active ingredients.

Triplura. State in which an object is seen as threefold.

Triquicular bone. Os triquetrvm. 1. Any Wormian bone. 2. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Triarcade lines. The stars of the embryonic lens. T. sulcus, the orbital fissure.

Trisigmoid (triz-moid). Variety of trismus nascentium; said to be due to pressure on occipital bone during delivery.

Trisimus. Tetanic spasm of the jaw-muscles.

Trisplanchnic. Pertaining to the three great visceral cavities; the sympathetic nervous system.

Tristania. Melancholia.

Trisulphate. A sulphate with three sulphuric-acid radicals.

Triticous nodule, Triticum (trit-ish-us, trit-is-um). A nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.

Triticum. A genus of grasses including wheat. T. repens, couch-grass; diuretic.

Trivalent. Uniting with, or replacing, three hydrogen atoms.

Trocar. Sharp-pointed instrument used with a cannula for tapping.

Trochanter. Either one of the two processes below the neck of the femur.

Trochanteric, Trochanterian. Pertaining to a trochanter.

Trochanterin. The lesser trochanter.

Troche, Trochis, eng. A medicated tablet or disk.

Trochlear. Pertaining to a trochlea. T. nerve, the fourth cranial.
Trolley sickness. Peculiar illness said to be caused by riding in electric cars.

Trommer's test. Test for sugar, made with a copper-solution.

Tropacoca'in. Alkaloid from a Javanese coca: anaesthetic and non-mydriatic.

Trophic. Derangement of nutrition from failure of motor-nerve influence.

Trophic. Of, or pertaining to, nutrition. T. center, a nerve-center which regulates nutrition.

Trophoblast. The epiblastic layers lining the chorionic villi in the fetal placenta.

Trophonine. Proprietary food from beef, eggs, and gluten.

Trophoplast (trof'o-plast). A granular protoplasmic body.

Trophotropism. A kind of chemotaxis for the nutritive matter of cells.

Tropic acid. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₃, derived from atropin.

Tropical chlorosis. Anchylostomiasis.

Tropic acid. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₃, derived from atropin.

Tropin. A crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₃N₂O, derived from atropin.

Trommer's test. Test for sugar, made with a copper-solution.

Trop'mer's test. Test for sugar, made with a copper-solution.

Tropacoca'in. Alkaloid from a Javanese coca: anaesthetic and non-mydriatic.

Trophic. Derangement of nutrition from failure of motor-nerve influence.

Troph'ic. Of, or pertaining to, nutrition. T. center, a nerve-center which regulates nutrition.

Trophoblast. The epiblastic layers lining the chorionic villi in the fetal placenta.

Tropho'sis. 1. Any functional nervous disease due to a trophic disorder. 2. Same as Trophesy.

Trophon'ic. Pertaining to a tropho'sis.

Troph'oplast. A granular protoplasmic body.

Trophotropism. A kind of chemotaxis for the nutritive matter of cells.

Tro'pic acid. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₃, derived from atropin.

Tropical chlorosis. Anchylostomiasis.

Tropic acid. An acid, C₉H₁₀O₃, derived from atropin.

Tropin. A crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₃N₂O, derived from atropin.

Trop'meter. Instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of a long bone; also, instrument for measuring the movements of the eye.

Trousseau's spots (tru-soz'). Same as Meningitic streak. T.'s symptom, muscular spasm in tetany upon pressing the nerves or arteries of the parts affected.

Troy weight. See Weight.

Trun'cal. Pertaining to the trunk.

Trun'cate (trung'kat). To amputate; to deprive of limbs.

Trunk. The body considered apart from the head and limbs.

Truss. Device for retaining a reduced hernia in its place.

Tryp'sase. Trypsin considered as an enzyme, or non-organized ferment.

Tryp'sis (trip-se'sis). Trephination.

Tryp'sin. The main protolytic ferment of the pancreatic secretion.

Trypsin'ogen. The zymogen from which trypsin is formed.


Tryptone'mia. Presence of tryptones in the blood.

Tub. To use the cold bath in fever.

Tu'bal. Pertaining to a tube or oviduct. T. nephritis, inflammation of the kidney-tubes. T. pregnancy, pregnancy occurring in an oviduct.

Tube. A hollow cylindric organ or instrument. Air-t., any tubular passage of respiratory apparatus. Auscultatory t., instrument used in testing the sense of hearing. T.-cast, cast of renal tubule. Crooke's t., exhausted vacuum-tube used in obtaining Röntgen rays. Drainage-t., tube used in surgery to facilitate escape of fluids. Eustachian t., canal from naso-pharynx to tympanum. Fallopian t. See Oviduct. Feeding-t., a tube for introducing food into the stomach. Geissler's t., a tube containing a highly rarefied gas. Intubation-t., Tracheotomy-t., breathing-tube used after laryngotomy or tracheotomy. Stomach-t., a tube for feeding or washing stomach.

Tu'ber. An enlargement, knob, or swelling. T. cinere'um, an eminence of gray substance on floor of third ventricle.

Tu'bercle. 1. Any mass of small rounded nodules produced by the bacillus of tuberculosis. 2. A nodule or small eminence. Adductor t., eminence on femur which attaches tendon of adductor magnus. Amygdaloid t., nodule on roof of descending
cornu of lateral ventricle. **Anatomic t.**, warty growth on dissector's hand. **Carotid t.**, Chassaingnae's t., nodule on transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra. **Conoid t.**, on clavicle for attachment of conoid ligament. **Durwinian t.** See Darwinian. **Deltoid t.** on clavicle attaches part of deltoid muscle. **Fibrous t.**, tubercle of bacillary origin which contains connective-tissue elements. **Genial t.**, tubercle on either side of middle line on inner surface of lower jaw-bone. **Genital t.**, eminence of fetal life in front of cloaca: it becomes the penis or clitoris. **Lacrimmal t.**, on upper jaw-bone where lacrimal groove reaches the orbital surface. **Laminated t.**, nodule of cerebellum. **Lower's t.**, within right auricle, between orifices of venae cavae. **Miliary t.**, the typical form of bacillary, or true disease-tubercle; especially a form of minute tubercle formed in great numbers and sometimes found in various parts and organs. **Pterygoid t.**, on inner surface of inferior maxilla: attaches internal and pterygoid muscles. **T. of Rolando**, rounded gray mass under the surface of lateral column of the oblongata. **Scalene t.**, on first rib, for attaching anterior scalene muscle. **Zygomatic t.**, on the zygoma, at the junction of its anterior root.

**Tubercular.** Of, or pertaining to, tubercle.

**Tuberculine.** A therapeutic and diagnostic preparation from cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis. **T. R.,** tuberculin prepared by pounding in a mortar dried cultures of tubercle-bacilli and adding distilled water. It is then centrifuged. It is preserved in 20 per cent. of glycerin. It is said to induce no reaction.

**Tuberculinae.** A modified form of tuberculin.

**Tuberculitis.** Inflammation of, or near, a tubercle.

**Tuberculocele.** Tuberculous disease of the testicle.

**Tuberculocidin.** An albumose used like tuberculin.

**Tuberculoid.** Characterized by tubercle that has undergone a fibroid degeneration.

**Tuberculo'ma (tu-ber-ku-lo'mah).** A tuberculous mass.

**Tuberculosis.** An infectious disease caused by Bacillus tuberculosis, and characterized by formation of tubercle in the tissues.

**Cestodic t.**, a disease simulating tuberculosis, but due to excessive infestation with cestode parasites.

**Tuber'culous.** Pertaining to, or affected with, tubercles or tuberculosis.

**Tuber'culum (tu-ber'ku-lum).** A tubercle. **T. acust'icum,** collection of nerve-cells behind the accessory auditory nucleus.

**Tuberos'ity.** A broad eminence situated on a bone.

**Tubo-abd omin'al pregnancy.** Pregnancy in fimbriated end of Fallopian tube, so that the fetus is partly in the tube and partly in the abdomen.

**Tuboligamen'tous.** Pertaining to the oviduct and broad ligament.

**Tubo-ova'riian.** Of, or pertaining to, an oviduct and ovary.

**Tuboperitone'al.** Pertaining to the oviduct and peritoneum.

**Tubotym'panal canal.** A tube of the embryonic hypoblast whence the tympanum and Eustachian tube are formed.

**Tu'bular.** Of, or pertaining to, a tubule. **T. breathing, bronchial respiration. T. gestation.** See Tubal pregnancy. **T. membrane.** Same as Peritoneum.

**Tu'bulce (tu'bul).** Any small tube. **Dentinal t's.,** the tubular structures of the teeth. **Segmental t's.,** the tubules of the Wolfian body. **Seminiferous t's.,** the tubules of the testicle. **Urinferous t's.,** the minute winding canals making up the substance of the kidney.

**Tubuloder'moid.** A dermoid tumor due to the persistence of a fetal tube.
Tufnell's method. The treatment of aneurysm by light feeding and rest.

Tuft, Malpighian. A Malpighian body.

Tumefacient. Producing, or tending to produce, tumefaction.

Tumefaction. A swelling; puffiness.

Tu'menol. A substance from petroleum: used like ichthyol.

Tu'mor. A swelling, especially one due to morbid growth of a tissue not normal to the part. T. al'bus, white swelling; tuberculous of a bone or joint. Benign t., one not likely to recur after removal. Cystic t., one not solid. False t., one due to extravasation, extravision, echinococcus, or retained sebaceous matter. Fibroid t., a fibroma. Gubler's t., on back of wrist, when extensors of hand are paralyzed. Gummy t. See Gumma.

Heterologous t. is made up of tissue which differs from that in which it grows. Histoid t. is formed of a single tissue. Homologous t., one whose substance resembles that on which it grows. Malignant t., one which is likely to recur and eventually to destroy life. Mixed t., one which combines characters of two or more classes. Mucous t., a myoma. Muscular t., a myoma. Organoid t., from complex tissues, and resembling an organ. Phantom t., abdominal or other swelling not due to structural change, but usually to a neurosis. Sebaceous t., tumor of a sebaceous gland; atheroma. Splenic t., enlarged spleen. Teratoid t., formed by combination of various organs. True t., any tumor produced by proliferation.

Tumul'tus. Excessive organic action.

Tu'nec. A lining membrane or coat.

Tu'nica. Same as Tunic. T. adna'ta, the portion of conjunctiva that comes in contact with the eyeball. T. advent'tia, outer coat of an artery. T. al'bus, the sclera; also, the fibrous coat of the testis or ovary. T. ex'tima, in'tima, me'dia, the outer, inner, and middle coats of an artery. T. Ruyschia'na. Same as Entoroidea. T. vagina'lis, the serous covering of the testis. T. vasculo'sa, 1. Same as Mesorhoroidea. 2. The vascular coat of the testis.

Tu'niciin (tu'nis-in). Substance resembling cellulose, from the tissues of certain low forms of animal life.

Tu'n'nei-anemia. Same as Actinomycosis. T.-disease. Same as Caisson-Disease.

Tu'pe's. The tree Nyssa grandidentata; its root is used in making surgeons' tents.


Tur'binated bodies. Masses formed by the turbinated bones with their covers of vascular tissue. T. bones, the three bones situated on the outside of the nasal fossae.

Turbinectomy. Surgical removal of a turbinate bone.

Turbinonome. A cutting instrument for surgical removal of a turbinated bone.

Turbinotomy. Surgical cutting of a turbinate bone.

Tähriek's column. Anterior or direct pyramidal tract of spinal cord.

Turgenceence. Distention or swelling of a part.

Turgescence (ter-jes'ent). Swelling or beginning to swell.

Tur'gid (ter'gid). Congested and swollen.

Tur'gor (ter'gor). Condition of being turgid; normal, or other fulness.

Tur'meric (ter'mer-ik). Rhizome of Curcuma longa.

Tur'merol. An oily alcohol from turmeric.

Turn'ing. Version in obstetric practice.

Turn of life. Same as Menopause.
Tin-′pen line. An oleoresin, chiefly from coniferous trees. Canada t. See Balsam, Canada. Chian t., oleoresin from Pistacia terebinthina. Common t., from Pinus sylvestris, etc. T., oil of, volatile oil of common turpentine; diuretic, stimulant, and rubefacient. Venice t., from Larix Europaea. White t., from Pinus palustris, etc.

Tur′pentine. An oleoresin, chiefly from coniferous trees. See Balsam, Canada. Chian t., oleoresin from Pistacia terebinthina. Common t., from Pinus sylvestris, etc. T., oil of, volatile oil of common turpentine; diuretic, stimulant, and rubefacient. Venice t., from Larix Europaea. White t., from Pinus palustris, etc.

Tus′sal. Pertaining to a cough.
Tussila′go. Leaves of T. farfara, coltsfoot: tonic, demulcent, and antibacterial.
Tus′sive. Of, or pertaining to, a cough.
Turn′da. A surgeon's tent.
Tur′peth. The plant Podocarpus turpethum of India: purgative. T. mineral, yellow subsulphate of mercury, $\text{Hg}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot2\text{HgO}$.
Tympan′al. Pertaining to the tympanum.
Tympan′ic. Of, or pertaining to, the tympanum. T. bone, T. plate, T. ring, body-wall which surrounds the tympanum and external canal. T. membrane. Same as Membrana tympani. T. nerve. See Nerves, Table of.
Tympan′ites. Distention of the abdomen with gas or air.
Tympan′itis. Same as Otitis media.
Tympanohy′al. Part of the embryonic hyoid arch becoming fused with the styloid process.
Tympanot′omy. Surgical puncture of the membrana tympani.
Tym′panum. The middle ear, or ear-drum.
Tym′pany. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic or bell-like percussion-note.
Typh′fever. Typhus and typhoid fever viewed together.
Typhin′ia (tif-in′e-ah). Relapsing fever.
Typhlenteri′tis. Appendicitis.
Typhi′lis. Inflammation of the cecum.
Typhlo-empye′ma. An abdominal abscess accompanying appendicitis.
Typhlo′ogy. A treatise on blindness.
Typhlo′sis (tif-lo′sis). Blindness.
Typhlo′omy. The operation of cutting into the cecum.
Typhobacillo′sis. The symptoms due to poisoning by the toxins of the Bacillus typhosus.
T. spine, a painful state of the vertebral region after typhoid fever.
Typhoid′al. Resembling typhoid.
Typhoidette (ti-foi-del’). A mild form of typhoid fever.

Typhomala’rial fever. Malarial fever with typhoidal symptoms.

Typhoma’nia (ti-fo-ma’ne-ah), Typho’nia. The delirium accompanying typhus or typhoid fever.

Typhopneumo’nia. Pneumonia with typhoid fever or pneumonia with typhoid state.

Typhosep’sls. The septic poisoning which occurs in typhus.

Typhotox’in. A deadly ptomain, from cultures of typhoid bacillus.

Ty’phous (ti’fus). Pertaining to, or like, typhus.

Tyran’nism. Insane or morbid cruelty; also, cruelty with sexual perversion.

Tyrcin. Coagulated casein of milk.

Tyrem’csis. Infantile vomiting of curd.

Xyri’asis (tir-i’as-is). A variety of true leprosy.

Xy’roid. Of cheesy consistence; caseous.

Tyroleu’ein. Substance, C14H22N2O4, from decomposition of albumin.

Tyroleu’mah. A caseous mass.

Tyromato’sis (ti-ro-mat-o’sis). Caseous degeneration.

Tyro’sin. A crystalline amido-acid, C9H11NO3, a product of the decomposition of proteids.

Tyro’sis. Cheesy degeneration or caseation.

Tyrothrix. A genus of bacteria resembling Bacillus.

Tyrotox’icon. A poisonous ptomain sometimes occurring in milk, cheese, and ice-cream.

Tyr’rel’s fascia. Fascia between the bladder and rectum. T.’s hook, blunt hook for drawing the iris through a hole in the cornea.

Ty’son’s glands. Sebaceous glands about the foreskin and vulva.

U.

U. Symbol of Uranium.

Uf’felman’s test (oo’f-el-mahnz). Test for hydrochloric acid or lactic acid in the stomach.

Ukam’bin. An African arrow-poison somewhat resembling digitails.

Ulatro’phia (oo-lat-ro’fe-ah). Shrinkage of the gums.

Ul’ceer (ul’ser). An open sore other than a wound. Amputat-ing u., ulceration encircling a part and destroying the tissue to the bone. Atheromatous u., loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium from breaking down of an atheromatous patch. Chancreoidal u. See Chancreoid. Curling’s u., an ulcer of the duodenum seen after severe burns of the body. Follicular u., small ulcer on mucous membrane, having origin in a lymph-follicle. Fungous u., one covered by fungous granulations. Indolent u., one with an indurated, elevated edge and a non-granulating base, usually occurring on the leg. In-flamed u., one surrounded by marked inflammation. Jacob’s u. See Rodent u. Marjolin’s u., an ulcer having for its seat an old cicatrix. Peptic u., ulcer of mucous membrane of stomach or duodenum. Perforating u., an ulcer that perforates the tissues of a part, especially the foot or the stomach. Phage-denic u., one which rapidly eats away the tissues. Phleg-monous u. Synonym of Inflamed u. Rodent u., ulcer which gradually involves and eats away soft tissues and bones.
Round u., the peptic ulcer of the stomach. Serpiginous u., one healing in one place and spreading in another. Tuberculous u., one due to the tubercle bacillus. Varicose u., an ulcer due to varicose veins.

Ulcerate (ul'ser-āt). To produce a sore or to become affected with an ulcer.

Ulceration (ul-ser-ā'shun). Formation of an ulcer.

Ulcerative (ul'ser-a-tiv). Characterized by ulceration.

Ulceromeningeal. That which is characterized by herpetic vesicles which ulcerate and become covered with a membranous film.

Ulcerous (ul'ser-us). Of the nature of an ulcer.

Ulcus. L. for Ulcer. U. ventriculi, ulceration of the stomach.

Ulemorrhagia. Bleeding from the gums.

Ulerythema. An erythematous disease with formation of cicatrices.

Ulet'ic (u-let'ik). Pertaining to the gums.

Ulexin. Diuretic and tonic alkaloid, C9H14NO2, from seeds of European furze.

Ultritis. Inflammation of the gums.

Ulmus. The inner bark of Ulmus fulva; slippery elm.

Ul'nar. Pertaining to the ulna.

Ulnar. Pertaining to the ulna and radius.

Ulnarisis (ul-na'ris). See Muscles, Table of.

Ulnocarpal. Of, or pertaining to, the carpus and ulna.

Ulnar. Pertaining to the ulna and radius.

Ulocarnino'ma. Carcinoma of the gums.

Uaddy. Resembling a scar, but not due to any lesion of the skin.

Ulmus. Swelling of the gums.

Ulorhagia (u-lor'ah). Free hemorrhage from the gums.

Ulorrh'ea (u-lor' re'ah). Bleeding from the gums.

Ulot'rheous (u-lot'rik-us). Having woolly hair.

Ulimitate (ul'tim-āt). Final or most remote. U. analysis, resolution of a substance into its component elements.

Ulimitum mo'riens. 1. Last part of the body to die; the right auricle. 2. Upper portion of the trapezius muscle.

Ultrabrachycephalic. Having a cephalic index of more than 90.

Ul'tizmann's test (oolts'mahnz). A test for bile-pigments in the urine.

Umbilical. Of, or pertaining to, the umbilicus. U. arteriae, the arteries which accompany the umbilicus. U. cord, the cord which connects the placenta with the navel of the fetus in utero. U. duct. Same as Omphatomesenteric duct. U. fissure, the part of longitudinal fissure of liver which lodges the umbilical vein. U. hernia. See Hernia. U. souffle, hissing sound supposed to arise from the umbilical cord. U. vesicle, portion of yolk-sac of embryo bending from the umbilicus.

Umbilicated. Marked by the presence of depressed or navel-like spots.

Umbilica'tion. A navel-like depression or pit.

Umbilicus. The navel; clactrix which marks the site of entry of the umbilical cord.

Um'to. The apex of the membrane tympani.

Umbras'ropy (u-mbras'ro-pee). Same as Skiascopy.

Unavoid'able hemorrhage. Hemorrhage due to detached placenta previa.

Un'ceia (un'se-ah). L. for Ounce.

Un'iform. Hooked or shaped like a hook. U. bone, bone at the ulnar edge of carpus and in the distal row. U. fasciculus,
the fasciculus which connects the temporosphenoid and frontal lobes of the cerebrum. **U. process**, a process of the ethmoid bone.


Uncina'tum (un-sin-a'tum). The uniformal bone.

Un'eipressure. Pressure with a hook to stay hemorrhage.

Uncon'scient. Insensible.

Unc'tion. An ointment; the application of an ointment.

Un'eous. A hook or hook-shaped structure. **U. gy'ri fornica'ti**. See Uncinate convolution.

Un'dulant fever. Mediterranean fever. See Fever.

Undula'tion. A wave-like motion in any medium.

Un'dulatory theory. Doctrine that light, electricity, and heat are propagated by undulations in an ether which pervades all space.

Un'finished cough. A peculiar cough, commonly due to, and pathognomonic of, aneurysm of the arch of aorta.

Un'gual. Of, or pertaining to, the nails. **U. bone**. Same as Lacrimal bone.

Un'guent (un'gwent). An ointment, salve, or cerate.

Unguen'tum (ung-gwen'tum). L. for Ointment.

Unguic'ulate. Having claws or resembling a claw.

Un'guinal (ung'gwin-al). Pertaining to an unguis.

Un'guality. An instrument for extracting a dead fetus.

Uniax'ial (u-ne-ak'se-al). Having but one axis.

Unicel'lar. Having but one loculus or compartment.

Unitin'ucleated (u-nin-u'kle-a-ted). Having a single nucleus.

Unio'cular. Of, or pertaining to, only one eye.

U'nicorn. See Ateiris. **U.-uteros**, a uterus with but one horn or oviducal process.

Unico'rous. Having but one cornu.

Unilateral (u-nil-at'er-al). Affecting but one side.

Uniloc'ular. Having but one loculus or compartment.

Uninun'cuteled (u-nin-un'-kle-a-ted). Having a single nucleus.

Unio'cular. Of, or pertaining to, only one eye.

U'ni'ness. The obsolete doctrine that there is but one venereal virus.

Unicornea. A woman who has borne but one child.

Unipo'lare. Having given birth to but one child.

Unipolar (u-nip-o'lar). Having but a single pole.

U'niitary. Composed of, or pertaining to, a single individual.

Univa'ler. Having a valence of one; replacing one hydrogen atom.

Univer'sal joint. A ball-and-socket joint.

Unof. Abbreviation for Unofficial.

Unof'ticial. Not authorized by the established dispensatories and formularies.


Unsex'. To spay or deprive of the ovaries.

Unstrati'ated muscle. Muscle without transverse striations; involuntary muscle.

Un'well. 1. Sick, or not well. 2. Menstruating.

Up'silo'id (up-sil-o'id). V-shaped.

Ur'real. Of, or pertaining to, the urachus.

Ur'achus (u'rak-us). Cord which connects the bladder to the navel.
Uræmia, Uræmia. Accumulation of urinary matters in the blood.

Ural, Uralium (u'ral, u-ra'le-um). Crystalline compound of chloral and urethane with hypnotic properties.

U'ramil (u'ram-il). A compound from uric acid.

U'ramin. Guanidin; a poisonous base derivable from guamin.

Uranalysis (u-ran-al'is-is). The analysis of urine.

Ural, Uralium (u'ral, u-ra'le-um). Crystalline compound of chloral and urethane with hypnotic properties.

Uramill (u'ram-il). A compound from uric acid.

Uramiu. Guanidiu; a poisonous base derivable from guanin.

Uranalysis (u-ran-al'is-is). The analysis of urine.

Uranicorrltapliy. Same as Staphylorrhaphy.

Uranicorrlscopus. The palate; the roof of the mouth.

Uranium. A hard metal; symbol U; sparingly used in medicine.

Uranalysis (u-ran-al'is-is). The analysis of urine.

Uraniscoplasty. Plastic operation for cleft palate.

Uranoplasty (u-ran'o-plas-te). Same as Vraniscoplasty.

Uratios'oil isis. Cleft palate; congenital fissure of the palate.

Urate. Any salt of uric acid.

Ureal. Pertaining to urea.

Urecamcter. Apparatus for measuring the urea present in urine.

Urecamtery (u-re-am'/et-re). Measurement of the urea present in urine.

Ureach'ysis. An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.

Ure'cemia, Uroede'ma. Swelling from extravasated urine.

Ure'do (u-re'do). Any compound urea; urea with its hydrogen variously replaced.

Ureleco'ssis. 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Ulceration due to disease of the urinary apparatus.

Ure'mie (u-re'mik). Caused by, or pertaining to, uremia.

Ure'cometer (u-re-om'/et-er). Same as Ureameter.

Ure'cometry (u-re-om'/et-re). Same as Ureametry.

Ure'rhythrin (u-re'rith-rin). Same as Urocythrin.

Ure'sis (u-re'sis). The act of passing urine.

Ure'ter. One of the tubes through which the urine goes from the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteral'gia (u-re-ter-al'je-ah). Pain in the ureter.

Ureterectomy (u-re-ter-ek'to-me). Excision of a ureter.

Ureteritis. Inflammation of a ureter.

Ureterocystonos'tomy. Same as Ureteroneocystostomy.

Ureterocystostomy. Formation of a communication between a ureter and kidney to the bladder.

Uretero-enterostomy. Formation of a communication between the ureter and the bowel.

Ureterolith. A calculus in the ureter.

Ureterolithotomy. Excision of a calculus from ureter.

Ureteroneocystostomy. Formation of a communication between the ureter and a new portion of the bladder.

Ureteropyelitis. Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of the kidney.

Ureteropyeloneostomy. Formation of artificial passage from pelvis of kidney to ureter.

Ureterotomy. Operation of cutting into a ureter; uretero-ureterostomy.

Uretero-ureterostomy. Formation of a passage from one ureter to the other.
Uretherovag'inal. Of, or pertaining to, the ureter and the vagina.

U'rethane. 1. A substance antipyretic and hypnotic, C\textsubscript{4}H\textsubscript{7}NO\textsubscript{2}. 2. Any ester of carbamic acid.

U'rethra. The passage through which urine is discharged from the bladder. It consists of a prostatic portion, one and one-half inches long; a membranous portion, one-half to four-fifths of an inch long; and a spongy or penile portion, enclosed in the corpus spongiosum.

U'rethal. Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.

U'rethralgia (u-re-thral'je-ah). Pain in the urethra.

U'rethre'tomy. Surgical resection of the urethra.

U'rethralism, U'rethrismus. Chronic spasm of the urethra.

U'rethritis (u-re-thri'tis). Inflammation of the urethra.

U'rethroccele. Prolapse of the female urethra through the meatus urinarius.

U'rethron'eter. Apparatus for measuring the urethra.

U'rethrope'ri. Pertaining to the urethra and penis.

U'rethroperine'al. Pertaining to the urethra and perineum.

U'rethroperineosero'tal. Pertaining to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

U'rethroplasty. Plastic surgery of the urethra.

U'rethrorectal. Pertaining to the urethra and rectum.

U'rethrorrhagia. Flow of blood from the urethra.

U'rethro'scopy. Visual inspection of the urethra.

U'rethane. A substance antipyretic and hypnotic, C\textsubscript{4}H\textsubscript{7}NO\textsubscript{2}. 2. Any ester of carbamic acid.

U'ric acid. See Acid.

Uri'caide'mia. Accumulation of uric acid in the blood.

Uri'ce'din. A proprietary gout medicine. A mixture of sodium sulphate, chlorid, and citrate with lithium citrate.

Uri'ce'mia (u-ris-e'me-ah). Same as Uracacidemia.

Uri'dro'sis. Escape of urinous matter in the sweat.

Uri'esthesia. Normal impulse to pass the urine.

Uri'na (u-ri'nah). L for Urine.

 Uri'rinal (u'rin-al). A receptacle for urine.

 Uri'nalysis (u-ri-nal'is-is). Analysis of the urine.

 Uri'inary. Of, or pertaining to, the urine.

 Uri'nate (u'rin-ät). To void the urine.

 Uri'nation. The discharge or passage of urine.

 Uri'rine. The fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and discharged by the urethra.

 Uri'mia (u-ri'n-e-me-ah). Same as Uremia.

 Urinifer'ous. Transporting or conveying urine. U. tubules, minute passages in substance of the kidney.

 Uri'nip'arous (u-ri'n-ip-ar-us). Secrecting urine.

 Uri'nogen'ital (u-ri'n-o-gen'it-al). Same as Urogenital.

 Uri'no'logy (u-ri-no'lo-je). Same as Urology.

 Uri'nom'eter. Instrument for finding the specific gravity of the urine.

 Uri'nom'etry. Ascertainment of the specific gravity of the urine.

 Uri'nos'copy (u-ri-nos'ko-pe). Same as Uroscope.

 Uri'rose, Uri'rous. Containing, or of the nature of, urine.
Cruol'tin. A proprietary uric-acid solvent.

Urn'ing (oor'ning) (Ger.). A sexual pervert.

Urobacil'lus. Any microbe from decomposing urine.

Urobi'lin. A pigment found in urine. U. jaundice, jaundice probably due to uroblin in the blood.

Uroblin/o gen. A chromogen which decomposes into blood.

Uroblinu'ria. An excess of uroblin in the urine.

Uroca'nin. A base, CIIHION4O, derivable from urocaninic acid.

Urociiu'ic acid. A crystalline acid, C12H112A404, from dog's urine.

U'rocile (u'ro-sel). Distention of scrotum with extravasated urine.

Urocii'esia (u-ro-ke'ze-ah). Discharge of urine through the rectum.

Uroclilor'ic acid. A substance sometimes found in urine after the exhibition of chloral.

U'rocyst, Urocys'tis. The urinary bladder.

Urocys'tis. Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Uroclilor'is. Partial suppression of the urine.

Uroc''ythin. A reddish coloring-matter of urine in rheumatism.

Urofuscohem'atin. A red-brown color from urine in certain diseases.

Urogas'ter. The urinary intestine; a part of the allantoic cavity of the embryo.

Urogen'i tal. Pertaining to urinary apparatus and to the genitalia. U. ducts, the Wolffian duct and duct of Müller. U. sinus, the anterior portion of the fetal cloaca which receives the urogenital sinus.

Urog''enous (u-roj''en-us). Producing urine.

Uroglau'cin. Indigo-blue occurring in the urine.

Urogravim'eter. Same as Urinometer.

Urohem'atin. The pigmenary substance of the urine.

Urohematopor'phyrin. Hematoporphyrin in the urine.

U'rolith. A calculus or gravel in the urine.

Urolithi'asis. Formation of urinary calculi.

Urolithol'o gy. Sum of knowledge regarding urinary calculi.

Uro'l'ogy. Sum of knowledge regarding the urine.

Urolu'tein. A yellow pigment of the urine.

U'romancy (u'ro-man-se). Same as Uroscopy.

Uro'mel'amin. A black pigment, C12H43N3O10, from urine.

Urom'elus. A monster fetus with fused limbs.

Urom'eter (u-rom'et-er). Same as Urinometer.

Uron'cus (u-rong'kus). A urinary swelling.

Uroplia' ein. An odoriferous pigment in the urine.

Uropan''ie (u-ro-fan'ie). Appearing in the urine.

Uroph'erin (u-rof'er-in). Lithium diuretin, a proprietary diuretic mixture.

Uropit'tin. A resinous substance, C6H10N2O3, from urochrome.

Uropla'nia. The secretion of urine from abnormal parts.

Uropoi'c'sis (u-ro-poi-e'sis). The secretion or formation of urine.

Uropoi'c'tic (u-ro-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to the formation of urine.

Uropsam'mus. Urinary gravel.

Urorrh'a'gia. An excessive secretion of urine.
Uorrhe'a. An involuntary flow of urine; enuresis.
Uror'rhodin. A rosy pigment from urine.
Uroru'bin. A red pigment derivable from urine.
Urorubrohem'atin. A red pigment rarely found in the urine.
Urosa'cin (u-ro-sa'zin). Same as Uorrhodin.
Uros'cheele (u-ro's'ke-o-sēl). See Urocele.
Uros'copy. Examination or inspection of the urine.
Urosep'sin. A septic poison from urine in the tissues.
Urosep'sis. Septic poisoning from retained and absorbed urinary substances.
Ura'scopy. Examination or inspection of the urine.
Uroscp'sin. A septic poison from urine in the tissues.
Urasep'sis. Septic poisoning from retained and absorbed urinary substances.
Uras'copy. Examination or inspection of the urine.
Uraspec'tin. A pigment of normal urine.
Ura'scopy. Examination or inspection of the urine.
Ura'sis. Any disease of the urinary organs.
Urosep'cine. A pigment of normal urine.
Urose'lith. A fatty material from urinary calculi.
Urotok'ic (u-ro-tok'ik). Same as Tozemic.
Urot'ropin (u-rot'ro-pin). A proprietary solvent, \((\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4\)), for uric-acid concretion.
U'raus. Having the nature of urine.
Uroxan'ic acid. A principle derivable from uric acid.
Uroxan'thin. A yellow coloring-matter of the urine.
Urox'in (u-rok'sin). See Alloxantin.
Urti'ca. Genus of plants; the true nettles.
Urtica'ria. Nettle-rash or hives; a skin-disease marked by transient eruption of wheals.
Urtica'rial, Urtica'rious. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, urticaire.
Urtica'tion. 1. Flogging of a part with nettles. 2. Burning sensation, as of the sting of nettles.
Ustila'go Hia'ydls. Corn-smut; a fungus with the action of ergot.
Ustina'tion. The drying of a substance by heat.
Us'tus (us'tus). L. for Burnt.
U'teric (u'te-rin). Of, or pertaining to, the uterus. U. extract, an animal extract sometimes prescribed therapeutically. U. milk, the white milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus.
Uter'i'tis. Inflammation of the uterus.
Uterocer'vical. Pertaining to the uterus and the cervix uteri, as uterocervical fistula.
Uterogesta'tion. Uterine gestation.
Uteroma'nia (u-ter-o-ma'ne-ah). See Nymphomania.
Utero-ova'rian. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.
Uteropex'ia, U'teropexy. Same as Hysteropexia.
Uteroplacen'tal. Pertaining to the placenta and uterus.
Uterosa'cral. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum.
U'terotome. Same as Hysterotome.
U'terotomy (u-ter-o-tom'ē). Same as Hysterotomy.
Uteroton'ic (u-ter-o-ton'ik). Giving muscular tone to the uterus, and vagina.
Uteroves'ical. Pertaining to the uterus and bladder.
U'terus. The womb; a hollow organ, the abode and place of nourishment of the embryo and fetus. U. bicor'mis, one with two horns. U. cordi'for mis, a heart-shaped uterus. U. du'plex, a double uterus. Gravid u., the uterus in pregnancy. Irri-table u., one affected with neuralgia. U. masculi'nis, sinus peculiaris of prostate. Unicorn u., one with a single cornu.
U'tricule (u'tri-k-l). 1. The expanded part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. 2. The uterus masculinus.
Utric'u'lar. 1. Bladder-like. 2. Pertaining to the utricle.
Utricul'i'tis. Inflammation of the sinus peculiaris.
Utric'u'lus. Same as Utricle. U. hom'inis. Same as Sinus peculiaris.
Uvaefor'mis (u-ve-for'mis). The middle coat of the choroid.
The leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, or bearberry: tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic.

**U'va ur'si.** The iris, ciliary body, and choroidal together.

**U'veal.** Pertaining to the uvea. *U. tract.* See *Uvea.*

**Uveit'ic (u-ve-It'ik).** Of the nature of uveitis.

**Uvei'tis (u-ve-i'tis).** Inflammation of the uvea; iritis.

**U'viform (u'vif-form).** Shaped like a grape.

**U'vula.** A small fleshy body hanging from the soft palate above root of the tongue. *U. cerebel'li*, lobule, the posterior limit of fourth ventricle. *U. ve'vice*, a small eminence at the base of the bladder projecting into the urethra.

**Uvulapo'tosis.** See *Uvuloptosis.*

**U'vular (u'vul-ur).** Pertaining to the uvula.

**Uvula'ris.** The azygos uvulae muscle.

**U'vulatome (u'vul-lat-om).** Instrument for cutting the uvula.

**Uvulat'omy.** Excision of a part of the uvula.

**Uvul'itidis.** Inflammation of the uvula.

**Uvulopto'sis.** A relaxed, pendulous state of the uvula.

**U'vulotome.** See *Uvulatome.*

**Uvulot'omy.** See *Uvulatome.*

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**V.**

**V.** Abbreviation for *Vision*; symbol of *Vanadium.*

**Vacci'genous (vak-sij'en-us).** Producing vaccine-virus.

**Vac'cin (vak'sin).** Any material for preventive inoculation.

**Vac'cina.** Same as *Vaccinia.*

**Vac'cinal.** Pertaining to vaccinia, or to vaccination. *V. fever,* the fever that sometimes follows vaccination.

**Vac'cinate.** To inoculate, especially with vaccine-virus.

**Vac'cina'tion.** Act or process of vaccinating; protective inoculation against small-pox.

**Vac'cinia'tionist.** One who defends the practice of vaccination.

**Vac'cinat'or.** 1. One who vaccinates. 2. Instrument for vaccinating.

**Vac'cine.** 1. Vaccinal. 2. Pertaining to the cow. 3. The virus of cow-pox. *V.-farm,* establishment for the production of vaccine-virus from the heifer. *V.-point,* bit of skin or bone charged with vaccine-virus. *V.-rash,* erythema following vaccination. *V.-virus,* virus of cow-pox used in vaccination.

**Vac'cinel'la.** A spurious and ineffective form of vaccinia.

**Vac'cinia'i (vak-sin'e-ah).** Cow-pox; a disease of man and animals, regarded as a modified small-pox.

**Vac'siniform.** Resembling vaccinia, or cow-pox.

**Vac'sin'ina (vak'sin-in).** The inoculable principle by which cow-pox is communicated.

**Vac'cinio'la.** Secondary eruption of vesicles after vaccination.

**Vac'cini'a'tion.** Vaccination persistently repeated until the virus has no appreciable effect.

**Vac'cinosisph'ilis.** Syphilis following inoculation with impure vaccine.

**Vac'cino'la'tion.** The process of forming vacuoles.

**Vac'cuole (vak'ú-öl).** A space or cavity formed in the protoplasm of a cell.

**Vac'uum.** A space devoid of air or other gas. *V.-treatment,* enclosure of a limb in a partial vacuum. *V.-tube,* a tube of glass nearly devoid of any gaseous contents.

**Vac'abonds' disease.** Pigmentation of skin due to lice.

**Va'gal (va'gal).** Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

**Vag'i'na (va-jí'nah).** Canal from slit of vulva to cervix uteri.
Vag'inal (vaj’i-nal). Of, or pertaining to, the vagina or to any sheath.
Vaginali’tis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.
Vag’inate (vaj’i-nat). Sheathed.
Vagnis’mus (vaj-in-iz’mus). Painful spasm of the vagina due to local hyperesthesia.
Vaginiv’tis (vaj-in-i’tis). Inflammation of the vagina.
Vaginosfixa’tion. Suturing of the fundus of the uterus to the vaginal peritoneum in cases of retroflexion.
Vaginoperitone’al. Pertaining to the vagina and to the peritoneum.
Vaginostomy (vaj-ln-o-t'o-me). Incision into the vagina.
Vaginoves’ic-al. Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.
Vagi’tus (va-jl’tus). The cry of an infant. V. uteri’mus, a cry at or just before birth.
Vagot’omy (va-got’om-e). The operation of cutting the vagus.
Vagus. See Pneumogastric nerve, in Nerves, Table of.
V.-pneumonia, pneumonia due to injury of the pneumogastric nerve.
Val’ence, Val’ence. Same as Quantivalence.
Valle’cia. A depression. V. cerebel’li, a longitudinal fissure of the cerebellum. V. Syl’vii, a depression made by the fissure of Sylvius at base of brain. V. un’gus, the socket for the root of a nail.
Vallet’s mass (val-lftz’). Mass of iron carbonate or ferrous carbonate.
Vallet’s ley of the cerebellum. Longitudinal cerebellar fissure.
Valsal’va’s experiment. Auto-inflation of the tympanic cavity. V.’s sinuses, pouches in aorta and pulmonary artery behind each semilunar valve.
Val’vula (val’vn-lah). A small valve.
Val’vule conniven’tes. Transverse mucous folds in small intestine.
Val’vular. Of, or pertaining to, a valve.
Val'zin (val'zin). Same as Dulcin.

Vana'dium. A white and rare metal: symbol V.

Van Bu'ren's disease. Chronic inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.

Van Hook's operation. Uretero-ureterostomy.

Vanil'la. A genus of climbing orchids. Fruit of V. planifolia is a stimulant and flavoring agent.

Van Bu'ren's disease. Chronic inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.

Vanil'lsm. Dermatitis and pruritus from handling vanilla.

Vanil'llsm. Dermatitis and pruritus from handling vanilla.

Van Swie'ten's solution. Solution of one part of mercury perchlorid in 900 parts of water and 100 parts of alcohol.

Vapor. A gas which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid or solid.

V.-bath, immersion in a vapor, usually hot. V.-douche, treatment by a jet of hot vapor.

Vapor'ium. A device for treating disease by the local application of heat or cold.

Vaporiza'tion. Conversion into vapor; treatment by a vapor.

Vap'orole. A glass capsule containing a single dose of a volatile drug.

Vaireel'ia. Chicken-pox; an infectious eruptive disease of childhood.

Var'iciform. Having the form of a varix.

Varicobleph'aron (var-ik-o-blef'ar-on). A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Var'icocele (var'ik-o-se'l). Enlargement of the scrotal and spermatic veins.

Varicocelec'tomy. Removal of a part of scrotum for varicocele.

Varicomeph'aron (var-ik-o-blef'ar-on). A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Varico'sity. 1. A varix. 2. Quality of being varicose.

Varicoc'tomy. Excision of a varix or varicose vein.

Varie'ula. A varix of the conjunctiva.

Vare'sa. A vessel.


Vari'olate. Of the nature of variola.

Variola'tion, Varioliza'tion. Inoculation with unmodified small-pox.

Varioloid'. A modified and mild form of small-pox.

Vari'olous. Of, or pertaining to, small-pox.

Variolovac'cine. Virus obtained by inoculating a heifer with small-pox.

Variolovaccin'ia. Cow-pox in the heifer caused by inoculation with small-pox.

Var'rix. An enlarged and tortuous vein. V. lymphaticus, an enlarged and tortuous lymphatic vessel.

Var'nish. A resinous solution in oil or alcohol: it is of limited use in surgery.

Var'oian. Pertaining to the pons Varoli. V. bend, the third fetal cerebral flexure.

Va'rus. 1. Having the legs bowed in; in-kneed. 2. See Talipes varus.

Vas, pl. va'sa. A vessel. V. aber'rans. 1. A blind tube some-
times connected with the epididymis or vas deferens. 2. Any anomalous or unusual vessel. **V. deferens**, excretory duct of the testicle passing from the testis to the ejaculatory duct.

**Vasa**, pl. of **vas**. **V. afferentia**, the lymphatic vessels which enter a gland. **V. brevia**, the small branches of the splenic artery going to the stomach. **V. efferentia**, lymphatics which leave a gland. **V. recta**, straight tubes formed by the seminiferous tubules. **V. vasorum**, the arteries and veins in the walls of the larger blood-vessels. **V. vorticosa**, the stellate veins of the choroid.

**Vasal.** Pertaining to a vas, or vessel.

**Vascular.** Pertaining to, or full of, vessels.

**Vascularity** (**vas-ku-lar'it-e**). Condition of being vascular: a furnishing with new vessels.

**Vascularize.** To supply with vessels; to render vascular.

**Vasa** (**vasa**), the true vascular tissue.

**Vascula'ry.** Pertaining to a vas, or vessel.

**Vascula'tion** (**vas-ku-la'tion**). The process of becoming vascular: a furnishing with new vessels.

**Vascula'tion**, **Vascula'tion**, same as **Vasifactive**.

**Vascula'tion**, **Vascula'tion**, same as **Vasodilator**.

**Vaso-inhib'itor.** A vasodilator nerve.

**Vaso-inhib'itory.** Same as **Vasodilator**.

**Vas'us** (**vas'tus**). See **Muscles, Table of**.

**Vee'tis.** A curved lever for making traction on the fetal head in labor.

**Veg'etals** (**vej'et-al**). Common to plants and animals alike.

**Vegetarian.** One whose food is exclusively of vegetable origin.

**Vegetarianism.** The opinion and practice which restricts man's food to substances of vegetable origin.

**Vegetation.** A plant-like neoplasm.

**Veg'etative.** Concerned with growth and nutrition. **V. pole**, that pole of an ovum which contains food-matter.

**Vegeto-an'imal.** Common to plants and animals.

**Ve'hicle** (**ve'hik-1**). An excipient.
Veil (väl). 1. A caul or piece of amniotic sac occasionally covering the face of a new-born child. 2. Slight huskiness of the voice.

Vein (vàn). A vessel which conveys blood to or toward the heart.

Angular v., downward extension of frontal going to facial v.

Auditory v.'s. accompany the ear arteries.

Axillary v., large v. which receives the brachial v.'s. Azygos v.'s., three veins which connect the precava and postcava. Basilar v., large v. which goes to Galen's v. Basilic v., on palmar side of forearm. Brachial v.'s. accompany brachial artery. Branchiocephalic v., the innominate v. Breschet's v.'s., v.'s. of the diploë. Cephalic v., a great v. of the arm. Coronary v. goes to coronary sinus of the heart. Emissary v.'s., veins connecting cerebral sinuses with external veins of head. Facial v., extension of angular v. to internal jugular. Femoral v., common, accompanies femoral artery and becomes the external iliac. Femoral v., deep, accompanies femoral artery and goes to superficial femoral. Femoral v., superficial, joins with deep femoral to form common femoral v. Galen's v.'s., two v.'s. of brain going to the straight sinus. Gastric v. accompanies gastric artery. Hemiazygos v.'s., veins accessory to azygos v.'s. Hemorrhoidal v.'s., plexus around the rectum. Iliac v., common, vein formed by confluence of external and internal iliac v.'s. Iliac v., external, upward extension of common femoral. Iliac v., internal, joins the external to form common iliac. Innominate v., great v., formed by internal jugular and subclavian, going to the precava. Jugular v., anterior, a branch of external jugular. Jugular v., external, a branch of the subclavian. Jugular v., internal, goes from lateral sinus to the innominate v. Marshall's v. See Oblique v. Median basilic v. joins superficial ulnar and forms basilic. Median cephalic v. joins superficial radial to form cephalic. Median v.'s., deep and superficial, veins of the forearm. Oblique v., on dorsal aspect of left auricle. Ophthalmic v. goes from eye to cavernous sinus. Popliteal v. of leg and thigh becomes the femoral v. Portal v. takes blood of superior mesenteric and portal v.'s. to liver. Pulmonary v.'s., four v.'s., two from either lung to left auricle. Radial v., from dorsum of wrist to cephalic vein. Renal v. accompanies renal artery. Salvatella v., vein from little finger. Saphenous v., external, or short, of foot, leg, and calf to popliteal. Saphenous v., internal, or long, long v. on inner aspect of thigh to femoral v. Spermatic v. returns the blood of the testis on the right to postcava, on the left to left renal. Splenic v. goes from spleen to portal v. Subclavian v., from axillary v. to innominate v. Temporomaxillary v., from temporal and internal maxillary v.'s. to external jugular. Trolard's v. runs along posterior branch of fissure of Sylvius to superior petrosal sinus. Ulnar v., principal v. of anterior and ulnar aspect of forearm. Umbilical v. conveys blood from placenta to fetus. V. of Vesalius, vein going from the pterygoid plexus to the cavernous sinus. Vitelline v.'s., fetal veins from yolk-sac to sinus venosus.

Vela'men. Any membrane, meninx, or tegument. V. val'vae, the Hottentot apron.

Ve'lar. Pertaining to a velum.

Vellica'tion. A twitching of the muscle.

Velpeau's bandage. A bandage for fracture of the clavicle.

Ve'rum. Any veil or veil-like organ. Anterior or superior v. See Valve of Vieussens. Inferior or posterior v., V. of Tari'num, the commissure of the fossula of the cerebellar hemisphere. V. interpo'situm, membranous roof of the third ventricle. V. pal'ati, the soft palate.
American Pocket

Ve'na, pl. ve'nae. L. for Vein.
Ve'nae ca'vae. The precava (vena cava descendens) and postcava (vena cava ascendens). V. com'ites, veins which accompany an artery. V. Gale'ni, two veins of the cerebrum which discharge themselves into the straight sinus. V. stella'te. See Stars of Verheyen. V. Thebe'sii. See Thebesius's foramina. V. vortico'sae, the venous network of the choroid.

Venena'tion. Poisoning; a poisoned condition.
Veneno'sa. Venomous snakes collectively.
V. 4>:ilt*'. See Stars of Verheyen. V. 4>:ilt*'. See Thebesius's foramina. V. vortico'sse, the venous network of the choroid.

Venena'tion. Poisoning; a poisoned condition.
Veneno'sa. Venomous snakes collectively.
Ven'iplex (ven'ip-lex). A venous plexus.
Ven'om, A poison, especially one normally produced by an animal. V.glo'bulin, a globulin from snake-poison. V.-i»ep-tone, a peptone from snake-poison.

Ven'eal. Due to, or propagated by, sexual intercourse.
Ven'er(e). Sexual commerce; coitus.
Ven'e' lion. The opening of a vein for the letting of blood.
Ven'iplex (ven'ip-lex). A venous plexus.
Ven'ous (ve'uus). Of, or pertaining to, the veins. V. blood, the blood which is contained in the veins. V. hum, the murmur which is heard over the larger veins in anemia.

Ven'osity. Excess of venous blood in a part.
Ve'nous (ve' nous). Of, or pertaining to, the veins. V. blood, the blood which is contained in the veins. V. hum, the murmur which is heard over the larger veins in anemia.

Ve'nous. Of, or pertaining to, the veins. V. blood, the blood which is contained in the veins. V. hum, the murmur which is heard over the larger veins in anemia.

Ven'sa. A cupping-glass.
Ven'trad. Toward a belly, venter, or ventral aspect.
Ven'tral. Pertaining to the abdomen. V. zone of His, the ventral thickening of the embryonic, dorsal spinal cord projecting into the central canal.

Ven'tri'cule. Any cavity; either one of the two lower and larger cavities (right and left ventricles) of the heart, or of the various cavities of the brain. V. of Aran'tius, lower end of fourth ventricle. Callosal v., space between either labium cerebri and the callosum. Fifth v., narrow space between layers of septum lucidum. Fourth v., represents primitive cavity of the hindbrain. V. of the larynx, space between the true and false vocal cords. Lateral v., space in each cerebral hemisphere representing the cavity of original cerebral vesicle. V. of the myelon, the central canal of spinal cord. Pineal v., the cavity beneath or within the pineal body. Third v., space which represents the cavity of embryonic forebrain. Verga's v., occasional space between the callosum and fornix.

Ven'tricor'nu. The ventral horn of gray matter in the spinal cord.
Ven'tricor'nual. Pertaining to the ventricornu.
Ven'tricu'lar. Of, or pertaining to, a ventricle. V. aqueduct. See Aqueductus Sylvii. V. ligament, a false vocal cord. V. muscle, the thyreo-epiglottideus.

Ven'tricular. Pertaining to the abdomen. V. zone of His, the ventral thickening of the embryonic, dorsal spinal cord projecting into the central canal.

Ven'tricus' bent. Prone; lying on the belly.
Ven'triduct. To bring or carry ventrad.
Ven'tri'du'tion. Same as Ventrofixation.
Ven'tri'du'tion. The stitching of a viscus to the abdominal wall.
Ven'trose (ven'tro'se). Having a belly.
Ventrosuspen'ssion. The cure of uterine retroposition by fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall.

Ventro'tomy. Same as Celiotomy or Laparotomy.

Ventrovesicofixa'tion. The fixation of the uterus and bladder to the abdominal wall.

Ven'tule. A venous radicle or little vein.

Ver'a/trin. Poisonous alkaloidal mixture from sabadilla: irritant, stimulant, and heart-depressant.

Ver'a/trinize, Ver'a/trize. To bring under the influence of veratin.

Ver'a/trol. A medicine, C_6H_9O_3, which when used externally lowers the temperature, and is safer than guaiacol.

Ver'a/trum. A genus of plants: V. viride is a vasomotor depressant, and is used in sthenic inflammations.

Ver'ba'graphia. See Agraphia.

Verbas'en'm thap'sns. Mullein, a plant whose leaves and flowers are demulcent and stimulant.

Ver'ilae. A variety of Italian wine.

Ver'diers. A mixture of basic copper acetates: used for ringworm, etc.

Ver'ga's ventricle. See Ventricle.

Verhey'en's stars. See Stars of Verheyen.

Ver'miform. Worm-shaped. V. appendix. See under Appendix. V. process, either surface (superior or inferior) of the median lobe of the cerebellum, or the lobe itself.

Ver'mifugal (ver-mif'u-gal). Expelling intestinal worms.

Ver'mifuge (ver'mif-uj). An anthelmintic medicine.

Ver'mina'tion. Infestation with worms or with other vermin.

Ver'minous. Pertaining, or due, to worms.

Ver'mis. 1. L. for Worm. 2. Median lobe of the cerebellum.

Ver'muth. A liqueur prepared with wine and aromatic herbs.

Ver'nal catarrh, V. conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis recurring with the spring.

Ver'nin. Alkaloid or base, C_{10}H_{04}O_{7}, from Vernonia nigri folia, an African plant.

Ver'nix case'o'sa. Unctuous substance which covers the skin of the fetus.

Ver'no'nia. A cardiant principle, C_{10}H_{20}N_{4}O_{6}, from Vernonella nigritana, an African plant.

Ver'ru'ca. A wart. V. acuminata, pointed condyloma of the genitals or anus. V. men'strua, homeopathic preparation of the menses of a woman with warts. V. necrogen'ica, node of the skin due to dissection-poisoning; dissection-tubercle. V. Perua'na, Peruvian wart; an endemic disease of Peru.

Ver'ru'cal (ver-u'sal). Shaped like a wart.

Ver'ru'case. Ver'ru'cous. Warty; like a wart.

Ver'ru'gas. Same as Verruca Peruan.

Ver'sion. The act of turning; especially the manual turning of the fetus in delivery. Bipolar v. is effected by acting upon both poles of fetus. Cephalic v., turning of fetus so that the head presents. Combined v., external and internal versions together. External v. is effected by outside manipulation. Internal v. is done by the hand within uterus. Pelvic v., version by manipulation of the breech. Podalic v., that which brings down one or both feet. Spontaneous v., one which is effected without aid from without.

Ver'tebra. Any one of the thirty-three bones of the spinal
column; also, any one of the segments of which the cranium and facial bones are made up.

**Vertebral**. Of, or pertaining to, a vertebra, or the vertebrae. **V. arch**, the neural arch. **V. canal**, the tube which encloses the spinal cord. **V. column**, the backbone. **V. foramen**. 1. The hollow space enclosed by a vertebral arch. 2. A vertebral foramen. **V. groove**, the groove lying outside of the laminae of the vertebrae. **V. ribs**, the last two, or floating ribs.

**Vertebra/rium**. The spinal column.

**Vertebrar/ial foramen**. A foramen in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae for the vertebral artery.

**Vertebrate, Verteb/rated**. Having a vertebral column or resembling one.

**Vertebrochon/dral**. Connected with a vertebra and a costal cartilage.

**Vertebrocos/tal**. Pertaining to a vertebra and a rib.

**Vertebromam/mary diameter**. The anteroposterior diameter of the chest.

**Vertebroster/nal**. Connected with a vertebra and the sternum.

**Ver/tex**. The summit or top; crown of the head. **V.-presen/tation**. See under Presentation.

**Vertig/inous**. Affected with, or pertaining to, vertigo.

**Verti'go** (ver-ti'go, but usually called ver'tig-o). Giddiness or dizziness. **Auditory v.**, Aural v., is due to ear-disease. **Cerebral v.** is due to some brain-disease. **Epileptic v.** attains or follows an epileptic attack. **Essential v.** is without discoverable cause. **Gastric v.** is associated with disease of stomach. **Hysterical v.** forms associated with hysteria. **Labyrinthine v.** See Ménière's disease. **Lithemic v.** is associated with gout and lithemia. **Objective v.**, objects seem to patient to be moving around him. **Ocular v.** is caused by eye-disease. **Organic v.** caused by lesion of brain or cord. **Paralyzing v.** See Gerlher's disease. **Peripheral v.** is due to non-central irritation. **Special-sense v.** , aural or ocular v. **Subjective v.**, that in which the patient seems to himself to be turning round and round. **Toxemic v.** is due to some poison in the blood.

**Verumontan/um**. A rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

**Vesa/lius, foramen of**. See Foramen. **V., vein of**. See Vein.

**Vesa/nia**. Strict insanity with neither coma nor pyrexia.

**Vesan/ic**. Pertaining to strict or pure insanity.

**Vesi'ca** (ves-i'kah). L. for Bladder.

**Ves/ic/al**. Of, or pertaining to, the bladder. **V. crises**, paroxysms of pain in the bladder in locomotor ataxia.


**Vesica/tion**. Act of blistering; a blister.

**Ves/ic/eal**. A small blister or bladder. **Allantoic v.**, internal hollow portion of allantois. **Auditory v.**, a part of cerebral v. whence pericentral parts of ear are formed. **Blasto dermic v.**, sac formed by blastoderm. **Cerebral v.**, embryonic expansion of neural canal whence the brain is formed. **Compound v.**, one which has more than one chamber. **Germinal v.**, nucleus of an ovum. **Graafian v.**, structure which holds the ovum while still within the ovary. **Olfactory v.**, vesicle in the embryo developing into olfactory bulb and tract. **Optic v.**, process of cerebral vesicle whence pericentral parts of eye are formed. **Otic v.** See Auditory v. **Seminal v.**, either one of two reservoirs for semen. **Umbilical v.** See Yolk-sac.

**Ves/i/ocele**. Hernia of bladder.

**Vesicoce/rvical**. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.
**Vesicofixation.** The stitching of the uterus to the bladder.

**Vesicoprostatic.** Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and prostate.

**Vesicopubic.** Pertaining to the bladder and pubes.

**Vesicospinal.** Pertaining to the bladder and spine.

**Vesicotomy.** Incision of the bladder.

**Vesico-uterine.** Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and uterus.

**Vesicovaginal.** Of, or pertaining to, the bladder and vagina.

**Vesicula.** L. for Vesicle.

**Vesiculiform.** Shaped like a vesicle.

**Vesiculitis.** Inflammation of a vesicle.

**Vesiculocavernous.** Both vesicular and cavernous.

**Vesiculotympanic.** Both vesicular and tympanic.

**Vespa-jus.** Suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

**Vessel.** Any canal for carrying a fluid, as blood or lymph. Absorbent v's., the lymphatics and lacteals. Hemorrhoidal v's., varicose veins of the rectum. Nutrient v's., vessels supplying the interior of bones.

**Vestibular.** Of, or pertaining to, the vestibule.

**Vestibule.** The oval cavity of the internal ear forming the approach to the cochlea. V. of aorta, small space at root of aorta. V. of ear, cavity at entrance to cochlea in the internal ear. V. of nose, anterior part of the nostrils. V. of pharynx, the fauces. V. of vagina, space below clitoris and between nymphse.

**Vestibulourethral.** Pertaining to the vestibule of the vulva and to the urethra.

**Vestibulum.** L. for Vestibule.

**Vestige.** A rudimentary or degenerate part which, either in the embryo or in some other species or organism, is well developed.

**Vestigial.** Of the nature of a vestige or trace. V. fold, a fibrous band of the pericardium representing the obliterated left innominate vein.

**Vesuvian.** Bismarck brown: used as a microscopic stain.

**Veterinary.** Pertaining to domestic animals.

**Viability.** Ability to live after birth.

**Viability.** A form of mountain-sickness in the Andes.

**Vibratory.** Having a vibrating or to-and-fro movement.

**Vibrion.** A genus of microbes. V. of Metschnikoff, a species which causes a fatal form of septicemia.

**Vibrissae.** The hairs within the nostrils; also, the whiskers of a cat.

**Vibrometer, Vibrophone.** Devices used in the treatment of deafness due to deposits of plastic material or inspissated mucus: they act by producing vibrations which tend to break up adhesions.
Vibrotherapeutics. The therapeutic use of vibrating appliances.

Viburnum. Genus of shrubs. V. opulus and V. prunifolium are medicinal species.

Vicarious. Taking the place of something else. V. menstruation, habitual monthly discharge from an abnormal situation.


Vicarious cicatrix. A cicatrix which causes a deformity.

Vicarious menstruation, habitual monthly discharge from an abnormal situation.

Vicia. A preparation of malt, hops, kola, and cocoa.


Vico. A substance from a tropical American tree, not unlike quinin.

Vicenca, valve of (ve-uh-sounz'). See Valve.

Vigintanormal. Having one-twentieth of what is normal.

Vienna caustic, V. paste. Paste of quicklime and caustic potash.


Villasse, valve of. See Valve.

Vili. The plural of villus.

Villiitis. Inflammation of the villous tissue of the corovent and of the plantar substance of the horse's foot.


Villus, pl. villi. 1. A vascular chorionic tuft. 2. A minute club-shaped projection from the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Vinca ten'dinum. Filaments which connect the phalanges with the flexor tendons.

Vinculum (ving'ku-lum), pl. vincula. A band or freenum.


Vino'tia. A proprietary toilet and healing preparation.

Vinous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, wine.

Vine (vi'num). L. for Wine.

Violet-blindness. Inability to distinguish violet tints.

Virgin. A woman or girl who has had no sexual intercourse.

Virginity. Maidenhood; condition of being a virgin.

Viridin. An alkaloid of Veratrum viride.

Virile. Peculiar to man, or the male sex; procreative. V. reflex, retraction of the accelerator urino muscle on tapping the penis.

Virilisescence. Manifestation of male qualities in women of advanced age.

Virilize (vir-il'e-ah). Male generative organs.

Virility. Normal reproductive power in the male sex.

Virilpotent (vir-il-pot'o-tent). Marriageable; nubile.

Vir'ol. A preparation of malt and marrow.

Vir'ose, Vir'ous. Having poisonous qualities.

Vir'tual cautery. See Cautery, Potential.

Virulence. Extreme poisonousness or acrimony.

Virulent. Exceedingly noxious or deleterious.

Viruliferous. Conveying a virus or infectious germ.

Vir'us. An animal poison, especially one produced by, and capable...
of transmitting, a disease. V. anima’tum, a living bacterial poison.

Vis, pl. vi’tes. L. for Force or Energy. V. a fron’te, a force that draws or attracts. V. a ter’go, force that pushes. V. forma’ti’va, energy which manifests itself in the formation of new tissue. V. medic’a’trix na’tu’rie, the healing power of unaided nature.

Vis’cera (vis’er-ah), pi. of viscera.

Vis’cera’d (vis’er-ad). Toward the viscera.

Vis’ceral (vis’ser-al). Of, or pertaining to, viscera. V. are’lies, the postoral or pharyngeal arches; a series of four lateral folds of the anterior walls of the embryo in the neck-region. V. eile’sis, fissures between the visceral arches.

Visceral’gia. Pain in the viscera.

Vis’seral’ism. The opinion that the viscera are the main seats of disease.

Viscerimo’tor. Conveying motor stimulus to a viscus.

Visceropto’sis. Prolapse or downward displacement of a viscus.

Vis’cid, Vis’cous. Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Viscid’ity, Viscos’ity. The property of being adhesive.

Vis’eira, pi. of vixens.

Vis’eerad (vis’ser-ad). Toward the visera.

Vis’ceral (vis’ser-al). Of, or pertaining to, visera.

Visceral’gia. Pain in the viscera.

Visceral’ism. The opinion that the viscera are the main seats of disease.

Visceral’ima’tor. Conveying motor stimulus to a viscus.

Visceropto’sis. Prolapse or downward displacement of a viscus.

Vis’cid, Vis’cous. Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Viscid’ity, Viscos’ity. The property of being adhesive.

Vis’eira (vis’ser-ah), pi. of viscera. Any large interior organ in any of the four great bodily cavities, especially those in the abdomen.

Vis’sion (vizh’un). The faculty or act of seeing; sight. Binocu’lar v., use of both eyes together without diplopia. Central v., Direct v., that performed by macula lutea. Chromatic v., see Chromatopsia. Double v., diplopia. Half-v., hemianopia. Indirect v., Peripheral v., that performed by parts of retina outside the macula lutea. Multiple v., polyopia. Solid v., Stereoscopic v., is that which gives perception of relief, or of depth of objects.

Vis’sual (viz’u-al). Pertaining to vision or sight. V. angle, angle made at the eye by lines joining the extremities of objects and the nodal point. V. axis, line through nodal point and center of cornea to object of vision. V. field, space containing all objects visible while the eye is in a fixed position. V. purple, purple pigment in the retinal rods, bleached by action of light; rhodopsin.

Visuo-au’ditory. Pertaining to both sight and hearing.

Vi’tal. Of, or pertaining to, life. V. capacity, the quantity of air a person can breathe out after a full inspiration. V. signs, temperature, pulse, and respiration.

Vi’tal’ism. The opinion that bodily functions are produced by a distinct principle called vital force.

Vi’talist (vi’tal-ist). A believer in vitalism.

Vi’tals. The parts and organs necessary to life.

Vi’tamalt. A proprietary malt-extract.

Vi’tapath. A vitapathic practitioner.

Vi’tapathic. Pertaining to vitapathy.

Vi’tapathy. A so-called school of quack medicine.

Vi’tellary. Resembling, or pertaining to, the vitellus or yolk. V. artery, a fetal artery from the primitive aorta to the yolk-sac. V. duct, the omphalomesenteric duct. V. membrane, the outer membrane lining the ovum. V. veins, fetal veins from the yolk-sac to the sinus venosus.

Vitello’tein. Yellow pigment obtainable from lutein.

Vitellor’bin. A reddish pigment obtainable from lutein.

Vitilli’go. A skin-disease with formation of smooth patches. Same as Xanthoma and Leukoderma.

Vitiligo’id’ea. See Leukoderma.
Vitodynam'ic. Pertaining to vital force.
Vitreocapsuli'tis. Inflammation of membrane which enfolds the vitreous body.
Vitroden'tin. A dense and glass-like form of dentin.
Vit'reous. 1. Glassy or hyaline. 2. Same as V. body. V. body, V. humor, transparent semifluid mass between the lens and the retina. V. chamber, the largest and most posterior of the chambers of the eye. V. degeneration, hyaline degeneration.
V. electricity, positive static electricity. V. membrane. 1. The inner membrane of the choroid. 2. A membrane of hair-follicles separating outer root-sheath from internal layer. V. table, the inner table of a cranial bone.
Vit'trum. L, for Glass.
Vit'ular. Pertaining to a calf.
Vivifica'tion. The conversion of lifeless into living proteid matter in the process of assimilation.
Viviperc'tion. The study of the vital processes of a living organism.
Vivisec'tion. Dissection or cutting operation upon a living animal.
Vivisec'tionist. One who practises or defends vivisection.
Vivisec'tor. One who vivisects or practises vivisection.
Vivisecto'rium. A place for the performance of vivisections.
Vlem'iuckx's solution (flem'ingz). Solution of lime and sulphur in water or in petroleum.
Vo'cal. Of, or pertaining to, the voice. V. area, that part of the glottis which lies between the vocal cords. V. cords, the thyreo-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx: the inferior are called true, and the superior false, vocal cords. V. fremitus, a vibration or thrill of the chest-wall in speaking. V. ligaments, the true vocal cords, or thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. V. muscle. See Thyreo-arytenoides, in Muscles, Table of. V. process, a process of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cords are attached.
V. signs, Indications of disease shown by changes of voice, as in fremitus or resonance.
Vod'ka. A variety of whiskey made in Russia.
Voice. A sound uttered by the mouth.
Void. To cast out as waste matter.
Vo'la (vo'lah). The sole or palm.
Vo'lar. Pertaining to a palm or sole.
Vol'atile. Tending to evaporate rapidly.
Volatiliza'tion. Conversion or change into a vapor.
Vol'i'tion. The act or power of willing.
Volk'mann's canals (fölk'mahnz). Passages in the subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with the Haversian canals.
Vol'ley. A rhythmic succession of muscle-twitches artificially induced.
Volsel'In. Forceps with double-toothed blades.
Volt. The unit of electromotive force; one ampere of current against one ohm of resistance.
Vol'tage. Electromotive force measured in volts.
Vol'ta'ic. Pertaining to Volta, an electrician. V. electricity, electricity developed through chemical action. V. irritability, responsiveness of muscle to galvanic stimulus.
Vol'ta'ism (vol'ta-izm). Same as Galvanism.
Voltam'eter. Apparatus for measuring strength of a galvanic current.
**Volt'meter.** Instrument for measuring electromotive force in volts.

**Voltoli'nii's disease.** Purulent labyrinthic otitis.

**Volumet'ric analysis.** See Analysis.

**Vol'untary.** Accomplished in accordance with the will.

**Volunomo'tory.** Subject to voluntary motor influence.

**Vol'up'ty.** Sensual pleasure.

**Vol'vulus.** Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel.

**Vo'mer.** Bone which forms the lower and posterior portion of the septum of the nose.

**Vo'merine.** Of, or pertaining to, the vomer.

**Vomerobas'ilar canals.** Canal formed at junction of the sphenoid bone and vomer.

**Vom'ica.** 1. Abnormal cavity in an organ, especially in the lung. 2. Profuse and sudden expectoration of pus or putrescent matter.


**Vom'itting.** Forcible ejection of contents of stomach through the mouth. *Dry v.*, nausea with attempts at vomiting, but with the ejection of nothing but gas. *Incoercible v.*, vomiting that cannot be controlled. *Pernicious v.*, vomiting in pregnancy so severe as to threaten patient's life. *Stercoraceous v.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

**Vom'ito ni'gro.** Black vomit; also, yellow fever.

**Vom'i'tory (vom'it-o-re).** An emetic.

**Vomituri'tion.** Repeated ineffectual attempt to vomit; retching.

**Vom'itus.** Vomiting; also, matter vomited. *V. matut'inus*, the morning vomiting of chronic gastric catarrh.

**Von Grae'fe's sign** (fon gra fez). Failure of lid to move downward with eyeball in exophthalmic goiter.

**Vor'tex.** Whorled arrangement of muscle-fibers in the heart.

**Vox.** 1., for Voice. *V. eboler'ica*, the peculiar suppressed voice of true cholera.

**Vul'canite.** Vulcanized caoutchouc, or India rubber.

**Vul'nerating.** Inflicting wounds.

**Vul'nus (vul'nus), pi. vul'nera.** L. for Wounds.

**Vul'sel'la, Vul'se'num.** Same as Volsella.

**Vul'var.** The external female genitalia or pudenda.

**Vul'var.** Of, or pertaining to, the vulva.

**Vul'vis'mus (vul vis mus).** Same as Vaginitis'mus.

**Vul'vitis.** Inflammation of the vulva.

**Vul'vo-u'terine.** Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.

**Vul'vovag'inal.** Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. *V. anus. See Anus. V. glands. See Glands of Bartholiniti. Vul'vovagini'tis. Inflammation of the vulva and the vagina.

**W.**

**W.** The chemical symbol of Tungsten.

**Wach'endorfs membrane.** 1. The pupillary membrane. 2. The membrane which invests a cell.

**Wachs'muth's mixture.** Anesthetic mixture of 1 part of oil of turpentine with 5 parts of chloroform.

**Wade's balsam.** Compound tincture of benzoin.

**Wa'fer.** A thin layer or paste used to enclose a dose of medicine; also, a flat vaginal suppository.
Wagner's corpuscles. The oval-shaped bodies at the termination of certain nerve-fibers; tactile corpuscle.

Wahoo'. See Eunymus.

Walcher's fever (wol'ker-en). A severe form of remittent fever.

Walcher's position. A position in labor in which the woman is in the dorsal posture, with hips at edge of table and lower extremities hanging.

Walke's typhoid. Typhoid fever in which the patient refuses to go to bed.

Wallerian degeneration. See under Degeneration.

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Wallerian degeneration. See under Degeneration.
obtained from plants. Shoemakers' w., a compound used by cobbler's: a popular remedy for cuts and punctures.

Wax'ing kernels. Enlarged lymph-glands on the neck or in the groin of a child.

Wax'y. Resembling or pertaining to wax. W. degeneration. See Degeneration.

Wean. To cause an infant to cease to take food by sucking.

Wean/ing-brash. Diarrhea occurring as a result of weaning.

Wea'zand. The trachea, or windpipe.

Webbed. Having a membrane which connects with adjacent organs. W. fingers, W. toes, the union of toes or fingers by a thin band of tissue.

We'her. Same as Coulomb.

Web'er's law. See Law.

W.'s paradox, a muscle so over-stretched that it cannot contract may become still longer. W.'s syndrome. See Syndrome.

Weep'ing-eezema. See under Eczema.

W.-slnew, cystoma on a tendon or aponeurosis.

W.-slnew, cystoma on a tendon or aponeurosis.

Weight. Downward pressure due to gravity. [See Table of Weights and Measures, pp. 494-498.] Atomic w., weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. Molecular w., the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.


Wel'gert's method. Use of hematoxin for staining nerve-fiber.

Weight. Downward pressure due to gravity. [See Table of Weights and Measures, pp. 494-498.]

Wel'tbrechfs retinacula (vit'brektz). Ligaments on the neck of the great trochanter.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst; also, a goiter.

Werl'hoflf's disease. See Purpura hemorrhagica.

Wer'nicke's reaction. A peculiar reaction of the pupil in hemianopia when exposed to light.

West'phal's nucleus. A group of nerve-cells posterior to the proper nucleus of the trochlear nerve. W.'s symptom, absence of knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia.

Wheat'house's operation. A variety of external urethrotomy.

Wheeze. A sound made by suddenly forcing the breath through the glottis.

Wheeze'. Difficult breathing attended with a whistling sound.

Wehik. A wheal, or protuberance, on the face.

Whey. The thin serum of milk after the curd and cream are separated.

Whif'ing murmurs. Certain systolic murmurs characteristic of some cases of chlorosis.

Whip-snap action. Sudden spasm of the cremaster, which may bruise and wound the testicle.

Whip-worm. See Trichocephalus.

Whirl-bone. 1. The patella, or knee-cap. 2. The head of the femur.

Whish'ing sound. The placental souffle.

Whis'key, Whis'ky. A distilled alcoholic liquor from barley, corn, and potatoes. W.-nose, acne rosacea.
# Table of Weights and Measures.

## Apothecaries' Weight.

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## Apothecaries' (Wine) Measure.

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Table for Converting Apothecaries' into Imperial Measure.

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Table for Converting Imperial into Apothecaries' Measure.

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The meter, or unit of length, at 32° F., = 39.370432 inches.
The liter, or unit of capacity, = 33.816 fluidounces.
The gram, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 troy grains.

### Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures

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### Metric Weights and Measures

The meter, or unit of length, at 32° F., = 39.370482 inches.
The liter, or unit of capacity, = 33.816 fluidounces.
The gram, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 troy grains.
### Comparative Values of Apothecaries' and Metric Weights.

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### Comparative Values of Metric and Apothecaries' Weights

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### Avoirdupois Ounces

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### Grams

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### Metric Grams

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### Avoirdupois Ounces

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**White arsenic.** Same as *Arsenic trioxid.* **W. atrophy.** See *Atrophy.* **W. cell, W. corpuscle.** See *Blood-corpuscle.* **W. commissure,** anterior commissure of spinal cord. **W. gangrene.** See under *Gangrene.* **W. lead,** basic lead carbonate. **W. line,** linea alba. **W. matter,** *W. substance,* that part of brain, spinal cord, and other nervous structures which is composed of white medullated nerve-fibers. **W. precipitate.** See *Precipitate.* **W. softening,** fatty degeneration of brain-substance in which the affected area has become white and anemic. **W. substance of Schwann.** See *Myelia.* **W. swelling,** tuberculous arthritis. **W. vitriol,** zinc sulphate.

**Whites (hwlts).** Same as *Leukorrhea.* **White's operation.** Castration for cure of enlarged prostate.

**Whit'low.** A felon; panaris, or paronychia.

**Whoop (hoop).** The sonorous and convulsive inspiration of pertussis.

**Whooping-cough.** Pertussis; an infectious disease characterized by coryza, bronchitis, and violent spasmodic cough.

**Wick'ersheimer's fluid.** An arsenical fluid for preserving anatomic preparations.

**Wid' dal's serum-test (ve'dahls).** A test for typhoid fever made by adding one part of blood-serum from a suspected case to ten parts of a bouillon-culture of typhoid bacilli. If the person has typhoid a reaction occurs, consisting of gradual loss of motility in the bacilli after their coagulation into groups.

**Wilde's cords (wilde).** Bands which cross the callosum transversely.

**W.'s incision or operation,** incision of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and periosteum covering the mastoid process for relief of mastoid-disease.

**Wil'lis, circle of.** See *Circle.* **W.'s cords,** bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus transversely. **W.'s nerve.** See *Spinal accessory,* in *Nerves,* Table of.

**Wil'low.** A tree of the genus *Salix;* the barks of many species are tonic and antiperiodic.

**Wils' son's disease.** Acute exfoliative dermatitis.

**Winck'el's disease.** Epidemic hemoglobinuria of young infants.

**Wind'age.** Supposed lesion caused by missiles which do not really strike.

**Wind'pipe.** The trachea.

**Wine.** Fermented grape-juice; an alcoholic stimulant. **W.-glass,** a measure nearly equal to two fluidounces. **Red w.,** wine of a dark color, like Bordeaux, claret, and especially port. **White w.,** wine of a light color, like Madeira, and especially sherry.

**Wing.** See *Ala.*

**Wins'low, foramen of.** See *Foramen.* **W.'s ligament.** See *Ligament.*

**Wintergreen.** See *Gaultheria.*

**Winter-itch.** Same as *Pruritus hienalis.*

**Win'trich's sign.** See *Sign.*

**Wir'sang's canal, W.'s duct.** The pancreatic excretory duct.

**Wis'dom-tooth.** The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw.

**Witch-hazel.** See *Hamamelis.*

**Wolf'ian body.** Same as *Mesonephros.* **W. duct,** a canal, the main element of the mesonephros. **W. tubules,** a set of small tubes joining the Wolfian duct at right angles.

**Wolfs'bane.** Same as *Aconite.*

**Womb.** See *Uterus.*

**Wood-alcohol.** Same as *Methyl-alcohol.* **W.-flour,** very fine saw-dust: used in surgical dressings. **W.-naphtha,** hydrocarbon mixture distilled from wood. **W.-oil.** Same as *Gurjun-balsam.*
W.-tar. See Tar. W.-wool, a proprietary wood-fiber fabric for surgeons' and obstetricians' wadding, sheets, napkins, etc. Wool. The hair of sheep and lambs; lambs' wool is used in surgery. W.-fat, lanolin or agnin; prepared suint of sheeps' wool. W.-sor'ters' disease. True anthrax.

Woora'li, Woora're. See Curare and Urari.

Word-blindness. See Blindness. W.-center, the center which controls the recognition of the meaning of words. W.-deafness. See Deafness.

Working distance. The distance of the objective of a microscope from the object.


Tapew. See Tapeworm. Whip-w. See Trichocephalus.

Wor'mian bones. Supernumerary bones in the sutures of the skull.

Worm-seed. See Chenopodium and Santonica.

Worm'wood. See Absinthium.

Wors'ted-test. See Holmgren's test.

Wort-gel'atin. A bacterial culture-medium prepared from beer-wort and gelatin.

Woul'fe's bottle (wool'fiz). A three-necked bottle used in saturating liquids with gases, or in washing gases.

Wound. Any solution of the continuity of an external or internal surface caused by violence; a traumatism. Contused w., one made by a blunt object. Incised w., one caused by a cutting instrument. Lacerated w., one in which the tissues are torn. Open w., one having a free outward opening. Penetrating w. lays open an important cavity of the body. Poisoned w., one into which septic matter has been introduced. Punctured w., one made by a pointed instrument. Subcutaneous w., one with a very small external opening in the skin.

Wris'berg's ansa. The nerve connecting the great splanchnic and right pneumogastric. W.'s cartilage. See Cartilage. W.'s ganglion. See Ganglion. W.'s nerve. 1. Small nervous cord accompanying facial and auditory nerves within internal auditory canal. 2. The lesser internal cutaneous nerve supplying the skin of the arm.

Wrist (rist). The carpus; the part which connects the forearm and hand. W.-clonus. See under Clonus. W.-drop, a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand and fingers, mainly due to metallic poisoning.

Wri'ters' cramp. Pain and spasm of the arm, hand, and fingers, due to writing.

Wri'ting hand. A condition in paralysis agitans in which the hand assumes that position in which the pen is commonly held.

Wry-neck. See Torticollis.

Wura'ri. Same as Curare.

Wur'ras. An anthelmintic drug from Africa, resembling kamala.

Wy'man's strap. An arrangement of straps for restraining violent insane patients.

X.

Xan-thæm'atin. See Xanthematin.

Xau'thalin. An alkaloid, C_{37}H_{59}N_{2}O_{9}, of opium.

Xau'thein (zam' the-in). The soluble part of the yellow coloring-matter of flowers.

Xanthelas'ma (zam-thel-as'mah). See Xanthoma.
Xanthem'atm. A yellow substance derivable from hematin.


Xan'thin (zan/thin). A leukomain, \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \), from most of the bodily tissues.

Xanthinu'ria. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthochro'mia. Any yellowish discoloration.

Xanthocreat'linin. A poisonous yellow leukomain, \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O} \), from muscle.

Xanthoe'rous. Having a yellowish complexion.

Xanthocyano'plia. Inability to perceive red and green tints.

Xanthocyc'tlin (zan-tho-sis'tlin). Substance found in tubercles of a corpse.

Xanthod'ema, Xanthoder'mia. A yellowish discoloration of the skin.

Xanthodon'tous (zan-tho-don'tus). Having yellowish teeth.

Xanthokyan'opy (zan-tho-ki-an'ope). Same as Xanthocyano-plia.

Xantho'ma (zan-tho'mah). A disease with formation of yellow neoplastic growths on the skin, in form of either smooth plates (X. plan'tum) or nodules (X. tubero'sum). X. diabetico'rum, skin-disease associated with diabetes mellitus. X. mul'tiplex, xanthoma distributed over the whole body. X. palpebra'tum, xanthoma affecting the eyelids. X. tuberculat'tum, or X. tubero'sum, rare disease, with formation of tubercular lesions on the soles, palms, and extensor surfaces of the extremities.

Xanthome'lans. Belonging to, and of, the yellow races of mankind.

Xanthoxylum. Prickly-ash; a genus of rutaceous trees: the bark is medicinal.

Xantho'ma. Abnormally dry condition of the conjunctiva.

Xeroder'ma. A disease marked by roughness and dryness of the skin. X. of Kaposi, diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. X. pigmento'sum, a fatal disease, marked by brown spots and ulcers of the skin, with muscular atrophy.

Xer'oform. Compound of tribromphenol and bismuth; used in cholera.

Xero'ma (ze-ro'mah). Abnormally dry condition of the skin.

Xerome'nia. Vicarious menstruation.

Xeropha'gia (ze-ro-fa'je-ah). The eating of dry food.

Xerophthal'mia. Conjunctivitis with atrophy and no liquid discharge.

Xero'sis. Abnormal dryness, as of the eye or skin.
Xerostomia. Dryness of the mouth from lack of the normal secretion.

Xerotic (ze-rot'ik). Characterized by dryness.

Xerostropis. Treatment by friction; dry rubbing.

Xiphosternum. Same as Xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphocostal. Pertaining to the xiphosternal cartilage and the ribs.

Xiphodynia (zi-foid'e-ah). Pain in the xiphosternal appendage.

Xiphoid (zi'foid). Sword-shaped; ensiform. X. appendix, 

Xiphopagus (zi-pof'ag-us). A double monster joined at the thorax and pelvis.

X-ray dermatitis. Inflammation of skin caused by exposure to X-rays.

X-rays. Same as Röntgen rays.

Xylene (zi'len). Same as Xylol.

Xyloitin. An explosive prepared from starch by action of nitric acid.
ments composing the yolk. **Y.-sac.** See **Umbilical vesicle.** **Y.-stalk,** the umbilical duct.

**Young-Helmholtz theory.** Doctrine that color-vision depends on three sets of retinal fibers, corresponding to the colors red, green, and violet.

**Young's rule.** For the dosage of children, divide the age by the age plus twelve, which will give the proper fraction of the adult dose. See **Table of Doses, p. 506.**

**Ytterbium (it-ter'be-um).** A very rare metal; symbol Yb.

**Yttrium (it're-um).** A rare metal allied to cerium; symbol Y.

**Z.**

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**Zacatil'la (zah-kah-tel'yah).** The choicest quality of cochineal.

**Zanal'oin.** The aloin of Zanzibar aloes.

**Zaran'than.** Hardening of the breast.

**Ze'as.** The point on a thermometer-scale at which the graduation begins. The zero of the Centigrade and Reaumur thermometer is the melting-point of ice. That of the Fahrenheit is 32° below the melting-point of ice.

**Zechl-Yeelson stain.** The staining of microscopic specimens in the carbol-magenta solution, followed by treatment in dilute sulphuric acid, and by a further staining with methyl-blue; used for tubercle-bacilli.

**Zinc.** A blue-white metal, many of whose salts are medicinal and poisonous; symbol Zn.

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**Zn.** Symbol of Zinc.

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**Znak.** A badge worn in Russia by members of the medical profession.
portion of a network beneath the thalamus. Z. ophthal’mica, herpes of ophthalmic nerve. Z. orbicula’ris, thick ring of capsular ligament around the acetabulum. Z. pectina’ta, the outer part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. Z. pelin’cida, Z. radia’ta, the more inward of the two lining membranes of the ovum. Z. perfora’ta, outer section of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. Z. reticula’ris, the inner layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. Z. tec’ta, part of the basilar membrane which lodges the organ of Corti.

Zo’nal stratum. A layer of white fibers on the surface of the thalamus.

Zone. A girdle or belt. Cornuradicular z., outer part of Burdach’s column. Hysterogenous z., region of body whereon pressure may elicit a hysterical attack.

Zonesthe’sia. A sensation as of constriction, as by a girdle.

Zo’nal cataract. See Cataract.

Zoon’ology. The biology of animals.

Zoochem’istry (zo-o-kehm’is-try). Chemistry of the animal tissues.

Zoo’genous (zo-oj’en-us). Acquired from animals.

Zoo’geny, Zoo’gony. The production or generation of animals.

Zoograft (zo'o-graft). A graft of tissue from an animal.

Zoograft’ing. Grafting of animal tissue onto the human body.

Zo’oid. A form which resembles an animal.

Zool’ogy (zo-ol’o-je). A science of the form, nature, and classification of animals.

Zoon’omy (zo-on'o-me). Same as Zoobiology.

Zoopar’asite (zo-o-par'as-it). Any animal parasite.

Zoopathol’ogy. Veterinary medicine, or the science of the diseases of the lower animals.

Zooph’agous (zo-of'ag-us). Subsisting upon animal food.

Zoo’phobic (zo-o-fo'be-ah). Insane dread of animals.

Zoo’phyte (zo’of-it). Any plant-like animal.

Zoo’sperm (zo'o-sperm). Same as Spermatozoon.

Zos’teriform. Resembling zoster.

Zumo-ana’na. A digestant, tonic, and stimulant prepared from pine-apple juice.

Zwets’chen-wasser. A liqueur prepared in Germany from prunes.

Zy’gal fissure. Any cerebral fissure consisting of two branches connected by a stem or zygon.

Zygapoph’ysis. The articular process of a vertebra.

Zyg’ion (zil’-e-on). Craniomeric point at either end of bizygomatic diameter.

Zygo’ma. An arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and by the malar bone.

Zygoma’tic arch. Same as Zygoma. Z. process, projection at base of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Zygomatico-auricula’ris. The atrahens auriculæ musculæ.

Zygomatic’icus. See Muscles, Table of.

Zygomaxilla’re (zil-go-mak-sil-a’re). A craniomeric point at the lower end of the zygomatic suture.
**Sty'gon** (zi'gon). The bar or stem connecting the two branches of a zygal fissure.

**Zy'goneure** (zi'go-núr). A nerve-cell containing other nerve-cells.

**Zy'lonite** (zi'lo-nít). A form of celluloid used in dentistry and surgery.

**Zy'mase** (zi'más). See Enzyme.

**Zyme** (zi'm). Any ferment that may be pathogenic. A nerve-cell containing other nerve-cells.

**Zy'mic** (zi'mik). Pertaining to organized ferments.

**Zy'min** (zi'mín). Same as Zyme.

**Zy'mogen** (zi'mo-jen). Any substance which may give rise to a ferment.

**Zy'mogene.** A microbe which causes a fermentation.

**Zymogen'ie** (zi-mo-jen'ik). Causing a fermentation.

**Zy'mold** (zi'mold). Any poison from decaying tissue.

**Zymol'ogy** (zi-mol'o-je). The science of, or sum of, knowledge regarding fermentation.

**Zymol'ysis.** Digestion by means of an enzyme.

**Zymolyt'ic**. Pertaining to, or caused by, zymolysis.

**Zymom'eter** (zi-mom'et-er). Same as Zymosimeter.

**Zy'mophyte** (zi'mo-fít). A bacterium causing fermentation.

**Zymosim'eter, Zymosiom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

**Zy'mosis.** 1. Fermentation. 2. The development of any zymotic disease. 3. Any infectious or contagious disease.

**Zymot'ic** (zi-mot'ik). Caused by, or pertaining to, zymosis. A proprietary preparation for affections of the skin and mucous membranes.

**Zy'murgy** (zi'mer-je). The art of brewing, distilling, and wine-making.
A TABLE OF DOES
IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

The following doses are intended for adults. The dose for a child may be obtained approximately by Young's rule: Divide the age by the age plus 12, which will give the fraction of the adult dose to be used for the child. Thus, for a child of four years, \( \frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4} \), and the dose is \( \frac{1}{4} \) that for an adult.

Narcotics should be given in only one-half this proportion, while cathartics may be employed in two or three times this proportion.

For hypodermic use the dose should be one-half of that by the mouth; by the rectum, five-fourths of the same.

In the following table gr. = grains, dr. = drams, m. = minims, oz. = ounces. The doses in the metric system are either grams or cubic centimeters.

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<th>MEDICINE</th>
<th>APOTH. DOSE.</th>
<th>METRIC DOSE.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absinthin</td>
<td>15-30 gr.</td>
<td>1.000-2.000</td>
<td>Acid, sulphuric</td>
<td>5-15 m.</td>
<td>0.333-1.000</td>
<td>Ammonia, spirit.</td>
<td>1-1 dr.</td>
<td>2.000-4.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acaroid resin</td>
<td>6-12 gr.</td>
<td>0.400-0.800</td>
<td>aron.</td>
<td>5-15 m.</td>
<td>0.333-1.000</td>
<td>Ammoniac</td>
<td>2-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.133-0.666</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acetal</td>
<td>1 dr.</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>dil.</td>
<td>1-10 m.</td>
<td>0.066-0.666</td>
<td>Ammonium nitrat.</td>
<td>1-8 dr.</td>
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<td>Acetamid. See</td>
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<td>sulphurous</td>
<td>10-20 gr.</td>
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<td>, liquor</td>
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<td>Antifebrin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tannic</td>
<td>2-4 gr.</td>
<td>0.133-0.256</td>
<td>benzocate</td>
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<td>Acetone</td>
<td>15-20 m.</td>
<td>1.000-1.23</td>
<td>tartaric</td>
<td>2-4 gr.</td>
<td>0.016-0.033</td>
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<td>Acetopheneone</td>
<td>3-10 m.</td>
<td>0.200-0.665</td>
<td>trichloacetic</td>
<td>3-5 gr.</td>
<td>0.011-0.022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tinct.</td>
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<td>Fleming's</td>
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<td>60-90 m.</td>
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<td>camphor</td>
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<td>5-20 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sclerotic</td>
<td>1/4 gr.</td>
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<td>Agathin</td>
<td>8-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.520-0.666</td>
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<td>2 oz.</td>
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<td>10-60 m.</td>
<td>0.666-4.000</td>
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<td>Altremin</td>
<td>10 m.-2 dr.</td>
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<td>Alnun</td>
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<td>purif.</td>
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<td>et myrrh.</td>
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<td>4.000-8.000</td>
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<td>Amber, oil of</td>
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<td>5 gr.-1 dr.</td>
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<td>mist.</td>
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<td>spiritus</td>
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<td>arom.</td>
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<td>mist</td>
<td>2-4 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>1/4 m.</td>
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<td>Amylene hydrat.</td>
<td>1/1.5 gr.</td>
<td>4.000-6.000</td>
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<td>camphorate</td>
<td>8-12 gr.</td>
<td>0.520-0.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>sulphate</td>
<td>3-5 gr.</td>
<td>0.200-0.333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anisum, oleum</td>
<td>1-5 m.</td>
<td>0.066-0.333</td>
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<tr>
<td>spiritus</td>
<td>1-2 dr.</td>
<td>4.000-8.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthemis, infus. or ext. fl.</td>
<td>15-60 gr.</td>
<td>1.000-4.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antifebrin</td>
<td>2-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.133-0.666</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antihydropin</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
<td>0.648-0.97</td>
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<td>Antikamnfa</td>
<td>4-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.266-0.666</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antimonium oxid</td>
<td>1-2 gr.</td>
<td>0.066-0.133</td>
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<td>pil. comp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>emet</td>
<td>1-2 gr.</td>
<td>0.066-0.133</td>
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<td>pulv.</td>
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<td>sulphid pur.</td>
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<td>sulphuret</td>
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<td>wine</td>
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<td>Arecalin</td>
<td>0.0032-0.0066 gr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnica</td>
<td>1-20 gr</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Aconitum royleanum</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Aconitum grandiflorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aconitum marginatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copaiba, oleum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coriandrum, oil</td>
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<td>Coronilla, powder</td>
<td>10-60 m</td>
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<td>Creosotum, ext.</td>
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<td>Crotalaria, quinquefolia</td>
<td>10-20 m</td>
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<td>Cucumis, ex.</td>
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<td>Ethylene bromith</td>
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### Medical Dictionary

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<tr>
<td>tinct.</td>
<td>2-2 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matricar., ext. fl.</td>
<td>8-30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meconarcein</td>
<td>4-3 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthe pip., ol.</td>
<td>1-5 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>arsen. liq.</td>
<td>2-10 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biearb, liq.</td>
<td>2-10 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitart.</td>
<td>5-60 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brom.</td>
<td>1-2 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carb.</td>
<td>2-20 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chloras</td>
<td>2-20 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citras</td>
<td>15-60 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liq.</td>
<td>2-4 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mist.</td>
<td>4-1 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanid</td>
<td>1:3-1 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferrocyanid</td>
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<tr>
<td>hypophosph.</td>
<td>5-10 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>iodid</td>
<td>2-15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>liquor</td>
<td>5-30 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitrates</td>
<td>5-3 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pernang</td>
<td>2-4 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et sod. tartras</td>
<td>1-1 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulphas</td>
<td>1-4 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulphid</td>
<td>1-10 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulphis</td>
<td>3-10 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartraboras</td>
<td>5-15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartras</td>
<td>1-4 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tellurate</td>
<td>1-4 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylamin</td>
<td>1-5 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prun. virg. ext.</td>
<td>30-60 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fl.</td>
<td>2-8 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium</td>
<td>2-40 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudohyosya-damin (hypo.)</td>
<td>15-16 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsatil. ext. fl.</td>
<td>2-5 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyoektamin</td>
<td>74-15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazol</td>
<td>15-30 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum</td>
<td>20-60 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridin</td>
<td>2-10 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrainin</td>
<td>15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monesin</td>
<td>1 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philonic acid</td>
<td>15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobromacetanilid</td>
<td>3-15 gr.</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.200-1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphin and salts</td>
<td>0.333-2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murrhoal</td>
<td>15-40 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moschus</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mucosa</td>
<td>15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mussinul, pulv.</td>
<td>2-10 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrrh, tinct.</td>
<td>10-30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtole</td>
<td>10-30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthlene</td>
<td>4-10 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthol</td>
<td>2-15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naregin, tinct.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasrol</td>
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<td>Neurodin</td>
<td>1-30 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niaouli oil</td>
<td>4 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicotin</td>
<td>1-10 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paracresolol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraform</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
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<td>Pareira, ext. fl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parthenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelletierin</td>
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<tr>
<td>sulphonate</td>
<td>2-10 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poralleid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pental (inhalation)</td>
<td>14-24 gr.</td>
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<td>Pepe res.</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
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<td>Pepsin, liq.</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pur.</td>
<td>15-30 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sacch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perekirin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petrolatum</td>
<td>1-2 dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pheduretin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenacitin</td>
<td>5-15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenidin</td>
<td>15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenicol</td>
<td>15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pheny lurathane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phloridzin</td>
<td>15-30 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
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<tr>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>1-3 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pil.</td>
<td>1-4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syr. comp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tinct. (Thompson's)</td>
<td>1 dr.</td>
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<td>Physostig. ext. float.</td>
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<td>Physostigmin, salicyl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilocarpus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propylamine</td>
<td>1-5 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prun. virg. ext. float.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudohyosya-damin (hypo.)</td>
<td>260-260 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsatil. ext. float.</td>
<td>2-5 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyoektamin</td>
<td>74-15 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazol</td>
<td>15-30 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum</td>
<td>20-60 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridin</td>
<td>2-10 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Apoth. Dose</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebracho, ext.</td>
<td>1-5 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quassia, ext.</td>
<td>30-60 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tinct.</td>
<td>5-60 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quassif.</td>
<td>1/4-3 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebracho, ext.</td>
<td>2-5 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinct.</td>
<td>5-60 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vin.</td>
<td>1-4 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinin and salts</td>
<td>1-80 gr.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Quinin and salts</td>
<td>1-30 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randia, tinct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resorcin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retinol</td>
<td>1 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rheum</td>
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<tr>
<td>ext. fl.</td>
<td>5-15 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mist. et sod.</td>
<td>15-45 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pil. comp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>syr.</td>
<td>1-4 dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>arom.</td>
<td>1-4 dr.</td>
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<td>tinct.</td>
<td>1-8 dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>arom.</td>
<td>30-75 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulc.</td>
<td>1-4 dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vin.</td>
<td>1-2 dr.</td>
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</table>

continued
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RAW TEXT</strong></th>
<th><strong>MEDICAL DICTIONARY</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>1-2 dr.</td>
<td><strong>Svapnia</strong></td>
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<td>1-2 oz.</td>
<td><strong>4.000-16.00</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.000-8.000</td>
<td><strong>0.066-0.133</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.000-16.00</td>
<td><strong>0.099-0.183</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.000-32.000</td>
<td><strong>0.333-0.666</strong></td>
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<td>32.000-64.000</td>
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<td>0.000-0.066</td>
<td><strong>0.018-0.052</strong></td>
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<td>0.066-0.133</td>
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**Note:** The table continues with similar entries for other compounds.
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<th>Metric Dose</th>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Apoth. Dose</th>
<th>Metric Dose</th>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Apoth. Dose</th>
<th>Metric Dose</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Triphenin</td>
<td>10-15 gr.</td>
<td>0.666-1.000</td>
<td>Valerian., ext.</td>
<td>5-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.333-0.666</td>
<td>Zea, ext. fl.</td>
<td>1-2 dr.</td>
<td>4.000-8.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tritic., ext. fl.</td>
<td>1-4 dr.</td>
<td>4.000-10.000</td>
<td>oleum</td>
<td>10-30 m.</td>
<td>0.666-2.000</td>
<td>infus.</td>
<td>ad lib.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trypsin</td>
<td>5-10 gr.</td>
<td>0.333-0.666</td>
<td>tinct.</td>
<td>2-5 m.</td>
<td>0.133-0.333</td>
<td>Zinc, acetate</td>
<td>3/4-2 gr.</td>
<td>0.033-0.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculin</td>
<td>3-5 gr.</td>
<td>0.200-0.333</td>
<td>amm</td>
<td>1/2-2 dr.</td>
<td>2.000-8.000</td>
<td>bromid</td>
<td>3/4-2 gr.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpent, Chian</td>
<td>20-130 gr.</td>
<td>0.0003-0.0005</td>
<td>Verat. vir., ext. fl.</td>
<td>1-5 m.</td>
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<td>cyanid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tussol</td>
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<td>thid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulexin</td>
<td>20-15 gr.</td>
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<td>Veratrin</td>
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<td>0.001-0.006</td>
<td>phosphid</td>
<td>1/4-1/2 gr.</td>
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<td>Upas tinct., ext.</td>
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<td>Viiburn., ext. fl.</td>
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<td>subgallate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ural, Uralium</td>
<td>15-45 gr.</td>
<td>1.000-2.916</td>
<td>Vieirin</td>
<td>1/3 gr.</td>
<td>0.066-0.200</td>
<td>sulphate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium, nitrate</td>
<td>5-1 gr.</td>
<td>0.011-0.066</td>
<td>Warburg's tinct.</td>
<td>15-60 m.</td>
<td>1.000-4.000</td>
<td>sulpho-ichthy-olate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>10 gr.</td>
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<td>Viola, ext. fl.</td>
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<td>0.133-0.666</td>
<td>valerianate</td>
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<td>0.033-0.066</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urethane</td>
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<td>0.666-1.000</td>
<td>Xanthium specios</td>
<td>10-20 gr.</td>
<td>0.666-1.333</td>
<td>valerianate</td>
<td>1-3 gr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uriceadin</td>
<td>7-15 gr.</td>
<td>0.454-1.000</td>
<td>Xanthoxy., ext. fl.</td>
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<td>Zingib., ext. fl.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Xeroform</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7-30 gr.</td>
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<td>Yerba reuma</td>
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<td>syr.</td>
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