odorless and tasteless. Its symbol is H; atomic weight, 1; specific gravity, 0.069. Hydrogen readily enters and goes out of chemic combinations, and it is to this fact that acids owe their property of forming salts by substitution of bases for the hydrogen of the acids. **H. disulphid,** an ill-smelling gas, H_2S: produced by putrefaction of albuminous substances. **H. monoxid,** water, H_2O. **H. peroxid,** a strongly disinfectant, cleansing, and bleaching liquid, H_2O_2: used mainly as a wash or spray. Dose, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.). **H. selenid,** a poisonous gas, H_2Se: its inhalation causes an obstinate coryza and destroys the sense of smell.

Hydrogenoid (hy-droj'en-oid) [a homeopathic term]. Noting a constitution or temperament that will not tolerate much moisture. **H. remedy,** one adapted to such a constitution.

Hydrogol (hi'dro-gol). A proprietary agent, said to be an aqueous solution of colloidal silver: used for gonorrhea.

Hydrohymenitis (hi''dro-hi-men-i'tis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ὑμήν membrane]. The inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydrokinetics (hi''dro-kin-et'iks) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + κίνησις motion]. That branch of mechanics which treats of fluids in motion.

Hydrolein (hi-dro'le-in). Cod-liver oil emulsified with pancreatin and borax.

Hydrology (hi-drol'o-je) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + λόγος word]. The sum of knowledge regarding water and its uses.

Hydrolymph (hi'dro-limf) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Lymph*]. The thin, watery blood of certain of the lower animals.

Hydrolysis (hi-drol'is-is) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + λύειν to loosen]. Decomposition due to the absorption of water; chemic decomposition in which the compound breaks up after absorbing one or more water molecules.

Hydrolyst (hi'dro-list). A hydrolytic ferment.

Hydrolytic (hi-dro-lit'ic). Pertaining to or operating by hydrolysis.

Hydrolyze (hi'dro-līz). To subject to hydrolysis.

Hydromel (hi'dro-mel) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + μέλι honey]. Water mixed with honey: sometimes medicated in various ways.

Hydromeningitis (hi''dro-men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Meningitis*]. 1. Meningitis with serous effusion. 2. Descemetitis, or cyclitis.

Hydromeningocele (hi''dro-men-in'go-sēl) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + μῆνιγξ membrane + κήλη hernia]. Encephalocele; also spina bifida, with protrusion of the meninges, so as to form a sac filled with a serous fluid.

Hydrometer (hi-drom'et-er) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for finding the specific gravities of fluids.

Hydrometra (hi-dro-me'trah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + μήτρα uterus]. A collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydromphalus (hi-drom'fal-us) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ὀμφαλός navel]. A watery tumor or cyst at the navel.

Hydromyelia (hi''dro-mi-e'le-ah). See *Hydromyelocele.*

Hydromyelocele (hi''dro-mi-el'o-sēl) [*Hydro-* + *Myelocele*]. The formation of spaces filled with a watery fluid in the spinal cord, chiefly of children; syringomyelia.

Hydromyoma (hi''dro-mi-o'mah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Myoma*]. A cystic (usually uterine) myoma containing fluid.

Hydronal (hi'dro-nal). Polymerized chloral: used as a hypnotic.

Hydronaphthylamin (hi''dro-naf-thil-am'in). A powerfully mydriatic substance, $C_{10}H_{13}N$.

Hydronaphtol (hi-dro-naf'tol) [*Hydro-* + *Naphtol*]. A disinfectant naphtol preparation. It is used in typhoid fever, and in 1:1000 solution as a disinfectant for instruments. Dose, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Hydronephrosis (hi''dro-nef-ro'sis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + νεφρός kidney]. A collection of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, forming a cyst by the production of distention and atrophy of the organ. **Intermittent h.,** a form with occasional reduction in the size of the cyst, due to the escape of urine through the twisted ureter.

Hydronephrotic (hi''dro-nef-rot'ik). Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

Hydro-oligocythemia (hi''dro-ol''ig-o-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ὀλιγος few + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Anemia with excess of serum and scarcity of red blood-corpuscles.

Hydroparasalpinx (hi''dro-par-as-al'pinks) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + παρά beside + σάλπιγξ tube]. The accumulation of watery fluid in the accessory tubes of the oviduct.

Hydropathic (hi-dro-path'ik). Pertaining to hydropathy.

Hydropathy (hi-drop'ath-e) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πάθος suffering]. Treatment of disease by the application of water; particularly a system of treatment which professes to cure all diseases by the use of water; water cure.

Hydropericarditis (hi''dro-per-e-kar-di'tis). Pericarditis attended with a watery effusion.

Hydropericardium (hi''dro-per-e-kar'de-um) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Pericardium*]. The accumulation of a serous fluid in the pericardial cavity.

Hydroperinephrosis (hi''dro-per-e-nef-ro'sis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + περί around + νεφρός kidney]. A collection of fluid in the retroperitoneal connective tissue and opening into the pelvis of the kidney.

Hydroperion (hi-dro-per'e-on) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + περί around + ᾠόν egg]. The fluid between the decidua reflexa and the decidua vera.

Hydroperitoneum (hi''dro-per-it-o-ne'um) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Peritoneum*]. Ascites, or abdominal dropsy.

Hydrophilous (hi-drof'il-us) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + φιλεῖν to love]. Readily absorbing moisture; hygroscopic.

Hydrophobia (hi-dro-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + φόβος fear]. Rabies; an infectious disease communicated by the bites of animals affected with rabies, and believed to be due to a microörganism which is as yet undiscovered. After an incubation-period of from one to six months the disease begins with malaise, depression of spirits, and swelling of the lymphatics in the region of the wound. There is choking and spasmodic catching of the breath, succeeded by increasing tetanic spasms, especially of the muscles of respiration and deglutition, which is increased by attempts to drink water or even by the sight of water. There are usually also fever, mental derangement, vomiting, profuse secretion of a sticky saliva, and albuminuria. The disease is generally fatal, death occurring in from two to five days. **Paralytic h.,** rabies with symptoms not unlike those of acute ascending paralysis.

Hydrophobic (hi-dro-fo'bik). Pertaining to or affected with hydrophobia.

Hydrophobin (hi-dro-fo'bin). Same as *Lyssin.*

Hydrophobophobia (hi''dro-fo-bo-fo'be-ah) [*Hydrophobia* + Gr. φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of hydrophobia, with symptoms that simulate those of true rabies.

Hydrophthalmia, Hydrophthalmus (hi-drof-thal'me-ah, hi-drof-thal'mus) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ὀφθαλμός eye]. Dropsy of the eye; distention of the eyeball by a watery effusion, producing buphthalmus, keratoglobus, staphyloma, etc. **H. ante'rior,** that which affects the anterior portion of the eyeball only. **H. poste'rior,** that affecting the posterior part of the eyeball only. **H. tota'lis,** that which affects the entire eyeball.

Hydrophysometra (hi''dro-fi-so-me'trah) [*Hydro-* + *Physometra*]. The presence of water and gas in the uterus.

Hydropic (hi-drop'ik) [L. *hydrop'icus;* Gr. ὑδρωπικός]. Pertaining to, or affected with, dropsy.

Hydroplasma (hi-dro-plaz'mah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πλάσμα something formed]. 1. A watery condition of the blood-plasm. 2. A watery or dropsical condition of the tissues.

Hydropneumatosis (hi''dro-nu-mat-o'sis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πνευμάτωσις inflation]. A collection of fluid and gas within the tissues.

Hydropneumopericardium (hi''dro-nu''mo-per''-ik-ar'de-um) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πνεῦμα air + *Pericardium*]. A collection of fluid and gas within the pericardium.

Hydropneumothorax (hi''do-nu-mo-tho'rax) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πνεῦμα air + θώραξ chest]. A collection of fluid and gas within the pleural cavity.

Hydropotherapy (hi''dro-po-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ὕδρωψ dropsy + θεραπεία treatment]. The therapeutic injection of ascitic fluid.

Hydrops (hi'drops) [Gr. ὕδρωψ dropsy]. Latin for *Dropsy.* See *Dropsy.* **H. artic'uli,** the dropsy of a joint. **H. follic'uli,** dropsy of the Graafian follicle. **H. hypos'trophos,** angioneurotic edema. **H. tu'bæ prof'luens,** salpingitis with discharge of inflammatory fluid through the Fallopian tube.

Hydropyonephrosis (hi''dro-pi''o-nef-ro'sis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + πύον pus + νέφρος kidney]. The accumulation of urine and pus in the kidney and its pelvis.

Hydroquinone (hi-dro-kwin'ōn). See *Hydrochinone.*

Hydrorheostat (hi-dro-re'o-stat) [*Hydro-* + *Rheostat*]. A rheostat in which resistance is furnished by water.

Hydrorrachis (hi-dror'ra-kis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ῥάχις spine]. A collection of water in the vertebral canal.

Hydrorrachitis (hi''dro-ra-ki'tis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ῥάχις vertebral column]. Inflammation within the vertebral canal attended with a watery effusion.

Hydrorrhea (hi-dro-re'ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ῥοία flow]. A copious watery discharge. **H. gravida'rum,** a discharge of thin mucus from the pregnant uterus, due to excessive secretion of the uterine glands.

Hydrosalpinx (hi-dro-sal'pinx) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + σάλπιγξ trumpet]. The distention of an oviduct with a watery fluid.

Hydrosarcocele (hi-dro-sar'ko-sēl) [*Hydro-* + *Sarcocele*]. Hydrocele conjoined with sarcocele.

Hydroscheocele (hi-dros'ke-o-sēl) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ὀσχέον scrotum + κήλη hernia]. Scrotal hernia which contains fluid.

Hydrosis (hi-dro'sis). An incorrect spelling of *Hidrosis.*

Hydrosol (hi'dro-sol). Graham's name for a sol in which the solvent is water.

Hydrosphygmograph (hi-dro-spig'mo-graf) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + σφυγμός pulse + γράφειν to record]. A sphygmograph with water for an index.

Hydrospirometer (hi''dro-spi-rom'et-er) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + L. *spira're* to breathe + Gr. μέτρον measure]. A spirometer in which a column of water serves as an index.

Hydrostat (hi'dro-stat) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + ἱστάναι to stand]. A device to prevent the spilling of the fluid of an electric battery.

Hydrostatic (hi-dro-stat'ik) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + στατικός standing]. Pertaining to a liquid in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatics (hi-dro-stat'iks). The science of liquids in a state of rest or equilibrium.

Hydrosyringomyelia (hi''dro-si-ring''go-mi-e'le-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + σῦριγξ tube + μυελός marrow]. Distention of the central canal of the spinal cord by an effused fluid, with the formation of cavities and degeneration.

Hydrotherapeutics (hi''dro-ther-ap-u'tiks) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + θεραπεύειν to heal]. The use of water in treating disease.

Hydrotherapy (hi-dro-ther'ap-e). Same as *Hydrotherapeutics.*

Hydrothionammonemia (hi''dro-thi-o-nam''o-ne'me-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + θεῖον sulphur + *Ammonium* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The occurrence of ammonium sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothionemia (hi''dro-the-o-ne'me-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + θεῖον sulphur + αἷμα blood]. The presence of hydrogen sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothionuria (hi''dro-thi-o-nu're-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + θεῖον sulphur + οὖρον urine]. The presence of hydrogen sulphid in the urine.

Hydrothorax (hi-dro-tho'rax) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Thorax*]. The presence of an effused fluid in the pleural cavity. It is due to venous obstruction, to feeble circulation, and to hydremia, and is attended with dyspnea, and marked by absence of vocal fremitus, dulness on percussion, and other signs of the presence of fluid. **Chylous h.,** the presence of chyle in the thoracic cavity, due to a wound or rupture of the thoracic duct.

Hydrotis (hi-dro'tis) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + οὖς ear]. A watery effusion within the ear.

Hydrotomy (hi-drot'o-me) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + τέμνειν to cut]. The dissection or separation of parts by the forcible injection of water.

Hydrotropism (di-dro-tro'pism). [Gr. ὕδωρ water + τροπεῖν to turn]. Chemotropism produced by water.

Hydrotympanum (hi-dro-tim'pan-um) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Tympanum*]. Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.

Hydro-ureter (hi''dro-u-re'ter). Abnormal distention of the ureter with urine or with a watery fluid.

Hydrovarium (hi-dro-va're-um) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + L. *ova'rium* ovary]. Ovarian dropsy or ovarian cyst.

Hydroxid (hi-drox'id). Any compound of hydroxyl with another radical; a hydrate.

Hydroxycholin (hi-drok-se-ko'lin). Muscarin.

Hydroxyl (hi-drox'il). The univalent radical HO, which, in combination with other radicals, forms hydroxids.

Hydroxylamin (hi''drox-il-am'in). An amin, NH_3O, whose hydrochlorid, $NH_2OH.HCl$, a substance in colorless plates, is antiseptic, and is used in skin-diseases.

Hydrozone (hi'dro-zōn) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + *Ozone*]. Water charged with hydrogen peroxid: detergent and antiseptic.

Hydruria (hi-dru're-ah) [Gr. ὕδωρ water + οὖρον urine]. Diabetes insipidus.

Hydruric (hi-dru'rik). Characterized by hydruria.

Hyenanchin (hi-e-nan'kin). A poisonous substance from the outer envelopes of the fruit of *Toxicodendron capense* of South Africa. It somewhat resembles strychnin in its action.

Hygiama (hi-je-ah'mah). A proprietary food made of condensed milk, chocolate, and cereals.

Hygieinism (hi-je'in-izm). Devotion to the observance of hygienic rules.

Hygieinization (hi''je-in-iz-a'shun). The establishment of hygienic conditions.

Hygieiolotry (hi-je-ol'at-re). Excessive attention to one's own health.

Hygieist (hi-je'ist). An expert in the rules for preserving the health.

Hygiene (hi-jēn') [Gr. ὑγιεινός healthful]. The science of health and of its preservation.

Hygienic (hi-je-en'ik). Pertaining to hygiene or to health.

Hygiopon (hi-je'o-pon). A preparation of iron, said to be electrolytic.

Hygremometry (hi-gre-mom'et-re) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + αἷμα blood + μέτρον measure]. Estimation of the dried substance of the blood for the purpose of determining the proportion of hemoglobin.

Hygric (hi'grik) [Gr. ὑγρός moist]. Pertaining or relating to moisture.

Hygrin (hi'grin) [Gr. ὑγρός moist]. A mydriatic liquid alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{18}N$, from coca-leaves.

Hygroblepharic (hi''gro-blef-ah'rik) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + βλέφαρον eyelid]. Noting the excretory ducts of the lacrimal canals.

Hygrol (hi'grol). Colloidal mercury: sometimes used in ointments.

Hygroma (hi-gro'mah), pl. *hygro'mata* [Gr. ὑγρός moist]. A sac, cyst, or bursa distended with a fluid.

Hygrometer (hi-grom'et-er) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrometric (hi-gro-met'rik). 1. Pertaining to hygrometry. 2. Hygroscopic or bibulous; readily absorbing water.

Hygrometry (hi-grom'et-re) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of the proportion of watery vapor in the air.

Hygrophobia (hi-gro-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of liquids, as water or wine.

Hygroscopic (hi-gro-skop'ik) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + σκοπεῖν to view]. Readily absorbing moisture.

Hygrostomia (hi-gro-sto'me-ah) [Gr. ὑγρός moist + στόμα mouth]. Ptyalism, or salivation.

Hyla (hi'lah). A lateral extension of the mesocœle, or aqueduct of Sylvius. Called also *Paraqueduct.*

Hyle (hi'le) [Gr. ὕλη matter]. The primitive substance from which all matter is composed. See *Protyl.*

Hylic (hi'lik) [Gr. ὕλη matter]. Composed of matter: a term applied by Adami to the pulp tissues of the embryo.

Hyloma (hi-lo'mah) [Gr. ὕλη matter + -ομα tumor]. A tumor formed in one of the original hylic tissues.

Hylopathism (hi-lop'ath-izm) [Gr. ὕλη matter + πάθος illness]. The doctrine that disease is due to changes in the constitution of matter.

Hylopathist (hi-lop'ath-ist). One who believes in the theory of hylopathism.

Hymen (hi'men) [Gr. ὑμήν membrane]. The membranous fold which partially or wholly occludes the external orifice of the vagina, at least during virginity. **H. bifenestra'tus, H. bifo'ris,** a hymen with two openings side by side and a broad septum between them. **Cribriform h.,** a hymen in which the opening is filled by a membrane pierced by many small perforations. **Denticular h.,** a hymen with an opening which has serrate edges. **Imperforate h.,** one which completely closes the vaginal orifice. **Sculptured h.,** a hymen showing an irregularly curved edge, as if carved out of a thickened tissue. **H. sep'tus,** a form of hymen in which the opening is divided by a narrow septum. **H. subsep'tus,** a form of hymen in which the opening is partially filled by a septum growing out of one wall but not reaching the other.

Hymenal (hi'men-al). Pertaining to the hymen.

Hymenitis (hi-men-i'tis) [Gr. ὑμήν hymen]. Inflammation of the hymen.

Hymenolepis (hi-men-ol'ep-is). A genus of cestode worms. **H. diminu'ta,** a tapeworm of rats occasionally found in man. **H. lanceola'ta,** a tapeworm of ducks and geese once reported from man. **H. na'na,** the dwarf tapeworm, a species about 1 inch long, found in the adult form in the upper three-fourths of the human intestine, and frequently causing local disturbance. Called also *Tænia nana.*

Hymenology (hi-men-ol'o-je) [Gr. ὑμήν hymen + λόγος word]. The sum of what is known regarding the membranes.

Hymenopterism (hi-men-op'ter-izm). Poisoning by the stings or bites of hymenopterous insects, as a bee or wasp.

Hymenorrhaphy (hi-men-or'af-e) [Gr. ὑμήν hymen + ῥάφη seam]. The closure of the vagina by sutures at the hymen.

Hymenotome (hi-men'o-tōm) [Gr. ὑμήν membrane + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for cutting membranes.

Hymenotomy (hi-men-ot'o-me) [Gr. ὑμήν membrane + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. Surgical incision of the hymen. 2. The anatomy and dissection of membranes.

Hymosa (hi-mo'sah). A proprietary remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and lumbago. Dose, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Hyobasioglossus (hi''o-ba''se-o-glos'sus). The basal part of the hyoglossus muscle.

Hyocholalic (hi''o-ko-lal'ik) [Gr. ὗς swine + χολή bile]. Noting an acid from swines' bile.

Hyo-epiglottic, Hyo-epiglottidean (hi''o-ep-ig-lot'ik, hi''o-ep''ig-lot-tid'e-an) [Gr. ὑοειδής hyoid + ἐπιγλωττίς epiglottis]. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.

Hyoglossal (hi-o-glos'sal) [Gr. ὑοειδής hyoid + γλῶσσα tongue]. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue.

Hyoglossus (hi-o-glos'sus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Hyoid (hi'oid) [Gr. ὑοειδής U-shaped]. 1. Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon (Υ). 2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone. See *Bone.*

Hyonigrin (hi-o-ni'grin). A proprietary powdered concentration from the leaves of *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger.* Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.004–0.032 gm.).

Hyopharyngeus (hi''o-far-in'je-us). The middle constrictor of the pharynx.

Hyoscin (hi'o-sin) [L. *hyos'cina*]. A soft, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from hyoscyamus. It is a poisonous nerve-depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic, and is used in mania, delirium, insomnia, alcoholic tremor, and morbid sexual excitement. Dose, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.001 gm.); of hydrobromate or hydriodate, $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.0005–0.0008 gm.).

Hyoscyamin (hi-o-si-am'in) [L. *hyoscyam'ina*]. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, isomeric with hyoscin and atropin, and apparently identical with duboisin, from hyoscyamus and other solanaceous plants. It is a white, crystalline substance, slightly soluble in water, freely so in acidulated water, alcohol, and ether. Used as a hypnotic, anodyne, and antispasmodic in mental disorders, epilepsy, colic, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.0008 gm.); of hydrobromate and sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.00066–0.0013 gm.).

Hyoscyamus (hi-o-si'am-us) [L.; Gr. ὗς swine + κύαμος bean]. A genus of solanaceous plants. The leaves, seeds, flowers, and tops of *H. ni'ger,* or henbane, are narcotic, mydriatic, and analgesic, and are given in mania, hysteria, whooping-cough, colic, and incontinence of urine. Dose of *abstract,* 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.); of *alcoholic extract,* 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.133 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *tincture,* 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Hyospondylotomy (hi''o-spon-dil-ot'o-me) [*Hyoid* + Gr. σπόνδυλος vertebra + τομή cut]. The veterinary operation of incising the laryngeal pouch.

Hyovertebrotomy (hi''o-ver-te-brot'o-me). Same as *Hyospondylotomy.*

Hypacidemia (hi-pas-id-e'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + *acid* + αἷμα blood]. Deficiency of an acid in the blood.

Hypacidity (hi-pas-id'it-e) [*Hypo-* under + *Acidity*]. Deficiency of acid; lack of normal acidity.

Hypacusia, Hypacusis (hi-pak-u'ze-ah, hi-pak-u'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἀκουσις hearing]. Defective hearing.

Hypalbuminosis (hi''pal-bu-min-o'sis). Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

Hypalgesia, Hypalgia (hi-pal-je'ze-ah, hi-pal'je-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἄλγησις pain]. Diminished sensitiveness to pain.

Hypamnios (hi-pam'ne-os) [Gr. ὑπό under + *Amnion*]. Deficiency of the amniotic fluid.

Hypanakinesis (hi''pan-ak-in-e'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἀνακίνησις exercise]. Deficiency of mechanic action, as of the stomach.

Hyparterial (hi-par-te're-al). Beneath an artery.

Hypasthenia (hi-pas-the'ne-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἀσθένεια weakness]. Slight asthenia.

Hypaxial (hi-pak'se-al) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἄξις axis]. Situated ventral to the body axis.

Hypeosinophil (hi-pe-o-sin'o-fil) [*Hypo-* + *Eosinophil*]. 1. A cell or other structural element imperfectly stainable with eosin; specifically, one of the leukocyte granules which stain with eosin but may be decolorized by alkalies or acids. 2. Imperfectly stainable with eosin.

Hyper- (hi'per) [Gr. ὑπέρ above]. A prefix signifying above, beyond.

Hyperacid (hi-per-as'id) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + L. *ac'idus* sour]. Abnormally or excessively acid.

Hyperacidity (hi''per-as-id'it-e). An excessive degree of acidity.

Hyperaction (hi-per-ak'shun). Abnormal increase of activity.

Hyperacusis, Hyperakusis, Hyperacousia (hi''per-ak-u'sis, hi''per-ak-oo'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἄκουσις hearing]. An abnormally acute sense of hearing.

Hyperæmia (hi-per-e'me-ah). See *Hyperemia.*

Hyperæsthesia (hi''per-es-the'ze-ah). See *Hyperesthesia.*

Hyperalbuminosis (hi''per-al-bu-min-o'sis). An excess of albuminoids in the blood.

Hyperalgesia (hi''per-al-je'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἄλγησις pain]. Excessive sensitiveness or sensibility to pain. **Auditory h.,** the condition in which slight noises causes pain. **Muscular h.,** the condition in which slight exertion causes great weariness.

Hyperalgesic (hi''per-al-je'sik). Pertaining to or characterized by hyperalgesia.

Hyperalgia (hi-per-al'je-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἄλγος pain]. Abnormal sensitiveness to pain.

Hyperalimentation (hi''per-al-im-en-ta'shun). Excess in the amount of food taken.

Hyperalimentosis (hi''per-al-im-en-to'sis). Disease due to excess in eating.

Hyperalkalescence (hi''per-al-kal-es'ens). An excess of alkalinity.

Hyperalonemia (hi-per-al-o-ne'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἅλς salt + αἷμα blood]. Excess of salts of the blood.

Hyperanakinesis (hi''per-an-a-kin-e'sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἀνακίνησις exercise]. Excessive mechanic activity, as of the stomach.

Hyperaphia (hi-per-a'fe-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἁφή touch]. Excessive tactile sensibility.

Hyperazoturia (hi''per-az-o-tu're-ah). Presence of an excessive amount of nitrogenous matter in the urine.

Hyperbrachycephalic (hi''per-bra-ke-sef-al'ik). Excessively brachycephalic.

Hyperbrachycephaly (hi''per-brak-is-ef'al-e). Extreme brachycephaly.

Hyperbulia (hi-per-bu'le-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + βουλή will]. Morbid development of the will; insane wilfulness.

Hypercatharsis (hi''per-kath-ar'sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + κάθαρσις purge]. Excessive purgation.

Hypercathartic (hi''per-kath-ar'tik) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + καθαρτικός purgative]. Excessively cathartic.

Hypercementosis (hi''per-sem-en-to'sis). Excessive development of the tooth-cement.

Hyperchlorhydria (hi''per-klor-hid're-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + χλωρός green (chlorin) + ὕδωρ water (hydrogen)]. Excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid by the stomach-cells.

Hypercholia (hi-per-ko'le-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + χολή bile]. Excessive secretion of bile.

Hyperchromatic (hi''per-kro-mat'ik). Containing an abnormally large number of chromosomes.

Hyperchromatism, Hyperchromatosis (hi-per-kro'mat-izm, hi''per-kro-mah-to'sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + χρῶμα color]. Excessive pigmentation; especially a form of degeneration of a cell-nucleus in which it becomes filled with particles of pigment, or chromosomes.

Hyperchromia (hi-per-kro'me-ah). See *Hyperchromatism.*

Hyperchylia (hi-per-ki'le-ah). Same as *Hyperchlorhydria.*

Hypercinesia (hi''per-sin-e'ze-ah). Same as *Hyperkinesia.*

Hypercryalgesia (hi''per-kri-al-je'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + κρύος cold + ἄλγος pain]. Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

Hypercyesis (hi''per-si-e'sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + κύησις gestation]. Superfetation.

Hypercythemia (hi''per-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Excess in the number of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperdiastole (hi-per-di-as'to-le) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + *Diastole*]. Active dilatation of the heart.

Hyperdicrotic (hi''per-di-krot'ik) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + *Dicrotic*]. Exhibiting marked dicrotism.

Hyperdicrotism (hi-per-dik'ro-tizm) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + *Dicrotism*]. The quality of being hyperdicrotic; extreme dicrotism.

Hyperdistention (hi''per-dis-ten'shun). Excessive distention.

Hyperdiuresis (hi''per-di-u-re'sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + *Diuresis*]. Excessive secretion of urine.

Hyperdynamia (hi''per-din-a'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + δύναμις force]. Excessive muscular activity.

Hyperemesis (hi-per-em'e-sis) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + ἔμεσις vomiting]. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperemia, Hyperæmia (hi-per-e'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + αἷμα blood]. Excess of blood in any part of the body. **Active h.,** that due to in-

creased inflow of blood. **Bier's passive h.**, the induction of venous conjestion by applying a thin rubber band, for the treatment of joint affections and inflammatory conditions. **Fluxionary h.** Same as *Active h.* **Leptomeningeal h.**, congestion of the pia-arachnoid. **Passive h.**, that due to decreased outflow of blood.

Hyperencephalus (hi″per-en-sef′al-us) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἐγκεφαλός* brain]. A monster-fetus with the brain exposed.

Hyperephidrosis (hi″per-ef-id-ro′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἐπί* upon + *ἱδρώς* sweat]. Excessive sweating.

Hypererythrocythemia (hi-per-er″ith-ro-si-the′-me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Erythrocyte* + Gr. *αἷμα* blood]. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Hyperesophoria (hi″per-es-o-fo′re-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἔσω* inward + *φορεῖν* to bear]. Upward and inward strabismus.

Hyperesthesia (hi″per-es-the′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *αἴσθησις* sensibility]. Excessive sensitiveness of the skin or of a special sense. **Acoustic h., Auditory h.**, morbid sensitiveness of the ear to sounds. **Cerebral h.**, that which is due to a cerebral lesion. **Gustatory h.** Same as *Hypergeusia*. **Muscular h.**, muscular oversensitiveness to pain or fatigue. **Olfactory h.** Same as *Hyperosmia*. **Optic h.**, abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to light. **Sexual h.**, abnormal increase of the sexual impulse. **Tactile h.** Same as *Hyperaphia*, or *Hyperpselaphesia*.

Hyperesthetic (hi″per-es-thet′ik). Pertaining to or affected with hyperesthesia.

Hyperexophoria (hi″per-ex-o-fo′re-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἔξω* outward + *φορός* bearing]. Upward and outward strabismus.

Hyperextension (hi″per-ex-ten′shun). Extreme or excessive extension.

Hypergenesis (hi-per-jen′es-is) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *γένεσις* development]. Excessive development, or hypertrophy.

Hypergenetic (hi″per-jen-et′ik). Characterized by congenital hypertrophy of one or more parts or organs.

Hypergeuesthesia, Hypergeusia (hi″per-gu-es-the′ze-ah, hi-per-gu′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *γεῦσις* taste]. Excessive or abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.

Hypergigantosoma (hi″per-ji-gan″to-so′ma) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *γίγας* giant + *σῶμα* body]. Excessive tallness, or gigantism.

Hyperglobulia (hi″per-glo-bu′le-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + L. *glob′ulus* globule]. Excess in the number of red globules in the blood.

Hyperglycemia (hi″per-gli-se′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *γλύκυς* sweet + *αἷμα* blood]. Excess of sugar in the blood.

Hyperglycistia, Hyperglycystia (hi-per-gli-sis′te-ah) [Gr. *ὑπερ* over + *γλύκυς* sweet + *ἰστός* tissue]. Excess of sugar in the bodily tissues.

Hyperhedonia (hi″per-he-do′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἡδονή* pleasure]. Morbid increase of the feeling of pleasure in agreeable acts.

Hyperhidrosis, Hyperidrosis (hi″per-hid-ro′sis, hi″per-id-ro′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἱδρώς* sweat]. Excessive sweating.

Hyperingestion (hi″per-in-jes′chun). Abnormally free ingestion of food or drink.

Hyperinosemia (hi″per-in-o-se′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἴς* fiber + *αἷμα* blood]. An excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperinosis (hi″per-in-o′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἴς* fiber]. Same as *Hyperinosemia*.

Hyperinvolution (hi″per-in-vo-lu′shun). Too complete involution, as of the womb.

Hyperisotonia (hi″per-i-so-to′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἴσος* equal + *τόνος* tone]. Marked equality of tone or of tonicity.

Hyperisotonic (hi″per-i-so-ton′ik) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἴσος* equal + *τόνος* tension or tone]. Noting a serum containing more salt than is necessary to preserve the red corpuscles.

Hyperkeratomycosis (hi″per-ker″at-o-mi-ko′sis) *Hyperkeratosis* + Gr. *μύκης* fungus]. Hypertrophy of a corneous tissue due to a microphyte.

Hyperkeratosis (hi″per-ker-at-o′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *κεράς* horn]. 1. Hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin, or any disease characterized by it. 2. Hypertrophy of the cornea. **H. excen′trica.** See *Porokeratosis excentrica*. **D. lucuna′ris**, a condition in which the tonsillar crypts contain hard firmly attached masses.

Hyperkinesia, Hyperkinesis (hi″per-kin-e′ze-ah, hi″per-kin-e′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *κίνησις* energy]. Preternatural or excessive mobility.

Hyperleukocytosis (hi″per-lu″ko-si-to′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *λευκός* white + *κύτος* cell]. Excess in the number of leukocytes.

Hyperliposis (hi-per-lip-o′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Liposis*]. An excess of liposin in the blood-serum.

Hyperlithic (hi″per-lith′ik). Containing an excess of lithic acid.

Hyperlithuria (hi″per-lith-u′re-ah). Excess of lithic (uric) acid in the urine.

Hypermastia (hi-per-mas′te-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μαστός* breast]. Hypertrophy of the mammary gland.

Hypermature (hi″per-mat-ūr′). Past the stage of maturity.

Hypermegasoma (hi″per-meg-ah-so′mah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μέγας* great + *σῶμα* body]. Excessive tallness and size.

Hypermesosoma (hi″per-mes-o-so′mah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μέσος* middle + *σῶμα* body]. A stature somewhat exceeding the ordinary.

Hypermetamorphosis (hi″per-met-am-or-fo′sis). Too rapid drift of thought-activity leading to mental distraction and confusion and forming a chief element in mania.

Hypermetrope (hi-per-met′rōp). A far-sighted person.

Hypermetropia (hi″per-me-tro′pe-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μέτρον* measure + *ὤψ* eye]. Far-sightedness; hyperopia. See *Hyperopia*.

Hypermicrosoma (hi″per-mi-kro-so′mah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μικρός* small + *σῶμα* body]. A very low stature; marked dwarfishness.

Hypermnesia (hi-per-ne′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μνήμη* memory]. Abnormal or extreme retentiveness of memory.

Hypermyotonia (hi″per-mi-o-to′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μῦς* muscle + *τόνος* tone]. Excess of muscular tonicity.

Hypermyotrophy (hi″per-mi-ot′ro-fe) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *μῦς* muscle + *τροφή* nourishment]. Excessive development of the muscular tissue.

Hypernanosoma (hi″per-na-no-so′mah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *νᾶνος* dwarf + *σῶμα* body]. A very low but not absolutely dwarfish stature.

Hypernephroma (hi″per-nef-ro′mah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *νεφρός* kidney]. A tumor derived from suprarenal tissue, either of the gland itself or misplaced in the kidney or elsewhere.

Hypernormal (hi-per-nor′mal). In excess of what is normal.

Hypernutrition (hi″per-nu-trish′un). Overfeeding and its ill-effects.

Hyperonychia (hi″per-o-nik′e-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὄνυξ* nail]. Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hyperopia (hi-per-o′pe-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὤψ* eye]. Far-sightedness; the focussing of parallel rays behind the retina. **Absolute h.**, that which can be partially corrected by accommodation. **Axial h.**, that which is due to shortness of the anteroposterior axis of the eye. **Curvature-h.**, hyperopia due to changes in the curvature of the refracting surfaces. **Facultative h.**, that which can be entirely corrected by the unaided accommodative power of the eye. **Index-h.**, hyperopia caused by deficient refractive power in the media of the eye. **Latent h.**, that part of the total hyperopia that is constantly concealed by accommodative effort. **Manifest h.**, that which may be corrected by accommodation aided by convex lenses. **Relative h.**, that in which vision is distinct only when excessive convergence is made. **Total h.**, manifest and latent hyperopia combined.

Hyperorexia (hi″per-o-rex′e-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὄρεξις* appetite]. Excessive appetite for food.

Hyperosmia (hi-per-oz′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὀσμή* smell]. Morbid sensitiveness to odors.

Hyperosphresis (hi″per-os-fre′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὄσφρησις* smell]. Same as *Hyperosmia*.

Hyperostosis (hi″per-os-to′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὀστέον* bone]. Hypertrophy of bone; exostosis.

Hyperoxemia (hi-per-ok-se′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ὀξύς* sharp + *αἷμα* blood]. Excessive acidity of the blood.

Hyperoxidation (hi″per-ok-sid-a′shun). Excess in the amount of oxygen present.

Hyperparasite (hi-per-par′as-īt) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Parasite*]. A parasite that preys on a parasite; a parasite of a parasite.

Hyperpepsia (hi-per-pep′se-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πέψις* digestion]. Dyspepsia with excess of chlorids in the gastric juice.

Hyperpepsinia (hi″per-pep-sin′e-ah). Abnormally profuse secretion of pepsin in the stomach.

Hyperphonia (hi-per-fo′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *φονή* voice]. Excessive energetic phonation, as seen in stammerers.

Hyperphoria (hi-per-fo′re-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *φορός* bearing]. The elevation of one visual axis above the other.

Hyperphosphine (hi-per-fos′fīn). Calcium phosphoglycerite, $C_3H_7CaP_3.2H_2O$, a tonic and nerve-stimulant: used in neurasthenia, headache, neuralgia, etc.

Hyperpiesis (hi″per-pi-e′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πίησις* pressure]. Abnormally high pressure, as elevated blood-pressure.

Hyperpigmentation (hi″per-pig-men-ta′shun). Extremely marked pigmentation.

Hyperplasia (hi-per-pla′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πλάσις* formation]. The abnormal multiplication or increase in number of the tissue-elements.

Hyperplastic (hi-per-plas′tik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, hyperplasia.

Hyperpnea, Hyperpnœa (hi-perp-ne′ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πνοιή* breath]. Moderate exaggeration of the respiratory movements.

Hyperpraxia (hi-per-prax′e-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πράξις* exercise]. Abnormal or maniacal activity.

Hyperprochoresis (hi″per-pro-ko-re′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πρό* forward + *χορεία* dance]. Abnormal increase of a motor propulsive function.

Hyperpselaphesia (hi″perp-sel-af-e′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *ψηλάφησις* touch]. Abnormal increase of tactile sensibility.

Hyperpyremia, Hyperpyræmia (hi″per-pi-re′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πυρεία* fuel + *αἷμα* blood]. Excess of unoxidized carbonaceous matter in the blood.

Hyperpyretic (hi″per-pi-ret′ik). Excessively feverish.

Hyperpyrexia (hi″per-pi-reks′e-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish]. A high degree of fever.

Hyperresonance (hi-per-rez′o-nans). An exaggerated resonance.

Hypersecretion (hi-per-se-kre′shun). Excessive or too copious secretion.

Hypersensitization (hi″per-sen-sit-iz-a′shun). The process of rendering or the condition of being abnormally sensitive; especially the condition of anaphylaxis or increased susceptibility to infection. See *Anaphylaxis*.

Hypersensitive (hi-per-sen′sit-iv). Abnormally sensitive.

Hypersthenia (hi-per-sthe′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *σθένος* strength]. Exalted strength or tonicity.

Hypersystole (hi-per-sis′to-le). Abnormal exaggeration of the systole.

Hypertension (hi-per-ten′shun) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Tension*]. Abnormally high tension.

Hyperthermalgesia (hi″per-ther-mal-je′ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *θέρμη* heat + *ἄλγησις* pain]. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperthermia (hi-per-ther′me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *θέρμη* heat]. An abnormally high temperature.

Hyperthermo-esthesia (hi-per-ther″mo-es-the′-zhe-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperthymization (hi″per-thi-miz-a′shun) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Thymus*]. Excessive activity of the thymus gland producing a form of poisoning.

Hyperthyreosis, Hyperthyroidation (hi″per-thi-re-o′sis, hi″per-thi-roid-a′shun) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *Thyroid*]. Overactivity of the thyroid body, as in exophthalmic goiter.

Hyperthyroidism (hi-per-thi′roi-dizm). Symptoms due to excessive size of the thyroid gland.

Hypertonia (hi-per-to′ne-ah) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *τόνος* tension]. Excessive tone, tension, or activity.

Hypertonic (hy-per-ton′ik). Showing abnormally great tension.

Hypertonicity (hi″per-to-nis′it-e). Hypertonia.

Hypertoxic (hi-per-tok′sik). Excessively toxic.

Hypertoxicity (hi-per-tok-sis′it-e). The condition of being hypertoxic.

Hypertrichiasis, Hypertrichosis (hi″per-trik-i′-as-is, hi″per-trik-o′sis) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *θηρίξ* hair]. An abnormal growth of hair; excessive hairiness. **H. partia′lis**, the occurrence of hair in patches where it does not normally grow. **H. universa′lis**, the presence of hair all over the body and limbs.

Hypertrophic (hi-per-trof′ik). Pertaining to or marked by hypertrophy.

Hypertrophy (hi-per′tro-fe) [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *τροφή* nutrition]. The morbid enlargement or overgrowth 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 and with diminished capacity. **Eccentric h.**, hypertrophy of a hollow organ with dilatation of its cavity. **False h.**, increase in only one constituent element, more commonly the stroma. **Functional h.**, hypertrophy of an organ or part caused by its increased activity. **Marie's h.**, enlargement of the soft parts of the joints resulting from periostitis. **Numeric h.**, that which is due to an increased number of structural elements. **Physiologic h.**, hypertrophy not due to an increase in the number of structural elements. **Simple h.**, that which is due to a simple increase of the num-

ber of structural elements. **True h.**, that which is due to an increase of all the component elements.

Hypertropia (hi-per-tro'pe-ah) [Gr. ὑπέρ over + τρέπειν to turn]. Elevation of one of the visual axes.

Hypervaccination (hi-per-vak-sin-a'shun). A second inoculation of an immunized animal with enough antitoxin to enable it to afford a serum protective to other animals.

Hyperviscosity (hi''per-vis-kos'it-e). Excessive viscosity.

Hypesthesia, Hypæsthesia (hi-pes-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + αἴσθησις sensation]. Impairment or lessening of tactile sensibility.

Hypha (hi'fah), pl. *hy'phæ* [L.]. One of the filaments composing the mycelium of a fungus.

Hyphedonia (hip-he-do'ne-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἡδονή pleasure]. Morbid diminution of the feeling of pleasure in acts that normally give pleasure.

Hyphemia (hi-fe'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + αἷμα blood]. 1. Oligemia, or deficiency of blood. 2. Hemorrhage within the eye.

Hyphidrosis (hif-id-ro'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἱδρώς sweat]. Too scanty perspiration.

Hyphogenic, Hyphogenous (hi-fo-jen'ik, hi-foj'-en-us). Produced by hyphomycetes.

Hyphomycetes (hi''fo-mi-se'tēz), pl. [Gr. ὑφή web + μύκης fungus]. A group of fungi including the moulds, etc.: some are pathogenic.

Hyphomycetic (hi''fo-mi-set'ik). Due to the presence of mould-fungi.

Hypinosis (hip-in-o'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἴς, ἰνός web]. A scantiness of the fibrin-elements of the blood.

Hypinotic (hip-in-ot'ik). Pertaining to, or characterized by, hypinosis.

Hypnacetin (hip-nas'et-in). A phenol and acetophenon derivative, $CH_2CO\text{-}NH\text{-}C_5H_4\text{-}OCH_3\text{-}CO\text{-}C_6H_5$, in transparent crystals: hypnotic and antiseptic. Dose, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 gm.).

Hypnal (hip'nal) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep]. Chloral antipyrin; a colorless crystalline preparation of antipyrin and choral hydrate, soluble in 15 parts of water: used as a hypnotic and antalgic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1-2 gm.).

Hypnalgia (hip-nal'je-ah) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + ἄλγος pain]. Pain that recurs during sleep.

Hypnic (hip'nik) [Gr. ὑπνικός]. Inducing or pertaining to sleep.

Hypnocyst (hip'no-sist) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + κύστις cyst]. A quiescent cyst.

Hypnogenic, Hypnogenetic, Hypnogenous (hip-no-jen'ik, hip''no-jen-et'ik, hip-noj'en-us) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + γεννᾶν to produce]. Inducing sleep or hypnotism.

Hypnolepsy (hip'no-lep-se) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + λῆψις seizure]. Abnormal sleepiness.

Hypnology (hip-nol'o-je) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding sleep and hypnotism.

Hypnone (hip'nōn) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep]. See *Acetophenone*.

Hypnopompic (hip-no-pom'pik) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + πομπή procession]. Persisting after sleep: applied to visions or dreams that persist prior to complete awakening.

Hypnopyrin (hip-no-pi'rin). A crystalline compound, soluble in water, being a chlorin derivative of quinin. It is hypnotic, analgesic, and antipyretic, and is used in rheumatism and various forms of neuralgia. Dose, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.).

Hypnosia (hip-no'zhe-ah) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep]. Unconquerable drowsiness.

Hypnosis (hip-no'sis) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep]. 1. Abnormal sleep; hypnotism. 2. The approach or production of sleep.

Hypnotherapy (hip-no-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment of disease by hypnotism.

Hypnotic (hip-not'ik) [Gr. ὑπνωτικός]. 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of hypnotism. 3. A drug that induces sleep. The true hypnotics produce normal sleep, and include chloral, chloralamid, sulphonal, hypnal, hypnone, paraldehyd, somnal, acetanilid, ural, urethane. Hypnotics include also chloroform, opium, ether, and other drugs that have an anodyne effect. **Indirect h's** are agents that induce sleep by curing conditions that interfere with it, as iron in anemia, digitalis in vascular relaxation, etc.

Hypnotism (hip'no-tizm) [Gr. ὕπνος sleep]. A condition of artificially induced sleep or of a trance resembling sleep. It is induced by having the patient gaze steadily at a bright spot, with relaxation of will-power and by making passes before the eyes. It has been used to produce anesthesia and to influence the patient by means of suggestion while in the hypnotic state.

Hypnotization (hip''no-tiz-a'shun). The induction of hypnotism.

Hypnotize (hip'no-tīz). To put into a state of hypnotism.

Hypo (hi'po). 1. A popular designation of hypochondriasis. 2. An abbreviation for sodium hyposulphite, used as a photographic fixing agent.

Hypo- [Gr. ὑπό under]. A prefix denoting a lack or deficiency; also a position under or beneath.

Hypo-acidity (hi''po-as-id'it-e). Deficiency of acid; lack of normal acidity.

Hypo-alonemia (hi''po-al-o-ne'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἅλς salt + αἷμα blood]. A deficiency of salts in the blood.

Hypo-azoturia (hi''po-a-zo-tu're-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + L. *azo'tum* nitrogen + Gr. οὖρον urine]. Diminished excretion of nitrogenous material in the urine.

Hypoblast (hi'po-blast) [Gr. ὑπό under + βλαστός germ]. The innermost of the layers of the blastoderm, or primitive embryo; the endoderm. From it are developed the epithelium of the alimentary canal and of the organs connected with it, and that of the air-passages.

Hypoblastic (hi-po-blas'tik). Pertaining to the hypoblast.

Hypobromite (hi-po-bro'mīt). Any salt of hypobromous acid.

Hypobulia (hi-po-bu'le-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + βουλή will]. Abnormal feebleness of the will.

Hypocelom, Hypocœlom (hi-po-se'lom) [Gr. ὑπό under + κοίλωμα hollow]. The ventral portion of the celom of any embryonic cranial animal.

Hypochlorhydria (hi''po-klor-hid're-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + χλωρός green + ὕδωρ water]. Too small a proportion of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hypochlorite (hi-po-klo'rīt) [Gr. ὑπό under + χλωρός green]. Any salt of hypochlorous acid.

Hypochloruria (hi''po-klo-ru'-re-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under *Chlorid* + οὖρον urine]. Deficiency of chlorids in the urine.

Hypochlorization (hi''po-klo-riz-a'shun). Diminution of sodium chlorid in the diet.

Hypochondria (hi-po-kon'dre-ah). 1. Plural of *hypochondrium*. 2. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondriac (hi-po-kon'dre-ak) [Gr. ὑπό under + χόνδρος cartilage]. 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium or to hypochondriasis. 2. A person affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriacal (hi-po-kon-dri'ak-al). Affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriasis (hi''po-kon-dri'as-is) [so called because the hypochondrium, and especially the spleen, was supposed to be the seat of this disorder]. Morbid anxiety about the health, often associated with a simulated disease and more or less pronounced melancholia.

Hypochondrium (hī-po-kon'dre-um), pl. *hypochon'dria* [Gr. ὑπό under + χόνδρος cartilage]. The upper lateral region of the abdomen next below the lowest rib.

Hypochromatic (hi''po-kro-mat'ik). Containing an abnormally small number of chromosomes.

Hypochromatism (hi-po-kro'mat-ism) [Gr. ὑπό under + *Chromatin*]. Deficiency of the chromatin in a cell-nucleus.

Hypochromatosis (hi''po-kro-mat-o'sis. The gradual fading and disappearance of the nucleus (the chromatin) of a cell. Called also *Nuclear solution*.

Hypochromia (hi-po-kro'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + χρῶμα color]. Deficiency of pigmentation or of coloring.

Hypochrosis (hi-po-kro'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + χρῶσις coloring]. Anemia in which there is an abnormally small amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

Hypochylia (hi-po-kil'e-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + χύλος chyle]. Deficiency of chyle or of digestive ferments.

Hypocistis (hi-po-sis'tis). The juice and extract of various species of *Cytisus*, as of *C. hypocis'tis* of Southern Europe: astringent.

Hypocystotomy (hi''po-sis-tot'o-me) [Gr. ὑπό under + *Cystotomy*]. The surgical opening of the bladder through the perineum.

Hypocytosis (hi''po-si-to'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + κυτός cell]. Defect or scantiness of corpuscles in the blood.

Hypoderm (hi'po-derm) [Gr. ὑπό under + δέρμα skin]. 1. The subcutaneous tissues. 2. A hypodermic injection.

Hypodermatic, Hypodermic (hi''po-der-mat'ik, hi-po-der'mik) [Gr. ὑπό under + δέρμα skin]. Applied or administered beneath the skin.

Hypodermatomy (hi''po-der-mat'o-me) [Gr. ὑπό under + δέρμα skin + τέμνειν to cut]. Subcutaneous incision.

Hypodermoclysis (hi''po-der-mok'lis-is) [Gr. ὑπό + δέρμα skin + κλύσις injection]. The introduction into the subcutaneous tissues of fluids in large quantity.

Hypo-esophoria (hi''po-es-o-fo're-ah). Hypophoria combined with esophoria; a downward and inward strabismus.

Hypo-exophoria (hi''po-ex-o-fo're-ah). Hypophoria combined with exophoria; a downward and outward strabismus.

Hypogastric (hi-po-gas'trik) [L. *hypogas'tricus*]. Of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrium (hi-po-gas'tre-um) [Gr. ὑπό under + γαστήρ stomach]. The lower median anterior region of the abdomen.

Hypogeusia (hi-po-gu'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + γεῦσις taste]. Impairment of the sense of taste.

Hypogigantosoma (hi''po-ji-gan-to-so'mah) [Gr. ὑπό under + γίγας giant + σῶμα body]. Great height and size, not amounting to true gigantism.

Hypoglobulia (hi''po-glo-bu'le-ah) [*Hypo-* + *Globule*]. Deficiency in the number of blood-corpuscles.

Hypoglossal (hi-po-glos'sal) [Gr. ὑπό under + γλῶσσα tongue]. Situated under the tongue. See also in *Nerves, Table of*.

Hypoglottis (hi-po-glot'tis) [Gr. ὑπό under + γλῶσσα tongue]. 1. The under side or part of the tongue. 2. See *Ranula*.

Hypoglycemia (hi-po-gli-se'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + γλυκύς sweet + αἷμα blood]. A deficiency of sugar in the blood.

Hypognathous (hi-pog'na-thus) [Gr. ὑπό under + γνάθος jaw]. 1. Having a protruding lower jaw. 2. Of the nature of a hypognathus.

Hypognathus (hi-pog'na-thus) [Gr. ὑπό under + γνάθος jaw]. A monster-fetus with the head on the lower jaw.

Hypohemia (hi-po-he'me-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + αἷμα blood]. Anemia.

Hypohidrosis (hi''po-hid-ro'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + ἵδρωσις sweating]. Too scanty perspiration.

Hypo-isotonic (hi-po-i-so-ton'ik). Less than isotonic; said of a solution having a lesser osmotic power than another.

Hypokinesia (hi''po-kin-e'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + κίνησις motion]. Defective motor response to a stimulus.

Hypoleukemia, Hypoleukæmia (hi''po-lu-ke'me-ah). Same as *Hypoleukocytosis*.

Hypoleukocytosis (hi''po-lu''ko-si-to'sis) [*Hypo-* + *Leukocytosis*]. Deficiency of leukocytes in the blood.

Hypoliposis (hi-po-lip-o'sis) [Gr. ὑπό under + *Liposis*]. Deficiency of liposin in the blood-serum.

Hypomania (hi-po-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μανία madness]. Mania of a moderate type.

Hypomastia, Hypomazia (hi-po-mas'te-ah, hi-po-ma'ze-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μαστός, μαζός breast]. Abnormal smallness of the mammary glands.

Hypomegasoma (hi''po-meg-as-o'mah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μέγας great + σῶμα body]. Tallness; tall stature.

Hypomelancholia (hi''po-mel-an-ko'le-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μελαγχολία melancholy]. Melancholia with but slight mental disorder.

Hypomesosoma (hi''po-mes-o-so'mah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μέσος middle + σῶμα body]. A stature somewhat below the medium.

Hypomicrosoma (hi''po-mi-kro-so'mah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μικρός small + σῶμα body]. The very lowest normal stature.

Hypomotility (hi''po-mo-til'it-e). Deficient power of movement in any part.

Hypomyotonia (hi''po-mi-o-to'ne-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + μῦς muscle + τόνος tone]. Deficient muscular tonicity.

Hyponanosoma (hi''po-na-no-so'mah) [Gr. ὑπό under + νᾶνος dwarf + σῶμα body]. The extreme of dwarfishness, or nanism.

Hyponychium (hi-po-nik'e-um) [Gr. ὑπό under + ὄνυξ nail]. The epidermic layer upon which the body of the nail rests.

Hypoparathyreosis (hi''po-par-ah-thi-re-o'sis). The condition produced by defective action of the parathyroids or by the removal of those bodies.

Hypopepsia (hi-po-pep'se-ah) [Gr. ὑπό under + πέψις digestion]. Impairment of the digestive function, due to deficient secretion of the gastric ferments.

Hypopharyngoscope (hi-po-far-in'go-skōp). An instrument for inspecting the lower part of the pharynx.

Hypopharyngoscopy (hi''po-far-in-gos'ko-pe). Examination of the lower part of the pharynx.

Hypopharynx (hi-po-far'inks). The lower or laryngeal part of the pharynx.

Hypophoria (hi-po-fo're-ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *φόρος* bearing]. The condition in which the visual axis of one eye falls below that of the other.

Hypophosphite (hi-po-fos'fīt). Any salt of hypophosphorous acid. See under *Calcium*.

Hypophosphites, Syrup of (hi-po-fos'fīts) [L. *syrup'us hypophosphi'tum*]. A syrup of the hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, and sodium: useful in phthisis, scrofula, and rickets. Dose, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Hypophysin (hi-pof'is-in). A phosphorous body derivable from the hypophysis of the ox, and used as a therapeutic agent in akromegaly.

Hypophysis (hi-pof'is-is) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *φύειν* to grow]. 1. Any process or outgrowth. 2. **H.**, or **H. cer'ebri**, the pituitary body.

Hypoplasia (hi-po-pla'se-ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *πλασις* formation]. Defective or incomplete formation.

Hypopselaphesia (hi''pop-sel-af-e'ze-ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *ψηλάφησις* touch]. Diminution or dulness of the tactile sense.

Hypopyon (hi-po'pe-on) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *πύον* pus]. An accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypopyonkerato-iritis (hi-po''pe-on-ker''at-o-i-ri'tis). Same as *Hypopyon keratitis*. See under *Keratitis*.

Hypoquinidol (hi-po-kwin'id-ol). A proprietary preparation of hypophosphites and quinin.

Hyposarca (hi-po-sar'kah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *σάρξ* flesh]. Anasarca.

Hyposcheotomy (hi-pos-ke-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *ὄσχεον* scrotum + *τομή* cut]. Puncture of the hydrocele at the lower portion of the tunica vaginalis.

Hyposialadenitis (hi''po-si-al-ad-en-i'tis) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *σίαλον* saliva + *ἀδήν* gland]. Inflammation of the submaxillary salivary gland.

Hyposmia (hi-poz'me-ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *ὀσμή* smell]. Impairment or defect of the sense of smell.

Hypospadia, Hypospadias (hi-po-spa'de-ah, hi-po-spa'de-as) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *σπᾶν* to draw]. The congenital opening of the urethra on the under side of the penis; also an opening of the urethra into the vagina.

Hypostasis (hi-pos'tas-is) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *στάσις* halt]. 1. A deposit or sediment. 2. The formation of a deposit; especially a settling of the blood due to a feeble blood-current.

Hypostatic (hi-po-stat'ik). Pertaining to, caused by, or associated with, hypostasis.

Hyposthenia (hi-pos-the'ne-ah, hi''pos-the-ni'ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *σθένος* strength]. An enfeebled state; weakness.

Hyposthenuria (hi''pos-the-nu're-ah) [*Hyposthenia* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. Inability of the kidney to eliminate the urine, usually due to its concentration.

Hypostypsis (hi-po-stip'sis) [Gr. *ὑποστυψίς*]. Moderate astringency.

Hyposulphite (hi-po-sul'fīt). Any salt of hyposulphurous acid (q. v. under *Acid*).

Hyposystole (hi-po-sis'to-le) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *Systole*]. Abnormal diminution of the systole.

Hypotaxia (hi-po-tak'se-ah) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *τάξις* arrangement]. A condition of diminished control over the will and actions, such as occurs in the first stage of hypnotism.

Hypothalamus (hi-po-thal'am-us). The subthalamus or subthalamic region; the stratum intermedium of Wernicke.

Hypothenar (hi-poth'en-ar) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *θέναρ* palm]. The ridge on the palm along the bases of the fingers and the ulnar margin.

Hypothermal (hi-po-ther'mal) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *θέρμη* heat]. Moderately warm or tepid.

Hypothermia, Hypothermy (hi-po-ther'me-ah, hi-poth-er'me) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *θέρμη* heat]. Abnormally low temperature.

Hypothyreosis (hi''po-thi-re-o'sis) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *Thyroid*]. Deficient action of the thyroid body.

Hypothyroidation (hy-po-thi-roi-da'shun). The state of body due to insufficient thyroid secretions. See *Athyroidation*.

Hypothyroidea (hi''po-thi-roi'de-ah). Same as *Hypothyreosis*.

Hypothyroidism (hi-po-thi'roi-dizm). Same as *Hypothyreosis*.

Hypotonia, Hypotonus, Hypotony (hi-po-to'ne-ah, hi-pot'on-us, hi-pot'o-ne) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *τόνος* tone]. Diminished tension or tonicity; low intra-ocular tension.

Hypotonic (hi-po-ton'ik). Marked by abnormally low tension.

Hypotoxicity (hi''po-tox-is'it-e) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *τοξικόν* poison]. A mitigated or reduced toxic quality.

Hypotrichosis (hi''po-trik-o'sis) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *θρίξ* hair]. Partial or complete lack of hair through error of development.

Hypotrophy (hi-pot'rof-e) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *τροφή* nutrition]. See *Abiotrophy*.

Hypoxanthin (hi-pox-an'thin) [Gr. *ὑπό* under + *ξανθός* yellow]. A crystalline leukomain, $C_5H_4N_4O$, from plant and animal tissues and urine, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is derived from the decomposition of nuclein or adenin, and is concerned in the formation of uric acid and urea.

Hypsicephalic (hip''se-sef-al'ik) [Gr. *ὕψι* high + *κεφαλή* head]. Having a cranial index above 75.1°.

Hypsistenocephalic (hip''sis-ten-o-sef-al'ik) [Gr. *ὕψιστος* highest + *κεφαλή* head]. Having a high, curved vertex, cheek-bones prominent, and jaws prognathic: said of a form of skull common among Copts, Fellahs, and Abyssinians.

Hypsocephalous (hip-so-sef'al-us) [Gr. *ὑψσός* high + *κεφαλή* head]. Having a high vertex; having a breadth-height index of the head of over 75°.

Hypurgia (hi-pur'je-ah) [L.; Gr. *ὑπουργία*]. The sum of the minor or subsidiary factors that make for recovery in any particular case.

Hyrgol (hur'gol) [L. *hyr'golum*]. Colloidal mercury: used in the treatment of syphilis.

Hyssop (his'sop). The tops and leaves of *Hyssopus officina'lis*: stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and aromatic. Dose of fluid extract, 60–120 min. (4–8 c.c.).

Hysteralgia (his-ter-al'je-ah) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *ἄλγος* pain]. Neuralgic pain in the uterus.

Hysterectomy (his-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *ἐκτομή* excision]. The operation of excising the uterus, performed either through the abdominal wall (**Abdominal h.**) or through the vagina (**Vaginal h.**).

Hystereurynter (his-ter-u-rin'ter) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *εὐρύνειν* to stretch]. An instrument for dilating the uterus: a metreurynter.

Hysteria (his-te're-ah) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb]. A disease, mainly of young women, characterized by lack of control over acts and emotions, by morbid self-consciousness, by exaggeration of the effect of sensory impressions, and by simulation of various disorders. Symptoms of the disease are

hyperesthesia; pain and tenderness in the region of the ovaries, spine, and head; anesthesia and other sensory disturbances; choking sensations; dimness of vision; paralysis; tonic spasms; convulsions; retention of urine; vasomotor disturbances; fever, hallucinations, and catalepsy. **H. ma'jor.** See *Hystero-epilepsy*. **H. mi'nor,** hysteria with mild convulsions in which consciousness is not lost.

Hysteric, Hysterical (his-ter'ik, his-ter'ik-al). Pertaining to or affected with hysteria.

Hystericism (his-ter'is-izm). A hysteric tendency

Hystericoneuralgic (his-ter''ik-o-nu-ral'jik). Resembling neuralgia, but of the nature of hysteria.

Hysterics (his-ter'iks). A hysteric attack.

Hysteritis (his-ter-i'tis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb]. Inflammation of the uterus.

Hystero- (his'ter-o) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus]. A prefix denoting some relation to the uterus.

Hysterobubonocele (his''ter-o-bu-bon'o-sēl). An inguinal hernia containing the uterus.

Hysterocatalepsy (his''ter-o-kat'al-ep-se). Hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.

Hysterocele (his'ter-o-sēl) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *κήλη* hernia]. Hernia of the gravid uterus.

Hysterocervicotomy (his''ter-o-ser-vik-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *Cervix* + *τόμη* cut]. Incision of the cervix uteri and lower segment of the uterus in difficult labor.

Hysterocleisis (his''ter-o-kli'sis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *κλεῖσις* closure]. Surgical closure of the os uteri.

Hysterocystocleisis (his''ter-o-sis-to-kli'sis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *κύστις* bladder + *κλεῖσις* closure]. The operation of turning the cervix uteri into the bladder and suturing it: done for the relief of vesico-uterovaginal fistula or for uretero-uterine fistula.

Hysterocystopexy (his''ter-o-sis'to-pek-se) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *κύστις* bladder + *πῆξις* fixation]. See *Ventrovesicofixation*.

Hystero-epilepsy (his''ter-o-ep'il-ep-se). A severe type of hysteria with convulsions simulating those of epilepsy. At first there occur loss of consciousness and spasms, followed by a stage of violent spasmodic movements and mental disturbance, and finally a condition marked by delirium, erotic symptoms, etc.

Hystero-epileptogenic (his''ter-o-ep-e-lep-to-jen'ik) [*Hystero-epilepsy* + Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Producing hystero-epilepsy.

Hystero-erotic (his''ter-o-er-ot'ik). Both hysteric and erotic.

Hysterogastrorrhaphy (his''ter-o-gas-tror'raf-e) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *γαστήρ* stomach + *ῥαφή* suture]. The suturation of the uterus to the gastric wall.

Hysterogenic, Hysterogenous (his''ter-o-jen'ik, his-ter-oj'jen-us) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *γεννᾶν* to beget]. Causing hysteric phenomena or symptoms.

Hysteroid (his'ter-oid) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling or akin to hysteria.

Hysterokataphraxis (his''ter-o-kat-af-rak'sis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *καταφράσειν* to fence in]. The operation of supporting the uterus with metallic ligatures passed through the abdominal walls and around the uterus.

Hysterolaparotomy (his''ter-o-lap-ar-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *λαπάρα* flank + *τομή* a cutting]. Incision of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

Hysterolith (his'ter-o-lith) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *λίθος* stone]. A uterine calculus; womb-stone.

Hysterology (his-ter-ol'o-je) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *λόγος* word]. The sum of what is known regarding the uterus.

Hysteroloxia (his''ter-o-lok'se-ah) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *λοξός* oblique]. Oblique displacement of the uterus.

Hysterolysis (his-ter-ol'is-is) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *λύσις* solution]. The operation of loosening the uterus from its attachments or adhesions.

Hysterometer (his-ter-om'et-er) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring the uterus.

Hysterometry (his-ter-om'et-re) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *μέτρον* measure]. The measurement of the length or dimensions of the uterus.

Hysteromyoma (his''ter-o-mi-o'mah). Myoma of the uterus.

Hysteromyotomy (his''ter-o-mi-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *μῦς* muscle + *τομή* cut]. Incision of the uterus for the purpose of removing a solid tumor.

Hysteromyomectomy (his''ter-o-mi-o-mek'to-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *Myoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of a uterine myoma.

Hysteronarcolepsy (his''ter-o-nar'ko-lep-se). Narcolepsy caused by hysteria.

Hysteroneurasthenia (his''ter-o-nu-ras-the'ne-ah). Neurasthenia occurring in association with hysteria.

Hysteroneurosis (his''ter-o-nu-ro'sis) [*Hystero-* + *Neurosis*]. A reflex nervous disorder due to a uterine lesion.

Hystero-oöphorectomy (his''ter-o-o''of-o-rek'to-me) [*Hysterectomy* + *Oöphorectomy*]. The surgical removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Hysteropathy (his-ter-op'ath-e) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *πάθος* illness]. Any uterine disease or disorder.

Hysteropexy, Hysteropexia (his'ter-o-pex-e, his''ter-o-pex'e-ah) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *πῆξις* fixation]. The fixation of a displaced uterus by a surgical operation. It is distinguished as *abdominal* or *vaginal*, according as the uterus is fastened to the abdominal wall or to the vagina.

Hysterophore (his'ter-o-fōr) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *φέρειν* to bear]. A pessary for supporting the womb.

Hysteropia (his-ter-o'pe-ah) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *ὤψ* eye]. Hysteric disorder of the vision.

Hysteropsychosis (his''ter-o-si-ko'sis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *ψυχή* soul]. A mental disorder due to uterine disease.

Hysteroptosis (his''ter-op-to'sis) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *πτώσις* fall]. Falling or prolapse of the uterus.

Hysterorrhaphy (his-ter-or'ra-fe) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *ῥαφή* suture]. The stitching of the lacerated uterus. See *Hysteropexia*.

Hysterorrhexis (his''ter-or-rex'is) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *ῥῆξις* rent]. Rupture of the uterus.

Hysterosalpingo-oöphorectomy (his''ter-o-sal-ping''go-o-of-or-ek'to-me). Surgical removal of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.

Hysteroscope (his'ter-o-skōp) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *σκόπειν* to view]. An instrument used in inspecting the uterus.

Hysterostomatomy, Hysterostomatotomy (his''ter-o-sto-mat'o-me, his''ter-o-sto-mat-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *στόμα* mouth + *τομή* cut]. Incision of the os or cervix uteri, or surgical enlargement of the os uteri.

Hysterosyphilis (his''ter-o-sif'il-is). A hysteric neurosis due to syphilitic disease.

Hysterotome (his'ter-o-tōm) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τομή* cut]. An instrument for incising the uterus.

Hysterotomotokia (his''ter-o-to''mo-to'ke-ah)[Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τομή* cut + *τόκος* birth]. The Cesarean section.

Hysterotomy (his-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *τομή* cut]. Incision of the uterus.

Hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his''ter-o-trak-el-or'raf-e) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τράχηλος* neck + *ῥαφή* suture]. The plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

Hysterotrachelotomy (his''ter-o-trak-el-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *τράχηλος* neck + *τομή* cut]. Incision of the neck of the uterus.

Hysterotraumatic (his''ter-o-traw-mat'ik) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τραῦμα* wound]. Due to or associated with traumatic hysteria or hysterotraumatism.

Hysterotraumatism (his''ter-o-traw'mat-izm). Hysteric symptoms following traumatism.

Hysterotrismus (his''ter-o-triz'mus) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *τρισμός* spasm]. Spasm of the uterus.

Hysterovagino-enterocele (his''ter-o-vaj''in-o-en'ter-o-sēl) [Gr. *ὑστέρα* uterus + *Vagina* + *ἔντερον* intestine + *κήλη* hernia]. Hernia containing the uterus, vagina, and intestine.

Histriciasis, Hystricism (his-tris-i'as-is, his'tris-izm) [Gr. *ὕστριξ* hedgehog]. 1. Morbid erection of the hairs. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix.

Hystrix (his'triks). See *Ichthyosis hystrix*.

I.

I. A symbol of iodin.

i. Abbreviation for *Optically inactive*.

Iamatology (i''am-at-ol'o-je) [Gr. *ἴαμα* remedy + *λόγος* discourse]. The study or science of remedies.

Iatraliptic (i''at-ral-ip'tik) [Gr. *ἰατρεία* cure + *ἀλείφειν* to anoint]. Pertaining to the application of remedies by friction.

Iatraliptics (i''at-ral-ip'tiks). Treatment by inunction and friction.

Iatric (i-at'rik) [Gr. *ἰατρός* physician]. Pertaining to medicine or to a physician.

Iatrochemistry (i''at-ro-kem'is-tre) [Gr. *ἰατρός* physician + *Chemistry*]. 1. The obsolete opinion that chemistry is the basis of all therapeutics. 2. The spagiric or Paracelsian system of practice.

Iatrol (i'at-rol). Oxindolmethylanilid; an iodin and anilin derivative. It is an antiseptic, and is used externally like iodoform.

Iatrology (i-at-rol'o-je) [Gr. *ἰατρός* physician + *λόγος* discourse]. The science of medicine.

Iatrophysics (i''at-ro-fiz'iks) [Gr. *ἰατρός* physician + *φυσικός* natural]. 1. The physics of medicine or of medical and surgical treatment. 2. The treatment of diseases by physical or mechanic means.

Iatrotechnics (i-at-ro-tek'nix) [Gr. *ἰατρός* physician + *τεχνή* art]. The technics of medical and surgical practice.

Ibit (i'bit). Bismuth oxyiodotannate; a bactericide and disinfectant.

Ibogain (ib-o-ga'in). A poisonous alkaloid from iboga, a plant of the Congo region. It increases blood-pressure and diuresis, raises the bodily temperature, and excites the secretions.

Icajin (i-ka'gin) [*Icaja*, African name of strophanthus]. A poisonous alkaloid from *Strophanthus*.

Ice (īs). Water solidified by the reduction of its temperature to below 0° centigrade: used as a refrigerant. **I.-bag, I.-cap, I.-compress,** appliances for the therapeutic application of ice.

Iceland moss (īs'land-maws). See *Cetraria*. **I.-spar,** a crystalline form of calcium carbonate: used in making Nicol prisms.

Ichnogram (ik'no-gram) [Gr. *ἴχνος* a footprint + *γράμμα* mark]. A footprint.

Ichor (i'kor) [Gr. *ἰχώρ*]. A thin serous or sanious fluid from a sore or wound.

Ichorhemia (i-kor-e'me-ah) [Gr. *ἰχώρ* ichor + *αἷμα* blood]. Poisoning due to the mingling of sanious matter with the blood.

Ichoroid (i'ko-roid) [Gr. *ἰχώρ* serum + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling ichor or pus.

Ichorous (i'kor-us). Of the nature of a serum or ichor.

Ichorrhea, Ichorrhœa (i-kor-re'ah) [Gr. *ἰχώρ* ichor + *ῥοία* flow]. A copious discharge of ichorous fluid or sanies.

Ichorrhemia (i-kor-e'me-ah) [Gr. *ἰχώρ* ichor, pus + *αἷμα* blood]. See *Icorhemia*.

Ichthalbin (ik-thal'bin). A grayish-brown powder (ichthyol albuminate). An odorless compound of ichthyol and albumin: used like ichthyol. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Ichthammon (ik-tham'on). The ammonium compound of a sulpho-acid obtained from a bituminous material by distillation with sulphuric acid and neutralization with ammonia: used like ichthyol.

Ichthargan (ik-thar'gan) [*Ichthyol* + L. *argen'tum* silver]. Silver sulpho-ichthyolate; a brown, odorless powder containing 30 per cent. of silver. It is soluble in water and glycerin, and is used as an antiphlogistic, astringent, and bactericide in $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. solution.

Ichthermol (ik-ther'mol). A dark powder, a compound of ichthyosulphonic acid and mercury, containing 24 per cent. of metallic mercury.

Ichthidin, Ichthin, Ichthulin (ik'thid-in, ik'thin, ik'thu-lin). Three albuminous substances from the eggs of fishes.

Ichthoform (ik'tho-form). A dark brown powder, a combination of ichthyol and formaldehyd used as an internal antifermentative and antibacterial. Dose, 15-30 gr. (1-2 gm.).

Ichtholdine (ik-thol'din). A liquid preparation of ichthyol, iodin, boroglycerid, and glycerite of hydrastis.

Ichthosot (ik'tho-sōt). An antituberculotic preparation of ichthyol and creosote.

Ichthulin (ik'thu-lin). A variety ichthidin from the eggs of cod-fish and carp.

Ichthyanat (ik-thi'an-at). A preparation from the bituminous shale of Achensee in the Tyrol: used like ichthyol.

Ichthyismus (ik-the-iz'mus) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish]. A disease caused by eating stale or poisonous fish. **I. exanthemat'icus,** that in which the gastrointestinal irritation is accompanied by a scarlatinous rash.

Ichthyocolla (ik''the-o-kol'lah) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *κόλλα* glue]. Isinglass; a form of gelatin prepared from the swimming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipen'ser Hu'so*. It occurs in white, horny sheets, and is used as a food, as a demulcent for clarifying liquids, and externally in the form of a plaster (*I. plaster* or *Court-plaster*), as an adhesive and protective dressing.

Ichthyodin (ik-thi'o-din). Same as *Isarol*.

Ichthyoform (ik'the-o-form). Same as *Ichthoform*.

Ichthyoid (ik'the-oid) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling a fish; shaped like a fish.

Ichthyol (ik'the-ol) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + L. *o'leum*, oil]. A thick brownish liquid from an asphalt rich in the remains of fishes: much used in skin-diseases and in gynecologic practice. The ichthyol now in use is *ammonium* ichthyol-sulphonate, $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6(NH_4)_2+H_2O$. It is soluble in water, partly soluble in alcohol and ether, and miscible with oils. Ichthyol is used as an alterative in skin-diseases, and has been given internally in rheumatism, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.) per diem; externally, 5–50 per cent. solution or ointment. **I.-silver.** Same as *Ichthargan*.

Ichthyolidin (ik-the-ol'id-in). Piperazin ichthyolsulphonate: used in gout and uric acid diathesis.

Ichthyophagous (ik-the-of'ag-us). Eating fish.

Ichthyophagy (ik-the-of'aj-e) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *φαγεῖν* to eat]. The practice of living upon fish.

Ichthyosis (ik-thi-o'sis) [Gr. *ἰχθύα* fish-skin]. A disease characterized by dryness, roughness, and scaliness of the skin. **Follicular i.,** a form in which sebum and epithelium are heaped around the orifices of the hair-follicles. **I. hys'trix,** a variety with dry and warty knobs. **I. seba'cea cor'nea.** Same as *Keratitis follicularis*. **I. sim'plex.** See *Xeroderma*. **I. spino'sa,** ichthyosis hystrix in which the scales are spiny. **I. u'teri,** a condition marked by the transformation of the columnar epithelium of the endometrium into stratified epithelium.

Ichthyotic (ik-the-ot'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of ichthyosis.

Ichthyotoxicum (ik''the-o-tok'sik-um) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *τοξικόν* poison]. A poisonous principle obtainable from various fishes.

Ichthyotoxin (ik''the-o-toks'in). The poisonous principle of eel serum.

Ichthyotoxism (ik''the-o-tok'sizm) [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *τοξικόν* poison]. Poisoning by fish.

Icterepatitis (ik''ter-ep-at-i'tis) [L. *ic'terus* jaundice + *Hepatitis*]. Hepatitis with jaundice.

Icteric (ik-ter'ik). Pertaining to or affected with jaundice.

Icteritious (ik-ter-ish'us). 1. Affected with jaundice. 2. Of a yellow or jaundiced hue.

Icterogenic, Icterogenous (ik''ter-o-jen'ik, ik-ter-oj'en-us) [L. *Icterus* + Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Causing icterus.

Icterohematuric (ik''ter-o-hem-at-u'rik). Marked by jaundice and hematuria.

Icterohemoglobinuria (ik''ter-o-hem'o-glo-bin-u're-ah). Combined icterus and hemoglobinuria.

Icteroid (ik'ter-oid) [Gr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling jaundice.

Icterus (ik'ter-us) [L.; Gr. *ἴκτερος*]. See *Jaundice*. **Bilirubin-i.,** jaundice with discoloration of the urine, due to the presence of an excessive quantity of bilirubin. **Febrile i., I. febri'lis,** an acute infectious jaundice; Weil's disease. **I. gra'vis,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. See *Atrophy*. **Lionville's i.,** icterus neonatorum. **I. neonato'rum,** the jaundice sometimes seen in newborn children. It is probably due to absorption of bile-pigments from the meconium.

Ictometer (ik-tom'et-er) [L. *ic'tus* stroke + Gr. *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring the heart's impulse over the chest-wall.

Ictus (ik'tus), pl. *ic'tus* [L. "stroke"]. A stroke, blow, or sudden attack. **I. epilep'ticus,** an epileptic attack. **I. paralyt'icus,** a paralytic stroke. **I. san'guinis,** an apoplectic attack. **I. so'lis,** a sunstroke.

Id (id). A chromosphere regarded as a component of an idant.

Idant (i'dant). A chromosome or nuclear rod, regarded as a factor in heredity.

Idea (i-de'ah) [Gr. *ἰδέα* form]. A mental impression or conception. **Autochthonous i.,** an idea which comes into the mind in some unaccountable way, and which is strange, but cannot be accounted for by a hallucination. **Dominant i.,** a morbid or other impression that controls or colors every action and thought. **Fixed i.,** a morbid impression or belief, of greater or less permanence, leading to a monomania. **I. of reference,** an idea which causes the possessor to suppose that the words and actions of others refer to himself.

Ideal (i-de'al). Having some relation to ideas, impressions or imaginations.

Ideation (i-de-a'shun). The distinct mental presentation of objects.

Ideational (i-de-a'shun-al). Relating to ideation or the formation of objects and images in the mind.

Identical points (i-den'tik-al). See *Point*.

Ideodynamism (i-de''o-di'nam-izm) [*Idea* + Gr. *δύναμις* power]. The stimulation through the cerebral cells, by an idea, of those nerve-fibers which are to realize that idea.

Ideoglandular (i''de-o-glan'du-lar). Arousing glandular activity as a result of some recollection or thought.

Ideometabolic (i''de-o-met-ab-ol'ik). Producing some metabolism as a result of mental action, normal or other.

Ideomotion (i''de-o-mo'shun). Motion or muscular action which is neither reflex nor volitional, but is induced by some dominant idea.

Ideomotor (i''de-o-mo'tor). 1. Establishing or maintaining a connection between ideas and muscular acts. 2. Pertaining to ideomotion.

Ideomuscular (i''de-o-mus'ku-lar). Producing involuntary muscular action, due to some ideation, memory, or hallucination.

Ideophrenia (i''de-o-fre'ne-ah) [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *φρήν* mind]. Insanity with marked perversion of ideas.

Ideophrenic (i''de-o-fren'ik) [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *φρενιτικός* insane]. Characterized by perverted ideas.

Ideoplastia (i-de-o-plas'te-ah) [L. *Idea* + Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form]. The passive inert condition of a patient under complete hypnosis in which he is capable of receiving suggestions of ideas from the hypnotist.

Ideovascular (i''de-o-vas'ku-lar). Producing some vascular change as a result of a recollection or ideation.

Idio-agglutinin (id''e-o-ag-lū'tin-in) [Gr. *ἴδιος* own + *Agglutinin*]. An agglutinin which originates in the animal independently of any transfer or artificial means.

Idioblast (id'e-o-blast) [Gr. *ἴδιος* one's own + *βλαστός* germ]. Any one of the hypothetical ultimate units of a cell; a biophore.

Idiocratic (id''e-o-krat'ik) [Gr. *ἴδιος* own + *κρᾶσις* temperament]. Marked by peculiarities of constitution or of temperament.

Idiocy (id′e-o-se). [See *Idiot.*] Complete congenital imbecility; extreme dementia. **Amaurotic family i.**, a disease of infants and children, marked by changes in the macula lutea, increasing failure of vision, paralysis, and death. **Genetous i.**, that which dates from fetal life. **Mongolian i.**, congenital idiocy with marked liveliness and imitativeness, a flattened skull, oblique eye-slit, mobile hips, and shortness of thumbs and of little fingers, the special characters of cretinism being absent. **Traumatic i.**, that which results from an injury received at birth or in infancy.

Idiogenesis (id″e-o-jen′es-is) [Gr. ἴδιος one's own self + *γένεσις* development]. The idiopathic origin of disease.

Idioglossia (id″e-o-glos′se-ah) [Gr. ἰδιώτης idiot + γλῶσσα tongue]. Imperfect articulation with the utterance of meaningless vocal sounds.

Idiohetero-agglutinin (id″e-o-het″er-o-ag-lu′tin-in) [Gr. ἴδιος own + ἕτερος other + *Agglutinin*]. A hetero-agglutinin normally present in the blood and not produced by artificial means.

Idioheterolysin (id″e-o-het-e-ol′is-in). An idiolysin which destroys the cells of an animal of a different species from that in which it is formed.

Idiohypnotism (id″e-o-hip′no-tizm) [Gr. ἴδιος own + *Hypnotism*]. Spontaneous or self-induced hypnotism.

Idio-iso-agglutinin (id″e-o-i″so-ag-glu′tin-in). An iso-agglutinin normally present in the blood and not produced by artificial means.

Idio-isolysin (id″e-o-i-sol′is-in). An idiolysin which destroys the cells of an animal of the same species as that in which it is formed.

Idiolysin (id-e-ol′is-in) [Gr. ἴδιος own + *Lysin*]. A lysin which is normally present in the blood and is not produced by artificial means.

Idiometritis (id″e-o-me-tri′tis) [Gr. ἴδιος own + μήτρα womb]. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the uterus.

Idiomuscular (id″i-o-mus′ku-lar) [Gr. ἴδιος own + L. *mus′culus* muscle]. Pertaining to the muscular tissue apart from any nerve-stimulus; a term applied to certain muscular contractions which occur in degenerated muscles only.

Idioneurosis (id″e-o-nu-ro′sis) [Gr. ἴδιος own + νεῦρον nerve]. Any neurosis arising from the nerves themselves; an idiopathic neurosis.

Idiopathic (id-e-o-path′ik). Of the nature of an idiopathy; self-originated: neither sympathetic nor traumatic.

Idiopathy (id-e-op′ath-e) [Gr. ἴδιος own + πάθος disease]. A morbid state of spontaneous origin: one neither sympathetic nor traumatic.

Idiophone (i′de-o-fōn) [Gr. ἴδιος own + φόνή voice]. An apparatus by means of which vibrations of the singing-voice will produce pictures of flowers on a membrane covered with colored dust.

Idiophore (id′e-o-fōr) [Gr. ἴδιος own + φερεῖν to bear]. The (theoretic) primary form of living cell-substance.

Idiophrenic (id″e-o-fren′ik) [Gr. ἴδιος own + φρῆν mind]. Pertaining to the brain itself.

Idioplasm (id′e-o-plazm) [Gr. ἴδιος own + πλάσμα anything formed]. The active, or vital, or reproductive part of a cell contained in the chromosomes of the nucleus; on it depend the peculiar characters of the cell. Called also *Germplasm.*

Idiosome (id′e-o-sōm) [Gr. ἴδιος own + σῶμα body]. Any ultimate element of living matter.

Idiosyncrasy (id″e-o-sin′kra-se) [Gr. ἴδιος own + σύγρασις mixture, temperament]. A habit or quality of body or mind peculiar to any individual.

Idiot (id′e-ot) [Gr. ἰδιώτης private]. A person without intellect and understanding. **I.-savant,** a person who is idiotic in some respects, but in others is not so.

Idorgan (id′or-gan). A potential organ or organism containing at least two plastids, but not possessed of individuality.

Idrosis (id-ro′sis). See *Hidrosis.*

Igasurin (ig-as-u′rin). A mixture of strychnin and brucin from nux vomica.

Igazol (ig′az-ol). A compound containing iodin and formalin, used in phthisis.

Ignatia (ig-na′she-ah) [L.]. The bean-like seed of *Strych′nos Igna′tii,* St. Ignatius bean. It is poisonous, and contains the alkaloid strychnin and brucin. It has properties like those of nux vomica. Dose of *abstract,* ½–1 gr. (0.033–0.066 gm.); of *extract,* ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.033 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 1–6 min. (0.066–0.4 c.c.); of *tincture,* 2–10 min. (0.133–0.6 c.c.); of drug in substance, ¼–2 gr. (0.016–0.133 gm.).

Igni-extirpation (ig″ne-ex-ter-pa′shun) [L. *ig′nis* fire + *extirpa′tio* extirpation]. The excision of an organ by the hot cautery.

Ignipedites (ig″ne-pe-di′tēz). Same as *Beri-beri.*

Ignipuncture (ig′ne-punk-tūr) [L. *ig′nis* fire + *punctu′ra* puncture]. Therapeutic puncture with hot needles.

Ignis (ig′nis). Latin for *Fire.* **I. sa′cer.** See *Herpes zoster.* **I. St. Igna′tii,** St. Anthony's fire; erysipelas.

Ignition (ig-nish′un) [L. *ig′nis* fire]. The act of burning or of taking fire.

Ignotin (ig′no-tin). A principle obtained from Liebig's extract of meat.

Ikota (i-ko′tah). A kind of palmus prevailing among the Samoyeds.

Ikshugandha (ik-shu-gand′ah) [East Indian]. The seeds of the land-caltrop, *Trib′ulus terres′tris,* a European and Asiatic zygophyllaceous plant. The tincture is astringent, and is recommended for spermatorrhea and diseases of the testes. Daily dose, 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.).

Ileac (il′e-ak). Of the nature of ileus.

Ileadelphus (il″e-ad-el′fus) [L. *il′eum* flank + Gr. ἄδελφος brother]. A monster-fetus double below the pelvis.

Ile-ectomy (il-e-ek′to-me) [L. *il′eum* ileum + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the ileum.

Ileitis (il-e-i′tis). Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileo-. A prefix indicating relation to the ileum.

Ileocecal (il″e-o-se′kal). Pertaining to the ileum and cecum.

Ileocecum, Ileocæcum (il″e-o-se′kum). The ileum and cecum considered as one organ.

Ileocolic (il″e-o-kol′ik). Pertaining to the ileum and colon.

Ileocolitis (il″e-o-ko-li′tis). Inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileocolonic (il″e-o-ko-lon′ik). Ileocolic.

Ileocolostomy (il″e-o-ko-los′to-me) [*Ileum* + *Colon* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The formation of an artificial passage between the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolotomy (il-e-o-ko-lot′o-me) [*Ileum* + *Colon* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the ileum and colon.

Ileo-ileostomy (il″e-o-il-e-os′to-me) [*Ileum* + *Ileum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The formation of a passage between two parts of the ileum.

Ileoproctostomy (il″e-o-prok-tos′to-me) [*Ileum* + Gr. πρωκτός rectum + στόμα mouth]. The formation of a passage between the ileum and rectum.

Ileorectostomy (il″e-o-rek-tos′tom-e) [*Ileum* + *Rectum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. See *Ileoproctostomy.*

Ileosigmoidostomy (il″e-o-sig-moi-dos′to-me) [*Ileum* + *Sigmoid flexure* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The surgical creation of an opening between the ileum and the sigmoid flexure.

Ileostomy (il-e-os′to-me) [*Ileum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The making of an artificial opening into the ileum.

Ileotomy (il-e-ot′o-me) [*Ileum* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The operation of making an incision into the ileum through the abdominal wall.

Ileum (il′e-um) [L.]. The distal portion of the small intestine, extending from the jejunum to the cecum.

Ileus (il′e-us) [L.; Gr. εἰλεός, from εἰλεῖν to twist]. Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction; volvulus. **Adynamic i.** Same as *I. paralyticus.* **Dynamic i., Hyperdynamic i.,** ileus produced by tonic contraction of the muscular fibers of the intestine. **Mechanical i.,** ileus produced by mechanical obstruction. **I. paralyt′icus,** ileus due to the paralysis of the muscular coats of the intestine.

Ilexanthin (i-le-zan′thin). A yellow crystalline principle, $C_{17}H_{23}O_{11}$, from holly-leaves.

Iliac (il′e-ak) [L. *ili′acus*]. Pertaining to the ilium.

Iliacus (il-i′ak-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Iliadelphus (il″e-ad-el′fus). Same as *Ileadelphus.*

Ilicin (il′is-in). A bitter antiperiodic compound derived from holly, *I′lex aquifo′lium.*

Ilio-. A prefix indicating relation to the ilium.

Iliocolotomy (il″e-o-ko-lot′o-me). Surgical incision of the colon in the iliac region.

Iliocostal (il″e-o-kos′tal) [*Ilium* + L. *cos′ta* rib]. Connecting or pertaining to the ilium and ribs.

Iliofemoral (il″e-o-fem′or-al). Pertaining to the ilium and femur.

Iliohypogastric (il″e-o-hi-po-gas′trik). Pertaining to the ilium and hypogastrium. **I. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Ilio-inguinal (il″e-o-in′gwin-al). Pertaining to the iliac and inguinal regions.

Iliolumbar (il″e-o-lum′bar). Pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions, or to the flank and loin.

Iliopectineal (il″e-o-pek-tin′e-al). Pertaining to the ilium and pubes.

Iliopelvic (il″e-o-pel′vik). Pertaining to the iliac region or muscle and to the pelvis.

Iliopsoas (il″e-op-so′as). The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles regarded as forming one muscle.

Iliosacral (il″e-o-sa′kral). Pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum.

Iliosciatic (il″e-o-si-at′ik). Pertaining to the ilium and the ischium.

Iliospinal (il″e-o-spi′nal). Pertaining to the ilium and the spinal column.

Iliotibial (il″e-o-tib′e-al). Pertaining to or extending between the ilium and tibia.

Iliotrochanteric (il″e-o-tro-kan-ter′ik). Pertaining to the ilium and a trochanter.

Ilium (il′e-um), pl. *il′ia* [L.]. 1. The haunch-bone, distinct in fetal life, but becoming the wide upper portion of the innominate bone. 2. The flank.

Illaqueation (il″ak-we-a′shun) [L. *illaquea′re* to ensnare]. The cure of an ingrowing eyelash by drawing it out with a loop.

Illicium (il-lish′e-um) [L.]. A genus of magnoliaceous trees and shrubs. The fruit of *I. ve′rum* is star anise. See *Anise, Star.*

Illinition (il-lin-ish′an) [L. *illini′re* to smear]. The application of an ointment or liniment, with rubbing.

Illumination (il″lu-min-a′shun) [L. *illumina′tio*]. The lighting up of a part, cavity, organ, or object for inspection. **Axial i.,** the transmission or reflection of light along the axis of a microscope. **Critical i.,** the focussing of light upon an object inspected. **Direct i.,** the throwing of light upon an object in front. **Focal i.,** the throwing of light upon the focus of a lens or mirror. **Lateral i., Oblique i.,** the illumination of an object from one side.

Illusion (il-lu′zhun) [L. *illu′sio*]. A false or misinterpreted sensory image; a false impression of a sight, sound, or other sensation which the patient knows does not exist.

Illusional (il-lu′zhun-al). Pertaining to or characterized by illusions.

Image (im′ej) [L. *ima′go*]. A picture or conception with more or less likeness to an objective reality. **Acoustic i.,** a concept corresponding to something heard. **Aërial i.,** an image seen as in the air by the ophthalmoscope. **After-i.,** a retinal impression continued after the image proper has ceased to be visible. **Auditory i.** Same as *Acoustic i.* **Direct i., Erect i.,** a picture from rays not yet focussed. **False i.,** the one formed by the deviating eye in strabismus. **Inverted i.,** one which is upside down; a real image. **Mental i.,** any concept corresponding to an object appreciated by the senses. **Optical i.,** one formed by the reflection or refraction of rays of light. **Purkinje's i.,** an image upon the retina produced by the shadow of the blood-vessels. **Purkinje-Sanson i's,** three pairs of images of one object seen in observing the pupil. **Real i.,** one formed where the emanating rays are collected. **Retinal i.,** the representation formed upon the retina of an object seen. **Sensory i.,** a representation formed by means of one or more of the sense-organs. **Tactile i.,** a sensory image corresponding to an object perceived by the sense of touch. **Virtual i.** See *Direct i.* **Visual i.,** a mental concept corresponding to an object seen.

Imbalance (im-bal′ans). Lack of balance; especially lack of balance between muscles, as in insufficiency of ocular muscles.

Imbecility (im-bes-il′it-e) [L. *imbecil′litas*]. Feebleness of mind, congenital or acquired.

Imbed (im-bed′). To enclose in a fixing substance before section-cutting.

Imbibition (im-bib-ish′un) [L. *imbib′ere* to drink]. The absorption of a liquid.

Imbricated (im′brik-a-ted) [L. *imbrica′tus; im′brex* tile]. Overlapping like tiles or shingles.

Imbrication (im-brik-a′shun) [L. *im′brex* a roof-tile]. The overlapping of aponeurotic layers in abdominal surgery.

Imid (im′id). Any monobasic acid ammonia in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by an acid radical.

Imidiod (im-id′e-od). A substance in glossy rhombic black or reddish crystals: used like iodoform as a wound antiseptic.

Immature (im-mat-ūr′) [L. *in* not + *matu′rus* mature]. Unripe or not fully developed.

Immediate (im-me′de-āt) [L. *in* not + *media′tus* mediate]. Direct; with nothing intervening.

Immedicable (im-med′ik-ab-l) [L. *immedicab′ilis*]. Beyond the hope of cure.

Immersion (im-mer′shun) [L. *immer′sio*]. 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. **Homogeneous i.,** the employment in microscopy of a liquid of

nearly the same refractive power as the cover-glass. **Oil-i.**, the covering of the microscopic objective and the object with oil. **Water-i.**, the employment of water in microscopic immersion.

Immiscible (im-mis'sib-l). Not susceptible of being mixed.

Immobilize (im-mob'il-īz) [L. *in* not + *mo'bilis* movable]. To render incapable of being moved.

Immune (im-mūn') [L. *immu'nis* safe]. 1. Protected against any particular disease, as by inoculation. 2. A person or animal that is protected against any particular disease. **I.-body.** See under *Body*.

Immunity (im-mu'nit-e) [L. *immu'nitas*]. The condition of being immune; security against any particular disease. **Acquired i.**, that which is due to a previous attack of the disease in question, or to an inoculation with an attenuated virus. **Active i.**, immunity possessed by a person after recovery from infectious diseases. **Actual i.**, that which is conferred by a recovery from a contagious disease. **Antibacterial i., Antimicrobic i.**, i. against the action of bacteria. **Antitoxic i.**, i. against toxins. **Artificial i.** Same as *Passive i.* **Bacteriolytic i.** Same as *Antibacterial i.* **Colles's i.** See *C.'s law*. **Congenital i.**, that which is due to some individual, inherited, or racial peculiarity. **Natural i.**, the immunity with which an individual is born. **Passive i.**, that resulting from inoculation with an antitoxin or an attenuated virus. **Profeta's i.**, immunity against syphilitic infection possessed by some children of syphilitic parents.

Immunization (im-mu-niz-a'shun). The process of rendering a subject immune, or of becoming immune. **Active i., Isopathic i.**, i. brought about by the previous occurrence of the disease, by the introduction of the attenuated virus of the disease into the system, or by the introduction of the metabolic products of the bacteria of the disease (**Chemical i.**). **Passive i.**, transient i. produced by the introduction into the system of the blood-serum of animals already rendered immune.

Immunotoxin (im-mu-no-tox'in). Any antitoxin.

Immunproteid (im-mūn-pro'te-id). A substance formed in the body of animals on the injection of an old bacterial culture by the union of the zymase of the culture with the body albumin. These immunproteids have a bacteriolytic power.

Impact (im'pakt) [L. *impac'tus*]. A sudden and forcible collision.

Impacted (im-pak'ted) [L. *impac'tus*]. Driven firmly in; closely lodged; attended with firm lodgement.

Impaction (im-pak'shun) [L. *impac'tio*]. The condition of being firmly lodged or wedged.

Impaludism (im-pal'u-dizm) [L. *in* into + *pa'lus* marsh]. Malarial cachexia; marsh-poisoning.

Impar (im'par) [L.]. Not paired; having no fellow; azygous.

Imperative (im-per'at-iv) [L. *imperati'vus*]. Dominant; not subject to control by the will.

Imperforate (im-per'fo-rāt) [L. *imperfora'tus*]. Not open; abnormally closed.

Impermeable (im-per'me-ab-l) [L. *in* not + *per* through + *mea're* to move]. Not permitting a passage, as for fluid.

Impervious (im-per've-us) [L. *imper'vius*]. Impenetrable; not affording a passage.

Impetiginous (im-pet-ij'en-us) [L. *impetigino'sus*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of impetigo.

Impetigo (im-pet-i'go) [L.]. An inflammatory skin-disease characterized by isolated pustules. **Bockhart's i.**, epidemic abscesses produced by pyogenic bacteria. **I. contagio'sa**, a contagious disease marked by flat vesicles that become pustular and then crusted. **I. eczemato'des**, pustular eczema. **I. herpetifor'mis**, a severe disease affecting pregnant women, and characterized by groups of pustules. **I. sim'plex, I. staphylo'genes**, an acute inflammatory form due to a staphylococcus. **I. syphilit'ica**, a pustular eruption in syphilis. **I. variolo'sa**, a pustular eruption occurring between the drying pocks of small-pox.

Impf-tetanus (impf'tet-an-us) [Ger.]. Inoculated tetanus: cultures from it afford a special form of pathogenic bacillus.

Implantation (im-plan-ta'shun) [L. *in* into + *planta're* to set]. 1. The transfer of parts, as of sound teeth. 2. Grafting, as of the skin, nerves, or tendons. 3. The introduction of a solid medicine beneath the skin. **End-to-end i.**, surgical repair, as of the bowel or of a nerve, by bringing together the divided ends. **Hypodermic i.**, the placing of a medicine in the subcutaneous tissue. **Nerve i.**, the operation of insecting and attaching a nerve into the sheath of another nerve. **Parenchymatous i.**, the introduction of a medicine into the substance of a tumor. **Teratic i.**, the partial blending of an imperfect with a nearly perfect fetus.

Imponderable (im-pon'der-ab-l) [L. *in* not + *pon'dus* weight]. Having no weight.

Impotence, Impotency (im'po-tens, im'po-ten-se) [L. *in* not + *poten'tia* power]. Lack of power; chiefly of reproductive power or virility.

Impregnate (im-preg'nāt) [L. *impregna're*]. 1. To render pregnant. 2. To saturate or charge with.

Impregnation (im-preg-na'shun) [L. *impregna'tio*]. 1. The act of fecundation, or of rendering pregnant. 2. The process or act of saturation; a saturated condition.

Impressio (im-pres'se-o). Latin for *Impression*. **I. col'ica, I. duodena'lis, I. gas'trica, I. rena'lis**, impressions on the liver made respectively by the colon, duodenum, stomach, and kidney.

Impression (im-presh'un) [L. *impres'sio*]. 1. A dent, hollow, or indentation. 2. An effect made upon the mind, body, or senses by some external object. **Maternal i.**, the effect produced upon the fetus in utero by the mental or other experiences received by the mother during gestation. **Mental i.**, an effect produced upon the mind by a communication received from an external object. **I.-preparation**, a bacterial colony upon the surface of which a cover-glass is lightly pressed. **Sensory i.**, an effect produced upon an organ of sense by a communication received from an external object. **Trigeminal i.**, the depression in the temporal bone for the Gasserian ganglion.

Improcreant (im-pro'kre-ant). Unable to procreate.

Im-pyeng (im'pi-eng). See *Collapsing typhus*, under *Typhus*.

In. The symbol of indium.

In- [L. *in* in. into]. 1. A prefix signifying *in, within*, or *into*. 2. A negative or privative prefix.

Inacidity (in-as-id'it-e). Absence of acidity.

Inaction (in-ak'shun) [L. *in* not + *ac'tio* act]. Imperfect response to a normal stimulus.

Inactivation (in-ak-tiv-a'shun). The destruction of the activity of a serum by the action of heat or other means.

Inactose (in-ak'tōs). A variety of optically inactive plant-sugar.

Inadequacy (in-ad'ek-was-e) [L. *in* not + *adæqua're* to make equal]. Inability to perform an allotted function. **Mitral i.**, insufficiency of the mitral orifice to transmit the blood-current, owing in part to the failure of its valves to close properly. **Renal i.**, a state in which the kidneys cannot remove a sufficient proportion of the effete matter of the blood. **Valvular i.**, inability of any of the heart-valves to perform their function.

Inalimental (in''al-im-en'tal) [L. *in* not + *ali-men'tum* food]. Not nutritious; not serviceable as food.

Inanimate (in-an'im-āt) [L. *in* not + *anima'tus* alive]. 1. Without life. 2. Lacking in animation.

Inanition (in-an-ish'un) [L. *ina'nis* empty]. Wasting of the body from lack of food.

Ankyloglossia (in-ang''kil-o-glos'se-ah). An immovable condition of the tongue, congenital or acquired.

Inappetence (in-ap'pet-ens) [L. *in* not + *appet'ere* to desire]. Lack of desire or appetite.

Inarticulate (in-ar-tik'u-lāt) [L. *in* not + *articula'tus* joined]. Not uttered like articulate speech.

In articulo mortis (in ar-tik'u-lo mor'tis) [L.]. At the very point of death.

Inassimilable (in-as-sim'il-ah-bl) [L. *in* not + *Assimilable*]. Not susceptible of being utilized as nutriment.

Inaxon (in-ak'son) [Gr. ἶς fiber + ἄξων axis]. A nerve-cell whose axis-cylinder has its arborization at a considerable distance from the cell. See *Dendraxon*.

Incallosal (in-kal-lo'sal). Characterized by absence of the corpus callosum, and usually by consequent idiocy.

Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent) [L. *incandes'cens* glowing]. Glowing with heat and light.

Incarcerated (in-kar'ser-a-ted) [L. *incarcera'tus* imprisoned]. Imprisoned; held fast; constricted.

Incarceration (in''kar-ser-a'shun) [L. *in* in + *car'cer* prison]. Unnatural retention or confinement of a part.

Incarial (in-ka're-al). Pertaining to or characteristic of the Incas in Peru or of the Peruvian race. **I. bone.** See under *Bone*.

Incarnant (in-kar'nant) [L. *incarna're* to make flesh]. Promoting the granulation of wounds; an agent that promotes granulation.

Incarnative (in-kar'na-tiv) [L. *incarna're* to make flesh]. 1. Promoting the formation of granulations. 2. An agent or medicine that promotes granulations.

Incident (in'sid-ent) [L. *in'cidens* falling upon]. 1. Falling or striking upon. 2. Same as *Afferent*.

Incineration (in-sin-er-a'shun) [L. *in* into + *cin'eres* ashes]. The act of burning to ashes; cremation.

Incipient (in-sip'e-ent). Beginning to exist; coming into existence.

Incised (in-sīzd') [L. *inci'sus*]. Cut; made by cutting.

Incision (in-siz'yun) [L. *incis'io*]. 1. A cut or wound. 2. The act of cutting. **Battle-Jalaguier-Kammerer i.**, incision for abdominal section, consisting of a vertical incision of the skin and fascia, vertical division of the anterior layer of the sheath of the rectus, with retraction of the rectus inward, vertical division of the posterior layer of the rectal sheath nearer the median line, together with the subserous areolar tissue and peritoneum; used in quiescent stage of appendicitis and in some operations on the stomach, liver, and gall-bladder. **Celiotomy i.**, an incision made through the abdominal wall to give access to the peritoneal cavity. **Confirmatory i.**, an incision into an organ made for the purpose of confirming a diagnosis. **Crucial i.**, a cross-shaped incision. **Fergusson's i.**, an incision for excision of the upper jaw. It runs along the junction of the nose with the cheek, round the ala of the nose to the median line, and descends to bisect the upper lip. **Fowler's angular i.**, an incision for anterolateral abdominal section. **Hockey-stick i.** See *Meyer's Hockey-stick i.* **Küstner's i.**, a semilunar abdominal incision with the concavity above, through the fat above the symphysis pubis, following one of the natural folds of the skin. The upper flap is detached from the aponeurosis of the external oblique, and then the usual incision is made parallel to the rectus muscle. **Langenbach's i.**, an abdominal incision through the linea semilunaris, parallel with the fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle: used for operations on the kidney, spleen, colon, tail of pancreas, etc. **Longuet's i.** See *Longuet's operation*, under *Operation*. **Machenrodt's i.**, a transverse semilunar abdominal incision, the lowest point of which is about 2 cm. above the pubes. **McBurney's i.**, an abdominal incision parallel to the fibers of the external oblique muscle and about 1 inch from the anterior superior spine of the ilium. The skin and subcutaneous fat are incised down to the external oblique, the fibers of which are split; the internal oblique is exposed, its fibers, along with those of the transversalis, being split and separated. **Meyer's hockey-stick i.**, an incision for entering the lower anterior abdominal cavity, partly by intramuscular separation, partly by transverse division of muscle, by an incision shaped somewhat like a hockey stick; used in complicated appendicitis. **Pfannenstiel's i.**, an abdominal incision, consisting of a curved incision, the convexity directed downward, just above the symphysis, passing through skin, superficial fascia, and aponeurosis, exposing the pyramidalis and recti muscles, which muscles are separated from each other in the median line, and the peritoneum being opened vertically. **Relief-i.**, a cut made to relieve tension in a part. **Vischer's lumboiliac i.**, separation of the muscular and tendinous fibers of the abdominal muscles of the lumboiliac region, just above the center of the iliac crest, in their cleavage lines, without transverse division of the muscle-fibers or harm to the abdominal nerves. **Wilde's i.**, exposure of the mastoid process by an incision behind the auricle, the bone being opened if necessary: done for mastoid abscess.

Incisive (in-si'siv) [L. *incisi'vus*]. 1. Having the power or quality of cutting. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth.

Incisor (in-si'sor) [L. *incid'ere* to cut into]. Any one of the four front teeth of either jaw.

Incisura (in-sis-u'rah) [L.]. A cut, notch, or incision. **I. cerebel'li ante'rior**, the notch between the hemispheres of the cerebellum in front. **I. cerebel'li poste'rior**, the notch that separates the hemispheres of the cerebellum behind. **I. intertrag'ica**, the notch between the tragus and antitragus. **I. mastoi'dea**, the digastric fossa. **I. radia'lis**, the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. **I. Rivi'ni**, the notch of the superior edge of the inner end of the external auditory meatus. **I. Santori'ni**, either of two fissures in the cartilaginous part of the external auditory meatus. **I. semiluna'ris**, the greater sigmoid cavity. **I. ulna'ris**, the sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

Incisure (in-si'zhūr) [L. *incisu'ra*]. A notch or slash. **I's of Schmidt, I's of Lantermann**, oblique lines or slashes on the sheaths of medullated nerve-fibers.

Inclinometer (in-kli-nom'et-er). An instrument for determining the ocular diameter.

Inclusion (in-klu'zhun) [L. *inclu'sio*]. The act of

enclosing or condition of being enclosed; that which is enclosed. **Fetal i.**, a form of monstrosity in which one twin is enclosed within another.

Incoercible (in-ko-er'sib-l). Uncontrollable; that cannot be overcome.

Incoherent (in-ko-hēr'ent) [L. *in* not + *cohær'ere* to cling together]. Without proper sequence; incongruous.

Incompatibility (in''kom-pat-ib-il'it-e). The quality of being incompatible. **Chemic i.**, the quality of not being miscible with another given substance without a chemic change. **Physiologic i.**, the quality of not being administrable with another given remedy on account of their antagonistic effects. **Therapeutic i.**, opposition in therapeutic effect between two or more medicines.

Incompatible (in-kom-pat'ib-l) [L. *incompatib'ilis*]. Not suitable for combination or simultaneous administration; mutually repellent.

Incompensation (in''kom-pen-sa'shun). Lack of compensation.

Incompetence, Incompetency (in-kom'pet-ens, in-kom'pet-en-se) [L. *in* not + *com'petens* sufficient]. Inadequacy or insufficiency. **I. of the cardiac valves,** a defective condition of the valves of the heart in which they allow the return of blood by them when closed. **Pyloric i.**, passage of food undigested into the intestine. **Valvular i.** See *Inadequacy*.

Incompressible (in-kom-pres'sib-l). Not susceptible of being squeezed together.

Incontinence (in-kon'tin-ens) [L. *incontinen'tia*]. 1. Inability to restrain a natural discharge. 2. Lack of self-control, especially with regard to sexual indulgence. **Active i.**, i. in which the bowels or bladder are emptied involuntarily but at regular intervals and in the normal way. **Intermittent i.**, loss of control of the urine on a sudden movement or on pressure on the bladder, due to interruption of the voluntary path above the lumbar center. **Overflow-i.**, that which is due to pressure of retained urine on the bladder. **Paralytic i.**, continuous dribbling of the urine and feces, due to relaxation of the sphincters from destruction of the lumbar centers. **Passive i.**, i. of urine in which the bladder is full and cannot be emptied in the normal way, but the urine dribbles away from mere pressure.

Incoördination (in''ko-or-din-a'shun) [L. *in* not + *Coördination*]. Lack of the normal adjustment of muscular motions; failure of organs to work harmoniously. **Jerky i.**, that which leads to great and sudden irregularity of movement.

Incorporation (in-kor-po-ra'shun) [L. *in* into + *cor'pus* body]. The thorough union of one substance with another, or with others, in a composite mass.

Increment (in'kre-ment) [L. *incremen'tum*]. That by which anything is increased; increase, or augmentative growth.

Incrustation (in-krus-ta'shun) [L. *in* not + *crus'ta* crust]. The formation of a crust; a crust, scale, or scab.

Incubation (in-ku-ba'shun) [L. *incuba'tio*]. The period between the implanting of an infectious disease and its manifestation.

Incubator (in'ku-ba-tor). An apparatus for rearing prematurely born children; a couveuse.

Incubus (in'ku-bus) [L.]. 1. A nightmare. 2. A heavy mental burden.

Incudal (ing'ku-dal) [L. *in'cus* anvil]. Pertaining to the incus.

Incudectomy (in-ku-dek'to-me) [L. *in'cus* anvil + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Surgical removal of the incus.

Incudiform (in-ku'dif-orm). Anvil-shaped.

Incudomalleal (in''ku-do-mal'le-al). Pertaining to the incus and malleus.

Incudostapedial (in''ku-do-sta-pe'de-al). Pertaining to the incus and stapes.

Incurable (in-ku'rab-l). Not susceptible of being cured.

Incurvation (in-kur-va'shun) [L. *incurva're* to bend in]. A condition of being bent in.

Incus (ing'kus) [L. "anvil"]. The anvil-shaped ossicle of the middle ear.

Incwadi (ink-wah'de). The bulbous-rooted plant *Bu'phane distich'ia*, of South Africa: it affords an arrow-poison.

Indagation (in-dag-a'shun) [L. *indaga'tio*]. A careful search, inquiry, or examination.

Indentation (in-den-ta'shun) [L. *indenta'tio; dens* tooth]. 1. A condition of being notched; a notch, pit, or depression. 2. The act of indenting, as with the finger.

Index (in'deks), pl. *in'dices* [L.]. 1. The first or forefinger. 2. The numerical ratio of measurement of any part in comparison with a fixed or assumed standard. **Alveolar i.**, the degree of prominence of the jaws; the distance from the basion to the front of the jaw expressed as a percentage of the distance from the basion to the midpoint of the nasal suture. Called also *Gnathic i.* **Cephalic i.**, the number found by multiplying the cranial breadth by 100 and dividing by the cranial length. **Cerebral i.**, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity. **Fourmentin's thoracic i.**, the number obtained by multiplying the transverse diameter of the thorax by 100 and dividing by the anteroposterior diameter. **Hemorenal i.**, the ratio of the electrical resistance of the blood to the electrical resistance of the urine. The quotient obtained by dividing the former by the latter is the hemorenal index. **Length-breadth i.**, the height of the skull expressed as a percentage of its length. **Length-height i.**, the height of the skull expressed as a percentage of its length. **I.-movement,** a compulsory movement in which an animal turns round and round. **Opsonic i.**, the resisting power of the blood against bacilli, as compared to the normal—*i. e.*, the relation between the opsonins present in the blood-serum of a patient as compared to the normal individual. **Pelvic i.**, the ratio of the conjugate and transverse diameters of the pelvis. **Refractive i.**, the coefficient of refraction. **Thoracic i.**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax to the transverse diameter.

Indian hemp (in'de-an hemp). See *Cannabis* and *Apocynum*.

Indian tobacco (in'de-an). See *Lobelia*.

India-rubber (in'de-ah-rub'er). See *Caoutchouc*.

Indican (in'dik-an). 1. A yellow glucosid, $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$, from indigo. 2. A principle, $C_8H_7NSO_4$ (indoxyl sulphate), from sweat and urine, seen especially after the use of indol.

Indicanuria (in''dik-an-u're-ah) [*Indican* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence in the urine of indican in excessive quantity. It occurs in chronic constipation, intestinal indigestion, epilepsy, and neurasthenia.

Indicatio (in-dik-a'she-o) [L.]. Same as *Indication*. **I. causa'lis,** an indication as to the treatment of a disease afforded by its cause. **I. mor'bi,** an indication as to treatment afforded by the nature of the morbid processes observed. **I. symptomat'ica,** an indication as to disease afforded by the symptoms that may arise.

Indication (in-dik-a'shun) [L. *indica'tio*]. A sign or circumstance which points to or shows the cause, pathology, treatment, or issue of an attack of disease; that which points out; that which serves as a guide or warning.

Indicator (in'dik-a-tor) [L.]. 1. The forefinger; index-finger. 2. The extensor indicis muscle. 3. A simple test, like litmus-paper, which shows that a chemic change or reaction has taken place.

Indicophose (in'dik-o-fōz). An indigo-colored phose.

Indifferent (in-dif'er-ent) [L. *indif'ferens*]. Not tending one way or another; neutral; having no preponderating affinity.

Indigenous (in-dij'en-us) [L. *indig'enus*]. Native, or not exotic; native to a particular place or country.

Indigestible (in-dij-es'tib-l) [*In-* neg. + *Digestible*]. Not susceptible of being digested.

Indigestion (in-dij-es'chun). Lack or failure of digestion.

Indigitation (in-dij-it-a'shun) [L. *in* into + *dig'itus* finger]. Intussusception or invagination.

Indiglucin (in-di-glu'sin). A sugar formed together with indigo on the decomposition of indigo.

Indigo (in'dig-o) [Gr. *ἰνδικόν* Indian drug]. A blue dyeing material, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, from various leguminous and other plants, as *Indigo'fera tincto'ria*, etc. It is found in the sweat and the urine, being derived from the indican, and it can be artificially prepared in various ways. It has been used for epilepsy, etc. Dose, 20–60 gr. (1.333–4 c.c.). **I.-blue.** See *Indigotin*. **I.-red.** See *Indoxyl-red*.

Indigocarmin (in''dig-o-kar'min). Potassium and sodium sulphindigotate: used as a histologic stain and as a test for sugar.

Indigogen (in'dig-o-jen). A crystalline principle from indigo.

Indigopurpurin (in''dig-o-pur'pu-rin). A purple pigment occasionally found in the urine.

Indigotin (in-dig-o'tin). A blue pigment, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, the principal ingredient of commercial indigo. Called also *Indigo-blue*.

Indigo-uria, Indiguria (in-dig-o-u're-ah, in-dig-u're-ah) [*Indigo* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of indigo in the urine.

Indirect (in-dir-ekt') [L. *indirec'tus*]. 1. Not immediate or straight. 2. Acting through an intermediary agent.

Indirubin (in-di-ru'bin). A red pigment occasionally found in the urine.

Indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'in-āt) [L. *in* not + *discri'men* distinction]. Affecting various parts; as I. lesions.

Indisposition (in''dis-po-zish'un). The condition of being slightly ill; a slight illness.

Indium (in'de-um) [L. *in'dicum* indigo]. A rare soft metal resembling lead; symbol In: named from its blue line in the spectrum. Its use in medicine is mainly homeopathic.

Indococcus (in-do-kok'us). A micrococcus occurring in the mouth. It gives a blue color with iodin.

Indol (in'dol). A crystallizable body, C_8H_7N, from indigo, feces, etc.; one of the products of intestinal digestion: it is also found in cultures of the spirillum of cholera. It gives part of their peculiar odor to the feces, and in intestinal obstruction causes an accumulation of indol in the intestine: it is found in large quantities in the urine.

Indolaceturia (in''do-las-e-tu're-ah). The presence of indolacetic acid in the urine. It is usually associated with pathologic conditions of the intestinal tract.

Indolent (in'do-lent) [L. *in* not + *do'lens* painful]. Causing little pain, as an indolent tumor.

Indophenol-oxydase (in-do-fe'nol-ok'sid-ās). An oxidizing ferment occurring in the pancreas, salivary glands, spleen, bone-marrow, and thymus, whose action is to influence the formation of indophenol in the body.

Indoxyl (in-dox'il) [Gr. *ἰνδικόν* indigo + *ὀξύς* sharp]. An oily substance, C_8H_7NO, soluble in water, existing normally in the urine of some persons. **I.-red,** a red coloring matter formed by heating to 130° C. an aqueous solution of indoxyl. Called also *Indigo-red*.

Indoxyl-sulphates (in-dox''il-sul'fāts). Compounds found in the urine in some cases where great putrefactive changes are occurring in the intestine.

Indoxyluria (in''dox-il-u're-ah) [*Indoxyl* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of an excess of indoxyl in the urine.

Induced (in-dūst') [L. *indu'cere* to lead in]. 1. Produced artificially. 2. Produced by induction.

Induction (in-duk'shun) [L. *induc'tio*]. 1. The act or process of inducing or causing to occur. 2. The generation of electric phenomena in a body by the influence of an electrified body near it.

Inductogram (in-duk'to-gram). Same as *Skiagraph*.

Inductorium (in-duk-to're-um). An apparatus for generating currents of induced electricity.

Indulin (in'du-lin). A coal-tar dye, used as a histologic stain.

Indulinophil (in-du-lin'o-fil) [*Indulin* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love]. Stainable with indulin.

Indurated (in'du-ra-ted) [L. *in* not + *du'rus* hard]. Hardened; rendered hard.

Induration (in-du-ra'shun) [L. *indura'tio*]. 1. The quality of being **hard**; the process of hardening. 2. An abnormally hard spot or place. **Black i.**, the hardening and pigmentation of lung-tissue seen in pneumonia. **Brown i.** 1. A deposit of altered blood-pigment in the lung in pneumonia. 2. Marked increase of the connective tissue of the lung and excessive pigmentation, due to long-continued congestion from valvular heart-disease or to anthracosis. **Cyanotic i.**, a congested, dense, and purple state of the kidney in which the blood-current is slowed and the transudation of fluid through the glomeruli is impeded. **Fibroid i.**, cirrhosis. **Granular i.**, cirrhosis. **Gray i.**, an induration of lung-tissue in or after pneumonia, without pigmentation. **Red i.**, interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red and congested.

Indurative (in'du-ra-tiv). Pertaining to or marked by induration.

Indusium, Indusium gris'eum (in-du'ze-um). The thin layer of gray matter above the corpus callosum, seen on horizontal transection of the cerebrum.

Inebriant (in-e'bre-ant) [L. *ine'brius* drunken]. 1. Causing intoxication. 2. An intoxicating agent.

Inebriation (in-e-bre-a'shun) [L. *inebria'tio*]. The condition of being drunken.

Inebriety (in-e-bri'et-e) [L. *in* intensive + *ebri'etas* drunkenness]. Habitual drunkenness.

Inertia (in-er'she-ah) [L.]. Inactivity; inability to move spontaneously. **I. u'teri,** sluggishness of the uterine contractions during labor.

In extremis (in ex-tre'mis) [L.]. At the very point of death.

Infant (in'fant) [L. *in'fans*]. A babe or young child.

Infanticide (in-fan'tis-īd) [L. *in'fans* infant +

cæd'ere to kill]. The murder or the murderer of an infant.

Infantile (in'fan-til) [L. *infan'tilis*]. Pertaining to an infant or to infancy.

Infantilism (in-fant'il-izm). Marked retardation of mental and physical development.

Infarct (in'farkt) [L. *infarc'tus*]. A mass of substance extravasated either into the substance of an organ or into a vessel, due to the obstruction to the circulation. **Anemic i.**, an area of necrosis in a tissue produced by sudden arrest of circulation in a vessel. **Hemorrhagic i.**, one caused by extravasation following arrest of the circulation of the blood. **Uric-acid i.**, a deposit of uric-acid crystals in the renal tubules of the newborn.

Infarction (in-fark'shun) [L. *infarci're* to stuff in]. The formation of an infarct; also the infarct itself. **Anemic i.**, that in which there is no hemorrhage, and the necrosed tissue is of a light color. Called also *White i.* **Calcareous i.**, the deposit of calcium phosphate or carbonate in the connective tissue of an organ, as the kidney. **Embolic i.**, a necrosed spot in the region of the distribution of an end-artery, due to its obstruction by an embolus. **Hemorrhagic i.**, one in which the tissues are reddened by hemorrhage.

Infecting (in-fek'ting). Causing infection.

Infection (in-fek'shun) [L. *infec'tio*]. 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. **I.-atrium**, the point of entrance of an infection. **Coli-i.**, infection with *Bacil'lus co'li commu'nis*. **Consecutive i.**, septic infection implanted upon a morbid process already established. **Mixed i.**, infection with more than one organism at the same time. **Secondary i.**, infection by a bacterium following an infection by a bacterium of another kind. **Septic i.**, true septicemia. **Simple i.**, i. by a single variety of microbe.

Infectiosity (in-fek-she-os'it-e). The degree of infectiousness of a microbe.

Infectious (in-fek'shus). Liable to be communicated by infection.

Infective (in-fek'tiv) [L. *infecti'vus*]. Of the nature of an infection.

Infecundity (in-fe-kun'dit-e) [L. *infecun'ditas*]. Sterility, or barrenness.

Inferior (in-fe're-or) [L. "lower"; neut. *infer'ius*]. Situated or directed below.

Infibulation (in-fib-u-la'shun) [L. *in* into + *fib'ula* clasp]. The fastening of the prepuce or labia majora with clasps or stitches to prevent copulation.

Infiltrate (in-fil'trāt). Material deposited by infiltration.

Infiltration (in-fil-tra'shun) [L. *in* into + *Filtration*]. 1. The accumulation in a tissue of substances not normal to it. 2. Any morbid condition of a tissue due to the presence of a substance not normal to it. **Adipose i.**, fatty infiltration; the abnormal diffusion of fat-globules and molecular fat throughout a tissue. **Albuminous i., Amyloid i.**, infiltration with amyloid substance. **Calcareous i.**, a deposit of lime and magnesium salts in the tissues. **Calcium i.**, a deposit of calcium salts within the tissues of the body. **Cellular i.**, an infiltration of round cells within the tissues. **Circumferential i.**, the formation of a wall of anesthetizing edema around an area to be operated upon. **Fatty i.**, a deposit of fat in the tissues; also the presence of fat-globules or oil in the cells. **Glycogenic i.**, the deposition of granules of glycogen in the cells. **Gray i.**, a condition of the lungs in acute tuberculosis in which after death they assume a gray appearance. **Inflammatory i.**, that which is formed by an inflammatory exudation penetrating the interstices of a tissue. **Paraneural i.**, paraneural anesthesia. See *Anesthesia*. **Pigmentary i.**, an abnormal deposit of pigment in a tissue. **Purulent i.**, the presence of pus in the tissues, as in diffuse abscess. **Saline i.**, the deposit of mineral salts in a living tissue. **Sanguineous i.**, infiltration with extravasated blood. **Serous i.**, the abnormal presence of lymph in a tissue. **Tuberculous i.**, the formation of a group or of groups of tuberculous cells and bacilli in a tissue. **Urinous i.**, an extravasation of urine into a tissue. **Waxy i.**, the deposition of an amyloid substance in the tissues.

Infinite distance (in'fin-it). In ophthalmology, a distance of twenty feet or more: so called because rays entering the eye from an object at that distance are practically as parallel as if they came from a point at infinite distance.

Infirm (in-firm') [L. *infir'mis; in* not + *fir'mus* strong]. Weak; feeble, as from disease or old age.

Infirmary (in-fir'ma-re) [L. *infirma'rium*]. A hospital or institution where sick or infirm persons are maintained or treated.

Infirmity (in-fir'mit-e) [L. *infir'mitas*]. 1. A feeble or weak state of the body or mind. 2. A disease or condition producing weakness.

Inflammation (in-flam-ma'shun) [L. *inflamma'tio; inflamma're* to set on fire]. The condition into which tissues enter as a reaction to irritation (Adami). Inflammation is characterized by pain, heat, redness, and swelling, and histologically by hyperemia, stasis, changes in the blood and walls of the small vessels, and by various exudations. **Acute i.**, one in which the processes are active. **Adhesive i.**, that which promotes the union of cut surfaces. **Atrophic i.**, a form which results in an organized exudate that contracts and leads to atrophy and deformity. Called also *Cirrhotic i., Fibroid i., Sclerosing i.* **Catarrhal i.**, one which affects principally a mucous surface, and, which is marked by a discharge of muco-pus and epithelial débris. **Chronic i.**, inflammation of slow progress and marked by the formation of new connective tissue. **Cirrhotic i.** See *Atrophic i.* **Croupous i.**, a fibrinous inflammation that leads to the formation of a false membrane, which is not diphtheritic and is not known to be of a specific nature. **Diffuse i.**, one that is both interstitial and parenchymatous; also one that is spread over a large area. **Disseminated i.**, one that has a number of distinct foci. **Exudative i.**, that in which the prominent feature is an exudate. **Fibrinous i.**, one that produces an exudate of coagulated fibrin. **Fibroid i.** See *Atrophic i.* **Focal i.**, one that is confined to a single spot or to a set of limited spots. **Follicular i.**, a catarrhal inflammation which involves the follicles. **Gouty i.**, inflammation due to gout. **Granulomatous i.**, chronic inflammation in which there is a formation of granulation-tissue, breaking down into small abscesses with formation of a fistulous tract. **Hyperplastic i.**, one which leads to the formation of new connective-tissue fibers. Called also *Plastic i., Productive i., Proliferous i.* **Hypertrophic i.**, catarrhal inflammation which is marked by thickening of the submucous tissue. **Interstitial i.**, that which affects primarily the materials between the essential structural elements. **Irritable i.**, one attended by great irritation. **Leukocytal i.**, a condition of the spinal cord said to precede general myelitis. **Metastatic i.**, one that is reproduced in a distant part by the conveyance of septic matter through the blood-

vessels and lymph-organs. **Parenchymatous i.**, one that primarily affects the essential tissue-elements. **Plastic i., Productive i., Proliferous i.** See *Hyperplastic i.* **Reactive i.**, that which occurs around a foreign body or a focus of degeneration. **Rheumatic i.**, one that is due to exposure, etc. **Sclerosing i.** See *Atrophic i.* **Seroplastic i.**, that which is accompanied by both serous and plastic exudation. **Serous i.**, one which produces an exudation of serum. **Simple i.**, that in which there is no flow of pus or other product of inflammation. **Specific i.**, one that is due to a special microörganism. **Suppurative i.**, one that is characterized by the formation of pus. **Toxic i.**, one that is caused by a poison, such as a leukomain or a bacterial product. **Traumatic i.**, one that is caused by an injury. **Unhealthy i.**, one marked by a tendency to disorganization.

Inflammatory (in-flam'at-o-re). Pertaining to or characterized by inflammation.

Inflation (in-fla'shun) [L. *in* into + *fla're* to blow]. 1. Distention with air, gas, or a fluid. 2. The act of distending with air or with a gas.

Inflator (in-fla'tor). An instrument for inflating any organ for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.

Inflection, Inflexion (in-flek'shun) [L. *inflex'io; in* in + *flec'tere* to bend]. The act of bending inward or state of being bent inward.

Influenza (in-flu-en'zah) [Ital. "influence"]. An epidemic disease marked by depression, distressing fever, acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi, and neuralgic and muscular pains. The disease is due to the *Bacil'lus influen'zæ*, and its duration is from a few days to one or two weeks: relapses frequently occur, the patient being left weak for a long time and subject to colds, etc. Complications are frequent, the chief ones being pneumonia and various affections of the ear and eye. The disease is also known as *La Grippe* and *Grip*. **Abdominal i.**, influenza marked especially by abdominal symptoms, such as tympanitis, diarrhea, or symptoms resembling those of typhoid fever.

Influenzal (in-flu-en'zal). Pertaining to influenza.

Influenzin (in-flu-en'zin). A proprietary compound of phenacetin, quinin salicylate, caffein, and sodium chlorid: used in treating influenza.

Infra- [L. *in'fra* beneath]. A prefix denoting situation or occurrence beneath some special part or organ.

Infra-axillary (in-frah-ax'il-la-re). Situated below the axilla.

Infraclavicular (in''frah-klav-ik'u-lar). Situated beneath a clavicle.

Infracommissure (in-frah-com'mis-ūr). The inferior commissure.

Infracortical (in-frah-kor'tik-al). Situated or occurring beneath the cortex, as of the brain.

Infracostal (in-frah-kos'tal) [L. *in'fra* below + *cos'ta* rib]. Situated below a rib or below the ribs.

Infracotyloid (in-frah-kot'il-oid). Beneath the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

Infraction (in-frak'shun) [L. *in* into + *frac'tio* break]. Incomplete fracture of a bone without displacement of the fragments.

Infraglottic (in-frah-glot'tik). Situated beneath the glottis.

Infrahyoid (in-frah-hi'oid). Situated below the hyoid bone.

Inframammary (in-frah-mam'ma-re). Situated or occurring below the mammary gland.

Inframarginal (in-frah-mar'jin-al). Situated below a margin or border, as of the fissure of Sylvius.

Inframaxillary (in-frah-max'il-la-re). Situated beneath the jaw.

Infra-orbital (in-frah-or'bit-al). Lying under or on the floor of the orbit.

Infra-red (in-frah-red'). Noting rays of energy beyond the limit of vision and below the red rays.

Infrascapular (in-frah-skap'u-lar). Situated beneath the shoulder-blade.

Infraspinatus (in''frah-spi-na'tus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Infraspinous (in-frah-spi'nus). Situated beneath the spine of the scapula.

Infrasternal (in-frah-ster'nal). Situated below the sternum.

Infratracheal (in-frah-tra'ke-al). Beneath or below the trachea.

Infratrochlear (in-frah-trok'le-ar). Situated beneath the trochlea.

Infra-umbilical (in''frah-um-bil'ik-al). Situated beneath the umbilicus.

Infriction (in-frik'shun) [L. *in* on + *fric'tio* rubbing]. The rubbing of medicaments upon the skin.

Infundibular (in-fun-dib'u-lar). Of the nature of or resembling an infundibulum.

Infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'u-lif-orm) [L. *infundib'ulum* funnel + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a funnel.

Infundibulopelvic (in-fun-dib''u-lo-pel'vik). Pertaining to an infundibulum and a pelvis, either of the kidney or elsewhere.

Infundibulum (in-fun-dib'u-lum) [L. "funnel"]. 1. Any funnel-shaped passage. 2. A canal from the pituitary body to the third ventricle. 3. Any one of the divisions of the pelvis of a kidney. 4. A passage between the nasal meatus and the ethmoidal cells. 5. The cavity of the fimbriæ of an oviduct. 6. Any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiole. 7. A cavity at the upper end of the cochlear canal. 8. The conus arteriosus.

Infusible (in-fu'zib-l). Incapable of being melted.

Infusion (in-fu'zhun). 1. [L. *infu'sio*; from *in* into + *fun'dere* to pour.] 2. The steeping of a substance in water for obtaining its proximate principles. 2. [L. *infu'sum*, gen. *infu'si*.] The product of the process of steeping a drug for the extraction of its medicinal principles. **Cold i.**, the product of steeping a drug in cold water.

Infusodecoction (in-fu''so-de-kok'shun). A mixture of the infusion and the decoction of a substance.

Infusoria (in-fu-so're-ah) [L., pl.]. A group of microscopic protozoan animals, many species of which are to be found in various infusions: some are found in the body and are pathogenic.

Infusum (in-fu'sum). Latin for *Infusion* (2). **I. anthem'idis**, infusion of chamomile. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.). **I. cincho'næ**, infusion of cinchona. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.). **I. digita'lis**, infusion of digitalis. Dose, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.). **I. pru'ni virginia'næ**, infusion of wild cherry. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.). **I. sen'næ compos'itum**, the compound infusion of senna; black draft. Dose, 1–4 fl. oz. (30–120 c.c.).

Ingesta (in-jes'tah) [L., pl., *in* into + *ger'ere* to carry]. Food and drink taken into the stomach.

Ingestion (in-jes'shun). The act of taking food, medicines, etc., into the body.

Ingestive (in-jes'tiv). Pertaining to or effecting an ingestion.

Ingestol (in-jes'tol). A proprietary compound of fifteen ingredients, for use in gastric and intestinal diseases.

Ingluvies (in-glu've-ēz) [L.]. 1. The craw or crop of birds. 2. The first stomach of ruminant animals.

Ingluvin (in-glu'vin) [L. *inglu'vies* gizzard]. A ferment prepared from the gizzards of chickens: used like pepsin. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.). A similar product is obtained from the gizzards of ostriches and pigeons.

Ingrassias, Process of (in-gras'se-as). See *Process.*

Ingravescent (in-grav-es'ent) [L. *in* upon + *graves'ci* to grow heavy]. Gradually increasing in severity.

Inguen (in'gwen) [L. for "groin"]. The groin.

Inguinal (in'gwin-al) [L. *inguina'lis*]. Pertaining to the groin.

Inguinodynia (in''gwin-o-din'e-ah) [L. *in'guen* groin + Gr. ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the groin: a common symptom of hysteria.

Inguinolabial (in''gwin-o-la'be-al). Pertaining to the groin and a labium.

Inhalant (in-ha'lant). A medicine to be inhaled.

Inhalation (in-hal-a'shun) [L. *inhala'tio*]. 1. The drawing of air or other vapor into the lungs. 2. A substance to be inhaled as a vapor.

Inhale (in-hāl') [L. *inhala're*]. To take into the lungs by breathing.

Inhaler (in-ha'ler). 1. An apparatus for administering vapor or volatilized remedies by inhalation. 2. An apparatus to prevent dust, smoke, or the like from entering the lungs; or to enable a person with affected lungs to breathe cold or damp air with less danger and discomfort. **Ether-i.**, a form of apparatus for administering the vapor of ether as an anesthetic.

Inherent (in-he'rent) [L. *inhæ'rens* sticking fast]. Implanting by nature; intrinsic; innate.

Inheritance (in-her'it-ans). The act of inheriting or the thing inherited. **Amphigonous i.**, inheritance of characteristics from both parents. **Homochronous i.**, inheritance of characteristics which appear in the offspring at the same age as they appeared in the parent. **Homotropic i.**, the inheritance of acquired characteristics. **Mendelian i.** See *Mendel's law*, under *Law*. **Mosaic i.**, inheritance in which the paternal influence is dominant in one group of cells and the maternal in another, as the inheritance of a streaked coloration where the parents are of different color.

Inhibition (in-hib-ish'un) [L. *inhibe're* to restrain; *in* in + *habe're* to have]. Arrest or restraint of a process effected by nervous influence.

Inhibitor (in-hib'it-or). A mechanical device for curing mouth-breathing.

Inhibitory (in-hib'it-or-e) [L. *inhibe're* to restrain]. Restraining or arresting any process: effecting a stay or arrest, partial or complete.

Inhibitrope (in-hib'it-rōp) [L. *inhibe're* to check]. One in whom certain stimuli tend to produce arrest of function.

Iniac, Inial (in'e-ak, in'e-al). Pertaining to the inion.

Iniad (in'e-ad). Toward the inion.

Iniencephalus (in''e-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. ἰνίον occiput + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A fetus with a fissured occiput and protruding brain.

Inion (in'e-on) [Gr. ἰνίον occiput]. The external occipital protuberance.

Initial (in-ish'al) [L. *initia'lis*, from *init'ium* beginning]. Pertaining to the very first stage of any process.

Initis (in-i'tis) [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός fiber]. Inflammation of the substance of a muscle.

Injected (in-jek'ted). 1. Filled by injection. 2. Thrown in by injection. 3. Congested.

Injectio (in-jek'she-o), pl. *injectio'nes*. Latin for *Injection*. **I. apomor'phinæ hypoder'mica**, a 2 per cent. solution of apomorphin hydrochlorid for injection. **I. ergot'ini hypoder'mica**, a hypodermic injection of ergotin. **I. hypoder'mica**, a hypodermic injection. **I. mor'phinæ hypoder'mica**, a hypodermic injection of morphin.

Injection (in-jek'shun) [L. *injec'tio*, from *in* into + *ja'cere* to throw]. 1. The act of throwing a liquid into a part, such as the rectum or a blood-vessel. 2. A substance thrown into a part or organ; an enema. 3. The condition of being injected; congestion. **Anatomic i.**, an injection into the vessels or organs of the cadaver, designed to facilitate dissection or demonstration. **Coarse i.**, an anatomic injection that serves to fill only the larger vessels. **Fine i.**, an anatomic injection that fills even the smallest vessels. **Gaseous i.**, an injection of gas or air to aid in an anatomic demonstration. **Gelatin-i.**, a preservative injection of which gelatin is the base. **Hypodermatic i., Hypodermic i.**, an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. Called also *Subcutaneous i.* **Intracardiac i.**, an injection into the cavity of the heart. **Intradermic i.**, an injection into the substance of the skin. **Intramuscular i.**, an injection into the substance of the muscles. **Intravascular i.**, an injection thrown into a vessel. **Intravenous i.**, an injection made into a vein. **Parenchymatous i.**, one made into the substance of an organ. **Plaster-i.**, a coarse injection of a thin paste of calcined gypsum and water, which becomes hardened in the vessels. **Preservative i.**, an injection that serves to protect a cadaver or specimen from decay. **Subcutaneous i.** See *Hypodermic i.*

Injector (in-jek'tor) [L. *injic'ere* to inject]. An instrument used in making injections.

Injury (in'ju-re) [L. *inju'ria; in* not + *jus* right]. Harm or hurt; a wound or maim.

Inlet (in'let). The upper limit of the pelvic cavity.

Innervation (in-ner-va'shun) [L. *in* into + *ner'vus* nerve]. 1. The distribution or supply of nerves to a part. 2. The supply of nervous energy or of nerve stimulus sent to a part.

Innocent (in'no-sent) [L. *in'nocens; in* not + *noce're* to harm]. Not malignant; benign; not tending of its own nature to a fatal issue.

Innominatal (in-nom-in-a'tal). Pertaining to the innominate artery or to the innominate bone.

Innominate (in-nom'in-āt) [L. *innomina'tus* nameless; *in* not + *no'men* name]. Not having a name; nameless. **I. artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **I. bone.** See under *Bone.*

Innoxious (in-nox'e-us) [L. *in* not + *nox'ius* harmful]. Not injurious; not hurtful.

Innutrition (in-nu-trish'un). Want of nutrition.

Inoblast (in'no-blast) [Gr. ἴς fiber + βλαστός germ]. Any connective-tissue cell in the formative stage.

Inoccipitia (in''ok-sip-it'e-ah). Absence or deficiency of the occipital lobe of the brain.

Inoculability (in-ok''u-la-bil'it-e). Susceptibility of transmission by inoculation.

Inoculable (in-ok'u-la-bl). 1. Susceptible of being inoculated; transmissible by inoculation. 2. Not immune against a disease transmissible by inoculation.

Inoculation (in-ok-u-la'shun) [L. *inocula'tio*, from *in* into + *oc'ulus* bud]. The insertion of a virus into a wound or abrasion in the skin in order to communicate a disease.

Ino-epithelioma (in''o-ep-ith-e-le-o'mah). Epithelioma with fibrous elements.

Inogen (in'o-jen) [Gr. ἴς fiber + γεννᾶν to produce]. A hypothetic substance of the muscular tissue,

the sudden breaking up of which is supposed to cause muscular contraction.

Inohymenitis (in''o-hi-men-i'tis) [Gr. ἴς fiber + ὑμήν membrane]. Inflammation of any fibrous membrane.

Inoleiomyoma (in''o-li-o-mi-o'mah) [Gr. ἴς fiber + λεῖος smooth + μῦς muscle]. A tumor composed of unstriped muscular tissue.

Inolith (in'o-lith) [Gr. ἴς fiber + λίθος stone]. A fibrous concretion.

Inoma (in-o'mah) [Gr. ἴς fiber]. Same as *Fibroma.*

Inoperable (in-op'er-ab-l). Not suitable to be operated upon.

Inopexia (i-no-pek'se-ah) [Gr. ἴς fiber + πῆξις fixation]. A tendency toward spontaneous coagulation of the blood.

Inorganic (in-or-gan'ik) [*In-* not + *Organic*]. 1. Having no organs. 2. Not of organic origin. 3. Pertaining to substances not of organic origin.

Inoscopy (in-os'ko-pe) [Gr. ἴς, ἰνος fiber + σκοπεῖν to view]. The diagnosis of disease by artificial digestion and examination of the fibers or fibrinous matter of the sputum, blood, effusions, etc.

Inosculate (in-os'ku-lāt) [L. *in* into + *os'culum* little mouth]. To unite or communicate by means of small openings, or anastomoses.

Inosculation (in-os-ku-la'shun). The junction or interunion of arterial or venous branches with each other by means of anastomoses or by direct union.

Inose (in'ōs). Muscle-sugar; inosite.

Inosemia (in-o-se'me-ah) [Gr. ἴς, ἰνος fiber + αἷμα blood]. An excess of fibrin in the blood.

Inosite (in'o-sīt) [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός fiber]. Muscle-sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a carbohydrate from muscle-substance, urine, the viscera, and various plant-substances.

Inosituria (in''o-si-tu're-ah) [*Inosite* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The occurrence of muscle-sugar, or inosite, in the urine.

Inosteatoma (in''o-ste-at-o'mah) [Gr. ἴς, ἰνός fiber + στέαρ fat]. A fatty tumor containing fibrous elements.

Inosuria (in-o-su're-ah). Same as *Inosituria.*

Inotagma (in-o-tag'mah) [Gr. ἴς fiber + τάγμα arrangement]. A linear arrangement of the contractile structural elements of a muscle-cell.

Inotropic (in-o-trop'ik) [Gr. ἴς fiber + τρέπειν to turn or influence]. Affecting the force or energy of cardiac contractions: said of certain nerve-fibers.

Inquest (in'kwest) [L. *in* into + *quær'ere* to seek]. Inquiry before a coroner into the manner of a death.

Inquisition (in-kwiz-ish'un) [L. *inquisi'tio; in* into + *quær'ere* to seek]. An investigation.

Insalivation (in''sal-iv-a'shun) [L. *in* in + *sali'va* spittle]. The saturation of the food with saliva in mastication.

Insalubrious (in-sal-u'bre-us). Not salubrious; not conducive to health.

Insane (in-sān') [L. *in* not + *sa'nus* sound]. Affected with insanity; not of sound mind.

Insanitary (in-san'it-a-re). Not in a good sanitary condition.

Insanity (in-san'it-e) [L. *insan'itas*, from *in* not + *sa'nus* sound]. Disorder of the mental faculties, more or less permanent in character, but without loss of consciousness and will. It is marked by delusions, illusions, and hallucinations, by changes in character and habits, and by unreasonable and purposeless actions and language. **Acquired i.**, insanity arising after a long period of mental soundness. **Adolescent i.** See *Dementia præcox.* **Affective i.** Same as *Emotional i.* **Alcoholic i.**, that which is due to alcoholism. **Alternating i.**, Same as *Circular i.* **Anticipatory i.**, that which appears in a patient at an earlier age than that at which it attacked the parent. **Arthritic i.**, insanity due to gout or rheumatism. **Circular i., Cyclic i.**, insanity recurring in cycles; melancholia following mania, and being followed in many cases by a lucid interval. **Climacteric i.**, that which is associated with the menopause. **Communicated i.**, that which is transmitted from one person to another. **Compound i.**, the concurrence of two or more forms of insanity. **Confusional i.**, acute temporary insanity following a severe disease or nervous shock. **Consecutive i.**, that which follows some neurosis or other disease. **Cyclic i.**, See *Circular i.* **Dissimilar i.**, that which is inherited but not identical with that of the parent. **Doubting i.**, insanity characterized by morbid doubt, suspicion, and indecision. **Emotional i.**, that which is characterized by emotional depression or exaltation. **Epidemic i.**, a form that 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. **Homochronous i.**, that which appears in the patient at the same age at which it appeared in the patient's father or mother. **Homologous i.**, that which is identical with that of the parent. **Ideational i.**, insanity with perverted ideation. **Ideophrenic i.**, insanity with perverted ideation; ideational insanity. **Idiophrenic i.**, insanity due to disease of the brain itself. **Impulsive i.**, an insane tendency to acts of violence. **Intellectual i.** Same as *Ideational i.* **Iodoform i.**, a condition of mental depression followed by delirium and acute dementia, due to the excessive use of iodoform. **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 hallucinations and illusions. **Periodic i.**, that which recurs at regular intervals. **Primary i.**, any insanity not known to be consequent upon some previous attack of disease. **Progressive i.**, that which is intensified by transmission to the offspring. **Puerperal i.**, the insanity coming on after delivery; also the delirium of childbirth. **Recurrent i.**, mental aberration with lucid intervals. **Regressive i.**, that which is inherited, but is milder in the offspring than in the parent. **Religious i.**, that associated with perverted and exalted religious emotions. **Senile i.**, a form due to senile degeneration. **Stuporous i.**, primary acute dementia with more or less continuous stupor. **Surgical i.**, a form that follows surgical operations. **Toxic i.**, acute insanity from poisoning of the system by certain drugs. **Volitional i.**, insanity marked by perversion of the will.

Inscriptio tendinea (in-skrip'she-o ten-din'e-ah) [L.]. A tendinous cord that traverses a muscle and gives attachment to its fibers.

Inscription (in-skrip'shun) [L. *inscrip'tio; in* upon + *scri'bere* to write]. That part of a prescription which contains the names and amounts of the ingredients.

Insecticide (in-sek'tis-īd) [L. *insec'tum* insect + *cæ'dere* to kill]. 1. Destructive to insects. 2. Any substance poisonous to insects.

Insemination (in-sem-in-a'shun) [L. *in* into + *se'men* seed]. The fertilization of the ovum.

Insensible (in-sen'sib-l) [L. *in* not + *sensib'ilis* appreciable]. 1. Not appreciable by or perceptible to the senses. 2. Devoid of consciousness or of sensibility.

Insertion (in-ser'shun) [L. *inser'tio;* from *in* into + *ser'ere* to plant]. 1. The act of implanting, or

the condition of being implanted. 2. The place of attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.

Insheathed (in-shēthd′). Same as *Encysted*.

Insidious (in-sid′e-us) [L. *insidio′sus; insid′iæ* ambush]. Coming on in a stealthy manner.

In situ (in si′tu) [L.]. In the natural or normal place.

Insolation (in-so-la′shun) [L. *insola′re* to expose to the sun; *in* in + *sol* sun]. 1. Treatment by exposure to the sun's rays; the sun-bath. 2. Sunstroke; thermic fever due to exposure to the sun's rays. **Asphyxial i.,** sunstroke with low temperature, cold skin, and feeble pulse. **Hyperpyrexial i.,** thermic fever with very high temperature, coma, and congested skin.

Insoluble (in-sol′u-bl) [L. *insolu′bilis*, from *in* not + *sol′vere* to dissolve]. Not susceptible of being dissolved.

Insomnia (in-som′ne-ah) [L. *in* not + *som′nus* sleep]. Inability to sleep; abnormal wakefulness.

Inspection (in-spek′shun) [L. *inspec′tio, inspic′ere* to behold]. Examination by the eye.

Inspersion (in-sper′zhun) [L. *insper′tio; in* upon + *spar′gere* to sprinkle]. The act of sprinkling, as with a powder.

Inspiration (in-spi-ra′shun) [L. *inspira′re*, from *in* in + *spira′re* to breathe]. The act of drawing air into the lungs.

Inspirator (in′spir-a-tor) [L.]. A form of inhaler or respirator.

Inspiratory (in′spir-a-to-re). Pertaining to or subserving inspiration.

Inspissated (in-spis′sa-ted) [L. *inspissa′tus*, from *in* intensive + *spissa′re* to thicken]. To thicken, dry, or render less fluid.

Inspissation (in-spis-sa′shun) [L. *inspissa′tio*]. 1. The act or process of rendering dry or thick by the evaporation of readily vaporizable parts. 2. The condition of being rendered less thin by evaporation.

Instep (in′step). The dorsal part of the arch of the foot.

Instillation (in-stil-la′shun) [L. *instilla′tio*, from *in* into + *stilla′re* to drop]. The act or process of dropping a liquid into a cavity, such as that of the eye.

Instillator (in′stil-la-tor). An instrument for performing instillations.

Instinct (in′stinkt) [L. *instinc′tus; in* on + *sting′uere* to prick]. A propensity that urges an animal or human being, without the exercise of reason, to the performance of actions which are for the most part normally useful or beneficial.

Instinctive (in-stink′tiv). Of the nature of an instinct; performed apparently without the exercise of the reason.

Institutes (in′stit-ūts) [L. *institu′tum* established regulation]. Established or fundamental principles. **I. of medicine,** the fundamental principles of medical science; especially physiology, pathology, and the kindred branches of medical education.

Instrument (in′stru-ment) [L. *instrumen′tum; instru′ere* to furnish]. Any mechanic tool, appliance, or apparatus.

Instrumental (in-stru-men′tal). Pertaining to or performed by instruments.

Instrumentation (in″stru-men-ta′shun). The use of instruments; work performed with instruments.

Insuccation (in-suk-ka′shun) [L. *insucca′re* to soak in; *in* into + *suc′cus* juice]. The thorough soaking of a drug before preparing an extract from it.

Insufficiency (in-suf-fish′en-se) [L. *insufficien′tia*, from *in* not + *suffic′iens* sufficient]. The condition of being insufficient or inadequate to the performance of the allotted duty. **Active i.,** the inability of a muscle to act owing to the abnormal (or other) approximation of its insertion to its origin. **I. of the externi,** insufficient power in the externi muscles of the eye, so that they are overbalanced by the interni, producing esophoria. **Gastric i., Gastromotor i.,** inability of the stomach to empty itself, although it is not dilated. **Hepatic i.,** inability of the liver to properly perform its functions. **I. of the interni,** deficient power in the interni of the eye, resulting in exophoria. **Muscular i.,** the inability of a muscle to do its normal work by a normal contraction. **Uterine i.,** weakness of the contractile power of the uterus due to muscular atony. **I. of the valves, Valvular i.,** a condition in which the valves do not close perfectly, so that the blood passes through the orifices.

Insufflation (in-suf-fla′shun) [L. *in* into + *sub* under + *fla′re* to blow]. The act of blowing a powder, vapor, gas, or air into a cavity, as into the lungs. **I. of the lungs,** the act of blowing air into the lungs for the purpose of artificial respiration.

Insufflator (in′suf-fla-tor). An instrument used in performing insufflation.

Insula (ins′u-lah) [L. "island"]. The island of Reil.

Insular (ins′ū-lar). Pertaining to the insula.

Insulation (ins-u-la′shun) [L. *insula′re* to make an island of]. The prevention of the escape of electricity from a body by the use of non-conductors.

Insulator (in′su-la-tor). An appliance made of some non-conducting material used in preventing the escape of electricity.

Insusceptibility (in-sus-ep-tib-il′it-e). Same as *Immunity*.

Integration (in-te-gra′shun). Assimilation; anabolic action or activity.

Integument (in-teg′u-ment) [L. *integumen′tum*, from *in* on + *teg′ere* to cover]. The covering of the body; the skin.

Integumentary (in-teg-u-men′ta-re). 1. Pertaining to or composed of skin. 2. Serving as a covering like the skin.

Intellect (in′tel-lekt) [L. *intellec′tus*, from *intellig′ere* to understand]. The mind, thinking faculty, or understanding.

Intemperance (in-tem′per-ans) [L. *in* not + *tempera′re* to moderate]. Excess or lack of self-control in respect of food and drink; immoderate indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks.

Intemperant (in-tem′per-ant). A person addicted to the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

Intensification (in-ten″sif-ik-a′shun) [L. *inten′sus* intense + *fac′ere* to make]. 1. The act of making anything intense. 2. The process of becoming intense.

Intensity (in-ten′sit-e) [L. *inten′sus* intense; *in* on + *ten′dere* to stretch]. The condition or quality of being intense; a high degree of tension, activity, or energy.

Intensive (in-ten′siv) [L. *in* on + *ten′dere* to stretch]. Of increasing force or intensity.

Intention (in-ten′shun) [L. *inten′tio*, from *in* upon + *ten′dere* to stretch]. A natural or other process; a process of healing. See under *Healing*.

Inter- [L. *in′ter* between]. A prefix signifying between.

Interacinar (in-ter-as′in-ar). Situated between acini.

Interangular (in-ter-ang′gu-lar). Situated or occurring between two or more angles.

Interannular (in-ter-an′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *an′nulus* ring]. Situated between two rings or constrictions, or between two of the nodes of Ranvier.

Interarticular (in″ter-ar-tik′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *artic′ulus* joint]. Situated between articular surfaces.

Interauricular (in″ter-aw-rik′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *auric′ula* auricle]. Situated between the auricles.

Interbrain (in′ter-brān). See *Thalamencephalon*.

Intercadence (in-ter-ka′dens) [L. *in′ter* between + *ca′dere* to fall]. An additional or supernumerary beat occurring between two full beats of the pulse; also the occurrence of such a beat.

Intercalary (in-ter′kal-a-re) [L. *intercala′rius; in′ter* between + *cala′re* to call]. Inserted or placed between; interposed.

Intercalated (in-ter′kal-āt-ed) [L. *intercala′tus*]. See *Intercalary*.

Intercalatum (in″ter-ka-la′tum). The substantia nigra of the brain.

Intercarotic, Intercarotid (in″ter-ka-rot′ik, in″ter-ka-rot′id). Situated between the carotid arteries.

Intercellular (in-ter-sel′u-lar). Situated between the cells of any structure.

Intercentral (in-ter-sen′tral). Situated between or connecting two or more nerve-centers.

Intercerebral (in-ter-ser′e-bral). Between two cerebral hemispheres.

Interchondral (in-ter-kon′dral) [L. *in′ter* between + Gr. χονδρός cartilage]. Connecting or situated between two or more cartilages.

Intercilium (in-ter-sil′e-um) [L. *in′ter* between + *cil′ium* eyelash]. The space between the eyebrows.

Interclavicular (in″ter-klav-ik′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *clavic′ula* clavicle]. Situated between the clavicles.

Intercoccygeal (in″ter-kok-sij′e-al). Situated between the pieces of the coccyx.

Intercolumnar (in″ter-kol-um′nar) [L. *in′ter* between + *colum′na* column]. Situated between columns or pillars.

Intercondylar, Intercondyloid, Intercondylous (in″ter-kon′dil-ar, in″ter-kon′dil-oid, in-ter-kon′dil-us). Situated between two condyles.

Intercostal (in-ter-kos′tal) [L. *in′ter* between + *cos′ta* rib]. Situated between the ribs.

Intercostohumeral (in″ter-kos-to-hu′mer-al). Pertaining to an intercostal space and the humerus.

Intercostohumeralis (in″ter-kos″to-hu-mer-a′lis) [L.]. The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve going to the skin of the arm.

Intercurrent (in-ter-kur′rent) [L. *intercur′rens*, from *in′ter* between + *cur′rere* to run]. Breaking into and modifying the course of an already existing disease.

Intercutaneomucous (in″ter-ku-ta″ne-o-mu′kus). Occurring or situated between the skin and mucous membrane.

Interdeferential (in-ter-def-er-en′shal). Between two vasa deferentia.

Interdental (in-ter-den′tal) [L. *in′ter* between + *dens* tooth]. Placed or situated between the teeth.

Interdigital (in-ter-dij′it-al) [L. *in′ter* between + *dig′itus* finger]. Situated between two adjacent fingers or toes.

Interdigitation (in″ter-dij-it-a′shun) [L. *in′ter* between + *dig′itus* digit]. 1. An interlocking of parts by finger-like processes. 2. Any one of a set of finger-like processes.

Interfascicular (in″ter-fas-ik′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *fascic′ulus* bundle]. Situated between fasciculi.

Interfeminium (in″ter-fe-min′e-um) [L.]. The space between the thighs, or the inside of the thighs.

Interfemus (in-ter-fe′mus) [L.]. The space between the thighs.

Interference (in-ter-fe′rens) [L. *in′ter* between + *feri′re* to strike]. A conflict between two waves of light or of sound, producing in the first instance darkness, in the other silence.

Interfibrillar, Interfibrillary (in″ter-fi-bril′lar, in-ter-fib′ril-la-re) [L. *in′ter* between + *fibril′la* small fiber]. Situated or occurring between or among fibrils.

Interfilar (in-ter-fi′lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *fi′lum* thread]. Situated among the fibrils of a reticulum.

Interganglionic (in″ter-gang-gle-on′ik) [L. *in′ter* between + *Ganglion*]. Situated between or connecting ganglions.

Intergemmal (in-ter-jem′al) [L. *in′ter* between + *gem′ma* bud]. Situated between taste-buds or other buds.

Interglobular (in-ter-glob′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *glob′ulus* globule]. Situated between or among globules, as of the dentin.

Interior (in-te′re-or) [L., Latin neuter *inte′rius*]. 1. Situated inside; inward. 2. An inner part or cavity.

Interlamellar (in″ter-lam-el′lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *lamel′la* layer]. Situated between lamellæ.

Interlobar (in-ter-lo′bar) [L. *in′ter* between + *lo′bus* lobe]. Situated or occurring between lobes.

Interlobular (in-ter-lob′u-lar) [L. *in′ter* between + *lob′ulus* lobule]. Situated or occurring between lobules.

Intermalleolar (in-ter-mal-e′o-lar). Between the malleoli.

Intermarriage (in-ter-mar′rij) [L. *in′ter* between + *marita′re* to wed]. 1. The marriage of persons related by blood or consanguinity. 2. The marriage of persons of different races.

Intermaxillary (in-ter-max′il-la-re). 1. Situated between the jaws, or maxillæ. 2. Situated between the rami of a jaw-bone.

Intermediary (in-ter-me′di-a-re) [L. *in′ter* between + *media′re* to divide]. Performed or occurring in a median stage; neither early nor late. **I. body.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*, under *Theory*.

Intermediate (in-ter-me′de-āt) [L. *in′ter* between + *media′tus* middle]. Placed between; intervening.

Intermediolateral (in″ter-me-de-o-lat′er-al). Both intermediate and lateral.

Intermembranous (in-ter-mem′bran-us). Situated or occurring between membranes.

Intermeningeal (in″ter-men-in′je-al). Situated or occurring between the meninges.

Intermenstrual (in-ter-men′stru-al) [L. *in′ter* between + *Menstrual*]. Occurring between the menstrual periods.

Intermetacarpal (in″ter-met-ak-ar′pal) [L. *in′ter* between + *Metacarpal*]. Situated between the metacarpal bones.

Intermetatarsal (in″ter-met-at-ar′sal). Situated or occurring between the metatarsal bones.

Intermission (in-ter-mish′un) [L. *intermis′sio; in′ter* between + *mit′tere* to send]. An interval; temporary cessation or period between two recurrences or paroxysms.

Intermittent (in-ter-mit′ent) [L. *intermit′tens*,

in'ter between + *mit'tere* to send]. 1. Having periods of cessation of activity. 2. An intermittent fever. **Postponing i.**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms come on at a later hour each day.

Intermuscular (in-ter-mus'ku-lar). Situated between muscles.

Intern (in-tern') [Fr. *interne*]. A resident, or indoor, physician or surgeon in a hospital.

Internal (in-ter'nal) [L. *inter'nus*]. Situated or occurring within or on the inside.

Internarial (in-ter-na're-al) [L. *in'ter* between + *na'res* nostrils]. Situated between the nostrils.

Internasal (in-ter-na'sal). Situated between the nasal bones or passages; internarial.

Interne (in-tern') [Fr.]. See *Intern*.

Internodal (in-ter-no'dal). Situated between two nodes.

Internode (in'ter-nōd) [L. *in'ter* between + *no'dus* knot]. A space between two nodes; the interannular segment of a nerve-fiber.

Internuclear (in-ter-nu'kle-ar). Situated between or among nuclei.

Internuncial (in-ter-nun'she-al) [L. *in'ter* between + *nun'cius* messenger]. Serving as a medium of communication between nerve-centers.

Internus (in-ter'nus) [L. "internal"]. The internal rectus muscle of the eye.

Intero-inferiorly (in''ter-o-in-fe're-or-le). Inwardly and in a downward position or direction.

Interolivary (in-ter-ol'iv-a-re). Situated between the olivary bodies.

Interorbital (in-ter-or'bit-al) [L. *in'ter* between + *or'bita* orbit]. Situated between the orbits.

Interosseal (in-ter-os'se-al) [L. *in'ter* between + *os* bone]. 1. Situated between bones. 2. Pertaining to the interossei muscles.

Interosseous (in-ter-os'se-us) [L. *interos'seus*; *in'ter* between + *os* bone]. Situated or occurring between bones.

Interosseus (in-ter-os'se-us), pl. *interos'sei* [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Interparietal (in''ter-par-i'et-al) [L. *in'ter* between + *pa'ries* wall]. Situated between the parietal bones.

Interparoxysmal (in''ter-par-ox-iz'mal). Occurring between paroxysms.

Interpeduncular (in''ter-pe-dunk'u-lar) [L. *in'ter* between + *pedun'culus* peduncle]. Situated between two peduncles.

Interphalangeal (in''ter-fal-an'je-al) [*Inter-* + *Phalangeal*]. Situated in a joint between two phalanges.

Interpial (in-ter-pi'al). Situated between the two layers of the pia.

Interpolar (in-ter-po'lar) [L. *in'ter* between + *po'lus* pole]. Situated between two poles. **I. effect**, the effect of the electric current which acts throughout the whole region of the body between the two poles: contrasted with the *polar* effect which takes place at the point of application of the electrode, as, for instance, cauterization.

Interpolation (in-ter-po-la'shun). Surgical transplantation of tissue.

Interpositum (in-ter-pos'it-um). Same as *Velum interpositum*.

Interprotometamere (in''ter-pro-to-met'am-ēr) [L. *in'ter* between + πρῶτος first + μετά among + μέρος part]. The structure between the primary segments of the embryo.

Interproximal (in-ter-proks'im-al). Situated between adjoining surfaces.

Interpubic (in-ter-pu'bik) [L. *in'ter* between + *Pubes*]. Situated between the pubic bones.

Interradial (in-ter-ra'de-al). Situated between rays.

Interrenal (in-ter-re'nal) [*Inter-* + *Renal*]. Situated between the kidneys.

Interrupted (in-ter-rup'ted) [L. *interrup'tus*; *in'ter* between + *rup'tus* broken]. Not continuous; marked by intermissions or breaches of continuity.

Interrupter (in-ter-rup'ter). A device for breaking the electric circuit at regular intervals.

Intersæptum (in-ter-sep'tum) [L.]. The diaphragm.

Interscapilium (in''ter-skap-il'e-um) [L.]. The space between the shoulders.

Interscapular (in-ter-skap'u-lar) [L. *in'ter* between + *scap'ula* shoulder-blade]. Situated between the shoulder-blades.

Intersegment (in-ter-seg'ment). Any one of a series of segments, like the angiotomes, etc.; a metamere.

Interspinalis (in''ter-spi-na'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Interspinous (in-ter-spi'nus). Situated between two spinous processes.

Interstitial (in-ter-stish'al) [L. *interstitia'lis*; *in'ter* between + *sis'tere* to set]. Pertaining to or situated in the interstices or interspaces of a tissue.

Intersystole (in-ter-sis'to-le). The interval which exists between the end of the auricular and the beginning of the ventricular systole.

Intertarsal (in-ter-tar'sal). Situated between the tarsal bones.

Intertragicus (in-ter-traj'ik-us) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Intertransversalis (in''ter-trans-ver-sa'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Intertransverse (in''ter-trans-vers') [L. *in'ter* between + *transver'sus* turned across]. Situated between or connecting the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Intertrigo (in-ter-tri'go) [L. *in'ter* between + *ter'ere* to rub]. A chafe or chafed patch of the skin; also the erythema or eczema that may result from a chafe of the skin.

Intertrochanteric (in''ter-tro-kan-ter'ik) [*Inter-* + *Trochanter*]. Situated between the great and lesser trochanters.

Intertubular (in-ter-tu'bu-lar) [L. *in'ter* between + *tu'bulus* tubule]. Situated between or among tubules.

Interureteral (in''ter-u-re'ter-al). Same as *Interureteric*.

Interureteric (in''ter-u're-ter'ik) [*Inter-* + *Ureter*]. Situated between the ureters.

Interval (in'ter-val) [L. *in'ter* between + *val'lum* rampart]. The space between two objects or parts; the lapse of time between two recurrences or paroxysms. **Cardio-arterial i.**, the time between the apex-beat and arterial pulsation. **Focal i.**, the distance from the anterior to the posterior focal point. **Passive i.**, the time when neither the auricles nor ventricles of the heart are expanding or contracting.

Interventricular (in''ter-ven-trik'u-lar) [L. *in'ter* between + *ventric'ulum* ventricle]. Situated between ventricles.

Intervertebral (in-ter-ver'te-bral) [L. *in'ter* between + *Vertebra*]. Situated between two contiguous vertebræ.

Intervillous (in-ter-vil'lus) [L. *in'ter* between + *vil'lus* tuft]. Situated between or among villi.

Intestin (in-tes'tin). Naphthalin-benzoate of bismuth: an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Intestinal (in-tes'tin-al) [L. *intestina'lis*]. Pertaining to the intestine.

Intestine (in-tes'tin) [L. *intesti'num*, from *in'tus* within]. The membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus. The first portion (**Small i.**), which is smaller in caliber, is about twenty feet long, and extends from the pylorus to its junction with the large intestine at the cecum: it includes the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The **Large i.** is about five feet long, and includes the cecum, colon, and rectum.

Intima (in'tim-ah) [L. for *innermost*]. The innermost of the three coats of an artery; the tunica intima.

Intimitis (in-tim-i'tis). Inflammation of an intima.

Intolerance (in-tol'er-ans) [L. *in* not + *tolera're* to bear]. Inability to endure or withstand.

Intorsion (in-tor'shun) [L. *in* inward + *torque're* to twist]. An inward rotation of the vertical corneal meridians.

Intoxication (in-tok-sik-a'shun) [L. *in* intensive + Gr. τοξικόν poison]. 1. Poisoning; the state of being poisoned. 2. The condition produced by excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. **Septic i.**, sapremia.

Intra- [L. *in'tra* within]. A prefix meaning within.

Intra-abdominal (in''trah-ab-dom'in-al). Situated or occurring within the abdomen.

Intra-acinous (in-trah-as'in-us). Occurring or situated within an acinus.

Intra-arachnoid (in''trah-ar-ak'noid). Within or underneath the arachnoid.

Intra-arterial (in''trah-ar-te're-al). Situated within an artery or arteries.

Intra-articular (in''trah-ar-tik'u-lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *artic'ulus* joint]. Situated within a joint.

Intrabronchial (in-trah-brong'ke-al). Situated or occurring within a bronchus.

Intracanilicular (in''trah-kan-al-ik'u-lar). Occurring within canaliculi.

Intracapsular (in-trah-kap'su-lar). Situated within a capsule.

Intracartilaginous (in''trah-kar-til-aj'in-us). Situated, formed, or occurring within a cartilage.

Intracellular (in-trah-sel'u-lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *cel'lula* cell]. Situated or occurring within a cell or cells.

Intracerebellar (in''trah-ser-eb-el'ar). Situated within the cerebellum.

Intracerebral (in''trah-ser'eb-ral). Situated within the cerebrum.

Intracervical (in-trah-ser'vik-al). Situated within a cervical canal.

Intracorpuscular (in''trah-kor-pus'ku-lar). Occurring within corpuscles.

Intracranial (in-trah-kra'ne-al) [L. *in'tra* within + *Cranium*]. Situated within the cranium.

Intracutaneous (in-trah-ku-ta'ne-us). Within the substance of the skin.

Intracystic (in-trah-sis'tik). Situated within a cyst.

Intrad (in'trad) [Old Lat.]. Within; inward in situation or direction.

Intradermal, Intradermic (in-trah-der'mal, in-trah-der'mik). Situated or applied within the skin.

Intradural (in-trah-du'ral). Situated or occurring within the dura.

Intra-epithelial (in''trah-ep-e-the'le-al). Situated among the cells of the epithelium.

Intrafaradization (in''trah-far-id-e-za'shun). The faradization of the inner surface of the stomach or other viscus.

Intrafascicular (in''trah-fas-ik'u-lar). Situated or occurring within a fascicle.

Intrafilar (in-trah-fi'lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *fi'lum* thread]. Situated within a reticulum.

Intrafistular (in-trah-fis'tu-lar). Within a fistula.

Intragalvanization (in''trah-gal-van-iz-a'shun). The galvanization of the inner surface of any organ.

Intragastric (in-trah-gas'trik). Situated or occurring within the stomach.

Intragemmal (in-trah-jem'al) [L. *in'tra* within + *gem'ma* bud]. Situated within a taste-bud or other bud.

Intralaryngeal (in-tra-lar-in'je-al). Within the larynx.

Intraligamentous (in''trah-lig-am-en'tus). Situated within a ligament.

Intralobular (in-trah-lob'u-lar). Situated or occurring within a lobule.

Intramastoiditis (in''tra-mas-toid-i'tis). Inflammation of the antrum and cells of the mastoid process.

Intramedullary (in-trah-med'ul-la-re). Situated within the medulla oblongata.

Intramembranous (in-trah-mem'bran-us). Situated, occurring, or formed within, a membrane.

Intrameningeal (in''trah-men-in'je-al). Situated or occurring within the meninges.

Intramural (in-trah-mu'ral) [L. *in'tra* within + *mu'rus* wall]. Situated or occurring within the wall of an organ.

Intramuscular (in-trah-mus'ku-lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *mus'culus* muscle]. Situated in the substance of a muscle.

Intranasal (in-trah-na'sal) [L. *in'tra* within + *na'sus* nose]. Situated within the nose.

Intranatal (in-trah-na'tal). Occurring during birth.

Intraneural (in-trah-nu'ral). Within or into a nerve.

Intranuclear (in-trah-nu'kle-ar). Within a nucleus.

Intra-ocular (in-trah-ok'u-lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *oc'ulus* eye]. Situated within the eye.

Intra-orbital (in-trah-or'bit-al) [L. *in'tra* within + *or'bita* orbit]. Situated within the orbit.

Intraparietal (in''trah-pa-ri'et-al) [L. *in'tra* within + *pa'ries* wall]. 1. Situated within the substance of a wall; intramural. 2. Situated in the parietal region of the brain.

Intra partum (in'trah par'tum) [L.]. Occurring during birth or delivery.

Intrapelvic (in-trah-pel'vik) [L. *in'tra* within + *pel'vis* basin]. Situated within the pelvis.

Intraperitoneal (in''trah-per-it-o-ne'al) [L. *in'tra* within + *Peritoneum*]. Situated within the peritoneal cavity.

Intrapleural (in-trah-plu'ral) [*Intra-* + *Pleura*]. Situated within the pleura.

Intrapolar (in-trah-po'lar). Within the space between the two poles.

Intrapontine (in-trah-pon'tīn) [L. *in'tra* within + *Pons*]. Situated within the substance of the pons.

Intrapulmonary (in-trah-pul'mon-a-re). Situated in the substance of the lung.

Intrapyretic (in''trah-pi-ret'ik) [*Intra-* + Gr.

πυρετός feverish]. Occurring or performed during the stage of fever.

Intrarenal (in-trah-re'nal). Situated within the kidney.

Intrartrachidian (in''trah-rak-id'-e-an). Same as *Intraspinal*.

Intraspinal (in-trah-spi'nal) [L. *in'tra* within + *spi'na* spine]. Situated in the substance of the spinal column.

Intrathoracic (in''trah-tho-ras'ik). Situated within the thorax.

Intratonsillar (in-trah-ton'sil-lar). Situated within the tonsil.

Intratubal (in-trah-tu'bal). Situated within a Fallopian tube.

Intratubular (in-trah-tu'bu-lar). Occurring within the tubules or tubes of an organ.

Intratympanic (in''trah-tim-pan'ik) [L. *in'tra* within + *Tympanum*]. Situated in the tympanic cavity.

Intra-uterine (in-trah-u'ter-in). Situated or occurring within the uterus.

Intravascular (in-trah-vas'ku-lar) [L. *in'tra* within + *vas'culum* vessel]. Situated or occurring within a vessel or vessels.

Intravenous (in-trah-ve'nus). In, into, or from within, a vein or veins.

Intraventricular (in''trah-ven-trik'u-lar). Situated or occurring within a ventricle.

Intravesical (in-trah-ves'ik-al) [L. *in'tra* within + *vesi'ca* bladder]. Situated within the bladder.

Intravitreous (in-trah-vit're-us). Into or within the vitreous.

Intrinsic (in-trin'sik) [L. *intrin'secus* situated on the inside]. Situated entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part.

Introgastric (in-tro-gas'trik) [L. *in'tro* within + Gr. γαστήρ stomach]. Conveyed into the stomach.

Introitus (in-tro'it-us) [L. *in'tro* within + *i're* to go]. The entrance to any cavity or space. **I. œsoph'agi,** the entrance of the esophagus into the stomach. **I. vagi'næ,** the entrance to the vagina.

Intromission (in-tro-mish'un) [L. *in'tro* within + *mit'tere* to send]. The insertion of one part or thing into another.

Introspection (in-tro-spek'shun) [L. *in'tro* within + *spi'cere* to look]. The contemplation or observation of one's own thoughts and feelings.

Introsusception (in''tro-sus-sep'shun) [L. *in'tro* within + *suscip'ere* to receive]. See *Intussusception*.

Introversion (in-tro-ver'shun) [L. *in'tro* within + *ver'sio* a turning]. The turning inside out, more or less complete, of an organ.

Introvision (in-tro-vizh'un), Contemplation of one's own feelings.

Intubate (in'tu-bāt). To treat by intubation.

Intubation (in-tu-ba'shun) [L. *in* into + *tu'ba* tube]. The insertion of a tube; especially the introduction of a tube into the larynx through the glottis, performed in diphtheria and edema of the glottis for the introduction of air.

Intubationist (in-tu-ba'shun-ist). One who performs an intubation.

Intubator (in'tu-ba-tor). An instrument used in intubation.

Intumescence (in-tu-mes'ens) [L. *intumescen'tia*]. 1. A swelling, normal or abnormal. 2. The process of swelling.

Intumescent (in-tu-mes'ent) [L. *intumes'cens*]. Swelling or becoming swollen.

Intumescentia gangliformis (in-tu-mes-sen'she-ah) [L.]. The geniculate ganglion.

Intussusception (in''tus-sus-sep'shun) [L. *in'tus* within + *suscip'ere* to receive]. The invagination or indigitation of a portion of the intestine into an adjacent portion. There are four varieties: *ileocecal*, in which the ileum and the ileocecal valve pass into the cecum and colon; *colic*, in which the large intestine is prolapsed into itself; *ileal*, in which the small intestine is invaginated into itself; and *ileocolic*, in which the ileum passes into the ileocecal valve. The symptoms of the condition are a frequent desire to evacuate the bowels, pain, tenesmus, with the passage of small bloody or mucous stools, vomiting, the development of a sausage-shaped swelling in the abdominal region, with the accumulation of a mass of soft feces. **Retrograde i.**, the invagination of a lower part of the bowel into the higher.

Intussusceptum (in''tus-sus-sep'tum) [L.]. A portion of intestine that has been invaginated within another part.

Intussuscipiens (in''tus-sus-sip'e-ens) [L.]. The portion of an intestine containing an intussusceptum.

Inula (in'u-lah) [L., gen. *in'ulæ*]. 1. A genus of composite-flowered plants. 2. The root of *I. Hele'nium*. See *Elecampane*.

Inulain (in-u-la'in). A powdered concentration from the root of *In'ula Hele'nium*. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.333 gm.).

Inulase (in'u-lās). A ferment occurring in *Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillium glaucum*. It changes inulin into levulose.

Inulin (in'u-lin). 1. A variety of starch found in *In'ula* (elecampane) and other plants. 2. A concentration or resinoid from elecampane-root: an aromatic and tonic expectorant. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.199 gm.).

Inulol (in'u-lol). Same as *Alantol*.

Inunction (in-unk'shun) [L. *in* into + *un'guere* to anoint]. The act of anointing or of applying an ointment with friction.

Inustion (in-us'chun) [L. *in* into + *u'rere* to burn]. The application of the actual cautery.

Invaginated (in-vaj'in-a-ted). Thrust inward so as to have become ensheathed.

Invagination (in-vaj-in-a'shun) [L. *invagina'tio; in* within + *vagi'na* sheath]. 1. The same as *Intussusception*. 2. An obliterative operation for the cure of hernia.

Invalid (in'val-id) [L. *inval'idus; in* not + *val'idus* strong]. 1. Not well and strong. 2. One who is disabled by illness or infirmity.

Invasion (in-va'zhun) [L. *inva'sio; in* into + *va'dere* to go]. The attack or onset of a disease.

Invermination (in-ver-min-a'shun) [L. *in* within + *vermina're* to be wormy]. A diseased condition due to endoparasitic worms; helminthiasis.

Inversion (in-ver'shun) [L. *inver'sio; in* into + *ver'tere* to turn]. A turning inward, inside out, upside down, or other reversal of the normal relation of a part. **Thermic i.**, the state in which a patient's temperature is highest in the morning.

Invertase (in-ver'tās). Same as *Invertin*.

Invertin (in-ver'tin). A ferment produced by various yeast-plants which converts cane-sugar into invert-sugar. It is found in the intestinal juice.

Invertose (in'ver-tōs). Invert-sugar.

Invert-sugar (in'vert). See under *Sugar*.

Inveterate (in-vet'er-āt) [L. *invetera'tus; in* intensive + *ve'tus* old]. Chronic and confirmed; long established and of difficult cure.

In vitro (in-vi'tro) [L. "in a glass"]. Within a glass; observable in a test-tube.

Involucre (in'vo-lu-ker). An involucrum.

Involucrum (in-vo-lu'krum), pl. *involu'cra* [L. *in* in + *vol'vere* to wrap]. A covering or sheath, such as contains the sequestrum of a necrosed bone.

Involuntary (in-vol'un-ta-re) [L. *involunta'rius; in* against + *volun'tas* will]. Performed independently of the will.

Involution (in-vo-lu'shun) [L. *involu'tio; in* into + *vol'vere* to roll]. 1. A rolling or turning inward. 2. The return of the uterus to its normal size after parturition. 3. A retrograde change; the reverse of evolution. **I.-forms,** forms of microörganisms that have become degenerated from unfavorable surroundings. **Senile i.,** the shrivelling of an organ in aged people.

Iodacetanilid (i''o-das-et-an'il-id). An insoluble crystalline powder, $C_6H_4INHC_2H_3O$: used as an antipyretic. Called also *Iodantifebrin*.

Iodal (i'o-dal). A hypnotic substance, C_2I_3HO, resembling chloral.

Iodalbacid (i-o-dal'bas-id). An iodin and albumin compound: used for myxedema and goiter and for syphilis. Dose, 15 gr, (1 gm.).

Iodalgin (i-od-al'jin). A proprietary substitute for iodoform, soluble in water.

Iodamyl-formol (i-o''dam-il-for'mol). An antiseptic preparation of iodin, thymol, starch, and formaldehyd.

Iodamylum (i-o-dam'il-um). An iodized preparation of starch; a surgical antiseptic.

Iodanisol (i-o-dan'is-ol). A yellow-red, crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)I$: antiseptic and rubefacient.

Iodantifebrin (i''o-dan-te-feb'rin). See *Iodacetanilid*.

Iodantipyrin, Iodopyrin (i''o-dan-tip-i'rin, i''o-do-pi'rin). An anodyne, alterative, and antiseptic substances, $C_{11}H_{11}IN_2O$, or antipyrin in which iodin takes the place of hydrogen. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.).

Iodate (i'o-dāt). Any salt of iodic acid.

Iodia (i-o'de-ah). A combination of active principles from the green roots of *Stillingia, Helonias, Saxifraga, Menispermum*, and aromatics: used for syphilitic and cutaneous diseases and for uterine debility.

Iodic acid (i-od'ik). See *Acid*.

Iodid (i'o-did). Any binary compound of iodin; a compound of iodin with an element or radical.

Iodile (i'o-dīl). A crystalline organic compound of iodin: used hypodermically in syphilis, goiter, and tuberculosis.

Iodimetry (i-o-dim'et-re) [*Iodin* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. The estimation of the quantity of iodin in a mixture or compound.

Iodin (i'o-din) [L. *io'dum*, from Gr. ἰώδης violet-hued]. A halogen element of a peculiar odor and acrid taste; symbol I; atomic weight 126.6. It is a non-metallic element, occurring in bluish-black scales: it is soluble in alcohol and in solutions of the iodids, and at ordinary temperatures it volatilizes, giving off a purplish vapor. It is an irritant, and when taken in excess or for a long time produces *iodism*. It is used as an alterative and absorbent in rickets, scrofula, hypertrophied glands and mucous membranes, exudates, and effusions: it is sometimes injected for the purpose of producing plastic inflammation in hydrocele, hernia, etc. Dose of *compound solution* (liquor iodi compositus, Lugol's solution), 1–10 min. (0.066–0.666 c.c.); of *tincture*, 2–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.). **I. tribromid,** a dark-brown fluid, IBr_3: used in sprays for diphtheritic sore throat. **I. trichlorid,** a binary compound, ICl_3, in orange-yellow needles: antiseptic and disinfectant.

Iodinophil (i-o-din'o-fil) [*Iodin* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love]. 1. Stainable with iodin. 2. Any cell or other element readily stainable with iodin.

Iodipin (i-o-dip'in). An iodin addition-product of sesame oil, said to contain 10 per cent. of iodin. It is a yellow liquid: used in asthmatic affections, bronchitis, etc. also subcutaneously in tertiary syphilis. Dose. 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Iodism (i'o-dizm). Ill-health resulting from injudicious use of iodin or iodin compounds. It is marked by atrophy of the glands and glandular organs, coryza, ptyalism, frontal headache, emaciation, weakness, and eruptions on the skin.

Iodize (i'o-dīz). To impregnate with iodin or to put under its influence.

Iodo-acetanilid (i''o-do-as-et-an'il-id). A colorless crystalline compound formed by heating acetic acid and para-iodo-anilin. It is soluble in alcohol and slightly in water and is used as an antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.33 gm.). Called *Iodo-antifebrin*.

Iodo-albumin (i''o-do-al-bu'min). Any one of a group of artificial iodin compounds resembling true albumins. They are used for myxedema and goiter.

Iodoamylum (i''o-do-am'il-um) [L. *i'odum* + *am'ylum* starch]. Insoluble iodized starch: a surgical antiseptic.

Iodocaffein (i''o-do-kaf'fe-in). A white, crystalline compound: used in heart-diseases. Dose, 2–15 gr. (0.133–1 gm.).

Iodocasein (i''o-do-ka'se-in) [*Iodin* + *Casein*]. A yellow antiseptic preparation of iodin and casein: used like iodoform.

Iodocin (i-od'o-sin). A styptic, analgesic, and antiseptic preparation.

Iodocol (i-o'do-kol). A preparation of iodin and guaiacol: used in tuberculosis.

Iodocresol (i''o-do-kre'sol). An antiseptic compound, C_7H_7IO, of iodin and cresol: used like iodoform. Called also *Traumatol*.

Iodocrol (i-od'o-krol). Carvacrol iodid, $C_{10}H_{13}OI$, an odorless agent: used like iodoform.

Iododerma (i''o-do-der'mah) [L. *io'dum* iodin + Gr. δέρμα skin]. Any skin-disease resulting from iodism.

Iodo-ethylformin (i''o-do-e-thil-for'min). A remedy, $C_6H_{12}N_4(C_2H_5I_2)$, used like the iodids.

Iodo-eugenol (i''o-do-u'je-nol). A yellowish, inodorous, antiseptic powder, $C_6H_2I(C_3H_5)(OCH_3)$-OH, a compound of iodin and eugenol.

Iodofan (i-o'do-phan). A reddish, crystalline powder, $C_6H_3I(OH)_2.HCOH$: used like iodoform.

Iodoferratin (i''o-do-fer'at-in). A hematogenic preparation of iodin and ferratin.

Iodoform (i-o'do-form) [*Iodin* + *Formyl*]. A yellow, crystalline substance, $CH.I_3$, or formyl triiodid, having a strong, penetrating odor, containing about 96 per cent. of iodin, and soluble in chloroform and ether, and somewhat in alcohol and water. It is a local anesthetic and an antiseptic, and is used as a dressing for wounds and in tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers: internally it is employed in syphilis, pulmonary tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, rickets, and goiter. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.). The preparations include the *ointment* (*unguen'tum iodofor'mi*) and *suppositories*, which are used in fissure of the anus. **I.-salol,** an antiseptic mixture of iodoform and salol.

Iodoformagen (i″o-do-for′maj-en). A nearly odorless yellowish powder composed of iodoform and albumin.

Iodoformal (i″o-do-for′mal). A fragrant yellow powder prepared from iodoformin and ethyl iodid, and used like iodoform: patented.

Iodoformin (i″o-do-for′min). An odorless substitute, $C_6H_{12}N_4.CHI_3$, for iodoform. It is a white powder, from which 70 per cent. of iodoform is set free by contact with a wound.

Iodoformism (i-o′do-form-izm). Poisoning by iodoform.

Iodoformize (i″o-do-form′īz). To treat or impregnate with iodoform.

Iodoformogen (i″o-do-for′mo-jen). Iodoform albuminate; a compound of iodoform and albumin occurring in the form of a fine yellow powder: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodogallicin (i″o-do-gal′lis-in). A dark-gray powder, $C_6H_2COOCH_3(OH_2)O.BiOH.S$, prepared from bismuth oxyiodid and methyl gallicin: used like airol.

Iodogene (i-o′do-jēn). A proprietary mixture of charcoal and potassium or sodium iodate: to be burned for disinfecting fumigation.

Iodogenin (i-o-dod′jen-in). A preparation of iodoform and alcohol: used in fumigation.

Iodoglandin (i″o-do-glan′din). A thyroid preparation containing no thyroidin: a therapeutic agent.

Iodoglobulin (i″o-do-glob′u-lin). An active principle derived from the thyroid gland; more abundant and far more soluble than thyroidin.

Iodohemol (i″o-do-he′mol). A therapeutic preparation of hemol and iodin (16.6 per cent.): used in syphilis, tuberculosis, and psoriasis. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.).

Iodohydrargyrate (i″o-do-hi-drar′jir-āt). Any compound of iodin and mercury with another substance.

Iodokefir (i″o-do-ke′fur). Any one of a series of preparations of kefir and sodium iodid.

Iodol (i′o-dol). A brownish, crystalline powder, C_4I_4NH, or tetra-iodopyrrol, soluble in ether and alcohol: used like iodoform, and also in the treatment of diabetes, etc. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.).

Iodolcaffein (i″o-dol-kaf′fe-in). A gray, tasteless compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2C_4I_4NH$: antiseptic and alterative.

Iodolene (i-od′o-lēn). A yellowish powder, a combination of iodol and albumin: used as an antiseptic.

Iodolmenthol (i″o-dol-men′thol). Iodol, 99 parts; menthol, 1 part: antiseptic.

Iodomenin (i-o-dom′en-in). A proprietary iodoalbumin compound in tablet form: used like the alkaline iodids.

Iodomuth (i-od′o-muth). A reddish-brown powder, $Bi_4C_7H_7I_2O_5$, a bismuth preparation containing 25 per cent. of iodin. It is a stimulant, antiseptic, and healing agent. Dose, 5–50 gr. (0.333–3.33 gm.).

Iodonaftan (i″o-do-naf′tan). A compound containing 3 per cent. of iodin combined with a naphtha product.

Iodonaphtol (i″o-do-naf′tol). Same as *Naphtol aristol.*

Iodonucleoid (i″o-do-nu′kle-oid). A brownish powder, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and acids, being a combination of iodin with nuclein. Recommended in syphilis and said to be practically non-toxic.

Iodophen (i-o′do-fen). Same as *Nosophen.*

Iodophenacetin (i″o-do-fe-nas′et-in). An antiseptic iodin and phenacetin compound.

Iodophenin (i″o-do-fe′nin). An iodin and phenacetin substitution-product, $C_{20}H_{25}I_3N_2O_4$; a brown powder, sometimes crystalline: antiseptic and antirheumatic. Dose, 7½ gr. (0.5 gm.).

Iodophenochloral (i″o-do-fe-no-klo′ral). A parasiticide mixture of tincture of iodin, carbolic acid, and chloral hydrate.

Iodophenol (i″o-do-fe′nol). Iodin, 20 parts; carbolic acid, 76 parts; and glycerin, 4 parts: antiseptic.

Iodophilia (i″o-do-fil′e-ah) [*Iodin* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love]. The reaction shown by leukocytes in certain conditions when treated with iodin or iodids. Normal leukocytes are colored bright yellow, but in certain pathologic conditions, as toxemia and severe anemia, the polymorphonuclears show diffuse brownish coloration. When the staining affects the leukocytes themselves it is turned *intracellular*, when only the particles around the leukocytes are affected, it is extracellular.

Iodopyrin (i″o-do-pi′rin). See *Iodantipyrin.*

Iodosin (i-o′do-sin). An artificial iodin and albumin compound: for use in goiter and myxedema.

Iodospongin (i″o-do-spon′jin). A proteid and iodin compound obtainable from sponge.

Iodosulphate (i″o-do-sul′fāt). A combination of a base with iodin and sulphuric acid.

Iodosyl (i-od′o-sil). A deep red amorphous powder containing 65 per cent. of iodin: used as an antiseptic and analgesic in powder or ointment.

Iodotannin (i″o-do-tan′nin). A compound of tannin and iodin: alterative and astringent. Dose of *syrup*, 1–4 min. (0.066–0.264 c.c.).

Iodoterpin (i″o-do-ter′pin). A dark-brown liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}I$, derived from iodin and terpin. It is an antiseptic, and is used like iodoform.

Iodothein (i″o-do-the′in). An iodin and thein compound in a white, amorphous or crystalline powder: a heart-stimulant. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.5 gm.).

Iodotheobromin (i″o-do-the-o-bro′min). Theobromin, 40 parts; sodium iodid, 21.6 parts; and sodium salicylate, 38.4 parts: recommended for use in aortic insufficiency. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.).

Iodothiophen (i″o-do-thi′o-fen). Thiophen iodid, an antiseptic used like iodoform.

Iodothymoform (i″o-do-thi′mo-form). A patented yellow and nearly odorless powder derived from thymol, formaldehyd, and iodin. It is antiseptic and germicide.

Iodothymol (i″o-do-thi′mol). See *Aristol.*

Iodothyrin (i″o-do-thi′rin). 1. A patented amorphous, brown powder derived from the thyroids of sheep: used in goiter, rickets, corpulency, and myxedema. 2. A milk-sugar triturate of the above. Daily dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Iodothyroiodin (i″o-do-thi-roi′o-din). A preparation resembling iodothyrin and used like that drug.

Iodovasogen (i″o-do-vas′o-jen). An iodin and vasogen compound: used in skin-diseases.

Iodovasol (i″o-do-va′sol). Vasol containing 7 per cent. of iodin.

Iodozen (i-o′do-zen). A combination of methyl salicylate with iodin in a fragrant powder: used as an external antiseptic and discutient.

Iodozone (i″o-do-zōn′). An antiseptic iodin and ozone compound: used for mouth-washes and gargles and for inhalation.

Iodum (i-o′dum), gen. *io′di.* Latin for *Iodin.*

Iodyloform (i-o-dil′o-form). A combination of iodin and gelatin: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iola (i-o′lah). A proprietary detergent for use in uterine complaints.

Ion (i′on) [Gr. ἰών going]. A molecule of electricity or an electrified molecule; a molecule having a change of positive or negative electricity.

Ionic (i-on′ik). Pertaining to an ion or to ions.

Ionium (i-o′ne-um) [*Ion*]. A supposed element of radio-active properties recently discovered in uranium metals.

Ionization (i-on-iz-a′shun). The dissociation of a substance in solution into its constituent ions.

Ionone (i′on-ōn) [Gr. ἴον violet]. Artificial extract of violets; an odoriferous derivative of orris-root, prepared commercially from citral and used as a perfume.

Ionophose (i′o-no-fōz) [Gr. ἴον violet + *Phose*]. A violet phose.

Ion-protein (i-on-pro′te-in). A protein molecule combined with an inorganic ion, which is the form in which protein takes part in vital processes.

Iophobia (i-o-fo′be-ah) [Gr. ἰός poison + φόβος fear]. A morbid fear of poisons.

Iotacism (i-o′tas-izm) [Gr. ἰῶτα letter I]. Inability to pronounce distinctly the sound of the letter I.

Ioterpin (i-o-ter′pin). A preparation of iodin and terpin hydrate used as an antiseptic dressing powder or ointment.

Iothion (i-o-thi′on). A yellow oily fluid diiodhydroxypropan containing 80 per cent. of iodin: used as a means of introducing iodin into the system by inunction, in syphilis, lymphadenitis, etc.

Ipecac, Ipecacuanha (ip′e-kak, ip″e-kak-u-an′-ah) [Tupi-Guarani name]. The root of *Cephaelis ipecacuan′ha*, a rubiaceous plant of tropical America. It is a local irritant, emetic in full doses, in small doses expectorant, diaphoretic, and stimulant to the stomach. It is employed in moderate doses as an emetic, and is given in small doses in laryngitis, bronchitis, chronic diarrhea, cholera morbus, and as a sedative in hemorrhages, such as hemoptysis and uterine hemorrhage. Emetic dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.); expectorant dose, ⅛–1 gr. (0.011–0.066 gm.); dose of *fluid extract*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *syrup*, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.); of *wine* (*vi′num ipecacuan′hæ*), 1–60 min. (0.066–4 c.c.); of *tinctu′ra ipecacuan′hæ et o′pii*, or liquid Dover's powder, 10 min. (0.6 c.c.); of *trochis′cæ morph′inæ et ipecacuan′hæ*, 1 or more; of *pul′vis ipecacuan′hæ compos′itus*, or Dover's powder, 10 gr. (0.66 gm.). **Wild i.**, the plant *Euphor′bia ipecacuan′ha*, of North America, an acrid cathartic and emetic.

Ipoh (e′po). The Malay name of various arrow-poisons.

Ipsilene (ip′sil-ēn). A disinfectant gas obtained by heating iodoform and ethyl chlorid under pressure.

Iquinin (i-kwin′in). A proprietary substitute for quinin. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.66 gm.)

Ir. 1. A symbol for iridium. 2. An abbreviation for *Internal resistance.*

Irascibility (ir-as-sib-il′it-e) [L. *irasciō′ilis* ill-tempered]. Morbid irritability and quickness of temper.

Iridadenosis (i″rid-ad-en-o′sis) [Gr. ἔρις iris + ἀδήν gland]. A glandular disease of the iris.

Iridal (ir′id-al). Of or pertaining to the iris.

Iridectome (ir-id-ek′tōm) [*Iris* + Gr. ἐκτέμνειν to cut out]. A cutting instrument for use in iridectomy.

Iridectomize (ir-id-ek′tom-īz). To remove a part of the iris.

Iridectomy (ir-id-ek′to-me) [Gr. ἶρις iris + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of a part of the iris by cutting. **Antiphlogistic i.**, that which is performed to diminish intra-ocular tension in inflammatory conditions. **Optic i.**, that which is done to enlarge a pupil when it is in any way abnormally small. **Preliminary i.**, that which is performed in order to enlarge the space through which a cataract is be extracted.

Iridencleisis (ir″id-en-kli′sis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + ἐγκλεῖν to lock in]. The strangulation of a slip of the iris in a corneal incision.

Irideremia (ir″id-e-re′me-ah) [Gr. ἶρις iris + ἐρημία lack]. Absence of the iris.

Iridescence (ir-id-es′sens) [L. *irides′cere* to gleam like a rainbow]. The condition of gleaming with bright and changing colors.

Iridescent (ir-id-es′sent) [L. *irides′cens*]. Gleaming with bright colors like those of the rainbow.

Iridesis, Iridodesis (i-rid′es-is, ir-id-od′es-is) [Gr. ἶρις iris + δέσις a binding]. The operation of forming a new pupil or changing the position of the old by tying a slip or slips of it in an opening made in the cornea.

Iridic (i-rid′ik). Pertaining to the iris.

Iridin (ir′id-in). An oleoresin from *I′ris versic′olor:* a cholagogue and aperient. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.).

Iridium (i-rid′e-um) [*Iris* rainbow, from the tints of its salts]. A very hard white metal; symbol Ir: its use as a remedy is chiefly homeopathic.

Iridization (ir-id-iz-a′shun). The subjective perception of an iridescent halo in glaucoma.

Iridocapsulitis (ir″id-o-kap-su-li′tis). Inflammation of the iris and the capsule of the lens.

Iridocele (ir-id′o-sēl) [Gr. ἶρις iris + κήλη hernia]. Hernial protrusion of a slip of the iris.

Iridochoroiditis (ir″id-o-ko-roid-i′tis). Inflammation of the iris and the choroid.

Iridocoloboma (ir″id-o-kol-o-bo′mah) [Gr. ἶρις iris + κολοβοῦν to mutilate]. Congenital fissure or coloboma of the iris.

Iridoconstrictor (ir″id-o-kon-strik′tor). Any one of the short ciliary elements of the iris.

Iridocyclectomy (ir″id-o-si-klek′to-me) [Gr. ἶρις iris + κύκλος circle + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the iris and of the ciliary body.

Iridocyclitis (ir″id-o-si-kli′tis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + κύκλος circle]. Inflammation of the iris and of the ciliary apparatus.

Iridocystectomy (ir″id-o-sis-tek′to-me). A plastic operation on the iris devised by Knapp.

Iridodesis (ir-id-od′es-is). Same as *Iridesis.*

Iridodialysis (ir″id-o-di-al′is-is) [Gr. ἶρις iris + διά through + λύειν to loosen]. 1. Same as *Coredialysis.* 2. The separation or loosening of the iris from its attachment. 3. Division or splitting of the iris, congenital or other, producing more than one pupil.

Iridodonesis (ir″id-o-do-ne′sis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + δονῆσις tremor]. Hippus; a tremulous condition of the iris.

Iridokinesis (ir′-id-o-kin-e′sis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + κίνησις movement]. The contraction and expansion of the iris.

Iridoleptinsis (i″rid-o-lep-tin′sis) [Gr. ἶρις + λέπτυνσις attenuation]. Thinning or atrophy of the iris.

Iridoparelkysis (ir″id-o-par-el′kis-is) [Gr. ἶρις iris + παρέλκυσις protraction]. Artificial displacement of the pupil by causing a prolapse of the iris.

Iridoplegia (ir″id-o-ple′je-ah) [Gr. ἶρις iris + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the sphincter of the iris.

Accommodation-i., failure of the pupil to contract when an accommodative effort is made. **Complete i.,** i. in which the iris does not react to any stimulation. **Reflex i.,** failure of the pupil to contract under the influence of light or when the skin is stimulated. **Sympathetic i.,** i. in which the pupil does not dilate on irritation of the skin.

Iridorrhexis (ir″id-or-rex′is) [Gr. ἶρις iris + ῥῆξις rupture]. 1. Rupture of the iris. 2. The tearing away of the iris.

Iridosclerotomy (ir″id-o-skle-rot′o-me) [*Iris* + *Sclera* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The puncturation of the sclera and of the edge of the iris.

Iridosis (i-rid-o′sis). Same as *Iridesis*.

Iridosteresis (ir″id-o-ste-re′sis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + στέρησις loss]. The removal of the iris or a part of it.

Iridotomy (ir-id-ot′o-me) [Gr. ἶρις iris + τομή cut]. 1. An incision into the iris. 2. The formation of an artificial pupil by cutting the iris.

Iris (i′ris) [Gr. ἶρις a rainbow or halo]. 1. The circular pigmented membrane behind the cornea, perforated by the pupil. It is made up of circular muscular fibers surrounding the pupil (*sphinc′ter pupil′læ*), the band of radiating fibers by which the pupil is dilated (*dila′tor pupil′læ*), and of a pigmentary layer behind it which is really a part of the retina. 2. A genus of iridaceous plants. 3. The rhizome of *I. versic′olor:* purgative, emetic, and diuretic. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.); of *extract*, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.133 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 5–10 min. (0.333–0.666 c.c.). **I. bombé**, a condition in which the iris is bowed forward by the collection of aqueous humor between the iris and lens in total posterior synechia. **Florentine i.,** orris-root, the fragrant rhizome [L. *rhizo′ma ir′idis*] of *I. florenti′na* and other European species of iris: astringent, aromatic, and pectoral. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Irish moss (i′rish maws). See *Chondrus*.

Irisin (i′ris-in). A concentration of resinoid prepared from *I′ris versic′olor:* aperient and cholagogue. Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.133–0.266 gm.).

Irisol (ir′is-ol). A proprietary disinfectant mixture containing iodoform (50 per cent.) and boric acid (45 per cent.).

Iritic (i-rit′ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of iritis.

Iritis (i-ri′tis) [Gr. ἶρις iris + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the iris. The condition is marked by pain, congestion in the ciliary region, photophobia, contraction of the pupil, and discoloration of the iris. It is caused by injury, syphilis, rheumatism, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, etc. **I. catamenia′lis,** iritis recurring before each menstrual period. **Plastic i.,** a variety in which the exudate consists of fibrinous matter which forms new tissue. **Purulent i.,** iritis in which the exudate is purulent. **Quiet i.,** iritis without pain or ciliary congestion. **Serous i.,** iritis in which the exudate consists of serum. **Spongy i.,** i. with a fibrinous exudate forming a spongy mass in the anterior chamber. **Sympathetic i.,** a variety affecting a previously sound eye from sympathy with the other eye which has been injured.

Irito-ectomy (i″rit-o-ek′to-me) [*Iritis* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of a portion of the iris for cataract in which the pupil has been closed by inflammatory deposits.

Iritomy (i-rit′o-me). Same as *Iridotomy*.

Iron (i′ern) [L. *fer′rum*]. A metallic element found in certain minerals, in nearly all soils, and in mineral waters: atomic weight, 55.9; specific gravity, 7.7; symbol, Fe. Iron occurs in the blood, especially in the hemoglobin: and is used as a tonic to build up the blood in anemia. The compounds of iron are astringent and styptic. **I. acetate,** a compound, $Fe_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, used as an astringent. Dose, in solution, 5–15 min. (0.3–1 gm.); of tincture, 10–30 min. (0.6–2 gm.). **I. albuminate** [L. *fer′ri albu′minas*]. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.6–1.3 gm.). **Alcoholized i.** Same as *Pulverized i.* **I. alginate,** a tasteless, brown, insoluble powder. A salt especially valuable for its blandness and assimilability; a sedative and laxative tonic. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.). **I. and aluminum sulphate** [L. *fer′ri et alu′minæ sul′phas*]. An astringent salt now little used. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 gm.). **I. and ammonium acetate.** Dose of solution (Basham's mixture, *li′quor fer′ri et ammon′ii aceta′tis*), 4–8 dr. (16–32 c.c.). **I. and ammonium citrate** [L. *fer′ri et ammo′nii ci′tras*], a substance in transparent garnet scales. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.33 gm.). **I. and ammonium sulphate** [L. *fer′ri et ammo′nii sul′phas*], ammonio-ferric alum, $Fe_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4+24H_2O$; a powerful styptic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.). **I. and ammonium tartrate** [L. *fer′ri et ammo′nii tar′tras*], potassio-ferric tartrate; a mild chalybeate. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.). **I. and magnesium citrate** [L. *fer′ri et magnes′ii ci′tras*], a salt in green-yellow scales. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 gm.). **I. and potassium tartrate** [L. *fer′ri et potas′sii tar′tras*], a salt, $C_4H_4O_6(FeO)K$, in brown, red, or garnet scales; potassio-ferric tartrate: a pleasant chalybeate. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.). **I. and quinin citrate** [L. *fer′ri et quini′næ ci′tras*], a preparation in dark-greenish golden scales. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.); of solution, 3–15 min. (0.2–1 c.c.). **I. and strychnin citrate** [L. *fer′ri et strychni′næ ci′tras*], a bitter tonic substance in red scales. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.). **I. arsenate,** ferrous arsenate; $3Fe(FeO)As_5O_4+16H_2O$. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.008–0.006 gm.). **I. benzoate,** an orange-brown powder; $Fe_2O_{7}H_5$, O_2+8H_2O. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.). **I. bromid** [L. *fer′ri bro′midum*], a brick-red, deliquescent body, Fe Br_2: tonic, alterative, and styptic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.) **I. cacodylate,** a compound used in anemia. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.); hypodermically, ½ gr. (0.03 gm.). **I. carbonate** [L. *fer′ri car′bonas*], ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$: a white flocculent or crystalline salt, readily convertible into ferric oxid. Dose, in pill (Blaud's pill, *mas′sa fer′ri carbona′tis*), 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.); of saccharated carbonate, 2–10 gr. (0.13–066 gm.). **I. chlorid** [L. *fer′ri chlo′ridum*], hydrous ferric chlorid, $Fe_2Cl_5+12H_2O$: an orange-colored crystalline body. Dose of solution (*li′quor fer′ri chlo′ridi*), 2–10 min. (0.13–0.66 c.c.); of tincture (*tinctu′ra fer′ri chlo′ridi*) 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 c.c.). Several other iron chlorids are described. **I. citrate** [L. *fer′ri ci′tras*], ferric citrate, $Fe_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2+6H_2O$: an agent in clear garnet-colored scales. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.33 gm.); of solution (*li′quor fer′ri citra′tis*), 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 c.c.); of wine (*vi′num fer′ri citra′tis*), 1–2 dr. (4–8 c.c.). **I. citropyrophosphate,** the official soluble iron pyrophosphate. **Dialyzed i.** [L. *fer′rum dialysa′tum*], an aqueous solution of ferric oxychlorid prepared by dialysis. Dose, 5–15 min. (0.33–1 c.c.). **I. glycerophosphate,** a salt ($FeP O_4C_8H_5 OH)_2+2H_2O$, in yellow plates or in a green-gray powder; a nerve-tonic. Dose, 2–5 gm. (0.1–0.3 gm.). **I. hydroxid** [L. *fer′ri oxi′dum hydra′tum*], the hydrated oxid of iron, $Fe_2(OH)_6$: a red-brown substance, used as an antidote, in poisoning by arsenious acid, in tablespoonful doses, often repeated. **I. hypophosphite** [L. *fer′ri hypophos′phis*], dihydric ferric hypophosphite, $Fe_2(H_2PO_2)_6$; a white or grayish salt. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 gm.); of syrup, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.). **I. iodid,** ferrous iodid, FeI_2, in clear greenish, deliquescent, tabular crystals: it is especially useful in scrofulous conditions. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.); of saccharated iodid, 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 gm.); of syrup, 5–30 min. (0.33–2 c.c.). **I. lactate** [L. *fer′ri lac′tas*], ferrous lactate $Fe(C_7F_5O_2)_2+5H_2O$, a salt in minute whitish-green crystals. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.). **I. magnesium sulphate,** a greenish-white powder, $FeSO_4.M_9SO_4+6H_2O$; used in anemia. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.). **I. nucleo-albuminate,** caseinated iron; a tasteless preparation of casein and iron. **I. oleate,** a waxy solid; astringent and tonic. **I. oxalate,** ferrous oxalate: $Fe(C_3HO_{53})_2+3H_2O$; a yellowish, crystalline powder. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.13 gm.). **I. phosphate** [L. *fer′ri phos′phas*], ferroso-ferric phosphate; the official salt is a compound of ferric and ferrous phosphates, $Fe_{22}PO_4$, $FePO_4+12H_2O$. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.33–0.66 gm.). **I. phosphate, soluble** [L. *fer′ri phos′phas solu′bilis*], sodio-ferric citro-phosphate, $FePO_4Na_2H$, $C_6H_5O_8+H_2O$. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.). **Pulverized i.** [L. *fer′rum pulvera′tum*], metallic iron mechanically powdered. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.). **I. pyrophosphate** [L. *fer′ri pyrophos′phas*], ferric pyrophosphate, $Fe_4(P_2O_7)_3$. The soluble and official salt (*fer′ri pyrophos′phas solu′bilis*) is a double citro-pyrophosphate of iron and sodium. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.). **Quevenne's i.,** reduced iron. **Reduced i.** [L. *fer′rum reduc′tum*], finely powdered metallic iron obtained by precipitation with hydrogen from a solution of the oxid or carbonate. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.). **I. subcarbonate** [L. *fer′ri subcar′bonas*], an amorphous, brownish powder, consisting mainly of iron hydroxid. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.33–2 gm.). **I. subsulphate** [L. *fer′ri subsul′phas*], basic ferric sulphate, or Monsel's salt, $Fe_4O(SO_4)_5$: in reddish-brown transparent scales or in an amorphous mass; a powerful styptic. **I. succinate,** ferrous succinate, a green-gray substance: said to be useful in cholelithiasis. Dose, 5 gr. (0.33 gm.). Various ferric succinates are also prepared. **I. sulphate** [L. *fer′ri sul′phas*], ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4+7H_2O$: an astringent tonic; used also as a deodorizer and disinfectant. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.33 gm.); of *dried sulphate* (*fer′ri sul′phas exsicca′tus*), ½–3 gr. (0.03–0.19 gm.). **I. tannate,** a salt in crimson scales or plates. Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.52–2 gm.). **I. valerianate** [L. *fer′ri valeria′nas*], a dark-red, amorphous powder, $Fe_2(C_5H_9O_2)_6$: tonic and sedative. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.). **I. vitellinate,** a therapeutic preparation of egg-yelk and iron.

Irotomy (i-rot′o-me). Same as *Iridotomy*.

Irradiation (ir″ra-de-a′shun) [L. *in* into + *radia′re* to shine]. A phenomenon in which, owing to the difference in the illumination of the field of vision, objects appear to be much larger than they really are.

Irreducible (ir-re-du′se-bl). Not susceptible of being reduced.

Irregular (ir-reg′u-lar) [L. *in* not + *reg′ula* rule]. Not in conformity with the rule of nature; not recurring at regular intervals.

Irre-inoculability (ir″re-in-ok″u-la-bil′it-e). Immunity due to the effects of a previous inoculation.

Irrespirable (ir-res′pir-ab-l). That cannot be breathed with safety.

Irrigation (ir-ig-a′shun) [L. *irriga′tio; in* into + *riga′re* to carry water]. Washing by a stream of water or other lotion. **Continuous i.,** the steady maintenance of a stream of water over an inflamed surface. **Mediate i.,** the passing of a stream of hot or cold water through a flexible tube coiled around a part.

Irrigator (ir′ig-a-tor) [L. waterer]. An apparatus for performing irrigation.

Irritability (ir″rit-ab-il′it-e) [L. *irritabil′itas*, from *irrita′re* to tease]. 1. The quality of being irritable, or of responding to stimuli. 2. Abnormal responsiveness to slight stimuli. **I. of the bladder,** a condition in which the presence of a small amount of urine in the bladder produces a desire to urinate. **Chemic i.,** responsiveness to a stimulus that acts by producing a chemic change in the tissues. **Faradic i.,** muscular responsiveness to faradic currents. **Galvanic i.,** a condition in which a galvanic current will cause a muscular response. **Mechanic i.,** responsiveness to a mechanic stimulus. **Muscular i.,** the normal contractile quality of muscular tissue. **Nervous i.** 1. The ability of a nerve to transmit impulses. 2. Morbid excitability of the nervous system. **I. of the stomach,** a condition of the stomach in which vomiting is caused by normal amounts of digestible food.

Irritable (ir′it-a-bl) [L. *irritabi′lis; irrita′re* to tease]. 1. Capable of reacting to a stimulus. 2. Abnormally sensitive to a stimulus.

Irritant (ir′it-ant) [L. *ir′ritans*]. 1. Giving rise to irritation. 2. An agent that irritates.

Irritation (ir-it-a′shun) [L. *irrita′tio*]. 1. The act of stimulating. 2. A state of overexcitation and undue sensitiveness. **Cerebral i.,** the second stage of brain-concussion. **Direct i.,** irritation due to direct stimulation of a part. **Functional i.,** that which is attended with functional derangement without organic lesion; also over-excitability due to excessive functional activity. **Spinal i.,** any condition of functional derangement and nervous irritability accompanied by tenderness along the spinal column.

Irritative (ir′it-a-tiv). Dependent on or caused by irritation.

Isapiol (īs-a′pe-ol). An artificial form of apiol, used in anemic headache.

Isarol (i′sar-ol). A dark brown sticky fluid the ammonium salt of sulphonic acid. It has the antizymotic and astringent properties of ichthyol. Called also *Ichthyodin*.

Ischemia, Ischæmia (is-ke′me-ah) [Gr. ἴσχειν to hold back + αἷμα blood]. Local and temporary deficiency of blood, chiefly due to the contraction of a blood-vessel.

Ischemic (is-kem′ik). Pertaining to or affected with ischemia.

Ischesis (is-ke′sis) [Gr. ἴσχειν to hold]. Retention or suppression of a discharge.

Ischiac, Ischiadic (is′ke-ak, is-ke-ad′ik). Same as *Ischiatic*.

Ischialgia (is-ke-al′je-ah) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica.

Ischiatic (is-ke-at′ik) [L. *ischiat′icus*]. Pertaining to the ischium, or to the haunch.

Ischiatitis (is″ke-at-i′tis). Inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

Ischidrosis (is-kid-ro′sis) [Gr. ἴσχειν to check + ἵδρωσις sweat]. Suppression of the secretion of sweat.

Ischio-anal (is″ke-o-a′nal) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + *Anus*]. Pertaining to the ischium and anus.

Ischiobulbar (is″ke-o-bul′bar) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + L. *bul′bus* bulb]. Pertaining to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra.

Ischiocapsular (is″ke-o-kap′su-lar) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + L. *cap′sula* capsule]. Pertaining to the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

Ischiocavernosus (is″ke-o-kav-er-no′sus) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + L. *caverno′sus* cavernous]. The erector penis muscle.

Ischiocele (is′ke-o-sēl) [Gr. ἰσχίον hip + κήλη tumor]. Hernia through the sacrosciatic notch.

Ischiococcygeus (is″ke-o-kok-sij′e-us) [Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip + *κόκκυξ* coccyx]. 1. The coccygeus muscle. 2. The posterior part of the levator ani.

Ischiodidymus (is″ke-o-did′im-us) [Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip-joint + *δίδυμος* twin]. A twin monster united at the hips.

Ischiodymia (is″ke-o-dim′e-ah) [*Ischium* + Gr. *δίδυμος* twin]. The union of twin monsters by the bones of the ischium.

Ischiofemoral (is″ke-o-fem′or-al) [Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip + L. *fe′mur* thigh]. Pertaining to the ischium and femur.

Ischiomenia (is″ke-o-me′ne-ah) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to check + *μήν* month]. Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Ischioneuralgia (is″ke-o-nu-ral′je-ah) [*Ischium* + *Neuralgia*]. Neuralgia of the hip; sciatica.

Ischiopagia, Ischiopagy (is″ke-o-pa′je-ah, is-ke-op′aj-e). Monstrosity or teratism of the kind exhibited by the ischiopagus.

Ischiopagus (is-ke-op′ag-us) [Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip + *πάγος* fixation]. A monster with two heads and with the bodies united at the hips.

Ischioperineal (is″ke-o-per-in-e′al). Pertaining to the ischium and perineum.

Ischiopubic (is″ke-o-pu′bik). Pertaining to the ischium and pubes.

Ischiopubiotomy (is″ke-o-pu-be-ot′o-me). Obstetric division of the ischiopubic and horizontal branches of the os pubis.

Ischiorectal (is″ke-o-rek′tal). Pertaining to the ischium and rectum.

Ischiosacral (is″ke-o-sa′kral). Pertaining to the ischium and sacrum.

Ischiovaginal (is″ke-o-vaj′in-al). Pertaining to the ischium and vagina.

Ischium (is′ke-um), pl. *is′chia* [L.; Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip]. The lower dorsal part of the innominate bone.

Ischochymia (is-ko-kim′e-ah) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to suppress + *χυμός* chyme]. Suppression of gastric digestion; Einhorn's term for dilatation of the stomach, so called because stagnation of the food is the essential symptom of the disease.

Ischogalactic (is″ko-gal-ak′tik) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to suppress + *γάλα* milk]. Suppressing the secretion of milk; also an agent so acting.

Ischomenia (is-ko-me′ne-ah) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to suppress + *μῆνες* menses]. Suppression of the menses.

Ischuretic (is-ku-ret′ik) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to check + *οὖρον* urine]. Pertaining to ischuria.

Ischuria (is-ku′re-ah) [Gr. *ἴσχειν* to check + *οὖρον* urine]. Suppression or retention of the urine. **I. paradox′a,** a condition in which the bladder is overdistended with urine, although the patient continues to urinate.

Isinglass (i′sing-glas). See *Ichthyocolla*.

Island (i′land). An isolated part or structure. **Blood i.** See *Blood-island*. **I's. of Langerhans,** irregular structures in the pancreas composed of cells smaller than the ordinary secreting cells. These masses of cells are thought to be connected with the metabolism of carbohydrates and their degeneration to be one of the causes of diabetes. **Olfactory i's,** masses of distorted pyramidal cells in the gray matter of the olfactory portion of the brain. **Pander's i's,** reddish-yellow areas of corpuscular matter in the splanchnopleure of the embryo. **I. of Reil,** the insula; a group of small cerebral convolutions (gyri operti) in the fissure of Sylvius, covered by the operculum. Called also *Lobus centralis*.

Iso-agglutinin (i-so-ag-lu′tin-in). An agglutinin which is capable of agglutinating the red corpuscles of other individuals of the same species as that in which it is developed. An i. is formed in the blood of an animal by the injection of blood of another animal of the same species.

Iso-amylamin (i″so-am-il-am′in). A liquid ptomain, $(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2CH_2NH_2$, obtainable from stale yeast, cod-liver oil, and other sources, especially the distillation of horn with potassic hydrate.

Iso-amylen (i-so-am′il-en). See *Pental*.

Isobody (i′so-bod-e). An antibody which is active for tissues of other animals of the same species as the animal from which it is derived.

Isocholesterin (i-so-ko-les′ter-in). An isomeric form of cholesterin found in lanolin.

Isochromatic (i″so-kro-mat′ik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *χρῶμα* color]. Of the same color throughout.

Isochronous (i-sok′ron-us) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time]. Performed in equal times: said of vibrations of one thing that take place at the same time and continue as long as those in another.

Isococain (i″so-ko-ka′in). A patented artificial alkaloid; a local anesthetic, more speedy in its action than cocain, but not suited for use in eye-treatment.

Isocoria (i-so-ko′re-ah) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *κόρη* pupil]. Equality in size of the two pupils.

Isocyanid (i-so-si′an-id). One of a class of organic cyanids characterized by their disagreeable odor and formed by heating silver cyanid with iodids of carbon radicals. Called also *Cabilamin*.

Isocytolysin (i″so-si-tol′is-in) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *Cytolysin*]. A cytolysin which acts on the cells of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.

Isodiametric (i″so-di-am-et′rik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *διά* through + *μέτρον* measure]. Having equal diameters or a uniform diameter.

Isodynamic (i″so-di-nam′ik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *δύναμις* power]. Generating equal amounts of force in heat units.

Iso-electric (i″so-e-lek′trik) (Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *Electric*]. Uniformly electric throughout.

Isogamy (i-sog′am-e) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *γάμος* marriage]. Sexual conjugation in protozoa, in which the gametes are similar and equal in all respects.

Isohemagglutinin (i″so-hem-ag-lu′tin-in). See *Iso-agglutinin*.

Isohemolysin (i″so-he-mol′is-in) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *Hemolysin*]. A hemolysin which acts on the blood of animals of the same species as that from which it is derived.

Isokreatinin (i″so-kre-at′in-in). A ptomain from decaying fish, crystallizable in a yellow powder, $C_4H_7N_3O$: isomeric with kreatinin.

Isolactose (i-so-lak′tōs). A disaccharid formed from lactose by the action of an enzyme.

Isolate (i′so-lāt). To separate from other persons, materials, or objects.

Isolation (i-so-la′shun). The separation of persons having a contagious disease.

Isolysin (is-ol′is-in) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *Lysin*]. See *Hemolysin*.

Isolysis (is-ol′is-is). Hemolysis caused by an isolysin.

Isolytic (is-ol-it′ik). Pertaining to or caused by an isolysin or by isolysis.

Isomaltose (i-so-mawl′tōs). An isomeric form of maltose formed by treating starch with dextrinase. It is converted into maltose by maltase.

Isomastigote (i-so-mas′tig-ōt) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μάστιξ* lash]. Having two equal and similar flagella at the anterior pole.

Isomer (i′so-mer) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μέρος* part]. Any one of a number or set of isomeric bodies.

Isomeric (i-so-mer′ik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μέρος* part]. Made up of the same elements in the same proportions, yet unlike: said of chemic elements. When the substances have the same percentage of composition and the same molecular weights, they are said to be *metameric;* when they have the same percentage of composition but different molecular weights, they are called *polymeric*.

Isomerism (i-som′er-izm) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μέρος* part]. The fact or quality of being isomeric. **Nucleus-i.,** isomerism between bodies which appear to differ only in the mode of connection of their carbon nuclei. **Physical i.,** the isomerism of bodies which are chemically identical but physically different. **Place-i.,** isomerism in which two or more chemically isomeric bodies appear to differ only in the arrangement of the atoms attached to their nuclei. **Stereochemical i.,** isomerism in which the atoms are the same and are connected in the same way, but are arranged differently in the molecule.

Isometric (i-so-met′rik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μέτρον* measure]. 1. Of equal dimensions. 2. Not isotonic.

Isometropia (i″so-met-ro′pe-ah) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μέτρον* measure + *ὤψ* eye]. Equality in the refraction of the two eyes.

Isomorphism (i-so-mor′fizm) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μορφή* form]. The quality of being isomorphous.

Isomorphous (i-so-mor′fus) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *μορφή* form]. Having the same form.

Isomuscarin (i-so-mus′kar-in). A basic substance formed by oxidizing cholin. It is isomeric with muscarin, but has different physiologic properties.

Isonaphtol (i-so-naf′tol). A crystalline antiseptic derived from naphtalene: isomeric with naphtol.

Isonitroso-antipyrin (i″so-ni-tro″so-an-te-pi′rin). A diuretic and antipyretic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$.

Isopathy (i-sop′ath-e) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *πάθος* illness]. Treatment by administering the virus that causes the disease.

Isopelletierin (i″so-pel-e-ti′e-rin). A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO_2$, from the root-bark of pomegranate: its tannate and sulphate are used against tapeworms. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.); of *sulphate*, 3-6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.); of *tannate*, 12–24 gr. (0.78–1.56 gm.).

Isopepsin (i-so-pep′sin). Pepsin modified by heat.

Isophoria (i-so-fo′re-ah) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *φόρος* bearing]. Equality in the tension of the vertical muscles of each eye; absence of hyperphoria and of hypophoria.

Isopia (is-o′pe-ah) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *ὤψ* vision]. Equality of vision in the two eyes.

Isopral (i′so-pral). Trichlorisopropylalcohol, a white crystalline substance soluble in ether, alcohol, and water. It is used as a hypnotic like chloral hydrate.

Isoprecipitin (i″so-pre-sip′it-in), A precipitin which is active against the serum of animals of the same species as the animal from which it is derived.

Isopters (i-sop′terz) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *ὀπτήρ* observer]. The curves in the field of vision that denote equality of visual acuity.

Isospore (i′so-spōr) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *σπόρος* seed]. A non-sexual spore that develops directly into an adult without conjugation. See *Anisospore*.

Isothermal (i-so-ther′mal) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *θέρμη* heat]. Having the same temperature.

Isotonia (i-so-to′ne-ah) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *τόνος* tone]. The normal resistance of parts or elements to stimuli or other influences.

Isotonic (i-so-ton′ik) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *τόνος* tone]. Having a uniform tonicity or tension.

Isotonicity (i″so-to-nis′it-e). The quality of being isotonic.

Isotoxin (i-so-tok′sin) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *Toxin*]. A toxin formed in an animal by the inoculation of material from another animal of the same species.

Isotrimorphism (i″so-tri-mor′fizm) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *τρεῖς* three + *μορφή* form]. Isomorphism between the three forms of two trimorphous substances.

Isotrimorphous (i″so-tri-mor′fus). Having the quality of isotrimorphism.

Isotropic, Isotropous (i″so-trop′ik, i-sot′ro-pus) [Gr. *ἴσος* equal + *τροπή* turn]. Having a single and uniform refraction.

Ispaghul (is′pag-ul). A plant of East India, *Planta′go Ispaghul*. The seeds contain a large amount of mucilage.

Issue (is′yu). A suppurating sore made and kept open by inserting an irritant substance. **I.-pea,** a pellet of orris-root, ivy-wood, or other material used in making and maintaining an issue.

Istarin (is′tar-in). A substance said to be obtainable from brain-tissue.

Isthmian, Isthmic (is′me-an, is′mik). Pertaining to the isthmus faucium.

Isthmitis (is-mi′tis). Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmocholosis (is″mo-ko-lo′sis) [Gr. *ἰσθμός* isthmus + *χολή* bile]. Faucial catarrh with bilious disturbance.

Isthmoplegia (is-mo-ple′je-ah) [Gr. *ἰσθμός* isthmus + *πληγή* stroke]. Paralysis of the isthmus faucium.

Isthmus (isth′mus, ist′mus, is′mus) [Gr. *ἰσθμός*]. A narrow strip of tissue or a narrow passage connecting two larger parts. **I. of the Eustachian tube,** the narrowest part of the Eustachian tube. **I. fau′cium,** the passage between the mouth and the fauces. **Guyon's i.,** a prolongation and narrowing of the internal os uteri. **Hailer's i.,** the fretum of Haller. **I. of the thyroid,** the band or strip of tissue that connects the lobes of the thyroid gland.

Isutan (is′u-tan). Same as *Bismutan*.

Itch (ich). See *Scabies*. **Bakers' i.,** a skin-disease affecting the hands of bakers, and due to the irritation produced by yeast and dough. **Barbers' i.** See *Tinea sycosis*. **Bricklayers' i.,** eczema in bricklayers caused by the caustic action of lime. **Coolie-i.,** an itching disease of unknown cause of hot countries. **Dhobie i.,** ring-worm of the axilla and crotch, sometimes becoming a severe cellulitis: common in the Philippines. **Frost-i.** See *Pruritus hiemalis*. **Grocers' i.,** an eczema of the hands peculiar to grocers, and said to be sometimes due to a sugar-mite. **Ground itch,** the itching sensation caused by the entrance into the skin of the larva of uncinaria. **Malabar i.,** a skin disease occurring on the Malabar coast, believed to be a variety of tinea trichophytina. **Norway i.,** an itch produced by a species of *Sarcop′tes* parasitic on the wolf. **Prairie-i.,** a name for various skin-affections marked by pruritus and seen among farmers, lumbermen, etc., due probably to uncleanliness and the irritation of coarse underclothing. **Warehouseman's i.,** eczema of the hands affecting those who handle goods in a warehouse. **Washerwoman's i.,** psoriasis or eczema on the hands of washerwomen. **Winter-i.,** pruritus hiemalis.

Itching (ich′ing). Pruritus; a teasing irritation of the skin.

Itchol (ich'ol). A proprietary ointment for the relief of itching, containing iodoform, phenol-oil of eucalyptus, etc.

Iter (i'ter) [L.]. 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,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. **I. chor'dæ ante'rius,** the opening by which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the tympanum. **I. chor'dæ poste'rius,** the passage by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum. **I. den'tium,** the passage through which a permanent tooth makes its appearance.

Iteral (i'ter-al, it'er-al). Pertaining to an iter.

Ithycyphos (ith-is-i'fos) [Gr. ἰθύς straight + κυφός humped]. Backward projection of the spinal column.

-itis. A termination denoting inflammation of the part to the name of which it is attached.

Itrol (it'rol). Silver citrate; a light, tasteless powder, slightly soluble in water. It is antiseptic, and is used for gonorrhea, gleet, wounds, and skin diseases, and in mouth-washes, gargles, and ointments in 1–2 per cent. ointment or 1:4000 solution.

Itrosyl (it'ro-sil). Concentrated nitrous ether.

Ivain (i'va-in). A bitter, yellow substance from *Achil'lea moscha'ta.*

Ivaol (i'va-ol). A thick, fragrant, oily substance obtained by distillation from *Achil'lea moscha'ta.*

Ivory (i'vo-re) [L. *e'bur, ebur'neus*]. 1. The bone-like substance of the tusks or teeth of elephants. 2. Dentin. **I. black.** Same as *Animal charcoal.*

Ixodes (ix-o'dēz) [Gr. ἰξώδης like mistletoe]. A genus of acardis, including cattle-ticks, wood-ticks, and other vermin that become parasitic on man and beasts.

Ixodiasis (iks-o-di'as-is). Fever due to the bite of ticks of the genus Ixodes.

Ixodic (ik-sod'ik). Caused by ticks.

Ixodin (ik'so-din). A brine extract of wood-ticks. Used intravenously, it diminishes the heart's action and lessens inspiration.

Ixyomyelitis (ik''so-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. ἰξύς waist + μυελός marrow]. Inflammation of the lumbar part of the spinal cord.

Izal (i'zal). A proprietary disinfectant and antiseptic derived from the distillation of coke. It is used in ½–1 per cent. solution. Dose, 15 min. (1 c.c.) for a day.

J.

J. Symbol for *Joule's equivalent.*

Jaba (jah'bah). An Asiatic plant, *Hibis'cus ro'sa sinen'sis:* used in menorrhagia.

Jaborandi (jab-o-ran'de) [Brazilian]. The leaflets of the rutaceous shrub *Pilocar'pus selloa'nus,* a South American plant, and other congeneric species. Jaborandi produces salivation, sweating, increased flow of the secretions, and lowering of temperature and blood-pressure. It is used as a diaphoretic and sialagogue in dropsy and hydrothorax, in the early stages of acute fevers, pneumonia, malarial fever, uremia, etc.: it is also employed as a miotic and to reduce intra-ocular tension. Dose of *extract,* 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *tincture,* 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.); of *infusion,* 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.). See *Pilocarpin.*

Jaboridin (jab-o'rid-in). An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_3$, from jaborandi.

Jaborin (jab'o-rin). An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{32}N_4O_4$, from jaborandi: it resembles atropin in its properties.

Jacaranda (jak-ah-ran'dah). A genus of bignoniaceous trees of tropical America. *J. Caro'ba* is used in syphilis, urethritis, skin-diseases, and rheumatism. Dose of *fluid extract,* 16–60 min. (1–4 c.c.). *J. lancifolia'ta* is used in gonorrhea, etc. Dose of *tincture,* 15 min. (1 c.c.); of *fluid extract,* 16–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Jacareuba (jak-ah-ra'oo-bah). The *Calophyl'lum Brasilien'se,* a medicinal plant of South America.

Jacket, Plaster-of-Paris (jak'et). A casing of plaster-of-Paris enveloping the body for the purpose of correcting deformities. **Sayre's j.,** a plaster-of-Paris jacket used as a support for the spinal column. **Strait-j.,** a contrivance for restraining the limbs, especially the arms, of a violently insane person. **Willock's respiratory j.,** a sort of jacket used to strengthen the movements of respiration in emphysema of the lungs.

Jacksonian epilepsy (jak-so'ne-an). See *Epilepsy.*

Jacobs's membrane, ulcer (ja'kubz). See *Membrane, Ulcer.*

Jacobson's nerve, organ (ja'kub-sunz). See *Nerve, Organ.*

Jactitation (jak-tit-a'shun) [L. *jactita'tio; jactita're* to toss]. The tossing to and fro of a patient in acute disease.

Jaculiferous (jak-u-lif'er-us) [L. *ja'culum* dart + *fer're* to bear]. Bearing prickles.

Jadelot's lines, furrows (zhahd'lōz). See *Line.*

Jail-fever (jāl'fe-ver). Typhus fever.

Jalap (jal'ap) [L. *jala'pa,* from Jalapa, a city of Mexico]. The root of *Ipomœ'a Pur'ga* and other plants of the same genus growing in Mexico. It is a hydragogue cathartic and cholagogue, and is given in constipation for the purpose of removing dropsical effusions by the bowels and to produce revulsion in congestion of the brain. See also *Convolvulin.* Dose in powder, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.); of *abstract,* 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.33 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.); of *tincture,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *extract,* 4–8 gr. (0.266–0.533 gm.); of *resin* (*res'ina jala'pæ*), 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.); of *compound powder* (*pul'vis jala'pæ compos'ita*), 10–60 gr. (0.666–4 gm.).

Jalapin (jal'ap-in). 1. A purgative resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, from various kinds of jalap. 2. A concentration or impure resin from jalap: purgative. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.).

Jambu assu (zham'boo as-soo'). The root of *Otto'nia Jaboran'di,* a tree of Brazil: a stimulant febrifuge. Dose of *fluid extract,* 10–30 min. (0.666–4 c.c.).

Jambul (jam'bul). The bark of *Euge'nia Jambola'na,* a tree of the East Indies: a stomachic astringent. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 10–20 min. (0.666–1.333 c.c.).

Jamrosin (jam-ro'sin). The fluid extract of an East Indian myrtaceous plant: used in diabetes in doses of 6 drops.

Janiceps (jan'is-eps) [L. *Ja'nus* a two-faced god + *ca'put* head]. A monster with one head and two faces. **J. asym'etros,** a janiceps with one imperfect and one more complete face.

Japaconin (jap-ak'o-nin). An amorphous alkaloid, $2C_{22}H_{41}NO_{10}$, derivable from japaconitin.

Japaconitin (jap-ak-on'it-in). An exceedingly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{66}H_{88}N_2O_{21}$, derived from a Japanese aconite.

Japonic acid (jap-on'ik). An acid from catechu, or terra japonica; a variety of tannic acid.

Jasmin, Yellow (jas'min). See *Gelsemium.*

Jasmone (jas'mōn). A yellowish oil or ketone derived from oil of jasmin.

Jatrevin (ja-tre'vin). A product of menthol-camphor and isobutylphenol: used as a spray in respiratory diseases; in a 2–5 per cent solution.

Jatropha (jat'ro-fah) [Gr. ἰατρος physician + τρέφειν to nourish]. A genus of tropical euphorbiaceous plants. *J. Cur'cas* affords the physic-nut. See *Curcas. J. Man'ihot* produces tapioca and casareep.

Jaundice (jawn'dis) [L. *ic'terus*]. Yellowness of the skin, eyes, and secretions, due to the presence of bile-pigments in the blood. **Absorption-j.,** that due to absorption of bile into the blood-vessels. **Acathectic j.,** jaundice due to pathologic changes in the liver-cells, which become unable to retain their secretions. **Acholuric j.,** j. without bile-pigments in urine or with only minute quantities of them. **Acute infectious j.,** a contagious febrile disease supposed to be of bacterial origin. **Anhepatogenous j.,** j. which is not hepatogenous. **Blue-j.** See *Cyanosis.* **Budd's j.,** acute parenchymatous hepatitis. See *Hepatitis.* **Catarrhal j.,** that which is due to closure of the common bile-duct by duodenal catarrh. **Febrile j.,** an acute infectious jaundice. See *Weil's disease* under *Disease.* **Hemapheic j.** Same as *Urobilin j.* **Hematogenous j.,** that which is due to disintegration of the red blood-corpuscles. **Hematohepatogenous j.,** j. that is partly hematogenous and partly hepatogenous. This form includes toxemic j. and the j. seen in malaria, yellow fever, typhoid, typhus, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, etc. **Hepatogenic j.,** that which is due to some disease or disorder of the liver. **Infectious j.** Sames as *Febrile j.* **Malignant j.** See *Icterus gravis.* **J. of the newborn.** See *Icterus neonatorum.* **Obstructive j.,** that which is due to a mechanical impediment to the flow of the bile. **Toxemic j.,** j. produced by poisons, such as phosphorus, arseniuratted hydrogen, snake-poison, etc. **Urobilin-j.,** jaundice due to the presence of urobilin in the blood. **Xanthochromic j.,** jaundice marked by yellow discoloration of the palms, soles, and mucous membranes, but without bile pigment in the urine.

Jaw, Jaw-bone (jaw, jaw'bōn). See *Maxilla.* **J.-chattering,** clonic masticatory spasm causing a movement like chattering of the jaws. **J.-jerk.** See under *Reflex.* **Lock-j.** See *Trismus.* **Lumpy j.** See *Actinomycosis.* **Phossy j.,** a popular name for necrosis of the jaw due to phosphorus-poisoning. **Pig-j.,** abnormal protrusion of the upper jaw of the horse, with hypertrophy of the teeth.

Jecolein (je-ko-le'in). A glycerid of jecoleic acid from cod-liver oil.

Jecoral (jek'o-ral). Pertaining to the liver.

Jecorin (jek'o-rin) [L. *je'cur* liver]. 1. A substance, $C_{105}H_{166}N_5SP_3O_{45}$, found both in normal and diabetic blood, the liver, spleen, brain, etc. 2. A patented cod-liver oil substitute, containing calcium chlorhydrophosphate, lactic acid, phosphoric acid, bromin, iodin, and ferrous iodid.

Jecorol (jek'or-ol). A proprietary preparation of cod-liver oil.

Jecur, Jecus (je'kur, je'kus). Latin for *Liver.*

Jeffersonia (jef-fer-so'ne-ah) [named for **T.** *Jefferson* (1743–1826)]. A genus of berberidaceous herbs. The root of *J. diphyl'la,* of North America, is tonic, diuretic, and expectorant: emetic in large doses. Dose of fluid extract, 20–60 min. (1.333–2 c.c.).

Jejunal (je-ju'nal). Pertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunitis (jej-u-ni'tis). Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunocolostomy (jej''u-no-ko-los'to-me) [*Jejunum* + *Colon* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The formation of an artificial passage between the jejunum and the colon.

Jejuno-ileitis (jej''u-no-il-e-i'tis). Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum together.

Jejuno-ileostomy (jej''u-no-il-e-os'to-me) [*Jejunum* + *Ilium* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The formation of an artificial passage between the jejunum and the ileum.

Jejunostomy (jej-u-nos'to-me) [*Jejunum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The surgical creation of a permanent opening through the abdominal wall into the jejunum.

Jejunotomy (jej-u-not'o-me) [*Jejunum* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the jejunum.

Jejunum (je-ju'num) [L. "empty"]. That portion of the small intestine which extends from the duodenum to the ileum.

Jelly (jel'le) [L. *gelati'na*]. A soft substance which is coherent, tremulous, and more or less translucent. **Enamel-j.,** a soft material in a growing tooth between the epithelial investment and the calcifying cells of the young enamel. **Glycerin-j.,** a compound of glycerin, zinc oxid, and gelatin: used in cases of eczema. **J. of Wharton,** the soft, pulpy connective tissue that constitutes the matrix of the umbilical cord.

Jennerian (jen-ne're-an). Pertaining to E. *Jenner* (1749–1823), the inventor of vaccination.

Jennerization (jen-er-iz-a'shun). Production of immunity to a disease by repeated inoculation with cultures of bacteria similar to those producing the disease, but deprived of their virulence.

Jequiritin (je-kwir'it-in). Same as *Abrin.*

Jequiritol (je-kwir'it-ol). An abrin preparation used in treating pannus, trachoma, and opacities of the cornea.

Jequirity (je-kwir'it-e). The poisonous seeds of *Ab'rus precato'rius:* used in treating trachoma.

Jerk, Crossed (jerk). Movement of the opposite leg in attempt to elicit the knee-jerk on one side.

Jerks (jerks). A variety of dancing mania, sometimes associated with religious excitement.

Jervic acid (jer'vik). See under *Acid.*

Jervin (jer'vin). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$, from *Vera'trum al'bum* and *V. vir'ide:* a depressant to the motor and vasomotor centers.

Jessamine (jes'sam-in). See *Gelsemium.*

Jessanodine (jes-san'o-dīn). A proprietary antiseptic and anodyne preparation.

Jesuits' bark (jez'u-its). See *Cinchona.*

Jigger (jig'ger). See *Chigo.*

Jimson weed (jim'zn). See *Stramonium.*

Johannisin (jo-han'is-in). Alkaloid from anda oil.

Johimbin (jo-him'bin). An aphrodisiac alkaloid from the bark of an African tree called johimbehe. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.0065 gm.).

Joint (joint) [L. *articula'tio*]. An articulation between two bones; more especially one which admits of more or less motion in one or both bones. **Ball-and-socket j.** See *Enarthrosis.* **Brodie's j.,** hysteric neuralgia of a joint. **Charcot's j.,** chronic inflammation of the synovial

membrane of a joint, extending to the substance of the bone: seen in certain diseases of the spine. **Chopart's j.**, the union of the os calcis and astragalus with the remaining bones of the tarsus: the mediotarsal articulation. **Gliding j.** See *Arthrodia*. **Hinge-j.** See *Ginglymus*. **Immovable j.** See *Synarthrosis*. **Intercarpal j's**, the articulations formed by the carpal bones in relation to each other. **Midcarpal j.**, the joint between the scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones and the second row of the carpus. **Mixed j.** See *Amphiarthrosis*. **Movable j.** See *Diarthrosis*. **Pisocuneiform j.**, the articulation of the pisiform and cuneiform carpal bones. **Rotary j.**, a lateral ginglymus or rotating diarthrosis.

Joss-stick (jos'stick). A Chinese preparation of amadou in sticks, sometimes perfumed: burned as a pastil to overcome ill smells in the sick-room.

Joule (jool) [after J. P. *Joule* (1818–1899)]. The work expended by a current of one ampère flowing for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

Joule's equivalent (joolz'). See *Equivalent*.

Jugal (ju'gal) [L. *juga'lis; ju'gum* yoke]. 1. Connecting like a yoke. 2. Pertaining to the cheek.

Juglandic acid (jug-lan'dik). An acid from the bark of *Ju'glans cine'rea*: thought to be the same as nucin.

Juglans (ju'glans) [L. "Jove's nut," walnut]. 1. A genus of juglandaceous trees: the walnuts. See *Walnut*. 2. The root-bark of *J. cine'rea*, the butternut-tree. It is an aperient, and is sometimes given in remittent and intermittent fevers. Dose of *extract*, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.).

Jugular (ju'gu-lar) [L. *jugula'ris; ju'gulum* neck]. Pertaining to the neck.

Jugulation (jug-u-la'shun) [L. *jugula're* to cut the throat of]. The sudden and rapid arrest of disease by therapeutic measures.

Jugum penis (ju'gum pe'nis) [L.]. A forceps for compressing the penis.

Juice (jūs) [L. *jus* broth]. Any fluid from an animal or plant-tissue. **Cancer-j.**, a milky juice which may be obtained from cancerous tissue, and containing cancer-cells. **Duodenal j., Duodenic j.**, a remedy used in some disorders of digestion. **Gastric j.**, the clear liquid secreted by the stomach. **Intestinal j.**, the transparent liquid secreted by the follicles of Lieberkühn. **Pancreatic j.**, the thick transparent fluid secreted by the pancreas.

Jujube (ju'jūb). The fruit of the *Siz'yphus vulga'ris*: a pectoral.

Julep (ju'lep) [L. *jula'pium*]. A sweetened alcoholic drink or cordial, of various kinds.

Jumbul (jum'bul). The plant *Syzyg'ium jambola'num*: used for diabetes.

Jumper (jum'per). A neurotic person affected with palmus and enfeebled will.

Jungle plant (jung'gl). See *Combretum sundiacum*.

Juniper (ju'nip-er). See *Juniperus*.

Juniperus (ju-nip'er-us) [L.]. 1. A genus of coniferous trees. 2. The berry or fruit of *Junip'erus commu'nis*, or juniper-tree; the oil of the fruit is a stimulant diuretic. See *Gin*. Dose of oil, 3–5 min. (0.19–0.33 c.c.).

Junk (jungk). 1. A form of cushion used in dressing fractures. 2. Oakum, somewhat used in surgical dressings.

Junket (jungk'et). Curds and whey flavored and used as food.

Jurisprudence, Medical (ju-ris-pru'dens) [L. *ju'ris pruden'tia* knowledge of law]. The application of the teachings of medical science to questions of law and justice; also the application of the principles of law to the relations between physicians and patients.

Jury-mast (ju're-mast). An upright bar used in supporting the head in cases of Pott's disease.

Jusculum (jus'ku-lum) [L.]. Soup or broth.

Justo major (jus'to ma'jor) [L.]. Larger than is normal or usual. **J. mi'nor**, smaller than is normal or usual.

Jute (jūt). The fibers of *Cor'chorus olito'rius*: used in surgical dressings.

Juvantia (ju-van'she-ah) [L. pl.]. Adjuvant and palliative medicines or appliances.

Juxta-articular (jux'tah-ar-tik'u-lar) [L. *jux'ta* near + *artic'ulus* joint]. Situated near a joint or in the region of a joint.

Juxtangina (jux-tan'jin-ah) [L. "almost quinsy"]. Inflammation of the pharyngeal muscles.

Juxtaposition (jux''tah-po-zish'un) [L. *jux'ta* near + *posit'io* place]. An adjacent situation; apposition.

K.

K [L. *ka'lium*]. The symbol for *Potassium*.

Ka. An abbreviation for *Kathode*, or *Cathode*.

Kadamba (kad-am'bah). An Asiatic plant, *Nau'clea cadum'ba*: the flowers are vulnerary.

Kaif (kīf) [Arabic]. Dreamy tranquillity from the use of drugs.

Kairin (ki'rin). 1. Oxychinolin-ethyl hydrochlorate; a powerful and somewhat dangerous antipyretic remedy, $C_{10}H_{13}ON,HCl + H_2O$, prepared from quinolin. It is used as a substitute for quinin. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.). 2. The base or alkaloid of which the above is the hydrochlorate. **K. ethyl, K. æthyl,** or **K.-A.**, a substance similar in composition and properties to ordinary kairin; its composition is $C_9H_{15}(OH)C_2H_5N,H_4HCl$. **K. methyl,** or **K.-m.**, ordinary kairin.

Kairolin (ki'ro-lin). An antipyretic medicine, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, or methyl quinolin hydratid, prepared from quinolin and chlorin. **Kairolin A.**, a sulphate of chinolin-ethyl-hydrid: an antipyretic, now discarded. **Kairolin M.**, a sulphate of chinolin-methyl-hydrate: an antipyretic, now discarded.

Kakidrosis (kak-id-ro'sis) [Gr. κακός bad + ἱδρώς perspiration]. An extremely disagreeable odor of the sweat.

Kakke (kahk'ka) [Japanese]. Same as *Beri-beri*.

Kakodyl (kak'o-dil). See *Cacodyl*.

Kakosmia (kak-oz'me-ah) [Gr. κακός ill + ὀσμη smell]. A foul or disagreeable odor.

Kakotrophy (kak-ot'ro-fe). See *Cacotrophy*.

Kala-azar (kah-la-az'ar or ad'zar) [Native "black fever"]. An extremely fatal epidemic fever of

FIG. 1.

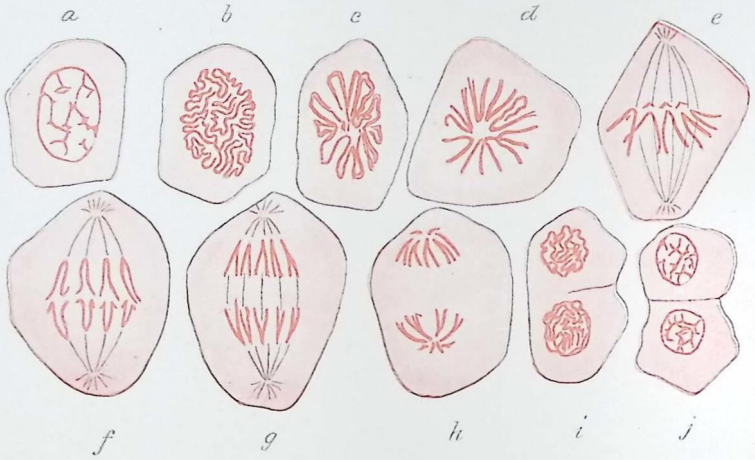
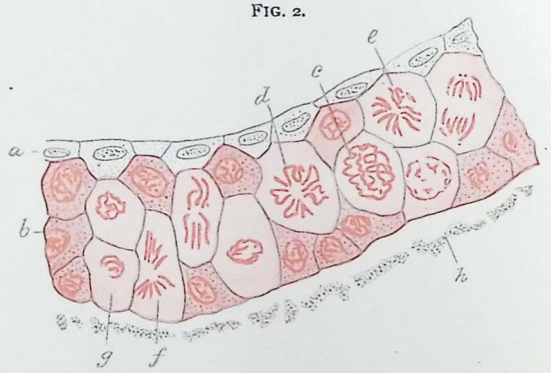


FIG. 2.



KARYOKINESIS.

FIG. 1.—Diagrammatic representation of stages of karyokinesis (Clarkson): *a*, cell with resting nucleus; *b*, convolution stage; *c*, wreath stage; *d*, monaster stage; *e*, monaster stage with nuclear spindle, with polar zones at its extremities; *f*, splitting of chromosomes; *g*, chromosomes after splitting, proceeding to poles of spindle (metakinesis); *h*, diaster stage; *i*, convolution stage (daughter-cells), *j*, resting stage (daughter-cells).

FIG. 2.—Epidermis of young salamander, stained with safranin: *a*, superficial cells of epidermis containing pigment; *b*, cell more deeply placed, showing resting stage of nucleus; *c*, convolution stage; *d*, wreath stage; *e*, monaster stage; *f*, diaster stage; *g*, convolution stage in daughter-cells; *h*, pigment-cells beneath epidermis.

Assam, resembling chronic malarial fever. It is marked by progressive anemia, wasting, enlargement of the spleen and liver, and dropsy, and is thought to be caused by the Leishman-Donovan parasite (*Piroplas'ma donova'ni*). The disease is also called *Febrile tropical splenomegaly*. See *Leishman-Donovan body*, under *Body*.

Kalagua (kah-lah'gwah). A South American drug used in tuberculosis.

Kali (ka'li, kah'le). Latin and German for *potash*.

Kalimeter (kal-im'et-er). Same as *Alkalimeter*.

Kalium (ka'le-um) [L.]. Same as *Potassium*.

Kallak (kal'ak). A pustular dermatitis common among the Eskimos.

Kamakosin (kam-ak-o'sin). An anthelmintic preparation of the active principles of kamala and kousso.

Kamala (kam'al-ah). The glands and hairs of the capsules of *Mallo'tus philippinen'sis*, an East Indian shrub. It is purgative, and is used mainly against tenia and lumbrici. Dose, 1–2 dr. (4–8 gm.); of *fluidextract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Kamalin (kam'al-in). An alkaloid from *Kamala*.

Kanagugui (kan-ah-goo'gwe). A Japanese plant, *Lin'dera erythrocar'pa*: its fluidextract is used in secondary syphilis.

Kangaroo (kang-gah-roo'). A marsupial mammal of Australasia, of many species; from its tail a tendon is derived that is valued as a ligature.

Kaolin (ka'o-lin) [Chinese; L. *kaoli'num*]. A fine clay employed in skin-diseases, and in pharmacy for coating pills and for ointments.

Kaolinosis (ka''o-lin-o'sis). A kind of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling particles of kaolin.

Kaposi's disease (ka-po'sēz). See *Disease*.

Kapselcoccus (kap-sel-kok'us). A microbe found in pyosalpinx.

Kaputine (kap'u-tin). A proprietary acetanilid preparation for headache.

Kardin (kar'din). See *Cardin*.

Kargon (kar'gon). A proprietary preparation of buchu and potassium acetate.

Karno (kar'no). A proprietary preparation consisting of a dark, syrupy, liquid beef-extract.

Karnoid (kar'noid). A proprietary meat powder.

Karus (ka'rus). A South African plant; useful in dysentery and in ulcerative and hemorrhagic intestinal affections.

Karyenchyma (kar-e-en'kim-ah) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + ἐν in + χυμός juice]. The nuclear juice of a cell.

Karyochromatophil (kar''e-o-kro-mat'o-fil) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + χρῶμα color + φιλεῖν to love]. Having a stainable nucleus.

Karyochrome (kar'e-o-krōm) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + χρῶμα color]. A nerve-cell the nucleus of which is stainable, while the body is not; a nerve-cell in which the stained nucleus is larger than that of a cytochrome. There are varieties designated by the Greek letters.

Karyogamic (kar''e-o-gam'ik) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + γάμος marriage]. Pertaining to, or characterized by, union of nuclei.

Karyogamy (kar-e-og'am-e) [Gr. κᾶρυον nucleus + γαμός marriage]. Cell-conjugation with union of nuclei.

Karyogen (kar'e-o-jen) [Gr. κᾶρυον nucleus + γεννᾶν to produce]. An organic iron compound found in certain cell-nuclei, especially the head of the spermatozoön.

Karyokinesis (kar''e-o-kin-e'sis) [Gr. κάρυον nut + κίνησις motion]. Indirect nuclear or cell-division; cell-division which begins in the chromatin of the nucleus. The process is usually described as occurring in stages: 1. Increase of the fibers of chromatin (*chromosomes*) into a dense convolution (*spirem* or *mother-skein*). 2. Aggregation of the fibrils into a form which appears, when seen from above, as a wreath, and when from the side as a star-shaped figure (*monaster*), arranged around a spindle of achromatin (*nuclear spindle*). 3. Cleavage and *migration of the segments* to the poles of the spindle, forming a double star-figure (*diaster*). 4. Division of the protoplasm of the cell, each portion enclosing one of the daughter-stars. 5. Formation in each new mass of the convoluted mass of achromatin (*daughter-skein*). 6. Formation of a new nucleus (*resting daughter-nucleus*). **Asymmetric k.**, that in which the chromosomes divide unequally and into dissimilar masses. **Hyperchromatic k.**, that in which the number of chromosomes is abnormally large. **Hypochromatic k.**, that in which the number of chromosomes is abnormally small.

Karyokinetic (kar''e-o-kin-et'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of karyokinesis.

Karyoklasis (kar-e-ok'las-is) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + κλάσις breaking]. The breaking down of the cell-nucleus.

Karyolymph (kar'e-o-limf) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + *Lymph*]. The nuclear sap.

Karyolysis (kar-e-ol'is-is) [Gr. κάρυον nut + λύσις loosening]. 1. Same as *Karyokinesis*. 2. The morbid destruction of the nucleus of a cell.

Karyolysus lacerta'rum (kar-e-ol'is-us) [Gr. κάρυον nut + λύειν to loose]. A hemogregarina from the blood of lizards.

Karyolytic (kar''e-o-lit'ik). Producing or pertaining to karyolysis.

Karyomicrosome (kar''e-o-mi'kro-sōm) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + *Microsome*]. See *Nucleomicrosome*.

Karyomit (kar'e-o-mit) [Gr. κάρυον nut + μίτος thread]. Same as *Chromosome*.

Karyomitome (kar-e-om'it-ōm) [Gr. κάρυον nut + μίτος web]. The nuclear chromatin-network.

Karyomitosis (kar''e-o-mi-to'sis) [Gr. κάρυον nut + μίτος thread]. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

Karyomitotic (kar''e-o-mit-ot'ik). Pertaining to karyomitosis.

Karyon (kar'e-on) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus]. The nucleus of a cell.

Karyophage (kar'e-o-fāj) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + φαγεῖν to eat]. An intracellular sporozoön.

Karyoplasm (kar'e-o-plazm) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + πλάσμα plasm]. The nucleoplasm, or nuclear substance of a cell.

Karyorrhexis (kar''e-or-rek'sis) [Gr. κάρυον nut + ῥῆξις split]. The rupture of the cell-nucleus: especially a degeneration of the cell-nucleus in which the chromatin is deposited upon the nuclear wall and undergoes division.

Karyosome (kar'e-o-sōm) [Gr. κάρυον nucleus + σῶμα body]. 1. A nucleolus of the net-knot variety staining with nuclear dyes, as distinguished from true nuclei. 2. Same as *Chromosome*.

Karyota (kar-e-o'tah) [Gr. κάρυον nut, nucleus]. Nucleated cells.

Karyotheca (kar''e-o-the'kah) [Gr. κάρυον nut + θήκη sheath]. The envelope or sheath of a cell-nucleus.

Kasagra (kas-ag'rah). A proprietary aromatic fluid extract of cascara sagrada.

Kasyl (ka'sil). A germicidal preparation of cresol and tincture of green soap.

Kat-, Kata-. For words thus beginning see *Cat-, Cata-*.

Katabolic, Katabolism. See *Catabolic, Catabolism.*

Katalase (kat'al-ās). An enzyme.

Kataphraxis (kat-af-rak'sis). The operation of enclosing or surrounding an organ with metal supports to keep it in place.

Katharol (kath'ar-ol). A proprietary name for two or more hydrogen perioxid preparations.

Katharmon (kath-ar'mon). A preparation of hamamelis, hydrastis, boric acid, etc.: used as an astringent and antiseptic.

Kathisophobia (kath-i-so-fo'be-ah). See *Akathisia.*

Kation (kat'e-on). See *Cation.*

Katjang Idjo. The fruit of *Phase'olus radia'tus*, used as a remedy for beri-beri.

Katotropia (kat-o-tro'pe-ah) [Gr. κάτω below + τρέπειν to turn]. A tendency of the visual axes to fall below the object looked at. Called also *Katophoria.*

Kava, Kava-kava (kah'vah, kah'vah-kah'vah) [Polynesian]. 1. The root of *Macrop'iper methys'ticum*: used for cystitis, gout, and wasting diseases. Dose of *fluid extract*, 20–60 min. (1.333–4 c.c.). 2. An intoxicating drink prepared from the above.

Kavain (kav'ah-in). An alkaloid from kava.

Kawahin (kaw'ah-hin). A crystallizable principle from kava: medicinally active.

Kawin (kah'win). A resin from kava: a motor depressant, anesthetic, and cardiac stimulant.

Kazol (ka'zol). A preparation of fermented milk similar to matzoon.

Kedani disease. See *Tsutsugamushi disease*, under *Disease.*

Keeper (kēp'er). The armature of a magnet.

Kefir, Kephyr (kef-ēr'). A preparation of milk acted upon by a ferment derived from *Bacil'lus caucas'icus*: a nutritious and restorative food. **Arsenical k.**, any one of a series of preparations consisting of kefir medicated with Fowler's solution of arsenic. **Guaiacol-carbonate k.**, any one of a series of proprietary preparations of guaiacol carbonate and kefir.

Keimol (ki'mol). A proprietary antiseptic preparation.

Kelectome (ke'lek-tōm) [Gr. κήλη tumor + ἐκτομή excision]. A device used in removing samples of tissue from tumors.

Kelene, Kelin (ke'lēn, ke'lin). A proprietary preparation of ethyl chlorid, used as a local anesthetic.

Kelis (ke'lis) [Gr. κηλίς stain]. Same as *Morphea*; also *Keloid.*

Kellin (kel'lin) [from *kel*, the Egyptian name of the plant]. A cardiant and spinant remedy derived from *Am'mi Visna'ga.*

Keloid (ke'loid) [Gr. κηλίς scar + εἶδος form]. A new growth or tumor of the skin, consisting of whitish ridges, nodules, and plates of dense tissue. These growths tend to recur after removal, and are sometimes tender or painful. The condition is very frequent in the colored race, and is believed to be dependent on traumatism. **Acne k.**, an affection chiefly of the nape of the neck, resembling sycosis and keloid. **Addison's k.**, morphea. **Alibert's k., Cicatricial k., False k.**, a growth resembling a true keloid, but due to hypertrophy of a cicatrix.

Kelos (ke'los). Same as *Keloid.*

Kelosomus (ke-lo-so'mus). See *Celosomia.*

Kelotomy (ke-lot'o-me) [Gr. κήλη hernia + τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical division of the stricture in strangulated hernia.

Kenophobia (ken-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. κενός empty + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of large open spaces.

Kentrokinetic (ken''tro-kin-et'ik). Pertaining to kentrokinesis; excitomotor.

Kephalepsalis (kef-al-ep'sal-is) [Gr. κεφαλή head + ψαλίς scissors]. Shears for use in embryotomy.

Kephalin (kef'al-in) and other words in **Kephal-**. See *Cephalin*, etc.

Kephaline (kef'al-in). A proprietary headache cure.

Kephyr (kef-ēr'). Same as *Kefir.*

Keracele (ker'as-ēl) [Gr. κέρας horn + κήλη tumor]. A horny tumor.

Kerasin (ker'as-in). Same as *Cerasin.*

Keratalgia (ker-at-al'je-ah) [Gr. κέρας horn + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the cornea.

Keratectasia (ker''at-ek-ta'zhe-ah) [Gr. κέρας horn + ἔκτασις extension]. Protrusion of the cornea.

Keratectomy (ker-at-ek'to-me) [Gr. κέρας cornea + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a portion of the cornea: usually done for anterior staphyloma.

Keratic (ker-at'ik). Pertaining to horn.

Keratin (ker'at-in) [Gr. κέρας horn]. A substance which forms the base of epidermis, hair, and of all horny tissues. It resembles the proteins in chemic structure, contains sulphur, and yields tyrosin and leucin on decomposition. Its solution is sometimes used in coating pills.

Keratinize (ker'at-in-īz). 1. To render horny. 2. To become horny.

Keratinoid (ker'at-in-oid). A form of tablet not soluble in the stomach, but readily soluble in the intestine.

Keratinose (ker-at'in-ōs). An albumose obtained from keratin by hydrolyzing with an acid, alkali, or ferment.

Keratinous (ker-at'in-us). Containing or of the nature of keratin; horny.

Keratitis (ker-at-i'tis) [Gr. κέρας horn + *-itis*]. Inflammation of the cornea. **K. bandelette.** Same as *Ribbon-like k.* **K. bullo'sa**, the formation of large or small bullæ or blebs upon the cornea. **Deep k.** See *Interstitial k.* **Dendritic k.**, that which results in a dendriform ulceration of the cornea. **Hypopyon-k.**, suppurative k. associated with purulent infiltration and hypopyon. **Interstitial k.**, a chronic variety of keratitis with deep deposits in the substance of the cornea, which becomes hazy throughout and has a ground-glass appearance. The disease is associated with congenital syphilis, and occurs in children before the fifteenth year. Called also *Parenchymatous k.* and *Deep k.* **Lagophthalmic k.**, that which accompanies lagophthalmos, and is due to exposure of the eyeball to the air. **Marginal k.**, phlyctenular keratitis in which the papules are arranged around the margin of the cornea. **Neuroparalytic k.**, that which follows disease of the trifacial nerve. **Oystershuckers' k.**, a kind of suppurative keratitis produced by pieces of oyster-shell which have entered into the cornea. **Parenchymatous k.** See *Interstitial k.* **Phlyctenular k.**, a variety characterized by the formation of pustules or papules on the cornea. **Punctate k.**, descemitis, cyclitis, or serous iritis resulting in dotted opacity of the cornea. **Purulent k.**, that in which there is formed either a suppurating ulcer or an abscess. **Reapers' k.**, suppurative keratitis due to the wounding of the cornea by an awn of some grain, as barley. **Ribbon-like k.**, the formation of a transverse film on the cornea. **Sclerosing k.**, keratitis associated with scleritis, leading to hyperplexia.

Secondary k., keratitis due to disease of some other part of the eye. **Suppurative k.**, k. attended with, or associated with, suppuration. **Trachomatous k.** See *Pannus.* **Traumatic k.**, that which results from a wound.

Kerato- [Gr. κέρας horn, cornea]. A prefix denoting some relation to horny tissue or to the cornea.

Kerato-angioma (ker''at-o-an-je-o'mah). Same as *Angiokeratoma.*

Keratocele (ker'at-o-sēl) [Gr. κέρας horn + κήλη tumor]. Hernia of the innermost layer of the cornea (Descemet's membrane).

Keratocentesis (ker''at-o-sen-te'sis) [Gr. κέρας horn + κέντησις puncture]. Puncturation of the cornea.

Keratoconjunctivitis (ker''at-o-kon-junk-tiv-i'tis). Inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.

Keratoconus (ker''at-o-ko'nus) [Gr. κέρας horn + κῶνος cone]. A cone-shaped deformity of the cornea.

Keratocricoid (ker''at-o-kri'koid). The posterior cricothyroid muscle.

Keratoderma (ker''at-o-der'mah) [Gr. κέρας horn + δέρμα skin]. 1. A horny skin or covering. 2. The cornea.

Keratodermatitis (ker''at-o-der-mat-i'tis) [Gr. κέρας horn + δέρμα skin + *-itis* inflammation]. Inflammation of the stratum corneum of the skin.

Keratogenetic (ker''at-o-jen-et'ik). Pertaining to keratogenesis.

Keratogenous (ker-at-oj'en-us) [Gr. κέρας horn + γεννᾶν to produce]. Giving rise to a growth of horny tissue.

Keratoglobus (ker''ah-to-glo'bus) [Gr. κέρας horn + L. *glo'bus* globe]. A globular enlargement and protrusion of the cornea.

Keratoglossus (ker''at-o-glos'us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Keratohelcosis (ker''at-o-hel-ko'sis) [Gr. κέρας horn + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration of the cornea.

Keratohyalin (ker''at-o-hi'al-in). A form of hyalin found in the skin.

Keratohyaline (ker''at-o-hi'al-in). Both horny and hyaline, like the material of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

Keratoid (ker'at-oid) [Gr. κέρας horn + εἶδος form]. Resembling horn or corneal tissue.

Keratoiditis (ker''at-oi-di'tis). Same as *Keratitis.*

Kerato-iridoscope (ker''at-o-i-rid'o-skōp) [Gr. κέρας horn + ἶρις iris + σκοπεῖν to see]. A form of compound microscope for examining the eye.

Kerato-iritis (ker''at-o-i-ri'tis) [Gr. κέρας horn + ἶρις iris]. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Keratoleukoma (ker''at-o-lu-ko'mah) [Gr. κέρας horn + *Leukoma*]. A white opacity of the cornea.

Keratolysis (ker-at-ol'is-is) [Gr. κέρας horn + λύσις a loosening]. The peeling off of the skin.

Keratolytic (ker''at-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to, or producing, keratolysis.

Keratoma (ker-at-o'ma) [Gr. κέρας horn + *-ωμα* tumor]. Any horny tumor; a growth of horny tissue.

Keratomalacia (ker''at-o-mal-a'se-ah) [Gr. κέρας horn + μαλακία softness]. Softening of the cornea.

Keratome (ker'at-ōm) [Gr. κέρας horn + τέμνειν to cut]. A knife for incising the cornea.

Keratometer (ker-at-om'et-er) [Gr. κέρας horn + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.

Keratometry (ker-at-om'et-re). The measurement of the cornea.

Keratomycosis (ker''at-o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. κεραs cornea + μύκης fungus]. Fungous disease of the cornea.

Keratonosis (ker''at-o-no'sis). Any anomaly in the horny structure of the epidermis.

Keratonyxis (ker''at-o-nix'is) [Gr. κέρας cornea + νύσσειν to puncture]. Puncture of the cornea, as in certain operations for the cornea.

Keratoplasty (ker'at-o-plas-te) [Gr. κέρας cornea + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the cornea; especially the transference of a piece of the cornea of a lower animal to the human eye to take the place of an opaque spot therein.

Keratoscleritis (ker''at-o-skle-ri'tis). Inflammation of the cornea and sclera.

Keratoscope (ker'at-o-skōp) [Gr. κέρας cornea + σκοπεῖν to observe]. An instrument for examining the cornea.

Keratoscopy (ker-at-os'ko-pe). The examination of the cornea; more especially the study of the reflections of light from its anterior surface.

Keratosis (ker-at-o'sis) [Gr. κέρας horn]. Any horny growth, such as a wart or callosity; any disease attended by horny growths. **K. follicula'ris**, a skin-disease characterized by papules containing scabby crusts that can be squeezed out. Called also *Darier's disease.* **K. ni'gricans**, a skin-affection consisting of dark-colored warty growths, especially on the back of the neck and axillary and pectoral folds. Called also *Acanthosis nigricans.* **K. obtu'rans**, a mass of epidermic scales and cerumen in the external auditory meatus. **K. pila'ris**, a disease of the skin marked by the formation of a hard elevation around each hair-follicle. **K. seni'lis**, a harsh, dry state of the skin in old age.

Keratotome (ker-at'ot-ōm). See *Keratome.*

Keratotomy (ker-at-ot'o-me) [Gr. κέρας cornea + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the cornea.

Keraunoneurosis (ker-aw''no-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. κεραυνός lightning + νεῦρον nerve]. A nervous disorder due to lightning-stroke.

Keraunophobia (ker-aw-no-fo'be-ah) [Gr. κεραυνός lightning + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of lightning.

Kerectomy (ke-rek'to-me) [Gr. κέρας cornea + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of a part of the cornea.

Kerion (ke're-on) [Gr. κηρίον honey-comb]. A pustular disease of the scalp; tinea kerion. **Celsus's k.**, pustular inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp in tinea tonsurans.

Kerkring's valves (ker'kringz). See *Valve.*

Kermes (ker'mēz) [Arabic, Persian]. The *Coc'cus il'icis*, an insect found on the leaves of various oaks, chiefly on *Quer'cus coccif'era* (kermes-oak). It furnishes a red pigment which is used as a dyestuff. **K.-mineral**, antimony oxysulphid.

Keroid (ker'oid) [Gr. κεροειδής horn-like]. Resembling the cornea.

Keroline (ker'o-lin). A liquid used as a solvent for ichthyol.

Kerosolene (ker-os'o-lēn). A volatile fluid from petroleum: it smells like chloroform and is anesthetic.

Kerril (ker'ril). A venomous sea-snake, *Dis'tira jerdo'ni*, of the Indian Ocean.

Kestin (kes'tin). Trinitrophenol combined with resorcin, ammonium chlorid, orthoboric acid, and formaldehyd: a proprietary antiseptic, antipruritic, and analgesic agent.

Ketene (ke'tēn). A colorless gas of penetrating odor, $H_2C:CO$. It is the simplest of the ketones, and combines with water to form acetic acid.

Keto-aldehyd (ke-to-al′de-hīd). A compound which is a ketone and an aldehyd.

Ketol (ke′tol). See *Indol.*

Ketone (ke′tōn). Any compound of the radical CO with two alcoholic radicals.

Ketose (ke′tōs). A sugar which is the ketone of a hexatomic alcohol.

Key, DuBois-Reymond's (kē). An appliance by means of which electric currents can be sent through both electrodes or through a short circuit.

Kibe (kīb). The same as *Chilblain.*

Kibisitome (ki-bis′it-ōm) [Gr. *κίβισις* pouch + *τομή* cut]. Same as *Cystitome.*

Kidney (kid′ne) [L. *ren*]. Either of the two glandular bodies in the lumbar region that secrete the urine. Each kidney is about four inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, and weighs from four to six ounces. The kidney is of characteristic shape, presents a notch on the inner border, known as the *hilus*, which communicates with the cavity or sinus by which the vessels, nerves, and ureter pass. The kidney consists of a *cortical substance* and of a *medullary substance.* The medullary substance forms pyramids, whose bases are in the cortex, and whose apices, which are called *papillæ*, project into the calices of the *pelvis* of the kidney. The renal pyramids of Malpighi are in three rows, and number from ten to fifteen. The parenchyma of the kidney is composed of *uriniferous tubules*, held together by a little connective tissue. The terminal orifices of these open at the summit of each papilla. A uriniferous tubule begins at a capsule of Malpighi within the cortex, has a neck or constriction below the capsule, becomes the proximal convoluted tube, then the spiral tube of Schachowa, and successively Henle's loop, irregular tubule, distal convoluted tubule, curved tubule, and the straight collecting tubule, which opens at the apex of a renal papilla. The straight collecting tubes converge as they descend, forming groups in the center, known as *medullary rays.* The *pyramids of Ferrein* are the subordinate cones of the kidney-papillæ. The tubules are lined with pavement epithelium; the epithelium in other portions varies in shape and size. An envelope of a glomerule of the kidney is known as *Bowman's capsule.* Urine is formed by a process partly physical and partly vital, the watery elements being extruded from the blood by filtration; the solid portions by a special elaborative action of the renal epithelium. **Amyloid k.,** one that is the seat of amyloid or waxy degeneration. **Arteriosclerotic k.,** a kidney contracted as a result of sclerosis of the renal arteries. **Cicatricial k.,** a shrivelled, irregular, and scarred kidney: usually the last stage of a surgical kidney. **Fatty k.,** a kidney affected with fatty degeneration. **Floating k.,** one which is loosened and displaced. **Gouty k., Granular k.,** one affected with chronic interstitial inflammation. **Head-k.,** the pronephros. **Horseshoe-k.,** the two kidneys partially united or fused. **Lardaceous k.,** an amyloid kidney. **Large white k.,** one affected with chronic interstitial nephritis. **Massage-k.,** a condition of chronic renal incompetence and uremia due to excessive excretory effort on the part of the kidney, resulting from the improper and excessive application of massage to a gouty patient. **Pigback k.,** a kidney congested and enlarged as a result of chronic alcoholism. **Primordial k.,** the pronephros. **Red contracted k.,** a gouty kidney. **Sigmoid k.,** a deformed and fused kidney somewhat resembling the horseshoe-form. **Small white k.,** an atrophied and degenerated state of the kidney following a chronic interstitial nephritis. **Solitary k.,** a kidney made up of two kidneys fused. **Supernumerary k.,** an occasional kidney-like structure detached from the kidney proper. **Surgical k.,** suppurative pyelonephritis following an operation upon a urinary organ. **Wandering k.,** a floating or displaced kidney. **Waxy k.,** an amyloid kidney.

Kiestein (ki-es′te-in). Same as *Kyestein.*

Kikekunemalo (ki″ke-ku-ne-mah′lo). A resin much resembling copal: used for varnishes.

Kil (kil). A white, sticky, and soapy clay from the Black Sea region. When sterilized, it is employed as an ointment-base for use in skin-diseases.

Kilogram (kil′o-gram). One thousand grams, or 2.68 pounds Troy. See *Weights and Measures.*

Kiloliter (kil′o-le-ter) [Fr. *kilolitre*]. One thousand liters; 35.3171 cubic feet. See *Weights and Measures.*

Kilometer (kil′o-me-ter) [Fr. *kilomètre*]. One thousand meters. See *Weights and Measures.*

Kinæsthesia, Kinæsthesis (kin-es-the′ze-ah, kin-es-the′sis). See *Kinesthesia.*

Kinase (kin′ās) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion]. A substance existing in various tissues which serves to activate the specific enzyme of those tissues.

Kinematics (kin-e-mat′iks) [Gr. *κίνεμα* motion]. The science of motion, including the movements of the body.

Kinematograph (kin-em-at′o-graf) [Gr. *κίνεμα* motion + *γράφειν* to record]. An instrument for exhibiting pictures of objects in motion: it is of considerable service in diagnosis.

Kineplasty (kin′e-plas-te) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *πλάσσειν* to form]. Plastic amputation; amputation in which the stump is so formed as to be utilized for motor purposes.

Kinesalgia (kin-es-al′je-ah) [Gr. *κίνησις* movement + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain on muscular exertion.

Kinescope (kin′es-kōp) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. An instrument for measuring ocular refraction, in which the patient observes a fixed object through a slit in a moving disk.

Kinesia, Kinetia (kin-e′se-ah, kin-e′te-ah). Motion-sickness, including sea-sickness, car-sickness, etc.

Kinesiatrics (kin-e-se-at′riks) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *ἰατρικός* curative]. Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesi-esthesiometer (kin-e″se-es-the-ze-om′et-er) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *αἴσθησις* sensation + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for estimating or measuring the muscular sense.

Kinesimeter (kin-e-sim′et-er) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for the quantitative measurement of movements.

Kinesiology (kin-e-se-ol′o-je) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding movements, especially hygienic or therapeutic movements.

Kinesiometer (kin-e-se-om′et-er). Same as *Kinesimeter.*

Kinesioneurosis (kin-e″se-o-nu-ro′sis) [Gr. *κίνησις* movement + *Neurosis*]. A functional nervous disorder characterized by derangement of the nervous system. **External k.,** one that affects the muscles of external relation. **Internal k., Visceral k.,** one that affects the muscles of the viscera. **Vascular k.** Same as *Angioneurosis.*

Kinesipathy (kin-es-ip′ath-e). An incorrect synonym of *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesitherapy (kin-es″e-ther′ap-e) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *θεραπεῖα* cure]. The treatment of disease by movements or exercise; lingism.

Kinesodic (kin-e-sod′ik) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion + *ὁδός* way]. Pertaining to the conveyance of motor impulses.

Kinesthesia, Kinesthesis (kin-es-the′ze-ah, kin-es-the′sis) [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *αἴσθησις* sense]. The sense by which muscular motion, weight, position, etc., are perceived.

Kinesthesiometer (kin″es-the-ze-om′et-er) [*Kinesthesia* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure]. A device by which to measure or test the muscular sensibility.

Kinesthetic (kin-es-thet′ik). Pertaining to kinesthesia, or the muscular sense.

Kinetic (kin-et′ik) [Gr. *κινητικός*]. Pertaining to or producing motion.

Kinetographic (kin-et-o-graf′ik) [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *γράφειν* to record]. Recording graphically the movements of parts and features.

Kinetonucleus (kin-et-o-nu′kle-us) [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *Nucleus*]. The micronucleus or centrosome of a cell as distinguished from the principal nucleus or trophonucleus.

Kinetoplasm (kin-et′o-plazm) [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *πλάσμα* something formed]. The chromatophilic elements in the nervous tissue.

Kinetoscope (kin-et′os-kōp) [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. A form of chromophotograph: useful in diagnosis and in physiologic study.

Kinetoscopy (kin-et-os′ko-pe). Serial photography which exhibits the motions of the limbs or features: used in diagnosis.

Kinetotherapy (kin-et-o-ther′ap-e). Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

King's evil. Scrofula.

Kino (ki′no). The dried juice of *Pterocar′pus Marsu′pium*, of Southern Asia, and of various other trees. It is a strong astringent, and is used in diarrhea-mixtures and gargles. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.); of *compound powder* (*pul′vis ki′no compos′itus*), 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *tincture*, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.).

Kinoin (ki-no′in). A principle, $C_{14}H_{12}O$, from Australian kino.

Kinometer (kin-om′et-er) [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring uterine displacements.

Kinone (kin′ōn). Same as *Quinone.*

Kinoplasm (ki′no-plazm) [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *πλάσμα* plasm]. A substance giving origin to the spindle-fiber of cytoplasm. Called also *Archoplasm.*

Kinovin (kin-o′vin). Same as *Quinovin.*

Kiono-. For words thus beginning, see under *Ciono-.*

Kiotome (ki′ot-ōm) [Gr. *κίων* column + *τέμνειν* to cut]. A knife for amputating the uvula.

Kiotomy (ki-ot′o-me). The use of the kiotome; amputation of the uvula.

Kissingen salts (kis′sing-en). An aperient salt from the waters of a spring at Kissingen, Bavaria.

Klang (klahng) [Ger.]. A compound musical tone; a fundamental tone combined with its overtones.

Klatsch-preparation (klatch). A cover-glass preparation made by pressing a cover-glass on a plate-culture of bacteria.

Klemmolin (klem′mo-lin). A proprietary preparation of pine-leaves and poplar-buds: a rheumatism-cure.

Kleptomania (klep-to-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. *κλέπτειν* to steal + *μανία* madness]. An insane impulse to steal; insanity marked by a desire to steal.

Kleptophobia (klep-to-fo′be-ah) [Gr. *κλέπτειν* to steal + *φόβος* fear]. Insane dread of becoming a thief.

Klinol (kli′nol). A proprietary analgesic and antipyretic.

Kliseometer (klis-e-om′et-er). Same as *Cliseometer.*

Knee (ne) [L. *ge′nu*]. The anterior aspect of the leg at the articulation of the femur and tibia; also the articulation itself. **Brodie's k.,** a chronic synovitis of the knee-joint in which the affected parts acquire a soft and pulpy consistence. **K.-cap, K.-pan,** the patella. **Housemaids' K.,** inflammation of the bursa in front of the patella, with accumulation of fluid therein. **In-k., Knock-k.,** genu valgum; the condition in which the knees come together while the ankles are far apart. **K. of the internal capsule,** the bend at the junction of the anterior and posterior limbs of the internal capsule. **K.-jerk.** See under *Reflex.* **K.-joint,** the articulation of the femur and tibia. **Out-k.,** genu varum, or bow-leg.

Kneippism (nīp′izm) [after Rev. Father *Kneipp*, who introduced the practice]. Cure by walking barefoot in the morning dew, cold bathing, etc.

Knife (nīf). A cutting instrument, of various shapes and sizes, for surgeons' and dissectors' use. **Beer's k.,** a knife with a triangle-shaped blade, used in operations for cataract and for excising staphyloma of the cornea.

Knitting (nit′ting). The repair of a fractured bone.

Knock-knee (nok′nē). Genu valgum. See *Knee.*

Knot (not). An intertwining of the ends or parts of one or more cords so that they cannot easily be separated. **Clove-hitch k.,** a knot consisting of two contiguous loops which are placed around an object, the ends of the cord being toward each other: used for making traction on a part for the reduction of dislocations. **Double k.** Same as *Friction k.* **False k.** Same as *Granny k.* **Friction k.,** a k. in which the ends of the cord are twisted twice around each other before being tied. **Granny k.,** a double knot in the second loop of which the end of one cord is over, and the other under, its fellow, so that the loops do not lie in the same line. **Reef k.,** a double k. in which the free ends of the second knot lie in the same plane as the ends of the first knot: called also *Sailor's k.* and *Square k.* **Sailor's k., Square k.** See *Reef k.* **Staffordshire k.,** a k. for tying pedicles, as of the ovary. It is made by passing a ligature through the pedicle by a needle, which is withdrawn so as to leave a loop which is passed over the pedicle. One of the ends of the ligature is drawn through the loop, and the two ends are tied by a reef-knot: called also *Tait's k.* **Stay k.,** a k. made with two or more ligatures, each being tied with the first half of a reef-knot; then all the ends of one side are taken in one hand, and all the ends on the other side in the other hand, and tied as if they formed one single thread. **Surgical k.,** a knot in which the thread is passed twice through the same loop. **Tait's k.** See *Staffordshire k.*

Knuckle (nuk′kl). 1. The dorsal aspect of any phalangeal joint. 2. An extruded loop, as of the bowel or omentum in hernia.

K. O. C. An abbreviation for *Kathodal opening contraction.*

Koch's lymph, etc. See *Lymph,* etc.

Kodol (ko′dol). A proprietary digestant and dyspepsia-cure.

Kodozonol (ko-do-zo′nol). A proprietary ozonized preparation of cod-liver oil.

Koilonychia (koi-lo-nik′e-ah) [Gr. *κοιλός* hollow + *ὄνυξ* nail]. A condition in which the nail is concaved; spoon-nail.

Kola (ko′lah). The seeds of *Stercu′lia acumina′ta,*

a tree of Africa: it is a cardiac, aphrodisiac, and nerve-stimulant. Dose of *tincture*, 60 min. (4 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 20–30 min. (1.333–2 c.c.). **K. cardinette,** a therapeutic combination of kola and phosphates from cereal grains. **K. tannin,** a compound of caffein and tannin derived from kola.

Kolabon (ko'lah-bon). A proprietary confection containing kola.

Kolanin (ko'lan-in). An active principle from kola.

Kolp-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Colp-*.

Kolypeptic (ko-lip-ep'tik) [Gr. κωλεύειν to hinder + πεπτικός peptic]. Hindering or checking digestion.

Kolyseptic (ko-lis-ep'tik) [Gr. κωλεύειν to hinder + σηπτικός septic]. Checking or hindering septic processes.

Kombé (kom'ba). An African arrow-poison from *Strophan'thus kom'bé*.

Konseals (kon'sēlz). A proprietary form of cachets.

Koosin (koo'sin). An anthelmintic principle from kousso.

Kooso (koo'so). See *Kousso*.

Kopf-tetanus (kopf-tet'an-us) [Ger. *Kopf* head + *Tetanus*]. Tetanus following a wound of the head.

Kophemia (ko-fe'me-ah) [Gr.]. Word-deafness; logokophosis.

Kopiopia (ko-pe-o'pe-ah). See *Copiopia*.

Kopræmia (kop-re'me-ah). Same as *Copremia*.

Koprosterin (kop-ro-ste'rin). Same as *Stercorin*.

Koronion (ko-ro'ne-on), pl. *koro'nia* [Gr. κορώνη crest]. A point at the apex of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla.

Koroscopy (ko-ros'ko-pe). See *Coroscopy*.

Kosam (ko'sam). The seeds of *Bru'cea sumatra'na*, of Southeastern Asia: a Chinese remedy for dysentery and uterine hemorrhage. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Kosin (ko'sin). Same as *Koussin*.

Kosotoxin (ko-so-tox'in). A yellowish, amorphous powder, $C_{26}H_{34}O_{10}$, from kousso: a powerful muscle-poison.

Koumiss, Kumiss (koo'mis) [Tartarian]. A fermented alcoholic drink prepared from cows' milk: originally from mares' milk.

Koussein (ku'se-in). A yellowish-brown powder, the active principle of brayera. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and sparingly soluble in water: used as an anthelmintic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Koussin (koo'sin). An anthelmintic resin, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, from kousso. Dose, 20–40 gr. (1.333–2.666 gm.). Called also *Brayerin*.

Kousso (koo'so). The flowers of *Hage'nia abyssin'ica*, or *Braye'ra anthelmin'tica*: anthelmintic and teniacide. Dose, in *infusion*, 2–4 dr. (8–16 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 2–8 fl. dr. (8–32 c.c.).

Krameria (krah-me're-ah) [after J. G. U. *Kramer*]. A genus of polygalaceous shrubs and herbs. The root of *K. tomento'sa* and *K. trian'dra*, or rhatany, are astringent like tannic acid: used in diarrhea, hemorrhages, and locally in leukorrhea, fissure of the anus, fissured nipples, etc. Dose of *extract*, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *syrup*, ½–4 fl. dr. (2–16 c.c.); of *tincture*, 5–60 min. (0.333–4 c.c.).

Kraurosis (kraw-ro'sis) [Gr. κραῦρος dry]. A dry, shrivelled condition of a part, especially of the vulva.

Krause's corpuscles (krow'sez). See *Corpuscle*.

Kreat (kre'at). The plant *Androgra'phis paniculata* of Asia: a bitter tonic and febrifuge.

Kreatin, Kresol, etc. See *Creatin, Cresol*, etc.

Kreosal (kre'o-sal). A brown powder of tannin and creosote: used in diseases of the throat, nose, and larynx.

Kreosolid (kre-o-sol'id). A triturate of creosote and magnesia in equal parts, for internal use. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.125–0.5 gm.).

Kreosotal, Kreosote, etc. See *Creosotal, Creosote*, etc. **K. Kefir,** a preparation of creosotal and kefir in a series of different strengths.

Kreotoxicon (kre-o-tok'sik-on). The substance in poisonous meat that produces the toxic symptoms.

Kreotoxin (kre-o-tok'sin). Any basic poison generated in a flesh-food by a plant-microorganism.

Kreotoxism (kre-o-tok'sizm) [Gr. κρέας meat]. Poisoning by meat.

Kreozonol (kre-o-zo'nol). A proprietary ozonized preparation of oil of tar.

Kresamin (kres-am'in). A yellowish, alkaline liquor, containing 25 per cent. each of trikresol and ethylendiamin: used as an antiseptic and in skin-diseases in $\frac{1}{10}$–1 per cent. solution or 1–5 per cent. ointment.

Kresapol (kres'ap-ol). An antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Kresin (kres'in). A brownish solution of cresylic acid and sodium oxyacetate: disinfectant.

Kreso (kre'so). A coal-tar product containing cresols and phenols: used as a disinfectant and sterilizer for instruments, etc.

Kresofuchsin (kres-o-fuk'sin). A blue-gray powder used as a stain in histology. Its aqueous solution is red, the alcoholic solution blue.

Kresol (kres'ol). Same as *Cresol*.

Kristaline (kris'tal-in). A proprietary lining varnish for tooth cavaties consisting of a solution of trinitrocellulose in anhydrous amyl acetate.

Kromskop (krōm'skōp) [Gr. χρῶμα color + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus used for the color-photography of pathologic specimens.

Kronethyl (kron'eth-il). An ethereal fluid extract of Chinese cantharides: used externally for relieving gouty and neuralgic pains.

Krymotherapy (kri-mo-ther'ap-e). See *Crymotherapy*.

Kryofin (kri'o-fin). A substance in white crystals derived from paraphenetidin and methyl-glycollic acid: antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 gm.).

Kryoscopy. See *Cryoscopy*.

Krypton (krip'ton) [Gr. κρυπτός hidden]. A gaseous chemic element found in the atmosphere.

Kubisgari (koo-bis-gah're). A form of paralytic vertigo endemic in Japan.

Kumyss (koo'mis). See *Koumiss*.

Kurchein (koor-tshe'in). An alkaloid, the active principle of kurchi.

Kurchi (koor-tshi') [E. Ind.]. The root-bark of *Holarrhe'na antidysenter'ica* of Asia: an astringent febrifuge and antidysenteric.

Kuttarosome (kut-ar'o-sōm) [Gr. κύτταρος a cavity + σῶμα body]. A structure at the neck of a retinal cone composed of a series of parallel bars.

Kyanophane (ki'an-o-fān) [Gr. κύανος blue + φαίνειν to appear]. A supposed bluish pigment from the oil-globules of the retinal cones.

Kyanopsia (ki-an-op'se-ah). See *Cyanopsia*.

Kyestein (ki-es'te-in) [Gr. κύησις conception]. A film sometimes seen on stale urine, formerly believed to be a sign of pregnancy.

Kyllosis (kil-lo'sis) [Gr. κύλλωσις]. Club-foot or other like deformity of the foot or feet.

Kymograph (ki'mo-graf) [Gr. κῦμα wave + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for recording variations or undulations, arterial or other.

Kymographion (ki-mo-gra'fe-on). One form of *Kymograph*.

Kymoscope (ki'mo-skōp) [Gr. κῦμα wave + σκοπεῖν to observe]. A device for observing the blood-current.

Kynocephalos, Cynocephalus (ki-no-sef'al-us, si-no-sef'al-us) [Gr. κύων dog + κεφαλή head]. A fetal monster with a head like that of a dog.

Kynophobia (ki-no-fo'be-ah) [Gr. κύων dog + φόβος fear]. Morbid fear of dogs or of hydrophobia.

Kynurin (ki-nu'rin) [Gr. κύων dog + οὖρον urine]. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$, obtainable from cynurenic acid and other sources.

Kyphoscoliosis (ki''fo-sko-le-o'sis) [*Kyphosis* + *Scoliosis*]. Backward and lateral curvation of the spinal column.

Kyphosis (ki-fo'sis) [Gr. κύφωσις]. Hump-back; abnormal curvature and dorsal prominence of the vertebral column.

Kyphotic (ki-fot'ik). Affected with or pertaining to kyphosis.

Kyphotone (ki'fo-tōn) [Gr. κῦφος crookedness + τόνος brace]. An apparatus for reducing deformity in Pott's disease.

Kysthitis (kis-thi'tis) [Gr. κύσθος vagina]. Vaginitis; colpitis.

Kysthoptosis (kis-thop-to'sis) [Gr. κύσθος vagina + πτῶσις falling]. Prolapse of the vagina.

Kyto-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Cyto-*.

L.

L. An abbreviation for *left, lithium, light-sense, libra* (pound, balance), *liter*, and *length*.

La. Symbol for *Lanthanum*.

Lab, Lab-ferment (lab) [Ger. *lab* rennet]. The ferment of rennet, causing the coagulation of milk. **L.-secretion,** secretion of lab-zymogen or lab-ferment by the stomach. **L. zymogen,** a proenzyme in the stomach which is transformed into lab-ferment by the acids of the gastric juice.

Labarraque's solution (lab-ar-aks'). See *Solution*.

Labdanum (lab'da-num) [L.]. Same as *Ladanum*.

Labia (la'be-ah) [L.]. The plural of *la'bium*, lip.

Labial (la'be-al) [L. *labia'lis*]. Pertaining to a lip, or labium.

Labialism (la'be-al-izm). Defective speech, with use of labial sounds.

Labidometer (lab-id-om'et-er) [Gr. λάβις forceps + μέτρον measure]. A forceps-like instrument for measuring the fetal bend in the forceps.

Labile (la'bil) [L. *la'bi* to glide]. 1. Gliding, moving from point to point over the surface. 2 Chemically unstable.

Lability (lab-il'it-e). Chemical instability.

Labimeter (la-bim'e-ter). See *Labidometer*.

Labiocervical (la''be-o-ser'vik-al). Pertaining to the labial surface of the neck of a tooth.

Labiochorea (la''be-o-ko-re'ah) [L. *la'bium* lip + *Chorea*]. A choreic stiffening of the lips in speech, with stammering.

Labiodental (la''be-o-den'tal). Pertaining to the labial surface of a tooth.

Labioglossolaryngeal (la''be-o-glos''so-lah-rin'je-al) [L. *la'bium* lip + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + *Larynx*]. Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and larynx.

Labioglossopharyngeal (la''be-o-glos''so-far-in'je-al). Pertaining to the lips, tongue, and pharynx. See *Paralysis*.

Labiograph (la'be-o-graf) [L. *la'bium* lip + Gr. γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording the motions of the lips in speaking.

Labiomental (la''be-o-men'tal). Pertaining to the lip and chin.

Labiomycosis (la''be-o-mi-ko'sis) [L. *la'bium* lip + Gr. μύκης fungus]. Any disease of the lips due to a fungus: such as perlèche and thrush.

Labionasal (la''be-o-na'sal). Pertaining to the lip and nose.

Labiopalatine (la''be-o-pal'at-in). Pertaining to the lip and palate.

Labioplasty (la'be-o-plas-te) [L. *la'bium* lip + Gr. πλάσσειν to mould]. Same as *Cheiloplasty*.

Labiotenaculum (la''be-o-ten-ak'u-lum) [L. *la'bium* + *Tenaculum*]. An instrument for holding the lip.

Labitome (lab'it-ōm) [Gr. λαβίς forceps + τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting forceps.

Labium (la'be-um), pl. *la'bia* [L.]. A lip or lip-shaped organ. **L. cer'ebri,** the margin of the cerebral hemisphere that overlaps the callosum. **L. infe'rius,** the lower lip. **L. ma'jus** (pl. *la'bia majo'ra*), the hairy fold of the skin on either side of the slit of the vulva. **L. mi'nus** (pl. *la'bia mino'ra*), the fold of mucous membrane within the labia majora; the nympha. **L. supe'rius,** the upper lip. **L. tympan'icum,** the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **L. ure'thræ,** either lateral margin of the external urinary meatus. **L. vestibula're,** the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.

Labor (la'bor) [L. "work"]. Childbirth; the bringing forth of a child. **Artificial l.,** that which is facilitated or induced by mechanic or other extraneous means. **Atonic l.,** that which is protracted by atony of the uterus. **Complicated l.,** that in which there occurs a hemorrhage, eclampsia, or some other untoward event. **Dry l.,** one in which the liquor amnii escapes too soon. **False l.,** one in which no progress toward delivery is made. **Induced l.,** labor brought on by artificial means. **Instrumental l.,** that which is facilitated by the use of instruments. **Metastatic l.,** labor in which the contractions occur in some part other than the uterus. **Missed l.,** retention of the dead fetus in utero beyond the period of normal gestation. **Multiple l.,** labor with two or more fetuses present. **Obstructed l.,** that in which there is some mechanic hindrance, as from a tumor or a contracted parturient canal. **Perverse l.,** that in which the child occupies an abnormal position. **Postponed l.,** that which takes place later than the normal limit. **Powerless l.,** that in which there is atony of the uterus. **Precipitate l.,** that which is accomplished with undue celerity. **Premature l.,** labor taking place

before the normal period. **Protracted l.**, one which is prolonged beyond the ordinary limit. **Spontaneous l.**, one that requires no artificial aid. **Tedious l.**, parturition that is abnormally protracted. **Twin l.**, tedious labor due to the presence of two fetuses.

Laboratory (lab'or-at-o-re) [L. *laborato'rium*]. A place fitted up for experimental work.

Labordin (lab'or-dēn). A grayish proprietary powder, said to contain acetanilid, saccharin, caffein, etc. Same as *Analgen*.

Labrum (la'brum) [L.]. Brim, lip. **L. glenoida'le**, the glenoid ligament of the shoulder.

Labyrinth (lab'ir-inth) [Gr. λαβύρινθος]. 1. Any system of intercommunicating cavities or canals. 2. The internal ear, made up of the cochlea, vestibule, and canals. See *Ear*. **Bony l.**, the bony part of the internal ear. Called also *Osseous l.* **Cortical l.**, a network of tubules and blood-vessels in the cortex of the kidney. **L. of the ethmoid**, either lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. **Ludwig's l's**, spaces between Bertin's columns and the cortical arches. **Membranous l.**, the membranous contents of the osseous labyrinth. **Osseous l.** See *Bony l.*

Labyrinthine (lab-ir-in'thin) [L. *labyrinthi'nus*]. Pertaining to a labyrinth.

Labyrinthitis (lab''ir-in-thi'tis). Inflammation of the labyrinth; otitis interna.

Lac (lak) [L., gen. *lac'tis*]. 1. Milk. 2. Any milk-like medicinal preparation. 3. A substance collected from various tropical trees, caused by an insect, *Coc'cus lac'tis*. **L. cani'num**, dogs' milk, and its homeopathic preparation. **L. deflora'tum**, skimmed milk: recommended as a remedy in diabetes and anemia. **L. fermen'tum**, fermented milk, or koumiss. **L. sulphu'ris**. See *Sulphur præcipitatum*. **L. vacci'num**, cows' milk. **L. virgina'le**, virgin's milk; a strained liquor of litharge; an ancient remedial wash, variously prepared, but now entirely obsolete.

Lac-bismo (lak-biz'mo). A proprietary preparation of bismuth hydroxid and subcarbonate.

Laccase (lak'ās). An oxidizing ferment which causes the formation of Japanese lacquer.

Lacerable (las'er-ab-l). Liable to become lacerated.

Lacerated (las'er-a-ted) [L. *lacera're* to tear]. Torn; of the nature of a rent.

Laceration (las-er-a'shun) [L. *lacera'tio*]. 1. The act of tearing. 2. A wound made by tearing.

Lacertus fibro'sus (las-er'tus) [L. "fibrous arm"]. An aponeurotic band from the tendon of the biceps to the forearm; the bicipital fascia.

Lachesis (lak'es-is) [L.; Gr. λάχεσις fate]. A homeopathic preparation of the venom of *Lach'esis mu'tus*, a South American serpent.

Lachry-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Lacri-*.

Lacmoid (lak'moid). A combination of sodium nitrate and resorcin, used in measuring the strength of alkalies.

Lacmus (lak'mus) [German *Lackmus*]. Litmus.

Lacrimal (lak'rim-al) [L. *lacrima'lis; lac'rima* tear]. Pertaining to the tears.

Lacrimation (lak-rim-a'shun) [L. *lacrima'tio*]. The secretion and discharge of tears.

Lacrimotome (lak'rim-o-tōm) [L. *lac'rima* tear + Gr. τομή a cut]. A knife for operating upon the lacrimal sac or lacrimal duct.

Lacrimotomy (lak-rim-ot'o-me) [L. *lac'rima* tear + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Incision of the lacrimal sac or duct.

Lactaciduria (lak-tas-id-u're-ah) [*Lactic acid* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of lactic acid in the urine.

Lactagogue (lak'tag-og) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. ἀγωγός leading]. See *Galactagogue*.

Lactagol (lak'tag-ol). A galactagogue extract of cotton-seed oil.

Lactalase (lak'tal-ās). A ferment which converts dextrose into lactic acid.

Lactalbumin (lak-tal-bu'min). An albumin found in milk and resembling serum-albumin.

Lactase (lak'tās). A pancreatic ferment that splits lactose into glucose and galactose.

Lactate (lak'tāt). Any salt of lactic acid.

Lactation (lak-ta'shun) [L. *lacta'tio*, from *lacta're* to suckle]. 1. The secretion of milk. 2. The period of the secretion of milk. 3. Suckling.

Lacteal (lak'te-al) [L. *lac'teus* milky]. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the intestinal lymphatics that take up chyle.

Lactein (lak'te-in). Same as *Lactolin*.

Lactescence (lak-tes'ens) [L. *lactes'cere* to become milky]. Resemblance to milk; milkiness.

Lactic acid, fermentation, etc. (lak'tik). See *Acid, Fermentation*, etc.

Lactiferous (lak-tif'er-us) [L. *lac* milk + *fer're* to bear]. Producing or conveying milk.

Lactifuge (lak'tif-ūj) [L. *lac* milk + *fuga're* to expel]. 1. Checking or stopping the secretion of milk. 2. An agent that checks the secretion of milk.

Lactigenous (lak-tij'en-us) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing or secreting milk.

Lactigerous (lak-tij'er-us) [L. *lac* milk + *ger'ere* to carry]. Same as *Lactiferous*.

Lactin (lak'tin). Lactose, or sugar of milk.

Lactinated (lak'tin-a-ted). Prepared with sugar of milk.

Lactivorous (lak-tiv'or-us) [L. *lac* milk + *vora're* to devour]. Feeding or subsisting upon milk.

Lactobacillin (lak-to-bas-il'in). A preparation of lactic acid bacteria to be added to milk to cause lactic acid fermentation: used internally to counteract intestinal fermentation.

Lactocele (lak'to-sēl). Same as *Galactocele*.

Lactocrome (lak'to-krōm) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. χρῶμα color]. An alkaloid of milk, $C_6H_{18}NO_6$.

Lactocin (lak'to-sin). A hypnotic preparation said to be prepared from the juice of *Lactuca virosa*.

Lactoconium, Lactokonium (lak-to-ko'ne-um) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. κόνις dust]. One of the small particles, of unknown nature, seen with the ultramicroscope in the milk of animals.

Lactocrit (lak'to-krit) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. κριτής judge]. An instrument for estimating the amount of fat in milk.

Lactodensimeter (lak''to-den-sim'et-er). An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

Lactoglobulin (lak-to-glob'u-lin). The globulin of milk.

Lactol (lak'tol). 1. A colorless, tasteless powder, $C_{10}H_7O.OC.CH(OH)CH_3$; a lactic-acid ester of beta-naphtol: an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 3½–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.). 2. Actol lactate: a silver preparation used in gonorrhea.

Lactola (lak-to'lah). A food preparation of skimmed milk and cotton-seed oil.

Lactolin (lak'to-lin). Condensed milk.

Lactometer (lak-tom'et-er) [L. *lac* milk + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

Lactonaphtol (lak-to-naf'tol). Same as *Lactol*.

Lactone (lak'tōn). 1. An aromatic fluid, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, prepared by distillation from lactic acid. 2. Tablets containing lactic acid bacteria: used in preparing buttermilk.

Lactopeptin (lak-to-pep'tin). A proprietary digestant remedy of milk-sugar, 120 parts; pancreatin, 18 parts; peptone, 24 parts; lactic acid, 2 parts; hydrochloric acid, 2 parts; and diastase, 1½ parts. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Lactophenin (lak-to-fe'nin). A patented bitter crystalline powder derived from phenetidin and lactic acid. Its formula is $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5).NH.CO.CH(OH)CH_3$. It is soluble in 500 parts of cold and in 55 parts of boiling water, and it is used as a sedative and antipyretic. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Lactophosphate (lak-to-fos'fāt) [L. *lac* milk + *phos'phas* phosphate]. Any salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.

Lactoproteid (lak-to-pro'te-id). Any one of the proteids of milk.

Lactoscope (lak'to-skōp) [L. *lac* milk + Gr. σκοπεῖν to inspect]. A device showing the proportion of cream in milk.

Lactose (lak'tōs) [L. *sac'charum lac'tis*]. Milk-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, a white, crystalline sugar found in milk. It is soluble in water, and is used mainly as a vehicle for medicines.

Lactoserum (lak-to-se'rum). The serum of an animal into which has been injected milk from another animal. This serum precipitates milk from an animal of the same species as that from which the milk was taken.

Lactosomatose (lak-to-so'mat-ōs). A patented food-preparation of the albumoses of milk with 5 per cent. of combined tannin.

Lactosuria (lak-to-su're-ah) [*Lactose* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. A condition characterized by the occurrence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (lak-tu'kah) [L.]. 1. A genus of composite-flowered plants, including *L. sati'va*, common lettuce, and *L. viro'sa*, the principal source of lactucarium. 2. The herb *L. viro'sa*, of Europe: a mild hypnotic and sedative. Dose of extract, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of fluid extract, 4–16 min. (0.25–1 c.c.). **L. canaden'sis**, a wild lettuce of North America, has similar uses. Dose of *extract*, 4–12 gr. (0.25–0.75 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 4–16 min. (0.25–1 c.c.).

Lactucarium (lak-tu-ka're-um) [L.]. The bitter inspissated juice of various species of *Lactu'ca*, chiefly *L. viro'sa*. It is a mild hypnotic and sedative. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.); of *tincture*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 8–30 min. (0.5–2 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1–3 fl. dr. (4–12 c.c.).

Lactucerin (lak-tu'se-rin) [L. *lactu'ca* lettuce + *ce'ra* wax]. A waxy crystallizable principle found in lactucarium.

Lactucin (lak-tu'sin). A bitter principle, $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$, from lactucarium: sedative. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.).

Lactucism (lak'tu-sism). Poisoning by lactuca.

Lactupicrin (lak-tu-pik'rin). A bitter acid principle, $C_{44}H_{32}O_{21}$, from lactucarium.

Lactyltropein (lak-til-tro'pe-in). A remedy in white needles, $C_8H_{14}NO.CO.CH.(OH)CH_3$, derived from tropein and lactic acid: a stimulant of the heart and respiration.

Lacuna (lak-u'nah), pl. *lacu'næ* [L.]. A small pit, hollow, or depression. **Absorption-l.**, **Howship's l.**, small depressions of bone under the periosteum. **Air-l.**, cavities filled with air, as in the hairs. **L. cer'ebri**, the cerebral infundibulum. **Intervillous l.**, any one of the blood-spaces of the placenta in which the fetal villi are found. **L. mag'na**, the largest of the orifices of the glands of Littré. **L. pharyn'gis**, a depression at the pharyngeal end of each Eustachian tube. **L. of the urethra**, depressions or follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra, especially numerous in the region of the bulb.

Lacunar (lak-u'nar). Pertaining to or containing lacunæ; the nature of a lacuna.

Lacunule (lak-u'nūl) [L. *lacu'nula*]. A small lacuna.

Lacus lacrima'lis (la'kus) [L. "lake of tears"]. The triangular space that separates the two eyelids at the inner canthus.

Ladanum (lad'an-um) [L.; Gr. λήδανον]. A resin from various species of *Cis'tus*: little used as a medicine in civilized countries.

Lady Webster's pills. See *Pill*.

Lady's slipper (la'dez). See *Cypripedium*.

Læ-. For words thus beginning, see *Le-*, etc.

Laennec's cirrhosis (len-eks'). See *Cirrhosis*.

Lævo-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Levo-*.

Lafayette's mixture (lah-fa-ets'). See *Mixture*.

Lagena (laj-e'nah) [L. "flask"]. A part of the upper extremity of the scala media.

Lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mus) [Gr. λαγώς hare + ὀφθαλμός eye]. A condition in which the eye cannot be completely closed.

La grippe (lah-grip'). See *Influenza*.

Laifan (li-fan'). A Chinese neuralgia-remedy: said to be crude Blumea camphor.

Laiose (li'ōs). Leo's sugar; a pale-yellow syrup, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in the urine in diabetes mellitus It is non-fermentable and levorotatory.

Laking (la'king). The separation of hemoglobin from the red blood-corpuscles.

Laky (la'ke). Resembling a pigment of the class known as lakes: used of blood in which the red corpuscles have been partially destroyed.

Lalling, Lallation (lal'ling, lal-la'shun) [L. *lalla'tio*]. A babbling infantile form of speech.

Laloneurosis (la''lo-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. λαλεῖν to babble + *Neurosis*]. Any nervous speech-disorder.

Lalopathy (la-lop'ath-e) [Gr. λαλεῖν to babble + πάθος illness]. Any disorder affecting the speech.

Lalophobia (la-lo-fo'be-ah) [Gr. λαλεῖν to babble + φόβος fear]. Morbid or extreme dislike of speaking, often associated with stuttering.

Laloplegia (la-lo-ple'je-ah) [Gr. λάλος speech + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the organs of speech.

Lambda (lam'dah) [Gr. letter Λ or λ]. The point at the site of the posterior fontanel where the lambdoid and sagittal sutures meet.

Lambdacism, Lambdacismus (lam'das-izm, lam-das-iz'mus) [Gr. λαμβδακισμός]. 1. The substitution of *l* for *r* in speaking. 2. Inability to utter correctly the sound of *l*.

Lambdoid (lam'doid) [Gr. λάμβδα l + εἶδος form]. Shaped somewhat like the Greek letter Λ or λ.

Lamblia intestina'lis (lam'ble-ah). A pear-shaped flagellate protozoan parasite found in the duodenum and jejunum of man and various animals. Called also *Cercomonas intestinalis* and *Megastoma entericum*.

Lamella (lam-el'lah), pl. *lamel'læ* [L. dim. of *lam'ina*]. 1. A thin leaf or plate, as of bone. 2. A medicated disk or wafer. **Concentric l.**, the bony plates that surround the Haversian canals. **Intermediate l.**, the plates which are found between the concentric layers of a bone. **Osseous l.**, any one of the thin plates into which bone can be divided. **Periosteal l.**, **Peripheral l.**, the layer of bone lying next to the periosteum. **Triangular l.**, a layer that joins the choroid plexuses of the third ventricle. **Vitreous l.**,

Bruch's membrane; the inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Lamellar (lam-el'lar). Disposed in lamellæ.

Lamin (la'min). An alkaloid from the flowers of *La'mium al'bum*, or dead-nettle. Its hydrochlorid and sulphate are strongly hemostatic: used subcutaneously.

Lamina (lam'in-ah), pl. *lam'inæ* [L.]. 1. A thin, flat plate. 2. Either neuropophysis of a vertebra. **Bowman's l.** Same as *Bowman's membrane*. **L. choriocapilla'ris.** Same as *Entochoroidea*. **L. cine'rea**, the layer of gray matter between the callosum and the optic chiasma. **L. cribro'sa.** 1. The fascia that covers the saphenous opening. 2. Either one of the two perforated spaces at the base of the brain. 3. The two plates through which the saccular and cochlear branches of the auditory nerve enter the internal ear. 4. The sieve-like part of the sclera through which fibers of the optic nerve enter the eye. 5. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. **Dentate l.** Same as *Crista spiralis*. **L. denticula'ta**, a cartilaginous layer on the upper outer portion of the osseous lamina spiralis. **L. fus'ca**, the lamina suprachoroidea or outer pigmented layer of the choroid coat. **Lateral l.**, the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. **L. papyra'cea**, the os planum of the ethmoid. **L. pro'pria**, the middle or fibrous layer of the membrana tympani. **L. reticula'ris**, the perforated layer of membrane that covers the organ of Corti. **L. spira'lis**, the septum, partly membranous and partly bony, that divides the cochlea into the two scalæ. **L. suprachoroi'dea**, a delicate layer of connective tissue interposed between the sclera and choroid coat of the eye. **L. vit'rea**, the homogeneous glassy membrane that lines the choroid; Bruch's membrane.

Laminar (lam'in-ar) [L. *lamina'ris*]. Made up of laminæ.

Laminaria (lam-in-a're-ah) [L.]. 1. A genus of sea-weeds. 2. The stems of *L. digita'ta* and *L. Clousto'ni* (sea-tangle), used in making tents and bougies.

Laminated (lam'in-a-ted). Made up of thin layers or laminæ; disposed in laminæ or layers.

Lamination (lam-in-a'shun). 1. A laminated structure or arrangement. 2. The slicing of the fetal head in embryotomy.

Laminectomy (lam-in-ek'to-me) [L. *lam'ina* layer + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of the posterior arch of a vertebra.

Laminitis (lam-in-i'tis). Inflammation of a lamina, and especially of the laminæ of a horse's foot; a form of founder.

Lamnectomy (lam-nek'to-me) [L. *lam'ina* = Gr. λαμνία layer + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the lamina of a vertebra.

Lamp, Mignon- (min'yun-lamp). A minute electric light used in cystoscopy, etc.

Lampblack (lamp'blak). Finely powdered carbon derived from the burning of oils, rosin, etc.

Lanain (lan'a-in). Purified wool-fat.

Lance (lans) [L. *lan'cea*]. 1. Same as *Lancet*. 2. To cut or open with a lancet. **Mauriceau's l.**, a pointed knife used in embryotomy.

Lancet (lan'set) [L. *lan'cea* lance]. A small pointed and two-edged surgical knife. **Abscess-l.**, a wide-bladed lancet with one convex and one concave edge. **Acne-l.**, a form with a narrow blade for puncturing the papules of acne. **Gum-l.**, a knife for incising the gums. **Laryngeal l.**, a delicate knife for operations within the larynx: it is operated through a cannula. **Spring-l.**, one the blade of which is held by a spring. **Thumb-l.**, one with a wide two-edged blade.

Lancinating (lan'sin-a-ting) [L. *lan'cinans*]. Tearing, darting, or sharply cutting. See *Pain*.

Lancisci's nerve (lan-sis'ĕz). See *Nerve*.

Landry's paralysis (lan-drēz'). See *Paralysis*.

Land-scurvy (land'skur-ve). Same as *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Lanesin (lan'es-in). A patented wool-fat preparation.

Lanichol (lan'ik-ol). A proprietary preparation of refined wool-fat resembling lanolin.

Laniol (la'ne-ol). A wool-fat preparation not unlike lanolin.

Lannainol (lan-na'in-ol). An iodocresol preparation: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Lanoform (lan'o-form). Lanolin mixed with 1 per cent. of formaldehyd: antiseptic.

Lanoix (lahn-wah'). A proprietary remedy for malaria and influenza.

Lanolin (lan'o-lin) [L. *lanoli'num*; *la'na* wool + *o'leum* oil]. Adeps lanæ hydrosus, or rectified wool-fat: used as an excipient for remedies for external use.

Lantana (lan-ta'nah, lan-tah'nah) [L.]. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs, several species of which are actively medicinal.

Lantanin (lan'tan-in). An alkaloid from *Lanta'na brasilien'sis*: antiperiodic and antipyretic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Lanthanum (lan'than-um) [Gr. λανθάνειν to conceal]. A rare metallic element: symbol *La*.

Lanthopin (lan'tho-pin). A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, from opium.

Lanuginous (lan-u'jin-us) [L. *lanugino'sus*]. Covered with lanugo.

Lanugo (lan-u'go) [L.]. 1. The fine hair on the body of the fetus. 2. The fine downy hair found on nearly all parts of the body except the palms and soles.

Lanum (la'num) [L. *la'na* wool]. Hydrous wool-fat (adeps lanæ hydrosus): a yellowish-white, unctuous mass, miscible with water.

Lapactic (lap-ak'tik) [Gr. λαπακτικός, λαπάσσειν to discharge]. Pertaining to or effecting a removal; purgative.

Laparectomy (lap-ar-ek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a portion or of portions of the abdominal wall: performed for the purpose of overcoming laxity of the walls and to gain support.

Laparocholecystotomy (lap"ar-o-ko"le-sis-tot'-o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + χολή bile + κύστις bladder + τομή cut]. Incision of the gall-bladder through an abdominal section.

Laparocolectomy (lap"ar-ro-ko-lek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Colon* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Same as *Colectomy*.

Laparocolostomy (lap"ar-o-ko-los'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα flank + *Colostomy*]. The operation of forming a permanent opening into the colon by an incision in the anterior lateral wall of the abdomen.

Laparocolotomy (lap"ar-o-ko-lot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα flank + κόλον colon + τομή cut]. Colotomy through the abdominal wall.

Laparocolpotomy (lap"a-ro-kol-pot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + κόλπος vagina + τομή cut]. Same as *Laparo-elytrotomy*.

Laparocystectomy (lap"ar-o-sis-tek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + κύστις cyst + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of a cyst, especially one produced by extra-uterine pregnancy, by an abdominal incision.

Laparocystotomy (lap"ar-o-sis-tot'o-me) [Gr

λαπάρα loin + κύστις bladder + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. The removal of an extra-uterine fetus, the sac being allowed to remain. 2. Laparotomy with removal of the contents of a cyst.

Laparo-elytrotomy (lap"ar-o-el-it-rot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ἐλύτρον sheath + τομή cut]. Removal of a fetus through an incision of the abdominal wall and vagina.

Laparo-enterostomy (lap"ar-o-en-ter-os'to-me). [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ἔντερον intestine + στόμα mouth]. The creation of an artificial opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Laparo-enterotomy (lap"ar-o-en"ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ἔντερον intestine + τομή cut]. Laparotomy with incision into the intestine.

Laparogastrostomy (lap"ar-o-gas-tros'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + γαστήρ stomach + στόμα mouth]. The creation of a permanent gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.

Laparogastrotomy (lap"ar-o-gas-trot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + γαστήρ stomach + τομή cut]. Incision into the stomach through the abdominal wall.

Laparohepatotomy (lap"ar-o-hep-at-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Hepatotomy*]. Incision of the liver through the abdominal wall.

Laparohysterectomy (lap"ar-o-his-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ὑστέρα womb + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of the uterus through an opening in the abdominal walls.

Laparohystero-oöphorectomy (lap"ar-o-his"ter-o-o"of-o-rek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ὑστέρα womb + *Oöphorectomy*]. Laparotomy with removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Laparohysteropexy (lap"ar-o-his'ter-o-pek-se) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ὑστέρα womb + πῆξις fixation]. Same as *Ventrofixation*.

Laparohysterosalpingo-oöphorectomy (lap"ar-o-his"ter-o-sal-pin"go-o-of-o-rek'to-me). Removal of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries by an abdominal cut.

Laparohysterotomy (lap"ar-o-his-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα flank + ὑστέρα womb + τομή cut]. Laparotomy with incision of the uterus.

Laparo-ileotomy (lap"ar-o-il-e-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Ileum* + Gr. τομή cut]. Laparotomy with incision of the ileum.

Laparokelyphotomy (lap"ar-o-kel-if-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + κέλυφος egg-shell + τομή cut]. Laparotomy with incision of the sac of an extra-uterine gestation.

Laparokolpotomy (lap"ar-o-kol-pot'o-me). See *Laparocolpotomy*.

Laparomyitis (lap"ar-o-mi-i'tis) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + μῦς muscle + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the abdominal or lumbar muscles.

Laparomyomectomy (lap"ar-o-mi-o-mek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + μῦς muscle + ἐκτομή excision]. The removal of a myoma by an abdominal incision.

Laparomyomotomy (lap"ar-o-mi-o-mot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Myomotomy*]. The incision or removal of a fibroid tumor of the uterus by abdominal section.

Laparonephrectomy (lap"ar-o-nef-rek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + νέφρος kidney + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of a kidney by an incision in the loin.

Laparorrhaphy (lap-ar-or'af-e) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + ῥαφή suture]. Suturation of the abdominal wall.

Laparosalpingectomy (lap"ar-o-sal-pin-jek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + σάλπιγξ tube + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of an oviduct by abdominal section.

Laparosalpingo-oöphorectomy (lap"ar-o-sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me). The removal of the oviducts and ovaries by an abdominal incision.

Laparosalpingotomy (lap"ar-o-sal-pin-got'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + σάλπιγξ tube + τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical incision of an oviduct through an abdominal cut.

Laparoscopy (lap-ar-os'ko-pe) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + σκοπεῖν to see]. Exploration of the abdomen by instruments.

Laparosplenectomy (lap"ar-o-sple-nek'to-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + σπλήν spleen + ἐκτομή excision]. Laparotomy with excision of the spleen.

Laparosplenotomy (lap"ar-o-sple-not'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Splenotomy*]. The operation of making an incision into the side to gain access to the spleen, usually for the purpose of draining a cyst or abscess of the spleen.

Laparotomize (lap-ar-ot'om-iz). To perform laparotomy upon.

Laparotomy (lap-ar-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + τομή cut]. Surgical incision through the flank: less correctly, abdominal section at any point.

Laparotyphlotomy (lap"ar-o-tif-lot'o-me) [*Laparotomy* + *Typhlotomy*]. The process of exposing and cutting into the cecum.

Laparo-uterotomy (lap"ar-o-u-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. λαπάρα loin + *Uterotomy*]. Incision of the uterus through an abdominal incision.

Lapathum (lap'ath-um) [L.]. A plant called bitter dock; also its homeopathic preparation.

Lapis (la'pis). Latin for *Stone*. **L. al'bus**, the native silicofluorid of calcium: also its homeopathic preparation. **L. calamina'ris**, calamine. **L. caus'ticus**, fused potash. **L. divi'nus**, **L. ophthal'micus**, ammoniated copper. **L. imperia'lis**, **L. inferna'lis**, **L. luna'ris**, silver nitrate.

Laportea (lah-por'te-ah) [L.]. A genus of nettles. *L. canaden'sis* is North American; *L. gi'gas*, of Australia, is a tree sometimes one hundred and twenty feet high. Some of the species are exceedingly poisonous. **L. crenula'ta**, a large, acrid nettle: in Nepal the seed is used as an aromatic stimulant. **L. moroi'des**, a poisonous Australian tree: the juice of the plant *Coloca'sia macrorhi'za* is said to be its antidote.

Lappa (lap'pah) [L.]. The root of the burdock, *Arc'tium Lap'pa*: diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative. Dose of *tincture*, 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Laqueus (lak'we-us). Same as *Lemniscus*.

Lard (lard) [L. *lar'dum*]. The fat of the swine; adeps suillus.

Lardacein (lar-da'se-in). Amyloid substance; a proteid found in tissues affected with amyloid degeneration. It is characterized by being insoluble in nearly all reagents, not acted upon by the gastric juice, and not readily subject to putrefaction. It gives a brown color with iodin and sulphuric acid.

Lardaceous (lar-da'shus). 1. Resembling lard. 2. Containing lardacein, or amyloid substance.

Largin (lar'jin). A gray powder, being a compound of silver and protalbin, containing 11 per cent. of silver, and soluble in water, glycerin, and peptones. It is used as a bactericide, especially in gonorrhea and in ulcers of the stomach and intestines. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.333–0.5 gm.), in pill; in gonorrhea a ¼–1½ per cent. solution is used.

Laricis cor'tex (lar'is-is) [L. "larch-bark"]. The stimulant and astringent bark of the European larch-tree, *La'rix europæ'a*.

Larix (la'rix) [L.]. A genus of coniferous trees, the larches. The astringent bark of *L. europæ'a* is useful in skin-diseases and in pectoral complaints. Dose of *tincture*, 10–30 min. (0.66–2 c.c.).

Larixin (la-rik'sin). See *Larixinic acid*, under *Acid*.

Larkspur (lark'spur). A ranunculaceous plant, *Delphin'ium consol'ida*: its seeds are diuretic, emmenagogue, and poisonous. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–10 min. (0.066–0.666 c.c.).

Larva (lar'vah), pl. *lar'væ* [L.]. The first stage of insect-development after leaving the egg, and in which the organism resembles a worm.

Larvaceous, Larval, Larvate, Larvated (lar-va'-shus, lar'val, lar'vāt, lar'va-ted) [L. *lar'va* mask]. Masked; concealed: said of a disease or a symptom of disease.

Larvicide (lar'vis-īd) [*Larvæ* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. An agent destructive to insect larvæ.

Laryngeal (lar-in'je-al). Of or pertaining to the larynx.

Laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'to-me) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + ἐκτομή excision]. Extirpation of the larynx.

Laryngendoscope (lar-in-jen'do-skōp) [Gr. λάρυνξ larynx + ἔνδον within + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for viewing the posterior wall of the larynx.

Laryngismus (lar-in-jiz'mus) [L.; Gr. λαρυγγισμός a whooping]. Spasm of the larynx. **L. strid'ulus**, a disease of children, marked by sudden laryngeal spasm with a crowing inspiration and the development of cyanosis. It occurs in laryngeal inflammations and as an independent disease, especially in connection with rickets.

Laryngitis (lar-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the larynx, a condition attended with dryness and soreness of the throat, hoarseness, cough, and dysphagia. **Acute catarrhal l.**, a form characterized by aphonia, or hoarseness, pain and dryness of the throat, dyspnea, a wheezy cough, and more or less fever. **Chronic catarrhal l.**, a form due to a recurring irritation, or oftener a sequel of the acute form. **Diphtheritic l.**, that which is due to diphtheria; true or membranous croup. **Membranous l.**, that which is attended with a formation of false membrane, diphtheritic or other. **Phlegmonous l.**, a usually fatal complication of erysipelas, small-pox, etc., attended with submucous suppuration and edema. **Syphilitic l.**, a chronic form due to syphilitic involvement of the larynx. **Tuberculous l.**, a chronic form due to tuberculous ulceration of the larynx.

Laryngocele (lar-in'go-sēl) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + κήλη tumor]. Protrusion of the mucous membrane across the cricothyroid space.

Laryngocentesis (lar-in''go-sen-te'sis) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + κέντησις puncture]. Surgical puncture of the larynx.

Laryngofission (lar-in-go-fish'un). Surgical opening of the larynx.

Laryngofissure (lar-in'go-fish-ūr). 1. Same as *Laryngofission*. 2. The cleft made in laryngofission.

Laryngograph (lar-in'go-graf) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + γράφειν to write]. A device for registering the laryngeal movements.

Laryngography (lar-in-gog'raf-e) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + γράφειν to record]. The description of the larynx.

Laryngology (lar-in-gol'o-je) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + λόγος word]. The science or study of the larynx and its affections.

Laryngoparalysis (lar-in''go-pah-ral'is-is) [*Larynx* + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the larynx.

Laryngopathy (lar-in-gop'ath-e) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + πάθος illness]. Any disorder of the larynx.

Laryngophantom (lar-in-go-fan'tom) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + φάντασμα phantom]. An artificial model of the larynx.

Laryngopharyngeal (lar-in''go-fa-rin'je-al). Pertaining to the larynx and pharynx.

Laryngopharyngeus (lar-in''go-fa-rin'je-us). The inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Laryngopharynx (lar-in''go-far'inx) [*Larynx* + *Pharynx*]. The lower portion of the pharynx as distinguished from the oropharynx and the nasopharynx.

Laryngophony (lar-in-gof'o-ne) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + φωνή voice]. The vocal sound as heard in the auscultation of the larynx.

Laryngophthisis (lar-in-gof'this-is) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + φθίσις phthisis]. Tuberculosis of the larynx.

Laryngoplasty (lar-in'go-plas-te) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the larynx.

Laryngoplegia (lar''in-go-ple'je-ah) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the larynx.

Laryngorhinology (lar-in''go-rin-ol'o-je) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + ῥίς nose + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the larynx and nose and their diseases.

Laryngorrhea (lar''in-gor-re'ah) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + ῥοία flow]. Excessive secretion of mucus whenever the voice is used.

Laryngoscleroma (lar-in''go-skle-ro'mah) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + *Scleroma*]. Scleroma of the larynx.

Laryngoscope (lar-in'go-skōp) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus for use in ocular examination of the larynx.

Laryngoscopic (lar-in-go-skop'ik). Pertaining to laryngoscopy.

Laryngoscopist (lar-in-gos'ko-pist). An expert in the use of the laryngoscope.

Laryngoscopy (lar-in-gos'ko-pe) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + σκοπεῖν to view]. Examination of the interior of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope.

Laryngospasm (lar-in'go-spazm) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + σπασμός spasm]. Spasmodic closure of the larynx.

Laryngostenosis (lar-in''go-sten-o'sis) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + στένωσις contracture]. Narrowing or stricture of the larynx.

Laryngostroboscope (lar''in-go-strob'o-skōp) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + στρόβος whirl + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus for observing the intralaryngeal phenomena of phonation.

Laryngotomy (lar-in-got'o-me) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + τέμνειν to cut]. The operation of incising the larynx. **Complete l.**, the longitudinal slitting of the entire larynx. **Median l.**, incision of the thyroid cartilage; thyrotomy. **Subhyoid l.**, the opening of the larynx by a cut through the thyrohyoid membrane. **Superior l., Thyrohyoid l.** Same as *Subhyoid l.*

Laryngotracheal (lar-in-go-tra'ke-al). Pertaining to the larynx and trachea.

Laryngotracheitis (lar-in''go-tra-ke-i'tis). Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

Laryngotracheotomy (lar-in''go-tra-ke-ot'o-me) [*Laryngotomy* + *Tracheotomy*]. Incision of the larynx and trachea.

Laryngotyphoid (lar-in-go-ti'foid). Typhoid fever with laryngeal complications.

Laryngoxerosis (lar-in''go-ze-ro'sis) [Gr. λάρυγξ larynx + ξήρωσις dryness]. Dryness of the throat.

Larynx (lar'inx) [Gr. λάρυγξ]. The musculocartilaginous structure, lined with mucous membrane, situated at the top of the trachea and below the root of the tongue and the hyoid bone. It is the organ of voice. The cartilages of the larynx are nine in number, and are named as follows: Thyroid, cricoid, epiglottis, two arytenoid, two cornicula laryngis (cartilages of Santorini), and two cuneiform (cartilages of Wrisberg). These cartilages are connected by ligaments. The two superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments are the false vocal cords; and the two inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments are the true vocal cords. The cricothyroid membrane connects the adjacent margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Lasanum (las'an-um). An obstetric chair.

Lascivia (las-iv'e-ah). Satyriasis.

Laser (la'ser). Asafetida.

Lash (lash). An eyelash.

Lassitude (las'si-tūd). Weakness; exhaustion.

Lata, Latah (lah'tah). A form of palmus, or jumping disease, endemic in Java.

Latent (la'tent) [L. *la'tens* hidden]. Concealed; not manifest; potential.

Laterad (lat'er-ad). Toward a side or a lateral aspect.

Lateral (lat'er-al) [L. *latera'lis*]. Pertaining to a side.

Lateral-chain theory. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*, under *Theory*.

Lateritious (lat-er-ish'us) [L. *laterit'ius*; *la'ter* brick]. Resembling brick-dust.

Latero-abdominal (lat''er-o-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the side and the abdomen.

Laterodeviation (lat''er-o-de-ve-a'shun). Deviation or slight displacement to one side.

Lateroduction (lat''er-o-duk'shun) [L. *la'tus* side + *du'cere* to draw]. Movement of an eye to either side.

Lateroflexion (lat''er-o-flek'shun). Flexion to either side.

Lateropulsion (lat''er-o-pul'shun) [L. *la'tus* side + *pel'lere* to drive]. An involuntary tendency to go to one side.

Laterotorsion (lat''er-o-tor'shun) [L. *la'tus* side + *torque're* to turn]. Twisting of the vertical meridian of the eye to the right or to the left.

Lateroversion (lat''er-o-ver'shun) [L. *la'tus* side + *Version*]. A turning to one side.

Lathyrism (lath'ir-izm). Poisoning by the chick-pea (*Lath'yrus cic'era*) or by lupines; lupinosis.

Latissimus col'li (lat-is'sim-us) [L. "widest of the neck"]. See *Platysma myoides*, in *Muscles, Table of*. **L. dor'si** [L. "widest of the back"]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Laudable (law'dab-l) [L. *laudab'ilis*]. Commendable; healthy; of a kind thought to indicate an improving condition: used of pus.

Laudanin (law'dan-in). An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, from opium, in colorless hexagonal prisms.

Laudanosin (law-dan-o'sin). A colorless alkaloid, in prismatic crystals, $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$, derivable from opium.

Laudanum (law'dan-um) [cf. *Ladanum*]. The tincture of opium. **Sydenham's l.**, the wine of opium.

Laugh (laf). An act or paroxysm of laughter.

Laughing-gas. Nitrogen monoxid.

Laughter (laf'ter). A series of spasmodic and partly involuntary expirations with inarticulate vocalization, normally indicative of merriment; often a hysteric manifestation or a reflex result of tickling.

Laurel (law'rel). See *Laurus*, *Kalmia*, and *Laurocerasus*.

Laurenol (law're-nol). A proprietary deodorizer and antiseptic.

Laurin (law'rin). The glycerid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, of lauric acid, found in the oil of the seeds of *Lau'rus nob'ilis*; also in many vegetable oils: it may be crystallized in white needles.

Laurocerasus (law-ro-ser'as-us) [L. *lau'rus* laurel + *cer'asus* cherry]. The European cherry-laurel, an evergreen cherry-tree, *Pru'nus Laurocer'asus*. See *Aqua laurocerasi*.

Laurotetanin (law-ro-tet'an-in). An alkaloid from *Tetranthe'ra citra'ta*, a lauraceous shrub of Southern Asia: it crystallizes in needles; its exhibition is liable to cause tetanic spasm.

Laurus (law'rus) [L. "laurel"]. A genus of lauraceous trees. *L. nob'ilis* is a native of Southern Europe. The leaves and berries afford fragrant oils; that of the leaves being volatile, and that of the berries a fixed oil.

Lava (lah'vah) [Ital.]. The scoria ejected from volcanoes; a homeopathic remedy.

Lavage (lah-vahzh') [Fr.]. The irrigation or washing out of an organ, such as the stomach or bowel. **L. of the Blood, Blood l.**, the washing out of toxic matters from the blood by injecting serum into the veins.

Lavandula (lav-an'du-lah) [L.]. A genus of labiate plants; lavenders. The true lavender, *L. ve'ra*, is carminative and stimulant. The volatile oil is official. Dose of *oil*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *spirit* (*spir'itus lavan'dulæ*), and also of *compound spirit*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *compound tincture*, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.).

Lavation (la-va'shun) [L. *lava'tio*]. Same as *Lavage*.

Lavender (lav'en-der). See *Lavandula*.

Laver (la'ver). An edible sea-weed, *Por'phyra vulga'ris*, recommended as a food for scrofulous patients.

Laverania (lav-er-a'ne-ah). A genus of animal parasites to which the so-called Laveran's bodies (*L. mala'riæ*) are by some writers assigned.

Laveran's bodies or **corpuscles** (lav'er-anz). See *Corpuscle*.

Laveur (lah-vur') [L.]. An instrument for performing lavage or irrigation.

Law (law). A uniform or constant fact or principle. **Aran's l.**, fractures of the base of the skull (except those by contrecoup) result from injuries to the vault, the fractures extending by irradiation along the line of shortest circle. **Avogadro's l.**, equal volumes of gases with the same pressure and temperature contain an equal number of molecules. **Baer's l.**, the more specialized forms and structures arise from the more general, and that by a gradual change. **Bastian's l., Bastian-Bruns's l.**, if there is a complete transverse lesion in the spinal cord cephalad to the lumbar enlargement, the tendon-reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished. **Baudin's l.**, the alleged law or principle that an antagonism exists between tuberculosis and malarial disease. **Behring's l.**, the blood and serum of an immunized person when transferred to another subject will render the latter immune. **Bell's l.**, the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are motor and the posterior roots are 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. **Biogenetic l.** See *Müller's l.* **Boyle's l.**, at any stated temperature a given mass of gas varies in volume inversely as the pressure. **Buhl-Dittrich's l.**, the opinion or supposed principle that in every case of acute miliary tuberculosis there exists within the body at least one old focus of caseation. **Bunge's l.**, the secreting cells of the mammary gland in the dog, cat, and rabbit take from the blood-plasm mineral salts in the exact proportion in which they are needed for developing and building up the offspring. **Charles's l.**, the volume of a gas at a constant pressure varies directly with the temperature. **Cohn's l.**, the specific forms of bacteria have a fixed and unchanging basis. **Colles's l.**, a child

that is affected with congenital syphilis, its mother showing no signs of the disease, will not infect its mother. **Courvoisier's l.**, when the common bile-duct is obstructed by a stone, dilatation of the gall-bladder is rare: when the duct is obstructed in some other way, dilatation is common. **Currie's l.**, the law that all substances may be rendered radioactive by the influence of the emanations of radium and that substances thus influenced hold their radio-activity longer when enclosed in some material through which the emanations cannot pass. **Cushing's l.**, the law that increase of intracranial tension causes increase of blood-pressure to a point slightly above the pressure exerted against the medulla. **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. **L. of diffusion,** any process set up in the nerve-centers affects the organism throughout by a process of diffused motion. **Donders's l.**, the rotation of the eye around the line of sight is not voluntary; when attention is fixed upon a remote object, the amount of rotation is determined entirely by the angular distance of the object from the median plane and from the horizon. **DuBois-Reymond's l.**, it is the variation of current density, and not the absolute value of current density at any given moment, that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve. **Dulong and Petit's l.**, that the atoms of all elements have exactly the same capacity for heat. **Edinger's l.**, a gradual increase in the function of the neuron causes at first increased growth, but if irregular and excessive, then it leads to atrophy and degeneration. **Faraday's l.**, in electrolysis the amount of an iron liberated in any given time is proportional to the strength of the current. **L. of fatigue (Houghton's)**, when the same muscle or group of muscles is kept in constant action till fatigue sets in, the total work done, multiplied by the rate of work, is constant. **Fechner's l.**, the intensity of a sensation produced by a varying stimulus varies directly as the logarithm of that stimulus. **Flatau's l.**, the law that the greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord the closer are they situated to the periphery. **Freund's l.**, during growth ovarian tumors change their position; when pelvic, they tend to grow downward behind the uterus; when they have arisen out of the pelvis, they tend to fall forward toward the abdominal wall. **Froriep's l.**, the theory that the skull is developed by the annexation of true vertebræ, the head growing at the expense of the neck. **Galton's l.**, a law of inheritance by which in the composition of an individual the two parents contribute one-half of the total, the four grandparents one-quarter, and so on. **Gay-Lussac's l.** Same as *Charles's l.* **Gerhardt-Semon's l.**, various peripheral and central lesions affecting the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position between abduction and adduction, the paralysis of the parts being incomplete. **Giraud-Teulon's l.**, binocular retinal images are formed at the intersection of the primary and secondary axes of projection. **Goodell's l.**, when the cervix is hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable. **Graham's l.**, the rate of diffusion of a gas through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density. **L. of gravitation,** the law that all bodies attract each other with a force that is directly proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart. Called also *Newton's l.* **Gudden's l.**, the degeneration of the proximal end of a divided nerve is cellulipetal. **Gullstrand's l.**, if while the patient is made to turn the head while fixing a distant object, the corneal reflex from either eye moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle. **Gull-Toynbee's l.**, in otitis media the lateral sinus and cerebellum are liable to involvement in mastoid disease, and the cerebrum may be attacked when the roof of the tympanum becomes carious. **Henry's l.** Same as *Dalton's l.* **Hering's l.**, the clearness or purity of any conception or sensation depends on the proportion existing between their intensity and the sum total of the intensities of all the simultaneous conceptions and sensations. **Hilton's l.**, a nerve-trunk which supplies the muscles of any given joint also supplies the muscles which move the joint and the skin over the insertions of such muscles. **L. of isolated conduction,** the wave of change or nervous impulse which passes through a neuron is never communicated to other neurons except at the terminals. **Jackson's l.**, the law that the nerve-functions that are latest developed are the earliest to be destroyed. **Kahler's l.**, the ascending branches of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves pass within the cord in succession from the root-zone toward the mesial plane. **Koch's l.**, the specificity of a microörganism is not demonstrated without the fulfilment of the following conditions: (1) The microörganism is present and discoverable in every case of the disease; (2) it is to be cultivated in a pure culture; (3) inoculation from such culture must reproduce the disease in susceptible animals; (4) it must be reobtained from such animals and again grown in a pure culture. **Küstner's l.**, if an ovarian tumor is left-sided, torsion of its pedicle takes place toward the right; if right-sided, toward the left. **Lancereux's l.**, marantic thrombosis always takes place at points where the tendency to stasis in greatest, and especially at points where the influence of thoracic aspiration and cardiac propulsion is smallest. **Lasègue's l.**, functional disorders or superficial lesions of an organ increase reflexes, while organic lesions diminish them. **Leopold's l.**, when the placenta is inserted upon the posterior wall of the uterus the oviducts assume directions converging upon the anterior wall; but if the insertion be on the anterior wall during recumbency, the tubes turn backward and become parallel to the axis of the body. **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 position of the visual line. **Majendie's l.** Same as *Bell's l.* **Marey's l.**, a pulse of high tension is slow. **Mariotte's l.** Same as *Boyle's l.* **Mendel's l., Mendelian l.**, the law that the offspring is not intermediate in type between its parents, but the type of one or other parent is predominant. If two well-defined varieties of the same species be cross-fertilized, the resulting hybrid offspring will show the distinguishing characteristics of one of the parents only, this inherited characteristic being termed *dominant*. The characteristic of the other parent, however, known as *recessive*, is latent and will appear in the next generation bred from the hybrid. The offspring of this second generation will be of two kinds, three-quarters of the offspring having the dominant characteristic and one-quarter of them the recessive characteristic. If two of these recessive members of the third generation are bred together the subsequent generations will show constantly the recessive character. As regards the dominant members of the third generation, they divide themselves into two orders: one-third of these members produce

purely dominant offspring; the other two-thirds are true hybrids showing a mixed character, and each subsequent generation from them shows the same proportion of pure dominants, pure recessives, and hybrids. This law may be expressed by the following formula, $n(DD + 2DR + RR)$, in which DD represents pure dominant offspring; RR, pure recessive offspring; DR, hybrid offspring, and n, the number of the generation. **Mendelejeff's l.** Same as *Periodic l.* **Metschnikoff's l.**, whenever the body is attacked by bacteria the polynuclear leukocytes and the large mononuclear leukocytes quickly become protective phagocytes. **Meyer's l.**, the internal structure of fully developed normal bone represents the lines of greatest pressure or traction and affords the greatest possible resistance with the least possible amount of material. **Muller's l.**, the embryo and fetus in its development recapitulates that of the ancestral series to which it belongs. **Newland's l.** Same as *Periodic l.* **Newtons's l.** Same as *L. of gravitation.* **Nysten's l.**, rigor mortis affects first the muscles of mastication, next those of the face and neck, then those of the upper trunk and arms, and last of all those of the legs and feet. **Ohm's l.**, the strength of an electric current varies directly as the electromotive force, and adversely as the resistance. **Pascal's l.**, the law that pressure applied to a liquid at any point is transmitted equally in all directions. **Periodic l.**, the law that if the elements are arranged in the sequence of the weight of their atoms, and divided into groups of seven or eight, the corresponding members of each group show relationship in chemical properties: thus, elements having characters alike recur at regular intervals throughout the series. Called also *Mendelejeff's l.* **Peters's l.**, atheroma most commonly affects blood-vessels at their angles or turns. **Pfeiffer's l.**, the l. that the blood-serum of an animal immunized againt a disease will, when introduced into the body of another animal, destroy the bacteria of that disease. **Pflüger's l.**, the l. that a nerve-tract is stimulated when catelectrotonus develops or anelectrotonus disappears, but not under the reverse conditions. **Poiseuille's l.**, the speed of currents in capillary tubes is proportional to the square of their diameter. **Profeta's l.**, a non-syphilitic child born of syphilitic parents is immune. **Psychophysical l.** Same as *Weber-Fechner l.* **L. of reciprocal proportions,** two chemic elements that unite with a third element do so in proportions that are multiples of those in which they unite with each other. **L. of refraction,** rays of light passing from a rarer to a denser medium are deflected toward a perpendicular to the surface of incidence; while rays passing from a denser to a rarer medium are deflected away from the perpendicular. **L. of refreshment,** the refreshment of a laboring muscle depends on the rate of supply of arterial blood. **L. of relativity,** simultaneous and successive sensations modify each other. **Ritter-Valli l.**, the primary increase and secondary loss of irritability in a nerve, produced by a section which separates from the nerve-center, travel in a peripheral direction. **Rommelaere's l.**, in cases of carcinoma there is a constant diminution of the nitrogen in the urine. **Schroeder van der Kolk's l.**, the sensory fibers of a mixed nerve are distributed to the parts moved by muscles which are stimulated by the motor fibers of the same nerve. **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. **Spallanzani's l.**, the law that regeneration is more complete in younger individuals than in older ones. **Tait's l.**, in every case of pelvic or abdominal disease in which life is endangered or the health ruined, exploration by celiotomy should be made, except when the disease is known to be malignant. **Talbot's l.**, 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. **Teevan's l.**, fractures of bones occur in the line of extension, and not in the line of compression. **Van der Kolk's l.** See *Schroeder van der Kolk's l.* **Virchow's l.**, the cell-elements of tumors are derived from normal and preëxisting tissue-cells. **Wallerian l.**, if the sensory fibers of the root of a spinal nerve be divided on the central side of the ganglion, the fibers on the peripheral side of the cut do not degenerate; while those that remain connected with the cord degenerate. **Weber's l.**, the variation of stimulus which causes the smallest appreciable change in sensation maintains an approximately fixed ratio to the whole stimulus. **Weber-Fechner l.**, the law that for a sensation to increase, by equal amounts (arithmetical progression), the stimulus must increase by geometrical progression. Called also *Psychophysical law.* **Wolff's l.**, the law that all changes in the function of a bone are attended by definite alterations in their internal structure. **Wyssakovitsch's l.**, the cells covering any part of the body, so long as they preserve their integrity, protect the underlying tissues. **Zeune's l.**, the law that the proportion of cases of blindness is less in the temperate than in the frigid zone, and increases in the torrid zone as the equator is approached.

Lawn-tennis arm (lawn-ten'is). Displacement of the pronator radii teres muscle from excessive tennis-playing.

Laxative (lak'sat-iv) [L. *laxati'vus*]. 1. Aperient; mildly cathartic. 2. An aperient medicine.

Laxator tym'pani (lax-a'tor) [L. "relaxer of the tympanum"]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Laxiquinin (lax-ik-win'in). A proprietary laxative preparation of quinin.

Laxol (lax'ol). Castor oil prepared with saccharin and oil of peppermint.

Layer (la'er). A stratum of nearly uniform thickness. **Ambiguous l.**, the second layer of the cerebral cortex, counting from without: named from the indefinite shapes of many of its cells. **Bacillary l.**, the outermost but one of the retinal layers; the rod-and-cone layer; Jacob's membrane. **Baillarger's l.**, a layer of the cerebral cortex made up of short, delicate fibers parallel to the surface. It may be seen by the naked eye in the region around the calcarine fissure, where it is known as the bundle of Vicq d'Azyr. **Bechterew's l.**, a layer of fibers in the cerebral cortex between Baillarger's layer and the tangential fibers. **Bernard's glandular l.**, a layer of cells which line the acini of the pancreas. **Bruch's l.**, the inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye: the vitreous lamina. **Columnar l.**, the rod-and-cone layer of the retina; also same as *Mantle-l.* **Cortical l.**, the superficial layer, especially of the brain and the ovary. **Dermic l.**, the middle or connective-tissue layer of the membrana tympani. **Dobie's l.** Same as *Krause's membrane.* **Floegel's l.**, a granular layer in each transparent lateral disk of a muscular fibril. **Ganglion-cell l.**, a layer of the retina between the nerve-fiber layer and the inner molecular layer. **Ganglionic l.**, a stratum of angular cells in the cerebral cortex. **Gennari's l.** Same as *Baillarger's l.* **Henle's l.**, the outer layer of cells of the inner root-sheath of a hair-follicle. **Horny l.**, the outer layer of the skin; the stratum corneum. **Huxley's l.**, a layer of the root-sheaths of a hair-follicle within Henle's layer. **Kölliker's fibrous l.**, the mesiris; the substantia propria of the iris.

Langerhans's l., the inner cellular layer which covers the chorion and arises from the ectoderm. **Langhans's l.**, the deep cellular layer of chorionic villi. **Mantle-l.**, the columnar layer or zone of nuclei in the myelospongium. **Meynert's l.**, a layer of pyramidal cells in the cortex of the cerebrum. **Molecular l.** 1. The outer or cortical layer of the cerebral or cerebellar substance. 2. A designation of two of the layers of the retina. **Inner molecular l.**, the inner plexiform layer of the retina. **Outer molecular l.**, the outer plexiform layer of the retina. **Mucous l.**, the innermost layer of the epidermis; the rete mucosum. **Nerve-fiber l.**, the innermost layer of the retina, excepting the membrana limitans interna. **Ohl's l.**, the stratum lucidum of the skin. **Ollier's l., Osteogenetic l.**, the innermost layer of the periosteum. **Peripheral l.**, the outer portion of the molecular layer of the cerebral cortex. **Pigmentary l.**, the outermost of the ten layers of the retina, and the inner lining of the ciliary organ. **Plexiform l's**, the two molecular layers of the retina. **Primary blastodermic l.**, the germinal layers developed by the differentiation of the blastoderm, the epiblast, and hypoblast or mesoblast. **Unna's l.**, Langerhan's layer. **Waldeyer's l.**, the vascular layer of the ovary. **Weil's basal l.**, a pale transparent layer of cells just inside of the layer of odontoblasts of toothpulp. It is made up of delicate fibrils of connective tissue communicating with the processes of odontoblasts.

Lazaretto (laz-ar-et'to). 1. A pest-house or hospital for contagious diseases. 2. A quarantine station.

Lb. An abbreviation for L. *li'bra*, pound.

L. D. Abbreviation for perception of light difference.

L. D. A. Left dorso-anterior position of the fetus.

L. D. P. Left dorsoposterior position of the fetus.

Lead (led) [L. *plum'bum*]. A soft, gray-blue metal with poisonous salts; symbol Pb. **L. acetate** (L. *plum'bi ace'tas*), sugar of lead; a sweetish, white, basic salt, used in the preparation of lead-water, Goulard's extract, Goulard's cerate, etc. It is astringent, anodyne, and discutient. **L. bitannate.** See *Lead tannate*. **Black-l.** See *Graphite*. **L. carbonate** (L. *plum'bi carbo'nas*), ceruse; a basic salt, $Pb_3(CO_3)_2OH_2$: used as an application to burns and inflamed surfaces. **L. chlorid** (L. *plum'bi chlo'ridum*), horn lead, $PbCl_2$: anodyne and astringent. **L. iodid** (L. *plum'bi iod'idum*), a yellow, crystalline powder, PbI_2; resolvent and astringent. **L. monoxid** (L. *plum'bi ox'idum*), a binary compound, PbO, called *litharge* when crystalline and *massicot* when amorphous: much used in plasters, etc., and in the treatment of burns. **L. nitrate** (L. *plum'bi ni'tras*), a sweetish, crystalline agent, $Pb(NO_3)_2$: astringent, detergent, and deodorant. **L. oleate**, a white powder, $(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2Pb$: used in diachylon ointment, etc. **L. oxid.** See *L. monoxid* and *L. tetroxid*. **L. tannate** (L. *plum'bi tan'nas*), a yellow-gray powder: anodyne and astringent: used in ointments for bedsores, etc. **L. tetroxid**, red lead, or minium, Pb_3O_4: it may be used like the monoxid.

Leading (led'ing). Lead poison; plumbism.

Leben (leb'en) [Arabic]. Same as *Matzoon*.

Lecibrin (les'ib-rin). A preparation of lecithin with nucleoprotein: used like lecithin.

Lecithalbumin (les-ith-al'bu-min). A compound of albumin and lecithin, found in the stomach, liver, kidney, lungs, and spleen.

Lecithin (les'ith-in). A fatty principle, $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$, found in animal tissues, especially nerve-tissue, semen, yelk of egg, and in smaller amount in bile and blood. It is a colorless, crystalline compound, soluble in alcohol, and is chemically the distearylglycerin phosphate of cholin. Other substances of similar constitution are grouped as lecithins. The lecithins, whether of animal or plant origin, are said to be antivenomous. Lecithins are said to have the therapeutic properties of phosphorous, and have been given in rickets, dyspepsia, neurasthenia, diabetes, anemia, and tuberculosis. **L.-albumin**, the name of a series of compounds of lecithin with proteins developed in the stomach, kidney, liver, lungs, etc.

Lecithinose (les-ith'in-ōs). A lecithin from the yelk of eggs: used as a nutrient.

Lecithol (les'ith-ol). A proprietary emulsion-like solution of lecithin.

Lecithoprotein (les''ith-o-pro'te-in). A compound of the protein molecule with a lecithin.

Lectual (lek'tu-al) [L. *lectua'lis; lec'tus* bed]. Pertaining to a bed or couch.

Leech (lēch) [L. *hiru'do*]. An aquatic platyhelmian, *Hiru'do medicina'lis*: used for drawing blood. An aqueous therapeutic extract of the heads of leeches is employed to prevent the formation of blood-clots, etc. **American l.**, the *Sanguisu'ga deco'ra*, a small species sometimes used in drawing blood. **Artificial l.**, an apparatus for drawing blood by artificial suction. **Hungarian l.**, the *Sanguisu'ga officina'lis*, a species locally used in drawing blood. **Swedish l.**, the *Sanguisu'ga medicina'lis*, or official leech. Some species, chiefly tropical, may become semi-parasitic upon man and animals.

Leeches, Leeching (le'tshez, le'tshing). An infectious disease of horses in Florida and India, with local lesions on the skin, which begin with slight lumps which grow in size until there is a large raw surface. Called in India *Bursattee*.

Lees (lēz). The dregs or sediment of wine.

Left-handed (left-hand'ed). Using the left hand with more dexterity than the right.

Leg (leg). The lower extremity, especially the part between the knee and the ankle. **Anglesey-l.**, a form of jointed artificial leg; named from a marquis of Anglesey. **Badger-l.**, inequality in the length of the legs. **Baker's l.**, genu valgum, or knock-knee. **Bandy-l.** Same as *Bow-l.* **Barbadoes l.**, elephantiasis of the leg. **Bayonet-l.**, uncorrected backward displacement of the bones of the leg at the knee, followed by ankylosis at the joint. **Black-l.**, symptomatic anthrax. **Bow-l.**, genu varum; an outward curvature of the legs at the knees. **L.-holder**, a device for holding the legs in surgical operations; especially for holding the legs apart and up in gynecologic operations. **Milk-l.**, phlegmasia alba dolens. **Scissor-l.**, cross-leg deformity; a result of double hip-disease, in which the patient walks cross-legged. **L.-type**, progressive hereditary muscular atrophy.

Legitimacy (le-jit'im-as-e) [L. *legit'imus* lawful]. The condition of having been born in wedlock.

Legumin (leg'u-min) [L. *legu'men* pulse]. A proteid like casein from the seeds of various plants, chiefly of the order *Legumino'sæ*.

Leinol (li'nol). A proprietary sedative medicine.

Leiodermia (li-o-der'me-ah) [Gr. λεῖος smooth + δέρμα skin]. Abnormal glossiness and smoothness of the skin.

Leiomyofibroma (li''o-mi-o-fi-bro'mah). A tumor with leiomatous, myomatous, and fibromatous elements.

Leiomyoma (li''o-mi-o'mah) [Gr. λεῖος smooth + μύς muscle]. Myoma composed of unstriped muscle-fiber.

Leiomyosarcoma (li''o-mi-o-sar-ko'mah). A sarcoma containing large spindle-cells of unstriped muscle.

Leiphemia (li-fe'me-ah) [Gr. λείπειν to fail + αἷμα blood]. Thinness and poverty of the blood.

Leipo-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Lipo-*.

Leishmania (līsh-man'e-ah). A proposed genus of organisms, including the species here given. **L. donova'ni.** See *Leishman-Donovan body*, under *Body*. **L. infan'tum**, an organism found by Nicolle in infantile splenic anemia. **L. trop'ica.** See *Helcosoma tropicum*.

Lembert-suture (lam-bār'). See *Suture*.

Lemniscus (lem-nis'kus), pl. *lemnis'ci* [L.; Gr. λήμνισκος fillet]. The fillet; a white band on the outer surface of the peduncles of the cerebellum. **Inferior l., Median l., Superior l.**, portions of the lemniscus-tract. See *Tract*.

Lemon (lem'un). The fruit of *Cit'rus limo'num*, an aurantiaceous tree. The rind or peel of the fruit (*lemon-peel*) furnishes **Oil of l.** (*o'leum limo'nis*), an essential oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, which is an aromatic stimulant and flavoring agent. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.). Dose of *spirit of lemon*, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1 dr. (4 c.c.).

Lemon-balm (lem'un-bahm). See *Melissa*.

Lemoparalysis, Læmoparalysis (le''mo-par-al'-is-is) [Gr. λαιμός throat + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the gullet.

Length, Dental (length). A line from the anterior surface of the first premolar to the posterior surface of the last molar.

Lenicet (len'is-et). A polymerized, finely divided acetate of aluminum preparation.

Lenigallol (len-e-gal'lol). Pyrogallol triacetate; a white, non-poisonous, insoluble powder: used like pyrogallol in psoriasis and eczema.

Leniol (len'e-ol). A proprietary medicated emulsion of cod-liver oil, for use in lung disorders.

Lenirobin (len-e-ro'bin). Chrysarobin tetra-acetate: used in skin-diseases.

Lenitive (len'it-iv) [L. *leni're* to soothe]. 1. Demulcent or soothing. 2. A demulcent remedy.

Lens (lenz) [L. "lentil"]. A piece of glass or other transparent substance so shaped as to converge or scatter the rays of light. **Achromatic l.**, a lens corrected for chromatic aberration. **Aplanatic l.**, one which serves to correct spheric aberration. **Apochromatic l.**, one corrected for chromatic or spheric aberration. **Biconcave l., Concavoconcave l.**, a lens concave on both faces. **Biconvex l.**, a lens with two convex faces. **Bicylindric l.**, one which has both surfaces cylindric. **Bifocal l.**, a lens with two foci. **Compound l.**, one made up of two or more lenses. **Converging l., Convex l.**, one which brings light to a focus. **Convexoconcave l.**, one which has one convex and one concave face. **Crossed l.**, a lens with front and back surfaces of different curvatures. **Crystalline l., Eye-l.**, 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. **L.-particles**, fine brown points of pigment on the anterior capsule of the lens, the vestiges of the capsulopupillary membrane of the fetus. **Periscopic l.**, a concavoconvex or concavoconcave lens. **L.-pit**, a pit-like involution in the ectoderm of the fetal head where the lens is developed. **Planoconcave l.**, one having one plane and one convex side. **Planoconvex l.**, one which has one plane and one convex side. **L.-rudiment**, a thickening of the ectoderm of the sides of the embryonic head, from which the lens is developed. **Spheric l.**, one which has a surface which is the segment of a sphere. **L.-stars**, star-like lines formed within the lens of the eye by fibers which pass from the anterior to the posterior surface. **Stokes's l.**, a combination of a concave cylindric and a convex cylindric lens, used in the diagnosis of astigmatism. **Trial-l.**, any one of a set of lenses used in testing the vision. **L.-whorl**, the peculiar bowed appearance presented by the marginal portion of the lens in meridional sections.

Lenticonus (len-tik-o'nus) [L. *lens* lens + *co'nus* cone]. An exaggerated curvation of the crystalline lens, producing a conical bulging. It may be either *anterior* or *posterior*, according to the surface affected.

Lenticula (len-tik'u-lah) [L.]. 1. The lenticular nucleus. 2. A freckle.

Lenticular (len-tik'u-lar) [L. *lenticula'ris*]. Pertaining to or shaped like a lens.

Lenticulo-optic (len-tik''u-lo-op'tik). Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus.

Lenticulostriate (len-tik''u-lo-stri'āt). Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the corpus striatum.

Lentiform (len'tif-orm). 1. Shaped like a lens. 2. A lens-shaped medicinal tablet.

Lentigo (len-ti'go), pl. *lenti'gines* [L. freckle]. 1. A freckle: a small local pigmentation of the skin. 2. A small nevus.

Lentigomelanosis (len-ti''go-mel-an-o'sis) [*Lentigo* + *Melanosis*]. A malignant disease of the skin of the face originating in freckles.

Lentitis (len-ti'tis). Inflammation of the eye-lens: phakitis.

Leontiasis (le-on-ti'as-is) [Gr. λέων lion]. 1. A bilateral and symmetric hypertrophy of the bones of the face and skull, leading to a lion-like facial expression. Called also *L. ossea* or *L. ossium*. 2. The facies leonina of leprosy.

Leontodin (le-on'to-din). A concentration prepared from the root of the dandelion: tonic, cholagogue, aperient, and diuretic. Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.133–0.266 gm.).

Leontodon (le-on'to-don) [Gr. λέων lion + ὀδούς tooth]. See *Taraxacum*.

Leper (lep'er). A person afflicted with leprosy.

Lepidic (le-pid'ik) [Gr. λεπίς scale]. Pertaining to scales. A term applied by Adami to the lining membrane tissues of the embryo.

Lepidoma (le-pid-o'mah) [Gr. λεπίς scale + ομα tumor]. A tumor derived from lepidic tissue.

Lepidophyton (lep''id-o-fi'ton) [Gr. λεπίς scale + φυτόν plant]. A fungus said to be the cause of Tokelau ringworm.

Lepidosis (lep-id-o'sis) [Gr. λεπίς scale]. Any scaly eruption.

Lepine (le'pin). A proprietary mixture of nine antiseptics.

Lepocyte (lep'o-sīt) [Gr. λέπος rind + κύτος cell]. Any nucleated cell having a cell-wall.

Lepothrix (lep'o-thrix) [Gr. λέπος scale + θρίξ hair]. A condition due to a microbe, in which the hairs and lanugo become covered with scales: often associated with red chromidrosis.

Lepra (le'prah) [Gr. λέπρα leprosy]. Leprosy; also psoriasis. See *Leprosy*. **L. al'ba**, leprosy with more or less leukopathy, or absence of pigment from the skin. **L. al'phos.** See *Psoriasis*. **L.**

anæsthet'ica, leprosy with anesthetic spots. **L. Ar'abum,** true leprosy. **L. conjuncti'væ,** leprosy with lesions of the conjunctiva. **L. Græco'rum,** a term vaguely applied to various diseases bearing more or less resemblance to true leprosy. **L. maculo'sa,** leprosy characterized by spots of skin-pigmentation. **L. mu'tilans,** leprosy in its final stages, with mutilation of the extremities. **L. nervo'rum,** leprosy with nervous complications. **Tubercular l.,** leprosy with the formation of nodules in the skin. **Willan's l.,** psoriasis.

Lepraphobia (lep-rah-fo'be-ah) [Gr. λέπρα leprosy + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of leprosy.

Leprid (lep'rid). A leprous skin-lesion.

Leprolin (lep'ro-lin). A preparation of the toxin of the lepra bacillus reputed to be curative of leprosy.

Leprologist (lep-rol'o-jist). An expert in the study and treatment of leprosy.

Leproma (lep-ro'mah). A leprous tumor or swelling; one of the nodules of leprosy.

Leprosery (lep'ros-er-e) [L. *leprosa'rium*]. A hospital or colony for lepers.

Leprosy (lep'ro-se) [L. *le'pra*]. A chronic transmissible disease due to a specific microbe, the *Bacil'lus le'præ.* It is a constitutional disorder, accompanied in its beginnings with fever, chills, etc. The lesions consist of either well-defined patches of macular erythema (*Macular l.*) or blebs, followed by the development of anesthetic patches of cicatricial tissue (*Atrophic l.*), with atrophy of the skin and loss of the hair; or else of nodules and tubercles (*Tubercular l.*), which may either become absorbed or ulcerate. In both varieties atrophy may be followed by deformity and mutilation of the digits. Other parts than the skin may become involved, especially the larynx, conjunctiva, nerves, viscera, and bones.

Leprous (lep'rus) [L. *lepro'sus*]. Pertaining to or affected with leprosy.

Leptandra (lep-tan'drah) [Gr. λεπτός thin + ἀνήρ anther]. Culver's root; the rhizome and rootlets of *Veron'ica virgin'ica.* It is aperient, cholagogue, and tonic, and is used like podophyllum in chronic constipation, indigestion, etc. Dose of *extract,* 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 20–60 min. (1.333–4 c.c.).

Leptandrin (lep-tan'drin). A bitter glucosid from leptandra, whose active properties it possesses. Dose, ¼–4 gr. (0.016–0.26 gm.).

Leptocephalus (lep-to-sef'al-us) [Gr. λεπτός slender + κεφαλή head]. A monster with an abnormally small head.

Lepto'dera pel'lio. Same as *Rhabditis genitalis.*

Leptomeninges (lep''to-me-nin'jēz) [Gr. λεπτός slender + μῆνιγξ membrane]. The pia and arachnoid together.

Leptomeningitis (lep''to-men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. λεπτός thin + μῆνιγξ membrane]. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid of the brain or spinal cord. Leptomeningitis is variously qualified as acute, basilar, cerebrospinal, chronic, epidemic, external, infantile, intracranial, purulent, non-purulent, serous, tubercular, etc. **L. exter'na.** Same as *Arachnitis.*

Leptomitus (lep-tom'it-us). A genus of mycetic fungi. *L. epider'midis* has been found in pustules on the hand. *L. uroph'ilus* has been found in the urine. *L. vagi'næ* causes a chronic vaginitis.

Leptophonia (lep-to-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. λεπτός thin + φωνή voice]. Weakness or feebleness of the voice.

Leptoprosope (lep-top'ro-sōp) [Gr. λεπτός thin + πρόσωπον face]. A person with slender features, round, open orbits, long nose, narrow nostrils, and small mouth.

Leptorhine (lep'to-rin) [Gr. λεπτός thin + ῥίς nose]. Having a slender proboscis, or nose.

Leptothrix (lep'to-thrix) [Gr. λεπτός slender + θρίξ hair]. A genus or form of bacteria. **L. asteroi'des,** a species from a tumor near the ear and from a metastatic retropharyngeal abscess: polymorphous; made up of bundles of filamentous rods, often forming pseudothreads, strands, or continuous membranes: pathogenic. **L. bucca'lis,** a pathogenic form from the tartar of the teeth, the mouth, etc.; from typhus stools, gangrene of the lung, etc. **L. cunic'uli,** a species from an infectious disease of rabbits: pathogenic. **L. filifor'mis,** a species from the uterus, pericardium, and pleura of a diseased rabbit: in non-motile, thread-like bacilli with rounded ends: its injection causes pleurisy and pericarditis in rabbits. **L. gigan'tea,** a much larger species from the teeth of cattle and sheep. **L. innomina'ta,** a species from the mouth and from tartar of neglected teeth: said to cause caries of the teeth.

Leptuntic (lep-tun'tik) [Gr. λεπτύνειν to thin]. A medicine that thins the blood.

Leptus (lep'tus) [L.]. A genus of acari, or mites; the harvest-mites. *L. america'nus* and *L. autumna'lis* sometimes burrow under the skin, causing irritation and pruritus.

Leresis (ler-e'sis) [Gr. λήρησις]. Insane or senile loquacity or garrulousness.

Lesion (le'zhun) [L. *læ'sio; læd'ere* to hurt]. Any hurt, wound, or local degeneration. **Coarse l., Molar l.** Same as *Macroscopic l.* **Degenerative l.,** one which is caused by or characterized by degeneration. **Depressive l.,** one that causes diminution of functional activity. **Destructive l.,** one which leads to the obliteration of an organ or the abolishment of its functions. **Diffuse l.,** one that spreads largely and irregularly. **Discharging l.,** a lesion attended with great and sudden liberation of energy. **Disseminated l.,** one that involves a number of separate spots. **Ebstein's l.,** hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of epithelial cells of the renal tubercles in diabetes mellitus. **Focal l.,** one that has a small area and definite limits. **Functional l.,** one which leads to no obvious or discoverable change of structure, but which causes disturbances of function. **Histologic l., Microscopic l., Minute l.,** one that is discoverable only by the microscope. **Indiscriminate l.,** a lesion affecting distinct parts or systems of the body. **Initial syphilitic l.,** true or hard chancre. **Irritative l.,** one which stimulates the functions of the part where it is situated. **Local l.,** one in the nervous system giving origin to distinctive local symptoms. **Macroscopic l.,** one that is attended by changes obvious to the unaided eye. **Mixed l.** See *Indiscriminate l.* **Molecular l.,** a lesion not visible even with the aid of the microscope. **Nervous l.,** one which affects nervous tissue. **Organic l.** Same as *Structural l.* **Partial l.,** one which involves a part only of an organ or of the diameter of a conducting tract. **Peripheral l.,** a lesion of the nerve-endings. **Structural l.,** one that produces an obvious change in a tissue. **Systemic l.,** one limited to a system or set of organs with a common function. **Total l.,** one involving the whole of an organ or of the diameter of a conducting tract. **Toxic l.,** one due to a poison. **Traumatic l.,** a wound or injury. **Trophic l.,** a pathologic change originating in the capillary system, and consisting originally in an excess or deficiency of the particles of blood in the processes of assimilation, absorption, and the like. **Vascular l.,** one which affects a vessel or vessels.

Lethal (le'thal) [L. *letha'lis,* from *le'thum* death]. Deadly; fatal.

Lethality (le-thal'it-e). The ratio of deaths from a given disease to existing cases of that disease.

Lethargus (le-thar'gus) [Gr. λήθαργος drowsiness]. Nelavan, or African sleeping-sickness; a disease associated with a form of filariasis.

Lethargy (leth'ar-je) [Gr. ληθαργία, from λήθη forgetfulness]. Stupor or coma; also a hypnotic trance. **African l.,** Nelavan, or lethargus. **Induced l.,** hypnotic trance.

Lethe (le'the) [Gr. λήθη oblivion]. Amnesia; complete loss of memory.

Lethin (le'thin). A proprietary mixture of alcohol, camphor, chloroform, and ethereal oil: anodyne.

Lethologica (leth-o-loj'ik-ah) [Gr. λήθη forgetfulness + λόγος word]. Inability to remember the proper word.

Lettuce (let'tus). See *Lactuca.*

Leucemia, Leucæmia (lu-se'me-ah). See *Leukemia.*

Leucin (lu'sin) [Gr. λευκός white]. A crystallizable substance, $C_6H_{13}NO_2 = C_5H_{10}(NH_2)CO.OH$, or isobutyl amidoacetic acid, found in the spleen and pancreas, in various tissues and in the urine, especially in cases of acute yellow atrophy of the liver. In the liver it is converted into urea. It is *Amidocaproic acid.*

Leucinosis (lu-sin-o'sis). Any condition in which leucin appears in the urine.

Leucinuria (lu-sin-u're-ah) [*Leucin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of leucin in the urine.

Leucitis (lu-si'tis). Same as *Scleritis.*

Leuco-. For words thus beginning, see *Leuko-.*

Leucojum (lu-ko'jum) [L.; Gr. λευκός white + ἴον violet]. A genus of Old-World amaryllidaceous plants. *L. æsti'vum* and *L. ver'num* (called snowflake) are common in garden-culture: emetic and poisonous.

Leuconostoc (lu-ko-nos'tok) [L.; Gr. λευκός white + *Nostoc* a genus of fungoid plants]. A genus of schizomycetes. *L. mesenteroi'des* converts cane-sugar into glucose and glucose into dextrin. It occurs in chains of hyaline cocci, in tough, whitish envelopes.

Leucotin (lu-ko'tin). An alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{32}O_{10}$, from paracoto.

Leukanemia (lu-kan-e'me-ah) [*Leukemia* + *Anemia*]. A disease marked by the blood conditions of both lymphatic leukemia and pernicious anemia.

Leukasmus (lu-kaz'mus) [Gr. λευκός white]. Albinism; also leukoderma.

Leukemia, Leukæmia (lu-ke'me-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + αἷμα blood]. A fatal disease with a marked increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood, together with enlargement and proliferation of the lymphoid tissue of the spleen, lymphatic glands, and bone-marrow. The disease is attended with progressive anemia, internal hemorrhage (as into the retina, etc.), and increasing exhaustion. **Amygdaline l.,** a form associated with disease of the tonsils. **Fränkel's l.,** acute leukemia with long mononuclear lymphocytes. **Hepatic l.,** a form due to disorder of the liver. **Intestinal l.,** that which is associated with intestinal disease. **Lienomyelogenous l.,** that which is due to disease of the spleen and bone-marrow. **Lymphatic l.,** that which is associated with disease of the lymphatic organs. **Medullary l., Myelogenic l.,** that which is due to disease of the bone-marrow. **Polymorphocyte l.,** a variety affecting the bone-marrow, especially with obliteration of many of the small blood-vessels. **Splenic l.,** that which is associated with splenic enlargement. **Splenomedullary l.** Same as *Lienomyelogenous l.* **Symptomatic l., Temporary l.,** leukocytosis.

Leukemic (lu-ke'mik). Pertaining to or affected with leukemia.

Leukin (lu'kin). See *Leucin.*

Leukoblast (lu'ko-blast) [Gr. λευκός white + βλαστός germ]. An immature leukocyte.

Leukocidin (lu-ko-si'din) [*Leukocyte* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. A substance in cultures of staphylococcus. It is destructive to leukocytes.

Leukocytal (lu-ko-si'tal). Pertaining to the leukocytes.

Leukocyte (lu'ko-sīt) [Gr. λευκός white + κύτος cell]. Any colorless ameboid cell-mass, such as a white blood-corpuscle, pus-corpuscle, lymph-corpuscle, or wandering connective-tissue cell. A leukocyte consists of a colorless granular mass of protoplasm, having ameboid movements and varying in size between 0.005 and 0.015 mm. in diameter. The following varieties of l's are distinguished: (1) *Small mononuclear l's* or lymphocytes, possessing a relatively large nucleus. (2) *large mononuclear l's* containing a large round or oval nucleus surrounded by a zone of protoplasm; (3) *transitional mononuclear l's,* differing from the large mononuclears only in having a horse-shoe shaped nucleus; (4) the *polymorphonuclear* or *polynuclear neutrophiles,* finely granular oxyphile cells with an irregularly shaped nucleus; (5) *eosinophile l's* coarsely granular eosinophile cells with a lobed nucleus; (6) *basophile l's,* or mast-cells having their origin in lymphoid tissue and found only rarely in the blood. (7) *myelocytes* or marrow cells, occuring in bone-marrow but found in the blood only in pathologic conditions.

Leukocythemia (lu''ko-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Leukemia.

Leukocytic (lu-ko-sit'ik). Pertaining to leukocytes.

Leukocytogenesis (lu''ko-si-to-jen'es-is) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. γένεσις production]. The formation of leukocytes.

Leukocytolysin (lu''ko-si-tol'is-in). A lysin which causes dissolution of leukocytes: called also *Leukolysin.*

Leukocytolysis (lu''ko-si-tol'is-is) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. λύσις solution]. The breaking down or destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytolytic (lu''ko-si-to-lit'ik). Destroying leukocytes.

Leukocytoma (lu''ko-si-to'mah) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. A tumor-like mass of leukocytes.

Leukocytometer (lu''ko-si-tom'et-er) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument used in counting the leukocytes.

Leukocytopenia (lu''ko-si-to-pe'ne-ah) [*Leukocyte* + πενία poverty]. Decrease in the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Leukocytoplania (lu''ko-si-to-pla'ne-ah) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. πλάνη wandering]. The wandering of leukocytes or their passage through a membrane.

Leukocytosis (lu''ko-si-to'sis). A temporary increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood. It occurs normally during digestion and in pregnancy, and is seen as a pathologic condition in inflammation, traumatic anemia, various fevers, etc. **Active l.,** l. in which the increased leukocytes are capable of spontaneous movement and of active emigration into the blood. **Passive l.,** l. in which the increased leukocytes are not capable of motion and have been washed into the blood by mechanical forces. **Pure l.,** increase of the multinuclear leukocytes of the blood. **Terminal l.,** that which occurs in mori

bund states. **Toxic l.**, l. occurring in intoxication with blood poisons.

Leukocytotaxis (lu''ko-si-to-taks'is). Same as *Leukotaxis*.

Leukocytotherapy (lu''ko-si-to-ther'ap-e). Treatment by the administration of leukocytes.

Leukocytotoxin (lu''ko-si-to-toks'in). A toxin which destroys leukocytes.

Leukocytozoa (lu''ko-si-to-zo'ah) [Gr. λευκός white + κύτος cell + ζῷον animal]. Amebæ said to infest the blood in leukemia.

Leukocytozo'on ca'nis. A protozoan parasite of the leukocytes of dog's blood.

Leukocyturia (lu''ko-si-tu're-ah) [*Leukocyte* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The discharge of leukocytes in the urine.

Leuko-derivative (lu''ko-de-riv'at-iv). Any white derivative from a pigment or coloring-matter.

Leukoderma, Leukodermia (lu-ko-der'mah, lu-ko-der'me-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + δέρμα skin]. Abnormal whiteness, or albinism, in patches; a congenital lack of normal pigmentation of the skin, especially that which is partial: if acquired, the condition is called vitiligo.

Leukodextrin (lu-ko-deks'trin). A compound formed in the transformation of starch into sugar.

Leuko-encephalitis (lu'ko-en-sef-al-i'tis) [Gr. λευκός white + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Forage poisoning; a contagious disease of horses, the lesion of which is softening of the white matter of the brain. It is marked by drowsiness, dimmed vision, unsteady gait, and paralysis of the throat.

Leukokeratosis (lu''ko-ker-at-o'sis) [Gr. λευκός white + κέρας horn]. Same as *Leukoplakia*.

Leukol, Leukolin (lu'kol, lu'ko-lin). Same as *Quinolin*.

Leukolysin (lu-kol'is-in). Same as *Leukocytolysin*.

Leukolysis (lu-kol'is-is). Same as *Leukocytolysis*.

Leukolytic (lu-ko-lit'ik). Pertaining to leukolysis or to a leukolysin.

Leukoma (lu-ko'mah) [Gr. λεύκωμα white of egg]. 1. Milky-white opacity of the cornea. 2. Leukoplakia buccalis. **L. adhæ'rens,** a white tumor of the cornea inclosing a prolapsed adherent iris.

Leukomain (lu-ko'ma-in) [Gr. λεύκωμα white of egg]. Any one of a large group of basic substances or alkaloids normally present in the tissues which are products of metabolism and are probably excrementitious. Some of them, at least, may become toxic, and many are physiologically active. The leukomains are divided into groups: (1) the *uric-acid group*, including adenin, carnin, gerontin, guanin, heteroxanthin, hypoxanthin, paraxanthin, pseudoxanthin, spermin, and xanthin; (2) the *kreatin group*, including amphicreatin, kreatin, kreatinin, crusocreatin, methyl-hydantoin, and xanthocreatinin; and (3) a miscellaneous group, including aromin and others. See *Ptomaïns and Leukomaïns, Table of*.

Leukomainemia (lu''ko-ma-in-e'me-ah) [*Leukomain* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. Excess of leukomains in the blood.

Leukomainic (lu-ko-ma'in-ik). Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by, a leukomain.

Leukomatous (lu-ko'mat-us). Affected with or of the nature of leukoma.

Leukomyelitis (lu''ko-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. λευκός white + μυελός marrow + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.

Leukomyelopathy (lu''ko-mi-el-op'ath-e) [Gr. λευκός white + μυελός marrow + πάθος disease]. Any disease of the white substance of the spinal cord.

Leukonecrosis (lu''ko-nek-ro'sis) [Gr. λευκός white + νέκρωσις necrosis]. Gangrene resulting in the formation of a white slough.

Leukonuclein (lu-ko-nu'kle-in). An acid nucleoproteid derivable from nucleohiston: when conjugated with histon it again forms nucleohiston.

Leukonychia (lu-ko-nik'e-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + ὄνυξ nail]. A whitish discoloration of the nails.

Leukopathia, Leukopathy (lu-ko-path'e-ah, lu-kop'ath-e) [Gr. λευκός white + πάθος illness]. Same as *Leukoderma*. **L. un'guium.** Same as *Leukonychia*.

Leukopenia (lu-ko-pe'ne-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + πένης poor]. Deficiency in the number of the leukocytes; hypoleukocytosis.

Leukophlegmasia (lu''ko-fleg-ma'zhe-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + *Phlegmasia*]. A variety of white, non-dropsical edema. Phlegmasia alba dolens, or milk-leg, is an example of true leukophlegmasia.

Leukoplakia (lu-ko-pla'ke-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + πλάξ plate]. The formation of white patches on a surface. **L. bucca'lis,** a disease marked by the formation of white patches on the tongue and within the cheeks. **L. lingua'lis.** Same as *Psoriasis linguæ*.

Leukoplasia (lu-ko-pla'ze-ah). See *Leukoplakia*.

Leukoplastid (lu-ko-plas'tid) [Gr. λευκός white + πλάσσειν to form]. A colorless granule of the plant-cells whence the starch-producing elements are formed.

Leukoprotease (lu-ko-pro'te-ās). An enzyme found in the polynuclear leukocytes which splits up protein.

Leukopsin (lu-kop'sin) [Gr. λευκός white + ὤψ eye]. Visual white; the colorless matter into which rhodopsin is changed by exposure to white light. It is reconvertible into rhodopsin under proper conditions.

Leukorrhea, Leucorrhœa (lu-kor-re'ah) [Gr. λευκός white + ῥοία flow]. A whitish, viscid discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity. It is symptomatic of congestion of these parts. Called also *Whites*. **Menstrual l., Periodic l.,** leukorrhea in place of or along with the menses.

Leukosarcoma (lu''ko-sar-ko'mah) [Gr. λευκός white + *Sarcoma*]. Any colorless or unpigmented sarcoma.

Leukotactic (lu-ko-tak'tik). Pertaining to leukotaxis; having the power of attracting leukocytes.

Leukotaxis (lu-ko-taks'is) [Gr. λευκός white + τάξις arrangement]. The cytotaxis of leukocytes.

Leukotherapy (lu-ko-ther'ap-e) [Gr. λευκός white + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment by the administration of leukocytes.

Leukotoxin (lu-ko-tok'sin) [*Leukocyte* + *Toxin*]. A toxin of the blood destructive to the leukocytes.

Leukotrichia (lu-ko-trik'e-ah) [Gr. λευκός white + θρίξ hair]. Whiteness of the hair. **L. annula'ris,** a condition in which the hair is ringed with white.

Leuko-urobilin (lu''ko-u-ro-bi'lin) [Gr. λυκός white + *Urobilin*]. A product of the decomposition of urobilin said to occur in light colored stools.

Levator (le-va'tor) [L. "lifter"]. Any raising or lifting muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Lever, Davy's (le'ver). A piece of wood placed in the rectum for pressing on an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

Levigation (lev-ig-a'shun) [L. *læviga're* to render smooth]. The grinding to a powder of a hard or moistened substance.

Levisticum (le-vis'tik-um). See *Lovage*.

Levoduction (le-vo-duk'shun). Movement of an eye to the left.

Levogyric, Levogyrous (le-vo-ji'rik, le-vo-ji'rus) [L. *læ'vus* left + *gyra're* to turn]. Rotating the rays of polarized light to the left.

Levorotatory (le-vo-ro'ta-to-re) [L. *læ'vus* left + *rota're* to turn]. Rotating polarized light-rays to the left.

Levotorsion (le-vo-tor'shun). A twisting to the left.

Levoversion (le-vo-ver'shun). An act of turning to the left.

Levulargyre (lev'u-la-jīr). A mercurial enucloproteid extracted from brewers' yeast grown in a wash containing bichlorid of mercury: used in the cutaneous eruptions of syphilis.

Levulinic acid (lev-u-lin'ik). See under *Acid*.

Levulosan (lev-u-lo'san). A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, obtained by heating levulose.

Levulose (lev'u-lōs) [L. *læ'vus* left]. Fruit-sugar; a levogyrous sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, in the form of a colorless, syrupy liquid, from fruits and honey. It occurs also in the intestines, and is sometimes found in the urine.

Levulosemia (lev''u-lo-se'me-ah) [*Levulose* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of levulose in the blood.

Levulosuria (lev''u-lo-su're-ah) [*Levulose* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The occurrence of levulose in the urine.

Levuretin (lev-u-re'tin). A preparation from beer-yeast: used in skin diseases and in diabetes.

Levurin (lev'u-rin). A proprietary extract of yeast: used in furunculosis. Daily dose, 1-2 fl. dr. (4-8 c.c.).

Lewinin (lu'in-in) [after *Lewin*, its discoverer]. A resin from kava, a local anesthetic, called also *Alpha-kava-resin*. Internal dose, 1½ gr. (0.097 gm.).

Leydenia gemmip'ara (li-de'ne-ah). A protozoan organism occasionally found in the ascitic fluid in cases of peritoneal cancer.

Leyden-jar (li'den). See *Jar*.

Leyden's crystals (li'denz). See *Crystal*.

L. F. A. The left fronto-anterior position of the fetus in utero.

L. F. P. The left frontoposterior position of the fetus in utero.

Li. The symbol of *Lithium*.

Lianthral (li-an'thral). A proprietary ointment-base containing a coal-tar extract and casein.

Libanol (lib'an-ol). The oil of *Ce'drus atlan'tica* or satin-wood: used in gonorrhea and in bronchitis and tuberculosis along with cod-liver oil. Dose in gonorrhea, 10 c.c. (0.6 gm.).

Liberomotor (lib''er-o-mo'tor) [L. *li'ber* free + *mo'tor* mover]. Pertaining to voluntary and conscious movements or actions.

Libidinous (lib-id'in-us) [L. *libidino'sus*]. Lustful or salacious.

Libra (li'brah). Latin for *Pound* and for *Balance*.

Lice (līs). See *Louse*.

Lichen (li'ken) [Gr. λειχήν lichen]. 1. Any species or plant of a group believed to be composed of symbiotic algæ and fungi. 2. A papular skin-disease of many kinds. **L. acumina'tus,** a grave form with a papulosquamous eruption. **L. a'grius,** a severe form of eczema. **L. circina'tus,** tinea tonsurans. **L. diabet'icus,** xanthoma diabeticum. **L. dissemina'tus,** a form with an irregularly placed eruption. **L. eczemato'des,** a papular form of eczema. **L. hæmorrhag'icus,** a papule at the mouth of a hair-follicle, due to hemorrhage into the skin. **L. i'ris,** tinea tonsurans in which there are concentric rings of erythema. **L. liv'idus,** acne scorbutica. **L. men'ti,** sycosis barbæ. **L. pila'ris,** a form which especially affects the hair-follicles; keratosis pilaris. **L. pla'nus,** an inflammatory skin-disease with wide, flat papules, often very persistent and occurring 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. scorbu'ticus,** acne scorbutica. **L. scrofulo'sus,** a form peculiar to persons of a tuberculous diathesis. **L. sim'plex,** papular eczema. **L. syphilit'icus,** a secondary syphilitic eruption, consisting of a crop of small pointed papules. **L. trop'icus,** prickly heat: a form with a red, itching eruption. **L. urtica'tus,** a papular form of urticaria.

Licheniasis (li-ken-i'as-is). The formation or development of lichen.

Lichenification (li''ken-if-ik-a'shun). The conversion of an eruption, such as eczema, into a form resembling lichen.

Lichenin (li'ken-in). A starchy demulcent substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from Iceland moss and various other lichens. Called also *Lichen-starch* and *Moss-starch*.

Lichenization (li''ken-iz-a'shun). The development of patches of lichen.

Lichenoid (li'ken-oid) [Gr. λειχήν lichen + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling the disease called lichen. 2. A disease of the tongues of young children, consisting of whitish patches surrounded by yellow rings.

Licorice (lik'or-is). See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lieberkühn (le'ber-kēn). An apparatus attached to the microscope for the purpose of concentrating a ray of light upon a field.

Lieberkühn's crypts, etc. (le'ber-kēnz). See *Crypts*, etc.

Lien (li'en). Latin for *Spleen*.

Lienadin (li-en'ad-in) [L. *li'en* spleen + Gr. ἀδήν gland]. A proprietary remedy made from the spleen; linaden.

Lienal (li'en-al). Pertaining to the spleen.

Lienitis (li-en-i'tis) [L. *li'en* spleen + *-i'tis* inflammation]. Inflammation of the spleen; splenity.

Lienocele (li-e'no-sēl) [L. *li'en* spleen + Gr. κήλη hernia]. Hernia of the spleen.

Lienomalacia (li''en-o-mal-a'she-ah). Same as *Splenomalacia*.

Lienomyelogenous (li''en-o-mi-el-oj'en-us) [L. *li'en* spleen + Gr. μυελός marrow + γεννᾶν to produce]. Originating in the spleen and the bone-marrow.

Lienomyelomalacia (li''en-o-mi''el-o-mal-a'she-ah) [L. *li'en* spleen + Gr. μυελός marrow + μαλακία softness]. Softening of the spleen and bone-marrow.

Lienopancreatic (li''en-o-pan-kre-at'ik). Connecting the spleen and pancreas.

Lienorenal (li''en-o-re'nal). Pertaining to the spleen and the kidney.

Lienteric (li-en-ter'ik). Affected by or of the nature of a lientery.

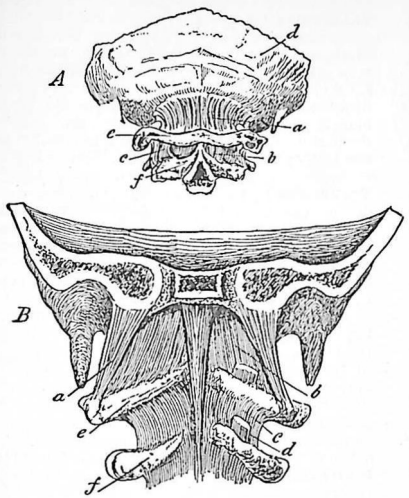
Lientery (li'en-ter-e) [Gr. λιεντερία; λεῖος smooth + ἔντερον intestine]. Diarrhea in which the stools contain undigested food.

Lienunculus (li-en-un'ku-lus). A detached mass or exclave of splenic tissue.

Life (līf) [L. *vi'ta*; Gr. βίος or ζωή]. The aggregate of vital phenomena; a certain peculiar stimulated condition of organized matter; that obscure principle whereby organized beings are

peculiarly endowed with certain powers and functions not associated with inorganic matter. **Animal l.**, vegetative life conjoined with the employment of the senses and with spontaneous movements. **Intellectual l., Mental l., Psychic l.**, that which is attended by conscious exercise of feelings, impulses, and will, and by reason. **Vegetative l.**, that which is manifested in automatic acts requisite for the maintenance of the existence of the individual and the propagation of the species.

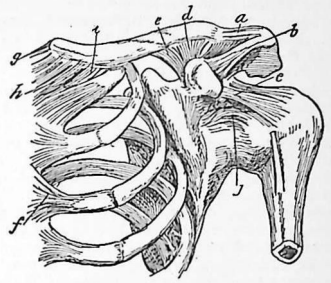
Ligament (lig'am-ent) [L. *ligamen'tum; lig'are* to bind]. Any tough, fibrous band which connects bones or supports viscera. Some of the ligaments are distinct fibrous structures; others are folds of fascia or of indurated peritoneum; still others are the relics of disused fetal organs. **Accessory l.**, any ligament which strengthens or supports another. **Acromioclavicular l.**, a ligament extending from the clavicle to the acromial process of the scapula. **Adipose l.**, a fatty and mucous fold of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint. **Alar l's.** 1. Same as *Odontoid l's.* 2. The two folds of synovial membrane on either side of the adipose ligament. **Allan Barnes l.** Same as *Hey's l.* **Annular l.**, any ring-shaped ligament, as of the wrist or ankle. **Arcuate l's,** the arched ligaments which connect the diaphragm with the lowest ribs and the first lumbar vertebra. **Arnold's l.**, the suspensory ligament which connects the incus with the roof of the middle ear. **Atlo-axoid l.**, a band that connects the atlas and the axis. **Atlo-occipital l.**, one that connects the altas to the occipital bone. **Auricular l's,** three ligaments which unite the external ear to the side of the head. **Bardinet's l.**, the posterior portion of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow. **Barkow's l.**, the anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow-joint. **Bellini's l.**, a band going from the capsule of the hip-joint to the trochanter major. **Béraud's l.**, the suspensory ligament of the pericardium, extending to the third and fourth vertebræ. **Bertin's l., Bigelow's l.**, the iliofemoral ligament. **Botal's l.**, the persistent remains of the ductus arteriosus. **Broad l.** 1. The peritoneal fold which supports the uterus on either side. 2. The suspensory ligament of the liver. 3. Same as *Ligamentum latum pulmonis.* **Burns's l.**, the falciform process of the fascia lata. **Calcaneoastragaloid l's** (external, posterior, and interosseous), three ligaments which connect the calcaneum and astragalus. **Calcaneo-cuboid l's** (long, short, inferior, and superior), four ligaments which unite the calcaneum and cuboid bones to each other. **Calcaneofibular l.** connects the calcaneum to the fibula; the external lateral ligament of the ankle. **Calcaneoscaphoid l's** (superior and inferior), two ligaments which connect the calcaneum and scaphoid bones. **Calcaneotibial l.** joins the calcaneum to the tibia; the deltoid ligament of the ankle. **Caldani's l.**, a band going from the inner border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the clavicle, the first rib, and the tendon of the subclavius. **Camper's l.**, the deep perineal fascia. **Canthal l's,** the external and internal palpebral ligaments. **Capsular l.**, the tough fibrous framework that surrounds every joint. **Carcassonne's l.**, the triangular ligament of the urethra. **Central l.** Same as *Filum terminale.* **Check-l's,** the odontoid ligaments. **Ciliary l.**, the structure which joins the iris to the corneosclera. **Cloquet's l.**, Haller's habenula; the persistent relic of a fetal canal connecting the tunica vaginalis with the peritoneal cavity. **Colles's l.**, a portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, extending from Poupart's ligament to the linea alba. **Conoid l.**, the inner part of the coracoclavicular ligament. **Cooper's l.** 1. A fold of the fascia transversalis attached to the iliopectineal eminence and spine of the pubis. 2. A set of arciform fibers connecting the base of the olecranon with the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint. **Cooper's suspensory l's,** fibrous processes connecting the external capsule of the mammary gland with the skin. **Coracoclavicular l.**, one connecting the clavicle to the coracoid process. **Corniculopharyngeal l.** Same as *Jugal l.* **Coronary l.**, a peritoneal fold extending from the posterior border of the liver to the diaphragm. **Costoclavicular l.** Same as *Rhomboid l.* **Costocolic l.**, a fold that attaches the spleen to the diaphragm. **Costocoracoid l.**, a ligament that attaches the first rib to the coracoid process. **Cotyloid l.**, a ring at the margin of the acetabulum. **Cowper's l.**, that part of the fascia lata which is attached to the crest of the pubes. **Crico-Santorinian l.** Same as *Jugal l.* **Crucial l's,** two ligaments (anterior and posterior) of the knee. **Cruciform l.**, the transverse ligament of the atlanto-axoid joint. **Crural l.** Same as *Poupart's l.* **Deltoid l.**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. **Dentate l.** See *Ligamentum denticulatum.* **Denuce's l.**, a short and wide band connecting the radius and ulna at the wrist. **Douglas's l's,** the peritoneal folds which limit Douglas's cul-de-sac. **Ellis's l.**, that portion of the rectovesical fascia which extends to the sides of the rectum. **Falciform l.**, the broad ligament of the liver. **Fallopian l.**, the round ligament of the uterus. **False l.**, any suspensory ligament that is a peritoneal fold and not of true ligamentous structure. **Flood's l.**, one of the three glenohumeral ligaments. **Fundiform l.**, a portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle, forming a loop around the extensor longus digitorum and the peroneus tertius. **Gastrolienal l.**, the gastrosplenic omentum. **Gastrophrenic l.**, a peritoneal fold connecting the cardiac end of the stomach to the diaphragm. **Gimbernat's l.**, the triangular expanse of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, anteriorly joined to Poupart's ligament and going to the iliopectineal line. **Glenohumeral l's,** three ligaments that strengthen the capsule of the shoulder. **Glenoid l.** 1. A ring of fibrocartilage connected with the rim of the glenoid fossa. 2. The anterior ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal joints. **Guenz's l.**, the upper and inner wall of the canal which transmits the obturator nerve and vessels. **Helmholtz's l.**, that part of the anterior ligament of the malleus which is attached to the greater tympanic spine. **Henle's l.**, the inner portion of the conjoined tendon, attached mainly to the sheath of the rectus muscle. **Hepatoduodenal l.**, the free edge of the gastrohepatic omentum on the right side. **Hesselbach's l.**, the interfoveolar ligament. **Hey's l.**, the falciform process of the fascia lata. **Hueck's l.**, the pectinate ligament. **Hunter's l.**, the round ligament of the uterus. See *Round ligament* (4th def.). **Iliofemoral l.**, a strong ligament of the hip-joint, extending from the ilium to the lesser trochanter. **Iliotrochanteric l.**, a portion of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint. **Infundibulopelvic l.**, the upper free edge of the broad ligament with the attached fibrous tissue which carries the ovarian vessels to the ovary: called also *Suspensory l. of ovary.* **Interarticular l.**, any ligament situated within the capsule of a joint. **Interclavicular l.** joins the two clavicles to each other and to the sternum. **Interfoveolar l.**, a part of the conjoined tendon; a thin band going from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis to Gimbernat's ligament and the pubic bone. **Inter-ureteral l.**, a transverse band or fold of mucous membrane extending



THE CRANIOVERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS.

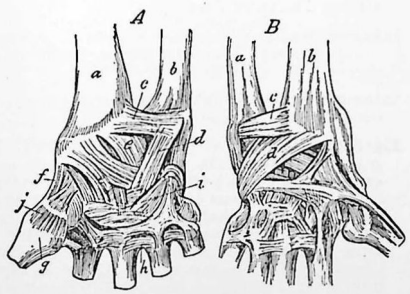
A, posterior view: *a*, posterior occipito-atlantal ligament; *b*, posterior atlanto-axial ligament; *c*, capsular ligament; *d*, posterior surface of occipital bone; *e*, posterior arch of atlas; *f*, lamina of axis.

B, anterior view: *a*, lateral occipito-atlantal ligament; *b*, anterior occipito-atlantal ligament; *c*, anterior atlanto-axial ligament; *d*, capsular ligament; *e*, atlas; *f*, axis.



LIGAMENTS OF THE SHOULDER.

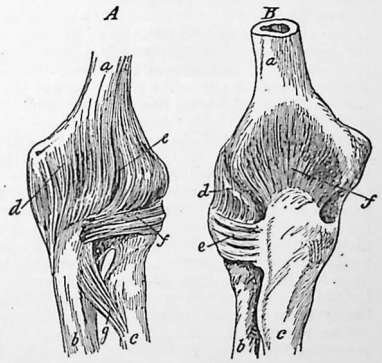
a, superior acromioclavicular ligament; *b*, coraco-acromial ligament; *c*, coracohumeral ligament; *d*, transverse ligament; *e*, coracoclavicular ligament; *f*, anterior costosternal ligament; *g*, interclavicular ligament; *h*, anterior sternoclavicular ligament; *i*, costoclavicular ligament; *j*, capsular ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE WRIST-JOINT.

A, anterior aspect: *a*, radius; *b*, ulna; *c*, anterior radio-ulnar ligament; *d*, internal lateral ligament; *e*, anterior ligaments; *f*, external lateral ligaments; *g*, first metacarpal bone; *h*, palmar ligaments; *i*, palmar carpal ligaments; *j*, capsular ligament

B, dorsal aspect: *a*, ulna; *b*, radius; *c*, posterior radio-ulnar ligaments; *d*, posterior ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE ELBOW-JOINT.

A, anterior aspect: *a*, humerus; *b*, ulna; *c*, radius; *d*, internal lateral ligament; *e*, anterior ligament; *f*, orbicular ligament; *g*, oblique ligament.

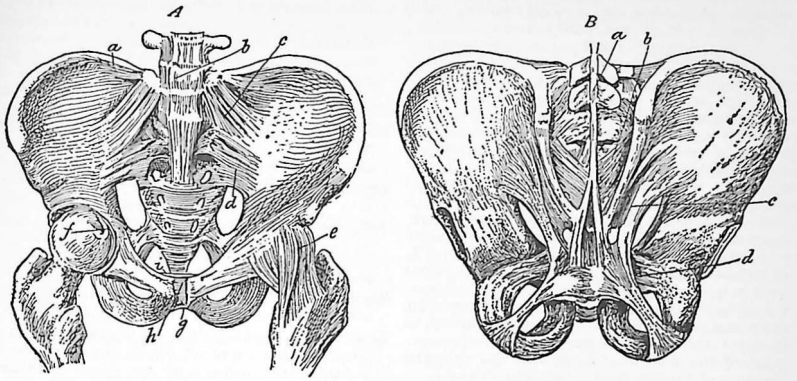
B, posterior aspect: *a*, humerus; *b*, radius; *c*, ulna; *d*, external lateral ligament; *e*, orbicular ligament; *f*, posterior ligament.

between the orifices of the ureters. **Jugal l.,** one of the ligaments that join the cartilages of Santorini and the cricoid cartilage. **Lateral l.,** a peritoneal fold, one on either side of the liver, joining it to the diaphragm. **Lateral l., external.** 1. A ligament between the external malleolus and the calcaneum. 2. A ligament between the scaphoid bone and the styloid process of the radius. 3. A ligament from the annular ligament of the radius to the external condyle of the humerus. 4. A ligament from the lower edge of the zygoma to the outer surface of the neck of the inferior maxilla. 5. A ligament between the head of the fibula and the internal condyle of the tibia. **Lateral l., internal.** 1. A ligament between the internal malleolus, the astragalus, calcaneum, and scaphoid. 2. A ligament joining the styloid process of ulna, the pisiform bone, and the anterior annular ligament. 3. A ligament from the coronoid process of the ulna and the inner edge of the sigmoid fossa to the internal condyle of the humerus. 4. A ligament between the internal condyle of the femur and the internal condyle and shaft of the tibia. 5. A ligament from the inferior maxilla to the spinous process of the sphenoid bone. **Lauth's l.,** the transverse ligament of the atlas. **Lockwood's l.,** the suspensory ligament of the globe of the eye, connecting Tenon's capsule and the orbit on either side. **Mauchart's l's,** the lateral odontoid or check-ligaments. **Odontoid l's,** one on either side of the odontoid process which connects the atlas to the skull. **Palpebral l's,** the two ligaments at the outer and inner angles of the eye, furnishing attachment for the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. **Pectinate l's,** bands of elastic tissue connecting the cornea and the adjacent borders of the iris. **Pettit's l.,** the ligamentous back and sides of Douglas's cul-de-sac. **Phrenocolic l.** Same as *Costocolic l.* **Poupart's l.,** the lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle between the anterior spine of the ilium and the spine of the pubes: called also *Ligamentum inguinale* (BNA). **Pterygomaxillary l.** connects the apex of the internal pterygoid plate and the posterior end of the oblique line of the lower jaw. **Pubic l's,** three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **Retzius's l.,** the fundiform ligament. **Rhomboid l.** connects the cartilage of the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle. **Round l.** 1. See *Ligamentum teres.* 2. A fibrous cord which represents the umbilical vein and runs from the navel to the anterior border of the liver. 3. One of the ligaments of the radio-ulnar articulation. 4. Either one of two cords from the cornua of the uterus to the mons veneris. **Sacro-iliac l., oblique,** a fasciculus connecting the posterior superior spine of the ilium with the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum. **Sacrosciatic l.,** two ligaments (the great, or posterior, and lesser, or anterior) from the sacrum to the ischium. **Sphenomandibular l.,** the internal lateral ligament. **Splenophrenic l.,** the peritoneal fold which suspends the spleen, connecting it with the diaphragm. **Spring-l.,** the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament; so called because it gives elasticity to the arch of the foot. **Stellate l.,** a radiate structure strengthening the costovertebral joints anteriorly. **Stylohyoid l.,** a fibrous cord from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. **Stylomandibular l., Stylomaxillary l.,** extends from the styloid process to the ramus of the lower jaw. **Subflavous l.,** yellowish ligament between the laminæ of a vertebra. **Suspensory l** 1. The zonule of Zinn. 2. Any peritoneal or other fold that serves to hold a viscus or ossicle in its place. **Sutural l.,** a band of fibrous tissue between the opposed bones of a suture or immovable joint. **Talocalcaneal l's.** Same as *Calcaneo-astragaloid l's.* **Talofibular l's,** fibers from the external lateral ligaments of the ankle, extending between the fibula and the astragalus. **Tarsal l.,** the fibrous membrane of the eyelid. **Temporomandibular l.,** the external lateral ligament of jaw. **Tendinotrochanteric l.,** a band from the upper margin of the capsule of the hip-joint, binding down the tendon of the gluteus minimus. **Tensor l., Toynbee's l.,** the anterior ligament of the malleus; the so-called tensor tympani muscle. **Transverse l.,** the name of various ligaments, as of the atlas, knee, hip, and scapula. **Trapezoid l.,** the forward and outward part of the coracoclavicular ligament. **Triangular l.,** the name of various ligaments, as of the urethra, tympanic bones, uterus, and vertebræ. **Tuffier's inferior l.,** that part of the mesentery which is connected with the wall of the iliac fossa. **Utero-ovarian l's,** short round cords continuous with the external fibers of the uterus at the superior angle of that organ, and extending to the inner end and edge of each ovary; called also *Ligaments of the ovaries.* **Uteropelvic l's,** expansions of muscular tissue in the broad ligament, radiating from the fascia over the obturator internus to the sides of the uterus and the vagina. **Uterorectosacral l's,** peritoneal folds which reach from the posterior attachment of the vagina and cervix to the peritoneum which overlies the sacrum: they surround the rectum. **Valsalva's l.,** a ligament connecting the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. **Ventricular l.,** the superior thyro-arytenoid ligament. **Vesalius's l.,** Poupart's ligament. **Vesico-umbilical l.** Same as *Urachus.* **Vesicouterine l.** extends from the anterior aspect of the uterus to the bladder. **Vocal l.,** the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligament. **Walther's oblique l.,** the posterior astragalofibular ligament. **Weitbrecht's l.,** a fibrous band connecting the outer portion of the coronoid process to the inner edge of the neck of the radius. **Winslow's l.,** the posterior ligament of the knee. **Y-l.,** the iliofemoral ligament. **Zaglas's l.,** the oblique sacroiliac ligament. **Zinn's l.,** the annular ligament of origin common to the recti muscles of the eye, attached to the edge of the optic foramen and the inner part of the sphenoid fissure. Called also *Annulus tendineus communis, Annulus Zinnii,* and *Tendon of Zinn.*

Ligamentopexis (lig″am-en-to-peks′is) [*Ligament* + πῆξις fixation]. Ventrosuspension by suturing the round ligaments to the uterus.

Ligamentous (lig-am-en′tus). Pertaining to or of the nature of a ligament.

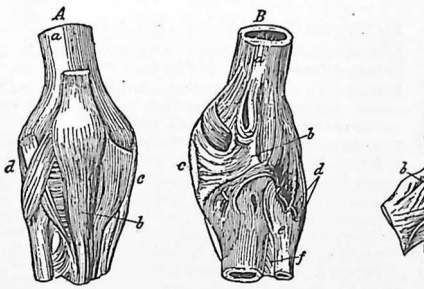
Ligamentum (lig-am-en′tum), pl. *ligamen′ta* [L.]. A ligament. **L. ala′ria.** 1. Same as *Odontoid ligament.* 2. Two wing-like fringes attached to the ligamentum mucosum of the knee-joint. **D. annula′re,** the upper band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle. **L. arcua′tum exter′num,** the thickened upper margin of the anterior lamella of the lumbar fascia. **L. arcua′tum inter′num,** a tendinous arch across the upper part of the psoas magnus muscle on either side of the vertebral column. **L. crucia′tum, L. cru′cis,** the lower, Y-shaped part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle. **L. denticula′tum,** a structure formed of processes of the pia crossing the subdural space on either side of the spinal cord. **L. falcifor′me hep′atis,** the suspensory ligament of the liver. **L. fla′va.** See *L. subflava.* **L. inguina′le.** Same as *Poupart's ligament.* See *Ligament.* **L. inguina′le reflex′um,** the triangular fascia of the abdomen. **L. interfoveola′re,** Hesselbach's ligament. **L. lacinia′tum,** the internal annular ligament of the



LIGAMENTS OF THE PELVIS.

A, anterior aspect: *a*, lumbo-iliac ligament; *b*, anterior common ligament; *c*, lumbosacral ligament; *d*, anterior sacro-iliac; *e*, capsular ligament; *f*, ligamentum teres; *g*, subpubic ligament; *h*, anterior pubic ligament; *i*, superior pubic ligament.

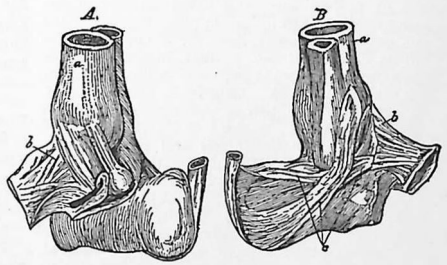
B, posterior aspect: *a*, supraspinous ligament; *b*, posterior sacro-iliac ligament; *c*, great sacrosciatic ligament; *d*, lesser sacrosciatic ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE KNEE-JOINT.

A, anterior aspect: *a*, femur; *b*, ligamentum patellæ; *c*, internal lateral ligament; *d*, external lateral ligament.

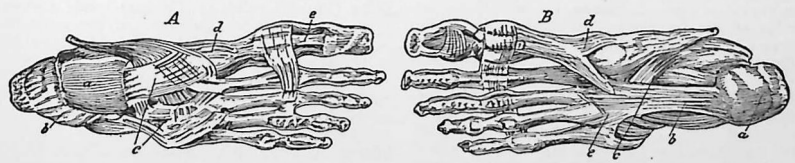
B, posterior aspect: *a*, femur; *b*, posterior ligament; *c*, internal lateral ligament; *d*, external lateral ligament; *e*, posterior ligament of peroneotibial articulation; *f*, interosseous ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE ANKLE-JOINT.

A, internal aspect: *a*, tibia; *b*, internal lateral ligament.

B, external aspect: *a*, tibia; *b*, anterior ligament; *c*, external lateral ligament.



LIGAMENTS OF THE FOOT.

A, dorsal aspect: *a*, astragalus; *b*, calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments; *c*, dorsal ligaments of tarsus; *d*, tarsometatarsal ligaments; *e*, transverse ligaments.

B, plantar aspect: *a*, os calcis; *b*, greater calcaneocuboid ligament; *c*, deep calcaneocuboid ligament; *d*, inferior tarsometatarsal ligament; *e*, tarsometatarsal ligaments.

leg. **L. lacuna're,** Gimbernat's ligament. **L. la'tum pulmo'nis,** a vertical pleural fold on either side of the mediastinum, attaching the lower part of the lung to the vertebral column. **L. muco'sum,** a synovial fold in the knee-joint. **L. nu'chæ,** a tough band at the nape of the neck, uniting the two trapezius muscles. **L. patel'læ,** the ligament which connects the patella to the tibia. **L. pectina'tum i'ridis,** a reticular structure that attaches the circumference of the iris to the cornea. **L. radia'tum,** the palmar ligament of the intercarpal joint. **L. spira'le,** the outer attachment of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **L. subfla'va,** ligamentous bands of yellow, elastic tissue which connect the laminæ of contiguous vertebræ. **L. suspenso'rium,** a strong fibro-cartilaginous cord between the check-ligaments and the margin of the foramen magnum. **L. suspenso'rium mam'mæ,** a fibrous process from the superficial fascia of the thorax to the nipple and integument of the mamma. **L. te'res,** the cylindric ligament of the hip-joint. See also *Round l.*

Ligate (li-gāt). To tie or bind with a ligature.

Ligation (li-ga'shun) [L. *liga'tio*]. The application of a ligature.

Ligature (lig'at-ūr) [L. *ligatu'ra*]. 1. A thread or wire for tying a vessel or strangulating a part. 2. The act of ligation. **Chain-l.,** a kind of ligature used in tying an ovarian pedicle in several places. On making it a long thread is carried through the pedicle in one place, and is seized with a pressure-forceps. Next the long end of the same thread is carried through in one or more places, and loops secured in the same way. When all are in place the loops are cut, one after another, near the forceps, and the halves crossed or tied, so that finally the whole mass to be ligated is enclosed in threads forming together a chain. **Double l.,** the ligation of an artery at two places and division between them. **Elastic l.,** a band of caoutchouc used to strangulate hemorrhoids and pedunculated growths. **Erichsen's l.,** a double thread of white and black for ligating nevi. **Intermittent l.,** a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood-current, but occasionally relaxed to renew the circulation. **Kangaroo-l.,** the prepared tendon of a kangaroo's tail: used as a ligature. **Lateral l.,** a ligature so applied as to check, but not to interrupt, the blood-current. **Provisional l.,** one applied at the beginning of an operation, but removed before its close. **L. of Stannius,** a ligature tied around a frog's heart between the sinus venosus and the auricle. It causes the auricle and ventricle to cease beating. **Soluble l.,** a ligature of fresh animal membrane applied with a view to its ultimate absorption or incorporation with the tissues.

Light (līt). The ethereal vibration which gives origin to the visual sense. **Axial l., Central l.,** light whose rays are parallel to each other and to the optic axis. **L.-chaos,** the minute fluctuations of the intensity of intrinsic light of the retina. Called also *Light-dust.* **L.-difference,** the difference between the two eyes in their sensitiveness to light: often abbreviated to L. D. **Diffused l.,** that which has been scattered by reflection and refraction. **L.-dust.** See *Light-chaos.* **Finsen l.,** light consisting principally of the violet and ultra-violet ray. To obtain it sunlight is passed through a lens containing an ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate which absorbs the yellow, red, and ultra-red rays. Such light is used in the treatment of lupus and similar diseases. **Intrinsic l.** (of the retina), the dim light always present in the visual field. **L.-minimum,** the smallest degree of light perceived by the eye; often abbreviated to L. M. **Oblique l.,** the light that falls obliquely on a surface. **Polarized l.,** light the vibrations of which are made over one plane or in circles or ellipses. **Reflected l.,** light turned back from an illuminated surface. **Refracted l.,** light whose rays have been bent out of their original course by passing through a transparent membrane. **L.-sense,** the faculty by which varying degrees of light or brightness may be perceived. **Transmitted l.,** light which passes or has passed through an object.

Lignaloe, Lignaloes (lig-nal'o, lig-nal'ōz, or līn-al'o, līn-al'ōz). 1. The fragrant wood (called agallochum, or eaglewood) produced by *Aquila'ria Agal'lochum,* a tree of the East Indies. 2. The resin of the above wood: used mainly as a perfume and in preparing incense.

Lignin (lig'nin). A substance like cellulose lining woody vegetable cells.

Lignosulfit (lig-no-sul'fit). A liquid obtained in the manufacture of cellulose: its vapor, which contains sulphurous acid and various aromatic principles, is inhaled for pulmonary disorders.

Lignosulphin (lig-no-sul'fin) [L. *lig'num* wood + *Sulphur*]. A disinfectant by-product of the manufacture of sulphocellulose.

Lignum (lig'num) [L. gen. *lig'ni*]. Latin for *Wood.* **L. rho'dium,** the wood of *Am'yris balsamif'era,* a tree of tropical America. **L. vi'tæ.** See *Guaiacum.*

Ligula (lig'u-lah) [L. "strap"]. A strip of white substance near the lateral border of the fourth ventricle.

Ligusticum (li-gus'tik-um). See *Lovage.*

Lily of the valley (lil'e). See *Convallaria.*

Liman cure (li'man). See under *Cure.*

Limanol (li'man-ol) [Turkish and Russian *liman* bay; Gr. λιμήν creek, harbor]. A preparation of salt-marsh mud: used for rheumatism.

Limatura (li-mat-u'rah). Latin for *Filings.* **L. fer'ri,** iron filings.

Limb (lim) [L. *lim'bus* border]. 1. An arm or leg with its appendages: an extremity. 2. Anything resembling an arm or leg. **Anacrotic l.,** the up-stroke of a sphygmographic record. **Pectoral l., Thoracic l.,** an arm or its homologue. **Pelvic l.,** a leg, or lower extremity.

Limbic (lim'bik). Pertaining to a limbus, or margin.

Limbus (lim'bus) [L. "border"]. A border or hem. **L. angulo'sus,** the oblique line of the thyroid cartilage. **L. conjuncti'væ,** the edge of the conjunctiva that overlaps the margin of the cornea. **L. cor'neæ,** the edge of the cornea where it joins the sclerotic. **L. lam'inæ spira'lis,** the periosteal border of the bony lamina spiralis; the crista spiralis. **L. lu'teus,** the yellow spot of the retina; macula lutea. **L. sphenoida'lis,** the posterior edge of that part of the body of the sphenoid which bears the ethmoidal spine.

Lime (līm) [L. *calx*]. 1. Calcium oxid; also calcium hydrate. See *Calcium.* 2. The acid fruit of *Cit'rus ac'ida:* its juice is antiscorbutic and refrigerant. **Chlorinated l.** See *Calx chlorata.* **Sulphurated l.** See *Calx sulphurata.* **Syrup of l.** (*syru'pus cal'cis*), a solution of lime-sucrate: said to be useful in some cases of chronic rheumatism.

Limen (li'men) [L.]. Same as *Threshold.* **L. na'si,** the boundary line between the bony and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity.

Liminal (lim'in-al) [L. *li'men* threshold]. Barely appreciable to the senses: pertaining to a threshold.

Limitans (lim'it-anz) [L. "limiting"]. Same as *Membrana limitans.*

Limitation, eccentric (lim-it-a'shun). A circumscribed condition of the visual field, more pronounced at some parts of the periphery than at others.

Limitrophes (lim-it-rōfs) [Fr. "frontier lands"]. The sympathetic ganglia and their connections.

Limo (li'mo) [gen. *limo'nis*]. Latin for *Lemon.* The fruit of the lemon-tree, *Cit'rus limo'num.* See *Lemon.*

Limophthisis (lim-of'this-sis) [Gr. λίμος hunger + φθίσις wasting]. Wasting from lack of food, or starvation.

Limosis (li-mo'sis) [Gr. λίμος hunger]. Abnormal or morbid hunger.

Limotherapy (li-mo-ther'ap-ē) [Gr. λίμος hunger + θεραπεία cure]. Hunger-cure; the treatment of disease by fasting or by a meager diet: used in dyspepsia, aneurysm, syphilis, and cancer.

Linadin (lin'ad-in). A patented dry extract of the spleen of animals, combined with iodin and iron: used for malarial cachexia, splenomegaly, and leukemia.

Linalol (li'nal-ol). The terpene-alcohol of oil of lign aloe, $C_{10}H_{18}O$: found also in oil of coriander and various other volatile oils.

Lincture, Linctus (lingk'tūr, lingk'tus) [L. *linc'tus* a licking]. An electuary; a thick syrupy medicament to be taken by licking.

Line (līn) [L. *lin'ea*]. 1. Any stripe, streak, mark, or narrow ridge. 2. A measure equal to one-twelfth of an inch. **Abdominal l.,** any line upon the abdomen indicating the boundary of a muscle. **Alveobasilar l.,** a line from the basion to the alveolar point. **Alveolar l.,** a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. **Alveolonasal l.,** a line from the alveolar to the nasal point. **Atropic l.,** a line normal to the plane of the axes of rotation of the eye. **Auriculobregmatic l.,** a line from the auricular point to the bregma. **Axillary l's** (anterior and posterior), lines from the axillary margin downward. **Base-l.,** a line from the infra-orbital ridge to the external auditory meatus and the middle line of the occiput. **Base-apex l.,** a line perpendicular to the edge of a prism and bisecting the refracting angle of the prism. **Basiobregmatic l.,** a line from the basion to the bregma. **Baudelocque's l.,** the external conjugate diameter of the pelvis. **Biauricular l.,** a line from one auditory meatus over the vertex to the other. **Blue l.,** the characteristic line on the gums showing chronic lead-poisoning. **Borsieri's l.,** a white mark made upon the skin by the finger-nail in the early stages of scarlet fever. **Brödel's white l.,** a longitudinal white line on the anterior surface of the kidney near the convex border. **Bruecke's l's,** broad bands alternating with Krause's membranes in the fibrils of the striated muscles. **Bryant's l.** 1. The vertical side of the iliofemoral triangle. 2. A test-line for detecting shortening of the femur. **Burton's l.** See *Gingival l.* **Camper's l.,** a line from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine. **Chaussier's l.,** the median raphé of the callosum. **Chiene's l's,** a set of lines established to aid in localizing the cerebral centers. **Clapton's l.,** a green line on the gums in copper-poisoning. **Clavicular l.,** a line following the course of the clavicles. **Conradi's l.,** a line from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, indicating the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver. **Corrigan's l.,** a purplish line on the gums in copper-poisoning. **Costo-articular l.,** a line from the sternoclavicular joint to a point on the eleventh rib. **Costoclavicular l., Parasternal l.,** a line midway from the nipple-line and the border of the sternum. **Cricoclavicular l.,** a line drawn from the cricoid cartilage of the larynx to the point upon the clavicle crossed by the upward projection of the anterior axillary line. **Curved l's of the ilium** (superior, middle, and inferior), three prominent lines of the ilium. **Curved l's of the occipital bone,** two lines (superior and inferior) on the outer surface of either half of the occipital bone. **Daubenton's l.,** a line from the opisthion to the basion. **L. of demarcation,** the boundary between gangrenous and healthy tissue. **De Salle's l.,** a line starting at the upper margin of the ala nasi and curving around the angle of the mouth; Jadelot's nasal line. **Dobie's l.** See *Krause's l's.* **Douglas's l.,** the curved lower edge of the inner layer of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle: said to indicate some abdominal disorder. **Eberth's l's,** microscopic broken or scarlariform lines at the junction of the cardiac muscle-cells. **Ectental l.,** the line of junction between the ectoderm and entoderm. **Ellis's l.,** an S-shaped line on the chest, showing the upper border of pleuritic effusions. **Embryonic l.,** the primitive trace in the center of the germinal area. **Facial l.,** a straight line touching the glabella and a point at the lower border of the face: said to indicate some abdominal disorder. **Farre's white l.,** the boundary of the insertion of the mesovarium at the hilum of the ovary. **L. of fixation,** a straight line extending through the center of rotation of the eye to the object in view. **Focal l., anterior,** a line whose direction is perpendicular to the meridian of greatest curvature of a refracting surface. **Focal l., posterior,** a line whose direction is perpendicular to that of the meridian of least curvature of a refracting surface. **Fraunhofer's l's,** dark lines of the solar spectrum. **Frommann's l's,** transverse marks on the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fiber, rendered visible by silver nitrate. **Gant's l.,** an assumed line on the femur, below the trochanter major, for service as a guide in surgical operations. **Genal l.,** one of Jadelot's lines, extending from the nasal line near the mouth toward the malar bone. **L. of Gennari,** a distinct line formed in the cerebral cortex by a dense mass of fibers. **Gingival l.,** a reddish streak on the edge of the gum. **Göttinger's l.,** a line along the upper border of the zygomatic arch. **Gubler's l.,** a line connecting the apparent origins of the roots of the fifth nerve. **Haller's l.,** the linea splendens. **Helmholtz's l.,** a line perpendicular to the plane of the axis of rotation of the eyes. **Hilton's l.,** a white line which marks the junction of the skin of the perineum with the anal mucosa. **Holden's l.,** a sulcus below the inguinal fold crossing the capsule of the hip. **Hunter's l.,** the linea alba. **Iliopectineal l.,** a ridge on the ilium and pubes showing the brim of the true pelvis. **Incremental l's,** lines that are supposed to show the laminar structure of dentin. **Infracostal l.,** a line connecting the lower borders of the tenth costal cartilages. **Infrascapular l.,** a horizontal line at the level of the inferior angles of the scapulæ. **Interspinal l.,** a line on the abdomen connecting the two anterior superior iliac spines. **Intertrochanteric l's,** two lines (anterior and posterior) on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the femur between the trochanters. **Isothermal l's,** imaginary lines drawn through places that have the same average temperature at a given time. **Jadelot's l's,** lines of the face in young children, supposed to be indicative of disease; the genal, nasal, labial, and oculozygomatic lines (q. v.). Called also *Jadelot's furrows* or *traits.* **Kilian's l.,** the linea prominens of the promontory of the sacrum.

Krause's l's, interrupted lines passing through the white bands of a muscular fibril. **Labial l.,** one of Jadelot's lines, from the angle of the mouth outward: said to indicate disease of the lungs. **Ligar's l.** 1. An imaginary line from the posterior superior spine of the ilium to the midpoint between the tuberosity of the ischium and the great trochanter; the emergence of the gluteal artery is at the point of the upper trisection of this line. 2. A line from the posterior superior spine of the ilium to the tuberosity of the ischium: at its lower trisection the sciatic and pubic arteries emerge. **Mammary l.,** a line from one nipple to the other. **Mammillary l.,** a vertical line through the center of the nipple. **Midaxillary l.,** a perpendicular line from the middle of the axilla. **Midclavicular l.,** a perpendicular line let fall from the center of the clavicle. Called also *Mammillary l.* **Midspinal l.,** a perpendicular line down the middle of the spinal cord. **Midsternal l.,** a topographic line passing through the middle of the sternum from the cricoid cartilage to the xiphoid. **Munro's l.,** a straight line from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **Mylohyoidean l.,** a ridge on the inner surface of the lower jaw. **Nasal l.,** one of Jadelot's lines, extending from the ala nasi in a semicircle around the mouth. **Nasobasilar l.,** a line through the basion and nasal point. **Nélaton's l.,** a line from the anterior superior process of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. **Nipple l.** Same as *Mammillary l.* **Nuchal's l's** (inferior, median, and superior), three lines on the outer surface of the occiput. **Oblique l.,** a name applied to many lines, as of the fibula, radius, thyroid cartilage, tibia, etc. **Oculozygomatic l.,** one of Jadelot's lines, extending outward from the inner canthus toward the zygoma: said to be a sign of some disorder of the nervous system. **Ogston's l.,** a line from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondylar notch. **Parasternal l.,** the costoclavicular line. **Pectineal l.,** the portion of the iliopectineal line that lies on the pubic bone. **Primitive l.,** the primitive streak. **Profile-l.** Same as *Camper's l.* **Quadrate l.,** a line on the posterior surface of the femur. **Respiratory l.,** a line that connects the bases of the upstrokes in a sphygmogram. **Robson's l.,** an imaginary straight line drawn from the nipple to the umbilicus. **Roser's l.** Same as *Nélaton's l.* **Salter's l.,** the incremental line of dentin. **Scapular l.,** a vertical downward line from the lower angle of the scapula. **Schreder's l's,** lines in dentin, probably due to an optic illusion, and ascribed to the primary curvatures of the dentinal tubules. **Semicircular l.** Same as *Douglas's l.* **L. of sight,** a straight line from the center of the pupil to the object viewed. **Spigelius's l.,** a crescentic line at the insertion of the transversalis abdominis muscle into its tendon. **Sternal l.,** a line paralleling the lateral border of the sternum. **Sternomastoid l.,** a line from the heads of the sternomastoid to the mastoid process. **Supra-orbital l.,** a line across the forehead, just above the root of the external angular process of the frontal bone. **Sylvian l.,** a line upon the head indicating the direction of the fissure of Sylvius. It extends from the external angular process of the frontal bone to a point three-fourths of an inch below the most prominent point of the parietal bone. **Thompson's l.,** a red line upon the gums in pulmonary tuberculosis. **Trapezoid l.,** the mark of the attachment of the trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. **L. of Venus,** the principal transverse line on the palmar face of the wrist. **Virchow's l.,** a line from the root of the nose to the lambda. **Visual l.,** a line from the object seen through the nodal point of the eye to the macula lutea. **Voigt's boundary-l's,** lines which delimit the distribution of peripheral nerves. **Waldeyer's l.** Same as *Farre's white l.* **Wrisberg's l's,** a set of filaments connecting the motor and sensory roots of the trigeminus nerve. **Zöllner's l's,** a set of lines of peculiar arrangement designed to be used as an ocular test.

Linea (lin'e-ah), pl. *lin'eæ*. Latin for *Line*. **L. al'ba** [L. "white line"]. The tendinous mesial line down the front of the abdomen. **L. al'ba cervica'lis,** the middle line of the neck where the fascial sheaths of the sternothyroid and sternohyoid muscles blend. **L. albican'tes,** the white abdominal lines seen after pregnancy. **L. as'pera,** a rough longitudinal line on the dorsum of the femur. **L. hepat'ica,** a palmar line which takes a vertical course across the linea cephalica and linea neuralis. **L. mensa'lis,** the line on the palm of the hand caused by the flexion of the middle, ring-, and little fingers. **L. ni'gra,** the pigmented line which frequently forms during pregnancy on the abdomen, extending upward from the pubes in the median line. **L. quadra'ti,** a line on the femur which marks the insertion of the quadratus femoris. **L. semicircula'ris,** Douglas's semilunar fold. See under *Fold*. **L. semiluna'res,** a pair of curved lines, one on either side of the linea alba. **L. Spige'lii,** the outer border of the aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle. **L. splen'dens,** a fibrous band down the anterior surface of the pia máter of the spinal cord. **L. tempora'lis,** a line on the temporal bone marking the boundary that separates the squamous from the mastoid portion. **Lineæ transver'sæ,** the transverse tendinous lines on the abdomen connecting the linea alba and the lineæ semilunares. **L. vita'lis,** the line of life; a palmar line curving around the base of the thumb.

Linear (lin'e-ar) [L. *linea'ris*]. Pertaining to or resembling a line.

Lingism (ling'izm) [after P. H. *Ling*, of Sweden]. The movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

Lingua (lin'gwah). Latin for *Tongue*. **L. fræna'ta,** tongue-tie. **L. geograph'ica,** the geographic tongue; the presence on the tongue of map-like denudations bordered by thickened epithelium.

Lingual (ling'gwal) [L. *lingua'lis*]. Pertaining to the tongue.

Lingualis (ling-gwa'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Lingula (lin'gu-lah) [L. "little tongue"]. A small anterior lobule of the cerebellum. **L. mandib'ulæ,** the sharp anterior border of the inferior dental foramen. **L. of the sphenoid,** a ridge between the body and greater wing of the sphenoid. **L. Wrisber'gii,** fibers joining the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

Liniment (lin'im-ent) [L. *linimen'tum; lin'ere* to smear]. An oily liquid preparation to be rubbed upon the skin. Among the more important liniments are the ammonia liniment (*linimen'tum ammo'niæ*), belladonna liniment (*L. belladon'næ*), lime liniment (*L. cal'cis*), camphor liniment (*L. cam'phoræ*), chloroform liniment (*L. chlorofor'mi*), compound opium liniment (*L. o'pii compos'itum*), liniment of lead subacetate (*L. plum'bi subaceta'tis*), camphorated soap liniment (*L. saponatocamphora'tum*), soap liniment (*L. sapo'nis*), soft-soap liniment (*L. sapo'nis mol'lis*), compound mustard liniment (*L. sina'pis compos'itum*), turpentine liniment (*L. terebin'thinæ*), acetic turpentine liniment (*linimen'tum terebin'thinæ acet'icum*), and croton oil liniment (*L. tig'lii*). **Camphor l.** [*L. linimen'tum cam'phoræ*], camphor, 20 parts; cotton oil, 80 parts. **Camphor l., compound** [*L. linimen'tum cam'phoræ compos'itum*] contains camphor, ammonia, oil of lavender, and alcohol. **Kentish l.,** linimentum terebinthinæ. **St. John Long's l.,** linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum.

Linimentum (lin-im-en'tum) [L.]. See *Liniment*. **L. volat'ile.** Ammonia liniment.

Linin (li'nin) [L. *li'num* thread]. The substance of the achromatic nuclear reticulum of the cell.

Linitis (lin-i'tis) [Gr. *λίνον* fabric]. Inflammation of the gastric cellular tissue. **L. plas'tica,** diffuse hypertrophy of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach. Called also *Brinton's disease*.

Linolein (lin-o'le-in) [L. *li'num* flax + *o'leum* oil]. A neutral fat from linseed oil; the glycerid of linoleic acid.

Linonine (li-no'nin). A proprietary expectorant and cough remedy and substitute for cod-liver oil.

Linoxanthin (li-no-zan'thin) [L. *li'num* flax + *ξανθός* yellow]. An orange-yellow pigment produced by *Sarci'na aurantia'ca;* it is the coloring-matter of orange pus.

Linseed (lin'sēd). The seeds of flax, *Li'num usitatis'simum:* demulcent and emollient. The seed affords a fixed drying-oil (*o'leum li'ni*), and the residue left after the removal of the oil is used in preparing poultices. The freshly ground seed is used as a demulcent in irritations of the pharynx, and of the respiratory and urinary passages. Dose of oil, 1–2 fl.oz. (30–60 c.c.).

Lint (lint) [L. *lin'teum*, from *li'num* flax]. An absorbent dressing-material made by scraping or picking apart old woven linen; also a specially finished woven fabric for surgical dressing. **Cotton l.,** a lint of inferior quality prepared from cotton fabrics. **Patent l.** Same as *Sheet-l.* **Picked l.** [*L. lin'teum carp'tum*], charpie; lint prepared by hand. **Scraped l.,** lint prepared by scraping. **Sheet-l.,** a form of lint in sheets, prepared by machinery.

Lintin (lin'tin). A loose fabric of prepared absorbent cotton: used in dressing wounds.

Lintine (lin'tin). A cotton lint from which the oil has been removed.

Linum (li'num). Latin for *Flax* and for *Linseed*.

Liodermia (li-o-der'me-ah). See *Leiodermia*, etc.

Liomyoma (li''o-mi-o'mah). See *Leiomyoma*.

Lip (lip). 1. Either of the fleshy folds at the orifice of the mouth. 2. Any labium or marginal part. **Double l.,** redundancy of the submucous tissue and mucous membrane of the lip on either side of the median line. **Hare-l.** See *Hare-l.*

Lipacidemia (lip''as-id-e'me-ah) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + L. *ac'idus* acid + Gr. *αἷμα* blood]. The presence of any fatty acid in the blood.

Lipaciduria (lip''as-id-u're-ah) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + L. *ac'idus* acid + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of any fatty acid in the urine.

Lipæmia. See *Lipemia*.

Lipanin (lip'an-in). Olive oil (100 parts) and oleic acid (6 parts): used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. Dose, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 gm.).

Liparocele (lip-ar'o-sēl) [Gr. *λιπαρός* fat + *κήλη* tumor]. A fatty scrotal tumor; also a hernia containing fatty material.

Liparomphalus (lip-ar-om'fal-us) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *ὀμφαλός* navel]. A fatty tumor of the navel.

Lipase (li'pās) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *-ase*]. A fat-splitting ferment occurring in the liver, pancreas, stomach, and other digestive organs and also in certain plants. Called also *Steapsin* and *Pialyn*.

Lipemia, Lipæmia (lip-e'me-ah) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *αἷμα* blood]. The presence of fat or oil in the blood.

Lipiodol (li-pi'o-dol). Same as *Iodipin*.

Lipocardiac (lip-o-kar'de-ak) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *καρδία* heart]. Relating to a fatty heart.

Lipochrin (lip'ok-rin) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *ὠχρός* sallow]. A pigment from the retinal fat-globules.

Lipochrome (lip'ok-rōm) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *χρῶμα* pigment]. Any one of a special group of animal fat-pigments. The lipochromes include the pigments of fat, butter, and egg-yelk, serum-lutein, the chromophanes, and several bacterial pigments.

Lipocyanin (lip-o-si'an-in) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *κύανος* blue]. A blue pigment resulting from the action of strong sulphuric acid on lipochrome.

Lipodystrophy (lip-o-dis'tro-fe) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *δυστροφία* dystrophy]. Any disturbance of fat metabolism.

Lipofibroma (lip''o-fi-bro'mah). A lipoma containing fibrous elements.

Lipogenesis (lip-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *Genesis*]. The formation of fat.

Lipogenetic, Lipogenic (lip''o-jen-et'ik, lip-o-jen'-ik). Forming or producing fat.

Lipogenin (lip-oj'en-in). A mixture of fatty acids used as an ointment base.

Lipogenous (lip-oj'en-us) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Producing fatness.

Lipoid (li'poid) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *εἶδος* form]. Any one of a class of fat-like compounds, including lecithin, cholesterin, cephalin, protogen, and jecorin.

Lipolysis (li-pol'is-is) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *λύσις* dissolution]. The decomposition or splitting-up of fat.

Lipolytic (li-po-lit'ik). Having the power of producing lipolysis.

Lipoma (lip-o'mah) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *-ωμα* tumor]. A fatty tumor; an abnormal mass of fatty tissue. Lipomata are painless and benign, but may become the seats of gangrene or fat-necrosis. **L. arbores'cens,** a lipoma within a joint having a tree-like form. **L. capsula're,** a fatty tumor due to increase of the fat adjacent to the mamma. **Nevoid l.,** a l. containing many blood-vessels.

Lipomatosis (lip-o-mah-to'sis). An excessive proportion of fat in the tissues; obesity; also fatty degeneration.

Lipomatous (lip-o'mat-us). Affected with or of the nature of lipoma.

Lipomeria (lip-o-me're-ah) [Gr. *λείπειν* to leave + *μέρος* part]. Monstrosity consisting of the congenital absence of a limb.

Lipomyoma (lip''o-mi-o'mah). Same as *Leiomyoma*.

Lipomyxoma (lip''o-mix-o'mah) [*Lipoma* + *Myxoma*]. A lipoma with myxomatous elements.

Lipophrenia (lip-o-fre'ne-ah) [Gr. *λείπειν* to fail + *φρήν* mind]. Failure of the mental powers.

Liporhodin (lip-o-ro'din) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *ῥόδον* rose]. A red lipochrome.

Liposarcoma (lip''o-sar-ko'mah) [*Lipoma* + *Sarcoma*]. Sarcoma containing fatty elements.

Lipose, Liposin (li'pōs, li-po'sin) [Gr. *λίπος* fat]. A ferment occurring in the blood and having a fat-splitting influence.

Liposis (li-po'sis) [Gr. *λίπος* fat]. Lipomatosis.

Lipostomy (li-pos'to-me) [Gr. *λείπειν* to leave + *στόμα* mouth]. Atrophy of the mouth.

Lipothymia (li-po-thim'e-ah) [Gr. *λείπειν* to leave + *θυμός* mind]. Faintness or swooning; a swoon or faint.

Lipoxanthin (lip-o-zan'thin) [Gr. *λίπος* fat + *ξανθός* yellow]. A yellow lipochrome.

Lipoxysm (lip-oks'izm) [Gr. λίπος fat + ὀξύς sharp, acid]. Poisoning by oleic acid.

Lipping (lip'ping). The development of a bony lip in osteo-arthrosis.

Lippitude (lip'pit-ūd) [L. *lippitu'do; lip'pus* bleareyed]. Marginal blepharitis, or blear-eye.

Lipuria (lip-u're-ah) [Gr. λίπος fat + οὖρον urine]. The presence of oil or fat in the urine.

Liquefacient (lik-we-fa'shent) [L. *liquefa'ciens*]. Having the quality to convert a solid material into a liquid, producing liquefaction.

Liquefaction (lik-we-fak'shun) [L. *liquefac'tio; lique're* to flow + *fa'cere* to make]. Change into a liquid form.

Liquefactive (lik-we-fak'tiv). Causing, pertaining to, or characterized by, liquefaction.

Liquescent (lik-wes'sent) [L. *liques'cere* to become liquid]. Tending to become liquid; becoming liquid.

Liqueur (li-ker') [Fr.]. An aromatized alcoholic drink; a cordial.

Liquid (lik'wid) [L. *lig'uidus; lique're* to flow]. 1. A substance that flows readily without being melted. 2. Flowing readily; neither solid nor gaseous. **L. air,** air condensed by cold and pressure into a liquid: a most powerful refrigerant. **Cohn's l.,** a culture liquid for bacteria, consisting of a mixture of 1 part each of ashes of yeast and ammonium tartrate in 100 parts of distilled water.

Liquidambar (lik-wid-am'bar) [L.]. 1. A genus of hamamelaceous trees. *L. orienta'lis* and *L. altin'gia* afford storax, and *L. Styraci'flua* (sweetgum tree), of North America, yields a fragrant gummy balsam which is stimulant in diarrhea, coughs, etc. 2. The balsam afforded by *L. styraci'flua*.

Liquor (Eng. lik'er, Lat. li'kwor), pl. *liquo'res* [L. "a liquid"]. A liquid; an aqueous solution; a solution not obtained by distillation. **L. ac'idi arsenio'si,** or **L. arsen'ici hydrochlor'ici,** a solution of arsenic trioxid in hydrochloric acid and water. Dose, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.). **Alcoholic l.,** a beverage containing alcohol, whether distilled or fermented. **L. am'nii,** the fluid contained in the amnion. **L. arse'nii bro'midi,** Clemens's solution; a 1 per cent. solution of the bromid of arsenic. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.266 c.c.). **L. arse'nii et hydrar'gyri iodi'di,** Donovan's solution of the iodids of arsenic and mercury: used in syphilis and in skin-diseases. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.666 c.c.). **L. of Batavia,** for cholera; laudanum, 6 grams; ether, 2½ grams; orange-flower water, 6 grams. **L. cho'rii,** the false waters; a liquid which separates the amnion from the chorion in the early stages of gestation. **L. cor'neæ,** the liquid occupying the lymph-spaces of the cornea. **L. Cotun'nii,** the perilymph of the internal ear. **L. diastos,** a digestant containing pepsin, diastase, trypsin, nux vomica, nitrohydrochloric acid, etc. **Distilled l.,** any alcoholic beverage prepared by distillation. **L. enter'icus,** the intestinal juice. **Fermented l.,** a beverage prepared by fermentation. **L. follic'uli,** the fluid that fills the follicle or space around the developing ovum within the ovary. **Malt l.,** ale, beer, or other fermented beverage having malt as its basis. **Morgagni's l.,** the fluid between the eye-lens and its capsule. **L. morphi'næ aceta'tis,** solution of acetate of morphin. Dose, 20–40 min. (1.333–2.666 c.c.). **L. morphi'næ hydrochlora'tis,** solution of the hydrochlorate of morphin. Dose, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.). **L. morphi'næ hypoder'micus,** Magendie's solution of the sulphate of morphin. **L. morphi'næ sulpha'tis,** solution of sulphate of morphin. Dose, 10–40 min. (0.666–4 c.c.). **L. pancreat'icus,** the pancreatic juice. **L. pericar'dii,** the pericardial fluid. **L. potas'sii arseni'tis, L. arsenica'lis,** Fowler's solution of potassium arsenite: much used in chronic malarial disorders. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.666 c.c.). **L. pu'ris,** the more liquid or sanious portion of pus. **L. san'guinis,** the plasma or serum of the blood. **L. Scar'pæ,** the endolymph. **L. se'dans,** a proprietary remedy containing black-haw, golden seal, and Jamaica dogwood. It is a uterine sedative. **L. sem'inis,** the fluid portion of the semen. **Villatte's l.** See *Villatte's solution*, under *Solution*.

Liquorice (lik'er-is). See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lisfranc's amputation, tubercle (lis-frahnks'). See *Amputation, Tubercle*.

Lisping (lisp'ing). The substitution of the *th*-sounds for *s* and *z*.

Lissauer's tract (lis'ow-erz). See *Tract*.

Listerine (lis'ter-in). A proprietary antiseptic and detergent compound containing boric and benzoic acids, thymol, and principles derived from eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, etc.

Listerism (lis'ter-izm) [from Lord *Lister*, its introducer]. The principles and practice of antiseptic and aseptic surgery.

Listing's law (lis'tingz). See *Law*.

Listol (lis'tol). An antiseptic preparation containing thymol and iodin.

Liter (le'ter, li'ter) [Fr. *litre*]. One thousand cubic centimeters, or 1.056 quarts wine measure.

Lithæmia (lith-e'me-ah). See *Lithemia*.

Lithagogue (lith'ag-og) [Gr. λίθος stone + ἀγώγειν to lead]. 1. Expelling calculi. 2. A remedy that expels calculi.

Lithangiuria (lith-an-je-u're-ah) [Gr. λίθος stone + ἀγγεῖον vessel + οὖρον urine]. Calculous disease of the urinary tract.

Litharge (lith'arj) [Gr. λιθάργυρος; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver]. Fused lead protoxid, PbO.

Lithate (lith'āt). A urate.

Lithectasy (lith-ek'tas-e) [Gr. λίθος stone + ἐκτείνειν to extend]. The extraction of calculi through the mechanically dilated urethra.

Lithectomy (lith-ek'to-me). Same as *Lithotomy*.

Lithemia (lith-e'me-ah) [*Lithic* acid + Gr. αἷμα blood]. Excess of lithic or uric acid and the urates in the blood. It is due to imperfect metabolism of the nitrogenous elements.

Lithemic (lith-e'mik). Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, lithemia.

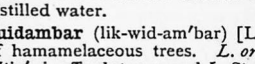
Lithia (lith'e-ah). Lithium oxid, Li_2O: an alkali.

Lithiasis (lith-i'as-is) [Gr. λίθος a stone]. The formation of calculi and concretions; also the gouty diathesis. **Appendicular l.,** a condition in which the lumen of the vermiform appendix becomes obstructed with calculi. The condition is said to run in families, and to be akin to gout and rheumatism. **L. conjuncti'væ,** a condition marked by the formation of white, calcareous concretions in the acini of the Meibomian glands. **Pancreatic l.,** the presence of concretions in the pancreas. It is attended with colic, fat-diarrhea, diabetes, and emaciation.

Lithic acid (lith'ik). Same as *Uric acid*. See *Acid*.

Lithiopiperazin (lith''e-o-pip-er'az-in). A proprietary lithium and piperazin compound: antiarthritic. Daily dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm.).

Lithium (lith'e-um) [Gr. λίθος stone]. A white metal; symbol Li; its oxid, lithia, Li_2O, is alkatine; its salts are solvents of uric acid, and are therefore used in gouty and rheumatic affections. **L. benzoate,** a salt, $Li(C_7H_5O_2)$, in a white powder or in scales. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). **L. bitartrate.** See *Tartarlithin*. **L. bromid,** a white, deliquescent, granular substance, LiBr, used in epilepsy, etc., like the other bromids. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.). **L.-caffein sulphonate,** a salt used in gout and rheumatism: strongly commended as a diuretic. **L. carbonate,** a white, powdery salt, Li_2CO_3; normal lithium carbonate: useful in urinary and calculous disorders. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.). **L. citrate,** a white, crystalline powder, $C_6H_5O_7Li_3$, is used like the carbonate. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.). **L. citrate, effervescent,** effervescent citrate of magnesium: the ordinary citrate, 10 parts; common sugar, milk-sugar, and tartaric acid, each 20 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 20 parts. Dose, 1 dr. (4 gm.). **L. dithiosalicylate.** 1. An amorphous salt, used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. 2. A yellow salt of one of the nine dithiosalicylic acids. **L.-diuretin,** diuretin in which the sodium is replaced by lithium; double salicylate of theobromin and lithium: diuretic. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.666–1 gm.). **L. formate,** a salt in colorless needles, $HCOOLi + H_2O$: used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.). **L. glycerophosphate,** a white powder, $Li_2C_3H_7PO_6$: a nerve-tonic and antilithic. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **L. hippurate,** a gout-remedy. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.). **L. iodate,** a salt, $LiIO_3$, used in gouty and renal disorders. Dose, 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 gm.). **L. iodid,** a white, crystalline body, LiI, in deliquescent prisms. **L. salicylate** [*L. lith'ii salic'ylas*], a white, crystalline powder, $C_6H_4(OH)COOLi$: used in rheumatism. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **L. sozoiodolate,** an antiseptic agent,



, in glancing white or yellowish plates. **L. sulphocyanate,** a white, crystalline powder. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.). **L. sulphoichthyolate,** a tarry substance: antirheumatic. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.). **L.-theobromin salicylate,** a white, diuretic salt. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Lithocenosis (lith''o-sen-o'sis) [Gr. λίθος stone + κένωσις evacuation]. The removal from the bladder of the fragments of calculi that have been crushed.

Lithoclast (lith'o-klast) [Gr. λίθος stone + κλᾶν to crush]. A lithotrite, or stone-crushing forceps, of various forms.

Lithoclysmia (lith-o-kliz'me-ah) [Gr. λίθος stone + κλύσμα clyster]. Treatment of calculus by injecting solvent liquids into the bladder.

Lithocystotomy (lith''o-sis-tot'o-me) [Gr. λίθος stone + κύστις bladder + τομή cut]. A cutting operation for removing a stone from the bladder.

Lithodialysis (lith''o-di-al'is-is) [Gr. λίθος stone + διαλύειν to dissolve]. 1. The solution of calculi in the bladder by injected solvents. 2. The crushing of a calculus in the bladder.

Lithogenesis, Lithogeny (lith-o-jen'es-is, lith-oj'en-e) [Gr. λίθος stone + γεννᾶν to produce]. The formation of calculi.

Lithokelyphopedion (lith-o-kel-if-o-pe'di-on) [Gr. λίθος stone + κέλυφος sheath + παιδίον child]. A lithopedion in which both the fetus and the membranes are petrified.

Lithokelyphos (lith-o-kel'if-os) [Gr. λίθος stone + κέλυφος sheath]. A lithopedion in which the calcification is limited to the fetal membranes.

Lithokonion (lith-o-ko'ne-on) [Gr. λίθος stone + κονιᾶν to pulverize]. An instrument for pulverizing calculi in the bladder.

Litholapaxy (lith-ol'ap-ak-se) [Gr. λίθος stone + λάπαξις removal]. The crushing of a calculus in the bladder, followed at once by the washing out of the fragments. **Bigelow's l.,** the crushing of a stone by a special kind of lithotrite and the removal of the fragments by another apparatus.

Litholein (lith-o'le-in). A yellow antiseptic and parasiticide liquid; an oily derivative from petroleum: for external use in skin-diseases.

Lithology (lith-ol'o-je) [Gr. λίθος stone + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding calculi and their treatment.

Litholysis (lith-ol'is-is) [Gr. λίθος stone + λύσις solution]. The solution of calculi in the bladder.

Litholyte (lith'o-līt) [Gr. λίθος stone + λύσις solution]. An instrument used in injecting solvents of calculi into the bladder.

Lithometra (lith-o-me'trah) [Gr. λίθος stone + μήτρα womb]. Ossification of the uterus.

Lithona (lith-o'nah). A preparation of lithia with saline laxatives.

Lithonephria (lith-o-nef're-ah) [Gr. λίθος stone + νεφρός kidney]. Any diseased condition due to the presence of calculi in the kidney.

Lithonephrotomy (lith''o-nef-rot'o-me) [Gr. λίθος stone + νεφρός kidney + τομή cut]. The operative removal of a renal calculus.

Lithontriptic (lith-on-trip'tik). See *Lithotriptic*.

Lithopedion (lith-o-pe'di-on) [L. *lithopæ'dium;* from Gr. λίθος stone + παιδίον child]. A dead fetus that has become stony or petrified.

Lithophone (lith'o-fōn) [Gr. λίθος stone + φωνή sound]. A device for indicating the presence of a calculus by the sound which the latter emits when struck.

Lithopiperazin (lith''o-pip-er-a'zin). See *Lithiopiperazin*.

Lithos (lith'os). A proprietary preparation of lithium bitartrate and sodium salicylate.

Lithoscope (lith'o-skōp) [Gr. λίθος stone + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for examining calculi in the bladder.

Lithosis (lith-o'sis) [Gr. λίθος stone]. A diseased condition of the lung due to the inhalation of fine particles of stone; grinders'-disease.

Lithotome (lith'o-tōm) [Gr. λίθος stone + τέμνειν to cut]. A knife for performing lithotomy.

Lithotomist (lith-ot'o-mist). One who performs a lithotomy.

Lithotomy (lith-ot'o-me) [Gr. λιθος stone + τέμνειν to cut]. The removal of a stone by cutting into the bladder; cystotomy. **Bilateral l.,** one performed by a transverse incision across the perineum. **Lateral l.,** one in which the cut is before the rectum and to one side of the raphe. **Marian l., Median l.;** one made on the raphe of the perineum before the anus. **Mediolateral l.,** a combination of the median and lateral operations. **Perineal l.,** that in which the incision is made in the perineum. **Prerectal l.** Same as *Median l.* **Rectal l., Rectovesical l.,** one performed within the dilated rectum. **Suprapubic l.,** one done with a cut above the pubes. **Vaginal l., Vesicovaginal l.,** one performed by an incision within the vagina.

Lithotony (lith-ot'o-ne) [Gr. λίθος stone + τεινεῖν to stretch]. The creation of an artificial vesical fistula which is dilated to allow the extraction of a stone.

Lithotresis (lith-o-tre'sis) [Gr. λίθος stone + τρῆσις a boring]. The drilling or boring of holes in a calculus.

Lithotripsy (lith'o-trip-se) [Gr. λίθος stone + τρίβειν to rub]. The crushing of a calculus within the bladder.

Lithotriptic (lith-o-trip'tik) [Gr. λίθος stone + τρίβειν to rub]. An agent that dissolves calculi.

Lithotriptor (lith'o-trip-tor) [Gr. λίθος stone + τρίβειν to rub]. An instrument for crushing calculi in the bladder.

Lithotrite (lith'o-trīt) [Gr. λίθος stone + L. *ter'ere*,

tri'tus to rub]. An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder.

Lithotrity (lith-ot'rit-e). The crushing of a vesical calculus within the bladder by means of the lithotrite.

Lithous (lith'us) [Gr. λίθος stone]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a calculus.

Lithuresis (lith-u-re'sis) [Gr. λίθος stone + οὔρησις urination]. The passage of gravel through the urethra with the urine.

Lithureteria (lith-u-re-te're-ah) [Gr. λίθος stone + οὐρητήρ water]. Calculous disease of the ureter.

Lithuria (lith-u're-ah) [Gr. λίθος stone + οὖρον urine]. Excess of uric acid or of urates in the urine.

Litmus (lit'mus). A blue pigment prepared from *Rocel'la tincto'ria* and other lichens: used as a test for the presence of free acids and alkalies. **L.-milk,** milk stained with litmus: used as a culture-medium. **L.-paper,** paper impregnated with litmus: used as a test for alkalies and acids.

Litolein (lit-o'le-in). A yellow fluid distilled from petroleum: used as an antiseptic and antiparasitic in skin diseases.

Litre (le'ter) [Fr.]. See *Liter.*

Litten's sign (lit'enz). See *Sign.*

Litter (lit'ter). A movable couch for transporting the sick or wounded.

Littré's colotomy, glands, hernia, etc. (lit-trāz'). See *Colotomy, Glands, Hernia,* ete.

Livedo (liv-e'do) [L.]. A discolored spot or patch on the skin, commonly due to passive congestion.

Liver (liv'er) [L. *jec'ur, hep'ar*]. The glandular viscus that secretes bile. It measures from ten to twelve inches transversely, and from six to seven anteroposteriorly; it is three inches thick at its thickest part, and it weighs from three to four pounds. It is in the upper part of the abdominal cavity, occupying the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and part of the left hypochondriac regions. The liver has five fissures, five lobes, five ligaments, and five sets of vessels; it is inclosed in a fibrous coat, and is covered with peritoneum, except at the attachment of the coronary ligament. The lobes are: Right lobe, left lobe, lobus quadratus, lobus Spigelii, lobus caudatus. The fissures are: The longitudinal fissure, the fissure for the ductus venosus, the transverse fissure, the fissure for the gallbladder, the fissure for the vena cava. The ligaments are: The longitudinal ligament, the two lateral ligaments, the coronary ligament, the round ligament. The five sets of vessels are: Hepatic artery, portal vein, hepatic veins, hepatic ducts, lymphatics. In structure the liver is made up of lobes, the lobes of lobules, and the lobules of cells. The cells are surrounded by capillary network derived from the hepatic artery and portal vein, and giving origin to the hepatic vein and hepatic duct. The function of the liver is to secrete bile, which is stored in the gallbladder, and goes from this point into the intestine by means of the cystic duct and the ductus communis choledochus. It also forms glycogen from the maltose brought by the portal vein, storing it in the liver-cells; it converts nitrogenous matters that accumulate in the alimentary canal into urea, and it takes part in the formation and destruction of blood-corpuscles. **Albuminoid l., Amyloid l.,** a liver which is the seat of an albuminoid or amyloid degeneration. **Beaver-tail l.,** one having a peculiar deformity of the left lobe. **Biliary cirrhotic l.,** one wherein the bile-ducts are clogged and distended, the substance of the organ being inflamed. **Cardiac l.** See *Stasis cirrhosis* under *Cirrhosis.* **Cirrhotic l.,** one that is the seat of a chronic inflammation, the bile-ducts being distended. **Degraded l.,** a human liver divided into many lobes, like that of the gorilla. **Fatty l.,** one affected with fatty degeneration and infiltration. **Feuerstein's l.,** smooth cirrhosis of the liver due to congenital syphillis. **Floating l.** Same as *Wandering l.* **Frosted l.,** a liver in which the hepatic peritoneum is thickened giving the organ a frosted appearance. **Gin-drinkers' l.,** Same as *Hobnail-l.* **Hobnail-l.,** a liver whose surface is marked with nail-like points from atrophic cirrhosis. **Icing-l.,** a liver covered by a thick coat, like icing. **Infectious l.,** a liver characterized by the presence of degenerative foci which have resulted from an infectious disease. **Iron-l.** See *Siderosis, hepatic.* **Nutmeg-l.,** a liver presenting a mottled appearance when cut. **Pigmented l.,** a liver stained with blood-pigments: usually a result of malaria and melanemia. **Tight-lace l.,** one which is deformed by the use of tight corsets. **Wandering l.,** a displaced and movable liver. **Waxy l.** See *Amyloid l.*

Liver-fluke. See *Fasciola* and *Opisthorchis.*

Liver-spot. See *Chloasma* and *Morphea.*

Liverwort (liv'er-wort). 1. Any plant of the ranunculaceous old genus *Hepat'ica* (now *Anemo'ne*); formerly esteemed as remedies for liver-disorders. 2. Any cryptogamous plant of the order *Hepat'icæ:* several species were formerly employed in diseases of the liver.

Livid (liv'id) [L. *liv'idus*]. Discolored, as from the effects of contusion or congestion; black and blue.

Lividity (liv-id'it-e) [L. *livid'itas*]. The quality of being livid; discoloration, as of dependent parts, by the gravitation of the blood.

Livor (li'vor), pl. *li'vores* [L.]. 1. Lividity. 2. A livid spot seen upon the dependent parts of a cadaver and due to capillary stasis.

Lixiviation (lix''iv-e-a'shun) [L. *lixiv'ia* lye]. The percolation of a liquid, such as water, through ashes or other powdered material so as to obtain a lixivium.

Lixivium (lix-iv'e-um) [L.]. Any alkaline filtrate obtained by leaching ashes or other similar powdered substance; lye.

Llareta (lyah-ra'tah). *Haplopap'pus Llare'ta;* a composite-flowered plant of Chili: its fluid extract is used as an internal remedy in gonorrhea.

L. M. A. Abbreviation for *left mento-anterior* position of the fetus in utero.

L. M. P. Abbreviation for the *left mentoposterior* position of the fetus in utero.

L. O. A. Abbreviation for the *left occipito-anterior* position of the fetus in utero.

Lobar (lo'bar). Of or pertaining to a lobe.

Lobate (lo'bāt) [L. *loba'tus*]. Provided with lobes or disposed in lobes.

Lobe (lōb) [L. *lo'bus;* Gr. λοβός]. A part of an organ or viscus demarcated by fissures or divisions. **Appendicular l.,** an abnormal tongue-shaped downward depression of a portion of the right lobe of the liver: called also *Floating l., Linguiform l.,* and *Reidel's l.* **Caudate l.** 1. The tail-like process of the liver. 2. A part of the median lobe of the cerebellum. **Central l.,** the island of Reil. **Cuneate l.,** one of the convolutions on the internal surface of the cerebral hemisphere. **Digastric l.,** one of the lobes of the lower surface of the cerebellum. **Frontal l.,** a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the frontal bone. **Home's l.,** a third lobe of the prostate, sometimes seen as a small glandular structure between the sphincter of the bladder and the caput gallinaginis: in old age it may become much enlarged. **Marginal l.,** the first frontal convolution of the cerebrum. **Median l.,** the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **Occipital l.,** a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the occipital bone. **Olfactory l's,** one of the lobes of the cerebrum. **Optic l's,** the corpora quadrigemina. **Orbital l.,** the under surface of the frontal lobe resting on the orbital bone. **Parietal l.,** a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the parietal bone. **Pneumogastric l., Subpeduncular l.,** one of the lobes of the under surface of the cerebellum. **Quadrate l.** See *Square l.* **Riedel's l.,** an abnormality of the liver consisting of a tongue-shaped portion of liver substance attached to the right lobe. **Rolandic l.,** the operculum of the insula. **Simil-unar l.,** the posterior lobe of the upper surface of either hemisphere of the cerebellum. **Slender l.,** the fourth of the five lobes on the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere. **Square l.** 1. The anterior lobe on the superior surface of the cerebellum. 2. The precuneus. Called also *Quadrate l.* **Temporosphenoid l.,** a cerebral lobe corresponding in position to the bones indicated by its name. **Uncinate l.,** the internal part of the occipitotemporal convolution.

Lobelia (lo-be'li-ah) [after M. de *Lobel*]. A genus of lobeliaceous plants. The leaves and tops of *L. infla'ta,* an herb of North America, are acronarcotic, emetic, sedative, expectorant, and depressant. They are used in asthma, croup, and whooping-cough. Dose of *vinegar* (*ace'tum lobe'liæ*), 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *fluid extract,* 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.). Emetic dose, 10–60 min. (0.6–4 c.c.); of *infusion,* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *tincture,* 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *extract,* 1½–2 gr. (0.099–0.13 gm.); of *fluid extract* of the seed, 1–10 min. (0.066–0.666 c.c.).

Lobelin (lo-be'lin). A poisonous and acrid liquid alkaloid from lobelia; also a resinoid or concentration from the same. Dose of the latter, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.).

Lobelism (lo-be'lizm). Poisoning by lobelia.

Lobengulism (lo-ben'gu-lizm). A disorder characterized by development of subcutaneous fat and with decrease of the sexual function.

Lobopodium (lo-bo-po'de-um), pl. *lobopo'dia.* A thick coarse pseudopodium. See *Filopodium.*

Lobular (lob'u-lar) [L. *lobula'ris*]. Of or pertaining to a lobule.

Lobulated (lob'u-la-ted). Made up of or divided into lobules.

Lobule (lob'ūl) [L. *lob'ulus,* dim. of *lo'bus* lobe]. A little lobe or one of the primary divisions of a lobe. **Fusiform l.,** a convolution on the median aspect of the brain, below the collateral fissure.

Lobulette (lob-u-let') [Fr.]. 1. A minute lobule. 2. Any one of the primary divisions of a lobule.

Lobus (lo'bus) [L.; Gr. λοβός]. A lobe. **L. biventra'lis,** the cuneiform lobe of the cerebellum. **L. cacu'minis,** the presemilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **L. cli'vis,** the quadrangular lobe of the cerebellum. **L. cul'minis.** Same as *Culmen.* **L. cuneifor'mis.** Same as *L. biventra'lis.* **L. gra'cilis poste'rior,** the posterior slender lobe of the cerebellum. **L. pos'tero-infe'rior, L. infe'rior semiluna'ris, L. postsemiluna'ris,** one of the lobes of the cerebellum. **L. quadra'tus.** Same as *Square lobe.* **L. Spige'lii,** the smallest of the lobes of the liver. **L. tu'beris,** the postsemilunar lobe of the cerebellum.

Local (lo'kal) [L. *loca'lis*]. Restricted to or pertaining to one spot or part; not general.

Localization (lo''kal-iz-a'shun). 1. The determination of the site or place of any process or lesion. 2. Restriction to a circumscribed or limited area. **Cerebral l.,** the determination of the situation of the various centers of the brain; also the limitation of the various cerebral faculties to a particular center or organ of the brain.

Localized (lo'kal-īzd). Not general; restricted to a limited region or to one or more spots.

Lochia (lo'ke-ah) [Gr. λόχια]. The vaginal discharge that takes place during the first week or two after childbirth. **L. al'ba,** the whitish discharge normal after about the first six days after childbirth. **L. cru'enta, L. ru'bra,** the reddish sanguineous flow of the first week after delivery. **L. sero'sa,** a serous or ichorous lochial discharge.

Lochial (lo'ke-al). Pertaining to the lochia.

Lochiometra (lo''ke-o-me'trah) [Gr. λόχια lochia + μήτρα uterus]. The retention or non-discharge of the lochia.

Lochiometritis (lo''ke-o-me-tri'tis) [*Lochia* + *Metritis*]. Puerperal metritis.

Lochiorrhagia (lo''ke-or-ra'je-ah) [Gr. λόχια lochia + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Same as *Lochiorrhea.*

Lochiorrhea, Lochiorrhœa (lo''ke-or-re'ah) [*Lochia* + Gr. ῥοία flow]. An abnormally free lochial discharge.

Lochioschesis (lo-ke-os'kes-is) [*Lochia* + Gr. σχέσις retention]. Retention of the lochia.

Lock-finger (lok'fing-ger). See *Finger.*

Lockjaw (lok'jaw). Tetanus, or trismus.

Loco (lo'ko) [Sp. "insane"]. 1. A name of various leguminous plants of the genera *Astrag'alus, Hosack'ia, Sopho'ra,* and *Oxyt'ropis:* poisonous to horses, cattle, and sheep. 2. Same as *Locoism.* 3. An animal affected with locoism.

Locoism (lo'ko-izm). A disease of horses, cattle, and sheep ascribed to poisoning by loco.

Locomotion (lo-ko-mo'shun) [L. *lo'cus* place + *move're* to move]. Movement from one place to another. **Quadruped l.,** walking upon all fours: the only mode possible in certain extreme cases of tuberculosis of the spinal column.

Locomotive (lo-ko-mo'tiv). Pertaining to locomotion.

Locomotor (lo-ko-mo'tor). Of or pertaining to locomotion. **L. ataxia.** See *Ataxia.*

Locomotorial (lo''ko-mo-to're-al). Pertaining to the locomotorium.

Locomotorium (lo''ko-mo-to're-um). The motive apparatus of the body.

Locomotory (lo-ko-mo'tor-e). Pertaining to locomotion.

Locular (lok'u-lar). Pertaining to a loculus.

Loculate (lok'u-lāt). Divided into loculi.

Loculus (lok'u-lus), pl. *loc'uli* [L.]. A small space or cavity.

Locus (lo'kus). L. for *Place.* **L. cæru'leus, L. cine'reus, L. ferrugin'eus,** a pigmented eminence in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **L. mino'ris resisten'tiæ,** a spot of lessened resistance; that organ or part which is most liable to take on a diseased condition in consequence of exposure to any morbific influence. **L. ni'ger,** a dark spot in the section of the crus cerebri, between the tegmentum and crusta. **L. perfora'tus ante'rior,** a space on the inside of the fissure of Sylvius. **L. perfora'tus poste'rior,** a similar space just in front of the pons. **L. ru'ber.** See *Red nucleus,* under *Nucleus.*

Lœmology, Loimology (le-mol'o-je, loi-mol'o-je) [Gr. λοιμός plague + λόγος word]. The science of contagious and epidemic diseases, and especially of the plague.

Löffleria (lof-le're-ah) [after *Löffler*]. A disease in

which the diphtheria- (Klebs-Löffler) bacillus is present without the ordinary symptoms of diphtheria.

Lofotol (lof'o-tol). A preparation of cod-liver oil containing carbon dioxid.

Logaditis (log-ad-i'tis) [Gr. λογάδες conjunctivæ + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclera.

Logagnosia (log-ag-no'zhe-ah) [Gr. λόγος word + α priv. + γνῶσις knowledge]. Aphasia, alogia, or other central word-defect.

Logamnesia (log-am-ne'ze-ah) [Gr. λόγος word + ἀμνεσία forgetfulness]. Word-deafness or word-blindness.

Logokophosis (log''o-kof-o'sis) [Gr. λόγος word + κώφωσις deafness]. Word-deafness; inability to comprehend spoken language.

Logomania (log-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. λόγος word + μανία madness]. 1. Talkative insanity. 2. Aphasia.

Logoneurosis (log''o-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. λόγος word + *Neurosis*]. Any neurosis with disorder of the speech.

Logopathy (log-op'ath-e) [Gr. λόγος word + πάθος illness]. Any disorder of speech of central origin.

Logoplegia (log-o-ple'je-ah) [Gr. λόγος word + πλήγη stroke]. 1. Any paralysis of the speech-organs. 2. Inability to speak, while words are remembered.

Logorrhea, Logorrhœa (log-or-re'ah) [Gr. λόγος word + ῥοία flow]. Excessive or abnormal volubility.

Logospasm (log'o-spazm) [Gr. λόγος word + σπάσμος spasm]. The spasmodic utterance of words.

Logwood (log'wood). See *Hæmatoxylon*.

Loimic (loi'mik) [Gr. λοιμός plague]. Pertaining to the plague.

Loimographia (loi-mo-gra'fe-ah) [Gr. λοιμός plague + γράφειν to write]. A description of the plague.

Loimology (loi-mol'o-je). See *Læmology*.

Loin (loin) [L. *lum'bus*]. The part of the back between the thorax and the pelvis.

Lolism (lo'lizm). Poisoning by seeds of *Lolium temulentum*, or poisonous darnel.

Lomadera (lo-mad-e'rah). A variety of Texas cattle fever seen in Venezuela.

Lomi-lomi (lo'me-lo'me). A shampooing process practised in Polynesia.

London paste (lun'dun). See *Paste*.

Longevity (lon-jev'it-e) [L. *lon'gus* long + *æ'vum* age]. Long life; the condition or quality of being long-lived.

Longissimus dor'si (lon-jis'sim-us) [L. "longest of the back"]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Longitudinal (lon-jit-u'din-al) [L. *longitu'do*, length]. Lengthwise; parallel to the long axis of the body.

Longsightedness (long-sīt'ed-nes). See *Hyperopia*.

Longus cap'itis (long'gus) [L. "long (muscle) of the neck"]. See *Rectus capitis anticus major*, in *Muscles, Table of*. **L. col'li.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Loop (loop). 1. A turn or sharp curve in a cord-like structure. 2. Any one of a set of corneal nerve end-organs somewhat resembling the hooks of the same structure. **Henle's l.**, a U-shaped turn in a uriniferous tubule of the kidney.

L. O. P. Abbreviation for *left occipitoposterior* position of the fetus in utero.

Lophius (lo'fe-us) [Gr. λόφος a ridge]. A ridge between two furrows on the ventricular surface of the cerebrum.

Lophophorin (lo-fof'o-rin). A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii*, having effects similar to those of anhalonin, but far more active.

Lophotrichea (lo-fo-trik'e-ah). [See *Lophotrichous*.] A group of bacteria including those forms which have a tuft of cilia at one pole.

Lophotrichous (lo-fot'rik-us) [Gr. λόφος tuft + θρίξ hair]. Having a tuft of flagella: said of micro-organisms.

Lordoma (lor-do'mah). See *Lordosis*.

Lordoscoliosis (lor''do-sko-le-o'sis) [*Lordosis* + *Scoliosis*]. Lordosis complicated with scoliosis.

Lordosis (lor-do'sis) [Gr. λορδοῦν to bend]. Curvature of the spinal column with a forward convexity.

Lorenit (lo'ren-it). A substance, $C_9H_4I(SO_3H)$-OHN, in yellow plates or needles, isomeric with loretin: it is used as a wound-dressing.

Loreta's operation (lor-e'tahz). See *Operation*.

Loretin (lo-re'tin) [after *Loreta*, a surgeon]. A yellow, crystalline antiseptic powder, $C_9H_6IO_4$-SN, or iodo-oxyquinolinsulphonic acid. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether and oils, though it forms emulsions with oily fluids. It is used like iodoform externally.

Losophan (los'o-fan). Tricresol iodid, $C_6HI_3(CH_3$-OH), a crystalline substance insoluble in water and used in eczema and syphilis in 10 per cent. solution.

Lotahiston (lo-tah-his'ton). A histon found in the spermatozoa of the frog.

Lotase (lo'tās). An enzyme from *Lo'tus arab'icus*: it splits lotusin into lotoflavin, hydrocyanic acid, and dextrose.

Lotio (lo'she-o). Latin for *Lotion*. **L. adstrin'gens,** Warren's styptic, a mixture of sulphuric acid, 5 parts; alcohol, 4 parts; and oil of turpentine, 4 parts. **L. hydrar'gyri fla'va,** yellow mercurial lotion, or yellow wash. **L. hydrar'gyri ni'gra,** black mercurial lotion, or black wash.

Lotion (lo'shun) [L. *lo'tio*]. A liquid preparation used for washing; a wash.

Lotsil (lot'sil). A proprietary antipyretic, analgesic, and anodyne mixture.

Louchettes (loo-shets') [Fr.]. A kind of goggles worn for the correction of strabismus.

Loupe (loop) [Fr.]. A convex lens for magnifying or for concentrating light upon an object.

Louse (lows) [L. *pedic'ulus*]. A general name for various degraded parasitic insects; the true lice, which infest mammals, belong to the sub-order *Anoplu'ra*. Those which are parasitic upon man are *Pedic'ulus cap'itis*, or head-louse; *P. cor'poris*, the body- or clothes-louse; and *P. pu'bis*, or crab-louse, which lives in the hair upon the pubes and in the eyelashes and eyebrows.

Lousiness (low'ze-nes). Infestation with lice; pediculosis or phthiriasis.

Loutrotherapy (lu-tro-ther'ap-e) [Gr. λουτρόν bath + θεραπεία treatment]. The therapeutic use of baths, especially carbonated baths.

Lovage (luv'aj). The umbelliferous plant *Levis'ticum officina'le* and its aromatic, carminative, and emmenagogue root. Dose of fluidextract, 30–120 min. (2–8 c.c.).

Loxa-bark (loks'ah). Pale cinchona bark.

Loxarthron (loks-ar'thron) [Gr. λοξός oblique + ἄρθρον joint]. An oblique deformity of a joint without luxation.

Loxopterygin (lox-op-ter'ij-in). A white, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{34}N_2O_2$, from *Loxopteryg'ium Lorent'zii*.

Loxopterygium (lox''op-te-rij'e-um) [Gr. λοξός oblique + πτερύγιον wing]. See *Quebracho*.

Loxotomy (lok-sot'o-me) [Gr. λοξός oblique + τομή cutting]. Oblique amputation.

Lozenge (loz'enj) [Fr.]. A form of medicated troche.

L. S. A. Abbreviation for *left sacro-anterior* position of the fetus in utero.

L. S. P. Abbreviation for *left sacroposterior* position of the fetus in utero.

Lubraseptic (lu-brah-sep'tik). A disinfectant jelly prepared from chondrus and containing boric acid and formaldehyd.

Lubrichondrin (lu-brik-on'drin). A proprietary surgical and obstetrical lubricant made from *Chon'drus cris'pus*, eucalypt oil, and formaldehyd.

Lucæna glau'ca (lu-se'nah). A South American plant: its seed is said to destroy the hair of animals that eat it, to abolish completely the sexual appetite, and to cause remarkable fatness. The bark and root are used as emmenagogues. It is known as wild tamarind and jambul.

Lucid (lu'sid) [L. *lu'cidus* clear]. Clear; not obscure; as *L. interval*.

Lucidification (lu-sid''if-ik-a'shun) [L. *lu'cidus* clear + *fa'cere* to make]. The clearing up of the protoplasm of cells.

Lucidity (lu-sid'it-e). The quality or state of having a clear mind; clearness of the mind.

Luciferase (lu-sif'er-ās). An enzyme produced by *Pho'las dac'tylus*, a luminiferous marine mollusk. When its aqueous solution is mixed with the alcoholic solution of luciferin light is produced.

Luciferin (lu-sif'er-in). A principle produced by *Pho'las dac'tylus*, a luminous marine mollusk. Combined with luciferase it emits light.

Lucium (lu'se-um). A chemic element discovered in 1896.

Lucotherapy (lu-ko-ther'ap-e) [L. *lux* light + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by rays of light.

Ludwig's angina (lud'wigz). See *Angina*.

Lues (lu'ez) [L.]. The plague: more frequently syphilis. **L. vene'rea,** syphilis.

Luetic (lu-et'ik). Pertaining to or affected with syphilis.

Lugol's caustic (lu'golz). See *Caustic*.

Lumbago (lum-ba'go) [L. *lum'bus* loin]. Neuralgia of the loins.

Lumbar (lum'bar). Pertaining to the loins.

Lumbo-abdominal (lum''bo-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the loins and abdomen.

Lumbocolostomy (lum''bo-ko-los'to-me) [L. *lum'bus* loin + *Colostomy*]. The operation of forming a permanent opening into the colon by an incision through the lumbar region.

Lumbocolotomy (lum''bo-ko-lot'o-me) [L. *lum'bus* loin + *Colotomy*]. An incision into the colon through the loin.

Lumbocostal (lum-bo-kos'tal) [L. *lum'bus* loin + *cos'ta* rib]. Pertaining to the loin and ribs.

Lumbo-iliac (lum-bo-il'e-ak). Pertaining to the loin and ilium.

Lumbo-ovarian (lum''bo-o-va're-an). Connecting the loins and the ovary.

Lumbosacral (lum-bo-sa'kral). Pertaining to the loins and sacrum.

Lumbricalis (lum-brik-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Lumbricoid (lum'brik-oid) [L. *lumbri'cus* earthworm + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling the earthworm.

Lumbricosis (lum-brik-o'sis). The condition of being infected with lumbrici.

Lumbricus (lum-bri'kus) [L.] pl. *lumbri'ci*. 1. A genus of annelids including the earthworm. 2. The ascaris (q. v.), or round intestinal worm.

Lumbus (lum'bus). Latin for *Loin*.

Lumen (lu'men), pl. *lu'mina* [L. "light"]. A transverse section of the clear space within a tube.

Luminiferous (lu-min-if'er-us) [L. *lu'men* light + *fer're* to bear]. Conveying light or propagating those vibrations which constitute light.

Lumpy-jaw (lum'pe-jaw). See *Actinomycosis*.

Lunacy (lu'nas-e) [L. *lu'na* moon]. Insanity; formerly supposed to be sometimes due to or affected by the influence of the moon.

Lunar (lu'nar) [L. *luna'ris; lu'na* moon, also silver]. Pertaining to or containing silver.

Lunatic (lu'nat-ik) [L. *lunat'icus*; from *lu'na* moon]. 1. Insane; moonstruck. 2. An insane person.

Lunatism (lu'nat-izm) [L. *lu'na* moon]. 1. A disease varying with the lunar changes. 2. Sleep-walking during moonlight.

Lung (lung) [L. *pul'mo*; pl. *pulmo'nes*]. The organ of respiration; either one of a pair of respiratory organs which effect the aëration of the blood. The lungs occupy the lateral cavities of the chest, and are separated from each other by the heart and mediastinal structures. The right lung has three lobes and the left two. The lung consists of an external serous coat (the visceral layer of the pleura), subserous areolar tissue, and the lung parenchyma. The latter is made up of lobules, which are bound together by connective tissue. A primary lobule consists of a bronchiole and infundibulum, or air-passage, communicating with many air-cells, each air-cell being surrounded by a network of capillary blood-vessels. **L. fever,** pneumonia. **L.-fluke.** See *Distoma Ringeri*. **Mason's l.,** a lung affected with pneumokoniosis, due to the inhalation of lime, gypsum, etc.

Lunula (lu'nu-lah) [L. dim. of *lu'na* moon]. The whitish crescent at the root of the nail.

Lupanin (lu'pan-in). $C_{15}H_{25}N_2O$, a poisonous alkaloid from *Lupi'nus angustifo'lius*.

Lupetazin (lu-pe-ta'zin). Dimethylpiperazin; a white, crystalline powder, $HN(CH_2.CHCH_3)_2$-NH: used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Lupiform (lu'pif-orm) [L. *lu'pus* + *for'ma* form]. 1. Resembling lupus. 2. Resembling a wen.

Lupine (lu'pin) [L. *lupi'nus*]. Any leguminous plant of the genus *Lupi'nus*: many species are cultivated as forage-plants, and the seeds of some are used as pulse for food; but several species are actively poisonous.

Lupinidin (lu-pin'id-in). A poisonous liquid base, $C_8H_{15}N$, from lupines.

Lupinin (lu'pin-in). A poisonous alkaloid, C_{21}-$H_{40}.N_2O_2$, from lupines.

Lupinosis (lu-pin-o'sis). A disease, often fatal, ascribed to poisoning by lupines or by the chick-pea; lathyrism.

Lupinotoxin (lu''pin-o-tox'in). A poisonous aromatic principle from diseased lupines: believed to be the product of a parasitic microphyte.

Lupoid (lu'poid). Same as *Lupiform*.

Lupoma (lu-po'mah) [*Lupus* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. The nodosity whence lupus is developed.

Lupous (lu'pus) [L. *lupo'sus*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of lupus.

Lupulin (lu'pu-lin) [L. *lupuli'num; lu'pulus* hop]. A yellow, resinous powder from hops: sedative and stomachic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluidextract*, 30–120 min. (2–8 c.c.); of *oleoresin*, 10–40 gr. (0.666–2.666 gm.).

Lupulus (lu'pu-lus) [L.]. Hops. See *Hops*.

Lupus (lu'pus) [L. "wolf"]. Lupus vulgaris; a tubercular disease of the skin and mucous membrane marked by the formation of brownish nodules in the corium. The lesions appear in various forms, and, according to their character, different varieties of the affection are named. **Cazenave's l.** Same as *L. erythematosus*. **Disseminated follicular l.**, lupus of the face expressed in large and small papules. **L. disseminа'tus,** lupus manifested in a growth of scattered nodules. **L. erythemato'sus,** a chronic non-tuberculous disease of the skin marked by disk-like patches with raised reddish edges and depressed centers, and covered with scales or crusts. These fall off, leaving dull-white cicatrices. Called also *L. erythematodes*, *L. sebaceus*, and *Cazenave's l.* **L. ex'edens,** true or typical tuberculous lupus. See *Lupus*. **L. hypertroph'icus,** a kind marked by the formation of vegetations. Called also *L. vegetans*. **L. impetigino'sus,** a form with tubercles (but not due to *Bacil'lus tuberculo'sis*) covered with persistent dark crusts. Called also *Pustular l.* **L. maculo'sus,** a variety of true lupus in which the skin-lesions have the form of macules. **L. non-ex'edens,** a variety without ulcerations. **Pustular l.** See *L. impetiginosus*. **L. sclero'sus,** a form in which the lesions have a hard center and a hard, elevated border. **L. seba'ceus.** See *L. erythematosus*. **L. serpigino'sus,** a variety that spreads by serpiginous growth. **L. tuberculo'sus,** a variety characterized by the formation of more or less typical tubercles. **L. tu'midus,** a form marked by subcutaneous infiltration and doughy swelling. **L. veg'etans.** See *L. hypertrophicus*. **L. verruco'sus,** a kind with warty growths. **L. vo'rax,** true lupus. **L. vulga'ris.** See *Lupus*. **Willard's l.,** tuberculous lupus.

Lura (lu'ra) [L. "mouth of a bag"]. The orifice of the infundibulum of the brain.

Lural (lu'ral). Pertaining to the lura.

Luschka's gland, tonsil (lush'kahz). See *Gland, Tonsil*.

Lusus naturæ (lu'sus na-tu're) [L.]. A teratism, or freak of nature.

Lute (lūt) [L. *lu'tum* mud]. A paste for covering the joints of vessels.

Lutein (lu'te-in) [L. *lu'teus* yellow]. 1. A yellow pigment, or lipochrome, from the corpus luteum and from the yolk of eggs. 2. Any lipochrome. **Serum-l.,** a lipochrome found in blood-serum.

Lutidin (lu'tid-in). A liquid compound, C_7H_9N, formed by the distillation of coal-tar. **Beta-l., B-l.,** a colorless liquid, C_7H_9N, with narcotic and antispasmodic properties; used as an antidote to strychnin.

Luxatio (lux-a'she-o) [L.]. A dislocation. **L. erec'ta,** dislocation of the shoulder so that the arm stands straight up above the head. **L. perinea'lis,** a form of dislocation of the hip in which the head of the femur lies in the perineum.

Luxation (lux-a'shun) [L. *luxa'tio*]. Same as *Dislocation*.

Luxus (lux'us). Latin for *Excess*. See under *Consumption* and *Heart*.

Lycaconitin (li-kah-kon'it-in) [Gr. λύκος wolf + *Aconite*]. A highly poisonous alkaloid from *Aconi'tum lycoc'tonum*.

Lycanthropy (li-kan'thro-pe) [Gr. λύκος wolf + ἄνθρωπος man]. A delusion in which the patient believes himself a wolf.

Lycetol (li-se'tol). Dimethylpiperazin tartrate, a white powder, soluble in water, $NH(CH_2CHCH_3)_2NH + H_2O$: a patented remedy for gout and rheumatism. Dose, 4–10 gr. (0.26–0.66 gm.) daily.

Lychnin (lik'nin). A poisonous glucosid or saponin from species of *Lych'nis*.

Lycoperdon (li-ko-per'don) [Gr. λύκος wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind]. A genus of fungi; puff-balls. *L. bovis'ta*, *L. gigan'teum*, and other species are said to be anodyne, anesthetic, and styptic, and have a limited use in medicine.

Lycopin (li'ko-pin). A resinoid preparation from *Ly'copus virgin'icus:* used as a tonic and stimulant in diseases of the mucous membranes. Dose, 1–4 gr. (0.066–0.26 gm.).

Lycopodium (li-ko-po'de-um) [Gr. λύκος wolf + ποῦς foot]. A genus of club-mosses. The yellow, inflammable sporules of *L. clava'tum* form a light, dry powder, used as a dusting and absorbent powder, and as a coating for pills. It is much used in homeopathy as a remedy. Several species are actively poisonous.

Lycopus europæ'us (li'ko-pus). The bitter bugleweed of Europe: tonic and alterative. Dose of fluid extract, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Lycorexia (li-ko-rek'se-ah) [Gr. λύκος wolf + ὄρεξις appetite]. Ravenous, wolfish hunger.

Lycosin-quinin (li-ko-sin-kwin'in). A combination of quinin and di-o-oxydibenzol acetone: used as a dusting powder.

Lye (li). An alkaline percolate from wood-ashes; lixivium.

Lygosin (li'go-sin). A greenish, crystalline substance, sodium lygosinate: used like silver in gonorrhea.

Lying-in (li-ing-in'). 1. Puerperal. 2. The puerperium.

Lymph (limf) [L. *lym'pha* water]. 1. A transparent, slightly yellow liquid of alkaline reaction which fills the lymphatic vessels. It is occasionally of a light rose-color from the presence of red blood-corpuscles, and is often opalescent from particles of fat. Under the microscope lymph is seen to consist of a liquid portion (*liquor lymphæ*) and of corpuscles. These lymph-corpuscles are about $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter, are granular, and are not to be distinguished from white blood-cells. Lymph coagulates when drawn from the body. Lymph-liquor chemically differs from the blood-liquor, rather in quantity than in constituents, both fluids consisting of water, albumin, fibrin, and salts. The lymph contains as much fibrin as the blood, but less albumin; more water, but an equal quantity of salts. 2. Any clear, watery fluid resembling true lymph. **Animal l.,** vaccine- or other lymph from an animal. **Aplastic l.,** lymph that contains an excess of leukocytes and does not tend to become organized. Called also *Corpuscular l.* **Blood-l.,** lymph derived from the blood by transudation. **Bovine l.,** vaccine-lymph from the cow. **Corpuscular l.** See *Aplastic l.* **Croupous l.,** inflammatory lymph that tends to the formation of a false membrane. **Euplastic l., Fibrinous l.,** that which tends to coagulate and become organized. **Humanized l.,** vaccine-virus from the human subject. **Inflammatory l.,** the lymph produced by inflammation, as in a wound. **Koch's l.** See *Tuberculin*. **Plastic l.** 1. That from which embryonic tissue is formed. 2. Inflammatory lymph that has a tendency to become organized. **L.-space,** any cistern, cavity, or receptacle for lymph. **Epidural l.-spaces,** a system of lymph-clefts and slits on the outer surface of the dura. **Tissue-l.,** lymph derived from the tissues and not from the blood. **Vaccine l.,** the serous exudate from the vesicles of cow-pox.

Lymphaden (lim'fad-en) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr ἀδήν gland]. A lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenectasis (lim''fad-en-ek'tas-is) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀδήν gland + ἔκτασις distention]. Dilatation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenhypertrophy (lim-fad''en-hi-per'tro-fe) [*Lymphaden* + *Hypertrophy*]. Hypertrophy of lymphatic glands.

Lymphadenia (lim-fad-e'ne-ah). See *Lymphaden*. Hypertrophy of lymphatic tissue. **L. os'sea.** See *Myeloma*.

Lymphadenism (lim-fad'en-izm). The diseased condition that accompanies lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenitis (lim''fad-en-i'tis) [L. *lym'pha* water + Gr. ἀδήν gland + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of lymph-glands.

Lymphadenoid (lim-fad'en-oid) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀδήν gland + εἶδος form]. Resembling a lymphatic gland or lymphatic tissue.

Lymphadenoma (lim''fad-en-o'mah). Same as *Lymphoma*.

Lymphæmia (lim-fe'me-ah). See *Lymphemia*.

Lymphagogue (lim'fag-og). An agent which promotes the production of lymph.

Lymphangeitis, Lymphangiitis (lim''fan-je-i'tis). See *Lymphangitis*.

Lymphangiectasis (lim''fan-je-ek'tas-is) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις dilatation]. Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangio-endothelioma (lim-fan''je-o-en''do-the-le-o'mah). Endothelioma arising from lymph-vessels or lymph-spaces, the ordinary variety of endothelioma. Called also *Lymphendothelioma*.

Lymphangiofibroma (lim-fan''je-o-fi-bro'mah). Fibroma with lymphangiomatous tissue.

Lymphangiology (lim''fan-je-ol'o-je) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + λόγος discourse]. The branch of anatomy relating to the lymphatics.

Lymphangioma (lim''fan-je-o'mah). A tumor composed of dilated lymphatic vessels. **L. circumscrip'tum,** a skin-disease of early life marked by the development of yellow vesicles connected with the lymphatic vessels. **L. tubero'sum mul'tiplex,** a skin-disease marked by the development of groups of papules or tubercles resembling and believed to be lymphangiomata.

Lymphangiophlebitis (lim-fan''je-o-fleb-i'tis). Inflammation of lymph-vessels and veins.

Lymphangioplasty (lim-fan'je-o-plas-te) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + πλάσσειν to form]. Operative restoration or replacement of lymph-vessels that have been destroyed.

Lymphangiosarcoma (lim-fan''je-o-sar-ko'mah). Lymphangoma blended with sarcoma.

Lymphangiotomy (lim-fan''je-ot'o-me) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + τομή cutting]. Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangitis (lim-fan-ji'tis). Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel or vessels. **L. epizoöt'ica,** a blastomycotic disease of horses, affecting especially the skin and respiratory passages, with the formation of nodules therein and the development of metastasis to the glands.

Lymphatic (lim-fat'ik) [L. *lymphat'icus*]. 1. Pertaining to or containing lymph. 2. A vessel conveying lymph. 3. Of a sluggish or phlegmatic temperament.

Lymphatism (lim'fat-izm). 1. The lymphatic temperament; a slow or sluggish habit. 2. A morbid state due to excessive production or growth of lymphoid tissues such as the thymus and thyroid glands. It results in impaired development, lowered vitality and sometimes death. Called also *Lymphotoxemia*, *Lymphoidotoxemia* and *Status thymicus*.

Lymphatitis (lim-fat-i'tis). Inflammation of some part of the lymphatic system.

Lymphatolytic (lim-fat-o-lit'ik) [*Lymphatic* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. Destroying lymphatic tissue.

Lymphectasia (lim-fek-ta'zhe-ah) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. ἔκτασις distention]. Distention with lymph.

Lymphedema (lim-fe-de'mah) [*Lymph* + *Edema*]. Edema due to the clogging of an efferent lymphatic vessel.

Lymphemia (lim-fe'me-ah) [*Lymph* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of an undue number of lymphocytes in the blood.

Lymphendothelioma (lim-fen-do-the-le-o'mah). Same as *Lymphangio-endothelioma*.

Lymphenteritis (lim''fen-ter-i'tis). Enteritis with serous infiltration.

Lymphization (lim-fi-za'shun). The formation of lymph.

Lympho-adenoma (lim''fo-ad-en-o'mah). A benign neoplasm of the uterus, involving the interstitial lymph-tissue and the glandular structures.

Lymphocele (lim'fo-sēl) [*Lymph* + Gr. κήλη hernia]. A tumor containing lymph.

Lymphocyte (lim'fo-sīt) [*Lymph* + Gr. κύτος cell]. 1. A lymph-corpuscle. 2. A variety of leukocyte occurring in the lymph-glands; a mononuclear leukocyte. They are small, with one large nucleus, which does not stain with anilin dyes, and a small amount of protoplasm: they form 15 per cent. of blood-leukocytes.

Lymphocythemia (lim''fo-si-the'me-ah) [*Lymphocyte* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. Excess of lymph-corpuscles in the blood.

Lymphocytic (lim-fo-sit'ik). Pertaining to lymphocytes.

Lymphocytoma (lim''fo-si-to'mah) [*Lymphocyte* + Gr. ὀμα tumor]. A tumor of the lymphatic system, in which lymphocytes are the predominating elements.

Lymphocytosis (lim''fo-si-to'sis). Excess of lymphocytes in the blood or in any effusion.

Lymphocytotoxin (lim-fo-si-to-toks'in). A toxin that has a specific destructive action on lymphocytes.

Lymphodermia (lim-fo-der'me-ah) [*Lymph* + Gr. δέρμα skin]. Any disease of the lymphatics of the skin: particularly enlargement of the glands due to leukocythemia (*L. pernicio'sa*).

Lymphogenous (lim-foj'en-us) [*Lymph* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing lymph.

Lymphogonia (lim-fo-go'ne-ah) [*Lymph* + Gr. γονός offspring]. Large lymphocytes with a large nucleus, little chromatin, and non-granular protoplasm. They are the mother-cells of small lymphocytes and are seen in lymphatic leukemia.

Lymphoid (lim'foid) [*Lymph* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling lymph.

Lymphoidotoxemia (lim-foi''do-tok-se'me-ah). See *Lymphatism*, 2nd def.

Lymphoids (lim'foids). A preparation of testicular extract, zinc phosphid, iron, nux vomica, aloin, etc.

Lympholeukocyte (lim-fo-lu'ko-sīt). A large mononuclear leukocyte.

Lymphology (lim-fol'o-je) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The study or science of the lymphatics.

Lymphoma (lim-fo'mah). Any tumor made up of lymphoid tissue. **Multiple l., Malignant l.,** Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphomatosis (lim''fo-mat-o'sis). The development of lymphomata.

Lymphomatous (lim-fo'mat-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of lymphoma.

Lymphomyeloma (lim''fo-mi-el-o'mah). A sarcoma containing small round cells.

Lymphomyxoma (lim''fo-mik-so'mah). Any benign growth consisting of adenoid tissue.

Lymphopathy (lim-fop'ath-e) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. πάθος disease]. Any disease of the lymphatics. **Ataxic l.**, a sudden swelling of the lymphatic glands sometimes accompanying the pain-crises of locomotor ataxia.

Lymphoprotease (lim-fo-pro'te-ās). A protein-splitting ferment existing in the lymphocytes.

Lymphorrhagia (lim-for-ra'je-ah) [*Lymph* + Gr. ῥηγνύναι to break out]. Same as *Lymphorrhea*.

Lymphorrhea (lim-for-re'ah) [*Lymph* + Gr. ῥοία flow]. A flow of lymph from cut or ruptured lymph-vessels.

Lymphosarcoma (lim''fo-sar-ko'mah). A round-cell sarcoma enclosed in a meshwork resembling that of the lymph-nodes.

Lymphosarcomatosis (lim''fo-sar-ko-mat-o'sis). A diseased condition associated with and due to lymphosarcoma.

Lymphotism (lim'fo-tizm). A disordered state associated with the development of so-called adenoids.

Lymphotome (lim'fo-tōm) [*Lymph* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for excising adenoid growths on the tonsils.

Lymphotomy (lim-fot'o-me) [L. *lym'pha* lymph + Gr. τομή cut]. The anatomy of the lymphatic system.

Lymphotoxemia (lim''fo-tok-se'me-ah). Toxemia due to excess of lymphoid matters or lymphoid tissue, as in rickets, exophthalmic goiter, enlarged thymus, etc.

Lymphotoxin (lim-fo-tok'sin). The toxin of lysin contained in lymph-glands.

Lymphotrophy (lim-fot'ro-fe) [*Lymph* + Gr. τρέφειν to nourish]. The attractive energy of cells for lymph.

Lymphuria (lim-fu're-ah). The presence of lymph in the urine.

Lypemania (li-pe-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. λύπη sadness + μανία madness]. Melancholia; insanity with depression.

Lypothymia (li-po-thim'e-ah) [Gr. λύπη distress + θύμος mind]. Morbid or insane despondency.

Lyptol (lip'tol). A proprietary antiseptic ointment.

Lyra (li'rah) [L.; Gr. λύρα lyre]. A triangular striated depression on the lower side of the fornix. Called also *L. of the fornix*.

Lysargin (li-sar'jin). Colloidal silver containing 52 per cent. silver: used as an antiseptic.

Lysatin (lis'at-in). A basic principle or leukomain, $C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$, derivable from casein.

Lysatinin (lis-at'in-in). A mixture of lysin and arginin.

Lysemia (li-se'me-ah) [Gr. λύσις solution + αἷμα blood]. Disintegration of the blood.

Lysidin (lis'id-in). A red, crystalline body, $C_4H_8N_2CH_2N(CH_2NH)C.CH_3$; also its yellowish or pinkish, soapy 50 per cent. solution: used as a solvent for uric acid. Daily dose of the first-named form, 15–75 gr. (1–5 gm.). **L. bitartrate**, a soluble, white, crystalline powder, of one-third the solvent power of pure lysidin.

Lysimeter (li-sim'et-er) [Gr. λύσις solution + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for determining the solubilities of substances.

Lysin (li'sin) [Gr. λύειν to dissolve]. 1. An antibody which has the power of causing dissolution of cells. The term includes hemolysin, bacteriolysin, cytolysins, etc. See *Hemolysin*. 2. A compound, $CH_2NH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CHNH_2COOH$, or α-ε-diamidocaproic acid. It is a hydrolytic cleavage product of protied after boiling with hydrochloric acid. It is also obtained from gelatin, from the pancreatic digestion of proteid, and from the decomposition of protamins.

Lysis (li'sis) [Gr. γύειν to dissolve]. 1. The gradual abatement of the symptoms of a disease. 2. The action of a lysin.

Lysitol (li'sit-ol). A germicide resembling lysol.

Lysoform (li'so-form). An oily, soapy, liquid disinfectant containing lysol and formol.

Lysogen (li'so-gen) [*Lysin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A substance or body which develops into a lysin.

Lysogenic (li-so-jen'ik) [*Lysin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing lysins or causing lysis.

Lysol (li'sol). A brown, syrupy fluid product of the fractionation of coal-tar oil, which after the distillation is mixed with fat and saponified: it is a strong antiseptic, and is used in surgical practice in 1–3 per cent. aqueous solution.

Lysopast (li'so-past), A lysol-soap preparation containing 70 per cent. of lysol.

Lysosolveol (li-so-sol've-ol). An antiseptic and disinfectant mixture of tricresol (44.5 per cent.), potassium lineolate (38 per cent.), and water.

Lyssa (lis'sah) [Gr. λύσσα frenzy]. Rabies. See *Hydrophobia*.

Lyssin (lis'sin). The specific virus of hydrophobia.

Lyssophobia (lis-so-fo'be-ah) [Gr. λυσσα madness + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of rabies, with symptoms simulating those of that disease.

Lysulphol (li-sul'fol). A black liquid preparation of lysol and sulphur: used in treatment of skin-diseases.

Lyterian (li-te're-an). Indicative of the approach of lysis.

Lythol (li'thol). A proprietary antiseptic and germicide adapted especially for catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes.

Lytic (lit'ik). Pertaining to lysis or to a lysin.

M.

M. An abbreviation for *mille* thousand; *misce* mix; *meter, minim, molar, muscle, myopia;* and *manipulus* handful.

M + Am. Compound myopic astigmatism.

m. An abbreviation for *meta-*.

Mm. An abbreviation for *Millimeter*.

Mmm. An abbreviation for *Micromillimeter*.

Macabuhay (mak-ah-boo-hī'). A plant of the Philippines, *Menisper'mum cris'pum:* used externally in the treatment of rabies.

Macaco worm (mah-kah'ko). The larva of the fly *Dermato'bia noxia'lis*, of South America, which burrows under the skin of man and animals.

Macallin (mak-al'lin). An alkaloid from macallo, a tree of Yucatan: used like quinin.

McBurney's point (mak-bur'nēz). See *Point*.

Mace (mās) [L. *ma'cis*]. The dried aril or envelope of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, *Myris'tica fra'grans*. The volatile oil contains macene, and is used as a flavoring agent.

Macene (mas'ēn). An essential oil, $C_{20}H_{16}$, from nutmeg-flowers and from the oil of mace.

Maceration (mas-er-a'shun) [L. *macera'tio*]. The softening of a solid by soaking.

Macerative (mas'er-at-iv). Characterized by maceration.

Macies (ma'she-ēz). Latin for *Wasting*.

Mackenzol (mak-en'zol). A proprietary oleobalsamic preparation: used as an antiseptic in diseases of the nose, throat, and air-passages.

Maclayin (mak-la'in). A glucosid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_{11}$, from *Illi'ke maclaya'na:* a strong local irritant.

Macrencephalia (mak-ren-sef-a'le-ah) [Gr. μακρός long + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Hypertrophy of the brain.

Macrobiosis (mak''ro-bi-o'sis) [Gr. μακρός long + βίος life]. Longevity; long life.

Macrobiotia (mak''ro-bi-o'she-ah). Same as *Macrobiosis*.

Macroblast (mak'ro-blast) [Gr. μακρός large + βλαστός germ]. An abnormally large red blood-cell; megaloblast.

Macrocephalia, Macrocephaly (mak''ro-sef-a'le-ah, mak-ro-sef'al-e) [Gr. μακρός large + κεφαλή head]. Excessive size of the head.

Macrocephalous (mak-ro-sef'al-us). Having an excessively large head.

Macrocheilia (mak-ro-ki'le-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + χεῖλος lip]. Abnormal or excessive size of the lips, as in some cases of lymphangioma and cretinism.

Macrocheiria (mak-ro-ki're-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + χείρ hand]. Excessive size of the hands.

Macrochemistry (mak-ro-kem'is-trē) [Gr. μακρός large + *Chemistry*]. Chemistry in which the reactions may be seen with the naked eye.

Macrococcus (mak-ro-kok'kus) [Gr. μακρός large + κόκκος berry]. A bacterial coccus of the largest recognized type.

Macrocoly (mak'ro-ko-le). Abnormal length of the sigmoid flexure and descending colon.

Macrocornea (mak-ro-kor'ne-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + *Cornea*]. Unusually large size of the cornea.

Macrocyst (mak'ro-sist) [Gr. μακρός large + κύστις cyst]. A large cyst.

Macrocytase (mak-ro-si'tās). A cytase formed by the macrocytes, and capable of causing destruction of animal cells. See *Microcytase*.

Macrocyte (mak'ro-sīt) [Gr. μακρός large + κύτος cell]. 1. A giant red blood-corpuscle, especially characteristic of the blood in pernicious anemia. 2. A large lymphocyte.

Macrocythemia (mak''ro-si-the'me-ah) [*Macrocyte* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The occurrence of macrocytes in the blood.

Macrocytosis (mak''ro-si-to'sis). The formation of macrocytes.

Macrodactyly, Macrodactylia (mak-ro-dak-til'e, mak''ro-dak-til'e-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + δάκτυλος finger]. Abnormal largeness of the fingers and toes.

Macrodont (mak'ro-dont). Possessing large teeth.

Macrodontia (mak-ro-don'she-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + ὀδούς tooth]. Excessive size of the teeth.

Macro-esthesia (mak''ro-es-the'se-ah) [Gr. μακρός great + αἴσθησις feeling]. A sensation as if all things were larger than they really are.

Macrogamete (mak-ro-gam'ēt) [Gr. μακρός large + γαμέτη wife]. The larger female non-flagellate element in the reproduction of various protozoa.

Macrogametocyte (mak''ro-gam-e'to-sīt) [Gr. μακρός long + γαμέτης spouse + κύτος cell]. Any cell of a kind producing the female reproductive elements of protozoa.

Macrogamy (mak-rog'am-e). Conjugation or fusion between adult protozoan individuals.

Macroglossia (mak-ro-glos'se-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + γλῶσσα tongue]. Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Macrolabia (mak-ro-la'be-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + L. *la'bium* lip]. Same as *Macrocheilia*.

Macromania (mak-ro-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + μανία madness]. 1. Delusive belief that external objects or one's own members are larger than they really are. 2. Megalomania; delirium of grandeur.

Macromastia (mak-ro-mas'te-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + μαστός breast]. Oversize of the breasts, or mammæ.

Macromazia (mak-ro-ma'ze-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + μαζός breast]. Same as *Macromastia*.

Macromelia (mak-ro-me'le-ah). Enlargement of one or more members, due to occlusion of the lymph-channels.

Macromelus (mak-rom'el-us) [Gr. μακρός long + μέλος limb]. A fetus with abnormally large or long limbs.

Macromere (mak'ro-mēr) [Gr. μακρός large + μέρος part]. A large blastomere.

Macronucleus (mak-ro-nu'kle-us) [Gr. μακρός large + *Nucleus*]. The principal nucleus of a cell distinguished from the micronucleus or accessory nucleus. Called also *Trophonucleus*.

Macronychia (mak-ro-nik'e-ah) [Gr. μακρός long + ὄνυξ nail]. Abnormal length of the finger-nails.

Macropathology (mak''ro-path-ol'o-je) [Gr. μακρός large + *Pathology*]. The non-microscopic pathologic account of any disease or organ.

Macrophage, Macrophagus (mak'ro-faj, mak-rof'a-gus) [Gr. μακρός large + φαγειν to eat]. A large phagocyte or cytophagous leukocyte.

Macrophagocyte (mak-ro-fag'o-sīt). A phagocyte of relatively large size.

Macrophotograph (mak-ro-fo'to-graf) [Gr. μακρός large + *Photograph*]. An enlarged photograph.

Macropodia (mak-ro-po'de-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + πούς foot]. Excessive size of the feet.

Macropsia (mak-rop'se-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + ὄψις vision]. A condition in which objects seen appear to be larger than they really are; megalopsia.

Macrorhinia (mak-ro-rin'e-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + ῥίς nose]. Hypertrophy and enlargement of the nose.

Macroscelia (mak-ro-se'le-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + σκέλος leg]. Excessive size of the legs.

Macroscopic (mak-ro-skop'ik) [Gr. μακρός large + σκοπεῖν to view]. Visible with the unaided eye, or without the microscope.

Macrosmatic (mak-ros-mat'ik) [Gr. μακρός large + ὀσμάειν to smell]. Having the sense of smell strongly or acutely developed.

Macrosomatia, Macrosomia (mak''ro-so-ma'she-ah, mak-ro-so'me-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + σῶμα body]. Great bodily size.

Macrostomia (mak-ro-sto'me-ah) [Gr. μακρός large + στόμα mouth]. Abnormal largeness of the mouth.

Macrotin (mak'ro-tin). A proprietary resin or concentration derived from cimicifuga. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.).

Macrotome (mak'ro-tōm) [Gr. μακρός large + τομή cut]. An apparatus for cutting large sections of tissue for anatomic study.

Macula (mak'u-lah), pl. *mac'ulæ* [L.]. A stain or spot; a discolored spot on the skin not elevated above the surface. **Maculæ acusticæ** (mak'u-le a-kus'tis-e), the terminations of the acoustic nerve in the utricle or saccule. **Maculæ atroph'icæ,** white patches resembling scars formed on the skin by atrophy. **Maculæ cæru'leæ,** bluish patches on the skin sometimes seen in pediculosis. **M. cor'neæ,** a corneal opacity. **M. cribro'sa,** an area on the wall of the vestibule perforated for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. It includes the *M. cribro'sa infe'rior,* for branches to the posterior semicircular canal; the *M. cribro'sa me'dia,* for branches to the sacculus; the *M. cribro'sa supe'rior,* for branches to the utricle and superior semicircular canals; and the *M. cribro'sa quar'ta,* for the cochlear nerve. **M. fla'va,** a part of the anterior end of the vocal cord at which a yellowish nodule is visible. **M. follic'uli,** the point in a Graafian follicle where rupture occurs. **M. germinati'va,** the germinal area. See *Area.* **M. gonorrho'ica,** a red spot at the orifice of the vulvovaginal gland in gonorrheal vulvitis. Called also *Sänger's m.* **M. lu'tea,** the point of clearest vision at the center of the retina. **Sänger's m.** See *M. gonorrhoica.* **M. sola'ris,** a freckle; lentigo.

Macular (mak'u-lar). Characterized by maculæ.

Maculate (mak'u-lāt) [L. *macula'tus* spotted]. Spotted or blotched.

Maculation (mak-u-la'shun) [L. *mac'ula* spot]. The condition of being spotted; the formation of spots or macules.

Macule (mak'ūl). See *Macula.*

Maculopapule (mak''u-lo-pap'ūl). A lesion resembling both a macule and a papule.

Mad (mad). 1. Insane; affected with madness. 2. Affected with rabies; rabid.

Madarosis (mad-ar-o'sis) [Gr. μαδαρός bald]. Loss of the eyelashes or eyebrows.

Madder (mad'der). The root of *Ru'bia tincto'ria,* affording a red dye.

Madura foot (ma-du'rah). See *Mycetoma.*

Mageiric (maj-i'rik) [Gr. μαγειρικός relating to cookery]. Pertaining to cookery or dietetics.

Magendie's foramen, solution (ma-jen'dēz). See *Foramen, Solution.*

Magenta (mah-jen'tah). Fuchsin or other salt of rosanilin.

Magistery (maj'is-ter-e) [L. *magiste'rium; magis'ter* master]. A precipitate; any subtle or masterly preparation.

Magistral (maj'is-tral) [L. *magis'ter* master]. Pertaining to a master: a term used to denote medicines that are prepared in accordance with a physician's prescription.

Magma (mag'mah) [Gr. μάσσειν to knead]. Any pulpy residue or mass.

Magnesia (mag-ne'zhe-ah) [the name of a district in ancient Lydia]. Magnesium oxid, MgO, a white and light powder: aperient and antacid. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.). **M. al'ba,** a hydrated magnesium carbonate. **Calcined m., Light m.,** the ordinary form of magnesia. **Heavy m., M. pondero'sa,** a fine, white, dense, and heavy powder identical with ordinary or light magnesia, except in its physical properties. **M. le'vis, M. us'ta,** light or ordinary magnesia. **Milk of m.,** a milky magnesium hydrate, $Mg_2H_2O_2$, mixed with water: aperient. Dose, ½–4 fl. dr. for infants.

Magnesite (mag-ne'sīt). Native magnesium carbonate: used like plaster of Paris in splints and dressings.

Magnesium (mag-ne'zhe-um), gen. *magne'sii* [L.]. A white, metallic element; symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24.4; specific gravity, 1.75. **M. benzoate,** a white, crystalline powder, $(C_6H_9COO_2)_2$-Mg: used in gout and urinary calculus. Dose, 2½–15 gr. (0.15–1 gm.). **M. borate.** See *Antifungin.* **M. borocitrate,** the borocitrate of magnesium. Dose, 2–4 dr. (8–16 gm.). **M. carbo'nas efferves'cens,** an effervescent preparation of magnesium carbonate. Dose, ½–1 oz. (7.8–31 gm.). **M. carbonate,** a mildly aperient antacid, $(MgCo_3)_4MgHO_2 + 5H_2O$. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.). It is prepared in two forms, *M. c. levis* (light magnesium carbonate), in friable masses or in a fine white powder, or in a much heavier form, *M. c. pondero'sa:* but the two are identical, except in physical properties. **M. ci'tras granula'tus,** a granulated preparation of the citrate of magnesium. Dose, 2–8 dr. (8–32 gm.). **M. fluorid,** a white, antiseptic powder. **M. glycerinophosphate,** a soluble white, crystalline powder, $C_3H_7O_3PO{<}^{O}_{O}{>}Mg$: a nerve-tonic. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.333 gm.). **M. gynocardate,** a white powder: used for leprosy. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.). **M. ichthyolate,** calcined magnesia, 100 parts, combined with ichthyol, 775 parts: an antiseptic powder. **M. lactate,** a salt in colorless crystals, $(C_3H_5O_3)_2$-$Mg + 3H_2O$: aperient. Dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm.). **M. loretinate, basic,** a salt in yellow crystals, $MgI.O.C_9H_4N.SO_3.5H_2O$: an antiseptic for external use. **M. loretinate, neutral,** a salt in salmon-yellow prisms, $Mg(I.OH.C_9H_4N.SO_3)_2$-$7H_2O$. **M. oxid,** a compound, MgO, formed by calcining magnesium carbonate. **M. permanganate,** an antiseptic salt, $Mg(MnO_4)_26H_2O$, in bluish-black crystals. **M. phenolsulphonate,** a white, bitter, crystalline salt: antiseptic and purgative. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). **M. salicylate,** a salt, $(C_6H_4(OH)COO_2)Mg + 4H_2O$, in colorless crystals: antiseptic; used in typhoid, etc. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). **M. sozoiodolate,** an antiseptic salt, $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Mg$-$+ 8H_2O$, in colorless needles. **M. sulphate,** Epsom salt, a white, crystalline salt, $MgSO_4$-$+ 7H_2O$: a refrigerant hydragogue cathartic; used in dysentery, colic, and the early stages of febrile diseases. Dose, 1–8 dr. (4–32 gm.). **M. sulphate, dried,** is used like the ordinary sulphate, from which it differs in the expulsion of five sevenths of its water of crystallization by heat. **M. sulphite,** an antiseptic, $MgSO_3 + 6H_2O$: a useful application to gangrenous and sanious sores, and as a remedy for fermentative dyspepsia. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.).

Magnet (mag'net) [L. *mag'nes;* Gr. μάγνης magnet]. A loadstone; native iron oxid that attracts iron; also a bar of steel or iron that attracts iron and has magnetic polarity. **Electro-m.,** a piece of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by an electric current passing in a helix around the iron. **Horseshoe-m.,** a magnet shaped like the letter U. **Permanent m.,** one with permanent magnetic qualities. **Temporary m.,** a substance that possesses magnetic properties only during the passage of an electric current or when a fixed magnet is near it.

Magnetic (mag-net'ik). Pertaining to, derived from, or having the properties of, a magnet.

Magnetism (mag'net-izm). Magnetic attraction or repulsion.

Magnetization (mag''net-iz-a'shun). The act or process of rendering an object or substance magnetic.

Magneto-electricity (mag''net-o-e-lek-tris'it-e). Electricity induced by means of a magnet.

Magneto-induction (mag''net-o-in-duk'shun). See *Induction, Magnetic.*

Magnetometer (mag-net-om'et-er) [*Magnetic* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring magnetic forces.

Magnetotherapy (mag''net-o-ther'ap-e). The treatment of disease by magnets or by magnetism.

Magniductor (mag-nid-uk'tor). The adductor femoris magnus.

Magnification (mag''nif-ik-a'shun) [L. *magnifica'tio; mag'nus* great + *fa'cere* to make]. Apparent increase in size under the microscope.

Magnify (mag'nif-ī) [L. *mag'nus* great + *fa'cere* to make]. To cause to appear larger than is natural by the use of lenses or suitable mirrors.

Magniscope (mag'nis-kōp). A variety of chromophotograph.

Magnolia (mag-no'le-ah) [after P. *Magnol* (1638–1715)]. 1. A genus of magnoliaceous trees. 2. The bitter aromatic bark of *M. acumina'ta, M. glau'ca,* and *M. tripet'ala:* diaphoretic and antifebrile. Dose, 20–60 gr. (2–4 gm.).

Magnum, Os magnum (mag'num) [L. "great bone"]. The largest of the bones in the distal row of the carpus.

Maidalokri (mi-dal-ok're). The bark of *Tetranthe'ra laurifo'lia,* of India: used in dysentery and diarrhea.

Maidenhead (ma'dn-hed). 1. Virginity. 2. The hymen.

Maidism (ma'id-izm) [L. *ma'is* maize]. Pellagra; poisoning by damaged maize.

Maim (mām). 1. To disable by a wound; to dismember by violence. 2. A dismemberment or disablement effected by violencé.

Main en crochet (ma-nong-kro-shā'). A permanently flexed condition of the third and fourth fingers.

Main en griffe (ma-nong-grif') [Fr.]. Same as *Claw-hand.*

Main succulente (mān suk-u-lent') [Fr.]. Edema of the hands.

Maizavena (ma-zah-ven'ah). A proprietary urinary anteseptic and diuretic.

Maize (māz) [L. *mays* mays]. Indian corn; a cereal grain, the seed of *Zea mays.* See *Zea.*

Maizenate (ma'zen-āt). Any salt of maizenic acid.

Maizolithium (ma-zo-lith'e-um). A solution of lithium maizenate: diuretic and genito-urinary sedative. Dose, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Make (māk). The closure and completion of an electric current.

Makro-. For words thus beginning, see *Macro-.*

Mal (mahl) [Fr.; L. *ma'lum* ill]. Disease. **M. d'estomac,** a fatal stomach disorder caused by the clay-eating habit. **M. de Caderas,** a disease of horses and mules in South Africa and Brazil thought to be caused by *Trypanoso'ma equi'num.* **M. de coit.** Same as *Dourine.* **M. de los pin'tos** (mahl da lōs pin'tos), a contagious psoriasis of Mexico. **M. de mer** (mahl deh mār'), seasickness. **M. de Zousfana,** a disease of horses in Algeria; probaby a form of surra.

Mala (ma'lah) [L.]. The cheek or cheek-bone.

Malabathrum (mal-ab-ath'rum) [L.]. The leaf of *Cinnamo'mum tam'ala:* formerly used in medicine.

Malacia (mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. μαλακία]. 1. The morbid softening or softness of a part or tissue. 2. Craving for highly spiced food and dishes, as pickles, salads, mustard, etc.

Malacin (mal'as-in). See *Malakin.*

Malacoma (mal-ak-o'mah). Morbid softening; also a morbidly soft part or spot.

Malacosis (mal-ak-o'sis). Same as *Malacia.*

Malacosteon (mal-ak-os'te-on) [Gr. μαλακός soft + ὀστέον bone]. Morbid softness of the bones; osteomalacia.

Malacotomy (mal-ak-ot'o-me) [Gr. μαλακός soft + τέμνειν to cut]. Incision of the abdominal wall.

Maladie cystique (mah-lah-de-sis-tēk')[F.]. Cystic degeneration of the breast.

Maladie du coit (mah-lah-de-du-ko'it) [Fr.]. A venereal disease of horses, resembling syphilis.

Malady (mal'ad-e) [Fr. *maladie*]. Any disease or illness.

Malaise (mal-āz') [Fr.]. Any uneasiness or indisposition, discomfort, or distress.

Malaka (mal'ak-ah). Salicyliden-paraphenetidin: antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Malakin (mal'ak-in). Salicyl-paraphenetidin, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5).N : CH.C_6H_4(OH)C_{15}H_{15}O_2N$, a patented antipyretic and antirheumatic, in yellow needles. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and soluble in hot alcohol and solutions of alkaline carbonates. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Malakoplakia vesicæ (mal'ak-o-pla'ke-ah ves-i'-kah). A soft yellowish fungus-like growth on the mucous membrane of the bladder and ureters.

Malandrin (mal-an'drin). A homeopathic remedy from grease (equine small-pox): used as a preventive of variola.

Malar (ma'lar) [L. *ma'la* cheek]. Pertaining to the cheek.

Malaria (mah-la're-ah) [It. *mala aria,* bad air]. A febrile disease, formerly supposed to be due to poisonous emanations from damp ground, but now known to be caused by a blood-parasite; more correctly, the emanations themselves. See *Fever, Malarial.*

Malarial (mal-a're-al). Pertaining or due to malaria.

Malarialize (mal-a're-al-īz). To infect with malarial poison.

Malarin (mal'ar-in). A crystalline powder, $C_6H_4{<}^{OC_2H_5}_{N{=}C(CH_3)(C_6H_5)H_3C}$, acetophenonephenetidin citrate: antipyretic and antineuralgic, but dangerous. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.6–1 gm.): patented.

Malassimilation (mal''as-sim-il-a'shun) [L. *ma'lus* ill + *assimila'tio* a rendering like]. Imperfect assimilation.

Malate (ma'lāt). Any salt of malic acid.

Malaxation (mal-aks-a'shun) [L. *malaxa'tio*]. An

act of kneading; kneading movement in massage.

Male (māl). 1. A person or animal of the sex that begets young. 2. Masculine.

Malemission (mal-e-mish'un). The failure of the semen to be discharged from the meatus in coition.

Maleness (māl'nes). The catabolic diathesis in the embryo.

Malformation (mal-for-ma'shun) [L. *ma'lus* evil + *forma'tio* a forming]. Defective or abnormal formation; deformity.

Malgaigne's amputation, fossa, hernia, hooks (mal-gānz'). See *Amputation, Fossa, Hernia, Hook*, etc.

Maliasmus (mal-e-as'mus). Glanders, or farcy.

Malic acid (mal'ik). See *Acid.*

Malicor (mal'ik-or) [L. *malico'rium* apple-skin]. The strongly astringent coriaceous rind of pomegranate fruit.

Malignancy (mal-ig'nan-se) [L. *maligna're* to act maliciously]. A tendency to progress in virulence.

Malignant (mal-ig'nant) [L. *malig'nans* acting maliciously]. Virulent, and tending to go from bad to worse.

Mali-mali (mah'le-mah'le). A form of palmus, or jumping-disease, endemic in the Philippines.

Malingerer (mal-in'jer-er) [Fr. *malingre* sickly]. One who feigns illness.

Malingering (mal-in'jer-ing). The feigning of illness.

Malleability (mal''le-ab-il'it-e). The quality of being malleable.

Malleable (mal'le-ab-l) [L. *mallea're* to hammer]. Susceptible of being beaten out into a thin plate.

Malleation (mal-le-a'shun) [L. *mallea're* to hammer]. Sharp and swift muscular twitching of the hands.

Mallein (mal'le-in) [L. *mal'leus* glanders]. A pathogenic lymph obtained from cultures of the glanders-bacillus. It is a yellowish powder, soluble in water, and is used in the diagnosis of glanders, since when injected into an animal affected with glanders it causes a rise of temperature.

Malleinization (mal''le-in-is-a'shun). Inoculation with mallein.

Malleo-incudal (mal''le-o-ink'u-dal). Pertaining to the malleus and incus.

Malleolar (mal-le'o-lar). Pertaining to a malleolus.

Malleolus (mal-le'o-lus), pl. *malle'oli* [L. "little hammer"]. A hammer-headed process of bone. **External m., Lateral m., Outer m.**, the lowest point of the fibula. **Inner m., Medial m.**, the lowest point of the tibia.

Malleus (mal'le-us) [L. "hammer"]. 1. The mallet-shaped ossicle of the middle ear. 2. Glanders.

Mallochorion (mal-lo-ko're-on) [Gr. μαλλός wool + *Chorion*]. The primitive mammalian chorion: so called from its villi.

Mallow (mal'lo) [L. *mal'va*]. Any plant of the genus *Mal'va;* by extension, plants of various allied genera are also called by the same name. The flowers (*flo'res mal'væ*) of *M. silves'tris*, or high mallow, also the leaves (*mal'væ fo'lia*) of *M. silves'tris* and *M. vulga'ris*, are demulcent and are used like althea. **Marsh-m.** See *Althæa.*

Malnutrition (mal-nu-trish'un). Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

Malocclusion (mal-ok-lu'shun). Improper closure of the upper teeth upon the lower.

Malonyl urea (mal'o-nil). See *Barbituric acid*, under *Acid.*

Maloplasty (ma'lo-plas-te) [L. *ma'la* cheek + Gr. πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery upon the cheek.

Malpighian (mal-pig'e-an). Of, pertaining to, or described by, the anatomist M. *Malpighi* (1628–1694). See *Body* and *Corpuscle.*

Malposition (mal-po-zish'un) [L. *ma'lus* bad + *posit'io* placement]. Abnormal or anomalous position.

Malpractice (mal-prak'tis) [L. *mal* bad + *Practice*]. Improper or injurious practice; unskilful and faulty medical or surgical treatment.

Malpresentation (mal''prez-en-ta'shun). A faulty, abnormal, or untoward fetal presentation.

Malt (mawlt) [L. *mal'tum*]. Grain, for the most part barley, which has been soaked, made to germinate, and then dried: it contains dextrin, maltose, and diastase. It is nutritive and digestant, aiding in the digestion of starchy foods, and is used in tuberculosis, cholera infantum, and other wasting diseases. Dose of *extract*, 1–2½ dr. (4–10 gm.); of *fluid extract*, ½–2 fl. oz. (15–60 c.c.). **M.-liquors**, alcoholic beverages derived from fermented infusions of malt: they include beer, ale, and porter.

Malta fever (mawl'tah). See *Fever.*

Maltase (mawl'tās). A ferment of starch which changes starch into maltose and erythrogranulose and isomaltose into maltose.

Maltine (mawl-tēn'). A proprietary food preparation of malt.

Malto-dextrin (mawl-to-dex'trin). A dextrin convertible into maltose.

Maltol (mawl'tol). A proprietary food prepared from predigested cereals and nuts.

Maltopepsine (mawl-to-pep'sin). A proprietary digestant remedy.

Maltopetral (mawl-to-pet'ral). A proprietary malt-extract with tasteless petroleum and hypophosphites.

Maltose (mawl'tōs). Malt-sugar; a glucose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}+H_2O$, from malt and from digested starch.

Maltosuria (mawl-to-su're-ah). The presence of maltose in the urine.

Malto-yerbine (mawl-to-yer'bin). An expectorant preparation of malt and yerba santa: used in pulmonary diseases.

Maltsanta (mawlt-san'tah). A preparation of maltzyme and yerba santa: usually employed as a sedative and tonic for respiratory mucous membranes.

Maltzyme (mawlt'zīm). A proprietary food and therapeutic preparation.

Malum (ma'lum) [L. for evil or disease]. **M. perforans pe'dis**, perforating ulcer of the foot. **M. seni'le**, a variety of arthritis deformans peculiar to aged persons. See *Morbus coxæ senilis.*

Malva (mal'vah) [L.]. See *Mallow.*

Mamanpian (mah-mahn'pe-ahn') [Fr. *maman* mother + *pian* yaw]. Mother-yaw. See *Yaw.*

Mamilla, etc. (mam-il'lah). See *Mammilla.*

Mamma (mam'mah), pl. *mam'mæ* [L.]. The mammary gland; the breast.

Mammalgia (mam-mal'je-ah) [L. *mam'ma* breast + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a mamma; mastalgia.

Mammalia (mam-a'le-ah) [L. *mam'ma* breast]. A division of vertebrate animals including all that suckle their young.

Mammary (mam'ar-e) [L. *mamma'rius*]. Pertaining to the mamma.

Mammiform (mam'mif-orm) [L. *mam'ma* breast + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like the mamma.

Mammilla, Mamilla (mam-il'lah) [L.]. The nipple; also any nipple-like structure.

Mammillary (mam'il-la-re). Like or pertaining to a nipple.

Mammillated (mam'il-la-ted) [L. *mammilla'tus*]. Having nipple-like projections.

Mammillation (mam-il-la'shun) [L. *mammilla'tio*]. 1. The condition of being mammillated. 2. A mammilliform protuberance.

Mammilliform (mam-il'if-orm) [L. *mammil'la* nipple + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a nipple.

Mammilliplasty (mam-il'lip-las-te) [L. *mammil'la* nipple + Gr. πλάσσειν to shape]. Plastic surgery of the nipple; thelyplasty.

Mammitis (mam-mi'tis). Same as *Mastitis.*

Mammose (mam-mōs') [L. *mammo'sus*]. 1. Having large breasts, or mammæ. 2. Mammillated.

Mammotomy (mam-mot'o-me). See *Mastotomy.*

Manaca (man'ak-ah). The Brazilian plant *Brunfel'sia uniflora:* used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–60 min. (0.66–4 c.c.).

Manacaline (man'ak-al-in). An antirheumatic combination of manaca, cimicifuga, and colchicin.

Manchineel (man-kin-ēl'). The *Hippom'ane mancinel'la*, a tree of tropical America. It abounds in a caustic poisonous sap or juice.

Mandible (man'dib-l) [L. *mandib'ulum*]. The bone of the lower jaw.

Mandibular (man-dib'u-lar). Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone.

Mandragora (man-drag'or-ah) [L.]. A genus of solanaceous plants. *M. officina'lis*, the true or oriental mandrake, has the general properties of belladonna, and was formerly used as a narcotic and sedative.

Mandragorin (man-drag'or-in). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from mandragora: its properties are much like those of atropin.

Mandrake (man'drāk). See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum.*

Mandram (man'dram). A West Indian stomachic and stimulant mixture.

Mandrin (man'drin). A stylet or guide for a catheter.

Manducation (man-du-ka'shun) [L. *manduca'tio*]. The mastication or chewing of food.

Manganese (man-gan-ēs') [L. *man'ganum, mangane'sium*]. 1. A metal resembling iron; symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 54.8; specific gravity, 7.2. 2. The trade name for manganous dioxid. **M. albuminate**, a salt in yellow-white scales: used in chlorosis and anemia. **M. dioxid**, the black oxid of manganese, MnO_2. It is a strong oxidizing agent, and is used in amenorrhea, anemia, and irritable stomach. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.). **M. iodid.** Dose of *syrup*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.). **M. peptonate**, a preparation used for chlorosis and anemia. **M. saccharate**, a brown powder, used for chlorosis and anemia. **M. sulphate**, a salt. $MnSO_4+4H_2O$: used as a cholagogue and cathartic in nervous disorders, and locally as a counter-irritant. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.).

Mangasol (mang'as-ol). Chlorphenolsulphonate magnesium; a brown antiseptic powder. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.6–2 gm.).

Mange (mānj). A communicable disease of domestic animals, due to acarids or mites.

Mangosteen (man'gos-tēn). The fruit of *Garcin'ia mangosta'na:* its rind is astringent.

Mangostin (man'gos-tin). A yellow crystalline compound from mangosteen rind.

Mania (ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μανία madness]. A variety of insanity characterized by wild excitement, hallucinations, delusions, and violent tendencies; insanity with exaltation, as distinguished from melancholia, or insanity with depression. **Alcoholic m.**, insanity due to the misuse of alcoholic stimulants. **M. a po'tu**, delirium tremens. **Bell's m.**, acute periencephalitis. **Dancing m.** See *Choromania.* **Epileptic m.**, mania with acts of violence following, preceding, or replacing an epileptic attack. **Hysteric m.**, mania as one of the concomitants of a hysteric condition. **Puerperal m.**, the insanity which sometimes follows childbirth. **Ray's m.**, moral insanity. **Reasoning m.**, simple mania with active but perverted ideation. **Religious m.**, mania with abnormal or perverted religious impulses. **M. se'candi**, undue haste to perform unnecessary surgical operations. **Transitory m.**, severe frenzied mania, the attacks of which are of short duration.

Maniac (ma'ne-ak) [L. *mani'acus*]. One who is affected with mania.

Maniacal (ma-ni'ak-al). Affected with mania.

Manicure (man'ik-ūr) [L. *ma'nus* hand + *cu'ra* care]. 1. A process or method of caring for and embellishing the hand. 2. One who professionally cares for the hands and nails.

Manihot (man'e-hot). See *Cassava* and *Jatropha.*

Manikin (man'ik-in). A model of the body, with movable members and parts, used to illustrate anatomy.

Manipulation (man-ip-u-la'shun) [L. *manipula're* to handle]. Skilful or dexterous treatment by the hand. **Conjoined m.**, manipulation with both hands.

Manipulus (man-ip'u-lus). Latin for *Handful.*

Manna (man'nah) [L.]. A sweet concrete aperient exudation containing mannite, from *Frax'inus or'nus.* It is a mild aperient and cholagogue. Dose, ½–1 oz. (15–30 gm.). **Armenian m.**, a variety growing upon the oak and containing glucose. **Australian m.**, a manna from various species of *Eucalyp'tus*, containing melitose. **Briancon m.**, a manna from larch-boughs, containing melezitose. **Fat-m.**, impure commercial manna in soft, brown masses. **Tamarisk-m.**, a variety from *Tam'arix manni'fera*, a tamarisk of Arabia, containing saccharose, glucose, and dextrin. **Trehala m.**, a manna from Persia containing trehalose. This manna is from *Æ'thiops per'sica*, and contains the cocoons of an insect, *Lar'inus macula'tus.* In Asia varieties of manna are obtained from *Alha'gi camelo'rum, Astrag'alus adnes'cens, A. florulen'tus*, and other trees and shrubs.

Mannitan (man'nit-an). A syrupy liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, obtainable from mannite.

Mannite, Mannitol (man'it, man'it-ol). An unfermentable sugar, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, the principal constituent of ordinary manna.

Mannitol hexanitrate (man'it-ol). An effective vasodilator.

Mannitose (man'nit-ōs). A fermentable sugar or glucose obtainable from mannite.

Mannose (man'ōs). Same as *Mannitose.*

Mannosocellulose (man-no-so-sel'u-lōs). A variety of cellulose from coffee: it is changed by hydrolysis into mannitose and glucose.

Manol (ma'nol). A proprietary antiseptic syrup: used for whooping-cough.

Manola (man-o'lah). A tonic preparation of cod-liver oil, coca, china, mano nut, and phosphates.

Manolymph glands (man'o-limf). See *Hemolymph glands*, under *Gland*.

Manometer (man-om'et-er) [Gr. μανός thin + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the pressure or tension of liquids or gases, as the blood, etc. **Köning's m.**, an apparatus by which the notes of a musical instrument connected with it produce variations in the appearance of a flame, and thus indicate the character of the vibrations.

Manometric (man-o-met'rik). 1. Pertaining to or ascertained by the manometer. 2. Varying with the pressure, as a manometric cicatrix.

Mansa (man'sah). The root or rhizome of *Houttuyn'ia californ'ica*: used as a tonic in dysentery and malaria; yerba mansa.

Mantle (man'tl). The cortex of the brain.

Manual (man'u-al) [L. *manua'lis; ma'nus* hand]. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed by the hand or hands.

Manubrium (man-u'bre-um) [L. "handle"]. 1. The uppermost piece of the sternum. 2. The inferior process of the malleus.

Manus (ma'nus) [L. "the hand"]. The hand.

Manustupration (man''u-stu-pra'shun) [L. *manustupra'tio*]. Masturbation, or self-pollution.

Manyplies (man'ip-liz). The omasum, psalterium, or third stomach of a ruminant animal.

Manzanilla (man-zah-nil'lah) [Sp.]. A variety or brand of sherry wine.

Manzanita (man-za-nē'ta) [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, apple]. A small shrub or tree of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, found in western part of the United States.

Maqui (mah'kwe). A liliaceous shrub of South America: its berries afford an antifebrile wine.

Maranta (mah-ran'tah) [L. after *Maranti*]. A genus of tropical herbs: the roots of several species afford arrow-root.

Marantic (mah-ran'tik) [Gr. μαραίνειν to waste]. Pertaining to or of the nature of marasmus.

Maraschino (mar-as-ke'no) [Ital.]. A liqueur prepared in Italy and Dalmatia from cherries.

Marasmatic, Marasmic (mar-az-mat'ik, mar-az'mik). Affected with or of the nature of marasmus.

Marasmoid (mar-az'moid) [Gr. μαρασμός a wasting + εἶδος form]. Resembling marasmus.

Marasmus (mar-az'mus) [Gr. μαρασμός a wasting]. Progressive wasting and emaciation, especially such a wasting in young children when there is no obvious or ascertainable cause.

Marble (mar'bl) [L. *mar'mor*]. Native calcium carbonate occurring as a rock.

Marc (mark) [Fr.]. The residue left after the pressing of grapes for wine or olives for their oil.

Marennin (mar-en'in). A green pigment from the oysters of Marennes, in France; derived from the chlorophyl of a microörganism that infests them.

Maretin (mar-e'tin). A white colorless tasteless powder, methylate acetanilid or carbamic acid-m-tolyl hydrazid. It is used as an antipyretic. Dose, 2–7½ gr. (0-13–0.49 gm.).

Margaric acid (mar-gar'ik). See *Acid*.

Margarin (mar'gar-in) [Gr. μάργαρον pearl]. 1. The (theoretic) tri-margarate of propenyl. 2. A substance from natural fats and butter; an impure mixture of stearin and palmitin.

Margarone (mar'gar-ōn). See *Palmitone*.

Marginal (mar'jin-al) [L. *mar'ginalis; mar'go* margin]. Pertaining to a margin or border.

Marginoplasty (mar-jin'o-plas-te) [L. *mar'go* margin + Gr. πλάσσειν to mould]. Surgical renewal of a border. as of the eyelid.

Marigold (mar'ig-old). See *Anthemis, Calendula, Matricaria, Tagetes*.

Mariotte's law, spot (mar-e-ots'). See *Law, Spot*.

Maritonucleus (mar''it-o-nu'kle-us) [L. *mar'itus* married + *Nucleus*]. The nucleus of the ovum after the sperm-cell has entered it.

Marjoram (mar'jo-ram). See *Origanum*.

Markasol (mar'kas-ol). Bismuth borophenate, $Bi_2O_3B(C_6H_5)CO_3.3H_2O$: a white powder used as an antiseptic for wound-dressing.

Markings, Fontana's (mar'kingz). The minute transverse fold seen on a divided nerve-trunk.

Marmorekin (mar-mo'rek-in). Marmorek's streptococcus-serum; antistreptococcin; a serum for use in erysipelas.

Marrol (mar'rol). A dietetic preparation of ox-marrow, malt extract, and hops.

Marrow (mar'o). The soft material that fills most of the cavities and cancelli of the bones. It is made up of a meshwork of connective tissue containing branching connective-tissue corpuscles, the meshes of the meshwork being filled with narrow cells, which consist variously of fat-cells, large nucleated cells, and multinucleated giant-cells called myeloplaxes. **Black m.**, a pigmented marrow seen in the melanosis of old horses. **Fat-m.**, yellow bone-marrow. **Red-m.** the marrow of developing bone, of the ribs, vertebræ, and many of the smaller bones. This variety of marrow is regarded as having an important hematopoietic function. **Spinal m.**, the spinal cord, or myelon. **M. spoon**, a gouge for removing marrow from bones. **Yellow m.**, ordinary bone-marrow of the kind in which the fat-cells predominate.

Marrubium (mar-ru'be-um) [L.]. See *Horehound*.

Mars (marz) [L.]. An old name for iron.

Marsh-fever (marsh-fe'ver). See *Fever*.

Marsh-gas (marsh-gas'). See *Methane*.

Marshmallow (marsh'mal-o). See *Althæa*.

Marsh's test (marsh). See *Test*.

Marsupialization (mar-su''pe-al-iz-a'shun) [L. *marsu'pium* pouch]. The operation of stitching the edges of an ovarian tumor to the edges of the abdominal wound so as to leave a pouch. The sac suppurates, fills with granulations, and shrinks.

Marsupia patella'ria (mar-su'pe-ah). The alar ligaments of the knee.

Marsyle (mar'sīl). A preparation of organic arsenic and iron, being the cacodylate of iron protoxid-acid like the carodylates.

Martial (mar'shal) [L. *martia'lis; mars* iron]. Containing iron: ferruginous.

Martin's bandage (mar'tin). See *Bandage*.

Martol (mar'tol). A semi-fluid preparation from the shells of cacao, containing theobromin, phosphates, iron tannate, etc.

Maruta (mah-ru'tah) [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs. *M. Cot'ula*, mayweed or dog-fennel, is used like chamomile.

Maschalephidrosis (mas''kal-ef-id-ro'sis) [Gr. μασχάλη armpit + ἐφιδρωσις excessive sweating]. Excessive sweating in the armpits.

Masculine (mas'ku-lin) [L. *masculi'nus*]. Pertaining to the male sex; male.

Masculinity (mas-ku-lin'it-e). The possession of normal masculine qualities.

Mask (mask) [Fr. *masque*]. An appliance for shading, protecting, or medicating the face. **Hutchinson's m.**, a sensation as if the skin of the face were compressed by a mask; often a symptom of tabes dorsalis.

Masked (maskt) [L. *larva'tus*]. Hidden or concealed; not obvious.

Masochism (mas'o-kizm) [after one *Sacher-Masoch*]. Sexual perversion with enjoyment of being cruelly treated.

Masochist (mas'o-kist). One who is given to masochism.

Masrium (mas're-um). A very rare metallic element; symbol Ms.

Mass (mas) [L. *mas'sa*]. 1. A body made up of cohering particles. 2. A cohesive mixture suitable for being made up into pills. **Blue m.** [L. *mas'sa hydrar'gyri*], metallic mercury rubbed up with honey of rose, etc., for making blue pill. **Priestley's m.**, a green or brownish substance sometimes seen upon the canine and incisor teeth, chiefly in quite young persons; it is caused by a chromogenic microörganism. **Schultze's granular m's**, granular masses, consisting largely of broken-down blood plaques, formed in the blood. **Stent's m.**, a compound used in making dental impressions and moulds for surgical work. **Vallet's m.**, mass of ferrous carbonate (*mas'sa fer'ri carbona'tis*). Dose, in pills, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.333 gm.). **Ventrolateral m.**, that portion of the primitive lateral mass of the embryo from which are developed the abdominal, thoracic, and anterior cervical muscles.

Massa (mas'sah). Latin for *Mass* (q. v.). **M. car'nea Jaco'bi Syl'vii**, the accessorius muscle of the foot. **M. copa'ibæ**, copaiba, 44 parts, solidified by the addition of 6 parts of magnesia; solidified copaiba.

Massage (mas-sazh') [Fr.: Gr. μάσσειν to knead]. The systematic therapeutic friction, stroking, and kneading of the body. **Electrovibratory m.**, massage by means of an electric vibrator. **Hydropneumatic m.**, massage by means of air forced through a tube at the end of which is a chamber containing water, the water chamber being applied to the part to be massaged. **Tremolo-m.**, a variety of mechanical massage. **Vapor-m.**, treatment of a cavity by a medicated and nebulized vapor under interrupted pressure. **Vibratory m.**, massage by rapidly repeated light percussion with a vibrating hammer or sound.

Massering, Masseuring (mas-e'ring). Performing massage: used in the performance of massage.

Masseter (mas-se'ter) [Gr. μασσητήρ chewer]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Masseur (mahs-ser') [Fr.]. 1. A man who performs massage. 2. An instrument for performing massage.

Masseuse (mahs-suhz') [Fr.]. A woman who performs massage.

Massicot (mas'sik-ot). Yellow lead monoxid, PbO.

Massotherapy (mas-so-ther'ap-e) [Gr. μάσσειν to knead + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by massage.

Massoy (mas-oi'). The bark of *Massoi'a aromat'ica*, of Japan: used in diarrhea, colic, and spasms.

Mastadenitis (mas''tad-en-i'tis) [Gr. μαστός breast + ἀδήν gland + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastalgia (mas-tal'je-ah) [Gr. μαστός breast + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the mammary gland.

Mastatrophia, Mastatrophy (mas-tat-ro'fe-ah, mas-tat'ro-fe) [Gr. μαστός breast + *Atrophy*]. Wasting away, or atrophy, of the mammary gland.

Mastauxe (mas-tawk'se) [Gr. μαστός breast + αὔξη increase]. Enlargement of the breast.

Mast-cell (mast'sel) [Ger. "food-cell"]. See *Cell*.

Masthelcosis (mas-thel-ko'sis) [Gr. μαστός breast + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration of the breast or mammary gland.

Mastic (mas'tik) [L. *mas'tiche*; Gr. μαστίχη]. A resin obtained from *Pista'cia Lentis'cus*, a tree of the Mediterranean region. It is styptic, stimulant, and stomachic, and is used in microscopy and in dentistry.

Mastication (mas-tik-a'shun) [L. *mastica're* to chew]. The chewing of food.

Masticatory (mas'tik-a-to-re). 1. Subserving or pertaining to mastication; affecting the muscles of mastication. 2. A remedy to be chewed but not swallowed.

Mastigophora (mas-tig-of'o-rah) [Gr. μάστιξ whip + φορεῖν to bear]. A class of flagellate animal microörganisms: several species are occasionally found as parasites within the hollow organs of the body.

Mastitis (mas-ti'tis) [Gr. μαστός breast]. Inflammation of the breast; particularly inflammation of the mammary gland. **Interstitial m.**, inflammation of the stroma of the mammary gland. **Parenchymatous m.**, inflammation of the glandular substance of the breast. **Phlegmonous m.**, abscess of the breast.

Mastocarcinoma (mas''to-kar-sin-o'mah) [Gr. μαστός breast + *Carcinoma*]. Carcinoma of the breast.

Mastochondroma, Mastochondrosis (mas''to-kon-dro'mah, mas''to-kon-dro'sis) [Gr. μαστός breast + *Chondroma*]. A chondroma, or cartilaginous tumor, of the breast.

Mastodynia (mas-to-din'e-ah) [Gr. μαστός mamma + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mastoid (mas'toid) [Gr. μαστός breast + εἶδος form]. 1. Nipple-shaped. 2. The mastoid process of the temporal bone; sometimes called the mastoid bone. 3. Pertaining to the mastoid process.

Mastoidal (mas-toi'dal). Pertaining to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Mastoidea (mas-toi'de-ah). The mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Mastoideocentesis (mas-toi''de-o-sen-te'sis) [*Mastoid* + Gr. κέντησις puncture]. Paracentesis of the mastoid cells.

Mastoiditis (mas-toid-i'tis). Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells. **Bezoldt's m.**, a form in which the pus has escaped into the digastric groove and the head of the sternomastoid muscle. **Sclerosing m.**, mastoiditis attended with hardening and condensation of the bone.

Mastoidotomy (mas-toid-ot'o-me) [*Mastoid* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical opening of the antrum or cells of the mastoid bone.

Mastologist (mas-tol'o-jist). An expert in mastology.

Mastology (mas-tol'o-je) [Gr. μαστός breast + λόγος treatise]. The science or study of the mammary apparatus.

Mastomenia (mas-to-me'ne-ah) [Gr. μαστός breast + μήν month]. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

Mastoncus (mas-tong'kus) [Gr. μαστός breast + ὄγκος mass]. A tumor of the breast or mammary gland.

Masto-occipital (mas''to-ok-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.

Mastoparietal (mas''to-par-i'et-al) [*Mastoid* + *Parietal*]. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

Mastopathy (mas-top'ath-e) [Gr. μαστός breast + πάθος disease]. Disease of the mammary gland.

Mastopexy (mas′to-pex-e) [Gr. μαστός breast + πῆξις fixation]. The surgical fixation of a pendulous mamma.

Mastorrhagia (mas-to-ra′je-ah) [Gr. μαστός breast + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Sudden hemorrhage from the mammary gland.

Mastoscirrhus (mas-to-skir′us) [Gr. μαστός breast + σκίῤῥος hardness]. Hardening, or scirrhus, of the mammary gland.

Mastosquamous (mas-to-skwa′mus). Pertaining to or affecting the mastoid and squama.

Mastotomy (mas-tot′o-me) [Gr. μαστός breast + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of a mamma.

Masturbation (mas-tur-ba′shun) [L. *ma′nus* hand + *stupra′re* to rape]. Self-pollution; the causation of an orgasm by the hand, or by any mechanical friction of the genitals.

Maté (mah′ta) [Spanish American]. The dried leaves of *Ilex Paraguayen′sis*. They are used like tea, and are diuretic, diaphoretic, and nutritive.

Materia medica (mat-e′re-ah med′ik-ah) [L. "medical material"]. That branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses.

Materies morbi (mat-e′re-ēz mor′bi) [L. "substance of disease"]. The substance, virus, or principle which causes a disease.

Maternal (mat-er′nal) [L. *mater′nus; ma′ter* mother]. Pertaining to the mother.

Maternity (mat-er′nit-e) [L. *ma′ter* mother]. 1. Motherhood. 2. A lying-in hospital.

Matico (mah-te′ko) [Sp.; a nickname for *Matthew*]. The leaves of *Pi′per angustifo′lium*, a shrub of South and Central America. They are stimulant and hemostatic, and are used in diarrhea, leukorrhea, cystitis, and internal hemorrhages. Dose, in powder, 30–60 gr. (2–4 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *tincture*, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.).

Matlazahuatl (mat-lahz-ah-what′l). A form of typhus endemic in Mexico.

Matricaria (mat-rik-a′re-ah) [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The flowering tops of *M. Chamomil′la*, or German chamomile, are mildly tonic and febrifuge, and are used like the English chamomile. Dose of *fluid extract*, 8–30 min. (0.533–2 c.c.).

Matriculation (mat-rik-u-la′shun) [L. *matric′ula* register]. Enrollment as a student in a college.

Matrix (ma′trix) [L.]. 1. The uterus, or womb. 2. The groundwork in which anything is cast; a socket, as of a tooth; the intercellular substance. **Nail-m.**, the proximal end of the nail-bed.

Mattoid (mat′toid) [L. *mat′tus* drunken]. A paranoiac, or crank.

Matura (mat-u′rah). An East Indian plant, *Callicar′pa inca′na:* used in menorrhagia.

Maturation (mat-u-ra′shun) [L. *matura′tio; matu′rus* ripe]. 1. The stage or process of becoming mature. 2. The formation of pus.

Mature (mat-ūr′) [L. *matu′rus*]. Ripe; fully developed.

Matutinal (mat-u′tin-al) [L. *matutina′lis*]. Pertaining to or occurring in the morning.

Matzol (mat′zol). A proprietary preparation of matzoon and cod-liver oil.

Matzoon (mat-zoon′) [Armenian]. A drink, originally prepared in Asia Minor, from fermented milk: used like koumiss.

Mavi (mah′ve) [Puerto Rico; from Carib *mabi* potato]. An intoxicating West Indian drink.

Maxilla (max-il′lah) [L.]. A jaw-bone; especially the upper (superior maxilla). **Inferior m.**, the lower jaw-bone, or mandible.

Maxillary (mak′sil-a-re) [L. *maxilla′ris*]. Pertaining to a jaw or to a jaw-bone.

Maxillitis (mak-sil-i′tis). Inflammation of the maxillary gland

Maxillodental (mak″sil-o-den′tal). Pertaining to the jaws and teeth.

Maxilloturbinal (mak-sil″o-ter′bin-al). The inferior turbinated bone.

Maximal (mak′sim-al). The greatest possible, allowable, or appreciable; the reverse of *minimal* and of *limited*.

Maximum (mak′sim-um) [L. "greatest"]. 1. The greatest possible or actual effect or quantity. 2. The acme of a disease or process. 3. Largest; utmost.

May-apple (ma′ap-pl). See *Podophyllum*.

Mayhem (ma′hem). See *Maim*.

Mayidismus (ma-id-iz′mus). Same as *Pellagra*.

Mayol (ma′yol). May's meat-preservative, a proprietary mixture of antiseptics.

Maza (maz′a) [Gr. μᾶζα a barley cake]. The placenta.

Mazocacothesis (ma″zo-kak-oth′es-is) [Gr. μᾶζα placenta + κακός bad + θέσις placement]. Malposition of the placenta.

Mazodynia (ma-zo-din′e-ah) [Gr. μαζός breast + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mazologist (ma-zol′o-jist). Same as *Mastologist*.

Mazology (ma-zol′o-je) [Gr. μαζός breast + λόγος word]. Same as *Mastology*.

Mazolysis (ma-zol′is-is) [Gr. μᾶζα placenta + λύσις loosening]. Detachment of the placenta.

Mazomorria (ma-zo-mor′re-ah). Same as *Ground-itch*.

Mazopexy (ma′zo-peks-e) [Gr. μαζός breast + πῆξις fixation]. Surgical fixation of a pendulous mamma.

Mbori. A disease of camels, probably a mild form of surra.

Mbundu (mboon′doo). A West African ordeal poison.

McBurney's point (mac-ber′nēz). See *Point*.

Meable (me′ab-l) [L. *meab′ilis*]. Susceptible of being passed through.

Meadow-saffron (med′o). See *Colchicum*.

Measles (me′zlz) [L. *morbil′li*]. 1. A contagious eruptive fever with coryza and catarrhal symptoms. The period of incubation is about two weeks, and the disease begins with fever, chills, conjunctivitis, severe coryza, and frequently bronchitis, causing cough and frontal headache. The eruption appears on the fourth day on the forehead, cheeks, and back of the neck, spreading thence over the body. It consists of small dark-pink macules in crescentic groups, which frequently become confluent. After two or three days the eruption begins to fade, and is followed in one or two weeks by desquamation. The symptoms increase with the eruption and decrease with the disappearance of it, convalescence beginning in the second week. The disease is extremely contagious and affects chiefly the young, one attack usually conferring immunity. Measles is prone to lead to complications, the chief of which are pneumonia, bronchitis, phthisis, and otitis media. See *Exanthemata, Table of*. 2. Cysticercal disease of domestic animals. **Black m.**, a severe form in which the eruption is very dark and petechial. **German m.** See *Rubeola*. **Hemorrhagic m.** Same as *Black m*.

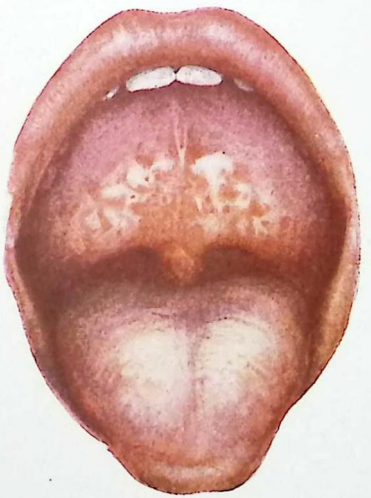
Measly (me′zle). Containing cysticerci.

Meatal (me-a′tal). Pertaining to a meatus.

Meatometer (me-at-om′et-er) [L. *mea′tus* passage + *me′trum* measure]. An instrument for measuring a meatus.



KOPLIK'S SPOTS IN MEASLES.



APPEARANCE OF THE THROAT IN MEASLES.

Meatorrhaphy (me-at-or'af-e) [L. *mea'tus* meatus + Gr. ῥαφή suture]. Suture of the cut end of the urethra to the glans penis after incision for enlarging the meatus.

Meatoscope (me-at'o-skōp) [L. *mea'tus* meatus + Gr. σκοπεῖν to examine]. A speculum for examining the urinary meatus.

Meatotomy (me-at-ot'o-me) [L. *mea'tus* passage + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of the urinary meatus.

Meatox (mēt'oks). A proprietary preparation of beef in powder form.

Meatus (me-a'tus), pl. *mea'tus* [L. for "passage"]. A passage or opening. **M. audito'rius,** the passage of the ear in two parts (internal and external m.). **Fish-mouth m.,** a red, swollen, and everted condition of the urinary meatus seen in the first stage of acute gonorrhea. **M. na'si commu'nis,** the anterior space on either side of the nasal septum into which the three meatuses open. **M. nasopharyn'geus,** that part of the nasal cavity that opens into the nasopharynx. **M. of the nose,** the three passages of the nostril (inferior, middle, and superior m.). **M.-tube,** a fetal structure containing the tympanic bone, the tympanic bulla, and the cartilage lining the Eustachian tube. **M. urina'rius, the** orificial part of the urethra (especially used of the male urethra).

Mecca balsam (mek'ah). See *Balsam.*

Mechanic, Mechanical (mek-an'ik, mek-an'ik-al) [Gr. μηχανικός]. 1. Pertaining to or accomplished by mechanic or physical forces. 2. Performed by means of some artificial mechanism.

Mechanics (mek-an'iks). The science of matter and force; statics and dynamics.

Mechanism (mek'an-izm) [Gr. μηχανή machine]. 1. A machine or machine-like structure. 2. The manner of combination of parts which subserve a common function. **Outgoing m.,** the apparatus by which words are uttered or ideas expressed, as in speech, writing, or in the use of expressive gestures.

Mechanotherapy (mek''an-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. μηχανή machine + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment of disease by mechanical means, especially by massage and Swedish movements.

Mèche (māsh) [Fr.]. A surgical tent.

Meckelectomy (mek-el-ek'to-me) [*Meckel's* ganglion + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.

Meckel's diverticulum, ganglion (mek'elz). See *Diverticulum, Ganglion.*

Mecometer (me-kom'et-er) [Gr. μῆκος length + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the length of a fetus or infant.

Meconarcein (mek-o-nar'se-in) [Gr. μήκων poppy + νάρκη stupor]. A preparation of the active alkaloids of opium other than morphin: sedative and narcotic. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.011–0.033 gm.).

Meconate (mek'on-āt) [Gr. μήκων poppy]. Any salt of meconic acid.

Meconic acid (me-kon'ik). See *Acid.*

Meconidin (me-kon'id-in). An amorphous base, $C_2H_{23}N$, from opium.

Meconin (mek'on-in). A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtainable from narcotin: it is used as a hypnotic by subcutaneous injection in doses of 1 gr. (0.06 gm.).

Meconiorrhea (me-ko-ne-o-re'ah) [*Meconium* + Gr. ῥεῖν to flow]. Excessive discharge of meconium.

Meconism (mek'on-izm) [Gr. μήκων poppy]. The opium-habit; opium-poisoning.

Meconium (me-ko'ne-um) [L.; Gr. μηκώνιον]. The fecal matter discharged by the newborn. It is a dark-green substance, consisting of mucus, bile, and epithelial threads.

Media (me'de-ah) [L. "middle"]. The tunica media, or middle coat of an artery.

Mediad (me'de-ad) [L. *me'dia* middle + *ad* toward]. Toward a median line or plane.

Medial (me'de-al) [L. *media'lis*]. Pertaining to the middle.

Median (me'de-an) [L. *media'nus*]. Situated in the middle; mesial.

Mediastinal (me''de-as-ti'nal) [L. *mediastina'lis*]. Of or pertaining to the mediastinum.

Mediastinitis (me''de-as-tin-i'tis). Inflammation of the mediastinum. **Indurative m.** Same as *Mediastinopericarditis.*

Mediastinopericarditis (me''de-as''tin-o-per''ik-ar-di'tis). Inflammation of the mediastinum and the pericardium.

Mediastinotomy (me-di-as-tin-ot'o-me) [*Mediastinum* + Gr. τομή a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the mediastinum. When done from the front it is *Anterior* or *Cervical m.*, when from behind, *Posterior* or *Dorsal m.*

Mediastinum (me''de-as-ti'num) [L.]. A median septum or partition; especially the septum formed in the middle line by the approximation of the two reflected pleuræ, which divides the chest into two pulmonary cavities. The two pleuræ are not, however, in contact with each other at the middle line, but have a space between them, which contains all the chest viscera except the lungs. The mediastinum is divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior. The *anterior* mediastinum is bounded in front by the sternum, and on each side by the pleura. It contains loose areolar tissue, lymphatic vessels, the remains of the thymus gland, the internal mammary vessels of the left side, and the origins of the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, and triangularis sterni muscles. The *middle* mediastinum contains the heart enclosed in its pericardium, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary arteries and veins, and the phrenic nerves. The *posterior* mediastinum is bounded behind by the vertebral column, in front by the pericardium, and on each side by the pleura. It contains the descending aorta, the greater and lesser azygos veins, the superior intercostal vein, the thoracic duct, the esophagus, the pneumogastric nerves, and the great splanchnic nerves. **Superior m.,** that part of the mediastinum which extends from the manubrium to the vertebral column. **M. tes'tis,** the partial septum of the testicle; the corpus Highmorianum.

Mediastinus (me''de-as-ti'nus) [L.]. An obsolete designation for an assistant physician or surgeon.

Mediate (me'de-āt). Indirect; accomplished by the aid of a medium.

Medic (med'ik) [L. *med'ica* Median]. Any plant of the genus *Medica'go,* including lucerne, nonesuch, shamrock, and others.

Medical (med'ik-al). Pertaining to medicine or to the treatment of diseases.

Medicament (med'ik-am-ent) [L. *medicamen'tum*]. A medicinal substance or agent.

Medicamentarius (med''ik-a-men-ta're-us). Latin for *Apothecary.*

Medicated (med'ik-āt-ed) [L. *medica'tus*]. Imbued with a medicinal substance.

Medication (med-ik-a'shun) [L. *medica'tio*]. 1. Impregnation with a medicine. 2. The administration of remedies. **Hypodermic m.,** the introduction of remedial agents beneath the skin. **Ionic m.,** the application of medicines by cataphoresis, the ions of the drugs passing from

one pole of the battery to the other through the body.

Medicerebral (med-e-ser'e-bral). Middle cerebral.

Medicinal (med-is'in-al) [L. *medicina'lis*]. 1. Having healing qualities. 2. Pertaining to a medicine or to healing.

Medicine (med'is-in) [L. *medici'na*]. 1. Any drug or remedy. 2. The art or science of healing diseases; especially the healing of diseases by the administration of internal remedies. **Clinical m.**, the study of disease at the bedside by demonstrations on the living patient. **Dosimetric m.**, the practice of administering medicines by an exact and determinate system of doses. **Forensic m.**, the application of medical knowledge to questions of law; medical jurisprudence. Called also *Legal m.* **Galenic m.**, an absolute system of practice based upon the teachings of Galen. **Indian m.**, a North American form of quackery alleged to be derived from the aboriginals. **Legal m.** See *Forensic m.* **Patent m.**, a medicine whose manufacture is protected by letters patent. **Preventive m.**, that branch of study and practice which aims at the prevention of disease. **Proprietary m.**, a remedy whose formula is private property. **Spagiric m.**, the obsolete semi-alchemistic system of practice established by Paracelsus (1493–1541). **State m.**, that branch of medicine which deals with questions of public health, with registration, statistics, and the like. **Veterinary m.**, the treatment of the diseases of animals.

Medicinerea (med''is-in-e're-ah) [L. *me'dius* middle + *cine'rea* ashen]. The gray matter of the lenticula and the claustrum.

Medicisterna (med-e-sis-ter'nah). The cisterna venæ magnæ cerebri.

Medicochirurgic (med''ik-o-ki-rur'jik). Pertaining to medicine and surgery.

Medicolegal (med''ik-o-le'gal). Pertaining to medicine and law, or to forensic medicine.

Medicomechanic (med''ik-o-me-kan'ik). Both therapeutic and mechanic.

Medicommissure, Mediocommissure (me''de-kom'is-ūr, me''de-o-kom'is-ūr). The middle commissure, or commissura media.

Medicopsychologic (med''ik-o-si-ko-loj'ik). Pertaining to medicopsychology.

Medicopsychology (med''ik-o-si-kol'o-je). The science of medicine in its relations with the mind or with mental diseases.

Medicornu (me-di-kor'nu). The middle horn of the lateral ventricle.

Medicus (med'ik-us). Latin for *Physician*.

Medifrontal (me-dif-ron'tal). Median and also frontal; pertaining to the middle of the forehead,

Mediglycin (med-ig-li'sin). A liquid glycerin soap used as a vehicle for remedies in skin-diseases.

Medina worm (med-e'nah). See *Filaria medinensis*.

Mediolateral (me''de-o-lat'er-al) [L. *me'dius* middle + *latera'lis* lateral]. Pertaining to the middle and to one side.

Mediopontine (me''de-o-pon'tin) [L. *me'dius* middle + *pons* bridge]. Pertaining to the center of the pons.

Mediotarsal (me''de-o-tar'sal) [L. *me'dius* middle + *Tarsus*]. Pertaining to the middle of the tarsus.

Medipeduncle (me-de-pe'dunk-al). The middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Medisect (med'is-ekt) [L. *me'dius* middle + *seca're* to cut]. To divide or dissect medially.

Mediterranean fever (med-it-er-a'ne-an). See *Fever*.

Meditrina (med-it-ri'nah). A proprietary germicide for use in leukorrhea, etc.

Medium (me'de-um), pl. *me'dia* [L. "middle"]. 1. Means. 2. A substance which transmits impulses. 3. A substance used in the culture of bacteria. Called also *Culture-m.* **Abe's m.** (for gonococci). Mix 500 gm. of fat-free meat, finely hashed, with 1000 gm. of water. Allow to stand in ice-chest for from eighteen to twenty-five hours, then filter through paper and a Chamberland bougie into sterile containers: for use it is mixed with fluid or solid peptone media in the proportion of 1 to 5. **Clearing m.**, a medium for rendering histologic specimens transparent. **Drigalski-Conradi m.**, a culture-medium made by adding nutrose and crystal violet to lactose litmus agar, using 3 per cent. of agar. The crystal violet inhibits the growth of many bacteria other than the typhoid bacillus. It is used in detecting typhoid bacilli in the blood. Called also *Conradi's m.* **Elsner's m.**, a culture-medium made by adding a sterilized potassium iodid solution of 10 per cent. strength to Holz's potato-gelatin. **M. of Endo**, a culture-medium for typhoid bacilli: to 1 liter of water are added 500 gm. of ground beef, 10 gm. of peptone, 5 gm. of sodium chlorid, and 30 gm. of agar. The mixture is boiled, filtered, neutralized, and then made alkaline by 10 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate, then 10 gm. of pure lactose are added, then 5 c.c. of alcoholic solution of fuchsin, then 25 c.c. of 10 per cent. solution of sodium sulphite. **Holz's m.**, potato-gelatin. **Piorkowski's m.**, a medium consisting of 100 parts of urine that has undergone ammoniacal fermentation, 0.5 part of peptone, and 3.3 parts of gelatin.

Medulla (med-ul'lah) [L.] 1. Marrow. 2. The medulla oblongata. 3. Any substance resembling marrow in appearance or structure. **M. neph'rica**, the pyramids of the kidney collectively. **M. oblonga'ta**, an organ or ganglion of the brain which connects the spinal cord with the pons. **M. os'sium**, the bone-marrow. **M. os'sium fla'va**, yellow bone-marrow. **M. os'sium ru'brum**, red bone-marrow. **M. spina'lis**, the spinal cord, or myelon.

Medulladen (med-ul-la'den) [L. *medul'la* marrow + Gr. ἀδήν gland]. A red-brown powder prepared from red bone-marrow of cattle. It is a hematinic, and is used in anemia, leukemia, neurasthenia, and gout. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.).

Medullary (med'ul-la-re) [L. *medulla'ris*]. Pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla; resembling marrow.

Medullated (med'ul-la-ted). Containing or covered by a medullary substance.

Medulline (med-ul'lin). A proprietary extract of the spinal cord of the ox: used in nervous and spinal diseases.

Medullispinal (med-ul-lis-pi'nal) [L. *medul'la* marrow + *spina'lis* spinal]. Pertaining to the spinal cord.

Medullitis (med-ul-li'tis). 1. Osteomyelitis. 2. Myelitis.

Medullization (med-ul-liz-a'shun). The enlargement of the Haversian canals in rarefying osteitis, followed by their conversion into marrow-channels; also the replacement of bone by marrow-cells.

Medullo-arthritis (me-dul''o-ar-thri'tis) [L. *medul'la* marrow + *Arthritis*]. Inflammation of the marrow-spaces of the articular extremities of bones.

Medullocell (me-dul'o-sel) [L. *medul'la* marrow + *Cell*]. Same as *Myelocyte*.

Medusa (me-du'sah). A genus of motile microorganisms. One species, *M. san'guinis hom'inis*, occurs in the blood in a form of remittent fever in China.

Mega-, Megalo- [Gr. μέγας large]. A prefix signifying great.

Megabacterium (meg''ah-bak-te're-um) [Gr. μέγας large + *Bacterium*]. A bacterium of large size.

Megacephalic, Megacephalous (meg''ah-sef-al'ik, meg-ah-sef'al-us) [Gr. μέγας large + κεφαλή head]. Having a large head.

Megacoccus (meg-ah-kok'kus) [Gr. μέγας large + κόκκος berry]. A coccus of a very large type.

Megacolon (meg-ak-o'lon). Same as *Giant colon*. See under *Colon*.

Megacoly (meg'ak-o-le). Increase in the caliber of the colon.

Megakaryocyte (meg-ah-kar'e-o-sīt) [Gr. μέγας large + κάρυον nucleus + κύτος cell]. A cell with a large nucleus.

Megalgia (meg-al'je-ah) [Gr. μέγας large + ἄλγος pain]. Severe pain, as in muscular rheumatism.

Megaloblast (meg'al-o-blast) [Gr. μέγας large + βλαστός germ]. A giant nucleated red blood-corpuscle.

Megalocephalia, Megalocephaly (meg''al-o-sef-a'le-ah, meg''al-o-sef'al-e) [Gr. μέγας large + κεφαλή head]. 1. Unusually large size of the head. 2. Progressive enlargement of the bones of the head, face, and neck; leontiasis ossea.

Megalocephalic (meg''al-o-sef-al'ik). Same as *Megacephalic*.

Megalocoly (meg-al-ok'o-le). Same as *Megacoly*.

Megalocornea (meg''al-o-kor'ne-ah) [Gr. μέγας large + *Cornea*]. An enlarged or bulging cornea.

Megalocyte (meg'al-o-sīt) [Gr. μέγας large + κύτος cell]. Same as *Megaloblast* and *Macrocyte*.

Megalocytosis (meg''al-o-si-to'sis). Same as *Macrocytosis*.

Megalodactylous (meg''al-o-dak'til-us) [Gr. μέγας great + δάκτυλος digit]. Having unusually large fingers and toes.

Megalogastria (meg''al-o-gas'tre-ah) [Gr. μέγας great + γαστήρ stomach]. Enlargement or abnormally large size of the stomach.

Megaloglossia (meg''al-o-glos'se-ah) [Gr. μέγας large + γλώσσα tongue]. See *Macroglossia*.

Megalomania (meg''al-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μέγας great + μανία madness]. Delirium of grandeur; insane belief in one's own extreme greatness, goodness, or power.

Megalomelia (meg''al-o-me'le-ah) [Gr. μέγας large + μέλος limb]. Abnormal largeness of the limbs.

Megalonychosis (meg''al-o-nik-o'sis) [Gr. μέγας great + ὄνυξ nail]. Hypertrophy of the nails and their matrices.

Megalopenis (meg''al-o-pe'nis). Excessive size of the penis.

Megalopsia (meg-al-op'se-ah) [Gr. μέγας great + ὄψις view]. Same as *Macropsia*.

Megaloscope (meg'al-o-skōp) [Gr. μέγας large + σκοπεῖν to view]. A large magnifying lens; a magnifying speculum or mirror.

Megalosplenia (meg''al-o-sple'ne-ah) [Gr. μέγας large + σπλήν spleen]. Enlargement of the spleen.

Megalosporon (meg-al-os'po-ron), pl. *megalos'pora* [Gr. μέγας great + σπόρα seed]. A fungus-like microörganism found within and without the hair.

Megalosyndactyly (meg''al-o-sin-dak'til-e) [Gr. μέγας great + *Syndactylia*]. A condition in which the digits are very large and more or less blended together.

Megaseme (meg'as-ēm) [Gr. μέγας great + σῆμα sign]. Having an orbital index exceeding 89°.

Megasoma (meg-as-o'mah) [Gr. μέγας great + σῶμα body]. Great size and stature, not amounting to gigantism.

Megastoma (meg-as'to-mah) [Gr. μέγας great + στόμα mouth]. See *Lamblia intestinalis*.

Megastria (meg-as'tre-ah). See *Megalogastria*.

Megavolt (meg'ah-vōlt) [Gr. μέγας large + *Volt*]. A million volts.

Megohm (meg'ōm) [Gr. μέγας great + *Ohm*]. A million ohms.

Megophthalmus (meg-of-thal'mus) [Gr. μέγας great + ὀφθαλμός eye]. See *Buphthalmia*.

Megoxycyte (meg-oks'e-sīt) [Gr. μέγας large + *Oxyphil* + Gr. κύτος cell]. A large oxyphil cell; a coarsely granular eosinophil leukocyte.

Megrim (me'grim). See *Migraine*.

Meibomian (mi-bo'me-an) [named for or described by H. *Meibom* (1638–1700)]. See under *Gland* and *Cyst*.

Meio-. For words thus beginning, see under *Mio-*.

Meissner's corpuscles, plexus, etc. (mīs'nerz). See *Corpuscle, Plexus*, etc.

Mel (mel) [L.]. 1. Honey; a saccharine substance deposited by the honey-bee, *A'pis mellifi'ca*. Clarified honey is chiefly a mixture of levulose and glucose: it is used as a food, as an excipient, and as an application to aphthæ. 2. A compound of honey with some medicinal agent. **M. bo'racis**, the honey of borax: used mainly in aphthous affections of the mouth. **M. despuma'tum**, clarified honey. **M. ro'sæ**, honey of roses.

Melachol (mel'ak-ol). A proprietary solution of sodium citro-phosphate. It is a laxative for use in liver-diseases, and also has anodyne properties.

Melæna (mel-e'nah). See *Melena*.

Melan (mel'an). A brown oily preparation from the leaves, flowers, and stones of *Melilo'tus cæru'leus*: used as a stimulant for wounds and ulcers.

Melancholia (mel-an-ko'le-ah) [Gr. μέλας black + χολή bile]. A form of insanity with depression of spirits or gloomy forebodings. **Agitated m.**, **M. agita'ta**, melancholia with constant motion and signs of great emotional excitement. **M. atton'ita**, a form in which the patient lies motionless and silent. **M. with delirium**, a form in which there are distressing delusions and hallucinations. **Flatuous m.**, that which is characterized by gases in the alimentary canal. **M. hypochondri'aca**, extreme hypochondriasis. **M. religio'sa**, the delusion of one's own personal damnation. **M. sim'plex**, a mild form with neither delusions nor great excitement. **Stuporous m.**, melancholia attonita; a form in which the patient lies motionless and silent, with fixed eyes and indifference to surroundings. There are sometimes hallucinations.

Melancholiac (mel-an-ko'le-ak). Affected with melancholia; also a person affected with melancholia.

Melanedema (mel-an-e-de'mah) [Gr. μέλας black + οἴδημα swelling]. See *Anthracosis*.

Melanemia (mel-an-e'me-ah) [Gr. μέλας black + αἷμα blood]. The presence of black pigmentary masses in the blood; hemachromatosis. The condition is seen chiefly in pernicious anemia.

Melanephidrosis (mel''an-ef-id-ro'sis) [Gr. μέλας black + ἐφίδρωσις excessive sweating]. The discharge of black sweat.

Mélangeur (ma-lan-zher'). An instrument for drawing and diluting specimens of blood for examination. It consists of a capillary tube, one

end of which is blown into a bulb having a capacity of 100 c.mm.

Melaniferous (mel-an-if'er-us) [*Melanin* + L. *fe'rre* to bear]. Containing melanin or other black pigment.

Melanin (mel'an-in) [Gr. μέλας black]. A dark pigment from the choroid, hair, and other dark tissues, and from melanotic tumors. It is a product of cell-activity, contains sulphur and iron and is probably a derivative of hematin. **Artificial m.**, a compound resembling melanin, formed when a protein is heated in strong hydrochloric acid; called also *Melanoid*.

Melanism (mel'an-izm) [Gr. μέλας black]. Excessive pigmentation or blackening of the integuments or tissues; melanosis.

Melanistic (mel-an-is'tik). Characterized by melanism.

Melano- [Gr. μέλας black]. A prefix signifying black.

Melanocarcinoma (mel''an-o-kar-sin-o'mah) [Gr. μέλας black + *Carcinoma*]. A carcinoma pigmented with melanin.

Melanocyte (mel'an-o-sīt) [Gr. μέλας black + κύτος cell]. A cell like a leukocyte, but pigmented.

Melanoderma (mel''an-o-der'mah) [Gr. μέλας black + δέρμα skin]. An abnormal deposit of melanin in the skin. **M. cachectico'rum**, a form seen in certain systemic disorders, as malarial fever, syphilis, cancer, tuberculosis, etc. **Parasitic m.**, vagabonds' disease. See *Disease*.

Melanogen (mel-an'o-gen) [*Melanin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A colorless chromogen of the urine convertible into melanin.

Melanoid (mel'an-oid) [Gr. μέλας black + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling melanism; of a dark color. 2. Artificial melanin. See *Melanin*.

Melanoma (mel-an-o'mah). A melanotic tumor.

Melanopathy (mel-an-op'ath-e) [Gr. μέλας black + πάθος illness]. Any disease characterized by abnormal pigmentation of the skin or tissues.

Melanoplakia (mel''an-o-pla'ke-ah) [Gr. μέλας black + πλάξ plate]. The formation of pigmented patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth in certain diseases, as stomatitis, jaundice, etc.

Melanorrhagia (mel''an-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. μέλας black + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. The free and frequent discharge of feces darkened with blood-pigments.

Melanorrhea (mel''an-or-re'ah) [Gr. μέλας black + ῥοία flow]. Same as *Melanorrhagia*.

Melanosarcoma (mel''an-o-sar-ko'mah) [Gr. μέλας black + *Sarcoma*]. Sarcoma with pigmentary elements.

Melanosarcomatosis (mel''an-o-sar-ko-mah-to'sis). The development of melanosarcomata.

Melanoscirrhus (mel''an-o-skir'rus) [Gr. μέλας black + *Scirrhus*]. Same as *Melanocarcinoma*.

Melanosis (mel-an-o'sis) [Gr. μέλας black]. 1. Melanism; a condition characterized by abnormal pigmentary deposits. 2. Disorder of function caused by a pigment. **M. lenticula'ris progressi'va**, xeroderma pigmentosum.

Melanosity (mel-an-os'it-e). Swarthiness of complexion.

Melanotic (mel-an-ot'ik). Affected with or of the nature of melanosis.

Melanous (mel'an-us) [Gr. μέλας black]. Having a dark or swarthy complexion.

Melanthin (mel-an'thin). An amorphous and poisonous glucosid or saponin, $C_{20}H_{33}O_7$, from the seeds of *Nigel'la sati'va*.

Melanuria (mel-an-u're-ah) [Gr. μέλας black + οὖρον urine]. The discharge of darkly stained urine.

Melanurin (mel-an-u'rin). A black substance from morbid urine in certain rare cases.

Melasma (mel-az'mah) [Gr. μέλας black]. A disease characterized by dark pigmentation of the skin. **M. suprarena'le**, Addison's disease. See under *Disease*.

Melena, Melæna (mel-e'nah) [Gr. μελαίνα black, black bile]. 1. The passage of dark, pitchy, and grumous stools stained with blood-pigments or with altered blood. 2. Black vomit. **M. neonato'rum**, melena of the newborn, due to the extravasation of blood into the alimentary canal.

Melezitose (mel-ez'it-ōs). A sugar from larch-manna: $C_8H_{32}O_{16}+2H_2O$.

Melicera, Meliceris (mel-is-e'rah, mel-is-e'ris) [Gr. μέλι honey + κηρός wax]. 1. A cyst filled with a honey-like substance. 2. Viscid, syrupy sweat.

Melilotus (mel-il-o'tus) [Gr. μέλι honey + λωτός lotus]. A genus of leguminous herbs. *M. officina'lis* (sweet clover, melilot) contains coumarin, coumaric acid, and melilotic acid. It is a fragrant and very mild anodyne, used in plaster or ointment, but is little employed at present.

Melissa (mel-is'sah) [L. "bee"]. A genus of labiate plants. The tops and leaves of *M. officina'lis*, lemon balm, contain tannin and an essential oil. It is a cooling stimulant and diaphoretic. Dose of *compound spirit* (*spir'itus melis'sæ compos'itus*), ½ fl. oz. (15 c.c.).

Melitagra (mel-it-ag'rah, mel-it'ag-rah) [Gr. μέλι honey + ἄγρα seizure]. Eczema with honeycomb crusts.

Melitemia (mel-it-e'me-ah) [Gr. μέλι honey + αἷμα blood]. An excess of sugar in the blood.

Melitis (me-li'tis) [Gr. μῆλον cheek + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the cheek.

Melitoptyalism (mel''it-o-ti'al-izm) [Gr. μέλι honey + πτύαλον saliva]. The secretion of saliva containing glucose.

Melitoptyalon (mel''it-o-ti'al-on). Glucose occurring in the saliva.

Melitose (mel'it-ōs) [Gr. μέλι honey]. A crystalline sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from Australian manna, sugar-beets, and other sources.

Melituria (mel-it-u're-ah) [Gr. μέλι honey + οὖρον urine]. Diabetes mellitus. **M. inosi'ta**, inosituria.

Mellite (mel'īt) [L. *melli'tum*]. Any medicated or pharmaceutic preparation of honey.

Mellithemia, Mellithuria. See *Melitemia, Melituria*.

Melmaroba (mel-mar-o'bah). A liquid preparation of manaca, stillingia, caroba, and potassium iodid: for use in syphilis, rheumatism, and skin-diseases. Dose, 1–2 fl. dr. (3.75–7.50 c.c.).

Melol (mel'ol). A proprietary castor-oil mixture.

Melomania (mel-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μέλος song + μανία madness]. Insane fondness for music.

Melomelus (mel-om'el-us) [Gr. μέλος limb + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with both normal and supernumerary limbs, the latter rudimentary.

Melon-seed bodies (mel'un-sēd). See *Body*.

Melonemetin, Melonenemetin (mel-on-em'et-in, mel''on-en-em'et-in). A bitter emetic and purgative substance from the root of musk-melon, *Cucumis melo*. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.13 gm.).

Meloplasty (mel'o-plas-te) [Gr. μῆλον cheek + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Melting-point (mel'ting). The temperature at which a substance changes from solid to liquid

Member (mem'ber) [L. *mem'brum*]. 1. A part of the body distinct from the rest in function or position. 2. An outlying part or limb.

Membrana (mem-bra'nah), pl. *membra'næ*. Latin for *Membrane*. **M. adventi'tia**. 1. The adventitia, or outer coat of an artery. See *Artery*. 2. The decidua reflexa. **M. agni'na**, the amnion. **M. basila'ris**, the lower boundary of the scala media of the ear. **M. cadu'ca**, the decidua. **M. capsula'ris**, a capsular ligament. **M. choriocapilla'ris**, the innermost vascular layer of the choroid. **M. decid'ua**. See *Decidua*. **M. eb'oris**, the investing membrane of the tooth-pulp, made up of relics of the odontoblasts. **M. elas'tica laryn'gis**, the submucous layer of the larynx. **M. flac'cida**. See *Shrapnell's membrane*, under *Membrane*. **M. fus'ca**, the pigmented layer which connects the choroid and sclera. **M. germinati'va**, the blastoderm. **M. granulo'sa**, the cell-layer that lines the inner surface of the Graafian vesicle. **M. granulo'sa exter'na** and **M. granulo'sa inter'na**, the two granular layers of the retina. **M. lim'itans**, the limiting membrane of the retina. See *Retina*. **M. nic'titans**. See *Nictitating membrane*. **M. obtura'trix**, a membrane which in early fetal life closes in the upper part of the fourth ventricle. **M. pituito'sa**, the Schneiderian membrane. **M. pro'pria**, the basement-membrane of mucous membranes. **M. Ruyschia'na**, the capillary layer of the choroid; entochoroidea. **M. saccifor'mis**, the synovial membrane of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation. **M. seroti'na**, that part of the decidua which takes part in the formation of the placenta. **M. succin'gens**, the pleura. **M. tecto'ria**, the membrane of Corti. **M. ten'sa, M. vi'brans**, the membrana tympani proper, exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. **M. tym'pani**, the drumhead or membrane that separates the middle from the external ear. It is made up of a large lower part (*M. vi'brans, M. ten'sa*) and a small upper portion (*M. flac'cida, Shrapnell's membrane*). **M. tym'pani secunda'ria**, the membrane that closes in the fenestra rotunda. **M. vestibula'ris**, a delicate layer between the periosteum of the cochlea and the lamina spiralis; it separates the cochlear canal from the scala vestibuli. **M. vi'brans**. See *M. tympani*.

Membranaceous (mem-bran-a'shus) [L. *membrana'ceus*]. Of the nature of a membrane.

Membranate (mem'bra-nāt). Having the character of a membrane.

Membrane (mem'brān) [L. *membra'na*]. A thin layer of tissue which covers a surface or divides a space or organ. **Alveolodental m.** See *Pericementum*. **Anal m.**, the membrane that closes the anal end of embryonic gut. **Animal m.**, a thin membranous diaphragm, as of bladder: used as a dialyzer. **Arachnoid m.** See *Arachnoid*. **Basement-m.**, the delicate transparent layer underlying the epithelium of mucous membranes and secreting glands. **Basilar m.** See *Membrana basilaris*. **Bichat's m.** See *Henle's fenestrated membrane*. **Bowman's m.**, the uppermost layer of the corneal stroma. **Bruch's m.**, the inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye. **Cargile m.**, prepared ox peritoneum, used for covering surfaces from which the peritoneum has been removed, in order to prevent the formation of adhesions. **Cobalt aurate m.**, gold-beater's skin saturated with cobalt-chlorid and gold-chlorid and water with oil of cassia: used as an application for causing graulation in wounds. **Complex m.**, any membrane made up of several layers differing in structure. **Compound m.**, a membrane, like that of the tympanum, made up of two distinct layers. **Corti's m.**, the membrane over the organ of Corti. **Costocoracoid m.**, the fascia between the pectoralis minor and the subclavius muscles. **Cricothyroid m.**, the membrane which connects the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. **Croupous m.**, the false membrane of true croup. **Debove's m.**, the delicate layer between the epithelium and the tunica propria of the bronchial, tracheal, and intestinal mucous membranes. **Demour's m.** Same as *Descemet's m.* **Descemet's m.**, the posterior lining membrane of the cornea. **Diphtheritic m.**, the variety of false membrane characteristic of diphtheria and resulting from coagulation-necrosis. See *False m.* **Driddell's m.** Same as *Descemet's m.* **Drum-m.**, the membrana tympani. **Elastic m.**, a variety of membrane composed largely of elastic fibers. **Enamel-m.** 1. The cuticula dentis. 2. The inner layer of cells within the enamel-organ of the dental germ in the fetus. **False m.**, a morbid pellicle or skin-like layer resembling an organized and living membrane, but made up of coagulated fibrin with bacteria and leukocytes. Called also *Diphtheritic m.* **Fenestrated m.**, the thickest and outermost layer of the arterial intima. **Fetal m's**, the chorion, amnion, and allantois. **Germinal m.**, the blastoderm. **Hannover's intermediate m.**, the enamel-membrane. **Haptogen m.**, the membrane of proteid matter formerly believed to enclose milk globules. **Henle's elastic m.**, a thin fenestrated layer between the outer and middle tunics of certain arteries. **Henle's fenestrated m.**, a subendothelial fibro-elastic layer in the intima of an artery. **Henle's m.** See *Bruch's m.* **Hovius's m.**, the entochoroidea. **Huxley's m.**, the cellular membrane of the root-sheath and proximal end of a hair. **Hyaline m.** 1. The membrane between the outer root-sheath and the inner fibrous layer of a hair-follicle. 2. The base-membrane. **Hyaloid m.**, a delicate membrane investing the vitreous humor of the eye. **Hyothyroid m.** Same as *Thyrohyoid*. **Intersutural m.**, the pericranium that lies between the cerebral sutures. **Jacob's m.**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **Krause's m.**, a membrane supposed to separate the disks of sarcous matter in the striated muscles. **Meconic m.**, a layer within the fetal rectum. **Medullary m.**, the endosteum. **Mucocutaneous m.**, a membrane that is partly mucous and partly cutaneous, like that of the tympanum. **Mucous m.**, a membrane composed of epithelium upon a basement-membrane with a subcutaneous tissue, lining those canals and cavities of the body which communicate with the external air, such as the alimentary canal and its branches, the respiratory tract and its connections, and the genito-urinary tract. **Nasmyth's m.**, a membrane covering the enamel of an unworn tooth. **Nictitating m.**, the so-called third eyelid of various animals, as the horse, **Obturator m.**, the tough layer that closes the obturator foramen. **Peridental m., Periodontal m.** See *Pericementum*. **Pharyngeal m.**, the membrane that closes the oral end of the embryonic gut. **Pupillary m.**, a delicate membrane closing in the fetal pupil and disappearing about the seventh or eighth month of fetal life. **Purpurogenous m.**, the pigment-epithelium of the eye. **Pyogenic m.**, a membrane which produces pus. **Pyophylactic m.**, a fibrinous membrane lining a pus-cavity and tending to prevent the reabsorption of injurious materials. **Reichert's m.** See *Bowman's m.* **Reissner's m.**, a thin membrane between the cochlear canal and the scala vestibuli. **Reticulated m.**, the net-like covering of the organ of Corti. **Ruyschian m.**, the entochoroidea. **Scarpa's m.**, the membrana tympani secundaria. **Schneiderian m.**, the mucous membrane which lines the nose. **Serous m.**, the lining membrane of any one of the great splanchnic or lymph-cavities. **Shrapnell's m.**, the thin upper part of the membrana tympani. **Spore-m.** See *Sporocyst*. **Synovial m.**, a membrane that secretes synovia. Synovial membranes are of three kinds: *Articular synovial m's*, or those that line the cavities of a joint, forming the synovial capsule; *Bursal synovial m's*, or those that line

bursæ mucosæ; and *Vaginal synovial m's*, or those that line tendon sheaths, forming synovial sheaths. **Tenon's m.** See *Tenon's capsule.* **Thyrohyoid m.**, the membrane which connects the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone. **Tympanic m.**, the membrana tympani. **Undulating m.**, a protoplasmic membrane running like a fin along the body of certain protozoa. **Volkmann's m.**, a thin, yellowish membrane studded with miliary tubercles which lines the fibrous wall of a tubercular abscess. **Wachendorf's m.** 1. The pupillary membrane. 2. The membrane which invests a cell. **Zinn's m.**, the ectiris, or anterior layer of the iris.

Membranin (mem'bra-nin). 1. A protein making up the lens-capsule and Descemet's membrane. 2. The cellulose of yeast-cells.

Membranocartilaginous (mem''bran-o-kar-til-aj'in-us). 1. Developed in both membrane and cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous and partly membranous.

Membranous (mem'bran-us) [L. *membrano'sus*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a membrane.

Membroid (mem'broid). A capsule of animal membrane for the administration of medicines in order that they may not be absorbed until they reach the intestine.

Membrun (mem'brun). Latin for *Member*. **M. viri'le**, the penis.

Memory (mem'o-re) [L. *memo'ria*]. That mental faculty by which sensations, impressions, and ideas are recalled. **Anterograde m.**, a memory serviceable for events long past, but not able to acquire new recollections.

Menarche (men-ar'ke) [Gr. *μήν* month + *ἀρχή* beginning]. The establishment or beginning of the menstrual function.

Mendelism (men'del-izm). See *Mendel's law*, under *Law*.

Menhidrosis, Menidrosis (men-hid-ro'sis, men-id-ro'sis) [Gr. *μήν* month + *ἵδρωσις* sweat]. The discharge of bloody sweat in place of the menstrual flow.

Ménière's disease (men-e-ārz'). See *Disease*.

Meningeal (men-in'je-al). Of or pertaining to the meninges.

Meningematoma, Meningæmatoma (men-in-jem-at-o'mah). Hematoma of the dura mater.

Meningeocortical (men-in''je-o-kor'tik-al). Of or pertaining to the meninges and cortex of the brain.

Meningeorrhaphy (me-nin-je-or'raf-e) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ῥαφή* suture]. Suture of membranes; especially suture of the spinal cord, in which the sutures pass through the membranes only.

Meninges (men-in'jēz) [pl. of Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane]. The three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord, including the dura, pia, and arachnoid.

Meningism (men-in'jizm). 1. A condition due to pain in the meningeocortical region of the brain, marked by excitation, followed by depression of the cortex, with vomiting, constipation, and thermic disorders. 2. A hysteric simulation of meningitis.

Meningitic (men-in-jit'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of meningitis.

Meningitis (men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane]. Inflammation of the meninges. When it affects the dura mater, the disease is termed *Pachymeningitis;* when the arachnoid and pia mater are involved, it is called *Leptomeningitis*, or meningitis proper. **Alcoholic m.**, a form associated with the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. **M. of the base, Basilar m.**, that which affects the meninges at the base of the brain. **Cerebral m.**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain, acute or chronic. In **Acute cerebral m.**, which may be due to traumatism, tuberculosis, or to extension of inflammation from neighboring structures. The symptoms are chills, fever with slow pulse, headache, vomiting, delirium, and symptoms that indicate irritation of the nerves at the base and vertex of the brain, as ptosis, squint, optic neuritis, facial paralysis, spasm of the muscles at the back of the neck, etc. In **Chronic cerebral m.**, which is usually due to alcoholism or to syphilis, the symptoms are headache with mental degeneration in the alcoholic, and pressure-symptoms in the syphilitic, variety. **Cerebrospinal m.**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord: epidemic or tuberculous. **Epidemic cerebrospinal m.**, an acute infectious disease attended by seropurulent inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, and due to infection by the *Diplococ'cus intracellula'ris meningi'tidis*. The disease appears usually in epidemics, and the symptoms are those of acute cerebral and spinal meningitis, in addition to which there is usually an eruption of erythematous, herpetic, or hemorrhagic spots upon the skin. Called also *Cerebrospinal fever* and *Spotted fever*. **Metastatic m.**, that which is due to the transmission of the affection from a remote part. **Occlusive m.**, leptomeningitis of children which leads to the closure of the foramen of Magendie. **Otitic m.**, a form that sometimes complicates an attack of otitis. **Posterior m.**, meningitis of the cerebellar region. **Purulent m.**, that which is suppurative. **Septicemic m.**, that which is due to septic blood-poisoning. **Simple m.**, that in which there is an exudate of fibrin and serum. **Spinal m.**, inflammation of the meninges of the spinal cord. **Acute spinal m.** is attended with fever, pain in the back and limbs, radiating along the peripheral nerves, rigidity of the muscles, dyspnea, retention of urine, and paralyses. In **Chronic spinal m.** there are pains in the back and along the courses of nerves, hyperesthesia, paralysis, and atrophy of muscles. **Traumatic m.**, that which is due to traumatism or injury. **Tubercular m., Tuberculous m.**, acute hydrocephalus.

Meningitophobia (men''in-jit''o-fo'be-ah) [*Meningitis* + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. A condition simulating meningitis, but due to fear of that disease.

Meningocele (men-in'go-sēl) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *κήλη* tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the meninges.

Meningocephalitis (men-in''go-sef-al-i'tis). Same as *Meningo-encephalitis*.

Meningocerebritis (men-in''go-ser-e-bri'tis) [*Meningitis* + *Cerebritis*]. Meningo-encephalitis; inflammation of the meninges and the brain.

Meningococcus (men-in''go-kok'kus) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *κόκκος* berry]. A microörganism causing meningitis.

Meningocortical (men-in''go-kor'tik-al). Affecting the meninges and cortex.

Meningo-encephalitis (men-in''go-en-sef-al-i'tis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain and meninges.

Meningo-encephalocele (men-in''go-en-sef'al-o-sēl) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *κήλη* hernia]. Hernial protrusion of the brain and meninges.

Meningo-encephalomyelitis (men-in''go-en-sef''al-o-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *μυελός* marrow + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord.

Meningomyelitis (men-in''go-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *μυελός* marrow + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.

Meningomyelocele (men-in''go-mi-el'o-sēl) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *μυελός* marrow + *κήλη* tumor]. Hernial protrusion of a part of the spinal cord and of its membranes.

Meningomyelorrhaphy (me-nin''go-mi-el-or'raf-e) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *μυελός* marrow + *ῥαφή*]. Suture of the spinal cord with sutures passing through both cord and membranes.

Meningo-osteophlebitis (men-in''go-os''te-o-fleb-i'tis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ὀστέον* bone + *φλέψ* vein + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Periostitis with inflammation of the veins of a bone.

Meningorachidian (men-in''go-rah-kid'i-an) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ῥάχις* spine]. Pertaining to the spinal cord and its membranes.

Meningorrhea, Meningorrhœa (men-in''gor-re'-ah) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *ῥοία* flow]. Effusion of blood between or upon the meninges.

Meningosis (men-in-go'sis) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane]. The membranous attachment of bones to each other.

Meningotyphoid (me-nin''go-ti'foid). Typhoid in which meningeal symptoms are very prominent.

Meninguria (men-in-gu're-ah) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *οὖρον* urine]. The occurrence of shreds in the urine.

Meninx (me'ninx), pl. *menin'ges* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane]. A membrane; especially one of the three envelopes of the brain and spinal cord.

Meniscus (men-is'kus) [Gr. *μηνίσκος* crescent]. A crescentic interarticular fibrocartilage. **Negative m.**, a convexoconcave lens. **Positive m.**, a concavoconvex lens.

Menispermum (men-is-per'mum) [Gr. *μήνη* moon + *σπέρμα* seed]. A genus of plants. The rhizome and roots of *M. canaden'se*, moon-seed or yellow parilla, are used like sarsaparilla as a tonic and alterative. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Menocelis (men-os-e'lis) [Gr. *μήν* month + *κηλίς* spot]. A spotted condition of the skin due to stoppage of the menses.

Menopause (men'o-pawz) [Gr. *μήν* month + *παῦσις* cessation]. The period when menstruation normally ceases; the change of life.

Menoplania (men-o-pla'ne-ah) [Gr. *μήν* month + *πλάνη* deviation]. Metastasis or aberration of the menses; vicarious menstruation.

Menorrhagia (men-or-ra'je-ah) [Gr. *μήν* month + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst forth]. Abnormally profuse menstruation.

Menorrhea (men-or-re'ah) [Gr. *μήν* month + *ῥοία* flow]. 1. The normal discharge of the menses. 2. Too free or profuse menstruation.

Menosepsis (men-o-sep'sis) [Gr. *μήν* month + *σῆψις* decay]. Septic poisoning from retained menses.

Menostasia, Menostasis (men-o-sta'ze-ah, men-os'tas-is) [Gr. *μήν* month + *στάσις* halt]. Suppression of the menses.

Mensalin (men'sal-in). A proprietary powder used as a nervine and sedative in gastric and intestinal disorders and in menstrual disturbance.

Menses (men'sēz) [L. pl. of *men'sis* month]. The monthly flow of blood from the genital tract of women, attended with congestion of the genital tract and hypertrophy of the uterine mucous membrane. It attends the discharge of ova from the ovary.

Menstrual (men'stru-al) [L. *menstrua'lis*]. Pertaining to the menses.

Menstruate (men'stru-āt) [L. *menstrua're*]. To have the monthly courses; to discharge the menses.

Menstruation (men-stru-a'shun). The monthly sanguineous discharge peculiar to women; the recurrence of the menses. It begins at the age of puberty (twelve to seventeen years) and extends to the menopause. **Climacteric m.**, the time or epoch of the first menstruation. **Vicarious m.**, a menstrual flow from some part or organ other than the vagina.

Menstruous (men'stru-us). Pertaining to menstruation.

Menstruum (men'stru-um) [L. *men'struus* menstruous: it was long believed that the menstrual fluid had a peculiar solvent quality]. A solvent medium.

Mensuration (men-su-ra'shun) [L. *mensura'tio; mensu'ra* measure]. The act or process of measuring.

Mentagra (men-tah'grah) [L. *men'tum* chin + Gr. *ἄγρα* seizure]. Same as *Sycosis*.

Mentagrophyton (men-tag-rof'it-on) [L. *menta'gra* sycosis + Gr. *φυτόν* plant]. The fungus *Microsporon mentagroph'ytes*, the cause of sycosis.

Mental (men'tal). 1. [L. *mens* mind.] Pertaining to the mind. 2. [L. *men'tum* chin.] Pertaining to the chin.

Mentalia (men-ta'le-ah). See *Psychalia*.

Mentalis muscle (men-ta'lis). Same as *Levator labii inferioris*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Mentha (men'thah) [L.]. A genus of labiate plants; the mints. **M. piperi'ta**, peppermint, a fragrant herb: anodyne and carminative. Dose of *oil*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *spirit*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.). **M. pule'gium**, true pennyroyal. See *Pennyroyal*. **M. vir'idis**, spearmint: a carminative and aromatic stimulant. Dose of *volatile oil*, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.); of *spirit*, 10–40 min. (0.666–2.666 c.c.).

Menthalcal (men-thal'kal). A proprietary combination of menthol and a salt from the mineral springs of Ems, in Germany.

Menthene (men-thēn'). A fragrant liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, derivable from menthol. **M. carbonate**, a white, tasteless powder, $(C_{10}H_{18})$-CO_3.

Mentheolate (men'the-o-lāt). A solution of 200 grains of menthol in ½ fluidounce of oleic acid.

Menthiodol (men-thi'o-dol). A preparation of 4 parts of menthol with 1 part of iodin: used locally in neuralgia.

Menthoform (men'tho-form). A preparation of menthol, formic aldehyd, and glycerin.

Menthol (men'thol). Mint-camphor, $C_{10}H_{20}O$, a crystalline stearopten from oil of peppermint. It is anodyne, and is used for the most part externally in neuralgia, skin-diseases, and rhinitis. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.). **M. valerianate**, See *Validol*.

Menthoxol (men-thok'sol). An antiseptic and deodorant preparation of hydrogen peroxid and alcohol with menthol: used in suppurative conditions.

Mentholin (men'tho-lin). A proprietary remedy for coryza, containing menthol, 1 part; boric acid and coffee (roasted and finely powdered), each 10 parts.

Mentholyptine (men-tho-lip'tin). A proprietary antiseptic compound of menthol and eucalyptol: for external use.

Menthone (men'thōn). A proprietary remedy.

Menthophenol (men-tho-fe'nol). A liquid preparation of menthol (3 parts) and phenol (1 part): an antiseptic and local anesthetic.

Menthosol (men'tho-sol). A mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol: used locally in laryngeal phthisis.

Menthoxol (men-thox'ol). A solution of menthol and hydrogen peroxid in alcohol: a deodorant antiseptic for external use.

Mento-anterior (men''to-an-te're-or) [L. *men'tum* chin + *ante'rior* before]. Having the chin directed forward.

Mentoposterior (men''to-pos-te're-or) [L. *men'tum* chin + *poste'rior* after]. Having the chin directed toward the back, or turned sacrad (used of the fetus at delivery).

Mentum (men'tum) [L.]. The chin.

Menyanthes (men-e-an'thēz) [Gr. *μήν* month + *ἄνθος* flower]. A genus of gentianaceous plants. *M. trifolia'ta*, or buckbean, is a bitter tonic, useful in rheumatism, sick headache, jaundice, etc. Dose of powdered leaves, 20–30 gr. (1.3–2 gm.).

Mephitic (me-fit'ik) [L. *mephit'icus; mephi'tis* foul exhalation]. Emitting a foul odor.

Meralgia (me-ral'je-ah) [Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the thigh. **M. paræsthet'ica**, a disease marked by paresthesia and disturbance of sensation in the outer surface of the thigh, in the region supplied by the external cutaneous femoral nerve. The paresthesia consists of burning, tingling, stabbing pains of considerable severity, or possibly only a feeling of numbness. The sensory disturbances vary from slight hyperesthesia to total anesthesia. Called also *Bernhardt's disturbance of sensation*.

Mercaptan (mer-kap'tan) [L. *mercu'rium cap'tans* seizing or combining with mercury]. Any alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur; a thioalcohol.

Mercauro (mer-kaw'ro) [*Mercury* + L. *au'rum* gold]. A proprietary solution of bromids of gold, arsenic, and mercury, each 10 min. containing $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of each of the bromids.

Mercolint (mer'ko-lint). A cloth impregnated with metallic mercury and worn over the chest in the treatment of syphilis.

Mercuran (mer'ku-ran). A 50 per cent. mercurial ointment prepared with goose-fat stearin.

Mercurial (mer-ku're-al) [L. *mercuria'lis*]. 1. Pertaining to mercury. 2. Any preparation of mercury.

Mercurialism (mer-ku're-al-izm). Chronic poisoning from misuse of mercury; hydrargyrism.

Mercurialization (mer-ku''re-al-iz-a'shun). The act or process of putting under the influence of mercury.

Mercuric (mer-ku'rik). Pertaining to mercury as a bivalent element. **M. benzoate**, a white, crystalline, tasteless salt, $(C_6H_5{-}CO.O)_2Hg{+}H_2O$, used subcutaneously in the treatment of syphilis. **M. chlorid glutinopeptonate**, an antisyphilitic double salt. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.01 gm.). **M. chlorid-urea**, a solution of 1 gm. of mercuric chlorid and $\frac{1}{2}$ gm. of urea in 100 c.c. of water: for subcutaneous injection in syphilis. **M. cyanid**, a very poisonous salt, $Hg(CN)_2$, is colorless: to be used subcutaneously, with great caution, in the treatment of syphilis. **M. formamidate**, a solution, $(HCONH)_2Hg$: used subcutaneously in syphilis. Daily dose, 1 gr. (0.06 gm.). **M. iodate**, a salt of mercury, $Hg(IO_3)_2$: antisyphilitic. **M. oxid-asparagin**, an antiseptic and antisyphilitic agent, $C_2H_3(NH_2)(CONH_2)COO_2Hg$. **M. oxycyanid**, a white, crystalline powder, $HgOCN_2$: an antiseptic and antisyphilitic. **M. peptonate**, an antisyphilitic agent: to be used subcutaneously. **M. phenate**, used in treating herpetic ulcerations. **M. resorcinate**, a dark-yellow, crystalline powder: used therapeutically in minute subcutaneous doses. **M. salicylate**, a white, tasteless powder, C_6H_4COOHg, insoluble in water and alcohol: used as an internal and external antisyphilitic, antigonorrheic, etc. Dose, $\frac{3}{16}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.01–0.08 gm.); locally, in 1 per cent. powder or ointment.

Mercurivanillin (mer-ku-ri-van-il'in). A proprietary remedy for syphilis, said to contain 40 per cent. of mercury.

Mercuro-iodohemol (mer''ku-ro-i''o-do-he'mol). A brown powder, insoluble in water, containing hemol, mercury, and iodin: an alterative and hematinic.

Mercurol (mer'ku-rol). A cream-colored, soluble powder containing mercuric oxid combined with nucleol: it is used in irrigations for gonorrhea.

Mercurous (mer'ku-rus). Pertaining to mercury as a univalent element. **M. acetate**, a salt in white or gray scales, $(CH_3COO)_2Hg_2$: antisyphilitic. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–1 gr. (0.01–0.06 gm.).

Mercury (mer'ku-re) [L. *mercu'rius*, or *hydrar'gyrum*]. A metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures; quicksilver. Its symbol is Hg; atomic weight, 199.7; specific gravity, 13.59. It is insoluble in ordinary solvents, being only partially soluble in boiling hydrochloric acid. It may be dissolved, however, in nitric acid. Mercury forms two sets or classes of compounds—*mercurous*, in which a double atom of mercury combines with a bivalent radical, and *mercuric*, in which a single atom of mercury combines with a bivalent radical. Mercury and its salts are used in medicines as purgatives and cholagogues; as alteratives in chronic inflammations; as antisyphilitics, intestinal antiseptics, disinfectants, and astringents. They are absorbed by the skin and mucous membranes, causing chronic mercurial poisoning, or hydrargyrism. The mercuric salts are more soluble and irritant than the mercurous. See also under *Mercuric* and *Mercurous*. **M. alanate, M. amidopropionate**, a white crystalline powder. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 gm.). **M. albuminate**, a salt whose triturate with sugar of milk is employed as an antiseptic dusting-powder. **M. asparaginate**, or **imidosuccinate**, a bright, crystalline powder, $(C_2H_4(CO)_2N)_2Hg$. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.013 gm.). **M. cacodylate**, a white hygroscopic crystalline salt: used in syphilis and tuberculosis. **M. carbolate**, a salt in nearly colorless needles, $(C_6H_5O)_2Hg + H_2O$. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.032 gm.). **M. ethylchlorid**, a substance, $Hg(C_2H_5)Cl$, in shining scales and of an offensive odor: used subcutaneously. **M. ethylene-diamin**, a combination of mercury and ethylene-diamin, used in aqueous solution 1 to 50 or 1 to 200 for disinfecting the hands. **M. gallate**, a salt, $(C_6H_2(OH)_3COO)_2Hg$, in a green-black powder: antisyphilitic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.03–0.05 gm.). **M. oxycyanid**, a white, crystalline compound, $HgO.HgCy_2$: used as an antiseptic in diphtheria, erysipelas, wounds, etc. **M. potassium hyposulphite**, a crystalline salt, $3Hg(S_9O_3)_2 + 5K_2S_2O_3$: used subcutaneously. **M. potassium sulphite**, a salt in colorless crystals: to be used hypodermically. **M. pyroborate**, a brown, insoluble powder, $H_3Br_4O_7$: used in ointments. **M. silicofluorid**, a substance in crystalline prisms, $HgSiF_6 + 2H_2O$: used as a surgical antiseptic like mercuric chlorid, in 1:1000 aqueous solution or 1:2000 ointment. **M. sozoiodolate**, a fine, yellow powder, $C_6H_2I_2.O.SO_3Hg$: antisyphilitic. Subcutaneous dose, 1 gr. (0.06 gm.). **M.-thymol acetate**, a crystalline powder, $(CH_3COO)_2Hg + CH_3COO > Hg$. $C_{10}H_{13}O$ Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.005–0.01 gm.). **M. thymolate**, an unstable, violet-green salt, $C_{10}H_{13}OHgOH$. **M. thymol nitrate**, a salt in colorless crystals: used subcutaneously. **M. tribromphenol acetate**, a salt in yellow crystals: antisyphilitic.

Mere (mēr) [Gr. *μέρος* part]. Any one of the parts into which the substance of a zygote of a cell sometimes divides. Meres give rise to blasts.

Mergal (mer'gal). A mixture of albumin tannate with mercuric cholate: used for bringing the liver under the action of mercury.

Meriatchenje (mehr''e-aht-chen'ge). See *Miryachit*.

Meridian (mer-id'e-an) [L. *meridia'nus*, from *me'dius* middle + *di'es* day]. A great circle surrounding a sphere and passing through its poles. **M. of the cornea**, a curve formed on the surface of the cornea by an anteroposterior plane passing through the apex of the cornea. **M. of the eye**, a line passing around the eyeball.

Meridional (mer-id'e-o-nal). Pertaining to a meridian or made along a meridian; as M. section.

Merismopedia (mer''is-mo-pe'de-ah) [Gr. *μέρισμα* division + *πέδιον* plane]. A genus of bacteria characterized by division into plates: some of the species are supposed to be pathogenic.

Merispore (mer'is-pōr) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *σπόρος* seed]. A spore produced by the division of another spore.

Merista (me-ris'tah). A genus or form of bacterial cocci growing in two dimensions and exhibiting a division at right angles.

Meristiform (me-ris'tif-orm) [Gr. *μεριστός* divided + L. *for'ma* form]. A tetrad of cocci. See *Tetrad*.

Merizomyria (mer''iz-o-mir'e-ah). A genus of schizomycetes with cylindric phycochromous filaments in chaplets.

Meroacrania (mer''o-ak-ra'ne-ah) [Gr. *μέρος* share + *α* neg. + *κρανίον* skull]. Partial congenital absence of the cranium.

Meroblastic (mer-o-blas'tik) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *βλαστός* germ]. Undergoing segmentation in only one part.

Merocele (me'ro-sēl) [Gr. *μηρός* thigh + *κήλη* hernia]. Femoral hernia.

Merocrine (mer'ok-rīn) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *κριεῖν* to separate]. Partly secreting. A term applied to glands which alternately elaborate secretions and then evacuate them.

Merodiastolic (mer''o-di-as-tol'ik) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *Diastole*]. Pertaining to a part of the diastole.

Merorachischisis (mer''o-rak-is'kis-is) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *ῥάχις* spine + *σχίσις* fissure]. Fissure of a part of the spinal cord.

Merosystolic (mer''o-sis-tol'ik) [Gr. *μέρος* share + *συστολή* systole]. Pertaining to a part of the systole.

Merotomy (me-rot'o-me) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *τέμνειν* to cut]. Division into segments.

Merozoite (me-ro'zo-īt) [Gr. *μέρος* part + *ζῷον* animal]. One of the spindle-shaped bodies formed by the splitting up of the schizont in schizogenous reproduction of protozoa.

Merulius lacrimans (me-ru'le-us). The fungus of the dry rot of wood. Inhaled in dust it becomes parasitic, causing a persistent and sometimes fatal catarrh and bronchitis.

Merycism (mer'is-izm) [Gr. *μηρυκισμός* chewing]. The regurgitation of food from the stomach and chewing it again.

Mesad (me'sad). Toward the median line or plane.

Mesal (me'sal) [Gr. *μέσος* middle]. Pertaining to the median line or plane.

Mesameboid (mes-am-e'boid) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἀμοιβή* change + *εἶδος* shape]. A cell given off from the epiblast or hypoblast to become a part of the mesoblast or mesoderm.

Mesaraic (mes-ar-a'ik) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἀραιά* belly]. Mesenteric.

Mesarteritis (mes''ar-ter-i'tis) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἀρτερία* artery]. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

Mesaticephalic (mes-at''is-ef-al'ik) [Gr. *μεσάτης* medium + *κεφαλή* head]. Neither brachycephalic nor dolichocephalic.

Mescal (mes'kahl) [Mex.]. The fermented juice of *Aga've America'na* and other Mexican species of that genus. **M. buttons**, the tips of a species of North American cactus, *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii*: nerve-stimulant and antispasmodic. Its administration leads to color-hallucinations and pleasant visions. See *Anhalonium Lewinii*.

Mescalin (mes'ka-lin). An alkaloid from *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii*. See *Mezcalin*.

Mesembryanthemum (mes-em-bre-an'them-um) [L.]. A genus of mostly suffruticose plants. *M. crystalli'num* is diuretic. *M. acinacifor'me* is antidysenteric. *M. tortuo'sum* is narcotic.

Mesencephal (mes-en'sef-al). Same as *Mesencephalon*.

Mesencephalon (mes-en-sef'al-on) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. The mid-brain; the middle cerebral vesicle of the embryonic brain from which are developed the middle cerebral ganglia, including the corpora quadrigemina and crura cerebri.

Mesenchyma (mes-en'kim-ah) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἔγχυμα* infusion]. The embryonic connective tissue; that part of the mesoderm whence are formed the connective tissues of the body, and also the blood-vessels and lymphatic vessels.

Mesenchymal (mes-en'kim-al). Pertaining to the mesenchyma.

Mesenchyme (mes'en-kīm). Same as *Mesenchyma*.

Mesenteric (mes-en-ter'ik) [Gr. *μεσεντερικός*]. Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesenteriolum (mes-en-ter-i'o-lum). A small mesentery: especially the mesentery of intestinal diverticulum.

Mesenteritis (mes-en-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesenteron (mes-en'ter-on) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine]. The middle part of the embryonic body-cavity, whence are derived the alimentary canal, lungs, liver, and pancreas.

Mesentery (mes'en-ter-e) [Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* bowel]. The fold of peritoneum which attaches the intestine to the posterior abdominal wall. It consists of the mesentery proper, a membrane connecting the small intestine with the spinal column, and the mesentery of the cecum, colon, and rectum, called respectively mesocolon, mesocecum, and mesorectum.

Mesiad (me'se-ad). Toward the middle; mesad.

Mesial (me'she-al) [Gr. *μέσος* middle]. Situated in the middle; median.

Mesion (me'se-on) [Gr. *μέσος* middle]. The plane that divides the body into right and left symmetric halves.

Mesmerism (mes'mer-izm) [after F. A. *Mesmer* (1733–1815)]. Hypnotism, or animal magnetism.

Mesmeromania (mes''mer-o-ma'ne-ah) [*Mesmerism* + Gr. *μανία* madness]. Insane devotion to mesmerism.

Meso-appendix (mes''o-ap-pen'dix) [Gr. *μεσός* middle + *Appendix*]. The peritoneal fold which connects the appendix to the ileum.

Mesoarium (mes-o-a're-um). See *Mesovarium*.

Mesobacteria (mes''o-bak-te're-ah). Bacteria of a medium size.

Mesoblast (mes'o-blast) [Gr. μέσος middle + βλαστός germ]. The middle of the three layers of the primitive embryo. It is derived from the ectoderm and entoderm, and develops into the skin and connective-tissue structures, the bones, muscles, organs of excretion, and internal genitals.

Mesoblastic (mes-o-blas'tik). Pertaining to or derived from the mesoblast.

Mesobronchitis (mes''o-brong-ki'tis) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Bronchitis*]. Inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchi.

Mesocardia (mes-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. μέσος middle + καρδία heart]. Location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax.

Mesocecum, Mesocæcum (mes-o-se'kum) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Cecum*]. The peritoneal fold which gives attachment to the cecum.

Mesocele (mes'o-sēl) [Gr. μέσος middle + κοιλία hollow]. The aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesocephalic (mes''o-sef-al'ik). 1. Pertaining to the mesocephalon. 2. Same as *Mesaticephalic*.

Mesocephalon (mes-o-sef'al-on). 1. See *Mesencephalon*. 2. The pons Varolii.

Mesococcus (mes-o-kok'us). A bacterious granule larger than a micrococcus and smaller than a megacoccus.

Mesocœlia (mes-o-se'le-ah). The cavity of the mesencephalon.

Mesocolic (mes-o-kol'ik). Pertaining to the mesocolon.

Mesocolon (mes-o-ko'lon, mes-ok'o-lon) [Gr. μέσος middle + κόλον, κῶλον colon]. The process of peritoneum by which the colon is attached to the posterior abdominal wall. It is divided into an *ascending*, *transverse*, *descending*, and *sigmoid* section, according to the portion of the colon to which it is attached.

Mesocolopexy (mes-o-ko'lo-peks-e) [*Mesocolon* + Gr. πῆξις fixation]. Same as *Mesocoloplication*.

Mesocoloplication (mes-o-ko''lo-pli-ka'shun) [*Mesocolon* + *Plication*]. The operation of folding and suturing the mesocolon to limit the mobility of the bowel.

Mesocord (mes'o-kord). An umbilical cord adherent to the placenta by a connecting fold of the amnion: more correctly the connecting fold itself.

Mesoderm (mes'o-derm) [Gr. μέσος middle + δέρμα skin]. See *Mesoblast*.

Mesodiastolic (mes''o-di-as-tol'ik) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Diastole*]. Pertaining to the middle of the diastole.

Mesodmitis (mes-od-mi'tis) [Gr. μεσόδμη partition]. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mesoduodenum (mes''o-du-o-de'num) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Duodenum*]. The fold which in early or fetal life, and sometimes persistently, connects the duodenum to the abdominal wall.

Meso-epididymis (mes-o-ep-e-did'im-is). A fold of tunica vaginalis that sometimes connects the epididymis with the testicle.

Mesogaster (mes-o-gas'ter) [Gr. μέσος middle + γαστήρ belly]. Same as *Midgut*.

Mesogastric (mes-o-gas'trik). Pertaining to the mesogastrium.

Mesogastrium (mes-o-gas'tre-um) [Gr. μέσος middle + γαστήρ belly]. The mesentery of the embryonic stomach, whence the great omentum is developed.

Mesognathic (mes-og-na'thik). 1. Pertaining to the mesognathion. 2. Having a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesognathion (mes-og-na'the-on) [Gr. μέσος middle + γνάθος jaw]. The premaxillary bone.

Meso-ileum (mes-o-il'e-um). The mesentery of the ileum.

Mesojejunum (mes''o-je-ju'num). The mesentery of the jejunum.

Mesolobus (mes-ol'o-bus) [Gr. μέσος middle + λοβός lobe]. The corpus callosum.

Mesometritis (mes''o-met-ri'tis) [Gr. μέσος middle + μήτρα uterus]. Inflammation of the middle or muscular layer of the uterus.

Mesometrium (mes-o-me'tre-um) [Gr. μέσος middle + μήτρα uterus]. 1. The middle layer of the uterus; the myometrium. 2. The broad ligaments.

Meson (mes'on) [Gr. μέσος middle]. Same as *Mesion*.

Mesonephric (mes-o-nef'rik). Pertaining to the mesonephron.

Mesonephron, Mesonephros (mes-on'ef-ron, mes-on'ef-ros) [Gr. μέσος middle + νέφρος kidney]. The Wolffian body. See under *Body*.

Mesoneuritis (mes''o-nu-ri'tis) [Gr. μέσος middle + νεῦρον nerve]. 1. Inflammation of the substance of a nerve. 2. Inflammation of the lymphatics of a nerve. **Nodular m.**, inflammatory hyperplasia of the connective tissue of a nerve, resulting in nodular thickenings upon its surface.

Meso-omentum (mes''o-o-men'tum). The fold by which the omentum is attached to the abdominal wall.

Mesopexy (mes'o-peks-e). The operation of taking a tuck in an elongated mesentery to shorten it.

Mesopharynx (mes-o-far'inks). The oval portion of the pharynx.

Mesophilic (mes-o-fil'ik) [Gr. μέσος middle, moderate + φιλεῖν to love]. Fond of moderate temperature: said of bacteria which develop best at the temperature of the body, 37°C. See also *Psychrophilic* and *Thermophilic*.

Mesophryon (mes-of're-on) [Gr. μέσος middle + ὀφρύς eyebrow]. The glabella or its central point.

Mesopneumon (mes-op-nu'mon) [Gr. μέσος middle + πνεύμων lung]. The fold of pleura which attaches the lung.

Mesorachischisis (mes''o-rak-is'kis-is) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Rachischisis*]. Partial rachischis; partial fissure of the spinal cord.

Mesorchium (mes-or'ke-um) [Gr. μέσος middle + ὄρχις testis]. The peritoneal fold which holds in place the fetal testicle.

Mesorectum (mes-o-rek'tum) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Rectum*]. The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum connecting the upper portion of the rectum with the sacrum.

Mesoretina (mes-o-ret'in-ah) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Retina*]. The middle or mosaic layer of the retina.

Mesorrhine (mes'or-rīn) [Gr. μέσος middle + ῥίς nose]. Having a nasal index between 47 and 51.

Mesosalpinx (mes-o-sal'pinx) [Gr. μέσος middle + σάλπιγξ tube]. The peritoneal fold that suspends the oviduct.

Mesoseme (mes'o-sēm) [Gr. μέσος middle + σῆμα sign]. Having an orbital index between 83 and 90.

Mesosigmoid (mes-o-sig'moid). The fold by which the sigmoid flexure is attached.

Mesosigmoiditis (mes''o-sig-moi-di'tis). Inflammation of the mesosigmoid.

Mesosoma (mes-o-so'mah) [Gr. μέσος middle + σῶμα body]. Medium stature.

Mesostate (mes'o-stāt) [Gr. μέσος middle + στᾶν to stand]. Any product of metabolism which represents an intermediate stage in the formation of another product.

Mesosternum (mes-o-ster'num) [Gr. μέσος middle + στέρνον sternum]. The body of the sternum; the gladiolus.

Mesosystolic (mes''o-sis-tol'ik) [Gr. μέσος middle + συστολή systole]. Pertaining to the middle of the systole.

Mesotan (mes'o-tan). A dark yellowish fluid, the methyl-oxymethyl ester of salicylic acid. It is used locally in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

Mesotendon (mes-o-ten'don). Folds of synovial membrane attaching a tendon to its fibrous sheath.

Mesothelioma (mes''o-the-le-o'mah). A tumor developed from mesothelial tissue.

Mesothelium (mes-o-the'le-um) [Gr. μέσος middle + *Epithelium*]. That part of the mesoblast whence the serous cavities and muscles are developed. It is formed by the development of sacs from the archenteron, which become separated by constriction to form closed cavities (*somites*) between the epiblast and hypoblast.

Mesothenar (mes-oth'en-ar) [Gr. μέσος middle + θέναρ palm]. The adductor pollicis muscle.

Mesotropic (mes-o-trop'ik). Situated in the middle of a cavity, as the abdomen.

Mesovarium (mes-o-va're-um). The peritoneal fold which holds the ovary in place.

Meta- [Gr. μετά beyond, over]. A prefix indicating (1) change, transformation, or exchange; (2) after or next.

Meta-amidophenylparamethoxychinolin. An antiperiodic and antipyretic agent. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.).

Metabasis (met-ab'as-is) [Gr. μετά beyond + βαίνειν to go]. 1. A change from one disease to another. 2. Metastasis, or a change in the seat of a disease.

Metabolic (met-ah-bol'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of a metabolism.

Metabolin (met-ab'o-lin). Any product of metabolism.

Metabolism (met-ab'o-lizm) [Gr. μεταβολή change]. The change produced in a substance by the action of living cells upon it; the process by which living cells or organisms incorporate the matters obtained from food into a part of their own bodies. **Constructive m.**, anabolism; the change of matter from a lower to a higher state of organization; especially conversion of matter into protoplasm. **Destructive m.**, catabolism; the conversion of matter, especially protoplasm, into a lower state of organization, and ultimately into waste products.

Metabolite (met-ab'o-līt). Any substance produced by metabolism.

Metacarpal (met-ah-kar'pal). Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacarpophalangeal (met-ah-kar''po-fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to the metacarpus and phalanges.

Metacarpus (met-ah-kar'pus) [Gr. μετά after + καρπός wrist]. The group of five cylindric bones extending from the carpus to the fingers; also that part of the hand in which these bones are placed.

Metacasein (met-ah-ka'se-in). An intermediate product formed in the conversion of caseinogen into casein by the action of pancreatic juice.

Metacele, Metacœle (met'ah-sēl, met-ah-se'le) [Gr. μετά beyond + κοίλη hollow]. That space which, with the epicele, makes up the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Metacetin (met-as'et-in). Para-acetanisidin: an antiseptic and antipyretic.

Metachloral (met-ah-klo'ral). Insoluble chloral; a strong antiseptic: used externally and in suppositories.

Metachromasia, Metachromatism (met''ah-kro-ma'ze-ah, met-ah-kro'mat-izm) [Gr. μετά change + χρῶμα color]. The change of color produced by staining.

Metachromatic bodies (met-ah-kro-mat'ik). See under *Body*.

Metachromisin (met-ah-kro'mis-in) [Gr. μετά beyond + χρῶμα color]. The condition in which a stain colors the various elements of the same tissue differently.

Metachysis (met-ak'is-is) [Gr. μετά beyond + χύσις fusion]. The transfusion of blood.

Metacinesis (met''ah-sin-e'sis) [Gr. μετά beyond + κίνησις motion]. The separation of daughter-stars from each other.

Metacresalol (met-a-kre'sal-ol). See under *Cresalol*.

Metacresol (met-ah-kre'sol). One of the three isomeric forms of cresol, and the most strongly antiseptic of the group.

Metacresol-anitol (met''ah-kres-ol-an'it-ol). An insoluble compound of metacresol (40 per cent.) and anitin (60 per cent.): an effective bactericide.

Matacresol-cinnamic acid ester. A crystalline agent: recommended for use in tuberculosis.

Metagaster (met'ah-gas-ter) [Gr. μετά after + γαστήρ belly]. The permanent intestinal canal of the embryo.

Metagastrula (met-ah-gas'tru-lah) [Gr. μετά beyond + *Gastrula*]. A gastrula with a cleavage differing from that of the standard type.

Metagelatin (met-ah-jel'at-in). A substance procured by treating gelatin with oxalic acid.

Metagenesis (met-ah-jen'es-is) [Gr. μετά after + *Genesis*]. Alternation of generation.

Metaglobulin (met-ah-glob'u-lin). A fibrogenous substance occurring in cell-protoplasm.

Metagrippal (met-ah-grip'al). Occurring as an after result of influenza.

Meta-icteric (met''ah-ik-ter'ik). Occurring after jaundice.

Meta-iodo-orth-oxyquinolin-ana-sulphonic acid. Same as *Loretin*.

Metakinesis (met''ah-kin-e'sis). Same as *Metacinesis*.

Metal (met'al) [L. *metal'lum*; Gr. μέταλλον]. Any element marked by luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat.

Metalbumin (met-al-bu'min) [*Meta-* + *Albumin*]. A proteid found in ovarian cysts: pseudomucin.

Metaldehyd (met-al'de-hid). A crystalline body polymeric with aldehyd: antiseptic. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.133–0.533 gm.).

Metallic (met-al'lik). Pertaining to or made of metal.

Metalloid (met'al-loid) [Gr. μέταλλον metal + εἶδος form]. 1. Any non-metallic element. 2. Any metallic element that has not all the characters of a typical metal. 3. Resembling a metal.

Metalloscopy (met-al-los'ko-pe) [Gr. μέταλλον metal + σκοπεῖν to view]. Observation of the effects of applying metal to the body.

Metallotherapy (met''al-lo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. μεταλλον metal + θεραπεύειν to heal]. The treatment of disease by applying metals to the integument.

Metamere (met'am-ēr) [Gr. μετά across + μέρος part]. A primitive segment or protovertebra.

Metameric (met-ah-mer'ik). Characterized by metamerism.

Metamerid (met-am'er-id). Any metameric substate.

Metamerism (met-am'er-izm). 1. Isomerism in which the component elements are identical, while the structural arrangement is not the

same. 2. Arrangement in metameres or segments.

Metamorphopsia (met-ah-mor-fop'se-ah) [Gr. *μετά* across + *μορφή* form + *ὄψις* sight]. A state of the eye in which objects looked at seem to be distorted. **M. va'rians,** m. in which the distorted outline of the object looked at seems to change.

Metamorphosis (met-ah-mor-fo'sis) [Gr. *μετά* across + *μορφή* form]. Change of shape or structure. **Fatty m.,** fatty degeneration. See *Degeneration*. **Ovulational m.,** the developmental changes which occur during ovulation. **Retrogressive m., Retrograde m.,** a degeneration: more often a metabolic change. **Revisionary m.** See *Cataplasia*. **Viscus m.,** the massing of blood-plaques in thrombosis.

Metanephron, Metanephros (met-an'ef-ron, met-an'ef-ros) [Gr. *μετά* after + *νεφρός* kidney]. The hindmost segment of the primitive embryonic kidney.

Metanucleus (met-ah-nu'kle-us) [*Meta-* + *Nucleus*]. The egg-nucleus after its extrusion from the germinal vesicle.

Metapeptone (met-ah-pep'tōn) [*Meta-* + *Peptone*]. A digestive product between dyspeptone and parapeptone.

Metaphase (met'af-āz) [Gr. *μετά* after + *Phase*]. The middle stage of karyokinesis, during which the splitting of the chromosomes in the equatorial plate occurs.

Metaplasia (met-ah-pla'zhe-ah) [Gr. *μετά* after + *πλάσσειν* to form]. The change of one kind of tissue into another.

Metaplasm (met'ah-plazm) [Gr. *μετά* after + *πλάσμα* something formed]. The inanimate particles (as starch, dentoplasm, etc.) enclosed in protoplasm.

Metaplastic (met-ah-plas'tik). Formed by or of the nature of metaplasia.

Metaplexus (met-ah-plex'us). The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

Metapneumonic (met''ap-nu-mon'ik) [Gr. *μετά* after + *Pneumonia*]. Succeeding or following pneumonia.

Metapophysis (met-ah-pof'is-is) [Gr. *μετά* after + *Apophysis*]. The mammillary process on the superior articular or prearticular processes of certain vertebræ.

Metapore (met'ah-pōr). The foramen of Magendie.

Metaprotein (met-ah-pro'te-in). A product of the action of an acid or alkali on a protein, resulting in a compound soluble in very weak acids and alkalies, but insoluble in neutral fluids.

Metapsychics (met-ah-si'kiks) [Gr. *μετά* across + *ψύχη* mind]. The psychic phenomena that are beyond the realm of consciousness.

Metapyretic (met''ah-pi-ret'ik) [Gr. *μετά* after + *πυρετός* fever]. Performed or occurring after the advent (otherwise after the decline) of septic fever.

Metargon (met-ar'gon). A gaseous element which exists in a very small proportion in the atmosphere.

Metasol (met'as-ol). A proprietary solution (1 and 2 per cent.) of metacresol-anitol: used as a germicide and disinfectant.

Metastasis (met-as'tas-is) [Gr. *μετά* after + *στάσις* halt]. The transfer of disease from one organ or part to another not directly connected with it.

Metastatic (met-ah-stat'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of metastasis.

Metasternum (met-ah-ster'num) [Gr. *μετά* after + *στέρνον* sternum]. The ensiform cartilage.

Metasyphilis (met-ah-sif'il-is) [Gr. *μετά* after + *Syphilis*. Congenital syphillis with general degeneration and with no appreciable local lesions.

Metatarsalgia (met''ah-tar-sal'je-ah) [Gr. *μετά* after + *ταρσός* tarsus + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the metatarsus.

Metatarsophalangeal (met-ah-tar''so-fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to the metatarsus and phalanges.

Metatarsus (met-ah-tar'sus) [Gr. *μετά* beyond + *ταρσός* tarsus]. The part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes.

Metatela (met-ah-te'lah). The tela choroidea of the fourth ventricle.

Metathalamus (met-ah-thal'am-us). The internal and external geniculate bodies.

Metathesis (met-ath'es-is) [Gr. *μετά* beyond + *θέσις* placement]. 1. The artificial transfer of a morbid process. 2. Chemic decomposition by the replacement of molecular atoms by other atoms.

Metatroph (met'at-rof). A saprophyte.

Metatrophic (met-at-rof'ik) [Gr. *μετά* beyond + *τροφή* nutrition]. Marked by change of food. The term has been applied to saprophytes that cannot exist on living tissue.

Metavanadate (met-ah-van'ad-āt). Any salt of metavanadic acid. **Sodium m.,** a highly poisonous salt. In doses of $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. it stimulates nutrition and improves various cachectic states.

Metazoa (met-ah-zo'ah) [Gr. *μετά* beyond + *ζῷον* animal]. That division of the animal kingdom the members of which are characterized by segmentation of the ovum. It includes all animals except the protozoa.

Metazonal (met-ah-zo'nal). Situated after or below a sclerozone.

Metencephal (met-en'sef-al). The metencephalon.

Metencephalon (met-en-sef'al-on) [Gr. *μετά* after + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. 1. The hind-brain; that part of the embryonic brain whence the pons and a part of the cerebellum are developed. It is the anterior part of the posterior cerebral vesicle. Called also *Epencephalon*. 2. The after-brain; a part of the embryonic brain whence are developed the oblongata and part of the fourth ventricle. It is the posterior part of the posterior cerebral vesicle. Called also *Myelencephalon*.

Meteorism (me'te-or-izm) [Gr. *μετεωρίζειν* to raise up]. Tympanites; gas in the abdomen or intestine.

Meter (me'ter) [Gr. *μέτρον* measure; Fr. *mètre*]. A measure of length; 39.371 inches. **M.-angle,** the angle of visual axes when viewing a point one meter distant.

Methacetin (meth-as'et-in). An antipyretic and analgesic agent, $C_6H_4.OCH_3.NH.CH_3CO$, in colorless or reddish, tasteless, scaly crystals, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It is used chiefly in children's diseases. Dose, ½–8 gr. (0.03–0.5 gm.).

Methaform (meth'af-orm). Dimethylcarbinolchloroform, a white, crystalline substance: used as a hypnotic, analgesic, and anesthetic.

Methal (meth'al). Myristic alcohol, a compound existing in spermaceti, but not yet isolated.

Methane (meth'ān). Marsh-gas, CH_4, a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas produced by the decomposition of organic matter.

Methemoglobin, Metahemoglobin (meth''em-o-glo'bin, met''ah-hem''o-glo'bin). 1. A modification of oxyhemoglobin discoverable in the blood after large doses of acetanilid, carbon dioxid, etc. It has the same composition as hemoglobin, but its oxygen is said to be more firmly united. It may be formed from hemoglobin by treating the latter with potassium chlorate, sodium nitrate, etc. 2. A therapeutic product of the oxidation of hemoglobin.

Methemoglobinemia (meth''em-o-glo-bin-e'me-ah) [*Methemoglobin* + Gr. *αἷμα* blood]. The abnormal presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinuria (meth''em-o-glo-bin-u're-ah) [*Methemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The occurrence of methemoglobin in the urine.

Methenyl (meth'en-il). Same as *Formyl*.

Method (meth'ud) [Gr. *μέθοδος*]. The manner of performing any act or operation. **Delore's m.,** manual osteoclasis for correcting genu valgum. **Direct m.,** in ophthalmoscopy that in which the ophthalmoscope is held close to the eye examined and an erect virtual image is obtained of the fundus.

Methomania (meth-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. *μέθη* drunkenness + *μανία* madness]. Insanity caused by the habitual misuse of alcoholic drinks.

Methonal (meth'o-nal). A hypnotic agent resembling sulphonal. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Methoxycaffein (meth-ok-se-kaf'e-in). A white, amorphous or crystalline agent, $C_8H_9(OCH_3)N_4O_2$: a local anesthetic and antineuralgic. Hypodermic dose, 4 gr. (0.25 gm.).

Methozin (meth-o'zin). Same as *Antipyrin*.

Methyl (meth'il) [Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ὕλη* substance]. An atom-group, CH_4, from wood-spirit. **M.-alcohol,** wood-spirit, CH_3OH, distilled from wood: sedative, narcotic, and poisonous. **M.-chlorid,** a gas, CH_3Cl: converted under pressure into a liquid, a spray of which is a valuable local anesthetic. **M.-cocain.** See *Cocainidin*. **M.-ether,** a colorless, anesthetic gas, $(CH_3)_2O$. **M.-furfurane.** See *Sylvan*. **M.-green,** a green anilin dye formed by treating rosanilin with methyl derivatives. It is used in microscopy. **M.-guanidin,** a colorless narcotic agent, $NH.C(NH_2).NH(CH_3)$. **M.-hydrate,** methyl-alcohol. **M.-hydrid,** methane. **M.-iodid,** a colorless or brownish liquid, CH_3I: a local anesthetic. **M.-kairolin,** a compound, $C_9H_{10}N(CH_3)H_2SO_4$: a slow and uncertain antipyretic. **M. loretin,** an antiseptic agent, $CH_3I.OH.C_9H_3N.SO_3H.H_2O$, in glossy yellow needles or scales. **M.-nitrate,** $C.H_3.ONO_2$, has been used as a vasodilator. **M.-orange.** See *Helianthin*. **M.-oxid,** a gaseous or liquid substance: strongly refrigerant. **M.-phenacetin,** a substance in colorless crystals, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(CH_3)CH_3CO$: hypnotic. **M.-salicylate,** the artificial oil of gaultheria, $CH_3C_7H_5O_3$: found also in natural oil of wintergreen. See *Oil of wintergreen*. **M. tellurid,** a gas, $(CH_3)_2Te$, of penetrating odor, found in excreta of animals after feeding with telluric and tellurious acids. **M.-violet,** blue pyoktanin.

Methylacetanilid (meth''il-as-et-an'il-id). See *Exalgin*.

Methylaceto-acetate (meth''il-as-et-o-as'et-āt). A crystalline compound, $CH_3(OH)CH.COOC_{10}H_{19}$. It is a respiratory paralyzant and germicide.

Methylal (meth'il-al). Same as *Formal*.

Methylamin (meth-il-am'in). A gaseous ptomain, NCH_5, from decaying fish and from comma-bacillus cultures.

Methylatropin bromid (meth-il-at'ro-pin). A white crystalline compound soluble in water; used like atropin in night-sweats of phthisis. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ gr. (0.006–0.013 gm.

Methylate (meth'il-āt). A compound of methyl-alcohol and a base.

Methylated (meth'il-a-ted). Containing or combined with methyl-alcohol.

Methylation (meth-il-a'shun). Treatment with methyl.

Methylbenzaconin (meth''il-ben-zak'o-nin). An aconitin derivative with physiologic properties like those of curare.

Methylaurin (meth-il-aw'rin). A substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$, derivable from rosalic acid.

Methyl-cephaëlin (meth-il-sef-a'el-in). A substance probably identical with emetin.

Methylcreasol (meth-il-kre'as-ol). A phenol, $C_9H_{17}O_2$, obtainable from wood-tar creasote.

Methylene (meth'il-ēn). The bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_2. **M.-blue,** a dark-blue, bronze, or red-brown, crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$, soluble in 50 parts of water: used as a histologic stain, and as an analgesic in rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and as an antiperiodic in malaria. Dose, 1½–4 gr. (0.1–0.25 gm.); hypodermic dose, ½–1 gr. (0.016–0.06 gm.): patented. **Polychrome m-blue.** See under *Stains Table of*. **M. chlorid, M. bichlorid.** 1. See *M. dichlorid*. 2. A mixture of methyl-alcohol (1 part) and chloroform (4 parts): anesthetic. **M. dichlorid,** a volatile anesthetic liquid, CH_2Cl_2, resembling chloroform and used in the same way. Dose, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.). **M. diguaiacol.** See *Pulmoform*. **M. diiodid,** a yellow liquid, $CH_2.I_2$, having hypnotic and anesthetic properties.

Methylenophil, Methylenophilous (meth-il-en'o-fil, meth''il-en-of'il-us) [*Methylene* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love]. Stainable with methylene-blue.

Methylglyoxalidin (meth''il-gli-ok-sal'id-in). Same as *Lysidin*.

Methylguanidin (meth-il-gwan'id-in). A poisonous ptomain, $C_2H_7N_3$, from spoiled fish, etc.

Methylhydantoin (meth''il-hi-dan'to-in). A crystalline compound, $C_3H_3(CH_3)N_2O_2$, found in fresh meat, and formed by the decomposition of creatin.

Methylic (meth-il'ik). Containing methyl.

Methylil (meth'il-il). A proprietary local anesthetic; ethyl chlorid with small proportions of chloroform and methyl-chlorid.

Methylmercaptan (meth''il-mer-kap'tan). A gas formed in the intestines by the decomposition of proteids: said to impart to the urine the odor noticed after eating asparagus.

Methylnornarcotin (meth''il-nor-nar'ko-tin). An active principle said to exist in opium.

Methylphenmorpholin (meth''il-fen-mor'fo-lin). A patented artificial alkaloid, forming a clear, oily liquid, which, like its crystalline hydrochlorid, is narcotic.

Methylphosphin (meth-il-fos'fin). An agent useful in malarious disorders and destructive to animal microörganisms.

Methylprotocatechuic acid (meth''il-pro-to-kat-e-ku'ik). See *Vanillic acid*, under *Acid*.

Methyl-pyridin sulphocyanate. A crystalline, non-caustic, and non-poisonous antiseptic.

Methylquinolin (meth-il-kwin'o-lin). A oily basic substance, $C_9H_6(CH_3)N$, from the secretion of the skunk.

Methyl-salol (meth-il-sa'lol). An antirheumatic crystalline agent, $CH_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2C_6H_5$.

Methyluramin (meth''il-u-ram'in). Methylguanidin.

Methyl-urethane (meth-il-u'reth-ān). Urethylan: a hypnotic and diuretic agent, $C.NH_2.O.OCH_3$, in colorless plates.

Methylxanthin (meth-il-zan'thin). Heteroxanthin.

Metol (me'tol). A proprietary photographic developer, which sometimes causes a dermatitis in those who use it.

Metopagus (met-op'ag-us) [Gr. *μέτωπον* forehead + *πάγος* joined]. Twin fetuses united at the forehead.

Metopantralgia (met''o-pan-tral'je-ah) [L. *meto-*

pan'trum frontal sinus + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Metopantritis (met''o-pan-tri'tis). Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Metopion (met-o'pe-on) [Gr. μέτωπον forehead]. A point in the median line of the forehead, between the frontal eminences.

Metopism (met'ōp-izm). The persistence of the frontal suture.

Metopodynia (met''o-po-din'e-ah) [Gr. μέτωπον forehead + ὀδύνη pain]. Frontal headache.

Metopon (met-o'pon) [Gr. μέτωπον forehead]. The anterior metopic lobule of the brain.

Metopoplasty (met-op'o-plas-te) [Gr. μέτωπον forehead + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the forehead.

Metoxenous (met-oks-e'nus) [Gr. μετά across + ξένος strange]. Requiring two hosts for the full cycle of existence: said of certain parasites.

Metra (me'trah) [Gr. μήτρα womb]. The uterus, or womb.

Metralgia (me-tral'je-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the uterus.

Metranemia (me-tran-e'me-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Anemia*]. Uterine anemia.

Metranoikter (met-ran-o-ik'ter). An instrument for dilating the uterine cervix, consisting of two blades which are forcibly spread by the action of a spring.

Metratome (me'trah-tōm) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + τομή cutting]. An instrument for cutting the uterus.

Metratonia (me-trat-o'ne-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ἀτονία atony]. Uterine atony.

Metrauxe (me-trawk'se) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + αὐξή increase]. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Metre (me'ter). Same as *Meter*.

Metrechoscopy (met-rek-os'ko-pe) [Gr. μέτρον measure + ἠχή sound + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. Combined mensuration, auscultation, and inspection.

Metrectomy (me-trek'to-me) [Gr. μήτρα womb + ἐκ out + τομή cut]. The surgical removal of the uterus.

Metrectopia, Metrectopy (me-trek-to'pe-ah, me-trek'to-pe) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ἔκτοπος displaced]. Uterine displacement.

Metreurynter (met-ru-rin'ter) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + εὐρύνειν to stretch]. An inflatable bag for dilating the cervical canal of the uterus.

Metreurysis (me-tru'ri-is). Dilatation of the uterine cervix with the metreurynter.

Metric (met'rik) [Gr. μέτρον measure]. 1. Pertaining to measures or measurement. 2. Having the meter as a basis. **M. system.** See *Weights and Measures*.

Metritis (me-tri'tis) [Gr. μήτρα womb]. Inflammation of the womb. Several varieties are named according to the part of the organ affected, cervical, corporeal, interstitial, and parenchymatous. **Diphtheritic m.,** a variety of metritis in which there is a yellow exudation in and on the endometrium. **Dissecting-m.,** diphtheritic metritis in which the infiltration extends in a layer from the endometrium to the neighborhood of the peritoneum, cutting off a large part of the muscular tissue, which later on is expelled as a pear-shaped body.

Metrocele (me'tro-sēl) [Gr. μήτρα womb + κήλη hernia]. Hernia of the uterus.

Metroclyst (me'tro-klist) [Gr. μήτρα womb + κλύζειν to wash]. A device for irrigating the uterus.

Metrocolpocele (me-tro-kol'po-sēl) [Gr. μήτρα womb + κόλπος vagina + κήλη tumor]. Hernia of the uterus into the vagina.

Metrocystosis (me''tro-sis-to'sis) [Gr. μήτρα womb + κύστις cyst]. The formation of cysts in the womb.

Metrocyte (me'tro-sīt) [Gr. μήτηρ mother + κύτος cell]. 1. A mother-cell. See *Cell*. 2. A large uninuclear cell containing hemoglobin: it is supposed to be the mother-cell of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Metrodynia (me-tro-din'e-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the uterus.

Metro-endometritis (me''tro-en''do-me-tri'tis). Combined inflammation of the uterus and its mucous membranes.

Metrofibroma (me''tro-fi-bro'mah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Fibroma*]. Fibroma of the uterus.

Metrolymphangitis (me''tro-lim-fan-ji'tis). Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the uterus.

Metromalacoma, Metromalacosis (me''tro-mal-ak-o'mah, me''tro-mal-ak-o'sis) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + μαλακός soft]. Morbid softening of the uterus.

Metromania (me-tro-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + μανία madness]. 1. Nymphomania. 2. [Gr. μέτρον measure + μανία madness.] A mania for writing verse.

Metroneuria (me-tro-nu're-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + νεῦρον nerve]. A nervous affection of the uterus.

Metronome (met'ro-nōm) [Gr. μέτρον measure + νόμος law]. An apparatus for recording periods of time.

Metroparalysis (me''tro-par-al'is-is) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the uterus.

Metropathy (me-trop'ath-e) [Gr. μήτρα womb + πάθος suffering]. Any uterine disorder.

Metroperitonitis (me''tro-per-it-o-ni'tis) [*Metritis* + *Peritonitis*]. 1. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. 2. Inflammation of the peritoneum about the uterus; or peritonitis resulting from infection after metritis.

Metrophlebitis (me''tro-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. μήτρα womb + φλέψ vein]. Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Metroptosis (me-trop-to'sis) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + πτῶσις falling]. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia (me-tror-ra'je-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ῥηγνύναι to burst out]. An abnormal uterine hemorrhage. **M. myopath'ica,** uterine hemorrhage due to insufficient contraction of uterine muscles after childbirth.

Metrorrhea (met-ror-re'ah) [Gr. μήτρα womb + ῥοία flow]. A free or abnormal uterine discharge.

Metrorrhexis (met-ror-rex'is) [Gr. μήτρα womb + ῥῆξις rupture]. Rupture of the uterus.

Metrorthosis (met-ror-tho'sis) [Gr. μήτρα womb + ὀρθός straight]. The rectification of a uterine displacement.

Metrosalpingitis (me''tro-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. μήτρα womb + σάλπιγξ tube]. Inflammation of the uterus and oviducts.

Metroscirrhus (me-tro-skir'us) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + σκίρρος hardness]. Scirrhus of the uterus.

Metroscope (me'tro-skōp) [Gr. μήτρα womb + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for examining the uterus.

Metrostaxis (me-tro-stax'is) [Gr. μήτρα womb + στάξις a dripping]. A slight but persistent escape of blood from the uterus.

Metrostenosis (me''tro-sten-o'sis) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + στένωσις contraction]. Contraction or stenosis of the cavity of the uterus.

Metrosteresis (me''tro-ste-re'sis) [Gr. μήτρα womb + στερησις deprival]. Surgical removal of the uterus.

Metrotome (me'tro-tōm) [Gr. μήτρα womb + τέμνειν to cut]. See *Hysterotome*.

Metrotomy (me-trot'o-me). Same as *Hysterotomy*.

Metrotoxin (met-ro-tok'sin). A substance from the pregnant uterus which is thought to exert an inhibitory action on the ovarian function.

Metro-urethrotome (me''tro-u-re'thro-tōm) [Gr. μέτρον measure + *Urethrotome*]. A urethrotome with a device which regulates the amount of cutting.

Metrypercinesis (me-tri-per-sin-e'sis) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + ὑπέρ over + κίνησις movement]. Excessive severity of labor-pains.

Metryperemia (me''tri-per-e'me-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Hyperemia*]. Congestion of the uterus.

Metryperesthesia (me-tri-per-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Hyperesthesia*]. Hyperesthesia of the uterus.

Metrypertrophia (me-tri-per-tro'fe-ah) [Gr. μήτρα uterus + *Hypertrophia*]. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Meynert's bundle, commissure, fasciculus (mi'-nerts). See *Commissure, Fasciculus*.

Mezcalin (mez'ka-lin). A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii*, similar to but not identical with anhalonin in its effects.

Mezereon, Mezereum (me-ze're-on, me-ze're-um) [L.]. The plant *Daph'ne Meze'reum*, a shrub of Europe. Its bark is diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant, and is used in rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, and skin-diseases, and as a stimulant to chronic ulcers. Dose in substance, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 gm.).

Mg. The symbol of *Magnesium*.

Mho (mo). The unit of electric conductivity.

Miasm, Miasma (mi'azm, mi-az'mah) [Gr. μίασμα stain]. A noxious effluvium or exhalation.

Miasmatic (mi-az-mat'ik). Pertaining to miasma.

Miasmatic-contagious (mi-az-mat''ik-kon-ta'jus). Exhibiting both miasmatic and contagious characteristics, as yellow fever and cholera.

Mica panis (mi'kah pa'nis). Latin for *Breadcrumb*.

Micella (mi-sel'lah). Same as *Tagma*.

Micracoustic (mi-krah-koos'tik) [Gr. μικρός small + ἀκουστικός acoustic]. 1. Rendering very faint sounds audible. 2. An instrument which renders faint sounds audible.

Micranatomy (mi-kran-at'o-me) [Gr. μικρός small + *Anatomy*]. Microscopic anatomy.

Micrazotol (mi-kra'zo-tol). An antiseptic preparation of boric acid, menthol, eucalyptol, etc.

Micrencephalia (mi''kren-sef-a'le-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Abnormal smallness of the brain.

Micrencephalon (mi-kren-sef'al-on) [Gr. μικρός small + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. 1. Smallness of the brain; cretinism. 2. The cerebellum.

Micro- [Gr. μικρός small]. A prefix signifying small.

Microbacteria (mi-kro-bak-te're-ah). A class of bacteria practically the same as Bacterium.

Microbe (mi'krōb) [Gr. μικρός small + βίος life]. Any individual microörganism; a microphyte or microzoön: chiefly used as a synonym of vegetable microörganism.

Microbemia (mi-kro-be'me-ah). Same as *Microhemia*.

Microbian (mi-kro'be-an). 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a microbe. 2. A microbe.

Microbic (mi-kro'bik). Of or pertaining to microbes.

Microbicidal (mi''kro-bis-i'dal) [*Microbe* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. Destructive to microbes.

Microbicide (mi-kro'bis-īd) [*Microbe* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. 1. An agent that destroys microbes. 2. Destructive to microbes.

Microbicidin (mi''kro-bis-i'din). See *Microcidin*.

Microbiohemia (mi''kro-bi-o-he'me-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + βίος life + αἷμα blood]. A diseased condition resulting from the presence of microbes in the blood.

Microbiologic (mi''kro-bi-o-loj'ik). Pertaining to microbiology.

Microbiologist (mi''kro-bi-ol'o-jist). One expert and learned in the study of microbes.

Microbiology (mi''kro-bi-ol'o-je) [Gr. μικρός small + βιός life + λόγος science]. The sum of knowledge regarding microörganisms.

Microbionation (mi''kro-be-o-na'shun). Same as *Bacterination*.

Microbiophobia (mi-kro''be-o-fo'be-ah) [*Microbe* + Gr. φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of microbes.

Microbioscope (mi-kro-bi'o-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + βίος life + σκοπεῖν to see]. A microscope for examining microbes or for studying living tissue.

Microbiosis (mi''kro-bi-o'sis). Infection by a microbe.

Microbism (mi'kro-bizm). Infestation with microbes. **Latent m.,** the presence in the body of inactive organisms which only await favorable conditions to become active.

Microblast (mi'kro-blast) [Gr. μικρός small + βλαστός germ]. An immature blood-corpuscle.

Microblepharia, Microblepharism, Microblepharon, Microblephary (mi''kro-blef-a're-ah, mi-kro-blef'ar-izm, mi''kro-blef'ar-on, mi''kro-blef'ar-e) [Gr. μικρός small + βλέφαρον eyelid]. Abnormal smallness of the eyelids.

Microbrachia (mi-kro-bra'ke-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + βραχίων arm]. Abnormal smallness of the arms.

Microbrachius (mi-kro-bra'ke-us) [Gr. μικρός small + βραχίων arm]. A fetus with preternaturally small arms.

Microby (mi'kro-be). Same as *Microbiology*.

Microcardia (mi-kro-kar'de-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + καρδία heart]. Smallness of the heart.

Microcentrum (mi-kro-sen'trum) [Gr. μικρός small + κέντρον center]. The dynamic center of a cell.

Microcephalia, Microcephalism, Microcephaly (mi''kro-sef-a'le-ah, mi-kro-sef'al-izm, mi''kro-sef'al-e) [Gr. μικρός small + κεφαλή head]. Abnormal smallness of the head.

Microcephalic, Microcephalous (mi''kro-sef-al'-ik, mi-kro-sef'al-us) [Gr. μικρός small + κεφαλή head]. Having a small head.

Microcephalus (mi-kro-sef'al-us) [Gr. μικρός small + κεφαλή head]. An idiot or fetus with a very small head.

Microchemistry (mi-kro-kem'is-tre) [Gr. μικρός small + *Chemistry*]. Minute chemic investigation; the use of the microscope in chemic investigation.

Microcidin (mi-kro-si'din) [*Microbe* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. A substance, $C_{10}H_7ONa$; sodium naphtolate: an external antiseptic; internally an antiseptic and antipyretic; administered in a 3 per cent. solution.

Micrococcus (mi-kro-kok'kus) [Gr. μικρός small + κόκκος kernel]. 1. A minute bacterial coccus or cell-form. 2. A genus of schizomycetes, the individuals of which have a spheric shape. **M. ac'idi lac'tici,** a coccus of fresh milk, causing lactic-acid fermentation and a red color. It occurs in the form of large, round, non-motile cocci. **M. ac'idi lac'tici liquefa'ciens,** a variety from cheesy butter, in oval, immotile cocci, often seen in pairs or tetrads. **M. aëro'genes,** a species from the alimentary canal: it occurs in oval, non-motile cocci. **M. ag'ilis,** a species from water, producing a rosy pigment. It is seen in highly motile flagellate cocci, usually

paired, but sometimes forming streptococci. **M. al'bus liquefa'ciens,** a species from the healthy nasal passages. Its cocci are oblong or spheric and non-motile. **M. amylov'orus,** a coccus which causes apple- and pear-blight: it produces a fermentation in saccharine solutions. The cocci are solitary and elongated. **M. aquat'ilis,** a species found in fresh water. The cocci are very minute and form irregular groups. **M. ascofor'mans,** a species found in the diseased pelvic tissues of the horse; it causes septicemia and inflammatory edema. The cocci are non-motile and paired. **M. auranti'acus,** a non-pathogenic micrococcus, in round or oval cocci, arranged in groups. It produces yellow, slimy, knob-shaped cultures. **M. Billro'thii,** a species found in decaying bouillon. Its cultures give off a cheesy odor: it produces mucous fermentation in beet juice. **M. Bis'kra,** capsulated diplococci from pus of Biskra-button: produces Oriental sore in animals. **M. can'dicans,** a saprophytic species from air, water, etc. The cocci are immotile spheres, irregularly massed. **M. capillo'rum,** a species from the scalp which changes the color of the hair. The cocci are reddish-yellow and form a zoöglea. **M. capri'nus,** a species said to be the cause of a disease of goats called takosis. See *Takosis*. **M. car'neus,** a kind from flowing water: it produces a red pigment. The cocci are non-motile and are arranged in clusters. **M. catarrha'lis,** a species from nasal secretion and sputum of infectious bronchitis. **M. cerasi'nus sic'cus,** a variety from water, producing a dull-red pigment: in single or paired immobile cocci. **M. chlori'nus,** a species which produces a yellowish-green pigment. The cocci are spheric. **M. cinnaba'reus,** a species from air and water: forms a brick-red pigment. **M. cit'reus,** a species found in water and in osteomyelitis, in rounded, non-motile cocci, single, paired, or in chains. It produces a dingy yellowish pigment. **M. concen'tricus,** a species from water, forming irregular masses of non-motile cocci. **M. cremoi'des,** a species found in water, named from its creamy pigment; in clusters of non-motile cocci. **M. crepus'culum,** a form from putrefying liquids. The cocci are spheric or ovoid, sometimes forming a zoöglea. **M. cumula'tus ten'uis,** a non-pathogenic variety from healthy nasal mucus. It is seen in spheric masses of oblong, immotile cocci. **M. cya'neus,** a species found in the air: it forms a blue pigment on potato. The cocci are ellipsoid. **M. dif'fluens,** a saprophytic form found in air, dust, and feces. The cocci are elliptic. **M. endocardit'idis ruga'tus,** a pathogenic species found on the valvular vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis: in round cocci, single, paired, or in tetrads. **M. fervido'sus,** a species found in water: not pathogenic. The cocci are round, non-motile, and form pairs or small groups. **M. Fioc'cii,** a species found in the conjunctival sac: cocci spheric. **M. fla'vus conjuncti'væ,** a species from the human conjunctiva: pathogenic in rabbits. The cocci are spheric, immobile, single, paired, or in chains. **M. fla'vus de'sidens,** a species from air and water, producing a brownish pigment. **M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens,** a species from air, water, and the air-passages, forming a yellow pigment. The cocci are non-motile, often in pairs or masses. **M. fla'vus tardigra'dus,** a species from air and water, producing a yellow pigment, and forming masses of immobile spheric cocci. **M. fœt'idus,** an ill-smelling form from the nasopharynx and from rotting teeth. In cocci, sometimes paired or in chains. **M. fus'cus,** a species from water, forming non-motile cocci or short rods, and producing a dark-brown pigment. **M. gelatino'sus,** a species from milk, which it coagulates. The cocci are oval and hyaline. **M. Ghidial'lii,** a species said to be destructive to the enteric-fever germ. **M. gingi'væ pyo'genes,** a pathogenic species from the buccal cavity and alveolar abscesses. The cocci are single or paired, irregular, and non-motile. **M. gonorrhœ'æ,** a species found in gonorrheal pus and forming the causative or exciting agent of gonorrhea. It occurs in pairs separated by a fissure, each individual being shaped like a biscuit or a kidney. They are from 0.8 to 1.6 μ long, and from 0.6 to 0.8 μ thick: stainable with anilin dyes. Called also *Gonococcus of Neisser*. **M. hæmato'des,** a form from the hair of persons with red sweat, and also from the sweat of the armpit. It produces a red pigment, and the cocci form a red zoöglea. **M. intracellula'ris meningit'idis.** See *Diplococcus intracellularis*. **M. intertri'ginis** (of Rossbach), a species said to be the cause of erythema intertrigo. **M. lanceola'tus,** a form sometimes seen in pelvic abscess. **M. liquefa'ciens conjuncti'væ,** a form from the normal human conjunctiva: pathogenic to rabbits. The cocci are non-motile and are generally single. **M. Loewenber'gii,** a species from the nose in ozena: actively pathogenic; in short, motile rods, often in pairs or chains. **M. of mastitis of the cow,** a species which produces mastitis in cows; found in the milk and pus of inflamed udders of cows. It sours milks, but is not pathogenic to man. Its cocci are single or in pairs. **M. masto'bius,** a species from the milk of sheep with gangrenous mastitis: pathogenic to sheep and rabbits. Its cocci are minute and non-motile, usually paired or in groups. **M. meliten'sis,** a schizomycete which probably causes Malta fever. It appears in the form of cocci, two to four times as long as they are broad, and occurring singly, in pairs, or in chains. **M. Mich'eli,** a species found in the follicles of trachoma. **M. nasa'lis,** a non-pathogenic form from the nasopharynx: highly motile, and forming diplococci or streptococci. **M. neofor'mans,** a pathogenic species from cancer, in the form of minute cocci, single, in pairs, or in short chains. **M. nitrif'icans,** a species from the soil, in spheric cocci: it changes various nitrogen compounds into nitrates. **Noccard's m.** See *M. mastobius*. **M. ochroleu'cus,** a motile species found in urine. Cultures produce a yellow pigment and give off a sulphurous odor. **M. of osteomyelitis,** a pathogenic form from osteomyelitis, believed to be the same as *Staphylococ'cus pyo'genes au'reus:* its cocci are immotile and single or in groups. **M. Pasteu'ri,** a form from saliva, resembling the bacillus of Friedländer. **M. Pfiü'geri,** a species from decaying flesh and potatoes: seen as minute cocci, often forming a zoöglea. **M. plumo'sus,** a species from water, the cocci often forming a zoöglea. **M. porcello'rum,** a pathogenic species from swine with hepatitis. **M. of progressive lymphoma,** a highly pathogenic species from the sputum of pneumonia after measles and from the progressive lymphoma of animals. The cocci are non-motile, single or paired. **M. pyo'genes ten'uis,** a form from large abscesses. **M. radia'tus,** a species from air and water, in slightly motile cocci. **M. restit'uens,** a species that changes peptones into albumin. **M. Rosenbach'ii,** a species from the pus of abscesses, resembling *Staphylococ'cus pyo'genes al'bus*. **M. rosetta'ceus,** a species from aqueduct-water, forming clusters of irregular, non-motile cocci. **M. ro'seus,** a species from the sputum of influenza, producing a rose-colored pigment. The cocci are single or grouped and immobile. **M. saliva'rius septi'cus,** a form from the sputum of puerperal septicemia, in round or ovoid cocci. **M. tetra'genus,** a species from the sputum of phthisis and from lung-cavities: pathogenic. The cocci are non-motile, paired or in tetrads, the latter often in a gelatinous hyaline sheath. Other forms referred to this species are from small-pox, yellow fever, the stomach-contents, nasal mucus, etc. **M. tetra'genus mob'ilis ventric'uli,** a variety from the stomach, in tetrads of motile encapsulated cocci. **M. tetra'genus subfla'vus,** a form from nasal mucus, in flat, dirty-white colonies of round or ovoid, non-motile cocci, grouped in fours. **M. u'reæ,** a streptococcus that produces ammoniacal fermentation in urine. **M. uri'næ al'bus, M. uri'næ fla'vus, M. uri'næ ma'jor,** three forms from the urine of cystitis, etc. **M. urinal'bus,** a form from the urine of cystitis and pyelonephritis. **M. versat'ilis,** a species found in the healthy skin and in the viscera after death from yellow fever. **M. versic'olor,** a species from air and water, in pairs or masses of small cocci. It produces an iridescent yellowish-green pigment. **M. viniper'da,** a species found in spoiled wine. **M. vir'idis flaves'cens,** a species from the lymph of varicella. **M. visco'sus,** a streptococcus from diseased wine. **M. viticulo'sus,** a species from air and water. The cocci are ovoid and form a dense zoöglea. **M. xanthogen'icus,** a form from yellow fever patients. **M. zymo'genes,** a species from the blood and from infarcts of the aortic valves in acute endocarditis. It is extremely minute and somewhat elongated in shape. It produces curdling of milk and proteolytic enzymes.

Microconidium (mi-kro-ko-nid'e-um). The smaller form of conidium or exospore of certain of the higher parasitic fungi.

Microcornea (mi-kro-kor'ne-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + *Cornea*]. Unusual smallness of the cornea.

Microcosmic (mi-kro-koz'mik) [Gr. μικρός little + κόσμος world]. Pertaining to or derived from the human body (man was formerly spoken of as the *microcosm*, or little world; that is, as an epitome of the universe). See under *Salt*.

Microcoulomb (mi-kro-koo'lom). One-millionth part of a coulomb.

Microcoustic (mi-kro-koo'stik) [Gr. μικρός small + ἀκούειν to hear]. 1. Rendering feeble sounds audible. 2. An apparatus for such purpose.

Microcrith (mi'kro-krith) [Gr. μικρός little + *Crith*]. The weight of one atom of hydrogen.

Microcrystalline (mi-kro-kris'tal-līn) [Gr. μικρός small + *Crystalline*]. Made up of minute crystals.

Microcyst (mi'kro-sist) [Gr. μικρός small + κύστις cyst]. A very small cyst.

Microcytase (mi-kro-si'tās). A cytase formed by microcytes and capable of dissolving bacteria. See *Macrocytase*.

Microcyte (mi'kro-sīt) [Gr. μικρός small + κύτος cell]. 1. An undersized red blood-corpuscle. 2. A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.

Microcythemia (mi''kro-si-the'me-ah) [*Microcyte* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. A condition in which the red blood-corpuscles are undersized.

Microcytosis (mi''kro-si-to'sis). Increase in the number of microcytes. Same as *Microcythemia*.

Microdactylia (mi''kro-dak-til'e-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + δακτυλός finger]. Unusual smallness of the fingers and toes.

Microdentism (mi-kro-den'tizm). The state of having teeth smaller than normal.

Microdont (mi'kro-dont) [Gr. μικρός small + ὀδοῦς tooth]. Having very small teeth.

Microfarad (mi-kro-far'ad). One-millionth of a farad.

Microgamete (mi-kro-gam'ēt) [Gr. μικρός small + γαμέτης spouse]. A flagellum or conjugated reproductive male cell-element of certain animal microörganisms and fungi.

Microgametocyte (mi''kro-gam-e'to-sīt) [Gr. μικρός small + γαμέτης spouse + κύτος cell]. Any cell of a kind producing the male reproductive or flagellate elements of certain animal microparasites.

Microgamy (mi-krog'am-e). Conjugation or fusion between young protozoan individuals.

Microgastria (mi-kro-gas'tre-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + γαστήρ stomach]. Congenital smallness of the stomach.

Microglossia (mi-kro-glos'se-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + γλῶσσα tongue]. Undersize of the tongue.

Micrognathia (mi-krog-na'the-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + γνάθος jaw]. Unusual or undue smallness of the jaws.

Microgram (mi'kro-gram) [Gr. μικρός small + Fr. *gramme*]. One-millionth part of a gram.

Micrography (mi-krog'raf-e) [Gr. μικρός small + γράφειν to write]. An account of microscopic objects.

Microgyria (mi-kro-jir'e-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + γῦρος circle]. Abnormal smallness of the convolutions of the brain.

Microhm (mi'krōm) [Gr. μικρός small + *Ohm*]. One-millionth part of an ohm.

Microliter (mi'kro-le-ter) [Fr. *microlitre;* Gr. μικρός small + *Liter*]. One millionth part of a liter.

Micrology (mi-krol'o-je) [Gr. μικρός small + λόγος treatise]. A scientific account of microscopic objects.

Micromania (mi-kro-ma'ne-ah) [Gr μικρός small + μανία madness]. An insane belief that one's own body has become reduced in size.

Micromazia (mi-kro-ma'ze-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + μαζός breast]. Abnormal smallness of the mamma.

Micromelus (mi-krom'el-us) [Gr. μικρός small + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with undersized limbs.

Micrometer (mi-krom'et-er) [Gr. μικρός small + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring objects seen through the microscope. **Eye-piece m., Ocular m.,** a micrometer to be used in connection with the eye-piece of a microscope. **Stage-m.,** a micrometer fastened to the stage of a microscope.

Micrometry (mi-krom'et-re). The measurement of microscopic objects.

Micromillimeter (mik-ro-mil'im-e-ter). See *Micron*.

Micromotoscope (mi-kro-mo'to-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + L. *mo'tio* motion + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. A device for photographing microscopic objects and showing their movements.

Micromyces (mi-krom'is-ēz) [Gr. μικρός small + μύκης fungus]. See *Streptothrix*.

Micromyelia (mi''kro-mi-e'le-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + μυελός marrow]. Abnormal smallness of the spinal cord.

Micron (mi'kron) [Gr. μικρός small]. One-millionth part of a meter or one-thousandth part of a millimeter; a micromillimeter. It is usually represented by the Greek letter μ.

Micronucleus (mi-kro-nu'kle-us) [Gr. μικρός small + *Nucleus*]. A small nucleus.

Microörganic (mi-kro-or-gan'ik). Pertaining to a microörganism.

Microörganism (mi-kro-or'gan-izm) [Gr. μικρός small + *Organism*]. Any minute animal or plant.

Microparasite (mi-kro-par'as-īt). A parasitic microörganism.

Micropathology (mi''kro-path-ol'o-je) [Gr. μικρός

small + *Pathology*]. 1. The sum of what is known regarding minute pathologic changes. 2. The pathology of diseases caused by microörganisms.

Micropenis (mi-kro-pe'nis). Abnormal smallness of the penis.

Microphage, Microphagus (mi'kro-fāj, mi-krof'ag-us) [Gr. μικρός small + φαγεῖν to eat]. A phagocyte of small size.

Microphagocyte (mi-kro-fag'o-sīt) [Gr. μικρός small + *Phagocyte*]. A phagocyte of the smaller type.

Microphobia (mi-kro-fo'be-ah) [*Microbe* + Gr. φόβος fear]. Insane dread of microbes.

Microphone (mi'kro-fōn) [Gr. μικρός small + φωνή sound]. A device for rendering feeble sounds audible.

Microphonograph (mi-kro-fo'no-graf) [Gr. μικρός small + φωνή voice + γράφειν to record]. An instrument which magnifies and records delicate sounds: it is used in training the deaf to speak.

Microphonoscope (mi-kro-fo'no-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + φωνή voice + σκοπεῖν to view]. A binaural stethoscope having a membrane in the chest-piece which accentuates the sound.

Microphotograph (mi-kro-fo'to-graf) [Gr. μικρός small + *Photograph*]. 1. A photomicrograph. 2. A photograph of microscopic size.

Microphthalmia (mi-krof-thal'me-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + ὀφθαλμός eye]. Abnormal smallness of the eyes.

Microphthalmus (mi-krof-thal'mus). 1. Same as *Microphthalmia*. 2. A person with abnormally small eyes.

Microphyte (mi'kro-fīt) [Gr. μικρός small + φυτόν plant]. Any microscopic plant.

Microprotein (mi-kro-pro'te-in). The albuminous element of a bacillus.

Micropsia (mi-krop'se-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + ὄψις vision]. A condition in which objects seen seem to be smaller than they really are.

Micropsychia (mi-krop-sik'e-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + ψυχή soul]. Feebleness of mind.

Micropus (mik'ro-pus) [Gr. μικρός small + πούς foot]. A person with abnormally small feet.

Micropyle (mik'ro-pīl) [Gr. μικρός small + πύλη gate]. An opening through which, in some animals, the spermatozoön may enter the ovum.

Microscope (mi'kro-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument which magnifies minute objects for visual inspection. **Binocular m.**, a microscope to be used with both eyes together. **Compound m.**, one that contains two or more lenses. **Simple m.**, one which consists of a single lens, or of several lenses which act as one.

Microscopic, Microscopical (mi-kro-skop'ik, mi''-kros-kop'ik-al). Pertaining to or visible only by the aid of the microscope.

Microscopy (mi-kros'ko-pe) [Gr. μικρός small + σκοπεῖν to view]. Observation by means of the microscope.

Microseme (mi'kro-sēm) [Gr. μικρός small + σῆμα sign]. Having an orbital index of less than 83.

Microsmatic (mi-kros-mat'ik) [Gr. μικρός small + ὀσμάειν to smell]. Having the sense of smell, but of relatively feeble development.

Microsol (mi'kro-sol). A disinfectant mixture of copper sulphocarbolate, copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, and water: used in a 2 or 3 per cent. solution.

Microsoma (mi-kro-so'mah) [Gr. μικρός small + σῶμα body]. A very low but not dwarfish stature.

Microsome (mi'kro-sōm) [Gr. μικρός small + σῶμα body]. One of the finely granular elements of

Microsomia (mi-kro-so'me-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + σῶμα body]. An undersized state of the body.

Microspectroscope (mi-kro-spek'tro-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + *Spectroscope*]. A spectroscope to be used in connection with a microscope for the examination of the spectra of microscopic objects.

Microspira (mi-kros'pir-ah). A genus of bacteria resembling *Spiril'lum*: the cells are rigid, and have one, two, or three wavy polar flagella.

Microspironema pallidum. Same as *Spirochæta pallida*.

Microsporidium (mi''kro-spo-rid'e-um) [Gr. μικρός small + *Sporidium*]. A genus or form of microorganisms, probably animals. Microsporidia infest the marsh-tortoise, and are found in silkworms diseased with pébrine.

Microsporon (mi-kros'po-ron) [Gr. μικρός small + σπόρος seed]. A genus of fungi which cause various diseases of the skin and hair. **M. Audoui'ni**, a species said to be the cause of alopecia areata. **M. fur'fur** is the cause of pityriasis versicolor. It appears in the form of large conidia, in regular masses of thirty or more, together with short, branched mycelia connecting the masses of conidia. **M. mentagroph'ytes**, a species found in the hair-follicles in sycosis. **M. minutiss'imum**, the fungus which causes erythrasma.

Microstethophone (mi-kro-steth'o-fōn) [Gr. μικρός small + στῆθος chest + φωνή voice]. A proprietary form of stethoscope.

Microstethoscope (mi-kro-steth'o-skōp) [Gr. μικρός small + *Stethoscope*]. A form of stethoscope said to be constructed upon the principles of a telephone.

Microstomia (mi-kro-sto'me-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + στόμα mouth]. Undue smallness of the mouth.

Microtia (mi-krō'she-ah) [Gr. μικρός small + οὖς ear]. Undersize of the external ear.

Microtome (mik'ro-tōm) [Gr. μικρός small + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for cutting thin slips for microscopic study. **Freezing-m.**, a microtome for cutting frozen objects. **Rocking-m.**, a microtome in which the specimen is held in the end of a lever which passes up and down over a stationary knife.

Microtomy (mi-krot'o-me) [Gr. μικρός small + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of thin sections.

Micro-unit (mi-kro-u'nit). A unit of small measurements.

Microvolt (mi'kro-volt) [Gr. μικρός small + *Volt*]. One-millionth part of a volt.

Microxycyte (mi-krok'se-sīt). Any finely granular oxyphil cell.

Microxyphil (mi-kroks'e-fil). Same as *Microxycyte*.

Microzoön (mi-kro-zo'on), pl. *microzo'a* [Gr. μικρός small + ζῷον animal]. Any microscopic animal organism.

Microzyme (mi'kro-zīm) [Gr. μικρός small + ζύμη leaven]. One of numerous particles existing in the protoplasm and regarded by some as living microbes capable of causing fermentation.

Micturition (mik-tu-rish'un) [L. *micturi're* to urinate]. The passage of urine.

Midaxilla (mid-ax-il'lah). The center of the axilla.

Midbody (mid'bod-e). A body or a mass of granules developed in the equatorial region of the spindle during the anaphase of mitosis.

Midbrain (mid'brān). The mesencephalon.

Middlepiece (mid'dl-pēs). The part of a horse between the fore- and hind-quarters.

Midfrontal (mid-fron'tal). Pertaining to the middle of the forehead.

Midgracile (mid-gras'il). Median and gracile: noting the median gracile sulcus.

Midgut (mid'gut). The mesogaster; an embryonic structure whence the jejunum and ileum are developed.

Midoccipital (mid-ok-sip'it-al). Same as *Medioöccipital*.

Midriff (mid'rif). The diaphragm.

Midsection (mid-sek'shun). A cut through the middle of any organ.

Midsternum (mid-ster'num). See *Mesosternum*.

Midtegmentum (mid-teg-men'tum). The median or central part of the tegmentum.

Midwife (mid'wīf). A woman who delivers parturient women.

Midwifery (mid'wi-fer-e). See *Obstetrics*.

Miescheria (me-ske're-ah) [after *Miescher*]. A genus of sarcosporidia. *M. mu'ris* infests the muscles and livers of domestic and other animals, and has been found in human subjects, producing what are called *Miescher's tubules*. See under *Tubule*.

Migrainator (mig-rān-a'tor). An instrument for the relief of migraine by compressing the head.

Migraine (me-grān') [Fr.]. A nervous affection marked by a periodic headache, often one-sided, and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and various sensory disturbances. **Ophthalmic m.**, m. accompanied by amblyopia or other visual disturbance. **Ophthalmoplegic m.**, periodic m. followed by ophthalmoplegia.

Migrainin (mig-rān'in). A patented headache-remedy: said to contain antipyrin (85 per cent.), caffein (9 per cent.), and citric acid (5 per cent.). Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Migrating (mi'gra-ting) [L. *mi'grans*]. Moving from place to place; occupying successively different parts of the same organ.

Migration (mi-gra'shun) [L. *migra'tio*]. 1. An apparently spontaneous change of place. 2. The movement of leukocytes through the walls of the vessels. **External m.**, the passage of an ovum from the ovary to the oviduct of the opposite side without passing through the uterus. **Internal m.**, the passing of an ovum from an ovary into the uterus in the normal way, followed by its entry into the opposite oviduct. **M. of leukocytes**, the passage of white corpuscles through the wall of a vessel. **M. of the ovum**, the passage of the ovum from the ovary.

Migrol (mig'rol). A proprietary headache-remedy, composed of caffein, guaiacetin, and sodium bicarbonate.

Migrosine (mig'ro-sin). A proprietary remedy for migraine; menthol dissolved in acetic ether.

Mikro-. For words thus beginning, see *Micro-*.

Mikron (mi'kron), pl. *mi'kra*. Same as *Micron*.

Mikulicz drain (mik'u-likz). See *Drain*.

Milammeter (mil-am'et-er). Same as *Milliampèremeter*.

Mildew (mil'du). A parasitic fungus of many species; also a plant-disease caused by it.

Mildiol (mil'de-ol). A disinfectant containing creosote and a petroleum derivative.

Milfoil (mil'foil). Yarrow. See *Achillea*.

Miliaria (mil-e-a're-ah) [L. *mil'ium* millet]. An acute inflammation of the sweat-glands, characterized by the formation of patches of small red papules and vesicles, with intense itching and burning of the skin. The disease is due to excessive sweating, and occurs in hot weather. Called also *M. ru'bra* and *Prickly heat*. **M. al'ba, M. crystalli'na**, miliaria in which the contents of the vesicles are opaque and white. Called also *Sudamina crystallina*. **M. ru'bra.** See *Miliaria*.

Miliary (mil'e-a-re) [L. *milia'ris* like a millet-seed]. 1. Resembling a millet-seed. 2. Characterized by the formation of lesions resembling millet-seeds.

Milium (mil'e-um), pl. *mil'ia* [L. "millet-seed"]. A small whitish nodule in the skin, especially of the face. Milia are usually retention-cysts of sebaceous glands or hair-follicles. **Colloid m.**, a small yellowish papule in the corium of the skin which is the seat of a colloid degeneration.

Milk (milk) [L. *lac*]. The fluid secretion of the mammary gland forming the first food of young animals. **Adapted m.**, milk specially modified so as to adapt it to the child's digestive capacity. **After-m.**, the stripping, or last milk taken at any one milking. **Butter-m.** [L. *lac defiora'tum*], milk or cream from which the fat has been removed. **Condensed m.**, milk which has been partly evaporated and sweetened with sugar. **M.-crust.** See *Crusta lactea*. **M.-cure**, the treatment of diseases by a diet of milk or of preparations of milk. See further under *Lac*. **Diabetic m.**, milk containing a small percentage of lactose. **Fore-m.** 1. The first milk that is taken at any milking. 2. Same as *Colostrum*. **Homogenized m.**, milk so treated that the fats become intimately combined with the general body of the milk. **Modified m.**, the cream of cows' milk mixed with water and lactose in the proper proportions: used for infant feeding. **Uterine m.**, a white, milky substance between the villi of the placenta of the gravid uterus. **Yoghurt m.**, a form of sour milk used in Bulgaria and containing lactic acid bacilli, the most important of which is the *Bacillus bulgaricus*. It is used in fermentive conditions of the digestive tract.

Milkine (milk'ēn). A yellow powder prepared from cows' milk, malted cereals, beef, calcium hydroxid, and sodium chlorid.

Millefolium (mil-le-fo'le-um). A homeopathic preparation of *Achil'lea millefo'lium*.

Milliampère (mil-le-am-pair') [Fr.]. One-thousandth part of an ampère.

Milliampèremeter (mil''le-am-pēr'mē-ter). An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in milliampères.

Milligram (mil'lig-ram) [L. *mil'le* thousand + *Gram*]. One-thousandth part of a gram.

Milliliter (mil'le-le-ter) [Fr. *millilitre* + L. *mil'le* + *Liter*]. One-thousandth part of a liter.

Millimeter (mil'lim-e-ter) [L. *mil'le* thousand + *Meter*]. One-thousandth part of a meter.

Millinormal (mil-in-or'mal) [L. *mil'le* thousand + *Normal*]. Having one-thousandth part of what is normal.

Millon's reagent (mil'unz). See *Reagent* and *Test*.

Milossin (mi-los'sin). A crystalline substance from the leaves of *Tax'us bacca'ta*, or yew-tree.

Milzbrand (milts'brahnt) [Ger.]. Anthrax.

Mimesis (mim-e'sis). The simulation of one disease by another.

Mimetic (mi-met'ik) [Gr. μιμητικός]. Marked by simulation of another disease.

Mimic (mim'ik). Same as *Mimetic*.

Mimmation (mim-a'shun). The habitual insertion of the m sound in speech in places where it does not belong.

Min. An abbreviation for *Minim*.

Mind-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Mind-deafness. See *Deafness*.

Mindererus, Spirit of (min-der-e'rus). Solution of ammonium acetate.

Mind-pain (mīnd'pān). Same as *Psychalgia*.

Mineral (min'er-al) [L. *minera'le*]. A non-organic homogeneous substance. **Kermes m.**,

antimony oxysulphid. **Turpeth m.**, yellow subsulphate of mercury.

Miners' elbow. See *Elbow.* **M's phthisis.** See *Phthisis.*

Minify (min'if-i) [L. *mi'nus* less]. To render less; to diminish. The opposite of magnify.

Minim (min'im) [L. *min'imum* least]. One-sixtieth part of a fluid-dram; often used as a synonym of drop.

Minimal (min'im-al) [L. *min'imus* least]. The smallest or least; the smallest possible.

Minimum (min'im-um) [L. smallest]. The smallest amount or lowest limit. **M. audib'ile,** the auditory threshold. See under *Threshold.* **M. sensib'ile,** the threshold of consciousness. See under *Threshold.*

Minium (min'e-um) [L.]. Lead tetroxid, Pb_3O_4: red lead.

Minsträ' (min-strah') [Ital.]. A liqueur, or cordial, prepared at Soresina, Italy.

Mint (mint). See *Mentha.*

Miocardia (mi-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. μείων less + καρδία heart]. The contraction of the heart; systole.

Miodymus (mi-od'im-us) [Gr. μείων less + δίδυμος twin]. A fetus with two heads joined at the occiputs.

Miopragia (mi-o-pra'je-ah) [Gr. μείων less + πράσσειν to perform]. Narrowing of the caliber of blood-vessels.

Miopus (mi'o-pus) [Gr. μείων less + ὤψ eye]. A fetal monster with two fused heads, one face being rudimentary.

Miosis (mi-o'sis) [Gr. μείωσις]. Excessive contraction of the pupil. **Irritative m.** Same as *Spastic m.* **Paralytic m.,** m. due to paralysis of the dilator of the iris. **Spastic m.,** m. due to spasm of the sphincter pupillæ. **Spinal m.,** m. occurring in spinal diseases.

Miotic (mi-ot'ik). 1. Causing the pupil to contract. 2. An agent that causes the pupil to contract. The chief miotics are arecolin, eserin, morphin, muscarin, nicotin, physostigmin, and pilocarpin. 3. Affected with miosis

Mire (mēr) [Fr.; L. *mira're* to look at]. A reflector for use in an ophthalmometer.

Mirmol (mir'mol). A mixture of phenol and formaldehyd, used as an application to ulcer and cancerous growths.

Mirror (mir'or) [Fr. *miroir*]. A polished surface that reflects light or creates visible images of objects in front of it. **Concave m.,** one with a concave reflecting surface. **Convex m.,** one with a convex reflecting surface. **Frontal m., Head-m.,** a circular mirror strapped to the head: used especially in connection with the laryngoscope or rhinoscope. **Plane-m.,** one with a flat reflecting surface. **M.-speech,** speech in which words are spoken backward. **M.-writing,** the writing of letters and words in reversed form, as if they were seen in a mirror.

Miryachit (mir-e'ah-chit) [Russ.]. A variety of palmus, or jumping-disease, prevalent in Russia.

Miscarriage (mis-kar'rij). Abortion; premature expulsion of the fetus; birth of the fetus before the twenty-eighth week.

Miscarry (mis-kar're). To give birth to a fetus before it is viable.

Misce (mis'se). Latin for *Mix.*

Miscegenation (mis''se-jen-a'shun) [L. *misce're* to mix + *ge'nus* race]. The intermarriage or union of persons of different races, or the procreation of persons of mixed race.

Miscible (mis'sib-bl). Susceptible of being mixed.

Miserere mei (miz-er-e're me'i) [L. "have mercy on me"]. An old name for volvulus, or intestinal colic.

Misocainia (mi-so-ki'ne-ah) [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + καίνος new]. Hatred of new ideas.

Misogamy (mis-og'am-e) [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + γάμος marriage]. Morbid aversion to marriage.

Misogyny (mis-oj'in-e) [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + γυνή woman]. Insane dislike of women.

Mist. An abbreviation for *Mistura.*

Mistletoe (mis'sl-to). A parasitic plant, *Vis'cum al'bum,* with nervine leaves. Dose, 10–60 gr. (0.6–4 gm.). An American species, *Phoraden'dron flaves'cens,* is aperient and antispasmodic, and is said to be a better oxytocic than ergot.

Mistura (mis-tu'rah). Latin for *Mixture.* **M. ammoni'aci,** mixture or milk of ammoniac. Dose, 4–8 fl. dr. (16–32 c.c.). **M. amyg'dalæ,** mixture or milk of almonds. Dose, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.). **M. asafœt'idæ,** mixture or milk of asafetida. Dose, 4–8 fl. dr. (16–32 c.c.). **M. chlorofor'mi,** chloroform mixture: anodyne and stimulant. Dose, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.). **M. copa'ibæ compos'ita,** the compound mixture of copaiba. Dose, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.). **M. cre'tæ,** chalk mixture: antacid. Dose, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.). **M. fer'ri aromat'ica,** aromatic iron mixture. Dose, ½–1 fl. oz. (16–32 c.c.). **M. fer'ri compos'ita,** compound mixture of iron. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (32–64 c.c.). **M. fer'ri et ammo'niæ aceta'tis.** See *Liquor ferri,* etc. **M. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'ita,** compound mixture of liquorice; brown mixture. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (32–64 c.c.). **M. guai'aci,** mixture or emulsion of the resin of guaiacum. Dose, ½–2 fl. oz. (16–64 c.c.). **M. magne'siæ et asafœt'idæ,** milk of magnesia and asafetida. Dose, ½–4 fl. dr. (2–16 c.c.). **M. o'lei ric'ini,** castor-oil mixture. Dose, ½–2 fl. oz. (16–64 c.c.). **M. potas'sii citra'tis,** mixture of the citrate of potassium. Dose, ½–1 fl. oz. (16–32 c.c.). **M. rhe'i et so'dæ,** mixture of rhubarb and soda. Dose for children, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). **M. scammo'nii,** mixture of scammony. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (32–64 c.c.). **M. sen'næ compos'ita,** compound mixture of senna. **M. spir'itus vi'ni gal'lici,** mixture of brandy. Dose, 1–2 fl. oz. (32–64 c.c.).

Mite (mīt). A minute insect; an acarid. **Harvest-m.** See *Leptus.* **Itch-m.** See *Sarcoptes.*

Mithradatism, Mithridatism (mith-rad'ah-tizm, mith-rid'at-izm) [after *Mithradates,* king of Persia, who took poisons so as to become immunized against them]. Immunity against the effects of poisons procured by the administration of gradually increasing doses of the poison itself.

Mitigate (mit'ig-āt) [L. *mitiga're* to soften]. To moderate; to render milder.

Mitin (mi'tin). A liquid emulsion of fats to which additional unemulsified fat has been added: used in skin diseases.

Mitochondria (mi-to-kon'dre-ah) [Gr. μίτος thread + χόνδρος cartilage]. Small granules or rod-shaped structures formed in differential staining in the threads of protoplasm. Called also *Thread-granules.*

Mitoma, Mitome (mi-to'mah, mi'tōm) [Gr. μίτος thread]. A thready network of the protoplasm of a cell; the more solid portion of cell-protoplasm.

Mitoplasm (mi'to-plazm) [Gr. μίτος thread + πλασσεῖν to form]. The chromatic substance of a cell nucleus.

Mitoschisis (mi-tos'kis-is) [Gr. μίτος thread + σχίσις split]. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Mitosis (mi-to'sis). Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Mitosome (mi'to-sōm) [Gr. μίτος thread + σῶμα body]. A body formed from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocytes, giving rise to the middle piece of the spermatozoön.

Mitotic (mi-tot'ik). Pertaining to mitosis, or karyokinesis.

Mitral (mi'tral). 1. Shaped somewhat like a miter. 2. Pertaining to the mitral valve.

Mitro-arterial (mi''tro-ar-te're-al). Pertaining to or affecting the mitral valve and the arteries.

Mixed (mixt). Affecting various parts at once; showing two or more distinct characteristics. **M. chancre,** a syphilitic chancre resulting from a double infection with syphilitic virus and that from a chancroid, the chancroid being first developed, and changing in course of time to the syphilitic chancre. See *Chancre.*

Mixture (mix'chur) [L. *mixtu'ra, mistu'ra*]. See under *Mistura.* **A. C. E. m.,** an anesthetic mixture of 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform and 3 parts ether. **Bacelli's m.,** a mixture containing quinin sulphate, 3 gm.; tartaric acid, 3 gm.; sodium arsenate, 5 cgm.; water, 300 gm. Used in malarial fevers. **Bagot's m.,** a local anesthetic mixture of cocain hydrochlorate 0.04 gm. and spartein sulphate 0.05, in 1 or 2 c. c. of boiled water. **Basham's m.,** liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis. **Bestucheff's m.,** ethereal tincture of iron chlorid. **Biedert's cream-m.,** a food for young infants: cream, 4 fl. oz.; water, 10 fl. oz.; milk-sugar, ½ oz. **Billroth's m.,** chloroform, 3 parts; alcohol and ether, each 1 part: anesthetic. **Bonain's m.,** a mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid, cocain, and menthol for anesthetizing the tympanic membrane in paracentesis. **Chalk-m.,** mistura cretæ: an antacid and mild astringent. **Coley's m.** See *Coley's fluid* under *Fluid.* **Diabolic m.,** mistura diabolica: a nauseous preparation formerly given as a punishment and cure to supposed malingers. **Freezing-m.,** a mixture for producing artificial cold. **Griffith's m.,** compound mixture of iron. **Gunning's m.,** a mixture used in estimating the nitrogen in the urine: consisting of 15 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid, 10 gm. of potassium sulphate, and 0.5 gm. of copper sulphates. **Hope's m.,** mistura camphoræ acida. NF: an antidysenteric preparation. **Lafayette's m.,** a gonorrheal medicine, containing spirit of niter, copaiba, cubebs, potassium hydrate, and mucilage of acacia. **M. S. mixture,** an anesthetic mixture containing 57 parts of ether and 43 parts of chloroform. **Neutral m.,** liquor potassii citratis. **Oleobalsamic m.,** balsam of Peru dissolved in a mixture of oils and alcohol: nervine. Dose, 20–30 min. (0.66–2 gm.). **Parrish's camphor-m.,** mistura camphoræ aromatica, NF: aromatic camphor-mixture. **Ringer's m.,** a solution of sodium chlorid, 0.7 per cent.; potassium chlorid, 0.03 per cent.; and calcium chlorid, 0.025 per cent.: used to keep the mammalian heart beating in physiologic experiments. **Squibb's rhubarb-m.,** compound rhubarb mixture, N. F. **Tellyesniczky's m.** See *Tellyesniczky's fluid,* under *Fluid.* **Thielemann's m.,** a diarrhea mixture containing 1 fl. oz. of wine of opium, 1½ fl. oz. of tincture of valerian, ½ fl. oz. of ether, 60 min. of oil of peppermint, 15 min. of fluidextract of ipecac, and enough alcohol to make 4 fl. oz. **Townsend's m.,** a mixture of 1 gr. of red mercuric oxid, 300 gr. of potassium iodid, 2 fl. oz. of syrup of orange peel, 2 fl. dr. of compound tincture of cardamom, and enough water to make 4 fl. oz. Dose, 1–4 teaspoonfuls. **Wachsmuth's m.,** an anesthetic mixture of 5 parts of chloroform with 1 part of turpentine.

M. L. D. An abbreviation for *minimum lethal dose.*

Mm. An abbreviation for *millimeter* and for *minim.*

Mn. The symbol of *manganese.*

Mnemic (nem'ik) [Gr. μνήμων mindful]. Pertaining to memory or characterized by memory, as mnemic theory.

Mnemonics (ne-mon'iks) [Gr. μνημονικός pertaining to memory]. The art of cultivating or assisting the memory.

Mo. The chemical symbol of *molybdenum.*

Mobility (mo-bil'it-e) [L. *mobil'itas*]. Susceptibility of being moved.

Mobilization (mob''il-iz-a'shun). The rendering of a fixed or ankylosed part movable.

Mocharas (mo'kahr-as). A gum-resin from *Bom'bax malabar'ica:* astringent. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.).

Modiolus (mo-di'o-lus) [L. "nave" or "hub"]. The central pillar or columella of the cochlea.

Modus operandi (mo'dus op-er-an'di). The method of performing an operation or action; the steps of an operation.

Mogigraphia (moj-ig-ra'fe-ah) [Gr. μόγις with difficulty + γράφειν to write]. Writers' cramp.

Mogilalia (moj-il-a'le-ah) [Gr. μόγις difficultly + λαλιά chatter]. Difficulty in speech; stuttering.

Mogiphonia (moj-if-o'ne-ah) [Gr. μόγις difficultly + φωνή voice]. Difficulty in making vocal sounds.

Mogitocia (moj-it-o'she-ah) [Gr. μόγις difficultly + τοκός birth]. Difficult parturition.

Mohrenheim's fossa (mo'ren-hīmz). See *Fossa.*

Moist (moist). Somewhat wet; damp.

Mol (mol). A gram-molecule; the quantity of a gas which weighs as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the gas.

Molar (mo'lar) [L. *mo'les* mass]. 1. Pertaining to a mass; not molecular. 2. [L. *mola'ris.*] Adapted for grinding; a grinding tooth. 3. Pertaining to a mole.

Molariform (mo-lar'if-orm). Shaped like a molar.

Molasses (mo-las'sez) [L. *mella'ceus* like honey]. A thick, sweet syrup, the residue left after the crystallization of sugar; treacle; syrupus fuscus. **Sugar-house m.,** that which is left after the refining of sugar. **West-India m.,** a variety obtained in making raw sugar.

Mold (mōld). See *Mould.*

Mole (mōl) [L. *mo'les*]. 1. A fleshy mass or tumor formed in the uterus by the degeneration or abortive development of an ovum. 2. A nevus; also a brownish spot on the skin. See *Nevus.* **Blood-m.,** a mass made up of blood-clots, the placenta, and fetal membranes retained after abortion. **Carneous m.** Same as *Fleshy m.* **Cystic m.** Same as *Hydatid m.* **False m.,** an intra-uterine mass formed from a polypus or tumor. **Fleshy m.,** a blood-mole which has assumed a flesh-like appearance; also a mole formed by a dead ovum in the uterus. **Hydatid m., Hydatidiform m.,** a false mole formed by the proliferation of the chorionic villi, resulting in a mass of cysts that resembles a bunch of grapes. Called also *Vesicular m.* **Stone-m.,** a mole which has undergone a calcareous degeneration; a womb-stone. **True m.,** a mole which represents the degenerated ovum itself; one which is the actual remains of the degenerated ovum. **Vesicular m.** Same as *Hydatidiform m.*

Molecular (mo-lek'u-lar). Of, pertaining to, or composed of, molecules.

Molecule (mol'ek-ūl) [L. *molec'ula* little mass]. A very small mass of matter; an aggregation of atoms. The smallest particle of a substance in which its chemic features inhere, or the smallest particle of a substance which can exist by itself. To break up the molecule into its constituent atoms is to destroy its character. The number of atoms in a molecule varies with the compound. **Diatomic m.,** one containing two

atoms. **Gram-m.** See *Gram-molecule.* **Hexatomic m.**, one containing six atoms. **Monatomic m.**, one which consists of a single atom. **Tetratomic m.**, a molecule made up of four atoms. **Triatomic m.**, one composed of three atoms.

Molimen (mo-li'men) [L. "effort"]. A natural and normal effort made for the performance of any function; especially the monthly effort to establish the menstrual flow: the *menstrual m.*

Mollichthyolin (mol-lik'the-ol-in). A preparation of mollin and ichthyol for skin-diseases.

Mollin (mol'lin). A glycerinated soft soap with excess of fats: used as a vehicle for medicines to be applied externally.

Mollities (mol-lish'e-ēz) [L.]. Softness; abnormal softening. **M. os'sium,** osteomalacia.

Mollosin (mol-lo'sin). An ointment-base made of liquid petrolatum (4 parts) and yellow wax (1 part).

Molluscous (mol-lus'kus). Pertaining to molluscum.

Molluscum (mol-lus'kum) [L. "soft"]. The name of various skin-diseases. **M. epithelia'le, M. contagio'sum,** a disease marked by the formation of firm, rounded skin-tubercles containing a semifluid caseous matter or solid masses made up of fat, epidermis, and peculiar capsulate bodies (*M.-corpuscles*). The tubercles appear usually upon the face, are very chronic in their course, and are without general symptoms. The disease is believed to be due to a coccidium. **M. fibro'sum, M. pen'dulum, M. sim'plex,** diseases marked by the development of multiple fibroma of the skin, which often form pendulous growths. They arise from the corium or the subcutaneous tissue. **M. verruco'sum,** a late stage of molluscum epitheliale in which the growths have become wart-like masses.

Molybdate (mo-lib'dāt). Any salt of molybdic acid: some are used as tests.

Molybdenum (mol-ib-de'num) [Gr. μόλυβδος lead]. A hard, silvery-white metallic element; symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 95.9; specific gravity, 8.6.

Molybdic (mo-lib'dik). Containing molybdenum as a hexad element.

Molybdous (mo-lib'dus). Containing molybdenum as a tetrad element.

Momentum (mo-men'tum) [L.]. The quantity of motion; the product of mass by velocity.

Monacid (mon-as'id). Containing one atom of hydrogen that is replaceable by a base: said of a salt or of an alcohol.

Monad (mon'ad) [Gr. μονάς]. 1. A single-celled protozoön, or a single-celled coccus. 2. A univalent radical or element.

Monadin (mon'ad-in). Any microörganism or species belonging to a group (Monadina) of rhizopod animal endoparasites. They are sometimes found in feces and sputum, but are not known to have any pathogenic influence.

Monamin (mon-am'in). An amin formed by replacing the hydrogen of one molecule of ammonia by basic radicals.

Monarda (mo-nar'dah). A genus of fragrant labiate plants comprising *M. fistulo'sa*, wild bergamot; *M. did'yma*, bee-balm; *M. silves'tris*, and *M. puncta'ta*, horsemint. **M. puncta'ta** is diaphoretic, carminative, stimulant, emmenagogue, and rubefacient. Its volatile oil (*o'leum monar'dæ*) is used like oil of peppermint. Dose of *oil*, 2–3 min. (0.133–0.2 c.c.).

Monardin (mo-nar'din). A stearopten, like thymol, from oil of monarda.

Monarticular (mon-ar-tik'u-lar). Pertaining to a single joint.

Monas (mo'nas) [Gr. μονάς monad]. A genus of infusorian animals comprising the typical monads.

Monaster (mon-as'ter) [Gr. μόνος single + ἀστήρ star]. The single star-shaped figure in karyokinesis. See *Karyokinesis.*

Monathetosis (mon''ath-et-o'sis) [Gr. μόνος single + *Athetosis*]. Athetosis of one part of the body.

Monatomic (mon-at-om'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + ἄτομος atom]. 1. Same as *Univalent.* 2. Containing but one atom.

Monaxon (mon-ak'sŏn) [Gr. μόνος single + ἄξων]. A neuron possessing only one axon.

Monaxonic (mon-ak-son'ik). Having one axon.

Monerula (mon-er'u-lah), pl. *moner'ulæ* [Gr. μονήρος single]. An impregnated ovum with as yet no nucleus.

Monesia (mo-ne'zhe-ah) [L.]. An extract from monesia-bark, the product of *Chrysophyl'lum buran'hem*, a tree of Brazil: astringent and stomachic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Monesin (mon'es-in). A glucosid from monesia, identical, or nearly so, with saponin: astringent and oxytocic. Dose, ½ gr. (0.033 gm.).

Mongolism (mon'go-lizm). Mongolian idiocy. See under *Idiocy.*

Moniliform (mon-il'if-orm) [L. *moni'le* necklace + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a necklace or string of beads.

Monilithrix (mon-il'e-thrix) [L. *moni'le* necklace + Gr. θρίξ hair]. A diseased condition in which the hairs exhibit bead-like enlargements and become brittle.

Monium (mo'ne-um) [Gr. μόνος single]. An earth-metal discovered in 1898: now called *Victorium.*

Monkshood (munks'hood). See *Aconite.*

Mono- [Gr. μόνος single]. A prefix denoting one or single; limited to one part; in chemistry, combined with one atom.

Mono-anesthesia (mon''o-an-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + *Anesthesia*]. Anesthesia of a single part or organ.

Monobacillary (mon-o-bas'il-a-re). Caused by or containing a single species of bacillus.

Monobasic (mon-o-ba'sik) [Gr. μόνος single + βάσις base]. Having but one base; containing one atom of hydrogen that is replaceable by a base.

Monoblepsia (mon-o-blep'se-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + βλέψις sight]. 1. A condition of the vision in which it is more distinct when only one eye is used. 2. A variety of color-blindness in which only one color is perceived.

Monobrachius (mon-o-bra'ke-us) [Gr. μόνος single + L. *bra'chium* arm]. A fetus with but one arm.

Monobromacetanilid (mon''o-bro''mas-et-an'il-id). See *Antisepsin.*

Monobromated (mon-o-bro'māt-ed) [L. *monobroma'tus*]. Having a single atom of bromin in each molecule.

Monobromcamphor (mon''o-brom-kam'for). Monobromated camphor. See *Camphor.*

Monobromphenol (mon''o-brom-fe'nol). A violet-colored liquid of penetrating odor, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and used as an external antiseptic, especially in erysipelas, in 3 to 6 per cent. ointment.

Monocephalus (mon-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. μόνος single + κεφαλή head]. A monster-fetus with two bodies and one head.

Monochlorphenol (mon''o-klor-fe'nol). A volatile liquid, C_6H_4ClOH: inhaled in lung-disease as an antiseptic.

Monochorea (mon''o-ko-re'ah) [Gr. μόνος single + *Chorea*]. Chorea affecting but one part.

Monochroic (mon-o-kro'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + χρώς color]. Having only one color.

Monochromasy (mon-o-kro'mas-e). Blindness to all colors but one.

Monochromatic (mon''o-kro-mat'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + χρῶμα color]. 1. Having but one color. 2. A person who can see only one color.

Monochromatophil, Monochromophilic (mon''o-kro-mat'o-fil, mon''o-kro-mo-fil'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + χρῶμα color + φιλεῖν to love]. 1. Stainable with only one kind of stain. 2. Any cell or other element that will take only one stain.

Monoclinic (mon-o-klin'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + κλίνη bed]. A term applied to crystals in which the vertical axis is inclined to one lateral axis, but is at right angles to the other.

Monococcus (mon-o-kok'kus), pl. *monococ'ci* [Gr. μόνος single + κόκκος berry]. A coccus neither double nor formed into groups, pairs, or chains.

Monocranus (mon-ok'ran-us) [Gr. μόνος single + κρανίον cranium]. A monster-fetus with one head and two bodies.

Monocrotic (mon-o-krot'ik). Characterized by monocrotism.

Monocrotism (mo-nok'ro-tizm) [Gr. μόνος single + κρότος stroke]. The quality in a pulse-wave of having neither a normal elastic elevation nor a dicrotic or tricrotic one.

Monocular (mon-ok'u-lar) [Gr. μόνος single + L. *oc'ulus* eye]. Pertaining to or having but one eye.

Monoculus (mon-ok'u-lus) [Gr. μόνος single + L. *oc'ulus* eye]. A bandage for but one eye.

Monodactylism (mon-o-dak'til-izm) [Gr. μόνος single + δάκτυλος finger]. The congenital occurrence of one digit only on the hand or foot.

Monogastric (mon-o-gas'trik) [Gr. μόνος single + γαστήρ stomach]. Having but one belly or stomach.

Monogenesis (mon-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. μόνος single + γένεσις origin]. Non-sexual reproduction.

Monogerminal (mo-no-jer'min-al). Developed from one ovum: said of twin fetuses occupying a single chorionic sac.

Monograph (mon'o-graf) [Gr. μόνος single + γράφειν to write]. An essay or treatise on one subject.

Monohydrated (mon-o-hi'dra-ted). United with a single molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

Monohydric (mon-o-hi'drik). Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen.

Monol (mo'nol). Two parts of calcium permanganate dissolved in 1000 parts of water: it is used for purifying drinking-water.

Monolene (mon'o-lēn). A clea. white, oily hydrocarbon.

Monolocular (mon-o-lok'u-lar) [Gr. μόνος single + L. *loc'ulus* cell]. Having but one cell or cavity.

Monomah (mo-no'mah) [Gr. μόνος one + -ομα a tumor]. A solitary uterine tumor accompanied by pain and severe hemorrhage and ending fatally.

Monomania (mon-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + μανία madness]. Insanity on a single subject or class of subjects. **Emotional m.,** monomania with respect to one or a few related emotions. **Intellectual m.,** a monomania with respect to one or a few related delusions.

Monomastigote (mon-o-mas'tig-ōt) [Gr. μόνος single + μάστιξ lash]. Having a single flagellum.

Monomerik (mon-o-mer'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + μέρος part]. Pertaining to, made up of, or affecting, a single segment.

Monometallic (mon''o-met-al'ik). Having one atom of a metal in the molecule.

Monomethylxanthin (mon''o-meth-il-zan'thin). A substance sometimes found in dogs' urine after the administration of caffein.

Monomicrobic (mon''o-mi-kro'bik). Characterized by the presence of a single species of microbe.

Monomoria (mon-o-mo're-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + μωρία madness]. Monomania.

Monomorphic (mon-o-mor'fik). Uniform in structure.

Monomorphism (mon-o-mor'fizm) [Gr. μόνος single + μορφή form]. Uniformity in structure.

Monomphalus (mon-om'fa-lus) [Gr. μόνος single + ὀμφαλός navel]. Two fetuses joined at the navel.

Monomyositis (mon-o-mi-o-si'tis) [Gr. μόνος single + *Myositis*]. A myositis of the biceps muscle occurring periodically.

Mononephrous (mon-o-nef'rus) [Gr. μόνος single + νεφρός kidney]. Affecting one kidney only.

Mononeuric (mon-o-nu'rik) [Gr. μόνος single + νεῦρον nerve]. Having only one neuron.

Mononeuritis (mon''o-nu-ri'tis) [Gr. μόνος single + νεῦρον nerve + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a single nerve. **M. mul'tiplex,** simultaneous inflammation of several nerves remote from one another.

Monont (mon'ont). Same as *Schizont.*

Mononuclear (mon-o-nu'kle-ar) [Gr. μόνος single + *Nucleus*]. Having but one nucleus; uninuclear.

Monoparesis (mon-o-par'es-is) [Gr. μόνος single + πάρεσις weakness]. Paresis of a single part.

Monoparesthesia (mon''o-par-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + *Paresthesia*]. Paresthesia of a single part or limb.

Monopathy (mo-nop'ath-e) [Gr. μόνος single + πάθος disease]. A disease affecting a single part.

Monophasia (mon-o-fa'ze-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + φάναι to speak]. Aphasia with ability to utter but one word or phrase.

Monophasic (mon-o-fa'zik). Exhibiting only one phase or variation; cf., diphasic, triphasic.

Monophobia (mon-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of being left alone.

Monophthalmus (mon-of-thal'mus) [Gr. μόνος single + ὀφθαλμός eye]. A monster-fetus with only one eye.

Monoplasmatic (mon''o-plaz-mat'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + πλάσμα plasm]. Made up of a single substance.

Monoplast (mon'o-plast) [Gr. μόνος single + πλαστος formed]. A single constituent cell.

Monoplegia (mon-o-ple'je-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of but a single part. Different varieties are distinguished according to the part affected or to the site of the lesion producing the disease; as, Brachial, Facial, Central, Peripheral, etc.

Monops (mon'ops) [Gr. μόνος single + ὤψ eye]. A fetus having but a single eye.

Monopus (mon'o-pus) [Gr. μόνος single + πούς foot]. A fetus having but a single foot or leg.

Monorchidic (mon-or-kid'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + ὄρχις testicle]. Having but one descended testicle.

Monorchis (mon-or'kis) [Gr. μόνος single + ὄρχις testicle]. A person having but a single testis.

Monosaccharids (mon-o-sak'ar-idz). Carbohydrates of the class to which glucose, galactose, and levulose belong.

Monosomian (mon-o-so'me-an) [Gr. μόνος single + σῶμα body]. A double fetus with only one body.

Monospasm (mon'o-spazm) [Gr. μόνος single + *Spasm*]. Spasm of a single limb or part. Dif-

ferent varieties are distinguished according to the part affected or to the site of the causal lesion; as Brachial, Facial, Lateral, Peripheral, etc.

Monostoma (mon-os'to-mah) [Gr. μόνος single + στόμα mouth]. A genus of trematode worms. One species occurs in the crystalline lens.

Monostratal, Monostratified (mon-o-stra'tal, mon-o-strat'if-īd). Disposed in a single layer or stratum.

Monosubstituted (mon-o-sub'stit-u-ted). Having only one atom in the molecule replaced.

Monosymptom (mon-o-sim'tom) [Gr. μόνος single + *Symptom*]. A symptom occurring singly.

Monosymptomatic (mon''o-simp-to-mat'ik) [Gr. μόνος single + *Symptom*]. Expressed by a single symptom.

Monotal (mo'no-tal). A colorless oily liquid, the guaiacol ester of ethylglycolic acid. It is used as an analgesic for various painful affections, in phlebitis and pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose, ½–1 fl. dr. (24 c.c.), applied to the affected area.

Monothermia (mo-no-ther'me-ah) [Gr. μόνος single + θέρμη heat]. A condition in which the temperature of the body remains the same throughout the day.

Monotricha (mo-not'rik-ah) [See *Monotrichous*]. A group of bacteria including those forms which have one polar flagellum.

Monotrichous (mo-not'rik-us) [Gr. μόνος single + θρίξ hair]. Having but one flagellum.

Monovalent (mo-nov'al-ent). Having a valency or potency of one.

Monoxeny (mo-noks'en-e) [Gr. μόνος one + ξένος host]. Parasitism on one host only.

Monoxid (mon-ox'id). An oxid containing but one atom of oxygen.

Monro, foramen of (mon-ro'). See *Foramen*.

Mons (monz). Latin for "Mountain." **M. pu'bis,** the pubic eminence. **M. ure'teris,** a papilla-like elevation of the mucosa of the bladder where the ureter enters the latter. **M. Ven'eris** (L. "Mount of Venus"), a rounded prominence at the symphysis pubis of a woman.

Monsel's salt, M's solution (mon'selz). See *Salt, Solution*.

Monsonia (mon-so'ne-ah). A genus of African and Asiatic geraniaceous plants. Some of the species are used in medicine as astringents.

Monster (mon'ster) [L. *mon'strum*]. A fetus malformed or with an excess or deficiency of parts; a teratism. **Endocymic m.,** a monster which never comes to birth, but is retained and forms the basis of a dermoid tumor. **Gila m.,** a venomous lizard, *Heloder'ma hor'ridum*, of Mexico and the southwestern part of the United States.

Monstrosity (mon-stros'it-e) [L. *monstros'itas*]. 1. Great congenital deformity. 2. A monster or teratism. **Emmenic m.,** a female child that menstruates during infancy.

Monstrum abundans (mon'strum ab-un'danz) [L.]. A monstrosity characterized by excess. **M. defic'iens,** a monstrosity by defect. **M. sirenifor'me,** a monster having apparently only one leg and no arms.

Montgomery's glands (mont-gom'er-ēz). See *Gland*.

Monthlies (munth'liz). The menses, or monthly sickness of women.

Monticulus (mon-tik'u-lus) [L.]. A small eminence. **M. cerebel'li,** the projecting part of the superior vermiform process.

Moon-blindness. Same as *Night-blindness*.

Moradin (mo-ra'din). An alkaloid from *Pogon'opus febrif'ugus*, a rutaceous tree.

Morbid (mor'bid) [L. *mor'bidus* sick]. Pertaining to or affected with disease; diseased.

Morbidity (mor-bid'it-e). 1. The condition of being diseased or morbid. 2. The sick-rate, or proportion of disease to health in a community.

Morbific (mor-bif'ik) [L. *morbif'icus; mor'bus* sickness + *fac'ere* to make]. Causing disease.

Morbilli (mor-bil'li). Latin for *Measles*.

Morbillous (mor-bil'us). Pertaining to measles.

Morbus (mor'bus). Latin for *Disease*. **M. Brigh'tii,** Bright's disease. **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cæru'leus,** congenital cyanosis. **M. comitia'lis,** epilepsy. **M. cox'æ seni'lis,** the hip-joint disease of aged people. **M. coxa'rius,** hip-joint disease. **M. divin'us,** epilepsy. **M. gall'icus,** syphilis. **M. maculo'sus Werlho'fii.** See *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. **M. medico'rum,** a morbid propensity to consult physicians for trifling ailments. **M. mise'riæ,** any disease due to want and neglect. **M. pediculo'sus,** lousiness. **M. re'gius,** jaundice. **M. seni'lis,** arthritis deformans. **M. strangulato'rius.** Same as *Diphtheria*.

Morcellation (mor-sel-la'shun) [Fr. *morcellement*]. The division of a tumor, followed by its removal piecemeal.

Mordant (mor'dant) [L. *morde're* to bite]. A substance used to fix a stain or dye. The chief m's are alum, anilin oil, and phenol.

Morgagni's cataract, hydatid, etc. (mor-gahn'-yēz). See *Cataract, Hydatid*.

Morgue (morg) [Fr.]. A place where dead bodies are sent for identification.

Mori succus (mo'ri suk'kus) [L.]. Mulberry-juice; the juice of *Mo'rus ni'gra*, the black mulberry.

Moria (mo're-ah) [Gr. μωρία folly]. Dementia or fatuity.

Moribund (mor'ib-und) [L. *moribun'dus*]. In a dying state.

Moringa pterygosperma (mo-rin'gah). An East Indian plant called Sajina: used in rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Morioplasty (mo're-o-plas-te) [Gr. μόριον piece + πλάσσειν to form]. The surgical restoration of lost parts.

Morning-sickness (mor'ning sik'nes). Nausea and vomiting occurring every morning on arising, and constituting one of the characteristic symptoms of pregnancy.

Morococcus (mo-ro-kok'us) [L. *mo'rus* mulberry + *Coccus*]. A form of coccus or microbial mass from the eczematous skin.

Morphea, Morphœa (mor-fe'ah) [Gr. μορφή form]. A skin-disease marked by the formation of pinkish patches or bands, bordered by a purplish areola. The lesions are firm but not hard, and are usually elevated or depressed. They may atrophy and disappear, leaving cicatrix-like marks. The disease is probably a trophoneurosis. Called also *Circumscribed scleroderma* and *Addison's keloid*. **Acroteric m.,** a form specially affecting the extremities. **Herpetiform m.,** morphea in which the lesions are disposed as in herpes. **M. gutta'ta.** See *White-spot disease*, under *Disease*.

Morphin (mor'fin) [L. *morphi'na, morphi'num, mor'phia, mor'phium*]. The principal and most active alkaloid of opium, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3+H_2O$, occurring in the form of colorless, shining crystals, having a bitter taste and an alkaline reaction. It is only sparingly soluble in water, and is therefore usually given in the form of its salts. Morphin has the properties of opium, but it has a less tendency to produce constipation and narcotism, and is more likely to cause nausea and skin eruptions. Dose of morphin and its salts, ⅒–½ gr. (0.003–0.033 gm.). **M. acetate,** a yellowish-white powder, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.C_2H_4O_2+3H_2O$. It is used in the form of *li'quor morphi'næ aceta'tis*, in 20–40 min. (1.3–2.6 c.c.) doses; also in the form of *injec'tio morphi'næ hypoder'mica*. **M. anisate,** a white, soluble, crystalline salt. **M. benzoatè,** a salt in white prisms or in powder: recommended for the relief of asthma. **M. borate,** a salt used in eye-treatment and for hypodermic injections. **M. hydrochlorid,** a white, crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HCl+3H_2O$: used in the form of *li'quor morphi'næ hydrochlo'ras, tinctu'ra chlorofor'mi et morphi'næ, trochis'ci morphi'næ*, etc. Dose of hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{12}$–½ gr. (0.0054–0.032 gm.). **M. phthalate,** a yellowish, crystalline salt recommended for hypodermic use. **Saccharinated m.** contains morphin, 60.9 parts, and saccharin, 39.1 parts. **M. stearate,** a salt, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.C_{17}H_{35}COOH$. **M. sulphate,** a white, crystalline substance, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4+5H_2O$. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–½ gr. (0.0054–0.0324 gm.). **M. tartrate,** a salt adopted for use in subcutaneous injections.

Morphinbromethylate (mor''fin-brom-eth'il-āt). A white crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{22}NO_3Br + H_2O$, resulting from treating morphin with dimethyl sulphate: used like other morphin derivatives.

Morphinism (mor'fin-izm). A morbid state due to the habitual misuse of morphin; also the morphin-habit.

Morphinization (mor''fin-is-a'shun). Subjection to the influence of morphin.

Morphinomania, Morphiomania (mor''fin-o-ma'ne-ah, mor''fe-o-ma'ne-ah). 1. A morbid and habitual craving for morphin. 2. Insanity due to the misuse of morphin.

Morphiometry (mor-fe-om'et-re) [*Morphin* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. The measurement of the amount or proportion of morphin in a drug or preparation.

Morphœa (mor-fe'ah). See *Morphea*.

Morphography (mor-fog'raf-e) [Gr. μορφή form + γράφειν to write]. A description of organized beings, with special reference to their forms and structure.

Morphologic, Morphological (mor-fo-loj'ik, mor-fo-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to morphology.

Morphology (mor-fol'o-je) [Gr. μορφή form + λόγος treatise]. The science of the forms and structure of organized beings.

Morphometry (mor-fom'et-re) [Gr. μορφή form + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of the forms of organisms.

Morphon (mor'fon) [Gr. μορφοῦν to form]. An individual organism or structural unit.

Morphosan (mor-fo'san). A proprietary name for morphin methylbromate: used like morphin. Dose of 5 per cent. solution, 20 min. (1.33 c.c.); hypodermically, $\frac{1}{12}$–⅙ gr. (0.005–0.1 gm.).

Morphosis (mor-fo'sis) [Gr. μορφοῦν to form]. The process of formation of a part or organ.

Morphotic (mor-fot'ik). Pertaining to morphosis or formation: concerned in a formative process.

Morpio (mor'pe-o), pl. *morpio'nes* [L.]. The crab-louse, *Phthir'ius pu'bis*.

Morrhua (mor'ru-ah) [L.]. The cod-fish, *Ga'dus mor'rhua*, which furnishes cod-liver oil. See under *Oil*.

Morrhuin (mor'ru-in) [L. *mor'rhua* cod-fish]. A thick, oily ptomain, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, from some samples of cod-liver oil.

Morrhuol (mor'ru-ol) [L. *mor'rhua* cod + *o'leum* oil]. A crystallizable aromatic and medicinal substance from cod-liver oil. Dose, 4–12 gr. (0.26–0.78 gm.).

Morrhuvin (mor'u-vin). A trade name for a mixture of cod-liver oil and peptonate of iron.

Mors (morz). Latin for *Death*.

Morsal (mor'sal) [L. *mor'sus* bite]. Taking part in mastication.

Morsulus (mor'su-lus) [L. dim. of *mor'sus* bite]. A troche.

Morsus diaboli (mor'sus di-ab'o-li) [L. "devil's bite"]. The fimbriæ at the ovarian extremity of an oviduct.

Mortal (mor'tal) [L. *morta'lis*]. 1. Subject to death, or destined to die. 2. Fatal; causing or terminating in death.

Mortality (mor-tal'it-e). 1. The quality of being mortal. 2. The death-rate.

Mortar (mor'tar) [L. *morta'rium*]. A bell-shaped or urn-shaped vessel of glass, iron, or porcelain, in which drugs are beaten with a pestle.

Mortification (mor''tif-ik-a'shun). Gangrene or sphacelus; molar death.

Mortisemblant (mor-te-sem'blant). Apparently dead.

Morton's foot (mor'tnz). See *Foot*.

Mortuary (mort'u-a-re) [L. *mortua'rium* tomb]. 1. Pertaining to death. 2. A dead-house or place of temporary burial.

Morula (mor'u-lah) [L. *mo'rus* mulberry]. The segmented ovum in the mulberry stage, forming a solid mass of cells.

Morulation (mor-u-la'shun). The process of formation of the morula.

Morus (mo'rus). Latin for *Mulberry*. See *Mulberry* and *Mori succus*.

Morvan's disease (mor'vanz). See *Disease*.

Morvin (mor'vin). Same as *Mallein*.

Mosaic inheritance (mo-sa'ik). See under *Inheritance*.

Moschus (mos'kus). Latin for *Musk*.

Mosquito (mus-ke'to) [Sp. "little fly"]. A popular name for gnat-like blood-sucking and venomous insects of various genera, chiefly *Cu'lex, Anoph'eles, Stegomy'ia*, and *Simu'lium*. The bite of species of the genus *Anopheles* is a leading means of the transmission of malarial fevers. *Stegomyia* conveys yellow fever, and *Anopheles* and *Culex* transmit the filaria. For the life history of the malarial parasite in the mosquito's body, see *Plasmodium malariæ*.

Mosquitocide (mos-ke'to-sīd) [*Mosquito* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. Fatal to mosquitoes; an agent that is destructive to mosquitoes.

Moss. Any plant or species of the cryptogramic order *Mus'ci;* also a material composed of or derived from such a plant. **M.-board,** a kind of pasteboard for use in preparing surgical dressings: it is made principally of peat-moss (*Sphag'num*). **Ceylon m.** See *Agar*. **Club-m.** See *Lycopodium*. **Iceland m.** See *Cetraria*. **Irish m.** See *Chondrus*. **Muskeag m., Peat-m.,** marsh-growing mosses, chiefly of the genus *Sphag'num*. They are considerably used in the preparation of moss-board and surgical dressings.

Motarium (mo-ta're-um) [L.]. Lint.

Moth (mawth). See *Chloasma*.

Mother (muth'er) [L. *ma'ter*]. 1. The female parent. 2. The vinegar-fungus, *Mycoder'ma ace'ti*. **M.-cell.** See under *Cell*. **M.-liquor,** the liquid from which any substance has been separated by crystallization. **M's mark.** See *Nevus*. **M.-star.** Same as *Monaster*.

Motile (mo'til). Having a spontaneous but not conscious or volitional movement.

Motility (mo-til'it-e). The ability to move spontaneously.

Motor (mo'tor) [L.]. 1. A muscle, nerve, or center that affects or produces movement. 2. Producing or subserving motion. **M. oc'uli,** the third cranial nerve.

Motorgraphic (mo-tor-graf'ik). Same as *Kinetographic.*

Motorial (mo-to're-al). Pertaining to motion or to a motorium.

Motorium (mo-to're-um) [L.]. 1. A motor center; especially the common center (**M. commu'ne**) of motor influences. 2. The motor apparatus of the body.

Motorius (mo-to're-us) [L.]. A motor nerve. **M. oc'uli commu'nis.** See *Motor oculi,* in *Nerves, Table of.*

Motormeter (mo-tor'me-ter). A device for recording the mechanical movements of the stomach.

Motorpathy (mo-tor'path-e) [*Motor* + Gr. *πάθος* disease]. Treatment of disease by gymnastics.

Mould (mōld). Any one of a large group of minute parasitic and saprophytic fungi; also the deposit or growth produced by such fungi.

Mounding (mown'ding). The rising in a lump of a wasting muscle when struck.

Mountain anemia, fever, sickness, etc. (mown'ten). See *Anemia, Fever, Sickness,* etc.

Mounting (mownt'ing). The preparation of specimens and slides for study. The chief mediums used in mounting large specimens are alcohol and glycerin-jelly; for microscopic objects on a slide, Canada balsam and glycerin.

Mouth (mowth). The cavity which contains the tongue and teeth. **M.-breathing,** habitual respiration through the mouth instead of the nose.

Movement (moov'ment). 1. An act of moving; motion. 2. An act of defecation. **Ameboid m.,** the movement of an ameba or leukocyte by the protrusion of a prosopodium. See *Ameba.* **Angular m.,** a movement which increases the angle between two bones. **Associated m.,** a movement of parts which act together, as of the eyes. **Automatic m.,** a movement originating within the organism, but not by an act of the will. **Brownian m.,** the dancing motion of minute particles suspended in a liquid. **Ciliary m.,** the lashing motion of cilia occurring in certain of the tissues. **Circus-m.,** a peculiar circular gait; an involuntary rolling or tumbling movement, the result of lesions of the brain and basal nerve-centers. **Communicated m.,** one produced by a force acting from without. **M.-cure.** See *Kinesitherapy.* **Elastic m.,** a movement due to the return of a stretched fiber to its natural length. **Fetal m.,** that of a fetus in the womb. **Forced m.,** a movement caused by an injury to a motor center or a conducting path. **Index-m.,** a movement of the cephalic part of a body about the fixed caudal part. **Molecular m.** Same as *Brownian m.* **Nucleopetal m.,** the movement of a male pronucleus toward the female. **Passive m.,** any movement of the body effected by a force entirely outside of the organism. **Pendular m.,** one of the movements of the intestine in digestion, consisting of a gentle swinging to and fro of the different loops. These movements are ascribed to rhythmic contractions of the longitudinal muscles. **Reflex m.,** an involuntary movement provoked by a remote external stimulus acting through a nerve-center. **Rolling m.,** the rolling of an animal on its long axis. **Spontaneous m.,** one which is originated within the organism. **Swedish m.** Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Mowers's mite (mo'erz). The *Lep'tus autumna'lis.*

Moxa (mok'sah) [Japanese]. A tuft of soft combustible substance to be burned upon the skin.

Moxibustion (mok-sib-us'chun). The burning of a moxa upon the skin.

Moyrapuama (moi-rah-pu-am'ah). See *Muirapuama.*

Mu (mu) [the Gr. letter *μ*]. In micrometry, a micron or micromillimeter; $\frac{1}{25000}$ of an inch.

Muavin (mu-a'vin). An alkaloid from muawi-bark, an East African drug. Its hydrobromid, a yellowish powder, acts somewhat like digitalin.

Mucedin (mu-se'din). An amorphous proteid derivable from gluten.

Muchematein (mu-kem'at-in). See *Mayer's muchematein,* under *Stains, table of.*

Mucic acid (mu'sik). See under *Acid.*

Mucicarmin (mu-se-kar'min). A stain for mucin consisting of 1 gm. of carmin, 0.5 gm. of aluminum chlorid, and 2 c.c. of distilled water.

Mucidin (mu'sid-in). A solution of the mucus of red snails: it is bactericidal but not antitoxic.

Muciferous (mu-sif'er-us) [*Mucus* + L. *fer're* to bear]. Secreting mucus.

Muciform (mu'sif-orm) [*Mucus* + L. *for'ma* form]. Resembling mucus.

Mucigen (mu'sij-en) [*Mucus* + Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce]. A substance found in the epithelial cells that secrete mucus: it is convertible into mucin and mucus.

Mucigenous (mu-sij'en-us). Producing mucus.

Mucilage (mu'sil-ej) [L. *mucila'go*]. 1. An artificial viscid paste of gum or dextrin: used in pharmacy as a vehicle or excipient, or in therapy as a demulcent. The principal official mucilages are those of acacia, elm, salep, sassafras-pith, starch, and tragacanth. 2. A naturally formed viscid principle in a plant, consisting of a gum dissolved in the juices of the plant.

Mucilaginous (mu-sil-aj'in-us). Of the nature of mucilage; slimy and adhesive.

Mucilago (mu-sil-a'go). See *Mucilage.*

Mucin (mu'sin). A compound protein, the chief constituent of mucus. It is insoluble in water and precipitated by alcohol, alum, and acids. Mucin is present in saliva, mucous secretions, the bile, and in certain cysts.

Mucinemia (mu-sin-e'me-ah) [*Mucin* + Gr. *αἷμα* blood]. The presence of mucin in the blood.

Mucinoblast (mu-sin'o-blast) [*Mucin* + Gr. *βλαστός* germ]. A mast-cell.

Mucinogen (mu-sin'o-jen) [*Mucin* + Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce]. The principle existing in the body from which mucin is derived.

Mucinoid (mu'sin-oid) [*Mucin* + Gr. *εἶδος* form]. Resembling mucin.

Mucinuria (mu-sin-u're-ah) [*Mucus* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The occurrence of mucin in the urine.

Muciparous (mu-sip'ah-rus) [L. *mu'cus* mucus + *par'ere* to produce]. Secreting mucus.

Mucitis (mu-si'tis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Mucocele (mu'ko-sēl) [*Mucus* + Gr. *κήλη* tumor]. 1. A catarrhal dilatation of the lacrimal sac. 2. A nasal retention-cyst; also a mucous polypus.

Mucolitis (mu-ko-li'tis). Mucous colitis.

Mucocutaneous (mu''ko-ku-ta'ne-us) [*Mucus* + *Cutaneous*]. Pertaining to the mucous membrane and the skin.

Muco-enteritis (mu''ko-en-ter-i'tis). Acute catarrhal enteritis.

Mucoglobulin (mu-ko-glob'u-lin). Any one of the class of proteids to which plastin belongs.

Mucoid (mu'koid). 1. Resembling mucus. 2. Any one of a group of mucus-like compounds of animal origin. The mucoids differ from mucins in solubility. They are precipitated by acetic acid. They include colloid and ovomucoid.

Mucol (mu'col). A preparation of salicylic acid used in infectious diseases of the mouth and throat.

Mucolysin (mu-kol'is-in) [*Mucus* + Gr. *λύσις* dissolution]. A cytolysin which is capable of causing dissolution of mucus.

Mucolytic (mu-ko-lit'ik). Destroying or dissolving mucus.

Mucomembranous (mu-ko-mem' bran-us). Pertaining to or composed of mucous membrane.

Mucoperiosteal (mu''ko-per-e-os'te-al). Consisting of mucous membrane and periosteum.

Mucoperiosteum (mu''ko-per-e-os'te-um). Periosteum having a mucous surface, as in parts of the auditory apparatus.

Mucopurulent (mu-ko-pu'ru-lent). Containing both mucus and pus.

Mucopus (mu-ko-pus') [*Mucus* + *Pus*]. Mucus blended with pus.

Mucor (mu'kor) [L.]. A genus of saprophytic mould-fungi. **M. corym'bifer,** a pathogenic species with umbrella-like, branching sporophores: less malignant than *M. rhizopodifor'mis.* **M. muce'do,** a non-pathogenic species from feces or other nitrogenous substances. **M. pusil'lus,** a species resembling *M. rhizopodifor'mis,* from moist bread. **M. ramo'sus,** an extremely malignant pathogenic species from white bread, and from the ear in otomycosis. **M. racemo'sus,** a mould from diseased pine-apples: it sometimes causes intestinal inflammation. **M. rhizopodifor'mis,** a pathogenic organism which has been found in white bread and in the mouth in cases of hyperkeratosis. In rabbits it causes a fatal mycosis of the spleen, kidneys, bone-marrow, etc.

Mucorin (mu'ko-rin). An albuminous substance from certain moulds.

Mucosa (mu-ko'sah) [L. "mucus"]. The mucous membrane.

Mucosal (mu-ko'sal). Pertaining to the mucous membrane.

Mucosedative (mu-ko-sed'at-iv). Soothing to the mucous surfaces.

Mucosin (mu-ko'sin). A form of mucin peculiar to the more tenacious varieties of mucus, as that of the nasal and uterine cavities.

Mucosolvene (mu-ko-sol'vēn). A proprietary disinfectant and germicide for use in diphtheria.

Mucous (mu'kus) [L. *muco'sus*]. Pertaining to or resembling mucus.

Mucuna (mu-ku'nah) [Brazilian]. 1. A genus of leguminous plants. 2. Cowhage; the hairs of the pods of *M. pru'riens* and *M. u'rens:* they are anthelmintic and irritant.

Mucus (mu'kus) [L.]. The viscid watery secretion of the mucous glands. It is composed of water, mucin, inorganic salts, epithelial cells, leukocytes, and granular matter.

Mudar (mu'dar). The root-bark of *Calot'ropis gigan'tea,* a plant of India and other hot regions: alterative and sudorific. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.).

Mud-bath. See *Bath.*

Muiracithin (moo-e-ras'ith-in). A proprietary aphrodisiac combination of muira puama and lecithin.

Muirapuama (moo-e''rah-poo-ah'ma). A drug from Brazil, reputed to be an aphrodisiac and nerve-stimulant.

Mulberry (mul'ber-re). Any tree of the genus *Mo'rus.* From the juice of the fruit a syrup is made which is used as a drink in fevers. The root of *M. ni'gra* is used for tapeworm. **M. calculus, M. mark.** See *Calculus* and *Nevus.*

Mulder's test (mul'derz). See *Test.*

Muliebria (mu-le-eb're-ah)[L.]. The female generative organs.

Muliebrity (mu-le-eb'rit-e) [L. *mulieb'ritas*]. 1. Womanly quality; the sum of the peculiarities of the female sex. 2. The assumption of female qualities by the male.

Mull (mul). A variety of thin, soft muslin, used in surgery. **Plaster-m.,** a sheet of mull coated with gutta-percha: used in surgery as a dressing and in skin-diseases.

Mullein (mul'lin). See *Verbascum.*

Müller's duct, fibers, fluid, muscle, etc. (mēl'erz). See *Duct, Fiber, Fluid, Muscle,* etc.

Multi- [L. *mul'tus* many, much]. A prefix signifying many or much.

Multicapsular (mul-te-kap'su-lar). Having many capsules.

Multicell (mul'tis-el). Any organ made up of many cells; any group of functionally active cells.

Multicellular (mul-te-sel'u-lar) [L. *mul'tus* many + *cel'lula* cell]. Composed of many cells.

Multicuspidate (mul-te-kus'pid-āt) [L. *mul'tus* many + *cus'pis* point]. Having many cusps.

Multifid (mul'tif-id) [L. *multi'fidus; mul'tus* many + *fin'dere* to split]. Cleft into many parts.

Multigravida (mul-te-grav'id-ah)[L. *mul'tus* many + *grav'ida* pregnant]. A woman who has often been pregnant.

Multilobular (mul-te-lob'u-lar) [L. *mul'tus* many + *lob'ulus* lobule]. Having many lobules.

Multilocular (mul-te-lok'u-lar) [L. *mul'tus* many + *loc'ulus* cell]. Having many cells or loculi.

Multinodular (mul-te-nod'u-lar). Composed of many nodules.

Multinuclear (mul-te-nu'kle-ar) [L. *mul'tus* many + *Nucleus*]. Having several nuclei.

Multipara (mul-tip'ar-ah) [L. *mul'tus* many + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has borne several children.

Multiparity (mul-tip-ar'it-e). The condition of being a multipara.

Multiparous (mul-tip'ar-us). Having given birth to several children.

Multiple (mul'tip-l) [L. *mul'tiplex*]. Manifold; occurring in various parts of the body at once.

Multipolar (mul-te-po'lar) [L. *mul'tus* many + *po'lus* pole]. Having more than two poles or processes.

Multivalent (mul-tiv'al-ent) [L. *mul'tus* many + *vale're* to have value]. Having the power of combining with more than two univalent atoms.

Mummification (mum''mif-ik-a'shun). Dry gangrene; also the drying up and shrivelling of the fetus.

Mumps (mumps)[L. *parotidi'tis*]. Contagious parotiditis; a contagious febrile disease marked by inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland. After an incubation-period of about three weeks the symptoms appear with fever, headache, and pain beneath the ear. Soon there develops a tense, painful swelling in the parotid region, which interferes with mastication and swallowing and renders both actions painful. After a period of a few days to a week the symptoms gradually disappear. Sometimes the submaxillary and other salivary glands are involved, and occasionally the testicles, mammæ, or the labia majora become swollen. One attack generally confers immunity from another. **Metastatic m.,** that which involves the testis or a mammary gland and labium majus. **Single m.,** that which affects only one of the parotid glands.

Mural (mu'ral) [L. *mura'lis,* from *mu'rus* wall]. Pertaining to or occurring in a wall.

Mu'rex purpu'rea. A gastropodous mollusk of the Mediterranean: from it a homeopathic remedy is prepared: used in uterine diseases.

Murexid (mu-rex'id) [L. *mu'rex* purple sea-snail]. Ammonium purpurate, $C_8H_8N_6O_6 + H_2O$; a sub-

stance obtained from guano: used as a test for uric acid and as a purple coloring-agent.

Muriate (mu're-āt) [L. *mu'ria* brine]. An obsolete synonym of *chlorid.*

Muriatic (mu-re-at'ik) [L. *muriat'icus; mu'ria* brine]. Derived from common salt. **M. acid.** See *Acid, Hydrochloric.*

Murine (mu'rin). A proprietary remedy for local use in eye-diseases: antiseptic and astringent.

Murmur (mur'mur) [L.]. A gentle blowing auscultatory sound. **Accidental m.,** one due to some temporary and unimportant circumstance. **Anemic m.,** one due to a watery condition of the blood. **Aneurysmal m.,** a vascular murmur caused by an aneurysm. **Aortic m.,** a sound indicative of disease of the aortic valves. **Apex-m.,** a murmur heard over the apex of the heart. **Arterial m.,** a murmur in an artery, sometimes aneurysmal and sometimes hemic. **Attrition-m.,** the sound produced by the friction of the pericardial surfaces in some cases of pericarditis. **Bellows-m.,** the bruit de soufflet; a puffing systolic heart-sound. **Blood-m.,** one due to an abnormal, and commonly to a spanemic, condition of the blood. Called also *Hemic m.* **Cardiac m.,** any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. **Cardiopulmonary m.,** a murmur caused by the impact of the heart against the lung: sometimes also due to physical and histologic changes in the substance of the lung. **Diastolic m.,** one occurring with and after the second sound of the heart. Heard at the apex, it is a sign of mitral obstruction; at the base of the heart, it is due to aortic regurgitation: more rarely to pulmonary regurgitation. **Direct m.,** one due to a roughened endocardium and contracted valvular orifice. Called also *Obstructive m.* **Duroziez's m.,** a double murmur in the femoral artery due to aortic regurgitation. **Dynamic m.,** one caused by the irregular pulsation of the heart. **Endocardial m.,** an abnormal sound produced within the cavity of the heart. **Eustace Smith's m.,** a venous hum heard over the manubrium when the patient's head is stretched backward in bronchial stenosis. **Exocardial m.,** a cardiac murmur produced outside of the heart's cavities. **Fisher's m.,** a systolic murmur heard over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region in rickets. **Flint's m.,** a loud presystolic murmur at the apex in aortic regurgitation. **Friction-m.,** one due to the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. **Functional m.,** a cardiac murmur due to anemia or to excited action of the heart. **Hemic m.** See *Blood-m.* **Indirect m.,** one that is caused by the reversal of the direction of the blood-current. **Inorganic m.,** any murmur not due to a valvular or other lesion. **Mitral m.,** a murmur due to disease of the mitral valve. **Musical m.,** a cardiac murmur with a musical quality. **Obstructive m.** See *Direct m.* **Organic m.,** one due to a structural change in the heart, in a vessel, or in the lung-substance. **Prediastolic m.,** one that occurs just before and with the diastole. Heard at the apex, it is due to mitral obstruction; at the base of the heart, to aortic regurgitation: more rarely to pulmonary regurgitation. **Presystolic m.,** one occurring just before the systole, from mitral or tricuspid obstruction. **Pulmonic m.,** one due to disease of the valves of the pulmonary artery. **Regurgitant m.,** that which is due to a dilated valvular orifice. **Spontaneous m.,** a cardiac murmur heard over a wide extent, and chiefly due to aortic valvular insufficiency. **Stenosal m.,** a sound produced in an artery by artificial pressure or by a stenosis. **Subclavicular m.,** a sound sometimes produced in the subclavian artery during systole, and due to a stenosis: mostly a symptom of tuberculous disease. **Systolic m.,** one at the systole: due to aortic, tricuspid or pulmonary obstruction. **Vascular m.,** a m. occurring in a blood-vessel. **Venous m.,** a m. occurring in a vein. **Vesicular m.,** the murmur of normal breathing.

Murphy button (mer'fe). See *Button.*

Murrain (mur'rin). Any destructive cattle-plague.

Muscæ volitantes (mus'se vol-it-an'tēz) [L. "flitting flies"]. Specks seen floating before the eyes.

Muscardin (mus'kar-din). A disease of silkworms caused by *Botry'tis kassia'na.*

Muscarin (mus'kar-in) [L. *musca'rius* pertaining to flies]. A deadly alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}NO_2$, from various mushrooms, as the fly-agaric, *Agar'icus musca'rius;* also from rotten fish. Its nitrate is a cardiant, diaphoretic, and sialagogue. It has been used in hay-fever, bronchitis, and diabetes insipidus. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–1 gr. (0.002–0.066 gm.), to be given with great caution.

Muscarinism (mus'kar-in-izm). Poisoning by muscarin.

Muscegenetic (mus''se-jen-et'ik). Giving rise to muscæ volitantes.

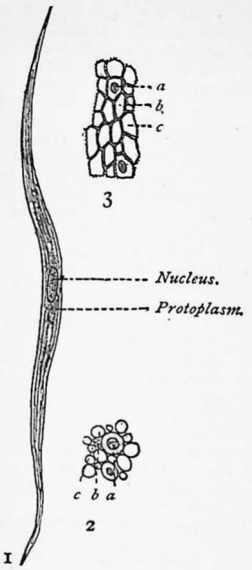
A TABLE OF ENDOCARDIAL MURMURS.

Time of Occurrence.	Site of Greatest Intensity.	Direction of Transmission.	Seat of Lesion.	Nature of Lesion.
Systolic.	At cardiac apex.	Along left fifth and sixth ribs—in left axilla—in the back, at inferior angle of left scapula.	Mitral orifice.	Incompetency—Regurgitation.
Systolic.	At junction of right second costal cartilage with sternum.	To junction of right clavicle with sternum—in course of right carotid.	Aortic orifice.	Narrowing—Obstruction.
Systolic.	At ensiform cartilage.	Feebly transmitted.	Tricuspid orifice.	Incompetency—Regurgitation.
Systolic.	At left second intercostal space, close to sternum.	Feebly transmitted.	Pulmonary orifice.	Narrowing—Obstruction.
Diastolic.	At junction of right second costal cartilage with sternum.	To midsternum—in course of sternum.	Aortic orifice.	Incompetency—Regurgitation.
Diastolic.	At left second intercostal space, close to sternum.	In course of sternum.	Pulmonary orifice.	Incompetency—Regurgitation.
(Diastolic) presystolic.	Over body of heart.	To apex of heart.	Mitral orifice.	Narrowing—Obstruction.
(Diastolic) presystolic.	At ensiform cartilage.	Feebly transmitted.	Tricuspid orifice.	Narrowing—Obstruction.

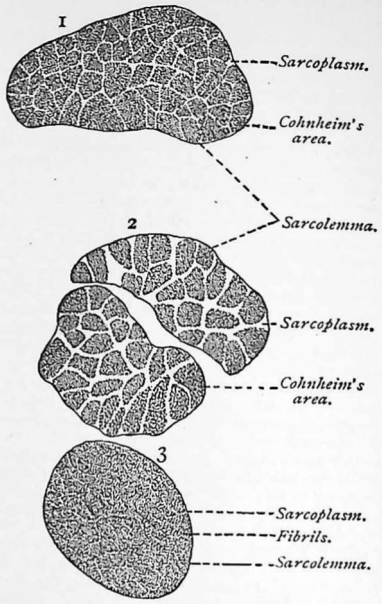
Muscle (mus'sl) [L. *mus'culus*]. An organ which by contraction produces the movements of an animal organism. Muscles are of a compound fibrous tissue, chemically characterized by the presence of syntonin, or muscular fibrin, and endowed with the property of contractility. They are of two varieties: *Striated,* or *striped,* including all the muscles in which contraction is voluntary and the heart-muscle. *Unstriated, smooth,* or *organic,* including all the involuntary muscles except the heart, such as the muscular layer of the intestines, bladder, blood-vessels, etc. Striated muscles are covered with a thin layer of connective tissue (*epimysium*) from which septa (*perimysium*) pass, dividing the muscle into bundles of fibers, or *fasciculi.* Each fasciculus contains a number of parallel fibers separated by finer connective-tissue septa (*endomysium*). Each fiber consists of an outer covering with transverse septa, the *sarcolemma,* containing *sarcous substance* and *nuclei,* or muscle-corpuscles. The sarcous substance is marked by minute transverse lines, whence the name *striated* muscle. Smooth muscles are composed of elongated spindle-shaped nucleated cells arranged parallel to one another, and usually in bundles of varying size. *Muscle-plasm* is the liquid obtained from fresh muscles by means of pressure. *Muscle-rods* are minute longitudinal lines found by Schäfer in striated muscular tissue. *Muscle-serum* is the liquid remaining after a clot has formed in muscle-plasm. See *Muscles, Table of.* **Bell's m's,** the musculi pylori of the ureters. **Bowman's m.,** the ciliary muscle. **Brücke's m.,** the longitudinal part of the ciliary muscle. **Casser's m.,** an incorrect name for the anterior ligament of the malleus. Called also *laxator tympani minor.* **Chaissagnac's axillary m.,** an occasional fascicle of muscle-tissue extending from the lower edge of the latissimus dorsi across the hollow of the axilla to the brachial fascia, or to the lower border of the pectoralis minor. **M.-columns,** in certain organisms, such as mollusks and worms, the contractile bundles within the central sarcoplasm. **Crampton's m.,** a striated eye-muscle of birds, extending from the annular ligament to the sclera. **M.-curve.** See *Myogram.* **Eustachian m.,** the laxator tympani. **Folius's m.,** the laxator tympani. **Gavard's m.,** the oblique muscular elements of the stomach-wall. **Guthrie's m.,** the transversus perinei profundus. **Hilton's m.,** the aryteno-epiglottideus. **Horner's m.,** the tensor tarsi. **Houston's m.,** the compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **Hypaxial m's,** the rectus anticus major, longus colli, the vertebral portion of the diaphragm, and the sacrococcygeus anticus. Called also subvertebral muscles. **Infrahyoid m's,** the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid. **Involuntary m.,** any muscle that is not under the control of the will: such muscles are for the most part non-striated. **Koyter's m.,** the coracocervicalis muscle. **Luschka's m's,** the uterosacral ligaments, which contain muscular tissue. **Merkel's m.,** the keratocricoid muscle. **Müller's m.,** the circular part of the ciliary muscle. **Non-striated m., Unstriped m.,** a variety without transverse striations upon its constituent fibers: such muscles are in almost every case involuntary. **M.-spindle,** a bundle of fine muscular fibers enclosed in a sheath of connective tissue. **Ochsner m.,** a sphincter described by Ochsner in the duodenum, 2–4 c.m. below the entrance to the common duct. **Phillips's m.,** a muscular slip from the lateral external ligament of the wrist and the styloid process of the radius to the phalanges. **Reisseisen's m's,** the muscular elements of the bronchial tubes. **Riolan's m.,** a slip from the orbicularis palpebrarum running along the free border of the eyelid. **Rouget's m.,** the circular portion of the ciliary muscle. **Santorini's m.,** the risorius. **Santorini's m., circular,** the non-striated fibers which encircle the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. **Skeletal m's,** those which are attached to the bones: nearly always striated. **Smooth m.,** a non-striated muscle. **Striated m.,** any muscle whose fibers are divided by transverse bands into striations: such muscles are, for the most part, voluntary. **Thenar m's,** the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb. **Treit's m.,** a muscular suspensory that passes from the left crus of the diaphragm to the points of union of the duodenum and jejunum. **Ventrolateral m.** See *Ventrolateral mass,* under *Mass.* **Voluntary m.,** any muscle that is under the control of the will: nearly always striated.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

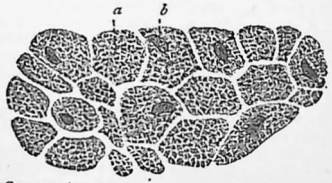
Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Abduc'tor dig'iti quin'ti.	Same as *Abductor minimi digiti.*			
Abduc'tor hallu'cis.	Inner tubercle of os calcis, plantar fascia, intermuscular septum; internal annular ligament.	Inner side of base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar nerve.	Abducts and flexes first phalanx of great toe.
Abduc'tor in'dicis.	Ulnar edge of first and radial border of second metacarpal bone.	Radial side of index finger.	First digital branch of radial nerve.	Abducts index finger; flexes first and extends other phalanges.
Abduc'tor lon'gus pol'licis.	See *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.*			
Abduc'tor min'imi dig'iti ma'nus.	Pisiform bone.	Ulnar side of first phalanx of little finger.	Deep palmar branch of ulnar nerve.	Abducts the little finger.
Abduc'tor min'imi dig'iti pe'dis.	Outer tubercle of os calcis, plantar fascia, and intermuscular septum.	Outer side of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar; superficial branch.	Abducts the little toe.
Abduc'tor os'sis meta'tarsi quin'ti.	Outer tubercle of os calcis.	Tuberosity at base of fifth metatarsal bone.	External plantar nerve: superficial branch.	Abducts the little toe.
Abduc'tor pol'licis bre'vis.	Same as *Abductor pollicis.*			



Smooth muscle-cells from the intestine of a cat: in 1, isolated; in 2 and 3, in cross-section. At *a* the cell is cut in the plane of the nucleus; at *c*, in the neighborhood of the pointed end. In 3 is seen the manner in which neighboring cells are joined to each other by intercellular bridges.



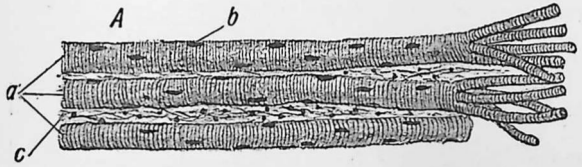
Transverse section through striated muscle-fibers of a rabbit: 1 and 3, from a muscle of the lower extremity; 2, from a lingual muscle. In 2, Cohnheim's fields are distinct; in 1, less clearly shown; in 3 the muscle-fibrils are more evenly distributed.

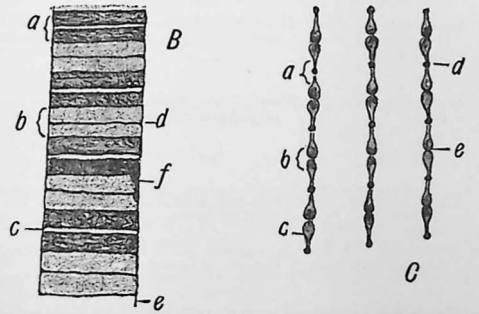


Cross-section of a muscle-fiber of the human heart; *a*, contractile substance; *b*, nucleus.

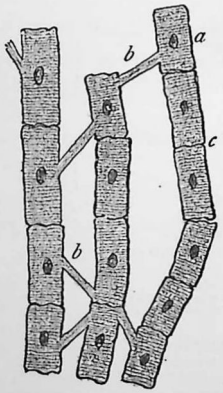


From a striated muscle of man, obtained by teasing: *h*, a median disk lying in the transverse disk, *Q*; *z*, the intermediate disk borders above and below on the light isotropic disks.





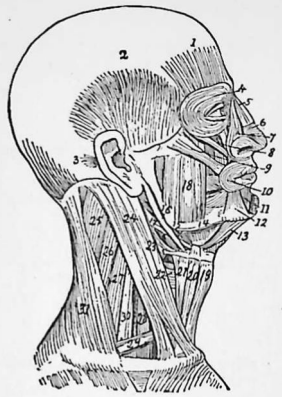
Voluntary muscle: *A*, three voluntary muscle-fibers in long sections; *a*, three voluntary muscle-fibers; *b*, nuclei of same; *c*, fibrous tissue between fibers (endomysium); *d*, fibers separated into sarcostyles. *B*, structure of a muscle-fiber (diagrammatic): *a*, dark band; *b*, light band; *c*, median line of Hensen; *d*, membrane of Krause; *e*, sarcolemma; *f*, nucleus. *C*, diagram of the structure of the fibrils of a striated muscle-fiber; *a*, light band; *b*, dark band; *c*, contractile elements; *d*, dots composing membrane of Krause; *e*, narrowing of contracting elements forming Hensen's line (Leroy).



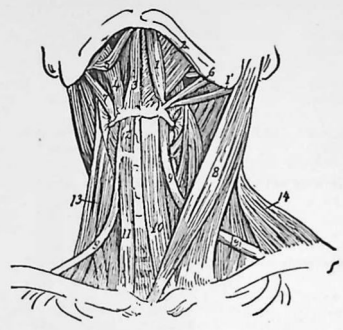
Heart-muscle, semidiagrammatic: *a*, nucleus; *b*, branch of fibers; *c*, cross-striation (Leroy).

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

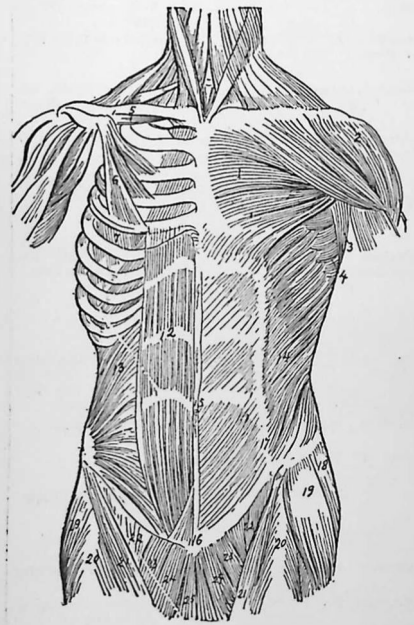
Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Abduc'tor pol'licis lon'gus.	Same as *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.*			
Abduc'tor pol'licis ma'nus.	Trapezium, annular ligament, and palmar fascia.	First phalanx of thumb and tendon of extensor longus.	First digital branch of median.	Carries forward first phalanx of thumb.
Abduc'tor pol'licis pe'dis.	Inner tubercle of os calcis; internal annular ligament.	First phalanx of great toe; inner side at base.	Internal plantar.	Abducts the great toe.
Accelera'tor uri'næ.	Central tendon and median raphé of perineum.	Triangular ligament; bulb, spongy and cavernous bodies of penis, etc.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Ejects urine and semen; aids in erection.
Accesso'rius ad accesso'rium.	See *Flexor accessorius longus digitorum pedis.*			
Accesso'rius ad flexo'rem digito'rum profun'dum.	Coronoid process and internal condyle of humerus.	Perforating tendons of flexor profundus digitorum.	Anterior interosseous and ulnar.	Aids in flexing fingers.
Accesso'rius ad sacro-lumba'lem.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Branches from dorsal.	Erects the spine and bends body backward.
Accesso'rius glute'us min'imus.	Outer surface of ilium.	Anterior border of great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Aids gluteus minimus.
Accesso'rius orbicula'ris inferio'ris.	Inferior maxilla outward from levator labii inferioris.	Angle of mouth, joining buccinator, etc.	. . . . .	Contracts mouth.
Accesso'rius orbicula'ris superio'ris.	Alveolar edge of upper jaw opposite incisor teeth.	Angle of mouth.	. . . . .	Contracts mouth.
Adduc'tor bre'vis.	Body and ramus of pubes.	Proximal part of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts, rotates outward, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor hallu'cis.	Tarsal ends of middle metatarsal bones, etc.	Outside of base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.
Adduc'tor lon'gus.	Crest of pubes and symphysis.	Linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Rotates outward, adducts, and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor mag'nus.	Ramus of pubes and of ischium.	Linea aspera of femur and great trochanter.	Great sciatic and obturator.	Adducts thigh and everts it.
Adduc'tor min'imus.	The anterior portion of the adductor magnus.	Ischium and body and ramus of pubes.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh.
Adduc'tor obli'quus hallu'cis.	See *Adductor hallucis.*			
Adduc'tor pol'licis.	Third metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb; inner side.	Ulnar.	Adducts thumb toward median line.
Adduc'tor quadra'tus.	See *Adductor minimus.*			
Adduc'tor transver'sus hallu'cis.	See *Transversus pedis.*			
Amygdaloglos'sus.	Pharyngeal aponeurosis over tonsil.	Continuous with palatoglossus.	. . . . .	Assists in lifting edge of tongue, and in rendering the dorsum concave.
Ancone'us.	Back of outer condyle of humerus.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Antitra'gicus.	Outer part of antitragus.	Caudate process of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Arrecto'res pi'li.	Papillary layer of skin.	Hair-follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevates hairs of skin.
Articula'ris ge'nu.	Same as *Subcrureus.*			
Aryepiglot'ticus.	Same as *Arytæno-epiglottideus.*			
Arytæno-epiglottid'eus infe'rior.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Epiglottis, anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses sacculus laryngis.
Arytæno-epiglottid'eus supe'rior.	Tip of arytenoid cartilage.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts the opening of larynx.
Arytænoi'deus.	Base and outer border of arytenoid cartilage.	Apex of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes posterior part of glottis.
Arytænoi'deus rec'tus.	Back part of arytenoid cartilage.	Corniculum laryngis.	. . . . .	Probably shortens the larynx.
Attol'lens au'rem.	Occipitofrontal aponeurosis.	Upper cranial side of pinna.	Temporal branch of facial nerve.	Elevates pinna; dilates auditory canal.
At'trahens au'rem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix and edge of concha.	Facial.	Raises and advances pinna.



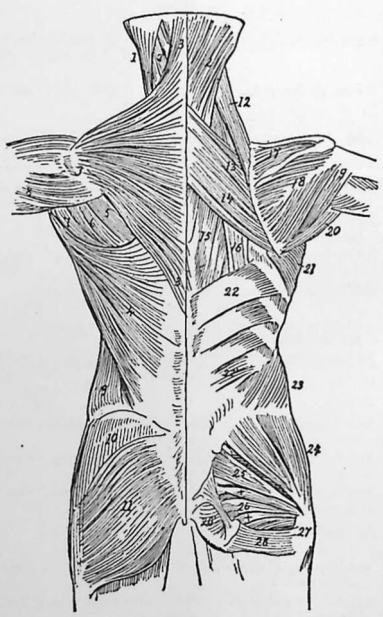
Muscles of the right side of the head and neck: 1, frontalis; 2, superior auricular; 3, posterior auricular; 4, orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, pyramidalis nasi; 6, compressor naris; 7, levator labii superioris alæque nasi; 8, levator labii superioris; 9, zygomaticus major; 10, orbicularis oris; 11, depressor labii inferioris; 12, depressor anguli oris; 13, anterior belly of digastric; 14, mylohyoid; 15, hyoglossus; 16, stylohyoid; 17, posterior belly of digastric; 18, the masseter; 19, sternohyoid; 20, anterior belly of omohyoid; 21, thyrohyoid; 22, 23, lower and middle constrictors of pharynx; 24, sternomastoid; 25, 26, splenius; 27, levator scapulæ; 28, anterior scalenus; 29, posterior belly of omohyoid; 30, middle and posterior scalenus; 31, trapezius.



Muscles of the neck from the front. On the left side the platysma has been removed, and on the right the digastric, the stylohyoid, mylohyoid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid: 1, posterior, and 1', anterior belly of digastric; 2, mylohyoid; 3, geniohyoid; hyoglossus; 5, styloglossus; 6, stylohyoid; 7, stylopharyngeus; 8, sternomastoid; 9, 9', omohyoid; 10, sternohyoid; 11, 12, sternothyroid; 13, levator scapulæ.



Muscles of the trunk from before (left side superficial, and right side deep, muscles): 1, pectoralis major; 2, deltoid; 3, portion of latissimus dorsi; 4, serratus magnus; 5, subclavius; 6, the pectoralis, sternocostal portion; 7, serratus magnus; 12, rectus abdominis; 13, internal oblique; 14, external oblique; 15, abdominal aponeurosis and tendinous intersections of rectus abdominis; 16, over symphysis pubis; 17, linea semilunaris; 18, gluteus medius; 19, tensor vaginæ femoris; 20, rectus femoris; 21, sartorius; 22, femoral part of iliopsoas; 23, pectineus; 24, adductor longus; 25, gracilis.



Muscles of the trunk from behind (left side, superficial; right side, deep). 1, sternomastoid; 2, splenius; 3, trapezius; 4, latissimus dorsi; 5, infraspinatus; 6, teres minor; 7, teres major; 8, deltoid; 9, external oblique of abdomen; 10, gluteus medius; 11, gluteus maximus; 12, levator anguli scapulæ; 13, rhomboideus minor; 14, rhomboideus major; 15, part of longissimus dorsi; 16, tendons of insertion of iliocostalis; 17, supraspinatus; 18, infraspinatus; 19, teres minor; 20, teres major; 21, serratus magnus; 22, upper; and 22', lower part of serratus posticus inferior; 23, internal oblique; 24, gluteus medius; 25, pyriformis and superior and inferior gemelli; 26, 26', portions of obturator internus; 27, tendon of obturator internus; 28, quadratus femoris.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Auricula'ris ante'rior.	Same as *Attrahens aurem.*			
Auricula'ris poste'rior.	Same as *Retrahens aurem.*			
Auricula'ris supe'rior.	Same as *Attollens aurem.*			
Az'ygos pharyn'gis (*occasional*).	Pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone.	Raphé of pharynx.	Glasopharyngeal.	Blended with superior constrictor.
Az'ygos u'vulæ.	Posterior nasal spines of palate bones.	Uvula.	Facial.	Raises tip of uvula.
Basioglos'sus.	Fibers of hyoglossus arising from base of hyoid bone.	Tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue.
Bi'ceps cu'biti.	1. Long head upper margin of glenoid cavity. 2. Short head coracoid process.	Tuberosity of radius and fascia of forearm.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm; flexes and adducts arm.
Bi'ceps fem'oris.	1. Long head from ischial tuberosity. 2. Short head from linea aspera.	Head of fibula and outer tuberosity of head of tibia.	Great sciatic and external popliteal.	Flexes knee and rotates it outward.
Biven'ter cervi'cis.	Transverse processes and spines of 2–4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital bone.	Upper cervical.	Retracts, lowers, and rotates head.
Bowman's.	See *Ciliary.*			
Brachia'lis.	Same as *Brachialis anticus.*			
Brachia'lis anti'cus.	Lower half of the shaft of humerus, front surface.	Coronoid process of ulna at junction with shaft.	Musculospiral; musculocutaneous.	Flexes the forearm.
Brachiocapsula'ris.	See *Subscapularis.*			
Brachioradia'lis.	See *Supinator longus.*			
Brücke's.	The longitudinal portion of ciliary muscle.			
Buccina'tor.	Alveolar edges of maxillary bones; pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks and retracts the angles of the mouth.
Bulbocaverno'sus.	See *Accelerator urinæ.*			
Cani'nus.	Same as *Levator anguli oris.*			
Cephalopharyn'geus.	See *Constrictor of pharynx, superior.*			
Cervica'lis ascen'dens.	Angles of four or five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ.	External branches of cervical.	Keeps head and neck erect; raises upper ribs.
Chondrocoracoid (*occasional*).	First costal cartilage.	Coracoid process overlying the coracobrachialis.		
Chondroglos'sus.	Inner side and base of lesser cornu of hyoid bone.	Substance of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and retracts tongue.
Choroid.	See *Ciliary.*			
Ciliary.	*Longitudinal* division, junction of cornea and sclera; *circular* division, fibers form a ring.	Outer layers of choroid and ciliary processes.	Short (oculomotor) ciliary.	Visual accommodation.
Cir'cumplexus pal'ati.	See *Tensor palati.*			
Cleidoepitrochlea'ris.	Clavicular portion of deltoid.	Internal condyle of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and draws it forward.
Coccyg'eus.	Ischial spine and lesser sacrosciatic ligament.	Coccyx, sacrococcygeal ligament, and sacrum.	Fourth and fifth sacral.	Supports and raises coccyx, and closes pelvic outlet.
Complex'us.	Transverse processes 7th cervical and 6 upper dorsal, and articular processes of 4th to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, various internal branches of cervical.	Retracts, rotates, and otherwise moves the head.
Compres'sor hemisphær'icus bul'bi.	That portion of the bulbocavernosus which overlies the most prominent part of the bulb.			
Compres'sor na'rium.	Superior maxillary bone.	Fellow muscle and nasal fibrocartilage.	Facial.	Compresses nostrils.
Compres'sor na'rium mi'nor.	Cartilage of ala nasi.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Compresses nostrils.

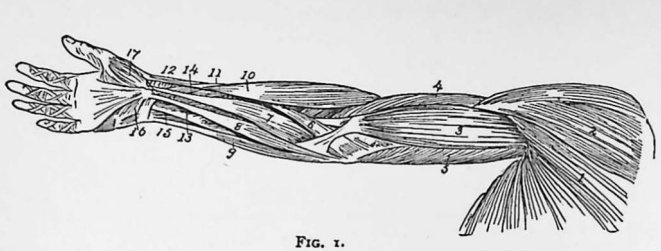


FIG. 1.

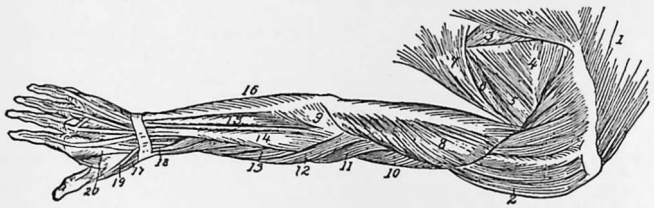


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

FIG. 1.—*Superficial Muscles of Shoulder and Arm, from before:* 1, pectoralis major; 2, deltoid; 3, biceps brachii; 4, brachialis anticus; 5, triceps; 6, pronator radii teres; 7, flexor carpi radialis; 8, palmaris longus; 9, flexor carpi ulnaris; 10, supinator longus; 11, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 12, extensor brevis pollicis; 13, flexor sublimis digitorum; 14, flexor longus pollicis; 15, flexor profundus digitorum; 16, palmaris brevis; 17, abductor pollicis.

FIG. 2.—*Superficial Muscles of Shoulder and Arm, from behind:* 1, trapezius; 2, deltoid; 3, rhomboideus major; 4, infraspinatus; 5, teres minor; 6, teres major; 7, latissimus dorsi; 8, triceps; 9, anconeus; 10, brachialis anticus; 11, supinator longus; 12, extensor carpi radialis longior; 13, extensor carpi radialis brevior; 14, extensor communis digitorum; 15, extensor carpi ulnaris; 16, flexor carpi ulnaris; 17, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; 18, extensor brevis pollicis; 19, tendon of extensor longus pollicis.

FIG. 3.—*Superficial Muscles of Hip and Thigh, from behind:* 1, gluteus medius; 2, gluteus maximus; 3, vastus externus; 4, biceps flexor cruris; 5, semitendinosus; 6, semimembranosus; 7, gracilis; 8, sartorius; 9, adductor magnus; 10, 11, gastrocnemius; 12, origin of plantaris.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

FIG. 4.—*Muscles of inner side of thigh and interior of pelvis:* 1, iliacus; 2, psoas magnus; 3, obturator internus; 4, pyriformis; 5, erector spinæ; 6, gluteus maximus; 7, sartorius; 8, adductor longus; 9, gracilis; 10, adductor magnus; 11, semimembranosus; 12, semitendinosus; 13, rectus femoris; 14, vastus internus.

FIG. 5.—*Superficial muscle of leg from inner side:* 1, vastus internus; 2, sartorius; 3, gracilis; 4, semitendinosus; 5, semimembranosus; 6, inner head of gastrocnemius; 7, soleus; 8, tendon of plantaris; 9, tendon of tibialis posticus; 10, flexor longus digitorum; 11, flexor longus hallucis; 12, tibialis anticus; 13, abductor hallucis.

FIG. 6.—*Superficial muscles of front of thigh:* 1, insertion of external oblique into iliac crest; 2, aponeurosis of external oblique; 3, external abdominal ring; 4, gluteus medius; 5, tensor vaginæ femoris; 6, sartorius; 7, iliopsoas; 8, pectineus; 9, adductor longus; 10, gracilis; 11, adductor magnus; 12, vastus externus; 13, rectus femoris; 14, vastus internus; 15, biceps flexor cruris.

FIG. 7.—*Muscles of leg and foot, from before:* 1, tendon of rectus femoris; 2, vastus internus; 3, vastus externus; 4, sartorius; 5, iliotibial band; 6, inner head of gastrocnemius; 7, inner part of soleus; 8, tibialis anticus; 9, extensor proprius hallucis; 10, extensor longus digitorum; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis; 13, peroneus tertius; 14, origin of extensor brevis digitorum.

FIG. 8.—*Superficial muscles of leg, from behind:* 1, vastus externus; 2, biceps flexor cruris; 3, semitendinosus; 4, semimembranosus; 5, gracilis; 6, sartorius; 7, outer, and 8, inner head of gastrocnemius; 9, plantaris; 10, soleus; 11, peroneus longus; 12, peroneus brevis; 13, flexor longus digitorum; 14, tibialis posticus; 15, lower fibers of flexor longus hallucis

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE-SUPPLY.	ACTION.
Compres'sor sac'culi laryn'gis.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Anterior surface of epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses the sacculus laryngis.
Compres'sor ure'thræ.	Ramus of pubes and ischium.	Fellow muscle.	Dorsal nerve of penis.	Expels urine and semen; aids in erection.
Compres'sor vagi'næ.	The bulbocavernosi of the female.	Central tendon of perineum.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Constricts vagina.
Compres'sor ve'næ dorsa'lis pe'nis.	Ischiocavernosus muscle.	Fascia of penis, over dorsal vessels.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Aids in erection.
Constric'tor isth'mi fau'cium.	See *Palatoglossus.*			
Constric'tor of pharynx (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Posterior median raphé.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external and recurrent laryngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constric'tor of pharynx (middle).	Cornua of hyoid and stylohyoid ligament.	Posterior median raphé.	Pharyngeal plexus and glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constric'tor of pharynx (superior).	Palate bone, internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, alveolar process of jaw, and side of tongue.	Posterior median raphé.	Pharyngeal plexus, glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx, as in swallowing.
Constric'tor ure'thræ.	See *Compressor urethræ.*			
Constric'tor vagi'næ.	See *Compressor vaginæ.*			
Coracobrachia'lis.	Coracoid process of scapula and intermuscular septum.	Middle of inner face of shaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and adducts arms.
Corruga'tor cu'tis a'ni.	Submucous tissue within the anus.	Skin surrounding anus.	Sympathetic.	Corrugates the skin around the anus.
Corruga'tor supercil'ii.	Inner end of superciliary ridge.	Under surface of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and inward; wrinkles forehead.
Crampton's.	See *Ciliary.*			
Cremas'ter.	Middle of Poupart's ligament.	Crest of pubic bone and sheath of rectus abdominis.	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Retracts testicle.
Cremas'ter, internal, of Henle.	Fibers of gubernaculum testis.	Elements of fetal spermatic cord.		
Crico-arytenoi'deus latera'lis.	Side of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes chink of glottis.
Crico-arytenoi'deus posti'cus.	Back of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens chink of glottis.
Cricothyroid.	Front and side of cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage at lower inner border.	Superior laryngeal.	Renders vocal cords tense.
Crure'us.	See *Vastus internus.*			
Del'toid.	Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.	Middle of outer side of shaft of humerus.	Circumflex.	Raises arm and aids in carrying it forward and backward.
Depres'sor a'læ na'si.	Incisive fossa of upper maxilla.	Septum and ala of nose.	Buccal branch of facial.	Contracts nostril and depresses ala.
Depres'sor an'guli o'ris.	External oblique line of lower maxilla.	Angle of the mouth.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Depresses the angle of the mouth.
Depres'sor epiglot'tidis.	A portion of thyro-epiglottideus.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Depres'sor la'bii inferio'ris.	External oblique line of lower jaw bone.	Lower lip.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Depresses lower lip.
Depres'sor sep'ti.	Septally attached part of depressor alæ nasi.			
Depres'sor thyroi'deus (*anomalous*).	Lower border first tracheal ring.	Lower border of thyroid cartilage.	. . . . .	Depresses thyroid cartilage.
Depres'sor ure'thræ.	Ramus of ischium near transversus perinei profundus.	Fibers of constrictor vaginæ.	. . . . .	Depresses urethra.
Detru'sor uri'næ.	Posterior surface of pubes.	Outer muscular layer of bladder.	Sympathetic.	Expels urine.
Diaphragm.	Ensiform and costal cartilages, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata and lumbar vertebræ.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsive acts.
Digastric (anterior belly).	Intermediate tendon and hyoid bone.	Inner surface of inferior maxilla, near symphysis.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone and intermediate tendon.	Facial.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Dilata'tor na'ris ante'rior.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at border of ala of nose.	Infra-orbital branch of facial.	Dilates the nostril.
Dilata'tor na'ris poste'rior.	Nasal notch of upper maxilla.	Skin near margin of nostril.	Infra-orbital branch of facial.	Dilates the nostril.
Dorsal interos'sei of hand, 4.	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Bases of corresponding first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers from median line; aid in flexion and extension.
Dorsal interos'sei of foot, 4.	Sides of metatarsal bones.	Base of first phalanx of corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct toes; aid in flexion and extension.
Epicra'nius.	Same as *Occipito-frontalis.*			
Erec'tor clito'ridis.	Tuberosity and ramus of ischium.	Crus of clitoris.	Perineal branch of external pudic.	Erects the clitoris.
Erec'tor pe'nis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis, and pubic ramus.	Tunic of corpus cavernosum.	Perineal branch of external pudic.	Maintains erection.
Erec'tor pi'li.	See *Arrectores pili.*			
Erec'tor spi'næ.	Sacro-iliac groove, spines of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spinous processes.	Passes into sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi.	Lumbar and dorsal nerves, external posterior branches.	Extension of lumbar spinal column.
Exten'sor annula'ris (*anomalous*).	Posterior face of shaft of ulna.	Tendon of ring-finger.		
Exten'sor bre'vis digito'rum ma'nus (*anomalous*).	Ligamentous tissues on back of wrist.	Tendons of third, fourth, and fifth fingers.		
Exten'sor bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis.	Os calcis; anterior annular ligament.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus digitorum.	Anterior tibial.	Extends first phalanges of toes.
Exten'sor bre'vis hallu'cis.	That portion of extensor brevis digitorum that goes to great toe.			
Exten'sor bre'vis pol'licis.	See *Extensor primi internodii pollicis.*			
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis bre'vior.	External condyle of humerus.	Base of third metacarpal bone.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis lon'gior.	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of metacarpal of index-finger.	Musculo-spiral.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris.	1. External condyle of humerus. 2. Posterior border of ulna.	Fifth metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends and abducts wrist; helps to flex forearm.
Exten'sor coccy'gis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Tip of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Exten'sor commu'nis digito'rum.	Outer condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Second and third phalanges of fingers.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends fingers; helps extend forearm.
Exten'sor dig'iti quin'ti pro'prius.	Same as *Extensor minimi digiti.*			
Exten'sor in'dicis.	Back of ulna; interosseous membrane.	Second and third phalanges of index-finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends index-finger.
Exten'sor in'dicis pro'prius.	Same as *Extensor indicis.*			
Exten'sor lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis.	Outer tuberosity of tibia, shaft of fibula, etc.	Second and third phalanges of four lesser toes.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes; flexes foot and turns it out.
Exten'sor lon'gus pol'licis.	See *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.*			
Exten'sor min'imi dig'iti.	Outer condyle of humerus, etc.	Second and third phalanges of little finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends little finger; extends forearm slightly.
Exten'sor os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis.	Same as *Extensor primi internodii pollicis.*			
Exten'sor pol'licis bre'vis.	Same as *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.*			
Exten'sor pol'licis lon'gus.	Back of radius, ulna, and interosseous membrane.	Base of metacarpal of thumb, radial side.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends metacarpal bone of thumb.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Exten'sor pri'mi interno'dii hallu'cis lon'gus (*anomalous*).	Fibula and interosseous membrane.	Inner part of base of first phalanx of great toe.		Extends thumb.
Exten'sor pri'mi interno'dii pol'licis.	Back of radius; interosseous membrane.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Exten'sor pro'prius dig'iti min'imi (*anomalous*).	Distal part of ulna, or posterior ligament of wrist.	Base of first phalanx of little finger.		Extends little finger.
Exten'sor pro'prius hallu'cis.	Middle of fibula in front; interosseous membrane.	Base of last phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends great toe; flexes foot.
Exten'sor secun'di interno'dii pol'licis.	Back of ulna; interosseous membrane.	Base of last phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Flex'or accesso'rius digito'rum pe'dis (*2 heads*).	1. Inner; 2. Outer surface of os calcis, etc.	Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Aids in flexing toes.
Flex'or accesso'rius lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis (*inconstant*).	Shaft of tibia or fibula.	Tubercle of os calcis, and tendon of long flexor.	External plantar.	Helps flex the toes.
Flex'or bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis.	Inner tubercle of os calcis, plantar fascia, etc.	Second phalanges of lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes toes.
Flex'or bre'vis hallu'cis.	Under surface of cuboid and external cuneiform bones, etc.	Base of first phalanx of the great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes and adducts first phalanx of great toe.
Flex'or bre'vis min'imi dig'iti ma'nus.	Unciform bone and annular ligament.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes and abducts little finger.
Flex'or bre'vis min'imi dig'iti pe'dis.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone, etc.	Base of first phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe; adducts fifth metatarsal bone.
Flex'or bre'vis pol'licis ma'nus.	2 heads—*outer:* annular ligament; trapezium; *inner:* first metacarpal bone.	Base of first phalanx of thumb	*Outer head*—median, palmar branch. *Inner head*—deep ulnar.	Flexes first phalanx of thumb and extends second phalanx.
Flex'or bre'vis pol'licis pe'dis.	See *Flexor brevis hallucis.*			
Flex'or car'pi radia'lis.	Internal condyle of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Metacarpal bone of index-finger at base.	Median.	Flexes and abducts wrist; helps to pronate hand and flex forearm.
Flex'or car'pi ulna'ris.	2 heads—1. Internal condyle of humerus. 2. Olecranon, ulna, etc.	5th metacarpal and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes and adducts wrists.
Flex'or cru'ris.	See *Biceps femoris.*			
Flex'or dig'iti quin'ti bre'vis.	Same as *Flexor brevis minimi digiti.*			
Flex'or in'dicis.	The indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum.			
Flex'or lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis.	Shaft of tibia, posterior surface.	Last phalanges of lesser toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes toes and extends foot.
Flex'or lon'gus hallu'cis.	Inner surface of lower two-thirds of shaft of fibula.	Base of distal phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe and extends foot.
Flex'or lon'gus pol'licis.	Anterior surface of radius and coronoid process of ulna.	Base of distal phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.	Flexes thumb.
Flex'or os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis.	See *Opponens pollicis.*			
Flex'or profun'dus digito'rum.	Shaft of ulna, coronoid process, etc.	Distal phalanges of fingers.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes distal phalanges.
Flex'or subli'mis digito'rum (*3 heads*).	1. Inner condyle of humerus, etc. 2. Coronoid process of ulna. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges of fingers.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges; flexes forearm slightly.
Fronta'lis.	See *Occipitofrontalis.*			
Gastrocne'mius (*2 heads*).	Condyles of the femur.	Os calcis by the Achilles tendon.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot; flexes leg, etc.
Gavard's.	The oblique muscular fibers of the stomach-walls.			
Gemel'lus infe'rior.	Tuberosity of ischium; lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.
Gemel'lus supe'rior.	Spine of ischium; lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Rotates extended thigh; abducts it when flexed.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Geniohyoglos'sus.	Superior genial tubercle of lower jaw-bone.	Hyoid bone and under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts, depresses, and protrudes tongue; raises hyoid.
Geniohy'oid.	Inferior genial tubercle of lower jaw-bone.	Body of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Lifts and advances hyoid; aids in depressing jaw.
Glossopalati'nus.	Same as *Palatoglossus.*			
Glute'us max'imus.	Superior curved line and crest of ilium, sacrum, and coccyx.	Fascia lata; femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Glute'us me'dius.	Ilium between superior and middle curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.
Glute'us min'imus.	Ilium between middle and inferior curved lines, etc.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and extends thigh.
Glute'us quar'tus.	See *Accessorius glute us minimus.*			
Gra'cilis.	Ramus of pubes and ischium.	Inner surface of shaft of tibia.	Obturator.	Flexes and adducts leg and adducts thigh.
Guthrie's.	See *Transversus perinei, deep.*			
Hel'icis ma'jor.	Tubercle on helix.	Spine of helix.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Hel'icis mi'nor.	Anterior rim of helix.	Concha.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Henle's.	See *Prerectalis.*			
Hilton's.	See *Compressor sacculi laryngis.*			
Horner's.	See *Ciliary* and *Tensor tarsi.*			
Houston's.	See *Compressor venæ dorsalis penis.*			
Hyoglos'sus.	Body and cornua of hyoid bone.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue and retracts tongue.
Hyopharyn'geus.	See *Constrictor of pharynx, middle.*			
Ili'acus.	Upper half of iliac fossa and crest, ala of sacrum, etc.	Lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, etc.
Iliocos'tal.	See *Sacrolumbalis.*			
Iliocosta'lis dor'si.	Same as *Accessorius.*			
Iliocosta'lis lumbo'rum.	Same as *Sacrolumbalis.*			
Incisu'ræ Santori'ni.	See *Intertragicus.*			
Infracosta'les, 10.	Inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of first, second, or third rib below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration, by raising ribs.
Infraspina'tus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates humerus outward, etc.
Interaryt'enoid.	Side of one arytenoid cartilage.	Side of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Draws together the arytenoid cartilages.
Intercos'tals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior border of ribs.	Superior border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably depress ribs in expiration.
Intercos'tals, internal, 11.	Inner lip of inferior border of ribs.	Upper border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Probably raise ribs in inspiration.
Interos'sei dorsa'les of foot (4).	Surfaces of adjacent metatarsal bones.	Outer sides of bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Flex first, and extend second and third phalanges; abduct second, third, and fourth toes.
Interos'sei dorsa'les of hand (4).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Sides of aponeurosis of extensor tendon; neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interos'sei palma'res (3).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Aponeurosis of extensor tendons, neighboring parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Adduct fingers, flex first and extend second and third phalanges.
Interos'sei planta'res (3).	Inner and under surfaces of 3 outer metatarsal bones.	Inner sides of first phalanges of corresponding toes.	External plantar.	Adduct first phalanges of three outer toes; flex phalanges of first row, and extend the rest.
Interspina'les.	Under surface of spines of vertebræ near apex.	Posterior part of upper surface of spine below.	Internal posterior branches of spinal nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Intertra'gicus.	Anterior wall cartilaginous canal of ear.	Opposite side of larger fissure of ear.	Posterior auricular.	Dilates the concha.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Intertransversa'les.	Between transverse process of contiguous vertebræ.	. . . . .	Spinal nerves.	Support and flex spinal column.
Ischiocaverno'sus.	See *Erector penis.*			
Ischiococcy'geus.	Spine of ischium and pelvic fascia.	Coccyx and median raphé.	Fourth sacral.	Raises floor of pelvis; aids in defecation.
Ischiocon'dyloid.	The portion of adductor magnus inserted into the internal condyle of femur.			
Jar'javay's.	See *Depressor urethræ.*			
Keratocri'coid.	Near lower border of cricoid cartilage.	Inferior horn of thyroid cartilage.		
Keratoglos'sus.	Those fibers of the hyoglossus that arise from greater cornu of hyoid bone.			
Latis'simus dor'si.	Spinous processes of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebræ, crest of ilium, and 4 lowest ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Long subscapular.	Draws arm downward and backward and rotates it
Laxa'tor tym'pani ma'jor.	Spinous process of sphenoid and anterior wall of tympanum.	Neck of malleus.	Tympanic.	Is probably ligamentous and not truly muscular.
Laxa'tor tym'pani mi'nor.	Upper and back part of external auditory canal.	Short process and handle of malleus.	Tympanic.	Is a ligament with no true muscular tissue.
Leva'tor an'guli o'ris.	Canine fossa of upper maxilla.	Angle of mouth.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Raises angle of mouth and draws it in.
Leva'tor an'guli scap'ulæ.	Transverse processes of 4 upper cervical vertebræ.	Posterior edge of scapula.	Third and fourth cervical.	Raises upper angle of scapula; aids in rotating head.
Leva'tor a'ni.	Body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, spine of ischium.	Rectum, coccyx, and raphé of perineum.	Sacral and perineal branch of pudic.	Supports rectum and vagina; aids in defecation.
Leva'tor clavic'ulæ (*anomalous*).	Transverse processes of first and second cervical vertebræ.	Outer portion of clavicle.		
Leva'tor glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ (*anomalous*).	Isthmus or pyramid of thyroid gland.	Body of hyoid bone.		
Leva'tor la'bii inferio'ris.	Incisive fossa of lower jaw-bone.	Skin of chin.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Raises lower lip and wrinkles chin.
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris.	Inferior margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Lifts and protrudes upper lip.
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si.	Nasal process of upper jaw-bone.	Cartilage of ala nasi and upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Raises upper lip and dilates nostril.
Leva'tor men'ti.	See *Levator labii inferioris.*			
Leva'tor pala'ti.	Petrous bone and Eustachian tube.	Raphe of soft palate.	Sphenopalatine ganglion (facial).	Raises soft palate.
Leva'tor pal'pebræ superio'ris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal plate.	Third.	Raises upper lid.
Leva'tor pharyn'gis.	See *Stylopharyngeus.*			
Leva'tor prosta'tæ.	A part of the anterior portion of the levator ani muscle.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Supports and compresses prostate.
Leva'tor ve'li palati'ni.	Same as *Levator palati.*			
Levato'res costa'rum (12 pairs).	Transverse processes of seventh cervical and 11 upper dorsal vertebræ.	Each to next two ribs below.	Intercostal.	Lift ribs in inspiration.
Lingua'lis infe'rior.	Under surface of tongue at base.	Tip of tongue.	Chorda tympani.	Shortens tongue.
Lingua'lis supe'rior.	Submucosa and septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Shortens tongue and raises its edges and tip.
Lingua'lis transver'sus.	Median septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Narrows and stretches tongue and lifts its edges.
Lingua'lis vertica'lis.	Upper surface of tongue near sides of tip.	Under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Flattens tip of tongue.
Longis'simus cap'itis.	Same as *Trachelomastoid.*			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Longis'simus cervi'cis.	Same as *Transversalis cervicis.*			
Longis'simus dor'si.	Transverse and articular processes of lumbar vertebræ and fascia.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebræ and lowest ribs.	Lumbar and dorsal.	Supports spine and bends trunk backward.
Lon'gus atlan'tis.	The superior or upper oblique portion of the longus colli.			
Lon'gus cap'itis.	Same as *Rectus capitis anticus major.*			
Lon'gus col'li:				
1. Upper oblique portion.	Transverse processes of third to fifth cervical vertebræ.	Anterior arch of atlas.		
2. Lower oblique portion.	Bodies of first to third dorsal.	Transverse processes of fifth to sixth cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical.	Flexes and supports cervical vertebræ.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 3 cervical vertebræ.	Bodies of second to fourth cervical vertebræ.		
Lumbrica'les, 4, of foot.	Tendons of flexor longus.	First phalanges of lesser toes and tendons of extensor longus.	External and internal plantar.	Accessory to flexors and extensors.
Lumbrica'les, 4, of hand.	Tendons of flexor profundus.	Tendons of extensor communis.	Median and ulnar.	Aid in flexion and extension.
Masse'ter.	Zygomatic arch and malar process of upper maxilla.	Angle and ramus of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Mastication.
Merkel's.	See *Keratocricoid.*			
Midriff.	See *Diaphragm.*			
Müller's.	See *Ciliary.*			
Multif'idus.	Same as *Multifidus spinæ.*			
Multif'idus spi'næ.	Sacrum, posterior superior iliac spine, articular processes of lumbar and cervical and transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ.	Laminæ and spinous processes of vertebræ.	Posterior branches of spinal nerves.	Rotates and supports spinal column.
Mylohy'oid.	Mylohyoid ridge of lower jaw-bone.	Hyoid bone and median raphé.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Raises and advances hyoid; forms floor of mouth; aids in depressing jaw.
Nasolabia'lis.	Septum of nose.	Upper lip.	Buccal branch of facial.	Raises lip.
Obli'quus au'ris.	Cranial surface of concha.	Cranial surface of pinna above concha.	Posterior annular and temporal.	
Obli'quus cap'itis infe'rior.	Spinous process of the axis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates atlas and head.
Obli'quus cap'itis supe'rior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone below superior curved line.	Suboccipital.	Draws head back and rotates it.
Obli'quus exter'nus.	Eight lowest ribs.	Crest of ilium, Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Iliohypogastric and intercostal.	Compresses viscera, flexes thorax, aids in expulsive acts.
Obli'quus infe'rior.	Orbital plate of upper jaw-bone.	Sclera.	Oculomotor.	Abducts and raises eyeball, and rotates it upward and outward.
Obli'quus inter'nus.	Crest of ilium, Poupart's ligament, and lumbar fascia.	Six lowest ribs, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Intercostal, ilio-inguinal, and iliohypogastric.	Compresses abdomen, flexes thorax, and aids in expiration.
Obli'quus supe'rior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid above optic foramen.	Sclera.	Trochlear.	Abducts and depresses eye, and rotates it downward and inward.
Obtura'tor exter'nus.	Rim of obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	Rotates thigh outward.
Obtura'tor inter'nus.	Obturator foramen, pubes, ischium, etc.	Inner surface of great trochanter.	Sacral.	Rotates and abducts thigh.
Occipita'lis.	Occipital portion of occipitofrontalis.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Occipitofronta'lis.	Mastoid process and superior oblique line of occiput; angular process of frontal.	Occipitofrontal aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, minor occipital, facial.	Moves scalp; wrinkles and raises eyebrows.
Occipitoscap'ular.	Occipital bone near splenius capitis muscle.	Dorsal border of scapula at base of spine.		
Omohy'oid.	Superior border of scapula.	Hyoid bone.	Loop between descendens and communicans noni.	Retracts and depresses hyoid; contracts cervical fascia.
Oppo'nens dig'iti quin'ti.	Same as *Opponens minimi digiti.*			
Oppo'nens min'imi dig'iti.	Unciform bone; annular ligament.	Fifth metacarpal bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes fifth metacarpal.
Oppo'nens min'imi dig'iti pe'dis.	See *Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.*			
Oppo'nens pol'licis.	Ridge of trapezium; annular ligament.	Metacarpal bone of thumb.	Palmar division of median.	Flexes and adducts thumb.
Orbicula'ris cilia'ris.	Palpebral portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.			
Orbicula'ris la'tus.	Orbital portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.			
Orbicula'ris oc'uli.	Same as *Orbicularis palpebrarum.*			
Orbicula'ris o'ris.	Nasal septum, canine fossa of lower jaw.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal and supramaxillary branches of facial.	Closes mouth; wrinkles lips.
Orbicula'ris palpebra'rum.	Internal palpebral ligament; mesial margin of orbit.	External palpebral ligament; lateral margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes eye.
Or'bital.	Orbital periosteum.	Fascia of interorbital fissure.	Sympathetic.	Protrudes eye.
Orbitopal'pebral.	See *Palpebral, superior.*			
Palatoglos'sus.	Anterior surface of soft palate.	Dorsum and side of tongue.	Palatine branches of sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts fauces; raises back of tongue.
Palatopharyn'geus.	Soft palate by two fasciculi.	Thyroid cartilage; median raphé of pharynx.	Palatine branches of sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares and faucial orifice.
Palma'ris bre'vis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin or fascia of palm.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of hypothenar eminence.
Palma'ris lon'gus.	Inner condyle of humerus.	Palmar fascia.	Median.	Stretches palmar fascia; flexes wrist and forearm.
Palpe'bral, superior.	Levator palpebræ superioris.	Upper border of tarsus.	Sympathetic.	Raises upper eyelid.
Pectine'us.	Iliopectineal line; spine of pubes.	Linea aspera below lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural.	Flexes, adducts, and rotates outward thigh.
Pectora'lis ma'jor.	Sternum, clavicle, costal cartilages, etc.	Anterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic.	Draws arm downward and forward; aids to expand chest.
Pectora'lis min'imus.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Pectora'lis mi'nor.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and aponeurosis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder; lowers scapula.
Peripe'nial.	A sheet of unstriped muscular tissue forming the frenum of the penis, and surrounding a part of that organ.	. . . . .	Sympathetic.	
Perone'us accesso'rius.	Fibula between peronei longus and brevis.	Metatarsal bone of great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends, everts, and abducts foot.
Perone'us bre'vis.	Middle of shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and abducts foot.
Perone'us lon'gus.	Head and shaft of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Metatarsal bone of great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends, abducts, and everts foot.
Perone'us ter'tius.	Lower part of fibula; intermuscular septum.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes and everts foot.
Pharyngopalati'nus.	Same as *Palatopharyngeus.*			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Phillips's.	External superior tuberosity of radius; external lateral ligament of ulnar articulation.	Proximal parts of phalanges.	Ulnar.	
Pirifor'mis.	Same as *Pyriformis.*			
Planta'ris.	Femur at outer bifurcation of linea aspera; posterior ligament of knee.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot; flexes leg.
Platys'ma myoi'des.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia over deltoid, trapezius, etc.	Lower jaw-bone, muscles of cheek, angle of mouth.	Facial and cervical plexus.	Wrinkles skin; depresses mouth and lower lip.
Poplite'us.	Outer condyle of femur; posterior ligament of knee.	Above oblique line of tibia.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes leg; rotates flexed leg inward.
Prerec'talis.	Rectovesical prolongation.	Prolongation of rectovesical fascia into perineum.	. . . . .	Sympathetic.
Prester'nal.	See *Sternalis.*			
Proce'rus.	Same as *Pyramidalis nasi.*			
Prona'tor pe'dis.	See *Flexor accessorius longus digitorum pedis.*			
Prona'tor quadra'tus.	Lower fourth and anterior border of ulna.	Lower quarter shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates and rotates hand.
Prona'tor ra'dii te'res.	Inner condyle of humerus; coronoid process of ulna.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Prona'tor te'res.	Same as *Pronator radii teres.*			
Pso'as ili'acus.	The psoas magnus and iliacus together.			
Pso'as mag'nus.	Last dorsal and all lumbar vertebræ.	Small trochanter.	Second and third lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward; flexes trunk on pelvis; abducts and flexes lumbar spine.
Pso'as par'vus.	Last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ.	Iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis on abdomen; tightens iliac fascia.
Pter'ygoid (external).	External pterygoid plate; great wing of sphenoid, etc.	Condyle of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws lower jaw forward.
Pter'ygoid (internal).	Pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone, etc.	Inner surface of ramus and angle of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws forward lower jaw.
Pterygoi'deus pro'prius (*anomalous*).	Crest on great wing of sphenoid.	Posterior border of external pterygoid plate, occasionally the tuberosity of superior maxilla.		
Pyramida'lis.	Pubes; anterior pubic ligament.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	Tightens linea alba; aids in inspiration.
Pyramida'lis na'si.	Occipitofrontalis muscle.	Compressor nasi.	Infra-orbital branch of facial nerve.	Depresses inner angle of eyebrow.
Pyrifor'mis.	Great sacrosciatic ligament; front of sacrum.	Great trochanter.	Sacral branch.	Outward rotator and abductor of thigh.
Quadra'tus fem'oris.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Quadrate line near great trochanter.	Sacral plexus.	Outward rotator of thigh.
Quadra'tus la'bii inferio'ris.	Same as *Depressor labii inferioris.*			
Quadra'tus lumbo'rum.	Crest of ilium, transverse processes of third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebræ.	Twelfth rib, transverse processes of third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebræ.	Lumbar and twelfth thoracic.	Flexes chest laterally and forward; aids in forced expiration.
Quadra'tus men'ti.	See *Depressor labii inferioris.*			
Quad'riceps exten'sor fem'oris.	The rectus femoris, vastus internus and externus, and crureus muscles together. Their common tendon surrounds patella, and ends on tuberosity of tibia.			
Quadrigem'inus cap'itis.	See *Sternocleidomastoid.*			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Radiocar'pus.	See *Flexor carpi radialis.*			
Rec'tus abdom'inis.	Crest of pubes and ligamentous tissues at symphysis.	Cartilages of fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs.	Lower intercostal, ilio-inguinal, ilio-hypogastric.	Compresses abdomen and flexes body.
Rec'tus cap'itis ante'rior.	Same as *Rectus capitis anticus minor.*			
Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor.	Transverse processes of third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head and slightly rotates it; aids in supporting head.
Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor.	Lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes and aids in supporting head.
Rec'tus cap'itis latera'lis.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head laterally and supports it.
Rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor.	Spinous process of axis.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates head, and draws it back.
Rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor.	Tubercle on dorsal arch of atlas.	Under inferior curved line of occipital.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head backward and rotates it.
Rec'tus exter'nus.	Outer margin of optic foramen; margin of sphenoidal fissure.	Outer side of sclera.	Abducens.	Abducts eyeball.
Rec'tus fem'oris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine; brim of acetabulum.	Proximal border of patella.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rec'tus infe'rior.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Under side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and rotates eye downward and outward.
Rec'tus inter'nus.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Inner side of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts eye.
Rec'tus sterna'lis.	Sheath of rectus abdominis.	Fascia over origin of sternomastoid or into aponeurosis of pectoralis major.		
Rec'tus supe'rior.	Upper border of optic foramen.	Upper aspect of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and elevates eye.
Rec'tus thora'cis.	See *Supracostalis.*			
Retracto'res u'teri.	The sacro-uterine ligaments.			
Ret'rahens au'rem.	Mastoid bone.	Cranial surface of concha.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts pinna; dilates canal.
Rhombo-at'loid (*anomalous*).	Sixth and seventh cervical and first thoracic spinous processes.	Transverse process of atlas.		
Rhomboi'deus ma'jor.	Spinous processes of first five thoracic vertebræ.	Inner border of scapula below spine.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Rhomboi'deus mi'nor.	Ligamentum nuchæ; spines of seventh cervical and first thoracic vertebræ.	Scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Rhombo-occip'ital.	See *Occipitoscapular.*			
Riolan's.	The ciliary part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.			
Riso'rius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal branch of facial.	Draws angle of mouth out; compresses cheek.
Rotato'res spi'næ.	Transverse processes of second to twelfth dorsal vertebræ.	Lamina of vertebra next above.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Rotate spinal column and head.
Sacrococcyg'eus posti'cus.	See *Extensor coccygis.*			
Sacrolumba'lis.	Spinous processes from tenth dorsal to lowest sacral, etc.	Angles of six lower ribs, cervicalis ascendens, etc.	Branches of dorsal and lumbar.	Erects spine, bends trunk backward, etc.
Sacrospina'lis.	Same as *Erector spinæ.*			
Salpingopharyn'geus.	Eustachian tube near nasopharynx.	Posterior part of palatopharyngeus.	Internal branch of spinal accessory.	Raises nasopharynx.
Santorini's.	See *Risorius.*			
Sarto'rius.	Anterior superior spinous process of ilium and notch below.	Upper part of inner side of shaft of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes hip and knee; rotates leg in and hip out.
Scale'nus ante'rior.	Same as *Scalenus anticus.*			
Scale'nus anti'cus.	Upper surface and inner edge of first rib.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical brachial plexus.	Flexes neck sidewise; supports head, etc.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Scale'nus me'dius.	Upper surface of first rib.	Transverse processes of second to sixth cervical vertebræ.	Cervical and brachial plexus.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scale'nus min'imus (*anomalous*).	Transverse processes of lower cervical vertebræ.	First rib, behind subclavian artery.		
Scale'nus poste'rior.	Same as *Scalenus posticus.*			
Scale'nus posti'cus.	Outer surface of second rib.	Transverse processes of two or three lower cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical, brachial plexus.	Bends neck laterally.
Scanso'rius.	See *Accessorius glute us minimus.*			
Semimembrano'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Inner tuberosity of tibia; short internal ligament of knee; external condyle of femur.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispina'lis cap'itis.	See *Complexus.*			
Semispina'lis cervi'cis.	Same as *Semispinalis colli.*			
Semispina'lis col'li.	Transverse processes of four upper dorsal and articular processes of four lower cervical vertebræ.	Spinous processes of second to fifth cervical vertebræ.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Semispina'lis dor'si.	Transverse processes of fifth to eleventh dorsal vertebræ.	Spinous processes of last two cervical and first four thoracic vertebræ.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendino'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium; intermuscular septum.	Upper and inner surface of tibia; fascia of leg.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg on thigh; extends hip, etc.
Serra'tus ante'rior.	Same as *Serratus magnus.*			
Serra'tus mag'nus.	Eight upper ribs; intercostal fascia.	Angles and dorsal border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Raises ribs in inspiration; rotates scapula, etc.
Serra'tus posti'cus infe'rior.	Spines of two thoracic and three lumbar vertebræ.	Lower border of four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal nerves.	Lowers ribs in expiration.
Serra'tus posti'cus supe'rior.	Spines of seventh cervical and two or three dorsal vertebræ.	Upper borders of second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Second and third intercostals.	Lifts ribs in inspiration.
So'leus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line and inner border of tibia.	Calcaneum by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal and posterior tibial.	Extends foot; rotates it in, etc.
Sphe'nosalpin'gostaphyli'nus.	See *Circumflexus palati.*			
Sphinc'ter a'ni, external.	Tip of coccyx and fascia near it.	Tendinous center of perineum.	Perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral.	Closes anus.
Sphinc'ter a'ni, internal.	Circular unstriated fibers of intestine one inch above anus.		Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Closes anus; not voluntary.
Sphinc'ter ir'idis.	Surrounds pupillary margin of iris.	. . . . .	Oculomotor.	Contracts pupil.
Sphinc'ter ure'thræ membrana'ceæ.	Same as *Compressor urethræ.*			
Sphinc'ter vagi'næ.	Central tendon of perineum.	Corpora cavernosa of clitoris.	Perineal branch of internal pudic.	Constricts vagina; erects clitoris.
Sphinc'ter vesi'cæ.	Near urethral orifice of bladder.	. . . . .	Vesical nerves.	Closes internal orifice of urethra.
Spina'lis cervi'cis.	Same as *Spinalis colli.*			
Spina'lis col'li.	Spinous processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two dorsal vertebræ.	Spinous processes of axis, and sometimes of third and fourth cervical vertebræ.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Steadies and erects neck.
Spina'lis dor'si.	Spinous processes of first two lumbar and last two thoracic.	Remaining dorsal spinous processes.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Supports spinal column.
Sple'nius accesso'rius.	See *Rhomb-at'oid.*			
Sple'nius cap'itis.	Lower half of ligamentum nuchæ, spines of seventh cervical and first three dorsal vertebræ.	Mastoid process and outer third of middle oblique line of occiput.	External posterior branch of second cervical.	Rotates and extends head and neck and flexes sidewise.
Sple'nius cervi'cis.	Same as *Splenius colli.*			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Sple'nius col'li.	Spinous processes of third or sixth dorsal vertebræ.	Transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebræ.	Posterior branches of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes sidewise, and rotates neck and head.
Stape'dius.	Interior of pyramid of tympanum.	Neck of stapes.	Tympanic branch of facial.	Retracts stapes.
Sterna'lis.	See *Rectus sternalis.*			
Sternocleidomas'toid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process and outer portion of superior oblique line of occipital bone.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head; flexes head and neck, etc.
Sternofacia'lis (*anomalous*).	Upper piece of sternum, behind sternomastoid.	Fascia of subclavian triangle.		
Sternohy'oid.	Manubrium sterni and clavicle.	Body of hyoid bone.	Loop of descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses the hyoid and larynx.
Sternothy'roid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Ala of thyroid cartilage.	Descendens and communicans hypoglossi.	Depresses the larynx.
Stylo-auricula'ris.	The styloglossus, when it arises from external auditory meatus.			
Styloglos'sus.	Styloid process and stylomaxillary ligament.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and retracts tongue.
Stylohy'oid.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Body of hyoid bone.	Facial.	Draws hyoid and tongue upward and backward.
Stylopharyn'geus.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Side of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus; glossopharyngeal.	Raises and dilates pharynx.
Subancone'us.	Triceps muscle and humerus above olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of posterior ligament of elbow.
Subcla'vius.	First rib and its cartilage.	Lower surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle down and forward.
Subcos'tals.	See *Infracostales.*			
Subcrure'us.	Anterior surface of lower part of femur.	Synovial capsule of knee.	Anterior crural.	Lifts capsule.
Subscapula'ris.	Subscapular fossa of scapula.	Lesser tuberosity and neck of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates head of humerus inward; lowers the humerus.
Supina'tor.	Same as *Supinator radii brevis.*			
Supina'tor lon'gus.	External condyloid ridge of humerus; intermuscular septum.	Styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Supinates hand; flexes forearm.
Supina'tor ra'dii bre'vis.	Outer condyle of humerus, ligaments of elbow, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius, space outside bicipital tuberosity, and oblique line of radius.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.
Supracos'talis.	First rib.	Fourth rib.		
Supraspina'les.	Summits of spinous processes in cervical region.	To other like summits.	Branches of cervicals.	Aid in supporting neck and head.
Supraspina'tus.	Supraspinous fossa and fascia.	Greater tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder-joint, raises and adducts arm.
Tem'poral.	Temporal fossa and fascia on side of head.	Coronoid process of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Shuts mouth; retracts jaw.
Ten'sor pala'ti.	Scaphoid fossa, spine of sphenoid, vaginal process of temporal.	About hamular process into palatine aponeurosis and palate bone.	Otic ganglion.	Renders soft palate tense.
Ten'sor tar'si.	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Tarsal plates.	Infra-orbital branch of facial.	Compresses puncta lacrimalia and lacrimal sac.
Ten'sor tym'pani.	Petrous bone, Eustachian tube and canal.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglion.	Makes tense the membrana tympani.
Ten'sor vagi'næ fem'oris.	Crest and anterior superior spinous process of ilium.	Fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Makes tense the fascia lata.
Ten'sor ve'li palati'ni.	Same as *Tensor palati.*			
Te'res ma'jor.	Dorsum of inferior angle of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Posterior bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm down and backward; rotates it inward.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
Te'res mi'nor.	Axillary border of scapula; intermuscular septa.	Greater tuberosity of humerus and below it.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerus outward and abducts it.
Thyro-arytænoi'deus.	Thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes and shortens vocal cords.
Thyro-epiglottid'eus.	Thyroid cartilage.	Sacculus laryngis and aryteno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis; compresses sacculus.
Thyrohy'oid.	Oblique line on side of thyroid cartilage.	Greater horn and body of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and changes form of larynx.
Tibia'lis ante'rior.	Same as *Tibialis anticus.*			
Tibia'lis anti'cus.	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia, interosseous membrane, fascia and intermuscular septum.	Internal cuneiform and metatarsal bone of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibia'lis poste'rior.	Same as *Tibialis posticus.*			
Tibia'lis posti'cus.	Shaft of tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, intermuscular septum.	Tuberosity of scaphoid, internal cuneiform, and bases of second to fourth metatarsal.	Posterior tibial.	Extends tarsus and turns in the foot.
Tibio-accesso'rius.	See *Flexor accessorius longus digitorum pedis.*			
Trachea'lis.	A transverse layer of unstriped fibers in the dorsal portion of the trachea.	. . . . .	Sympathetic.	Lessens caliber of trachea.
Trachelomas'toid.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal, and articular processes of three or four lowest cervical vertebræ.	Posterior margin of mastoid process.	Exterior posterior branches of cervical.	Supports head and draws it back or to one side.
Tra'gicus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Outer surface of tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Transversa'lis abdom'inis.	Poupart's ligament, crest of ilium, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebræ.	Linea alba, crest of pubes, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Transversa'lis col'li.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal vertebræ.	Transverse processes of five lowest cervical vertebræ.	Cervical nerves.	Supports neck.
Transver'sus au'ris.	Cranial surface of concha.	Circumference of pinna.	Auricularis magnus and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Transver'sus pe'dis.	Inferior tarsal, metatarsal, and transverse metatarsal ligaments.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Transver'sus perine'i.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Central tendon or sphincter vaginæ.	Perineal branch of pudic.	Tensor of central tendon.
Transver'sus perine'i, deep.	See *Compressor urethræ.*			
Transver'sus thora'cis.	Same as *Triangularis sterni.*			
Trape'zius.	Superior curved line of occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, spinous processes of last cervical, and all thoracic vertebræ.	Clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward or sidewise; rotates scapula, etc.
Triangula'ris men'ti.	See *Depressor anguli oris.*			
Triangula'ris ster'ni.	Cartilages of fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs, and sternum.	Inner surfaces second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.	Intercostal nerves.	Forced expiration.
Tri'ceps exten'sor cu'biti (*3 heads*).	*External* head above and *internal* head below musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus; *middle* or *long* head, lower margin of glenoid cavity.	Tuberosity of olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends arm and forearm.
Triticeoglos'sus (*anomalous*).	Cartilago triticea in thyrohyoid ligament.	Side of tongue.		

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Action.
U'vulæ.	Same as *Azygos uvulæ.*			
Vas'tus exter'nus.	Tubercle of femur, great trochanter, and linea aspera.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends knee.
Vas'tus interme'dius.	Same as *Crureus.*			
Vas'tus inter'nus.	Spiral line and inner lip of linea aspera of femur.	Common tendon of quadriceps.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg, draws patella inward.
Vas'tus latera'lis.	Same as *Vastus externus.*			
Vas'tus media'lis.	Same as *Vastus internus.*			
Vesicopu'bic.	Pubic bones near symphysis.	External layer of longitudinal fibers in bladder.	Sympathetic.	Compresses bladder.
Voca'lis.	Same as *Thyro-arytænoideus.*			
Wilson's.	A part of constrictor urethræ, *q. v.*			
Zygomat'icus ma'jor.	Malar bone before zygomatic suture.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws upper lip upward and outward.
Zygomat'icus mi'nor.	Malar bone behind maxillary suture.	Orbicularis oris and levator labii superioris.	Facial.	Draws upper lip backward, upward, and outward.

Musculamin (mus-ku-lam'in). A base derived from muscular tissue.

Muscular (mus'ku-lar) [L. *muscula'ris*]. 1. Pertaining to a muscle. 2. Having well-developed muscles.

Muscularis mucosæ (mus-ku-la'ris mu-ko'se) [L.]. A layer of non-striated muscular fibers in a mucous membrane.

Muscularity (mus-ku-lar'it-e). The condition or quality of being muscular.

Musculation (mus-ku-la'shun). 1. The muscular system or apparatus. 2. The muscular activity or work.

Musculature (mus'ku-la-tūr). The muscular apparatus of the body, or of any part of it.

Musculi (mus'ku-li). Latin plural of *mus'culus*, muscle. **M. papilla'res**, a name for some of the columnæ carneæ of the heart ventricles. **M. pectina'ti**, the muscular columns within the auricles of the heart.

Musculin (mus'ku-lin). A globulin or protein contained in muscle-tissue. It is characterized by its low coagulation-temperature, 47 ° C.

Musculine (mus'ku-lin). An extract of animal muscle: used as a medicine.

Musculocutaneous (mus''ku-lo-ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to or supplying both muscles and skin.

Musculodermic (mus''ku-lo-der'mik). Same as *Musculocutaneous.*

Musculo-elastic (mus''ku-lo-e-las'tik). Composed of muscular and elastic tissue.

Musculo-intestinal (mus''ku-lo-in-tes'tin-al). Pertaining to the muscles and the intestines.

Musculomembranous (mus''ku-lo-mem'bran-us) [L. *mus'culus* muscle + *membra'na* membrane]. Both muscular and membranous.

Musculophrenic (mus''ku-lo-fren'ik) [*Muscular* + *Phrenic*]. Pertaining to or supplying both the muscles and diaphragm.

Musculospiral (mus''ku-lo-spi'ral) [L. *mus'culus* muscle + *spi'ra* coil]. Pertaining to muscles and having a spiral direction.

Musculotegumentary (mus''ku-lo-teg-u-men'tar-e). Pertaining to the muscle and the integument.

Musculotonic (mus''ku-lo-ton'ik). Pertaining to muscular contractility.

Musculus (mus'ku-lus), pl. *mus'culi*. Latin for *Muscle*. **M. accommodato'rius**, the ciliary muscle. **M. amato'rius**, the obliquus superior of the eye. **M. dormita'tor**, the orbicularis palpebrarum. **M. hip'picus**, the tibialis anticus. **M. pathet'icus**, the obliquus superior of the eye. **M. patien'tiæ**, the levator scapulæ. **M. religio'sus**, the rectus superior of the eye. **M. super'bus**, the rectus superior of the eye

Musennin (mu'sen-in). See *Mussanin.*

Mushroom (mush'room). See *Agaric.*

Musicomania (mu''zik-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. μουσική music + μανία madness]. Insane fondness for music.

Musicotherapy (mu''zik-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. μουσική music + θεραπεία treatment]. The treatment of disease by music.

Musin (mu'sin). A proprietary laxative preparation of tamarinds.

Musk (musk) [L. *mos'chus*]. A dried secretion from the preputial sac of the musk-deer, *Mos'chus moschif'erus*, a mammal of central Asia. It is a fragrant restorative and stimulant, and is used in low fevers, in hysteric spasms, etc. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.66 gm.); of the tincture, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.). **Artificial m., Baur's m.**, trinitrobutyltoluene, $(CH_3)_3C_6H(NO_2)_2CH_3$: a substance much resembling true musk. Dose, 10 gr. (0.66 gm.).

Musomania (mu-zo-ma'ne-ah). Same as *Musicomania.*

Mussanin (mus'san-in). An alkaloid from *Aca'cia anthelmin'tica*: anthelmintic. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.).

Mussitation (mus-sit-a'shun) [L. *mussita're* to mutter]. The moving of the lips with no utterance of sounds.

Must (must) [L. *mus'tum*]. The unfermented juice of grapes.

Mustard (mus'tard) [L. *sina'pis*]. A plant of the genus *Bras'sica*. The seeds of *Bras'sica ni'gra* (**Black m.**) and of *B. al'ba* (**White m.**) contain a pungent, irritating, volatile oil, which consists chiefly of allyl thiocyanate, a fixed oil, the fer-

ment myrosin, and glucosids sinalbin (in white mustard) and sinigrin (in black mustard). Mustard is a counter-irritant, stimulant, and revulsant, and is used in internal pains and congestions, as gastric colic, abdominal pains, colic, neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, vomiting, and cerebral congestion: it is also employed as a condiment and as an emetic. Dose as an emetic, 1–2 dr. (4–8 gm.); of *volatile oil* of *black mustard*, ½–¼ min. (0.008–0.0165 c.c.).

Mutacism (mu'tah-sizm). 1. The improper pronunciation of the sounds of mute letters. 2. Same as *Mytacism*.

Mutase (mu'tās). A vegetable food-preparation rich in proteids.

Mute (mūt) [L. *mu'tus*]. 1. Unable to speak. 2. One who cannot speak.

Mutilation (mu-til-a'shun) [L. *mutila'tio*]. The act of depriving of a limb, member, or important part; deprival of an organ.

Mutisia vic'iæ fo'lia (mu-tiz'e-ah). A composite-flowered plant of South America: extensively used there as a sedative and in various diseases of the heart, respiratory organs, and nervous system.

Mutism (mu'tizm). Dumbness; inability to speak.

Mutualist (mu'tu-al-ist). Any organization or species associated with another, but neither commensal nor parasitic.

Mutualism (mu'tu-al-izm). The relation of mutual help between organisms that live in symbiosis.

My. An abbreviation for *Myopia*.

Myalgia (mi-al'je-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a muscle or muscles.

Myasthenia (mi-as-the'ne-ah, mi''as-the-ni'ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἀσθένεια weakness]. Muscular debility. **Angiosclerotic m.,** excessive muscular fatigue due to vascular changes. **M. gra'vis pseudoparalyt'ica.** a disease marked by excessive tiring of the voluntary muscles, shown in rapid decrease of contractility.

Myasthenic (mi-as-then'ik). Pertaining to or characterized by muscular weakness.

Myatonia (mi-ah-to'ne-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἀ neg + τόνος tone]. Deficiency or absence of muscular tone.

Mycelian (mi-sē'le-an). Pertaining to mycelium.

Mycelium (mi-se'le-um) [Gr. μύκης fungus + ῆλος nail]. The vegetative body of a fungus composed of a mass of filaments, called *hyphæ*.

Mycethemia (mi-seth-e'me-ah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + αἷμα blood]. The presence of fungi in the blood.

Mycetismus (mi-set-iz'mus) [Gr. μύκης fungus]. Mushroom-poisoning.

Mycetogenic, Mycetogenous (mi''set-o-jen'ik, mi-set-oj'en-us) [Gr. μύκης fungus + γεννᾶν to produce]. Caused by fungous growths.

Mycetoma (mi-se-to'mah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor caused by a fungus, especially fungus-foot or Madura foot, a disease endemic in India, and marked by increasing swelling of the foot, in which nodules and vesicles develop. The parts become filled with sinuses, which discharge pus and penetrate into the bone. It is now believed to be caused by the organism *Strep'tothrix Madu'ræ*, though some consider it a variety of actinomycosis.

Mycetozoa (mi-se-to-zo'ah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + ζῷον animal]. A group of fungus-like organisms belonging to the animal kingdom.

Myclosene (mi'klo-zēn). A proprietary preparation of bone-marrow used in treating deafness.

Mycobacterium (mi-ko-bak-te're-um). A genus of fungi under which some have placed the bacilli of tuberculosis and of lepra and the smegma bacillus. They are thin, slender rods, often with typical dichotomous branching.

Mycocyte (mi'ko-sīt) [Gr. μύξα mucus + κύτος cell]. A cell of mucous tissue; a mucus-cell.

Mycoderma (mi-ko-der'mah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + δέρμα skin]. A genus of fungi. **M. ace'ti,** mother of vinegar; the saccharomycete that causes acetous fermentation.

Mycodesmoid (mi-ko-des'moid) [Gr. μύκης fungus + δέσμη bundle]. A colony of *Micrococ'cus asco-for'mans* in the lung of the horse.

Mycofibroma (mi''ko-fi-bro'mah). Same as *Mycodesmoid*.

Mycogastritis (mi''ko-gas-tri'tis) [Gr. μύκης fungus + *Gastritis*]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Mycohemia, Mycohæmia (mi-ko-he'me-ah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + αἷμα blood]. The presence of bacteria in the blood.

Mycology (mi-kol'o-je) [Gr. μύκης fungus + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding the fungi.

Mycomyringitis (mi''ko-mi-rin-ji'tis) [Gr. μύκης fungus + μύριγξ membrane]. Fungous inflammation of the drum-membrane.

Myconostoc (mi-ko-nos'tok). A genus of schizomycetic fungi.

Myconucleo-albumin (mi''ko-nu''kle-o-al-bu'min). An offensive and defensive toxin of microbic life.

Mycophylaxin (mi''ko-fil-ax'in) [Gr. μύκης fungus + *Phylaxin*]. Any phylaxin that destroys microbes. See *Phylaxin*.

Mycoproteination (mi''ko-pro-te-in-a'shun). Inoculation with dead bacterial cells.

Mycoprotein (mi-ko-pro'te-in) [Gr. μύκης fungus + *Protein*]. The albuminous matter of bacteria; a proteid, $C_{25}H_{42}N_6O_9$, from the bacteria of putrefaction.

Mycopus (mi'ko-pus). Mucus containing pus.

Mycorrhiza (mi-kor-ri'zah) [Gr. μύκης fungus + ῥίζα root]. A peculiar mycelial growth seen on the roots of certain plants, and thought to be concerned with the fixation of nitrogen.

Mycose (mi'kōs) [Gr. μύκης fungus]. Ergot-sugar, or trehalose. See *Trehalose*.

Mycosis (mi-ko'sis) [Gr. μύκης fungus]. Any disease caused by microbes. **M. favo'sa.** Same as *Favus*. **M. frambœsioi'des,** yaws. **M. fungoi'des,** a very fatal skin-disease marked by the development upon the face, scalp, and chest of firm, reddish tumors that are painful and have a tendency to spread and ulcerate. The disease leads to cachexia, and usually ends fatally after continuing a number of years. It is probably due to bacterial infection. **M. intestina'lis,** anthrax. **M. leptoth'rica,** a disease of the tonsil and pharynx produced by *Lep'tothrix bucca'lis*.

Mycosozin (mi-ko-so'zin) [Gr. μύκης fungus + *Sozin*]. Any sozin that destroys microbes.

Mycotic (mi-kot'ik). Pertaining to a mycosis or caused by vegetable microörganisms.

Mycoticopeptic (mi-kot''ik-o-pep'tik). Both mycotic and peptic.

Mycotoxination (mi-ko-tok-sin-a'shun). Inoculation with bacterial products.

Mycteric (mik-ter'ik) [Gr. μυκτήρ nose]. Pertaining to the nasal cavities.

Mycteroxerosis (mik''ter-o-ze-ro'sis) [Gr. μυκτήρ nose + ξηρός dry]. Dryness of the nostrils.

Mydalein (mi-da'le-in) [Gr. μυδαλέος putrid]. A poisonous ptomain from putrefied viscera. Poisoning by it is attended with salivation, dilatation of the pupils, rise of temperature followed by a fall, and arrest of the heart in diastole.

Mydatoxin (mi-dat-ox'in) [Gr. μυδάειν to be damp + *Toxin*]. A deadly ptomain, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, from decaying flesh; also obtained from human intestines kept for a long time and a low temperature.

Mydin (mi'din) [Gr. μυδάειν to be damp]. A non-poisonous ptomain, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$, from viscera of dead bodies, and found also in cultures of the typhoid bacillus.

Mydriasis (mid-ri'as-is) [Gr. μυδρίασις]. Extreme or morbid dilatation of the pupil; dilatation of the pupil as the effect of a drug. **Paralytic m.,** that caused by paralysis of the oculomotor nerve. **Spasmodic m., Spastic m.,** that due to spasm of the dilator of the iris or to overaction of the sympathetic. **Spinal m.,** that due to lesion of the ciliospinal center of the spinal cord.

Mydriatic (mid-re-at'ik). 1. Dilating the pupil. 2. Any drug that dilates the pupil. The principal mydriatics are daturin, coniin, cocain, eucain, gelsemin, atropin, hyoscyamin, holocain, and ephedrin.

Mydrin (mid'rin). A proprietary mydriatic composed of 1 part of homatropin and 100 parts of ephedrin. It is a white powder, soluble in water, and is used especially where an evanescent mydriatic is desired.

Mydrol (mid'rol). Iodomethylphenylparazolin; a bitter soluble mydriatic powder.

Myectomy (mī-ek'to-me) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a portion of muscle.

Myectopia, Myectopy (mi-ek-to'pe-ah, mi-ek'to-pe) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἔκτοπος displaced]. Displacement of a muscle.

Myel (mi'el) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myelalgia (mi-el-al'je-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the spinal cord.

Myelanalosis (mi''el-an-al-o'sis) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ἀνάλωσις wasting]. Wasting of the spinal marrow; tabes dorsalis.

Myelapoplexy (mi-el-ap'o-plek-se) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Apoplexy*]. Hemorrhage within the spinal cord.

Myelasthenia (mi''el-as-the'ne-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Asthenia*]. Neurasthenia due to some cause which affects the spinal cord.

Myelatelia (mi''el-at-e'le-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ἀτέλεια imperfection]. Imperfect development of the spinal cord.

Myelatrophy (mi-el-at'ro-fe) [Gr. μυελός spinal cord + *Atrophy*]. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Myelauxe (mi-el-awk'se) [Gr. μυελός marrow + αὔξη increase]. Morbid increase in size of the spinal marrow.

Myelemia, Myelæmia (mi-el-e'me-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + αἷμα blood]. 1. The occurrence of marrow-cells in the blood, as in certain cases of leukemia. 2. Excess of myelocytes or neutrophil leukocytes in the blood.

Myelen (mi'el-en). A red, syrup-like extract of the bone-marrow of oxen: used for rickets, leukemia, and tuberculosis.

Myelencephalon (mi''el-en-sef'al-on) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis. 2. The after-brain, or metencephalon; the after-part of the posterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo, from which are developed the medulla oblongata and the lower part of the fourth ventricle.

Myeleterosis (mi''el-et-er-o'sis) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ἑτέρωσις alteration]. Morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.

Myelic (mi-el'ik) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. Pertaining to the spinal cord.

Myelin (mi'el-in) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. 1. The medullary sheath, or white substance of Schwann; the soft sheath of matter enclosing the axis-cylinder of a nerve. 2. Any one of a certain group of principles from nerve-substance.

Myelinic (mi-el-in'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of myelin.

Myelinization (mi-el-in-iz-a'shun). The act of furnishing with or taking on myelin.

Myelitis (mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. 1. Inflammation of the bone-marrow. See *Osteomyelitis*. 2. Inflammation of the spinal cord. See *Leukomyelitis, Poliomyelitis*. The symptoms of myelitis vary with the location of the lesion, and include pain in the back, girdle-sensation, hyperesthesia, formication, anesthesia, motor disturbances, paralysis, increase of the reflexes, paralysis of the sphincters, bedsores, and, in the later stages, spasmodic contractions of the paralyzed limbs. **Acute m.,** simple myelitis due to exposure, disease, or injury. **Ascending m.,** that which moves cephalad along the cord. **Bulbar m.,** that which involves the oblongata. **Cavitary m.,** that which is accompanied by the formation of cavities. **Central m.** affects chiefly the gray substance of the cord. **M. cervica'lis,** myelitis affecting the cervical portion of the cord, and marked by muscular atrophy of the arms and spastic paralysis of the legs. **Chronic m.,** a slowly progressing form. **Compression-m.,** a form due to pressure on the cord, as of a tumor. **Concussion-m.,** a form due to spinal concussion. **Cornual m.,** that which affects the horns of gray matter in the cord. **Descending m.,** a myelitis that progresses caudad along the cord. **Diffuse m.** involves large and variously placed sections of the cord. **Disseminated m.,** a form with several distinct foci. **Focal m.,** myelitis affecting a small area only, or in other cases several small areas. **Foudroyant m.** Same as *Central m.* **Hemorrhagic m.,** a form associated with hemorrhage. **Interstitial m.,** a variety in which the neuroglia is chiefly involved, resulting in increase of the interstitial matter and atrophy of the nervous tissue. Called also *Sclerosing m.* **Parenchymatous m.,** a variety in which mainly the proper nerve-substance of the myelon is affected. **Sclerosing m.,** a form characterized by hardening of the cord and overgrowth of the interstitial tissue. Called also *Interstitial m.* **Systemic m.,** myelitis which affects distinct tracts or systems in the cord. **Transverse m.,** a form which extends across the cord. **Traumatic m.,** myelitis which follows injury to the cord.

Myeloblast (mi'el-o-blast) [Gr. μυελός marrow + βλαστός germ]. One of the cells of bone-marrow thought to develop into myelocytes.

Myelobrachium (mi''el-o-bra'ke-um) [Gr. μυελός marrow + βραχίων arm]. The inferior tubercle of the cerebellum.

Myelocele (mi'el-o-sēl). 1. [Gr. μυελός marrow + κοιλία cavity.] The central canal of the spinal cord. 2. [Gr. μυελός marrow + κήλη tumor.] Spina bifida with protrusion of the spinal cord.

Myelocene (mi'el-o-sēn). A preparation of bone-marrow: used in chronic ear-diseases, psoriasis, and other affections.

Myelocone (mi'el-o-kōn) [Gr. μυελός marrow + κόνις dust]. A fatty matter from the brain.

Myelocyst (mi'el-o-sist) [Gr. μυελός marrow + κύστις bladder]. Cysts that are developed from rudimentary medullary canals.

Myelocystic (mi''el-o-sis'tik). Both myeloid and cystic in structure.

Myelocystocele (mi''el-o-sis'to-sēl) [Gr. μυελός marrow + κύστις cyst + κήλη tumor]. A cystic tumor of the spinal cord.

Myelocystomeningocele (mi''el-o-sis''to-men-ing'go-sēl). Myelocystocele blended with meningocele.

Myelocyte (mi'el-o-sīt) [Gr. μυελός marrow + κύτος cell]. 1. A marrow-cell; also any leukocyte of a kind supposed to originate in the bone-marrow. See *Leukocyte*. 2. Any cell of the gray matter of the nervous system.

Myelocythemia, Myelocytosis (mi''el-o-si-the'me-ah, mi''el-o-si-to'sis) [*Myelocyte* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. Excess of myelocytes in the blood.

Myelodiastasis (mi''el-o-di-as'tas-is) [Gr. μυελός marrow + διάστασις separation]. Disintegration of the spinal marrow.

Myeloganglitis (mi''el-o-gan-gli'tis). A disease with choleraic symptoms attributed to ganglitis of the solar and the hepatic plexus.

Myelogenic, Myelogenous (mi''el-o-jen'ik, mi-el-oj'en-us) [Gr. μυελός marrow + γεννᾶν to produce]. Produced in the bone-marrow.

Myeloid (mi'el-oid) [Gr. μυελός marrow + εἶδος form]. Resembling marrow.

Myeloidin (mi-el-oi'din) [Gr. μυελός marrow + εἶδος form]. A substance resembling myelin, occurring in the pigmented epithelial cells of the retina.

Myelolymphangioma (mi''el-o-lim-fan-je-o'mah). Elephantiasis.

Myeloma (mi-el-o'mah) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. 1. Any medullary tumor. 2. Giant-cell sarcoma. 3. A slow-growing tumor of a tendinous sheath containing myeloplaxes. **Multiple m.**, a form of multiple primary tumor of the bone-marrow allied to the lymphatic growths of leukemia and Hodgkin's disease. Called also *Lymphadenia ossea*.

Myelomalacia (mi''el-o-mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + μαλακία softening]. Morbid softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomatosis (mi-el-o-mat-o'sis). Multiple myeloma. See *Myeloma*.

Myelomenia (mi''el-o-me'ne-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + μῆν month]. Metastasis of the menstrual discharge to the spinal cord.

Myelomeningitis (mi''el-o-men-in-ji'tis) [*Myelitis* + *Meningitis*]. Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.

Myelomeningocele (mi''el-o-men-ing'go-sēl) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Meningocele*]. Spina bifida with hernial protrusion of the cord and its meninges.

Myelomyces (mi-el-om'is-ēz) [Gr. μυελός marrow + μύκης fungus]. Encephaloid cancer.

Myelon (mi'el-on) [Gr. μυελός marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myeloneuritis (mi''el-o-nu-ri'tis). Multiple neuritis in which there is also myelitis.

Myelonic (mi-el-on'ik). Pertaining to the myelon.

Myeloparalysis (mi''el-o-par-al'is-is) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Paralysis*]. Spinal paralysis.

Myelopathic (mi''el-o-path'ik). 1. Caused by disease of the spinal cord. 2. Same as *Myelogenous*.

Myelopathy (mi-el-op'ath-e) [Gr. μυελός marrow + πάθος sickness]. Any disease of the spinal cord.

Myelopetal (mi-el-op'e-tal) [Gr. μυελός marrow + L. *pe'rere* to seek for]. Moving toward the spinal cord.

Myeloplast (mi'el-o-plast) [Gr. μυελός marrow + πλαστός formed]. Any leukocyte of the bone-marrow.

Myeloplax (mi'el-o-plax) [Gr. μυελός marrow + πλάξ plate]. Any multinuclear giant-cell of the bone-marrow. **Robin's m's**, the osteoclasts.

Myeloplaxoma (mi''el-o-plax-o'mah) [*Myeloplax* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. A tumor containing myeloplaxes.

Myeloplegia (mi''el-o-ple'je-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + πλήγη stroke]. Spinal paralysis.

Myelopore (mi'el-o-pōr) [Gr. μυελός marrow + πόρος opening]. A canal or opening in the spinal cord.

Myelorrhagia (mi''el-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Spinal hemorrhage.

Myelorrhaphy (mi-el-or'af-e) [Gr. μυελός marrow + ῥαφή suture]. Suturation of a severed spinal cord.

Myelosclerosis (mi''el-o-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Sclerosis*]. Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Myelosis (mi-el-o'sis). The formation of a tumor of the spinal cord.

Myelospasm (mi'el-o-spazm) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Spasm*]. Spasm of the spinal cord.

Myelospongium (mi''el-o-spon'je-um) [Gr. μυελός marrow + σπόγγος sponge]. The network whence the neuroglia is developed: it pervades the embryonic cord, and is composed of the spongioblasts and their branching processes.

Myelosyphilis (mi''el-o-sif'il-is). Syphilis of the myelon.

Myelosyphilosis (mi''el-o-sif-il-o'sis). Any syphilitic affection of the spinal cord.

Myelosyringosis (mi''el-o-si-rin-go'sis) [Gr. μυελός marrow + σύριγξ pipe]. Same as *Syringomyelia*.

Myelotherapy (mi''el-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. μυελός marrow + *Therapy*]. The therapeutic use of marrow, or of the substance of the spinal cord.

Myelotome (mi-el'o-tōm) [Gr. μυελός marrow + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. An instrument for making sections of the spinal cord. 2. An instrument used for cutting the spinal cord squarely across in removing the brain in post-mortem examinations.

Myelotoxic (mi-el-o-toks'ik) [Gr. μυελός marrow + τοξικόν poison]. Destructive to bone-marrow.

Myelotoxin (mi''el-o-tok'sin). A toxin contained in bone-marrow.

Myenteric (mi-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the myenteron.

Myenteron (mi-en'ter-on) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἔντερον intestine]. The muscular coat of the intestine.

Myiasis (mi-i'as-is) [Gr. μυῖα fly]. Any disease caused by maggots or flies. **M. imagino'sa**, myiasis produced by the imago, or full-grown fly. **M. larvo'sa**, a myiasis produced by larvæ or maggots. **M. musco'sa**, a myiasis produced by the common house-fly. **M. œstruo'sa**, one produced by a bot-fly or gad-fly (*æs'trus*).

Myiodesopsia (mi''i-o-des-op'se-ah) [Gr. μυιώδης fly-like + ὄψις vision]. The seeing of muscæ volitantes.

Myiosis (mi-i-o'sis). See *Myiasis*.

Myitis (mi-i'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle]. Inflammation of a muscle; myositis.

Myko-. For words thus beginning, see under *Myco-*.

Mylohyoid (mi-lo-hi'oid) [Gr. μυλή mill + *Hyoid*]. Pertaining to the molar teeth and hyoid bone.

Mylohyoideus (mi''lo-hi-oid'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Myo-. A prefix denoting some relation to a muscle or to muscles.

Myo-albumose (mi-o-al'bu-mōs). A proteid from muscle-juice.

Myoblast (mi'o-blast) [Gr. μῦς muscle + βλαστός germ]. An embryonic cell which becomes a cell of the muscle-fiber.

Myocardiograph (mi-o-kar'de-o-graf) [Gr. μῦς muscle + καρδία heart + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for making a tracing of the movements of the heart-muscles.

Myocarditis (mi''o-kar-di'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + καρδία heart]. Inflammation of the myocardium; inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart. **M. scarlatino'sa**, myocarditis sometimes seen associated with scarlet fever.

Myocardium (mi-o-kar'de-um) [Gr. μῦς muscle + καρδία heart]. The muscular substance of the heart; the heart-muscle.

Myocele (mi'o-sēl) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κήλη hernia]. Hernia of muscle; protrusion of a muscle through its ruptured sheath.

Myocelialgia (mi''o-se-le-al'je-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κοιλία belly + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the abdominal muscles.

Myocelitis (mi''o-se-li'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κοιλία belly + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myocellulitis (mi''o-sel-u-li'tis). Myositis conjoined with cellulitis.

Myochorditis (mi''o-kor-di'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + χορδή cord]. Inflammation of the muscles of the vocal cords.

Myochrome (mi'o-krōm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + χρῶμα color]. Any member of a group of muscle-pigments. Same as *Histohematin* or *Myohematin*.

Myochronoscope (mi-o-kron'os-kōp) [Gr. μῦς muscle + χρόνος time + σκοπεῖν to view]. A device for measuring the time required for a motor impulse to become effective.

Myoclonia (mi-o-klo'ne-ah). That condition which is characterized by myoclonus.

Myoclonus (mi-ok'lo-nus) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κλόνος contraction]. Clonic spasm of a muscle or of various muscles. **M. mul'tiplex.** See *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.

Myocœle (mi'o-sēl) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κοιλία hollow]. The cavity enclosed by a myotome; the cavity of a myotome.

Myocolpitis (mi''o-kol-pi'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κόλπος vagina + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscular layers of the vaginal wall.

Myocomma (mi-o-kom'mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κόμμα cut]. A sclerotome; the septum between any two myotomes.

Myoctonin (mi-ok'to-nin) [Gr. μῦς mouse + κτόνος killing]. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_3$, from *Aconi'tum lycoc'tonum*.

Myocyte (mi'o-sīt) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κύτος cell]. 1. A cell of the muscular tissue. 2. The inner contractile layer of the ectoplasm of a protozoan.

Myodegeneration (mi''o-de-jen-er-a'shun) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Degeneration*]. Degeneration of muscle.

Myodemia (mi-o-de'me-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + δημός fat]. Fatty degeneration of muscle.

Myodesopsia (mi''o-des-op'se-ah). See *Myiodesopsia*.

Myodynamometer (mi''o-di-nam-om'et-er) [Gr. μῦς muscle + δύναμις power + μέτρον measure]. A device for testing the power of the muscles.

Myodynia (mi-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ὀδύνη pain]. Pains in a muscle; myalgia.

Myo-edema, Myo-œdema (mi''o-e-de'mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + οἴδημα swelling]. 1. Edema of a muscle. 2. Same as *Mounding*.

Myo-electric (mi''o-e-lek'trik). Pertaining to the electric or electromotive properties of muscle.

Myo-endocarditis (mi''o-en-do-kar-di'tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Endocarditis*]. Combined myocarditis and endocarditis.

Myo-epithelial (mi''o-ep-e-the'le-al). Pertaining to or composed of muscle and epithelium.

Myo-epithelium (mi''o-ep-ith-e'le-um) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Epithelium*]. Muscle-epithelium.

Myofibroma (mi''o-fi-bro'mah). Myoma combined with fibroma.

Myofibrosis (mi''o-fi-bro'sis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *fib'ra* fiber]. Degeneration of muscular tissue into fibroid tissue.

Myogen (mi'o-jen) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γεννᾶν to produce]. Myosinogen. **M.-fibrin**, myosin formed by the clotting of myosinogen.

Myogenic, Myogenous (mi-o-jen'ik, mi-oj'en-us) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γεννᾶν to produce]. Originating in the muscular tissue.

Myoglia (mi-og'le-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γλιὰ glue]. A fibrillar substance formed by muscle-cells and bearing the same relation to muscle that neuroglia bears to nerve-cells.

Myoglobulin (mi-o-glob'u-lin) [*Myo-* + *Globulin*]. A globulin found in muscle-serum.

Myognathus (mi-og'na-thus) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γνάθος jaw]. A supernumerary lower jaw having a muscular attachment to the normally placed lower jaw.

Myogram (mi'o-gram) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γράμμα writing]. The record or tracing made by a myograph.

Myograph (mi'o-graf) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γράφειν to record]. An apparatus for recording the effects of a muscular contraction.

Myographic (mi-o-graf'ik) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γράφειν to record]. Pertaining to a myograph.

Myography (mi-og'raf-e) [Gr. μῦς muscle + γράφειν to write]. 1. The use of the myograph. 2. A description of the muscles.

Myohematin (mi-o-hem'at-in) [*Myo-* + *Hematin*]. Same as *Myochrome*.

Myoid (mi'oid) [Gr. μῦς muscle + εἶδος form]. Resembling or like a muscle.

Myoidem, Myoidema (mi-oi'dem, mi-oi-de'ma). Same as *Myo-edema*.

Myoideum (mi-oid'e-um). Myoid tissue.

Myoidism (mi-o-id'izm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ἴδιος own]. Idiomuscular contraction.

Myokymia (mi-o-kim'e-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + κῦμα wave]. Persistent quivering of the muscles.

Myolemma (mi-o-lem'mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + λέμμα sheath]. The sarcolemma.

Myolin (mi'o-lin). The supposed material of the muscular fibrils.

Myolipoma (mi''o-li-po'mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + λίπος fat + -ωμα tumor]. Myoma containing fatty or lipomatous elements.

Myology (mi-ol'o-je) [Gr. μῦς muscle + λόγος word]. The sum of knowledge regarding the muscles.

Myolysis (mi-ol'is-is) [Gr. μῦς muscle + λύσις solution]. Disintegration or degeneration of muscle-tissue. **M. cardiatox'ica**, degeneration of the heart-muscle due to systemic intoxication, as in infectious diseases.

Myoma (mi-o'mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle]. Any tumor made up of muscular elements: if they are striated, it is a *Rhabdomyoma*; if not, it is a *Leiomyoma*. **M. lævicellula're**, leiomyoma. **M. sarcomato'des**, myoma in which the muscle-tissue has been transformed into sarcomatous tissue. **M. striocellula're**, rhabdomyoma. **M. telangiecto'des**, a tumor consisting of a coil of blood-vessels surrounded by a network of muscular fibers; angiomyoma.

Myomalacia (mi''o-ma-la'she-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μαλακία softening]. Morbid softening of a muscle. **M. cor'dis**, morbid softening of the muscular substance of the heart.

Myomatous (mi-o'mat-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of a myoma.

Myomectomy (mi-o-mek'to-me) [*Myoma* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of a myoma.

Myomelanosis (mi″o-mel-an-o′sis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μελάνωσις]. Melanosis, or black pigmentation of a portion of the muscular substance.

Myomere (mi′o-mēr) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μέρος share]. 1. A protovertebra or embryonic muscular segment. 2. A muscular segment.

Myometer (mi-om′et-er) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring muscle-contraction.

Myometritis (mi″o-me-tri′tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μήτρα womb]. Inflammation of the muscular substance of the uterus.

Myometrium (mi-o-me′tre-um) [Gr. μῦς muscle + μήτρα womb]. The muscular substance of the uterus.

Myomohysterectomy (mi″o-mo-his-ter-ek′to-me) [*Myoma* + Gr. ὑστέρα uterus + ἐκτομή excision]. Myomectomy combined with hysterectomy; surgical removal of a myomatous uterus.

Myomotomy (mi-o-mot′o-me). Same as *Myomectomy*.

Myon (mi′on) [Gr. μῦς muscle]. A muscle; a muscular unit.

Myoneuralgia (mi″o-nu-ral′je-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Neuralgia*]. Muscular neuralgia.

Myoneurasthenia (mi″o-nu-ras-the′ne-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Neurasthenia*]. The relaxed state of the muscular system in neurasthenia.

Myoneure (mi′o-nūr) [Gr. μῦς muscle + νεῦρον nerve]. A nerve-cell which supplies a muscle.

Myoneuroma (mi″o-nu-ro′mah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + νεῦρον nerve + -ωμα tumor]. A neuroma containing muscular tissue; especially a cyst of the pituitary body containing muscular elements.

Myonosus (mi-on′os-us) [Gr. μῦς muscle + νόσος disease]. Disease of a muscle.

Myoparalysis (mi″o-par-al′is-is) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of a muscle.

Myopathic (mi-o-path′ik). Of the nature of a myopathy.

Myopathy (mi-op′ath-e) [Gr. μῦς muscle + πάθος suffering]. Any disease of a muscle.

Myope (mi′ōp) [Gr. μύειν to shut + ὤψ eye]. A near-sighted person; one affected with myopia.

Myopericarditis (mi″o-per-ik-ar-di′tis). Myocarditis combined with pericarditis.

Myoperitonitis (mi″o-per-it-o-ni′tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Peritonitis*]. Inflammation of the muscular elements of the peritoneum.

Myophagism (mi-of′aj-izm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + φαγεῖν to eat]. The atrophy or wasting away of muscular tissue.

Myophone (mi′o-fōn) [Gr. μῦς muscle + φώνη voice]. A device which renders audible the sound of a muscular contraction.

Myopia (mi-o′pe-ah) [Gr. μύειν to shut + ὤψ eye]. Near-sightedness, or short sight; defective eyesight due to too great refractive power of the eye, so that the rays coming from an object beyond a certain distance are focussed in front of the retina. **Axial m.**, that which is caused by elongation of the axis of the eye. **Curvature-m.**, a form due to changes in the curvature of the refracting surfaces of the eye. **Index-m.**, a form due to abnormal refractivity of the media of the eye. **Malignant m., Pernicious m.**, progressive m. associated with grave disease of the choroid and leading to retinal detachment and blindness. **Progressive m.**, m. that continues to increase in adult life.

Myopic (mi-op′ik). Pertaining to or affected with myopia. **M. crescent.** See *Crescent.*

Myoplastic (mi-o-plas′tik) [Gr. μῦς muscle + πλάσσειν to form]. Performed by the plastic use of muscle; said of operations.

Myoplasty (mi′o-plas-te). Plastic surgery on muscle.

Myopolar (mi-o-po′lar) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Polar*]. Applied to a muscle between the electrodes of a battery.

Myoprotein (mi-o-pro′te-in). A protein obtained from muscle-tissue.

Myoproteose (mi-o-pro′te-ōs). Same as *Myoalbumose.*

Myopsychosis, Myopsychopathy (mi″o-si-ko′sis, mi″o-si-kop′ath-e) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ψύχη mind + πάθος disease]. Any one of those neuromuscular affections that are associated with mental troubles, as Sydenham's chorea, paralysis agitans.

Myorrhaphy (mi-or′af-e) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ῥαφή suture]. Suturation of divided muscle.

Myorrhexis (mi-or-rex′is) [Gr. μῦς muscle + ῥῆξις rupture]. The rupture of a muscle.

Myosalpingitis (mi″o-sal-pin-ji′tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Salpingitis*]. Hypertrophic inflammation of the muscular tissue of the oviduct.

Myosarcoma (mi″o-sar-ko′mah). Myoma blended with sarcoma.

Myosclerosis (mi″o-skle-ro′sis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + σκληρός hard]. Hardening or sclerosis of muscle.

Myoseism (mi′o-sīzm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + σεισμός shake]. Jerky, irregular muscular contractions.

Myoseptum (mi-o-sep′tum). Same as *Myocomma.*

Myoserum (mi-o-se′rum). Muscle-juice; the juice expressed from meat.

Myosin (mi′o-sin). A protein from muscle-plasma, dead muscle, blood-clots, and from leukocytes. It is a gelatinous mass when wet, brittle when dry. It is soluble in strong saline solutions, and is produced by the transformation of myosinogen. **Vegetable-m.**, a substance resembling myosin from seeds of various plants.

Myosinogen (mi-o-sin′o-jen) [*Myosin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. The protein in living muscle from which myosin is formed. Its coagulation after death produces the rigor mortis.

Myosinose (mi-os′in-ōs). Any proteose produced by the digestion of myosin.

Myosinuria (mi″o-sin-u′re-ah) [*Myosin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of myosin in the urine.

Myosis (mi-o′sis). Same as *Miosis.*

Myositis (mi-o-si′tis) [Gr. μῦς muscle]. Inflammation of a muscle. **Acute disseminated m.** Same as *Primary multiple m.* **Acute progressive m.**, a rare disease in which the inflammation gradually involves the whole muscular system and ends in death by asphyxia and pneumonia. **M. fibro′sa**, a type in which there is a formation of connective tissue within the muscle-substance. **Interstitial m.**, inflammation of the connective and septal elements of muscular tissue. **M. ossif′icans**, that which is characterized by bony deposits. **Parenchymatous m.**, that which affects the essential substance of a muscle. **Primary multiple m.**, an acute febrile disease characterized by edema and inflammation of the skin and muscles in various parts of the body: called also *Pseudotrichinosis.* **M. purulen′ta**, a suppurative and gangrenous type: due to a bacterial infection. **M. sero′sa**, muscle-inflammation characterized by a serous exudation. **Suppurative m.**, inflammation of muscle resulting in muscular abscess or in diffuse suppuration of muscles. **Trichinous m.**, that which is caused by the presence of trichinæ.

Myospasm (mi′o-spazm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + σπασμός spasm]. Spasm of a muscle.

Myospasmia (mi-o-spaz′me-ah). Diseases characterized by uncontrollable muscular spasm. See *Tic.*

Myosuria (mi-o-su′re-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + οὖρον urine]. Myosin in the urine.

Myosuture (mi-o-sūt′ūr) Gr. μῦς muscle + L. *sutu′ra* sewing]. The suturation of a muscle.

Myosynizesis (mi″o-sin-iz-e′sis) [Gr. μῦς muscle + συνίζησις sitting together]. Adhesion of muscles.

Myotactic (mi-o-tak′tik) [Gr. μῦς muscle + L. *tac′tus* touch]. Pertaining to the muscular sense of touch.

Myotatic (mi-o-tat′ik) [Gr. μῦς muscle + τείνειν to stretch]. Performed or induced by stretching or extending a muscle.

Myotenotomy (mi″o-ten-ot′o-me) [Gr. μῦς muscle + *Tenotomy*]. Surgical division of the tendon of a muscle.

Myotherapy (mi-o-ther′ap-e) [Gr. μῦς muscle + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment by administration of muscle-tissue and muscle-juice.

Myotic (mi-ot′ik). Same as *Miotic.*

Myotome (mi′o-tōm) [Gr. μῦς muscle + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. An instrument for performing myotomy. 2. A muscular segment or myomere. 3. A myocomma.

Myotomy (mi-ot′o-me) [Gr. μῦς muscle + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting or dissection of muscular tissue or of a muscle.

Myotone (mi′o-tōn). Same as *Myotonia.*

Myotonia (mi-o-to′ne-ah) [Gr. μῦς muscle + τόνος tension]. 1. Tonic spasm of a muscle. 2. Muscular tension. 3. Stretching of a muscle. **M. acquis′ita**, tonic muscular spasm developed after injury or in consequence of disease; called also *Talma's disease.* **M. congen′ita.** See *Thomsen's disease*, under *Disease.*

Myrcia (mer′she-ah) [L.]. A genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs. The leaves of *M a′cris* afford oil of bay (*o′leum myr′ciæ*), whence bayrum (*spir′itus myr′ciæ*) is prepared, which is used as a perfume and as a local application in headache.

Myriachit (mir-e′ah-chit) [Russian]. A form of palmus with jumping movements and infirm will, endemic in Siberia. See *Palmus, Lata.*

Myricil (mir′is-il). The radical, $C_{30}H_{61}$.

Myricin (mir-i′sin) [L. *myri′ca* myrtle]. 1. A crystallizable principle, $C_{46}H_{92}O_2$, from beeswax. 2. A medicinal concentration prepared from *Myri′ca cerif′era*, or wax-myrtle; astringent, antiluetic. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.66–0.198 gm.).

Myringectomy (mi-rin-jek′to-me). Same as *Myringodectomy.*

Myringitis (mir-in-ji′tis) [L. *mirin′ga* drum-membrane + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the membrana tympani. **M. bullo′sa**, myringitis with the formation of blebs.

Myringodectomy (mir-in″go-dek′to-me) [L. *myrin′ga* membrana tympani + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the membrana tympani.

Myringodermatitis (mir-in″go-der-mat-i′tis) [L. *myrin′ga* drum-membrane + Gr. δέρμα skin]. Inflammation of the outer layer of the membrana tympani with the formation of blebs.

Myringomycosis (mir-in″go-mi-ko′sis) [L. *myrin′ga* drum-membrane + Gr. μύκης fungus]. Disease of the membrana tympani caused by the growth of fungi. **M. aspergilli′na**, that which is caused by an *Aspergillus.*

Myringoplasty (mir-in′go-plas-te) [L. *myrin′ga* drum-membrane + Gr. πλάσσειν to form]. Surgical restoration of the membrana tympani.

Myringotome (mir-in′go-tōm) [L. *myrin′ga* drum-membrane + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. A knife for use in operating upon the membrana tympani.

Myringotomy (mir-in-got′o-me) [L. *myrin′ga* drum-membrane + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the membrana tympani.

Myristic acid (mi-ris′tik). See under *Acid.*

Myristica (mi-ris′tik-ah) [L.; Gr. μυρίζειν to anoint]. A genus of trees of tropical countries. *M. fra′grans* affords nutmegs and mace.

Myristicene (mi-ris′tis-ēn). A fragrant eleopten, $C_{10}H_{14}$, from the volatile oil of nutmeg.

Myristicol (mi-ris′tik-ol). A stearopten, or camphor, $C_{10}H_{14}O$: from the volatile oil of nutmeg.

Myristin (mi-ris′tin). Myristate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_3$: found in nutmeg-butter, spermaceti, and other fats.

Myronate (mi′ron-āt). Any salt of myronic acid (derivable from black mustard). **Potassium m.** Same as *Sinigrin.*

Myronic acid (mi-ron′ik). See *Acid.*

Myronin (mi-ro′nin). A proprietary ointment-base, composed of stearin-soap, carnauba wax, and doegling oil.

Myrosin (mi-ro′sin). A proteid and ferment contained in mustard-seed.

Myrrh (mur) [L. *myr′rha*; Gr. μύῤῥα]. A gum-resin from *Commiphʹora Myr′rha*, an Old-World burseraceous tree, containing a volatile oil, the resin myrrhin, and a gum. It is stimulant and astringent, and is used in dyspepsia, chronic bronchitis, leukorrhea, amenorrhea, and as a local application in stomatitis, carious teeth, and inflammation of the gums. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.); of *tincture*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.).

Myrrholin (mer′ro-lin). A mixture of myrrh and fat in equal parts: used as a vehicle for the administration of creosote.

Myrtiform (mer′tif-orm) [L. *myrtifor′mis*; *myr′tus* myrtle + *for′ma* shape]. Shaped like the leaf or berry of the myrtle.

Myrtillin (mer-til′in). An extractive from huckleberries: said to be useful in the local treatment of eczema; also internally in intestinal catarrh.

Myrtle (mer′tl). See *Myrtus.*

Myrtol (mer′tol) [L. *myr′tus* myrtle + *o′leum* oil]. A light, volatile oil obtainable from the oil of *Myr′tus commu′nis*: given in bronchial and pulmonic affections as a stimulant antiseptic. Dose, 1–2 min. (0.06–0.13 c.c.).

Myrtophyllum (mir-to-fil′um) [L. *myr′tus* myrtle + Gr. φυλλον leaf]. A genus of protozoan organisms. **M. hep′atis**, a species found in hepatic abscess. It is shaped like a myrtle leaf.

Myrtus (mer′tus) [L.; Gr. μύρτος]. A genus of myrtaceous trees. *M. commu′nis*, the Old-World myrtle, affords leaves which are antiseptic and astringent, and are used as a dressing for wounds. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.33–1.33 gm.). See also *Cheken.*

Mysophobia (mi-so-fo′be-ah) [Gr. μύσος filth + φόβος fear]. Insane dread of filth or contamination.

Mytacism (mi′tas-izm) [Gr. μυτακισμός]. Too free use of *m*-sounds in utterance.

Mytilotoxin (mit″il-o-tox′in) [Gr. μυτίλος mussel + τοξικόν poison]. A poisonous leukomain, $C_6H_{15}NO_2$, from mussels.

Mytilotoxism (mit″il-o-tox′izm). Mussel-poisoning.

Myxangoitis (mix″an-go-i′tis) [Gr. μύξα mucus + ἀγγεῖον vessel]. Mucous inflammation of vessels.

Myxasthenia (mix-as-the′ne-ah) [Gr. μύξα mucus + ἀσθένεια weakness]. Deficiency in the secretion of mucus.

Myxedema, Myxœdema (mix-e-de′mah) [Gr. μύξα mucus + οἴδημα swelling]. A trophoneurotic condition characterized by general dropsy-like swelling, especially of the face and hands, caused by the presence of mucous fluid in the subcutaneous tissues. The swelling is hard and puffy

and does not pit on pressure. The disease is associated with atrophy of the thyroid gland and is apparently due to excess of mucin in the system. It is marked by dulness of mental faculties, sluggishness of movement, unsteadiness of gait, and thick speech.

Myxidiotie (mik-sid-e-o-te), Myxedema in which the chief symptom is defective mental development.

Myxob'olus cypri'ni. A protozoan parasite causing the pox disease of carp.

Myxochondrofibrosarcoma (mix"o-kon"dro-fi"-bro-sar-ko'mah). A tumor containing myxomatous, cartilaginous, fibrous, and sarcomatous elements.

Myxochondroma (mix"o-kon-dro'mah). Myxoma blended with chondroma.

Myxococcid'ium stegomy'iæ. A sporozoan found in the body of the mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata* and believed to be the etiologic factor in yellow fever.

Myxocystoma (mix"o-sis-to'mah). Myxoid cystoma.

Myxodermia (mix-o-der'me-ah) [Gr. *μύξα* mucus + *δέρμα* skin]. An acute disease marked by ecchymoses, softening of the skin, and contraction of certain muscles.

Myxofibroma (mix"o-fi-bro'mah). Myxoma blended with fibroma.

Myxofibrosarcoma (mix"o-fi"bro-sar-ko'mah). A sarcoma with myxomatous and fibromatous elements.

Myxoglioma (mik"so-gli-o'mah). A glioma which has undergone myxomatous degeneration.

Myxoid (mix'oid) [Gr. *μύξος* mucus + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling mucus. **M. cysto'ma,** a proliferating cyst of the ovary; so called because its inner surface resembles a mucous membrane.

Myxoidedema (mix"oid-e-de'mah). Influenza of a severe type; American grippe.

Myxo-inoma (mix"o-in-o'mah). Myxoma blended with inoma.

Myxolipoma (mix"o-lip-o'mah). Myxoma blended with lipoma.

Myxoma (mix-o'mah) [Gr. *μύξος* mucus + *-ωμα* tumor]. A tumor made up of mucous tissue. It forms a soft, translucent growth, made up of variously shaped cells of connective tissue and capillary vessels encased in a jelly-like matrix. **Cystic m.,** one which contains cavities. **Enchondromatous m.,** one containing cartilage in the intercellular substance. **Erectile m.,** one which contains an excess of vessels, so as to resemble an angioma. **Lipomatous m.,** one which contains a deposit of fat within the cells. **Vascular m.,** a myxoma containing many blood vessels.

Myxomatous (mix-o'mat-us). Of the nature of a myxoma.

Myxomycetes (mix"o-mi-se'tēz), pl. [Gr. *μύξος* mucus + *μύκης* fungus]. A group of fungus-like organisms, now recognized as belonging to the animal kingdom.

Myxoneuroma (mix"o-nu-ro'mah). Myxoma blended with neuroma.

Myxoneurosis (mik"so-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. *μύξος* mucous + *Neurosis*]. A neurosis characterized by deranged mucous secretion. **M. intestina'lis,** an intestinal neurosis marked by the passage of mucous shreds in the stools.

Myxopapilloma (mix"o-pap-il-o'mah). Myxoma combined with papilloma.

Myxopod (mik'so-pod) [Gr. *μύξος* mucus + *πούς* foot]. An amebula; the youngest stage of a malarial parasite living within the red blood-corpuscles. Some become sporocytes, others gametocytes.

Myxosarcoma (mix"o-sar-ko'mah). A sarcoma containing mucous elements.

Myxosporidia (mik"so-spo-rid'e-ah) [Gr. *μύξος* mucus + *Sporidia*]. An order of endoparasitic ameboid sporozoans, many species of which infest insects, fishes, and animals. Myxosporidian infestation of the human subject is said to occur.

Myzesis (mi-ze'sis) [Gr. *μύζειν* to suck]. Sucking.

N.

N. Symbol of *Nitrogen.*

n. The symbol for index of refraction.

N. A. Numerical aperture.

Na [L. *na'trium* sodium]. Symbol of *Sodium.*

Nabalus al'bus (nab'al-us). A composite-flowered plant; also its homeopathic preparation.

Nabothian (na-bo'the-an). Described by or named in honor of Martin *Naboth.* See under *Follicle.*

Nævoid, Nævus, etc. (ne'void, ne'vus). See *Nevoid, Nevus,* etc.

Naftalan (naf'tal-an). A rectified petrolatum from Russian petroleum, containing about 3 per cent. of a hard soap. It is antiseptic, and is used as a vehicle in external medication.

Nagana (na-gah'nah). A disease of horses and cattle of Central Africa, due to the presence of the parasite *Trypanosoma brucei.* The parasite is conveyed to the animals by the bite of the Tsetse fly, *Glossina mor'sitans.* Called also *Tse-tse disease.*

Nagphani (nahgp-hun'e) [East Indian]. The East Indian name of a cactus, *Opun'tia Dille'nii:* the juice is purgative.

Nail (nāl). The horny dorsal plate on the distal phalanx of a finger or toe. The nail is made up of flattened epithelial scales developed from the stratum lucidum of the skin. **N.-bed,** the surface covered by a nail. **N.-culture.** See *Culture.* **N.-fold,** the fold of tissue around the base of the nail. **Fracture-n.,** a steel nail used to fasten together the fragments of a broken bone. **Hang-n.,** an agnail; a shred of epidermis at one side of a nail. **Ingrowing-n.,** the overlapping of a nail by the flesh. **N.-matrix,** the nail-bed. **Parrot-beak n.,** a curvation of the finger-nail like that of a parrot's beak. **Reedy-n.,** a nail marked by longitudinal furrows. **Turtle-back n.,** a nail greatly distorted.

Naja (nah'jah) [Arabic]. The cobra di capello, *Na'ja tripu'dians,* a venomous snake of India; also a homeopathic preparation of its venom.

Nandhiroba (nand-he-ro'bah'). A seed from a tree of South America, having emetic, purgative, and febrifuge properties.

Nanism (na'nizm) [L. *na'nus* dwarf]. Dwarfishness; marked undersize.

Nanocephalia, Nanocephaly (nan-o-sef-a'le-ah, nan-o-sef'al-e). Abnormal smallness of the head.

Nanocephalous (na-no-sef'al-us) [Gr. *νάνος* dwarf

Nanocormia (na-no-kor'me-ah) [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *κορμός* trunk]. Dwarfishness of the body or trunk.

Nanoid (na'noid) [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *εἶδος* form]. Dwarfish; resembling a dwarf.

Nanomelia (na-no-me'le-ah). Teratism or monstrosity characterized by undersized limbs.

Nanomelous (na-nom'el-us). Having undersized legs and arms.

Nanomelus (na-nom'el-us) [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *μέλος* limb]. A monster-fetus with undersized limbs.

Nanosoma, Nanosomia (na-no-so'mah, na-no-so'-me-ah) [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *σῶμα* body]. A dwarfish habit of body; nanism.

Nanosomus (na-no-so'mus) [Gr. *νᾶνος* dwarf + *σῶμα* body]. A person of dwarfish stature and size; a dwarf.

Nanous (na'nus). Dwarfish; stunted.

Nanus (na'nus) [L.; Gr. *νᾶνος*]. 1. A dwarf. 2. Dwarfed or dwarfish; stunted.

Nape (nāp). The back or scruff of the neck; the nucha.

Napellin (na-pel'in) [L. *napel'lus* aconite]. An analgesic alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$, from aconite. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.033–0.048 gm.); $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.006 gm.).

Napha (na'fah) [L.]. Orange-flowers; flores aurantii.

Naphtalin (naf'tah-lin). Same as *Naphthalene.*

Naphtalinum, Naphthalinum (naf-tah-li'num, naf-tha-li'num). Latin for *Naphthalene.*

Naphtha (naf'thah) [L., from Arabic]. 1. Crude petroleum; a colorless, inflammable oil derived from petroleum; also a light petroleum-distillate. 2. Any volatile, strong-smelling, and highly inflammable liquid. **N. ace'ti,** ethyl acetate. **N. salicin,** a proprietary disinfectant solution of salicylic acid, borax, and naphtol. **N. vitri'oli,** ethylic ether. **Wood-n.,** methyl alcohol.

Naphthalan (naf'thal-an). A black unctuous substance obtained by the distillation of Armenian naphtha. It is used as an antiphlogistic and parasiticide in burns, skin diseases, etc.

Naphthalene, Naphthalin (naf'thal-ēn, naf'-thal-in) [L. *naphtali'num*]. A silvery, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, from coal-tar oil. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene. It is used as an antiseptic in diarrhea of typhoid fever, and locally in pruritus, scabies, etc. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.); 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.66 gm.).

Naphthalol (naf'thal-ol). Same as *Betol.*

Naphthionic acid (naf-thi-on'ik). See under *Acid.*

Naphthocresol (naf-tho-kre'sol). A brown antiseptic fluid.

Naphthol (naf'thol). Same as *Naphtol.*

Naphtholate (naf'tho-lāt). A naphthol compound in which a base takes the place of hydrogen in the hydroxyl.

Naphthopyrin (naf-tho-pi'rin). A compound of naphtol and antipyrin: used as an antiseptic.

Naphthosalol (naf-tho-sal'ol). Same as *Betol.*

Naphthoxol (naf-thok'sol). A solution of naphthol in oxygenated water: antiseptic and deodorant.

Naphthyl (naf'thil). The radical $C_{10}H_7$. **N. alcohol,** naphtol. **N. benzoate,** benzonaphtol. **N. lactate,** lactol. **N. phenol,** naphtol. **N. salicylate,** betol.

Naphtocresol (naf-to-kre'sol). A non-poisonous antiseptic.

Naphtoformin (naf-to-for'min). An antiseptic naphtol and formaldehyd preparation.

Naphtol (naf'tol). A crystalline antiseptic substance, $C_{10}H_8O$ or $C_{10}H_7.OH$, from coal-tar, occurring in two forms: Alpha-naphtol and Beta-naphtol. **Alpha-n.** is a white or pinkish, crystalline compound, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water; slightly soluble in cold water. It is an antiseptic and antifermentative, and is used mainly in the arts. **Beta-n.** occurs in the form of colorless or pale-buff crystals, having the odor of carbolic acid. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils, etc., and in 75 parts of boiling water and in 1000 parts of cold water. It is an antiseptic and parasiticide: used as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, and in a 1 per cent. solution or 10 per cent. ointment in eczema, psoriasis, and other skin-diseases. Dose, 3–7½ gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.). **Beta-n. benzoate,** a whitish powder, $C_{10}H_7O.C_7H_5O$: used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.). **Beta-n. bismuth.** See *Beta-naphtol.* **N.-camphor,** one part of beta-naphtol fused with two parts of camphor: an antiseptic for use in tuberculosis and in furunculosis.

Naphtol-aristol (naf"tol-ar-is'tol). Beta-naphtol di-iodid, $C_{16}H_6I_2O_2$: a yellow-green powder, used as an antiseptic wound-dressing.

Naphtol-carboxylic acid. See under *Acid.*

Naphtolism (naf'tol-izm). The toxic condition brought on by the excessive or continued use of naphtol.

Naphtolum, Naphtholum (naf-to'lum, naf-tho'-lum). Latin for *Naphtol.*

Naphtopyrin (naf-to-pi'rin). A derivative of beta-naphtol: it is antiseptic.

Naphtoresorcin (naf"to-re-sor'sin). A principle in transparent crystals derived from naphtol and resorcin.

Naphtosalicin (naf-to-sal'is-in). A disinfectant compound of naphtol and salicylic acid.

Naphtoxol (naf-tox'ol). A proprietary solution of naphtol in alcohol and hydrogen dioxid.

Narcein (nar'se-in) [Gr. *νάρκη* stupor]. A bitter, crystalline, hypnotic, alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, from opium: slightly soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic like morphin, and is said not to cause constipation. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.011–0.033 gm.). **N. hydrochlorate,** a salt in white needles, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.HCl$: soluble in boiling water, slightly so in cold. It is hypnotic, sedative, anodyne, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$–3 gr. (0.01–0.2 gm.). **N. meconate,** a salt in pale-yellow crystals. Hypodermic dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{2}{3}$ gr. (0.006–0.025 gm.).

Narcohypnia (nar-ko-hip'ne-ah) [Gr. *νάρκη* stupor + *ὑπνός* sleep]. Numbness felt on waking from sleep.

Narcolepsy (nar'ko-lep-se) [Gr. *νάρκη* stupor + *λαμβάνειν* to seize]. A disease characterized by recurrent states of profound sleep.

Narcomania (nar-ko-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. *νάρκη* stupor + *μανία* madness]. 1. An insane desire for narcotics. 2. Alcoholic insanity.

Narcomaniac (nar-ko-ma'ne-ak). One who is affected with narcomania.

Narcosis (nar-ko'sis) [Gr. *νάρκωσις*]. A state of profound unconsciousness produced by a drug. **Medullary n.,** spinal cocainization.

Narcotic (nar-kot'ik) [L. *narcot'icus*]. 1, Producing sleep or stupor. 2. Any drug that produces sleep or stupor and at the same time relieves pain.

Narcotile (nar'ko-tīl). Methylethylene bichlorid,

a colorless, transparant, and inflammable liquid: used as a general anesthetic.

Narcotin (nar'ko-tin). A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, from opium. It is used as an antipyretic and tonic, and has no narcotic effects, Dose, 1–3 gr. 0.066–0.2 gm.); hypnotic dose, $3\frac{3}{8}$–15 gr. (0.25–1 gm.).

Narcotism (nar'kot-izm). A condition of stupor or sleep produced by a drug.

Narcotize (nar'kot-īz). To put under the influence of a narcotic.

Narcyl (nar'sil). Ethylnarcein hydrochlorate: used as a general analgesic. Dose 1 gr. (0.066 gm.).

Nard (nard). See *Spikenard.*

Nard, Celtic (nard). *Valeria'na cel'tica* and *V. saliun'ca*, Alpine plants of Europe: valued locally as a medicine and perfume.

Naregamia (nah-re-ga'me-ah) [L.]. 1. A genus of meliaceous plants. 2. The root of *N. ala'ta*, of the East Indies: emetic and used like ipecac. Dose of *tincture*, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Naregamin (nah-reg'am-in). An amorphous alkaloid from naregamia: used like emetin; expectorant and emetic.

Nargol (nar'gol). A therapeutic preparation of silver and nucleinic acid, containing 10 per cent. of metalic silver. It is employed in ¼–1 per cent. solution in gonorrhea: in 5 per cent. solution in conjunctivitis, and as a 10 per cent. ointment for burns, ulcers, etc.

Naringin (nar-in'jin). A crystalline glucosid, $C_{23}H_{25}O_{11} + 4H_2O$, from the flowers of the shaddock, *Cit'rus decuma'na.*

Naris (na'ris), pl. *na'res* [L.]. A nostril. **Anterior n.**, a nostril proper. **Posterior n.**, either one of the posterior openings of the nasal fossæ.

Narry (nar'e). A stomach-disease of the Mongols, due to excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

Nasal (na'zal) [L. *nasa'lis*]. Pertaining to the nose.

Nascent (nas'sent) [L. *nas'cens*]. 1. Just born; just coming into existence. 2. Just liberated from a chemic combination.

Nasio-iniac (na''se-o-in'e-ak). Pertaining to the nasion and the inion.

Nasion (na'ze-on) [L. *na'sus* nose]. The middle point of the frontonasal suture.

Nasitis (nas-i'tis) [L. *na'sus* nose]. Inflammation of the nose.

Nasmyth's membrane (nas'miths). See *Membrane.*

Naso-antral (na-zo-an'tral). Pertaining to the nose and the maxillary antrum.

Naso-antritis (na''zo-an-tri'tis). Inflammation of the nose and antrum of Highmore.

Nasofrontal (na-zo-fron'tal). Pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones.

Nasolabial (na-zo-la'be-al) [L. *na'sus* nose + *la'bium* lip]. Pertaining to the nose and lip.

Nasolabialis (na''zo-la-be-a'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Nasolacrimal (na-zo-lak'rim-al). Pertaining to the nose and lacrimal apparatus.

Nasomanometer (na''so-man-om'et-er). A manometer for measuring the degree of permeability of the nostril.

Nasopalatine (na-zo-pal'at-īn) [L. *na'sus* nose + *pala'tum* palate]. Pertaining to the nose and palate.

Nasopharyngeal (na''zo-far-in'je-al). Pertaining to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyngitis (na''zo-far-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Nasopharynx (na-zo-far'inx) [L. *na'sus* nose + *Pharynx*]. The part of the pharynx above the soft palate. See *Pharynx.*

Naso-rostral (na-zo-ros'tral). Pertaining to the rostrum of the nose.

Nasoscope (na'zo-skōp) [L. *na'sus* nose + Gr. σκοπεῖν to examine]. An electrically lighted instrument for illuminating and inspecting the nasal cavity.

Nasoseptitis (na''so-sep-ti'tis). Inflammation of the nasal septum.

Nasosinuitis (na''so-si-nu-i'tis). Inflammation of the accessory sinuses of the nose.

Nasoturbinal (na-so-ter'bin-al). Pertaining to the nose and the turbinate bone.

Nasrol (nas'rol). Same as *Symphorol.*

Nastin (nas'tin). A preparation obtained from the streptothrix of a severe case of leprosy; used by injection in leprosy.

Nasus (na'sus) [L.]. The nose.

Natal boil or sore (na-tal'). See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Natality (na-tal'it-e) [L. *nata'lis* pertaining to birth]. The birth-rate in any specified community.

Nataloin (na-tal'o-in). An aloin, $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$, derived from Natal aloes.

Nates (na'tēz) [L.]. The buttocks; also the two superior and anterior of the corpora quadrigemina.

Natri (nah'tre). The leaves and shoots of *Sola'num cris'pum*, *S. guga'num*, and *S. tomatel'lo*, a popular remedy in Chili for measles and scarlatina.

Natrium (na'tre-um). Latin for *Sodium.*

Natron (na'tron). Native sodium carbonate; also soda, or sodium oxid.

Natrum (na'trum). Latin for *Sodium.*

Natural (nat'u-ral) [L. *natura'lis*, from *natu'ra* nature]. Neither artificial nor pathologic.

Nauheim treatment (naw'hīm). See *Treatment.*

Naupathia (naw-pa'the-ah, naw-pa-thi'ah) [Gr. ναῦς ship + πάθος suffering]. Seasickness.

Nausea (naw'se-ah) [L.; Gr. ναυσία seasickness]. Tendency to vomit; sickness at the stomach. **Creatic n.**, abnormal aversion to flesh as food. **N. nava'lis**, seasickness.

Nauseant (naw'se-ant). 1. Inducing nausea. 2. An agent which causes nausea.

Nauseate (naw'se-āt). To affect with nausea.

Nauseous (naw'se-us). Producing nausea or disgust.

Navel (na'vel). The umbilicus. **N-ill.** See *Omphalophlebitis*, 2d def. **N.-string**, the umbilical cord.

Navicular (na-vik'u-lar) [L. *navic'ula* boat]. 1. Boat shaped. 2. The scaphoid bone of the tarsus.

Naviculararthritis (na-vik''u-lar-thri'tis). Inflammation of the navicular joint of the horse's forefoot.

Near-point (nēr'point). See under *Point.*

Near-sight (nēr'sīt). Same as *Myopia.*

Near-sighted (nēr-sīt'ed). Same as *Myopic.*

Nearthrosis (ne-ar-thro'sis) [Gr. νέος new + ἄρθρον joint]. A false or artificial joint.

Nebula (neb'u-lah) [L. "mist"]. 1. A slight corneal opacity. 2. Cloudiness in urine.

Nebulium (ne-bu'le-um) [L. *neb'ula* mist]. A chemic element which exists in the nebulæ of astronomic space.

Nebulization (neb''u-li-za'shun) [L. *neb'ula* mist]. 1. Conversion into a spray. 2. Treatment by a spray.

Nebulizer (neb'u-li-zer). An atomizer; a device for throwing a spray.

Necator americanus (ne-ka'tor am-er-ik-a'nus). Same as *Ankylostoma americanum.*

Neck (nek). 1. The part between the head and thorax. 2. The part near the extremity of an organ or bone. **Anatomic n.**, the constriction of the humerus just below the proximal articular surface. **Derbyshire n.** See *Goiter.* **Madelung's n.**, a neck affected with diffuse lipoma. **Nithsdale n.**, goiter. **Surgical n.**, the constricted part of the humerus below the tuberosities. **Wry-n.** Same as *Torticollis.*

Necrectomy (ne-krek'to-me) [Gr. νεκρός dead + ἐκτομή excision]. The cutting away of necrosed material.

Necremia, Necræmia (nek-re'me-ah) [Gr. νεκρός dead + αἷμα blood]. Loss of vitality of the blood.

Necrobiosis (nek''ro-bi-o'sis) [Gr. νεκρός dead body + βιωσις life]. The progressive atrophy and decay of an organ.

Necrocytosis (nek''ro-si-to'sis) [Gr. νεκρός dead + κύτος cell]. Death and decay of cells.

Necrocytotoxin (nek''ro-si-to-toks'in). A toxin that produces death of cells.

Necrogenic (nek-ro-jen'ik) [Gr. νεκρός corpse + γεννᾶν to produce]. Having origin in dead matter.

Necrologist (ne-krol'o-jist). An expert in necrology.

Necrology (ne-krol'o-je) [Gr. νεκρός dead body + λόγος discourse]. The statistics or records of deaths.

Necrometer (ne-krom'et-er) [Gr. νεκρός corpse + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the organs of the dead body.

Necronectomy (nek-ro-nek'to-me) [Gr. νεκρός dead + ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of necrotic ossicles or of any other necrotic part.

Necrophagous (nek-rof'ag-us) [Gr. νεκρός dead + φαγεῖν to eat]. Devouring or subsisting on dead bodies.

Necrophilism (nek-rof'il-izm) [Gr. νεκρός dead body + φιλεῖν to love]. Insane love for dead bodies: in some cases it becomes a form of sexual perversion.

Necrophobia (nek-ro-fo'be-ah) [Gr. νεκρός dead + φόβος fear]. 1. Insane or morbid fear of death. 2. Morbid dread of dead bodies.

Necropneumonia (nek''ro-nu-mo'ne-ah) [Gr. νεκρός dead body + *Pneumonia*]. Gangrene of the lung.

Necropsy (nek'rop-se) [Gr. νεκρός dead + ὄψις view]. A post-mortem examination; autopsy.

Necroscopy (ne-kros'ko-pe) [Gr. νεκρός corpse + σκοπεῖν to view]. A post-mortem examination.

Necrosis (ne-kro'sis) [Gr. νέκρωσις deadness]. Molar or non-molecular death of a tissue, especially of a bone; a condition in bone which corresponds to gangrene in the soft parts, and which arises, like the latter, from interference with the blood-supply. Its most common causes are injury, acute inflammation, and chemic poisons, as phosphorus and mercury. In acute inflammation exudation occurs into the cancellous spaces and Haversian canals, giving rise to tension and compressing the blood-vessels, so that necrosis results. When a portion of bone is dead, the living portion in contact with it inflames and ulcerates, forming a line identical with the line of demarcation of a gangrene. This separates the dead bone, or *sequestrum*, from the living. If the necrosed bone is superficial, the process of shedding is called exfoliation. **Balser's fatty n.**, gangrenous pancreatiti with omental bursitis and disseminated patches of necrosis of the fatty tissues. **Central n.**, that which affects the central portion of a bone. **Cheesy n.**, tuberculous necrosis, as of the lung, with the formation of a cheesy deposit. **Coagulative n.**, necrosis of a portion of some organ or tissue with the formation of fibrous infarcts, in which a relatively small part seems to have been deprived of the afflux of blood by the plugging of its vessels with coagula. **Colliquative n., Liquefactive n.**, necrosis in an organ marked by the collection of a fluid exudate. **Dental n.**, non-molecular decay of a tooth. **Dry n.**, that in which the dead bone becomes dry. **Embolic n.**, coagulation-necrosis of an anemic infarct following embolism. **Fat-n.**, necrosis of the fatty tissue in small white areas. **Mercurial n.**, a form due to mercurial poisoning. **Moist n.**, that in which the dead bone becomes wet and soft. **Phosphorus-n.**, necrosis of the upper jaw-bone due to exposure to the fumes of phosphorus. **Superficial n.**, that which affects the outer layers only of a bone. **Syphilitic n.**, necrosis of a bone caused by syphilis. **Total n.**, that which affects all parts of a bone. **N. ustilagin'ea**, dry gangrene from ergot-poisoning.

Necrospermia (ne-kro-sper'mi-a). The presence of a urethral discharge in which the spermatozoa are non-motile.

Necrotic (ne-krot'ik). Pertaining to or affected with necrosis.

Necrotomy (ne-krot'o-me) [Gr. νεκρός corpse + τέμνειν to cut]. The dissection of a dead body; also the excision of a sequestrum.

Nectandra (nek-tan'drah) [Gr. νέκταρ nectar + ἀνήρ man, anther]. See *Bebeeru.*

Nectrianin (nek-tri'an-in). An extractive from the fungus of tree-cancer, *Nec'tria ditis'sima.* It is injected for cancer.

Needle (ne'dl) [L. *a'cus*]. A sharp instrument for sewing or puncturing. **Aneurysm-n.**, a needle with a handle: used in ligating blood-vessels. **Cataract-n.**, a needle for use in removing a cataract. **Dipping-n.**, a magnetic needle so hung that it can move freely in a vertical plane. **Discission-n.**, a special form of cataract-needle. **Exploring-n.**, a flattened and grooved needle to be thrust into a part where fluid is believed to exist. **Hagedorn's n's**, surgical needles which are flat from side to side, and have a straight cutting-edge near the point and a large eye. **Hypodermic n.**, a form of hollow needle used in injecting medicines beneath the skin. **Stop-n.**, a needle with a shoulder that prevents it being plunged in more than a certain distance.

Needle-holder, an instrument for drawing or guiding a needle.

Needling (nēd'ling). Discission or puncture, chiefly of a cataract, with a needle.

Neisserbacterin (nīs-ser-bak'ter-in). See *Bacterial vaccine*, under *Vaccine.*

Neisseria (nīs-se're-ah) [after *Neisser*, discoverer of the gonococcus]. A genus of diplococci made up of biscuit-shaped hemispheres with the flattened sides adjacent. **N. al'bicans**, a non-motile species from the vaginal secretion, often in groups: it is much larger than the gonococcus, which it resembles. **N. Babe'sii**, a pathogenic species composed of flattened cocci girdled with a yellowish zone; from the blood, red blood-corpuscles, and flesh of cattle with epidemic hemoglobinuria. **N. cit'rea**, a non-motile species from the pus of gonorrhea and from the dust of air; forming coherent masses of tetrads: it produces a lemon-hued pigment. **N. Edinto'nii**, a non-pathogenic and non-motile species found in

the blood and desquamated epidermis of scarlatina. The cocci are hyaline. **N. fla'va liquefa'ciens tar'da,** a non-motile and non-pathogenic form from the skin in seborrhea: it produces a sulphur-yellow or yellow-green pigment. **N. Franklandio'rum,** a non-motile species from soil. **N. gonorrhœ'æ.** Same as *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*. **N. lac'tea,** a non-pathogenic species from sputum and from vaginal secretions. **N. lys'sæ,** a hyaline species from the brain and spinal cord in rabies. **N. Miche'li,** a species somewhat like the gonococcus, derived from the follicles of trachoma, of which disease it is the cause. **N. petechia'lis,** a species from the blood and petechiæ of typhus fever. **N. rebel'lis,** a species from the follicles of trachoma. **N. rosa'cea,** a non-pathogenic species from the air. **N. ro'sea,** a non-pathogenic and non-motile species from the air, producing a rose-red pigment. **N. subfla'va,** a non-motile species from the healthy urethra and from vaginal secretions and lochia. Subcutaneously injected, it causes large abscesses. **N. tardis'sima,** a nearly non-motile species from urethral pus. **N. Weichselbaum'ii,** an intracellular species from the fresh exudate of cerebrospinal meningitis: pathogenic to various animals. **N. Winck'leri,** a species in hyaline diplococci from beriberi.

Neisserosis (nīs-ser-o'sis). Gonorrhea.

Nélaton's catheter, line, probe, etc. (na-lah-tawz'). See *Catheter, Line, Probe,* etc.

Nelavan (nel'ah-van). The African lethargy, or sleeping-disease. See *African lethargy.*

Nematelminth, Nemathelminth (nem-at-el'minth, nem-ath-el'minth) [Gr. *νῆμα* thread + *ἕλμινς* worm]. A nematode worm.

Nematoblast (nem'at-o-blast) [Gr. *νῆμα* thread + *βλαστός* germ]. Same as *Spermatoblast.*

Nematoda (nem-at-o'dah) [Gr. *νῆμα* thread + *εἶδος* form]. A group of endoparasitic helminths, including *Ascaris, Trichocephalus, Trichina, Ankylostoma, Filaria,* etc.

Nematode, Nematoid (nem'at-ōd, nem'at-oid). 1. Like a thread. 2. Any endoparasite or species belonging to the *Nematoda.*

Neo- [Gr. *νέος* new]. A prefix signifying *new.*

Neo-arsycodyle (ne''o-ar-sik-o'dil). See *Arrhenal.*

Neo-arthrosis (ne''o-ar-thro'sis). Same as *Nearthrosis.*

Neodermin (ne-o-der'min) [Gr. *νέος* new + *δέρμα* skin]. A vulnerary ointment containing 5 per cent. of fluor-pseudocumol.

Neoferrum (ne-o-fer'um). A proprietary preparation of maltopeptonate of iron and manganese with arsenic, maltine, and sherry wine.

Neoformans-bacterin (ne-o-for'manz-bak'te-rin). See *Bacterial vaccine,* under *Vaccine.*

Neoformation (ne''o-for-ma'shun). A new growth, or neoplasm.

Neogenesis (ne-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. *νέος* new + *γένεσις* production]. A form of retinal regeneration that is slower than anagenesis.

Neogenetic (ne''o-jen-et-ic). Pertaining to neogenesis.

Neologism (ne-ol'o-jizm) [Gr. *νέος* new + *λόγος* word]. The invention of new words; also a meaningless word uttered by an insane patient.

Neomembrane (ne-o-mem'brān). A false membrane.

Neon (ne'on) [Gr. *νέος* new]. A gaseous element discovered in the air in 1898.

Neonatal (ne-o-na'tal) [*Neo-* + L. *na'tus* born]. Pertaining to the newborn.

Neophrenia (ne-o-fre'ne-ah) [Gr. *νέος* new + *φρήν* mind]. Mental disorder occurring in early youth.

Neoplasia (ne-o-pla'zhah). The formation of a neoplasm.

Neoplasm (ne'o-plazm) [Gr. *νέος* new + *πλάσμα* formation]. Any new and abnormal formation, such as a tumor, infarct, or false membrane. **Histoid n.,** any neoplasm whose structure resembles that of the tissues in which it is situated. **Organoid n.,** a neoplasm whose structure resembles that of some organ of the body.

Neoplastic (ne-o-plas'tik). Pertaining to or like a neoplasm.

Neoplasty (ne'o-plas-te) [Gr. *νέος* new + *πλάσσειν* to mould]. Plastic restoration of lost parts.

Neosidone (ne-o-si'dōn). A yellow powder, a combination of iodin and catechin: used as a non-irritating means of administering iodin.

Neosin (ne-o'sin). A glucoprotein derived from edible birds' nests; also from Liebig's extract of beef.

Neostomy (ne-os'to-me) [Gr. *νέος* new + *στόμα* mouth]. The operation of making an artificial opening into an organ or between two organs.

Nepenthe (ne-pen'the) [Gr. *νη-* neg. + *πένθος* grief]. A deodorized opium preparation.

Nephelometer (nef-el-om'et-er) [Gr. *νέφελη* mist + *μέτρον* measure]. An apparatus for measuring the turbidity of bacteria-containing fluids.

Nephradenoma (nef''rad-en-o'mah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Adenoma*]. Adenoma of the kidney.

Nephralgia (nef-ral'je-ah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in a kidney.

Nephralgic (nef-ral'jik). Characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys.

Nephrapostasis (nef-rap-os'tas-is) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἀπόστασις* suppuration]. Abscess or suppurative inflammation of a kidney.

Nephratonia, Nephratony (nef-rat-o'ne-ah, nef-rat'o-ne) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Atony*]. Atony of the kidney.

Nephrauxe (nef-rawk'ze) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *αὔξη* increase]. Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephrectasia (nef-rek-ta'ze-ah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἔκτασις* distention]. Distention or dilatation of a kidney.

Nephrectomize (nef-rek'to-mīz). To remove the kidney from.

Nephrectomy (nef-rek'to-me) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of the kidney. **Abdominal n., Anterior n.,** n. through an incision in the abdominal wall. **Lumbar n.,** n. through an incision in the loin. **Paraperitoneal n.,** the surgical removal of a kidney by a cut through the side along the false rib. **Posterior n.** Same as *Lumbar n.*

Nephrelcosis (nef-rel-ko'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἕλκωσις* ulceration]. Ulceration of the kidney.

Nephremia (nef-re'me-ah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *αἷμα* blood]. Congestion of the kidney.

Nephremphraxis (nef-rem-frak'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ἔμφραξις* obstruction]. Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

Nephric (nef'rik) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney]. Pertaining to the kidney.

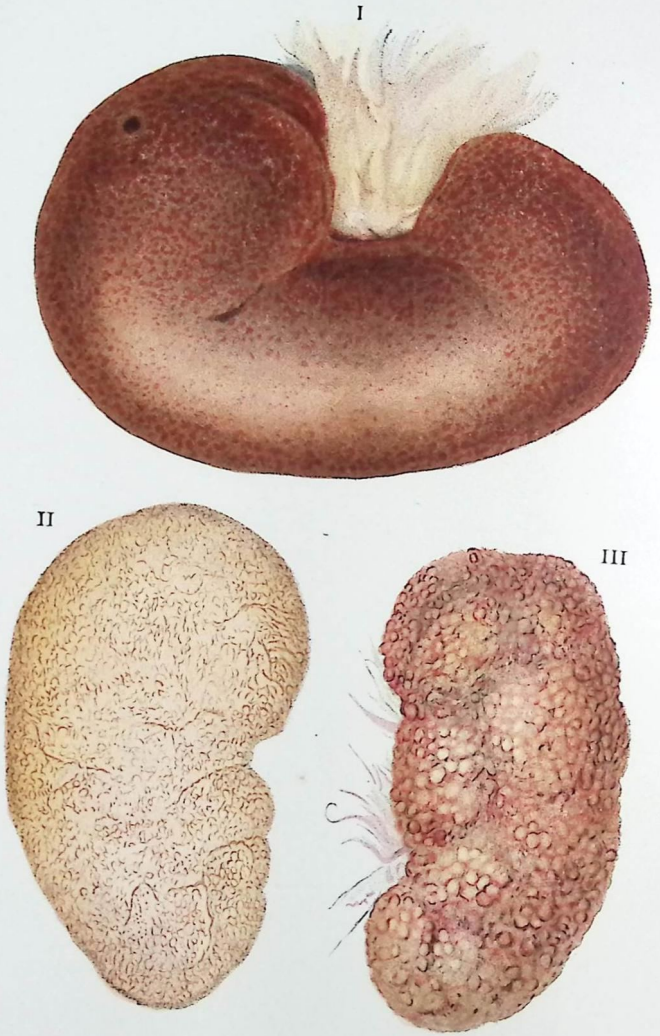
Nephridium (nef-rid'e-um). The excretory organ of the embryo; the embryonic tube whence the kidney is developed.

Nephrin (nef'rin). Same as *Cystin.*

Nephrism (nef'rizm). Cachexia due to kidney-disease.

Nephritic (nef-rit'ik) [Gr. *νεφριτικός*]. Pertaining to or affected with nephritis.

Nephritides (nef-rit'id-ēz). The plural of nephritis; a general term for the varieties of nephritis.



NEPHRITIS.

VARIOUS FORMS OF NEPHRITIS. (From Rosenstein, *Pathologie und Therapie der Nierenkrankheiten.*) I, acute hemorrhagic nephritis; II, chronic parenchymatous nephritis; III, chronic interstitial nephritis.

Nephritis (nef-ri′tis), pl. *nephrit′ides* [Gr. νεφρός kidney + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney. **Acute n.**, suppurative nephritis with a short and severe course, constituting the acute form of Bright's disease. There are two forms: **Acute parenchymatous n.** and **Acute diffuse n.**, caused by exposure to wet and cold, or by pneumonia or pregnancy, or resulting from scarlet fever and other exanthemata. The kidney becomes soft and enlarged, with fatty degeneration of the tubular epithelium and the formation of tube-casts. It is attended with pain in the lumbar region, fever, dropsy, frequent and painful urination, with presence of casts and of blood in the urine. **Albuminous n.**, nephritis in which albuminuria occurs. **Bacterial n.**, nephritis which is caused by microörganisms. **Capsular n.**, that which specially affects Bowman's capsules. **Catarrhal n.**, nephritis in which the pyramids are of a reddish hue from the plugging of the tubular canals with cells. **Cheesy n.**, a chronic suppurative form with caseous deposits. **Chronic n.**, any variety having a relatively slow course. **Clostridial n.**, chronic nephritis believed to be due to the presence of clostridia. It is characterized by nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspnea, dyspepsia, and albuminuria. **Croupous n.** Same as *Acute n.* **Desquamative n.**, acute catarrhal nephritis. **Diffuse n.**, nephritis affecting both the parenchyma and stroma. **Acute diffuse n.** See under *Acute n.* **Chronic diffuse n.**, a form resulting from acute nephritis or from alcohol and lead-poisoning, or from gout. The kidney becomes small, cystic, nodulated, and adherent to its capsule. The interstitial tissue is increased, and there is thickening of the vessel-walls and of the Malpighian corpuscles; the heart becomes hypertrophied and the walls of the small arteries thickened; the Malpighian tubules contain hyaline casts. The disease is attended with progressive loss of strength, edema about the eyelids, dyspnea, headache, dyspepsia, diarrhea, and the frequent passage of large quantities of light-colored urine containing albumin and casts. Called also *Chronic interstitial n.*, *Atrophic kidney*, *Contracted kidney*, *Gouty kidney*, and *Granular kidney*. **Fibrous n.**, that which specially affects the stroma. **Glomerular n.**, that which principally affects the glomeruli. **Glomerulocapsular n.**, a form which primarily affects the glomeruli and Bowman's capsules. **Hypogenetic n.**, nephritis due to an unusual strain upon kidneys that are congenitally under-developed. **Idiopathic n.**, nephritis of which the cause is not discoverable. **Interstitial n.** Same as *Fibrous n.* **Lancereaux's n.**, interstitial nephritis of rheumatic origin. **Parenchymatous n.**, nephritis which specially affects the parenchyma of the kidney. **Acute parenchymatous n.** See under *Acute n.* **Chronic parenchymatous n.** is marked by changes similar to those of the acute form without congestion. The kidney becomes soft and white, and the disease is attended by anemia, dropsy, anasarca, gastro-intestinal disorder, and dyspnea, with secretion of small amounts of high-colored urine containing albumin and casts. Called also *Chronic tubal n.*, *Large white kidney*, and *Branny kidney*. **Saturnine n.**, a form due to chronic lead-poisoning. **Scarlatinal n.**, acute nephritis due to scarlet fever. **Suppurative n.**, a form accompanied by abscess of the kidney. **Acute suppurative n.** is due to septic infection, generally from operations on the genito-urinary tract (then called *Surgical kidney*), and marked by the development of multiple abscesses. **Chronic suppurative n.** is caused by infection with the tubercle-bacillus. In this disease cavities are found in the kidney, filled with pus-like cheesy masses and tubercle-bacilli. Called also *Tubercular n.* and *Cheesy n.* **Tubal n., Tubular n.**, a variety that affects principally the tubules. **Tuberculous n.**, a variety of chronic interstitial nephritis due to the bacillus of tuberculosis.

Nephrocapsectomy, Nephrocapsacectomy (nef″ro-kap-sek′to-me, nef″ro-kap-sas-ek′to-me) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + *Cap′sula* capsule + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the renal capsule.

Nephrocele (nef′ro-sēl) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of a kidney.

Nephrocolopexy (nef-ro-ko′lo-peks-e). [Gr. νεφρός kidney + κόλον colon + πῆξις fixation]. Operative suspension of the kidney and colon by means of the nephrocolic ligament.

Neprocystanastomosis (nef″ro-sis-tan-as-to-mo′sis) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + κύστις bladder + ἀναστόμωσις anastomosis]. The surgical formation of a passage between the kidney and the urinary bladder.

Nephrocystitis (nef″ro-sis-ti′tis) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + κύστις bladder + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidneys and bladder.

Nephrocystosis (nef″ro-sis-to′sis) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + κύστις cyst]. Development of cysts in the kidney.

Nephro-erysipelas (nef″ro-ēr-is-ip′el-as). Erysipelas complicated with acute nephritis.

Nephrogenic, Nephrogenous (nef-ro-jen′ik, nef-roj′en-us) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + γεννᾶν to produce]. Arising in or from a kidney; forming kidney tissue.

Nephrohemia (nef-ro-he′me-ah) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + αἷμα blood]. Congestion of the kidney.

Nephrohypertrophy (nef″ro-hi-per′tro-fe) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + *Hypertrophy*]. Hypertrophy of the kidney.

Nephrolith (nef′ro-lith) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + λίθος stone]. A renal calculus; gravel in a kidney.

Nephrolithiasis (nef″ro-lith-i′as-is). A condition marked by the presence of renal calculi.

Nephrolithotomy (nef″ro-lith-ot′o-me) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + *Lithotomy*]. The removal of renal calculi by cutting.

Nephrologist (nef-rol′o-jist). An expert, or specialist, in diseases of the kidney.

Nephrology (nef-rol′o-je) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + λόγος discourse]. Scientific study of the kidney and its diseases.

Nephrolysin (nef-rol′is-in) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + *Lysin*]. Same as *Nephrotoxin*.

Nephrolysis (nef-rol′is-is) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + λύσις solution]. 1. Solution of kidney substance produced by a nephrotoxin. 2. The operation of separating the inflammed kidney from paranephric adhesions.

Nephrolytic (nef-ro-lit′ik). Producing nephrolysis: nephrotoxic.

Nephromalacia (nef″ro-mal-a′she-ah) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + μαλακία softness]. Softening of the kidney.

Nephromegaly (nef-ro-meg′al-e) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + μέγας great]. Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephromere (nef′ro-mēr) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + μέρος part]. A metamere of the embryo having relation with the kidney.

Nephroparalysis (nef″ro-par-al′is-is) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the kidney.

Nephropathy (nef-rop′ath-e) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + πάθος disease]. Disease of the kidneys.

Nephropexy (nef′ro-pex-e) [Gr. νεφρός kidney + πῆξις fastening]. The fixation of a floating kidney, especially that which is effected by packing with asepticized gauze.

Nephrophthisis (nef-ro-te'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *φθίσις* wasting]. Same as *Nephrotuberculosis*.

Nephropoietic (nef''ro-poi-et'ik) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ποιεῖν* to make]. Forming kidney tissue.

Nephropoietin (nef''ro-poi-e'tin). A substance thought to exist in the blood-serum, in embryonic kidney, and in kidneys undergoing regeneration, and to stimulate the formation of kidney tissue.

Nephroptosis (nef-rop-to'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *πτῶσις* falling]. Downward displacement of the kidney.

Nephropyelitis (nef''ro-pi-el-i'tis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Pyelitis*]. Parenchymatous inflammation of the kidney and of its pelvis.

Nephropyosis (nef''ro-pi-o'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *πύωσις* suppuration]. Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrhagia (nef-ro-ra'je-ah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the kidney.

Nephrorrhaphy (nef-ror'ra-fe) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ῥαφή* stitch]. The suturation of a displaced kidney in its normal place.

Nephrosclerosis (nef''ro-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *σκλέρωσις* hardening]. Sclerosis, or hardening, of the kidney.

Nephrosis (nef-ro'sis). Any disease of the kidney.

Nephroson (nef'ro-sōn). A proprietary diuretic preparation.

Nephrospasis (nef-ro-spas'is) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *σπᾶν* to draw]. Movable kidney in which the natural supports of the organ are so weakened that the organ hangs by its pedicle.

Nephrostoma (nef-ros'to-mah) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *στόμα* mouth]. Any one of the funnel-shaped and ciliated orifices connected with the Wolffian tubules.

Nephrostomy (nef-ros'to-me) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *στόμα* mouth]. The creation of a permanent fistula leading directly into the pelvis of the kidney.

Nephrotome (nef'ro-tōm) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *τομή* cutting, section]. One of the segments of tissue in the embryo from which are developed the excretory tubules of the kidney.

Nephrotomy (nef-rot'o-me) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *τέμνειν* to cut]. A surgical incision into the kidney. It is called **Abdominal** when performed through an incision into the abdomen, and **Lumbar** when through an incision into the loins.

Nephrotoxic (nef-ro-tok'sik). Toxic or destructive to the kidney, as N. serum

Nephrotoxin (nef-ro-tok'sin) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *τοξικόν* poison]. A toxin which has a specific destructive effect on kidney tissue.

Nephrotriesis (nef-ro-tri-e'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *τριῆσις* piercing]. The operation of establishing a fistula into the kidney by stitching the edges of the kidney incision to the parietal muscles.

Nephrotuberculosis (nef''ro-tu-ber-ku-lo'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Tuberculosis*]. Disease of the kidney due to the tubercle-bacillus.

Nephrotyphoid (nef-ro-ti'foid). Typhoid fever complicated with acute nephritis.

Nephrotyphus (nef-ro-ti'fus) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Typhus*]. Typhus fever with renal hemorrhage.

Nephro-ureterectomy (nef''ro-u''re-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *Ureterectomy*]. Excision of a kidney and a whole or part of the ureter.

Nephro-ureterocystectomy (nef''ro-u-re''ter-o-sis-tek'to-me) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *οὐρητήρ* ureter + *κύστις* bladder + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of the kidney, ureter, and a portion of the bladder-wall.

Nephrozymase (nef-ro-zi'mās) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ζύμη* leaven]. A ferment like diastase found in the urine.

Nephydrosis (nef-id-ro'sis) [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney + *ὕδωρ* water]. The accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney; hydronephrosis.

Nephydrotic (nef-id-rot'ik). Pertaining to nephydrosis.

Nercibus (ner-si'bus). A nervine preparation of glycerophosphates, iron, strychnin, etc.

Nerianthin (ne-re-an'thin). A glucosid from oleander: therapeutically less active than oleandrin.

Neriin (ne're-in). One of the active principles of oleander: a cardiac stimulant and tonic.

Nerium (ne're-um) [Gr. *νηρός* humid]. A genus of apocynaceous trees and shrubs. See *Oleander*.

Neroli (nehr'o-le). An essential oil distilled from orange-blossoms.

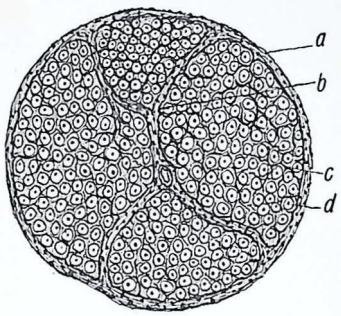
Neropathy (ne-rop'ath-e). A system of quack-medicine; Weltmerism.

Nervanin (ner-van'in). A local anesthetic, said to be far better and safer than cocain: its chlorhydrate is scarcely poisonous unless in enormous doses. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.266–0.533 gm.).

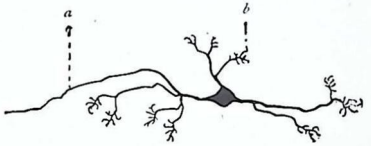
Nerve (nerv) [L. *ner'vus*; Gr. *νεῦρον*]. A cord-like structure which conveys impulses from one part of the body to another. A nerve consists of a connective-tissue sheath (*epineurium*) enclosing bundles (*funiculi*) of nerve-fibers, each bundle being surrounded by its own sheath of *perineurium*, the various bundles being separated by septa of connective tissue known as the *endoneurium*. *Nerve-fibers* are of two kinds: the medullated and non-medullated. A *medullated nerve-fiber* consists of a central core or axis-cylinder, which is sometimes enclosed in a sheath, or axilemma, surrounded by a layer of white fatty matter (*myelin, white substance of Schwann, medulla*, etc.), which is enclosed in a sheath (*neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath*). The myelin is separated by constrictions (*nodes of Ranvier*) into segments of about one millimeter in length, each segment containing a nucleus. In the *non-medullated nerve-fibers* the axis-cylinder is surrounded only by the neurilemma, but the fibers contain nuclei. See *Nerves, Table of.* **Accelerator n.**, the cardiac sympathetic nerve: when it is stimulated the heart's action is accelerated. **Afferent n.**, any nerve which transmits impulses from the periphery intrad. **Anabolic n.**, any nerve, like the vagus or accelerans, whose stimulation promotes the anabolic processes. **N.-avulsion**, operation of tearing a nerve from its central origin by traction. **Calorific n.**, any nerve whose stimulation increases heat. **N.-cell**, any cell of the nervous system, especially a ganglion-cell or one of the special cells of nerve-centers; a neuron or neurodendron. A nerve-cell is an ovoid, pear-shaped, or polygonal mass of protoplasm, containing a spherical nucleus and giving off one axis-cylinder process (*neurite, neuraxon, axon, Deiters's process*, etc.) and several branching protoplasmic processes (*dendrites* or *cytodendrites*). According to the number of protoplasmic processes given off, cells are distinguished as *unipolar bipolar*, or *multipolar*. Nerve-cells are of two types. Those of the first type have an axis-cylinder which is continuous with the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. In cells of the second type the axis-cylinder process (*dendraxon*) does not extend into the white matter, but, remaining in the white substance, eventually undergoes division into a mass of delicate fibrillæ (*neuropodia* or *telodendrons*). In both types delicate *collateral branches* (*axodendrites*) are given off from the axis-cylinder processes. The protoplasmic processes, or de-



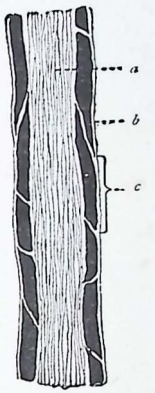
Longitudinal nerve-fiber, diagrammatic: *a*, axis-cylinder; *b*, medullary sheath; *c*, neurilemma; *d*, nucleus; *e*, node of Ranvier (Leroy).



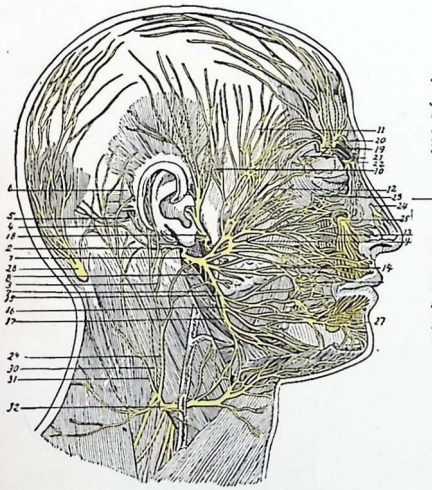
Transverse section of a nerve: *a*, epineurium; *b*, perineurium; *c*, endoneurium; *d*, section of a single fiber (Leroy).



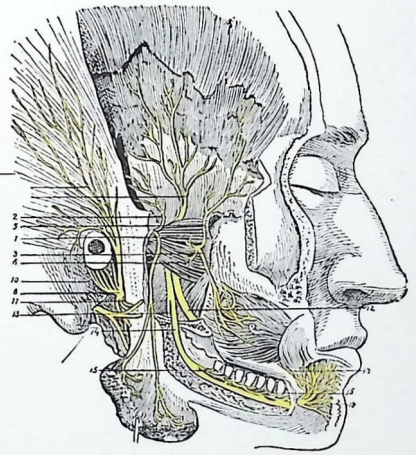
Nerve-cell with dendrites ending in claw-like telodendria *a*, neuraxis; *b*, telodendrion.



Longitudinal section through a nerve-fiber: *a*, fibrils of axis-cylinder; *b*, neurilemma; *c*, segments of Lantermann.



Superficial Distribution of Facial, Trigeminal, and Other Nerves of Head: 1, trunk of facial nerve after its exit from stylomastoid foramen; 2, posterior auricular branch; 3, filament of great auricular nerve; 4, occipital branch; 5, auricular branch; 6, twig to superior auricular muscle; 7, nerve to digastric; 8, that to stylohyoid muscle; 9, superior or temporofacial division of the nerve; 10, 11, temporal branches; 12, malar; 13, 14, infra-orbital; 15, inferior or cervicofacial division of nerve; 16, mandibular, and above this buccal branches; 17, cervical branch; 18, auriculotemporal uniting with facial, giving anterior auricular and parotid branches; 19, 20, supra-orbital; 21, lacrimal; 22, infratrochlear; 23, malar twig of the temporomalar; 24, superficial branch of nasal; 25, infra-orbital; 26, buccal; 27, mental; 28, great occipital; 29, great auricular; 30, 31, small occipital; 32, superficial cervical.



Branches of Inferior Maxillary Nerve from Outer Side: 1, masseteric nerve; 2, posterior deep temporal nerve; 3, buccal nerve; 4, branch of facial; 5, anterior deep temporal nerve; 6, filaments given by the buccal to external pterygoid muscle; 7, middle deep temporal nerve; 8, auriculotemporal nerve; 9, its temporal branches; 10, its branches to meatus and auricle; 11, its union with facial; 12, lingual nerve; 13, mylohyoid nerve; 14, inferior dental nerve; 15, its twigs to teeth; 16, mental branch; 17, branch of the facial uniting with the mental.

end in arborizations of tree-like, branching terminations, known as *end-branches*, or *telodendrons*. **N.-center**, any group of cells of gray nerve-substance having a common function. **Centrifugal n.**, any nerve which carries impulses to the periphery. **Centripetal n.** Same as *Afferent n.* **Cranial n.**, any nerve arising from the brain direct. **Crotaphitic n.**, the upper maxillary portion of the fifth cerebral nerve. **Depressor n.**, any afferent nerve whose

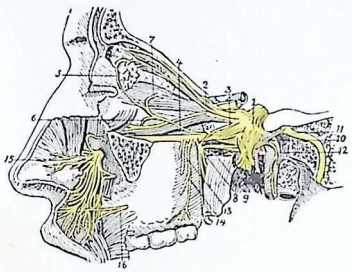
[*For continuation of Nerves*, see p. 505.]

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.

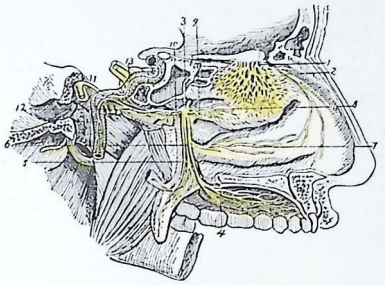
Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Abdominal.	Sensation and motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fasciculus teres.	External rectus of the eye.	
Alveolar.	Sensation.	Dental.	Molar and bicuspid teeth and gums.	Gingival.
Arnold's.	The auricular branch of the pneumogastric.			
Auditory (eighth cranial).	Hearing and equilibration.	Restis.	Cochlea, vestibule, canals.	Cochlear, vestibular.
Auricular.	Sensation.	Occipitalis minor.	Skin of upper portion of pinna.	
Auricular, anterior.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Skin of external ear.	
Auricular, inferior.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Ear, internal maxillary artery, etc.	
Auricular, posterior.	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricular, superior.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Skin over tragus and pinna.	
Auricula'ris mag'nus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Face, ear, neck, parotid.	Facial, mastoid, and auricular.
Auricula'ris va'gi.	Sensation.	Pneumogastric.	External ear.	
Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Temple and pinna.	Articular, branches to meatus auditorius, parotid, inferior and superior auricular, anterior and posterior temporal.
Of Bock.	See *Pharyngeal.*			
Buccal.	Motion.	Facial.	Orbicularis oris and buccinator muscles.	
Buccal, long.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Cheek, buccinator, etc.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Calcanean, internal.	Sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Fascia and skin of sole and heel.	Small filaments.
Calcaneoplantar, cutaneous.	See *Calcanean, internal.*			
Cardiac (cervical).	Inhibition.	Pneumogastric.	Heart and cardiac plexus.	Branches to cardiac plexuses.
Cardiac, great or middle.		Middle cervical ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, inferior or minor.		Inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion.	Heart and deep cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, thoracic.	Inhibition and vasomotion.	Recurrent laryngeal or pneumogastric.	Heart and cardiac plexus.	
Cardiac, right and left superior.	Vasomotor and inhibitory.	Superior cervical ganglion.	Heart, arteries of thorax, and superficial cardiac plexus.	
Of Casser.	See *Perforating* and *Musculocutaneous.*			
Cavernous.	Sensation, vasomotion.	Prostatic plexus.	Erectile structures of penis.	
Cavernous (large and small).	Sensation and vasomotion.	Prostatic plexus.	Penis.	
Cervical, eighth.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Thorax, neck, and upper extremities.	Dorsal and ventral divisions.
Cervical, first (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Rectus capitis lateralis and anterior recti.	Filaments to vagus, hypoglossal, etc.
Cervical, first (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliqui, recti, complexus, etc.	Cutaneous and communicating filaments.
Cervical, fourth (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Shoulder.	Muscular and communicating filaments, etc.
Cervical, second (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Sternomastoid, etc.	Ascending, descending, communicating, small occipital, etc.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

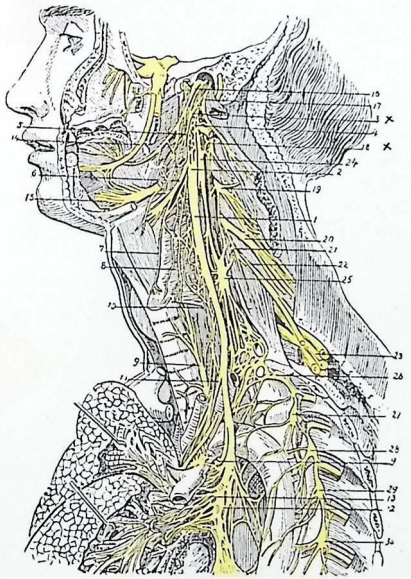
Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Cervical, second (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Obliquus inferior, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid, scalp, ear.	Occipitalis major and external.
Cervical, third (ventral division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	. . . . .	Ascending, descending, communicating, and muscular filaments.
Cervical, third (dorsal division).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Complexus, splenius, occiput, trachelomastoid.	External, internal, third occipital, etc.
Cervicals, fifth to eighth (ventral divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals (fourth to eighth dorsal divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of neck.	External and internal branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Muscles of lower face and neck.	Supramaxillary, inframaxillary, buccal.
Chor'da tym'pani.	Taste, secretion, vasodilation, sensation.	Facial.	Tympanum, submaxillary gland, inferior lingualis, tongue.	
Ciliary, short (six to ten).	Motion, sensation, nutrition.	Ciliary ganglion.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.	
Ciliary, long (two or three).	Motion, sensation, etc.	Nasal nerve.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea.	
Circumflex.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Deltoid, teres minor, skin, and shoulder-joint.	Posterior, anterior, cutaneous, and articular.
Coccygeal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Coccygeus and skin.	Filaments.
Cochlear.	Audition.	Auditory.	Cochlea.	Filaments.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Second and third cervical.	Platysma and side of neck, throat, and chin.	Descending and ascending branches.
Commu'nicans hypoglos'si (communicans noni).	Sensation and motion.	Second and third cervical.	Descendens hypoglossi, depressor muscles of hyoid bone.	Ansa hypoglossi, omohyoid, etc.
Commu'nicans perone'i.	Sensation.	External popliteal.	To external saphenous.	
Commu'nicans poplite'i.	Sensation.	Internal popliteal.	To external saphenous nerve and skin of foot.	
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus; fifth cervical.	Phrenic.	
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	Branches.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	First and second cervical.	Pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.	Three branches and filaments.
Of Cotunnius.	See *Nasopalatine*	*nerve.*		
Crural.	Sensation.	Genitocrural.	Skin, upper and central part anterior aspect of thigh.	
Crural, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, second, third, and fourth lumbar.	Thigh muscles, iliacus.	Internal and middle cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular, etc.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Back of arm, forearm, and wrist.	Two external, one internal.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Skin of wrist and palm.	First and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous, dorsal.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Skin of little and ring fingers.	Filaments and communicating branches.
Cutaneous, external.	Sensation.	Second and third lumbar.	Integument of thigh.	Posterior, anterior, pectineus, femoral artery, and branches.
Cutaneous, internal.	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm and lower arm.	Anterior and posterior branches, etc.
Cutaneous, lesser internal (*of Wrisberg*).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Skin on back of arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (internal and middle).	Sensation and motion.	Anterior crural.	Thigh, leg, sartorius, pectineus.	Communicating and filaments.
Cutaneous, terminal.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Skin of palm, palmaris brevis, skin of ring and little fingers.	
Cutaneous, perforating.	Sensation.	Fourth sacral.	Skin covering gluteus maximus.	
Cyon's.	Lowering of the blood-pressure.	Vagus (rabbit).	Heart.	Filaments.
Dental, anterior superior.	Sensation, etc.	Superior maxillary.	Upper incisors and canine teeth; inferior meatus of nose, etc.	Nasal, etc.



Superior Maxillary Nerve and Some of the Orbital Nerves: 1, Gasserian ganglion; 2, lacrimal nerve; 3, trunk of superior maxillary nerve; 4, its orbital branch; 6, origin of its malar twig; 7, its temporal twig, joined by 5, communicating branch from lacrimal nerve; 8, sphenopalatine ganglion; 9, Vidian nerve; 10, its upper branch or great superficial petrosal nerve proceeding to join 11, facial nerve; 12, its lower branch or great deep petrosal nerve joining sympathetic; 13, 14, posterior dental nerves; 15, terminal branches of infra-orbital nerve in the face; 16, a branch of facial uniting with some of the twigs of infra-orbital.



Nerves of Nose and Sphenopalatine Ganglion, from Inner Side: 1, network of external branches of olfactory nerve; 2, nasal nerve, giving its external branch to outer wall of nose; the septal branch is cut short; 3, sphenopalatine ganglion; 4, ramification of large palatine nerve; 5, small, and 6, external palatine nerve; 7, inferior nasal branch; 8, superior nasal branch; 9, nasopalatine nerve cut short; 10, Vidian nerve; 11, great superficial petrosal nerve; 12, great deep petrosal nerve; 13, the sympathetic nerves ascending on internal carotid artery.



Distribution and Connection of Pneumogastric Nerve of Left Side in Neck and Upper Part of Thorax: 1, pneumogastric nerve; 2, ganglion of its trunk; 3, accessory part of spinal accessory; 4, union of pneumogastric with hypoglossal; 5, pharyngeal branch of pneumogastric; 6, superior laryngeal; 7, external laryngeal; 8, communication of external laryngeal with superior cardiac branch of sympathetic; 9, inferior or recurrent laryngeal; 10, superior, and 11, inferior cervical cardiac branches; 12, 13, posterior pulmonary plexus; 14, lingual branch of inferior maxillary; 15, distal part of hypoglossal nerve; 16, glossopharyngeal nerve; 17, spinal accessory nerve; 18, second cervical nerve; 19, third; 20, fourth; 21, origin of phrenic nerve; 22, 23, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical nerves, forming with the first dorsal the brachial plexus; 24, superior cervical ganglion of sympathetic; 25, middle cervical ganglion; 26, inferior cervical ganglion; 27, 28, 29, 30, second, third, fourth, and fifth dorsal ganglia.



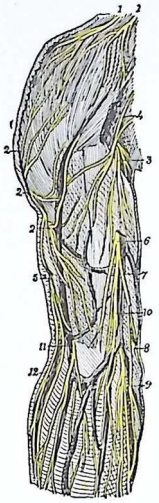
Superficial Branches of Cervical Plexus: 1, superficial cervical nerve; 2, its inferior branch; 3, its superior branch; 4, its union with facial; 5, great auricular nerve; 6, one of its facial branches; 7, its branch to lobule; 8, twig which pierces the auricle; 9, branch to deep surface of pinna; 10, its union with posterior auricular of the facial; 11, small occipital nerve; 12, its branches; 13, a mastoid branch; 14, twigs from this to back of neck; 15, inner; 16, 17, middle; 18, outer branches of supraclavicular nerves; 19, branch of cervical nerves passing into trapezius muscle; 20, spinal accessory distributed to same, and receiving a uniting branch from the cervical nerves; 21, branch to levator scapulæ; 22, trunk of the facial nerve; 23, its posterior auricular branch; 24, its cervical branch; 25, great occipital nerve.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

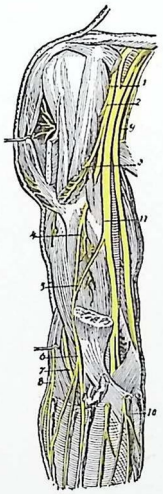
Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Dental, inferior or mandibular.	Sensation and motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, skin, mucosa, etc.	Mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental, etc.
Dental, posterior superior.	Sensation, etc.	Superior maxillary.	Buccal mucosa, gums, fangs, and pulp of teeth.	
Dental, middle superior.	Sensation, etc.	Superior maxillary.	Upper bicuspid teeth.	
Depressor.	See *Cyon's.*			
Descen'dens hypoglos'si.	Motor.	Hypoglossal.	Sternohyoid, omohyoid, sternohyoid, etc.	Muscular.
Descen'dens no'ni.	See *Descendens hypoglossi.*			
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric, glossopharyngeal nerve, etc.	
Dorsal, 12 (anterior and posterior divisions).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Skin and muscles of chest, trunk, and limbs.	External, internal, cutaneous.
Dorsal (of clitoris).	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Clitoris.	
Dorsal (of penis).	Sensation, etc.	Pudic.	Corpus cavernosum, dorsum of penis, etc.	
Esophageal.	Motion, etc.	Pneumogastric.	Muscular and mucous coats of esophagus, esophageal plexus, etc.	
Facial (branch).	Sensation.	Auricularis magnus.	Skin over parotid, parotid, etc.	
Facial (seventh cranial).	Motion, secretion, vasomotion, etc.	Floor of fourth ventricle, fasciculus teres.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporal, malar, infra-orbital, buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, eyelids, pericranium, skin of temples, etc.	Supratrochlear, supraorbital.
Gastric.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	
Genital.	Sensation and motion.	Genitocrural.	Cremaster muscle and round ligament.	
Genitocrural.	Sensation and motion.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster, skin of thigh, etc.	Genital, crural, etc.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial).	Taste and sensation, vasomotion, motor, the pharynx, etc.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Middle ear, pharynx, meninges, tonsils, tongue.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual, etc.
Gluteal, inferior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus, second and third sacral, etc.	Gluteus maximus.	Articular, cutaneous.
Gluteal, superior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginæ femoris.	Inferior and superior branches.
Gustatory.	See *Lingual.*			
Hemorrhoidal, inferior.	Sensation and motion.	Pudic or sacral plexus.	External sphincter ani and skin of perineum.	
Hepatic.	Influences glycogenic function.	Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hirschfeld's.	Motion.	Facial.	Palatoglossus and styloglossus.	
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of hypogastrium.	
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial).	Motion, vasomotion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hyoglossus and subhyoid muscles.	Descendens noni or hypoglossi, muscular, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, and meningeal.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Skin of hypogastrium and gluteal region.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilio-inguinal.	Sensation and motion.	First lumbar.	Internal oblique muscle and skin of upper thigh, labium, and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous, and communicating.
Incisive.	Sensation.	Inferior dental.	Incisor and canine teeth of lower jaw.	Communicating.
Inframandibular.	See *Inframaxillary.*			
Inframaxillary.	Motion.	Facial.	Platysma.	
Infra-orbital.	Sensation and motion.	Facial.	Cheek-muscles, nose, and lip.	Nasal, labial, palpebral.
Infratrochlear.	Sensation.	Nasal.	Conjunctiva of part of eye, lacrimal sac side of nose, eyelid, etc.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

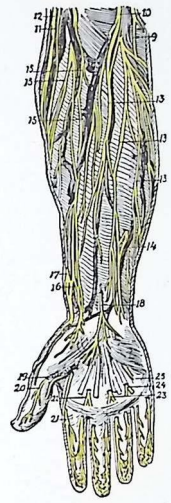
Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Intercostal.	Sensation and motion.	Dorsal nerves.	Muscles and skin of thorax and abdomen.	Muscular, anterior, and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostohumeral.	Sensation.	Second intercostal.	Skin of upper half of inner and back part of arm.	
Interosseous, anterior.	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles on palmar side of forearm.	
Interosseous, posterior.	Sensation and motion.	Musculospiral.	Back of forearm and wrist.	
Jacobson's.	See *Tympanic, of the*	*glossopharyngeal.*		
Labial.	Motion and sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Mucous membrane and muscles of lips and mouth.	
Lacrimal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, upper lid.	
Of Lancisi.	Longitudinal striations on upper surface of callosum.			
Laryngeal, inferior or recurrent.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Muscles of larynx, larynx, etc.	Esophageal, brachial, cardiac, terminal.
Laryngeal, superior.	Sensation, motion.	Pneumogastric.	Muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.	External, internal.
Lingual.	Sensation and motion.	Facial.	Mucous membrane of tongue, styloglossus, palatoglossus, etc.	
Lingual.	Sensation, taste.	Glossopharyngeal.	Glands of tongue and circumvallate papillæ.	
Lingual.	Taste, sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue, mouth.	
Lumbar (5).	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Lumbar and genital structures.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus.
Malar.	Motion.	Facial.	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, and eyelids.	
Malar.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin of cheek.	
Mandibular.	See *Maxillary, inferior.*			
Masseteric.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter.	
Mastoid.	Sensation.	Auricularis magnus.	Skin behind ear.	Filaments.
Maxillary, inferior.	Motion, taste, and sensation.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of lower jaw, cheek, ear, tongue, teeth.	Auriculotemporal, masseteric, gustatory, inferior dental, buccal.
Maxillary, superior.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Face, teeth.	Orbital, infra-orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals.
Median.	Sensation and motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, fingers, flexors, palms, two lumbricales.	Muscular, palmar cutaneous, anterior interosseous.
Meningeal.	Vasomotion.	Glossopharyngeal.	Arachnopia.	
Meningeal.	Vasomotion.	Hypoglossal.	Dura.	
Meningeal.	Vasomotion.	Pneumogastric.	Dura near base of skull.	
Meningeal, recurrent.	Vasomotion.	Inferior maxillary.	Dura and mastoid cells.	
Mental.	Motion and sensation.	Inferior dental.	Skin and mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.	
Mo'tor oc'uli (third cranial).	Motion.	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	Muscles of eye, except superior oblique, external rectus, and orbicularis palpebrarum.	Inferior, superior.
Musculocutaneous.	Sensation, motion.	Outer cord of brachial plexus.	Coracobrachialis, biceps, brachialis anticus, skin of forearm.	Anterior, posterior, muscular, articular.
Musculocutaneous of leg.	Sensation, motion.	External popliteal.	Peronei muscles, skin of leg and foot.	Internal, external, cutaneous, muscular.
Musculospiral.	Sensation, motion.	Posterior cord of brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Musculocutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Mylohoid.	Motion.	Inferior dental.	Mylohyoid and digastric muscles, etc.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Anterior dental.	Mucous membrane of lower nasal meatus.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Skin of nose.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Ciliary ganglion, iris, conjunctiva.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Nasal, inferior.	Sensation.	Anterior palatine.	Middle meatus of nose.	



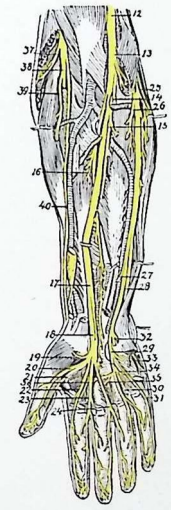
Anterior Cutaneous Nerves of Shoulder and Arm: 1, supraclavicular nerves from cervical plexus; 2, 2, 2, cutaneous branches of circumflex nerve; 3, 4, upper branches of internal cutaneous nerve; 5, upper external cutaneous branch of musculospiral; 6, internal cutaneous nerve; 7, its posterior branch; 8, communicating twig with one of anterior branches; 9, 10, anterior branches of this nerve; 11, musculocutaneous nerve; 12, lower external cutaneous branch of musculospiral nerve.



Deep View of Anterior Nerves of Shoulder and Arm: 1, musculocutaneous nerve, giving off; 2, branch to coracobrachialis muscle; 3, branch to biceps; 4, branch to brachialis anticus; 5, communicating branch from median to musculocutaneous nerve; 6, continuation of the nerve to its cutaneous distribution; 7, musculospiral nerve; 8, inferior external cutaneous branch of musculospiral; 9, large and small internal cutaneous nerve divided; 10, anterior branch of internal cutaneous; 11, median nerve; to the inner side of this the ulnar nerve is crossed by line from 11.



Anterior Cutaneous Nerves of Forearm and Hand: 9, 10, 13, distribution of anterior division of internal cutaneous nerve; 14, union of one of these with a twig of ulnar nerve; 12, lower external cutaneous branch of musculospiral nerve; 11, 15, distribution of external cutaneous nerve; 16, union of one of its branches with 17, radial nerve; 18, palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve; 19, 20, internal and external digital branches from median nerve; 21, external digital to the index finger; 22, 23, digital branches to index, middle, and ring fingers; 24, 25, digital branches from ulnar nerve to ring and little fingers.



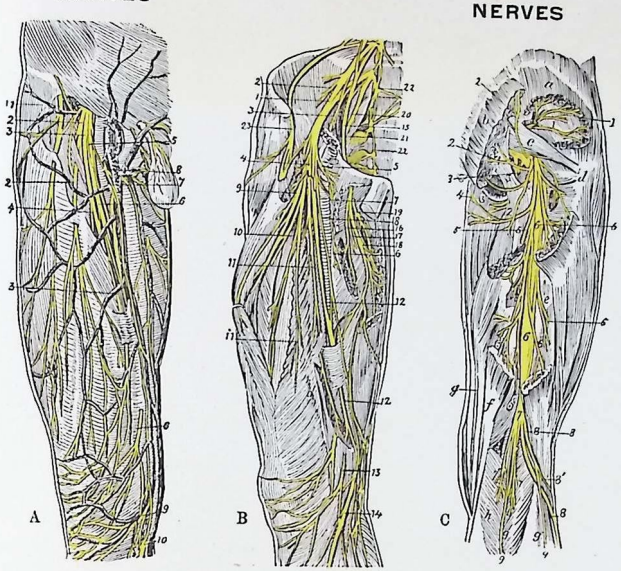
Deep View of Anterior Nerves of Forearm and Hand: 12, median nerve; 13, its branch to pronator teres; 14, branch to superficial flexor muscles; 15, branch to flexor profundus digitorum; 16, branch to flexor longus pollicis; 17, anterior interosseous nerve; 18, palmar cutaneous branch cut short; 19, branch to short muscles of thumb; 20, 21, digital branches to thumb; 22, 23, 24, third, fourth, and fifth digital branches; 25, branch from ulnar nerve to flexor carpi ulnaris; 26, branch to flexor profundus digitorum; 27, cutaneous twig; 28, dorsal branch of ulnar; 29, superficial palmar portion; 30, 31, digital branches to ring and little fingers; 32, deep palmar branch; 33, its branch to short muscles of little finger; 34, 35, 36, twigs given by deep branch of ulnar to third and fourth lumbricales, all the interosseous muscles, and the adductors of thumb.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Nasal, superior.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and posterior ethmoid cells.	
Nasopalatine (of Cotunnius).	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and mouth.	
Obturator.	Motion, sensation.	Third, fourth, and fifth lumbar nerves.	Obturator externus, adductors, joint, and skin.	Anterior, posterior, articular.
Obturator, accessory.	Motion, sensation.	Third and fourth lumbar.	Pectineus, hip-joint, etc.	Filaments.
Occipital, third.	Sensation.	Third cervical.	Skin of occiput.	
Occipita'lis mi'nor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Skin behind ear, etc.	Communicating, articular.
Occipita'lis mag'nus.	Sensation, motion.	Second cervical.	Splenius, complexus, scalp, etc.	
Oculomo'tor.	See *Motor oculi.*			
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Olfactory bulb.	Schneiderian membrane.	Twenty branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Eyes, forehead, nose.	Lacrimal, frontal, nasal, etc.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Temple, cheek.	Temporal, malar.
Orbitotemporal.	See *Orbital.*			
Palatine, anterior.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Hard palate, upper gum, etc.	Two inferior nasal.
Palatine, external.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.	
Palatine, posterior.	Motion.	Meckel's ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulæ.	
Palmar, cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Palm and thumb.	Inner and outer.
Palmar, deep.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Interosseous muscles, two inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis, etc.	
Palmar, superficial.	Motion, sensation.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, ulnar side of hand and little finger.	Muscular and two digital branches.
Palpebral.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Lower lid.	
Parotid.	Sensation, vasodilation.	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.	
Patellar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Long saphenous.	Skin over patella and plexus patellæ.	
Patheticus (fourth cranial).	Motion, etc.	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	Superior oblique of eye, tentorium.	Recurrent, terminal.
Pectineal (two).	Motion.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus muscle.	
Perforating (of Casser).	See *Musculocutaneous.*			
Perineal.	Sensation and motion.	Pudic.	Perineum, genitalia, muscles, and skin of perineum.	Muscular and cutaneous.
Petrosal, external.	. . . . .	Facial.	To a plexus over middle meningeal artery.	
Petrosal, large, superficial.	. . . . .	Facial.	To Meckel's ganglion and Vidian nerve.	
Petrosal, small.	. . . . .	Facial.	Otic ganglion.	
Petrosal, small, deep.	. . . . .	Tympanic branch of eighth.	Carotid plexus.	
Pharyngeal (three or four).	Sensation and motion.	Glossopharyngeal.	Mucosa and muscles of pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.
Pharyngeal.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Upper pharynx, posterior nares, etc.	
Pharyngeal.	Motion and sensation.	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx and soft palate.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles and mucosa.
Pharyngeal.	Vasomotion.	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.	To pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Sensation and motion.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Pericardium, pleura, diaphragm.	
Plantar, external.	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Deep muscle of foot; little toe.	Deep and superficial.
Plantar, internal.	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, sole.	Cutaneous, articular, muscular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum").	Sensation and motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, stomach.	Auricular, pharyngeal, superior and inferior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic, communicating, meningeal.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

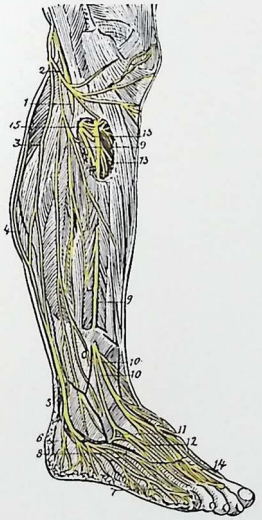
Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Popliteal, external.	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee-joint, extensors of foot, fascia, skin.	Articular, anterior tibial, musculocutaneous, cutaneous.
Popliteal, internal.	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius, popliteus, plantaris, soleus, skin of foot.	Articular, muscular, cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar.
Pterygoid, external.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	External pterygoid muscle.	
Pterygoid, internal.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Internal pterygoid muscle.	
Pudendal, long (nerve of Sœmmering).	Sensation.	Small sciatic.	Skin of genitalia.	
Pudic.	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, sphincter of anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsalis penis.
Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	Sensation.	Pneumogastric.	Lungs.	To pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Thumb, three fingers.	External, internal.
Sacral (five).	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin, gluteal region, leg, foot.	Filaments and sacral plexus.
Saphenous, external or short.	Sensation.	External and internal popliteal.	Skin of foot and little toe.	
Saphenous, long or internal.	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Knee, ankle, foot, leg.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating, etc.
Of Scarpa.	See *Nasopalatine.*			
Sciatic (great).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of thigh, leg, and foot.	Articular, muscular, external, and popliteal, etc.
Sciatic (small).	Sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of thigh and leg.	Cutaneous, long pudendal, etc.
Of Sœmmering.	See *Pudendal, long.*			
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Spinal cord.	Trunk, neck, arms, leg.	
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle; cervical spinal cord.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius; pharynx, larynx.	
Splanchnic (great sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexuses, abdominal organs.	Communicating and distributing.
Splanchnic (lesser sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (renal or smallest, sympathetic).	Vasomotor.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stapedial.	Motion.	Facial (tympanic).	Stapedius muscle.	
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	
Suboccipital.	Motion and sensation.	First cervical, posterior division.	Recti and oblique muscles, complexus, etc.	
Subscapular (upper, middle, lower).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular, teres major, latissimus dorsi.	
Superficial'is col'li.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin of neck and chest.	
Supra-acromial.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over deltoid.	
Supraclavicular, descending.	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck and chest.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supramandibular.	See *Maxillary, superior.*			
Supramaxillary.	See *Maxillary, superior.*			
Supra-orbital.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Upper lid, forehead; pericranium.	Muscular, cutaneous, and the pericranial branches.
Suprascapular.	Sensation and motion.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Scapular muscles, etc.	
Suprasternal.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over upper part of sternum.	
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic (frontal).	Upper eyelid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Sympathetic.	See *System, sympathetic.*			
Temporal.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Temporal muscle.	
Temporal.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin over temporal muscle.	



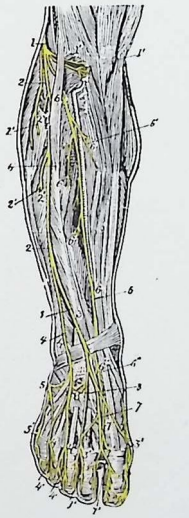
A.—*Cutaneous Nerves of Anterior and Inner Part of Thigh:* 1, external cutaneous nerve; 2, 3, middle cutaneous; 4, filament to sartorius; 5, internal cutaneous nerve; 6, its anterior division; 7, one of its upper branches; 8, a cutaneous twig from the nerve to pectineus; 9, patellar branch of internal saphenous nerve; 10, continuation of saphenous to leg.

B.—*Deep Nerves of Anterior and Inner Part of Thigh:* 1, anterior crural nerve; 2, branches to iliacus muscle; 3, branch to psoas; 4, internal and middle cutaneous nerves; 5, 6, nerves to the pectineus; 7, cutaneous filament from the last; 8, posterior branch of the internal cutaneous nerve; 9, branch to rectus; 10, branch to vastus externus; 11, branch to vastus internus; 12, internal saphenous nerve; 13, its patellar branch; 14, its continuation to leg; 15, obturator nerve; 16, branch to adductor longus; 17, branch to adductor brevis; 18, branch to gracilis; 19, deep branch of obturator nerve to adductor magnus; 20, lumbosacral cord; 21, its union with first sacral nerve; 22, 22, lumbar and sacral parts of sympathetic nerve; 23, external cutaneous nerve.

C.—*Deep Posterior Nerves of Hip and Thigh:* 1, superior gluteal nerve; 2, 2, 2, ramifications of inferior gluteal nerve; 3, pudic nerve; 3′, its farther course; 4, inferior pudendal; 5, points to the divided small sciatic or posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh; 6, great sciatic nerve; 6′, 6′, some of its muscular branches to hamstrings; 7, internal popliteal nerve; 7′, its muscular or sural branches; 8, external popliteal nerve; 8′, its external cutaneous branch; 9, communicating tibial; 9′, communicating peroneal branch to external saphenous nerve.



Cutaneous Nerves of Outer Side of Leg and Foot: 1, external popliteal nerve; 2, its lateral cutaneous branch; 3, peroneal communicating branch which unites with 4, the tibial communicating, in 5, the external saphenous nerve; 6, calcaneal branch of external saphenous; 7, external dorsal digital branch of fifth toe; 8, dorsal digital branch of fourth and fifth toes; 9, 9, musculocutaneous nerve; 10, 10, its two divisions; 11, union with external saphenous; 12, communication between outer and inner branches; 13, anterior tibial nerve; 14, its inner terminal branch; 15, recurrent articular nerve.



Distribution of Branches of External Popliteal Nerve on Front of Leg and Dorsum of Foot: 1, external popliteal or peroneal nerve; 1′, its recurrent articular branches; 2, 2, musculocutaneous nerve; 2′, 2′, twigs to long and short peroneal muscles; 3, 3′, internal branch of musculocutaneous nerve; 4, 4′, 4′, its external branch; 5, external saphenous nerve, uniting at two places with outer branch of musculocutaneous; 5′, its branch to the outer side of the fifth toe; 6, anterior tibial nerve; 6′, 6′, its muscular branches in leg; 6″, of the anterior tibial nerve after it has passed into the foot; 7, its inner branch uniting with a twig of the musculocutaneous and giving the dorsal digital nerves; 8, distribution of its outer branch to extensor brevis digitorum and tarsal articulations.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.—*Continued.*

Nerve.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Temporal.	Motion.	Temporofacial.	Attrahens and attollens aurem, corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, occipitofrontalis.	Muscular.
Temporal, superficial.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Skin over temporal fascia.	
Temporofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Temple and upper face.	Temporal, malar, infraorbital.
Temporomalar.	See *Orbital.*			
Thoracic, posterior or long.	Motion.	Brachial plexus; fifth and sixth cervical.	Serratus magnus.	
Thoracic, spinal.	Sensation and motion.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of chest.	
Thoracics, anterior and exterior.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major and minor.	
Tibial, anterior.	Sensation, motion.	External popliteal.	Tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus teres, joints of foot, skin of toes.	Articular, muscular, external, internal, cutaneous, recurrent, etc.
Tibial, posterior.	Sensation and motion.	Internal popliteal.	Tibialis posterior, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, skin of heel and sole, ankle-joint, etc.	Plantaris, muscular cutaneous, articular, etc.
Tiedeman's.	A plexus of nerve-fibers around the central artery of the retina, derived from the ciliary nerves.			
Tonsillar.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Fauces, tonsil, soft palate.	
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion, sensation, taste.	Oblongata and floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary divisions.
Trochlear.	See *Patheticus.*			
Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius.	
Tympanic.	Sensation.	Sympathetic.	Tympanum.	
Tympanic (*Jacobson's nerve*).	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tympanum; fenestra rotunda and ovalis; Eustachian tube.	Communicating, tympanic, and petrosal.
Ulnar.	Sensation and motion.	Inner cord of brachial plexus.	Muscles, shoulder-joint, wrist-joint, and skin of wrist, palm, and little finger.	Two articular, muscular, palmar, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.
Vagus.	See *Pneumogastric.*			
Vestibular.	Sensation.	Auditory.	Utricle and ampullæ of semicircular canals.	Superior, middle, inferior.
Vidian.	Sensation.	Union of large superficial and deep petrosal.	To Meckel's ganglion.	
Of Willis.	See *Spinal accessory.*			
Wrisberg's.	See *Cutaneous, lesser internal.*			

stimulation depresses a motor center. **Efferent n., Exodic n.** Same as *Centrifugal n.* **N.-ending,** any terminus of a nerve, especially if peripheral. **Esodic n.** Same as *Afferent n.* **Frigorific n.,** the sympathetic nerve, stimulation of which lowers the temperature. **Furcal n.** [L. *fur'ca* fork], the fourth lumbar nerve: so called because it is divided between the lumbar and the sacral plexus. **Gangliated n.,** any nerve of the sympathetic system. **N.-grafting,** the replacement of a piece of defective nerve by a segment from a sound one. **Inhibitory n.,** any nerve whose stimulation lowers or inhibits the activity of an organ or center. **Mixed n.,** one which is both sensory and motor. **Motor n.,** one which contains wholly or chiefly motor fibers. **Pressor n.,** any afferent nerve whose irritation stimulates a vasomotor center and increases intravascular tension. **Scarpa's n.,** the nasopalatine nerve. **Secretory n.,** any efferent nerve whose stimulation increases vascular activity. **Sensory n.** Same as *Afferent n.* **Somatic n's,** the sensory and motor nerves. **Sömmering's n.,** the long pudendal nerve. **Space-n's,** fibers of the auditory nerve going to the semicircular canals. **Spinal n.,** any nerve which makes its exit from the vertebral column. **Splanchnic n's,** the nerves of the blood-vessels and viscera: in man they arise from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic. **N.-storm,** a sudden outburst of nervous disorder. **N.-stretching,** the stretching of a nerve chiefly to relieve pain. **Sympathetic n.,** a great system of ganglia and gangliated cords and their branches, including all the nerves except those of cranial and spinal origin. Nearly all the spinal and some of the cranial nerves receive fibers from the sympathetic. The sympathetic nerves supply the involuntary muscles,

and are believed to have an intimate relation with vasomotion, secretion, and various trophic processes. **Thermic n.** Same as *Calorific n.* **Tiedemann's n.**, a plexus of nerve-fibrils around the central artery of the retina, arising from the ciliary nerves. **N.-tire.** Same as *Neurasthenia.* **Trisplanchnic n.**, the sympathetic nerve; a general name for the nerves of the sympathetic system. **Trophic n.**, one which aids in regulating nutrition. **Twelfth n.**, the hypoglossal nerve. **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, whether as a vasodilator or a vasoconstrictor. **Vasosensory n.**, any nerve supplying sensory filaments to the vessels.

Nervi (ner'vi) [pl. of L. *ner'vus* nerve]. Nerves. **N. erigen'tes** [L. "erecting nerves"], minute nerve-fibers going to the rectum, bladder, and genital organs from the second and third sacral nerves. **N. nervo'rum**, nerve-filaments going to the nerves and nerve-sheaths. **N. vaso'rum**, the nerves that supply the blood-vessels. They are located in the sheath of the vessel.

Nervimotility (ner''vim-o-til'it-e). Susceptibility to nervimotion.

Nervimotion (ner-vim-o'shun). Motion effected through the agency of a nerve.

Nervine (ner'vīn). 1. Affecting the nerves; allaying nervous excitement. 2. A remedy for nervous disorders; a nerve-tonic. 3. A therapeutic preparation of the gray substance of the brains of sheep. 4. A proprietary remedy for gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

Nervitone (ner'vit-ōn). A proprietary preparation of phosphorus, iron, asafetida, jumbul, and nux vomica.

Nervocidin (ner-vo-si'din) [L. *ner'vus* nerve + *cæ'dere* to kill]. An alkaloid from the Indian plant, Gam-basu. It is a powerful local anesthetic and is used in dentistry.

Nervol (ner'vol). A sedative preparation of sodium-vanadium citrochlorid and lithium bromid: used in hysteria.

Nervosine (ner'vo-sin). A proprietary mixture of reduced iron with valerian and aromatics: for neurasthenia and hysteria. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.), in a pill.

Nervosity (ner-vos'it-e). Morbid nervousness.

Nervous (ner'vus) [L. *nervo'sus*]. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or to nerves. 2. Unduly excitable.

Nervousness (ner'vus-nes). Morbid or undue excitability; a state of excessive irritability with great mental and physical unrest.

Nervus (ner'vus), pl. *ner'vi*. Latin for *Nerve*.

Nesslerize (nes'ler-īz). To treat with Nessler's reagent.

Nessler's reagent (nes'lerz). See *Reagent*.

Nesteostomy (nes-te-os'to-me) [*Nestis* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The operation of forming a permanent opening into the jejunum through the abdomial wall.

Nestiatria (nes-ti-a'tri-a). See *Hunger-cure*.

Nestis (nes'tis) [Gr. νῆστις]. An old name for the jejunum.

Nestotherapy (nes-to-ther'ap-e) [Gr. νῆστις hunger + *Therapy*]. Hunger-cure; the therapeutic use of fasting or of a restricted diet.

Nests, Brunn's epithelial. Solid or branched clusters of cells occurring in the healthy ureter. Called also *Cell-nest*.

Net, chromidial. A network of chromatin staining material in the protoplasm of certain cells. It has the properties of active nuclear material.

Net-knot (net'not). A variety of cell-nucleoli which appears to be merely thickened portions of the chromatic network. Called also *Karyosome*, as distinguished from a *Plasmosome*.

Nettle (net'tl). See *Urtica*.

Nettle-rash (net''tl-rash'). See *Urticaria*.

Network (net'werk). A rete, reticulum, or retiform structure; also a mitome. **Gerlach's n.**, an apparent (but not real) interlacement of the dendritic processes of the ganglion-cells of the spinal cord. **N. of Gesvelst**, a reticular appearance sometimes seen on the myelin-sheath, perhaps artificial. **Peritarsal n.**, a set of lymphatics in the eyelid. **Purkinje's n.**, a reticulation of immature muscle-fibers in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles of the heart. **Subpapillary n.**, the layer of capillaries underlying the skin.

Neu (nu). Same as *Neurilemma*.

Neumann's disease. Pemphigus vegetans.

Neurad (nu'rad). Toward a neural axis or aspect.

Neuradynamia (nu''rad-in-a'me-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + α priv. + δύναμις power]. Same as *Neurasthenia*.

Neuragmia (nu-rag'me-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀγμός break]. The tearing of a nerve-trunk from its ganglion.

Neural (nu'ral) [L. *neura'lis*; Gr. νεῦρον nerve]. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nerves.

Neuralgia (nu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a nerve or in nerves, or radiating along the course of a nerve; a name applied to pain which may result from any one or more of a great variety of morbid conditions. Neuralgic pain is of a severe darting or throbbing character and intermittent, and is attended by sensitiveness of the skin and by the presence of tender points (*puncta dolora'sa*) where the cutaneous branches of the nerve are given off from the deeper parts. Many varieties of neuralgia are distinguished according to the part affected or to the cause, as bronchial, facial, occipital, supra-orbital, etc., and anemic, diabetic, gouty, malarial, syphilitic, etc. **Degenerative n.**, that which occurs in persons of advanced age, and is marked by signs of degeneration in the central nervous system. **Idiopathic n.**, neuralgia that is not accompanied by any structural change. **Morton's n.**, neuralgia in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the third and fourth toes. It is caused by slight dislocation producing pressure on the digital branch of the external plantar nerve. **Stump-n.**, neuralgia in the seat of an amputation. **Symptomatic n.**, neuralgia in which there is slight structural change.

Neuralgic (nu-ral'jik). Pertaining to or of the nature of neuralgia.

Neuralgiform (nu-ral'je-form). Like neuralgia.

Neuralgin (nu-ral'jin). A proprietary mixture of caffein, acetanilid, and sodium salicylate: antirheumatic. Dose, 8–45 gr. (0.5–3 gm.).

Neuraltein (nu-ral'te-in). A proprietary analgesic compound allied to phenacetin.

Neuralward (nu'ral-ward). Same as *Neurad*.

Neuramebimeter (nu''ram-e-bim'et-er) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀμοιβή response + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the reaction-time of the nerves.

Neuranagenesis (nu''ran-ah-jen'es-is) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀναγεννᾶν to regenerate]. Regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

Neurangiosis (nu''ran-je-o'sis) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀγγεῖον vessel]. A neurosis of the blood-vessels.

Neurapophysis (nu-rap-of'is-is) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Apophysis*]. The structure forming either side of the neural arch; also the part supposedly

homologous with the above in a so-called cranial vertebra.

Neurarchy (nu'rar-ke) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀρχή rule]. The control of the cerebrospinal system over the body.

Neurasthenia (nu-ras-the'ne-ah, nu''ras-the-ni'ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀσθένεια debility]. Nervous prostration; depression due to the exhaustion of nerve-energy. The name for a group of symptoms resulting from some functional disorder of the nervous system with severe depression of the vital forces. It is usually due to prolonged and excessive expenditure of energy, and is marked by tendency to fatigue, lack of energy, pain in the back, loss of memory, insomnia, constipation, loss of appetite, etc. **Acoustic n.**, n. marked by deafness of varying degrees. **Angioparalytic n., Angiopathic n.**, a condition in neurasthenic patients in which there is a constant sense of the pulse-beat. **Cerebral n.**, a variety characterized by mental and visual disturbances and other head-symptoms. **Gastric n.**, a form characterized by functional stomach-complications. **N. gra'vis**, a severe form of n. with great exhaustion on the slightest exertion. **Optic n.**, n. attended with contraction of the field of vision. **Pulsating n.** Same as *Angioparalytic n.* **Sexual n.**, a variety associated with disorders of the sexual function. **Traumatic n.**, neurasthenia following shock or injury; accident neurosis.

Neurasthenic (nu-ras-then'ik). Pertaining to or affected with neurasthenia.

Neurataxia, Neurataxy (nu-rat-aks'e-ah, nu'rat-aks-e) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Ataxia*]. Neurasthenia.

Neuratrophia, Neuratrophy (nu-rat-ro'fe-ah, nu-rat'ro-fe) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἀτροφία atrophy]. Impaired nutrition of the nervous system.

Neuratrophic (nu-rat-rof'ik). 1. Characterized by atrophy of the nerves. 2. A person affected with atrophy of the nerves.

Neuraxis (nu-rax'is) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἄξις axis]. An axis-cylinder; also the cerebrospinal axis.

Neuraxon (nu-rax'on) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἄξων axis]. Any axis-cylinder process.

Neure (nūr). A nerve-cell with all its processes; a neuron.

Neurectasis, Neurectasy (nu-rek'tas-is, nu-rek'tas-e) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἔκτασις stretching]. The surgical stretching of a nerve.

Neurectomy (nu-rek'to-me) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of a part of a nerve. **Opticociliary n.**, excision of the optic and ciliary nerves.

Neurectopia, Neurectopy (nu-rek-to'pe-ah, nu-rek'to-pe) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἔκτοπος out of place]. Displacement of a nerve or abnormal situation of a nerve.

Neurenergen (nu-ren'er-jen) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἐνεργον + γεννᾶν to produce]. A substance which, it is supposed, is absorbed by the neurons from the bodily fluids and serves to maintain their energy.

Neurenteric (nu-ren-ter'ik) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἔντερον bowel]. Pertaining to the medullary tube of the embryo and to the archenteron.

Neurexairesis (nu''rek-si-re'sis) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἐξαιρεῖν to extract]. Operation of extracting nerves.

Neuriatry (nu-ri'at-re) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἰατρεία medication]. The treatment of nervous diseases.

Neuricity (nu-ris'it-e) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve]. The specific energy peculiar to the nervous system.

Neuridin (nu'rid-in). A ptomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from decaying animal matter.

Neurilemma (nu-ril-em'mah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + λέμμα sheath]. The sheath of a nerve-fiber; also the epineurium. See under *Nerve*.

Neurilemmitis (nu''ril-em-mi'tis). Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Neurility (nu-ril'it-e). The sum of the attributes and functions of nerve-tissue.

Neurilla (nu-ril'ah). A proprietary nerve tonic said to contain scutellaria.

Neurimotility (nu''rim-o-til'it-e). See *Nervimotility*.

Neurin (nu'rin) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve]. 1. The most important of the albuminoid constituents of the nervous tissues. 2. A poisonous ptomain, $C_5H_{13}NO$, found in decaying fish, fungi, etc., and produced by the decomposition of protagon. 3. A therapeutic extract of nerve-tissue. Neurin has been strongly recommended as an injection in treatment of cancer.

Neurit, Neurite (nu'rit, nu'rīt). Any axis-cylinder process from a nerve-cell; a neuron.

Neuritic (nu-rit'ik). Pertaining to or affected with neuritis.

Neuritis (nu-ri'tis). Inflammation of a nerve. The condition is attended by pain and tenderness over the nerves, anesthesia, disturbances of sensation, paralysis, wasting, and disappearance of the reflexes. **Adventitial n.**, that which affects the sheath of a nerve. **Alcoholic n.**, a form due to alcoholism. **Ascending n.**, that which progresses centrad or centripetally toward the brain or spinal cord. **Axial n.**, inflammation of the central part of a nerve. **Degeneration-n.**, neuritis in which there is degeneration of the proper nerve-substance. **Descending n.**, that which progresses centrifugally or away from the brain and spinal cord. **Diabetic n.**, that which is associated with diabetes. **Diphtheritic n.**, a form resulting from diphtheria. **Eichhorst's n.**, neuritis fascians. **Endemic n.** See *Beriberi*. **Facial n.**, Bell's palsy. **N. fas'cians, Eichhorst's n.**, neuritis in which the lesions of the nerve-sheath seem to affect also the interstitial tissue of the muscles. **Interstitial n.**, inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. **Leprous n.**, a form associated with true leprosy. **Leyden's n.**, lipomatous neuritis. **Lipomatous n.**, that in which the nerve-fibers are destroyed and a fatty connective tissue takes their place. **Lymphatic n.** See *Mesoneuritis*. **Malarial n.**, a form due to malarial poisoning. **Malarial multiple n.**, a disease endemic in Jamaica. **N. mi'grans**, a form which ascends one nerve to a center and then descends another nerve. **Multiple n.**, that which affects several nerves at once. It is due to various causes, especially to alcoholic or other poisoning, to diphtheria, pneumonia, and other infectious diseases. See *Polyneuritis, Perineuritis*. **N. nodo'sa**, a form characterized by the formation of nodes on the nerves. **Optic n.**, inflammation of the optic nerve. It may affect the part of the nerve within the eyeball (*papillitis*) or the portion behind the eyeball (*retrobulbar n.*). **Parenchymatous n.**, neuritis affecting principally the medullary substance and axis-cylinders. **Post-febrile n.**, that which mostly follows an attack of severe exanthematous disease. **Pressure-n.**, a form due to compression. **Retrobulbar n.** See *Optic n.* **Rheumatic n.**, a form associated with rheumatic symptoms. **Sciatic n.** Same as *Sciatica*. **Segmentary n.**, parenchymatous neuritis existing in segments which are separated by portions of nearly healthy nerves. **Senile n.**, a form that attacks the legs and feet of aged people. **Sympathetic n.**, that form which involves an opposite nerve without

invading a nerve-center. **Tabetic n.**, a form associated with locomotor ataxia. **Toxic n.**, that which is due to some poison. **Traumatic n.**, that which is caused by an injury.

Neuro-anatomy (nu″ro-an-at′o-me) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Anatomy*]. The anatomy of the nervous system.

Neuro-arthritism (nu-ro-ar′thrit-izm). The nervous and gouty diathesis.

Neuroblast (nu′ro-blast) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *βλαστός* germ]. Any embryonic or repair-cell from which nervous tissue is formed.

Neurocardiac (nu-ro-kar′de-ak) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *καρδία* heart]. Pertaining to the nervous system and the heart.

Neurocele (nu′ro-sēl) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *κοῖλος* hollow]. The ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the cord taken together.

Neurochitin (nu-ro-ki′tin) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *χιτών* tissue]. The substance that forms the framework support of nerve-fibers.

Neurochorioretinitis (nu″ro-ko″re-o-ret-in-i′tis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Chorioretinitis*]. Inflammation of the optic nerve, choroid, and retina.

Neurochroiditis (nu″ro-ko-roid-i′tis). Inflammation of the choroid coat and civliary nerves.

Neurocyte (nu′ro-sīt) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *κύτος* cell]. A nerve-cell of any kind.

Neurodendrite, Neurodendron (nu-ro-den′drīt, nu-ro-den′dron) [*Neuron* + *Dendron*]. Any process of a nerve-cell combining the features of a neuron and a dendron.

Neurodermatitis (nu″ro-der-mat-i′tis). A skin-inflammation with nervous complications.

Neurodermitis (nu-ro-der-mi′tis). Same as *Neurodermatitis*.

Neurodin (nu-ro′din). 1. A base, $C_5H_{19}N_2$, one of the products of the decomposition of flesh. 2. Acetyl-para-oxy-phenyl-urethane, $C_6H_4(OCO\text{-}CH_3)NH.COOC_2H_5$, a patented remedy in colorless crystals, soluble in 1400 parts of water and 140 parts of water at 100° C. It is used as an antineuralgic in rheumatism, sciatica, migraine, etc., and as an antipyretic in pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlatina, etc. Antipyretic dose, 7½ gr. (0.5 gm.); antineuralgic dose, 15–23 gr. (1–1.5 gm.).

Neurodynia (nu-ro-din′e-ah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ὀδύνη* pain]. Pain in a nerve or in nerves.

Neuro-electrotherapeutics (nu″ro-e-lek″tro-ther-ap-u′tiks). The treatment of nervous diseases by electricity.

Neuro-epidermal (nu″ro-ep-id-er′mal) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Epidermis*]. Pertaining to or giving origin to the nervous and epidermal tissues.

Neuro-epithelial (nu″ro-ep-i-the′le-al). Pertaining to or composed of neuro-epithelium.

Neuro-epithelioma (nu″ro-ep-i-the-le-o′mah). A tumor composed of neuro-epithelium.

Neuro-epithelium (nu″ro-ep-i-the′le-um) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Epithelium*]. 1. A specialized epithelium forming the perceptive elements of the organs of special sense, as the hair-cells of the organ of Corti or the rods and cones of the retina. 2. The epithelium of the epiblast whence the cerebrospinal axis is developed.

Neurofibril (nu-ro-fi′bril). The supposed conducting element of the nerve fibers and nerve-cells; a fiber forming a delicate network in the nerve-cells, and passing out of their processes and ending in or around a muscle or sense-cell.

Neurofibroma (nu″ro-fi-bro′mah) [*Neuroma* + *Fibroma*]. Neuroma with fibromatous elements.

Neurofibromatosis (nu″ro-fi-bro-mat-o′sis). A condition marked by the formation of a large number of neurofibromas in the body. Called also *Multiple neuroma* and *Recklinghausen's disease*.

Neurofil (nu′ro-fil) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve]. A network of processes springing from the beginning of the axis-cylinder and surrounding the cell.

Neuroganglilitis (nu″ro-gan-gle-i′tis). Inflammation of a neuroganglion.

Neuroganglion (nu-ro-gang′gle-on). A ganglion, or mass, of nervous matter.

Neurogastric (nu-ro-gas′trik). Involving the nerves of the stomach.

Neurogenesis (nu-ro-jen′es-is) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *γένεσις* production]. The development of nervous tissue.

Neurogenetic (nu″ro-jen-et′ik). Pertaining to neurogenesis.

Neurogenic (ne-roj-en′ik) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Forming nervous tissue; or stimulating nervous energy.

Neurogenous (nu-roj′en-us). Arising in the nervous system; arising from some lesion of the nervous system.

Neuroglia (nu-rog′le-ah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *γλία* glue]. The supporting structure of nervous tissue. It consists of a fine web of tissue made up of modified ectodermic elements, in which are enclosed peculiar branched cells known as *glia-cells*. Called also *Bind-web*. **N.-holes**, certain perforations in Purkinje's cells.

Neurogliar, Neuroglic (nu-rog′le-ar, nu-rog′lik). Pertaining to the neuroglia.

Neuroglioma (nu″ro-gli-o′mah) [*Neuroma* + *Glioma*]. Glioma containing nerve-cells; a tumor made up of neurogliar tissue. **N. ganglionare**, a glioma in which ganglion-cells are embedded.

Neurography (nu-rog′raf-e) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *γράφειν* to write]. A treatise on or description of the nerves.

Neurohistology (nu″ro-his-tol′o-je). The history of the nervous system.

Neurohypnologist (nu″ro-hip-nol′o-jist). An expert in neurohypnology.

Neurohypnology (nu″ro-hip-nol′o-je) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ὕπνος* sleep + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of knowledge concerning hypnotic conditions.

Neuroid (nu′roid) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling a nerve.

Neurokeratin (nu-ro-ker′at-in) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *κέρας* horn]. A variety of keratin from the white substance of Schwann and from the nerve-sheaths.

Neurokinet (nu-ro-kin′et) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *κινεῖν* to move]. An apparatus for stimulating the nerve by percussion.

Neurokyme (nu′ro-kīm). Nervous energy.

Neurolecithin (nu-ro-les′ith-in). A proprietary preparation containing lecithin with fats and cholesterin.

Neurolemma (nu-ro-lem′mah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *λέμμα* sheath]. The retina.

Neurologist (nu-rol′o-jist). An expert in neurology or in the treatment of nervous diseases.

Neurology (nu-rol′o-je) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding the nerves and their diseases.

Neurolysin (nu-rol′is-in). A cytolysin which has a specific destructive action upon nerve-cells.

Neurolysis (nu-rol′is-is) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *λύσις* solution]. 1. The liberation of a nerve from adhesions. 2. The relief of tension upon a nerve

obtained by stretching. 3. Exhaustion of nervous energy. 4. Destruction or dissolution of nerve tissue.

Neurolytic (nu-ro-lit′ik). Destructive of nerve substance.

Neuroma (nu-ro′mah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve]. A tumor or new growth largely made up of nerve-substance; a tumor growing from a nerve. **Amputation-n.**, neuroma of a stump after amputation. **Amyelinic n.**, one containing only non-medullated nerve-fibers. **N. cu′tis**, neuroma seated in the skin. **Cystic n.**, a false neuroma, or a myxoma, which has become cystic. **False n.**, one which does not contain genuine nerve-fibers. **Fascicular n., Medullated n.**, a neuroma made up of medullated nerve-fibers. **Ganglionated n., Ganglionic n.**, one made up of true nerve-cells. **Malignant n.**, sarcoma of a nerve-structure, usually spindle celled. **Multiple n.** See *Neuromatosis*. **Myelinic n.**, one that contains medullated nerve-fibers. **Plexiform n.**, a form consisting of nodulous enlargements along the course of the cutaneous nerves. **N. telangiecto′des**, one which contains an excess of blood-vessels. **Traumatic n.**, a neuroma seen in wounds and in amputation-stumps.

Neuromalacia, Neuromalakia (nu″ro-mal-a′she-ah, nu″ro-mal-a′ke-ah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *μαλακία* softening]. Morbid softening of the nerves.

Neuromatosis (nu-ro-mat-o′sis). A diseased condition characterized by the presence of many neuromata.

Neuromatous (nu-rom′at-us). Affected with or of the nature of neuroma.

Neuromere (nu′ro-mēr) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *μέρος* share]. A segment or section of the neuro-spinal axis of the fetus.

Neuromimesis (nu″ro-mi-me′sis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Mimesis*]. Hysteric simulation of organic disease.

Neuromuscular (nu-ro-mus′ku-lar). Pertaining to nerves and muscles.

Neuromyelitis (nu″ro-mi-el-i′tis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *μυελός* marrow]. Inflammation of nervous and medullary or myelonic substance; myelitis attended with neuritis.

Neuromyositis (nu″ro-mi-o-si′tis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Myositis*]. Neuritis complicated with myositis.

Neuron, Neurone (nu′ron, nu′rōn) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis. 2. A nerve-cell with its processes, collaterals, and terminations regarded as a structural unit of the nervous system. See *Nerve-cell*. **Long n.** Same as *Axis-cylinder*. **Projection-n.**, one which serves for the transmission of nervous impulses, whether motor or sensory. **Sensory n.**, one which transmits impulses from the skin to the cerebral cortex. **Short n.**, a local process from a nerve-cell or brain-cell reaching only to a nearby gray mass.

Neuronagenesis (nu″ro-naj-en′es-is) [*Neuron* + Gr. *α* not + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Lack of development of neurons.

Neuronal (nu′ro-nal). 1. Pertaining to a neuron or neurons. 2. A gray powder, bromodiethylacetamid, slightly soluble in water: used as a hypnotic in doses of 7–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Neuronephric (nu-ro-nef′rik). Pertaining to the nervous and renal systems.

Neuronic (nu-ron′ik). Pertaining to a neuron.

Neuronist (nu′ro-nist). An anatomist who considers the nervous system as a mass of neurons.

Neuronophage (nu-ron′of-āj) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *φανεῖν* to eat]. A phagocyte which destroys nerve-cells.

Neuronophagia, Neuronophagy (nu″ron-o-fa′je-ah, nu-ron-of′aj-e) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *φανεῖν* to eat]. The destruction of nerve-cells by phagocytic action.

Neuronosis (nu-ro-no′sis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *νόσος* disease]. Any disease of nervous origin.

Neuronyxis (nu-ro-nix′is) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *νύξις* puncture]. The surgical puncture of a nerve.

Neuroparalysis (nu″ro-pa-ral′is-is). Paralysis due to disease of a nerve or nerves.

Neuroparalytic (nu-ro-par-al-it′ik). Pertaining to or caused by paralysis of a nerve.

Neuropath (nu′ro-path). An abnormally sensitive person; one who is affected with a neuropathy.

Neuropathic (nu-ro-path′ik). Pertaining to or characterized by a nervous disorder.

Neuropathology (nu″ro-path-ol′o-je) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Pathology*]. The pathology of the nerves and nerve-centers.

Neuropathy (nu-rop′ath-e) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πάθος* disease]. Any nervous disease.

Neurophage (nu′ro-fāj). Same as *Neuronophage*.

Neurophonia (nu-ro-fo′ne-ah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *φωνή* voice]. A form of nervous disorder in which the patient utters peculiar cries, sometimes like those of certain animals.

Neurophysiology (nu″ro-fiz-e-ol′o-je) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Physiology*]. The physiology of the nervous system.

Neuropil (nu′ro-pil) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πῖλος* felt]. A nerve-substance of invertebrate animals believed to correspond with the gray matter of vertebrates.

Neuropilem (nu-ro-pi′lem) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πῖλος* felt]. A complex of minute nerve-fibrils or processes from nerve-cells; a feltwork.

Neuroplasm (nu′ro-plazm) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πλασμός* something formed]. The undifferentiated basophil protoplasm of a nerve-cell. Same as *Axoplasm*.

Neuroplasty (nu′ro-plas-te) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πλάσσειν* to form]. Plastic surgery of a nerve or of the nerves.

Neuroplex, Neuroplexus (nu′ro-plex, nu-ro-plex′us). A plexus of nerves.

Neuropodium (nu-ro-po′de-um), pl. *neuropo′dia* [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ποῦς* foot]. Any one of the delicate fibrils forming the termination of axis-cylinder processes of the second type. See *Nerve-cell*.

Neuropore (nu′ro-pōr) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *πόρος* pore]. A pore at the anterior end of the anterior cerebral vesicle between its hemispheres.

Neuropsychopathy (nu″ro-si-kop′ath-e) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ψυχή* mind + *πάθος* disease]. A diseased condition of the nerves and mind.

Neuropsychosis (nu″ro-si-ko′sis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *Psychosis*]. Nervous disease complicated with mental disorder.

Neuroretinitis (neu″ro-ret-in-i′tis). Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina.

Neurorrhaphy (nu-ror′af-e) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ῥαφή* stitch]. The suturing of a cut nerve.

Neurorrheuma (nu-ror-ru′mah) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *ῥεῦμα* flow]. Nervous energy.

Neurosarcoma (nu″ro-sar-ko′mah). A sarcoma with neuromatous elements.

Neurosarcokleisis (nu″ro-sar-ko-kli′sis) [Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve + *σάρξ* flesh + *κλείσις* closure]. An operation performed for neuralgia, done by relieving pressure on the affected nerve by partial resection of the bony canal through which it passes, and transplanting it (the nerve) among the soft tissues.

Neurosclerosis (nu″ro-skle-ro′sis) [Gr. *νεῦρον*

nerve + σκληρός hard]. The hardening of the substance of a nerve or nerve-center.

Neurosin (nu-ro'sin). A preparation of calcium glycerophosphate: hypnotic and anodyne remedy.

Neurosis (nu-ro'sis) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve]. 1. A nervous disease: more especially a functional disorder of the nervous system; a disorder of the nervous system not dependent on any discoverable lesion. 2. The neural process corresponding to a mental phenomena. **Accident n.**, a neurosis with hysterical symptoms caused by accident or injury. **Anxiety-n.**, a form of neurasthenia characterized by anxious apprehensions. **Cyclist's n.**, a sensitive condition of the skin of the thighs, perineum, and scrotum from excessive riding of the bicycle. **Expectation n.**, a neurotic condition in which the expectation of an occurrence induces mental tension, etc. **Occupation-n., Professional n.**, a nervous disease due to the patient's employment. **Traumatic n.**, one which results from an injury. **Westphal's n.**, hysteria with symptoms that simulate multiple sclerosis.

Neurosism (nu'ro-sizm). Neurasthenia.

Neuroskeleton (nu-ro-skel'et-on) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + σκελετόν skeleton]. The true bony or vertebrate skeleton; the endoskeleton.

Neurosome (nu'ro-sōm) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + σῶμα body]. 1. The body of a nerve-cell. 2. Any one of a set of minute particles in the ground-substance of the protoplasm of the neurons, and especially in that of the axis-cylinder and its terminal branches.

Neurospasm (nu'ro-spazm) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + σπασμός spasm]. The nervous twitching of a muscle.

Neurospongium (nu-ro-spon'je-um) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + σπόγγος sponge]. A meshwork or felt-work of nerve-fibrils; neuroglia.

Neurostearic (nu''ro-ste-ar'ik) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + στέαρ fat]. Derived from the fatty elements of the nerve-substance.

Neurosthenia (nu-ro-sthe'ne-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + σθένεια strength]. Great nervous power and excitement.

Neurosuture (nu'ro-su-chur). Same as *Neurorrhaphy*.

Neurotabes (nu-ro-ta'bēz) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Tabes*]. Multiple peripheral neuritis with symptoms like those of locomotor ataxia.

Neurotagma (nu-ro-tag'mah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τάγμα arrangement]. A linear arrangement of the structural elements of a nerve-cell.

Neurotension (nu-ro-ten'shun). Same as *Neurectasis*.

Neurothele (nu-ro-the'le) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + θήλη nipple]. A nervous papilla.

Neurotheleitis, Neurothelitis (nu''ro-the-le-i'tis, nu-ro-the-li'tis) [See *Neurothele*]. Inflammation of a nervous papilla.

Neurothlipsis (nu-ro-thlip'sis) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + θλῖψις pressure]. Pressure on a nerve or irritation of a nerve.

Neurotic (nu-rot'ik). 1. Pertaining to or affected with a neurosis. 2. Pertaining to the nerves.

Neurotica (nu-rot'ik-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve]. Functional nervous disorders.

Neurotization (nu''rot-iz-a'shun). The regeneration of a nerve after its division.

Neurotome (nu'ro-tōm) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. A needle-like knife for dissecting the nerves. 2. Same as *Neuromere*.

Neurotomy (nu-rot'o-me) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. The dissection or anatomy of the nerves. 2. The surgical cutting of a nerve.

Opticociliary n., division of the optic and ciliary nerves for prevention of sympathetic ophthalmia.

Neurotonic (nu-ro-ton'ik) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Tonic*]. Having a tonic effect upon the nerves.

Neurotony (nu-rot'o-ne) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τείνειν to stretch]. Same as *Nerve-stretching*.

Neurotoxia (nu-ro-toks'e-ah). A toxic condition of the nervous system.

Neurotoxic (nu-ro-tok'sik). Poisonous or destructive to nerve tissue.

Neurotoxin (nu-ro-tok'sin) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Toxin*]. A toxin antagonistic to nerve-cells.

Neurotripsy (nu-ro-trip'se) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τρίβειν to rub]. The crushing or bruising of a nerve.

Neurotrophasthenia (nu''ro-tro-fas-the'ne-ah) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τροφή nutrition + ἀσθένεια weakness]. Defective nutrition of the nervous system.

Neurotrophic (nu-ro-trof'ik). Relating to nutrition and due to nervous influence.

Neurotropism (nu-rot'ro-pizm) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + τρέπειν to twist]. The attractive influence which nervous tissue exerts upon certain nutritive and other substances.

Neurovaricosis (nu''ro-var-ik-o'sis) [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + *Varicose*]. A varicose state of the fibers of a nerve.

Neutral (nu'tral) [L. *neu'tralis; neu'ter* neither]. Neither acid nor basic.

Neutralize (nu'tral-īz). To render neutral or ineffective.

Neutrophil (nu'tro-fil) [L. *neu'ter* neither + Gr. φιλεῖν to love]. 1. Stainable by neutral dyes. 2. A cell or structural element stainable by neutral dyes.

Neutrophilic (nu-tro-fil'ik). Same as *Neutrophil*.

Nevoid (ne'void). Resembling a nevus.

Nevolipoma (ne''vo-lip-o'mah). A nevus containing a large amount of fibrofatty tissue.

Nevose (ne'vōs). Having nevi; spotted with nevi.

Nevus (ne'vus) [L. *næ'vus*]. 1. A mole; a pigmented spot on the skin, either congenital or acquired. 2. A congenital angioma of the skin; a reddish swelling or patch on the skin formed by dilated blood-vessels; a mother's mark. **N. angiomato'des**, angio-elephantiasis. **N. araneo'sus**, a n. with radiating processes like the legs of a spider. **N. ara'neus.** Same as *Acne rosacea*. **Capillary n.**, one that involves the capillaries of the skin. **N. caverno'sus**, cavernous angioma. **Cutaneous n.**, a nevus of the skin. **N. flam'meus**, a reddish patch on the skin—the ordinary strawberry-mark. **Linear n.**, an eruption occurring in elongated streaks, consisting of papillary elevations, and due to hypertrophy of the papillary and corneous layers of the skin. **N. lipomato'sus.** Same as *Nevolipoma*. **N. lymphat'icus**, lymphangioma of the skin. **N. mater'nus**, congenital angioma; mother's mark or birthmark. See *Nevus*, second definition. **N. molluscifor'mis**, a mole forming a protruding fat-like tumor. **N. nervo'sus.** Same as *Linear n.* **N. pigmento'sus**, a pigmented mole; a congenital pigment-spot in the skin, varying in color from light brown to blackish. **Pilose n.** [L. *næ'vus pilo'sus*], a hairy cutaneous patch. **N. spi'lus**, a mole having a smooth surface. **N. vascula'ris**, an angiomatous nevus, or birthmark. **Venous n.**, one composed mainly of veins. **N. verruco'sus**, a mole with a warty surface.

Newbouldia læ'vis (nu-bōl'de-ah). A plant said to be a good venous astringent.

N. F. National formulary: one of the supplements of the United States Dispensatory.

Ni. The symbol of *Nickel*.

Niccolum (nik'ko-lum) [gen. *nic'coli*]. Latin for *Nickel*.

Nickel (nik'kel) [L. *nic'colum*]. A silver-white metallic element: symbol, Ni; specific gravity, 8.8; atomic weight, 58.6. See *Elements, Table of*. **N. bromid,** a hypnotic and sedative agent, $NiBr_2$: used in epilepsy. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 gm.). **N. carbonoxid,** a poisonous liquid: injected hypodermically it lowers the temperature. **N. chlorid,** a remedy for anemia and atonic conditions. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.). **N. oleate,** a waxy solid: used externally in chronic eczema. **N. salipyrin,** the salicylate of nickel and antipyrin: in whitish needles or in a pale-green powder. **N. sulphate,** a salt of nickel, used in neuralgia, rheumatism, and heart-disease. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.).

Nico (ni'ko). Same as *Symphorol*.

Nicol prism (nik'ol). See *Prism*.

Nicolaier's bacillus (nik-o'li-erz). The *Bacillus tetani*.

Nicolisin (nik-o-li'sin). A morphin preparation said to be a cure for the morphin habit.

Nicotianin (nik''o-she-a'nin). A volatizable and fragrant crystalline principle from tobacco.

Nicotin (nik'o-tin) [L. *nicotia'na* tobacco]. An acrid, colorless fluid base, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, from tobacco: exceedingly poisonous. Nicotin has been prescribed as an antitetanic agent. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ min. (0.003–0.006 c.c.); but even in much smaller doses it is a dangerous remedy. **N. bitartrate,** a salt in white crystals: used in strychnin-poisoning and in tetanus. **N. tartrate,** a salt, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2(C_4H_6O_6) + 2H_2O$: used in tetanus and in strychnin-poisoning.

Nicotinism (nik'o-tin-izm). Poisoning by tobacco or by nicotin.

Nicoulin (nik'oo-lin). A highly poisonous substance, C_3H_4O, which has been employed in acute tetanus.

Nictation (nik-ta'shun) [L. *nicta're* to wink]. Same as *Nictitation*.

Nictitation (nik-tit-a'shun) [L. *nictita're* to wink]. The act of winking.

Nidal (ni'dal). Pertaining to a nidus.

Nidus (ni'dus) [L. "nest"]. A nest; the point of origin or focus of a morbid process. **N. hirun'dinis** [L. "swallows' nest"], a depression in the cerebellum between the posterior velum and the uvula.

Niemeyer's pill (ne'mi-erz). See *Pill*.

Night-blindness (nīt'blīnd-nes). See *Nyctalopia*.

Nightmare (nīt'mair). An oppressive dream attended with fright and a sense of suffocation.

Night-palsy (nīt'pawl-ze). Numbness of the extremities in women, seen in the night about the climacteric period; acroparesthesia.

Night-soil (nīt'soil). The ordure of a privy.

Night-sweats (nīt'swets). Copious sweating in bed at night, as in tuberculosis.

Night-terrors (nīt-ter'erz). Pavor nocturnus; a kind of nightmare in children.

Nigrities (nig-rish'e-ēz) [L.]. Blackness.

Nigrosin (ni'gro-sin) [L. *ni'ger* black]. Aniline black, $C_{36}H_{27}N_3$; a microscopic stain. See under *Stains, Table of*.

Nihilism (ni'hil-izm) [L. *ni'hil* nothing]. The opinion that medicines do no good when the tissues are changed.

Niin (ni'in). A fatty substance thought to be identical with axin.

Nindsi (nind'se). The root of *Si'um Nin'si*: used in Corea and China as a substitute for ginseng.

Ninth nerve (nīnth). The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Niopo-snuff (ni-o'po). An intoxicating snuff made from the seeds of *Piptade'nia peregri'na*, a tree of tropical America.

Niphablepsia (nif-ab-lep'se-ah) [Gr. νίφα snow + ἀβλεψία blindness]. Same as *Snow-blindness*.

Niphotyphlosis (nif''o-tif-lo'sis) [Gr. νίφα snow + τύφλωσις blindness]. Snow-blindness.

Nipple (nip'pl). The conical organ which gives outlet to the milk; the mammilla, or teat. **Crater-n.,** a cavity in the place where the nipple should be.

Nirvanin (ner-van'in). A local anesthetic, $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4.HCl$, in colorless crystals: soluble in water. It is about one-tenth as powerful as cocain, and is used in 2–5 per cent. solution.

Nisus (ni'sus) [L.]. An effort, strong tendency, or molimen.

Nit (nit). The egg of a louse.

Niter (ni'ter) [L. *ni'trum*; Gr. νίτρον]. Potassium nitrate, or saltpeter. **Cubic n.,** sodium nitrate. **Sweet spirit of n.,** the spirit of nitrous ether (L. *spirit'us æth'eris nitro'si*).

Nitragin (ni'traj-in). A nitrifying bacterial soil-ferment from leguminous root-tubercles: said to be a valuable fertilizer.

Nitrate (ni'trāt) [L. *nitra'tum*]. Any salt of nitric acid.

Nitric acid (ni'trik). See *Acid*.

Nitrification (ni''trif-ik-a'shun) [*Nitric acid* + L. *fa'cere* to make]. Conversion of the nitrogen contained in ammonia into nitrous and nitric acids.

Nitrifying (ni'trif-i-ing). Forming nitrous and nitric acids out of ammonia: said of certain bacteria.

Nitril (ni'tril). Any combination of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.

Nitrite (ni'trīt). Any salt of nitrous acid. The nitrites act as antispasmodics and lessen the arterial tension. The principal medicinal nitrites are those of amyl, ethyl, potassium, and sodium.

Nitro-anisol (ni-tro-an'is-ol). A derivative, $C_7H_7NO_3$, from anisol.

Nitrobacter (ni-tro-bak'ter). The *Bacillus nitrobacter*.

Nitrobacteria (ni''tro-bak-te're-ah), pl. Soil-bacteria or other microörganisms which convert ammonia and other nitrogenous substances into nitrogen acids.

Nitrobenzol (ni-tro-ben'zōl). A poisonous benzol derivative, $C_6H_5NO_2$. It is a sweet, oily liquid, used in perfuming soap and as a flavoring agent. It is an active poison. Called also oil of mirbane and artificial oil of bitter almond.

Nitrocellulose (ni-tro-sel'u-lōs). Pyroxylin, or gun-cotton.

Nitrodextrose (ni-tro-dex'trōs). Dextrose nitrate: used like nitroglycerin.

Nitro-erythrol (ni-tro-er'ith-rol). Erythrol nitrate: used like nitroglycerin, but slower and more lasting in its action.

Nitroform (ni'tro-form). Trinitrobenzene; an inflammable crystalline substance, $CH(NO_2)_3$.

Nitrogen (ni'tro-jen) [Gr. νίτρον niter + γεννᾶν to generate]. A colorless, gaseous element found free in the air; symbol, N; specific gravity, 0.9713; atomic weight, 14.01. It constitutes part of the atmosphere, forming about four-fifths of common air. Chemically it is almost inert, but forms by combination nitric acid and ammonia. It is a gas unfitted to support respiration; not a poison, but proving fatal if breathed alone, because of the want of oxygen. **Alloxuric n.,** ni-

trogen in the form of alloxur-bases. **N. monoxid,** a colorless gas, N_2O, or nitrous oxid, having a sweetish taste and a pleasant odor. It causes a condition of temporary asphyxiation and unconsciousness when inhaled, and is administered to produce this condition for the performance of minor operations. Called also *Laughing-gas.* **N. pentoxid,** a crystalline compound, N_2O_5, or nitric anhydrid, which combines with water to form nitric acid. **N. peroxid, N. tetroxid,** a poisonous volatile liquid, NO_2, giving off brownish, irritant fumes.

Nitrogenous (ni-troj'en-us). Containing nitrogen.

Nitroglucose (ni-tro-glu'kōs). A compound derived from glucose by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids. It is given as an arterial stimulant.

Nitroglycerin (ni-tro-glis'er-in). A colorless or yellowish, oily liquid, $C_3H_5N_3O_9$, formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin, and known also as *glonoin.* It is poisonous and highly explosive. Physiologically it acts as a vasodilator: used principally in angina pectoris and asthma. Dose, $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (0.000335–0.0013 gm.); of *tincture,* ½–10 min. (0.033–0.666 c.c.); of *spirit* (a 1 per cent. solution), 1–2 min. (0.065–0.13 c.c.).

Nitrolevulose (ni-tro-lev'u-lōs). Levulose nitrate: used like nitroglycerin.

Nitromannitol (ni-tro-man'it-ol). Mannitol nitrate: used like nitroglycerin.

Nitrometer (ni-trom'et-er) [*Nitrogen* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure]. An apparatus for measuring the quantity of nitrogen given off in a reaction.

Nitromonas (ni-tro-mo'nas). Same as *Nitrosomonas.*

Nitronaphthalin (ni-tro-naf'thal-in). A substance whose vapors may cause vesication and opacity of the cornea.

Nitropropiol (ni-tro-pro'pe-ol). See under *Test.*

Nitrosaccharose (ni-tro-sak'ar-ōs). A resinous explosive and vasodilator: used like nitroglycerin.

Nitrosalol (ni-tro-sal'ol). An ester, $C_6H_4(OH)$-$CO_2.C_6H_4NO_2$, in a yellowish, crystalline powder.

Nitrose (ni'trōs). A term used to include nitric and nitrous acids.

Nitrosobacteria (ni-tro-so-bak-te're-ah). Bacteria which oxidize ammonia into nitrites.

Nitrosococcus (ni-tro-so-kok'us). A micrococcus with nitrifying powers.

Nitroso-indol (ni-tro-so-in'dol). A compound which gives a red reaction when indol is treated with sulphuric acid and potassium nitrite.

Nitrosomonas (ni-tro-so-mo'nas). A bacterium-like organism concerned in the forming of nitrite.

Nitrosophenyldimethylpyrazol (ni-tro''so-fen''il-di-meth''il-pi'ra-zol). Same as *Isonitroso-antipyrin.*

Nitro-sugars (ni-tro-shūg'erz). A class of bodies which have been used as vasodilators.

Nitrosyl (ni'tro-sil). The univalent radical NO.

Nitrous (ni'trus). Pertaining to nitrogen in its lowest valency. **N. acid.** See *Acid.*

Nitroxyl (ni-troks'il). The radical NO_2.

Niveau-diagnosis (ne-vo'). See under *Diagnosis.*

Njallin (njal'lin). An alkaloid from the Njalla bean.

No. An abbreviation of L. *nu'mero,* "to the number of."

Nocardia (no-kar'de-ah). A genus of trichomycetes characterized by true branching: formerly called *Streptothrix* (q. v.).

Nocardiosis (no-kar-de-o'sis). Infection with nocardia; a disease caused by nocardia.

Noctambulation (nok''tam-bu-la'shun) [L. *noctambula'tio; nox* night + *ambula're* to walk]. Sleep-walking; somnambulism.

Noctiphobia (nok-ti-fo'be-ah) [L. *nox* night + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of night and its darkness and silence.

Nocturnal (nok-tur'nal) [L. *noctur'nus*]. Pertaining to the night.

Nodal (no'dal). Pertaining to a node.

Node (nōd) [L. *no'dus* knot]. A swelling or protuberance. **Bouchard's n's,** nodules on the second joints of the fingers, believed to be symptomatic of gastrectasis. **Féréol's n's,** subcutaneous nodes sometimes occurring in acute rheumatism. **Gouty n.,** one due to gouty inflammation. **Haygarth's n's,** joint-swellings in arthritis deformans. **Heberden's n's,** nodes on the fingers in advanced life usually ascribed to gout, but often seen when the general health seems perfect. **Hensen's n.,** an area of cell-proliferation in the impregnated ovum in which the primitive streak begins. **Legendré's n's,** Bouchard's nodosities. **Lymph-n's, Lymphatic n's,** the gland-like structures arranged in groups interposed throughout the lymphatic circulation. Called also *Lymph-glands* or *Lymphatic glands.* **Meynert's n's,** nodules in the capsules of joints and in tendons in rheumatic conditions, especially of children. **Parrot's n.,** a syphilitic node on the outer table of the skull. **Piedric n's,** the nodes seen on the hair in piedra. **N's of Ranvier,** nodes produced by constrictions on medullated nerve-fibers at about an interval of one millimeter. **Schmidt's n.,** the medullated interannular segment of a nerve-fiber. **Singer's n.,** hypertrophy of the edge of the vocal cords from continued irritation, as in singers. **Syphilitic n.,** a swelling upon a bone due to syphilitic periostitis.

Nodose (no'dōs) [L. *nodo'sus*]. Having nodes or projections.

Nodosity (no-dos'it-e) [L. *nodos'itas*]. 1. The quality or fact of being nodose. 2. A node. For varieties, see *Node.*

Nodular (nod'u-lar). 1. Like a nodule or node. 2. Marked with nodules.

Nodulate, Nodulated (nod'u-lāt, nod'u-la-ted). Characterized by nodules.

Nodulation (nod-u-la'shun). The presence of nodules.

Nodule (nod'ūl) [L. *nod'ulus* little knot]. 1. A small boss or node. 2. The anterior segment of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum in the fourth ventricle. **Albini's n's,** gray nodules of the size of sago-grains, sometimes seen on the free edges of the auriculoventricular valves of infants. They are remains of fetal structures. **N. of Arantius.** Same as *Corpus Arantii.* **Bouchard's n's,** nodes sometimes seen on the joints of the fingers and toes in cases of gastrectasis. **Epicardial n's,** nodules over the vessels of the epicardium, probably due to high pressure. **Morgagni's n's,** the bodies of Arantius. **Tritaceous n.** See *Corpus triticeum.*

Nodulous (nod'u-lus). Same as *Nodose.*

Nodus cursorius (no'dus kur-so're-us). A point in the corpus striatum of some animals, as the rabbit, stimulation of which causes the animal to rush forward.

Noematachograph (no-e-mah-tak'o-graf) [Gr. *νόημα* thought + *ταχύς* swift + *γράφειν* to write]. A device for registering the time required in a mental operation.

Noematachometer (no-e''mah-tak-om'et-er) [Gr. *νόημα* thought + *ταχύς* swift + *μέτρον* measure]. A device for measuring and registering the time required in a mental operation.

Noli me tangere (no''li-me-tan'jer-e) [L. "touch me not"]. Rodent ulcer; malignant ulcer.

Noma (no'mah) [Gr. *νομή* feeding]. Gangrenous sore mouth; gangrenous stomatitis; a severe variety of stomatitis affecting especially young children, and marked by the development of a spreading ulcer on the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is attended by progressively increasing prostration, and is generally fatal. Called also *Cancrum oris.* **N. puden'di, N. vul'væ,** ulceration of the pudendum of young children.

Nomenclature (no'men-klāt-ūr) [L. *no'men* name + *cala're* to call]. Terminology; especially a system of names of diseases.

Non-adherent (non-ad-he'rent). Not adherent to or connected with adjacent structures.

Nonan (no'nan) [L. *no'nus* ninth]. Recurring every ninth day, or at intervals of eight days.

Non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis) [L.]. Not of sound mind.

Non-conductor (non-kon-duk'tur). Any substance that does not readily transmit electricity, light, or heat.

Nonigravida (no-ne-grav'id-ah) [L. *no'nus* ninth + *grav'ida* pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the ninth time.

Nonipara (no-nip'ar-ah) [L. *no'nus* ninth + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has borne nine children.

Non-metal (non-met'al). Any chemic element that is not a metal.

Nonose (non'ōs) [L. *no'nus* ninth]. A carbohydrate containing nine atoms of carbon in the molecule.

Nonus (no'nus) [L. for *ninth*]. The hypoglossal nerve, formerly regarded as the ninth cranial nerve.

Non-valent (non'va-lent) [L. *non* not + *vale're* to be able]. Having no chemic valency; not capable of entering into chemic composition: used of argon and helium.

Non-viable (non-vi'ab-l) [L. *non* not + *Viable*]. Not capable of living: used of the fetus after delivery.

Nordau's disease, Nordauism (nor'dowz, **nor'**dow-izm). Degeneracy.

Nori (no're). A Japanese culture-gelatin.

Norm (norm) [L. *nor'ma* rule]. A fixed or ideal standard.

Norma (nor'mah) [L.]. A line established to define the aspects of the cranium.

Normal (nor'mal). Agreeing with the regular and established type.

Normalin (nor'mal-in). A proprietary preparation of iron and arsenic.

Normalization (nor''mal-iz-a'shun). The process of bringing or restoring to the normal standard.

Normoblast (nor'mo-blast) [L. *nor'ma* rule + Gr. *βλαστός* germ]. A nucleated red blood-corpuscle of the ordinary size.

Normocyte (nor'mo-sīt) [L. *nor'ma* rule + Gr. *κύτος* cell]. A normal non-nucleated erythrocyte.

Normocytosis (nor''mo-si-to'sis). [See *Normocyte.*] A normal state of the leukocytes.

Nornarcotin (nor-nar'ko-tin). An active principle said to exist in opium.

Norris's corpuscles (nor'is-iz). See *Corpuscle.*

Nortropinon (nor-tro'pin-on). A solid fusible ketone, $C_7H_{11}NO$, derived from tropin.

Norwegian itch (nor-we'jan). See *Itch.*

Nose (nōz) [L. *na'sus*]. The special organ of the sense of smell. It consists of a hollow structure occupying the middle of the face, the upper part of which (*olfactory regions*) forms the organ of smell; the lower part (*respiratory region*), or beginning of the respiratory tract, acts as a filter and warmer of the inspired air. **Saddle n., Saddle-back n., Swayback n.,** a nose with a sunken bridge.

Nosebleed (nōz'blēd). See *Epistaxis.*

Nosegay, Riolan's (nōs'gā). The group of muscles that take their origin from the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Nosema (no-se'mah), pl. *nosem'ata* [Gr. *νόσημα* disease]. 1. Any illness or disease. 2. A genus of microsporidia. *N. bom'bycis* causes the disease pébrine in silk-worms.

Nosencephalus (no-sen-sef'al-us) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. A fetus with a defective cranium and brain.

Nosepiece (nōz'pēs). A device for applying several objectives in rapid succession to a microscope without disturbing the focus.

Nosochthonography (nos''ok-tho-nog'raf-e) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *χθών* earth + *γράφειν* to write]. The geography of endemic or other diseases; the study of the geographic distribution of diseases; nosogeography.

Nosocomial (nos-o-ko'me-al). Pertaining to a hospital or infirmary.

Nosocomium (nos-o-ko'me-um) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *κομεῖν* to take care of]. A hospital or infirmary.

Nosode (nos'ōd). Any disease-product used as a remedy.

Nosogeny (no-soj'en-e) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Same as *Pathogenesis.*

Nosogeography (nos''o-je-og'rah-fe) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *γῆ* earth + *γράφειν* to write]. Same as *Nosochthonography.*

Nosographer (no-sog'raf-er). A writer of nosography.

Nosography (no-sog'raf-e) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *γράφειν* to write]. A written account or description of diseases.

Nosohemia, Nosohæmia (nōs-o-he'me-ah) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *αἷμα* blood]. Blood disease.

Noso-intoxication (nos''o-in-toks-ik-a'shun). Intoxication by the harmful products of disease.

Nosology (no-sol'o-je) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *λόγος* discourse]. The scientific classification of diseases.

Nosomania (nos-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *μανία* madness]. The insane and incorrect belief of a patient that he has some special disease.

Nosonomy (no-son'o-me) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *νόμος* law]. The classification of diseases.

Nosoparasite (nos-o-par'as-it) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *Parasite*]. An organism found in conjunction with a disease which it is able to modify but not to produce.

Nosophen (nos'o-fen). Tetraiodid of phenolphthalein; a yellow, antiseptic powder, $C_6H_4.C_2O_2$-$(C_6H_2I_2OH)_2$, soluble in alkalies, slightly so in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but insoluble in water: used externally as a substitute for iodoform.

Nosophobia (nos-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of sickness or of any special disease.

Nosophyte (nos'o-fīt) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *φυτόν* plant]. A pathogenic plant-microörganism.

Nosopoietic (nos''o-poi-et'ik) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *ποιεῖν* to make]. Causing or producing disease.

Nosotaxy (nos'o-tak-se) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *τάξις* arrangement]. The classification of disease.

Nosotoxic (nos-o-toks'ik). Producing nosotoxicosis.

Nosotoxicity (nos″o-tox-is′it-e). The quality of being nosotoxic.

Nosotoxicosis (nos″o-tox-ik-o′sis) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *Toxicosis*]. Poisoning by retained bodily wastes.

Nosotoxin (nos-o-tox′in) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *Toxin*]. Any toxin that is the result of a disease-process.

Nosotrophy (no-sot′ro-fe) [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *τροφή* nourishment]. The care and nursing of the sick.

Nostalgia, Nostalgy (nos-tal′je-ah, nos′tal-je) [Gr. *νοστεῖν* to return home + *ἄλγος* pain]. Homesickness; longing to return home or to one's native land.

Nostomania (nos-to-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. *νοστεῖν* to go home + *μανία* madness]. Intense or insane nostalgia.

Nostrils (nos′trilz). The anterior nares.

Nostrum (nos′trum) [L.]. A quack, patent, or secret remedy.

Notal (no′tal) [Gr. *νῶτον* back]. Pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Notalgia (no-tal′je-ah) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the back.

Notancephalia (no″tan-se-fa′le-ah) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *αν* priv. + *κεφαλή* head]. Congenital absence of the back of the skull.

Notch (noch). An indentation or depression; chiefly one on the edge of a bone or other organ. **Acetabular n.** See *Cotyloid n.* **Clavicular n.**, a notch at the upper end of the sternum for the articulation of the clavicle. **Coracoid n.**, a depression at the upper edge of the scapula at the root of the coracoid process. Called also *Semilunar n.* **Cotyloid n.**, a notch in the acetabulum near the obturator foramen. Called also *Acetabular n.* **Dicrotic n.**, the depression on the sphygmogram of a dicrotic pulse-wave which separates the primary from the dicrotic elevation. **Interlobar n.**, the notch on the ventral border of the liver between the right and left lobes. **Intervertebral n.**, a depression of the intervertebral pedicles on the upper or lower surface. **Ischiatic n.**, the sacrosciatic notch. **Jugular n.**, an indentation that forms the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen. **Mandibular n.** Same as *Sigmoid n.* **Mastoid n.**, the digastric fossa. **Nasal n.**, the interval between the internal angular processes of the frontal bone. **Pancreatic n.**, a depression on the posterior surface of the pancreas for the superior mesenteric vessels. **Popliteal n.**, a depression of the posterior surface of the head of the tibia between the two tuberosities. **N. of Rivinus,** a groove in the osseous tympanic ring filled with Shrapnell's membrane. **Sacrosciatic n.**, either one of two notches (greater and lesser) on the posterior border of the innominate bone. **Scapular n.** Same as *Suprascapular n.* **Semilunar n.** See *Coracoid n.* **Sibson's n.**, an inward bend of the left upper limit of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion. **Sigmoid n.**, a deep depression which separates the coronoid and condyloid processes. **Suprascapular n.**, a depression in the superior border of the scapula. **Suprasternal n.**, a depression at the top of the manubrium. **Tympanic n.** Same as *N. of Rivinus.*

Note-blindness (nōt′blind-nes). Loss of the power of recognizing musical notes by the eye.

Notencephalocele (no″ten-se-fal′os-ēl) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *κήλη* tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the brain from the back of the head.

Notencephalus (no-ten-sef′al-us) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. A fetal monster affected with notencephalocele.

Notifiable (no′ti-fi-a-bl). That should be made known: said of diseases that are required to be made known to the board of health.

Notochord (no′to-kord) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *χορδή* cord]. The rod-shaped body, composed of cells derived from the mesoblast, below the primitive groove of the embryo defining the primitive axis of the body. Called also *Chorda dorsalis.*

Notomelus (no-tom′el-us) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *μέλος* limb]. A fetus with accessory limbs.

Notomyelitis (no″to-mi-el-i′tis) [Gr. *νῶτον* back + *Myelitis*]. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Novain (no-va′in), An active principle obtained from Liebig's extract of meat. It causes vomiting, purging, salivation, and mydriasis when injected into cats.

Novargan (no-var′gan). A yellow powder; a protein preparation of silver, containing 10 per cent. of silver: used in gonorrhea.

Novaspirin (no-vas′pir-in). Anhydromethylene citric acid disalicylate; a white powder used like aspirin. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.).

Novocain (no-vo-ka′in). A local anesthetic compound, being a combination of an ethyl ester of para-amidobenzoyl with the active principle of suprarenal extract. It is a crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{21}O_2N_2Cl$, and is used in aqueous solution like cocain.

Noxa (nox′ah), pl. *nox′æ* [L. "harm"]. An injurious agent, act, or influence.

Noxious (nok′shus) [L. *nox′ius*]. Hurtful; not wholesome; pernicious.

Noyau (nwah-yo′) [Fr.]. A liqueur, or cordial, flavored with the kernels of *Cer′asus occidenta′lis,* a cherry; made in the West Indies: elsewhere flavored with peach-kernels, etc.

Nubecula (nu-bek′u-lah) [L. dim. of *nu′bes* cloud]. Slight cloudiness of the cornea or of the urine.

Nubility (nu-bil′it-e) [L. *nubil′itas;* from *nube′re* to marry]. Marriageableness; fitness to marry: used of the female.

Nucha (nu′kah) [L.]. The back, nape, or scruff, of the neck.

Nuchal (nu′kal). Pertaining to the nucha.

Nucin (nu′sin) [L. *nux, nu′cis,* nut]. Same as *Juglandic acid.*

Nucis (nu′sis) [L. gen. of *nux* nut]. Of a nut.

Nuck, canal of (nuk). See *Canal.*

Nuclear (nu′kle-ar). Pertaining to a nucleus.

Nuclease (nu′kle-ās). Any enzyme which splits up the nucleoproteid of bacteria. The nucleases are formed in bacterial cultures, and includes typhase, chloralase, and pyocyanase.

Nucleated (nu′kle-a-ted) [L. *nuclea′tus*]. Having a nucleus or nuclei.

Nucleic acid (nu-kle′ik). See under *Acid.*

Nucleid (nu′kle-id). Any compound of nucleol with a metallic element.

Nuclein (nu′kle-in). A phosphorized protein, $C_{29}H_{49}N_9P_3O_{22}$, forming the essential chemical constituent of the nuclei of cells. It is a colorless, amorphous compound, soluble in dilute alkalies, but insoluble in dilute acids. The nucleins consist of nucleic acid and a base which varies with the different varieties of nuclein. The nucleins include *cell-nucleins* or *tree nucleins* which split up into proteid orthophosphoric acid and xanthin bases; *pseudonucleins, paranucleins* or *nucleo-albumins* and *nucleic acid.* The nuclein of various glands and of blood-serum is sometimes given therapeutically. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.). **N.-animal,** an animal into whose blood a certain amount of nuclein has been injected. **N.-bases,** the bases formed by the chemic decomposition of nuclein. **Yeast-n.,** a compound, $C_{40}H_{59}N_{16}O_{22}(P_2O_5)_2$, thought to have germicidal properties.

Nucleinic acid (nu-kle-in′ik). Same as *Nucleic acid.*

Nucleo-albumin (nu″kle-o-al-bu′min). Any one of a class of nucleins obtainable from the protoplasm of cells. The nucleo-albumins are nucleins containing a high percentage of albumin. They differ from nucleoproteins by containing paranucleic acid, which forms no xanthin-bodies. Called also *Paranuclein* and *Pseudonuclein.*

Nucleo-albuminuria (nu″kle-o-al-bu-min-u′re-ah). The presence of nucleo-albumin in the urine.

Nucleo-albumose (nu″kle-o-al′bu-mōs). Nucleo-albumin which has been partly hydrated: it has been found in the urine of osteomalacia.

Nucleochylema (nu″kle-o-ki-le′mah) [L. *nu′cleus* + Gr. *χυλός* juice]. The ground-substance of the nucleus of a cell as distinguished from that of the cytoplasm.

Nucleochyme (nu″kle-o-kīm) [*Nucleus* + *χυμός* juice]. Same as *Karyenchyma.*

Nucleofugal (nu-kle-of′u-gal) [*Nucleus* + L. *fu′gere* to flee]. Moving away from a nucleus.

Nucleogen (nu′kle-o-jen). A proprietary preparation of iron, arsenic, and phosphorus: used as a roborant.

Nucleoglucoprotein (nu″kle-o-glu″ko-pro′tein). A combination of a nucleoprotein with a carbohydrate.

Nucleohiston (nu″kle-o-his′ton). 1. A peculiar nucleoprotein from the nuclei of lymphocytes. It is composed of nuclein and histon, and by the integrity of these elements of the compound the liquid state of the blood is thought to be preserved, since nuclein causes coagulation of the blood, while histon prevents it. 2. A therapeutic extract of the lymphatic glands and spleen of animals: bactericide and antituberculous.

Nucleohyaloplasm (nu″kle-o-hi-al′o-plazm). The parachromatin of a cell-nucleus.

Nucleoid (nu′kle-oid). 1. Resembling a nucleus. 2. The granular substance in the erythrocytes formed from the original nucleus.

Nucleokeratin (nu″kle-o-ker′at-in). A variety of keratin found in the nervous system.

Nucleol (nu′kle-ol). A protein forming soluble compounds with metallic salts.

Nucleolar (nu-kle′o-lar). Pertaining to a nucleolus.

Nucleolinus (nu″kle-o-li′nus). The nucleus of a nucleolus.

Nucleoloid (nu′kle-o-loid). Resembling a nucleolus.

Nucleolonucleus (nu″kle-o-nu′kle-us). A nuclear mass within a nucleus.

Nucleolus (nu-kle′o-lus), pl. *nucle′oli* [L. dim. of *nu′cleus*]. A nucleus-like body within the nucleus of a cell. **Secondary n.,** a mass sometimes seen near a nucleolus, and looking like a separated portion of the latter.

Nucleomicrosome (nu″kle-o-mi′kro-sōm) [*Nucleus* + Gr. *μικρός* small + *σῶμα* body]. Any one of the minute segments of a chromatin-fiber.

Nucleon (nu′kle-on). Same as *Phosphocarnic acid.* See under *Acid.*

Nucleonic (nu-kle-on′ik). Pertaining to a nucleus. Consisting of compounds of one or more protein molecules with nucleic acid.

Nucleopetal (nu-kle-op′et-al) [L. *nu′cleus* nucleus + *pet′ere* to seek]. Directed toward a nucleus.

Nucleoplasm (nu′kle-o-plazm) [*Nucleus* + *Plasma*]. The achromatin, or unstainable part, of a nucleus.

Nucleoprotein (nu″kle-o-pro′te-in). Any one of a group of compound proteins, consisting of compounds of one or more protein molecules with nucleic acid. On digestion with gastric juice they are decomposed into albumin and nucleic acid, the latter yielding xanthin bodies. Same as *Nucleo-albumin.*

Nucleoreticulum (nu″kle-o-re-tik′u-lum) [*Nucleus* + *Reticulum*]. Any intranuclear network.

Nucleose (nu′kle-ōs). Any albumose of the class to which the vegetable nucleo-albumins belong. The nucleoses are foods, and are also antiseptic, bactericidal, phagocytic, and diuretic.

Nucleotherapy (nu″kle-o-ther′ap-e) [*Nuclein* + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease with nucleins from blood-serum and from various glands.

Nucleothyminic acid (nu″kle-o-thi-min′ik). See under *Acid.*

Nucleotox′in (nu″kle-o-tox′in). A toxin from cell-nuclei; also any toxin which affects the cell-nuclei.

Nucleus (nu′kle-us), pl. *nu′clei* [L.]. 1. A spheroid body within a cell, forming the essential and vital part. It is distinguished from the rest of the cell by its denser structure and by containing nuclein. It is made up of a network of threads (*chromatin*) contained in a clear liquid (*achromatin*). 2. A mass of gray matter in the central nervous system. 3. In chemistry, the central element in the molecule of a compound; the framework of a molecule. **N. abducen′tis,** the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a gray mass within the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle. **Accessory auditory n.,** a mass of gray matter in the oblongata at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve. **N. ambig′uus,** the nucleus of the glossopharyngeal nerve in the oblongata. **N. amyg′dalæ,** a mass at the lateral end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **N. angula′ris.** See *Bechterew's n.* **N. arcifor′mis,** a small mass of gray matter on the surface of the anterior pyramid of the oblongata. **N. arcua′tus,** a gray nucleus within the thalamus situated dorsad from the red nucleus. **Auditory n.,** any one of the nuclei in the oblongata whence the auditory nerves arise. See *Accessory auditory n., Bechterew's n., Deiters's n., Principal auditory n.* **Bechterew's n.,** a nucleus of gray matter situated within the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, above Deiters's nucleus. It gives origin to fibers of the median and vestibular roots of the auditory nerve. Called also *N. angularis* and *N. vestibuli.* **Béclard's n.,** a vascular lenticular-shaped nucleus of bone seen in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life. **Blumenau's n.,** the lateral portion of the cuneate nucleus. **Burdach's n.,** the cuneate nucleus. **Caudal n.,** the oculomotor nucleus. **N. cauda′tus,** a part of the striatum which projects anteriorly into the lateral ventricle. **Cinereous n.,** the gray matter of the restiform bodies. **Cleavage-n.** See *Segmentation-n.* **Conjugation-n.** Same as *Segmentation-n.* **Cuneate n.,** the continuation of the cuneate fasciculus into the oblongata. **Darkschewitsch's n.,** a mass of cells in the upper part of the aqueduct above the third nucleus and extending into the walls of the third ventricle. The cells are connected with the posterior commissure and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus. **Deiters's n.,** a mass of gray matter in the oblongata in the inner side of the restiform body: it gives origin to the median root of the auditory nerve. **Dentate n.,** a gray lamina in the central trunk of either hemisphere of the cerebellum. **Dorsal n.** Same as *Clark's column.* **Dorsal vagoglossopharyngeal n.,** a long cell-column placed dorsad to the hypoglossal nucleus. **Duval's n.,** an as-

semblage of multipolar ganglion-cells situated ventrolaterad from the hypoglossal nucleus in the oblongata. **Edinger's n.** 1. Same as *Westphal's n.* 2. A nucleus at the beginning of the Sylvian aqueduct in the third ventricle. **Emboliform n.**, a small mass between the dentate nucleus and the nucleus fastigii. **N. facia'lis**, a nucleus of the pons which supplies the orbicularis palpebrarum and frontalis muscles. **N. fasti'gii**, a flat mass of gray matter in the cerebellum over the roof of the fourth ventricle. Called also *Fastigatum.* **Free n.**, a cell-nucleus from which the other parts of the cell have disappeared, the nucleus retaining its functional activity. **Germinal n.**, the result of the union of the male and female pronuclei. **Gingival n.**, a part of the cerebellum in the third and fourth months of fetal life. **N. globo'sus**, a mass of gray matter in the cerebellum between the nucleus dentatus and nucleus fastigii. **Goll's n.**, a nucleus in the basal part of the posterior pyramid of the oblongata. **N. gra'cilis**, a column of gray substance in the dorsal pyramid of the oblongata. **Gray n.**, the gray substance of the spinal cord. **Hypoglossal n.**, the nucleus of origin of the hypoglossal nerve situated in the medulla anterior to the central canal and between the level of the decussation of the pyramids and the calamus scriptorius. **N. hypothalam'icus**, Luys's body; the ventral layer of the hypothalamus. **N. intercala'tus**, a group of ganglion-cells between the dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve and that of the hypoglossal nerve. Called also *Staderini's n.* **Intraventricular n.**, the nucleus caudatus. **Kaiser's n.**, longitudinal motor nuclei in the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord between the intermediolateral column and the median column. **Köllicker's n.**, the gray matter surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **Large-cell n.** See *N. ambiguus.* **Large-cell auditory n.** See *Deiter's n.* **Laryngeal n.**, the nucleus of origin of the nerve-fibers going to the larynx. **Laura's n.**, the external auditory nucleus. **Lenticular n.**, the part of the corpus striatum external to the third ventricle. **Luys's n.**, the hypothalamus or, more correctly, its ventral layer. **Mesencephalic n.** Same as *Spitzka's n.* **Monakow's n.**, the lateral part of the cuneate nucleus. **Motor n., any** collection of cells of the central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **Nerve n.**, a n. of the nervous system connected with the roots of a cranial nerve. **Oculomotor n.**, the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve under the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Olivary n.**, the olivary body. **N. of origin**, any collection of ganglion-cells giving origin to the fibers, or a part of the fibers, of a nerve. **Perlia's n.**, an oculomotor center situated in the cinerea below the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Piorry's n.**, an area of dulness to percussion on the back over the liver. **Polymorphic n.**, a nucleus that assumes an irregular form or splits up into more or less completely separated lobes. **N. pon'tis**, numerous small masses of gray matter within the pons. **N. pulpo'sus**, a pulpy mass in the center of the intervertebral disks. **Pyramidal n.**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus. **N. quin'tus**, the nucleus of origin of the trigeminal nerve. **Red n.** See *Tegmental n.* **Roller's n.**, a nucleus near the hilum of the olivary body. **Roller's central n.**, a nucleus in the oblongata near the raphe and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the lemniscus. **Roof n.**, a nucleus in the middle lobe of the cerebellum over the roof of the fourth ventricle. **Sacral n.**, a mass of gray substance in the spinal cord opposite the origin of the second and third sacral nerves. **Segmentation-n.**, the nucleus of a fertilized ovum formed by the union of a male with a female pronucleus and undergoing segmentation. Called also *Cleavage-n.* **Siemerling's n.**, one of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the cinerea under the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Spitzka's n.**, one of a group of oculomotor nuclei in the cinerea below the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Staderini's n.** See *N. intercalatus.* **Stilling's n.** 1. The deep origin of the hypoglossal nerve in the floor of the fourth ventricle. 2. The tegmental nucleus. **Stilling's sacral n.**, the sacral nucleus. **Subependymal n.**, the internal nucleus of the auditory nerve. **Superior n.** Same as *Deiters's n.* **N. tæniæfor'mis.** See *Claustrum.* **Tegmental n.**, a nucleus of gray matter, containing numerous ganglion cells of a red color, in the tegmental region of the crus cerebri near the optic thalamus. Called also *Nucleus tegmenti, Red nucleus, Roof nucleus, Stilling's nucleus,* and *Tectorial cerebellar nucleus.* **Vagoglossopharyngeal n.**, the common nucleus of deep origin of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves. **Vesicular n.**, a form of cell-nucleus, the membrane of which stains deeply, while the central part is rather pale. **N. vestibula'ris n.** Same as *Bechterew's n.* **Vitelline n.**, a nucleus produced by the fusion of the male and female pronuclei in the vitellus. **Voit's n.**, a cerebellar nucleus accessory to the corpus dentatum. **Westphal's n.**, a small gray nucleus beneath the aqueduct of Sylvius: the origin of some of the fibers of the trochlear nerve. **White n.**, the white part of the dentate body of the olive.

Nuel's space (nu'elz). See *Space.*

Nullipara (nul-lip'ar-ah) [L. *nul'lus* none + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has never borne a child.

Nulliparity (nul-lip-ar'it-e). The condition or fact of being nulliparous.

Nulliparous (nul-lip'ar-us). Having never given birth to a child.

Nummiform (num'if-orm) [L. *num'mus* coin + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a coin or round disk.

Nummular (num'mu-lar) [L. *nummula'ris*]. 1. Coin-shaped. 2. Made up of round, flat disks. 3. Piled like coins in a rouleau.

Nummulation (num-mu-la'shun). The assumption of a nummular form.

Nunnation (nun-na'shun) [Heb. *nun* letter N]. The too frequent use of *n*-sounds, or the nasalizing of sounds or words.

Nuphar ad'vena, N. kalmia'na (nu'far). The yellow pond-lily, or splatterdock, of North America; the roots are used in preparing poultices for carbuncles.

Nurses' contracture (ner'sez). See *Contracture.*

Nutation (nu-ta'shun) [L. *nuta'tio*]. The act of nodding: a to-and-fro movement.

Nutgall (nut'gawl) [L. *gal'la*]. An excrescence growing upon oak-trees, especially the *Quer'cus lusitan'ica*, and produced by the puncture of an insect. Nutgalls contain tannic and gallic acids, and are used as astringents in diarrhea and relaxed mucous membranes. Dose of *tincture*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). They are also used in preparing *unguen'tum gal'læ* and *unguen'tum gal'læ cum op'io.*

Nutmeg (nut'meg) [L. *myris'tica*]. The kernel of the seed of *Myris'tica fra'grans*, a tree of various hot regions, a native of the East Indies. From it are derived a volatile and a fixed oil, the latter being a thick, butter-like substance, which is used as a demulcent and excipient. Nutmeg and its volatile oil are used as flavoring agents. Dose of *spirit*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). Nutmeg is used in *aromatic powder* (*pul'vis aromat'icus*). Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.66–2

gm.); also in *pul'vis cre'tæ aromat'icus.* Dose, 30–60 gr. (2–4 gm.).

Nutone (nu'tōn). A proprietary nutritive tonic.

Nutrabin (nu'trab-in). A proprietary food preparation of beef and milk proteins.

Nutrescin (nu-tres'in). A substance supposed to be split off from the bioplasmin molecule and to supply the nutrition of the cell.

Nutricia (nu-trish'e-ah). A proprietary milk-preparation for infants' food.

Nutrient (nu'tri-ent) [L. *nu'triens*]. Nourishing; affording nutriment.

Nutriment (nu'tre-ment) [L. *nutrimen'tum*]. Nourishment; nutritious material.

Nutrin (nu'trin). A proprietary food-preparation of meat.

Nutrition (nu-trish'un) [L. *nutri'tio*]. 1. The process of assimilating food. 2. Nutriment.

Nutritional (nu-trish'un-al). Relating to or affecting nutrition.

Nutritious (nu-trish'us) [L. *nutri'tius*]. Affording nourishment.

Nutritive (nu'trit-iv). Pertaining to nutrition.

Nutritorium (nu-trit-o're-um) [L. *nutrito'rius* nourishing]. The apparatus of nutrition.

Nutrolactis (nu-tro-lak'tis). A proprietary galactagogue composed of the fluid extracts of *Gale'ga officina'lis* and *G. appolin'ea* (each 3 parts) and *G. tephro'sia* (1 part).

Nutrose (nu'trōs). Neutral casein sodium; a dry food-preparation of milk for the use of invalids.

Nux vomica (nux vom'ik-ah). The poisonous seed of *Strych'nos Nux-vom'ica*, a loganiaceous tree of the East Indies. It contains several alkaloids, the principal ones being strychnin and brucin, on which the properties of the drug depend. It is a bitter tonic, stimulating the gastric secretion. It is a heart-stimulant and a stimulant to the respiration and the motor centers of the cord. In large doses it causes tetanic convulsions. Nux vomica is used in dyspepsia and loss of appetite, in chronic constipation from atony of the intestine, in acute infectious diseases, in shock, in conditions attended with dyspnea, in poisoning by opium, lead, tobacco, or alcohol, in bronchitis, and incontinence of urine from atony of the bladder. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.); of *abstract*, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.033 gm.); of *extract*, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.033 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *tincture*, 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.).

Nyctalgia (nik-tal'je-ah) [Gr. *νύξ* night + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain that occurs in sleep only.

Nyctalopia (nik-tal-o'pe-ah) [Gr. *νύξ* night + *ἀλαός* blind + *ὤψ* eye]. 1. Night-blindness; failure or imperfection of vision at night or in a dim light, with good vision only on bright days. 2. Less correctly, day-blindness, or hemeralopia, a condition in which the patient sees better in an obscure light than in bright sunlight.

Nycterine (nik'ter-in) [Gr. *νυκτερινός* at night]. 1. Occurring at night. 2. Obscure.

Nyctophobia (nik-to-fo'be-ah) [Gr. *νύξ* night + *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of darkness.

Nyctophonia (nik-to-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. *νύξ* night + *φωνή* voice]. Loss of voice during the day.

Nyctotherus (nik-toth'er-us). A genus of infusorian microparasites. *N. fa'ba* has been found in the diarrheal discharges of the human subject.

Nycturia (nik-tu're-ah) [Gr. *νῦξ* night + *οὖρον* urine]. Nocturnal incontinence of urine; habitual urination in bed.

Nympha (nim'fah), pl. *nym'phæ* [L.; Gr. *νύμφα* maiden]. A labium minus.

Nymphectomy (nim-fek'to-me) [Gr. *νύμφή* nymph + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of the nymphæ.

Nymphitis (nim-fi'tis). Inflammation of the nymphæ.

Nympholepsy (nim'fo-lep-se) [Gr. *νύμφή* nymph + *λῆψις* seizure]. 1. Ecstatic frenzy; morbid exaltation. 2. Surgical removal of the nymphæ.

Nymphomania (nim-fo-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. *νύμφή* woman + *μανία* madness]. Insane sexual desire in the female.

Nymphomaniac (nim-fo-ma'ne-ak). 1. Affected with nymphomania. 2. One who is affected with nymphomania.

Nymphoncus (nim-fong'kus) [Gr. *νύμφή* nymph + *ὄγκος* tumor]. Swelling of the nymphæ.

Nymphotomy (nim-fot'o-me) [*Nympha* + Gr. *τομή* a cutting]. Excision of the nymphæ, or clitoris.

Nyssa (nis'sah) [L.]. See *Tupelo.*

Nystagmic (nis-tag'mik). Pertaining to or characterized by nystagmus.

Nystagmiform (nis-tag'mif-orm). Resembling nystagmus.

Nystagmus (nis-tag'mus) [Gr. *νυστάζειν* to nod]. A continuous rolling movement of the eyeball. **Cheyne's n.**, a peculiar rhythmic eye-movement. **Lateral n.**, a rolling of the eyes horizontally, or from right to left. **Miners' n.**, an occupation-neurosis of the eyes peculiar to miners. **Rotatory n.**, the rotation of the eyes about the visual axis. **Vertical n.**, an up-and-down movement of the eyes.

Nyxis (nik'sis) [Gr. *νύξις* pricking]. Puncture, or paracentesis.

O.

O. 1. The symbol for *oxygen.* 2. An abbreviation for *oc'ulus*, eye; *octa'rius*, pint; *opening.*

o. An abbreviation of *ortho-.*

Oak (ōk). A genus of cupuliferous trees known as *Quer'cus.* The bark of all species contains a large proportion of tannin. Decoctions of the bark of *white oak* (*Quer'cus al'ba*) and that of *Quer'cus ro'bur*, of Europe, are used as astringents in hemorrhoids, leukorrhea, ulcers, relaxation of the pharynx and uvula, etc. *Dyers' oak* (*Quer'cus lusitan'ica*) affords nutgall.

Oakum (o'kum). Prepared fiber from old ropes: used in surgery as a dressing for wounds and in the making of pads to absorb lochial discharges.

Oarialgia (o''a-re-al'je-ah) [Gr. *ὠάριον* ovary + *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the ovary; ovarialgia.

Oaric (o-a'rik) [Gr. *ὠάριον* ovary]. Pertaining to the ovary; ovarian.

Oario-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Ovario-*.

Oariotomy (o″a-re-ot′o-me) [Gr. ὠάριον ovary + τέμνειν to cut]. Same as *Ovariotomy*.

Oaritis (o-a-ri′tis) [Gr. ὠάριον ovary + -ιτις inflammation]. Ovaritis.

Oarium (o-a′re-um), pl. *oa′ria* [L.; Gr. ὠάριον little egg]. An ovary.

Oasis (o-a′sis), pl. *oa′ses*. An island or spot of healthy tissue in a diseased area.

Oat (ōt). See *Avena*.

Oatmeal (ōt′mēl). A meal made from oats and used in the preparation of a bland, nutritious food.

Ob- [L. *ob* against]. A prefix signifying *against, in front of*, etc.

Obdormition (ob-dor-mish′un) [L. *obdormit′io*]. Numbness and anesthesia of a part from nerve-pressure; the condition of a part of a limb when it is said to be "asleep."

Obduction (ob-duk′shun) [L. *obduc′tio*]. A medicolegal autopsy.

O'Beirne's tube (o-birnz′). See *Tube*.

Obeliac (o-be′le-ak). Pertaining to the obelion.

Obeliad (o-be′le-ad). Toward the obelion.

Obelion (o-be′le-on) [dim. of Gr. ὀβελός spit]. A point on the sagittal suture where it is crossed by a line which connects the parietal foramina.

Obermaier's spirillum (o′ber-mi-erz). The spirillum of relapsing fever. See *Spirillum*.

Obese (o-bēs′) [L. *obe′sus*]. Excessively fat; corpulent.

Obesitine (o-bes′it-in). A proprietary antifat.

Obesity (o-bes′it-e) [L. *obes′itas*]. Corpulence; fatness. **Hyperplasmic o.,** obesity due to increase in the body protoplasm, as distinguished from that due to accumulation of fat and water. **Hypoplasmic o.,** obesity due to increase of fat or water and marked by decrease of the body protoplasm.

Obex (o′bex) [L. "barrier"]. A thickening of the ependyma at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

Obfuscation (ob-fus-ka′shun) [L. *obfusca′tio* a darkening]. The act of rendering or process of becoming obscure; a darkening.

Object-blindness (ob″jekt-blīnd′nes). See *Blindness*.

Object-glass (ob′jekt-glas). The lens of a microscope nearest the object.

Objective (ob-jek′tiv) [L. *objecti′vus*]. 1. Pertaining to things that are the objects of the external senses. 2. Perceptible to the senses. 3. An object-glass.

Obligate (ob′lig-āt) [L. *obliga′tus*]. Necessary; compulsory; not facultative.

Oblique (ob-lēk′, ob-līk′) [L. *obli′quus*]. Slanting; inclined; between a horizontal and a perpendicular direction.

Obliquimeter (ob-lik-wim′et-er) [*Oblique* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the obliquity of the pelvic brim.

Obliquity (ob-lik′wit-e). The state of being oblique, or slanting. **Naegele's o.** See *Naegele's pelvis*, under *Pelvis*.

Obliquus (ob-li′kwus) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Obliteration (ob-lit-er-a′shun) [L. *oblitera′tio*]. Complete removal, whether by disease and degeneration or by a surgical operation.

Oblitin (ob′lit-in). An active principle obtained from Liebig's extract of meat. It causes vomiting, purging, salivation, and mydriasis when injected into cats.

Oblongata (ob-long-ga′tah). Same as *Medulla oblongata*.

Oblongatal (ob-long-ga′tal). Pertaining to the medulla oblongata.

Obmutescence (ob-mu-tes′ens) [L. *obmutes′cere* to be dumb]. Loss of voice.

Obsession (ob-sesh′un) [L. *obses′sio*]. Demoniacal possession; besetment by evil spirits.

Obsolescence (ob-so-les′ens) [L. *obsoles′cere* to grow old]. The cessation or the beginning of the cessation of any physiologic process.

Obsolete (ob′so-lēt) [L. *obsolē′tus*, from *obsole′re* to go out of use]. Indistinct; faded out; gone out of use.

Obstetric, Obstetrical (ob-stet′rik, ob-stet′rik-al) [L. *obstetric′ius*]. Pertaining to midwifery.

Obstetrician (ob-stet-rish′un) [L. *obstet′rix* midwife]. One who practises obstetrics.

Obstetrics (ob-stet′riks) [L. *obstetri′cia*]. The art of managing childbirth-cases; that branch of surgery which deals with the management of pregnancy and labor.

Obstipation (ob-stip-a′shun) [L. *obstipa′tio*]. Intractable constipation.

Obstruction (ob-struk′shun) [L. *obstruc′tio*]. 1. The act of blocking or clogging. 2. The state or condition of being clogged. **Intestinal o.,** any hindrance to the passage of the feces.

Obstruent (ob′stru-ent) [L. *ob′struens*]. 1. Causing obstruction. 2. An astringent remedy.

Obtund (ob-tund′) [L. *obtun′dere*]. To render dull or blunt; to render less acute.

Obtundo (ob-tun′do). A preparation of chloretone, cocain, nitroglycerin, thymol, menthol, and oils of eucalyptus, cloves, and wintergreen: used as a dental anesthetic.

Obtundent (ob-tun′dent) [L. *obtun′dens*]. 1. Having the power to dull sensibility or to soothe pain. 2. A soothing or partially anesthetic medicine.

Obturator (ob′tu-ra-tor) [L.]. A disk or plate, natural or artificial, which closes an opening. **O. muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*. See also *Foramen, Nerve, Plexus*, etc.

Obtuse (ob-tūs′) [L. *obtu′sus*]. 1. Blunt; dull. 2. Stupid; having a dull intellect.

Obtusion (ob-tu′zhun) [L. *obtu′sio*]. Morbid bluntness or dulness of sensibility.

Occalcarine (ok-kal′kar-in). Same as *Occipitocalcarine*.

Occipital (ok-sip′it-al) [L. *occipita′lis*]. Pertaining to the occiput.

Occipitalis (ok″sip-it-a′lis) [L.]. The posterior part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.

Occipito-anterior (ok-sip″it-o-an-te′re-or). Having the occiput directed ventrad (used of the fetus at the time of labor).

Occipito-atloid (ok-sip″it-o-at′loid). Pertaining to the occipital bone and the atlas.

Occipito-axoid (ok-sip″it-o-ak′soid). Pertaining to the occipital bone and the axis.

Occipitobregmatic (ok-sip″it-o-breg-mat′ik). Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma.

Occipitocalcarine (ok-sip″it-o-kal′kar-in). Both occipital and calcarine. See *Fissure*.

Occipitofacial (ok-sip″it-o-fa′shal). Pertaining to the occiput and the face.

Occipitofrontal (ok-sip″it-o-fron′tal). Pertaining to the occiput and the forehead.

Occipitofrontalis (ok-sip″it-o-fron-ta′lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Occipitomastoid (ok-sip″it-o-mas′toid). Pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid process.

Occipitomental (ok-sip″it-o-men′tal). Pertaining to the occiput and the chin.

Occipitoparietal (ok-sip″it-o-par-i′et-al). Pertaining to the occipital bones or lobes.

Occipitoposterior (ok-sip″it-o-pos-te′re-or). Having the occiput directed dorsad (used of the fetus in labor).

Occipitotemporal (ok-sip″it-o-tem′po-ral). Pertaining to the occipital and the temporal bones.

Occiput (ok′sip-ut) [L.]. The back part of the head.

Occlusion (ok-klu′zhun) [L. *occlu′sio*]. 1. The act of closure or state of being closed. 2. The absorption of a gas by a porous substance.

Occlusive (ok-klu′siv). Effecting a complete occlusion.

Occult (ok-kult′) [L. *occul′tus*]. Obscure; difficult to be understood.

Occupation-neurosis (ok-u-pa′shun). See *Neurosis*.

Ocellus (o-sel′us) [L. dim. of *oc′ulus* eye]. 1. One of the many simple eyes composing the compound eye of the lower animals. 2. A roundish, eyelike, patch of color.

Ochlesis (ok-le′sis) [Gr. ὄχλησις crowding]. Any disease due to overcrowding.

Ochromy'ia anthropoph'aga. A fly of Senegal whose larva, the cayor-worm, attacks man.

Ochronosus (ok-ron′o-sus) [Gr. ὠχρός yellow + νόσος disease]. Any disease characterized by yellowness; especially brownish pigmentation of cartilage, tendons, and ca pular ligaments.

Ocimum ca'num (os′im-um). A labiate herb of tropical America; also its homeopathic preparation.

Octad (ok′tad). Any octavalent chemic element.

Octan (ok′tan) [L. *oc′to* eight]. Recurring every eighth day, or at intervals of seven days.

Octarius (ok-ta′re-us) [L.; from *oc′to* eight]. A pint; the eighth part of a gallon.

Octavalent (ok-tav′al-ent) [L. *oc′to* eight + *va′lens* able]. Having a valency of eight.

Octigravida (ok-tig-rav′id-ah) [L. *oc′to* eight + *grav′ida* pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.

Octipara (ok-tip′ah-rah) [L. *oc′to* eight + *par′ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne eight children.

Octoroon (ok-to-roon′). The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

Octose (ok′tōs) [L. *oc′to* eight]. Any sugar containing eight atoms of carbon in the molecule.

Ocular (ok′u-lar) [L. *ocula′ris; oc′ulus* eye]. 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. The eye-piece of a microscope; the lens of a microscope nearest the eye. **Compensating o.,** an eye-piece that compensates the axial aberration of the objective. **Huygenian o.,** an eye-piece consisting of two planoconvex lenses, the convexities being toward the object. **Working o.,** an ordinary ocular for microscopic observation: distinguished from *finding* ocular.

Oculin (ok′u-lin) [L. *oc′ulus* eye]. A preparation of the hyaloid membrane and cilium of the eyes of oxen: said to be useful in eye-affections, especially decortication of the retina.

Oculist (ok′u-list). One who is expert in diseases of the eye.

Oculofacial (ok″u-lo-fa′she-al). Pertaining to the eyes and the face.

Oculomotor (ok″u-lo-mo′tor) [L. *oc′ulus* eye + *mo′tor* mover]. Pertaining to the movements of the eye.

Oculomotorius (ok″u-lo-mo-to′re-us) [L.]. The oculomotor nerve (q. v. under *Nerve*).

Oculonasal (ok″u-lo-na′zal). Pertaining to the eye and the nose.

Oculozygomatic (ok″u-lo-zī-go-mat′ik). Pertaining to the eye and the zygoma.

Oculus (ok′u-lus), pl. *oc′uli*. Latin for *Eye*.

Oculustro (ok-u-lus′tro). Soap made of oleate of potassium, glycerin, and turpentine.

O. D. Abbreviation for L. *oc′ulus dex′ter* right eye.

Od (od) [Gr. ὁδός way]. The influence exerted upon the nervous system by magnetic agents.

Odol (o′dol). A proprietary mouth-wash containing salol, saccharin, alcohol, and volatile oils.

Odontagra (o-don-ta′grah, o-don′tag-rah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ἄγρα seizure]. Toothache associated with gout.

Odontalgia (o-don-tal′je-ah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ἄλγος pain]. Toothache; pain in a tooth. **Phantom o.,** pain in place from which a tooth has been extracted.

Odontalgic (o-don-tal′jik). Pertaining to or marked by toothache.

Odontatrophia (o″don-tat-ro′fe-ah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ἀτροφία atrophy]. Atrophy or imperfect development of the teeth.

Odontiasis (o-don-ti′as-is) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + -ιτις inflammation]. Dentition; also any disorder caused by dentition.

Odontinoid (o-don′tin-oid) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + εἶδος form]. A tumor composed of tooth-substance.

Odontitis (o-don-ti′tis). Inflammation of a tooth.

Odonto- [Gr. ὀδούς tooth]. A prefix implying some relation to a tooth.

Odontoblast (o-don′to-blast) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + βλαστός germ]. One of the connective tissue cells forming a layer upon the inner wall of the dentin of a tooth, and sending processes into the canaliculi of the dentin. From them the dentin is developed.

Odontobothritis (o-don″to-both-ri′tis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + βόθριον pit]. Inflammation of the alveoli of the teeth.

Odontoclast (o-don′to-klast) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + κλᾶν to break]. One of the cells that help to absorb the roots of a milk-tooth. They occur between the milk-tooth and the coming permanent tooth.

Odontodol (o-don′to-dol) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth]. A proprietary dental anodyne.

Odontodynia (o-don-to-din′e-ah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ὀδύνη pain]. Toothache; odontalgia.

Odontogen (o-don′to-jen) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + γεννᾶν to produce]. The substance which develops into the dentin of the teeth.

Odontogeny (o-don-toj′en-e) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + γεννᾶν to produce]. The development of the teeth.

Odontoglyph (o-don′to-glif) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + γλάφειν to carve]. An instrument used for scraping the teeth.

Odontography (o-don-tog′ra-fe) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + γράφειν to write]. A description of the teeth.

Odontoid (o-don′toid) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + εἶδος form]. Like a tooth.

Odontolith (o-don′to-lith) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + λίθος stone]. The tartar on the teeth; dental calculus.

Odontology (o-don-tol′o-je) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding the teeth.

Odontoloxia, Odontoloxy (o-don-to-lok′se-ah, o-don-tol′ok-se) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + λοξός slanting]. Irregularity of the teeth.

Odontoma (o-don-to′mah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ωμα

tumor]. An exostosis on a tooth; a tumor of tooth-like structure arising from the teeth.

Odontonecrosis (o-don″to-ne-kro′sis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + *Necrosis*]. Necrosis, or massive decay of a tooth.

Odontoneuralgia (o-don″to-nu-ral′je-ah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + *Neuralgia*]. Neuralgia from disease of the teeth, or neuralgic pain in the teeth.

Odontonosology (o-don″to-no-sol′o-je) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + *Nosology*]. The branch of medicine that treats of diseases of the teeth.

Odontopathy (o-don-top′ath-e) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + πάθος illness]. Any disease of the teeth.

Odontoperiosteum (o-don″to-per-e-os′te-um) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + *Periosteum*]. Same as *Periodontium*.

Odontoprisis (o-don-to-pri′sis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + πρῖσις sawing]. The grinding of the teeth.

Odontorrhagia (o-don-to-ra′je-ah) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage following extraction of a tooth.

Odontorthosis (o-don-tor-tho′sis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ὀρθός straight]. The correction of dental irregularities.

Odontosis (o-don-to′sis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth]. Dentition; also odontogeny.

Odontosteophyte (o-don-tos′te-o-fīt) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + ὀστέον bone + φυτόν plant]. A bony tumor on a tooth.

Odontotherapy (o-don-to-ther′ap-e) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + θεραπεία cure]. The treatment of diseased teeth.

Odontotrimma (o-don-to-trim′mah) [Gr. ὀδοντοτρίμμα]. A tooth-powder.

Odontotripsis (o-don-to-trip′sis) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + τρίψις wearing]. Wearing away of the teeth.

Odontotrypy (o-don-tot′rip-e) [Gr. ὀδούς tooth + τρυπᾶν to bore]. The boring or drilling of a tooth.

Odoriferous (o-dor-if′er-us) [L. *o′dor* smell + *fer′re* to bear]. Fragrant; emitting an odor.

O'Dwyer's tubes (o-dwi′erz). See *Tube*.

Odynacusis (o″din-ak-ku′sis) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain + ἄκουσις hearing]. Painful hearing.

Odynolysis (o-din-ol′is-is) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain + -λύσις solution]. Relief of pain.

Odynophagia (od″in-o-fa′je-ah) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain + φαγεῖν to eat]. The painful swallowing of food.

Odynophobia (od″in-o-fo′be-ah) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain + φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of pain.

Odynopœia (o″din-o-pe′ah) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain + ποιεῖν to make]. The induction of labor-pains.

Œcoid, Œdema, and other words in Œ. See *Ecoid, Edema*, etc.

Œdipism (e′dip-izm) [Gr. οἰδιπους *Œdipus*]. Self-inflicted injury to the eyes.

Œnanthotoxin (e″nan-tho-tox′in). A poisonous resin, $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$, from *Œnan′the croca′ta*.

Oese (a′ze) [Ger. *scoop*]. A platinum wire and loop with a glass handle: used in bacteriologic culture-experiments.

Œsophagus and other words in **Œsoph-**. See *Esophagus* and *Esoph-*.

Œstrus hom′inis (es′trus). A bot-fly whose larvæ sometimes infest the human body.

Œsypus (es′ip-us) [Gr. οἴσυπος suint]. A proprietary name for suint, or unrefined wool-fat.

Official (of-fish′al) [L. *officia′lis; offic′ium* duty]. Authorized by the pharmacopeias and recognized formularies.

Officinal (of-fis′in-al) [L. *officina′lis; offici′na* shop]. Regularly kept for sale in the shops of druggists.

Ogo (o′go). See *Gangosa*.

Ohm (ōm) [named for D. S. *Ohm* (1781–1854), a German electrician]. The electric resistance of a column of mercury one square millimeter in diameter and one hundred and six centimeters long; the unit of electric resistance.

Ohmmeter (ōm′me-ter). An instrument for measuring electric resistance in ohms.

Oidiomycetes (o-id″e-o-mi-se′tes). A group of fungi characterized by having mycelial threads in their cultures. The group includes oidium and similar genera.

Oidiomycetic (o-id″e-o-mi-set′ik). Pertaining to or caused by oidiomycetes.

Oidiomycosis (o-id″e-o-mi-ko′sis) [*Oïdium* + Gr. μύκης fungus]. A diseased condition due to the presence of an oïdium.

Oïdium (o-id′e-um) [dim. of ὠόν egg]. A genus of fungi. **O. al′bicans,** the fungus that causes thrush: more properly called *Saccharom′yces al′bicans*. **O. coccidioi′des,** a fungus which forms spherical bodies resembling tubercules in the tissues. **O. lac′tis,** a non-pathogenic species which forms the white mould in bread, sour milk, etc.

Oikoid (oi′koid). Same as *Ecoid*.

Oikology (oi-kol′o-je) [Gr. οἶκος house + λόγος treatise]. The science of houses and homes, considered especially in respect of their sanitary conditions.

Oikosite (oi′ko-sīt). A fixed or stationary commensal organism.

Oil (oil) [L. *o′leum*]. An inflammable liquid not miscible with water. **O. of allspice,** the fragrant volatile oil of pimenta (see *Pimenta*); aromatic and stimulant. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.33 c.c.). **O. of almonds.** 1. The fixed oil of sweet almonds. 2. The volatile oil of bitter almonds (L. *o′leum amyg′dalæ ama′ræ*): used like hydrocyanic acid. Dose, ¼ min. (0.015 c.c.). **O. of amber,** an irritant stimulant and antispasmodic oil distilled from amber. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.). **Animal o.** 1. Any oil of animal origin. 2. See *Oleum animale*. **O. of anise,** a volatile oil from anise and star-anise: carminative. Dose, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.). **Anthoss o.,** oil of rosemary. **O. of bay,** a volatile oil from *Myr′cia a′cris:* used in making bay rum; also that of *Lau′rus nob′ilis*. **Beetle o.,** an African oil derived from a species of beetle. **O. of ben,** a fixed oil from *Morin′ga pterygosper′ma*. **O. of benne** (ben′ne) (L. *o′leum ses′ame*), a fixed oil from sesamum-seed. **O. of bergamot** (L. *o′leum berga′mia*), a fragrant volatile oil from *Cit′rus med′ica*. **O. of birch.** 1. The tarry fixed oil of white birch. 2. (*O′leum bet′ulæ volat′ile.*) The volatile oil of sweet or black birch-bark (*Bet′ula len′ta*): used for rheumatism, etc.; identical with oil of gaultheria. Dose, 1–5 min. **Boiled o.,** linseed oil that has been exposed to a heat of 130° C. or more. **British o.,** a mixture of petroleum and of various oils. **O. of cade** (L. *o′leum cadi′num*), a tarry fixed oil from *Junip′erus commu′nis:* used in skin-diseases. **O. of cajuput,** a volatile oil (*o′leum cajepu′ti*) from *Melaleu′ca caj′eput:* anodyne, antiseptic, carminative, and anthelmintic. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.66 c.c.). **O. of camphor,** a solution of camphor in a hydrocarbon. **Camphorated o.,** a liniment of olive oil and camphor; linimentum camphoræ. **Candlenut o.,** a cathartic oil afforded by *Aleuri′tes trii′oba*, a tree of the Pacific islands. Dose, ½–1 fl. oz. (14.75–29.6 c.c.). **O. of caraway** (L. *o′leum car′ui*), the volatile oil of caraway: carminative. Dose, 1–10 min. (0.066–0.666 c.c.). **Carbolic o.,** an oil from coal-tar, easily convertible into carbolic acid. **Carron o.,** linseed oil mixed with lime-water for

burns; linimentum calcis. **Castor o.** (L. *o′leum ric′ini*) a thick purgative fixed oil from the seeds of *Ric′inus commu′nis*. It stimulates intestinal peristalsis, causing purgation in four or five hours, and is used to expel irritant matter from the intestine in diarrhea and intestinal inflammation. Dose, 4–8 fl. dr. (16–32 c.c.). **O. of cinnamon** (L. *o′leum cinnamo′mi*), a fragrant volatile oil from cinnamon (q. v.): stimulant and carminative. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 c.c.). **O. of citronella,** a volatile oil of various grasses, *Andropo′gon nar′dus*, etc. **O. of cloves** (L. *o′leum caryophyl′li*), an aromatic and stimulant volatile oil from cloves (q. v.). Dose, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.). **Cocoanut o.,** the fixed oil of the cocoanut. **Cod-liver o.** (L. *o′leum mor′rhuæ*), a fixed oil from the livers of the cod-fish (*Ga′dus mor′rhua*). It contains gaduin, olein, and other glycerids, with small and variable quantities of phosphorus, bromin, iodin, sulphur, morrhuic acid, and various ptomains. It acts by increasing the red corpuscles of the blood, and thus improving the weight of the body. It is used in pulmonary and other varieties of tuberculosis, catarrh, conjunctivitis, anemia, syphilis, and rheumatism. Dose, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–15 c.c.). **Colza o.,** the fixed oil of the seeds of colza (*Bras′sica campes′tris*). **O. of copaiba** (L. *o′leum copa′ibæ*), a volatile oil derived from copaiba, and used for the same purposes as that drug. Dose, 5–15 min. (0.3–1 c.c.). **O. of coriander** (L. *o′leum corian′dri*), the fragrant volatile oil of coriander-seed: aromatic and carminative. Dose, 2–5 min. (0.12–0.3 c.c.). **Cotton o.** (L. *o′leum gossyp′ii sem′inis*), the fixed oil of the seeds of the cotton-plant. **Croton o.** (L. *o′leum tig′lii, o′leum croto′nis*), the thick fixed oil of the seeds of *Cro′ton tig′lium:* a strong irritant and hydragogue cathartic. It is used as a cathartic in constipation from intestinal atony, lead colic, and nervous disorder; in the form of a liniment as a counterirritant in rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, and meningitis; and as a revulsant in coma from apoplexy and uremia. Dose, 1 min. (0.06 c.c.). **O. of cubebs** (L. *o′leum cu′bebæ*), the volatile oil of cubebs: diuretic. Dose, 10–15 min. (0.6–2 c.c.). **Dead o.,** a black liquid obtained in the rectification and distillation of coal-tar: disinfectant. **Dippel's animal o.,** an oil procured by destructive distillation of bone, horn, or other animal substances. **Empyreumatic o's,** volatile oils formed by the destructive distillation of organic matters. **Essential o.** Same as *Volatile o.* **Ethereal o.,** *O′leum æthe′reum*, U. S. P., a compound of strong ether with heavy oil of wine. **Eucalyptus o.** (L. *o′leum eucalyp′ti*), a volatile oil from the leaves of *Eucalyp′tus globu′lus:* deodorant and disinfectant. Dose, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.). **Eulachon o.,** the fixed oil of the candle-fish, *Thaleich′thys paci′ficus:* used like cod-liver oil. **Expressed o's,** fixed oils obtained by expression. **Fatty o.** Same as *Fixed o.* **Ferment o's,** volatile oils formed by fermentation. **Fixed o.,** any solid or semi-solid oil or fat; any oil that is not volatizable. Called also *Fatty o.* **O. of fleabane** (L. *o′leum erigeron′tis*), a thick volatile oil from *Erig′eron canaden′se:* hemostatic, and useful in various catarrhal affections. Dose, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.). **Fusel o.,** amyl alcohol. **Gray o.,** olive oil and lanolin containing mercury: used hypodermically in syphilis. **Haarlem o.,** a proprietary diuretic and stimulant oil. **Heavy o.,** the oily product of the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. **O. of hemlock,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the hemlock-tree, *A′bies* (or *Tsu′ga*) *canaden′sis*. **Herring o.,** the fixed oil of herrings. **Hungarian o.,** enanthic (œnanthic) ether: used to give to blended spirits the flavor of French brandy. **Juniper o.** (L. *o′leum junip′eri*), the volatile oil of juniper-berries: stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.). **Lard o.** (L. *o′leum ad′ipis*), olein from hogs' lard. **O. of lavender** (L. *o′leum lavan′dulæ flo′rum*), the volatile oil of lavender-flowers: stimulant, antispasmodic. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 c.c.). **O. of lemon** (L. *o′leum limo′nis*), the volatile oil of the rind of lemons: aromatic and stimulant. **Linseed o.** (L. *o′leum li′ni*), the fixed drying oil of flaxseed: laxative. Dose, ½–8 fl. dr. (1.85–3 c.c.). **O. of lumes,** a volatile oil from the fruit of *Cit′rus lu′mia*, the lume, or sweet lime, of Italy. **O. of male fern,** a fixed oil from the root of the male fern: anthelmintic when freshly prepared. **Margosa o.,** an oil from the Indian lilac tree: said to be useful in rheumatism, leprosy, mange, etc. **O. of marjoram,** the volatile oil of *Origa′num majora′na* and *O. vulga′re:* stimulant, carminative, anodyne, and vulnerary; used also in microscopy. **Menhaden o.,** a fixed oil from menhaden fish. **Mineral o.,** an oil derived from minerals. The mineral oils include petroleum and its products. **O. of mirbane.** Same as *Nitrobenzene*. **O. of mustard** (L. *o′leum sin′apis volat′ile*), a volatile oil from the seed of black mustard: stimulant. Dose, ⅛–¼ min. (0.0075–0.015 c.c.). **Neat's-foot o.** (L. *o′leum bu′bulum*), a fixed oil from the feet of neat-cattle. **O. of Neroli** (L. *o′leum auran′tii flo′rum*), the volatile oil of orange-flowers. **Nutmeg o.** (L. *o′leum myris′ticæ*), the volatile oil of nutmegs: an aromatic stimulant. Dose, 1–3 min. (0.06–0.18 c.c.). **Oleo o.,** the commercial name of an oil prepared from beef-fat. **Olive o.** (L. *o′leum oli′væ*), a fixed oil from the fruit of the olive-tree: much used in liniments and plasters. **O. of orange-peel** (L. *o′leum auran′tii cor′ticis*), a volatile oil from the rind of the orange. **Palm o.,** a fixed oil from the fruit of *Ela′is guineen′sis*, an African palm. **O. of patchouli,** the volatile oil of *Pogoste′mon Patchou′li*, a mint of the East Indies: used mainly as a perfume. **O. of peanut,** the fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the common peanut, *Ar′achis hypoga′a*. **O. of pennyroyal** (L. *o′leum pule′gii* or *O. hedeo′mæ*), the volatile oil of *Men′tha pulegi′um, M. canaden′sis*, and of *Hedeo′ma pulegioi′des:* carminative, anodyne, deobstruent, and emmenagogue. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.33 c.c.). **O. of peppermint** (L. *o′leum men′thæ pipe′ritæ*), the volatile oil of *Men′tha piperi′ta:* carminative, anodyne, stimulant, and diuretic. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.333 c.c.). **O. of petit-grains,** a volatile oil from the leaves, buds, and young shoots of the orange. **Phosphorated o.** (L. *o′leum phosphora′tum*), oil of sweet almonds containing ether and phosphorus, and having the therapeutic properties of the latter drug. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.333 c.c.). **O. of pimenta.** See *Oil of allspice*. **O. of poppy-seed,** the fixed oil of the seeds of opium poppy. **Porpoise o.,** a fixed oil from the blubber of porpoises. **O. of rape,** a fixed oil from the seeds of rape (*Bras′sica campes′tris*, var. *Na′pus*). **O. of rhodium,** the volatile oil from the roots of *Rhodorhi′za scopa′ria* and *R. flor′ida;* also from *Am′yris balsamif′era;* also a factitious mixture resembling the above: used mainly by veterinarians. **Rock o.,** petroleum. **O. of rose** (L. *o′leum ro′sæ*), the volatile oil or attar of the fresh petals of *Ro′sa damasce′na*. **Rosemary o.** (L. *o′leum rosmari′ni*), the volatile oil of rosemary (q. v.): a stimulant: much used in liniments. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.16–0.333 c.c.). **Rosin o.,** the volatile oil distilled from rosin. **Sandal-wood o.** (L. *o′leum san′tali*), a fragrant volatile oil distilled from sandal-wood (q. v.): used in bronchitis and gonorrhea. Dose, 10–30 min. (0.6–2 c.c.). **O. of sassafras** (L. *o′leum sas′safras*), a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the root-bark of sassafras (q. v.): aromatic and

carminative. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 c.c.). **O. of savin** (L. *o'leum sabi'næ*), a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of savin (q. v.): stimulant and emmenagogue. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.3 c.c.). **Sesame o.** Same as *O. of benne*. **Shale o.**, an oil distilled from bituminous shales. **Shark o.**, a fixed oil obtained from the liver of sharks. **Shore o.**, a variety of cod-liver oil. **Spearmint o.** (L. *o'leum men'thæ vir'idis*), the volatile oil of *Men'tha vir'idis*, or spearmint: carminative, stimulant; used also like menthol. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.31 c.c.). **O. of spike**, the volatile oil of *Lavan'dula spi'ca*. **O. of spruce**, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of the spruce-tree. **Straits o.**, a variety of cod-liver oil. **O.-sugar**. See *Eleosaccharum*. **Sunflower o.**, a fixed drying-oil from the seeds of the sunflower, *Helian'thus an'nuus*. **Sweet o.**, olive oil. **Tambor o.**, a purgative oil from the seeds of *Omphal'lea olei'fera*, a euphorbiaceous tree of tropical America. **O. of tar** (L. *o'leum pi'cis li'quidæ*), a volatile oil distilled from tar, the medicinal properties of which it represents. **Templin o.**, oil of turpentine from pine-cones. **O. of thyme** (L. *o'leum thy'mi*), the volatile oil of thyme: tonic, stimulant, and carminative. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.06–0.33 c.c.). **O. of turpentine** (L. *o'leum terebin'thinæ*), a volatile oil from the resinous juice of various pine-trees: stimulant, diuretic, and counter-irritant. Dose of the rectified oil, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.). **O. of vitriol**, an old name for sulphuric acid. **Volatile o.**, any one of a class of oils that volatilize at ordinary temperatures. The volatile oils occur in aromatic plants, to which they give their odor. Most volatile oils consist of a mixture of two or more terpenes or of a mixture of an eleopten with a stearopten. Called also *Essential o.* and *Ethereal o.* **Walpurgis o.**, a petroleum from Eichstädt, in Germany; a popular polychrest remedy. **O. of wintergreen** (L. *o'leum gaulthe'riæ*), a fragrant volatile oil from *Gaulthe'ria procum'bens*: useful in rheumatism. Dose, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.). **Wood o.** Same as *Gurjun Balsam*. **Wormseed o.** (L. *o'leum chenopo'dii*). The volatile oil of the seeds of *Chenopo'dium ambrosioi'des*, or American wormseed: anthelmintic. Dose, 3–10 min. (0.18–0.6 c.c.). **Zachun o.**, the oil afforded by seeds of *Balani'tes ægyptia'ca*, a tree of Africa.

Oinomania (oi-no-ma'ne-ah). Same as *Enomania*.

Ointment (oint'ment) [L. *unguen'tum*]. A fatty medicated preparation for external use, of such consistency that it melts when applied to the skin. See *Unguentum*. **Banger's o.**, an ointment containing calomel, 2 dr.; lead carbonate and burnt alum, each 4 dr.; Venice turpentine, 6 dr.; spermaceti ointment, 1½ oz.; used for chronic eczema. **Basilicon o.**, an ointment made of 1 pound each of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, and yellow pitch; 16 fl. oz. of olive oil, and 3 fl. oz. of turpentine. **Blue o.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri*. **Citrine o.**, an ointment of nitrate of mercury. **Credé's o.**, one containing 15 per cent. of collargol, 5 per cent. of water, 10 per cent. of white wax, and 70 per cent. of benzoinated lard: used in septicemia, pyemia, boils, carbuncles, etc. **Cyrillo's o.**, an o. used in syphilis, and composed of mercury perchlorid, 4 parts, and lard, 32 parts. **Maury's o.**, one containing 1 dr. of mercury nitrate and ½ dr. each of powdered opium and rhubarb mixed with 1 oz. of simple ointment: used for ulcers. **Mercurial o.** See *Unguentum hydrargyri*. **Pagenstecher's o.**, o. of yellow oxid of mercury: used in eye-diseases. **Paraffin o.** (L. *unguen'tum paraf'fini*), a mixture of solid and liquid paraffin. **Simple o.** (L. *unguen'tum* or *u. sim'plex*), lard, 4 parts, and yellow wax, 1 part. **Wax o.** (L. *unguen'tum ce'ræ*). Same as *Cerate, Simple*.

O. L. A. An abbreviation for *occipitolævo anterior*, or the left occipito-anterior position of the fetal head in labor.

Olan (o'lan). A paraffin ointment base forming an emulsion with water.

Olea (o'le-ah). 1. Latin for *Olive*. 2. Plural of *o'leum*, oil.

Oleaginous (o-le-aj'in-us) [L. *oleag'inus*]. Oily; greasy; unctuous.

Oleander (o-le-an'der). An evergreen apocynaceous shrub, *Ne'rium odo'rum*; a poisonous cardiac tonic, diuretic, and aperient. Dose of *extract*, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.016–0.05 gm.); daily dose of *tincture*, 5 gm.

Oleandrin (o-le-an'drin). 1. A glucosid from oleander. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{11}$–$\frac{6}{33}$ gr. (0.006–0.015 gm.). 2. An alkaloid from oleander: therapeutically active.

Oleandrism (o-le-an'drizm). Poisoning by oleander.

Olease (o'le-ās). An enzyme from olive oil which produces rancidity and discoloration of the oil.

Oleaster (o-le-as'ter). 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*. 2. Any plant of the genus *Elægnus*.

Oleate (o'le-āt). 1. Any salt of oleic acid. 2. [L. *olea'tum*.] A solution of a chemic substance or drug in oleic acid. The oleates are used as ointments.

Olecco (o-lek'o). A proprietary laxative preparation of castor oil.

Olecranal (o-lek'ran-al). Pertaining to the olecranon.

Olecranarthritis (o''lek-ran-ar-thri'tis) [*Olecranon* + *Arthritis*]. Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranoid (o-lek'ran-oid). Resembling the olecranon.

Olecranon (o-lek'ran-on; properly o-lek-ra'non) [Gr. ὠλέκρανον]. A curved process of the ulna at the elbow.

Olefin (o'le-fin) [L. *o'leum* oil + *fa'cere* to make]. Any bivalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series.

Olein (o'le-in) [L. *o'leum* oil]. An oleate (especially the trioleate) of glyceryl, $C_{57}H_{107}O_6$: found in various fixed oils and fats. It is a colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water, but freely soluble in ether and alcohol.

Oleobalsamic (o''le-o-bawl-sam'ik). See *Mixture*.

Oleocreosote (o''le-o-kre'o-sōt). A solution of creosote in oleic acid. It is a yellowish liquid containing 33 per cent. of creosote, and is used in phthisis. Dose, 10–15 min. (0.65–1 c.c.).

Oleoguaiacol (o''le-o-gwi'ak-ol). Guaiacol oleate.

Oleoinfusion (o''le-o-in-fu'zhun). A preparation made by infusing a drug in oil.

Oleomargarin (o''le-o-mar'gar-in). An artificial butter made from tallow, lard, etc.

Oleomargariscope (o''le-o-mar-gar'is-kōp). A pocket polariscope for the inspection of oleomargarin or butter.

Oleometer (o-le-om'et-er) [L. *o'leum* oil + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for testing the purity of oil.

Oleonucleoproteid (o''le-o-nu''kle-o-pro'te-id). The caseinogen and fat of milk regarded as forming one complex substance.

Oleopalmitate (o''le-o-pal'mit-āt). An oleate and a palmitate of the same base.

Oleoresin (o''le-o-rez'in) [L. *oleores'ina*]. Any natural combination of a resin and a volatile oil. The oleoresins exist naturally in plants. The term is also applied to the medicinal preparations known as ethereal extracts.

Oleosaccharum (o''le-o-sak'ar-um). See *Eleosaccharum*.

Oleostearate (o''le-o-ste'ar-āt). An oleate and stearate of the same base.

Oleotine (o-le-o'tin). A peptonized fat: for use as a butter substitute.

Oleum (o'le-um), gen. *o'lei*. Latin for *Oil*. See *Oil*. **O. anima'le**, a homeopathic preparation of the vulvar mucus of a mare in heat. **O. anima'le æthe'reum**, Dippel's animal oil (q.v.); also its homeopathic preparation. **O. chenoce'ti**, the oil of a whale, *Balæ'na rostra'ta*: recommended for pharmaceutic use. **O. lig'ni san'tali**, the oil of white sandal-wood; also its homeopathic preparation.

Olfaction (ol-fak'shun) [L. *olfa'cere* to smell]. The act of smelling; the sense of smell.

Olfactometer (ol-fak-tom'et-er) [L. *olfac'tus* smell + *me'trum* measure]. An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of the nose to odors.

Olfactory (ol-fak'to-re) [L. *olfa'cere* to smell]. Pertaining to olfaction, or the sense of smell.

Olibanum (o-lib'an-um) [L.]. True frankincense; a gum-resin from various species of *Boswel'lia*. It is a stimulant emmenagogue, and has been used also in bronchial and laryngeal affections, and locally for chilblains, etc.

Oligemia, Oligæmia (ol-ig-e'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος little + αἷμα blood]. Deficiency in the volume of the blood.

Olighydria (ol-ig-hid're-ah). See *Oligidria*.

Oligidria (ol-ig-id're-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + ἱδρώς sweat]. A deficiency in the secretion of the sweat.

Oligocardia (ol''ig-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + καρδία heart]. Same as *Bradycardia*.

Oligocholia (ol''ig-o-ko'le-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + χόλη bile]. A lack or deficiency of the bile.

Oligochromemia (ol''ig-o-kro-me'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + χρῶμα color + αἷμα blood]. Insufficiency of hemoglobin in the blood.

Oligochylia (ol''ig-o-ki'le-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + χυλός chyle]. Deficiency of chyle.

Oligochymia (ol''ig-o-ki'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + χυμός juice]. Deficiency of chyme.

Oligocystic (ol''ig-o-sis'tik) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + κύστις cyst]. Containing only a few cysts.

Oligocythemia (ol''ig-o-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Scarcity of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligocytosis (ol''ig-o-si-to'sis). Same as *Oligocythemia*.

Oligodactylia (ol''ig-o-dak-til'e-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + δάκτυλος digit]. A condition in which the fingers or toes are congenitally fewer than is normal.

Oligo-erythrocythemia (ol''ig-o-er''ith-ro-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + ἐρυθρός red + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Deficiency of coloring-matter in the red blood-corpuscles; also deficiency of red blood-corpuscles.

Oligogalactia (ol''ig-o-gal-ak'she-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + γάλα milk]. Deficient secretion of milk.

Oligoglobulia (ol''ig-o-glo-bu'le-ah). Same as *Oligocythemia*.

Oligohemia (ol''ig-o-he'me-ah). Same as *Oligemia*.

Oligohydramnios (ol''ig-o-hi-dram'ne-os) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + ὕδωρ water + ἀμνίον amnion]. Scantiness of the liquor amnii.

Oligomania (ol''ig-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + μανία madness]. Insanity on a few subjects; impairment of a few of the mental faculties.

Oligomastigote (ol''ig-o-mas'tig-ōt) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + μάστιξ lash]. Having only two flagella.

Oligomenorrhea (ol''ig-o-men-or-re'ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + μῆν month + ῥοία flow]. Scantiness of the menstrual discharge.

Oligomorphic (ol''ig-o-mor'fik) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + μορφή form]. Passing through only a few forms of growth: said of microörganisms.

Oligonitrophilous (ol''ig-o-ni-trof'il-us) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + *Nitrogen* + φιλεῖν to love]. A term describing organisms that absorb nitrogen from the air and from media containing combined nitrogen.

Oligophosphaturia (ol''ig-o-fos-fat-u're-ah). Deficiency in the excretion of phosphates by the urine.

Oligophrenia (ol''ig-o-fre'ne-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + φρῆν mind]. Imbecility.

Oligoplasmia (ol''ig-o-plaz'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + πλάσμα thing formed]. A deficient quantity of plasma in the blood.

Oligoplastic (ol''ig-o-plas'tik) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + *Plasm*]. Deficient in plasm.

Oligopnea, Oligopnœa (ol''ig-op-ne'ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + πνοιά breath]. Retarded breathing.

Oligoposy (ol-ig-op'o-se) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + πῶσις drink]. The disordered state resulting from too little drinking of fluids.

Oligospermatism (ol''ig-o-sper'mat-izm). Same as *Oligospermia*.

Oligospermia (ol''ig-o-sper'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + σπέρμα seed]. Scantiness of the seminal secretion, or paucity of spermatozoa in the semen.

Oligosporidia (ol''ig-o-spo-rid'e-ah). A suborder of protozoan microörganisms, or coccidia, forming spores which divide, each one producing several sickle-shaped reproductive bodies. Some are pathogenic.

Oligotrichia (ol''ig-o-trik'e-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + θρίξ hair]. Congenital thinness of the growth of hair.

Oligotrophy (ol-ig-ot'ro-fe) [Gr. ὀλίγος deficient + τροφή nourishment]. Insufficient nutrition.

Oligozoöspermatism, Oligozoöspermia (ol''ig-o-zo-o-sper'mat-izm, ol''ig-o-zo-o-sper'me-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος few + ζῷον animal + σπέρμα seed]. A deficient supply of spermatozoa in the semen.

Oliguresis, Oliguria (ol''ig-u-re'sis, ol-ig-u're-ah) [Gr. ὀλίγος scanty + οὖρον urine]. Deficient secretion of the urine.

Oliophen (o-li'o-fen). An antigonorrheal solution of salol and linseed oil in olive oil. Dose, 30 min. (2 c.c.).

Oliva (o-li'vah) [L. "olive"]. The olivary body. See *Body*.

Olivary (ol'iv-a-re) [L. *oliva'rius*]. Shaped like an olive.

Olive (ol'iv) [L. *oli'va*]. 1. The tree *O'lea europæ'a*; also its fruit. The latter affords a fixed oil (*olive oil, sweet oil*), which consists chiefly of olein and palmitin, and is employed as a food, as a mild laxative, and as an application to wounds, bruises, etc. 2. Any olive-shaped body. **Inferior o.**, the inferior olivary body. **Superior o.**, the superior olivary body.

Olivenol-iodate (ol-iv-e'nol-i'o-dāt). A compound of iodin with olive oil containing 7.6 per cent. of iodin: used in asthma, bronchitis, and subcutaneously in syphilis.

Olivifugal (ol-iv-if'u-gal) [*Olive* + L. *fu'gere* to flee]. Moving from or going away from the oliva.

Olivipetal (ol-iv-ip'et-al) [*Olive* + L. *pe'tere* to

seek]. Passing or conducting to or toward the oliva.

Olophonia (ol-o-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. ὀλοός ill + φωνή sound]. Defective speech due to malformed vocal organs.

O. L. P. An abbreviation for *occipito-lævo posterior*, or the left occipitoposterior position of the fetal head in labor.

-oma [Gr. -ωμα]. A Greek suffix or termination implying a morbid condition, especially a tumor, of the part indicated by the word to which it is attached.

Omagra (o-ma'grah, o'mag-rah) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder + ἄγρα seizure]. Gout in the shoulder.

Omal (o'mal). Trichlorphenol, $(C_6H_2Cl_3)OH$; a colorless, crystalline derivative of phenol and chlorin: used by inhalation in diseases of the air-passages.

Omalgia (o-mal'je-ah) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the shoulder.

Omarthritis (o-mar-thri'tis) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder + ἄρθρον joint]. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Ombrophore (om'bro-fōr). An apparatus for applying a douche bath of water containing carbon dioxid.

Omega melancholium (o'me-gah mel-on-ko'le-um). A folding of the skin between the eyebrows like the Greek letter omega (ω); a sign of melancholia.

Omental (o-men'tal). Pertaining to the omentum.

Omentitis (o-men-ti'tis). Inflammation of the omentum.

Omentopexy (o-men'to-pek-se). [*Omentum* + Gr. πῆξις fixation]. The operation of suturing the omentum to the abdominal wall securing anastomotic communication between the portal system and that of the vena cava.

Omentosplenopexy (o-men-to-sple'no-peks-e). Combined omentopexy and splenopexy.

Omentum (o-men'tum) [L.]. A reduplication of the peritoneum going from the stomach to the adjacent organs. **Gastrocolic o., Great o.**, a fold of omentum connected with the great curvature of the stomach and enfolding the transverse colon. **Gastrohepatic o., Lesser o.**, the omental fold joining the lesser curvature of the stomach to the transverse fissure of the liver. **Gastrosplenic o.**, a fold of peritoneum which connects the spleen with the stomach. **Haller's colic o.**, a process from the greater omentum which sometimes in fetal life becomes attached to the testis, and may be included in an inguinal hernia. **Pancreaticosplenic o.**, the peritoneum connecting the tail of the pancreas with the inner surface of the spleen.

Omitis (o-mi'tis) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder]. Inflammation of the shoulder.

Omnivorous (om-niv'o-rus) [L. *om'nis* all + *vora're* to eat]. Subsisting upon food of every kind.

Omo- [Gr. ὦμος shoulder]. A prefix denoting some relation to the shoulder.

Omocephalus (o-mo-sef'al-us) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder + κεφαλή head]. A fetus with no arms and an incomplete head.

Omoclavicular (o''mo-klav-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to the shoulder and the clavicle.

Omodynia (o-mo-din'e-ah) [Gr. ὦμος shoulder + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the shoulder.

Omohyoid (o-mo-hi'oid). Pertaining to the shoulder and the hyoid bone. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Omophagia (o-mo-fa'je-ah) [Gr. ὦμος crude + φάγειν to eat]. The eating of raw food.

Omorol (o'mo-rol). An organic silver preparation for local application in diphtheria.

Omosternum (o-mo-ster'num). The interarticular cartilage at the joint between the sternum and clavicle.

Omphalectomy (om-fal-ek'to-me) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the navel.

Omphalelcosis (om''fal-el-ko'sis) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration of the umbilicus.

Omphalic (om-fal'ik) [Gr. ὀμφαλικός]. Pertaining to the umbilicus.

Omphalitis (om-fal-i'tis) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel]. Inflammation of the navel.

Omphalocele (om-fal'o-sēl) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + κήλη hernia]. An umbilical hernia.

Omphalomesaraic (om''fal-o-mes-ar-a'ik). Same as *Omphalomesenteric.*

Omphalomesenteric (om''fal-o-mes-en-ter'ik). Pertaining to the navel and mesentery.

Omphaloncus (om-fal-ong'kus) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ὄγκος tumor]. A tumor or swelling of the umbilicus.

Omphalopagus (om-fal-op'ag-us) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + πηγνύναι make fast). Same as *Monomphalus.*

Omphalophlebitis (om''fah-lo-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + φλέψ vein]. 1. Inflammation of the umbilical veins. 2. Navel-ill; a condition of markedly suppurative lesions in young animals due to infection through the umbilicus.

Omphalorrhagia (om''fal-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

Omphalorrhea (om''fal-o-re'ah) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ῥοία flow]. An effusion of lymph at the navel.

Omphalorrhexis (om''fal-o-rek'sis) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + ῥῆξις rupture]. Rupture of the umbilicus.

Omphalosite (om'fal-o-sīt) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + σῖτος food]. A monster-fetus with no heart and which dies when the navel-string is cut.

Omphalotomy (om-fal-ot'o-me) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of the navel-string.

Omphalotripsy (om-fal'o-trip-se) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel + τρίβειν to crush]. The separation of the navel-string by a crushing operation.

Omphalus (om'fal-us) [Gr.]. The navel, or umbilicus.

Omunono (om-u-no'no). A native name for frambesia.

Onanism (o'nan-izm) [*Onan*, son of Judah]. Masturbation; more correctly, incomplete sexual congress.

Onaye (o-nah'ye). An exceedingly virulent poison from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus.*

Oncograph (on'ko-graf) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor + γράφειν to record]. A recording device attached to the oncometer.

Oncology (on-kol'o-je) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge concerning tumors.

Oncoma (on-ko'mah) [Gr. ὄγκωμα]. An ancient name for a tumor.

Oncometer (on-kom'et-er) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring variations in the size of viscera.

Oncometric (on-ko-met'rik). Pertaining to the oncometer.

Oncosis (ong-ko'sis) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor]. The diseased condition characterized by the development of tumors.

Oncosphere, Oncosphæra (ong'ko-sfēr, ong-ko-sfe'rah) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor + σφαῖρα sphere]. The embryo of a cysticercus.

Oncotomy (on-kot'o-me) [Gr. ὄγκος tumor + τέμνειν to cut]. The incision of an abscess or swelling.

Oneirism (o-ni'rizm) [Gr. ὄνειρος dream]. A dream-like waking hallucination.

Oneirodynia (o''ni-ro-din'e-ah) [Gr. ὄνειρος dream + ὀδύνη pain]. Nightmare.

Oniomania (o''ne-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ὤνιος for sale + μανία madness]. An insane desire to make purchases.

Onion (un'yun) [L. *u'nio; ce'pa*]. The plant *Al'lium ce'pa* and its edible bulb. It is expectorant, diuretic, and stimulant, and the syrup is used in bronchitis in doses of 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Oniscus asel'lus (o-nis'kus). The sow-bug, an insect-like isopod found in cellars, etc.: diuretic and stimulant. It is principally used in homeopathic practice.

Onkinocele (on-kin'o-sēl) [Gr. ὄγκος swelling + ἴς fiber + κήλη tumor]. A swollen condition of a tendon-sheath.

Onobaio (o-no-ba'yo). A powerful arrow-poison from Obok, in Africa. It has a depressant action on the heart.

Onomatomania (on-o-mat-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ὄνομα name + μανία madness]. The obsession of names: persistent dwelling of the mind upon some particular name.

Ononis spino'sa (o-no'nis). A leguminous plant of Europe. It is diuretic: used mainly in homeopathic practice.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny (on-to-jen'es-is, on-toj'en-e) [Gr. ὤν existing + γενναν to beget]. The development of the individual organism or ovum.

Onyalai, Onyalia (o-ne-al'a-e, o-ne-a'le-ah). A disease occurring among the blacks of Portuguese West Africa, and marked by the formation; on the palatal and buccal mucous membrane, of blebs containing semicoagulated blood and without signs of constitutional disorder.

Onychatrophia (o''nik-at-ro'fe-ah) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + α priv. + τροφή food]. Atrophy of a nail or of the nails.

Onychauxis (o-nik-awk'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + αὔξειν to increase]. Overgrowth of the nails.

Onychia (o-nik'e-ah) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. 1. Same as *Paronychia.* 2. Ulceration of the nail-matrix.

Onychitis (o-nik-i'tis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.

Onychogram (o-nik'o-gram). A tracing made by the onychograph.

Onychograph (o-nik'o-graf) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for observing and recording the nail-pulse and capillary circulation.

Onychogryposis (on''ik-o-gri-po'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + γρύπωσις bending]. A hooked or incurved state of the nails.

Onycholysis (o-nik-ol'is-is) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + λύσις loosening]. Loosening of the nails.

Onychoma (o-nik-o'mah) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor of the nail or nail-bed.

Onychomycosis (on''ik-o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + μύκης fungus]. A disease of the nails due to the presence of a fungus, *Acho'rion keratoph'agus.* Called also *O. favo'sa.* **O. tonsu'rans**, a disease produced by the growth of *Trichoph'yton tonsu'rans* in the nails.

Onychonosus (o-nik-on'os-us) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + νόσος disease]. Disease of the nails.

Onychophagist (o-nik-of'a-jist) One who habitually bites the finger-nails.

Onychophagy (o-nik-of'a-je) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + φαγεῖν to eat]. The morbid habit of eating or biting the nails.

Onychophosis (on''ik-o-fo'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. A horny growth beneath the toe-nails.

Onychophyma (on''ik-o-fi'mah) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + φῦμα growth]. Thickening or enlargement of the nail.

Onychoptosis (on''ik-op-to'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail + πτῶσις falling]. Falling off of the nails.

Onychorrhexis (on''ik-o-rek'sis). Spontaneous splitting of the nail.

Onychosis (on-ik-o'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. Disease or deformity of a nail or of the nails.

Onym (on'im) [Gr. ὄνυμα name]. A technical name or term.

Onyx (o'nix) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. 1. A nail of a finger or toe. 2. A variety of hypopyon.

Onyxis (o-nik'sis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. Ingrowing nail.

Onyxitis (o-nik-si'tis) [Gr. ὄνυξ nail]. Same as *Onychitis.*

Oöblast (o'o-blast) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + βλαστός germ]. The cell whence the ovum is developed.

Oöcyanin (o-o-si'an-in) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + κυανός blue]. A bluish coloring matter from birds' eggs.

Oöcyesis (o''o-si-e'sis) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + κύησις pregnancy]. Ovarian pregnancy.

Oöcyst (o'o-sist) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + κύστις bladder]. The tough membrane surrounding a sporont after the union of the gametes; also the protozoan individual in this stage of development.

Oöcyte (o'o-sīt) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + κύτος cell]. The original cell of the ovarian egg before the formation of the polar bodies. The oöcyte splits up into the first polar body and the secondary oöcyte, the latter dividing to form the second polar body and the mature egg.

Oögenesis (o-o-jen'is-is) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + γένεσις production]. The origin and development of the ovum.

Oögonium (o-o-go'ne-um) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + γονή generation]. 1. The primordial cell from which the ovarian egg arises. 2. Any one of the elements derived from the germ-cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

Oökinesis (o''o-kin-e'sis) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + κίνησις motion]. The karyokinetic movements of the egg.

Oökinete (o-o-kin'ēt). [See *Oökinesis.*] That state in the development of a malarial parasite after the formation of the zygote in which the latter takes on the form of an elongated motile vermicule. Called also *Vermicule.*

Oöphoralgia (o''of-or-al'je-ah) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in an ovary.

Oöphorauxe (o''o-fo-rawk'se) [*Oöphoron* + Gr. αὔξη increase]. Enlargement of the ovary.

Oöphorectomy (o''of-o-rek'to-me) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of an ovary.

Oöphorin (o-of'o-rin). A therapeutic preparation of the fresh ovaries of cows and swine. Dose, 22 gr. (1.5 gm.).

Oöphoritis (o''of-o-ri'tis) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of an ovary. **O. sero'sa**, edema of the ovary.

Oöphorocystosis (o-of''o-ro-sis-to'sis) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + κύστις cyst]. The formation of an ovarian cyst.

Oöphoro-epilepsy (o-of''o-ro-ep'il-ep-se) [*Oöphoron* + *Epilepsy*]. Epilepsy due to ovarian disease.

Oöphorohysterectomy (o-of''o-ro-his-to-rek'to-me) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + ὑστέρα womb + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Oöphoroma (o''of-or-o'mah). A malignant tumor of the ovary.

Oöphoromalacia (o-of″or-o-mal-a′se-ah) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + μαλακία softness]. The morbid softening of an ovary.

Oöphoromania (o-of″or-o-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + μανία madness]. Insanity due to ovarian disorder.

Oöphoron (o-of′o-ron) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear]. An ovary.

Oöphoropeliopexy (o-of″o-ro-pe′le-o-pek-se) [L. *Oöphoron* + Gr. πηλίος pelvis + πῆξις fixation]. Same as *Adnexopexy*.

Oöphoropexy (o-of′o-ro-pek-se). Same as *Adnexopexy*.

Oöphorosalpingectomy (o-of″or-o-sal-pin-jek′to-me) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + σάλπιγξ tube + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of an ovary and oviduct.

Oöphorostomy (o″o-fo-ros′to-me) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + στόμα mouth]. The making of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage purposes.

Oöphorrhaphy (o-of-or′raf-e) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear + ῥαφή suture]. The stitching of an ovary to the pelvic wall.

Oörhodein (o-o-ro′de-in) [ᾠόν egg + ῥοδος red]. A red coloring matter from birds' eggs.

Oösperm (o′os-perm) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + σπέρμα seed]. The recently fertilized ovum.

Oöspora Proteus (o-os′po-rah pro′te-us). Same as *Strepiothrix Protous*.

Oöspore (o′o-spōr) [Gr. ᾠόν egg + *Spore*]. See *Spore*.

Ooöthectomy (o-o-thek′to-me). Surgical excision of an ovary.

Opacification (o″pas-if-ik-a′shun). A growing opaque, as of the cornea or lens.

Opacity (o-pas′it-e) [L. *opac′itas*]. 1. The condition of being opaque. 2. An opaque spot or area.

Opalescin (o-pal-es′in). An albumoid derivable from milk: its solutions are opalescent.

Opaline (o′pal-in) [L. *o′palus* opal]. Having the appearance of an opal.

Opalisin (o-pal′is-in). An opalescent proteid, C.45.01.H.7.31N15.09P.0.80S.4.70O.27.11, obtainable from human milk.

Opaque, Opake (o-pāk′) [L. *opa′cus*]. Impervious to light-rays; neither transparent nor translucent.

Opeidoscope (o-pi′do-skōp) [Gr. ὄψ voice + εἶδος form + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus for studying the vibrations of the voice by means of light reflected from a mirror.

Open (o′pen). 1. Exposed to the air; attended with exposure to the air; not covered by unbroken skin. 2. So interrupted (as a circuit) that an electric current cannot pass.

Operaphone (op′er-af-ōn). A proprietary aid for impaired hearing.

Operation (op-er-a′shun) [L. *opera′tio*]. 1. Any act performed with instruments or by the hands of a surgeon. 2. The specific effect of any drug. **Abbe's o.** 1. A lateral intestinal anastomosis made with rings of catgut. 2. Division of an esophageal stricture by string friction. **Abernethy's o.**, an operation for ligation of the external iliac artery with a curved incision running from a point one inch within and above the anterior superior spine to a point one and a half inches above and outside of the center of Poupart's ligament. **Adams's o.** 1. Subcutaneous intracapsular division of the neck of the femur for ankylosis of the hip. 2. Subcutaneous division of the palmar fascia at various points for Dupuytren's contraction. 3. Excision of a wedge-shaped piece from the eyelid for relief of ectropion. 4. Operation of crushing the projecting portion of a deflected nasal septum with a forceps and inserting a splint. 5. Advancement of the round ligaments. **Albert's o.**, excision of the knee to secure ankylosis for the cure of flail-joint. **Alexander's o.** 1. The shortening of the round ligaments of the uterus for displacement of that organ. 2. Ligation of the vertebral arteries for the cure or relief of epilepsy. 3. Prostatectomy by median suprapubic and median perineal incisions. **Allarton's o.**, median lithotomy. **Allingham's (H.) o.**, inguinal colotomy by an incision parallel with and one-half inch above Poupart's ligament. **Allingham's (W.) o.**, excision of the rectum by an incision into the ischiorectal fossæ, about the rectum, and extending backward to the coccyx. **Alouette's o.** See *Amputation*. **Amussat's o.**, lumbar colotomy by an incision across the outer border of the quadratus lumborum. **Anel's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery close to an aneurysm and on the cardiac side. 2. Dilatation of the lacrimal duct with a probe, followed by an astringent injection. **Annandale's o.** 1. The removal of the condyles of the femur for genu valgum. 2. The fixation of displaced cartilages of the knee-joint by stitches. **Antyllus's o.**, the ligation of an artery on both sides of an aneurysm, followed by evacuation of the contents through an incision. **Appolito's o.**, enterorrhaphy by a right-angled continuous suture. **Arlt-Jaesche's o.**, the transplantation of the ciliary bulbs from the edge of the lid for the cure of distichiasis. **Asch's o.**, an operation for the correction of deflection of the nasal septum, consisting of making a crucial incision over the deflection, taking up the segments, reducing the deflection, and inserting a tube to keep the segments in place. **Ball's o.** 1. Cure of inguinal hernia by an obliteration of the sac, which is partially dissected out and then twisted around its own axis; the fundus is then cut off and the stump made fast in the ring. 2. A special method of iliac colotomy by incision in the left linea semilunaris, the gut being secured by clamps above and below the site for the artificial anus until after suturing and opening the bowel. **Bardenheuer's o.**, ligation of the innominate artery by partial bony resection through transverse and vertical incisions. **Barker's o.** 1. An excision of the hip-joint by an anterior cut. 2. A special method of excising the astragalus by an incision extending from just above the external malleolus forward and inward to the dorsum of the foot. **Barwell's o.**, a method of osteotomy for genu valgum by division of the upper end of the tibia below and the lower end of the tibia above their respective epiphyses. **Bassini's o.**, a method for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. After the twisting and removal of the sac, a layer is formed by stitching the edge of the rectus muscle to that of the internal oblique, and by fastening these to the transversalis muscle and its fascia and to Poupart's ligament. Over this pad the spermatic cord is placed, and then covered by the external oblique, which is stitched to Poupart's ligament. **Bates's o.**, the division of a urethral stricture from within outward by means of a special form of urethrotome. **Battey's o.**, normal ovariotomy, or the induction of the menopause by oöphorectomy. **Baum's o.**, the stretching of the facial nerve by an incision below the ear. **Beer's o.**, a flap-method for cataract. **Bennett's o.**, operation for varicocele by partial excision of the pampiniform plexus, followed by suture of the divided ends of the plexus. **Beyea's o.**, gastroplication. **Bigelow's o.**, litholapaxy or rapid lithotrity. **Billroth's o.** 1. Pylorectomy performed through a transverse incision. 2. Excision of the tongue by making a transverse incision below the symphysis of the jaw and joining it by two incisions, one on each side, parallel to the body of the mandible. **Bissell's o.**, excision of a section of the round and broad ligaments for uterine retroversion. **Bobb's o.**, cholecystotomy for the removal of gall-stones. **Bobroff's o.**, an osteoplastic operation for spina bifida. **Bonzel's o.**, iridodialysis performed with a hook inserted through a corneal incision. **Bottini's o.**, the operation of making a channel through the prostate with the galvanocautery for the cure of prostatic enlargement. **Brasdor's o.**, distal ligation for aneurysm. **Brewer's o.**, closure of wounds of arteries by application of a special rubber plaster. **Bryant's o.**, lumbar colotomy by an oblique incision between the lowest rib and the crest of the ilium. **Buzzi's o.**, the creation of an artificial pupil by a needle passed through the cornea. **Callisen's o.**, lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision. **Capital o.**, one that involves a risk of life. **Carnochan's o.** 1. The ligation of a large artery for elephantiasis. 2. Removal of Meckel's ganglion and a considerable part of the fifth nerve for neuralgia; incision is made below the orbit, and the ganglion is reached by trephination through the maxillary antrum. **Cheever's o.**, complete tonsillectomy through the neck. **Cheyne's o.**, a radical cure of femoral hernia by covering the orifice with a flap of the pectineus muscle. **Chiene's o.** 1. The removal of a wedge from the inner condyle of the femur for the cure of knock-knee. 2. Exposure of the retropharyngeal space by lateral cervical incision along the posterior border of the sternomastoid. **Chopart's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Clark's o.**, a plastic operation for urethral fistula. **Cock's o.**, urethrotomy by a cut along the median line of the perineum. **Cooper's o.**, a method of tying the external iliac artery in a cut parallel with Poupart's ligament and one inch above it. **Corradi's o.** Same as *Moore-Corradi's o.* **Cosmetic o.**, one intended to effect the removal of a deformity. **Cotting's o.**, operation for ingrowing toe-nail, consisting in cutting off the side of the toe down to and including the ingrowing edge of the nail. **Crédé's o.**, resection of the pubes followed by hysterectomy. **Crile and Matas' o.**, production of regional anesthesia by intraneural infiltration. **Cripp's o.**, a method of colotomy in the iliac region. **Cushing's o.** 1. Exposure of the Gasserian ganglion and three divisions of the fifth nerve by the direct infra-arterial route. 2. A method of performing ureterorrhaphy without support. **Czerny's o.**, a method for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. The sac is cut away after tying its neck with catgut; the stump is thrust into the abdominal cavity, and the wound closed with catgut sutures. **Dallas's o.**, an operation for the obliteration of the canal of an inguinal or femoral hernia by the mechanic incitement of an inflammation. **Davat's o.**, cure of varicocele by compressing the veins by acufilopressure. **Davies-Colley's o.**, the removal of a wedge of bone from the outer side of the tarsus for the correction of talipes. **Delpech's o.**, ligation of the axillary artery between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles. **Del Toro's o.**, the destruction of the apex of a conical cornea by a heated knife. **Denan's o.**, the joining of a divided intestine over metallic cylinders. **Denonviller's o.**, plastic correction of a defective ala nasi by transferring a triangular flap from the side of the nose. **Dieffenbach's o.** 1. Amputation at the hip by a circular incision with application of an elastic ligature, followed by removal of the ligature, securing of the vessels, and the making of an incision on the outer aspect from a point two inches above the great trochanter to the circular incision. 2. Plastic closure of triangular defects by displacing a quadrangular flap toward one side of the triangle. **Dittel's o.**, the enucleation of the lateral lobes of an enlarged prostate through an external incision. **Dowell's o.**, the radical cure of hernia by thrusting the fundus of the sac into its neck and suturing it there. **Doyen's o.**, eversion of the sac for the relief of hydrocele. **Dudley's o.**, a method of suturing a retroverted uterus to the round ligaments through an abdominal opening. **Duplay's o.**, a designation for several plastic operations upon the congenitally deformed penis (epispadias and hypospadias). **Dupuytren's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Edebohl's o.**, decapsulation of the kidney for Bright's disease. **Ely's** skin-grafting performed on the granulating surfaces in chronic suppurative otitis media. **Emmet's o.** 1. A method of repairing a lacerated perineum. 2. Trachelorrhaphy, or suturation of the edges of a lacerated cervix uteri. **Estlander's o.**, the resection of one or more ribs in empyema so as to allow the thorax-wall to collapse and close the abnormal cavity. **Everbusch's o.**, an operation for ptosis. **Finney's o.**, a method of performing gastroduodenostomy. **Flajani's o.**, iridodialysis performed with a needle thrust through the cornea. **Frank's o.**, a method of performing gastrostomy by forming a valve out of a cone of the stomach and suturing it to the incision in the chest-wall and inserting a tube. **Freund's o.** See *Laparohysterectomy*. **Galbiati's o.**, ischiopubiotomy performed on both sides with a chain-saw, the fetus being delivered with the forceps: employed in contracted pelvis. **Gant's o.**, a division of the shaft of the femur below the lesser trochanter for ankylosis of the hip-joint. **Gersuny's o.**, an operation for incontinence of feces, done by loosening the rectum from its adhesions, twisting three-fourths of a turn on its long axis, and then suturing it in place. The name is also applied to a similar operation on the female urethra for incontinence of urine. **Gillespie's o.**, excision of the wrist by a lengthwise dorsal incision between the extensor communis and extensor medii digiti. **Grant's o.**, excision of tumors of the lip, by removing a square block of tissue containing the tumor and then making oblique incisions extending down and out from each angle of the wound. The triangular flaps thus formed are drawn toward the center and sutured. **Gritti's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Grossman's o.**, treatment of retinal detachment by aspiration of the subretinal fluid and the slow injection of warm salt solution into the vitreous. **Hahn's o.** Same as *Loreta's o.* 1st. def. **Halpin's o.**, extirpation of the lacrimal gland by a curved incision through the middle of the eyebrow. **Halsted's o.** Same as *Bassini's o.* **Hancock's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Handyside's o.**, ovariotomy in which the ligatures of the pedicle are carried into the vagina through Douglas's pouch. **Hartley-Krause o.**, excision of the Gasserian ganglion and its roots to relieve facial neuralgia. **Heath's o.**, division of the ascending rami of the lower jaw with a saw for ankylosis: performed within the mouth. **Hegar's o.**, perineorrhaphy by denuding a triangular area on the center of the posterior wall of the vagina and suturing from above downward. **Heineke's o.**, operation for cancer of the rectum by a T-shaped incision. **Heineke-Mikulicz o.**, pyloroplasty; enlargement of the pyloric opening by an incision through its walls in a direction parallel to the long axis of the stomach, and closure of this by suture at right angles to the original incision. **Hey's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Holmes's o.**, a method of excising the os calcis by an incision along its upper border and the outer border of the foot to the calcaneocuboid joint, and another

across the sole, the peroneal tendons being divided. **Huguier's o.**, right lateral or lumbar colotomy. **Indian o.**, the formation of an artificial nose by a flap from the forehead, with its pedicle at the root of the nose. **Italian o.**, the formation of an artificial nose by a flap from the arm, to which it remains attached until union has taken place. Called *Tagliacotian o.* **Keegan's o.**, a modification of the median operation for forming an artificial nose: the flap is taken mainly from one side of the forehead. **Kehrer's o.**, an operation for depressed nipple consisting of excision of a piece of the surrounding skin so as to set up cicatricial contraction. **Key's o.**, the lateral operation for lithotomy done with a straight staff. **Knapp's o.**, for cataract by a peripheral opening in the capsule behind the iris, without iridectomy. **Kocher's o.** 1. A method of excising the ankle-joint by a cut below the outer malleolous, division of the peroneal tendons, removal of the diseased tissues, and suturation of the divided tendons. 2. A method of removing the thyroid gland by one median incision and two lateral ones, the latter being carried upward almost to the angle of the jaw. 3. A method of reducing a subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus. 4. Excision of the tongue through an incision extending from the symphysis of the jaw to the hyoid bone and thence to the mastoid process. **Koeberle's o.** See *Olshausen's o.* **Kolomnin's o.**, cauterization of the diseased tissues in hip-joint disease by ignipuncture. **Kraske's o.**, removal of the coccyx and of a part of the sacrum for access to a carcinomatous rectum. **Krimer's o.**, uranoplasty in which mucoperiosteal flaps from either side of the palatal cleft are sutured together at the median line. **Krönlein's o.**, exposure of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve for facial neuralgia. **Labbe's o.**, gastrotomy in which a parietal incision is made along the margin of the lowest left rib. **Landolt's o.**, the formation of a lower eyelid from materials taken from the upper lid. **Lannelongue's o.**, a designation of various methods of craniotomy in cases of microcephalus, etc. **Larrey's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Lisfranc's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Littrè's o.**, a method of inguinal colotomy. The sigmoid flexure is opened on the left side in a cut parallel to Poupart's ligament and half an inch above it. **Longuet's o.**, extraserous transplantation of the testicle for varicocele and hydrocele. **Lorenz's o.**, for congenital dislocation of the hip, consisting in reduction of the dislocation, and keeping the head of the femur fixed against the rudimentary acetabulum until a socket is formed. **Loreta's o.** 1. Gastrotomy with divulsion of either orifice of the stomach for stenosis. 2. The insertion of a wire into an aneurysm followed by electrolysis. **Lossen's o.**, removal of the second division of the fifth nerve by a method in which the masseter is not divided. **Lund's o.**, removal of the astragalus for the correction of talipes. **McBurney's o.**, an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is exposed, ligated, and cut off at the internal ring; the skin is turned in and stitched to the underlying tendinous and ligamentous structures. **Macdowell's o.**, the removal of an ovarian cyst or of an ovary by abdominal section. **Macewen's o.** 1. The scarification of the interior of an aneurysmal sac with a needle. 2. Supracondyloid division of the femur from within for genu valgum. **Madelung's o.**, lumbar colotomy in which the distal end of the colon is detached, and then closed by invagination and by two rows of stitches. **Major o.**, a surgical procedure which involves a risk of life. **Marian's o.**, a perineal median operation for stone in the bladder. **Marwedel's o.**, a method of gastrostomy similar to *Witzel's o.* **Matas' o.** See *Endo-aneurysmorrhaphy*. **Maydl's o.** 1. Colostomy in which the colon is exposed and drawn out of the wound, being kept in place until adhesions have been formed by means of a glass rod placed beneath it. 2. Insertion of the ureters into the rectum for exstrophy of the bladder. **Mayo's o.** 1. Excision of more or less of the pyloric end of the stomach, followed by closure of the proximal end of the duodenum and the making of an independent posterior gastrojejunostomy. 2. For radical cure of umbilical hernia by excision of the hernial mass and overlapping the abdominal aponeuroses transversely and suturing them. **McGill's o.**, suprapubic prostatectomy. **Mercier's o.**, prostatectomy. **Mikulicz's o.**, tarsectomy in which the heel, os calcis, and astragalus are removed, the articular surfaces of the tibia, fibula, cuboid, and scaphoid are sawn away, and the foot brought into line with the leg. Same as *Wladimiroff's o.* **Minor o.**, a surgical operation which is not serious in its extent or severity. **Moore-Corradi o.**, Moore operation in which a strong galvanic current is passed through the wire. **Moore's o.**, introduction of a coil of small wire into the sac of an aortic aneurysm to effect coagulation. **Morischi's o.**, circumcision of the leg for varicose veins. **Mules's o.**, evisceration of the eyeball, with insertion of an artificial vitreous. **Müller's o.** 1. A method of vaginal hysterectomy: the uterus is split into lateral halves, which are brought down in succession and removed. 2. Cesarean section in which the uterus is lifted out of the abdomen and then opened. **Nélaton's o.**, excision of the shoulder-joint by a transverse incision. **Olshausen's o.**, the operation of fixing or suturing the uterus to the abdominal wall for the cure of retroversion. Called also *Koeberle's o.* **Open o.**, an operation in which the parts operated on are exposed to the air. **Palliative o.**, one which aims simply to relieve untoward symptoms. **Panas's o.** 1. Linear proctotomy. 2. The attachment of the upper eyelid to the occipito-frontalis muscle for ptosis. **Phelps's o.** for talipes: an open and direct incision through the sole and inner side of the foot. **Physick's o.**, the removal of a circular piece of the iris by means of a cutting forceps. **Pirogoff's o.** 1. See under *Amputation*. 2. An operation for hernia by inserting a bag of gold-beaters' skin into the sac and allowing it to remain. **Pitts's o.**, the stretching of the inferior dental nerve in an incision within the mouth along the inner border of the ascending ramus of the lower jaw. **Plastic o.**, one in which the shape of a part or the character of its covering is altered by transplantation of tissue, etc. **Politzer's o.** 1. The creation of an artificial opening in the membrana tympani by incision and galvanocautery. 2. Division of the anterior ligament of the malleus. **Pollock's o.**, amputation at the knee-joint by a long anterior and short posterior flap, the patella being left. **Porro's o.**, Cesarean section followed by removal of the uterus, ovaries, and oviducts. **Porro-Müller's o.**, Cesarean section in which the uterus is lifted from the abdominal cavity before the fetus is extracted. **Porro-Veit's o.**, Cesarean section by Porro's method, in which the stump is ligated and returned to its place. **Power's o.**, removal of a corneal leukoma followed by the insertion of a rabbit's cornea. **Prévot's o.**, the removal by an abdominal incision of a uterus ruptured in labor. **Quaglino's o.**, sclerotomy done with a small knife and a spatula. **Radical o.**, one which is intended to extirpate the disease completely. **Ramsden's o.**, the tying of the subclavian arteries at a point one-half inch above the clavicle in a transverse cut three inches long in the posterior triangle of the neck. **Regnoli's o.**

excision of the tongue through a median opening below the lower jaw, reaching from the chin to the hyoid bone. **Reverdin's o.**, a process of skin-grafting. **Rigaud's o.**, a plastic operation for urethral fistula. A square flap is taken from below the fistula, turned over it, and reinforced by flaps from each side. **Roberts's o.**, a method of correcting a deflected nasal septum. The deflection is corrected by manipulation in a linear incision, after which a steel pin is introduced to hold the septum in place. **Rose's o.**, removal of the Gasserian ganglion; gasserectomy. **Saemisch's o.**, transfixion of the cornea and of the base of the ulcer for the cure of hypopyon. **Sänger's o.**, Cesarean section in which the uterus is taken out through a long abdominal cut before the fetus is removed. **Sayre's o.**, the application of a plaster-of-Paris jacket in the treatment of spondylitis and Pott's disease. **Scarpa's o.**, the tying of the femoral artery in Scarpa's triangle. **Schede's o.** 1. Resection of the thorax for chronic emphysema. 2. An operation for varicose veins of the leg: done by a circular incision, rolling one cuff up and another down, so as to reach and remove the varices. **Schmalz's o.**, the introduction of a thread into the lacrimal duct for the cure of stricture. **Schönbein's o.**, staphyloplasty in which a flap of mucous membrane from the posterior wall of the pharynx is stitched to the velum palati, shutting off the nose from the mouth. **Schröder's o.**, a method of colporrhaphy; also one for trachelorrhaphy; also one for the removal of the uterus by celiotomy; also excision of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri for the chronic endometritis. **Schücking o.**, a special method of vaginal hysteropexy for prolapsed uterus. **Schwartze's o.**, the opening of the mastoid cells with a hammer and chisel in disease of the middle ear. **Sédillot's o.** 1. A method of staphylorrhaphy. 2. A flap-operation for restoring the upper lip. 3. A method of ligating the innominate artery. **Senn's o.**, intestinal anastomosis by lateral approximation and the use of bone-plates. **Sigault's o.**, delivery of the fetus by symphysiotomy in cases of contracted pelvic outlet. **Smith's o.**, the crushing of hemorrhoids by means of clamps, and subsequent application of the Paquelin cautery. **Sotteau's o.**, the closure of the inguinal canal for hernia by a double fold of the scrotum. **Ssabanajew-Frank's o.** See *Frank's o.* **Stacke's o.**, the removal of the mastoid and the contents of the tympanum, so that the antrum, attic, tympanum, and meatus form a single cavity. **Subcutaneous o.**, an operation on a part without opening the skin over it. **Surmay's o.**, jejunostomy. **Syme's o.** 1. See under *Amputation*. 2. A method of external urethrotomy. **Tait's o.** for lacerated perineum: the laceration is closed by two flaps taken from either side. **Tagliacotian o.** See *Italian o.* **Talma's o.**, the operation of forming artificial adhesions between the liver and spleen and the omentum and abdominal wall in cases of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver. **Teale's o.** See under *Amputation*. **Textor's o.**, excision of the knee-joint by a transverse curved anterior cut. **Thiersch's o.**, a method of preparing skin-grafts by means of a razor. **Thomas's o.**, laparo-elytrotomy; the removal of the fetus by an opening in the abdominal wall and in the vagina without wounding the uterus. **Treves' o.**, operation for Pott's disease by opening the abscess through the loin, irrigating and curetting the sac, and scraping away dead bone. **Van Buren's o.**, the treatment of prolapsus ani with the Paquelin cautery. **Van Hook's o.**, ureteroureterostomy. **Verneuil's o.**, iliac colotomy by a nearly vertical cut: the exposed gut is pinned to the edges of the wound and stitched there, after which the protruding knuckle of the bowel is cut off. **Volkmann's o.**, incision of the tunica vaginalis for hydrocele. **Von Bergmann's o.**, incision of the tunica vaginalis with removal of its parietal layer, performed for hydrocele. **Von Graefe's o.**, removal of the cataractous lens by a scleral cut, with laceration of the capsule and iridectomy. **Wardrop's o.**, distal ligation of an artery for aneurysm. **Weir's o.**, appendicostomy. **Wheelhouse's o.**, a method of perineal section for impermeable stricture of the urethra. **White's o.**, castration for hypertrophy of the prostate. **Whitehead's o.** 1. Treatment of hemorrhoids by excision. 2. Removal of the tongue with the scissors, the operation being performed within the mouth. **Winiwarter's o.**, cholecystenterostomy. **Witzel's o.**, gastrostomy by drawing a cone of the stomach wall through a thoracic incision, and inserting a tube which is buried in the stomach wall by sutures. The stomach cone is replaced and the wound sutured. **Wladimiroff's o.**, a method of tarsectomy. Same as *Mikulicz's o.* **Wützer's o.**, a process for the radical cure of inguinal hernia by stopping up the hernial canal by invaginating the scrotum. **Wyeth's o.**, amputation at the hip-joint, hemorrhage being controlled by an elastic cord or tube fastened above large needles which transfix the tissues on each side of the articulation. **Wylie's o.**, operation of shortening the round ligaments for the relief of uterine retroflexion, done by folding the ligaments on themselves and suturing. **Young's o.**, total excision of the seminal vesicles and partial excision of the ejaculatory ducts by a suprapubic T-shaped incision.

Operative (op'er-a-tiv) [L. *operati'vus*]. 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Effective; not inert.

Opercular (o-per'ku-lar). Pertaining to an operculum.

Operculum (o-per'ku-lum) [L.]. 1. Any lid or cover. 2. The part of the cerebrum above the insula, or island of Reil. Called also *O. insulæ*. 3. A plug of mucus that shuts off the contents of the gravid uterus from the vagina. **Arnold's o.**, the operculum of the island of Reil. **Burdach's o.**, the operculum insulæ.

Ophiasis (o-fi'as-is) [Gr. ὀφίασις; ὄφις snake]. Baldness in one or more winding streaks across the head.

Ophiotoxin (o-fe-o-toks'in) [Gr. ὄφις shake + τοξικόν poison]. A non-protein nitrogen-free poison found in cobra venom.

Ophioxylin (o-fe-oks'il-in). An anthelmintic and cathartic principle, $C_{16}H_{13}O_6$, from the root of *Ophiox'ylon*, or *Rauwol'fia, serpenta'ria*, an apocynaceous plant of Southern Asia.

Ophryon (o'fre-on) [Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow]. The middle point of the transverse supra-orbital line.

Ophryosis (of-re-o'sis) (Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow]. Spasm of the eyebrow.

Ophthalmagra (of-thal-mag'rah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἄγρα seizure]. Sudden pain in the eye.

Ophthalmatrophia (of''thal-mat-ro'fe-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἀτροφία atrophy]. Atrophy of the eye.

Ophthalmectomy (of-thal-mek'to-me) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of an eye.

Ophthalmia (of-thal'me-ah) [Gr., from ὀφθαλμός eye]. Severe inflammation of the eye or of the conjunctiva. **Catarrhal o.**, a severe form of simple conjunctivitis. **Caterpillar-o.**, inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea due to penetra-

tion by caterpillars' hairs. **Egyptian o.** See *Trachoma*. **O. exter'na,** paralysis of the extrinsic or external ocular muscles. **Gonorrheal o.,** acute and severe purulent conjunctivitis due to gonorrheal infection. **Granular o.,** an acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis. **Jequirity-o.,** a form due to poisoning by jequirity. **Metastatic o.,** choroiditis due to metastasis or to pyemia. **Mucous o.** Same as *Catarrhal o.* **O. neonato'rum,** purulent blennorrhea of the newborn. **Neuroparalytic o.,** keratitis due to lesion of branches of the fifth nerve or of the Gasserian ganglion. **O. nodo'sa,** inflammation of the conjunctiva produced by caterpillar hairs, and marked by the formation of a round, gray swelling where each hair is embedded. **Phlyctenular o.,** a form of conjunctivitis and keratitis with vesicles on the epithelium. **Purulent o.,** a form with a purulent discharge, commonly due to gonorrheal infection. **Scrofulous o.,** phlyctenular conjunctivitis. **Spring o.,** a variety chiefly prevailing in the spring of the year. **Sympathetic o.,** iridocyclitis following disease or injury of the fellow-eye. **Varicose o.,** a variety associated with varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmiatrics (of''thal-me-at'riks) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἰατρεία treatment]. The treatment of eye-diseases.

Ophthalmic (of-thal'mik) [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός]. Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmitic (of-thal-mit'ik). Pertaining to ophthalmitis.

Ophthalmitis (of-thal-mi'tis) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye]. Inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmo- [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye]. A prefix denoting some relation to the eye.

Ophthalmoblennorrhea (of-thal''mo-blen-or-re'-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + βλέννα mucus + ῥοία flow]. Gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmocele (of-thal'mo-sēl) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + κήλη tumor]. Same as *Exophthalmos*.

Ophthalmocopia (of-thal-mo-ko'pe-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + κόπος weariness]. Asthenopia, or eyestrain; fatigue of the eyes.

Ophthalmodesmitis (of-thal''mo-dez-mi'tis) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + δεσμός ligament + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the ocular tendons.

Ophthalmodiagnosis (of-thal''mo-di-ag-no'sis). Diagnosis by the aid of the ophthalmic reaction. See under *Reaction*.

Ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal''mo-di-as-tim'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + διάστημα interval + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for determining the proper distance at which to place lenses for the two eyes.

Ophthalmodonesis (of-thal''mo-don-e'sis) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + δόνησις trembling]. A trembling motion of the eyes.

Ophthalmodynamometer (of-thal''mo-di-nam-om'et-er). An instrument for determining the near-point of convergence.

Ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mo-din'e-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the eye.

Ophthalmol (of-thal'mol). A proprietary preparation for use locally in granular lids.

Ophthalmoleukoscope (of-thal''mo-lu'ko-skōp) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + λευκός white + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus for testing color-perception by means of colors produced by polarized light.

Ophthalmolith (of-thal'mo-lith) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + λίθος stone]. A lacrimal calculus.

Ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'o-jist). One who is versed or expert in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'o-je) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge concerning the eye and its diseases.

Ophthalmomalacia (of-thal''mo-ma-la'she-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + μαλακία softness]. Abnormal softness and shrinkage of the eye with less than the normal tension; essential phthisis of the eye.

Ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + μέτρον measure]. Any instrument for measuring the eye, especially one for determining its refractive powers and defects by measuring the size of the images reflected from the cornea and lens.

Ophthalmometry (of-thal-mom'et-re). Determination of the refractive powers and defects of the eye.

Ophthalmomyotomy (of-thal''mo-mi-ot'o-me) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + *Myotomy*]. Surgical division of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmopathy (of-thal-mop'ath-e) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + πάθος disease]. Any disease of the eye. **External o.,** any affection of the eyelids, cornea, conjunctiva, or eye-muscles. **Internal o.,** any affection of the deep or more essential parts of the eye.

Ophthalmophacometer, Ophthalmophakometer (of-thal''mo-fak-om'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + φακός lens + μέτρον measure]. A kind of ophthalmometer for measuring the two surfaces of the lens and the posterior surface of the cornea.

Ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mof'this-is) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + φθίσις wasting]. Phthisis bulbi, or ophthalmomalacia; shrivelling of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoplasty (of-thal'mo-plas-te) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the eye or of its appendages.

Ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mo-ple'je-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the eye-muscles. **Basal o.,** o. due to a lesion at the base of the brain. **O. exter'na,** paralysis of the external ocular muscles. **Fascicular o.,** o. due to lesion in the pons varolii. **O. inter'na,** paralysis of the iris and ciliary apparatus. **Nuclear o.,** that which is due to some lesion of the nuclei of the motor nerves of the eye. **Orbital o.,** o. due to lesion in the orbit. **Parinaud's o.,** paralysis of the external rectus muscle of one eye together with spasm of the internal rectus of the other. **O. partia'lis,** paralysis of either one or two of the muscles of the eye. **O. progressi'va,** gradual paralysis affecting first one eye-muscle and then another. **Sauvineau's o.,** paralysis of the internal rectus of one eye and spasm of the external rectus of the other. **O. tota'lis,** that which affects both the extrinsic and the intrinsic muscular apparatus of the eye.

Ophthalmoplegic (of-thal-mo-ple'jik). Pertaining to ophthalmoplegia.

Ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-to'sis) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + πτῶσις fall]. Same as *Exophthalmos*.

Ophthalmo-reaction (of-thal''mo-re-ak'shun). See *Ophthalmic reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Ophthalmorrhagia (of-thal-mo-ra'je-ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhea (of-thal-mo-re'ah) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ῥοία flow]. Oozing of blood from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhexis (of-thal-mor-rhex'is) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ῥῆξις rupture]. Rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mo-skōp) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + σκοπεῖν to see]. A perforated mirror used in inspecting the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmoscopy (of-thal-mos'ko-pe). The examination of the interior of the eye with the ophthalmoscope. **Direct o.,** the observation of an upright or erect mirrored image of the interior of the eye. **Indirect o.,** the observation of an inverted image of the interior of the eye. **Medical o.,** that which is performed for diagnostic purposes. **Metric o.,** that which is performed for the measurement of refraction.

Ophthalmostasis (of-thal-mos'tas-is) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + στάσις standing]. Fixation of the eye with the ophthalmostat.

Ophthalmostat (of-thal'mo-stat) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἱστάναι to halt]. An instrument for holding the eye steady during operation.

Ophthalmostatometer (of-thal''mo-sta-tom'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἱστάναι to set + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for determining the degree of protrusion of the eyeball.

Ophthalmothermometer (of-thal''mo-ther-mom'-et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + *Thermometer*]. An apparatus for recording the temperature of the eye.

Ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mot'o-me) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + τομή cut]. The operation of incising the eye-ball.

Ophthalmotonometer (of-thal''mo-to-nom'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + τόνος tone + μέτρον measure]. An instrument used in measuring the intra-ocular tension.

Ophthalmotonometry (of-thal''mo-to-nom'et-re). The measurement of the intra-ocular tension.

Ophthalmotrope (of-thal'mo-trōp) [L. ὀφθαλμός eye + τρέπειν to turn]. An artificial eye that moves like a real eye.

Ophthalmotropometer (of-thal''mo-tro-pom'et-er) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + τρέπειν to turn + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring eye-movements.

Ophthalmoxyster (of-thal-mok-sis'ter) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ξυστήρ scraper]. An instrument for scraping the conjunctiva.

Opianin (o-pi'an-in). An alkaloid from opium, $C_{66}H_{72}N_8O_2$: resembling morphin in its physiologic action.

Opiate (o'pe-āt). A remedy containing or derived from opium.

Opiomania (o''pe-o-ma'ne-ah) [*Opium* + Gr. μανία madness]. An insane craving for opium.

Opiophagism, Opiophagy (o-pe-of'aj-izm, o-pe-of'aj-e) [Gr. ὄπιον opium + φαγεῖν to eat]. The habitual use or eating of opium.

Opisthiobasial (o-pis''the-o-ba'se-al). Pertaining to or connecting the opisthion and basion.

Opisthion (o-pis'the-on) [Gr. ὀπίσθιον rear]. The midpoint of the lower border of the foramen magnum.

Opisthionasial (o-pis''the-o-na'ze-al). Connecting the opisthion and nasion.

Opisthoporeia (o-pis''tho-po-ri'ah) [Gr. ὄπισθεν backward + πορεία walk]. Involuntary walking backward.

Opisthorchis (o-pis-thor'kis). A genus of trematodes or flukes characterized by having the testicles near the posterior end of the body. **O. felin'eus,** or Siberian liver-fluke, is found in the liver of cats and dogs and sometimes in man. **O. nover'ca,** is the Indian liver-fluke. **O. sinen'sis,** or Asiatic liver-fluke, causes the liver-fluke disease of Asiatic countries which affects man as well as cats and dogs. Called also *Distoma sinense* and *Distoma Japonicum*.

Opisthotic (o-pis-thot'ik) [Gr. ὄπισθε behind + οὖς ear]. Situated behind the ear.

Opisthotonos (o-pis-thot'o-nos) [Gr. ὄπισθε behind + τόνος stretching]. A form of tetanic spasm in which the head and heels are bent backward and the body bowed forward.

Opium (o'pe-um) [L.; Gr. ὄπιον]. The concrete juice of the poppy, *Papa'ver somnif'erum*, obtained from slits in the cortex of its capsule: sold in brown cakes and lumps of a strong and peculiar taste and odor. It contains morphin, codein, narcotin, narcein, thebain, papaverin, cryptopin, and many other alkaloids, many of them narcotic or otherwise medicinally active. *Medium dose:* Arrests secretions; stimulates the brain; increases cardiac action and raises arterial tension; contracts the pupil; first stimulates the mind, and then causes sleep. Headache, depression, and constipation follow the sleep. *Full dose:* Arrests digestion; causes nausea, vomiting, and diaphoresis; lowers nerve-conduction; depresses the heart, respiration, and temperature; causes pruritus; contracts the pupil; causes profound stupor (succeeding in some cases to delirium). The after-effects are nausea, pruritus, depression, constipation, vertigo, and anorexia. *Toxic dose:* Cold sweat; slow heart; abolished reflexes; profound coma; pin-point pupil (which dilates before death), death occurring from paralysis of the respiratory center. Opium is narcotic, soporific, and astringent, and is used to relieve pain of all forms; in insomnia; to check excessive secretions; in inflammation of serous membranes, in spasmodic and irritable conditions; to slow the respiration in heart-disease, pleurisy, etc.; to promote perspiration in rheumatism and acute catarrhal conditions: it is also employed locally as an astringent and anodyne. In large doses it is poisonous. Dose of the drug, ¼–1 gr. (0.015–0.066 gm.); of *vinegar* (*ace'tum o'pii*), 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *extract*, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.); of *compound solution* (*li'quor o'pii compos'itus*), 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *tincture* (*tinctu'ra o'pii*, or laudanum), 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.); of *camphorated tincture*, or elixir paregoric, 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *powder* (*o'pii pul'vis*), ½–1 gr. (0.033–0.066 gm.); of *compound powder*, 2–5 gr. (0.015–0.03 gm); of *pul'vis ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii* (Dover's powder), which contains 10 per cent. each of opium and ipecac, 3–10 gr. (0.02–0.06 gm.); of *deodorized tincture*, 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.); of *wine* (*vi'num o'pii*), 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.).

Opiumism (o'pe-um-izm). The habitual misuse of opium, or its consequences.

Opo- [Gr. ὀπός juice]. A prefix implying a derivation from a juice or serum, usually one of animal origin.

Opobalsamum (o-po-bal'sam-um) [Gr. ὀπός juice + βάλσαμον balsam]. The true balm of Gilead, or Mecca balsam, produced by *Balsamoden'dron gileaden'se* or *B. opobal'samum*.

Opocephalus (o-po-sef'al-us) [Gr. ὤψ face + κεφαλή head]. A monster with the ears fused, one orbit, no mouth, and no nose.

Opocerebrin (o-po-ser'e-brin). A patented therapeutic preparation of the gray brain-substance: used in many nervous and other diseases. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.).

Opodeldoc (o-po-del'dok). Camphorated soap-liniment.

Opodidymus, Opodymus (o-po-did'im-us, o-pod'-im-us) [Gr. ὤψ face + δίδυμος twin]. A fetus with two fused heads and with the sense-organs partly fused.

Opohepatoidin (o''po-hep-at-oi'din) [Gr. ὀπός juice + ἧπαρ liver]. A patented therapeutic preparation of the liver of animals: used in liver-diseases. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Opohypophysin (o''po-hi-pof'is-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Hypophysis*]. A patented preparation of the hypophysis cerebri: used in acromegaly. Dose, ¾ gr. (0.05 gm.).

Opolienin (o-po-li'en-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + L. *li'en* spleen]. A patented spleen-extract: used in

leukemia, spleen-enlargement, and malarial cachexia. Dose, 30–90 gr. (2–6 gm.).

Opomammin (o-po-mam'min) [Gr. ὀπός juice + L. *mam'ma* breast]. A patented extract of animal udders: used in uterine diseases. Dose, 23 gr. (11.5 gm.).

Opomedullin (o''po-me-dul'lin) [Gr. ὀπός juice + L. *medul'la* marrow]. A patented extract of red bone-marrow: used in pernicious anemia, leukemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.).

Opo-orchidin (o-po-or'kid-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + ὄρχις testicle]. A patented extract of the testicles of animals: used in spinal and nervous diseases. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Opo-ossein (o-po-os'se-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + L. *os* bone]. A patented preparation of yellow bone-marrow: for use in rickets and osteomalacia. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.).

Opo-ovariin (o''po-o-va're-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Ovary*]. A patented extract of animal ovaries: for use in hysteria, chlorosis, and ovarian disease. Dose, 3–12 gr. (0.2–0.8 gm.).

Opopancreatin (o-po-pan'kre-at-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Pancreas*]. A patented extract of the pancreas: used for diabetes mellitus. Dose, 3–12 gr. (0.2–0.8 gm.).

Opoprostatin (o-po-pros'tat-in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Prostate*]. A patented preparation of animal prostate glands: used in hypertrophy of the prostate. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.).

Oporenin (op-o-re'nin) [Gr. ὀπός juice + L. *ren* kidney]. A patented preparation of animal kidneys: used in uremia and nephritis. Dose, 8–12 gr. (0.5–0.8 gm.).

Oposuprarenalin (o''po-su-prah-re-na'lin) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Suprarenal*]. A patented preparation of the suprarenal capsules of animals: used in diabetes mellitus, suprarenal melasma, etc. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.).

Opotherapy (o-po-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ὀπός juice + θεραπεία treatment]. 1. Treatment by juices. 2. Organotherapy; treatment of disease by the administration of extracts from animals' organs.

Opothymin (o-po-thi'min) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Thymus*]. A patented preparation of the thymus of young animals: for infantile paralysis, leukemia, etc. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.).

Opothyroidin (o''po-thi-roid'in) [Gr. ὀπός juice + *Thyroid*]. A patented preparation of thyroid glands: used in myxedema, goiter, cretinism, obesity, etc. Dose, ¾–1½ gr. (0.05–0.1 gm.).

Oppilation (op-pil-a'shun) [L. *oppila'tio*]. See *Constipation.*

Oppilative (op'pil-a-tiv). Closing the pores; also constipating.

Opponens (op-po'nenz) [L.]. Opposing. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Opsinogen (op-sin'o-jen). A substance from which opsonins are developed.

Opsiuria (op-se-u're-ah) [Gr. ὄψον food + οὖρον urine]. The condition in which more urine is excreted during fasting than during digestion.

Opsogen (op'so-jen). Same as *Opsinogen.*

Opsomania (op-so-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ὄψον dainty + μανία madness]. A craving for some special food.

Opsonic (op-son'ik). Pertaining to opsonins.

Opsonification (op-son-if-ik-a'shun). Raising of the opsonic index by inoculation with specific opsonins.

Opsonin (op-so'nin) [Gr. ὀψόνειν to prepare food for]. That constituent of the blood-serum of a normal animal which renders bacilli or blood-cells prone to be absorbed by phagocytes.

Opsonotherapy (op-son-o-ther'ap-e). Treatment by the use of bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index of the blood.

Optic, Optical (op'tik, op'tik-al) [L. *op'ticus*; Gr. ὀπτικός]. Pertaining to the sight or to the eye; subserving vision.

Optician (op-tish'an). A maker of optical instruments.

Opticociliary (op''tik-o-sil'e-a-re). Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.

Opticocinerea (op''tik-o-sin-e're-ah) [*Optic* + *Cinerea*]. The gray matter of the optic tract.

Opticopupillary (op''tik-o-pu'pil-la-re). Pertaining to the optic nerve and the pupil.

Optics (op'tiks) [Gr. ὀπτική]. The science which treats of light and of vision.

Optimism (op'tim-izm) [L. *op'timus* best]. Insane exaltation of mind; amenomania.

Optogram (op'to-gram) [Gr. ὀπτός seen + γράμμα mark]. The retinal image formed by the bleaching of the visual purple under the influence of light. **Epithelial o.,** an optogram in which the pigment-epithelium clings to the exposed locality.

Optomeninx (op-to-me'ninks) [Gr. ὀπτικός optic + μῆνιγξ membrane]. The retina.

Optometer (op-tom'et-er) [Gr. ὀπτός seen + μέτρον measure]. A device for measuring the power and range of vision.

Optometrist (op-tom'et-rist). One who practises optometry.

Optometry (op-tom'et-re). The measurement of visual acuity and the fitting of glasses to correct visual defects. (A term adopted by opticians who prescribe and fit glasses.)

Optomyometer (op''to-mi-om'et-er) [Gr. ὀπτός seen + μῦς muscle + μέτρον measure]. A device used in measuring the power of the ocular muscles.

Optostriate (op-to-stri'āt). Pertaining to the thalamus opticus and the corpus striatum.

Optotype (op'to-tīp) [Gr. ὀπτός seen + *Type*]. The test-types used by an oculist.

Opuntia (o-pun'she-ah). A genus of cactuses. *O. vulga'ris*, the prickly pear, is used as a remedy in homeopathic practice.

Ora serrata (o'rah ser-ra'tah) [L. "zigzag border"]. The zigzag anterior edge of the retina.

Oral (o'ral) [L. *ora'lis; os* mouth]. Pertaining to the mouth.

Orange (or'enj) [L. *auran'tius*]. The rutaceous tree *Ci'trus Auran'tium* and its yellow, edible fruit (*auran'tii fruc'tus*). There are two varieties, *ama'ra*, or **Bitter o.,** and *dul'cis*, or **Sweet o.** The rind, or peel, of bitter orange (*auran'tii ama'ri cor'tex*) and of sweet orange (*auran'tii dul'cis cor'tex*) furnishes a volatile oil (*o'leum auran'tii cor'tex*) which is narcotic and irritant. The flowers of orange furnish a fragrant volatile oil (*o'leum auran'tii flo'rum*, or *oil of neroli*). Orange-peel is carminative and stimulant, its use being chiefly as a flavoring-agent. Dose of *fluid extract* of bitter-orange peel, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.); of *compound elixir* of orange (containing also wormwood, gentian, cascarilla, and buckbeans), 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *elix'ir ama'ra*, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.); of *tincture* of sweet orange, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.); of *spir'itus auran'tii*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.); of *elix'ir aromat'icum*, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *orange-flower water*, 1 fl. oz. (30 c.c.); of *syrup of orange-flowers*, 4–8 fl. dr. (16–32 c.c.). **Methyl-o., Poirrier's o.** Same as *Helianthin.*

Orbicular (or-bik'u-lar) [L. *orbicula'ris*]. Circular or rounded.

Orbiculare (or''bik-u-la're) [L.]. The orbicular bone; an ossicle of the ear that usually becomes attached to the incus as the head of its long process.

Orbicularis (or''bik-u-la'ris) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Orbit (or'bit) [L. *or'bita* track]. The bony socket which contains the eye.

Orbital (or'bit-al) [L. *orbita'lis*]. Pertaining to the orbit.

Orcein (or-se'in). A brown coloring-matter, $C_{28}H_{21}N_2O_7$, from orcin: used as a stain.

Orchectomy, Orchiectomy (or-kek'to-me, or-ke-ek'to-me) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a testicle.

Orchella (or-shel'ah). A histologic stain composed of 5 c.c. of acetic acid and 40 c.c. each of alcohol and water, colored to a dark red with orchil from which excess of NH_3 has been driven off.

Orcheoplasty (or'ke-o-plas-te) [Gr. ὄρχεα scrotum + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Orchialgia (or-ke-al'je-ah) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a testicle.

Orchichorea (or''ke-ko-re'ah) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + *Chorea*]. The twitching or jerking movement of a testicle.

Orchidectomy (or-kid-ek'to-me). See *Orchectomy.*

Orchidin (or'kid-in) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle]. A therapeutic fluid preparation of testicles of animals.

Orchidoncus (or-kid-ong'kus) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + ὄγκος tumor]. A tumor of a testicle.

Orchidopexy (or-kid'o-pex-e) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + πηγνύναι to fix]. 1. Same as *Orchiorrhaphy.* 2. Preternatural fixity of a testis.

Orchidotherapy (or-kid-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + θεραπεῖα treatment]. Use of a testicular extract in treating disease.

Orchidotomy (or-kid-ot'o-me). Same as *Orchotomy.*

Orchiectomy (or-ke-ek'to-me) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a testicle.

Orchiepididymitis (or''ke-ep-id-id-im-i'tis) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + *Epididymitis*]. Inflammation of a testicle and an epididymis.

Orchiocele (or'ke-o-sēl) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + κήλη tumor]. 1. Hernial protrusion of a testis. 2. Scrotal hernia. 3. Tumor of a testicle.

Orchiococcus (or''ke-o-kok'kus) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + κόκκος berry]. A diplococcus from gonorrheal orchitis.

Orchiodynia (or''ke-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + ὀδύνη pain]. Sharp pain in a testicle.

Orchioplasty (or'ke-o-plas-te) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the testicle.

Orchiorrhaphy (or-ke-or'raf-e) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + ῥαφή suture]. The stitching of a testis to a neighboring tissue.

Orchioscirrhus (or''ke-o-skir'us) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle + σκίρρος hard]. Scirrhus, or hardening, of the testicle.

Orchiotomy (or-ke-ot'o-me). Same as *Orchidotomy.*

Orchis (or'kis) [Gr. ὄρχις testis]. 1. The testis. 2. The typical genus of orchidaceous plants. *O. mas'cula* affords salep: various species are medicinal.

Orchitic (or-kit'ik). Pertaining to or caused by orchitis.

Orchitin (or'kit-in) [Gr. ὄρχις testis]. A proprietary testicle-extract.

Orchitis (or-ki'tis) [Gr. ὄρχις testis]. Inflammation of a testis. The disease is marked by pain, swelling, and a feeling of weight. It may occur idiopathically, but is usually due to gonorrhea, syphilis, or tuberculosis.

Orchotomy (or-kot'o-me) [Gr. ὄρχις testis + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. Surgical incision of a testicle. 2. Less correctly, castration or semicastration; orchectomy.

Orcin, Orcinol (or'sin, or'sin-ol). An antiseptic principle, $C_7H_8O_2 = C_7H_6(OH)_2$, mainly derived from various lichens. It is a cardiac poison and an antiseptic, and is used like resorcin in skin-diseases.

Ordeal bark (or-de'al). The poisonous bark of various trees and shrubs used by savages in trial by ordeal.

Oreoselinum (o''re-o-se-li'num) [L.]. An umbelliferous plant of the Old World, *Athaman'ta oreoseli'num:* used in homeopathic practice.

Oresol (o-re'sol). An antitubercular preparation of glycerinic-guaiacol ether.

Orexin (o-rex'in). Phenyldihydrochinazolin, a patented chinolin derivative, $C_6H_4.CH_2N.CH.NC_6H_4$, a white, tasteless powder: anti-emetic, stomachic, and a stimulant of the appetite. Dose, 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.4 gm.). **O. hydrochlorid,** a salt in colorless, bitter crystals. Dose, 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.4 gm.). **O. tannate,** a yellow-white powder, insoluble in water: used as a stomachic, appetizer, and anti-emetic in anorexia due to general disease, and in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.).

Orexoid (o-rex'oid). A proprietary tablet of orexin tannate.

Organ (or'gan) [L. *or'ganum*; Gr. ὄργανον]. Any part of the body having a special function. **O. of Corti,** the terminal acoustic apparatus within the scala media, including the rods of Corti and the auditory cells, with their supporting elements. See *Ear.* **Enamel-o.,** a process of epithelium forming a cap over a dental papilla: from it the enamel is developed. **End-o.,** any distal nerve-structure; an end-bulb, -brush, -bud, -plate, -corpuscle, or other terminus of a nerve-branch. **O. of Giraldès,** the paradidymis. **Jacobson's o.,** a short rudimentary canal extending along the septum of Stensen's duct. **O. of Rosenmüller,** the parovarium, or epoöphoron. **O. of Ruffini,** an end-organ peculiar to the finger-tips. **Segmental o.,** the pronephros, mesonephros, and metanephros together. **Sense-o.,** an organ consisting of a nerve and its termination by which a stimulus is converted into a sensation. **Vomeronasal o.** Same as *Jacobson's o.* **Weber's o.,** the sinus pocularis. **O's of Zuckerkandl,** ganglions found in late fetal life and a short time after birth at the origin of the inferior mesenteric artery.

Organacidia (or-gan-as-id'e-ah). The presence of an organic acid, especially in the stomach.

Organic (or-gan'ik) [L. *organ'icus*; Gr. ὀργανικός]. 1. Pertaining to an organ or the organs. 2. Having an organized structure. 3. Arising from an organism. 4. Pertaining to substances derived from living organisms.

Organism (or'gan-izm). Any organized body or living economy; any individual animal or plant.

Organization (or''gan-iz-a'shun). 1. The process of organizing or of becoming organized. 2. Any organism or organized body.

Organize (or'gan-īz). To provide with an organic structure; to form into organs.

Organoferric (or-gan-o-fer'ik). Containing iron and some organic compound.

Organogenesis, Organogeny (or''gan-o-jen'es-is, or-gan-oj'en-e) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + γένεσις

generation]. The development or growth of organs.

Organogenetic (or″gan-o-jen-et′ik). Pertaining to organogenesis.

Organography (or-gan-og′raf-e) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + γράφειν to write]. A description of the organs of a living body.

Organoid (or′gan-oid) [*Organ* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling an organ.

Organoleptic (or″gan-o-lep′tik) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + λαμβάνειν to seize]. 1. Making an impression on an organ of special sense. 2. Capable of receiving a sense-impression.

Organology (or-gan-ol′o-je) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + λόγος word]. The sum of what is known regarding the organs of the body.

Organoma (or-gan-o′mah). A tumor affecting an organ; as a dermoid cyst.

Organometallic (or-gan-o-met-al′ik). Consisting of a metal in combination with an organic radical.

Organon (or′gan-on) [L.]. An organ.

Organonomy (or-gan-on′o-me) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + νόμος law]. The laws of organic life and of living organisms.

Organopathy (or-gan-op′ath-e) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + πάθος disease]. 1. Organic disease. 2. Organotherapy.

Organopexia, Organopexy (or″gan-o-pex′e-ah, or′gan-o-pex-e) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + πηγνύναι to fix]. The surgical fixation of an organ, especially of the uterus after excision of a fibroid.

Organopexil (or″gan-o-pek′sil). A method of enucleating fibroid growth.

Organosol (or-gan′o-sol). A proprietary agent said to be an alcoholic solution of colloidal silver: used for gonorrhea.

Organotherapy (or″gan-o-ther′ap-e) [Gr. ὄργανον organ + θεραπεία therapy]. The treatment of disease by the administration of animal organs or their extracts. See *Opotherapy*. **Heterologous o.,** organotherapy with substances that have no relation to the diseased organ of the patient. **Homologous o.,** organotherapy by extractive of the organs of animals corresponding to the diseased organ of the patient.

Orgasm (or′gazm) [Gr. ὀργασμός kneading, or ὀργᾶειν to swell, to be lustful]. The crisis of venereal excitement.

Oriental boil (o-re-en′tal). See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Orientalism (o-re-en′tal-izm). The condition of taking on the appearance of an oriental.

Orientation (o″re-en-ta′shun) [L. *o′riens* arising]. The determination of the east point; hence, the determination of one's position with respect to surrounding objects.

Orifice (or′if-is) [L. *orific′ium*]. 1. The entrance or outlet of any bodily cavity. 2. Any foramen, meatus, or opening.

Orificial (or-if-ish′al). Pertaining to an orifice.

Orificialist (or-if-ish′al-ist). One who treats disease by dilating or otherwise operating upon the external orifices of the body.

Origanum (o-rig′an-um) [L.; Gr. ὀρίγανον]. A genus of labiate plants. *O. vulga′re*, wild marjoram, affords a stimulant volatile oil (*o′leum origa′ni*): used mainly in veterinary practice and in liniments. *O. Marjora′na*, sweet marjoram, also affords a similar oil (*o′leum marjora′næ*).

Origin (or′ij-in) [L. *ori′go* beginning]. The source or beginning of anything, especially the more fixed end or attachment of a muscle, as distinguished from its insertion. **Apparent o., Ectal o., Superficial o.,** the point at which a cranial nerve emerges from the surface of the brain. **Deep o., Ental o.,** the true beginning of the brain-fibers of a nerve within the substance of the brain.

Orinasal (or-in-a′zal). See *Oronasal*.

Ormosin (or-mo′sin). A white, crystalline alkaloid from the seeds of *Ormo′sia dasycar′pa*, a leguminous tree of South America. Its hydrochlorid is narcotic and sedative.

Ornithin (or′nith-in) [Gr. ὄρνιθος bird]. A compound, $C_4H_7(NH_2)_2COOH$, or diamido-valeric acid, found in the urine and excrement of fowls. It gives rise to putrescin on decomposition and with urea it forms arginin.

Orolingual (o-ro-lin′gwal) [L. *os* mouth + *lin′gua* tongue]. Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.

Oronasal (o-ro-na′sal) [L. *os* mouth + *na′sus* nose]. Pertaining to the mouth and nose.

Oropharynx (o-ro-far′inx) [L. *os* mouth + *Pharynx*]. 1. The mouth and pharynx regarded as one cavity. 2. The space between the faucial arches. 3. The pharynx proper as distinguished from the nasopharynx.

Orotherapy (o-ro-ther′ap-e) [Gr. ὀρός whey + θεραπεία treatment]. Whey-cure; the treatment of disease by administering whey.

Oroxylin (o-rox′il-in). An antirheumatic agent in bright-yellow crystals.

Orphol (or′fol). Bismuth beta-naphtolate, $(C_{10}H_7O)_3Bi + 3H_2O$, a basic compound of beta-naphtol and bismuth. It is a light-brown, insoluble, aromatic powder, and is used as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.33–1 gm.), three to five times a day.

Orpiment (or′pim-ent) [L. *au′ri pigmen′tum*]. Arsenic trisulphid, As_2S_3; king's yellow: used mainly as a depilatory.

Orrhorrhea, Orrorrhœa (or-ro-re′ah) [Gr. ὀρός serum + ῥεῖν to flow]. A watery or serous discharge.

Orrhotherapeutic (or″ro-ther-ah-pu′tik). Pertaining to or of the nature of orrhotherapy.

Orrhotherapy (or-ro-ther′ap-e) [Gr. ὀρός serum + *Therapy*]. The therapeutic use of serums.

Orris (or′ris). The rhizome or root of Florentine iris, *I′ris florenti′na*: used in dentifrices, perfumes, etc. See *Iris*.

Orthin (or′thin). Orthohydrazinparabenzoate, $C_6H_3.OH.COOH.NH.NH_2$. Its hydrochlorid, a salt in colorless crystals, is a dangerous antipyretic. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.52 gm.).

Ortho- [Gr. ὀρθός straight]. A prefix meaning straight or normal.

Orthocephalic, Orthocephalous (or″tho-sef-al′ik, or-tho-sef′al-us) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + κεφαλή head]. Having a head with a height-length index of from 70 to 75.

Orthochlorophenol (or″tho-klo-ro-fe′nol). An agent employed in the treatment of lupus.

Orthochlorosalol (or″tho-klo-ro-sal′ol). A strongly fragrant substance isomeric with chlorosalol.

Orthochorea (or″tho-ko-re′ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + *Chorea*]. Choreic movements in the erect posture.

Orthochromatic (or″tho-kro-mat′ik). Normally colored or stained.

Orthocresalol (or-tho-kre′sal-ol). See *Cresatol*.

Orthocresol (or-tho-kre′sol). One of the three isomeric forms of cresol.

Orthodiagram (or-tho-di′ag-ram). The print or record made by an orthodiagraph.

Orthodiagraph (or-tho-di′ag-raf) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + διά through + γράφειν to write]. A radiographic apparatus for recording accurately the form and

size of structures inside the body, doing away with the distortion of the ordinary *x*-ray plate.

Orthodiagraphy (or″tho-di-ag′raf-e). The use of the orthodiagraph.

Orthodinitrocresol (or″tho-di-ni-tro-kres′ol). Same as *Antinonnin*.

Orthodontia (or-tho-don′she-ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + ὀδούς tooth]. The correction of dental irregularities.

Orthoform (or′tho-form). A white, crystalline powder, $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)COOH_3$, odorless and tasteless, a kind of synthetic cocain. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but only slightly so in water: it is a local anesthetic and antiseptic, free from toxic effects. It is used internally in ulcer and cancer of the stomach, and in wounds, burns, and ulcers, in the form of an ointment. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **O. hydrochlorid,** a crystalline salt: a local anesthetic. **New o.,** meta-amidopara-oxybenzoic methyl ester; somewhat whiter than the original orthoform, and used in the same way: patented.

Orthognathous (or-thog′na-thus) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + γνάθος jaw]. Having a gnathic index of less than 98.

Ortholiposis (or″tho-lip-o′sis) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + *Liposis*]. The normal proportion of liposin in the serum of the blood.

Orthometer (or-thom′et-er) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for finding the relative protrusion of the two eyeballs.

Orthomonochlorphenol (or″tho-mo″no-klor-fe′nol). A compound recommended in the treatment of nasal diseases. It is locally anesthetic.

Orthomorphia (or-tho-mor′fe-ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + μορφή form]. The surgical and mechanic correction of deformities.

Orthopedia (or-tho-pe′de-ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + παῖς child]. The surgical and mechanical correction of the deformities of children. **Dental o.,** correction of deformities or irregularities of teeth.

Orthopedic (or-tho-pe′dik) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + παῖς child]. Pertaining to the correction of deformities, especially those of children.

Orthopedist (or-tho-pe′dist). An orthopedic surgeon.

Orthophoria (or-tho-fo′re-ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + φορεῖν to bear]. The normal or proper placement of organs; normal adjustment and equilibrium of eye-muscles.

Orthopnea, Orthopnœa (or-thop-ne′ah) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + πνηά, πνοιά breath]. Inability to breathe except in an upright position.

Orthopneic (or-thop-ne′ik). Pertaining to or marked by orthopnea.

Orthopraxy, Orthopraxis (or′tho-prak-se, or-tho-prak′sis) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + πράσσειν to make]. The mechanic correction of deformities.

Orthoptic (or-thop′tik) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + ὀπτικός optic]. Correcting obliquity of one or both visual axes.

Orthorhombic (or-tho-rom′bik). Having three unequal axes intersected at right angles: said of crystals.

Orthoröntgenography (or″tho-rent-gen-og′raf-e). Same as *Orthodiagraphy*.

Orthoscope (or′tho-skōp) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus which neutralizes the corneal refraction by means of a layer of water: it is used in examining the eye.

Orthoscopic (or-tho-skop′ik). Affording a correct and undistorted view.

Orthoscopy (or-thos′ko-pe). Examination of the eye by means of the orthoscope.

Orthosis (or-tho′sis) [Gr. ὄρθωσις; ὀρθός straight]. The straightening of a distorted part.

Orthostatic (or-tho-stat′ik) [Gr, ὀρθός straight + στατικός causing to stand]. Pertaining to or caused by standing erect.

Orthotast (or′tho-tast) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + τάσσειν to arrange]. An apparatus for straightening curvatures of bones.

Orthoterion (or-tho-te′re-on) [Gr. ὀρθωτήρ straightener]. A device for use in straightening crooked limbs.

Orthotonus (or-thot′o-nus) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + τόνος tension]. A spasm which fixes the head, body, and limbs in a rigid straight line.

Orthotropic (or-tho-trop′ik) [Gr. ὀρθός straight + τρέπειν to turn]. Ascending into the abdominal or other cavity.

Oryza (o-ri′zah) [L.; Gr. ὄρυζα rice]. A genus of cereal plants. *O. sati′va* produces rice.

Os. The chemic symbol of *Osmium*.

Os (os), gen. *o′ris*, pl. *o′ra*. Latin for *Mouth*. **O. exter′num,** the orifice of the vagina. **Granular o.,** an os uteri covered with granulations due to chronic endometritis. **O. u′teri exter′num, O. tin′cæ,** the lower or distal extremity of the canal of the cervix uteri. **O. u′teri inter′num,** the internal or upper orifice of the canal of the cervix uteri. **O. ventric′uli,** the cardiac or esophageal orifice of the stomach.

Os (os), gen. *os′sis*, pl. *os′sa*. Latin for *Bone*. **O. acetab′uli,** the fetal bone which becomes the pubic portion of the acetabulum. **O. bre′ve,** a short bone. **O. cal′cis,** the calcaneum, or heel-bone. **O. capita′tum,** the os magnum. **O. centra′le,** an accessory bone sometimes found on the back of the carpus. **O. cox′æ, O. innomina′tum,** the innominate bone. **O. epitympan′icum,** a bone of very early fetal life which becomes the posterior portion of the squama that aids in forming the mastoid cells. **O. hama′tum,** the unciform bone. **O. il′ii,** the ilium. **O. inci′sivum,** the intermaxillary bone. **O. is′chii,** the ischium. **O. lon′gum,** a long bone. **O. luna′tum,** the semilunar bone. **O. mag′num,** the third bone in the second or distal row of the carpus. **O. multan′gulum ma′jus,** the trapezium. **O. multan′gulum mi′nus,** the trapezoid bone. **O. navicula′re,** the scaphoid bone. **O. orbicula′re,** a bonelet of the ear which usually becomes joined to the incus. **O. pla′num.** 1. A flat bone. 2. The orbital plate of the ethmoid bone. **O. pneumat′icum,** a hollow bone. **O. pu′bis,** the pubis, or pubic bone. **O. sedenta′rium,** the ischium. **O. tri′gonum,** an external tubercle at the back of the astragalus, sometimes occurring as a separate bone. **O. trique′trum,** the cuneiform bone. **O. un′guis,** the lacrimal bone.

Osazone (o′sa-zōn). Any one of a series of compounds obtained by heating sugar with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid.

Oscedo (os-se′do) [L.]. An act of yawning.

Oscheal (os′ke-al) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum]. Pertaining to the scrotum.

Oscheitis (os-ke-i′tis) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oscheocele (os′ke-o-sēl) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + κήλη tumor]. Tumor or swelling of the scrotum; also scrotal hernia.

Oscheohydrocele (os″ke-o-hi′dro-sēl) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + *Hydrocele*]. Hydrocele in the sac of a scrotal hernia.

Oscheolith (os′ke-o-lith) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + λίθος stone]. A concretion in the sebaceous glands of the scrotum.

Oscheoma (os-ke-o′mah) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor of the scrotum.

Oscheoncus (os-ke-ong'kus) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + ὄγκος tumor]. Same as *Oscheoma*.

Oscheoplasty (os'ke-o-plas-te) [Gr. ὀσχεον scrotum + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Oschitis (os-ki'tis). Same as *Oscheitis*.

Oscillaria (os-il-a're-ah). A genus of *Algæ*. *O. mala'riæ*, the plasmodium of malaria.

Oscillator (os'sil-la-tor). An instrument used in the mechanic treatment of disease.

Oscitation (os-sit-a'shun) [L. *oscita'tio*]. The act of yawning.

Osculum (os'ku-lum), pl. *os'cula* [L.]. Any small aperture or minute opening.

Öse (a'ze) [Ger.]. A loop at the end of a platinum wire inserted into a glass handle. Same as *Oese*.

-osis. A termination denoting a disease or morbid process; sometimes a process not morbid.

Osmatic (os-mat'ik) [Gr. ὀσμάειν to smell]. Having the sense of smell.

Osmazome (os'maz-ōm) [Gr. ὀσμή odor + ζωμός same]. A principle derivable from muscular fiber which gives the peculiar flavor and odor to roast meats and gravies.

Osmic (os'mik). Containing osmium. See *Acid*.

Osmidrosis (os-mid-ro'sis) [Gr. ὀσμή odor + ἱδρώς sweat]. A condition in which the sweat has an abnormally strong odor.

Osmium (os'me-um) [Gr. ὀσμή odor; one of its oxids has a very strong smell]. 1. A very hard, gray, and nearly infusible metal; symbol, Os. See *Acid, Osmic*. 2. A homeopathic trituration of metallic osmium.

Osmodysphoria (os''mo-dis-fo're-ah) [Gr. ὀσμή smell + δυσ- ill + φορεῖν to bear]. An intense and abnormal dislike of certain odors.

Osmogen (os'mo-jen) [Gr. ὀσμός impulse + γεννᾶν to produce]. An embryo ferment, or one from which an active ferment is developed.

Osmology (os-mol'o-je) [Gr. ὀσμή smell + λόγος treatise]. 1. Same as *Osphresiology*. 2. That branch of physics that treats of osmosis.

Osmometer (os-mom'et-er). 1. [Gr. ὀσμός impulse + μέτρον measure.] A device for testing or exhibiting osmotic force. 2. [Gr. ὀσμή smell + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Osmose, Osmosis (os'mōs, os-mo'sis) [Gr. ὀσμός impulsion]. The passage of a fluid through a membrane.

Osmosum (os-mo'sum). A proprietary antiphlogistic and anodyne preparation of aluminum salicylate, glycerin, and antiseptics: used externally.

Osmotic (oz-mot'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of osmosis.

Osone (o'sōn). A compound formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on osazone, and capable of being converted into a ketone.

Osphresiology (os''fre-ze-ol'o-je) [Gr. ὀσφρησις smell + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding odors and the sense of smell.

Osphyalgia (os-fe-al'je-ah) [Gr. ὀσφύς loin + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the loins and hips.

Osphyitis (os-fe-i'tis) [Gr. ὀσφύς loin + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the loins.

Osphyomyelitis (os''fe-o-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. ὀσφύς loin + *Myelitis*]. Myelitis of the lumbar region of the cord.

Ossa (os'sah). Latin plural of *os*, bone.

Ossagen (os'saj-en). A white, therapeutic powder prepared from red bone-marrow and containing the calcium salts of its fatty acids: used in rickets, etc. Dose, 30–60 gr. (2–4 gm.).

Ossalin (os'al-in). A greenish-white fat said to be derived from the spinal cords of neat-cattle: used as an ointment base.

Ossein (os'e-in). The animal matter of bone; ostein.

Osseo-albumoid (os-e-o-al'bu-moid). A protein derived from bone after hydration of the collagen.

Osseo-aponeurotic (os''e-o-ap-o-nu-rot'ik). Pertaining to bone and the aponeurosis of a muscle.

Osseomucoid (os-e-o-mu'koid). A mucin existing in bone.

Osseous (os'se-us) [L. *os'seus*]. Of the nature or quality of bone; bony.

Ossicle (os'sik-l) [L. *ossic'ulum*]. Any bonelet or small bone. **Andernach's o's,** the Wormian bones. **Auditory o's,** the malleus, incus, and stapes, the bonelets of the cavity of the tympanum. A fourth ossicle, the orbiculare, usually becomes joined to the incus. **O's of Bertin,** the sphenoturbinal bones. **Epactal o.,** a Wormian bone. **Kerkring's o.,** a small bone of early life which becomes the basilar process of the occipital bone. **Riolan's o's,** small bones occasionally seen in the suture between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone.

Ossiculectomy (os''sik-u-lek'to-me) [L. *ossic'ulum* bonelet + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of an ossicle, or of the ossicles, of the ear.

Ossiculotomy (os''sik-u-lot'o-me) [L. *ossic'ulum* bonelet + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the bonelets of the ear.

Ossiculum (os-sik'u-lum), pl. *ossic'ula*. Latin for *Ossicle*, or little bone.

Ossiferous (os-sif'er-us) [L. *os* bone + *fer're* to bear]. Producing bone.

Ossific (os-sif'ik) [L. *os* bone + *fa'cere* to make]. Forming or becoming bone.

Ossification (os''sif-ik-a'shun) [L. *ossifica'tio*]. 1. The formation of bone or of a bony substance. 2. Conversion into bone or a bony substance.

Ossifluent abscess (os-if'lu-ent). See *Abscess*.

Ossifying (os'if-i-ing). Changing or developing into bone.

Ossin (os'in). A therapeutic liquid prepared from beef-bones: said to be serviceable in diabetes.

Ostalgia (os-tal'je-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a bone or in the bones.

Osteanaphysis (os''te-an-af'is-is) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἀναφύειν to reproduce]. Reproduction of bone.

Ostearthritis (os''te-ar-thri'tis) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἄρθρον joint]. Inflammation of the bones and joints.

Ostearthrotomy (os''te-ar-throt'o-me) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἄρθρον joint + τέμνειν to cut]. Excision of an articular end of a bone.

Ostectomy, Osteectomy (os-tek'to-me, os-te-ek'-to-me) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of a bone.

Osteectopia, Osteectopy (os''te-ek-to'pe-ah, os-te-ek'to-pe) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἔκτοπος out of place]. Displacement of a bone.

Ostein (os'te-in) [Gr. ὀστέον bone]. Same as *Ossein*.

Osteitis (os-te-i'tis) [Gr. ὀστέον bone]. Inflammation of a bone; inflammation of the Haversian spaces, canals and their branches, and generally of the medullary cavity. The disease is marked by enlargement of the bone, tenderness, and a dull, aching pain. **Acute o.,** osteomyelitis, usually of septic origin. See *Osteomyelitis*. **O. albumino'sa,** o. with accumulation of a sticky albuminous liquid. **Central o.** Same as *Endosteitis*. **Chronic o.,** central caries or bone-abscess; often due to tuberculosis, sometimes syphilitic. **Condensing o.,** osteitis with hard deposits of earthy salts; osteosclerosis; eburnation. Called also *Formative o.* and *Sclerosing o.* **Cortical o.** Same as *Periostitis*. **O. defor'mans,** rarefying osteitis with distortion of the bones affected. **Formative o.** See *Condensing o.* **Gummatous o.,** a chronic form associated with syphilis. **Rarefying o.,** a bone-disease in which the inorganic matter is lessened and the hard bone becomes cancellated. **Sclerosing o.** See *Condensing o.* **Secondary hyperplastic o.,** hypertrophic pulmonary osteo-arthropathy.

Ostembryon (os-tem'bre-on) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἔμβρυον fetus]. Ossification of a fetus.

Ostemia (os-te'me-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + αἷμα blood]. Morbid fulness of blood in a bone.

Ostempyesis (os''tem-pi-e'sis) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἐμπύησις suppuration]. Suppuration within a bone.

Osteo-aneurysm (os''te-o-an'u-rizm). Aneurysm in a bone.

Osteo-arthritis (os''te-o-ar-thri'tis). Same as *Ostearthritis*.

Osteo-arthropathy (os''te-o-ar-throp'ath-e) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + *Arthropathy*]. Any disease of the joints and bones. **Hypertrophic pneumic o., Hypertrophic pulmonary o.** 1. Acromegaly. 2. A disease characterized by enlargement of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes, thickening of the articular ends of bones, enlargement of the lower jaw, and peculiar curving of the nails. It is believed to be due to disease of the lungs in which toxic matters are absorbed from diseased areas. Called also *Osteo-arthropathie hypertrophiante pneumique*. **Pulmonary o.** See *Hypertrophic pneumic o.*

Osteo-arthrotomy (os''te-o-ar-throt'o-me). Same as *Ostearthrotomy*.

Osteoblast (os'te-o-blast) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + βλαστός germ]. Any one of the cells that are developed into bone or that are directly active in the production of bony structures.

Osteocampsia (os''te-o-kamp'se-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κάμπτειν to bend]. Curvature or bending of a bone.

Osteocarcinoma (os''te-o-kar-sin-o'mah). 1. Osteoma combined with carcinoma. 2. Carcinoma of a bone.

Osteocele (os'te-o-sēl) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κήλη tumor]. 1. Bony tumor of the testis or scrotum. 2. A hernia containing bone.

Osteocephaloma (os''te-o-sef-al-o'mah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + *Encephaloma*]. An encephaloid tumor of a bone.

Osteochondritis (os''te-o-kon-dri'tis) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + χόνδρος cartilage]. Inflammation of both bone and cartilage.

Osteochondroma (os''te-o-kon-dro'mah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + χόνδρος cartilage]. Osteoma blended with chondroma; a tumor that is partly bony and partly cartilaginous.

Osteochondrophyte (os''te-o-kon'dro-fīt) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + χόνδρος cartilage + φῦτον growth]. A tumor made up of cartilaginous and bony tissue.

Osteochondrosarcoma (os''te-o-kon''dro-sar-ko'-mah). Sarcoma blended with osteoma and chondroma.

Osteoclasis, Osteoclasia (os-te-ok'las-is, os''te-o-kla'zhe-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κλάειν to break]. 1. The surgical fracture or refracture of bones. 2. The absorption and destruction of bony tissue by osteoclastic cells. **Rizzoli's o.** an o. consisting of a rod on which are two sliding padded rings, and between these a padded plate that can be screwed down upon the part, thus fracturing the bone.

Osteoclast (os'te-o-klast) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κλᾶν to break]. 1. An instrument for use in the surgical fracture or refracture of bones. 2. Any large multinuclear cell concerned in the absorption and removal of bone.

Osteoclastic (os''te-o-klas'tik). Pertaining to or of the nature of an osteoclast; destructive to bone.

Osteoclasty (os'te-o-klas-te). Same as *Osteoclasis*.

Osteocomma (os''te-o-kom'ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κόμμα fragment]. Any one of the pieces or members of a series of bony structures, as a vertebra.

Osteocope (os'te-o-kōp) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κόπος stroke]. A severe pain in a bone or in the bones: generally a symptom of syphilitic bone-disease.

Osteocopic (os''te-o-kop'ik). Of the nature of an osteocope.

Osteocranium (os''te-o-kra'ne-um) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + κρανίον cranium]. The fetal cranium after its ossification.

Osteocystoma (os''te-o-sis-to'mah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + *Cystoma*]. A cystic tumor in a bone.

Osteodentin (os''te-o-den'tin) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + *Dentin*]. Dentin that resembles bone.

Osteodermia (os''te-o-der'me-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + δέρμα skin]. A bony formation in the skin.

Osteodiastasis (os''te-o-di-as'tas-is) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + διάστασις separation]. The separation of a bone or of two bones.

Osteodynia (os''te-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in a bone.

Osteo-epiphysis (os''te-o-ep-if'is-is) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + *Epiphysis*]. Any bony epiphysis.

Osteofibroma (os''te-o-fi-bro'mah) [*Osteoma* + *Fibroma*]. A tumor containing both osseous and fibrous elements.

Osteogen (os'te-o-jen) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + γεννᾶν to produce]. 1. The soft material from which bone is formed. 2. A proprietary syrup of iron and phosphorus.

Osteogenesis, Osteogeny (os''te-o-jen'es-is, os-te-oj'en-e) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + γεννᾶν to beget]. The development of the bones. **O. imperfec'ta,** a congenital disease marked by fragility of the bones, with resulting fractures, due to lack of formative power of the bony tissues.

Osteogenic, Osteogenetic (os''te-o-jen'ik, os''te-o-jen-et'ik) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + γεννᾶν to produce]. Pertaining to the development or growth of the bones.

Osteography (os-te-og'raf-e) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + γράφειν to write]. A description of the bones.

Osteohalisteresis (os''te-o-hal-is-ter-e'sis) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἅλς salt + στερεῖν to deprive]. Loss or deficiency of the mineral elements of bones.

Osteoid (os'te-oid) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + εἶδος form]. Resembling bone.

Osteolipochondroma (os''te-o-li-po-kon-dro'mah). Chondroma with bony and fatty elements.

Osteology (os-te-ol'o-je) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the bones; the study of the bones.

Osteolysis (os-te-ol'is-is) [Gr. ὀστέον bone + λύσις solution]. Decay, absorption, or soft necrosis of bone.

Osteoma (os-te-o'mah), pl. *osteo'mata*. A bony tumor; a hard tumor of bone-like structure developing on a bone and sometimes on other structures. **Cavalrymen's o.,** osteoma at the insertion of the adductor femoris longus. **O**

denta'le, a dental exostosis. **O. du'rum, O. ebur'neum,** a tumor made up of hard bony tissue. **O. medulla're,** an osteoma containing marrow-spaces. **O. spongio'sum,** osteoma containing cancellated bone.

Osteomalacia (os''te-o-mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *μαλακία* softness]. Softening of the bones; mollities ossium, or malacosteon; a disease marked by increasing softness of the bones, so that they become flexible and brittle. It is attended with rheumatic pains; the patient becomes weak, and finally dies from exhaustion. It occurs chiefly in adults.

Osteomalacic (os''te-o-mal-a'sik) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *μαλακία* softness]. Pertaining to or of the nature of osteomalacia.

Osteomyelitis (os''te-o-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *μυελός* marrow]. Inflammation of the bone-marrow, or of the bone and marrow; inflammation of the medullary cavity of a bone. It may be either acute or chronic. The **acute** form, which is usually a septic condition, is marked by fever, chills, and depression, and is attended with suppuration of the medullary cavity, with extension to the neighboring parts and the development of pyemic abscesses. The **chronic** form occurs after injury, or from rheumatism, syphilis, or tuberculosis. It results either in rarefaction, condensation, or abscess of the bone.

Osteoncus (os-te-ong'kus) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *ὄγκος* mass]. Tumor of a bone.

Osteonecrosis (os''te-o-nek-ro'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *νεκρώσις* death]. Death, or necrosis, of bone.

Osteoneuralgia (os''te-o-nu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *νεῦρον* nerve + *ἄλγος* pain]. Neuralgia of a bone.

Osteopathy (os-te-op'ath-e) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *πάθος* disease]. 1. Any disease of a bone. 2. A system of medicine in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones and by other manual manipulations intended to restore the deranged mechanism of the body.

Osteopedion (os''te-o-pe'de-on) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *παίς* child]. Same as *Lithopedion.*

Osteoperiostitis (os''te-o-per-e-os-ti'tis) [*Osteitis* + *Periostitis*]. Inflammation of a bone and its peritoneum.

Osteophage (os'te-o-fāj) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φαγεῖν* to eat]. Same as *Osteoclast.*

Osteophlebitis (os''te-o-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φλέψ* vein]. Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

Osteophone (os'te-o-fōn) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φωνή* voice]. Same as *Audiphone.*

Osteophony (os-te-of'o-ne) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φωνή* voice]. The conduction of sounds by bone; bone-conduction.

Osteophore (os'te-o-fōr) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φορεῖν* to carry]. A bone-crushing forceps.

Osteophyma (os''te-o-fi'mah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φύμα* growth]. A tumor or outgrowth of a bone.

Osteophyte (os'te-o-fīt) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *φυτόν* plant]. A bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth.

Osteoplaque (os'te-o-plak). A layer of bone.

Osteoplast (os'te-o-plast) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *πλαστός* formed]. Same as *Osteoblast.*

Osteoplasty (os'te-o-plas-te) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *πλάσσειν* to form]. Plastic surgery of the bones.

Osteoporosis (os''te-o-po-ro'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *πόρος* passage]. Abnormal porousness or rarefaction of bone by the enlargement of its canals or the formation of abnormal spaces.

Osteopsathyrosis (os''te-op-sath-ir-o'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *ψαθυρός* friable]. Fragility of the bones; fragilitas ossium.

Osteorrhaphy (os-te-or'rah-fe) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *ῥαφή* suture]. The suturing or wiring of bones.

Osteosarcoma (os''te-o-sar-ko'mah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* + *Sarcoma*]. A sarcoma of bone; or a sarcoma containing osseous tissue.

Osteosarcomatous (os''te-o-sar-ko'mat-us). Of the nature of osteosarcoma.

Osteosclerosis (os''te-o-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *σκλήρωσις* hardening]. The hardening or abnormal denseness of bone.

Osteoscope (os'te-o-skōp) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. An instrument for testing an X-ray apparatus by examining a standard preparation of the bones of the forearm.

Osteoseptum (os''te-o-sep'tum) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *Septum*]. The bony part of the nasal septum.

Osteospongioma (os''te-o-spon-je-o'mah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *σπόγγος* sponge + *-ωμα* tumor]. A spongy tumor of bone.

Osteosteatoma (os''te-o-ste-at-o'mah) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *στεάτωμα* sebaceous tumor]. A suet-like tumor with bony elements.

Osteostixis (os''te-o-stik'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *στίξις* puncture]. Surgical puncture of a bone.

Osteosuture (os'te-o-sūt-ūr) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + L. *sutu'ra* suture]. Same as *Osteorrhaphy.*

Osteosynovitis (os''te-o-si-no-vi'tis). Synovitis together with osteitis of the neighboring bones.

Osteotabes (os-te-o-ta'bēz) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + L. *ta'bes* wasting]. A disease, chiefly of infants, in which the cells of the bone-marrow are destroyed and the marrow disappears.

Osteothrombosis (os''te-o-throm-bo'sis) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *Thrombosis*]. Thrombosis of the veins of a bone.

Osteotome (os'te-o-tōm) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *τέμνειν* to cut]. A knife or chisel for cutting bone.

Osteotomy (os-te-ot'o-me) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *τέμνειν* to cut]. The surgical cutting of a bone. **Cuneiform o.,** the removal of a wedge of bone. **Linear o.,** the sawing or linear cutting of a bone. **Macewen's o.,** supracondylar cuneiform section of the femur for genu valgum.

Osteotribe, Osteotrite (os'te-o-trīb, os'te-o-trīt) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *τρίβειν* to rub]. An instrument for rasping carious bone.

Osteotympanic (os''te-o-tim-pan'ik). Same as *Craniotympanic.*

Ostial, Ostiary (os'te-al, os'te-a-re) [L. *ostia'rius* pertaining to a door]. Pertaining to an orifice.

Ostitis (os-ti'tis). Same as *Osteitis.*

Ostium (os'te-um) [L.]. A mouth or orifice. **O. abdomina'le,** the fimbriated end of an oviduct. **O. inter'num,** the uterine end of an oviduct. **O. pharyn'geum,** the nasopharyngeal end of a Eustachian tube. **O. tympan'icum,** the tympanic orifice of a Eustachian tube. **O. vagi'næ,** the external orifice of the vagina.

Ostreotoxismus (os''tre-o-tox-iz'mus) [Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster + *τοξικόν* poisoning]. Poisoning that follows the eating of diseased or unwholesome oysters.

Ostrya (os'tre-ah) [L.; Gr. *ὀστρύα* hornbeam]. A genus of cupuliferous trees. *O. virgin'ica,* the lever-wood of North America, is used in homeopathic practice.

Otacoustic (o-tah-koo'stik) [Gr. *ὠτακουστεῖν* to listen]. Assisting the hearing.

Otalgia (o-tal'je-ah) [Gr. *ὠταλγία*]. Pain in the ear; earache.

Otaphone (o'taf-ōn). Same as *Otophone.*

Otectomy (o-tek'to-me) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of tissues of the internal and middle ear.

Othelcosis (o-thel-ko'sis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ἕλκωσις* ulceration]. Suppuration of the ear.

Othematoma (o''them-at-o'ma) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Hematoma*]. Same as *Hæmatoma auris.*

Othemorrhea (o''them-o-re'ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *αἷμα* blood + *ῥοία* flow]. Hemorrhage from the ear.

Othenometer (o-then-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the variations of the nervous force.

Otiatrics (o-te-at'riks) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ἰατρικός* healing]. The therapeutics of ear-diseases.

Otic (o'tik) [Gr. *ὠτικός*]. Pertaining to the ear; aural.

Oticodinia (o''tik-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. *ὠτικός* aural + *δίνη* whirl]. Vertigo from ear-disease.

Otitic (o-tit'ik). Pertaining to otitis.

Otitis (o-ti'tis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the ear. It is distinguished as *O. exter'na, inter'na,* or *me'dia,* according as it affects the external, internal, or middle ear. The disease is marked by pain, fever, abnormalities of hearing, deafness, tinnitus, and vertigo. **O. croupo'sa,** that which is associated with the formation of a fibrinous membrane. **O. desquamati'va,** external or medial otitis in which there are overdevelopment and desquamation of the cutaneous or mucous epithelium. **O. exter'na,** inflammation of the external ear. **O. exter'na circumscrip'ta,** that which affects a limited area or areas. **O. exter'na diffu'sa,** that which affects the greater part of the meatus. **O. exter'na furunculo'sa.** See *Furuncular o.* **Furuncular o.,** the formation of furuncles in the external meatus. **O. hæmorrha'gica,** that which is caused by or attended with hemorrhage. **O. inter'na,** inflammation of the internal ear: it may be due to syphilis, diphtheria, scarlatina, or to various other causes. **O. labyrinth'ica** affects chiefly the labyrinth. **O. mastoi'dea,** otitis which involves the mastoid spaces. **O. me'dia,** inflammation of the middle ear. **O. me'dia catarrha'lis acu'ta,** an acute catarrhal form. **O. me'dia catarrha'lis chron'ica,** a chronic catarrhal form of several subvarieties. **O. me'dia purulen'ta acu'ta,** acute suppurative form affecting the middle ear. **O. me'dia purulen'ta chron'ica,** otorrhea. **O. me'dia sero'sa,** one marked by a copious serous exudation. **O. mycot'ica, O. parasit'ica,** that which is due to parasitic fungi. **O. sclerot'ica,** that which is marked by hardening of the ear-structures.

Otoblennorrhea (o''to-blen-o-re'ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *βλέννα* mucus + *ῥοία* flow]. Mucous discharge from the ear.

Otocephalus (o-to-sef'al-us) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κεφαλή* head]. A monster-fetus lacking the lower jaw and having ears united below the face.

Otocerebritis (o''to-ser-e-bri'tis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Cerebritis*]. Inflammation of the brain dependent upon disease of the middle ear.

Otocleisis (o-to-kli'sis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κλεῖσις* closure]. Closure of the auditory passages.

Otoconia (o-to-ko'ne-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κονία* dust]. 1. A dust-like substance made up of otoliths. 2. Plural of *Otoconium.*

Otoconite (o-tok'o-nīt). Same as *Otoconium.*

Otoconium (o-to-ko'ne-um), pl. *otoco'nia* [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κόνιον* dust]. An otolith.

Otocrane, Otocranium (o'to-krān, o-to-kra'ne-um) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κρανίον* skull]. 1. The chamber in the petrous bone that lodges the internal ear. 2. The petromastoid; the auditory portion of the cranium.

Otocyst (o'to-sist) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *κύστις* bladder]. 1. The auditory vesicle of the embryo. See under *Vesicle.* 2. The auditory sac of some of the lower animals.

Otodynia (o-to-din'e-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ὀδύνη* pain]. Pain in the ear; earache.

Otoganglion (o-to-gang'gle-on) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *γάγγλιον* ganglion]. The otic ganglion; Arnold's ganglion.

Otogenous (o-toj'en-us) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Originating within the ear.

Otography (o-tog'raf-e) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *γράφειν* to write]. A description of the ear.

Otohemineurasthenia (o''to-hem-e-nu-ras-the'ne-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ἡμι-* half + *Neurasthenia*]. Nervous defect of hearing in one ear.

Otolith (o'to-lith) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *λίθος* stone]. An ear-stone; one of the small calcareous masses within the membranous vestibule, near the terminations of the auditory nerve.

Otologic (o-to-loj'ik). Pertaining to otology.

Otologist (o-tol'o-jist). A physician versed in otology.

Otology (o-tol'o-je) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding the ear.

Otomassage (o'to-mas-sahzh') [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *μάσσειν* to knead]. The massage of the tympanic cavity and ossicles.

Otomyasthenia (o''to-mi-as-the'ne-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *μῦς* muscle + *ἀσθένεια* weakness]. A debilitated state of the ear-muscles, interfering with the normal selection and amplification of sounds.

Otomyces (o-tom'is-ēz) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *μύκης* fungus]. A genus of fungi which infest the ear. **O. Hage'ni** and **O. purpu'reus** have been found in the human ear.

Otomycosis (o''to-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *μύκης* fungus]. Any disease of the ear caused by the presence of fungi in the meatus. **A. aspergilli'na,** any ear-disease caused by the presence of an aspergillus.

Otonecrectomy, Otonecronectomy (o''to-nek-rek'to-me, o''to-nek-ron-ek'to-me) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Necrectomy*]. The surgical removal of necrosed structures from the ear.

Otoneuralgia (o''to-nu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Neuralgia*]. Neuralgic pain in the ear.

Otoneurasthenia (o''to-nu-ras-the'ne-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Neurasthenia*]. Neurasthenia due to ear-disease.

Otopathy (o-top'ath-e) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *πάθος* suffering]. Any disease of the ear.

Otopharyngeal (o''to-far-in'je-al). Pertaining to the ear and pharynx.

Otophone (o'to-fōn) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *φωνή* sound]. 1. An ear-trumpet or other external appliance to aid the hearing. 2. A tube used in the auscultation of the ear.

Otopiesis (o-to-pi'e-sis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *πίεσις* pressing]. 1. The sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani. 2. Pressure upon the labyrinth, producing deafness.

Otoplasty (o'to-plas-te) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *πλάσσειν* to form]. Plastic surgery of the ear; the surgical correction of ear-deformities and defects.

Otopolypus (o-to-pol'ip-us) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *Polypus*]. A polypus of the ear.

Otopyorrhea (o''to-pi-or-re'ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *πύον* pus + *ῥεῖν* to flow]. A copious purulent discharge from the ear.

Otopyosis (o-to-pi-o'sis) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *πύωσις* suppuration]. A suppurative disease of the ear.

Otor (o'tor) [Gr. *οὖς* ear]. Pertaining to the ear; aural.

Otorhinolaryngology (o''to-ri''no-lar-in-gol'o-je) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ῥίς* nose + *λάρυγξ* larynx + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding the ear, nose, and larynx and their diseases.

Otorrhagia (o-tor-ra'je-ah) [Gr. *οὖς* ear + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the ear.

Otorrhea, Otorrhœa (o-tor-re'ah) [Gr. οὖς ear + ῥεῖν to flow]. A discharge from the ear, especially a purulent one.

Otosalpinx (o-to-sal'pinx) [Gr. οὖς ear + σάλπιγξ trumpet]. The Eustachian tube.

Otoscleronectomy (o''to-skle-ro-nek'to-me) [Gr. οὖς ear + σκληρός hard + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the ankylosed sound-conducting apparatus of the middle ear.

Otosclerosis (o''to-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. οὖς ear + σκληρός hard]. The formation of spongy bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

Otoscope (o'to-skōp) [Gr. οὖς ear + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. An instrument for inspecting or for auscultating the ear. **Siegle's o.**, an o. which gives a view of the drum-membrane when subjected to condensed or rarefied air. **Toynbee's o.**, a tube for insertion into the ear of the patient and of the observer for the purpose of auscultating the patient's ear during politzerization.

Otoscopy (o-tos'ko-pe). Examination of the ear by means of the otoscope.

Otosis (o-to'sis) [Gr. οὖς ear]. A mishearing; a false impression as to sounds uttered by others.

Otosteal (o-tos'te-al) [Gr. οὖς ear + ὀστέον bone]. Pertaining to the ear-bones.

Otosteon (o-tos'te-on) [Gr. οὖς ear + ὀστέον bone]. 1. An otolith. 2. Any one of the auditory ossicles.

Ototomy (o-tot'o-me) [Gr. οὖς ear + τέμνειν to cut]. The dissection or anatomy of the ear.

Oturia (o-tu're-ah) [Gr. οὖς ear + οὖρον urine]. A metastatic urinous discharge from the ear.

O. U. An abbreviation for *oc'ulus uter'que*, each eye.

Ouabain (wah-ba'in). A very poisonous glucosid, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, from *Ouabaio*. It is a powerful local anesthetic and cardiac stimulant. Dose, $\frac{1}{1000}$–$\frac{1}{500}$ gr. (0.000066–0.000132 gm.).

Ouabaio (wah-bah'yo). An African arrow-poison derived from the root of *Caris'sa Schim'peri*, an apocynaceous plant.

Oulitis (oo-li'tis). Same as *Ulitis*.

Ounce (owns) [L. *un'cia*]. A measure of weight. The ounce avoirdupois is one-sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois, or 437.5 grains; the *troy* ounce is one-twelfth of a pound troy, or 480 grains. See *Weights and Measures, Table of*.

Ourology, Ouroscopy, etc. (oo-rol'o-je, oo-ros'ko-pe). See *Urology, Uroscopy*, etc.

Outpatient (owt'pa-shent). A hospital patient not treated within the walls.

Outpocketing (owt-pok'et-ing). Enclosure of a pedicle or other part within the edges of the external wound.

Ova (o'vah). Latin plural of *Ovum*, egg.

Ovadin (o'vad-in). A therapeutic preparation of the ovaries of cows and swine, containing traces of iodin.

Ovagol (o'va-gol). A combination of bile acids with albumin: said to exert a cholagogue action in the intestine.

Oval (o'val) [L. *ova'lis*]. 1. Egg-shaped. 2. Having the outline of the long section of an egg.

Ovalbumin (o-val-bu'min) [L. *o'vum* egg + *Albumin*]. An albumin obtainable from the whites of eggs.

Ovaltine (o-val'tīn). A proprietary food-preparation composed of malt extract, dried milk, eggs, and cocoa.

Ovaraden (o-var'ad-en). A dry, therapeutic powder prepared from animal ovaries. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.): used in amenorrhea, chlorosis, and hysteria.

Ovarialgia, Ovaralgia (o''va-re-al'je-ah, o-va-ral'je-ah). Same as *Oöphoralgia*.

Ovarian (o-va're-an). Pertaining to an ovary or to the ovaries.

Ovariectomy (o''va-re-ek'to-me). Same as *Oöphorectomy*.

Ovarin (o'var-in). 1. The dried and powdered ovaries of cows. Daily dose, 15–75 gr. (1–5 gm.). 2. A sterilized therapeutic extract of the ovaries of swine.

Ovariocele (o-va're-o-sēl) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. κήλη hernia]. Hernial protrusion of an ovary.

Ovariocentesis (o-va''re-o-sen-te'sis) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. κέντησις puncture]. Surgical puncture of an ovary.

Ovariocyesis (o-va''re-o-si-e'sis) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. κύησις pregnancy]. Ovarian pregnancy.

Ovariodysneuria (o-va''re-o-dis-nu're-ah) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. δυς- ill + νεῦρον nerve]. Neuralgic pain in the ovary.

Ovariohysterectomy (o-va''re-o-his-ter-ek'to-me). Same as *Oöphorohysterectomy*.

Ovariorrhexis (o-va''re-o-rek'sis) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. ῥῆξις rupture]. Rupture of an ovary.

Ovariosalpingectomy (o-va''re-o-sal-pin-jek'to-me). Surgical removal of an ovary and oviduct.

Ovariosteresis (o-va''re-o-ste-re'sis) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. στέρησις loss]. The extirpation of an ovary.

Ovariostomy (o''va-re-os'to-me). Same as *Oöphorostomy*.

Ovariotomist (o''va-re-ot'o-mist). A surgeon who practises ovariotomy.

Ovariotomy (o''va-re-ot'o-me) [L. *ova'rium* ovary + Gr. τομή cut]. Surgical removal of an ovary (oöphorectomy); or, more commonly, the removal of an ovarian tumor. **Normal o.**, the removal of a healthy ovary.

Ovaritis (o-va-ri'tis). Inflammation of an ovary.

Ovary (o'va-re) [L. *ova'rium*]. The sexual female gland in which the ova are formed. It is a flat, oval body connected with the posterior surface of the broad ligament. It is lined by peritoneum, and is made up of a layer of fibrous tissue (*tunica albuginea*) enclosing a mass of vascular fibrous tissue which contains a number of Graafian vesicles, each enclosing an ovum.

Overextension (o''ver-ex-ten'shun). Extension beyond the normal limit.

Overflow (o'ver-flo). The continuous escape of a fluid, as of the tears or the urine. **O. of the gall,** a popular name for jaundice.

Overriding (o-ver-ri'ding). The slipping of either part of a fractured bone past the other.

Overtone (o'ver-tōn). Any one of the tones into which a clang can be resolved other than the lowest or fundamental tone. **Psychic o.**, the consciousness of a fringe or halo of associated relations which surrounds every image presented to the mind.

Ovi albumen (o'vi al-bu'men). Latin for *White of egg*; the white of hens' eggs: used in pharmacy.

Ovi vitellus (o'vi vi-tel'lus). Latin for *Yolk of egg*: used in pharmacy in preparing emulsions.

Ovicapsule (o'vi-kap-sūl). The internal coat of a Graafian follicle.

Oviducal (o'vi-du-kal). Pertaining to the oviducts.

Oviduct (o've-dukt) [L. *o'vum* egg + *duc'tus* duct]. The duct passing from either uterine cornu to the ovary, and serving to convey the ovum from the ovary to the uterus and spermatozoa to the ovary; a Fallopian tube.

Oviferous (o-vif'er-us) [L. *o'vum* egg + *fer're* to bear]. Producing ova.

Ovification (o''vif-ik-a'shun) [L. *o'vum* egg + *fa'cere* to make]. The formation of the ovum in the ovary; ovulation.

Oviform (o'vif-orm) [L. *o'vum* egg + *for'ma* shape]. Egg-shaped; ovoid.

Ovigerm (o've-jerm) [L. *o'vum* egg + *ger'men* germ]. A cell which develops into an ovum.

Ovigerous (o-vij'er-us) [L. *o'vum* egg + *ger'ere* to bear]. Producing or containing ova.

Ovination (o-vin-a'shun) [L. *ovi'nus* of a sheep]. Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.

Ovinia (o-vin'e-ah) [L. *o'vis* sheep]. A disease of sheep resembling and perhaps identical with small-pox; sheep-pox.

Oviparous (o-vip'ar-us) [L. *o'vum* egg + *par'ere* to produce]. Producing ova, or eggs; producing young from an egg.

Oviposition (o''vi-po-zish'un) [L. *o'vum* egg + *po'nere* to place]. The act of laying eggs.

Oviprotogen (o-ve-pro'to-jen). A proprietary food for infants and for the sick: said to be a preparation of albumin.

Ovisac (o'vis-ak) [L. *o'vum* egg + *sac'cus* bag]. A Graafian vesicle; the structure which holds an ovum while still within the ovary.

Ovocenter (o'vo-sen-ter). The centrosome of the ovum during fertilization.

Ovocyte (o'vo-sīt). Same as *Oöcyte*.

Ovoferrin (o-vo-fer'in). A liquid preparation of a salt of organic iron. Dose, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.).

Ovogenesis (o-vo-jen'es-is). Same as *Oögenesis*.

Ovoglobulin (o-vo-glob'u-lin). The globulin of white of egg.

Ovogonium (o-vo-go'ne-um). Same as *Oögonium*.

Ovoid (o'void) [*Ovum* + Gr. εἶδος form]. A non-flagellated, or female, malarial microparasite.

Ovolecithin (o-vo-les'ith-in). A lecithin from eggs: used in tuberculosis, pancreatic diabetes, kidney disease, etc.

Ovomucin (o-vo-mu'sin). A glycoprotein from the white of egg.

Ovomucoid (o-vo-mu'koid) [L. *o'vum* egg + *Mucoid*]. A mucus-like principle derivable from egg-albumin.

Ovoplasm (o'vo-plazm) [L. *o'vum* egg + *Plasma*]. The substance or protoplasm of an unfecundated ovule.

Ovoserum (o-vo-se'rum). The serum of an animal into which egg albumin has been injected. This serum will precipitate the albumin from eggs of the same species as those from which the injection was made.

Ovovitellin (o-vo-vi-tel'in). The vitellin of egg-yolk.

Ovoviviparous (o''vo-viv-ip'ar-us) [L. *o'vum* ovum + *vivip'arus* bringing forth alive]. Reproduction by eggs which are hatched within the body.

Ovular (o'vu-lar). Pertaining to an ovule or an ovum.

Ovulation (o-vu-la'shun). The formation and discharge of an unimpregnated ovum from the ovary.

Ovule (o'vūl) [L. *ov'ulum*]. 1. The ovum within the Graafian vesicle. 2. Any small egg-like structure. **O. of de Graaf,** a Graafian vesicle. **Naboth's o's,** glandules or follicles within the os uteri and cervical canal, often distended with mucus. **Primitive o., Primordial o.**, a rudimentary ovum within the ovary.

Ovum (o'vum) [Latin for *egg*]. 1. An egg. 2. The female reproductive cell which, after fertilization, develops into a new member of the same species. The human ovum is a round cell, about $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch in diameter. It consists of protoplasm (*vitellus*, or *yolk*) enclosed by a cell-wall, which consists of two layers, an inner one (*zona pellucida, zona radiata*), and an outer, thin one (*vitelline membrane*). There is a large nucleus (*germinal vesicle*), within which is a nucleolus (*germinal spot*). **Alecithal o.**, one which has very little or no food-yolk. **Apoplectic o.**, one which is the seat of an extravasation of blood. **Blighted o.**, one in which development becomes arrested after impregnation. **Centrolecithal o.**, one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular manner 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 seen in the diverticula of the seminiferous tubules: supposed to be an imperfect spermatozoön. **Meroblastic o.**, one with a large and nearly inactive food-yolk. **Permanent o.**, a complete ovum ready for fertilization. **Primitive o., Primordial o.**, any egg-cell which eventually becomes an ovule within the Graafian vesicle. **Telolecithal o.**, one in which the food-yolk and formative yolk form each a hemisphere.

Oxacid (ox'as-id). Any acid that contains oxygen.

Oxalate (ox'al-āt) [L. *ox'alas*]. Any salt of oxalic acid.

Oxalethylin (ox-al-eth'il-in). A poisonous aromatic liquid, $C_6H_{10}N_2$: a heart-stimulant.

Oxalic acid (oks-al'ik). See *Acid*.

Oxalism (oks'al-izm). Poisoning by oxalic acid or an oxalate.

Oxaluria (ox-al-u're-ah) [L. *ox'alas* oxalate + *uri'na* urine]. The presence of an excessive amount of oxalic acid or of oxalates in the urine.

Oxaluric acid (ox-al-u'rik). An acid derivable from uric acid.

Oxalylurea (ox''al-il-u're-ah). A principle obtainable from uric acid. Called also *Parabamic acid*.

Oxaphor (oks'af-or). A 50 per cent. solution of oxycamphor.

Oxbot (ox'bot). The insect *Hypoder'ma linea'ta*, whose larvæ infest horned cattle.

Oxid (ox'id) [L. *ox'idum*]. Any compound of oxygen with an element or radical.

Oxidase (ok'sid-ās). See *Oxydase*.

Oxidation (ox-id-a'shun). The act of oxidizing or state of being oxidized.

Oxidize (oks'id-īz). To combine or cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxim (oks'im). Any one of a series of compounds formed by the action of hydroxylamin upon an aldehyd or a ketone.

Oxin (oks'in). A proprietary saccharated beef-extract.

Oxol (ox'ol). Any member of the series of bodies to which menthoxol, camphoxol, and naphtoxol belong.

Oxy- [Gr. ὀξύς keen]. A prefix meaning sharp, quick, or sour; also denoting the presence of oxygen in a compound.

Oxyacid (ox'e-as-id). Same as *Oxacid*.

Oxyacoa, Oxyacoia, Oxyakoia (ox''e-ak-o'ah, ox''e-ak-oi'ah). Same as *Oxyecoia*.

Oxybutyria (ox''e-bu-tir'e-ah) [*Oxybutyric* acid + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of oxybutyric acid in urine.

Oxybutyric acid (ox''e-bu-tir'ik). See *Acid*.

Oxybutyricacidemia (ok''se-bu-tir-ik-as-id-e'me-ah). Same as *Oxybutyria*.

Oxycamphor (oks-e-kam'for). A colorless, crys-

talline powder, $C_8H_{14}.CHOH.CO$, obtained by the oxidation of camphor. It is used in dyspnea to allay respiratory irritability. Dose, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.).

Oxycannabin (ox-e-kan'ab-in). A derivative of cannabinol, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_4$: nearly inactive.

Oxycanthin (ox-e-kan'thin). A white alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$, from the root of *Ber'beris vulga'ris*, the barberry: said to paralyze and irritate the brain and spinal cord.

Oxycephalia, Oxycephaly (ox''e-sef-a'le-ah, ox-e-sef'al-e) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + κεφαλή head]. The possession of an unusually high vertical index.

Oxycephalic (ox''e-sef-al'ik). Having a steeple-shaped head.

Oxycephalous (ox-e-sef'al-us) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + κεφαλή head]. Having a high vertical index.

Oxychinolin (ox-e-kin'o-lin). A disinfecting principle developed in wounds on the application of chinosol.

Oxychlorid (ox-e-klo'rid). An oxid combined with its fellow chlorid.

Oxychlorin (ox-e-klo'rin). A yellowish powder, soluble in water, being the tetraborate of sodium and potassium with oxychlorid of boron: used as a wound dressing.

Oxycholin (ok-se-ko'lin). Muscarin.

Oxychromatin (ox-e-kro'mat-in) [Gr. ὀξύς sour + *Chromatin*]. That part of the chromatin that stains with acid anilin dyes; linin.

Oxydase (ox'id-ās). Any ferment that produces oxidation; any one of a group of enzymes which cause oxidation processes.

Oxydendron (ox-e-den'dron) [Gr. ὀξύς sour + δένδρον tree]. A homeopathic remedy prepared from the leaves of *Oxyden'dron arbo'reum*, an ericaceous tree of North America.

Oxydum (ox'id-um). Latin for *Oxid*.

Oxyecoia (ox''e-e-koi'ah) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + ἀκοή hearing]. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Oxyesthesia (ox''e-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ὀξύς keen + αἴσθησις feeling]. Morbid or abnormal acuteness of the senses.

Oxygen (ox'ij-en) [Gr. ὀξύς sour + γεννᾶν to produce]. A gaseous element existing free in the air and in combination in most non-elementary solids, liquids, and gases; symbol, O. Oxygen constitutes 20 per cent. by weight of the atmospheric air; it is the essential agent in the respiration of plants and animals, and is necessary to support combustion. It forms the characteristic constituent of most acids. It is administered chiefly in pulmonary diseases and anemia, mainly by inhalation.

Oxygenase (oks'e-jen-ās). An enzyme that acts by the direct transference of the molecular oxygen of the air.

Oxygenation (ox''e-jen-a'shun). Saturation with oxygen.

Oxygeusia (ox-e-gu'se-ah) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + γεῦσις taste]. Unusual acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyhematoporphyrin (ox''e-hem-at-o-por'fir-in). A pigment sometimes found in the urine, nearly allied to hematoporphyrin.

Oxyhemocyanin (ok''se-hem-o-si'an-in). Hemocyanin charged with oxygen.

Oxyhemoglobin (ox''e-hem-o-glo'bin). Hemoglobin charged with oxygen in the arterial blood.

Oxyhydrocephalus (ox''e-hi-dro-sef'al-us). Hydrocephalus in which the top of the head assumes a pointed shape.

Oxyiodid (ox-e-i'o-did). An oxid combined with its fellow iodid.

Oxylalia (ox-e-la'le-ah) [Gr. ὀξύς swift + λαλεῖν to talk]. Swiftness of speech.

Oxyleucotin (ox-e-lu'ko-tin). A compound, $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$, from paracoto-bark.

Oxymandelic acid (ox''e-man-del'ik). See *Acid*.

Oxymel (ox'e-mel) [Gr. ὀξύς sour + μέλι honey]. A medicated syrup of vinegar and honey.

Oxymyohematin (ok''se-mi-o-hem'at-in). Oxidized myohematin from muscle.

Oxynaphthoic acid (ox''e-naf-tho'ik). See *Acid*.

Oxyneurin (ox-e-nu'rin). Same as *Betain*.

Oxyntic (ox-in'tik) [Gr. ὀξύνειν to make acid]. Secreting an acid substance. See under *Cell*.

Oxyntin (oks-in'tin). A combination of hydrochloric acid with albumin containing 5 per cent. by weight of absolute hydrochloric acid.

Oxyopia (oks-e-o'pe-ah). Acuteness of vision.

Oxyosphresia (oks''e-os-fre'ze-ah) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + ὄσφρησις smell]. Unusual acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxypathia (oks-e-pa'the-ah) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + πάθος feeling]. Acuteness of sensation.

Oxyphenacetin salicylate (ox''if-e-nas'et-in). A salt in shining leaflets: antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Oxyphil' (ox'if-il). 1. Same as *Oxyphilous*. 2. An oxyphilous cell or histologic element.

Oxyphilous (ox-if'il-us) [Gr. ὀξύς acid + φιλεῖν to love]. Stainable with an acid dye.

Oxyphonia (ox-if-o'ne-ah) [Gr. ὀξυφωνία]. An abnormally sharp quality or pitch of the voice.

Oxyphor (oks'e-for). Same as *Oxycamphor*.

Oxyprolin (oks-e-pro'lin). Oxy-α-pyrrolidin carboxylic acid, one of the cleavage products of the protein molecule.

Oxypropylen di-isoamylamin. A colorless liquid principle: a cardiac tonic and stimulant.

Oxyproteinic acid (ox''e-pro-te-in'ik). See *Acid*.

Oxyquinaseptol (ox''e-kwin-as-ep'tol). False *Diaphtherin*.

Oxyquinolin (ox-e-kwin'o-lin). A substance, C_6H_7NO, derived from quinolin.

Oxysalt (ox'e-sawlt). Any salt of an oxacid.

Oxysantonin (ok-se-san'to-nin). A compound formed in the body from ingested santonin.

Oxysepsin (ox-e-sep'sin). A toxin derived from a culture of bacilli of cases of tuberculosis with persistent high fever. In the treatment of tuberculosis with added infection from cocci, it is injected in connection with oxytuberculin.

Oxyspartein (ox-e-spar'te-in). A white, crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$, derived from spartein. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used as a heart-stimulant, but slows the pulse. Hypodermic dose, ⅜–1½ gr. (0.04–0.1 gm.). **O. hydrochlorid** is sometimes administered before general anesthetization. Dose, ½–⅔ gr. (0.03–0.04 gm.).

Oxyspore (ok'se-spōr) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + σπόρος spore]. See *Exotospore*.

Oxytocic (ox-e-to'sik) [Gr. ὀξύς swift + τόκος birth]. 1. Hastening the process of childbirth. 2. A medicine which accelerates delivery.

Oxytoxin (ox-e-tok'sin). Any substance produced by the oxidation of a toxin.

Oxytuberculin (ox''e-tu-ber'ku-lin). A tuberculin from cultures of an extremely virulent bacillus modified by oxidation with hydrogen peroxid: it is injected in relatively large amounts.

Oxyuricide (ox-e-u'ris-īd) [*Oxyuris* + L. *cæd'ere* to kill]. A medicine which destroys the oxyuris.

Oxyurid (ox-e-u'rid). A seat-worm or thread-worm.

Oxyuris (ox-e-u'ris) [Gr. ὀξύς sharp + οὐρά tail]. A genus of intestinal worms. **O. vermicula'ris** is the seat-worm or pin-worm found in the cecum and in the rectum of children, and causing itching and reflex disturbances.

Oxyvaselin (ox-e-vas'e-lin). Same as *Vasogen*.

Oxyzymol (ox-e-zi'mol). Same as *Carvacrol*.

Oyster-shuckers' keratitis (oi'ster-shuk-erz). See *Keratitis*.

Oz. An abbreviation for *Ounce*.

Ozalin (o'zal-in). A proprietary disinfectant mixture.

Ozena, Ozæna (o-ze'nah) [Gr. ὄζη stench]. A disease of the nose with an offensive discharge. It is due to caries, rhinitis, and syphilitic disease.

Ozenous, Ozænous (o'ze-nus). Pertaining to or of the nature of ozena.

Ozogen (o'zo-jen). A proprietary solution of hydrogen dioxid.

Ozocerite, Ozokerit (o-zo-se'rīt, o-zok-e'rit) [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + κηρός wax]. A mineral wax, useful in skin-diseases.

Ozocrotia (o-zo-kro'she-ah) [Gr. ὄζειν to smell + χρώς skin]. Strong odor of the skin.

Ozomulsion (o-zo-mul'shun). A proprietary preparation of ozonized cod-liver oil and guaiacol: used in tuberculosis and wasting diseases.

Ozonator (o'zo-na-tor). An instrument for generating ozone.

Ozone (o'zōn) [Gr. ὄζειν to smell]. An allotropic and more active form of oxygen: antiseptic and disinfectant. **O.-ether,** a mixture of ethylic ether, hydrogen peroxid, and alcohol: used as an antiseptic and for whooping-cough and diabetes. Dose, 30-60 gr. (2–4 gm.).

Ozonized (o'zōn-īzd). Containing ozone.

Ozonoform (o-zo'no-form). A proprietary antiseptic mouth-wash.

Ozonol (o'zo-nol). A proprietary remedy for diseases of the mucous membranes.

Ozonophore (o-zo'no-fōr) [*Ozone* + Gr. φορεῖν to bear]. 1. One of the granular elements of cell-protoplasm. 2. A red blood-corpuscle.

Ozonoscope (o-zo'no-skōp) [*Ozone* + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for studying ozone and its effects.

Ozophene (o'zo-fēn). An alkaline antiseptic coal-tar preparation.

Ozostomia (o-zo-sto'me-ah) [Gr. ὄζη stench + στόμα mouth]. Foulness of the breath.

P.

P. The symbol of *Phosphorus;* an abbreviation for *punc'tum prox'imum*, near-point.

p. An abbreviation for *para*.

Pabular (pab'u-lar). Pertaining to or of the nature of pabulum.

Pabulin (pab'u-lin) [L. *pab'ulum* food]. An albuminous substance found in blood just after digestion.

Pabulum (pab'u-lum) Latin for *Food*, or aliment.

Pacchionian (pak-ke-o'ne-an). Named from *Pacchioni* (1665–1726). **P. bodies, P. depressions.** See *Body, Depression*.

Pachemia (pak-e'me-ah). Same as *Pachyemia*.

Pachometer (pak-om'et-er). Same as *Pachymeter*.

Pachulosis (pak-u-lo'sis). Same as *Pachylosis*.

Pachy- (pak'e) [Gr. παχύς thick]. A prefix signifying thick.

Pachyacria, Pachyakria (pak-e-a'kre-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + ἄκρον end]. 1. Same as *Acromegaly*. 2. A condition characterized by enlargement of the soft parts of the extremities, but not of the bones.

Pachyæmia (pak-e-e'me-ah). See *Pachyemia*.

Pachyblepharon (pak-e-blef'ar-on) [Gr. παχύς thick + βλέφαρον eyelid]. A thickening of the eyelid, chiefly near the border.

Pachycephalia, Pachycephaly (pak''is-ef-a'le-ah, pak-is-ef'al-e). Abnormal thickness of the walls of the skull.

Pachycephalic, Pachycephalous (pak''e-se-fal'-ik, pak-e-sef'al-us) [Gr. παχύς thick + κεφαλή head]. Having an abnormally thick skull.

Pachycholia (pak-e-ko'le-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + χολή bile]. Abnormal thickness of the bile.

Pachychymia (pak-e-kim'e-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + χυμός juice]. Undue thickness of the chyme.

Pachyderma, Pachydermia (pak-e-der'mah, pak-e-der'me-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + δέρμα skin]. Abnormal thickness of the skin.

Pachydermatocele (pak''id-er-mat'o-sēl) [Gr. παχύς thick + δέρμα skin + κήλη tumor]. Same as *Dermatolysis*.

Pachydermatosis (pak''e-der-mat-o'sis) [Gr. παχύς thick + *Dermatolysis*]. Chronic pachydermia, or rosacea hypertrophica.

Pachydermatous (pak-e-der'mat-us). Having a thick skin.

Pachydermia (pak-e-der'me-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + δέρμα skin]. Hypertrophy, or thickening, of the skin. **P. laryn'gis,** that condition in which the laryngeal epithelium assumes an epidermoid character, due to chronic catarrhal laryngitis.

Pachydermic (pak-e-der'mik). Characterized by abnormal thickness of the skin.

Pachyemia, Pachyæmia (pak-e-e'me-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + αἷμα blood]. Thickening of the blood; a thick condition of the blood.

Pachyglossia (pak-e-glos'se-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + γλῶσσα tongue]. Abnormal thickness of the tongue.

Pachyhymenic (pak''e-hi-men'ik) [Gr. παχύς thick + ὑμήν membrane]. Having an abnormally thick skin.

Pachyleptomeningitis (pak''e-lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + λεπτός thin + μῆνιγξ membrane + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the dura and pia together.

Pachylosis (pak-il-o'sis) [Gr. παχυλός thick]. A chronic disease in which the skin, particularly that of the legs, becomes dry, thick, and harsh.

Pachymenia (pak-im-e'ne-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + ὑμήν membrane]. A thickening of the skin or of a membrane.

Pachymeningitis (pak''e-men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + μῆνιγξ membrane + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the dura mater. The symptoms of the disease resemble those of meningitis.

Cerebral p., inflammation of the dura of the brain. **External p.**, inflammation of the outer layers of the dura. **Hemorrhagic internal p.**, dural hematoma. **Internal p.**, that which affects the inner layer of the dura. **Serous internal p.**, the so-called external hydrocephalus. **Spinal p.**, inflammation of the dura of the spinal column. **Syphilitic p.**, that which is caused by syphilis.

Pachymeninx (pak-e-me'ninx) [Gr. παχύς thick + μῆνιγξ membrane]. The dura mater.

Pachymeter (pak-im'e-ter) [Gr. παχύς thick + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the thickness of objects.

Pachynsis (pak-in'sis) [Gr. πάχυνσις]. Thickening; especially abnormal thickening.

Pachyntic (pak-in'tik). Marked by unusual thickening.

Pachyotia (pak-e-o'she-ah) [Gr. παχύς thick + οὖς ear]. Marked thickness of the ears.

Pachypelviperitonitis (pak''e-pel''ve-per-it-o-ni'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + *Pelvic* + *Peritonitis*]. Pelvic peritonitis with thickening of the affected parts.

Pachyperitonitis (pak''e-per-it-o-ni'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + *Peritonitis*]. Peritonitis with thickening of the affected membrane.

Pachypodous (pak-ip'od-us) [Gr. παχύς thick + πούς foot]. Having abnormally thick feet.

Pachyrrhizid (pak-ir-i'zid). A poisonous glucosid from *Pachyrrhi'zus ungula'tus*, a plant of various tropical regions.

Pachysalpingitis (pak''e-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + σάλπιγξ tube + -ιτις inflammation]. Chronic interstitial inflammation of the muscular coat of the oviduct, producing thickening. Called also *Mural salpingitis* and *Parenchymatous salpingitis*.

Pachysalpingoövaritis (pak''e-sal-ping''go-o-var-i'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + σάλπιγξ tube + L. *ova'rium* ovary]. Inflammation of the ovary and oviduct in which the parts have become hardened and atrophic.

Pachyvaginalitis (pak''e-vaj-in-al-i'tis) [Gr. παχύς thick + *Vaginalitis*]. Inflammatory thickening of the tunica vaginalis.

Pacinian (pa-sin'e-an). Described by or named for *Pacini* (1812–1883). **P. corpuscles.** See *Corpuscle.*

Pack (pak). Treatment by wrapping a patient in blankets, wet or dry; also the blankets in which a patient is packed. **Cold p.**, the wrapping of a patient in blankets or sheets dipped in cold water. **Hot p.**, the wrapping of a patient in hot blankets, wet or dry. **Wet p.**, the packing of a patient in wet blankets or sheets, hot or cold.

Packer (pak'er). An instrument for introducing dressings into the vagina.

Packing (pak'ing). 1. The act of filling a wound or cavity with gauze, sponge, or other material. 2. The substance used for filling a cavity. 3. Treatment with the pack.

Pad, sucking (pad). A lobulated mass of fat which occupies the space between the masseter and the external surface of the buccinator. It is well developed in infants. Called also *Fatty ball of Bichat* and *Corpus adiposum buccæ*.

Pæd-, Pædo-, etc. For words thus beginning, see those beginning *Ped-*, *Pedo-*, etc.

Pageism (pa'jism). Sexual perversion in which the pervert imagines himself a page to a beautiful woman.

Pagenstecher's ointment (pahg'en-stek-erz). See *Ointment.*

Paget's abscess, disease, etc. (paj'ets). See *Abscess, Disease*, etc.

Pagoplexia (pa-go-plex'e-ah) [Gr. πάγος frost + πληγή stroke]. Frost-bite, or chilblain.

Paidology (pi-dol'o-je) [Gr. παῖς child + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding childhood.

Pain (pān) [L. *pœ'na; do'lor*]. 1. Distress or suffering. 2. A rhythmic contraction of the uterus in labor. **After-p's**, the expulsive contractions of the uterus which follow childbirth. **Bearing-down p.**, a variety of pain in the female reproductive organs occurring in various local diseases or in childbirth. **Boring-p.**, a sensation as of being pierced with a gimlet. Called also *Terebrating p.* **Brodie's p.**, pain induced by folding the skin near a joint affected with neuralgia. **Charcot p's**, rheumatism of a testicle. **Dilating-p's**, those of the first stage of labor. **Expulsive p's**, those of the second and final stages of labor. **False p's**, ineffective pains which resemble labor-pains, but which do not indicate the beginning of real labor. **Fulgurant p's**, intense momentary pains, coming and going with swiftness like that of lightning: they are especially characteristic of tabes dorsalis. Called also *Shooting-p's.* **Girdle-p.**, a painful sensation as of a cord about the waist. **Growing-p's**, quasi-rheumatic pains peculiar to early youth. **P.-joy**, the hysteric enjoyment of pain. **Jumping-p.**, a peculiar pain in joint-diseases when the bone is laid bare by ulceration of the cartilage. **Lancinating-p.**, a sharp darting pain. **Lightning-p's**, the cutting and intense darting pains of locomotor ataxia. See also *Fulgurant p's* or *Fulgurating p's.* **Niggling p's**, the earliest pains of puerperal labor. **Osteocopic p.** Same as *Osteocope.* **Parenchymatous p.**, pain at the peripheral end of a nerve. **Premonitory p's**, ineffective uterine contractions before the beginning of true labor. **P.-sense**, the sense by which pain is perceived. **Shooting-p.**, a fulgurant pain. **Spot-p's**, pains which seem like patches on the integument. **Starting-p's**, pain and muscular spasm in the early stages of sleep. **Terebrant p., Terebrating p.** Same as *Boring-p.*

Painters' colic (pān'terz). See *Colic.*

Pala (pa'lah) [L. "spade"]. A thin, spade-like layer connecting the fimbriæ with the cerebrum.

Palatal (pal'at-al). Pertaining to the palate.

Palate (pal'et) [L. *pala'tum*]. 1. The roof of the mouth. 2. A popular designation for the uvula, or pendulum of the palate. **Artificial p.**, a plate to close a cleft of the palate. **Cleft p.**, a palate having a congenital fissure in the median line. **Hard p.**, the anterior part of the roof of the mouth; the bony palate. **P.-hook**, a hook for raising the palate in rhinoscopy. **Soft p.**, the part of the palate near the uvula.

Palategraph (pal'at-graf) [*Palate* + Gr. γράφειν to record]. An apparatus for registering motions of the soft palate.

Palatiform (pal-at'if-orm) [L. *pala'tum* palate + *for'ma* form]. Resembling the palate.

Palatine (pal'at-in) [L. *palati'nus*]. Pertaining to the palate.

Palatinoid (pal-at'in-oid). A form of vehicle for the administration of volatile or unpalatable medicines.

Palatitis (pal-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglossal (pal''at-o-glos'sal). Pertaining to the palate and tongue.

Palatoglossus (pal''at-o-glos'sus) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palatognathous (pal-at-og'na-thus) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. γνάθος jaw]. Having a congenitally cleft palate.

Palatograph (pal'at-o-graf) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. γράφειν to write]. An instrument to record the movements of the palate in speech.

Palatomaxillary (pal''at-o-mak'sil-a-re). Pertaining to the palate and the superior maxillary bone.

Palatomyograph (pal''at-o-mi'o-graf) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. μῦς muscle + γράφειν to write]. An instrument used in registering palatal movements.

Palatonasal (pal''at-o-na'sal) [L. *pala'tum* palate + *na'sus* nose]. Pertaining to the palate and nose.

Palatopharyngeal (pal''at-o-far-in'je-al) [L. *pala'tum* palate + *phar'ynx* pharynx]. Pertaining to the palate and pharynx.

Palatopharyngeus (pal''at-o-far-in'je-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palatoplasty (pal'at-o-plas-te) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the roof of the mouth.

Palatoplegia (pal''at-o-ple'je-ah) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the palate.

Palatorrhaphy (pal-at-or'raf-e) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. ῥαφή suture]. Staphylorrhaphy; the suturation of a cleft palate.

Palatosalpingeus (pal''at-o-sal-pin'je-us) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. σάλπιγξ tube]. The tensor palati muscle.

Palatoschisis (pal-at-os'kis-is) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. σχίσις cleft]. Fissure of the palate.

Palatostaphylinus (pal''at-o-staf-il-i'nus) [L. *pala'tum* palate + Gr. σταφυλή uvula]. A muscular slip going to the uvula.

Palato-uvularis (pal''at-o-u-vu-la'ris) [L. *pala'tum* palate + *u'vula* uvula]. The azygos uvulæ muscle.

Paleontology, Palæontology (pa''le-on-tol'o-je) [Gr. παλαιός old + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding the early forms of life upon the earth.

Palinal (pal'in-al) [Gr. πάλιν backward]. Directed or moved backward.

Palindromia (pal-in-dro'me-ah) [Gr. παλινδρομία a running back]. The recurrence of a disease.

Palindromic (pal-in-dro'mik). Returning; recurrent.

Palingenesis (pal-in-jen'es-is) [Gr. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth]. 1. The regeneration or restoration of a lost part. 2. The appearance of ancestral characters in successive generations.

Palirrhea, Palirrhœa (pal-ir-re'ah) [Gr. παλίρροια]. 1. Regurgitation. 2. The recurrence of a discharge.

Palladium (pal-la'de-um) [L.]. 1. A rare, hard metal resembling platinum; symbol, Pd; specific gravity, 11.8; atomic weight, 106.5. 2. A homeopathic preparation of the same metal. **P. chlorid**, an agent recommended for use in tuberculosis.

Pallescence (pal-les'sens) [L. *palles'cere* to grow pale]. Pallor, or paleness; a pale appearance.

Pallesthesia (pal-es-the'ze-ah). Sensibility to vibrations.

Palliative (pal'le-a-tiv) [L. *pallia'tus* cloaked]. 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine.

Pallidum (pal'lid-um) [L. "pale"]. The globus pallidus of the brain.

Pallium (pal'le-um) [L. "cloak"]. See *Brain-mantle.*

Pallor (pal'lor) [L.]. Paleness; absence of skin-coloration.

Palm (pahm) [L. *pal'ma*]. 1. The hollow, or flexor surface, of the hand. 2. Any tree of the order *Palma'ceæ*. **P.-oil.** See *Oil.*

Palmæ plicatæ (pal'me pli-ka'te). The branching folds of the interior of the vagina.

Palmar (pal'mar) [L. *palma'ris; pal'ma* palm]. Pertaining to the palm.

Palmaris (pal-ma'ris). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palmature (pal'mät-ūr) [L. *pal'ma* palm]. A webbed state of the fingers.

Palmellin (pal-mel'lin). A red pigment from a fresh-water alga called *Palmel'la cruen'ta.*

Palmetto, Saw (pal-met'o). See *Serenoa.*

Palmiacol (pal-mi'ak-ol). A compound, $C_{23}H_{40}O_2$, from creosote: used in pulmonary disorders.

Palmic (pal'mik) [Gr. παλμικός]. 1. Pertaining to palmus, or muscular twitchings. 2. Pertaining to the pulse.

Palmitic acid (pal-mit'ik). See *Acid.*

Palmitin (pal'mit-in). A crystallizable and saponifiable principle, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, from various fats and oils; glyceryl tripalmitate.

Palmitone (pal'mit-ōn). $C_{31}H_{62}O_2$. Obtained when palmitic acid is distilled with slaked lime.

Palmodic (pal-mod'ik). Pertaining to or affected with palmus.

Palmoscopy (pal-mos'ko-pe) [Gr. παλμός beat + σκοπεῖν to examine]. The observation and study of the heart-beat.

Palmus (pal'mus) [Gr. παλμός]. 1. A throb or leap. 2. Saltatory spasm; jumpers' disease; myriachit, or lata.

Palpable (pal'pab-al). Perceptible by touch.

Palpate (pal'pāt) [L. *palpa're* to touch]. To examine by the hand; to feel.

Palpation (pal-pa'shun) [L. *palpa'tio*]. The act of feeling with the hand; the application of the fingers with light pressure to the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the consistence of the parts beneath in physical diagnosis. **Bimanual p.**, examination with both hands.

Palpatometry (pal-pa-tom'et-re) [*Palpation* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. The measurement of the amount of pressure that can be borne without causing pain.

Palpatopercussion (pal''pa-to-per-kush'un). Palpation combined with percussion.

Palpebra (pal-pe'brah, pal'pe-brah), pl. *palpe'bræ*. Latin for *Eyelid.* **P. supe'rior**, the upper lid. **P. infe'rior**, the lower lid.

Palpebral (pal-pe'bral) [L. *palpebra'lis*]. Pertaining to an eyelid.

Palpebralis (pal-pe-bra'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palpebrate (pal'pe-brāt) [L. *palpebra're* to wink]. 1. To wink. 2. Having eyelids.

Palpebration (pal-pe-bra'shun) [L. *palpebra'tio*]. 1. The act of winking. 2. Abnormally frequent winking.

Palpebrine (pal'pe-brin). A proprietary antiseptic containing boric acid, mercuric bichlorid, zinc sulphate, and glycerin: used in conjunctivitis and other eye-inflammations.

Palpebritis (pal-pe-bri'tis). Same as *Blepharitis.*

Palpitation (pal-pit-a'shun) [L. *palpita'tio*]. Unduly rapid action of the heart; rapid pulsation of the heart.

Palsy (pawl'ze). See *Paralysis.* **Bell's p.**, facial paralysis. **Birth-p.**, palsy due to injury received at birth. **Crutch-p.**, that which is due to the pressure of a crutch in the axilla. **Erb's p.**, paralysis due to degenerative changes in the pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. **Féréol-Graux type of ocular p.**, associated paralysis of the internal rectus muscles of one side and the external rectus of the other. **Hammer-p.**, a variety caused by hard work with the hammer. **Lead-**

p., paralysis of the arm-muscles from lead-poisoning. **Night-p.**, acroparesthesia; paresthesia of the hands worse at night. **Scriveners' p.** Same as *Writers' cramp*. **Shaking-p.**, paralysis agitans. **Wasting-p.**, progressive muscular atrophy.

Paludal (pal'u-dal) [L. *pa'lus* marsh]. Pertaining to or arising from marshes.

Paludide (pal'u-dīd) [L. *pa'lus* swamp]. A cutaneous eruption of malarial origin.

Paludism (pal'u-dizm) [L. *pa'lus* swamp]. Malarial poisoning; impaludism.

Palustral (pal-us'tral) [L. *palus'ter* marshy]. 1. Paludal; pertaining to marshes. 2. Malarial.

Pambotano, Panbotano (pam-bo-tah'no, pan-bo-tah'no) [Sp.]. The root-bark of *Callian'dria housto'ni*, a leguminous tree of Mexico: antiperiodic. Dose, 18 dr. (70 gm.).

Pampiniform (pam-pin'if-orm) [L. *pam'pinus* tendril + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a tendril. See *Plexus*.

Pampinocele (pam-pin'o-sēl) [L. *pam'pinus* tendril + Gr. κήλη tumor]. Same as *Varicocele*.

Pamplegia (pam-ple'je-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + πληγή stroke]. Total paralysis.

Pan- [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν all]. A prefix signifying "all."

Panacea (pan-as-e'ah) [Gr. πανάκεια]. 1. A cure-all, or remedy for all diseases. 2. An ancient name for various plants.

Panama fever (pan-am-ah'). See *Fever*.

Panaris, Panaritium (pan'ah-ris, pan-ah-ris'e-um) [L.]. A whitlow or felon; paronychia. See *Paronychia*. **P. anal'gicum**, a rare disease marked by a succession of painless felons, usually followed by destruction of the ends of the fingers. Called also *Morvan's disease*.

Panarthritis (pan-ar-thri'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἄρθρον joint]. Inflammation of all the joints or of all the structures of a joint.

Panase (pan'ās). A combination of the digestive ferments of the pancreas of the pig.

Panatrophy (pan-at'ro-fe) [Gr. πᾶς all + *Atrophy*]. Atrophy affecting several parts; general atrophy.

Panax (pa'nax) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἄκος cure]. 1. A genus of araliaceous plants. 2. The root of *P. quinquefo'lium*, true or Chinese ginseng. See *Ginseng*.

Panblastic (pan-blas'tik) [Gr. πᾶς all + βλαστός germ]. Pertaining to each of the layers of the blastoderm.

Pancarditis (pan-kar-di'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + καρδία heart]. General inflammation of the heart.

Panchontee (pan-chon-te'). A gum from *Bas'sia ellip'tica*, a tree of India: it resembles guttapercha.

Panchrest (pan'krest) [Gr. πάγχρηστος useful for everything]. A panacea, or remedy, for every disease.

Pancratium (pan-kra'she-um) [L.; Gr. παγράτιον powerful]. An extensive genus of amaryllidaceous plants common in most warm regions: reputed to have medicinal qualities.

Pancreaden (pan'kre-ad-en). A therapeutic preparation of the pancreas: used in diabetes mellitus. Daily dose, 4–6 dr. (10–15 gm.).

Pancreas (pan'kre-as) [Gr. πᾶς all + κρέας flesh]. A large elongated racemose gland below the stomach and in relation with the spleen and the duodenum. Its right extremity, the *head*, is the larger, and directed downward; the left extremity, or *tail*, is transverse, and terminates close to the spleen. The secretion or juice of the pancreas, which passes into the duodenum through the pancreatic duct, is concerned in digestion, and contains four ferments—*amylopsin*, *trypsin*, *steapsin*, and *milk-curdling ferment*. **Asselli's p.**, an assemblage of lymphatic glands at the root of the mesentery. **Lesser p.**, the small, partially detached portion of the pancreas lying dorsad of its head. Called also *Uncinate process* and *Winslow's p.* **Willis's p.**, the lesser pancreas. **Winslow's p.** See *Lesser p.*

Pancreatalgia (pan''kre-at-al'je-ah) [Gr. πάγκρεας pancreas + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the pancreas.

Pancreatectomy (pan''kre-at-ek'to-me) [Gr. πάγκρεας pancreas + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the pancreas.

Pancreatemphraxis (pan''kre-at-em-frak'sis) [Gr. πάγκρεας pancreas + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Congestion or enlargement of the pancreas from obstruction of the pancreatic duct.

Pancreathelcosis (pan''kre-ath-el-ko'sis) [*Pancreas* + Gr. ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration of the pancreas.

Pancreatic (pan-kre-at'ik) [L. *pancreat'icus*]. Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pancreaticoduodenal (pan-kre-at''ik-o-du-od'e-nal). Pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.

Pancreatin (pan'kre-at-in). 1. A ferment from the pancreas. 2. A commercial extract of the pancreas: used as a digestant. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.).

Pancreatinokinase (pan-kre-at-i-no-kin'ās). A compound of pancreatin and eukinase: a powerful digestant.

Pancreatitis (pan''kre-at-i'tis). Inflammation of the pancreas. It is a usually fatal disease, and is attended by abdominal pain, tenderness of the abdomen, tympanites, and vomiting.

Pancreatolipase (pan-kre-at-o-lip'ās). A lipase occurring in the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatolith (pan-kre-at'o-lith) [*Pancreas* + Gr. λίθος stone]. A pancreatic calculus.

Pancreatomy, Pancreatotomy (pan-kre-at'o-me, pan''kre-at-ot'o-me) [Gr. πάγκρεας pancreas + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the pancreas.

Pancreatoncus (pan''kre-at-on'kus) [Gr. πάγκρεας pancreas + ὄγκος mass]. A tumor of the pancreas.

Pancreëctomy (pan-kre-ek'to-me). Same as *Pancreatectomy*.

Pancreobismuth (pan''kre-o-biz'muth). A proprietary combination of pancreatic ferments and bismuth.

Pancreodigestin (pan''kre-o-di-jes'tin). A proprietary digestant powder containing pepsin, ptyalin, pancreatin, lactic and hydrochloric acids, etc. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.).

Pancreolithotomy (pan''kre-o-lith-ot'o-me) [*Pancreas* + Gr. λίθος stone + τομή cutting]. Incision into the pancreas for the removal of calculi.

Pancreolytic (pan-kre-o-lit'ik) [*Pancreas* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. Destroying pancreatic tissue.

Pancreone (pan'kre-ōn). A grayish powder derived from pancreatin (2) by the action of tannin. It is an active digestant. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.).

Pancreopathy (pan-kre-op'ath-e) [*Pancreas* + Gr. πάθος disease]. Any disease of the pancreas.

Pancreopepsine (pan''kre-o-pep'sin). A proprietary digestant remedy.

Pancrobilin (pan-kro-bi'lin). A proprietary pancreatic and bile-preparation: digestant.

Pandemic (pan-dem'ik) [Gr. πᾶς all + δῆμος people]. A widespread epidemic.

Pandiculation (pan''dik-u-la'shun) [L. *pandicula'ri* to stretch one's self]. The act of stretching and yawning.

Panelectroscope (pan-e-lek'tro-skōp). An instrument for examining by electric light the various organs of the body, as the stomach, rectum, urethra, etc.

Panesthesia (pan-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + αἴσθησις sensation]. The sum of the sensations experienced.

Pangaduin (pan-gad'u-in). A crystalline solid representing the basic principles contained in cod-liver oil.

Pangen (pan'jen) [Gr. πᾶς all + γενής producing]. One of the hypothetic units of idioplasm; an idioblast, or biophore.

Pangenesis (pan-jen'es-is) [Gr. πᾶς all + γένεσις begetting]. The doctrine that in reproduction each cell of the parent body is represented by a particle; the hypothesis that all the units or cells of the body reside in the blood as gemmules, multiply by division, and throw off atoms which are transmitted to the offspring, accounting for the hereditary transmission of acquired mental habits and other phenomena of heredity; the theory implying that the whole organism, in the sense of every atom or unit, reproduces itself.

Panglossia (pan-glos'se-ah) [Gr. παγγλωσσία]. Abnormal or insane garrulity.

Panhidrosis (pan-hid-ro'sis) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἱδρώς sweat]. Perspiration of the whole surface of the body.

Panhydrometer (pan-hi-drom'et-er) [Gr. πᾶς all + *Hydrometer*]. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of any liquid.

Panhygrous (pan-hi'grus) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὑγρός moist]. Moist or damp in all parts.

Panhyperemia (pan''hi-per-e'me-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + *Hyperemia*]. General plethora.

Panhysterectomy (pan''his-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὑστέρα uterus + ἐκτομή excision]. Complete extirpation of the uterus.

Panhysterokolpectomy (pan-his''ter-o-kol-pek'to-me) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὑστέρα uterus + κόλπος vagina + ἐκτομή excision]. Complete removal of the uterus and vagina with obliteration of the cavity made thereby: done for prolapse of the uterus.

Panidrosis (pan-id-ro'sis). See *Panhidrosis*.

Panighao (pan-e-ga'o). An irritation of the lower limbs seen among workmen in tropical regions, and caused by the larvæ of Ankylostoma duodenale. Called also *Water-itch*.

Panis (pa'nis). Latin for *Bread*.

Pankreon (pan'kre-ōn). A proprietary preparation of pancreatin with tannic acid.

Panmeristic (pan-mer-is'tik) [Gr. πᾶς all + μέρος part]. Pertaining to a protoplasmic structure made up of independent units or pangens.

Panmixia (pan-mix'e-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + μιγνύναι to mix]. Promiscuous sexual association.

Panneuritis (pan-nu-ri'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + νεῦρον nerve]. Multiple or general neuritis. **P. epidem'ica**, beriberi.

Panniculitis (pan-ik-u-li'tis). A diseased condition marked by stiffness of the abdominal wall, and by severe pain on movement which produces a bend or fold of the peritoneum.

Panniculus (pan-nik'u-lus) [L. dim. of *pan'nus* cloth]. A layer of membrane. **P. adipo'sus**, the subcutaneous layer of fat. **P. carno'sus**, a muscular layer within the superficial fascia of many animals; in man it is represented mainly by the platysma myoides.

Pannus (pan'nus) [L. "cloth"]. An abnormal membrane-like vascularization of the cornea, mainly due to the presence of trachomatous granulations.

Panodic (pan-od'ik). See *Panthodic*.

Panopepton (pan-o-pep'tōn) [L. *pa'nis* bread + *Peptone*]. A proprietary food for invalids, containing bread and peptonized beef.

Panophobia (pan-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + φόβος fear]. A vague and persistent morbid dread of some unknown evil.

Panophthalmia, Panophthalmitis (pan-of-thal'me-ah, pan''of-thal-mi'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὀφθαλμός eye]. Inflammation of all the structures or tissues of the eye.

Panosteitis (pan''os-te-i'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὀστέον bone]. Inflammation of every part of a bone.

Panotitis (pan-o-ti'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + οὖς ear]. An inflammation of all the parts or structures of the ear.

Panpeptin (pan-pep'tin). A proprietary remedy containing pancreatin, trypsin, diastase, sodium cholate, duodenal juice, carica papaya, etc.

Panphobia (pan-fo'be-ah). Same as *Panophobia*.

Panseptum (pan-sep'tum). The entire nasal septum, including bony and cartilaginous parts.

Pansinusitis (pan''si-nus-i'tis) [Gr. πᾶς all + *Sinus* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of all the sinuses, as of the facial bones.

Panspermia, Panspermatism (pan-sper'me-ah, pan-sper'mat-izm) [Gr. πᾶς all + σπέρμα seed]. 1. The doctrine that disease-germs and bacteria are everywhere present. 2. Same as *Biogenesis*.

Pansphygmograph (pan-sfig'mo-graf) [Gr. πᾶς all + σφυγμός pulse + γράφειν to record]. A device for recording cardiac, pulse-, and chest-movements at the same time.

Pansporoblast (pan-spo'ro-blast) [Gr. πᾶς all + σπόρος spore + βλαστός germ]. A mother-cell of certain sporozoa, giving rise to two or more sporoblasts, from each of which a single spore is formed.

Pansy (pan'ze). A violaceous herb, *Vio'la tri'color*: expectorant and aperient. Dose of fluid extract, 2–10 min. (0.13–0.66 c.c.).

Pantachromatic (pan''tak-ro-mat'ik) [Gr. πᾶς all + *Achromatic*]. Entirely achromatic.

Pantamorphia (pan-tah-mor'fe-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἀμορφία shapelessness]. Complete or general deformity.

Pantanencephalia (pan''tan-en-sef-a'le-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἀν- priv. + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Complete absence of the brain in a fetal monster.

Pantankyloblepharon (pan-tang''kil-o-blef'ah-ron) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἀγκύλη stiff joint + βλέφαρον lid]. General adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball and to each other.

Pantaphobia (pan-ta-fo'be-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἀφοβία fearlessness]. Absence of fear.

Pantatrophia (pan-tat-ro'fe-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + ἀτροφία atrophy]. General or complete innutrition.

Pantherapist (pan-ther'ap-ist) [Gr. πᾶς all + θεραπεία treatment]. A practitioner who is ready to draw his information from any and every source.

Panthodic (pan-thod'ik) [Gr. πᾶς all + ὁδός way]. Radiating in every direction: said of nervous impulses.

Panting (pant'ing). Swift and labored breathing; anhelation.

Pantograph (pan'to-graf) [Gr. πᾶς all + γραφεῖν to write]. An instrument for recording graphically the contour of the chest.

Pantomorphia (pan-to-mor'fe-ah) [Gr. πᾶς all + μορφή form]. General or perfect symmetry.

Pantophobia (pan-to-fo'be-ah). Same as *Panophobia*.

Pantoscopic (pan-to-skop'ik) [Gr. πᾶς all + σκοπεῖν

to view]. Adapted to view both near and distant objects: a term applied to bifocal spectacles.

Panturbinate (pan-ter'bin-āt). The entire turbinate structure, including the bone and soft tissue.

Panus (pa'nus) [L. "swelling"]. A lymphatic gland inflamed but not suppurating.

Panzyme (pan'zīm) [Gr. πᾶς all + ζύμη leaven]. A proprietary preparation of diastase, pepsin, rennin, and pancreatin.

Pao-ferro (pah-o-fer'o). The ironwood tree of Brazil. The inner bark is said to have antidiabetic properties.

Paopareira (pah''o-pah-ra'e-rah) [Portuguese *pao* tree + *pereira* briar]. The Brazilian tree *Geissosper'mum vello'sii* and its febrifugal bark.

Papain (pah'pa-in). A digestive ferment from the juice of the fruit of the papaw, *Car'ica Papa'ya*. See *Papaw*. It is a grayish powder, soluble in water and glycerin, and insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is used in dyspepsia, and as an application to warts, false membranes, etc. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.). As an application, a 5–15 per cent. solution, in equal parts of water and glycerin, is used.

Papaver (pah-pa'ver) [L. for poppy]. A genus of papaveraceous plants. *P. somnif'erum* affords *Opium* (q.v.).

Papaverin (pap-av'er-in) [L. *papa'ver* poppy]. A white, hypnotic alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$, from opium. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.008–0.016 gm.).

Papaw (pap-aw'). The tree *Ca'rica Papa'ya*, of tropical America; also its digestant and anthelmintic fruit. The fruit contains papain and papayotin.

Papayotin (pap-ah-yo'tin). A digestive ferment from *Ca'rica Papa'ya*: more active than papain. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 gm.).

Paper (pa'per). See *Charta*. **Blistering-p., Cantharidal p.** See *Charta epispastica*. **Blue litmus-p.,** charta exploratoria cærulea; paper charged with litmus and used as a test for acids. **Filter-p.,** a porous, unsized paper used in filtering. **Gutta-percha p.,** charta guttæ perchæ; gutta-percha tissue. **Mustard-p.,** charta sinapis: used as a counter-irritant. **Potassium-nitrate p.,** paper impregnated with potassium nitrate. It is ignited and used as a moxa or by inhalation in asthma. Called also *Saltpeter-p.* **Red litmus-p.,** charta exploratoria rubra; litmus-paper turned red by an acid and used as a test for alkalies. **Saltpeter-p.,** charta potassii nitratis. **Turmeric-p.,** charta exploratoria lutea; paper dyed yellow with turmeric: alkalies turn it brown. **Wax-p.,** charta cerata; paper treated with beeswax.

Papescent (pap-es'ent). Having the consistence of pap.

Papilla (pap-il'lah) [L.]. Any small nipple-shaped elevation. **Acoustic p.,** the organ of Corti **Circumvallate p.,** any one of the large papillæ at the root of the tongue, arranged like the letter **V**, opening forward. **Clavate p.** See *Fungiform p.* **Conical p.** See *Filiform p.* **Dental p., Dentinal p.,** the enlargement at the base of a dental follicle whence the dentin of a tooth is developed; the enamel-organ. **Duodenal p.,** an elevation near the point where the ductus choledochus communis enters the duodenum. **P. filia'ria,** a papilla at the inner side of the descending portion of the duodenum, at the apex of which is the opening of the common bile-duct. **Filiform p.,** any one of the slender papillæ of the tongue made up of connective tissue covered with a layer of epithelium. Called also *Conical p.* **Fungiform p.,** any one of the low, broad papillæ found on the surface of the tongue and covered by secondary papillæ. Called also *Clavate p.* **Fusiform p.,** the slender papillæ of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. **Hair-p.,** the mass within the corium upon which each hair-bulb rests. **Incisive p.,** a rounded projection at the anterior end of the raphé of the palate. **P. lacrima'lis,** a papilla at the inner canthus pierced by a lacrimal punctum. **Lingual p.,** any one of the papillæ of the tongue. **Optic p.,** the optic disk. **Renal p.,** the summit of any one of the renal pyramids. **P. spira'lis,** the spiral edge formed by Corti's organ. **Tactile p's,** papillæ on the true skin inclosing tactile corpuscles. **Urethral p.,** a slight elevation in the vestibule of the vagina on which is situated the external orifice of the urethra. **Vallate p.** Same as *Circumvallate p.* **Vater's p.** Same as *Duodenal p.*

Papillary (pap'il-la-re). Pertaining to a nipple or papilla.

Papillectomy (pap-il-ek'to-me) [*Papilla* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of one or more engorged papillæ from a kidney for the cure of hematuria.

Papilliferous (pap-il-if'er-us) [*Papilla* + L. *fer're* to bear]. Bearing papillæ.

Papilliform (pap-il'if-orm) [*Papilla* + L. *for'ma* shape]. Shaped like a papilla.

Papillitis (pap-il-li'tis) [*Papilla* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the optic papilla.

Papillo-adenocystoma (pap-il''lo-ad''en-o-sis-to'mah). Papilloma blended with adenoma and cystoma.

Papilloma (pap-il-lo'mah) [*Papilla* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. A benign tumor made up of hypertrophied papillæ. **P. diffu'sum,** papillomas occurring in numbers on the legs and buttocks. **Hard p.,** one growing from the squamous epithelium. **Hoffmann's p.,** a papillomatous growth of the nasal mucous membrane. **Intracanalicular p.,** a warty, non-malignant growth within the substance of certain glands, especially of the breast. **P. neurot'icum,** a papillomatous growth or tumor along the course of a nerve. **Soft p.,** one developed from the columnar epithelium. **Villous p.** 1. A persistent chorionic villus, usually found in the bladder; sometimes in a renal pelvis. 2. A villous outgrowth from the choroid plexus in a lateral ventricle of the brain. 3. A mammary tumor liable to be confounded with villous cancer.

Papillomatosis (pap''il-lo-mat-o'sis). A morbid condition characterized by the development of papillomata.

Papillomatous (pap-il-lo'mat-us). Of the nature of a papilloma.

Papilloretinitis (pap-il''lo-ret-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the optic nerve and disk.

Papin (pa'pin). A proprietary preparation of catechu, quinin, and dextrin.

Papine (pa'pin). A proprietary anodyne opium preparation. Dose, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Papoid (pa'poid). A ferment and digestant from papaw fruit. See *Carica*.

Pappose (pap'pōs). Having a downy surface, or pappus.

Pappus (pap'pus) [L.; Gr. πάππος]. 1. The first downy growth of the beard. 2. The lanugo.

Papular (pap'u-lar) [L. *papula'ris*]. Consisting of, characterized by, or pertaining to, a papule.

Papulation (pap-u-la'shun). The production of papules.

Papule (pap'ūl) [L. *pap'ula* pimple]. A small circumscribed solid elevation of the skin. **Celsus's p's,** lichen agrius. **Moist p., Mucous p.,** a syphilitic condyloma.

Papuliferous (pap-u-lif'er-us) [*Papule* + L. *fer're* to bear]. Having or covered with papules.

Papulosquamous (pap''u-lo-skwa'mus). Both papular and scaly.

Papyraceous (pap-ir-a'shus) [L. *papyra'ceus*]. Like paper; chartaceous.

Paquelin's cautery (pah-ke-lanz'). See *Cautery*.

Par (par). Latin for *pair*. **P. va'gum,** the vagus nerves.

Para- [Gr. παρά beyond]. A prefix meaning beside, beyond, accessory to, apart from, against, etc.

Para-acetophenolethyl carbonate. A colorless, crystalline powder: hypnotic, analgesic, and antipyretic. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Para-amidophenetol (par''ah-am''id-o-fen'et-ol). A substance used in preparing pyrantin.

Para-analgesia (par''ah-an-al-je'ze-ah). Analgesia of the lower part of the body, including the lower limbs.

Para-anesthesia (par''ah-an-es-the'ze-ah). Anesthesia of the lower part of the body and of the legs.

Para-appendicitis (par''ah-ap-en-dis-i'tis). Appendicitis involving the nearby structures.

Parabanic acid (par-ab-an'ik). See *Acid*.

Parablast (par'ah-blast) [Gr. παρά beside + βλάστος germ]. That part of the mesoblast from which the blood-vessels, lymphatics, etc., are developed.

Parablastic (par-ah-blas'tik). Pertaining to the parablast.

Parablastoma (par''ah-blas-to'mah) [*Parablast* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. Any tumor made up of parablastic tissue.

Parablepsis (par-ah-blep'sis) [Gr. παρά amiss + βλέψις vision]. False or perverted vision.

Parabolus (par-ab'o-lus), pl. *parab'oli* [Gr. παράβολος venturesome]. A physician or nurse who attends patients ill with contagious diseases.

Parabulia (par-ah-bu'le-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + βουλή will]. Perversion of the will.

Paracanthosis (par''ah-kan-tho'sis) [Gr. παρά aside + ἄκανθα prickle]. A skin-cancer or other perversion of growth in the prickle-layer of the skin.

Paracarmin (par-ah-kar'min). A staining medium consisting of 1 part of carminic acid, 4 parts of calcium chlorid, and 100 parts of 70 per cent. alcohol. It stains quickly, does not overstain, and is adapted for staining large objects.

Paracasein (par-ak-a'se-in). A compound derived from casein during the coagulation of milk.

Paracele (par'as-ēl). Same as *Paracœle*.

Paracellulose (par-ah-sel'u-lōs). A kind of cellulose found in the pith of plants.

Paracentesis (par''ah-sen-te'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + κέντησις puncture]. Surgical puncture of a cavity; tapping. **P. abdom'inis,** paracentesis by tapping of the abdomen. **P. cap'itis,** tapping of the cranium for the removal of effusion in hydrocephalus. **P. pericar'dii,** puncture or tapping of the pericardial sac. **P. pulmo'nis,** tapping of the lung. **P. thora'cis,** tapping of the chest; thoracocentesis. **P. tu'nicæ vagina'lis,** tapping of the tunica vaginalis. **P. tym'pani,** incision of the tympanic membrane for drainage or irrigation. **P. vesi'cæ,** puncture of the bladder-wall.

Paracentetic (par''ah-sen-te'tik). Pertaining to or accomplished by a paracentesis.

Paracentral (par-ah-sen'tral). Situated near a center.

Paracephalus (par-ah-sef'al-us) [Gr. παρά aside + κεφαλή head]. A fetus with a rudimentary or misshapen head, imperfect sense-organs, and defective trunk or limbs.

Parachloralose (par-ah-klo'ral-ōs). A substance, $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$, in iridescent plates.

Parachlorophenol (par''ah-klo-ro-fe'nol). A crystalline phenol derivative, $C_6H_4(Cl)OH$: an antiseptic: used in lupus and erysipelas.

Parachlorosalol (par''ah-klo-ro-sal'ol). A crystalline combination of chlorin and salol: used like salol. Daily dose, 60–90 gr. (4–6 gm.).

Parachlorphenol (par''ah-klor-fe'nol). A crystalline substance: a safe and strong disinfectant and antiseptic.

Paracholesterin (par-ah-ko-les'ter-in). A form of cholesterin occurring in vegetable tissue.

Paracholia (par-a-ko'le-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + χολή bile]. Disordered bile-secretion.

Parachordal (par-ah-kor'dal) [Gr. παρά beside + χορδή cord]. 1. Situated beside the notochord. 2. Any one of a set of bars of fetal cartilage which appear to mark the growth of centers of chondrification for the occipital vertebra.

Parachrea (par-ah-kre'ah). Same as *Parachroia*.

Parachroia (par-ah-kroi'ah) [Gr. παρά aside + χροιά color]. Abnormality of coloration.

Parachroma (par-ah-kro'mah) [Gr. παρά beside + χρῶμα color]. Change in the color of the skin; abnormal coloration of the skin.

Parachromatin (par-ah-kro'mat-in). The nucleoplasm of the spindle in karyokinesis.

Parachromatism (par-ah-kro'mat-izm) [Gr. παρά beside + χρῶμα color]. Color-blindness; incorrect perception of colors.

Parachromatosis (par''ah-kro-mat-o'sis). Same as *Parachroma*.

Parachromophore (par-ah-kro'mo-fōr) [Gr. παρά beside + χρῶμα color + φορός bearing]. A bacterium which secretes a pigment and retains it within its own body.

Parachromophoric (par''ah-kro-mo-for'ik) [Gr. παρά beside + *Chromophoric*]. Pervertedly chromophoric; both chromophoric and chromoparic; secreting coloring-matter, but retaining it in the organism.

Parachymosin (par''ah-ki-mo'sin) [Gr. παρά beside + *Chymosin*]. The variety of lab-ferment found in the human stomach and in that of the pig.

Paracinesis (par''ah-sin-e'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + κίνησις motion]. Any disease characterized by perversion of the motor powers.

Paracme (par-ak'me) [Gr. παρά beyond + ἀκμή point]. The stage of decline or remission.

Paracnemis, Paracnemidion (par-ak-ne'mis, par''ak-ne-mid'e-on) [Gr. παρά beside + κνήμη shin]. The fibula.

Paracœle (par'as-sēl) [Gr. παρά beside + κοιλή hollow]. A lateral ventricle of the brain.

Paracolitis (par''ah-ko-li'tis). Inflammation of the outer coat of the colon.

Paracolpitis (par''ah-kol-pi'tis) [Gr. παρά near + κόλπος vagina]. Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

Paracolpium (par-ah-kol'pe-um) [Gr. παρά near + κόλπος vagina]. The connective and other tissues that surround the vagina.

Paracoto (par-ah-ko'to). A South American bark much resembling coto, but better and less pungent.

Paracotoin (par''ah-ko-to'in). A crystalline substance from paracoto: useful in diarrhea and in night-sweats. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr. (0.033–0.194 gm.).

Paracousis (par-ak-koo'sis). Same as *Paracusis*.

Paracreosotic acid (par''ah-kre-o-so'tik). See *Creosotic acid*, under *Acid*.

Paracresalol (par-ah-kres'al-ol). A white, crystalline, antiseptic substance: isomeric with the other cresalols. See *Cresalol*. Dose, 3–30 gr. (0.20–2 gm.).

Paracresol (par-ah-kre'sol). 1. One of the three isomeric forms or recognized varieties of cresol. 2. A patented soluble and nearly odorless preparation of cresol: disinfectant.

Paracrisis (par-ah-kri'sis, par-ak'ris-is) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *κρίνειν* to secrete]. Any disorder of the secretions.

Paracusis, Paracusia (par-ah-ku'sis, par-ah-ku'se-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἀκούειν* to hear]. Any perversion of the sense of hearing. **P. a'cris,** intense and incessant acuity of hearing. **P. duplica'ta.** Same as *Diplacusis.* **P. lo'ci,** inability to locate correctly the origin of sounds. **P. Willisia'na,** ability to hear best in a loud din.

Paracyesis (par"ah-si-e'sis) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *κύησις* pregnancy]. Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Paracystic (par-ah-sis'tik) [Gr. *παρά* near + *κύστις* bladder]. Situated near the bladder.

Paracystitis (par"ah-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. *παρά* near + *κύστις* bladder]. Inflammation of the tissues around the bladder.

Paracystium (par-ah-sis'te-um) [Gr. *παρά* near + *κύστις* bladder]. The connective and other tissues around the bladder.

Paracytic (par-ah-si'tik) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *κύτος* cell]. Noting cell-elements present in the blood or other part of the organism, but enthetic or not normal to it.

Paradenitis (par"ad-en-i'tis) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἀδήν* gland]. Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

Paraderm (par'ah-derm) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *δέρμα* skin]. The part of the vitellus of the ovum whence the cells are formed which enter the body of the embryo.

Paradidymis (par-ah-did'im-is) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *δίδυμος* testicle]. A body on the spermatic cord above the epididymis. It consists of closed tubes, and represents the remains of the posterior part of the Wolffian body. Called also *Organ of Giraldès, Parepididymis,* and *Massa innominata.*

Paradiphenylbiuret (par-ah-di-fen-il-bi-u'ret). A substance, $NH(CO.NHC_6H_4O.H)_2$, transformed into benzoic acid in the body.

Paradiphtherial, Paradiphtheritic (par"ah-dif-the're-al, par"ah dif-ther-it'ik). Having a remote or indirect relation to diphtheria.

Paradox, Weber's (par'ad-oks). The elongation of a muscle which has been so stretched that it cannot contract.

Paradoxic (par-ah-dox'ik) [Gr. *παράδοξος* incredible]. Occurring in variance with the normal rule.

Paraeccrisis (par-ah-ek'kris-is) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἔκκρισις* excretion]. Disordered secretion or excretion.

Paræsthesia (par-es-the'zhe-ah). Same as *Paresthesia.*

Paraffin (par'af-fin) [L. *pa'rum* little + *affinis* akin]. 1. A white, waxy hydrocarbon distilled from coal-tar, shale, or from wood. It occurs in several varieties: **Solid p.** is a white, crystalline solid; **Hard p.** is a fat-like substance; **Soft p.,** vaselin, or petroleum-jelly, is a yellow, butter-like substance; **Liquid p.,** petrolatum liquidum, or paraffin oil, is an oily liquid. All varieties are used as excipients and emollients. 2. Any saturated hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series.

Parafibrinogen (par-ah-fi-brin'o-jen). A compound resembling fibrin, obtained by repeated precipitation of fibrinogen with salt.

Paraform, Paraformaldehyd (par'ah-form, par"ah-for-mal'de-hid). 1. Triformol, or trioxymethylen, $H(COH)_3$, a white, crystalline polymer of formaldehyd. It is an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). 2. A white powder, formalin, $C_3H_6O_3$, an internal antiseptic. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Paragammacism (par-ah-gam'mah-sizm) [Gr. *παρά* aside + *γάμμα* the letter G]. The faulty utterance of *g-, k-,* and *ch-* sounds.

Paraganglina, Paraganglin (par"ah-gang-li'nah, par-ah-gang'lin). A preparation from the medullary substance of suprarenal capsule of oxen: used as a stomachic and intestinal stimulant.

Parageusia (par-ah-gu'ze-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *γεῦσις* taste]. Perversion of the sense of taste.

Paraglobulin (par-ah-glob'u-lin). A globulin from blood-serum, blood-cells, lymph, and various connective tissues. Called also *Fibroplastin, Fibrinoplastin,* and *Scrumglobulin.*

Paraglobulinuria (par-ah-glob"u-lin-u're-ah) [*Paraglobulin* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The discharge of paraglobulin in the urine.

Paraglossa (par-ah-glos'sah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *γλῶσσα* tongue]. Swelling of the tongue.

Paraglossia (par-ah-glos'e-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *γλῶσσα* tongue]. Inflammation of the tissues under the tongue.

Paragnathus (par-ag'nath-us) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *γνάθος* jaw]. A fetal monster with a supernumerary jaw.

Paragomphosis (pah"rah-gom-fo'sis) [Gr. *παρά* aside + *γομφοῦν* to fasten].. Impaction of the head of the fetus in the pelvic canal.

Paragonimiasis (par-ah-go-nim-i'as-is). Infection by the lung-fluke, *Paragonimus Westermanii.*

Paragonimus (par-ag-on'im-us). A genus of trematode parasites. **P. Westerman'ii** is the lung fluke, an oval or pear-shaped fluke of a pinkish or reddish-brown color, found in cysts in the lungs and sometimes in the pleura, liver, abdominal cavity, and elsewhere. It causes the disease known as parasitic hemoptysis. It occurs especially in Asiatic countries, and infects the lower animals as well as man. Called also *Distoma Westermanii, Distoma Ringeri,* and *Distoma pulmonale.*

Paragon'imus Westerman'ii. Same as *Distoma Westermanii.*

Paragonorrheal (par"ah-gon-o-re'al). Having a remote or indirect relation to gonorrhea.

Paragraphia (par-ah-gra'fe-ah) [Gr. *παρά* aside + *γράφειν* to write]. A disorder in which the patient writes one word in the place of another.

Paraguay tea (par'ah-gwi). See *Maté.*

Parahemoglobin (par"ah-hem-o-glo'bin). A proprietary therapeutic blood-preparation, said to contain 5 per cent. of iron.

Parahepatic (par"ah-he-pat'ik) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἧπαρ* liver]. Beside the liver.

Parahydropin (par-ah-hi'dro-pin) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ὕδρωψ* dropsy]. A proprietary diuretic containing theobromin.

Parahypnosis (par"ah-hip-no'sis) [Gr. *παρά* beside *ὕπνος* sleep]. Abnormal or perverted sleep.

Parainfection (par-ah-in-fek'shun). The condition of being affected with a disease whose symptoms resemble those of an infectious disease, but which is not due to the germs of the infectious disease.

Parainfectious (par-ah-in-fek'shus). Due indirectly to infection; due to the conditions produced by infection rather than by the infection itself.

Para-influenzal (par"ah-in-flu-en'zal). Due indirectly to influenza; due to the conditions produced by influenza.

Parakeratosis (par"ah-ker-at-o'sis). Any abnormality in the horny layer of the skin. **P. scutula'ris,** a disease of the scalp marked by the formation of crusts which envelop the hairs and send up incrustations around the hairs. **P.**

variega'ta, a disease characterized by a red, scaly eruption in the form of a network, enclosing patches of normal skin.

Parakinesis (par"ah-kin-e'sis) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *κίνησις* motion]. Irregularity of movement due to disease of the motor nervous apparatus.

Paral (par'al). A proprietary preparation of lanolin, paraffin, and water.

Paralactic acid (par-ah-lak'tik). Sarcolactic acid. See under *Acid.*

Paralalia (par-ah-la'le-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *λαλιά* speech]. Any disturbance of the faculty of speech. **P. litera'lis,** impairment of the power to utter the sounds of certain letters.

Paralambdacism (par-ah-lam'dah-sizm) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *λάμβδα* letter L]. An improper utterance of *l*-sounds.

Paralbumin (par-al-bu'min) [Gr. *παρά* near + *Albumin*]. An albumin or proteid substance found in ovarian cysts.

Paraldehyd (par-al'de-hid) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *Aldehyd*]. A derivative, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, of aldehyd. It is a clear liquid of disagreeable taste and smell; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It has hypnotic and anodyne properties, and is used in mania, delirium tremens, tetanus, and other nervous disorders, and as an antidote to morphin. Dose, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Paraleprosy (par-ah-lep'ros-e). A mild or aborted form of leprosy.

Paralexia (par-ah-lex'e-ah) [Gr. *παρά* almost + *Alexia*]. Impairment of the power of reading, marked by the transposition of words and syllables into meaningless combinations.

Paralgesia, Paralgia (par-al-je'se-ah, par-al'je-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἄλγος* pain]. Any condition marked by abnormal and painful sensations; a painful paresthesia.

Paralinin (par-ah-li'nin) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *Linin*]. The ground-substance of the nucleus of a cell; the nuclear sap.

Parallagma (par-al-ag'mah) [Gr. *παράλλαγμα*]. Displacement of a bone or of the fragments of a broken bone.

Parallactic (par-al-ak'tik). Pertaining to parallax.

Parallax (par'al-ax) [Gr. *παραλλάξ* in turn]. An apparent displacement of an object due to a change in the patient's position. **Crossed p., Heteronymous p.,** that in which the thing observed seems to move away from the open eye, one of the eyes being closed or covered. **Homonymous p.,** that in which the thing seen appears to move toward the uncovered or open eye. **Vertical p.,** that in which the thing observed appears to move upward or downward.

Paralogia (par-al-o'je-ah) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *λόγος* reason]. A disordered state of the reason; impairment of the reasoning power marked by illogical or delusional speech. **Thematic p.,** a perversion of the mind in which the patient dwells unduly upon one subject.

Paralogism (par-al'oj-izm). The use of meaningless or illogical language by the insane.

Paralysin (par-al'is-in). See *Agglutinin.*

Paralysis (par-al'is-is) [Gr. *παρά* beside + *λύειν* to loosen]. A loss of motion or sensation in a living part or member. **Acute ascending p.,** a rapidly progressing and often fatal ascending paralysis of unknown cause. It begins in the muscles of the feet and gradually ascends to the other muscles of the body. There are no discoverable lesions, and the disease runs its course in from two days to four weeks. Called also *Landry's p.* **Acute atrophic p., Infantile p.,** the acute anterior poliomyelitis of childhood. See *Poliomyelitis anterior.* **P. ag'itans,** shaking-palsy, or Parkinson's disease; a disease of late life, progressive in its course, and marked by a characteristic tremor of the muscles, weakness, delay of voluntary motion, a peculiar festinating gait and muscular contraction, causing peculiar and characteristic positions of the limbs and head. The disease is attended with excessive sweating and feelings of heat and cold. **Alcoholic p.,** that caused by habitual drunkenness. **Ascending p.,** spinal paralysis that progresses cephalad. **Atrophic spinal p.,** poliomyelitis anterior. **Bell's p., Facial p.,** paralysis of the face due to lesion of the facial nerve or of its nucleus. **Bernhardt's p.,** pain and hyperesthesia on the outer surface of the thigh due to disease of the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh. **Birth-p.,** that which is due to injury received at birth. **Brachial p.,** paralysis of an arm. **Brachiofacial p.,** that which affects the face and an arm. **Brown-Séquard's p.,** paralysis of motion on one side and of sensation on the other after hemisection of the spinal cord. **Bulbar p.,** paralysis due to changes in the motor centers of the oblongata; especially chronic or progressive bulbar paralysis, a chronic, usually fatal disease marked by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, mouth, pharynx, and larynx, and due to degeneration of the nerve-nuclei of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Death results in from one to several years from extension to the cardiac or respiratory centers, from atrophy of the muscles of respiration, or from entrance of food into the air-passages. It is called also *Labioglossopharyngeal p., Labioglossolaryngeal p.,* and *Duchenne's p.* **Central p.,** any paralysis due to a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. **Centrocapsular p.,** that which is due to disease of the internal capsule. **Centrocortical p.,** that which is due to disease of the cerebral cortex. **Cerebral p.,** any paralysis due to an intracranial lesion. **Complete p.,** entire loss of motion, sensation, and function. **Crossed p.,** that which affects one side of the face and the other side of the body. **Crural p.,** that which chiefly affects the thigh or thighs. **Crutch-p.,** paralysis of an arm or of the arms due to pressure of the crutch in the axilla. **Cruveilhier's p.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **Decubitus p.,** p. due to pressure on a nerve from lying for a long time in one position. **Dental p.,** poliomyelitis anterior occurring in teething children. See *Poliomyelitis anterior.* **Diphtheric p., Diphtheritic p.,** a partial paralysis which often follows diphtheria, chiefly affecting the soft palate and throat-muscles. **Divers' p.,** caisson-disease. **Drunkards' arm-p.,** a variety of musculospiral paralysis. **Duchenne's p.** Same as *Bulbar p.* **Emotional p.,** paralysis with emotional excitement occurring in hysteric subjects. **Erb's p.** 1. Same as *Birth-palsy.* 2. Partial paralysis of the brachial plexus affecting various muscles of the arm and chest-wall. **Facial p.** See *Bell's p.* **Galloping p.,** a rapidly progressive form of general paresis. **General p.,** paresis, or the so-called softening of the brain; a form of insanity marked by progressively increasing loss of the mental faculties, ending in dementia and death. The disease is attended by delusions of grandeur and insane ideas of the patient's importance, wealth, etc., with weakness, tremor, and paresis, which gradually affect all the muscles, death taking place in from a few months to five or six years. **Glossolabial p.** See *Bulbar p.* **Gubler's p.,** crossed hemiplegia. **Hysteric p.** may simulate any form of paralysis: it appears to have no adequate causative lesion. **Incomplete p.,** partial paralysis, or paresis. **Indian bow p.,** paralysis of the thyro-arytenoid muscles. **Infantile p.,** poliomyelitis anterior. See *Polio-*

myelitis. **Infantile spastic p.**, the cerebral palsy of childhood. **Ischemic p.**, local paralysis due to a stoppage of the circulation, as in certain cases of embolism or thrombosis. **Klumpke's p.**, atrophic paralysis of the muscles of the arm and hand from lesion of the brachial plexus and the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves. **Kussmaul's p.**, ascending spinal paralysis. **Labial p.**, a form of bulbar paralysis. **Landry's p.**, acute ascending spinal paralysis. **Lead-p.**, that which is due to lead-poisoning. It is marked by wrist-drop, and is due to a peripheral neuritis. **Lenticular p.**, that which is due to a lesion of the lenticular nucleus. **Little's p.**, anterior poliomyelitis; the cerebral spastic paralysis of childhood. **Local p.**, paralysis of one muscle or of a group of muscles. **Motor p.**, paralysis of voluntary muscles. **Multiple p.**, a complication of local paralyses. **Musculospiral p.**, paralysis of the wrist-muscles due to lesion or injury of the musculospiral nerve; sometimes to a toxic influence or to an alcoholic debauch. **Neural p.**, paralysis originating in the nerves. **Nuclear p.**, any paralysis due to a lesion in a nucleus of origin. **Obstetric p.**, a birth-palsy; paralysis due to injuries received at birth. **Ocular p.** See *Amaurosis*, *Cycloplegia*, and *Ophthalmoplegia*. **Oculomotor p.**, paralysis of the oculomotor nerve. **Periodic p.**, a recurrent neurosis, often due to malarial disease. **Peripheral p.**, loss of power due to some lesion of the nervous mechanism between the nucleus of origin and the periphery. **Post-diphtheric p.** Same as *Diphtheric p.* **Pott's p.**, the paralysis that may accompany Pott's disease. **Pseudobulbar p.**, a disease affecting especially the articular muscles: simulating bulbar paralysis, but due to lesions in the cerebral centers. **Pseudohypertrophic muscular p.**, a chronic disease characterized by enlargement without true hypertrophy of the muscles, with paralysis due to disturbance of nutrition, producing atrophy of the muscle-fibers with hypertrophy of the connective tissue and fatty infiltration. The disease occurs usually late in childhood, and is marked by various deformities, lordosis, and a peculiar swaying gait with the legs kept wide apart. The paralysis progressively increases, ending in death, which is usually due to respiratory weakness. **Reflex p.**, one ascribable to peripheral irritation. In some cases secondary changes occur in the spinal cord, and the paralysis ceases to be truly reflex. **Saturday-night p.** Same as *Sunday-morning p.* **Segmental p.**, hypnotic paralysis affecting only a segment of a limb. **Sensory p.**, anesthesia resulting from a morbid process. **Spastic p.**, a variety marked by rigidity of the muscles and heightened tendon-reflexes. **Spastic spinal p.**, lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. **Spinomuscular p.**, p. due to lesion of the gray matter of the spinal cord, or the nerves springing therefrom. **Spinoneural p.** See *Atrophy*, *Spinoneural*. **Sunday-morning p.**, musculospiral paralysis caused by pressure in persons who have fallen asleep after a debauch. **Supranuclear p.**, p. of the facial nerve due to lesion of the cortex or of the facial fibers in the corona radiata or capsule. **Temporary p.**, paralysis which passes away after a short time, and which is usually due to the action of a drug or to a hypnotic or hysteric condition. **P. va'cillans**, chorea. **Wasting p.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Writers' p.** Same as *Writers' cramp*. **Zenker's p.**, partial paralysis of the parts supplied by the external popliteal nerve, due to a prolonged squatting or kneeling posture. Paralysis is further distinguished as *Traumatic*, *Syphilitic*, *Toxic*, etc., according to its cause; or as *Obturator*, *Ulnar*, etc., according to the nerve, part, or muscle specially affected. For other varieties, see under *Hemiplegia*, *Palsy*, *Paraplegia*, and *Paresis*.

Paralytic (par-al-it'ik) [Gr. παραλυτικός]. 1. Affected with or pertaining to paralysis. 2. A person affected with paralysis.

Paralyzant (par-al'iz-ant). 1. Causing paralysis. 2. A drug that paralyzes.

Paralyze (par'al-īz). To put into a state of paralysis.

Paramagnetic (par''ah-mag-net'ik). Characterized by or exhibiting paramagnetism.

Paramagnetism (par-ah-mag'net-izm) [Gr. παρά beside + μάγνης magnet]. The property of being attracted by a magnet, and of assuming a position parallel to that of a magnetic force.

Paramastigote (par-am-as'tig-ōt) [Gr. παρά beside + μάστιξ lash]. Having an accessory flagellum by the side of a larger one.

Paramastitis (par''ah-mas-ti'tis) [Gr. παρά near + μαστός mamma]. Inflammation of the tissues around the mammary gland.

Paramastoid (par-ah-mas'toid). Near the mastoid process.

Paramecium (par-ah-me'se-um). Same as *Balantidium*.

Paramedian (par-ah-me'de-an). Same as *Paramesial*.

Paramenia (par-ah-me'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + μῆνες menses]. Disordered or difficult menstruation.

Paramesial (par-ah-me'se-al) [Gr. παρά near + μέσος middle]. Situated near the mesial line.

Parametric (par-ah-met'rik) [Gr. παρά beside + μήτρα uterus]. Situated near the uterus.

Parametrismus (par''ah-me-triz'mus) [*Parametrium* + *Trismus*]. Pain and spasm of the muscle-fibers in the broad ligament: observed in cellulitis between the broad ligaments.

Parametritis (par''ah-me-tri'tis). Inflammation of the parametrium, or cellular tissue about the uterus; pelvic cellulitis.

Parametrium (par-ah-me'tre-um) [Gr. παρά near + μήτρα womb]. The tissues that surround the uterus.

Paramimia (par-ah-mim'e-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + μιμία mockery]. Loss of power to make natural or expressive gestures and movements.

Paramitome (par-ah-mi'tōm) [Gr. παρά near + μίτος thread]. See *Paraplasm*, 1st def.

Paramnesia (par-am-ne'zhe-ah) [Gr. παρά almost + *Amnesia*]. Disorder or derangement of the memory: a state in which words are remembered, but are used without a comprehension of their meaning.

Paramœcium (par-ah-me'she-um). A genus of ciliate protozoans. **B. co'li.** Same as *Balantidium coli*.

Paramonochlorophenol (par''ah-mo''no-klo-ro-fe'nol). A crystalline body, $C_6H_4(Cl).OH$ (1:4), produced by the chlorination of phenol: an antiseptic, used in ointments for the treatment of erysipelas.

Paramorphia (par-ah-mor'fe-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + μορφή form]. Abnormality of form.

Paramorphin (par-ah-mor'fin). Same as *Thebain*.

Paramucin (par-ah-mu'sin). A mucoid substance sometimes occurring in ovarian cysts.

Paramusia (par-ah-mu'ze-ah) [Gr. παρά almost + *Amusia*]. Perversion or partial loss of the power of correct musical expression.

Paramyoclonus mul'tiplex (par''ah-mi-ok'lo-nus) [Gr. παρά beside + μῦς muscle + κλονις disturbance]. An affection marked by clonic paroxysmal contractions of the muscles of the extremities: it is sometimes due to an organic central lesion, and sometimes hysteric or choreic.

Paramyosinogen (par''ah-mi-o-sin'o-jen) [Gr. παρά beside + μῦς muscle + γεννᾶν to beget]. A protein resembling myosinogen derived from muscle-plasm.

Paramyotonia (par''ah-mi-o-to'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + μῦς muscle + τόνος tension]. A disease marked by tonic spasms due to disorder of muscular tonicity; especially a hereditary and congenital affection. **P. congen'ita**, or Thomsen's disease, is marked by tonic spasm of the muscles and weakness, and is due to exposure to cold See *Thomsen's disease*, under *Disease*.

Paranephrin (par-ah-nef'rin). A hemostatic preparation from the suprarenal glands: used in 1:1000 solution.

Paranephritis (par''ah-nef-ri'tis) [Gr. παρά near + νεφρός kidney]. 1. Inflammation of the paranephros. 2. Inflammation of the connective tissue around and near the kidney.

Paranephros, Paranephrus (par-ah-nef'ros, par-ah-nef'rus), pl. *parane'phri* [Gr. παρά near + νεφρός kidney]. A suprarenal capsule.

Paranesthesia (par''an-es-the'ze-ah). Same as *Paraänesthesia*.

Paraneural (par-ah-nu'ral) [Gr. παρά beside + νεῦρον nerve]. Beside or alongside of a nerve.

Parangi (pah-ran'je). Ceylonese name for a disease resembling yaws.

Paranoia (par-ah-noi'ah) [Gr. παρά beside + νοῦς mind]. Mental aberration or eccentricity with perversion of the will: in pronounced cases it is a form of insanity. **Querulous p.**, paranoia formed by querulousness.

Paranoiac (par-ah-noi'ak). 1. Affected with paranoia. 2. A person affected with paranoia; a crank; an erratic person with a tendency to insanity.

Paranomia (par-ah-no'me-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + ὄνομα name]. Aphasia in which the names of objects seen (**visual p.**) or felt (**myotactic p.**) are not recollected, wrong names being given to them.

Paranucleate (par-ah-nu'kle-āt). Any salt of paranucleic acid.

Paranuclein (par-ah-nu'kle-in). 1. The essential substance of true nucleoli. 2. Same as *Nucleoalbumin*.

Paranucleoproteid (par''ah-nu''kle-o-pro'te-id). Any phosphorous-containing protein which by digestion with acid pepsin affords soluble peptones and proteoses and an insoluble paranuclein.

Paranucleus (par-ah-nu'kle-us) [Gr. παρά near + *Nucleus*]. A body resembling the nucleus sometimes seen in the cell-protoplasm near the nucleus.

Parapancreatic (par''ah-pan-kre-at'ik). Situated near the pancreas. **P. abscess**, an abscess in the tissue around the pancreas.

Paraparesis (par-ah-par'es-is) [Gr. παρά almost + πάρεσις paralysis]. A partial paralysis, especially of the lower extremities.

Parapedesis (par-ah-pe-de'sis) [Gr. παρά beyond + πεδᾶν to ooze]. Passage of the bile-pigments into the blood-capillaries instead of into the bile-capillaries.

Parapeptone (par-ah-pep'tōn). Same as *Antialbumate*.

Paraphasia (par-ah-fa'zhe-ah) [Gr. παρά near + *Aphasia*]. Partial aphasia in which the patient employs wrong words, or uses words in wrong and senseless combinations (**Choreic p.**).

Paraphasic (par-af-a'sik). Characterized by paraphasia.

Paraphenetidin (par''ah-fe-net'id-in). A substance used in preparing phenacetin.

Paraphenylendiamin (par''ah-fen-il-en-di-am'in). An agent whose hydrochlorid dyes the hair black, but is liable to cause a facial inflammation.

Paraphia (par-a'fe-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + ἁφή touch]. A perversion of the sense of touch.

Paraphimosis (par''ah-fi-mo'sis) [Gr. παρά amiss + φιμόειν to muzzle]. Retraction of a narrow or inflamed foreskin which cannot be replaced.

Paraphonia (par-ah-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά near + *Aphonia*]. Morbid alteration of the voice; partial aphonia.

Paraphora (par-af'o-rah) [Gr. παρά aside + φέρειν to bear]. A slight mental disorder.

Paraphrasia (par-ah-fra'ze-ah) [Gr. παρά near + *Aphrasia*]. Partial aphrasia; speech-defect marked by disorderly arrangement of spoken words.

Paraphrenia (par-ah-fre'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά aside + φρήν mind]. Disease of the mind; insanity.

Paraphrenitis (par''ah-fre-ni'tis) [Gr. παρά near + φρῆν diaphragm]. Inflammation of the diaphragm or, more correctly, of the parts around it.

Paraphyte (pah'raf-īt) [Gr. παρά aside + φυτόν plant]. A proliferation, or excrescent vegetation.

Paraplasm (par'ah-plazm) [Gr. παρά near + πλάσμα plasm]. 1. The more fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell, lying between the threads of spongioplastic network. Called also *Cytolymph*, *Hyaloplasm*, *Hyalomitome*, *Paramitome*, and *Interfibrillar substance of Flemming*. 2. Any abnormality or malformation.

Paraplast (par'ah-plast). A plaster-base of caoutchouc, lanolin, rosin, and dammar.

Paraplastic (par-ah-plas'tik) [Gr. παρά beside + πλάσσειν to mould]. Exhibiting a perverted formative power; of the nature of a paraplasm.

Paraplectic (par-ah-plek'tik) [Gr. παραπληκτικός]. Same as *Paraplegic*.

Paraplegia (par-ah-ple'je-ah) [Gr. παρά across + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body. The paralysis affects both motion and sensation, and the condition is caused by disease or injury of the spine, locomotor ataxia, transverse myelitis, chronic alcoholism, malaria, anemia, and lesion of the brain. **Alcoholic p.**, p. due to chronic alcoholism, and probably dependent upon peripheral neuritis. **Ataxic p.**, a disease characterized by slowly developing paraplegia and incoördination with exaggeration of the tendon-reflexes, and due to lateral and posterior sclerosis of the spinal cord. **Cerebral p.**, that which is due to a bilateral cerebral lesion. **Cervical p.**, that which affects especially both arms, due to high spinal pressure. **P. doloro'sa**, a variety attended with severe pains, due to the pressure of neoplasms on the spinal cord and nerves. **Ideal p.**, a reflex paraplegia due to emotional excitement. **Infantile spasmodic p.**, spastic paralysis occurring in early childhood, and due to injuries in birth, cerebral hemorrhage before birth, or abnormal development of the brain. **P. infe'rior**, paralysis of both legs. **Peripheral p.**, that which is due to pressure on the nerves. **Pott's p.**, that which is due to vertebral caries. **Spastic p.**, a form marked by tonic spasm of the paralyzed muscles with increased reflex irritability. It is usually caused by transverse lesions of the spinal cord or to anterolateral sclerosis. Called also *Tetanoid p.* **Primary spastic p.**, a form of spastic paraplegia said to be due to primary degeneration in

the pyramidal tracts. **P. supe'rior,** paralysis of both arms. **Tetanoid p.** See *Spastic p.* **Toxic p.,** p. due to poisons in the blood.

Paraplegic (par-ah-plej'ik) [Gr. παραπληγικός]. Pertaining to or of the nature of paraplegia.

Paraplegiform (par-ah-plej'if-orm). Resembling paraplegia.

Parapleuritis (par''ah-plu-ri'tis) [Gr. παρά beside + πλευρόν rib]. Inflammation in the wall of the chest.

Paraplexus (par-ah-plek'sus) [Gr. παρά beside + *Plexus*]. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

Parapneumonia (par-ah-nu-mo'ne-ah). A disease resembling pneumonia clinically but not due to infection with its germ.

Parapophysis (par-ah-pof'is-is) [Gr. παρά near + *Apophysis*]. The lower transverse process of a vertebra or its homologue.

Parapoplexy (par-ap'o-plex-e) [Gr. παρά near + *Apoplexy*]. Slight apoplexy; also an attack resembling apoplexy, but of a different nature.

Paraproctitis (par''ah-prok-ti'tis). [See *Paraproctium.*] Inflammation of the paraproctium.

Paraproctium (par-ah-prok'she-um) [Gr. παρά beside + πρωκτός anus]. The tissues that surround the rectum and anus.

Parapsis (par-ap'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + ἅψις touch]. Morbid sense of touch; paraphia.

Parapsoriasis (par-ah-so-ri'as-is). A chronic skin-disease resembling psoriasis and lichen.

Parapyknomorphous (par''ah-pik-no-mor'fus) [Gr. παρά near + πυκνός close + μορφή form]. Neither pyknomorphous nor apyknomorphous, but between the two.

Pararectal (par-ah-rek'tal). Beside the rectum.

Parareducin (par''ah-re-du'sin) [Gr. παρά near + *Reducin*]. A leukomain found in the urine.

Pararhotacism (par-ah-ro'tas-izm) [Gr. παρά beside + ῥῶ the letter *r*]. Faulty enunciation of the sound of the letter *r*.

Pararthria (par-ar'thre-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + ἄρθρον articulation]. Disordered or imperfect utterance of speech.

Parasacral (par-ah-sa'kral). Situated or occurring near the sacrum.

Parasalpingitis (par''ah-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. παρά near + σάλπιγξ tube + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues around an oviduct.

Parasecretion (par''ah-se-kre'shun). Perversion of the secretions; also hypersecretion.

Parasigmatism (par-ah-sig'mat-izm) [Gr. παρά beside + σίγμα letter *s*]. Imperfect pronunciation of *s*-sounds.

Parasinoidal (par''ah-si-noi'dal) [Gr. παρά near + *Sinus*]. Situated along the course of a sinus.

Parasite (par'ah-sīt) [Gr. παράσιτος]. 1. A plant or animal which lives upon or within a living organism. 2. A fetus, or part of a fetus, that takes its sustenance from an autosite, or twin-fetus. **Allantoic p.,** a twin embryonic parasite in which the weaker member takes its blood-supply from the stronger through its allantoic circulation. **Commensal p.,** a parasite which derives its sustenance from the food of its host. **Estivo-autumnal p.,** the plasmodium of remittent fever. **Facultative p.,** an organism, normally or usually parasitic, which is capable of living without any host. **Leishman-Donovan p.** See *Leishman-Donovan body*, under *Body*. **Quartan p., Tertian p.,** forms of the malarial hematozoön. **True p.,** a parasite which derives its sustenance from the tissue of its host.

Parasitic (par-ah-sit'ik) [Gr. παρασιτικός]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasite.

Parasiticide (par-ah-sit'is-id) [L. *paras'itus* a parasite + *cæd'ere* to kill]. Destructive to parasites; also an agent destructive to parasites. The principal parasiticides are corrosive sublimate, sulphurous acid, the sulphates, acetic acid, carbolic acid, sulphur, cocculus indicus, staphisagria, and mercurial ointment.

Parasitifer (par-ah-sit'if-er) [*Parasite* + L. *fer're* to bear]. An organism which serves as the host of a parasite.

Parasitism (par'ah-sīt-izm). 1. The state of being a parasite. 2. Infestation with parasites.

Parasitogenic (par''ah-sit-o-jen'ik) [Gr. παράσιτος parasite + γεννᾶν to beget]. Caused by parasites.

Parasitology (par''ah-si-tol'o-je) [Gr παράσιτος parasite + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known in regard to parasites.

Parasitotropic (par-ah-si-to-trop'ik) [*Parasite* + Gr. τρέπειν to turn]. Having special affinity for parasites.

Paraspadia (par-ah-spa'de-ah) [Gr. παρασπάειν to draw aside]. A condition in which the urethra opens upon one side of the penis.

Paraspasm (par'ah-spazm) [L. *paraspas'mus;* Gr. παρασπασμός]. Spasm of both lower extremities; having a relation to paraplegia.

Parasteatosis (par''ah-ste-at-o'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + στέαρ suet]. Disorder of sebaceous secretions.

Parasternal (par-ah-ster'nal) [Gr. παρά beside + στέρνον sternum]. Situated beside the sternum.

Parasynanchy (par-ah-sin'an-ke) [Gr. παρασυνάγχη]. Inflammation of a parotid gland or of the throat-muscles.

Parasynovitis (par''ah-sin-o-vi'tis) [Gr. παρά near + *Synovitis*]. Inflammation of the tissues about a synovial sac.

Parasyphilis (par-ah-sif'il-is). Parasyphilosis.

Parasyphilitic (par''ah-sif-il-it'ik). Pertaining to a sequela or result of syphilis, but not to syphilis itself.

Parasyphilosis (par''ah-sif-il-o'sis). A diseased condition following and partly due to syphilis, but not itself syphilitic.

Parasystole (par-ah-sis'to-le) [Gr. παρά near + συστολή contraction]. An abnormally prolonged interval between the systole and diastole.

Paratarsium (par-ah-tar'se-um) [Gr. παρά near + *Tarsus*]. The side of the tarsus of the foot.

Parateresomania (par''ah-ter-e''se-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. παρατήρησις observation + μανία mania]. A mania for seeing new sights.

Parathyroid (par-ah-thi'roid) [Gr. παρά near + *Thyroid*]. 1. Situated beside the thyroid gland. 2. Either one of four small glands, one on the lateral and one on the mesial surface of each lateral lobe of the thyroid. They are quite distinct from the accessory thyroids.

Parathyroidectomy (par''ah-thi-roid-ek'to-me) [*Parathyroid* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of a parathyroid.

Paratoloid (par-ah-to'loid). Koch's lymph, or tuberculin.

Paratonia (par-ah-to'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + τόνος tension]. Excessive extension; hyperextension.

Paratoxin (par-ah-toks'in). A preparation of bile containing cholesterin, but deprived of bile-pigments. It is used in tuberculosis, and is supposed to act by neutralizing the tuberculous toxins.

Paratrichosis (par''ah-trik-o'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + τρίχωσις hairiness]. Any abnormality in the character or situation of the hair.

Paratrimma (par-ah-trim'mah) [Gr. παρά beside + τρίβειν to rub]. 1. Irritation; chafing. 2. Intertrigo, especially between the nates.

Paratriptic (par-ah-trip'tik). 1. Preventing bodily waste. 2. An agent that prevents the waste of nervous or other tissue.

Paratrophy (par-at'ro-fe) [Gr. παρά beside + τροφή nutrition]. 1. Perverted nutrition. 2. A dystrophy resembling myxedema, and characterized by painful, fatty swellings; adiposis dolorosa.

Paratuberculosis (par''ah-tu-ber-ku-lo'sis). Any disease not tuberculous, but flourishing in a tuberculous constitution.

Paratuberculous (par''ah-tu-ber'ku-lus). Having an indirect relation to tuberculosis; due to conditions produced by tuberculosis.

Paratudo (par-ah-tu'do). The tuberous roots of *Gomphre'na officina'lis* and *G. macrophyl'la*, of South America: a polychrest native remedy.

Paratyphlitis (par''ah-tif-li'tis) [Gr. παρά beside + τυφλός blind]. Inflammation of the postperitoneal tissue of the cecum: it originates in an appendicitis.

Paratyphoid (par-ah-ti'foid). 1. A diseased condition associated with or following typhoid fever, but not directly caused by it. 2. Resembling typhoid fever or the typhoid bacillus.

Paraumbilical (par''ah-um-bil'ik-al) Near the umbilicus.

Paraurethral (par''ah-u-re'thral). Situated or occurring near the urethra.

Paravaginal (par-ah-vaj'in-al). Beside or alongside of the vagina.

Paravaginitis (par''ah-vaj-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the tissue about the vagina.

Paravertebral (par-ah-ver'te-bral). Beside the vertebral column.

Paravesical pouch (par-ah-ves'ik-al). The lateral part of the utero-abdominal pouch by the side of the bladder where the entrance is to the obturator canal. Called also *Obturator pouch.*

Paraxanthin (par-ax-an'thin). A leukomain, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, or dimethylxanthin, a crystalline substance found in urine. It is one of the xanthin-bases, resembling theobromin in structure and physiologic action. It is poisonous, and produces rigidity and loss of mobility in the muscles, dyspnea, and reflex excitability. It is one of the causes of gout.

Paraxial (par-ax'se-al) [Gr. παρά beside + *Axis*]. Situated alongside an axis.

Paraxin (par-aks'in). A white, crystalline substance, dimethylaminoparaxanthin: used as a diuretic. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Paraxon (par-ax'on) [*Para-* + *Axon*]. A collateral branch of a neuraxon or axis cylinder process.

Parazoön (par-ah-zo'on) [Gr. παρά on + ζῷον animal]. An animal organism parasitic upon or within an animal.

Pardanthus chinen'sis (par-dan'thus). An iridaceous plant of Asia of high repute as an aperient.

Parectasis (par-ek'ta-sis) [Gr. παρά beside + ἔκτασις extension]. Excessive stretching or distention of a part or organ.

Paregoric (par-e-gor'ik) [Gr. παρηγορικός consoling]. 1. Anodyne. 2. Paregoric elixir, or the camphorated tincture of opium: anodyne. Dose, 5–75 min. (0.333–5 c.c.).

Pareira (par-a'rah) [Port. "brier"]. The root of *Chondoden'dron tomento'sa*, a South American plant. It contains the alkaloid pelosin, is diuretic and tonic, and is used in cystitis, pyelitis, rheumatism, dropsy, and leukorrhea. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *extract*, 15 gr. (1 gm.); of *decoction*, 1 fl. oz. (30 c.c.). Called also *Pareira brava.*

Parelectronomic (par''e-lek-tro-nom'ik). Giving no response to electromotive stimuli.

Parencephalia (par''en-se-fa'le-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Congenital defect of the brain.

Parencephalitis (par''en-sef-ah-li'tis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parencephalocele (par-en-sef'al-o-sēl) [*Parencephalon* + Gr. κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the cerebellum.

Parencephalon (par-en-sef'al-on) [Gr. παρά near + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. The cerebellum.

Parencephalous (par-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. παρά aside + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Having a congenital deformity of the brain.

Parenchyma (par-en'kim-ah) [Gr. παρεγχυμα]. The essential or functional elements of an organ as distinguished from its stroma, or framework.

Parenchymal (par-en'kim-al). Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

Parenchymatitis (par''en-kim-at-i'tis). Inflammation of a parenchyma.

Parenchymatous (par-en-kim'at-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenchyma.

Parenchymula (par-en-kim'u-lah). The embryonic stage next succeeding that called the closed blastula.

Parepicœle (par-ep'e-sēl). The lateral recess of the epicœle, or fourth ventricle.

Parepididymis (par''ep-id-id'im-is). Same as *Paradidymis.*

Parepithymia (par''ep-e-thim'e-ah) [Gr. παρά amiss + ἐπιθυμία longing]. Morbid or abnormal desires or appetites; morbid craving.

Paresis (par'es-is) [Gr. πάρεσις relaxation]. 1. General paralysis. See *Paralysis.* 2. Slight or incomplete paralysis.

Pareso-analgesia (par''es-o-an-al-je'ze-ah). Incomplete paralysis with analgesia.

Paresthesia, Paræsthesia (par-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + αἴσθησις sensation]. Morbid or depraved sensation; an abnormal sensation, as burning, pricking, formication, etc. **Berger's p.,** paresthesia in young persons of one or both lower limbs, accompanied by weakness, but without objective symptoms. **Bernhardt's p.,** numbness, pain on exertion, and hyperesthesia of the part of the thigh supplied by the external cutaneous nerve. **Visceral p.,** an abnormal sensation referred to some viscus; not a mere excess or defect of a normal visceral sensation.

Paresthetic (par-es-thet'ik). Pertaining to or marked by paresthesia.

Paretic (par-et'ik). Pertaining to or affected with paresis.

Pareunia (par-u'ne-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + εὐνή couch]. Coitus; sexual intercourse.

Parhemoglobin (par-hem-o-glo'bin). A form of hemoglobin insoluble in alcohol.

Paricá (par-e-kah'). A narcotic snuff prepared from the seeds of *Piptade'nia ni'ops*, a tree of Brazil.

Paridrosis (par-id-ro'sis) [Gr. παρά beside + ἱδρωσις perspiration]. Any disorder or perverted state of the perspiration.

Paries (pa're-ēz), pl. *pari'etes* [L.]. The wall of an organ or cavity.

Parietal (par-i'et-al) [L. *parieta'lis; pa'ries* a wall]. Of or pertaining to the walls of a cavity.

Parietes (par-i'et-ēz) [L. "walls"]. The walls of an organ or cavity.

Parietofrontal (par-i''et-o-fron'tal). Pertaining to the parietal and frontal bones, gyri, or fissures.

Parieto-occipital (par-i''et-o-ok-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.

Parietosphenoid (par-i″et-o-sfe′noid). Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

Parietosquamosal (par-i″et-o-skwam-o′sal). Pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Parietotemporal (par-i″et-o-tem′po-ral). Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones or lobes.

Parietovisceral (par-i″et-o-vis′er-al). Both parietal and visceral; pertaining to the walls of a cavity and the viscera within it.

Parigenin (par-ij-e′nin). An alkaloid derived from parillin by the action of sulphuric acid.

Parillin (par-il′lin) [Spanish *parilla* vine]. A white, crystalline principle, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{10}+2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, from sarsaparilla.

Parinaud's conjunctivitis (pah-rin-ōz′). See *Conjunctivitis*.

Paris green (par′is). Copper arsenite.

Paristhmion (par-isth′me-on) [Gr. παρά beside + ἰσθμός isthmus]. A tonsil.

Paristhmitis (par-ist-mi′tis). Tonsillitis.

Parkinson's disease, facies (par′kin-sunz). See *Disease, Facies*.

Park's aneurysm. See *Aneurysm*.

Paroarium (par-o-a′re-um). Same as *Parovarium*.

Paroccipital (par-ok-sip′it-al) [Gr. παρά near + L. *oc'ciput* occiput]. Near the occipital bone.

Parodontid (par-o-don′tid) [Gr. παρά beside + ὀδούς tooth]. A tumor upon the gum.

Parodontitis (par″o-don-ti′tis). See *Parodontid*. Inflammation of tissues about a tooth.

Parodynia (par-o-din′e-ah) [Gr. παρά amiss + ὀδύνη pain]. Dystocia, or morbid labor.

Parolivary (par-ol′iv-ary) [Gr. παρά near + *Olivary*]. Situated near the olivary body.

Paromphalocele (par-om-fal′o-sēl) [Gr. παρά near + ὀμφαλός navel + κήλη tumor]. Hernia situated near the navel.

Paroniria (par-o-nir′e-ah) [Gr. παρά near + ὄνειρος dream]. Morbid dreaming.

Paronychia (par-o-nik′e-ah) [Gr. παρά near + ὄνυξ nail]. A felon or whitlow; abscess and suppuration of the terminal phalanx of the finger. It may be superficial and confined to the structures about the nails, or deep-seated, in which case the periosteum and bone are affected, and there are pain, necrosis, and marked constitutional disturbance. **P. tendino'sa**, septic inflammation of the sheath of the tendon of a finger.

Paronychial (par-o-nik′e-al). Of or pertaining to paronychia.

Paroophoric (par-o-of-o′rik). Pertaining to the paroophoron.

Paroöphoritis (par″o-of-o-ri′tis). 1. Inflammation of the paroöphoron. 2. Inflammation of the tissues about the ovary.

Paroöphoron (par-o-of′o-ron) [Gr. παρά near + ᾠόν egg + φορεῖν to bear]. A relic in the broad ligament of the urinary portion of a Wolffian body. It is a tubular body corresponding to the organ of Giraldés in the male.

Parophthalmoncus (par″of-thal-mong′kus) [Gr. παρά beside + ὀφθαλμός eye + ὄγκος tumor]. A tumor situated near the eye.

Paropsis (par-op′sis) [Gr. παρά beside + ὄψις vision]. Disorder of the sense of vision.

Parorchidium (par-or-kid′e-um) [Gr. παρά beside + ὄρχις testicle]. Misplacement of a testicle or testicles.

Parorexia (par-o-rex′e-ah) [Gr. παρά aside + ὄρεξις appetite]. Nervous perversion of the appetite with craving for special articles of diet or for articles that are not fit for food.

Parosmia (par-oz′me-ah) [Gr. παρά aside + ὀσμή smell]. Any disease or perversion of the sense of smell.

Parosphresia, Parosphresis (par-os-fre′ze-ah, par-os-fre′sis) [Gr. παρά near + ὄσφρησις smelling]. Disorder or perversion of the sense of smell.

Parosteitis (par″os-te-i′tis) [Gr. παρά near + *Osteitis*]. Inflammation of the tissues around a bone.

Parostosis (par-os-to′sis) [Gr. παρά near + ὀστέον bone]. Ossification of the tissues outside of the periosteum.

Parotic (par-ot′ik) [Gr. παρά near + οὖς ear]. Situated or occurring near the ear.

Parotid (par-ot′id) [Gr. παρά near + οὖς ear]. 1. Situated near the ear. 2. The parotid gland.

Parotidectomy (par-ot-id-ek′to-me) [*Parotid* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the parotid gland.

Parotiditis (par-ot-id-i′tis). Same as *Parotitis*.

Parotido-auricularis (par-ot″id-o-aw″rik-u-la′ris). A muscle, somewhat rare in man, arising on the fascia over the parotid gland and inserted in the deep surface of the concha.

Parotidoscirrhus (par-ot″id-o-skir′us) [*Parotid* gland + Gr. σκίρρος hardness]. Hardening of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (par-ot-i′tis). Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps. See *Mumps*.

Parous (pa′rus) [L. *par'ere* to bear]. Puerperal.

Parovarian (par-o-va′re-an). Pertaining to the parovarium.

Parovariotomy (par″o-va-re-ot′o-me) [*Parovarium* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The removal of a cyst of the parovarium by cutting.

Parovaritis (par″o-var-i′tis). Inflammation of the parovarium.

Parovarium (par-o-va′re-um) [Gr. παρά near + L. *ova'rium* ovary]. A tubular structure of the broad ligament; the body of Rosenmüller. With the paroöphoron it represents the embryonic Wolffian body. Called also *Epoöphoron*.

Paroxia (par-ox′e-ah). Same as *Pica*.

Paroxysm (par′ox-izm) [Gr. παροξυσμός]. A sudden recurrence or intensification of symptoms.

Paroxysmal (par-ox-iz′mal). Recurring in paroxysms.

Parrot-beak nail. See *Nail*.

Parrot's disease, nodes, sign (par′ots). See *Disease, Node, Sign*, etc.

Parry's disease (par′ēz). Exophthalmic goiter.

Pars (parz), pl. *par'tes*. Latin for *Part*. **P. infundibula'ris**, the orifice of the duct of the mammary gland. **P. irid'ica ret'inæ**, the uveal tract. **P. membrana'cea**, the membranous portion of the urethra. **P. perpendicula'ris**, the vertical plate of the palate bone. **P. petro'sa**, the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. squamo'sa**, the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Parsley (pars′le). The umbelliferous plant *A'pium Petroseli'num*. The root and fruit or seeds are antiperiodic, stimulant, aperient, and diuretic. The root is given in dropsy and kidney-disease; the leaves furnish *Apiol*. Dose of *fluid extract*, 20–30 min. (1.33–2 c.c.).

Parson's disease (par′snz). See *Exophthalmic goiter*.

Parthenicin (par-then′is-in). An antipyretic alkaloid from *Parthe'nium hysteroph'orus*, a composite-flowered plant of tropical America. Dose, 7–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Parthenin (par′then-in). A bitter, crystalline, analgesic, and febrifugal alkaloid from *Parthe'nium hysteroph'orus*. Antiperiodic dose, 7–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.); analgesic dose, ¾ gr. (0.05 gm.).

Parthenium (par-the′ne-um). A genus of composite plants. *P. hysteroph'orus* contains parthenicin and parthenin. *P. integrifo'lium*, the prairie-dock, is antiperiodic.

Parthenogenesis (par″then-o-jen′es-is) [Gr. παρθένος virgin + γένεσις production]. Asexual, or virginal reproduction.

Parthogenesis (par-tho-jen′es-is). Same as *Parthenogenesis*.

Particles, Zimmermann's elementary; small, irregular bodies found in the blood, apparently masses derived from the breaking down of blood-plates or other elements.

Particulate (par-tik′u-lāt). Composed of separate particles.

Partinium (par-tin′e-um). An alloy of aluminum and tungsten: much cheaper and stronger than aluminum.

Parturient (par-tu′re-ent) [L. *partu'riens*]. 1. Giving birth. 2. Pertaining to childbirth.

Parturifacient (par″tu-re-fa′shent) [L. *parturi're* to travail + *fac'ere* to cause]. 1. Inducing or facilitating childbirth. 2. A medicine that induces or facilitates childbirth.

Parturiometer (par″tu-re-om′et-er) [L. *parturit'io* childbirth + *me'trum* measure]. A device used in measuring the expulsive power of the uterus.

Parturition (par-tu-rish′un) [L. *parturit'io*]. The act or process of giving birth to a child.

Partus (par′tus) [L.]. 1. Labor; childbirth, or parturition. 2. The young when brought forth. **P. Agrippi'nus**, breech-delivery. **P. Cæsa'reus**, delivery by Cesarean section. **P. immatu'rus**, premature labor. **P. matu'rus**, labor at full term. **P. seroti'nus**, delayed labor. **P. sic'cus**, dry labor.

Parulis (par-u′lis) [Gr. παρά near + οὖλον gum]. A gum-boil; abscess of a gum.

Parumbilical (par-um-bil′ik-al). Situated near the navel.

Paruria (par-u′re-ah) [Gr. παρά beside + οὖρον urine]. The discharge of urine from an unusual part.

Parvolin (par′vo-lin). An amber-colored liquid ptomain, $C_9H_{13}N$, from decaying fish or horse-flesh. See *Ptomains, Table of*.

Parvule (par′vūl) [L. *par'vulus* very small]. A very small pill, pellet, or granule.

Paschachurda (pas-kah-koor′dah). Same as *Tashkend ulcer*. See under *Ulcer*.

Passage (pas′sej) [L. *passa'gium*]. 1. A channel or meatus. 2. The act of moving from place to place. 3. The introduction of a catheter, probe, or sound. 4. An evacuation of the bowels. **False p.**, a hole made in the walls of a canal, as the urethra, mainly by the misuse of the catheter.

Passiflora (pas-sif-lo′rah) [L. *pas'sio* passion + *flos* flower]. A genus of twining plants of the warmer parts of America. Called also passion-flower. Many of the species are actively medicinal. *P. incarna'ta* (maypop), of the United States, is narcotic and sedative. Dose of *fluid extract*, 5–10 min. (0.33–0.666 c.c.).

Passion (pash′un) [L. *pas'sio* suffering]. 1. Pain or suffering. 2. Strong emotion. **Ileac p.** Same as *Ileus*.

Passive (pas′siv) [L. *passi'vus*]. Neither spontaneous nor active; not produced by active efforts or exertion.

Passivism (pas′siv-izm). Sexual perversion with subjection of the will to another's.

Passulæ (pas′u-le). Latin for *Raisins*.

Paste (pāst) [L. *pas'ta*]. A soft, viscid substance; often an escharotic mixture. **Almond-p.**, a magma prepared from bitter almonds: used as a lip-salve and dressing for chapped fingers, etc. **Arsenical p.**, a caustic paste containing arsenic. **Bougard's p.**, a caustic cancer-paste containing mercuric bichlorid, mercuric sulphid, zinc chlorid, arsenic starch, and flour. **Bourdin's p.**, nitric acid mixed with sublimed sulphur: escharotic. **Brooke's p.**, oleate of mercury, 28 parts; petrolatum, 14 parts; ichthyol, 1 part; starch and zinc oxid, each 7 parts; salicylic acid, 1.2 parts: useful in skin-diseases. **Canquoin's p.**, zinc chlorid mixed with flour and water. **Dupuytren's p.**, a caustic paste of arsenous anhydrid, calomel, and gum. **Flour-p.**, a thin mixture of flour and water: used in surgery. **Fruit-p.**, inspissated fruit-juice: used in pharmacy. **Jujube-p.**, a fruit-paste originally prepared from jujubes. **Lassar's p.**, a dressing for erythema, intertrigo, etc.: vaselin, 6 ounces; zinc oxid and starch, each 6 drams; and salicylic acid, 30 grains. **London p.**, a paste containing quicklime and caustic soda. **Marsden's p.**, a mixture of 2 parts of arsenous acid with 1 part of gum acacia; used as an escharotic. **Phosphorus p.**, phosphorus made into a paste with flour; a rat-poison. **Piffard's p.**, a paste made of 1 part of copper sulphate, 5 parts of tartrated soda, and 2 parts of caustic soda: used in testing the urine for sugar. **Serum p.**, a paste prepared from dried and sterilized blood-serum; used as a dressing for wounds. **Sulphuric acid p.**, a mixture of sulphuric acid and powdered saffron in equal parts: used as a caustic. **Unna's p.**, a paste made from 1 oz. of zinc oxid and 2 oz. each of mucilage of acacia and glycerin. It is applied with a brush to eczematous patches. **Vienna p.**, a caustic paste of potash and lime. **Ward's p.**, a confection of black pepper.

Pastern (pas′tern). The portion of a horse's foot occupied by the first and second phalanges.

Pasteurella (pas-tu-rel′ah). A group of coccobacilli occurring in various forms.

Pasteurin (pas-tu′rin). A proprietary antiseptic fluid mixture.

Pasteurization (pas″tur-iz-a′shun) [after L. *Pasteur* (1822–1899)]. The arrest or checking of fermentation by heating.

Pasteurizer (pas′tu-ri-zer). An instrument used in effecting pasteurization.

Pasteur's fluid or **liquid** (pas-terz′). A bacteriologic culture-fluid consisting of 100 parts of water, 10 parts of sugar, and 1 part each of ashes of yeast and ammonium carbonate.

Pastil (pas′til) [Fr. *pastille*]. A troche or lozenge; also an aromatic mass to be burnt as a fumigant.

Patarchur (pat-ar-choor′). An East Indian plant, *Plectran'thus secun'dus*: administered for the relief of strangury.

Patch (patch) [L. *pitta'cium*; Gr. πιττάκιον]. An area differing from the rest of a surface. **Drab-colored p.**, a peculiar spot on the liver after various tropical hepatic diseases. **Hutchinson's p.**, a reddish or salmon-yellow patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **Mucous p.**, condyloma latum; a lesion characteristic of syphilis. **Opaline p.**, a mucous patch of the mouth sometimes seen in syphilis. **Peyer's p's**, whitish patches of lymph-follicles in the mucous and submucous layers of the small intestine. **White p.**, a white, opaque spot on the pericardium or on the capsule of the spleen, due to rubbing against a nodule of a rib in rachitis.

Patchouli, Patchouly (pat-choo′le). A labiate herb of India, *Pogoste'mon heymea'nus*: used chiefly in perfumery.

Patefaction (pat-e-fak′shun) [L. *patefa'cere* to lay open]. The act of laying open.

Patella (pat-el'lah) [L. "pan"]. The knee-cap, or knee-pan; a lens-shaped sesamoid bone situated in the front of the knee, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle.

Patellar (pat-el'lar) [L. *patella'rius*]. Of or pertaining to the patella.

Patelliform (pat-el'if-orm). Shaped like the patella.

Patency (pa'ten-se) [L. *pa'tens* open]. The condition of being wide open.

Patent (pa'tent) [L. *pa'tens*]. Wide open, or patulous.

Path (path). The course, or set of fibers, along which any nervous impulse moves, whether esodic or exodic; particularly the intracranial or intraspinal portion of such a course.

Pathema (path-e'mah), pl. *pathem'ata* [Gr. πάθημα disease]. Any diseased state or morbid condition.

Pathematology (path''e-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. πάθημα disease + λόγος treatise]. 1. Pathology. 2. The science of mental affections and of the passions.

Pathetic (path-et'ik) [L. *pathet'icus*; Gr. παθητικός]. Pertaining to the feelings.

Patheticus (path-et'ik-us). Either nerve of the fourth pair.

Pathetism (path'et-izm) [Gr. παθητός passive]. Hypnotism, or mesmerism.

Pathfinder (path'find-er). A device for locating strictures of the urethra.

Pathic (path'ik) [Gr. *pathi'cus*; Gr. παθικός]. One who submits himself or herself to the unnatural sexual desires of another.

Patho-amin (path-o-am'in). An amin causing disease; a ptomain.

Patho-anatomy (path''o-an-at'o-me). Pathologic anatomy.

Pathobiology (path''o-bi-ol'o-je). Same as *Pathology*.

Pathogen (path'o-jen) [Gr. πάθος disease + γενναν to produce]. Any disease-producing microörganism or material.

Pathogenesis, Pathogenesy (path-o-jen'es-is, path-o-jen'es-e) [Gr. πάθος disease + γένεσις origin]. The development of morbid conditions or of disease.

Pathogenic, Pathogenetic (path-o-jen'ik, path''o-jen-et'ik). Giving origin to disease or to morbid symptoms.

Pathogenicity (path-o-jen-is'it-e). The state of being pathogenic.

Pathogeny (path-oj'en-e). Same as *Pathogenesis*.

Pathognomonic (pa-thog-no-mon'-ik) [Gr. πάθος disease + γνωμονικός showing]. Pointing out the nature of a disease or illness.

Pathognomy (path-og'no-me) [Gr. πάθος disease + γνώμη opinion]. 1. The science of the signs and symptoms of disease. 2. The recognition of the nature of a disease by observation of the unconscious revelation of the feelings and passions of the patient.

Pathognostic (path-og-nos'tik). Same as *Pathognomonic*.

Pathography (path-og'raf-e) [Gr. πάθος disease + γράφειν to write]. A history or description of disease.

Patholesia (path-o-le'zhe-ah). A hysteric condition.

Pathologic, Pathological (path-o-loj'ik, path-o-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to pathology.

Pathologist (path-ol'o-jist). One learned or skilled in pathology.

Pathology (path-ol'o-je) [Gr. πάθος disease + λόγος discourse]. That branch of medicine which treats of the essential nature of disease, especially of the structural and functional changes caused by disease. **Cellular p.**, that which regards the cells as starting-points of the phenomena of disease. **Comparative p.**, that which institutes comparisons between various diseases of the human body and those of the lower animals. **Dental p.**, the sum of knowledge regarding diseases of the teeth. **Experimental p.**, the study of artificially induced disease-processes. **General p.**, that which takes cognizance of pathologic conditions which may occur in various diseases and in different organs. **Geographic p.**, pathology in its geographic and climatic relations. **Humoral p.**, the opinion that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the fluids of the body. **Medical p., Internal p.**, that which relates to morbid processes which are not accessible to operative interference. **Solidistic p.**, that opinion which attributes disease to rarefaction or condensation of the solid tissues. **Special p.**, the study of the pathology of particular diseases or organs. **Surgical p., External p.**, the study of the pathology of such diseases as are accessible to operative interference.

Patholysis (path-ol'is-is) [Gr. πάθος disease + λῦσις dissolution]. The dissolution of disease.

Pathomaine (path-o-mān'). Any one of the pathogenic cadaveric alkaloids.

Pathomania (path-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. πάθος disease + μανία mania]. Moral insanity.

Pathonomia, Pathonomy (path-o-no'me-ah, path-on'o-me) [Gr. πάθος disease + νόμος law]. The sum of knowledge regarding the laws of disease.

Pathophobia (path-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. πάθος disease + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of disease.

Pathopoiesis (path''o-poi-e'sis) [Gr. πάθος disease + ποιεῖν to make]. The causation of disease.

Patient (pa'shent) [L. *pa'tiens*]. A person who is ill or who is undergoing treatment for disease.

Patten (pat'tn). A metallic support to be worn under the sound foot in hip-joint disease.

Patulous (pat'u-lus) [L. *pat'ulus*]. Spreading somewhat widely apart.

Paucin (paw'sin). A yellow, flaky alkaloid from the pauco-nut, the fruit of *Pentacle'thra macrophyl'la*, an African plant.

Paullinia (pawl-lin'e-ah) [L., after C. F. *Paullini* (1643–1712)]. A genus of sapindaceous plants of tropical America. *P. sor'bilis* affords guarana (q. v.). *P. pinna'ta*, of Brazil, is used homeopathically.

Paulocardia (paw-lo-kar'de-ah) [Gr. παῦλα pause + καρδία heart]. 1. Abnormal slowness of the heartbeat. 2. The subjective sensation of intermission or stopping of the heart.

Paul's sign (pawlz). See *Sign*.

Pavement-epithelium (pāv'ment). See *Epithelium*.

Pavilion (pav-il'yun) [L. *papil'io* butterfly, tent]. A dilated or flaring expansion at the end of a passage. **P. of the ear**, the auricle. **P. of the oviduct**, its outer, or fimbriated, end. **P. of the pelvis**, its upper flaring portion.

Pavor nocturnus (pa'vor nok-tur'nus) [L.]. Night-terrors; a kind of nightmare of children.

Pavy's disease (pa'vēz). See *Disease*.

Pawpaw (paw'paw). 1. Same as *Papaw*. 2. The shrub *Asim'ina tri'loba*, of North America, and its fruit.

Paxine (pax'in). A proprietary vermifuge and sedative for infants, Dose, 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.).

Paxton's disease (paks'tonz). See *Disease*.

Pb. The symbol for *Lead*. [L. *plum'bum*].

Pd. The chemical symbol for palladium.

P.-d. An abbreviation for *Prism-diopter*.

Peach-fever (pēch). See *Fever*.

Peanut (pe'nut). The edible fruit of *Ar'achis hypogæ'a*, a leguminous plant cultivated in warm and hot regions. Its fixed oil is a substitute for olive oil.

Pearl (perl). 1. A small calcareous concretion from various species of mollusks, formerly regarded as having sovereign curative powers. 2. A small medicated granule; also a glass globule with a single dose of volatile medicine. 3. Any one of the rounded masses of tough sputum seen in the early stages of an attack of bronchial asthma. **Epidermic p's, Epithelial p's**, rounded concentric masses of epithelial cells found in certain papillomata and epitheliomata. Called also *Pearly bodies*. **Epstein's p's**, small whitish-yellow masses on either side of the raphe of the hard palate of the newborn. **Laennec's p's**, soft casts of the smaller bronchial tubes expectorated in bronchial asthma.

Pearlash (perl'ash). Impure potassium carbonate in crystals.

Peat (pēt). Carbonized vegetable matter found in bogs: used in peat-baths.

Pebble (peb'bl). A kind of rock crystal from which lenses are sometimes cut.

Pébrine (peb-rēn') [Fr.]. A bacterial disease of silkworms.

Peccant (pek'kant) [L. *pec'cans* sinning]. Unhealthy; causing illness or disease.

Peciloblast, Pœciloblast (pe-sil'o-blast) [Gr. ποικίλος mottled + βλαστός germ]. A deformed or malformed red blood-corpuscle.

Pecilocyte (pes'il-o-sīt) [Gr. ποικίλος spotted + κυτος cell]. Same as *Peciloblast*.

Pecilocythemia (pes-il'o-si-the'me-ah) [*Pecilocyte* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

Pecilocytosis (pes''il-o-si-to'sis). Same as *Pecilocythemia*.

Pecilonymy (pes-il-on'o-me). See *Poikilonymy*.

Pecilothermal (pes''il-o-ther'mal). See *Poikilothermal*.

Pecquet, cistern or **reservoir of** (pek-ā'). The receptaculum chyli.

Pectase (pek'tās). A nitrogenous ferment associated with pectose in fruits; it coagulates various pectins.

Pecten (pek'ten) [L. for comb]. The os pubis. **P. pu'bis**, the pectineal line. **P. scle'ræ**, the crust-like edge of the sclera around the entrance of the optic nerve. Called also *Scleral rim*.

Pectenin (pek'ten-in). A poisonous alkaloidal compound from a Mexican cactus, *Ce'reus Pec'ten*.

Pectic acid (pek'tik). See *Acid*.

Pectin (pek'tin) [Gr. πηκτός congealed]. A carbohydrate from fruits and plants, the base of vegetable jelly. It is formed by the transformation of the pectose of unripe fruit, and is of a somewhat various character in different fruits and plants.

Pectinase (pek'tin-ās). A ferment, derivable from most plants, which coagulates all the pectins, and liquefies pectins which have been coagulated by pectase.

Pectinate (pek'tin-āt) [L. *pec'ten* comb]. Shaped like a comb.

Pectineal (pek-tin'e-al) [L. *pec'ten* comb, pubes]. Pertaining to the os pubis.

Pectineus (pek-tin'e-us) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Pectiniform (pek-tin'if-orm) [L. *pec'ten* comb + *for'ma* form]. Comb-shaped.

Pectoral (pek'to-ral) [L. *pectora'lis*]. 1. Pertaining to the breast or chest. 2. Serviceable in diseases of the chest; bechic.

Pectoralgia (pek-to-ral'je-ah) [L. *pec'tus* breast + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the breast.

Pectoralis (pek-to-ra'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Pectoriloquy (pek-to-ril'o-kwe) [L. *pec'tus* breast + *lo'qui* to speak]. Transmission of the sound of spoken words through the chest-wall. It is indicative of excavation of the lung when heard alone: if it is combined with bronchophony, it indicates consolidation of the lung. **Aphonic p.**, the sound of the whispered voice transmitted through a serous, but not through a purulent, exudate within the pleura; Baccelli's sign. **Whispering p.**, the transmission of the sound of whispered words through the walls of the chest.

Pectorin (pek'to-rin). A proprietary remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pectorophony (pek-to-rof'o-ne) [L. *pec'tus* breast + Gr. φωνή voice]. Exaggeration of the vocal resonance heard on auscultation.

Pectose (pek'tōs). A principle in unripe fruits and plants from which pectin is derived.

Pectunculus (pek-tung'ku-lus) [L. dim. of *pec'ten* comb]. Any one of the series of small longitudinal ridges on the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Pectus (pek'tus) [L.]. The breast: the chest or thorax. **P. carina'tum** [L. "keeled breast"], chicken-breast; pigeon-breast; undue prominence of the sternum.

Pedal (pe'dal) [L. *peda'lis*; *pes* foot]. Pertaining to the foot or feet, or to a pes.

Pedarthrocace (pe-dar-throk'as-e) [Gr. παῖς child + *Arthrocace*]. Caries of the joints in children.

Pedatrophia, Pedatrophy (pe-dat-ro'fe-ah, pe-dat'ro-fe) [Gr. παῖς child + *Atrophia* or *Atrophy*]. 1. An atrophic or wasting disorder of children. 2. Tabes mesenterica.

Pederast (ped'er-ast). One who practises pederasty.

Pederasty (ped'er-as-te) [Gr. παῖς boy + ἐραστής lover]. Sexual intercourse with boys by the anus.

Pedesis (pe-de'sis) [Gr. πήδησις leaping]. The quick, darting movement of fine particles of solid matter in a limpid liquid; Brownian movement.

Pedialgia (pe-de-al'je-ah) [Gr. πεδίον foot + ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgic pain in the foot.

Pediatrics (pe-de-at'riks) [Gr. παῖς child + ἰατρεία cure]. That branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of children and their treatment.

Pediatry (pe'de-at-re). Same as *Pediatrics*.

Pedicellate (ped-is-il'āt). Same as *Pedunculate*.

Pedicle (ped'ik-kl) [L. *pedic'ulus*]. 1. The stem of a tumor or of a flap. 2. The process which connects the lamina of a vertebra with the centrum.

Pedicterus, Pædicterus (pe-dik'ter-us) [Gr. παῖς child + ἴκτερος jaundice]. Jaundice of newborn infants; icterus neonatorum.

Pedicular (pe-dik'u-lar) [L. *pedicula'ris*]. Pertaining to or caused by lice.

Pediculate (pe-dik'u-lāt) [L. *pedicula'tus*]. Provided with a pedicle.

Pediculation (pe-dik-u-la'shun) [L. *pedicula'tio*]. 1. Infestation with lice. 2. The process of forming a pedicle.

Pediculin (pe-dik'u-lin). A proprietary remedy for lice; crude naphthalin (35 per cent.) and chalk (65 per cent.).

Pediculofrontal (pe-dik''u-lo-fron'tal). Pertaining to the pedicles of the frontal convolutions.

Pediculoparietal (pe-dik''u-lo-pa-ri'et-al). Pertaining to the pedicles of the cerebral convolutions and to the parietal region.

Pediculophobia (pe-dik''u-lo-fo'be-ah) [*L. pedic'ulus* louse + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of infestation with lice.

Pediculosis (pe-dik-u-lo'sis) [L. *pedic'ulus* louse]. Lousiness; a skin-disease produced by lice.

Pediculus (pe-dik'u-lus), pl. *pedic'uli*. 1. Latin for *Louse*. 2. Latin for *Pedicle*. **P. cap'itis,** the head-louse. **P. cor'poris, P. vestimen'ti,** the body-louse. **P.** (or **Phthir'ius**) **inguina'lis,** the crab-louse.

Pedicure (ped'ik-ūr) [L. *pes* foot + *cu're* care]. A chiropodist, or corn-doctor.

Pediluvium (ped-il-u've-um) [L. *pes* foot + *lu'ere* to wash]. A foot-bath.

Pediococcus (ped''e-o-kok'kus) [Gr. *πεδίον* instep + *κόκκος* berry]. A genus of bacteria. **P. ac'idi lac'tici,** a species found in malt-mash and hay-decoction and generating lactic acid. **P. al'bus,** a non-pathogenic species found in spring-water. **P. auranti'acus,** a species found in water and in garden-soil, and forming an orange-yellow pigment. **P. cerevis'iæ,** a species found in beer, generating traces of lactic acid. **P. maggio'ræ** is found in the skin of the foot and in the nasal passages: it is not known to be pathogenic.

Pedobaromacrometer (pe''do-bar''o-mak-rom'-et-er) [Gr. *παῖς* boy + *βάρος* weight + *μακρός* long + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring and weighing infants.

Pedobarometer (pe''do-bar-om'et-er) [Gr. *παῖς* child + *βάρος* weight + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for weighing infants.

Pedodynamometer (pe''do-di-nam-om'et-er) [L. *pes* foot + *Dynamometer*]. An instrument for measuring the strength of a leg.

Pedology, Paidology (pe-dol'o-je, pi-dol'o-je) [Gr. *παῖς* child + *λόγος* treatise]. The systematic study of the life and development of children.

Pedometer (pe-dom'et-er) [Gr. *παῖς* child + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring infants.

Peduncle (pe'dung-kl) [L. *pedun'culus*]. A stem or supporting part. **Callosal p's,** bands which go on either side from under the callosum to the fissure of Sylvius. **Cerebellar p's** (middle and superior), bands of white substance connecting the pons with the cerebellum. The inferior peduncles are the restiform bodies. **Inferior cerebellar p.,** the corpus restiforme. **Middle cerebellar p.,** the brachium pontis. **Superior cerebellar p.,** the brachium conjunctivum. **Cerebral p's,** the crura cerebri. **Pineal p.,** a slender band going forward on either side from the pineal body.

Peduncular (pe-dung'ku-lar). Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedunculate, Pedunculated (pe-dung'ku-lāt, pe-dung'ku-la-ted). Provided with a peduncle.

Peenash (pe'nash) [India]. Rhinitis due to the presence of insect-larvæ in the nose.

Pegamoid (peg'am-oid). A collodion preparation: used in treating textile fabrics.

Pegnin (peg'nin). A proprietary preparation for coagulating the casein of milk preparatory to infant feeding.

Peinotherapy (pi-no-ther'ap-e) [Gr. *πεῖνα* hunger + *θεραπεῖα* cure]. Hunger-cure or starvation-cure; severe fasting as a means of cure.

Pelada (pe-la'dah) [Fr. *pelade*]. Alopecia areata.

Pelage (pe'lej) [Fr.]. The hairs of the body, limbs, and head collectively.

Pelagia (pe-la'je-ah) [L.]. An erysipelatous disease of the hands or face.

Pelagin (pel'aj-in). A proprietary cure for seasickness; a solution of cocain, antipyrin, and caffein.

Pelidnoma (pel-id-no'mah) [Gr. *πελίδνωμα*; *πελιός* livid]. A livid spot or patch on the skin.

Pelioma (pe-le-o'mah). 1. A livid spot. 2. Peliosis. **P. typho'sum,** a state marked by livid spots on the extremities.

Peliosis (pel-e-o'sis) [Gr. *πελιός* livid]. Same as *Purpura*. **P. rheumat'ica.** See *Purpura rheumatica*.

Pellagra (pel'lag-rah, pel-la'grah) [L. *pel'lis* skin + Gr. *ἄγρα* seizure]. An endemic skin and spinal disease of Southern Europe, said to be caused by eating damaged or diseased maize, but dependent also upon bad hygienic conditions, lack of proper food, and exposure to the sun. It is marked by a recurring erythema of the surface of the body, which is followed by exfoliation of the epidermis. There are weakness and debility, digestive disturbance, spinal pain, convulsions, melancholia, and idiocy. It is called also *Lombardy leprosy*.

Pellagrazein, Pellagrocein (pel-lah-gra'ze-in, pel-lah-gro'se-in). Poisonous ptomains from damaged maize, regarded as the probable cause of pellagra.

Pellagrous (pel-lah'grus). Affected with pellagra; of the nature of pellagra.

Pellant (pel'lant) [L. *pella're* to drive]. Depurative.

Pellet (pel'let). A small pill or granule.

Pelletierin (pel-let-i'e-rin) [from *Pelletier*, a French chemist and manufacturer]. A liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO_2$, from the root-bark of pomegranate. It is employed as a teniacide. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.5 gm.); of *sulphate*, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.). **P. hydrobromid,** a brownish liquid: used in paralysis of the eye-muscles. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.). **P. hydrochlorid,** a teniafuge. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.3-0.5 gm.). **P. tannate,** a tasteless, hygroscopic powder, soluble in 700 parts of water and in 80 parts of alcohol: used as a teniacide. Dose, 8-24 gr. (0.5-1.5 gm.). followed by a purgative.

Pellicle (pel'ik-l) [L. *pellic'ula*]. A thin skin or film; also a thin scum on the surface of a liquid.

Pelliculous (pel-lik'u-lus). Characterized by a pellicle.

Pellitory (pel'lit-o-re). Any plant of the genera *Pyre'thrum* and *Parieta'ria*.

Pellotin (pel'lo-tin). An alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$, from *Anhalo'nium William'sii*: a hypnotic. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.02–0.06 gm.). **P. hydrochlorate,** a colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{49}NO_3HCl$, soluble in water and slightly so in alcohol: used as a hypnotic. Dose, ¾–1½ gr. (0.05–0.1 gm.).

Pelmatic (pel-mat'ik) [Gr. *πέλμα* sole]. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Pelmatogram (pel-mat'o-gram) [Gr. *πέλμα* sole + *γράμμα* mark]. An impression of the sole of the foot; a footprint.

Pelohemia (pe-lo-he'me-ah) [Gr. *πηλός* mud + *αἷμα* blood]. Undue thickness of the blood.

Pelopathy (pe-lop'ath-e) [Gr. *πηλός* mud + *πάθος* illness]. Same as *Pelotherapy*.

Pelosin (pe-lo'sin). A colorless alkaloid from the root of *Cissam'pelos Pare'ira*: said to be identical with bebeerin.

Pelotherapy (pe-lo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. *πηλός* mud + *θεραπεία* cure]. The therapeutic use of earth or mud.

Peltation (pel-ta'shun) [L. *pel'ta* shield]. The protective influence of inoculation with a serum.

Pelvegperitonitis (pel''ve-o-per-it-o-ni'tis). Pelvic peritonitis. See *Peritonitis*.

Pelvic (pel'vik). Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvicliseometer (pel''ve-kli-se-om'et-er) [*Pelvis* + Gr. *κλίσις* inclination + *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring the inclination and the diameters of the pelvis.

Pelvifixation (pel''ve-fix-a'shun). Surgical fixation of a displaced or wandering pelvic organ.

Pelvigraph (pel'vig-raf) [*Pelvis* + Gr. *γράφειν* to write]. A recording pelvimeter.

Pelvimeter (pel-vim'e-ter) [L. *pel'vis* pelvis + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for measuring the diameters and capacity of the pelvis.

Pelvimetry (pel-vim'et-re). The measurement of the dimensions and capacity of the pelvis. **Combined p.,** pelvimetry in which measurements are made both within and outside the body. **Digital p.,** pelvimetry performed with the hands. **External p.,** that in which the measurements are made outside the body. **Instrumental p.,** measurement of the pelvis with the pelvimeter. **Internal p.,** that in which the measurements are made within the vagina. **Manual p.,** that which is performed with the hands.

Pelvioperitonitis (pel''ve-o-per''it-o-ni'tis). Same as *Pelviperitonitis*.

Pelvioplasty (pel've-o-plas-te) [*Pelvis* + Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form]. A plastic operation on the pelvis for its permanent enlargement.

Pelvioscopy (pel-ve-os'ko-pe) [L. *pel'vis* pelvis + Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view]. The inspection or visual examination of the pelvis or pelvic viscera.

Pelviotomy (pel-ve-ot'o-me) [*Pelvis* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. 1. The cutting of the pelvic bones. 2. Incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

Pelviperitonitis (pel''ve-per-it-o-ni'tis). Pelvic peritonitis. See *Peritonitis*.

Pelvis (pel'vis) [L. "basin"]. 1. Any basin-like structure, as the sac in the kidney of which the ureter is the outlet. 2. The basin-shaped ring of bone at the posterior extremity of the trunk, supporting the spinal column and resting upon the lower extremities. It is composed of the two innominate bones at the sides and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx behind. It is divided by the iliopectineal line into the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. The upper extremity of the pelvic canal is known as the *Inlet, Brim*, or *Superior strait of the p.* The true pelvis is limited below by the *Inferior strait* or *outlet* formed by the coccyx, the symphysis pubis, and the ischium of either side. The outlet of the pelvis is closed by the coccygeus, levator ani, and perineal fascia, which form the *Floor of the p.* The inlet and outlet of the pelvis have each three *diameters*—an anteroposterior, a conjugate, and an oblique. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to ma'jor,** one unusually and symmetrically large in all its dimensions. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to mi'nor,** one with all its dimensions equally reduced. **Axis of p.,** the perpendicular to the anterior diameter at either the inlet or outlet. **Beaked p.,** one with the pelvic bones laterally compressed and pushed forward. **Brim of the p.,** the upper entrance to the intrapelvic space; the inlet, isthmus, margin, or superior strait. **Caoutchouc-p.** Same as *India-rubber pelvis*. **Capuron's cardinal points of p.** See under *Point, Cardinal*. **Cordate p., Cordiform p.,** one that is somewhat heart-shaped. **Coxalgic p.,** one deformed in consequence of hip-joint disease. **Diameters of the p.** See under *Diameter*. **Dwarf p.,** an æquabiliter justo minor pelvis. **Dynamic p.,** the pelvis of a woman in labor. **Elastic p.,** an osteomalacic pelvis. **False p.,** the part above the iliopectineal line. **Fetal p., Funnel-shaped p.** Same as *Masculine p.* **Fissured p.,** a rachitic pelvis in which the ilia are pushed forward so as to be nearly parallel. **Floor of the p.,** the non-bony material forming the lower boundary of the pelvis. **Giant p.** Same as *P. æquabiliter justo major*. **Hauder's p.** Same as *P. spinosa*. **Inclination or obliquity of the p.** the angle between the axis of the body and that of the pelvis. **India-rubber p.,** an osteomalacic pelvis, the bones of which may be stretched. Called also *Caoutchouc-p.* **Inverted p.** Same as *Split p.* **Kilian's p.,** an osteomalacic pelvis. **Kyphotic p.,** one characterized by increase of the conjugate diameter at the brim with decrease of the transverse diameter at the outlet. **Lordotic p.,** one in which the spinal column has an anterior curvature in the lumbar region. **P. ma'jor,** the false pelvis. **Malacosteon p.,** a rachitic pelvis. **Masculine p.,** a woman's pelvis shaped like that of a man. **P. mi'nor,** the true pelvis. **Naegele's p., Oblique p.,** one so distorted that the conjugate diameter takes an oblique direction. **Osteomalacic p.,** one affected with osteomalacia. **P. ova'lis,** a depression in the inner wall of the tympanum, at the bottom of which is the fenestra ovalis. **Planes of the p.,** two imaginary surfaces which touch all points of the pelvic circumference, called respectively the plane of pelvic expansion and plane of pelvic contraction. **Prague P.** Same as *Spondylolisthetic p.* **Pseudo-osteomalacic p.,** a rickety pelvis simulating one affected with osteomalacia. **Rachitic p.,** one distorted from rickets. **Reduced p.** Same as *P. æquabiliter justo minor*. **Reniform p.,** kidney-shaped pelvis. **Roberts's p.,** one with a rudimentary sacrum and great narrowing of the transverse and oblique diameters. **Rokitansky's p.** Same as *Spondylolisthetic p.* **Rostrate p.** Same as *Beaked p.* **P. rotun'da,** a depression in the inner wall of the tympanum, at the bottom of which is the fenestra rotunda. **Round p.,** one with an inlet of nearly circular outline. **Rubber-p.,** an elastic or osteomalacic pelvis. **Scoliotic p.,** one with a diminished oblique diameter. **Simple flat p.,** one with a shortened anteroposterior diameter. **P. spino'sa,** a rachitic pelvis with the crest of the pubis very sharp. **Split p.,** one with a congenital separation at the symphysis pubis. **Spondylolisthetic p.,** a pelvis in which the last lumbar vertebra is dislocated in front of the sacrum. Called also *Prague p.* and *Rokitansky's p.*. **Triangular p.,** one with a triangular inlet. **Triradiate p.,** a beaked pelvis. **True p.,** the part below the iliopectineal line.

Pelvisacrum (pel-ve-sa'krum). The pelvis and the sacrum together.

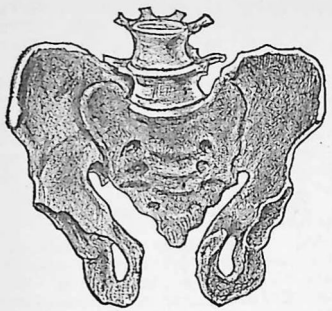
Pelvitomy (pel-vit'o-me) [*Pelvis* + Gr. *τομή* a cutting]. The operation of cutting the pelvis at any point in order to facilitate delivery.

Pelvoscopy (pel-vos'ko-pe) [L. *Pelvis* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to examine]. Examination of a pelvis, particularly of the renal pelvis.

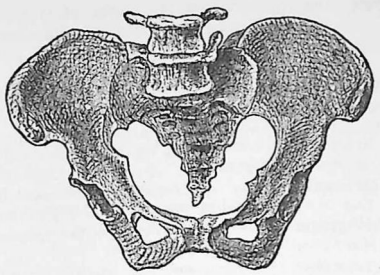
Pelycalgia (pel-ik-al'je-ah) [Gr. *πέλυξ* pelvis + *ἄλγος* pain]. A general term for all forms of pelvic pain.

Pelycochirometresis (pel''ik-o-ki''ro-met-re'sis) [Gr. *πέλυξ* pelvis + *χείρ* hand + *μέτρησις* measurement]. Manual pelvimetry; the estimation of the pelvic diameters and spaces by means of the hand.

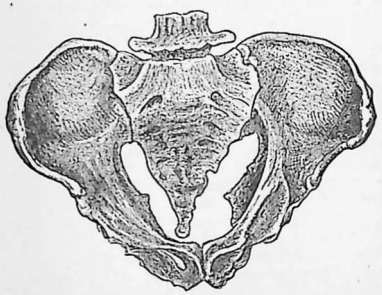
Pelycology (pel-ik-ol'o-je) [Gr. *πέλυξ* pelvis + *λόγος* treatise]. A treatise on or the study of



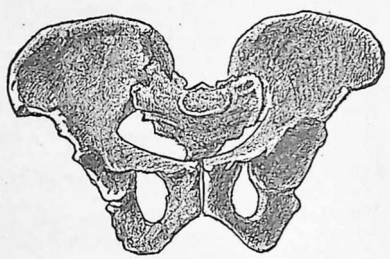
Split pelvis.



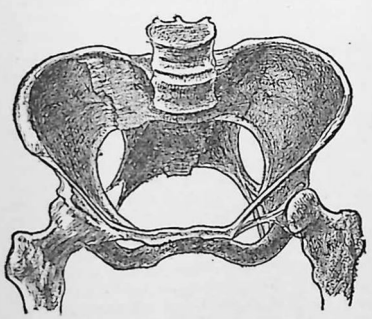
Pelvis spinosa (acanthopelvis).



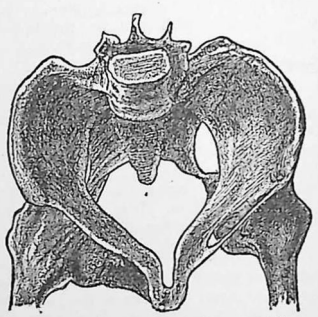
Kyphotic pelvis (from above)



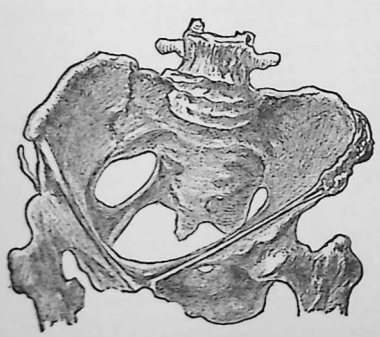
Typical flat rachitic pelvis.



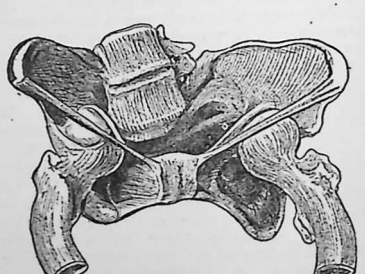
Simple flat pelvis.



Osteomalacic pelvis (minor grade).



Coxalgic pelvis.



Pseudo-osteomalacic pelvis.

the pelvis; the sum of knowledge regarding the pelvis.

Pelycometry (pel-e-kom'et-re). Same as *Pelvimetry.*

Pemphigoid (pem'fig-oid) [Gr. πέμφιξ blister + εἶδος form]. Like or resembling pemphigus.

Pemphigus (pem'fig-us) [Gr. πέμφιξ blister]. A disease characterized by the formation of bullæ, which, after absorption, leave pigmented spots. It may be attended with itching and burning, and usually involves the general health of the patient. **P. acu'tus,** a form of rapid course occurring chiefly in children. **P. arthrit'icus,** dermatitis herpetiformis. **P. benig'nus,** a very mild or slight form. **P. circina'tus,** a form in which the bullæ are arranged in circles. **P. contagio'sus,** an endemic disease of warm regions. **P. diphtherit'icus,** p. attended with superficial sloughing. **P. dissemina'tus,** a variety with scattered bullæ. **P. folia'ceus,** a form with flaccid, scabby bullæ. **P. gangræno'sus,** gangrenous dermatitis. **P. hæmorrhag'icus,** p. associated with hemorrhage. **P. hyster'icus,** a variety ascribable to hysteria, gestation, or disease of sexual organs. **P. lepro'sus,** the bullous eruption of leprosy. **P. malig'nus,** a severe and sometimes fatal type. **P. neonato'rum,** a form occurring in young infants, and ascribed to a microbic origin. **P. prurigino'sus,** a kind attended with severe itching. **P. solita'rius,** a variety with only one bulla. **P. syphilit'icus,** a syphilitic eruption of bullæ. **P. veg'etans,** a form in which the bullæ are followed by fungoid growths: a malignant and generally fatal type. Called also *Neumann's disease.* **P. vulga'ris,** an ordinary and uncomplicated form which is followed by replacement of the epidermis.

Pencil (pen'sil) [L. *penicil'lum*]. A roll or stick, as of caustic; a roll of lint; a tent.

Pendulous (pen'du-lus) [L. *pen'dulus*]. Hanging loosely; dependent.

Pendulum-rhythm (pen'du-lum). See *Rhythm.*

Penetrating (pen'e-tra-ting) [L. *pen'etrans*]. Piercing; entering deeply.

Penetration (pen-e-tra'shun) [L. *penetra'tio*]. 1. The act of piercing or entering deeply. 2. The focal depth of a lens, or its power of giving a clear definition at various depths.

Penetrometer (pen-e-trom'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the penetrating power and intensity of the X-ray.

Penial, Penile (pe'ni-al, pe'nil). Pertaining to the penis.

Penicillium (pen-is-il'le-um) [L. *penicil'lum* brush, roll]. A genus of mould-fungi.

Penile (pe'nil). Pertaining to the penis.

Penis (pe'nis) [L.]. The male organ of copulation. It is composed of a root, body, and extremity, or glans penis. The root is attached to the descending portions of the pubic bone by the *crura,* the latter being the extremities of the corpora cavernosa. The body consists of two parallel cylindric bodies, the *corpora cavernosa,* and beneath them the *corpus spongiosum,* which is perforated by the urethra. The glans is covered with mucous membrane, and ensheathed by the prepuce, or foreskin. **P. capti'vus,** a condition in which from deep vaginismus the corona of the fully introduced penis is encircled, and attempts to withdraw the penis cause great pain to both parties. **P. palma'tus.** See *Webbed p.* **Webbed p.,** a penis that is enclosed by the skin of the scrotum. Called also *P. palmatus.*

Penischisis (pen-is'kis-is) [*Penis* + Gr. σχίσις splitting]. Any fissured state of the penis; a term including epispadias, hypospadias, and paraspadias.

Penitis (pe-ni'tis). Inflammation of the penis.

Penjavar Yambi (pen'jah-var yam'be). The hairs of various species of *Polypo'dium* and *Cya'thea:* sometimes prescribed as a styptic and hemostatic.

Penjdeh sore (penj'deh) [*Penjdeh,* a town of Afghanistan]. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Penniform (pen'nif-orm) [L. *pen'na* feather + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a feather.

Pennyroyal (pen-ne-roi'al). A popular name for various labiate plants, especially *Men'tha pule'gium* (*European p.*), *M. canaden'sis,* and *Hedeo'ma pulegioi'des* (*American p.*). See *Mentha* and *Hedeoma.*

Pennyweight (pen'ne-wāt). Twenty-four grains troy weight. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.*

Penology, Pœnology (pe-nol'o-je) [Gr. ποινή penalty + λόγος treatise]. The science of the punishment and prevention of crime.

Pentabasic (pen-tah-ba'sik). Having five replaceable atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

Pentad (pen'tad). Any element or radical with a valence of five.

Pentadactyle (pen-tah-dak'til) [Gr. πέντε five + δάκτυλος finger]. Having five fingers.

Pentaglucose (pen-tah-glu'kōs). Any sugar whose formula contains five atoms of carbon.

Pental (pen'tal). A colorless, oily liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}, or trimethyl-ethylene. It is used as an anesthetic in minor operations. Dose, by inhalation, 1¼–2½ fl. dr. (5–10 c.c.).

Pentamethylendiamin (pen-tah-meth''il-en-di-am'in). See *Cadaverin.*

Pentane (pen'tān). An anesthetic liquid hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, from naphtha.

Pentastoma (pen-tas'to-mah) [Gr. πέντε five + στόμα mouth]. A genus of endoparasitic worm-like arthropods. *P. constric'tum* and *P. tænioi'des* occur in the human subject.

Pentatomic (pen-tah-tom'ik) [Gr. πέντε five + *Atom*]. 1. Containing five atoms. 2. Containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Pentavalent (pen-tav'al-ent). Same as *Quinquivalent.*

Pentene (pen'tēn). Same as *Amylene.*

Pentenzyme (pen'ten-zīm). A proprietary digestant preparation.

Pentodyne (pen'to-dīn). A proprietary analgesic, antiseptic, and antipyretic: said to be $_4NaC_{34}N_5H_{40}O_{10}OH$. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.).

Pentone (pen'tōn). Same as *Valylene.*

Pentosan (pen'to-san). Any member of a group of compounds having the composition $(C_5H_8O_4)_m$: found in various foods and plant-juices.

Pentosazon (pen-to-sa'zon). A substance sometimes abnormally occurring in the urine.

Pentose (pen'tōs). Any sugar or hydrocarbon of the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$. The pentoses are nonfermentable.

Pentosuria (pen-to-su're-ah) [*Pentose* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The occurrence of pentose in the urine.

Peonin (pe'o-nin). A dye, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, or pararosolic acid: used as a test for alkalis and acids.

Peotomy (pe-ot'o-me) [Gr. πέος penis + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical removal of the penis.

Pepo (pe'po) [L. "pumpkin"]. The seeds of the pumpkin, *Cucur'bita Pe'po:* diuretic, and useful against tapeworm. Dose of crushed seeds, 1–3 oz. (31–93 gm.); of *resin,* 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.).

Pepper (pep'er) [L. *pi'per*]. The dried fruit of *Pi'per ni'grum* and other plants of that genus. **Black p.** contains piperin, a volatile oil, and an acrid resin. It is carminative, counter-irritant, stimulant, and antiperiodic. Dose, 5–20 gr.

(0.33–1.25 gm.); of confection (*confec'tio pip'eris*), 1 dr. (4 gm.); of oleoresin, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.); of fluid extract, 15–45 min. (1–3 c.c.). **Red p.** See *Capsicum*. **White p.**, a milder prepared form of the ordinary or black pepper.

Peppermint (pep'er-mint). The labiate herb *Men'tha piperi'ta*. The leaves and tops are carminative and stimulant, and are used in colic, flatulence, headache, rheumatism, etc. It affords oil of peppermint (see *Oil*) and menthol. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *oil*, 1–3 min. (0.065–0.2 c.c.); of *spirit*, 5–15 min. (0.3–1 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Pepsase (pep'sās). Pepsin considered as an enzyme, or non-organized ferment.

Pepsic (pep'sik). Same as *Peptic*.

Pepsin (pep'sin) [L. *pepsi'num*, from Gr. πέψις digestion]. A ferment found in the gastric juice, capable of digesting proteids by changing them into peptones. The chemic process involved consists of a splitting of the proteid into antialbumose and hemialbumose, the former of which is changed into antipeptone, the latter into hemipeptone. Pepsin is used in medicine as a digestant and as a remedy for dyspepsia. It is usually prepared from the stomachs of pigs. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.); of *wine* (*vi'num pepsi'ni*), ½–1 fl. oz. (16–32 c.c.). **Ostrich-p.**, a pepsin prepared in Argentina from the gizzard of the ostrich, or rhea. **Saccharated p.** (L. *pepsi'num saccharа'tum*); pepsin (10 parts) mixed with sugar of milk (90 parts). Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.66–2 gm.). **Solution of p.** (*li'quor pepsi'ni*), a solution of pepsin, one part in twenty-five. Dose, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.).

Pepsinate (pep'sin-āt). To treat or charge with pepsin.

Pepsiniferous (pep-sin-if'er-us) [*Pepsin* + L. *fer're* to bear]. Producing or secreting pepsin.

Pepsinogen (pep-sin'o-jen) [*Pepsin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A zymogen in or from the gastric cells which becomes changed into pepsin during digestion.

Pepsinogenous (pep-sin-oj'en-us). Producing pepsin.

Pepsorthin (pep-sor'thin). A preparation of papain, magnesium superoxid, benzonaphthol, and sodium bicarbonate: used in dyspepsia.

Peptarnis (pep-tar'nis). Peptone of beef: used as a food for invalids.

Peptase (pep'tās). A malt derivative capable of acting on albumin.

Peptenzyme (pep'ten-zīm). An antidyspeptic enzyme: proprietary.

Peptic (pep'tik) [Gr. πεπτικός]. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion.

Peptid (pep'tid). A compound formed by the union of two or more amido-acids. When two amido-acids unite, the result is a *dipeptid*; when three, a *tripeptid*; when more than three, a *polypeptid*.

Peptinotoxin (pep-tin-o-toks'in). A poisonous intestinal product of imperfect stomach-digestion.

Peptogaster (pep'to-gas-ter) [Gr. πέπτειν to digest + γάστήρ belly]. The alimentary tract.

Peptogenic, Peptogenous (pep-to-jen'ik, pep-toj'en-us) [Gr. πέπτειν to digest + γεννᾶν to produce]. 1. Producing pepsin or peptones. 2. Of the nature of a peptogen. 3. Promoting digestion.

Peptolysis (pep-tol'is-is) [*Peptone* + Gr. λύσις destruction]. The splitting up of peptone.

Peptomangan (pep-to-man'gan). A proprietary preparation containing peptones with manganese and iron.

Peptomedullin (pep"to-med-ul'lin). A peptonized therapeutic preparation of bone-marrow.

Peptone (pep'tōn). [Gr: πέπτων digesting]. Any protein produced by the action of pepsin on albumin during the processes of gastric and pancreatic digestion. Peptones are readily soluble in water, are levorotatory, and are not precipitated by heat or boiling, nor by the action of alkalies or acids. They include *Amphipeptone*, *Antipeptone*, *Hemipeptone*, and *Propeptone*. **Beef-p.**, an extractive from beef made by treating it with extract of pancreas. **Casein-p.**, **Milk-p.**, a light-brown powder, soluble in water: a nutrient for convalescents. **Gelatin-p.**, a peptone formed during the digestion of gelatin with pepsin. **Venom p.**, a peptone from snake-poison. **P. water.** See under *Stains*.

Peptonemia, Peptonæmia (pep-to-ne'me-ah) [*Peptone* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of peptones in the blood.

Peptonize (pep'to-nīz). To convert into peptones.

Peptonoid (pep'to-noid). Any substance resembling peptone.

Peptonoids (pep'to-noids). A proprietary predigested food prepared from beef, milk, and gluten.

Peptonuria (pep-to-nu're-ah) [*Peptone* + οὖρον urine]. The presence of peptones in the urine. See *Albumosuria*. **Enterogenous p.**, that which is due to disease of the intestine. **Hepatogenous p.**, that which is due to disease of the liver. **Nephrogenic p.**, that which is due to disease of the kidney. **Puerperal p.**, that which occurs during the puerperium. **Pyogenic p.**, that which is associated with a suppurative process.

Peptonutrine (pep-to-nu'trin). A nutrient tonic preparation of peptonized beef and the carbohydrates of wheat.

Pepto-ovarin (pep-to-o'va-rin). A peptonized therapeutic preparation of animal ovaries.

Peptosin (pep'to-sin). A proprietary digestant preparation of pepsin.

Peptothyroid (pep-to-thi'roid). A peptonized preparation of the thyroid: used therapeutically.

Pepto-thyroidin (pep"to-thi-roid'in). A peptonized therapeutic preparation of animal thyroids.

Peptotoxin (pep-to-tox'in). Any toxin or poisonous base developed from a peptone; also a poisonous cadaveric alkaloid or ptomain occurring in certain peptones and putrefying proteids. **Cholera-p.**, a poisonous substance resembling a peptone, produced by the cholera-bacillus.

Peptovarin (pep-to'va-rin). See *Pepto-ovarin*.

Peptozym (pep'to-zīm). A substance thought to exist in peptone solutions, and having the power of preventing the coagulation of the blood.

Per-. A prefix, the Latin *per* "through": in composition sometimes meaning "very."

Per anum (per a'num). Latin for "by the anus."

Per os (per os). Latin for "by the mouth."

Per vi'as natura'les. Latin for "by the natural ways."

Peracephalus (per-as-ef'al-us) [Gr. περά beyond + *Acephalus*]. A fetal monster with neither head nor arms, and with a defective thorax.

Peracetate (per-as'et-āt). An acetate containing more acetic acid than the ordinary acetate.

Peracidity (per-as-id'it-e). Excessive acidity.

Peracute (per-ak-ūt') [L. *peracu'tus*]. Excessively acute or sharp.

Perarticulation (per"ar-tik-u-la'shun) [L. *per* through + *articula'tio* joint]. Same as *Diarthrosis*.

Peratodynia (per"at-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. περᾶν to pierce + ὀδύνη pain]. Cardialgia, or heartburn.

Perception (per-sep'shun) [L. *percep'tio*]. The receiving of an impression through the senses.

Perceptivity (per-sep-tiv'it-e). Ability to receive sense-impressions.

Perceptorium (per-sep-to're-um). Same as *Sensorium*.

Perchloric acid (per-klo'rik). A volatile liquid, $HClO_4$, the highest oxyacid of chlorin.

Perchlorid (per-klo'rid). A chlorid which contains more chlorin than the ordinary chlorid.

Percolate (per'ko-lāt) [L. *percola're*]. 1. To strain; to submit to percolation. 2. To trickle slowly through a substance. 3. A liquid that has been submitted to percolation.

Percolation (per-ko-la'shun) [L. *percola'tio*]. The extraction of the soluble parts of a drug by causing a liquid solvent to flow slowly through it.

Percolator (per'ko-la-tor). A vessel used in percolating drugs.

Per contiguum (per kon-tig'u-um). In contiguity: arranged in such a way that the edges touch.

Per continuum (per kon-tin'u-um). Without separation or break.

Percuss (per-kus') [L. *percu'tere*]. To subject to percussion.

Percussion (per-kush'un) [L. *percus'sio*]. The act of striking a part with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition of the parts beneath by the sound obtained. **Auscultatory p.**, auscultation of the sound produced by percussion. **Deep p.**, percussion in which a firm blow is struck in order to obtain a note from a deep-seated tissue. **Finger-p.**, that in which the fingers of one hand are used as a plexor, and those of the other as a plexímeter. **Goldscheider's p.** See *Threshold p.* **Immediate p., Direct p.**, that in which no plexímeter is used. **Instrumental p.**, that in which a plexor or hammer is used. **Koranyi's p.** See *Koranyi's auscultation*, under *Auscultation*. **Mediate p.**, that in which a plexímeter is employed. **Palpatory p.**, a combination of palpation and percussion, affording tactile rather than auditory impressions. **Respiratory p.**, percussion during respiration so as to bring out the difference in the percussion notes of inspiration and expiration. **Threshold p.**, percussion performed by tapping lightly with the finger upon a glass-rod plexímeter, one end of which, fitted with a rubber cap, rests upon an intercostal space, the rod being held at an angle to the surface of the thorax and parallel to the borders of the organ to be delimited. This method confines the percussion vibrations to a very restricted area. Called also *Goldscheider's percussion*. **P.-wave.**, the primary or chief ascending wave of the pulse-tracing.

Percussopuncta tor (per-kus-so-punk'ta-tor). An instrument for performing multiple acupuncture.

Percussor (per-kus'ser) [L., striker]. An instrument for use in performing percussion.

Percutaneous (per-ku-ta'ne-us) [L. *per* through + *cu'tis* skin]. Performed through the skin.

Percuteur (per-koo-tūr') [Fr.]. An instrument for therapeutic or diagnostic percussion.

Percutilan (per-ku'til-an). A preparation of camphor for use percutaneously.

Perdynamin (per-di'nam-in). An animal iron preparation containing albumin. It is a nutrient fluid and is used in anemic conditions, phthisis, and the vomiting of pregnancy.

Pereirin (per-e'ir-in) [Port. *pere'ira* brier]. A white alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, from the bark of *Geissosper'mum læ've*, a tree of tropical America; antiperiodic, antipyretic, and tonic. Daily dose, 30 gr. (2 gm.).

Perencephaly (per-en-sef'al-e) [Gr. πήρα pouch + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Cystic disease of the brain.

Perezon (per'e-zon). Pipitzahoinic acid; an agent in glossy, yellow scales: cathartic. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.).

Perflation (per-fla'shun) [L. *perfla'tio*]. The act of blowing air into a space in order to force secretions or other substances out.

Perforans (per'fo-ranz) [L.]. Penetrating: a term applied to various muscles and nerves. **P. Gasse'ri**, the musculocutaneous nerve. **P. ma'nus**, the flexor profundus digitorum muscle.

Perforated (per'fo-ra-ted) [L. *perfora'tus*]. Pierced with holes.

Perforation (per-fo-ra'shun) [L. *perfora're* to pierce through]. 1. The act of boring or piercing through a part. 2. A hole made through a part or substance.

Perforator (per'fo-ra-tor). An instrument for piercing the bones, and especially for perforating the fetal head.

Perfrication (per-frik-a'shun) [L. *perfrica're* to rub]. Rubbing with an ointment or embrocation.

Perfusion (per-fu'zhun). A pouring through or into.

Perhydrol (per-hi'drol). A proprietary 30 per cent. solution of hydrogen dioxid.

Peri- [Gr. περί around]. A prefix signifying "around."

Periacinal, Periacinous (per-e-as'in-al, per-e-as'in-us) [Gr. περί about + L. *acin'us* berry]. Situated around an acinus.

Periadenitis (per"e-ad-en-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἀδήν gland]. Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

Periadventitial (per"e-ad-ven-tish'al). Outside of the adventitia.

Perialienitis (per-e-a"le-en-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + L. *alie'nus* foreign + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation around a foreign body, as a biliary concretion.

Perianal (per-e-a'nal) [Gr. περί around + L. *a'nus* anus]. Located around the anus.

Periangiocholitis (per"e-an"je-o-ko-li'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the bile-ducts, or interlobar capillaries of the liver.

Periaortitis (per"e-a-or-ti'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the aorta.

Periappendicitis (per"e-ap-pen-dis-i'tis) [*Peri-* + *Appendicitis*]. Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis with the surrounding tissues.

Periapt (per'e-apt) [Gr. περίαπτον amulet]. A substance worn from the belief that it wards off disease.

Periarterial (per-e-ar-te're-al). Around an artery.

Periarteritis (per"e-ar-ter-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἀρτηρία artery + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues around an artery. **P. nodo'sa**, a variety producing thickening of the coats of the artery with nodular swellings.

Periarthritis (per"e-ar-thri'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.

Periarticular (per"e-ar-tik'u-lar) [Gr. περί around + L. *artic'ulus* joint]. Situated around a joint.

Periaxial (per-e-ax'e-al) [Gr. περί around + ἄξων axis]. Situated around an axis.

Periaxillary (per-e-ax'il-la-re). Situated around the axilla.

Periaxonal (per-e-ak'so-nal) [Gr. περί around + *Axon*]. Occurring around an axon.

Periblast (per'e-blast) [Gr. περί around + βλαστός germ]. The protoplasm of a cell outside of the nucleus.

Peribronchial (per-e-brong'ke-al). Situated around a bronchus.

Peribronchiolitis (per''e-brong-ke-o-li'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the bronchioles.

Peribronchitis (per''e-brong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the investment of a bronchus or bronchial tube.

Peribulbar (per-e-bul'bar). Surrounding the bulb of the eye.

Pericæcal (per-e-se'kal). See *Pericecal.*

Pericanalicular (per''e-kan-al-ik'u-lar). Occurring around canaliculi.

Pericardiac, Pericardial (per-e-kar'de-ak, per-e-kar'de-al). Pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericardicentesis (per-e-kar''dis-en-te'sis) [Gr. περικάρδιον pericardium + κέντησις puncture]. The surgical puncture of the pericardium.

Pericardiorrhaphy (per''e-kar-de-or'af-e) [*Pericardium* + Gr. ῥάφη suture]. The operation of suturing a wound in the pericardium.

Pericardiotomy (per''e-kar-de-ot'o-me) [Gr. περικάρδιον pericardium + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the pericardium.

Pericarditic (per''e-kar-dit'ik). Pertaining to pericarditis.

Pericarditis (per''e-kar-di'tis) [Gr. περικάρδιον pericardium]. Inflammation of the pericardium. The disease is attended by elevation of temperature, pain in the precordial region, rapid pulse, cough, and dyspnea. The pericardium is covered with fibrinous deposits, giving it a roughened surface, which causes a friction-murmur occurring with the heart-beats. Later effusion into the sac takes place, producing bulging of the precordia and an area of dulness. **Adhesive p.,** that in which the two layers of the pericardium adhere to each other. **P. callo'sa,** a variety of chronic fibrous pericarditis marked by facial cyanosis, edema, and full, tortuous jugular veins without pulsation and without other typical signs of pericarditis. It occurs during childhood. **Carcinomatous p.,** that which is associated with malignant disease of the pericardium. **Dry p.,** that in which there is no effusion. **External p.,** that which chiefly affects the outer surface of the pericardium. **Fibrous p.,** a chronic pericarditis in which the adhesions become replaced by fibrous bands. **Hemorrhagic p.,** that in which there is a bloody exudate. **Localized p.,** a form with white or milky spots. **Obliterating p.,** an adherent pericarditis which leads to the obliteration of the pericardial cavity. **Purulent p.,** a form with effusion of a purulent fluid. **Serofibrinous p.,** a variety attended with a serous fluid effusion containing a little fibrin. **Tuberculous p.,** a variety caused by tuberculous disease.

Pericardium (per-e-kar'de-um) [L.; Gr. περί around + καρδία heart]. The membranous sac which contains the heart. It consists of an external layer of dense fibrous tissue, derived from the cervical fascia, and an inner serous layer (*Visceral p., Cardiac p.,* or *Epicardium*), which latter surrounds the heart directly and is reflected over the inner surface of the fibrous coat, forming the *Parietal p.* The base of the pericardium is attached to the central tendon of the diaphragm, and the cavity of the pericardium contains from 5 to 20 c.c. of a thin serous liquid, the *pericardial fluid.* **Bread-and-butter p.,** a pericardium having a peculiar appearance, produced by the rubbing together of its two surfaces in fibrinous pericarditis. **Parietal p.,** that fold of the pericardium which is not in contact with the heart. **Shaggy p.,** a pericardium with a shaggy coat of fibrinous exudate. **Visceral p.,** the epicardium; the fold of the pericardium which is in contact with the heart.

Pericardosis (per''e-kar-do'sis). Infection of the pericardium.

Pericardotomy (per''e-kar-dot'o-me). Same as *Pericardiotomy.*

Pericecal (per-e-se'kal). Surrounding the cecum.

Pericellular (per-e-sel'u-lar) [Gr. περί around + L. *cel'lula* cell]. Surrounding a cell.

Pericementitis (per''e-se-men-ti'tis) [Gr. περί around + L. *cæmen'tum* cement]. Periodontitis; inflammation of the pericementum.

Pericementum (per''e-se-men'tum) [Gr. περί L. around + *cæmen'tum* cement]. The membrane or tissue which occupies the space between the root of a tooth and the alveolus of the jaw. Called also *Peridental membrane, Dental periosteum, Periodontium,* and *Alveolodental membrane.*

Pericentral (per-e-sen'tral). Surrounding a center.

Perichareia (per''e-kar-i'ah) [Gr. περιχάρεια]. Insane and vehement rejoicing.

Pericholangitis (per''e-ko-lan-ji'tis) [Gr. περί around + χολή bile + ἀγγεῖον vessel]. Inflammation of the tissues that surround a bile-duct.

Pericholecystitis (per''e-ko''le-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the gall-bladder.

Perichondrial (per-e-kon'dre-al). Pertaining to or composed of perichondrium.

Perichondritis (per''e-kon-dri'tis). Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Perichondrium (per-e-kon'dre-um) [Gr. περί around + χόνδρος cartilage]. The membrane which covers the surface of a cartilage. It is a layer of white, fibrous tissue prolonged over the cartilage from neighboring parts.

Perichord (per'e-kord). The investing sheath of the notochord.

Perichordal (per-e-kor'dal) [Gr. περί around + χορδή cord]. Situated around the notochord.

Perichoroidal (per''e-ko-roi'dal). Surrounding the choroid coat.

Perichymate (per-e-ki'māt). An enamel prism.

Pericolitis (per''e-ko-li'tis) [Gr. περί around + κόλον colon]. Inflammation around the colon, especially of the peritoneal coat of the colon. **P. sinis'tra,** inflammation of the surrounding connective tissue and peritoneum at the lower part of the descending colon. It is comparable to appendicitis, except for its situation on the left side.

Pericolonitis (per''e-ko-lon-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + κόλον colon]. Inflammation in the tissues around the colon.

Pericolpitis (per''e-kol-pi'tis) [Gr. περί around + κόλπος vagina]. Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

Periconchal (per-e-kon'kal) [Gr. περί around + κόγχη concha]. Situated around the concha.

Periconchitis (per''e-kong-ki'tis) [Gr. περί around + κόγχη eye-socket]. Inflammation of the lining of the orbit.

Pericorneal (per-e-kor'ne-al). Surrounding the cornea.

Pericoxitis (per-e-kok-si'tis). Inflammation of the tissues about the hip-joint.

Pericranial (per-e-kra'ne-al). Pertaining to the pericranium.

Pericranitis (per''e-kra-ni'tis). [See *Pericranium.*] Inflammation of the periosteum of the skull.

Pericranium (per-e-kra'ne-um) [Gr. περί around + κρανίον cranium]. The cranial periosteum.

Pericystic (per-e-sis'tik). Situated about a cyst.

Pericystitis (per''e-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. περί around + κύστις bladder]. Inflammation of the tissues around the bladder.

Pericystium (per-e-sis'te-um). The vascular envelop of certain cysts.

Pericytial (per-e-sish'al) [Gr. περί around + κύτος cell]. Situated around a cell.

Peridectomy (per-e-dek'to-me) [Gr. περί around + ἐκτομή excision]. Same as *Peritomy.*

Peridendritic (per''e-den-drit'ik). Surrounding the dendrites.

Peridental (per-e-den'tal). Same as *Periodontal.*

Periderm (per'e-derm) [Gr. περί around + δέρμα skin]. The rete Malpighii of the skin.

Peridesmitis (per''e-des-mi'tis). Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Peridesmium (per-e-des'me-um) [Gr. περί around + δέσμιον band]. The areolar membrane which covers the ligaments.

Peridiastole (per''e-di-as'to-le) [Gr. περί around + *Diastole*]. The interval between the systole and the diastole.

Perididymis (per-e-did'im-is) [Gr. περί around + δίδυμος testicle]. The tunica vaginalis testis.

Perididymitis (per''e-did-im-i'tis). Inflammation of the perididymis.

Periencephalitis (per''e-en-sef-al-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Inflammation of the surface of the brain; meningitis with cortical encephalitis.

Periencephalomeningitis (per''e-en-sef''al-o-men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἐγκέφαλος brain + μῆνιγξ membrane]. Chronic inflammation of the cerebral cortex and meninges; paresis, or general paralysis of the insane.

Peri-endothelioma (per''e-en-do-the-le-o'mah). A tumor combining the characteristics of a perithelioma and endothelioma.

Perienteric (per''e-en-ter'ik). Situated around the intestine.

Perienteritis (per''e-en-ter-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἔντερον intestine]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

Perienteron (per-e-en'ter-on) [Gr. περί around + ἔντερον intestine]. The primitive perivisceral cavity of the embryo.

Periependymal (per''e-ep-en'dim-al). Situated around the ependyma.

Periepithelioma (per''e-ep-e-the-le-o'mah). A tumor which sometimes affects the suprarenal body, and may lead to a large metastatic growth of the liver.

Periesophageal (per''e-e-so-fa'je-al). Situated around the esophagus.

Periesophagitis (per''e-e-sof-aj-i'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the esophagus.

Perifistular (per-e-fis'tu-lar). Around a fistula.

Perifollicultis (per''e-fol-lik-u-li'tis). Inflammation around the hair-follicles.

Perigangliitis (per''e-gang-gle-i'tis). Inflammation of tissues around a ganglion.

Periganglionic (per''e-gang-gle-on'ik). Situated around a ganglion.

Perigastric (per-e-gas'trik). Situated around the stomach; pertaining to the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

Perigastritis (per''e-gas-tri'tis) [Gr. περί around + γαστήρ stomach]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

Perigemmal (per-e-jem'mal). Surrounding a taste-bud or other bud.

Periglandulitis (per''e-glan-du-li'tis). Inflammation of the tissues about a glandule or glandules.

Periglottic (per-e-glot'ik). Situated around the tongue.

Periglottis (per-e-glot'tis) [Gr. περί around + γλῶττα tongue]. The mucous membrane of the tongue.

Perihepatic (per''e-hep-at'ik) [Gr. περί around + ἧπαρ liver]. Situated or occurring about the liver.

Perihepatitis (per''e-hep-at-i'tis) [Gr. περί around + ἧπαρ liver]. Inflammation of the peritoneal capsule of the liver.

Periherniary (per-e-her'ne-a-re). Situated or occurring around a hernia.

Perihysteric (per-e-his-ter'ik) [Gr. περί around + ὑστέρα uterus]. Around the uterus.

Perikaryon (per-e-kar'e-on) [Gr. περί around + κάρυον nucleus]. The main protoplasmic mass of a cell; the cell-body as distinguished from the nucleus.

Perikeratic (per-e-ker-at'ik). Surrounding the cornea.

Perilaryngeal (per''e-lar-in'je-al). Situated around the larynx.

Perilaryngitis (per''e-lar-in-ji'tis) [Gr. περί around + λάρυγξ larynx]. Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the larynx.

Perilymph (per'e-limf) [Gr. περί around + L. *lym'pha* lymph]. The fluid contained in the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Perilymphangitis (per''e-lim-fan-ji'tis). Inflammation around a lymphatic vessel.

Perilymphatic (per''e-lim-fat'ik). 1. Pertaining to the perilymph. 2. Located around a lymphatic vessel.

Perimastitis (per''e-mas-ti'tis) [Gr. περί around + μαστός breast]. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the mammary gland.

Perimeningitis (per''e-men-in-ji'tis) [Gr. περί around + μῆνιγξ membrane]. Inflammation of the dura; pachymeningitis.

Perimeter (per-im'et-er) [Gr. περί around + μέτρον measure]. 1. The line that bounds any plane figure. 2. An instrument for measuring the field of vision. **Bed-p.,** a perimeter for examining the eyes of bed-ridden patients. **Dental p.,** an instrument for measuring the circumference of a tooth.

Perimetric (per-e-met'rik). Pertaining to the perimetrium.

Perimetritis (per''e-me-tri'tis) [Gr. περί around + μήτρα uterus]. Inflammation of the perimetrium.

Perimetrium (per-e-me'tre-um) [Gr. περί around + μήτρα womb]. The peritoneal covering of the uterus.

Perimetrosalpingitis (per-e-met-ro-sal-pin-ji'tis). Pelvic inflammation, including perimetritis, parametritis, perisalpingitis, etc.

Perimetry (per-im'et-re) [Gr. περί around + μετρεῖν to measure]. The measuring of the field of vision.

Perimyelis (per-e-mi'el-is) [Gr. περί around + μυελός marrow]. Same as *Endosteum.*

Perimyelitis (per''e-mi-el-i'tis). 1. Inflammation of the perimyelis. 2. Spinal meningitis.

Perimyo-endocarditis (per-e mi''o-en-do-kar-di'tis). Pericarditis associated with myocarditis and endocarditis.

Perimysial (per-e-mis'e-al). Pertaining to the perimysium.

Perimysiitis (per''e-mis-e-i'tis). Inflammation of the perimysium.

Perimysium (per-e-mis'e-um) [Gr. περί around + μῦς muscle]. The delicate sheath of connective tissue that surrounds each fasciculus of muscular fiber.

Perinæum (per-e-ne'um). See *Perineum.*

Perineal (per-e-ne'al). Pertaining to the perineum.

Perineocele (per-e-ne'o-sēl) [Gr. *περίναιον* perineum + *κήλη* tumor]. A hernia lying between the rectum and the prostate, or between the rectum and vagina; perineal hernia.

Perineocolporectomyomectomy (per-e-ne''o-kol''po-rek''to-mi-o-mek'to-me) [*Perineum* + Gr. *κόλπος* vagina + *Rectum* + *Myoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Removal of a myoma by cutting the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perineoplasty (per-e-ne'o-plas-te) [Gr. *περίναιον* perineum + *πλάσσειν* to shape]. Plastic surgery of the perineum.

Perineorrhaphy (per''e-ne-or'ra-fe) [Gr. *περίναιον* perineum + *ῥαφή* suture]. Suturation of the perineum, performed for the repair of a laceration.

Perineoscrotal (per-e-ne-o-skro'tal). Pertaining to the perineum and scrotum.

Perineosynthesis (per-e-ne''o-sin'the-sis) [Gr. *περίναιον* perineum + *σύνθεσις* a placing together]. Surgical restoration of a completely lacerated perineum.

Perineotomy (per''e-ne-ot'o-me) [Gr. *περίναιον* perineum + *τομή* to cut]. A surgical incision through the perineum anteroposteriorly.

Perineovaginal (per-e-ne''o-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to the perineum and the vagina.

Perineovaginorectal (per-e-ne''o-vaj''in-o-rek'tal). Pertaining to the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perinephric (per-e-nef'rik) [Gr. *περί* around + *νεφρός* kidney]. Situated or occurring around the kidney.

Perinephritic (per''e-nef-rit'ik). Pertaining to or caused by perinephritis.

Perinephritis (per''e-nef-ri'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *νεφρός* kidney]. Inflammation of the perinephrium. It is marked by fever, local pain, and tenderness on pressure.

Perinephrium (per-e-nef're-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *νεφρός* kidney]. The peritoneal envelope and other tissues around the kidney.

Perineum (per-e-ne'um) [Gr. *περίναιον*]. The space, or area, between the anus and the genital organs. It is limited in front by the pubic arch, behind by a line joining the tuberosities of the ischia, and on either side by the rami of the ischium. It is occupied by the urethra and vagina in the female, and by various muscles, nerves, and vessels.

Perineurial (per-e-nu're-al). Pertaining to the perineurium.

Perineuritis (per''e-nu-ri'tis). Inflammation of the perineurium.

Perineurium (per-e-nu're-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *νεῦρον* nerve]. The sheath which encloses each funiculus of a nerve-fiber. See *Nerve.*

Perinuclear (per-e-nu'kle-ar). Situated or occurring around a nucleus.

Periocular (per-e-ok'u-lar). Situated or occurring around the eye.

Period (pe're-od) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὁδός* way]. An interval or division of time; the time for the regular recurrence of a phenomenon. **Incubation-p.,** the time between the implanting of a disease and its appearance. **Monthly p.,** the time of menstruation. **Reaction-p.,** the stage of rallying from shock after trauma.

Periodic (pe-re-od'ik) [Gr. *περιοδικός*]. Recurring at certain intervals.

Periodicity (pe''re-o-dis'it-e). Recurrent at regular intervals of time.

Periodocasein (per-i''o-do-ka'se-in). An iodin and casein preparation for use in goiter and myxedema.

Periodontal (per''e-o-don'tal) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀδούς* tooth]. Situated or occurring around a tooth.

Periodontitis (per''e-o-don-ti'tis). Inflammation of the periodontium. **Apical p.,** p. of the apex of the root of a tooth.

Periodontium (per''e-o-don'she-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀδούς* tooth]. See *Pericementum.*

Periodoscope (pe-re-od'o-skōp) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὁδός* way + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. A calendar or dial indicating the probable date of parturition.

Perionychia (per''e-o-nik'e-ah). Same as *Perionyxis.*

Perionychium (per''e-o-nik'e-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὄνυξ* nail]. The epidermis bordering a nail.

Perionyx (per-e-o'nix) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὄνυξ* nail]. A relic of the eponychium persisting as a band across the root of the nail, seen in the eighth month of fetal life.

Perionyxis (per''e-o-nik'sis) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὄνυξ* nail]. Inflammation of the skin surrounding a finger- or toe-nail.

Perioöphoritis (per''e-o-of-o-ri'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *ᾠόν* egg + *φορεῖν* to bear]. Inflammation of the peritoneum around the ovary.

Perioöphorosalpingitis (per''e-o-of''o-ro-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *ᾠόν* egg + *φορεῖν* to bear + *σάλπιγξ* tube]. Inflammation of the tissues around the ovary and oviduct.

Periophthalmic (per''e-of-thal'mik). Situated around the eye.

Periophthalmitis (per''e-of-thal-mi'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around the eye.

Periople (per-e-op'le) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὁπλή* hoof]. The horny bar or band extending obliquely inward from the heel of a horse's foot. Called also *Perioplic band, Coronary frog band,* and *Bar.*

Perioptometry (per''e-op-tom'et-re) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀπτός* visible + *μέτρον* measure]. The measurement of the peripheral acuity of vision, or of the limits of the visual field.

Perioral (per-e-o'ral) [Gr. *περί* around + L. *os* mouth]. Situated or occurring around the mouth.

Periorbita (per-e-or'bit-ah) [Gr. *περί* around + L. *or'bita* orbit]. The periosteum of the eye-socket.

Periorbital (per-e-or'bit-al). Situated around the eye-socket.

Periorbititis, Periorbitis (per''e-or-bit-i'tis, per''e-or-bi'tis). Inflammation of the periorbita.

Periorchitis (per''e-or-ki'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὄρχις* testis]. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. **P. adhæsi'va,** a variety in which the two layers of the tunica vaginalis are more or less adherent.

Periost (per'e-ost). Same as *Periosteum.*

Periosteal (per-e-os'te-al). Pertaining to the periosteum.

Periosteitis (per''e-os-te-i'tis). Same as *Periostitis.*

Periosteoma, Periostoma (per''e-os-te-o'mah, per''e-os-to'mah). A morbid bony growth surrounding a bone.

Periosteomedullitis, Periostomedullitis (per-e-os''te-o-med-ul-li'tis, per-e-os''to-med-ul-li'tis). Inflammation of the periosteum and the marrow.

Periosteophyte (per-e-os'te-o-fīt) [*Periosteum* + Gr. *φύτον* growth]. A bony outgrowth on the periosteum.

Periosteotome (per-e-os'te-o-tōm) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀστέον* bone + *τέμνειν* to cut]. An instrument for dividing the periosteum.

Periosteotomy (per''e-os-te-ot'o-me) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀστέον* bone + *τομή* a cut]. Surgical incision or slitting of the periosteum.

Periosteous (per-e-os'te-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of periosteum.

Periosteum (per-e-os'te-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *ὀστέον* bone]. The tough fibrous membrane surrounding a bone. It adheres to the surface of the bones, excepting at their cartilaginous extremities. It consists of two closely united layers, the outer one made up of connective tissue, with occasionally a few fat-cells; the inner one of fine elastic fibers, forming a dense network. **Dental p.** Same as *Pericementum.*

Periostitis (per''e-os-ti'tis). Inflammation of the periosteum. The condition is generally chronic, and is marked by tenderness and swelling of the bone, and an aching pain. Acute periostitis is due to infection, and is characterized by diffuse suppuration, severe pain, constitutional symptoms, and usually results in necrosis. **Albuminous p.,** a form accompanied by the exudation of a clear albuminous liquid. **Dental p.,** inflammation of the dental periosteum. **Diffuse p.,** a non-circumscribed periostitis of the long bones. **Hemorrhagic p.,** a form in which blood is extravasated beneath the periosteum. **P. inter'na cra'nii,** inflammation of the endocranium; external pachymeningitis. **Precocious p.,** syphilitic osteoperiostitis occurring as an early symptom.

Periostomedullitis (per-e-os''to-med-ul-li'tis). See *Periosteomedullitis.*

Periostosis (per''e-os-to'sis). A bony growth formed about a bone.

Periostosteitis (per''e-os-tos-te-i'tis). Periosteitis and osteitis occurring together.

Periostotomy (per''e-os-tot'o-me). Same as *Periosteotomy.*

Periotic (per-e-o'tik) [Gr. *περί* around + *οὖς* ear]. 1. Situated about the ear, especially the internal ear. 2. The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, at one stage a distinct bone.

Periovaritis (per''e-o-var-i'tis). Same as *Perioophoritis.*

Periovular (per-e-o'vu-lar). Surrounding an ovum.

Peripachymeningitis (per-e-pak''im-en-in-ji'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *παχύς* thick + *μῆνιγξ* membrane]. Inflammation of the substance between the dura and the bone.

Peripancreatitis (per-e-pan''kre-at-i'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *πάγκρεας* pancreas]. Inflammation of the tissues around the pancreas.

Peripapillary (per-e-pap'il-a-re). Situated around the optic papilla.

Peripatetic (per''e-pat-et'ik). Walking about, as peripatetic typhoid.

Peripenial (per-e-pe'ne-al). Around the penis.

Periphacitis (per''e-fa-si'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *φακός* lentil]. Inflammation of the capsule of the eye-lens.

Peripharyngeal (per''e-far-in'je-al). Situated around the pharynx.

Peripherad (per-if'er-ad). Toward the periphery.

Peripheral, Peripheric (per-if'er-al, per-if-er'ik). Pertaining to or situated at or near the periphery.

Peripheraphose (per-if-er'af-ōz). Any aphose originating in the peripheral ocular mechanism.

Peripherocentral (per-if''er-o-sen'tral). Both peripheral and central, but primarily or preponderatingly peripheral.

Peripherophose (per-if-er'o-fōz) [*Periphery* + *Phose*]. Any phose originating in the eye or the optic nerve.

Periphery (per-if'er-e) [Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περί* around + *φέρειν* to bear]. The outward part or surface.

Periphlebitis (per''if-le-bi'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *φλέψ* vein]. Inflammation of the tissues around a vein, or of the external coat of a vein.

Periplast (per'ip-last) [Gr. *περί* around + *πλάσσειν* to mould]. The protoplasm within a cell and outside of the nucleus.

Periplastic (per-e-plas'tik). Formed from or relating to the periplasm: said of flagella.

Peripleuritis (per''e-plu-ri'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *Pleura*]. Inflammation of the tissues between the pleura and the chest-wall.

Periplocin (per-ip-lo'sin). A crystallizable glucoside, $C_{20}H_{48}O_{12}$, from *Periploca græca:* it acts like digitalin, as a heart-tonic, and slower of the pulse. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{130}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

Peripneumonia (per''ip-nu-mo'ne-ah) [Gr. *περί* around + *πνεύμων* lung]. Pneumonia; also pleuropneumonia. **P. no'tha,** a variety of acute bronchitis simulating pneumonia; congestion of the lungs.

Peripolar (per-ip-o'lar). Situated about a pole or the poles.

Periportal (per-ip-ōr'tal). Situated around the portal vein.

Periproctic (per-e-prok'tik) [Gr. *περί* around + *πρωκτός* anus]. Situated around the anus.

Periproctitis (per''e-prok-ti'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *πρωκτός* anus]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the rectum and anus.

Periprostatic (per''e-pros-tat'ik). Situated about the prostate.

Periprostatitis (per''e-pros-ta-ti'tis). Inflammation of the tissues and structures around the prostate gland.

Peripylephlebitis (per''e-pi-le-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *πύλη* gate + *φλέψ* vein + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissue about the portal vein.

Peripyloric (per-e-pi-lor'ik). Around the pylorus.

Perirectal (per-e-rek'tal). Around the rectum.

Perirectitis (per''e-rek-ti'tis). Same as *Periproctitis.*

Perirenal (per-e-re'nal) [Gr. *περί* around + L. *ren* kidney]. Situated around a kidney.

Perirhinal (per-e-ri'nal) [Gr. *περί* around + *ῥίς* nose]. Situated about the nose.

Perisalpingitis (per''e-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *σάλπιγξ* tube]. Inflammation of the tissues and peritoneum around an oviduct.

Perisalpingoövaritis (per''e-sal-ping''go-o-var-i'tis). Inflammation resulting in adherent oviducts and ovaries.

Perisalpinx (per-e-sal'pinx). The peritoneal cover of the upper border of the oviduct.

Periscopic (per-is-kop'ik) [Gr. *περί* around + *σκοπεῖν* to see]. Affording a wide range of vision.

Perisigmoiditis (per''e-sig-moi-di'tis). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the sigmoid flexure.

Perisinuitis (per''e-si-nu-i'tis). Inflammation of the tissues around a sinus.

Perisinuous (per-is-in'u-us). Situated around a venous sinus.

Perispermatitis (per''e-sper-mat-i'tis). Inflamma-

tion of the tissues about the spermatic cord. **P. sero'sa,** encysted hydrocele of the cord.

Perisplenic (per-e-splen'ik). Occurring around the spleen.

Perisplenitis (per''is-ple-ni'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *σπλήν* spleen]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the spleen and of the structures around it. **P. cartilagin'ea,** inflammatory overgrowth of the capsule of the spleen, causing a thickening of cartilaginous hardness.

Perispondylitis (per''is-pon-dil-i'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *σπόνδυλος* vertebra]. Inflammation of the parts around a vertebra.

Perissad (per-is'sad). Any element or radical with an odd-numbered valence.

Peristalsis (per-is-tal'sis) [Gr. *περί* around + *στάλσις* contraction]. The worm-like movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents. It consists of a wave of contraction passing along the tube. A similar form of contraction is seen in other tubes that are provided with both longitudinal and circular muscular fibers. **Reversed p.,** that which impels the contents of the intestine cephalad.

Peristaltic (per-is-tal'tik). Of the nature of peristalsis.

Peristaltin (per-e-stal'tin). A glucosid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, of cascara sagrada.

Peristaphyline (per-is-taf'il-īn) [Gr. *περί* around + *σταφυλή* uvula]. Situated around the uvula.

Peristaphylitis (per''e-staf-il-i'tis). Inflammation of the tissues about the uvula.

Peristrumitis (per''e-stru-mi'tis). Inflammation extending from an inflamed goiter to the surrounding structures.

Perisynovial (per''e-si-no've-al). Around a synovial structure.

Perisystole (per-e-sis'to-le) [Gr. *περί* about + *Systole*]. The pause after the diastole and before the systole.

Peritendineum (per''e-ten-din'e-um). The sheath of a tendon.

Peritendinitis (per''it-en-din-i'tis). Inflammation of a tendon-sheath.

Perithelioma (per''e-the-le-o'mah). A tumor of the perithelium; a form of tumor appearing to spring from the adventitia of the blood-vessels, especially of the brain.

Perithelium (per-e-the'le-um) [Gr. *περί* around + *θηλή* nipple]. The layer of cells and fibrils that surrounds the capillaries and smaller vessels.

Perithoracic (per''e-tho-ras'ik). Surrounding the thorax.

Perithyroiditis (per''e-thi-roid-i'tis). Inflammation of the capsule of the thyroid body.

Peritomist (per-it'o-mist). 1. A circumciser. 2. A performer of peritomy of any kind.

Peritomy (per-it'o-me) [Gr. *περί* around + *τομή* cut]. 1. The treatment of pannus by the removal of a circular strip of the conjunctiva from around the cornea. 2. Circumcision.

Peritoneal (per-it-o-ne'al). Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritonealgia (per''it-o-ne-al'je-ah) [*Peritoneum* + Gr. *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the peritoneum.

Peritoneopericardial (per-e-to-ne''o-per-e-kar'de-al). Pertaining to the peritoneum and pericardium.

Peritoneopexy (per-it-o'ne-o-peks-e) [*Peritoneum* + Gr. *πῆξις* fixation]. Fixation of the uterus by the vaginal route.

Peritoneoplasty (per-it-o'ne-o-plas-te) [*Peritoneum* + Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form]. The operation of covering abraded areas with peritoneum.

Peritoneotomy (per''it-o-ne-ot'o-me) [*Peritoneum* + Gr. *τομή* cut]. Incision into the peritoneum.

Peritoneum (per''it-o-ne'um) [L. *peritonæ'um*; Gr. *περιτόναιον*; *περί* around + *τείνειν* to stretch]. The serous membrane which lines the abdominal walls (**Parietal p.**) and invests the contained viscera. It is a strong, colorless membrane, with a smooth surface, and forms a closed sac except in the female, in whom it is continuous with the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tubes. The **Parietal p.** lines the abdominal and pelvic walls and the under surface of the diaphragm. The **Visceral p.** is reflected at various places over the viscera, forming a complete covering for the stomach, spleen, liver, ascending portion of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, transverse colon, sigmoid flexure, upper end of rectum, uterus, ovaries; it also partially covers the descending and transverse portions of the duodenum, the cecum, ascending and descending colon, the middle part of the rectum, the posterior wall of the bladder, and the upper portion of the vagina. The peritoneum serves to hold the viscera in position by its folds, some of which form the *mesenteries*, which connect portions of the intestine with the posterior abdominal wall; others, the *omenta*, folds attached to the stomach; and still others, the *ligaments* of the liver, spleen, stomach, kidneys, bladder, and uterus. The space between the visceral and parietal peritoneums is the *peritoneal cavity*, which consists of the *pelvic peritoneal cavity* below and the general peritoneal cavity above. The general peritoneal cavity communicates by the foramen of Winslow with the cavity of the great omentum, which is also known as the *lesser peritoneal* cavity.

Peritonism (per'it-o-nizm). A condition of shock simulating peritonitis.

Peritonitis (per''it-o-ni'tis). Inflammation of the peritoneum; a condition marked by exudations in the peritoneum of serum, fibrin and cells, and pus. It is attended by abdominal pain and tenderness, constipation, vomiting, and moderate fever. **Adhesive p.,** that which is characterized by adhesions between the visceral and parietal layers. **Circumscribed p.,** that which is limited to a portion of the peritoneum. **P. defor'mans,** chronic peritonitis producing shortening of the mesentery so that the intestines are drawn up in loops toward the spine. **Diaphragmatic p.,** that which affects the under, or peritoneal, surface of the diaphragm. **Diffuse p., General p.,** that which is not localized. **Encysted p.,** peritonitis in which there is a collection of pus or serum enclosed by adhesions. **Fibrocaseous p.,** tubercular peritonitis with fibrous and caseous degeneration. **Hemorrhagic p.,** that which is attended with hemorrhagic effusion. **Pelvic p.,** perimetritis; peritonitis situated in the pelvis. **Puerperal p.,** that which occurs in childbed. **Septic p.,** that which is due to a pyogenic microorganism. **Serous p.,** that which is attended with a copious liquid exudation. **Traumatic p.,** simple acute peritonitis due to traumatism, or injury. **Tuberculous p.,** that which accompanies tuberculosis of the peritoneum.

Peritonsillar (per-e-ton'sil-lar). Situated around or near a tonsil.

Peritonsillitis (per''it-on-sil-li'tis). Inflammation of the peritonsillar tissues.

Peritracheal (per-e-tra'ke-al). Situated around the trachea.

Peritricha (per-it'rik-ah) [Gr. *περί* around + *θρίξ* hair]. A group of bacteria including those forms which are surrounded by flagella.

Peritrichous (per-it'rik-us) [Gr. *περί* around + *θρίξ* hair]. Having flagella distributed over the whole surface: said of microörganisms.

Peritrochanteric (per''e-tro-kan-ter'ik). Situated about a trochanter.

Perityphlitis (per''e-tif-li'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *τυφλός* blind]. Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the cecum; appendicitis. **P. actinomycot'ica,** actinomycosis whose principal seat is pericecal.

Periumbilical (per''e-um-bil'ik-al). Situated around the umbilicus.

Periureteric (per''e-u-re-ter'ik). About the ureter.

Periureteritis (per-e-u''re-ter-i'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *οὐρητήρ* ureter]. Inflammation of the tissues around a ureter.

Periurethral (per''e-u-re'thral). Occurring around the urethra.

Periurethritis (per''e-u-re-thri'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *οὐρήθρα* urethra]. Inflammation of the tissues around the urethra.

Periuterine (per-e-u'ter-in). Situated around the uterus.

Perivaginitis (per''e-vaj-in-i'tis). Same as *Pericolpitis*.

Perivascular (per-e-vas'ku-lar). Situated around a vessel.

Perivasculitis (per''e-vas-ku-li'tis). Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

Perivenous (per-e-ve'nus). Around a vein.

Perivesical (per-e-ves'ik-al) [Gr. *περί* around + L. *vesi'ca* bladder]. Occurring around the bladder.

Perivisceral (per-e-vis'er-al). Occurring around a viscus or the viscera.

Perivisceritis (per''e-vis-er-i'tis). Inflammation around a viscus or around the viscera.

Perivitelline (per-e-vit-el'in). Situated around a vitellus or yolk.

Perixenitis (per-e-zen-i'tis) [Gr. *περί* around + *ξένος* strange]. Inflammation occurring around a foreign body in a tissue or organ.

Perkinism, Perkinsism (per'kin-izm, per'kinzism) [after E. *Perkins*]. An obsolete form of metallotherapy; the therapeutic use of metallic tractors.

Perlèche (per-lesh') [Fr.]. A contagious microbic disease attacking the mouths of children and resulting in a thickening and desquamation of the epithelium at the corners of the mouth. Sometimes smarting fissures are formed.

Perle's bodies (perlz). See *Body*.

Perloid (per'loid). A proprietary form of capsule for administering medicines.

Permanganate (per-man'gan-āt). Any salt of permanganic acid (q. v. under *Acid*).

Permeable (per'me-ah-bl) [L. *per* through + *mea're* to pass]. Not impassable; pervious; that may be traversed.

Pernicious (per-nish'us) [L. *pernicio'sus*]. Tending to a fatal issue.

Pernio (per'ne-o). Latin for *Chilblain*.

Perobrachius (pe-ro-bra'ke-us) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *βραχίων* arm]. A fetus with deformed feet and arms.

Perocephalus (pe-ro-sef'al-us) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *κεφαλή* head]. A monster-fetus with a deformed head.

Perochirus (pe-ro-ki'rus) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *χείρ* hand]. A fetus with malformed hands.

Perodactylus (pe-ro-dak'til-us) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *δάκτυλος* finger]. A fetus with deformity of fingers or toes, or both.

Peromelus (pe-rom'el-us) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *μέλος* limb]. A fetus with malformed limbs.

Peronæus, Peroneus (per-o-ne'us) [Gr. *περόνη* pin]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Peronarthrosis (per''o-nar-thro'sis) [Gr. *περόνη* pin + *ἄρθρον* joint]. An articulation in which the surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other.

Peroneal (per-o-ne'al) [Gr. *περόνη* pin]. Pertaining to the fibula.

Peroneotibial (per-o-ne-o-tib'e-al). Pertaining to the fibula and tibia.

Peronin (per'o-nin). A patented white powder, $C_6H_5CH_2.C(OH).C_{17}H_{17}NO.HCl$, a hydrochlorid of the benzyl ester of morphin. It is a narcotic, nearly free from the harmful effects of morphin: used in irritative coughs, as those of phthisis and bronchitis. Dose, ⅓–1 gr. (0.022–0.066 gm.).

Peronospora (per-o-nos'po-rah) [Gr. *περόνη* point + *σπόρος* seed]. A genus of mildew-fungi. *P. ferra'ni* and *P. liu'tea* have been supposed to cause yellow fever.

Peropus (pe'ro-pus) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *πούς* foot]. A fetus with malformed limbs.

Per os (per os) **[L.].** By the mouth.

Peroscols (per-os'kolz). An antiseptic liquid preparation of hydrogen peroxid, salicylic acid, etc.

Perosomus (pe-ro-so'mus) [Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *σῶμα* body]. A monster-fetus with a body or trunk greatly deformed.

Peroxid (per-ox'id). That oxid of any element which contains more oxygen than any other.

Peroxidase (per-oks'id-ās). An oxidase which affects oxidation only in the presence of hydrogen dioxid.

Peroxol (per-oks'ol). Any compound of hydrogen dioxid with such a principle as menthol (forming menthoxol) or camphor (camphoxol).

Peroxydase. Same as *Peroxidase*.

Perplication (per-plik-a'shun) [L. *per* through + *plica're* to fold]. The closure of a divided vessel by drawing its bleeding end through an incision in its own wall.

Perpœna (per-pe'nah). A proprietary analgesic and antirheumatic agent; a white powder, said to be a coal-tar derivative. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.).

Per rectum (per rek'tum) **[L.].** Through or by the rectum.

Per saltum (per-sal'tum) [L.]. By leaps.

Perseveration (per-sev-er-a'shun). Persistance of one reply or one idea in response to various questions.

Persodin (per-so'din). A proprietary preparation of sodium persulphate containing free sulphuric acid.

Personal equation (per'so-nal). See *Equation*.

Perspiration (per-spir-a'shun) [L. *perspira're* to breathe through]. 1. Sweating; the functional excretion of sweat. 2. Sweat. **Insensible p.,** the sweat which passes off as an imperceptible vapor.

Persulphate (per-sul'fāt). A sulphate which contains more sulphuric acid than the ordinary sulphate.

Persulphid (per-sul'fid). A sulphid which contains more sulphur than the ordinary sulphid.

Per tubam (per tu'bam) **[L.].** Through a tube: chiefly used of the Eustachian tube.

Pertussin (per-tus'sin). A remedy for whooping-cough; a syrup prepared from the fluid extract of thyme.

Pertussis (per-tus'sis) [L. *per* intensive + *tus'sis* cough]. Same as *Whooping-cough.*

Peruanum (per-u-a'num). An element said to have been discovered in 1899 in a mineral from Peru.

Peruol (per'u-ol). A clear odorless oil, benzyl benzoate, the most active element of balsam of Peru: used in scabies.

Peruscabin (per-u-ska'bin). Benzoic acid benzyl ester: used along with 3 parts of castor oil in scabies.

Peruvian bark (pe-ru've-an). See *Cinchona.*

Peruvin (pe-ru'vin). Cinnamic alcohol derived from Peruvian balsam.

Perversion (per-ver'shun) [L. *per* through + *ver'sio* a turning]. A turning aside from the normal course. **Sexual p.,** any abnormality of the sexual instinct. A person with abnormal sexual instincts is called a *sexual pervert.*

Pervigilium (per-vij-il'e-um) [L.]. Sleeplessness; insomnia.

Pervious (per've-us) [L. *per'vius*]. Permeable; not impassable; that may be traversed.

Pes (pēz), pl. *pe'des.* 1. Latin for *Foot.* 2. The lower or anterior part of the crus cerebri. **P. accesso'rius,** the *Eminentia collateralis.* **P. anseri'nus,** the goose's foot; the terminal radiation of the facial nerve. **P. calca'neus.** See *Talipes calcaneus.* **P. ca'vus,** hollow-foot; excessive curvature or hollowness of the sole of the foot. **P. corvi'nus,** the crow's foot; a set of wrinkles at the outer canthus of the eye. **P. equi'nus.** See *Talipes equinus.* **P. gi'gas,** macropodia. **P. hippocam'pi,** the lower end of the hippocampus major. **P. pla'nus,** flat-foot; undue flatness of the sole and arch of the foot. **P. va'rus,** etc. See *Talipes varus.*

Pessary (pes'ser-e) [L. *pessa'rium*]. 1. An instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus or rectum. 2. A medicated vaginal suppository. **Cup-p.,** a pessary the top of which has a cup-like shape to fit over the os uteri. **Lever-p.,** a pessary which acts on the principle of the lever. **Ring-p.,** a round or ring-shaped pessary. **Stem-p.,** a pessary with a stem for introduction into the uterine canal.

Pessima (pes'sim-ah). A skin-disease characterized by papules and bordered with inflammatory patches.

Pessimism (pes'sim-izm) [L. *pes'simus* worst]. A morbid or insane disposition to put the worst construction upon everything.

Pessu'lum, Pessum, Pessus (pes'u-lum, pes'sum, pes'sus) [Gr. πεσσόν, πεσσός]. Latin names for a pessary.

Pest-house (pest'hows). A hospital for persons with contagious diseases.

Pestiferous (pes-tif'er-us) [L. *pestif'erus; pes'tis* plague + *fer're* to bear]. Causing or propagating a pestilence.

Pestilence (pes'til-ens) [L. *pestilen'tia*]. Any virulent contagious or infectious epidemic disease; also an epidemic of such a disease.

Pestilential (pes-til-en'shal). Of the nature of a pestilence; producing an epidemic disease.

Pestis (pes'tis). Latin for *Plague.* **P. mi'nor,** a mild form of Oriental plague.

Pestle (pes'sl) [L. *pestil'lum*]. An instrument for pounding drugs in a mortar.

Petalobacteria (pet''al-o-bak-te're-ah) [Gr. πέταλον leaf + *Bacteria*]. Bacteria which become so aggregated as to form thin pellicles.

Petalococcus (pet''al-o-kok'kus) [Gr. πέταλον leaf + κόκκος berry]. Any representative of a group of cocci which become so aggregated as to form thin pellicles.

Petechia (pe-te'ke-ah) [L.]. A small spot formed by the effusion of blood, as in typhus or purpura. The spots of typhoid are also sometimes called petechiæ.

Petechial (pe-te'ke-al). Characterized by or of the nature of petechiæ.

Petit mal (pte-mahl') [Fr. "little illness"]. A relatively mild form of epileptic attack. See *Epilepsy.*

Petit's canal, triangle (ptēz'). See *Canal, Triangle.*

Petrifaction (pet-rif-ak'shun) [L. *pe'tra* stone + *fa'cere* to make]. Conversion into a stone-like substance.

Petri's dishes (pe'triz). Shallow glass dishes for use in bacteriologic work.

Pétrissage (pa-trēs-sahzh') [Fr.]. A kneading action in massage.

Petrogen (pet'ro-jen). A proprietary mineral oil preparation which forms an emulsion with water and is used as a vehicle for various remedies.

Petrolate (pet'ro-lāt). Same as *Petrolatum.*

Petrolatum (pet-ro-la'tum) [L.]. A Latin name for *Petroleum:* is generally used the same as *P. molle.* See *Paraffin.* **P. liq'uidum,** liquid paraffin. **P. mol'le, P. spis'sum,** soft petrolatum; petroleum jelly, duroleum, vaselin, or cosmolin.

Petroleum (pe-tro'le-um) [L. *pe'tra* stone + *o'leum* oil]. A thick natural oil obtained from wells and springs specially dug in the earth. It consists of a mixture of various hydrocarbons of the paraffin and olefin series. It has been used as an expectorant, diaphoretic, and vermifuge; also in skin-diseases, etc. Dose, 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 c.c.).

Petrolin (pet'ro-lin). A variety of paraffin from petroleum.

Petromastoid (pe-tro-mas'toid) [*Petrous* + *Mastoid*]. 1. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid bones. 2. The periotic bone.

Petro-occipital (pe''tro-ok-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the petrous and occipital bones.

Petrosa (pe-tro'sah) [L. "stony"]. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrosal (pe-tro'sal). Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrosalpingostaphylinus (pe''tro-sal-pin''go-staf-il-i'nus) [Gr. πέτρα stone (petrous) + σάλπιγξ tube + σταφυλή uvula]. The levator palati muscle.

Petroselinum (pe''tro-sel-i'num) [L.; Gr. πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. See *Parsley.*

Petrosomastoid (pe-tro-so-mas'toid). Same as *Petromastoid.*

Petrosphenoid (pe-tro-sfe'noid). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrosquamosal, Petrosquamous (pe''tro-skwa-mo'sal, pe-tro-skwa'mus). Pertaining to the petrous and the squamous portions of the temporal bone.

Petrostaphylinus (pet''ro-staf-il-i'nus). The levator palati. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Petrosulfol (pe-tro-sul'fol). A proprietary artificial ichthyol prepared from petroleum and sulphur. In the treatment of skin-diseases its action is similar to that of ichthyol.

Petrous (pe'trus) [L. *petro'sus*]. Resembling a rock or stone. **P. bone,** the petrosa, or petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Pettenkofer's test (pet'en-kof-erz). See *Test.*

Pexin (pek'sin) [Gr. πῆξις fixation]. Same as *Lab.*

Pexinogen (peks-in'o-jen) [*Pexin* + Gr. γεν to produce]. Same as *Renninogen.*

Peyer's glands, patches (pi'erz) [named for Conrad *Peyer* (1677), who discovered them]. See *Gland, Patch.*

Pfeiffer's phenomenon (fi'ferz). See *Phenomenon.*

Pflüger's law (fle'gerz). See *Law.*

Phacitis (fa-si'tis). Same as *Phakitis.*

Phacocele (fa'ko-sēl) [Gr. φακός lens + κήλη hernia]. The escape of the eye-lens from its proper place; a displaced eye-lens.

Phacocyst (fa'ko-sist) [Gr. φακός lens + κύστις bladder]. The capsule of the lens.

Phacocystectomy (fak''o-sis-tek'to-me) [Gr. φακός lens + κύστις bladder + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a portion of the capsule of the lens for cataract.

Phacocystitis (fak''o-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. φακός lens + κύστις bladder + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacoglaucoma (fa''ko-glaw-ko'mah) [Gr. φακός lens + *Glaucoma*]. The structural changes in the lens produced by glaucoma.

Phacoidoscope (fa-koid'os-kōp) [Gr. φακός lens + εἶδος form + σκοπεῖν to see]. Same as *Phacoscope.*

Phacolysis. Same as *Phakolysis.*

Phacomalacia (fa''ko-mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. φακός lens + μαλακία softness]. Softening of the lens; a soft cataract.

Phacometachoresis (fa''ko-met-ah-ko-re'sis) [Gr. φακός lens + μεταχώρησις displacement]. Displacement of the eye-lens.

Phacometecesis (fa''ko-met-es-e'sis) [Gr. φακός lentil + μετοίκησις migration]. Same as *Phacometachoresis.*

Phacometer (fak-om'et-er) [Gr. φακός lens + μετρον measure]. An instrument for measuring he refractive power of lenses.

Phacoplanesis (fa''ko-plan-e'sis) [Gr. φακός lens + πλάνησις wandering]. Wandering lens; preternatural mobility of the eye-lens.

Phacosclerosis (fa''ko-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. φακός lens + σκληρός hard]. Hardening of the eye-lens; a hard cataract.

Phacoscope (fa'ko-skōp) [Gr. φακός lens + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for viewing accommodative changes of the eye-lens.

Phacoscotasmus (fa''ko-sko-taz'mus) [Gr. φακός lens + σκοτασμός a clouding]. The clouding of the lens of the eye.

Phacotherapy (fak-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. φακός lens + θεραπεία treatment]. Heliotherapy.

Phacozymase (fak-o-zi'mās). A ferment from an aqueous extract of the crystalline lens.

Phæochrome. See *Pheochrome.*

Phagedena, Phagedæna (faj-e-de'nah) [Gr. φαγέδαινα· φαγεῖν to eat]. Rapidly spreading and sloughing ulceration. **Sloughing p.,** hospital gangrene. **Tropical p.,** an infectious p. occurring in the tropics in repeated attacks. It sometimes results in a chronic atonic ulcer.

Phagedenic (faj-e-den'ik) [Gr. φαγεδαινικός]. Rapidly spreading and eating; like phagedena.

Phagedenoma, Phagedænoma (faj''ed-en-o'mah) [Gr. φαγεδαίνωμα]. A phagedenic ulcer.

Phagocyte (fag'o-sīt) [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + κύτος cell]. Any cell that destroys microörganisms or harmful cells by enveloping and absorbing them. Phagocytes are of two varieties, large fixed cells (*Macrophages*), having origin in fixed connective-tissue cells, or small motile ones (*Microphages*), which are a form of leukocyte. **Globuliferous p.,** one which takes up the blood-corpuscles. **Melaniferous p.,** one which takes up the blood-pigment.

Phagocytic (fag-o-sit'ik). Pertaining to or produced by phagocytes.

Phagocytoblast (fag-o-si'to-blast) [*Phagocyte* + Gr. βλαστός germ]. A cell which gives rise to phagocytes.

Phagocytolysis (fag-o-si-tol'is-is). Destruction of the phagocytic power of leukocytes.

Phagocytosis (fag''o-si-to'sis). The destruction of microörganisms and injurious cells by phagocytes.

Phagolytic (fag-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to phagolysis.

Phagolysis (fag-ol'is-is) [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + λύσις solution]. The destruction of phagocytes by bacteria.

Phagokaryosis (fag''o-kar-e-o'sis) [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + κάρυον nucleus]. Phagocytic action on the part of the cell-nucleus.

Phagomania (fag-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + μανία madness]. Insanity characterized by insatiable hunger.

Phagotherapy (fag-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. φαγεῖν to eat + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment by overfeeding.

Phakitis (fa-ki'tis) [Gr. φακός lentil]. Inflammation of the eye-lens.

Phakolysis (fak-ol'is-is) [Gr. φακός lens + λύσις destruction]. Discission of the crystalline lens, followed by extraction. An operation for the relief of high myopia.

Phakoscope (fa'ko-skōp) [Gr. φακός lentil + σκοπεῖν to view]. See *Phacoscope.*

Phalacrosis (fal-ak-ro'sis) [Gr. φαλάκρωσις baldness]. Same as *Alopecia.*

Phalangeal (fa-lan'je-al). Pertaining to a phalanx.

Phalanges (fa-lan'jēz). Plural of *Phalanx.* **Deiters's p.,** modified cuticular plates forming the ends of sustentacular epithelial cells of the reticular membrane of the organ of Corti.

Phalanx (fa'lanx), pl. *phalan'ges* [Gr. φάλαγξ]. 1. Any bone of a finger or toe. 2. Any one of a set of plates disposed in rows which makes up the lamina reticularis.

Phallalgia (fal-lal'je-ah) [Gr. φαλλός penis + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the penis.

Phallaneurysm (fal-lan'u-rizm) [Gr. φαλλός penis + ἀνεύρυσμα aneurysm]. Aneurysm of the penis.

Phallic (fal'lik) [Gr. φαλλικός]. Pertaining to the penis.

Phalliform (fal'lif-orm) [*Phallus* + L. *for'ma* form]. Shaped like the phallus, or penis.

Phallin (fal'lin). A deadly toxalbumin from *Amani'ta phalloi'des.* It breaks up red blood-corpuscles and expels the blood-serum from the bowels. There is no known antidote except the transfusion of fresh blood or of a salt solution.

Phallitis (fal-li'tis) [Gr. φαλλός penis]. Inflammation of the penis.

Phallocrypsis (fal-o-krip'sis) [Gr. φαλλός penis + κρύψις hiding]. Retraction of the penis.

Phalloncus (fal-long'kus) [Gr. φαλλός penis + ὄγκος tumor]. A morbid swelling or tumor of the penis.

Phalloplasty (fal'lo-plas-te) [Gr. φαλλός penis + πλάσσειν to shape]. The plastic surgery of the penis.

Phallorrhagia (fal-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. φαλλός penis + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the penis.

Phallus (fal'lus) [Gr. φαλλός]. The penis.

Phaneromania (fan''er-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. φανερός evident + μανία madness]. An obsession of abnormal and persistent attention to some exterior growth, as a wart; nail-biting is an example.

Phaneroscope (fan-er'os-kōp) [Gr. φανερός evident + σκοπεῖν to see]. An instrument for illuminating the skin and rendering it translucent.

Phaneroscopy (fan-er-os'ko-pe). The examination of the skin by the phaneroscope.

Phantasia (fan-ta'zhe-ah) [Gr. φαντασία appearance]. An imaginary or illusory appearance.

Phantasm (fan'tazm) [Gr. φάντασμα appearance]. An optical illusion; a vision resulting from disease.

Phantasmatology (fan''taz-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. φάντασμα phantom + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding apparitions and phantasms.

Phantasmatomoria (fan-taz''mat-o-mo're-ah) [Gr. φάντασμα image + μορία folly]. Childishness or dementia with absurd delusions.

Phantasmoscopia (fan''taz-mo-sko'pe-ah) [Gr. φάντασμα image + σκοπεῖν to view]. The seeing of insane or delirious phantasms.

Phantom (fan'tum) [Gr. φάντασμα]. 1. A phantasm. 2. A model of the body or of a part thereof. **Schultze's p.**, a model of the female pelvis used in teaching obstetrics.

Pharmacal (far'mak-al). Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical (far-mas-u'tik, far-mas-u'tik-al) [Gr. φαρμακευτικός]. Pertaining to pharmacy or to drugs.

Pharmaceutics (far-mas-u'tiks). The art of the apothecary.

Pharmacist (far'mas-ist). An apothecary or druggist.

Pharmacodynamic (far''mak-o-di-nam'ik) [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + δύναμις power]. Pertaining to the effects of medicine.

Pharmacodynamics (far''mak-o-di-nam'iks). The study of the action of medicines.

Pharmacognosy (far-mak-og'no-se) [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + γνῶσις knowledge]. The study of crude medicines.

Pharmacography (far-mak-og'rah-fe) [Gr. φάρμακον drug + γράφειν to write]. An account or written description of drugs.

Pharmacology (far-mak-ol'o-je) [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding medicines.

Pharmacomania (far''mak-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. φάρμακον drug + μανία madness]. Insane fondness for taking or administering medicines.

Pharmaco-oryctology (far''mak-o-or-ik-tol'o-je) [Gr. φάρμακον drug + ὀρυκτός mineral + λόγος treatise]. Pharmaceutic mineralogy; the study of mineral drugs.

Pharmacopeia, Pharmacopœia (far''mak-o-pe'ah) [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + ποιεῖν to make]. An authoritative treatise on drugs and their preparations. The United States Pharmacopeia is revised and issued every ten years, under the supervision of a national committee.

harmacopeial (far''mak-o-pe'al). Pertaining to or recognized by the pharmacopeia.

harmacotherapy (far''mak-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. φάρμακον drug + θεραπεια treatment]. The treatment of disease by medicines.

harmacy (far'mas-e) [Gr. φάρμακον medicine]. 1. The art of preparing and compounding medicines. 2. An apothecary's shop. **Galenic p.**, the pharmacy of vegetable medicines.

Pharyngalgia (far-in-gal'je-ah) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngeal (far-in'je-al) [L. *pharyn'geus*]. Pertaining to the pharynx.

Pharyngectomy (far-in-jek'to-me) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of a part of the pharynx.

Pharyngemphraxis (far''in-jem-frak'sis) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharyngismus (far-in-jiz'mus). Muscular spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngitic (far-in-jit'ik). Affected with or of the nature of pharyngitis.

Pharyngitis (far-in-ji'tis) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx]. Inflammation of the pharynx. **Acute p.**, that which is due to cold and exposure. It is attended with pain in the throat, especially on swallowing, dryness followed by moisture of the pharynx, congestion of the mucous membrane, and fever. Called also *Catarrhal p.* **Atrophic p.**, a chronic pharyngitis which leads to wasting of the submucous tissue. **Catarrhal p.** See *Acute p.* **Chronic p.**, that which results from repeated acute attacks or is due to tuberculosis or syphilis. It is attended with excessive secretion, and in the severe ulcerated varieties by pain and dysphagia. **Croupous p.**, that which has the false membrane of true croup. **Diphtheritic p.**, diphtheria of the pharynx. **Follicular p., Glandular p.**, clergyman's sore throat with enlargement of the pharyngeal glands. **Gangrenous p.**, a form characterized by gangrenous patches. **Granular p.**, a chronic variety in which the mucous membrane becomes granular. **P. herpet'ica**, membranous or aphthous sore throat. A form of acute pharyngitis characterized by the formation of vesicles, which give place to excoriations. **Hypertrophic p.**, a chronic form which leads to thickening of the submucous tissues. **Phlegmonous p.**, acute parenchymatous tonsillitis attended with the formation of abscesses. **P. sic'ca**, an atrophic pharyngitis in which the throat becomes dry. **P. ulcero'sa**, ulcerated or hospital sore throat; pharyngitis ascribed to the breathing of vitiated air. It is attended with fever, pain, and prostration, and the formation of ulcers covered by a yellow, membrane-like deposit.

Pharyngocele (far-in'go-sēl) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of a part of the pharynx; a hernial pouch or other cystic deformity of the pharynx.

Pharyngodynia (far-in-go-din'e-ah) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngoglossal (far-in-go-glos'al). Pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue.

Pharyngoglossus (far-in-go-glos'us). The muscular fibers from the superior constrictor of the pharynx to the tongue.

Pharyngokeratosis (far-in''go-ker-at-o'sis). Keratosis of the pharynx.

Pharyngolaryngeal (far-in''go-lar-in'je-al). Pertaining to the pharynx and the larynx.

Pharyngolaryngitis (far-in''go-lar-in-ji'tis) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + λάρυγξ larynx]. Inflammation of the pharynx and the larynx.

Pharyngolith (far-in'go-lith) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + λίθος stone]. A concretion in the walls of the pharynx.

Pharyngology (far-in-gol'o-je) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the pharynx.

Pharyngomaxillary (far-in''go-max'il-la-re). Pertaining to the pharynx and the jaw.

Pharyngomycosis (far-in''go-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + μύκης fungus]. Any bacterial disease of the pharynx.

Pharyngonasal (far-in-go-na'sal). Pertaining to the pharynx and the nose.

Pharyngo-oral (far-in-go-o'ral). Pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth.

Pharyngopalatine (far-in-go-pal'at-īn). Pertaining to the pharynx and the palate.

Pharyngoplasty (far-ing'o-plas-te) [*Pharynx* + Gr. πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic operation on the pharynx.

Pharyngoplegia (far''in-go-ple'je-ah) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + πληγή stroke]. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscleroma (far-in''go-skle-ro'mah). Scleroma of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscope (far-in'go-skōp) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + σκοπεῖν to see]. An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

Pharyngoscopy (far-in-gos'ko-pe). The examination of the pharynx.

Pharyngospasm (far-in'go-spazm) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + σπασμός spasm]. Spasm of the pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngostaphylinus (far-in''go-staf-il-i'nus). The palatopharyngeus muscle.

Pharyngotherapy (far-in-go-ther'ap-e) [*Pharynx* + *Therapy*]. The treatment of pharyngeal disorders, and especially the irrigation of the nasopharynx in infectious diseases.

Pharyngotome (far-in'go-tōm) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting instrument used in pharyngeal surgery.

Pharyngotomy (far-in-got'o-me) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the pharynx. **External p.**, pharyngotomy done from the outside. **Internal p.**, that which is performed from within the pharynx. **Lateral p.**, the opening of the pharynx from one side. **Subhyoid p.**, section of the larynx through the thyrohyoid membrane.

Pharyngotonsillitis (far-in''go-ton-sil-i'tis). Inflammation of the pharynx and the tonsil.

Pharyngotyphoid (far-in-go-ti'foid). Enteric fever with sore patches on the tonsils.

Pharyngoxerosis (far-in''go-ze-ro'sis) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx + ξηρός dry]. Dryness of the pharynx.

Pharynx (far'inx) [Gr. φάρυγξ pharynx]. The musculomembranous sac between the mouth and nares and the esophagus. It is continuous below with the esophagus, and above it communicates with the larynx, mouth, nasal passages, and Eustachian tubes. The part above the soft palate is the *Nasopharynx*, and communicates with the posterior nares and the Eustachian tube. The lower portion consists of two sections—the *Oropharynx*, which communicates with the mouth, and the *Laryngopharynx*, which opens into the larynx and esophagus. The posterior cavity of the pharynx is designated the *Retropharynx*. The pharynx is lined by mucous membrane containing ciliated epithelium in the nasopharynx, and with squamous epithelium below. Outside of this is a fibrous or cellular coat enclosed by a muscular layer made up of the stylopharyngeus and the pharyngeal constrictor muscles.

Phaselin (fas'e-lin). A medicine derived from two species of *Phase'olus;* digestive, stimulant, and soothing: used externally and internally.

Phatnoma (fat-no'mah), pl. *phatno'mata* [Gr. φάτνωμα]. A tooth-socket.

Phecin (fe'sin). Sulphate of the dihydrate of benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2SO_4$: it is antiseptic, and is used in diseases of the urinary tract.

Phediuretin (fed''i-u-re'tin). Same as *Pheduretin.*

Pheduretin (fed-u-re'tin). A diuretic and anodyne phenol preparation. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.33–1 gm.).

Phellandrium (fel-lan'dre-um). The fruit of *P. aquat'icum;* also its homeopathic preparations.

Phenacetin (fe-nas'et-in). A crystalline, antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic remedy, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$, or acetphenetidin. It is nearly insoluble in water, and is used in fevers, especially typhoid fever, influenza, rheumatic fever, and the fever of pneumonia and phthisis; also in neuralgias of all kinds. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Phenacylidin (fe-nas-il'id-in). An antipyretic agent, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CH_2CO.C_6H_5$: for use chiefly in veterinary medicine.

Phenadul (fen'ad-ul). A proprietary analgesic and antiseptic.

Phenakistoscope (fe-nak-is'to-skōp) [Gr. φενακίστης deceiver + σκοπεῖν to view]. Same as *Stroboscope.*

Phenalgene (fe-nal'jēn). A proprietary analgesic preparation of acetanilid.

Phenalgin (fe-nal'jin). A coal-tar product, ammoniophenylacetylamid, $C_6H_5NH_3$: an antipyretic and hypnotic vascular stimulant.

Phenalin (fen'ah-lin) A proprietary preparation of phenolphthalein in tablet form: used as a cathartic.

Phenanthrene (fe-nan'thrēn). A colorless, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$: obtained by distilling coal-tar oil.

Phenantipyrin (fe''nan-te-pi'rin). An antipyretic recommended for typhoid fever, rheumatism, and pneumonia.

Phenate (fe'nāt). Any salt of phenic acid; a carbolate.

Phenatol (fen'at-ol). A compound containing acetanilid and caffein: analgesic and antipyretic.

Phenatrocin (fe-nat'ro-sin). A proprietary analgesic and antiseptic preparation.

Phenazone (fen'az-ōn). Same as *Antipyrin.*

Phenegol (fen-e'gol). A parasulphonic derivative of phenol, mercury, and potassium; a red-brown powder: antiseptic and emetic.

Phenetidin (fe-net'id-in). A substance, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)(NH_2)$, used in preparing phenacetin. It often appears in the urine after the administration of phenacetin.

Phenetidinuria (fe-net''id-in-u're-ah). The presence of phenetidin in the urine.

Phenetol (fen'et-ol). Ethyl phenate; an oily liquid, $C_6H_5O.C_2H_5$.

Phengophobia (fen-go-fo'be-ah) [Gr. φέγγος light + φόβος fear]. Morbid intolerance or dread of light.

Phenic acid (fe'nik). Carbolic acid. See *Acid.*

Phenicate (fen'e-kāt). To charge with phenic acid, or phenol.

Phenidin (fen'id-in). Same as *Phenacetin.*

Phenixin, Phœnixin (fe-nix'in). See *Carbon tetrachlorid.*

Phenobromate (fe-no-bro'māt). A proprietary phenol and bromin preparation: used in dysmenorrhea.

Phenocoll (fe'no-kol) [L. *phenocol'lum*]. Amidophenacetin: an antipyretic and analgesic substance, $C_{10}H_{12}(NH_2)NO_2$, from coal-tar. Dose of the hydrochlorid, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.). **P. acetate**, a salt in bulky needles: well suited for hypodermic use. **P. carbonate**, a crystalline

powder. $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CO — CH_2NH_2)$-$CO_2$: antiseptic and antipyretic. **P. hydrochlorid,** a salt in colorless needles, $C_6H_4(OC_2$-$H_5)NH.COCH_2NH_2.HCl$: antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.). Patented. **P. salicylate.** Same as *Salocoll.*

Phenocollum (fe-no-kol'lum). Latin for *Phenocoll.*

Phenocreosote (fe-no-kre'o-sōt). A name for various preparations of creosote and carbolic acid.

Phenodin (fen'o-din) [Gr. φοινώδης blood-red]. Hematin.

Phenol (fe'nol). Carbolic acid or any one of its homologues. **P. bismuth,** bismuth carbolate. **P. camphor,** a mixture of phenol and camphor in various proportions: antiseptic and germicide. Used for a local anesthetic in toothache. **P. diiodid,** a red-violet antiseptic powder: used as a wound-dressing. **Monobromo-p.,** a violet-colored, strong-smelling, oily fluid, $C_6H_7Br.OH$: antiseptic. **Natrosulforicinic p.,** a yellow-brown, syrupy solution of synthetic phenol and natrosulphoricin: antiseptic. Used in rhinitis and in tuberculous affections of the larynx. **Orthomonochloro-p.,** a colorless liquid, C_6H_4-ClOH (2:1): an antiseptic, useful in skin-diseases. **Paramonochloro-p.,** a crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4Cl.OH$. (4:1). **P. salicylate,** salol.

Phenolated (fe'no-la-ted). Charged with phenol.

Phenoleum (fe-no'le-um). A proprietary antiseptic and germicide preparation.

Phenolid (fen'o-lid). A compound said to contain acetanilid and sodium bicarbonate or sodium salicylate. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Phenolin (fen'o-lin). An antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Phenologist, Phænologist (fe-nol'o-jist). An expert or specialist in phenology.

Phenology, Phænology (fe-nol'o-je). The study of the effects of climate upon the life and health of living organisms.

Phenolphthalein (fe-nol-tha'le-in). A crystalline coal-tar derivative: it has purgative properties and is used in urinalysis as a test. Its solution is turned red by alkalis, and red or pink by dihydric phosphates. Dose as purgative, 7 gr. (0.46 gm.). **P. sodium ricinate,** a yellowish antiseptic and rubefacient. **P. sulphoricinate,** a yellowish, antiseptic fluid: used in tuberculosis of the throat and nose.

Phenomenon (fe-nom'en-on) [L. *phænom'enon;* Gr. φαινόμενον thing seen]. Any remarkable appearance; any sign or objective symptom. **Aubert's p.,** by an optic illusion, when the head is turned toward one side a vertical line appears to incline toward the other side. **Babinski's p.,** extension and spreading in place of flexion of the toes when the sole is excited: it is characteristic of hemiplegia due to a lesion in the pyramidal tract, or of the anterolateral portions of the spinal cord. **Bell's p.,** an outward and upward rolling of the eyeball on the attempt to close the eye: it occurs on the affected side in peripheral facial (**Bell's**) paralysis. **Bordet's p.** See *Serum-test,* under *Test.* **Chamæleon p.,** the assumption of a green color by a potato-culture of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* at the point where touched by a platinum wire. **Diaphragmatic p.,** the movement of the diaphragm as seen through the walls of the body; its variations have a certain diagnostic value. **Erben's p.,** temporary slowness of the pulse on stooping or sitting down; said to characterize certain cases of neurasthenia. **Face-p.** Same as *Chvostek's sign,* under *Sign.* **Finger p.** See *Souque's p.* **Koch's p.,** the sudden collapse of tuberculous animals when a fresh culture of tubercle bacilli is injected within the peritoneum. The exudate that forms contains lymphocytes almost exclusively. **Kühne's muscular p.** Same as *Porret's p.* **Litten's diaphragm-p.,** a movable horizontal depression on the lower part of the sides of the thorax, seen in respiration. **Nasaroff's p.** gradual decrease in the difference between the rectal temperature before and after the bath, seen after repeated cold baths. **Osler's p.,** agglutination of the platelets of blood directly after it is withdrawn from the circulation. **Palmoplantar p.,** a yellowish discoloration of parts of the palms and soles in typhoid fever; Filipowicz's sign. **Pfeiffer's p.,** the clumping of bacilli, as in Widal's test. **Phrenic p.,** rhythmic spasm of the left half of the diaphragm: seen in tetanus. **Porret's p.,** the passage of a continuous current through a living muscle-fiber causes an undulation proceeding from the positive toward the negative pole. **Ritter-Rollet p.,** flexion of the foot upon gentle electric stimulation, and its extension upon energetic stimulation. **Souque's p.,** a phenomenon seen in incomplete hemiplegia, consisting of involuntary extension and separation of the fingers when the arm is raised. Called also *Finger p.* **Theobald Smith p.,** although a small dose of foreign serum may be borne by an animal without serious effects, a repetition of the injection after an interval of ten days or more is followed by profound and often fatal intoxication: anaphylaxis. **Toe-p.,** extension of the toes on stimulation of the sole of the foot: seen in certain morbid conditions. **Traube's p.,** a double diastolic and systolic murmur heard at the femoral and other peripheral arteries, as in aortic insufficiency, and sometimes in mitral stenosis. **Trousseau's p.,** spasmodic contractions of muscles provoked by pressure upon the nerves which go to them: seen in rickets, etc.

Phenopyrin (fe-no-pi'rin). An oily liquid composed of phenol and antipyrin in equal parts: antiseptic.

Phenoresorcin (fe''no-re-sor'sin). A compound of carbolic acid (67 parts) with resorcin (33 parts): used in skin-diseases.

Phenosal (fe'no-sal). Phenetidin acetosalicylate, a salt in colorless plates or needles: antipyretic; used in acute rheumatism. Dose, 7–8 gr. (0.466–0.5 gm.).

Phenosalyl (fe-no-sal'il). A thick, syrupy disinfectant and antiseptic compound of phenol (8 gm.), salicylic acid (1 gm.), menthol (0.1 gm.), and lactic acid (2 gm.). Said sometimes to contain benzoic acid. Called also *Christmas' solution.*

Phenosuccin (fe-no-suk'sin). Pyrantin; a crystalline antipyretic and analgesic prepared by acting upon amidophenol with succinic acid.

Phenosuccinate (fe-no-suk'sin-āt). Any compound of an amid derivative of succinic acid and phenol with a base. **Sodium-p.,** an analgesic, and antipyretic remedy.

Phenoxin (fe-nox'in). Carbon tetrachlorid, CCl_4; a clear, colorless liquid. It is an anesthetic, and is used locally, hypodermically, or by inhalation.

Phenoxycaffein (fe''nox-e-kaf'fe-in). A white, crystalline substance, $C_8H_9(OC_6H_5)N_4O_2$: antineuralgic, hypnotic, and anesthetic. Dose, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.).

Phenychinolin (fen-ik-in'o-lin). Any one of a group of chinolin derivatives: actively fatal to microscopic and infusorial organisms.

Phenyform (fen'if-orm). A proprietary antiseptic powder for wounds, being a combination of carbolic acid and formaldehyd.

Phenyl (fe'nil). The univalent radical, C_6H_5, of carbolic acid. **P. salicylate.** The U. S. P. name for *Salol, q. v.*

Phenylalanin (fe-nil-al'an-in). Same as *Phenylamidopropionic acid.* See under *Acid.*

Phenylchinaldin (fe''nil-kin-al'din). A derivative of acetophenon, anilin, aldehyd, and hydrochloric acid, having the formula, $C_9H_6(C_6H_5N.)$, in colorless, soluble crystals. Dose, 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 gm.).

Phenylchinolin (fe-nil-kin'o-lin). A quinin derivative, more active than quinin.

Phenylethylamin (fen-il-eth-il-am'in). A liquid compound, $C_2(C_6H_5)H_4.NH_2$, formed by the decomposition of phenylamidopropionic acid.

Phenylgalactosazone (fe''nil-gal-ak-to'saz-ōn). Osazone of galactose, a compound resembling phenylglucosazone.

Phenylglucosazone (fe''nil-glu-ko'saz-ōn). One of the substances into which urinary sugar is changed in the phenylhydrazin test; it crystallizes in yellow needles; its formula is $C_{18}H_{22}$-N_4O_4.

Phenylglycol (fe-nil-gli'kol). A crystalline compound, $C_6H_5CH(OH)CH_2.OH$, derivable from styrol bromid.

Phenylhydrazin (fe-nil-hi'draz-in). An oily liquid principle, $C_6H_8N_2$, the hydrochlorate of which is used as a test for glucose. See *Test, Phenylhydrazin.*

Phenylic (fe-nil'ik). Pertaining to phenyl.

Phenyl-lactosazone (fe''nil-lak-to'saz-ōn). A crystalline compound, $C_{24}H_{32}N_4O_9$, or osazone of lactose.

Phenylmethane (fe-nil-meth'ān). An antipyretic and analgesic substance, $(CH_2C_6H_5)_2$. Called also *Diphenylmethane.* Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.24–0.5 gm.).

Phenylon (fen'il-on). Same as *Antipyrin.*

Phenylurethan (fe-nil-u're-than). Same as *Euphorin.*

Pheochrome (fe'o-krōm) [Gr. φαιός dark + χρῶμα color]. Staining dark with chromium salts: said of certain embryonic cells.

Pheochromoblast (fe-o-kro'mo-blast). Any one of the embryonic structures which develop into pheochrome cells.

Phesin (fe'sin). A patented reddish-brown, powdery sulphoderivative of phenacetin, $C_6H_3.O.$-$C_2H_5SO_3Na.NH.CO.CH_3$: antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Phial (fi'al) [Gr. φιάλη]. A vial or small bottle.

Phillyrin (fil'ir-in). A crystalline substance, C_{27}-$H_{34}O_{11}$, from the leaves and bark of various species of *Phillyrea.* It has antimalarial properties.

Philocatalase (fi-lo-kat'al-ās) [Gr. φιλεῖν to love + *Catalase*]. A substance existing in the tissues and serving to protect catalase from the destructive action of anticatalase.

Philocytase (fi-lo-si'tās) [Gr. φιλεῖν to love + *Cytase*]. Same as *Amboceptor.*

Philoneism (fil-o'ne-izm) [Gr. φιλεῖν to love + νέος new]. Abnormal love of novelty.

Philopatridomania (fi''lo-pat''rid-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. φιλόπατρις patriotic + μανία madness]. Insane desire to return to one's native land.

Philothion (fil-o-thi'on) [Gr. φιλεῖν to love + θεῖον sulphur]. A substance obtained from yeast and animal tissue, having the power of forming hydrogen sulphid from powdered sulphur.

Philtrum (fil'trum) [Gr. φίλτρον love-potion]. 1. The groove at the median line of the upper lip. 2. A philter; a drug or substance to provoke love or carnal appetite.

Phimosis (fi-mo'sis) [Gr. φίμωσις a muzzling or closure]. Tightness of the foreskin, such that it cannot be drawn back from over the glans; also the analogous condition in the clitoris. **P. vagina'lis,** atresia of the vagina.

Phlebarteriectasia (fle-bar-te-re-ek-ta'se-ah) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ἀρτηρία artery + ἔκτασις extension]. General dilation of veins and arteries.

Phlebectasia, Phlebectasis (fle-bek-ta'zhe-ah, fle-bek'tas-is) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ἔκτασις dilatation]. A varicosity; a dilatation of a vein.

Phlebectomy (fle-bek'to-me) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a vein, or of a part of a vein.

Phlebectopia, Phlebectopy (fle-bek-to'pe-ah, fle-bek'to-pe) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ἐκτοπός out of place]. Displacement of a vein.

Phlebemphraxis (fle-bem-frax'is) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ἐμφραξις stoppage]. The stoppage of a vein by a plug or clot.

Phlebin (fle'bin) [Gr. φλέψ vein]. A pigment supposed to exist in venous blood.

Phlebismus (fle-biz'mus) [Gr. φλέψ vein]. Obstruction and consequent turgescence of veins.

Phlebitic (fle-bit'ik). Pertaining to phlebitis.

Phlebitis (fle-bi'tis) [Gr. φλέψ vein]. Inflammation of a vein. The condition is marked by infiltration of the coats of the vein and the formation of a thrombus of coagulated blood. The disease is attended by edema, stiffness and pain in the affected part, the development of a red cord at the site of the vein, and in the septic variety by pyemic symptoms. **Adhesive p.,** a phlebitis which tends to the obliteration of the vein. Called also *Plastic p.* and *Proliferative p.* **Anemic p., Chlorotic p.,** a form associated with anemia or chlorosis. **Gouty p.,** a variety dependent upon the gouty diathesis, often recurrent, and sometimes occlusive. **P. nodula'ris necrot'izans,** a form in which tuberculous nodules of the skin are formed, becoming necrotic at the center and spreading slowly. **Obliterating p., Obstructive p.,** phlebitis that permanently closes the lumen of a vein. **Plastic p.** See *Adhesive p.* **Proliferative p.** See *Adhesive p.* **Puerperal p.,** septic inflammation of uterine or other veins following childbirth. **Recurrent p.,** that which reappears after periods of disappearance. **Septic p.,** that which depends upon a septic process, as in erysipelas, cancer, or tuberculosis. In it the thrombus breaks down and septic emboli are carried to distant parts of the body. Called also *Suppurative p.* **Sinus-p.,** inflammation of a cerebral sinus. **Suppurative p.,** that which is characterized by the formation of pus; often an extension of a suppurative process external to the vein.

Phlebogram (fleb'o-gram) [Gr. φλέψ vein + γράμμα writing]. A tracing of the movements of a vein made with a phlebograph or sphygmograph.

Phlebograph (fleb'o-graf) [Gr. φλέψ vein + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording the venous pulse.

Phlebography (fleb-og'raf-e) [Gr. φλέψ vein + γράφειν to write]. A description of the veins.

Phlebolite, Phlebolith (fleb'o-lit, fleb'o-lith) [Gr. φλέψ vein + λίθος stone]. A calculus or concretion in a vein; a vein-stone.

Phlebolithiasis (fleb''o-lith-i'as-is) [Gr. φλέψ vein + *Lithiasis*]. That condition which predisposes to the development of vein-stones.

Phlebology (fle-bol'o-je) [Gr. φλέψ vein + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the veins.

Phlebopexy (fleb'o-peks-e) [Gr. φλεψ vein + πῆξις fixation]. Extraserous transplantation of the tes-

ticle with preservation of the reticulum of veins: done for varicocele.

Phlebophthalmotomy (fleb″of-thal-mot′o-me) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ὀφθαλμός eye + τέμνειν to cut]. Same as *Ophthalmophlebotomy.*

Phleborrhagia (fleb-or-ra′je-ah) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Copious hemorrhage from a vein.

Phleborrhaphy (fleb-or′af-e) [Gr. φλέψ vein + ραφή suture]. The operation of suturing a vein.

Phlebosclerosis (fleb″o-skle-ro′sis) [Gr. φλέψ vein + σκληρός hard]. Sclerosis or hardening of a vein, especially of the inner coats of a vein.

Phlebostrepsis (fleb″o-strep′sis) [Gr. φλέψ vein + στρέφειν to turn]. The surgical twisting of a vein.

Phlebothrombosis (fleb″o-throm-bo′sis) [Gr. φλέψ vein + *Thrombosis*]. Thrombosis of a vein.

Phlebotome (fleb′o-tōm). A knife or lancet for use in phlebotomy; a fleam.

Phlebotomist (fle-bot′o-mist). One who practises venesection; a bleeder.

Phlebotomize (fle-bot′o-mīz). To bleed; to take blood from by phlebotomy.

Phlebotomy (fle-bot′o-me) [Gr. φλέψ vein + τέμνειν to cut]. The opening of a vein for bloodletting; venesection.

Phlegm (flem) [Gr. φλέγμα]. 1. One of the four humors of the body according to the obsolete humoral pathology. 2. Mucus, especially that of the throat and nose.

Phlegmasia (fleg-ma′zhe-ah) [Gr. φλεγμασία heat inflammation]. Inflammation or fever. **P. al'ba do'lens, P. do'lens,** phlebitis of the femoral vein occasionally following parturition and typhoid fever. It is characterized by swelling of the leg, usually without redness. Called also *Leukophlegmasia, Milk-leg,* and *White leg.*

Phlegmatic (fleg-mat′ik) [Gr. φλεγματικός]. Characterized by an excess of the supposed humor called phlegm; hence, heavy, dull, and apathetic.

Phlegmon (fleg′mon) [Gr. φλεγμονή]. Inflammation of the connective tissue leading to ulceration or abscess. **Dupuytren's p.,** phlegmonous suppuration in the anterolateral portion of the neck on one side. **Gas-p.,** one attended with the formation of gases.

Phlegmona diffusa (fleg′mo-nah dif-fu′sah). A more or less extensive inflammation of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues with symptoms resembling both deep erysipelas and flat carbuncle, and attended with constitutional symptoms. Called also *Phlegmonous cellulitis.*

Phlegmonous (fleg′mon-us). Of the nature of a phlegmon; attended with formation of phlegmons.

Phlobaphen (flo′ba-fen) [Gr. φλοιός bark + βαφή dye]. One of a series of compounds resembling resins and differing from the latter only in that they dissolve in dilute ammonia water. They are derived from tannin by boiling with acids and are characterized by their brown color.

Phlogisticozymoid (flo-jis″tik-o-zi′moid). A hypothetic substance supposed to supply the necessary feeding-ground for inflammatory processes.

Phlogogen (flo′go-jen). A body that has the power of causing inflammation.

Phlogogenic (flo-go-jen′ik) [Gr. φλόξ flame + γεννᾶν to produce]. Causing inflammation.

Phlogosin (flo-go′sin) [Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation]. A crystallizable, non-nitrogenous substance from cultures of the *Staphylococcus aureus.* Introduced into the eye, it produces an intense suppurative process.

Phlogosis (flo-go′sis) [Gr. φλόγωσις]. Inflammation; also erysipelas.

Phlogozelotism (flog-o-zel′ot-ism) [Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation + ζηλωτής zealot]. A perverse habit of ascribing to every disease an inflammatory origin.

Phloretin (flor′e-tin). A white, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, derived from phloridzin. It is said to possess febrifuge properties.

Phloridzin, Phlorizin (flo-rid′zin, flo-ri′zin) [Gr. φλοιός bark + ῥίζα root]. A bitter glucosid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, from the bark of apple- and pear-trees: it is tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). **P. diabetes.** See *Diabetes.*

Phloroglucin (flo-ro-glu′sin) [*Phloridzin* + Gr. γλυκύς sweet]. A sweet, crystalline phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_5$, obtainable from the bark of apple- and other trees: used as a test for woody fiber and for hydrochloric acid.

Phlorol (flo′rol). Any oily liquid, $C_6H_5(OC_2H_5)$, derived from creosote.

Phloryl (flo′ril). A principle obtainable from creosote.

Phlyctena (flik-te′nah) [L. *phlyctæ'na;* Gr. φλύκταινα]. 1. A blister made by a burn. 2. A small bladder-like pustule containing lymph or a thin ichor.

Phlyctenoid (flik′ten-oid) [*Phlyctena* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling a phlyctena.

Phlyctenosis (flik-ten-o′sis) [Gr. φλυκταίνωσις]. Any phlyctenular disease or lesion. **P. strepto'genes,** a disease of the skin due to a streptococcus.

Phlyctenular (flik-ten′u-lar). Associated with the formation of phlyctenules or vesicles, or of prominences that look like vesicles.

Phlyctenule, Phlyctenula (flik′ten-ūl, flik-ten′u-lah) [L. *phlyctæn'ula;* Gr. φλύκταινα blister]. A minute vesicle, or an ulcerated nodule of the cornea or of the conjunctiva.

Phlyzacium (fli-za′se-um) [Gr. φλυζάκιον]. 1. A little pustule. 2. Same as *Ecthyma.* **P. acu'tum.** See *Ecthyma.*

Phobia (fo′be-ah) [Gr. φόβος fear]. Any persistent insane dread or fear.

Phocenic acid (fo-sen′ik). Valerianic acid. See *Acid.*

Phocomelus (fo-kom′el-us) [Gr. φωκή seal + μέλος limb]. A fetus with hands and feet but no arms or legs.

Phonacoscope (fo-nak′o-skōp). The apparatus used in phonacoscopy.

Phonacoscopy (fo-nak os′ko-pe) [Gr. φωνή voice + σκοπεῖν to view]. Combined auscultation and percussion by means of bell-shaped resonating chamber containing a percussion hammer which is held on the anterior thoracic wall while the examiner listens at the back of the thorax.

Phonal (fo′nal) [Gr. φωνή voice]. Pertaining to the voice.

Phonation (fo-na′shun) [Gr. φωνή voice]. The utterance of vocal sounds.

Phonatory (fo′na-to-re). Subserving or pertaining to phonation.

Phonautograph (fo-naw′to-graf) [Gr. φωνή voice + αὐτός self + γράφειν to write]. An apparatus which registers the vibrations of the air caused by the voice.

Phonendoscope (fo-nen′do-skōp) [Gr. φωνή voice + ἔνδον within + σκοπεῖν to see]. A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds. The instrument contains two parallel plates of vulcanite, one of which is in contact with the chest of the patient, and the other, vibrating in unison with it, transmits the sound to the observer's ear.

Phonetic (fo-net′ik) [Gr. φωνητικός]. Pertaining to the voice or to articulate sounds.

Phonetics (fo-net′iks). The science of vocal sounds.

Phonic (fo′nik) [Gr. φωνή voice]. Pertaining to the voice.

Phonism (fo′nizm) [Gr. φωνή voice]. A sound or sensation of hearing produced by the effect of something seen, felt, tasted, smelt, or thought of.

Phonograph (fo′no-graf) [Gr. φωνή voice + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds and speech.

Phonology (fo-nol′o-je) [Gr. φωνή voice + λόγος sound]. The science which treats of vocal sounds; phonetics.

Phonomania (fo-no-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. φονή murder + μανία madness]. Insanity marked by a tendency to commit murder.

Phonomassage (fo″no-mas-sahzh′). The treatment of ear-disease by an apparatus which carries more or less of musical vibration into the auditory canal.

Phonometer (fo-nom′et-er) [Gr. φωνή voice + μέτρον measure]. A device for measuring the intensity of sounds.

Phonomyoclonus (fo-no-mi-ok′lo-nus). A condition in which a sound is heard on auscultation over a muscle affected with myoclonus whether it is at rest or contracting.

Phonopathy (fo-nop′ath-e) [Gr. φωνή voice + πάθος disease]. Any disease or disorder of the organs of speech.

Phonophobia (fo-no-fo′be-ah) [Gr. φωνή voice + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of speaking aloud.

Phonophore (fo′no-fōr) [Gr. φωνή sound + φέρειν to carry]. 1. An ossicle of the ear. 2. A kind of improved stethoscope, acting on the principle of an ear-trumpet and rendering the sounds more audible.

Phonopneumomassage (fo″no-nu″mo-mas-sahzh′) [Gr. φωνή sound + πνεῦμα air + μάσσειν to knead]. Air-massage of the middle-ear.

Phonopsia (fo-nop′se-ah) [Gr. φωνή voice + ὄψις vision]. A subjective sensation as of seeing colors, caused by the hearing of sounds.

Phoria (fo′re-ah) [Gr. φορεῖν to bear]. The direction or tendency of the visual lines, as in orthophoria, heterophoria, exophoria, etc.

Phoroblast (fo′ro-blast) [Gr. φορεῖν to bear + βλαστός germ]. Connective tissue.

Phorocyte (fo′ro-sīt). A connective tissue cell.

Phorocytosis (fo″ro-si-to′sis). Proliferation of connective-tissue cells.

Phorometer (fo-rom′et-er) [Gr. φορεῖν to bear + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for ascertaining the degree and kind of heterophoria, or eye-declination.

Phorone (fo′rōn). A yellowish, oily substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, obtained from acetone, camphoric acid, etc.

Phorotone (fo′ro-tōn) [Gr. φορά motion + τόνος tension]. An instrument for exercising the muscles of the eye.

Phorxal (forks′al). A hematogenic preparation of animal blood.

Phose (fōz) [Gr. φῶς light]. Any subjective sensation, as of light or color. See *Aphose, Centraphose, Centrophose, Chromophose, Peripheraphose, Peripherophose,* etc.

Phosferrin (fos-fer′rin). A preparation of phosphoric acid, ferric chlorid, and glycerin.

Phosferrol (fos-fer′ol). A proprietary preparation of glycerophosphates, iron, strychnin, cod-liver oil, and malt extract.

Phosgenic (fos-jen′ik) [Gr. φῶς light + γεννᾶν to produce]. Photogenic; light-producing.

Phosis (fo′sis). The production of a phose.

Phosote (fos′ōt). A preparation of creosote, ether (80 per cent.), and phosphoric anhydrid (10 per cent.); a syrupy liquid: used in tuberculosis like creosote carbonate.

Phosphagon (fos′fag-on). An elixir of the alkaline glycerophosphates: proprietary.

Phosphate (fos′fāt) [L. *phos'phas*]. Any salt of phosphoric acid. **Acid p.,** any phosphate in which only one or two of the replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid are taken up. **Ammoniomagnesium p.,** a double salt of ammonium, magnesium, and orthophosphoric acid: nearly allied to and often associated with triple phosphate. **Earthy p.,** a phosphate of any one of the alkaline earth-metals. **Normal p.,** any phosphate in which all the replaceable hydrogen atoms are replaced. **Stellar p.,** calcium phosphate, in star-shaped masses of crystals, occurring in urinary deposits. **Triple p.,** a phosphate of magnesium, ammonium, and calcium sometimes formed in the urine; microcosmic salt.

Phosphatic (fos-fat′ik). Pertaining to or containing phosphates.

Phosphatin (fos′fa-tin) [Gr.]. Any one of a considerable group of phosphorus compounds resembling the phosphates and found in the brain-substance.

Phosphatol (fos′fat-ol). A thick, yellowish-red liquid preparation of creosote (90 per cent.) and phosphorus trichlorid: used in tuberculosis.

Phosphatoptosis (fos″fat-op-to′sis) [*Phosphate* + Gr. πτῶσις fall]. The spontaneous precipitation of phosphates from the urine.

Phosphaturia (fos-fat-u′re-ah) [*Phosphate* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. 1. A high percentage of phosphates in any given specimen of urine. 2. Ready precipitation of the earthy phosphates from the urine; phosphatoptosis.

Phosphene (fos′fēn) [Gr. φῶς light + φαίνειν to show]. A luminous appearance caused by pressing upon the eyeball. **Accommodation-p.,** the streak of light surrounding the visual field seen in the dark after accommodation.

Phosphergot (fos-fer′got). A preparation of sodium phosphate and ergot, exhibited in three or more forms or modifications: used in melancholia, hysteria, chlorosis, etc.

Phosphid (fos′fid). Any binary compound of phosphorus and another element or radical.

Phosphin (fos′fin). 1. Hydrogen phosphid, PH_3: a gas and radical. 2. A principle (probably $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$) extremely destructive to infusorial life. The name is extended to a group of similar principles.

Phosphite (fos″f it). Any salt of phosphorous acid.

Phospho-albumen (fos″fo-al-bu′men). A preparation of brain, spinal cord, and testes: used in anemia, chlorosis, and neurasthenia. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.5 gm.).

Phosphoglucoproteid (fos″fo-glu-ko-pro′te-id). A phosphorus-containing glucoproteid.

Phosphology (fos-fol′o-je) [*Phosphorus* + Gr. λόγος discourse]. The doctrine of the effect of excess or deficiency of oxidizable phosphorus compounds in the bioplasm.

Phosphonium (fos-fo′ne-um). The univalent radical, PH_4, forming compounds analogous to those of ammonium.

Phosphoprotein (fos-fo-pro′te-in). Same as *Nucleo-albumin.*

Phosphorated, Phosphoretted, Phosphuretted (fos′fo-ra-ted, fos′fo-ret-ted, fos′fu-ret-ted). Charged or combined with phosphorus.

Phosphorescence (fos-fo-res′ens). The emission of light without appreciable heat.

Phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'ent). Exhibiting light without heat.

Phosphorhidrosis, Phosphoridrosis (fos''for-id-ro'sis) [*Phosphorus* + Gr. ἱδρωσις sweating]. The secretion of luminous sweat.

Phosphoric acid (fos-for'ik). See *Acid.*

Phosphorism (fos'fo-rizm). Chronic phosphorus poisoning.

Phosphorized (fos'fo-rīzd). Containing phosphorus.

Phosphorous acid (fos'fo-rus). See *Acid.*

Phosphoruria (fos-fo-ru're-ah) [*Phosphorus* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of free phosphorus in the urine.

Phosphorus (fos'fo-rus) [Gr. φῶς light + φορεῖν to carry]. A non-metallic, translucent element: poisonous and highly inflammable; symbol, P; atomic weight, 31. It occurs in the three forms, *amorphous, metallic.* and *vitreous.* It is obtainable from bones, urine, and various minerals. The ordinary, or vitreous, phosphorus is the kind used in medicine, and is very inflammable and exceedingly poisonous. Free phosphorus causes a fatty degeneration of the liver and other viscera, and the inhalation of its vapor often leads to necrosis of the lower jaw. Therapeutically it is used in rickets, osteomalacia, nervous and cerebral diseases, scrofula, and tuberculosis; as a genital stimulant in sexual exhaustion, and as a tonic in conditions of exhaustion. Dose of phosphorated oil (*o'leum phosphora'tum*), 1–3 min. (0.066–2 c.c.); of *compound syrup*, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *elixir*, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.); of *spirit*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.32 c.c.); of *tincture* (Thompson's), 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.); of phosphorus in substance, $\frac{1}{128}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0005–0.0013 gm.). **Amorphous p., Red p.,** a dark-red, amorphous substance, not poisonous. **Metallic p., Rhombohedral p.,** an allotropic form with a metallic luster produced by heating ordinary phosphorus. **Ordinary p., Vitreous p.,** a waxy solid, exceedingly poisonous.

Phosphotal (fos'fo-tal). Creosote phosphite: a proprietary remedy.

Phosphotungstic acid (fos-fo-tung'stik). See *Acid.*

Phosphuret (fos'fu-ret). Same as *Phosphid.*

Phosphuretted (fos'fu-ret-ed). See *Phosphorated.*

Phosphuria (fos-fu're-ah). Same as *Phosphaturia.*

Photalgia (fo-tal'je-ah) [Gr. φῶς light + ἄλγος pain]. Pain, as in the eye, caused by light.

Phote (fōt) [Gr. φῶς light]. The unit of photochemic energy.

Photesthesis (fo-tes-the'sis) [Gr. φῶς light + αἴσθησις feeling]. Sensitiveness to light.

Photic (fo'tik). Pertaining to light.

Photism (fo'tizm) [Gr. φῶς light]. A visual image; a sensation of color produced by a sensation of hearing, taste, smell, or touch.

Photobacterium (fo''to-bak-te're-um). A genus or form of photogenic bacteria from putrescent flesh.

Photobiotic (fo''to-bi-ot'ik) [Gr. φῶς light + βίος life]. Living in the light only.

Photochemic (fo-to-kem'ik). Pertaining to the chemic properties of light.

Photochemistry (fo-to-kem'is-tre) [Gr. φῶς light + *Chemistry*]. The sum of what is known regarding the chemic properties or effects of light-rays.

Photodynamic (fo''to-di-nam'ik) [Gr. φῶς light + δυναμίς power]. Powerful in the light: said of the action exerted by fluorescent substances in the light.

Photodysphoria (fo''to-dis-fo're-ah) [Gr. φῶς light + δυσφορία distress]. Intolerance of light; photophobia.

Photo-electricity (fo''to-e-lek-tris'et-e) [Gr. φῶς light + *Electricity*]. Electricity developed by the action of light.

Photo-element (fo-to-el'em-ent). A galvanic element which is decomposed under the influence of light and produces photo-electricity.

Photofluoroscope (fo''to-flu-or'o-skōp). A form of fluoroscope used in making either observations or photographs by means of Röntgen rays.

Photogene (fo'to-jēn) [Gr. φῶς light + γεννᾶν to produce]. Same as *After-image.*

Photogenesis (fo-to-jen'es-is) [Gr. φῶς light + *Genesis*]. The production of phosphorescence, or the emission of light, as by bacteria.

Photogenic (fo-to-jen'ik). Produced by light or producing light.

Photogram (fo'to-gram) [Gr. φῶς light + γράμμα record]. The photographic record of a physiologic experiment.

Photohematachometer (fo''to-hem''at-ak-om'et-er) [Gr. φῶς light + αἷμα blood + ταχύς swift + μέτρον measure]. A device for making a photographic record of the speed of the blood-current.

Photokinetic (fo''to-kin-et'ik) [Gr. φῶς light + κινητικός pertaining to motion]. Moving in response to the stimulus of light.

Photolyte (fo'to-līt) [Gr. φῶς light + λύειν to dissolve]. Any substance decomposable by the action of light.

Photomagnetism (fo-to-mag'net-izm). Magnetism induced by the action of light.

Photomania (fo-to-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. φῶς light + μανία madness]. Maniacal symptoms developed under the influence of light.

Photometer (fo-tom'et-er) [Gr. φῶς light + μέτρον measure]. A device for measuring the intensity of light. **Förster's p.** Same as *Photoptometer.*

Photomethemoglobin (fo''to-meth-hem-o-glo'-bin). A compound formed by the action of light on methemoglobin.

Photometry (fo-tom'et-re) [Gr. φῶς light + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of light.

Photomicrograph (fo-to-mik'ro-graf) [Gr. φῶς light + μικρός small + γράφειν to record]. 1. The photograph of a microscopic object. 2. A photograph of very minute size.

Photomicrography (fo''to-mi-krog'raf-e). The production of photomicrographs.

Photonosus (fo-ton'o-sus) [Gr. φῶς light + νόσος disease]. Any disease or disorder, as of the eyes, due to excess of light.

Photophilic (fo-to-fil'ik) [Gr. φῶς light + φιλεῖν to love]. Loving light; fond of light.

Photophobia (fo-to-fo'be-ah) [Gr. φῶς light + φόβος fear]. Abnormal intolerance of light.

Photophone (fo'to-fōn) [Gr. φῶς light + φωνή voice]. An instrument for producing sound by the action of waves of light.

Photophore (fo'to-fōr) [Gr. φῶς light + φορεῖν to bear]. A rhinoscopic or laryngoscopic lamp.

Photopsia, Photopsy (fo-top'se-ah, fo'top-se) [Gr. φῶς light + ὄψις vision]. An appearance as of sparks or flashes due to retinal disease.

Photoptometer (fo-top-tom'et-er) [Gr. φῶς light + ὀπτός seen + μέτρον measure]. A device for testing the acuity of vision by determining the smallest amount of light that will render an object just visible.

Photoradiometer (fo''to-ra-de-om'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the quantity of X-rays penetrating any given surface.

Photoscope (fo'to-skōp) [Gr. φῶς light + σκοπεῖν to see]. A kind of fluoroscope.

Photoscopy (fo-tos'ko-pe) [Gr. φῶς light + σκοπεῖν to view]. The same as *Skiascopy.*

Phototaxis (fo-to-tax'is) [Gr. φῶς light + τάξις arrangement]. The movement of cells and microorganisms under the influence of light.

Phototherapy (fo-to-ther'ap-e) [Gr. φῶς light + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by the influence of light, especially by variously concentrated light-rays.

Photoxylin (fo-tox'il-in) [Gr. φῶς light + ξύλον wood]. A kind of pyroxylin prepared from woodpulp: used in preparing a collodion, and employed in microscopy and minor surgery.

Photuria (fo-tu're-ah) [Gr. φῶς light + οὖρον urine]. The excretion or passage of urine having a luminous appearance.

Phragmidiothrix (frag-mid'e-o-thrix) [Gr. φραγμός enclosure + -ιδιον diminutive ending + θρίξ hair]. A genus of encapsuled bacteria whose cells appear as branchless threads. These cells divide in three directions and give rise to a cell-strand. Separate cells may grow through the capsule and give rise to branches.

Phren (fren) [Gr. φρήν]. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind or intellect.

Phrenasthenia (frēn-as-the'ne-ah, frēn''as-the-ni'-ah) [Gr. φρήν mind + ἀσθένεια weakness]. Feebleness of mind.

Phrenic (fren'ik) [L. *phren'icus;* Gr. φρήν mind]. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phrenitis (fre-ni'tis) [Gr. φρήν mind]. Delirium or frenzy.

Phrenoblabia (fre-no-bla'be-ah) [Gr. φρήν mind + βλάβη hurt]. Mental disorder.

Phrenocolic (fren-o-kol'ik). Connecting the diaphragm and colon.

Phrenocolopexy (fren-o-ko'lo-peks-e) [Gr. φρήν diaphragm + κόλον colon + πῆξις fixation]. The operation of anchoring the prolapsed colon to the diaphragm.

Phrenoglottic (fren-o-glot'ik). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the glottis.

Phrenograph (fren'o-graf) [Gr. φρήν diaphragm + γράφειν to write]. An apparatus for recording the movements of the diaphragm.

Phrenohepatic (fre''no-he-pat'ik) [Gr. φρήν diaphragm + ἧπαρ liver]. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the liver.

Phrenology (fre-nol'o-je) [Gr. φρήν mind + λόγος discourse]. The study of the mind and character from the shape of the skull.

Phrenopathy (fre-nop'ath-e) [Gr. φρήν mind + πάθος disease]. Any mental disease or disorder.

Phrenoplegia (fren-o-ple'je-ah) [Gr. φρήν mind + πληγή stroke]. 1. A sudden attack of mental disorder. 2. Loss or paralysis of the mental faculties. 3. Paralysis of the diaphragm.

Phrenoptosis (fren-op-to'sis) [Gr. φρήν diaphragm + πτῶσις falling]. Downward displacement of the diaphragm.

Phrenosin (fre-no'sin). A nitrogenous substance, $C_{84}H_{67}NO_8$: said to exist in the brain-substance.

Phrenosplenic (fren-o-splen'ik). Connecting the diaphragm and the spleen.

Phrynin (fri'nin) [Gr. φρύνη toad]. A poisonous substance obtainable from the skin and secretions of various toads. Its properties resemble those of digitalin.

Phrynolysin (frin-ol'is-in) [Gr. φρύνη toad + λύσις destruction]. The lysin or toxin from toad venom.

Phthinoid (thi'noid). Tuberculous.

Phthiremia (thir-e'me-ah) [Gr. φθείρειν to corrupt + αἷμα blood]. A depraved state of the blood.

Phthiriasis (thir-i'as-is) [Gr. φθειρίασις; φθείρ louse]. Infestation with lice; pediculation.

Phthisic (tiz'ik) [Gr. φθισικός]. 1. Affected with phthisis. 2. A popular name for asthma.

Phthisical (tiz'ik-al) [Gr. φθισικός]. Affected with phthisis, or of the nature of.

Phthisicky (tiz'ik-e). Affected with asthma.

Phthisin (thi'sin). A therapeutic preparation of the bronchial glands of animals: used in lung-diseases.

Phthisiology (thiz-e-ol'o-je) [Gr. φθίσις wasting + λόγος word]. The sum of knowledge in regard to phthisis.

Phthisiophobia (thiz''e-o-fo'be-ah) [*Phthisis* + Gr. φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of phthisis.

Phthisiotherapy (thiz''e-o-ther'ap-e) [*Phthisis* + *Therapy*]. The therapeutic treatment of phthisis.

Phthisis (ti'sis) [Gr. φθίσις; φθίειν to consume]. 1. A wasting of the body or a part of the body. 2. Pulmonary consumption; pulmonary tuberculosis; a disease marked by progressive wasting or emaciation of the body, obstinate cough with the expectoration of opaque matter and sometimes of blood, loss of strength, hectic fever, night-sweats, and diarrhea. The disease is due to the presence of the tubercle-bacillus (*Bacil'lus tuberculo'sis*), in the lungs, the pathologic lesion consisting of the development of granular consolidations, which eventually undergo softening with the formation of cavities or vomicæ. **Abdominal p.,** tuberculosis of the intestines and mesenteric glands. **Bacillary p.,** that due to the bacillus of tuberculosis. **Basic p.,** tuberculosis of the base of the lung. **Black p.** Same as *Anthracosis.* **Bronchial p.,** tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. **P. bul'bi,** shrinkage and wasting of the eye. **Colliers' p.,** a form of interstitial pneumonia seen in colliers, and due to the inhalation of particles of coal-dust. **P. cor'neæ,** the shrivelling and disappearance of the cornea after suppurative keratitis. **Diabetic p.,** the caseous bronchopneumonia of diabetic patients. **Essential p.** (of the eye), ophthalmomalacia. **Fibroid p.** 1. Chronic phthisis in which fibrous tissue is developed in the lung. 2. Interstitial pneumonia. **Flax-dressers' p.,** a form of pneumokoniosis occurring in flax-dressers. **P. flo'rida,** swift or galloping consumption. **Glandular p.,** tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. **Grinders' p.,** pneumokoniosis; lung-disease due to the inhalation of solid particles by grinders and others. **Hepatic p.,** tuberculosis of the liver. **Laryngeal p.,** tuberculosis of the larynx. **Miners' p.,** anthracosis. **P. nodo'sa,** miliary tubercle. **Non-bacillary p.,** any pseudotuberculosis not due to a bacillus. **P. pancreat'ica,** a wasted condition associated with disease of the pancreas. **P. phlegmat'ica,** tuberculous disease without loss of flesh. **Pulmonary p.,** tuberculosis of the lung. **Stone-cutters' p.,** pulmonary disease of stone-cutters due to the inhalation of particles of stone. **P. ventric'uli,** atrophy of the mucous membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal.

Phthisopyrin (thiz-o-fi'rin). A proprietary tuberculosis remedy containing aspirin, sodium arsenate and camphoric acid.

Phulluah (foo'loo-ah). An oily medicine obtained in India from a plant: used in snake-bite, rheumatism, sprains, etc., as an anodyne, antiseptic, and stimulant.

Phycochrome (fi'ko-krōm) [Gr. *φῦκος* seaweed + *χρῶμα* color]. 1. A blue-green pigment from various fresh-water algæ of the simplest type. 2. Any plant or species of alga of the class phytochromophyceæ.

Phygogalactic (fi''go-gal-ak'tik) [Gr. *φεῦγειν* to avoid + *γάλα* milk]. Checking the secretion of milk; galactophygous.

Phylaxin (fi-lak'sin) [Gr. *φύλαξ* guard]. Any defensive proteid found in immunized animals or persons. There are two classes of phylaxins. The first, or *mycophylaxins*, act by destroying the microörganisms themselves; the second, or *toxophylaxins*, destroy or neutralize the poisonous products of the bacteria.

Phyletic (fi-let'ik). Pertaining to phylogeny.

Phyllyrin (fil'lir-in). A substance, $C_{24}H_{34}O_{11}$, in silvery flakes: antipyretic.

Phylogenesis, Phylogeny (fi-lo-jen'es-is, fi-loj'-en-e) [Gr. *φῦλον* tribe + *γένεσις* generation]. The development of an organism or of any organic type; the life-history of an organism or series of organisms.

Phylogenetic (fi''lo-jen-et'ik). Pertaining to phylogeny.

Phyloporphyrin (fil-o-por'fir-in). A compound, $C_{32}H_{34}N_4O_2$, from chlorophyl.

Phyloxanthin (fil-ok-san'thin). A compound formed together with phyllocyanic acid by treating chlorophyl with hydrochloric acid.

Phyma (fi'mah) [Gr. *φῦμα* growth]. Any skin-tumor or cutaneous tubercle; especially a circumscribed swelling on the skin, larger than a tubercle, and produced by exudation into the subcutaneous tissue or the corium.

Phymatoid (fi'mat-oid) [Gr. *φῦμα* growth + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling a tumor, or phyma.

Phymatorhusin (fi''mat-o-ru'sin) [Gr. *φῦμα* growth + *ῥύσις* issue]. A dark pigment from hair and melanotic tumors. It is a form of melanin.

Phymatosis (fi-mat-o'sis). A condition characterized by the presence of phymata.

Physalides (fis-al'id-ēz). The plural of *Physalis*.

Physaliphore (fis-al'if-ōr) [*Physalis* + Gr. *φορεῖν* to carry]. 1. A globular cavity in certain brood-cells of cancers. 2. More correctly, the cell itself which contains such a cavity. Cf. *Physalis*.

Physalis (fis'al-is), pl. *physal'ides* [Gr. *φυσαλλίς* bubble]. 1. A large brood-cell from a cancer. 2. More correctly, a spheric cavity found in certain cells, such as the large brood-cells of cancers or the giant-cells of sarcoma.

Physiatrics (fiz-e-at'riks) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *ἰατρεία* healing]. The cure of disease by nature.

Physic (fiz'ik) [Gr. *φυσικός* natural]. 1. The art of medicine and of therapeutics. 2. A medicine; especially a cathartic.

Physical (fiz'ik-al) [Gr. *φυσικός*]. Pertaining to nature or to the body.

Physician (fiz-ish'un). An authorized practitioner of medicine.

Physicochemic (fiz''ik-o-kem'ik). Pertaining to physics and chemistry.

Physics (fiz'iks) [Gr. *φύσις* nature]. The science of the laws and phenomena of nature, but especially of the forces and general properties of matter.

Physinosis (fiz-in-o'sis) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *νόσος* disease]. Any disease due to physical agents.

Physiognomy (fiz-e-og'no-me) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *γιγνώσκειν* to know]. 1. The determination of mental or moral character and qualities by the face. 2. The countenance, or face. 3. The facial expression and appearance as a means of diagnosis.

Physiologic, Physiological (fiz''e-o-loj'ik, fiz''e-o-loj'ik-al). 1. Pertaining to physiology, or the functions of the body and organs. 2. Normal; not pathologic.

Physiologico-anatomic (fiz-e-o-loj''ik-o-an-at-om'ik). Pertaining to physiology and anatomy.

Physiologist (fiz-e-ol'o-jist). A specialist in the study of physiology.

Physiology (fiz-e-ol'o-je) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *λόγος* discourse]. The science which treats of the functions of the living organism and its parts. **Animal p.**, the physiology of animals. **Comparative p.**, the study and comparison of the physiology of animals or plants of various species. **General p.**, the science of the general laws of life and functional activity. **Morbid p.**, the study of functions as modified by disease. **Special p.**, the physiology of particular organs. **Vegetable p.**, the physiology of plants.

Physionomy (fiz-e-on'o-me) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *νόμος* law]. The science of the laws of nature.

Physiopathologic (fiz''e-o-path-o-loj'ik). Pertaining to both the physiologic and pathologic conditions.

Physiopathology (fiz''e-o-path-ol'o-je) [*Physiology* + *Pathology*]. The science of functions in disease, or as modified by disease.

Physiosis (fiz-e-o'sis) [Gr. *φυσίωσις* a puffing up]. Distention of the abdomen with flatus.

Physiotherapy (fiz''e-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *θεραπεία* cure]. The use of natural forces, such as light, heat, air, water, and exercise, in the treatment of disease.

Physocele (fi'so-sēl) [Gr. *φῦσα* air + *κήλη* tumor]. 1. A tumor filled with gas. 2. A hernial sac filled with gas. 3. Dilatation of the scrotum with gas.

Physohematometra (fi''so-hem''at-o-me'trah) [Gr. *φῦσα* air + *αἷμα* blood + *μήτρα* womb]. The presence of gas and blood within the uterus.

Physohydrometra (fi''so-hi-dro-me'trah) [Gr. *φῦσα* air + *ὕδωρ* water + *μήτρα* womb]. Air or gas and serum in the uterine cavity.

Physometra (fi-so-me'trah) [Gr. *φῦσα* gas + *μήτρα* womb]. Air or gas in the uterine cavity.

Physostigma (fi-so-stig'mah) [Gr. *φῦσα* bellows + *στίγμα* stigma]. A genus of tropical leguminous plants. The poisonous seed of *P. venenosum*, Calabar bean, a climbing plant of Africa, contain the alkaloids physostigmin and calabarin. P. is a motor depressant, miotic, and antispasmodic, in large doses producing death by paralysis of respiration. It is employed in tetanus, trismus, and other spasmodic affections; as an expectorant in bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema, and as a stimulant in atonic constipation and dilatation of the stomach. Dose of *extract*, $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.004–0.011 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 1–3 min. (0.066–0.20 c.c.); of *tincture*, 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.).

Physostigmin (fi-so-stig'min). A miotic alkaloid from Calabar bean, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. Called also *Eserin*. It is highly poisonous, and is used as a miotic. Internal dose, $\frac{1}{128}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.0005–0.001 gm.); for external use, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.001–0.003 gm.). The salicylate and sulphate are the salts commonly used. **P. salicylate**, a compound, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_7H_6O_3$, is used as a miotic in paralysis of accommodation for the purpose of overcoming mydriasis and for reducing intra-ocular tension. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.0001 gm.); externally, by instillation, a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution is employed. **P. sulphate**, $(C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2)_2H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$, is used in veterinary medicine.

Physostigminism (fi-so-stig'min-izm). Poisoning by physostigmin.

Phytalbumose (fi-tal'bu-mōs) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *Albumose*]. An albumose of vegetable origin.

Phytin (fi'tin). A phosphorus compound derived from seeds: used as a nutrient.

Phyto- [Gr. *φυτόν* plant]. A prefix indicating relation to a plant or plants.

Phytogenesis (fi-to-jen'es-is) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *γένεσις* generation]. The origin and development of plants.

Phytogenous (fi-toj'en-us) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Derived from a plant, or caused by a vegetable growth.

Phytolacca (fi-to-lak'kah) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + L. *lac'ca* lac]. A genus of plants of many species, mostly poisonous. The fruit of *P. decan'dra* (*Phytolac'cæ fruc'tus*), poke or skoke, also the root of the same (*P. ra'dix*), are alterative, cathartic, emetic, and antirheumatic. They have been used in rheumatism, parasitic diseases of the skin, hemorrhoids, and granular conjunctivitis. Dose of either the fruit or root in substance, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.); of *fluid extract of root*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *tincture*, 8–60 min. (0.533–4 c.c.).

Phytolaccin (fi-to-lak'sin). A concentration prepared from the root of *Phytolac'ca decan'dra*. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.194 gm.).

Phytolin (fi'to-lin). A proprietary preparation of *Phytolac'ca decan'dra:* said to cure obesity. Dose, 10 drops (0.66 gm.).

Phytoparasite (fi-to-par'as-īt) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *Parasite*]. Any parasitic vegetable organism or species.

Phytopathogenic (fi''to-path-o-jen'ik). Producing disease in plants.

Phytopathology (fi''to-path-ol'o-je) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *Pathology*]. 1. The pathology of plants. 2. The pathology of morbid conditions caused by schizomycetes and other vegetable parasites.

Phytoplasm (fi'to-plazm) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *πλάσμα* thing formed]. Vegetable protoplasm.

Phytoprecipitin (fi-to-pre-sip'it-in). A precipitin produced by immunization with albuminous substances of plant origin.

Phytoroides (fi-to-roi'des). A proprietory anti-fat preparation of thyroid extract, phytolacca, fucus vesiculosus, etc.

Phytosis (fi-to'sis) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant]. Any disease of bacterial origin.

Phytosterin (fi-tos'ter-in) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *στέαρ* fat]. A fatty compound resembling cholesterin, occurring in the seeds and sprouts of plants.

Phytotoxin (fi-to-toks'in) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *τοξικόν* poison]. A toxin derived from a plant, such as abrin, ricin, crotin, and robin.

Phytoxylin (fi-tok'sil-in) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *ξύλον* wood]. A substance resembling pyroxylin: used in preparing celloidin-sections.

Pia (pi'ah) [L. "tender"]. Same as *Pia mater*.

Pia-arachnitis (pi''ah-ar-ak-ni'tis). Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid; leptomeningitis.

Pia-arachnoid (pi''ah-ar-ak'noid). The pia and the arachnoid considered as forming one organ; arachnopia.

Pial (pi'al). Pertaining to the pia.

Pialyn (pi'al-in) [Gr. *πῖαρ* fat + *λύειν* to loosen]. See *Lipase*.

Pia mater (pi'ah ma'ter) [L. "tender mother"]. The innermost and most vascular of the three membranes of the brain (**Cerebral p.**) and the spinal cord (**Spinal p.**).

Piamatral (pi-ah-ma'tral). Pertaining to the pia mater; pial.

Pian (pe-ahn') [Fr.]. The yaws, or frambesia. **P.-bois**, a disease similar to frambesia, seen in the forest region of Guiana. It is marked by circumscribed swellings on the skin of the legs, on which ulcers form. There are enlargement of the inguinal glands and pains in the legs.

Piano-players' cramp. See *Cramp*.

Piarachnoid (pi-ar-ak'noid) [*Pia* + *Arachnoid*]. The pia and arachnoid considered together as one organ.

Piarhemia, Piarhæmia (pi-ar-he'me-ah) [Gr. *πῖαρ* fat + *αἷμα* blood]. The presence of fat in the blood; lipemia.

Pica (pi'kah) [L.]. A craving for unnatural articles of food; a depraved appetite. It is seen in hysteria and chlorosis and in pregnancy.

Piceus (pi'se-us) [L. *pi'ceus*]. Of the nature of pitch.

Pichi (pe'tche). A Chilian drug, the resinous twigs of *Fabia'na imbrica'ta:* used in cystitis and gonorrhea. Dose of *extract*, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 15–150 min. (1–10 c.c.).

Picolin (pik'o-lin) [L. *pix* pitch + *o'leum* oil]. A colorless liquid base, C_6H_7N, from coal-tar, oil, etc.

Picramic acid (pik-ram'ik). See *Acid*.

Picrate (pik'rāt). Any salt of picric acid.

Picric acid (pik'rik). See *Acid*.

Picrin (pik'rin) [Gr. *πικρός* bitter]. A bitter substance from *Digita'lis purpu'rea*. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.033 gm.).

Picroadonidin (pik''ro-ad-on'id-in). A bitter, amorphous powder from adonis: tonic and diuretic.

Picratol (pik'rat-ol). Silver trinitrophenolate: used externally.

Picrocarmin (pik-ro-kar'min). A stain prepared from picric acid and carmin and used in microscopy. It consists of a mixture of carmin (1 part), ammonia (5 parts), and distilled water (50 parts), to which are added 50 parts of an aqueous solution of picric acid.

Picroformal (pik-ro-for'mal). A saturated solution of picric acid in water, mixed with a 6 per cent. aqueous solution of formal: used as a fixing-agent.

Picrol (pik'rol) [Gr. *πικρός* bitter]. Potassium iodoresorcin-monosulphonate, $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_2K$; a colorless and odorless, bitter, antiseptic powder: used as a wound-dressing like iodoform.

Picronigrosin (pik''ro-ni-gro'sin). A solution of picric acid and nigrosin in alcohol: used as a stain.

Picropodophyllin (pik''ro-pod-o-fil'in). A crystalline principle from *Podophyl'lum pelta'tum:* medicinally active. It is said to be obtainable from podophyllotoxin, also.

Picropyrin (pik-ro-pi'rin). A substance, in inflammable yellow needles, derived from picric acid and antipyrin.

Picrosaccharometer (pi''kro-sak-ka-rom'et-er). An instrument used in estimating diabetic sugar.

Picrotoxin (pik-ro-tox'in) [L. *picrotox'inum*, from Gr. *πικρός* bitter + *τοξικόν* poison]. A bitter, poisonous, crystalline principle, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, from *Cocculus in'dicus*. It resembles strychnin in action. It is used in chorea, night-sweats, etc., and in an ointment in pediculosis and tinea capitis. Dose $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr. (0.00054–0.0011 gm.).

Picrotoxinism (pik-ro-toks'in-izm). Poisoning by picrotoxin.

Piebald skin (pi'bawld). See *Leukoderma* and *Vitiligo*.

Piedra (pi-e'drah) [Sp.]. A disease of bacterial

origin in which nodules form on the shafts of the hair. It is caused by the *Trichos'poron gigan'teum*.

Piesimeter, Piesometer, Piezometer (pi-e-sim'et-er, pi-e-som'et-er, pi-e-zom'et-er) [Gr. πίεσις pressure + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

Pigeon-breast (pij'an). See *Breast.*

Pigment (pig'ment) [L. *pigmen'tum* paint]. 1. Any dye or paint; a paint-like medicinal preparation to be applied to the skin. 2. Any normal or abnormal coloring-matter of the body. **Extraneous p's,** those abnormal pigments which enter the body from without. **Hematogenous p.,** any pigment derived from the blood or from the blood-pigment. **Metabolic p.,** any pigment produced by the metabolic actions of cells.

Pigmentary (pig'men-ta-re). Pertaining to or of the nature of a pigment.

Pigmentation (pig-men-ta'shun). The deposition of coloring-matter; the coloration or discoloration of a part by a pigment. **Vagabond's p.,** pigmentation of the skin due to lice.

Pigmentophage (pig-men'to-fāj) [*Pigment* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat]. Any pigment-devouring cell, especially such a cell of the hair.

Pigmentum nigrum (pig-men'tum ni'grum) [L. "black paint"]. The dark coloring-matter which covers the internal surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Piitis (pi-i'tis). Inflammation of the pia mater.

Pil. An abbreviation of *L. pil'ula* pill or *pil'ulæ* pills.

Pilar, Pilary (pi'lar, pil'a-re) [L. *pila'ris*]. Pertaining to the hair.

Pilaster (pil-as'ter). A superfluous ridge or fluting sometimes seen upon the femur.

Pilation (pi-la'shun) [L. *pila'tio*]. A hair-like fracture, as of the skull.

Pile (pīl) [L. *pi'la* pillar]. An aggregation of similar elements for generating electricity. **Thermo-electric p.,** a set of slender metallic bars which on exposure to heat generates a current of electricity that moves an index and is made to register delicate changes of temperature. **Voltaic p.,** a battery for current-electricity made up of a series of metallic disks.

Pileous (pi'le-us). Hairy.

Piles (pīlz). See *Hemorrhoid.*

Pileum (pil'e-um) [L. a "hat"]. One of the cerebellar hemispheres.

Pili annulati (pi'li an-u-la'ti) [L. "ringed hairs"]. Leukotrichia annularis.

Piliganin (pi-lig'an-in) [*Piligan*, a name of the plant which affords it]. A yellowish, amorphous, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$, from *Lycopo'dium saussu'rus*, a South American plant: emetic, purgative, and convulsant. Dose of hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.011–0.022 gm.).

Pilimictia (pi-li-mik'she-ah) [L. *pi'lus* hair + *mic'tio* micturition]. Passing of urine containing hair.

Pilin (pi'lin). 1. A fabric resembling spongiopilin. 2. A cosmetic preparation of benzoated and aromatized alcohol.

Pill (pil) [L. *pil'ula*]. A small globular or oval medicated mass to be swallowed. **A. B. S. p.,** a laxative pill, each one of which contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of aloin, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of extract of belladonna, and $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. of strychnin. **Anderson's p.,** the compound gamboge pill. **Blancard's p.,** a pill of iodid of iron. **Blaud's p.,** a pill of carbonate of iron. **Blue p.,** a pill of mercury (blue mass). **Cochia p.,** an actively cathartic pill of various composition, often aloetic. **Compound cathartic p.,** a pill of colocynth, aloes, scammony, calomel, jalap, gamboge, etc. **Dinner-p.,** a pill to be taken with the meals. **Keyser's p.,** antiluetic: proto-acetate of mercury, 0.6 gm.; manna, 0.12 gm. Make into 72 pills. **Lady Webster's p.,** a dinner-pill of aloes and mastic. **Niemeyer's p.,** a pill of quinin, 1 gr.; digitalis, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.; and opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. **Plummer's p.,** a pill of antimony and calomel; pilula antimonii compositæ. **Rufus's p.,** a pill of aloes and myrrh. **Triplex p.,** a pill of aloes (2 gr.), mercurial mass (1 gr.), and resin of podophyllum ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.): purgative and cholagogue. **Vegetable cathartic p.,** a pill of colocynth, jalap, hyoscyamus, leptandra, and resin of podophyllum.

Pillar (pil'lar) [L. *pi'la*]. A supporting structure, mostly occurring in pairs, as the pillars of the abdominal ring, fauces, diaphragm, and fornix. **P's of the abdominal ring,** the columns on either side of the abdominal ring. **P's of the fauces,** the folds of mucous membrane on either side of the fauces. **Uskow's p's,** two folds of the embryo attached to the dorsolateral portion of the body-wall. From these pillars and the septum transversum the diaphragm is formed.

Pillet (pil'let). A little pill, or pellet.

Pilleus, Pilleum (pil'le-us, pil'le-um) [L. for *Caul*]. The membrane which sometimes covers a child's head at birth.

Pilocarpidin (pi-lo-kar'pid-in). A syrup-like alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, from jaborandi.

Pilocarpin (pi-lo-kar'pin). A powerfully sudorific alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, from jaborandi. Many of its salts have been medicinally employed. Dose of hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.001–0.033 gm.).

Pilocarpus (pi-lo-kar'pus) [Gr. πῖλος cap + καρπός fruit]. A genus of rutaceous shrubs of tropical America. See *Jaborandi.*

Pilocerin (pi-lo-se'rin). A toxic alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2O_4$, from the cactus, *Pilocereus.*

Pilocystic (pi-lo-sis'tik) [L. *pi'lus* hair + *Cystic*]. Hollow, or cyst-like, and containing hairs: used of certain dermoid tumors.

Pilomotor (pi-lo-mo'tor) [L. *pi'lus* hair + *mo'tor* mover]. Causing movements of the hair.

Pilonidal (pi-lo-ni'dal) [L. *pi'lus* hair + *ni'dus* nest]. Having hairs for a nidus.

Pilose, Pilous (pi'lōs, pi'lus) [L. *pilo'sus*]. Having long hairs.

Pilosebaceous (pi''lo-se-ba'shus). Pertaining to the hair-glands and sebaceous glands.

Pilosis (pi-lo'sis) [L. *pi'lus* hair]. Excessive or abnormal growth of hair.

Pilula (pil'u-lah), pl. *pil'ulæ*. Latin for *Pill.*

Pilular (pil'u-lar). Resembling or pertaining to a pill.

Pilule (pil'ūl) [L. *pil'ula*]. A small pill, or pellet.

Pimelitis (pim-el-i'tis) [Gr. πιμελή fat]. Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimeloma (pim-el-o'mah) [Gr. πιμελή fat]. A fatty tumor; lipoma.

Pimelopterygium (pim''el-o-ter-ij'e-um) [Gr. πιμελή fat + πτέρυξ wing]. A fatty outgrowth upon the conjunctiva.

Pimelorthopnea (pim''el-or-thop-ne'ah) [Gr. πιμελή fat + *Orthopnea*]. Difficulty in breathing while lying down, due to excessive fatness.

Pimelosis (pim-el-o'sis) [Gr. πιμελή fat]. 1. Conversion into fat. 2. Fatness, or obesity.

Pimeluria (pim-el-u're-ah) [Gr. πιμελή fat + οὖρον urine]. The presence of oil or fat in the urine.

Pimenta (pim-en'tah) [Spanish *pimen'ta* allspice; L. *pigmen'tum* spice]. A genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs of warm regions. The dried fruit of *P. officina'lis*, a tree of tropical America, is allspice. It is employed as an aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.). See *Aqua pimentæ* and *Oil of allspice.*

Pimpinella (pim-pin-el'lah) [L.]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. The roots of *P. mag'na* and *P. saxif'raga*, Burnet saxifrage, are tonic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative. Dose of *tincture*, ½ dr. (2 c.c.). See also *Anise.*

Pimpinellin (pim-pin-el'lin). A bitter crystallizable principle, seen in colorless needles, from the root of *Pimpinel'la saxif'raga.*

Pimple (pim'pl). A papule or pustule.

Pinacolin (pin-ak'o-lin). A clear, oily principle, $C_6H_{12}O$, with the odor of peppermint, derivable from acetone.

Pinapin (pin'ap-in). A preparation of pineapple-juice, recommended for use in the treatment of gastric and nasal catarrh.

Pince-ciseaux (pans-se-zo') [Fr. "forceps-scissors"]. A cutting forceps used in iridotomy.

Pincement (pans-maw') [Fr.]. The pinching of the flesh in massage.

Pine (pīn) [L. *pi'nus*]. The name of many coniferous trees, chiefly of the genus *Pi'nus*. The pines afford turpentine, volatile oils, rosin, pitch, tar, etc.

Pineal (pi'ne-al) [L. *pinea'lis; pi'neus* pine-cone]. 1. Shaped like a pine-cone. 2. Pertaining to the conarium, or pineal gland. See under *Gland.*

Pinene (pi'nēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of many essential oils.

Pineoline (pi'ne-o-lin). Ethereal extract of pine-needles: for use in skin-diseases.

Pinguecula, Pinguicula (pin-gwek'u-lah) [L. *pin'guis* fat]. A triangular, yellowish patch on either side of the cornea in old age, due to irritation from dust, etc., which leads to a colloid infiltration.

Piniform (pin'if-orm) [L. *pi'neus* pine-cone + *for'ma* form]. Conical, or cone-shaped.

Pink and senna (pink). See *Worm-tea.*

Pink-eye (pink'i). An epidemic, contagious conjunctivitis due to the bacillus of conjunctivitis.

Pink-root. See *Spigelia.*

Pinna (pin'nah) [L. "wing"]. The projecting part of the ear lying outside of the head. See *Ear.*

Pinnal (pin'al). Pertaining to the pinna.

Pinocytosis (pi-no-si-to'sis) [Gr. πίνειν to drink + κύτος cell]. The absorption of liquids by cells.

Pinol (pi'nol). 1. A substance isomeric with ordinary camphor, derivable from pinene. 2. A volatile oil from the leaves of *Pi'nus pumil'io.*

Pint (pīnt) [L. *octa'rius*]. A measure of quantity (symbol O); 16 fluidounces (wine measure) or 28.875 cubic inches. The imperial pint is equal to 20 fluidounces. See further under *Weights and Measures.*

Pinta, Pinto (pēn'tah, pēn'to) [Sp. "painted"]. Mal de los pintos, or spotted sickness; a contagious skin-disease resembling psoriasis, occurring in Mexico and other tropical countries. It is probably parasitic, and due to various species of *Aspergillus, Penicillium, Monilia,* etc.

Pin-worm (pin'werm). Same as *Oxyuris.*

Pio-epithelium (pi''o-ep-ith-e'le-um). Epithelium in which fatty matter is deposited.

Pionemia, Pionæmia (pi-o-ne'me-ah) [Gr. πίων fat + αἷμα blood]. The presence of fat or oil in the blood; lipemia.

Piorthopnea, Piorthopnœa (pi-or-thop-ne'ah) [Gr. πίων fat + ὀρθός upright + πνοή breath]. Dyspnea when lying down, due to the accumulation of fats.

Pip (pip). A contagious disease of poultry affecting the eyes, nostrils, and tongue.

Pipe-jaw (pīp'jaw). A painful condition of the jaws ascribed to the habit of carrying a tobacco-pipe in the teeth.

Piper (pi'per) [L. "pepper"]. 1. A genus of plants producing ava-kava, betel, cubeb, matico, and pepper. 2. See *Pepper.*

Piperazin (pip-er-a'zin). A crystalline base, $C_4H_{10}N_2$; diethylen-diamin; soluble in water, and formed by the action of ammonia on ethylene, bromid, or chlorid. It is a solvent of uric acid; also an antiluetic and diuretic, and is used in gout, diabetes, and lithemia, and as a solvent for urinary calculi. Dose of hydrochlorate in 2 per cent. solution, hypodermic, 5 gr. (0.33 gm.); by the mouth, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Piperidin (pi-per'id-in). A liquid base, or amin, $C_6H_{11}N$, derivable from piperin and from cadaverin. **P. bitartrate,** a crystalline compound recommended as a solvent for uric acid.

Piperin (pip'er-in) [L. *piperi'num*]. A crystalline or resinous principle, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, from black pepper: antiperiodic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.33 gm.).

Piperism (pi'per-izm) [L. *pi'per* pepper]. Poisoning by pepper.

Piperovatin (pi-per-o'vat-in). An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$, from *Pi'per ova'tum:* it has spastic properties.

Pipet, Pipette (pe-pet') [Fr. *pipette*]. A glass tube used in handling small quantities of liquid or gas.

Pipitzahoac (pip-it''zah-ho-ak') [Mex.]. The root and rhizome of *Pere'zia adna'ta, P. frutico'sa,* and other Mexican plants of the same genus: cathartic.

Pipsissewa (pip-sis'se-wah). See *Chimaphila.*

Pirogoff's amputation, operation (pir-o-gofs'). See *Amputation, Operation.*

Piroplasma (pi-ro-plaz'mah). A genus of protozoans, parasitic in the blood-corpuscles of dogs, horses, sheep, and oxen. **P. bigem'inum,** a species causing Texas cattle fever. **P. ca'nis,** a species found in dogs, causing a disease termed malignant jaundice or bilious fever. **P. donovan'i.** Same as *Leishman-Donovan body.* See under *Body.* **P. e'qui,** a species causing in horses in South Africa a disease resembling the piroplasmosis of dogs. **P. hom'inis,** the blood parasite thought to cause Rocky Mountain spotted fever, transmitted to man by the bite of a species of tick. It is an ovoid body, showing ameboid movement, and occupying the edge of the red blood-cells. **P. o'vis,** a species causing a disease in sheep. It is transmitted by the tick *Rhinocephalus bursa.* **P. par'vum,** a species causing a fever of cattle on the west coast of Africa, known as the Rhodesian red-water fever.

Piroplasmosis (pi''ro-plaz-mo'sis). Infection with piroplasma; a condition marked by chronic irregular fever, enlargement of the spleen, bronchitis, edema of the feet, subcutaneous hemorrhage, and dysentery.

Piscidia (pis-sid'e-ah) [L. *pis'cis* fish + *cæd'ere* to kill]. A genus of leguminous trees. The bark of *P. erythri'na,* Jamaica dogwood, is a mild anodyne. Dose of *fluid extract,* 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Piscidin (pis-i'din). A neutral principle from *Piscid'ia erythri'na:* used as an anodyne and antispasmodic.

Piscina (pis-si'nah) [L.]. A bath-tub.

Pisco (pis'ko) [the name of a town in Peru]. A variety of brandy made in Peru.

Pisiform (pi'sif-orm) [L. *pisifor'mis; pi'sum* pea + *for'ma* shape]. 1. Like a pea in shape and size.

2. The pea-like bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row of the carpus.

Pistia stratiotes (pis'te-ah stra-te-o'tez) [L.]. A plant of Asia. Called *Taká panna* in India: used there in measles.

Pit (pit). 1. A hollow fovea or indentation. 2. A pock-mark. 3. To indent, or to become indented, by pressure. **Auditory p.**, a depression on either side of the after-brain of the embryo forming the labyrinth of the ear. **Basilar p.**, a p. in the crown of an incisor tooth above its neck. **P. of the stomach**, the epigastrium, or scrobiculus cordis.

Pitch (pitch) [L. *pix*]. 1. A lustrous substance obtained by boiling coal-tar or wood-tar. 2. Natural asphalt of various kinds. 3. The height or acuteness of the voice. **Black p., Naval p.**, an inflammable substance obtainable from the tar of various species of pine. **Burgundy p.** [L. *pix burgun'dica*], an aromatic, oily resin from *A'bies* (or *Pi'cea*) *excel'sa*, the Norway spruce of Europe: much used in plasters. **Canada p.**, a resin from *Tsu'ga canaden'sis*, the hemlock-tree; *pix canaden'sis*, useful in plasters, etc. **Hard p., Soft p.**, bituminous substances produced in coal-tar distillation. **Jew's p., Mineral p.**, bitumen. **Liquid p.**, ordinary wood-tar. **Trinidad p.**, aspalt from Trinidad, British West Indies.

Pitchblend (pitsh'blend). A black mineral composed principally of uranium oxid. From it are obtained radium and polonium.

Pith (pith). To pierce in the spinal cord or brain: a term used in vivisection.

Pithiatism (pith-i'at-izm) [Gr. πείθειν to persuade + ἰατός curable]. The cure of nervous and mental disorders by persuasion.

Pithode (pi'thōd) [Gr. πίθος wine-cask + εἶδος form]. The nuclear barrel-figure formed in karyokinesis.

Pitres's sections (pe-tres'ez). See *Section*.

Pituita (pit-u'it-ah) [L.]. A glutinous mucus, or phlegm.

Pituitary (pit-u'it-a-re). Pertaining to or secreting a mucus, or phlegm. **P. body.** See under *Body*.

Pituitous (pit-u'it-us) [L. *pituito'sus*]. Pertaining to mucus or characterized by its secretion.

Piturin (pit'u-rin). An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, from *Duboi'sia Hopwood'ii*. It resembles nicotin.

Pityriasic (pit-ir-i-a'sik). Pertaining to or affected with pityriasis.

Pityriasis (pit-ir-i'as-is) [Gr. πίτυρον bran]. The name of various skin-diseases characterized by branny scales. **P. al'ba atroph'icans**, a disease with branny desquamation followed by atrophy of the skin. **P. cap'itis.** Same as *Alopecia furfuracea*. **P. circina'ta, P. macula'ta et circina'ta, P. ro'sea**, a non-contagious skin-disease with reddish, scaly patches, moderate fever, and usually with a short and favorable course. **P. circina'ta et margina'ta**, a variety of parasitic origin. **Gibert's p.**, pityriasis rosea. **P. gravida'rum**, a skin-discoloration peculiar to pregnancy. **P. ni'gra**, pityriasis with skin-pigmentation. **P. pila'ris.** Same as *Keratosis pilaris*. **P. ru'bra**, an inflammatory disease of the entire skin, sometimes chronic and often fatal. The skin becomes deep red in color and is covered with white scales. **P. ru'bra pila'ris**, a form characterized by keratinization of the epidermis, which exfoliates in small shreds. **P. sim'plex**, the ordinary pityriasis; seborrhœa sicca. **P. tabescen'tium**, general seborrhea with wasting of the body. **P. versic'olor.** Same as *Tinea versicolor*.

Pityroid (pit'ir-oid) [Gr. πίτυρον bran + εἶδος form]. Furfuraceous, or branny.

Pix (pix), gen. *pi'cis* [L.]. See *Pitch*. **P. burgun'dica**, Burgundy pitch. See *Pitch*.

Pixcresol (pix-kres'ol). An antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorant, C_5H_6NSO.

Pixine (pix'in). A proprietary antiseptic and detergent ointment: used in skin-diseases and for wounds.

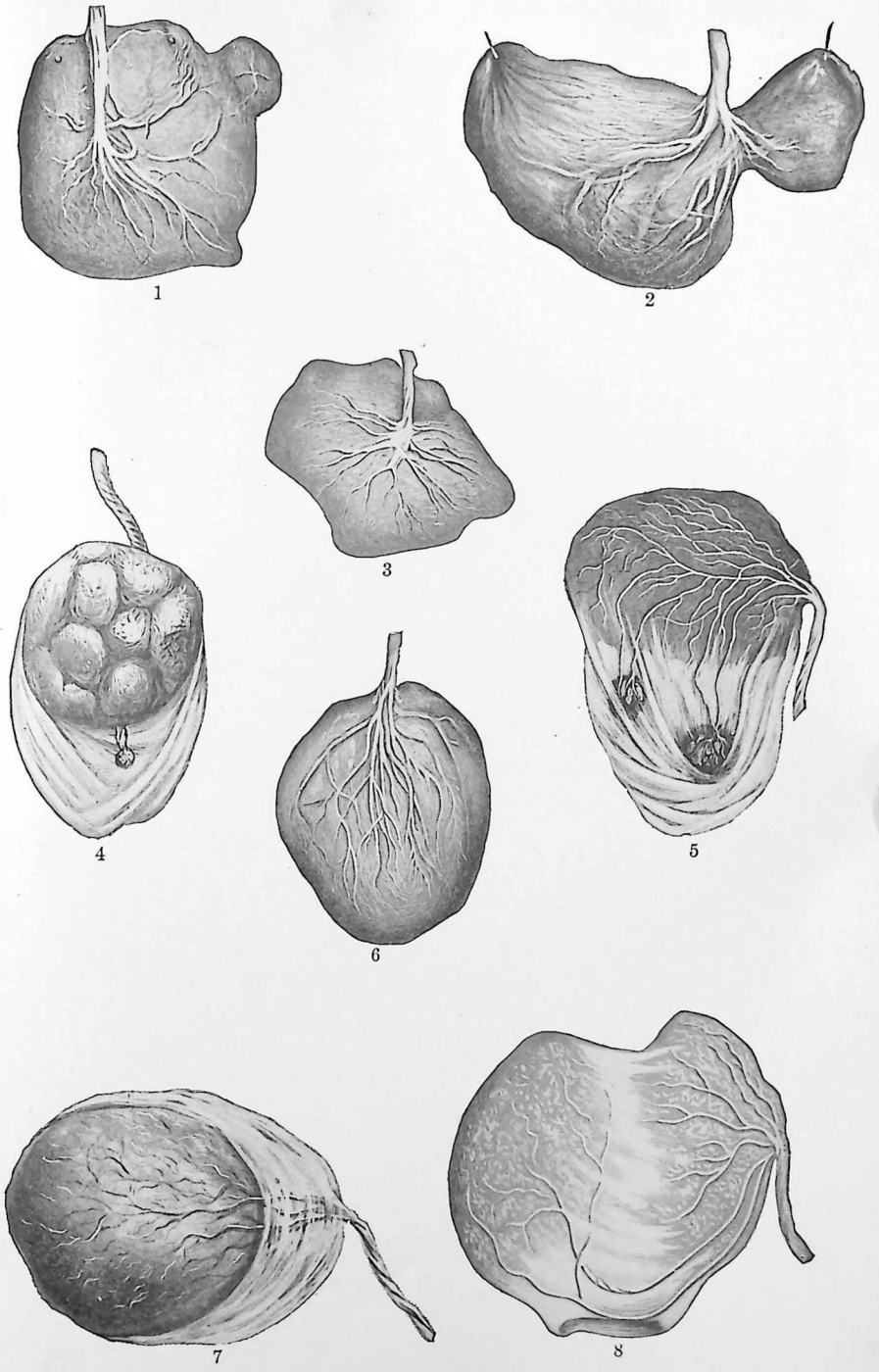
Pixol (pix'ol). A disinfectant compound of soap, potash, and tar. It is used as a demulcent in skin-diseases, and has been given in influenza.

Place, Kiesselbach's (plās). A thin point in the nasal septum where perforation is especially liable to occur.

Placebo (plas-e'bo) [L. "I will please"]. A medicine given to please or gratify the patient.

Placenta (pla-sen'tah) [L. "a flat cake"]. 1. Any cake-like mass. 2. The round, flat organ within the uterus which establishes communication between the mother and child by means of the umbilical cord. The placenta is a circular mass about seven inches in diameter, about one inch in thickness, and weighing about sixteen ounces. It consists of an exterior, or maternal, portion, which is a smooth, shining membrane continuous with the sheath of the cord (*amnion*), and an internal, or fetal, portion, which is of a dark-red hue, divided by deep sulci into lobes of irregular outline and extent (the *cotyledons*), which project into depressions in the mucous membrane of the uterus. Over the maternal surface of the placenta is stretched a delicate, grayish, transparent membrane. Around the periphery of the placenta is a large vein (the *circular vein*), which returns a part of the maternal blood from the organ, the remainder returning to the maternal circulation by means of the continuity between the cotyledons and the uterine sinuses. **Adherent p.**, one which adheres abnormally to the uterine wall after childbirth. **Annular p.**, one which extends around the interior of the uterus like a ring or belt. **Battledore-p.**, one with a marginal attachment of the cord. **Bilobed p., Duplex p.**, one made up of two parts or lobes. **P. circumvalla'ta**, a cup-shaped placenta. **Cirsoid p.**, one the vessels of which appear to be varicose. **Duplex p.**, one made up of two parts or lobes. **P. fenestra'ta**, one which has spots where the placental tissue is lacking. **Fetal p.**, that part of the placenta which comes next to the fetus. **Fundal p.**, one which is attached to the fundus in the normal manner. **Horseshoe-p.**, a crescentic form of placenta sometimes occurring in twin pregnancy. **Incarcerated p.**, a placenta retained by irregular uterine contractions. **P. margina'ta**, a placenta which is surrounded by an unusual margin of elevated placental tissue. **Maternal p.**, that part of the placenta which comes next to the uterine wall: rarely adherent when the rest of the placenta is expelled. **P. membrana'cea**, an abnormally thin form of placenta. **P. obsole'ta**, one of two opposed placentas which have no vascular anastomosis. **P. præ'via**, a placenta which intervenes between the intra-uterine cavity and the inner orifice of the cervical canal. It may lead to fatal hemorrhage. **Retained p.**, a placenta usually either adherent or incarcerated by irregular uterine contractions, and which in consequence fails to be expelled after childbirth. **P. spu'ria**, a placental exclave which does not take part in the nourishment of the fetus. **Stone-p.**, a placenta which contains calcareous or sabulous deposits of greater or less extent. **Students' p.**, a placenta retained in consequence of unskilful manipulation. **Succenturiate p.**, an accessory or subsidiary placenta. **P. tripar'ta**, a triple or triply divided placenta. **Velamentous p.**, one in which the umbilical cord is attached at one edge.

Placental (pla-sen'tal). Pertaining to the placenta.



ANOMALIES OF THE PLACENTA: 1, placenta with irregular lobes; 2, placenta in two unequal lobes; 3, irregular placenta; 4, small accessory placenta; 5, placenta succenturiata; 6, "battledore" placenta, oval; 7, placenta with velamentous attachment of cord; 8, placenta with two equal lobes.

Placentation (plas-en-ta'shun). The manner of formation and attachment of the placenta.

Placentitis (plas-en-ti'tis). Inflammation of the placenta.

Placentolysin (pla-sen-tol'is-in) [*Placenta* + Gr. λύσις solution]. A lysin formed in the serum of an animal into which has been injected placenta cells from another animal. It is destructive to the placenta of animals of the species from which the cells were originally taken.

Placentoma (pla-sen-to'mah). A neoplasm derived from a portion of the placenta retained after an abortion.

Placentotherapy (pla-sen-to-ther'ap-e) [*Placenta* + Gr. θεραπεία treatment]. The therapeutic use of preparations of the placenta.

Placuntitis (pla''kun-ti'tis) [Gr. πλακοῦς placenta]. Inflammation of the placenta.

Pladarosis (plad-ar-o'sis) [Gr. πλαδαρός soft]. A soft or flaccid tumor of the eyelid.

Plagiocephalic (pla''je-o-sef-al'ik). Characterized by plagiocephaly.

Plagiocephalism, Plagiocephaly (pla''je-o-sef'al-izm, pla''je-o-sef'al-e) [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κεφαλή head]. An unsymmetric and twisted condition of the head. It is usually produced by closure of half of the coronal suture.

Plague (plāg) [L. *pla'ga, pes'tis;* Gr. πληγή stroke]. 1. A pestilence or severe epidemic. Especially (2) malignant polyadenitis: known as *bubonic* or *Oriental plague;* an acute febrile and exceedingly fatal epidemic disease produced by Kitasato's bacillus (*Bacillus pestis bubonicæ*). It begins with fever and chills, quickly followed by great prostration similar to that of the typhoid state, and later by swelling of the lymphatic glands, forming buboes in the femoral, inguinal, axillary, and cervical regions. It is frequently attended with delirium, headache, vomiting, and diarrhea. The plague attacks rats, reptiles, and various animals; but the herbivorous animals are little liable to it. It is said to be "a rat-borne disease." Filth and famine are important factors in its propagation. It is endemic in Thibet, Mesopotamia, and parts of Arabia. **Ambulant p.,** a form with slight fever: dangerous as a means of spreading the disease; the patient may die of a swift collapse. **Ambulatory p.,** pestis minor; a relatively mild form of true or Oriental plague. **Cattle-p.,** a severe variety of hemorrhagic edema produced in cattle, stags, and sometimes horses, by the *Bacillus bovisepticus.* It is attended with hemorrhagic enteritis, and is marked either by edema of the skin (*exanthematous form*) or by pleuropneumonia and pericarditis (*pectoral form*). **Defervescing p.,** a form which ends by a crisis. **Mild p., Larval p.,** pestis minor: a mild form with buboes, but with little constitutional disturbance. **Premonitory p.,** a mild form which sometimes foreruns the typic endemic variety. **Septicemic p.,** bubonic plague with little or no local manifestation but with severe constitutional symptoms. **Siberian p.,** a destructive cattle-disease of Northern Asia. **Siderating p.,** a form, often pneumonic and usually fatal before buboes appear. **P.-spot,** an ecchymosis seen in some cases of bubonic plague: probably due to the bite of vermin. **Swine-p.,** the contagious septic pneumonia of swine.

Plane (plān) [L. *pla'nus*]. A flat surface. **Aeby's p.,** a plane through the nasion and basion perpendicular to the median plane of the cranium. **Baer's p.,** a plane through the upper border of the zygomatic arches. **Blumenbach's p.,** a plane parallel with the base of a skull from which the lower jaw has been removed. **Datum-p.,** a given horizontal plane from which craniometric measurements are made. **Daubenton's p.,** a plane in which are the opisthion and the lower edges of the orbits. **Hodge's p.,** a plane passing through the second sacral vertebra and the upper border of the os pubis, and parallel to the plane of the pelvic inlet. **Listing's p.,** a transverse vertical plane which is perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eye, and which contains the center of motion of the eyes; in it also lie the transverse and vertical axes of voluntary ocular rotation. **Morton's p.,** a plane through the most projecting points of the parietal and occipital protuberances. **Popliteal p.,** the popliteal space.

Planimeter (pla-nim'et-er) [L. *pla'nus* plane + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument used in measuring the area of surfaces.

Planocellular (pla-no-sel'lu-lar). Made up of flat cells.

Planococcus (pla-no-kok'kus) [Gr. πλάνη wandering + κόκκος coccus]. A genus of motile bacteria whose cells divide in two dimensions, as in *Micrococcus,* but which possess flagella.

Planoconcave (pla-no-kon'kāv). Flat on one side and concave on the other. See *Lens.*

Planoconvex (pla-no-kon'vex). Flat on one side and convex on the other.

Planocyte (pla'no-sīt) [Gr. πλάνη wandering + κύτος cell]. A wandering cell.

Planosarcina (pla-no-sar'sin-ah) [Gr. πλάνη wandering + *Sarcina*]. A genus of motile bacteria whose cells divide in three dimensions, as in *Sarcina,* but which have flagella, or organs of locomotion.

Planta (plan'tah) [L.]. The sole of the foot.

Plantar (plan'tar) [L. *planta'ris*]. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plantaris (plan-ta'ris) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Plantose (plan'tōs). An albumin from rape-seeds. It is nutritive.

Planum (pla'num) [L.]. A plane; a flat surface. **P. poplite'um,** the popliteal space.

Planuria (plan-u're-ah) [Gr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander + οὖρον urine]. The voiding of urine from an abnormal place.

Plaque (plahk) [Fr.]. 1. Any patch or flat area. 2. A blood-platelet. **Blood-p.** See *Blood-platelet.*

Plasm, Plasma (plazm, plaz'mah) [Gr. πλάσσειν to mould]. 1. The fluid portion of the blood composed of the serum and fibrinogen. 2. The lymph deprived of its corpuscles or cells. 3. A glycerite of starch used in preparing ointments. **Albumose-p.,** blood-plasm extracted after the injection of albumoses. **Muscle-p.,** a liquid expressible from muscular tissue. It is sometimes injected subcutaneously as a restorative and stimulant. **Oxalate-p.,** blood-plasm to which 1 per cent. of ammonium oxalate has been added. This prevents coagulation. **Peptone-p.** Same as *Albumose-p.* **Salt-p.,** blood-plasm to which a neutral salt has been added to prevent coagulation. **P.-rhexis.** See *Plasmatorrhexis.*

Plasmacule (plaz'mak-ūl). Any one of a multitude of minute particles said to exist in the blood-plasma.

Plasmameba (plaz-mam-e'bah). A sporozoan parasite found in the blood-plasm in dengue and thought to cause that disease.

Plasmase (plas'mās). Fibrin-ferment. See under *Ferment.*

Plasmasome (plaz'mas-ōm) [*Plasma* + Gr. σῶμα body]. A leukocyte-granule.

Plasmatic (plaz-mat'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of the plasma.

Plasmatorrhexis (plaz''mat-o-reks'is). The bursting of a cell due to the pressure exerted from within.

Plasmatosis (plas-mat-o'sis). The liquefaction of the substance of a cell.

Plasmeba (plaz-me'bah). The sporozoan parasite of dengue,

Plasmic (plaz'mik). Rich in protoplasm.

Plasmin (plaz'min). Any one of a series of cell-fluids derived from cultures of various bacilli. They are stated to have valuable remedial and immunizing qualities. **Denis's p.**, a substance obtained by treating blood with sodic sulphate and then with sodic chlorid.

Plasmocyte (plaz'mo-sīt) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + κύτος cell]. A cell-like microörganism of the blood-plasma or blood-cells.

Plasmodi-trophoblast (plaz-mo''de-trof'o-blast). The external layer of the trophoblast representing the syncytium.

Plasmodium (plaz-mo'de-um), pl. *plasmo'dia* [Gr. πλάσμα blood + εἶδος form]. A mass of protoplasm, or a protoplasmic cell, formed by the union of several distinct forms whose nuclei remain separate. **P. kytoplas'tokon**, Schiller's supposed protozoan parasite of cancer. **P. mala'riæ**, the hematozoön of malaria: a parasite existing in various forms in the red blood-corpuscles in malaria, and originally developed in the body of mosquitoes of the genus anopheles, being transmitted to man by the bite of such mosquitoes. Three species are recognized: *P. vi'vax*, the tertian parasite; *P. mala'riæ*, the quartan parasite; and *P. immacula'tum* or *falsip'arum*, the parasite of pernicious or tropical malaria. The parasite is an irregular mass of protoplasm exhibiting ameboid movements, and increasing in size until it fills the entire corpuscle, at the same time becoming pigmented. As the plasmodium grows the blood-corpuscle becomes paler, and finally segmentation of the plasmodium begins, continuing until each segment becomes a small spherule, when the corpuscle bursts and the spores escape. Three forms of plasmodium are recognized,—namely, the tertian, quartan, and estivo-autumnal parasities,—though some consider them as merely alterations of the same species. The cycle of development within the body of the anopheles is as follows. When the mosquito takes the malarial blood into its stomach flagellate forms (microgametocytes) are formed and their flagella (microgametes) are discharged and moving towards non flagellate forms (microgametes) penetrate their bodies thus fertilizing them. The fertilized form (*zygote* or *zygocyte*) penetrate the stomach wall and remain attached to the outer surface. Here they undergo change into rounded cystic bodies called *meres* or *oocysts* which contain numerous spindle-shaped bodies (*blasts* or *sporozoites*). These blasts are liberated and escape into the body cavity of the mosquito arriving eventually at the salivary glands with the secretion by which they are eliminated.

Plasmogen (plaz'mo-jen) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + γεννᾶν to produce]. The essential part of protoplasm; bioplasm.

Plasmology (plaz-mol'o-je) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + λόγος treatise]. The study of the most minute particles or ultimate corpuscles of living matter.

Plasmolysis (plaz-mol'is-is) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + λύσις solution]. 1. Same as *Achromatolysis*. 2. Same as *Erythrocytolysis*.

Plasmolytic (plaz-mo-lit'ik). Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, plasmolysis.

Plasmolyze (plaz'mo-līz). To subject to plasmolysis.

Plasmoma (plaz-mo'mah). A mass of plasm cells resembling a tumor.

Plasmon (plas'mon). A food-preparation of the albumin of milk.

Plasmoptysis (plaz-mop'tis-is) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + πτύειν to spit]. Ejection of protoplasm from a cell.

Plasmorrhexis (plaz-mor-rex'is) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + ῥῆξις split]. Same as *Erythrocytorrhexis*.

Plasmoschisis (plaz-mos'kis-is) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + σχίσις fission]. The splitting up of cell-plasm.

Plasmosome (plaz'mo-sōm) [Gr. πλάσμα something formed + σῶμα body]. The true nucleolus of a cell.

Plasmotomy (plaz-mot'o-me) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + τομή to cut]. Reproduction by the separation from the mother-cell of smaller masses of protoplasm, each containing several nuclei.

Plasmotropic (plaz-mo-trop'ik). Pertaining to or causing plasmotropism.

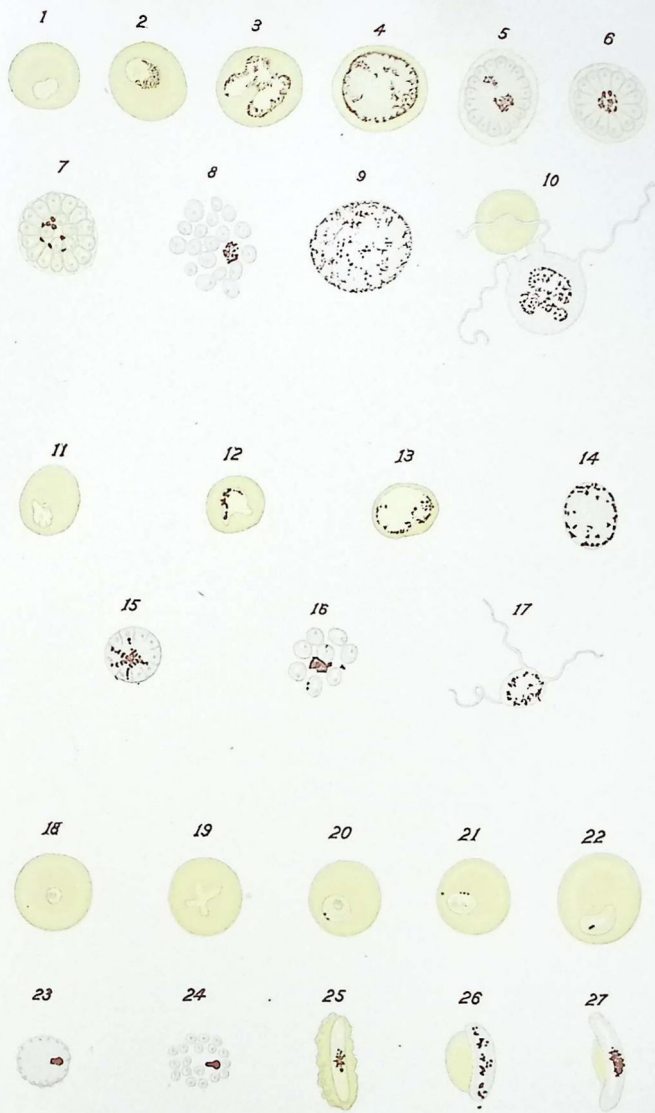
Plasmotropism (plaz-mot'ro-pizm) [Gr. πλάσμα plasm + τρόπειν to turn]. Solution or destruction or erythrocytes in the liver, spleen, or marrow, as contrasted with their destruction in the circulation.

Plasome (plas'ōm). The hypothetic unit of living protoplasm.

Plasson (plas'son) [Gr. πλάσσων forming]. The protoplasm of a cytode, or non-nucleated cell.

Plastein (plas'te-in). An insoluble substance formed by the action of trypsin, pepsin, and autolytic enzymes on proteose solution.

Plaster (plas'ter) [L. *emplas'trum*]. A tenacious preparation for spreading upon the surface of the body. The chief plasters are named from their principal ingredients; as, aconite-p., ammoniac p., arnica-p., belladonna-p., capsicum-p., iron-p., soap-p., etc. **Adhesive p.**, a plaster of rosin; emplastrum resinæ. **Antiseptic p.**, ordinary adhesive plaster dipped in a hot solution of carbolic acid. **P.-bandage**, a bandage impregnated with plaster of Paris. **Blistering-p.**, the cerate of cantharides. **Capcine p.**, a proprietary capsicum-plaster. **Chalybeate p.**, iron-p. **Court-p.**, a plaster of isinglass on silk. **Diachylon p.** Same as *Lead-p.* **Iron-p.**, a plaster made of ferric hydrate, olive oil, Burgundy pitch, and lead-plaster. It is a gentle stimulant in affections of the muscles and joints. Called also *Strengthening-p.* **P.-jacket**, a thoracic or trunk-bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris. **Lead-p.**, emplastrum plumbi; a plaster containing lead monoxid, olive oil, and water triturated and boiled. It is used for applying to slight wounds and bruises and in the preparation of other plasters. Called also *Diachylon p.* **P.-mull.**, a piece of mull or muslin treated with medicated gutta-percha: used in skin-diseases. **Mustard-p.**, a paste of powdered mustard-seed. **P. of Paris**, calcined gypsum, or calcium sulphate: used in making stiff bandages or casts (*P.-bandage*, *P.-splints*, *P.-jackets*) for deformities and fractures. **Porous p.**, a form of manufactured plaster spread upon muslin pierced with holes. **Spice-p.**, a plaster containing yellow wax, turpentine, suet, benzoin, olibanum, and the oils of peppermint, nutmeg, and cloves: employed to allay abdominal pains in children. **Strengthening p.** Same as *Iron-p.* **Vigo p.**, a plaster containing lead-plaster, rosin, yellow wax, olibanum, ammoniac, myrrh, bdellium, saffron, mercury, turpentine, liquid storax, and oil of lavender. **Warming-p.**, plaster of pitch and cantharides.



VARIOUS FORMS OF MALARIAL PARASITES (Thayer and Hewetson).

FIGS. 1 to 10, inclusive, tertian organisms; FIGS. 11 to 17, inclusive, quartan organisms; FIGS. 18 to 27, inclusive, estivo-autumnal organisms.

FIG. 1.—Young hyaline form; 2, hyaline form with beginning pigmentation; 3, pigmented form; 4, full-grown pigmented form; 5, 6, 7, 8, segmenting forms; 9, extracellular pigmented form; 10, flagellate form.

FIG. 11.—Young hyaline form; 12, 13, pigmented forms; 14, fully-developed pigmented form; 15, 16, segmenting forms; 17, flagellate form.

FIGS. 18, 19, 20.—Ring-like and cross-like hyaline forms; 21, 22, pigmented forms; 23, 24, segmenting forms; 25, 26, 27, crescents.

Plastic (plas'tik) [L. *plas'ticus;* Gr. πλαστικός]. Tending to build up tissues or to restore a lost part.

Plasticity (plas-tis'it-e). The quality of being plastic.

Plastid (plas'tid) [Gr. πλάστις former]. Any cell or constructive unit. **Red p.**, a non-nucleated mammalian adult red blood-corpuscle.

Plastidule (plas'tid-ūl). The minutest unit of living protoplasm.

Plastin (plas'tin). One of the proteids of cell-nucleus: by some considered the essential constituent of the latter.

Plastogamy (plas-tog'am-e) [Gr. πλαστός formed matter + γάμος marriage]. Conjugation in protozoa, in which the protoplasm of two or more individuals undergoes amalgamation, the nuclei remaining separate. See *Karyogamy*.

Plate (plāt) [Gr. πλάτη]. A flattened surface, especially of bone. **Approximation-p.**, a disk of bone or other material used in intestinal surgery. **Auditory p.**, the bony roof of the auditory meatus. **Axial p.**, the primitive streak of the embryo. **Blood-p's**, circular or oval disks, from two to three micromillimeters in diameter, forming one of the constituents of the blood. They are believed to assist in producing coagulation. Called also *Hematoblasts* and *Thrombocytes*. **Bone-p.**, an approximation-plate of bone. **Collecting-p.**, the electronegative element of a galvanic battery; the plate where the hydrogen and other decomposition-products collect. **Cribriform p.**, one of the processes of the ethmoid bone. **P.-culture**, a bacterial culture in agar or gelatin on a glass plate. **Deck-p.**, that fetal structure which produces the pineal organ, the paraphysis, the choroid plexus, and the tela choroidea. It is in the median line of the thalamencephalon. **Dorsal p.**, the lengthwise ridge on either side of the dorsum of the embryo. **End-p.**, the discoid terminal expansion of a motor nerve-branch. **Floor-p.**, the plate that forms the floor of the primitive neural canal of the embryo. **Foot-p.**, the flat portion of the stapes. **Frontal p.**, a fetal plate of cartilage between the sides of the ethmoid cartilage and the sphenoid bone. **Frontonasal p.**, a fetal plate whence the external nose is developed. **Generating-p.**, the electropositive element of a galvanic battery. **Lateral mesoblastic p.**, the thickened portion on either side of the mesoblast. **Medullary p., Neural p.**, the plate of epiblast in the embryo that becomes developed into the neural canal. **Orbital p.** 1. The process of the frontal bone that forms the roof of the orbit. 2. The plate of the ethmoid bone that forms the greater part of the inner wall of the orbit. 3. The orbital process of the superior maxillary bone. **Palate-p.**, that part of the palate-bone which forms a lateral half of the roof of the mouth. **Reticular p.**, a form of nerve-ending in the ciliary body consisting of very fine reticulations of granular nerve-fiber. **Subgerminal p.**, a sheet of protoplasm forming the floor of the segmentation-cavity of the ovum. **Tarsal p.**, the quasicartilaginous substance which gives firmness to an eyelid. **Tympanic p.**, a bony plate which forms the floor and sides of the meatus auditorius.

Platelet (plāt'let). Same as *Blood-plate*. See *Plate*.

Platiculture (plat'e-kul-chūr). Same as *Plate-culture*.

Plating (pla'ting). The act of applying bacterial culture-media to glass plates; the cultivation of bacteria on plates.

Platinic (plat-in'ik). Containing platinum in its higher valency.

Platinode (plat'in-ōd) [*Platinum* + Gr. ὁδός way]. The collecting-plate of an electric battery.

Platinous (plat'in-us). Containing platinum in its lower valency.

Platinum (plat'in-um) [L.]. A heavy, soft, whitish metal resembling tin: symbol, Pb; atomic weight, 194.3; specific gravity, 21.5. It also occurs as a black powder (*P. black*) and as a spongy substance (*Spongy p.*). Metallic platinum is insoluble except in nitrohydrochloric acid, and is fusible only at very high temperatures; it is therefore used in the manufacture of chemic apparatus. Platinum black and spongy platinum have a strong affinity for oxygen, and act as powerful oxidizing agents. **P. chlorid, Platinic tetrachlorid**, a poisonous substance, is used as a chemic reagent and in syphilis. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.033 gm.).

Platoum sterco'reum. See *Chlamydophrys*.

Platy- [Gr. πλατύς broad]. A prefix signifying "broad."

Platycelous, Platycœlous (plat-is-e'lus) [Gr. πλατύς wide + κοῖλος hollow]. Having vertebræ flat in front, or cephalad, and concave caudad.

Platycephalic, Platycephalous (plat-e-sef-al'ik, plat-e-sef'al-us) [Gr. πλατύς wide + κεφαλή head]. Wide-headed; having a breadth-height index less than 70.

Platycnemia, Platycnemism (plat-ik-ne'me-ah, plat-ik-ne'mizm). Flatness laterally of the upper part of the tibia.

Platycnemic (plat-ik-ne'mik) [Gr. πλατύς wide + κνήμη knee]. Having the upper part of the tibia flattened laterally.

Platycoria (plat-ik-o're-ah) [Gr. πλατύς broad + κόρη pupil]. A dilated condition of the pupil.

Platycrania (plat-ik-ra'ne-ah) [Gr. πλατύς wide + κρανίον skull]. Artificial flattening of the skull.

Platycyte (plat'is-īt) [Gr. πλατύς broad + κύτος cell]. A variety of epithelioid cell found in tubercle nodules, intermediate between a leukocyte and a giant-cell.

Platyhelminth (plat-e-hel'minth) [Gr. πλατύς broad + ἕλμινς worm]. A trematode worm.

Platyhieric (plat''e-hi-er'ik) [Gr. πλατύς broad + ἱερόν sacrum]. Having a wide sacrum; having a sacral index exceeding 100.

Platymyoid (plat-im-i'oid) [Gr. πλατύς wide + μῦς muscle]. Applied to muscle-cells in which the contractile stratum forms an even lamina.

Platyopia (plat-e-o'pe-ah) [Gr. πλατύς broad + ὤψ face]. The condition of being broad across the head.

Platypellic (plat-e-pel'lik) [Gr. πλατύς wide + πέλλα pelvis]. Having a wide pelvis.

Platypodia (plat-e-po'de-ah) [Gr. πλατύς wide + ποῦς foot]. Abnormal flatness of the foot.

Platyrrhine (plat'ir-rin) [Gr. πλατύς wide + ῥίς nose]. Having a broad nose; having a nasal index exceeding $51\frac{7}{8}$.

Platysma myoides (pla-tiz'mah mi-oi'dēz) [Gr. πλάτυσμα plate + μῦς muscle + εἶδος form]. A superficial muscle of the neck, representing the panniculus carnosus of certain of the lower animals. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Platystencephalia, Platystencephalism, Platystencephaly (plat''is-ten-se-fa'le-ah, plat''is-ten-sef'al-izm, plat''is-ten-sef'al-e) [Gr. πλατυστός widest + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A form of dolichocephalism in which the occiput is very wide and pentagonal, the jaws prognathic: observed among South Africans.

Platystencephalic (pla-tis''ten-sef-al'ik). Noting

a form of skull observed chiefly in South Africa; dolichocephalous, but broadened toward the occiput, and with jaws of a prognathic type.

Platytrope (plat'et-rōp) [Gr. πλατύς broad + τρέπειν to turn]. Either of two symmetric parts on opposite sides of the body; a lateral homologue.

Plectridium (plek-trid'e-um) [dim. of Gr. πλήκτρον hammer]. A genus proposed by A. Fischer for the peritrichous forms of motile bacilli.

Plectron, Plektron (plek'tron) [Gr. πλῆκτρον hammer]. The hammer-form assumed by certain bacilli during sporulation.

Pledget (pled'jet). A small compress, or tuft, as of wool or lint.

Plegaphonia (pleg-af-o'ne-ah) [Gr. πληγή stroke + *Aphonia*]. Auscultation of the chest during percussion over the larynx or trachea in cases in which the patient cannot or is not allowed to speak. The vibrations produced by the percussion take the place of those of the vocal cords.

Pleochroic (ple-o-kro'ik) [Gr. πλέων more + χροιά color]. Same as *Pleochromatic*.

Pleochroism (ple-ok'ro-izm). The condition of being pleochroic.

Pleochromatic (ple''o-kro-mat'ik) [Gr. πλέων more + χρῶμα color]. Exhibiting different colors in different circumstances.

Pleochromatism (ple-o-kro'mat-izm) [Gr. πλέων more + χρῶμα color]. The property possessed by some crystals of transmitting one color in one position and the complimentary color in a position at right angles to the first.

Pleomastia, Pleomazia (ple-o-mas'te-ah, ple-o-ma'ze-ah) [Gr. πλέων more + μαστός, or μαζός, breast]. The condition of having several breasts or nipples.

Pleomorphic, Pleomorphous (ple-o-mor'fik, ple-o-mor'fus) [Gr. πλέων more + μορφή form]. Occurring in various distinct forms.

Pleomorphism (ple-o-mor'fizm). The assumption of various distinct forms by a single organism or species.

Pleonasm (ple'o-nazm) [Gr. πλεονασμός exaggeration]. An excess in the number of parts.

Plesiomorphous (ple''se-o-mor'fus) [Gr. πλησιός near + μορφή form]. Of like or similar form.

Plessesthesia (ples-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. πλήσσειν to strike + αἴσθησις feeling]. Palpatory percussion; percussion with one hand against a palpating finger of the other hand.

Plessimeter (ples-sim'e-ter). Same as *Pleximeter*.

Plessor (ples'sor). Same as *Plexor*.

Plethora (pleth'o-rah, pleth-o'rah) [L.; Gr. πληθώρη fulness]. A condition marked by vascular turgescence, excess of blood, and fulness of pulse. It is attended with a feeling of tension in the head, a florid complexion, and a liability to nosebleed. **P. apocop'lica,** plethora following amputation in which there is little loss of blood. **P. hydræ'mica,** increase in amount of blood due to increase in the watery element alone.

Plethoric (pleth-or'ik, pleth'or-ik). Characterized by plethora.

Plethysmograph (ple-thiz'mo-graf) [Gr. πληθυσμός increase + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for recording variations in the size of parts and in the blood-supply.

Pleura (plu'rah), pl. *pleu'ræ* [Gr. πλευρά rib]. The serous membrane that invests the lungs (**Pulmonary p., Visceral p.**), lines the thorax (**Parietal p., Costal p.**), and is reflected upon the diaphragm (**Diaphragmatic p.**). There are two pleuræ, right and left, entirely shut off from each other. The pleura is moistened with a serous secretion, which facilitates the movements of the lungs in the chest.

Pleuracentesis (plu''rah-sen-te'sis). Same as *Pleurocentesis*.

Pleural (plu'ral). Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleuralgia (plu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. πλευρά rib + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the pleura, or in the side.

Pleurapophysis (plu-rap-of'is-is) [Gr. πλευρά rib + *Apophysis*]. A rib, or its homologue.

Pleurectomy (plu-rek'to-me) [*Pleura* + Gr. ἔκτομη excision]. Excision of a portion of the pleura.

Pleurisy (plu'ris-e) [Gr. πλευρῖτις]. A disease marked by inflammation of the pleura, with exudation into its cavity and upon its surface. It may occur either as an acute or chronic process. In acute pleurisy the pleura first becomes reddened, and a soft, gray lymph exudes. This is the *dry* stage. The disease may stop here, or may progress to the second stage, in which a copious exudation of serum occurs (stage of *liquid effusion*). The inflamed surfaces of the pleura tend to become united by adhesions, which are usually permanent. The symptoms are a stitch in the side, a chill followed by fever, and a dry cough. As effusion occurs there are an onset of dyspnea and a diminution of pain. The patient lies on the affected side. *Physical signs:* First stage, impaired chest-movement, feeble respiration, and friction-sound; second stage, dulness on percussion over the fluid, the area of dulness changing with changes of position; effacement of intercostal depressions. No sounds pass through the fluid to the ear when the patient coughs or speaks. Above the liquid increased percussion-resonance and a friction-sound are noticed. This disease is differentiated from pneumonia by the less marked dulness, the crepitant râle, the blowing respiration, the thoracic voice, and increased vocal fremitus of the latter disease. **Acute p.,** a form marked by sharp, stabbing pain, fever, friction-fremitus, and to-and-fro friction-sounds. **Chronic p.** is either dry, serofibrinous, or purulent, and is long continued. **Chyliform p.,** a form in which the effused fluid has a milky appearance. **Diaphragmatic p.,** a variety limited to parts near the diaphragm. **Double p.,** that form in which both pleuræ are involved. **Dry p.,** a variety with comparatively dry fibrinous exudate, usually chronic. **Encysted p.,** a form with adhesions which circumscribe the effused material. **Fibrinous p.** includes the dry and plastic varieties. **Hemorrhagic p.,** a variety in which there is a bloody exudate. **Ichorous p.,** empyema with a thin, offensive pus. **Interlobular p.,** a variety enclosed between the lobules of the lung. **Latent p.,** a form attended with but little pain or inconvenience. **Mediastinal p.,** a variety that affects the pleural folds about the mediastinum. **Metapneumonic p.,** pleurisy characterized by a thick pus and the presence of the pneumonia-diplococcus. **Plastic p.,** a form characterized by the deposition of a soft, semisolid exudate in a layer. **Primary p.,** a form not consequent upon pneumonia or any other disease: generally due to injury or exposure. **Pulsating p.,** a form in which the heart's action conveys a perceptible throbbing to the effused fluid. **Purulent p.** Same as *Empyema*. **Secondary p.,** any pleurisy consequent upon an attack of some other disease. **Serofibrinous p.,** one with a watery exudate which contains flocculi, some fibrin being also deposited. **Serous p.,** a form characterized by free exudation of serum.

Pleurisy-root (plu'ris-e-root). See *Asclepias*.

Pleuritic (plu-rit'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

Pleuritis (plu-ri'tis). Same as *Pleurisy*.

Pleurocele (plu'ro-sēl) [Gr. πλευρά rib + κήλη tumor]. Hernia of the lung-tissue or of the pleura.

Pleurocentesis (plu''ro-sen-te'sis) [Gr. πλευρά rib + κέντησις puncture]. Puncture of the pleura; paracentesis of the chest.

Pleurocentrum (plu-ro-sen'trum) [Gr. πλευρά side + κέντρον center]. The lateral element of the vertebral column.

Pleurocholecystitis (plu''ro-ko-le-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. πλευρά pleura + *Cholecystitis*]. Inflammation of the pleura and the gall-bladder.

Pleuroclysis (plu-rok'lis-is) [Gr. πλευρά side + κλύσις washing]. Injection of fluids into the pleural cavity.

Pleurodynia (plu-ro-din'e-ah) [Gr. πλευρά rib + ὀδυνή pain]. Paroxysmal pain in the intercostal muscles. It is a form of muscular rheumatism.

Pleurogenic, Pleurogenous (plu-ro-jen'ik, pluroj'en-us) [Gr. πλευρά rib + γεννᾶν to produce]. Originating in the pleura.

Pleurohepatitis (plu''ro-hep-at-i'tis) [Gr. πλευρά side + ἧπαρ liver + -ιτις inflammation]. Hepatitis with inflammation of a portion of the pleura near the liver.

Pleurolith (plu'ro-lith) [*Pleura* + Gr. λίθος stone]. A concretion found in the pleura.

Pleuropericarditis (plu''ro-per-e-kar-di'tis). Combined pleuritis and pericarditis.

Pleuroperitoneal (plu''ro-per-it-o-ne'al). Pertaining to both the pleura and peritoneum.

Pleuroperitoneum (plu''ro-per-it-o-ne'um). The pleura and peritoneum considered as one structure.

Pleuropneumonia (plu''ro-nu-mo'ne-ah). 1. Pleurisy complicated with pneumonia. 2. A contagious or infectious pneumonia of cattle combined with pleurisy: of bacterial origin.

Pleuropulmonary (plu-ro-pul'mo-na-re). Pertaining to the pleura and lungs.

Pleurorrhea (plu-ro-re'ah) [Gr. πλευρά rib + ῥοία flow]. A pleural or pleuritic effusion.

Pleurosomus (plu-ro-so'mus) [Gr. πλευρά rib + σῶμα body]. A fetus with protrusion of the intestine and imperfect development of the arm of one side.

Pleurothotonos (plu-ro-thot'o-nos) [Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side + τόνος tension]. Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

Pleurotomy (plu-rot'o-me) [Gr. πλευρά rib + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the pleura.

Pleurotyphoid (plu-ro-ti'foid). Acute pleurisy followed by and complicated with typhoid fever.

Pleurovisceral (plu-ro-vis'er-al). Pertaining to the pleura and the viscera.

Plexal (plek'sal). Pertaining to a plexus.

Plexiform (plex'if-orm) [L. *plex'us* plait + *for'ma* form]. Resembling a plexus, or network.

Pleximeter (plex-im'et-er) [Gr. πλῆξις stroke + μέτρον measure]. 1. A plate to be struck in mediate percussion. 2. A glass plate used to show the condition of the skin under pressure.

Pleximetric (plek-sim-et'rik). Pertaining to or performed by a pleximeter.

Plexor (plex'or). A hammer used in performing percussion.

Plexus (plex'us) [L. "braid"]. A network or tangle, chiefly of veins or nerves. **Accessory p.,** that part of the stroma-plexus which lies immediately beneath the anterior limiting membrane of the cornea. **Annular p.,** the nervous plexus that encircles the corneal margin. **P. anseri'nus, Parotid p.,** a small plexus near the parotid gland. **P. anseri'nus ner'vi median'i,** bundles from the eighth nerve going to th median nerve. **Aortic p.,** nerve-plexuses (1) c either side and in front of the abdominal and (2 around the thoracic aorta. **P. articula'ris,** small venous plexus near the outer aspect of th temporomaxillary articulation. **Auerbach's p.,** a plexus of the sympathetic nerve between the coats of the intestine. **Biliary p.,** a network of bile-ducts said to be sometimes observable in the liver. **Brachial p.,** a great nerve-plexus of the neck and axilla, formed by the union of the anterior branches of the lower four cervical and the first dorsal nerve. It supplies the whole upper extremity, and its chief branches are the posterior thoracic, suprascapular, subscapular, internal cutaneous, musculocutaneous, musculospiral, circumflex, median, and ulnar nerves. **Cardiac p., Anterior** or **Superficial,** a nerve-plexus under the arch of the aorta. **Cardiac p., Deep** or **Great,** a plexus situated in front of the tracheal fork. **Carotid p., External,** a nerve-plexus around the external carotid artery. **Carotid p., Internal,** a nerve-plexus on the outer side of the internal carotid. **Cavernous p.,** a plexus situated within the cavernous sinus. **Celiac p.,** a nerve-plexus on or near the celiac axis. **Cervical p.,** a nerve-plexus opposite the four upper vertebræ, supplying the skin of the neck, shoulder, chest, occiput, and auricle, and sending communicating branches to the facial, pneumogastric, hypoglossal, spinal accessory, and muscular branches to the sternomastoid, platysma, trapezius, scaleni, anterior and lateral recti, and the diaphragm. **Cervical p., posterior,** a nerve-plexus in the posterior cervical region. **P. cervicobrachia'lis,** the cervical and brachial plexuses together. **Choroid p.,** a vascular fringe-like fold of the pia in the third, fourth, and lateral ventricles. The choroid plexuses secrete the cerebrospinal fluid. **Choroid p., Inferior,** the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. **Coccygeal p.,** a nerve-plexus near the dorsal surface of the coccyx. **Colic p., Left,** a part of the inferior mesenteric plexus. **Colic p's, Ileo-, Middle,** and **Right,** parts of the superior mesenteric plexus. **Coronary p., Anterior,** a plexus beneath the arch of the aorta. **Coronary p., Gastric.** Same as *Gastric p.* **Coronary p., Posterior,** a nerve-plexus at the dorsum of the heart. **Crural p.,** a nerve-plexus about the upper part of the femoral artery. **Cruveilhier's p.** 1. A nerve-plexus of the back of the neck, derived from the great occipital and the first and second cervical nerves. 2. A form of angioma made up of a knot of varicose veins. **Cystic p.,** a nerve-plexus near the gall-bladder. **Dental p.,** a nerve-plexus around the roots of teeth of lower jaw. **Diaphragmatic p.,** a nerve-plexus near the phrenic artery. **Dorsal p., Ulnar,** a plexus formed by veins from the little finger and from the third and fourth interdigital clefts. **Epigastric p.** Same as *Solar p.* **Esophageal p.,** a nerve-plexus around the esophagus. **Exner's p.,** a layer of nerve-fibers near the surface of the cerebral cortex. **Extraspinal p.,** a network of large veins extending the entire length of the vertebral column beneath the multifidus spinæ muscle. **Facial p.** surrounds a part of the facial artery. **Fundamental p.,** the deep stroma-plexus. **Gangliform p.,** a plexus from the roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. **Gastric p.,** one of the coronary plexuses of the trisplanchnic system. **Gastroduodenal p.,** a branch of the celiac plexus. **Gastro-epiploic p.,** a portion of the celiac plexus. **Gastro-epiploic p., left,** a nerve-plexus near the convex border of the stomach. **P. gu'læ,** the esophageal plexus. **Haller's p.,** the laryngeal plexus. **Heller's p.,** an arterial network in the submucosa of the intestine. **Hemor-**

rhoidal p's, inferior and superior, plexuses situated near the rectum. **Hemorrhoidal venous p.,** a network of veins surrounding the lower part of the rectum. **Hepatic p.,** a sympathetic nerve-plexus near and within the liver. **Hovius's p.,** a venous plexus in the ciliary region connected with Schlemm's canal. **Hypogastric p.,** a nerve-plexus before the promontory of the sacrum. **Hypogastric p., inferior.** Same as *Pelvic p.* **Ileocolic p.** See *Colic p.* **Infra-orbital p.,** a nerve-plexus situated under the levator labii superioris. **Inferior rectal p.,** a plexus of sympathetic nerves connected with the pelvic plexus on either side, near the lower part of the rectum. **Ischiadic p.,** the upper part of the sacral plexus. **Laryngeal p.,** a nerve-plexus on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx: made up of branches of the sympathetic and external laryngeal nerves. **Leber's p.** Same as *Hovius's p.* **Lingual p.,** a nerve-plexus around the lingual artery. **Lumbar p.,** a nerve-plexus in the psoas muscle. **Lumbosacral p.,** the lumbar, sacral, and pudendal plexuses together. **P. mag'nus profun'dus,** the deep celiac plexus. **Meissner's p.,** a flat layer of nervous masses and fibrils in the submucosa of the stomach and small intestine. **Mesenteric p., inferior,** a plexus surrounding the inferior mesenteric artery. **Mesenteric p., superior,** a plexus that surrounds the superior mesenteric artery. **Molecular p.** Same as *Exner's p.* **Myenteric p.** Same as *Auerbach's p.* **Nasopalatine p.,** a nerve-plexus near the incisor foramen. **Nervoprotoplasmic p's,** three systems of nerve-elements contained in the three principal cortical layers of the brain-substance. **Obturator p.,** a plexus that surrounds the obturator nerve. **Occipital p.,** a nerve-plexus around the occipital artery. **Ophthalmic p.,** a nerve-plexus around the ophthalmic artery and the optic nerve. **Ovarian p.** 1. A nerve-plexus with distribution to the ovaries and the uterine fundus. 2. A venous plexus near the ovary. **Pampiniform p.,** a network of spermatic veins or of ovarian veins; the spermatic plexus. **Pancreatic p.,** a plexus that supplies the pancreas. **Pancreaticoduodenal p.,** a plexus that sends filaments to the pancreas and duodenum. **Panizza's p's,** two plexuses of the deeper lymph-vessels in the lateral fossæ of the frenum of the prepuce. **Patellar p.,** a nerve-plexus that supplies the region in front of the knee. **Pelvic p's, right and left,** plexuses which supply the viscera and other plexuses of the pelvis. **Pharyngeal p.** 1. A nerve-plexus which supplies the pharynx, etc. 2. A venous plexus at the side of the pharynx. **Phrenic p.,** a nerve-plexus which sends filaments to the diaphragm and the suprarenal capsules. **Polymorphic p.,** the most deep-seated of the four plexuses of the cerebral cortical substance. **Primary p.,** the deep stroma-plexus. **Prostatic p.,** a nerve-plexus that supplies the bladder. **Pterygoid p.,** a venous plexus near the internal maxillary vein. **Pudendal p.** 1. A plexus formed by the ventral branches of the third and fourth sacral nerves. 2. A venous plexus behind the pubis and surrounding the urethra and neck of the bladder. **Pudendocaudal p.,** the pudendal and coccygeal plexuses together. **Pulmonary p., anterior,** a nerve-plexus situated before or ventrad to and supplying the root and substance of the lungs, both below and anteriorly. **Pulmonary p., posterior,** a nerve-plexus situated dorsad of and supplying the root of the lungs and the lung-substance. **Pyloric p.,** a nerve-plexus which supplies the region of the pylorus. **Ranvier's p.** See *Accessory p.* **Renal p.,** a plexus near the great renal artery. **P. reticula'ris,** a network of vessels situated below the fornix of the brain. **Sacral p.,** a nerve-plexus situated ventrad of the sacrum. **Sacral lymphatic p.,** a fine network of lymphatic vessels in the hollow of the sacrum. **Santorini's p.** 1. The vesicoprostatic or pudendal venous plexus. 2. A nerve plexus made up of filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve at the foramen ovale. **Sappey's subareolar p.,** a lymphatic plexus situated beneath the areola of the nipple. **Solar p.,** a great network of nerves and ganglia on the dorsal aspect of the stomach, formed by the greater and a portion of the lesser splanchnic nerves and the right pneumogastric nerve, and giving off nerves to all the abdominal viscera. It has sometimes been called the *Abdominal brain.* **Spermatic p.,** a network or plexus of nerves around the spermatic vessels: it supplies the testes. **Sphenoid p.,** the upper portion of the internal carotid plexus. **Stroma-p.,** a network formed by ramifications of the nerve-fibrils of the cornea within the substantia propria. **Stroma-p., deep,** the more deeply seated portion of the stroma-plexus. **Submolecular p.,** a plexus of the cerebral cortex lying just within Exner's plexus. **Submucous p.** Same as *Meissner's p.* **Subpleural mediastinal p.,** an arterial plexus beneath the mediastinal pleura. **Subsartorial p.,** a nerve plexus at the posterior border of the sartorius muscle, formed by branches of the obturator, long saphenous, and internal cutaneous nerves. **Subtrapezius p.,** a nerve plexus situated under the trapezius muscle. **Suprarenal p's, right and left,** nerve-plexuses surrounding the suprarenal capsules. **Thyroid p's, inferior and superior,** nerve-plexuses supplying the larynx, pharynx, and the thyroid region. **Tonsillar p.,** a nerve-plexus going to the fauces, tonsil, and the soft palate. **Tympanic p.,** a nerve-plexus which supplies the tympanum. **Uterine p.** 1. A nerve-plexus which supplies the cervix and lower part of the uterus. 2. A venous plexus between the layers of the broad ligament. **Vaginal p.** 1. The nerve-plexus that supplies the vaginal walls. 2. A venous plexus near the outlet of the vagina. **Vertebral p.,** a plexus of nerves situated around the basilar and vertebral regions. **Vesical p.,** a plexus that surrounds the vesical arteries. **Vesicoprostatic p.,** a venous plexus of the male corresponding to the pudendal (2) plexus of the female. **Vidian p.,** a plexus made up of filaments from the Vidian nerve. **Walther's arteriosonervous p.,** the cavernous plexus.

Plica (pli'kah), pl. *pli'cæ.* Latin for *Plait* or *Fold.* **P. ampulla'ris,** one of the folds of the mucous coat lining the ampulla of the Fallopian tube. **P. axilla'ris ante'rior,** the anterior axillary fold. **P. axilla'ris poste'rior,** the posterior axillary fold. **P. choroi'dea,** the fetal fold whence the choroid plexus is derived. **P. fimbria'ta,** the lobulated fold running backward and outward from the anterior extremity of the frenulum of the tongue. **P. interdigita'lis,** the free border of the web between the fingers. **P. neuropath'ica,** a curled state of the hair caused by nervous disorder. **P. palma'tæ,** the folds of the arbor vitæ uterinus. **P. polon'ica** [L. "Polish plait"], a matted state of the hair, which becomes covered with crusts and vermin. **Plicæ rec'tæ,** transverse folds in the rectal mucosa. **P. salpingopalati'na,** the salpingopalatine fold. **P. semilunar'is,** a fold of mucous membrane at the outer canthus of the eye. **P. semiluna'ris co'li,** one of Peyer's patches. **P. sigmoi'dea,** one of the ridges on the inner surface of the colon. **P. sublingua'lis,** the fold on the under surface of the tongue produced by the underlying secretory duct of the sublingual gland. **P. transversa'lis rec'ti,** the valves

of Houston. **P. triangula'ris,** the triangular fold where the glossopalatine arch joins the lateral border of the tongue. **P. tuba'ria,** any one of the folds of the mucous lining of the Fallopian tube. **P. ureter'ica,** a fold of mucous membrane passing from the opening of the ureter to the median line of the bladder. **P. ventricula'ris,** the false vocal cord. **P. vestib'uli,** a ridge on the nasal septum. **P. voca'lis,** the true vocal cord.

Plicadentin (pli-kah-den'tin) [L. *pli'ca* fold + *Dentin*]. A modification of the dentin in which the fibers diverge in many lines from the central pulp-cavity of the tooth.

Plicate (pli'kāt) [L. *plica'tus*]. Plaited or folded.

Plicotomy (pli-kot'o-me) [L. *pli'ca* fold + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

Plombierung (plom-be-ar'ung) [Ger. "plugging"]. The operation of plugging defects in bone, such as osteomyelitis, with preparations of iodoform.

Plug (plug). A lumpy mass. **Dittrich's p's,** whitish, brownish, or yellowish masses found in the sputum or in the bronchial tubes in septic bronchitis and in gangrene of the lungs. **Imlach's fat-p.,** a mass of fatty tissue sometimes found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring. **Traube's p's.** Same as *Dittrich's p's.*

Plumbago (plum-ba'go). See *Graphite.*

Plumbi acetas, and other terms beginning with **Plumbi.** See under *Lead.*

Plumbic (plum'bik) [L. *plum'bicus* leaden]. Pertaining to or containing lead.

Plumbism (plum'bizm). Lead-poisoning.

Plumbum (plum'bum). Latin for *Lead.*

Plummer's pills (plum'erz). See *Pill.*

Plummet (plum'met). A bullet of lead or metallic antimony formerly swallowed for the relief of obstinate constipation.

Plumula (plūm'u-lah). A set of delicate cross-furrows on the upper wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Pluri- [L. *plus* more]. A prefix meaning *more.*

Pluricordonal (plu-rik-or'don-al). See under *Cell.*

Plurilocular (plu-ril-ok'u-lar). Same as *Multilocular.*

Pluripara (plu-rip'ah-rah) [L. *plus* more + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has borne several children.

Pluriparity (plu-rip-ar'it-e). The fact or condition of having borne several children.

Plutomania (plu-to-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. πλοῦτος riches + μανία madness]. The insane belief of a patient that he is very rich.

Pneodynamics (ne''o-di-nam'iks) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + *Dynamics*]. The dynamics of respiration.

Pneogaster (ne'o-gas-ter) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + γαστήρ the belly]. The respiratory tract of the embryo.

Pneograph (ne'o-graf) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + γράφειν to record]. A device for registering the respiratory movements: used for diagnostic purposes.

Pneometer (ne-om'et-er) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + μέτρον measure]. A form of spirometer, or device for measuring the air inspired and expired.

Pneophore (ne'o-fōr) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + φορεῖν to carry]. An instrument to aid in effecting artificial respiration.

Pneoscope (ne'o-skōp) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + σκοπεῖν to view]. See *Pneumograph.*

Pneumarthrosis (nu-mar-thro'sis) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + ἄρθρωσις joint]. The presence of gas or air in a joint.

Pneumascope (nu'mas-kōp) [Gr. πνεῖν to breathe + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for measuring the movements of the thorax in respiration.

Pneumathemia (nu-math-e'me-ah) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + αἷμα blood]. The presence of air or gas in the blood-vessels.

Pneumatic (nu-mat'ik) [L. *pneumat'icus*; Gr. πνευματικός]. Of or pertaining to air or respiration.

Pneumatinuria (nu''mat-in-u're-ah). Same as *Pneumaturia.*

Pneumatocardia (nu''mat-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + καρδία heart]. The presence of air in the heart.

Pneumatocele (nu-mat'o-sēl) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + κήλη tumor]. 1. Hernial protrusion of the lung-tissue. 2. A tumor or sac containing gas; especially, a gaseous swelling of the scrotum.

Pneumatodyspnea, Pneumatodyspnœa (nu''ma-to-disp-ne'ah) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Dyspnea*]. Difficulty in breathing due to emphysema.

Pneumatogram (nu-mat'o-gram) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + γράμμα writing]. The tracing or record made by a pneumatograph.

Pneumatograph (nu-mat'o-graf) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + γράφειν to record]. A device for registering the movements of the chest-wall.

Pneumatology (nu-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding gases and air and their therapeutic and other properties.

Pneumatometer (nu-mat-om'et-er) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + μέτρον measure]. A form of spirometer, or instrument for measuring the air inspired and expired.

Pneumatometry (nu-mat-om'et-re). The measurement of the air inspired and expired.

Pneumatorrachis (nu-mat-or'ak-is) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + ῥάχις spine]. The presence of gas in the vertebral canal.

Pneumatoscope (nu-mat'os-kōp) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + σκοπεῖν to see]. 1. A device for determining the absence or presence of pus in the air-cells of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It consists of a sound-receiver placed in the patient's mouth and connected with his ears by tubes. A tuning-fork placed upon the mastoid will be heard longer over a healthy portion than over a diseased portion. 2. An instrument devised by Gabreitschewsky for auscultating the percussion of the thorax from the mouth.

Pneumatosis (nu-mat-o'sis) [Gr. πνευμάτωσις]. The presence of air or gas in an abnormal situation.

Pneumatotherapy (nu''mat-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by rarefied or condensed air.

Pneumatothorax (nu''mat-o-tho'rax). Same as *Pneumothorax.*

Pneumaturia (nu-mat-u're-ah) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + οὖρον urine]. The passage of urine charged with air or gas.

Pneumatype (nu'mat-īp) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + τύπος type]. A breath-picture; a deposition of moisture upon a glass surface from the exhaled air: used in the diagnosis of nasal obstructions.

Pneumectomy (nu-mek'to-me) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of lung-tissue.

Pneumin (nu'min). Methylene creosote; a tasteless yellowish powder: used in tuberculosis.

Pneumobacillin (nu''mo-bas-il'in). A poisonous substance extracted from the pneumobacillus.

Pneumobacillus (nu″mo-bas-il′lus) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Bacillus*]. The bacillus of certain cases of croupous pneumonia; *Bacil′lus pneumo′niæ*.

Pneumobacterin (nu-mo-bak′ter-in). See *Bacterial vaccine*, under *Vaccine*.

Pneumobulbous (nu-mo-bul′bus). Pertaining to the lungs and to the oblongata.

Pneumocele (nu′mo-sēl) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of lung-tissue through the chest-wall.

Pneumocentesis (nu″mo-sen-te′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + κέντησις puncture]. Surgical puncture of a lung for the purpose of evacuating a cavity.

Pneumocephlaus (nu-mo-sef′al-us) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + κεφαλή head]. Air within the cranial cavity.

Pneumochirurgia (nu″mo-ki-rur′je-ah) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + χειρουργία surgery]. The surgery of the lungs.

Pneumochysis (nu-mok′is-is). Pulmonary edema, or serous infiltration of the lung.

Pneumococcal (nu-mo-kok′al). Pertaining to or caused by pneumococci.

Pneumococcemia (nu″mo-kok-se′me-ah). The presence of pneumococci in the blood.

Pneumococcus (nu-mo-kok′kus) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + κόκκος berry]. The diplococcus of pneumonia; *Micrococ′cus lanceola′tus*. Called also *Fränkel's p.* **P. fla′vens, P. guttacer′ci, P. lichenoi′des,** lung-bacilli found in the contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle.

Pneumoconiosis (nu″mo-ko-ne-o′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + κόνις dust]. Same as *Pneumonoconiosis*.

Pneumoderma (nu-mo-der′mah) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + δέρμα skin]. Subcutaneous emphysema; air beneath the skin.

Pneumodynamics (nu″mo-di-nam′iks) [Gr. πνεῦμα breath + δύναμις force]. The dynamics of the respiratory process; the study of the forces exerted in the act of breathing.

Pneumo-enteritis (nu″mo-en-ter-i′tis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + ἔντερον intestine]. Inflammation of the lung and intestine.

Pneumo-erysipelas (nu″mo-er-is-ip′el-as). Erysipelas complicated with pneumonia.

Pneumogalactocele (nu″mo-gal-ak′to-sēl) [Gr πνεῦμα air + γαλα milk + κήλη tumor]. A tumor containing gas and milk.

Pneumogastric (nu-mo-gas′trik) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + γαστήρ stomach]. Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. **P. nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Pneumogram (nu′mo-gram). The tracing or graphic record of respiratory movements.

Pneumograph (nu′mo-graf) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for registering the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (nu-mog′raf-e) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + γράφειν to write]. An anatomic description of the lungs.

Pneumohemothorax (nu″mo-hem-o-tho′rax) [Gr. πνεύμα air + αἷμα blood + θώραξ chest]. The presence of air (or gas) and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrometra (nu-mo-hi-dro-me′trah) [Gr. πνεύμα air + ὕδωρ water + μῆτρα uterus]. A collection of gas and fluid in the uterus.

Pneumohydropericardium (nu″mo-hi″dro-per-e-kar′de-um) [Gr. πνεύμα air + ὕδωρ water + *Pericardium*]. A collection of air (or gas) and serum in the pericardium.

Pneumohydrothorax (nu″mo-hi-dro-tho′rax) [Gr. πνεύμα air + ὕδωρ water + θώραξ chest]. A collection of air (or gas) and a liquid in the thorax.

Pneumokoniosis (nu″mo-ko-ne-o′sis). See *Pneumoconiosis*.

Pneumolith (nu′mo-lith) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + λίθος stone]. A pulmonary calculus or concretion.

Pneumomalacia (nu″mo-mal-a′she-ah) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + μαλακία softness]. Morbid softness of lung-tissue.

Pneumomassage (nu″mo-mas-sahzh′) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Massage*]. Air-massage of the tympanum.

Pneumomelanosis (nu″mo-mel-an-o′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Melanosis*]. The blackening of the lung-tissue by inhaled coal-dust.

Pneumometer (nu-mom′et-er). Same as *Pneumatometer*.

Pneumomycosis (nu″mo-mi-ko′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Mycosis*]. Any lung-disease due to schizomycetes.

Pneumonectasia, Pneumonectasis (nu″mon-ek-ta′ze-ah, nu-mon-ek′tas-is) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + ἔκτασις extension]. Emphysema of the lungs.

Pneumonectomy (nu-mo-nek′to-me). Same as *Pneumectomy*.

Pneumonedema (nu″mo-ne-de′mah) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Edema*]. Edema of the lungs.

Pneumonemia (nu-mo-ne′me-ah) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + αἷμα blood]. Congestion of the lungs.

Pneumonia (nu-mo′ne-ah) [Gr. πνευμωνία]. Inflammation of the lungs; especially the disease known as croupous, or lobar, pneumonia. See *Lobar p.* **Abortive p.,** a form with a short and favorable course. **Acute p.,** a lobar pneumonia of bacterial origin. **Alcoholic p.,** the lobar pneumonia of drunkards. **Apex-p., Apical p.,** croupous pneumonia limited to the apex of the lung. **Aspiration-p.,** pneumonia due to the inhalation of dust, food, or a foreign body. **Bilious p.,** lobar pneumonia attended with jaundice. **Bronchial p.** Same as *Bronchopneumonia*. **Buhl's desquamative p.,** caseous pneumonia in which the exudate is composed chiefly of desquamated alveolar epithelium. **Catarrhal p.,** a variety in which the bronchioles become clogged with a mucopurulent exudate, forming consolidated patches in single lobes, which may extend to large areas. It occurs especially in children. Called also *Lobular p.* and *Bronchopneumonia*. **Central p.,** lobar pneumonia beginning in the interior of a lobe of the lung. **Cerebral p.,** a pneumonia usually apical and having severe head-symptoms. **Cheesy p.,** a pneumonia in which the alveoli become filled with necrosed cells and the cut surface looks like cheese. **Chronic p.,** a long-continuing form, usually fibrous. **Contusion-p.,** a pneumonia following an injury. **Core-p.** Same as *Central p.* **Croupous p.** Same as *Lobar p.* **Deglutition-p.,** pneumonia from the entrance of food into the lungs. **Desnos's p.,** massive pneumonia; splenopneumonia. **Desquamative p.,** chronic lobar pneumonia with hardening of the fibrous exudate and proliferation of the interstitial tissue and epithelium of the lung. Called also *Parenchymatous p.* and *Primary indurative p.* **Double p.,** that which affects both lungs. **Embolic p.,** pneumonia due to embolism of a blood-vessel or vessels of the lung. **Ephemeral p.,** that in which the signs of pneumonia disappear after two days. Called also *Congestion of the lungs*. **Fibrinous p.** Same as *Lobar p.* **Fibrous p.,** a form characterized by an increase of the interstitial and stromatic elements. See *Interstitial p.* **Gangrenous p.,** gangrene of the lung. **Hypostatic p.,** a pneumonia due to dorsal decubitus in weak or aged persons. **Indurative p.** See *Desquamative p.* **Interstitial p.,** chronic fibrous pneumonia; a chronic form of pneumonia with increase of the interstitial tissue

and decrease of the proper lung-tissue with induration. Called also *Cirrhosis of the lung* and *Fibroid phthisis*. **Larval p.,** an attack presenting the initial symptoms of the disease only. **Lobar p.,** an acute febrile disease produced by the *Diplococ′cus pneumo′niæ*, and marked by inflammation of one or more lobes of the lung, together with consolidation. It is attended with chill, followed by sudden elevation of temperature, dyspnea, rapid breathing, pain in the side, and cough with blood-stained expectoration. The symptoms abate after a week. It usually begins in the lower lobe, the lung being at first intensely congested (*stage of congestion* or *engorgement*), and afterward becoming red and solid from accumulation of exudate and blood-cells in the alveoli (*red hepatization*), and later gray (*gray hepatization*), from degeneration of the exudates, which are finally absorbed. Called also *Croupous p., Lung-fever*, and *Pneumonic fever*. **Lobular p.,** catarrhal or bronchial pneumonia. **Massive p.,** lobar pneumonia with solidification of the air-cells, bronchia, or even an entire lung. **Metastatic p.,** suppurative pneumonia due to metastasis in pyemia. **Migratory p.,** pneumonia gradually involving one lobe of the lung after another. **Parenchymatous p.** Same as *Desquamative p.* **Pleuritic p.** Same as *Pleuropneumonia*. **Pleurogenic p.,** that which is secondary to pleural disease. **Pseudopleuritic p.** See *Desnos's p.* **Purulent p.,** a form characterized by the formation of pus. **Septic p.,** a form due to septic poison, and often lobular. **Stoll's p.,** pneumonia with gastrohepatic complications. **Stripe-p.,** a type in which the affected part takes the form of an upright stripe. **Superficial p.,** a form which affects only the parts near the pleura. **Suppurative p.,** pneumonia with formation of abscesses in the lungs. **Typhoid p.,** an asthenic form of pneumonia with typhoid symptoms. **Vagus-p.,** pneumonia due to injury of the pneumogastric nerve. **Wandering p.,** a pneumonia which attacks various parts of the lung successively and is probably of erysipelatous origin. **White p.,** indurative syphilitic pneumonia of the newborn; infantile syphilitic pneumonia with a white, fatty degeneration of the lung.

Pneumonic (nu-mon′ik) [Gr. πνευμονικός]. Pertaining to the lung or to pneumonia.

Pneumonitis (nu-mo-ni′tis). Same as *Pneumonia*.

Pneumonocele (nu-mon′o-sēl). Same as *Pneumocele*.

Pneumonocirrhosis (nu″mo-no-sir-o′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Cirrhosis*]. Cirrhosis, or hardening, of a lung.

Pneumonoconiosis, Pneumonokoniosis (nu-mo″no-ko-ne-o′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + κονία dust]. Lung-disease due to the inhalation of minute particles. It is attended by fibroid induration and pigmentation. See *Anthracosis, Chalicosis, Siderosis*, and *Silicosis*. **P. siderot′ica.** Same as *Siderosis*.

Pneumonomelanosis (nu-mo″no-mel-an-o′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + μέλας black]. Melanosis of the lung-tissue.

Pneumonometer (nu-mon-om′et-er) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + μέτρον measure]. A form of spirometer.

Pneumonomycosis (nu-mo″no-mi-ko′sis). Same as *Pneumomycosis*.

Pneumonopathy (nu-mo-nop′ath-e) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + πάθος disease], Any lung disease.

Pneumonopexy (nu-mo′no-peks-e). Same as *Pneumopexy*.

Pneumonorrhaphy (nu-mo-nor′af-e) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + ῥαφή suture]. Suture of the lung.

Pneumonosis (nu-mo-no′sis) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + νόσος disease]. Any lung-disease.

Pneumonotomy (nu-mo-not′o-me) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the lung.

Pneumopaludism (nu-mo-pal′u-dizm) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + L. *pa′lus* swamp]. Disease of the lungs of malarial origin. One form, known as *De Brun's disease*, consists of solidification of the upper part of one or both lungs. It is attended with cough and attacks of fever.

Pneumoparesis (nu-mo-par′es-is) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + *Paresis*]. A lung-disease marked by progressive congestion and infiltration of the vesicles of the lung.

Pneumopericardium (nu″mo-per-ik-ar′de-um) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + περικάρδιον pericardium]. The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. It is marked by tympanitic resonance over the precordia and metallic heart-sounds.

Pneumoperitoneum (nu″mo-per-it-o-ne′um) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Peritoneum*]. The presence of gas or air in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneumoperitonitis (nu″mo-per-it-o-ni′tis) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Peritonitis*]. Peritonitis with the accumulation of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneumopexy (nu′mo-pex-e) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + πῆξις fixation]. Surgical fixation of the lung to the thoracic wall.

Pneumopleuritis (nu″mo-plu-ri′tis). Inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

Pneumoprotein (nu-mo-pro′te-in). A principle derived from the pneumococcus by the action of glycerin and water.

Pneumopyopericardium (nu″mo-pi″o-per-ik-ar′de-um) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + πύον pus + περικάρδιον pericardium]. The presence of air (or gas) and pus in the pericardium.

Pneumopyothorax (nu″mo-pi-o-tho′rax) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + πύον pus + θώραξ thorax]. The presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.

Pneumorachis (nu-mo-ra′kis) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + ῥάχις spine]. The presence of a gaseous collection in the spinal cord.

Pneumorrhagia (nu-mor-ra′je-ah) [Gr. πνεύμων lung + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. 1. Hemorrhage from the lungs. 2. Pulmonary apoplexy.

Pneumoserothorax (nu″mo-se-ro-tho′rax) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + *Serum* + Gr. θώραξ thorax]. The presence of gas and serum in the thoracic cavity.

Pneumotherapy (nu-mo-ther′ap-e). 1. Same as *Pneumatotherapy*. 2. The treatment of diseases of the lungs.

Pneumothermomassage (nu″mo-ther″mo-mas-azh′) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + θερμή heat + *Massage*]. The application to the body of hot condensed air that has been medicated.

Pneumothorax (nu-mo-tho′rax) [Gr. πνεῦμα air + θώραξ thorax]. An accumulation of air or gas in the pleural cavity. The air enters either by an external wound, a lung-perforation, from burrowing abscess, or from the rupture of a superficial lung-cavity. Pneumothorax is apt to be of sudden onset, and to be announced by collapse. It is attended with sudden and severe pain and rapidly increasing dyspnea. Percussion shows a wide diffusion of the tympanitic sound over the dilated side. There are no râles, but dulness is present as fluid forms, and fluctuation on succussion. A metallic echo on strong percussion over the air. When a communication exists with the bronchi, metallic respiration or tinkling is heard. **Valvular p.,** that which is characterized by an aperture through the pleura which has a slip with a valve-like action.

Pneumotomy (nu-mot′o-me). Same as *Pneumonotomy*.

Pneumotoxin (nu-mo-tox'in). A toxin produced by the bacteria of pneumonia, and thought to be the cause of the symptoms of lobar pneumonia.

Pneumotyphoid (nu-mo-ti'foid). Typhoid blended with pneumonia.

Pneumotyphus (nu-mo-ti'fus). Pneumonia concurrent with typhoid fever.

Pneumouria (nu-mo-u're-ah). Same as *Pneumaturia*.

Pock (pok). A pustule, especially of small-pox. **P.-marked,** scarred or pitted as a result of small-pox.

Pocketing (pok'et-ing). The enclosure of the pedicle in ovariotomy within the edges of the external wound.

Podagra (pod-ag'rah, pod'ag-rah) [L.; Gr. ποδάγρα; πούς foot + ἄγρα seizure]. Gout; more especially gout in the feet.

Podagral (pod'ag-ral). Affected with gout.

Podagric (pod-ag'rik) [L. *podag'ricus;* Gr. ποδαγρικός]. Gouty.

Podagrous (pod'ag-rus) [L. *podagro'sus*]. Gouty.

Podalgia (po-dal'je-ah) [Gr. πούς foot + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the foot, as from gout or rheumatism.

Podalic (po-dal'ik) [Gr. πούς foot]. Accomplished by means of the feet; footling.

Podarthritis (pod-ar-thri'tis) [Gr. πούς foot + *Arthritis*]. Inflammation of the joints of the feet.

Podasteroid (pod-as'ter-oid) [Gr. πούς foot + ἀστήρ star + εἶδος form]. Having a stellate foot or pedicle.

Podelkoma (pod-el-ko'mah) [Gr. πούς foot + ἕλκωμα ulcer]. Mycetoma; actinomycosis of the foot.

Podencephalus (pod-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. πούς foot + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monster-fetus the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

Podobromidrosis (pod''o-brom-id-ro'sis) [Gr. πούς foot + βρῶμος stench + ἱδρώς sweat]. Fetid perspiration of the feet.

Pododynamometer (pod''o-di-nam-om'et-er). A device for determining the strength of the leg-muscles.

Pododynia (pod-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. πούς foot + ὀδύνη pain]. Neuralgic pain of the heel and sole; burning pain without redness in the sole of the foot: seen in tailors.

Podophyllin (pod-o-fil'lin) [L. *res'ina podophyl'li*]. The purgative yellow resin of *Podophyl'lum pelta'tum*. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.008–0.033 gm.).

Podophylloquercetin (pod''o-fil''lo-kwer-se'tin). A crystallizable principle from podophyllum: said to have no remedial value.

Podophyllotoxin (pod''o-fil-lo-tox'in). A poisonous cathartic resin, $C_{23}H_{24}O_9 + 2H_2O$, from *Podophyl'lum pelta'tum*. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.0011–0.006 gm.).

Podophyllum (pod-o-fil'lum) [Gr. πούς foot + φύλλον leaf]. A genus of berberidaceous plants. The rhizome and roots of *P. pelta'tum*, may-apple, or mandrake, contain a resin, *podophyllin*, and a constituent, *podophyllotoxin*. It is a cholagogue, laxative, and cathartic, and is used in chronic constipation, torpor of the liver, etc. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.33–1.33 gm.); of *abstract*, $\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.); of *extract*, $\frac{1}{2}$–1$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.033–0.1 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *tincture*, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Pœ-. For words thus beginning, see those beginning *Pe-*.

Pogoniasis (po-go-ni'as-is) [Gr. πωγωνίας bearded]. 1. Excessive growth of a beard. 2. The growth of a beard upon a woman.

Pogonion (po-go'ne-on) [Gr. πώγων beard]. The most anterior point of the chin in the middle line.

Poikiloblast (poi'kil-o-blast) [Gr. ποικίλος speckled, varied + βλαστός germ]. A large nucleated red blood-cell of irregular form.

Poikilocyte (poi'kil-o-sīt) [Gr. ποικίλος varied + κύτος cell]. A malformed and oversized non-nucleated red blood-corpuscle: seen in the blood of pernicious and other anemias. See *Blood*.

Poikilocytosis (poi''kil-o-si-to'sis). A condition characterized by the presence of poikilocytes in the blood.

Poikilonymy (poi-kil-on'im-e) [Gr. ποικίλος varied + ὄνυμα name]. The mingling of names or terms from different systems of nomenclature.

Poikilothermal, Poikilothermic (poi''kil-o-ther'mal, poi''kil-o-ther'mik) [Gr. ποικίλος varied + θερμή heat]. 1. Not having blood with a nearly constant temperature. 2. Capable of enduring marked variations of cold and heat.

Poikilothermism (poi''kil-o-ther'mizm). The ability of bacteria, plants, and cold-blooded animals to adapt themselves to the temperature of their environment.

Point (point) [L. *punc'tum*]. 1. A small area or spot; the sharp end of an object. 2. To approach the surface, like the pus of an abscess, at a definite spot or place. **P. of an abscess,** the place at which the pus comes nearest to the surface. **Alveolar p.,** the central point of the lower edge of the upper alveolar arch. **Apophysiary p.** 1. The midpoint of the lower border of the anterior nares. Called also *Spinal p.* and *Subnasal p.* 2. See *Trousseau's apophysiary p's.* **Auricular p.,** the center of the opening of the external auditory meatus. **Barker's p.,** a point one and one-fourth inches above and one and one-fourth inches behind the middle external auditory meatus. It is the proper spot to apply the trephine in abscess of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **Boiling-p.,** the temperature, or point on a thermometer, at which a liquid will boil. Water boils at 100° C., or 212° F. **Broca's p.,** the auricular point. **Cardinal p.** 1. Any one of a set of six points of reference in the eye, or of four in the pelvic inlet. They are (*a*) the anterior focus, or *anterior focal point*, whose rays coming from the retina, and parallel to the axis of the eye, are brought to a focus; (*b*) the posterior focus, or *posterior focal point*, on the retina, at which converge rays parallel to the axis, and coming from the front of the eye; (*c* and *d*) the *principal points*, in the anterior chamber, behind the cornea and on the optic axis; (*e* and *f*) the *nodal points*, near the posterior surface of the lens. 2. *Cardinal p's of Capuron*, four points within the pelvic inlet—the two sacro-iliac articulations and the two iliopectineal eminences. **Clado's p.,** a point of special tenderness in appendicitis, situated at the intersection of the right semilunar line by the interspinal line at the external border of the rectus abdominis muscle. **Cold p.,** any point on the surface at which hot bodies are not felt to be hot. **Craniometric p.,** any one of a numerous set of points of reference assumed for use in craniotomy. **Deaf p.,** one of certain points near the ear where a vibrating tuning-fork cannot be heard. **De Mussey's p.,** a point exceedingly painful on pressure on the line of the left border of the sternum, at the level at the end of the tenth rib: it is a symptom of diaphragmatic pleurisy. **Dew-p.,** the temperature at which dew begins to be deposited. **Disparate p's,** points on the retina which are not paired exactly. **P. of dispersion,** in optics, the virtual focus. **P. of election,** that point at which any particular surgical operation is done by preference. **Erb's p.,** a point two or three centimeters above the clavicle and without

the posterior border of the sternomastoid, at the level of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; stimulation here contracts various arm-muscles. **Eye-p.** 1. An eye-spot or ocellus. 2. The bright circle seen at the crossing point or nearest approximation of the rays above the microscopic ocular. **Far-p.,** the remotest point at which an object is clearly seen when the eye is at rest. **Fixation-p.,** that point on the visual axis at which an object is most clearly seen. **Focal p.** See *Focus* and under *Cardinal p.* **Freezing-p.,** the temperature at which a liquid becomes frozen: that of water is near 0° C., or 32° F. **Fusing p.** Same as *Melting p.* **Halle's p.,** a point on the surface of the abdomen corresponding to the point where the ureter crosses the pelvic brim. It is the point of intersection between a horizontal line connecting the anterior superior iliac spines and a vertical line projected upward from the pubic spine. **Hot p.,** any point on the surface at which cold bodies are not felt to be cold. **Hystero-epileptogenous p., Hysterogenic p.,** a point on which if pressure be made a hysteric or hystero-epileptic attack may be produced. **Identical p's,** the corresponding points on the retinæ of the two eyes. **Lacrimal p's,** the puncta lacrimalia; the outlets of the lacrimal canaliculi. **McBurney's p.,** the point of special tenderness in appendicitis. It is situated about two inches from the right anterior superior spine of the ilium, on a line between the latter and the umbilicus. It corresponds with the normal position of the appendix. **Malar p.,** a point on the external tubercle of the malar bone. **Melting-p.,** the temperature in degrees at which a solid becomes liquefied by heat. **Monro's p.,** a point midway between the umbilicus and the left anterior iliac spine: usually selected as the point for performing abdominal puncture. **Morris's p's,** two points of special tenderness in appendicitis, situated 1½ inches from the navel in a line running thence to the anterior superior iliac spine. **Motor p.** 1. The point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle. 2. The point wherever if galvanic stimulation be applied it will cause contraction of a corresponding muscle. **Nasal p.** Same as *Nasion*. **Near-p.,** the nearest point at which the eye can distinctly perceive an object; the nearest point of clear vision. **Absolute near-p.,** the near-point for either eye alone with accommodation relaxed. **Relative near-p.,** the near-point for both eyes with the employment of accommodation. **Nodal p's,** two points situated on the optical axis of a dioptric system: so related that every incident ray which is directed toward the first point is represented after refraction by a ray coming from the second point and which has a direction parallel to the incident ray. **Occipital p.,** the point posterior end of the occipital lobe of the brain. **Ossification p.,** the center of ossification in bone. **Painful p's.** See *Valleix's p's.* **Pressure-p.,** a point of extreme sensibility to pressure. **Pressure-arresting p.,** a point at which pressure arrests spasm. **Pressure-exciting p.,** a point at which pressure produces spasm. **Principal p's,** two points on the optic axis of the anterior chamber of the eye: lines drawn from these to corresponding points on the object and its image are parallel. **Reflection p.,** the point from which a ray of light is reflected. **Refraction p.,** the point at which a ray of light is refracted. **Robson's p.,** the point of greatest tenderness in gall-bladder inflammation, situated opposite the junction of the middle and lower third of a line drawn from the right nipple to the umbilicus. **Stereo-identical p's,** points in space outside of the region within which fusion of double images occurs. **Subtemporal t.,** the point where the sphenotemporal suture and infratemporal crest intersect. **Supraclavicular p.,** a point above the clavicle and outside of the sternomastoid where the application of a stimulus causes contraction of the biceps, deltoid, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus muscles. **Supranasal p.,** the middle point of the transverse supra-orbital line. **Supra-orbital p.,** in neuralgia, a tender spot, just above the supra-orbital notch. **Sylvian p.,** a point on the surface of the skull from 29 to 32 millimeters behind the external angular process. **Trousseau's apophysiary p's,** points sensitive to pressure along the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ in certain cases of neuralgia. **Vaccine-p.,** a piece of bone or quill, one end of which is coated with vaccine-lymph. **Valleix's p's,** pointes douloureux; tender points on the course of certain nerves in neuralgia. **Vital p.,** a point in the medulla oblongata, at the respiratory center, puncture of which causes immediate death. **Vogt's p.,** a point at the intersection of a horizontal line two fingers' breadth above the zygoma with a vertical line a thumb's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process: here trephination may be performed in traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. **Voillemier's p.,** a point on the linea alba 6½ cm. below the line which joins the anterior superior iliac spinous processes: here the bladder may be punctured in obese or edematous patients. **Ziemssen's motor p's,** the places of entrance of motor nerves into muscles: they are points of election in the therapeutic application of electricity to muscles.

Pointes douloureux (pwahnt-doo-loo-ruh'). Same as *Valleix's p's*, under *Point*.

Pointillage (pwahn-te-yahzh') [Fr.]. Massage with the points of the fingers.

Poiseuille's space (pwah-zuhiz'). See *Space*.

Poison (poi'zn) [L. *po'tio* draft; *tox'icum;* Gr. τοξικόν]. Any substance applied to the body, ingested, or developed within the body, which causes or may cause disease. **Acrid** or **irritant p's** are those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids, oxalic acid, the caustic alkalies, antimony, arsenic, barium, the salts of copper, some of the compounds of lead, silver nitrate, the salts of zinc, iodin, cantharides, phosphorus, etc. **Acronarcotic** and **Acrosedative p's** include those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism (or sedation), or both together. They are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom. Stramonium and belladonna are examples of the acronarcotic, and aconite an example of the acrosedative, poisons. **Muscle-p.** 1. A poison that impairs muscular action or function. 2. A toxic albumin formed during muscular action. **Narcotic p's** are such as produce stupor or delirium, as opium, hyoscyamus, etc. **Ordeal p.** See *Ordeal bark*. **Sedative p's** are those which directly reduce the vital powers, as hydrocyanic acid, potassium cyanid, hydrogen sulphid, and other of the poisonous gases.

Poisoning, blood (poi'zn-ing). See *Septicemia*.

Poitrinaire (pwah-tre-nār') [Fr.]. A patient with a chronic disease of the chest.

Poke (pōk). See *Phytolacca;* also *Veratrum Viride*.

Polar (po'lar) [L. *pola'ris; po'lus,* Gr. πόλος axis]. Of, or pertaining to, a pole.

Polarimeter (po-lar-im'et-er) [*Polar* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. A device for measuring the rotation of polarized light.

Polarimetry (po-lar-im'et-re). Measurement of the rotation of polarized light.

Polariscope (po-lar'is-kōp) [*Polar* + Gr. σκοπεῖν

A TABLE OF POISONS AND POISONING.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Antidotes and Treatment.
Acetanilid.	Sweating; cyanosis; soft, weak pulse; hemoglobin and hematin in urine.	Heat; stimulants; strychnin; belladonna; oxygen inhalations.
Acid, Acetic (vinegar).	Similar to those caused by the mineral acids.	Alkalies, such as sodium and potassium bicarbonates; magnesia and soap; flaxseed-tea; milk or large quantities of warm water; olive oil.
Acid, Carbolic. *Creosote.*	Gastro-enteritis. Violent vomiting and purging; burning pain over entire abdomen; skin covered with sweat; face pinched and anxious; thready, imperceptible pulse; great dyspnea; coma; contracted pupil; sometimes convulsions; collapse.	The soluble sulphates, chiefly Epsom and Glauber salts; mucilaginous drinks; hot application to the skin; counterirritation over the abdomen; respiratory and cardiac stimulants; strychnin and digitalis; hypodermic injections of ether and dilute sulphuric acid.
Acid, Chromic.	Pain in abdomen; purging; vomiting, yellow stains; collapse.	Stomach-pump; chalk, milk, or albumin; mucilaginous drinks.
Acid, Hydrochloric (muriatic acid).	Violent gastro-enteritis.	Alkalies, soaps, oils, and white of egg.
Acid, Hydrocyanic (prussic acid).	Difficult respiration, expiration being prolonged; slow cardiac action and disturbed cerebration, followed by convulsions, unconsciousness, wild cries, dilated pupils, vomiting, involuntary urination and defecation, erection of penis, ejaculation of semen, asphyxia, cyanosis, paralysis, and general collapse.	No known antidote. General stimulation; atropin hypodermically; ammonia by inhalation, by the mouth, or intravenously; artificial respiration; alternate cold and hot douches to the chest.
Acid, Nitric.	Violent gastro-enteritis. Tissues stained deep yellow.	Alkalies; chalk, magnesia, whitewash, and soap.
Acid, Nitromuriatic (nitrohydrochloric acid).	Similar to preceding. Tissues stained yellow.	Similar to preceding.
Acid, Oxalic.	Burning in the esophagus, followed by gastric irritation; intense abdominal pain; vomiting of highly acid, greenish, blackish-brown, or bloody mucus; livid surface, cold skin, stupor, collapse, and sometimes convulsions.	Chalk, or lime scraped from a wall. *Not* the salts of potassium and sodium, as they form soluble oxalates. Apply general treatment for gastro-enteritis.
Acid, Sulphuric (oil of vitriol).	If protracted, pain in the mouth, throat, and epigastrium; violent vomiting, often of blackish matters; cold extremities; clammy skin; suppression of the voice; swelling of the parotid glands; profuse salivation, which is sometimes bloody, followed by symptoms of general collapse. Tissues affected stained black.	Alkalies; magnesia, chalk, whitewash, soap, oils, and opium; application of external heat.
Acid, Tartaric.	Gastro-enteritis.	Alkalies; magnesia, lime, carbonate of sodium or potassium, soap. The after-treatment is that of gastro-enteritis.
Aconite.	Tingling in throat and extremities; marked general relaxation; anesthesia of surface; pulse slow, weak, intermittent; respiration shallow, slow, feeble; skin covered with cold sweat; countenance pale, anxious; protrusion of eyes; pupils generally dilated; diplopia; often loss of voice and sight; sometimes gastric burning and convulsions; consciousness may be preserved; body temperature lowered.	Hypodermic injections of ether, alcohol, especially *digitalis*. Place patient in prone position and *absolute* quiet, head lower than feet. Endeavor to wash out stomach, but *avoid* emetics. External heat; atropin; ammonia; artificial respiration.
Alcohol.	General relaxation, stupor, anesthesia; coma; pulse rapid, weak, compressible; skin cool, moist; some unconsciousness; face pallid; body temperature lowered; breathing somewhat stertorous. Symptoms resembling opium-poisoning and apoplexy; sometimes convulsions.	Evacuate stomach; alternate cold and hot douches; external heat; atropin, caffein, strychnin hypodermically.
Ammonia.	A local powerful irritant. General gastro-enteritis; intense abdominal pain; bloody purging; symptoms of suffocation; convulsions. Consciousness is preserved, but stupor or coma may be developed.	Neutralization by vinegar or dilute acids. If edema threatens life, tracheotomy should be instantly performed. Oils, such as linseed, almond, or others, may be administered.
Antimony (tartar emetic).	Weak and slow pulse; skin moist and relaxed, followed by violent gastro-intestinal irritation; vomiting of mucus, bile, watery fluid, and sometimes blood; purging, first of contents of intestines, then mucus, bile, and sometimes blood, followed soon after by peculiar *rice-water* stools. The pulse is then imperceptible at the wrist; the respirations are shallow; the face becomes pinched, livid, and covered with cold sweat; cramps of the leg, accompanied by spots of anesthesia, and great fall of the bodily temperature. The whole symptomatology points to Asiatic cholera, from which the metallic poisoning can only be distinguished by chemical analysis. Sometimes, especially in protracted cases, there may occur tremblings, delirium, unconsciousness, clonic and tetanic convulsions.	Chemic antidotes, tannic acid, or astringent infusions of oakbark, galls, etc., followed by ingestion of white of egg. Other measures should consist in placing the patient in a prone position, with the head lower than the feet; general stimulation; application of external heat; ingestion of alcohol, and especially of digitalis hypodermically, as cardiac stimulants; opium, to allay irritation and pain, provided respiration be not feeble.

A TABLE OF POISONS AND POISONING.—*Continued.*

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Antidote and Treatment.
Antipyrin.	Chilliness, profuse perspiration, slight cyanosis, a rash resembling that of measles, headache, nausea, lowering of blood-pressure, respiratory failure.	Stimulants, warmth, atropin, strychnin, inhalations of oxygen, artificial respiration.
Apomorphin.	Severe vomiting, delirium, paralysis of motion and sensation, cardiac and respiratory depression.	Stimulants of heart and respiration.
Arsenic (arsenous acid; Scheele's green; insect-powder).	Active irritation, accompanied by colicky pains, intense burning of the esophagus and stomach; sense of constriction in the throat and an acrid, metallic taste in the mouth; violent vomiting and purging; matters rejected at first mucous, then bilious, of a yellowish or greenish color. The stools may become finally serous, and not infrequently bloody. Pulse feeble, small, and frequent; respiration rapid, labored, and painful; excessive thirst; suppression of urine; more or less swelling of the face; ice-cold extremities; surface cyanosed, followed by cramps, convulsions, coma, and death. In more or less protracted cases there may appear an eruption upon the skin which is either petechial or urticaria-like, papular, vesicular, or pustular.	Chemic antidote: *hydrated sesquioxid* of *iron*. This may be prepared in an emergency by adding ammonia to the tincture of chlorid of iron, and washing the precipitate with water; or Monsel's solution and the so-called dialyzed iron may be employed instead of the tincture. The ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia, made by precipitating the solution of the tersulphate of iron by magnesia, is perhaps the *best* antidote. This should be followed by the administration of castor oil, demulcent drinks, opium, external heat, and stimulants; large draughts of water containing sweet spirit of niter, especially if there be a tendency to suppression of urine.
Belladonna (atropin).	Dryness of mouth and throat; increased cardiac action; rapid breathing; flushing of face; dilated pupils; wild, talkative delirium; scarlatinous, non-punctated rash; sometimes laryngitis, roughness of voice, with expectoration of minute pearly pellets; then stupor, followed by paralysis; cold extremities; retention of urine.	Evacuation of stomach; early use of catheter; *tannic acid;* external heat; stimulation by mustard; pilocarpin best physiologic antidote; caffein; physostigma; alternate cold and hot douches; artificial respiration.
Bloodroot.	See *Sanguinaria*.	
Caffein.	Burning in throat, vertigo, nausea, faintness, and numbness, thirst, parched tongue, abdominal pain, tremor, weak pulse, cold skin, collapse.	Emetics, heat, stimulants, atropin, and morphin.
Calabar bean (physostigma).	Giddiness; muscular tremors; complete muscular relaxation; *pupils contracted;* respiration slow, irregular; loss of reflexes; vomiting and purging, but both often absent.	Evacuate stomach; atropin best physiologic antidote; external heat; stimulants; artificial respiration.
Calcium (slaked lime).	Those of a powerful caustic. Gastro-intestinal inflammation.	Similar to the preceding, with the ingestion of milk and mucilaginous drinks.
Camphor.	Burning pain in abdomen; vertigo; prostration; cyanosis; delirium; convulsions; quick, weak pulse; clammy skin; odor of camphor.	Emetics; heat; stimulants; alcohol.
Cannabis indica (Indian hemp).	Sense of exhilaration; peculiar prolongation of time and sense of double consciousness, followed by drowsiness, anesthesia, loss of power, especially of lower extremities; *pupils dilated;* rapid pulse; slow breathing; sometimes convulsions.	General stimulation; belladonna or atropin; artificial respiration.
Cantharides (Spanish flies).	Violent gastro-enteritis; burning sensation in pharynx and esophagus, with sense of constriction of throat; burning pain in back, bladder, and urethra; priapism; often great thirst; vesical tenesmus; scanty, bloody urine; sometimes sloughing of genital organs; stupor, coma; sometimes violent delirium and tetanic convulsions.	No known antidote; evacuate stomach; albuminous or mucilaginous drinks; *avoid* oily substances; opiates to lessen irritation and pain; leeches to epigastrium; anesthetics.
Carbon Dioxid.	Vertigo; headache; cyanosis; sleepiness; coma.	Artificial respiration; oxygen-inhalations; counter-irritation; electricity.
Chloral.	Complete muscular relaxation, followed by sleep and coma; respiration slow, shallow, feeble, labored; pulse slow, then rapid and thready; face white, livid, covered with cold sweat; pupils contracted, then dilated; great fall of body-temperature.	Emetics; strychnin, atropin, digitalis, ammonia, ether; alcohol hypodermically. Place patient in prone position, with head lower than feet. Keep patient roused. Artificial respiration; oxygen by inhalation; external heat.
Chloroform.	Stertorous, irregular shallow respiration; dilatation of pupils during anesthesia, and a peculiar shade or cloud passing over the face of patient, are the most dangerous symptoms.	Remove drug, and immediately invert patient; alternate hot and cold douches; hypodermic injections of strychnin, atropin, and digitalis; electricity and artificial respiration. *Avoid* subcutaneous injections of ether and alcohol; ammonia instead, hypodermically or intravenously.
Cocain.	Vertigo; nausea; faintness; small, rapid pulse; slow respiration; dilated pupil; prostration.	Stimulants; artificial respiration; amyl nitrite.
Codein.	See *Opium*.	
Colchicum.	Gastro-enteritis; profuse salivation; nausea, retching, griping; intense abdominal pain; great tenesmus; violent purging; rapid pulse, then slow; sense of prostration and great weakness; skin cold, pale, bedewed with sweat; spasms frequent; muscular pains and convulsions sometimes; collapse.	Emetics and cathartics; tannic acid; warm water freely; also white of egg; albuminous drinks; demulcents; opium.

A TABLE OF POISONS AND POISONING.—*Continued.*

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Antidote and Treatment.
Conium (hemlock).	Giddiness; staggering; disturbed vision, followed by complete muscular relaxation; nausea, sometimes vomiting; frontal headache; *ptosis* of eyelids; *dilated pupils;* pulse slow, then increased; sometimes salivation and sweating.	Evacuate stomach; tannic acid; strychnin, atropin, caffein, digitalis, hypodermically; external heat; artificial respiration.
Copper.	Burning pain in stomach; copperish or metallic taste in mouth, followed by gastro-enteritis; vomiting of bluish liquid; stools consist at first of contents of intestines, becoming then glairy, mucous, or bloody; excessive salivation and bronchial secretion; constant expectoration; epileptiform convulsions; delirium; anesthesia; sometimes syncope and jaundice; lessened amount or suppression of urine, which is sometimes black.	Chemic antidote: the yellow prussiate of potassium. Demulcent drinks; oils; white of egg; milk; if no emesis has occurred, emetics and the stomach-pump; opium to allay irritation and pain.
Corrosive Sublimate.	See *Mercury.*	
Creosote.	See *Acid, carbolic.*	
Croton Oil.	Those of violent gastro-intestinal inflammation.	Mucilaginous drinks; demulcents; opium; general stimulation.
Cyanid of Potassium.	See *Hydrocyanic Acid.*	
Digitalis (foxglove).	Violent vomiting of mucus and bile; intense headache; disordered vision; vertigo; salivation; pulse slow, full, strong, *dicrotic,* becoming weak and rapid on patient rising, although heart beats violently; face pale; *blue color of sclerotic; pupils dilated,* sometimes contracted (?); eyeballs bulging; diarrhea; suppression of urine; pain in back and limbs; consciousness generally preserved, but late in poisoning delirium; then stupor, convulsions, and coma.	Tannic acid; then emetics or stomach-pump; aconite, best physiologic antidote, but use cautiously. Place patient in horizontal position, in absolute quiet; opium; external heat, especially about abdomen.
Ergot.	Not well defined, but often gastric irritation, thirst, and diarrhea; burning pain in feet; dizziness; tingling of fingers; cramps in all extremities; *pupils dilated;* pulse small, feeble; *marked coldness of surface;* sometimes convulsions; miscarriage or abortion in pregnant women.	General stimulation, with application of external heat.
Ether.	Cyanosis; pulsation of jugular veins; *failure of diaphragmatic action,* followed by paralysis of thoracic movements; pulse weak and rapid; respiration shallow, stertorous, labored; great fall of body-temperature; dropping of jaw.	Remove ether; invert patient; hypodermic injections of strychnin, atropin, ammonia intravenously, digitalis; dash ether on chest and abdomen; external heat; frictions; artificial respiration. *Avoid* subcutaneous injections of ether and alcohol.
Formaldehyd (formalin).	Pain; vomiting, the vomitus being blood-stained and having the odor of formaldehyd; cardiac depression.	Emetic; inhalation of ammonia; hot bath; a few drops of ammonia in water; administration of liquor ammoniæ acetatis.
Gelsemium (yellow jasmine).	Dropping of jaw; ptosis; sense of languor, drowsiness; great muscular relaxation; pulse rapid, feeble; skin moist, cold; face anxious; loss of voice; respiration slow, labored; impaired sensibility; disturbed vision, which is sometimes double; pupils dilated; great fall of body-temperature.	General, especially cardiac, stimulation; ammonia; digitalis; emetics, stomach-pump; atropin; strychnin; external heat.
Hyoscyamus (henbane).	See *Belladonna.*	
Iodin (potassium iodid).	Violent gastro-enteritis, vomiting, and purging; metallic taste in mouth; marked salivation; pulse rapid and feeble; face deathly pale; total suppression of urine; sometimes swelling of eyelids, laryngeal pain, excessive thirst, high fever, albuminuria, cyanosis, violent excitement, convulsions, and collapse.	Large quantities of starch, wheat flour, or arrow-root boiled in water, freely; emetics; application of external heat; hypodermic injections of alcohol and digitalis, ammonia, atropin, strychnin.
Iodoform.	Drowsiness; slight delirium; rapid pulse; high temperature.	
Jaborandi (pilocarpin).	Vertigo; salivation; profuse sweating; purging; vomiting; contracted pupils; pain in eyeball.	Evacuate stomach; stimulants.
Lead.	Sweet, metallic taste in mouth; pain in epigastrium; severe gastro-intestinal irritation; matters vomited white, passages black; sometimes constipation; pulse rapid, tense, cord-like, then weak and relaxed; face anxious, pinched, and livid; excessive thirst; cramps in legs; muscular twitching; vertigo, anesthesia; stupor, convulsions, coma; death.	Soluble sulphates, especially sodium and magnesium, best chemical antidotes. Emetics or stomach-pump; mucilaginous or albuminous drinks; application of external heat; opium to allay irritation.
Lobelia.	Great prostration; nausea, vomiting, sometimes violent purging; cold sweating; livid face; skin pale; pulse feeble; sometimes burning in fauces and esophagus; muscular tremblings, convulsions, stupor, coma.	Washing out stomach with solutions of tannic acid; opium to allay irritation and pain; alcohol, ammonia, strychnin, digitalis, hypodermically; external heat.

A TABLE OF POISONS AND POISONING.—*Continued.*

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Antidote and Treatment.
Mercury (bichlorid of, or corrosive sublimate).	Intense gastro-enteritis; metallic, coppery taste in mouth; sense of constriction in throat; burning pain in esophagus and stomach; colicky pains, diarrhea; vomiting; mucous, bilious, bloody; purging; serous, mucous, bloody; much straining; breath fetid; pulse small, frequent, irregular; face pinched, anxious; cold extremities; convulsions, coma, collapse. If somewhat protracted, petechial eruption upon skin; sometimes febrile reaction.	White of egg freely, followed by stomach-pump to wash out stomach; external heat; cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
Morphin.	See *Opium.*	
Mushrooms.	Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, cholera-like purging, with bloody stools.	For *Amanita muscaria,* hypodermic injections of atropin; for *A. phalloides,* transfusions of fresh blood or of salt-solution; strychnin and nitroglycerin to support the heart's action.
Nicotin.	See *Tobacco.*	
Nitrite of Amyl.	Great muscular relaxation, with progressive loss of reflexes; yellow vision; marked pallor; *pupils dilated;* pulse slow, almost imperceptible; respiration irregular; sometimes vomiting and epileptiform convulsions.	General stimulation; strychnin hypodermically; alternate hot and cold douches; digitalis; artificial respiration.
Nitrite of Ethyl.	Same as preceding.	Same as preceding.
Nitrite of Potassium.		
Nitrite of Sodium.		
Nitroglycerin.	"Queer" sensation in head; giddiness; feeling of constriction in throat; severe headache; pulse irregular; *dilated* pupils; precordial pain; muscular weakness; urine scanty, pigmented; sometimes nausea and loss of consciousness; other symptoms similar to those peculiar to the nitrites.	Atropin; cold to the head; general stimulation; ergotin (?).
Oil of Bitter Almonds.	See *Hydrocyanic Acid.*	
Opium.	At first drowsiness, followed by deep sleep; pulse full, slow, and strong; breathing full; skin warm, dry; *pupils contracted.* Soon after, face reddened, suffused, or distinctly cyanotic; complete loss of consciousness; breathing stertorous, puffing, then marked cyanosis; respiration very slow, difficult, and not deep, but shallow; general relaxation; skin now bedewed with cold, clammy sweat; pulse rapid and feeble; coma, death.	Unload stomach by emetics, such as mustard, ipecac, or sulphate of copper; use stomach-pump; give *tannic acid* freely; strong coffee or caffein; external heat. Keep patient awake by shouting in ear, by walking him, by flagellating with wet towels, or by alternate hot and cold douches. Electricity; respiratory stimulants, atropin, strychnin; cardiac stimulants, alcohol, digitalis; artificial respiration.
Phosphorus.	Phosphorous taste in mouth; breath laden with odor of drug; burning pain in esophagus, stomach, and abdomen; gastro-enteritis; matters vomited and purged, mucus, bile, blood, luminous in the dark, often constipation; enlarged liver, jaundice, "coffee-grounds" vomit; bile suppressed at this time; muscular twitchings, headache, vertigo, delirium; erotic convulsions; urine scanty, albuminous; unconsciousness, coma. In women pseudo-menstrual discharge, miscarriage, abortion. Whole train of symptoms resembles *yellow atrophy of liver.*	Sulphate of copper; old French oil of turpentine; best of all, perhaps, *potassium permanganate,* acting as a perfect chemic antidote, 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. solution; mucilaginous drinks; emetics, purgatives; opium to allay irritation; *fats* or *oils should not* be given.
Physostigma.	See *Calabar Bean.*	
Pilocarpin.	See *Jaborandi.*	
Quinin.	Deafness; blindness; erythematous eruptions; epistaxis; symptoms of congestion.	Tannic acid; general stimulation; alcohol, ammonia, strong coffee; artificial respiration.
Sabadilla.	See *Veratrum Sabadilla.*	
Sanguinaria.	Gastro-enteritis; profuse salivation; violent vomiting and purging; faintness, vertigo; disordered vision; coldness; general insensibility; great thirst; pulse slow; great muscular prostration; *dilated pupils;* clonic convulsions.	Tannic acid (?); general stimulation; atropin, strychnin, digitalis.
Savin.	Abdominal pain; vomiting, tenesmus and bloody stools; convulsions; respiratory disturbances; coma; collapse.	Stomach-pump; castor oil; morphin; abdominal poultices.
Silver (salts of).	Diarrhea; pains; vomiting of white, cheesy matter, which turns black in sunlight; dizziness; convulsions; paralysis; coma; respiratory disturbance.	Salt and water; milk in large quantities; evacuate stomach.
Stramonium (Jamestown weed).	See *Belladonna.*	

A TABLE OF POISONS AND POISONING.—*Continued.*

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Antidote and Treatment.
Strychnin.	Sudden muscular rigidity; stiffness of back of neck; uneasy startings, followed by tetanic convulsions; opisthotonos, feet everted; slight touch or breath of air originates convulsions; complete relaxation between convulsions; *risus sardonicus*, corners of mouth drawn back; eyes fixed, widely opened; respiration ceases during convulsion; cramp-like muscular contractions, exceedingly painful; face pale; erections of penis; involuntary defecation and urination; consciousness preserved; lockjaw late in poisoning.	Amyl nitrite by inhalation or hypodermically; tannic acid as chemic antidote in draughts of warm water. After stomach is washed out, bromid of potassium by mouth or by rectum, combined with chloral; Calabar bean; artificial respiration.
Tobacco.	Great depression; giddiness, with feeling of intense wretchedness and weakness; skin cold, clammy; pulse rapid, running, finally imperceptible; dyspnea; muscular tremblings; sometimes convulsions.	Wash out stomach; respiratory and cardiac stimulants, atropin, strychnin, digitalis; Hoffman's anodyne; external heat and rubbings.
Turpentine.	Gastro-enteritis, generally preceded by giddiness and a kind of intoxication; strangury; bloody, scanty urine, with odor of violets; cyanosis; skin moist or dry; *pupils widely dilated;* pulse feeble, rapid.	Sulphates, of magnesium especially; demulcent or albuminous drinks; opium.
Veratrum Sabadilla (veratrin).	Marked loss of muscular power, soon deepening into collapse; skin pale, cold, clammy; face pinched; muscular tremors; violent vomiting; sometimes serous purging; pulse rapid, thready; convulsions resembling those of strychnin; sometimes free diuresis; body-temperature lowered.	Evacuate stomach; general stimulation, caffein or strong coffee; absolute rest; external heat.
Veratrum Viride.	General pronounced muscular relaxation; intense nausea, constant retching; hiccough; faintness; vertigo; pulse at first slow, then rapid, often running, almost imperceptible; disordered vision; skin cold, clammy; semi-unconsciousness; precordial pain (?); often convulsions.	Wash out stomach with draughts of warm water. Place patient in prone position, head lower than feet; check vomiting, but patient must not be allowed to rise. Laudanum by rectum; alcohol by mouth; digitalis; strychnin; atropin; ammonia hypodermically or intravenously; external heat; rubbings; mild flagellations; nitrite of amyl by inhalations.
Zinc Chlorid, Zinc Sulphate.	Pain in the abdomen; nausea, vomiting, and collapse.	White of egg; mucilaginous drinks; emetics and stomach-pump.

to view]. An instrument for the measurement of polarized light.

Polaristrobometer (po-lar″is-trob-om′et-er). A form of polarimeter used for delicate analyses.

Polarity (po-lar′it-e). 1. The fact or condition of having poles. 2. The exhibition of opposite effects at the two extremities. 3. The exhibition by a nerve of both anelectrotonus and catelectrotonus.

Polarization (po″lar-iz-a′shun). 1. 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. 2. The accumulation of bubbles of hydrogen gas on the negative plate of a galvanic battery, so that the generation of electricity is impeded. **Circular p.**, that polarization which causes the vibrations all to take place in circles. **Elliptic p.**, that which causes the vibrations to move in ellipses. **Plane p.**, the production of such a polarization that the light-vibrations are all in one plane. **Rotary p.**, that which rotates the plane in which the vibrations take place.

Polarize (po′lar-īz). 1. To endue with polarity. 2. To put into a state of polarization.

Polarizer (po′lar-i-zer). An appliance for polarizing light.

Pole (pōl) [L. *po′lus;* Gr. πόλος]. 1. Either extremity of any axis, as of the fetus or eye-lens. 2. Either one of two points which have opposite physical qualities (electric or other). **Anterior p.**, the front or facial end of the anteroposterior axis of the eye-lens. **Cephalic p.**, the end of the fetal ellipse at which the head of the fetus is situated. **Germinal p.**, that pole of an egg at which development begins. **Negative p.**, that electrode (cathode) and the associated apparatus of a galvanic battery which are connected with its electropositive element. **North p.**, that point of a magnetic needle which when it is freely suspended will point toward the north. **Pelvic p.**, the end of the fetal ellipse at which the breech of the fetus is situated. **Positive p.**, that electrode (anode) and the other conducting apparatus of a galvanic battery which are connected with its electronegative element. **Posterior p.**, the rear or posterior end of the anteroposterior axis of the eye-lens. **South p.**, that point of a freely suspended magnetic needle which points south. **Twin p.**, that part of a spiral fibered nerve-cell from which both the straight and spiral fibers spring. **Vegetative p.**, that pole at the end of an ovum which contains the food yolk.

Poleozone (po-le-o′zōn). An agent prepared from potassium chlorate by the action of sulphuric acid; a bactericide and oxidizer.

Policemen's disease (po-lēs′menz). Tarsalgia.

Policlinic (pol-e-klin′ik) [Gr. πόλις city + κλίνη bed]. A city hospital, infirmary, or clinic. Cf. *Polyclinic.*

Poliencephalitis (pol″e-en-sef-al-i′tis) [Gr. πολιός gray + *Encephalitis*]. Inflammatory disease of the gray substance of the brain. **P. acu′ta infan′tum**, an acute variety seen in children under six years of age, and marked by fever, vomiting, and convulsions. It is usually followed by permanent paralysis of the limbs which were affected with convulsions. **Posterior p.**, inflammation of the gray matter of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle. **Superior p.**, a hemorrhagic inflammation occurring near the third and fourth ventricles and in the gray matter of the upper part of the spinal cord.

Polioencephalitis (pol″e-o-en-sef-al-i′tis). Same as *Poliencephalitis.*

Poliomyelencephalitis (pol″e-o-mi-el-en″sef-al-i′tis) [Gr. πολιός gray + μυελός marrow + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Poliomyelitis combined with poliencephalitis.

Poliomyelitis (pol″e-o-mi-el-i′tis) [Gr. πολιός gray + μυελός marrow]. Inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord. **Acute anterior p.**, the acute atrophic paralysis of children; a disease affecting children, usually about the period of the first dentition. It comes on suddenly, often with fever, and is attended with motor paralysis and atrophy of groups of muscles, ending in contraction and permanent deformity. Called also *Infantile paralysis* and *Acute atrophic paralysis.* **P. ante′rior**, inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray substance of the spinal cord. **Ascending p.**, a paralytic affection which is first manifested in the legs and rapidly ascends cephalad. The patient may recover with damaged muscles, but involvement of the muscles of respiration and deglutition may prove fatal. **Chronic p.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Metallic p.**, paralysis and muscular atrophy due to metallic poisoning.

Poliomyelopathy (pol″e-o-mi-el-op′ath-e) [Gr. πολιός gray + μυελός marrow + πάθος disease]. Any disease primarily affecting the gray matter of the spinal cord.

Polioplasm (pol′e-o-plazm) [Gr. πολιός gray + πλάσμα plasm]. Granular protoplasm.

Poliosis (pol-e-o′sis) [Gr. πολιός gray]. Premature grayness of the hair.

Polish plait (po′lish). See *Plica polonica.*

Politzerization (po″lit-zer-iz-a′shun) [for A. *Politzer*, an Austrian otologist]. The inflation of the middle ear by means of Politzer's bag. See under *Bag.*

Politzer's bag (pol′its-erz). See *Bag.*

Pollakiuria (pol″lak-e-u′re-ah) [Gr. πολλάκις often + οὖρον urine]. Unduly frequent passage of the urine.

Pollantin (pol-an′tin). An antitoxin derived from the blood of horses by inoculating them with the toxin of the pollen of certain plants; used in hay-fever.

Pollex (pol′lex), pl. *pol′lices.* Latin for *Thumb.* **P. pe′dis**, the great toe; hallux.

Pollodic (pol-o′dik) [Gr. πολλοί many + ὁδούς way]. Same as *Panthodic.*

Pollution (pol-lu′shun) [L. *pollu′tio*]. 1. The act of defiling or making impure. 2. The discharge of semen without coition. **Nocturnal p.**, the discharge of semen during sleep. **Self-p.**, voluntary pollution; masturbation.

Polonium (po-lo′ne-um) [L. *Polo′nia* Poland]. A rare metal resembling bismuth, discovered in 1898, in pitchblende. It has radiant properties like those of radium, but is less active.

Poly- [Gr. πολύς many]. A prefix meaning many.

Polyadenia (pol″e-ad-e′ne-ah) [Gr. π λύς many + ἀδήν gland]. Same as *Pseudoleukemia.*

Polyadenitis (pol″e-ad-en-i′tis) [Gr. πολύς many + ἀδήν gland]. Inflammation of several or many glands. **Malignant p.**, the bubonic plague.

Polyadenoma (pol″e-ad-en-o′mah). Adenoma of many glands.

Polyadenous (pol-e-ad′en-us) [Gr. πολύς many + ἀδήν gland]. Having or affecting many glands.

Polyæmia (pol-e-e′me-ah). See *Polyemia.*

Polyæsthesia. See *Polyesthesia.*

Polyalcoholism (pol-e-al′ko-hol-izm). Intoxication or poisoning by a mixture of different alcohols.

Polyarthritis (pol″e-ar-thri′tis) [Gr. πολύς many + ἄρθρον joint]. An inflammation of several joints together. **Vertebral p.**, disease of the intervertebral substance without caries of the bodies of the vertebræ.

Polyarticular (pol″e-ar-tik′u-lar) [Gr. πολύς many + L. *artic′ulus* joint]. Affecting many joints.

Polyatomic (pol″e-at-om′ik) [Gr. πολύς many + ἄτομον atom]. 1. Composed of several atoms. 2. Having more than two replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Polyaxon (pol-e-ax′on) [Gr. πολύς many + ἄξων axis]. A nerve-cell from the horizontal dendrites of which four or more axons or branches are given off.

Polyaxonic (pol-e-ak-son′ik). Having several axons.

Polybacterium (pol″e-bak-te′re-um). A small oval bacillus thought by some to be the cause of whooping-cough. The ends of the bacillus stain more deeply than the center.

Polybasic (pol-e-ba′sik) [Gr. πολύς many + βάσις base]. 1. Noting any acid which has several hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base. 2. Noting any salt of a polybasic acid formed by replacing some or all of its hydrogen atoms by a base.

Polyblast (pol′e-blast) [Gr. πολύς many + βλαστός germ]. A general term for the various cells which appear in new formation of connective tissue, and which are neither leukocytes or fibroblasts. The term includes mononuclear leukocytes, lymphocytes, wandering connective-tissue cells, plasma-cells, mast cells, etc.

Polycardia (pol-e-kar′de-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + καρδία heart]. Same as *Tachycardia.*

Polycentric (pol-e-sen′trik). Having many centers.

Polycholia (poly-e-ko′le-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + χολή bile]. Excessive flow or secretion of bile.

Polychrest (pol′e-krest) [Gr. πολύς many + χρηστός useful]. 1. Useful in many conditions. 2. A remedy useful in many diseases.

Polychromatic (pol″e-kro-mat′ik) [Gr. πολύς many + χρῶμα color]. Exhibiting many colors.

Polychromatophil (pol″e-kro-mat′o-fil) [Gr. πολύς many + χρῶμα color + φιλεῖν to love]. 1. Stainable with many kinds of colors or stains. 2. A cell or other element that is stainable with various stains or colors.

Polychromatophilia (pol-e-kro″mat-o-fil′e-ah). 1. The quality of being stainable with various stains or tints; affinity for all sorts of stains—a condition seen in the diseased red blood-corpuscle, its normal affinity being for acid stains only. 2. An accumulation of polychromatophils.

Polychromatophilic (pol-e-kro″mat-o-fil′ik) [Gr. πολύς many + χρῶμα color + φιλεῖν to love]. Stainable with various colors or stains.

Polychromemia (pol-e-kro-me′me-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + χρῶμα color + αἷμα blood]. Increase in the coloring-matter of the blood.

Polychromia (pol-ik-ro′me-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + χρῶμα color]. Increased or abnormal pigment-formation.

Polyclinic (pol-e-klin′ik) [Gr. πολύς many + κλίνη bed]. 1. Not limited in the range of diseases treated. Cf. *Policlinic.* 2. A hospital and school where diseases and injuries of all kinds are studied and treated clinically.

Polyclonia (pol-ik-lo′ne-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + κλόνος clonus]. A disease marked by many clonic spasms, resembling tic and chorea, but distinct from either.

Polycoria (pol-e-ko′re-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + κόρη pupil]. The existence of more than one pupil in an eye.

Polycrotic (pol-e-krot'ik) [Gr. πολύς many + κρότος stroke]. Having several secondary waves to each pulse-beat.

Polycrotism (pol-ik'ro-tizm). The fact or quality of being polycrotic.

Polycyesis (pol''e-si-e'sis) [Gr. πολύς many + κύησις pregnancy]. Multiple pregnancy.

Polycystic (pol-e-sis'tik) [Gr. πολύς many + κύστις cyst]. Containing or made up of many cysts.

Polycythemia, Polycythæmia (pol''e-si-the'me-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. Excess in the number of red corpuscles in the blood. **Chronic splenomegalic p.**, a condition marked by general redness or cyanosis of the skin, polycythemia, high blood-pressure, and enlargement of the spleen. The disease extends over many years, and gradually asthenia, edema, cardiac dilatation, and albuminuria appear.

Polydactylism (pol-e-dak'til-izm) [Gr. πολύς many + δάκτυλος finger]. The occurrence of more than the usual number of fingers or toes.

Polydipsia (pol-e-dip'se-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + δίψα thirst]. Excessive thirst.

Polyemia, Polyæmia (pol-e-e'me-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + αἷμα blood]. Excess in the quantity or amount of blood in the body. **P. aquo'sa**, excess in the volume of the blood due to the drinking of much water. **P. hyperalbumino'sa**, an excess of albumin in the blood-plasma. **P. polycythæm'ica**, that which is characterized by an absolute increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood. **P. sero'sa**, a condition in which the amount of blood-serum is increased, sometimes due to the injection of serum into the blood-vessels.

Polyesthesia, Polyæsthesia (pol''e-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + αἴσθησις sensation]. A condition in which a single object seems to be felt in several different places.

Polyformin, insoluble (pol-e-for'min). A brown-yellow, amorphous compound of resorcin and formaldehyd: a bactericide. Besides this, other insoluble polyformins can be formed. **Soluble p.**, a compound of resorcin and hexamethylen tetramin, $(C_6H_4(OH_2))_2$—$(CH_2)_6N_4$, in white crystals: used in skin-diseases, and internally as a diuretic and antiseptic.

Polygala (po-lig'al-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + γάλα milk]. A genus of plants (milkworts) of many species. See *Senega*.

Polygalactia (pol''e-gal-ak'she-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + γάλα milk]. An excessive secretion of milk.

Polygalin (pol-ig'al-in). A bitter substance, one of the active principles of senega (*Polyg'ala Sen'ega*). Called also polygalic acid. Dose, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.).

Polyganglionic (pol''e-gang-le-on'ik) [Gr. πολύς many + γαγγλίον ganglion]. 1. Having or pertaining to several or many ganglia. 2. Affecting several lymphatic glands.

Polygastria (pol-e-gas'tre-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + γαστήρ stomach]. Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

Polygnathus (pol-ig'na-thus) [Gr. πολύς many + γνάθος jaw]. A double monster-fetus united at the jaws.

Polygonatum (pol-ig-o-na'tum) [Gr. πολύς many + γόνυ knee]. A genus of liliaceous plants called Solomon's seal. Several of the species are tonic, vulnerary, diuretic, and purgative: in a considerable dose they are cardiant poisons. Dose of *fluid extract* (of *P. biflo'rum*), 10–30 min. (0.66–2 c.c.).

Polygonum (po-lig'on-um) [L.; Gr. πολύς many + γωνία angle]. A genus of plants of many species: many of them are astringent, diuretic, and stimulant. *P. hydrop'iper*, or smart weed, is valued in domestic practice. Dose of *fluidextract*, 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.).

Polygraph (pol'e-graf) [Gr. πολύς many + γράφειν to record]. A form of sphygmograph recording synchronously arterial and venous pulse-waves, apex-beat of the heart, and other pulsations upon the body surface.

Polygyria (pol-e-jir'e-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + γῦρος gyre]. A condition in which there is more than the normal number of convolutions in the brain.

Polyhæmia (pol-e-he'me-ah). Same as *Polyemia*.

Polyhedral (pol-e-he'dral) [Gr. πολύς many + ἕδρα seat, base]. Having many faces or sides.

Polyhidrosis, Polyidrosis (pol''e-hid-ro'sis, pol''e-id-ro'sis) [Gr. πολύς much + ἱδρῶς sweat]. 1. Excess in the secretion of sweat. 2. Miliary fever, or sweating sickness.

Polyhydramnios (pol''e-hi-dram'ne-os) [Gr. πολύς much + ὕδωρ water + ἀμνίον amnion]. Excess in the amount of the liquor amnii in pregnancy.

Polyleptic (pol-e-lep'tik) [Gr. πολύς many + λαμβάνειν to seize]. Having many remissions and exacerbations.

Polymastia (pol-e-mas'te-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + μαστός breast]. The presence of more than two mammæ, or breasts: incorrectly used as a synonym of *Polythelia*.

Polymastigote (pol-e-mas'tig-ōt) [Gr. πολύς many + μάστιξ lash]. Having several flagella.

Polymazia (pol-e-ma'ze-ah). Same as *Polymastia*.

Polymelia (pol-e-me'le-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + μέλος limb]. The monstrosity or variety of teratism exhibited by a polymelus; the presence of supernumerary parts.

Polymelus (pol-im'el-us) [Gr. πολύς many + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymer (pol'im-er) [Gr. πολύς many + μέρος part]. Any member of a series of polymeric substances.

Polymeria (pol-e-me're-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + μέρος part]. The presence of supernumerary parts or organs of the body.

Polymeric (pol-e-mer'ik). 1. Characterized by polymerism. 2. Concerned with, derived from, or pertaining to, several pigments.

Polymerid (pol-im'er-id). A substance characterized by polymerism; a polymer.

Polymerism (pol-im'er-izm) [Gr. πολύς many + μέρος part]. 1. Isomerism in which the molecular weights of members of the series are in numbers which are multiples of each other. 2. Same as *Polymeria*.

Polymerize (pol-im'er-īz). To change or to become changed into a polymeric form.

Polymicrobic (pol''e-mi-kro'bik) [Gr. πολύς many + *Microbe*]. Characterized by the presence of various species of microbes.

Polymicrotome (pol-e-mi'kro-tōm) [Gr. πολύς many + *Microtome*]. A microtome which cuts several sections at once.

Polymitus (po-lim'it-us) [Gr. πολύς many + μίτος thread]. An animal microörganism, or stage, of various forms, provided with thread-like filaments, or with buds, or both. Forms of polymitus have been observed within the gymnosporidia, the blood-parasites of birds, and of human malaria. The nature and function are undetermined.

Polymnia (po-lim'ne-ah) [Gr.; one of the Muses]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. *P. uveda'lia*, leaf-cup or bearsfoot, is anthelmintic, alterative, and antispasmodic. Dose of *fluid extract*, 5–10 min. (0.333–0.666 c.c.).

Polymorph (pol'im-orf). A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.

Polymorphic, Polymorphous (pol-e-mor'fik, pol-e-mor'fus) [Gr. πολύς many + μορφή form]. Occurring in several or many forms.

Polymorphism (pol-e-mor'fizm) [Gr. πολύς many + μορφή form]. The quality or character of being polymorphous; occurrence in various forms.

Polymorphocellular (pol''e-mor-fo-sel'u-lar) [Gr. πολύς many + μορφή form + L *cel'lula* cell]. Having cells of many forms.

Polymorphocyte (pol-e-mor'fo-sīt). Same as *Myelocyte*.

Polymorphonuclear (pol''e-mor-fo-nu'kle-ar) [Gr. πολύς many + μορφή form + *Nucleus*]. Having nuclei of many forms.

Polymyoclonus (pol''e-mi-ok'lo-nus) [Gr. πολύς many + μῦς muscle + κλόνος clonus]. A fine or minute muscular tremor.

Polymyositis (pol''e-mi-o-si'tis) [Gr. πολύς many + μῦς muscle]. Inflammation of several or many muscles at once. It is attended by pain, tension, edema, deformity, insomnia, and sweats.

Polynesic (pol-e-ne'sik) [Gr. πολύς many + νῆσος island]. Multiple and insular; occurring in many foci.

Polyneural (pol-e-nu'ral) [Gr. πολύς many + νεῦρον nerve]. Pertaining to or supplied by several nerves.

Polyneuric (pol-e-nu'rik). Having many neurons.

Polyneuritis (pol''e-nu-ri'tis) [Gr. πολύς many + νεῦρον nerve]. Inflammation of many nerves at once; multiple neuritis. **P. gallina'rum**, a form of polyneuritis seen in fowls after feeding with peeled grain. **P. potato'rum**, a chronic neuritis resulting from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. Called also *Alcoholic neuritis* and *Pseudotabes*.

Polynuclear (pol-e-nu'kle-ar). Same as *Multinuclear*.

Polynucleated (pol-e-nu'kle-a-ted). Same as *Polynuclear*.

Polynucleosis (pol''e-nu-kle-o'sis). The presence of a large number of polynuclear cells in the blood or in an exudate.

Polyodontia (pol''e-o-don'she-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + ὀδούς tooth]. The presence of supernumerary teeth.

Polyonychia (pol''e-o-nik'e-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + ὄνυξ nail]. The occurrence of supernumerary nails.

Polyopia, Polyopsia (pol-e-o'pe-ah, pol-e-op'se-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + ὄψις vision]. The condition in which one object appears as two or more objects.

Polyorchis (pol-e-or'kis) [Gr. πολύς many + ὄρχις testis]. A person with more than two testicles.

Polyorrhomenitis (pol-e-or''o-men-i'tis) [Gr. πολύς many + ὀρρός serum + ὑμήν membrane]. Malignant inflammation of serous membranes; Concato's disease.

Polyotia (pol-e-o'she-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + οὖς ear]. The presence of more than one ear on one or both sides of the head.

Polyp (pol'ip). Same as *Polypus*.

Polypapilloma (pol''e-pap-il-o'mah) [Gr. πολύς many + *Papilloma*]. Yaws.

Polyparesis (pol-e-par'es-is) [Gr. πολύς much + παρέσις feebleness]. General paresis.

Polypeptid (pol-e-pep'tid). See *Peptid*.

Polyphagia (pol-e-fa'je-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + φάγειν to eat]. 1. Excessive or voracious eating. 2. Omnivorousness; craving for all kinds of food.

Polypharmacy (pol-e-far'mas-e) [Gr. πολύς many + φάρμακον drug]. The administration of too many drugs together, or of too much medicine.

Polyphobia (pol-e-fo'be-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread or fear of many things.

Polyphrasia (pol-e-fra'zhe-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + φράσις speech]. Morbid or insane volubility, or loquacity; verbigeration.

Polyplasmia (pol-e-plaz'me-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + *Plasma*]. Excessive fluidity of, or excess of plasma in, the blood.

Polyplast, Polyplastic (pol'e-plast, pol-e-plas'tik) [Gr. πολύς many + πλαστός moulded]. 1. Containing many structural or constituent elements. 2. Undergoing many changes of form.

Polypnea, Polypnœa (pol-ip-ne'ah) [Gr. πολύς many + πνοιή respiration]. A rapid or panting respiration.

Polypoid (pol'ip-oid) [*Polypus* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling a polypus.

Polyporus (pol-ip'o-rus) [Gr. πολύς many + πόρος pore]. A genus of mushrooms, or fungi, of many species. *P. officina'lis* is the white, or purging, agaric: useful in night-sweats. See *Agaric*.

Polyposis (pol-ip-o'sis). The development of multiple polypi on a part.

Polypotome (pol-ip'o-tōm) [*Polypus* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting instrument for removing polypi.

Polypous (pol'ip-us). Of the nature of a polypus.

Polypus (pol'ip-us), pl. *pol'ypi* [L.; Gr. πολύς many + ποῦς foot]. A smooth and pedunculated growth from a mucous surface, as of the nose, bladder, rectum, etc. Polypi are either the result of hypertrophy of mucous membrane, or else are true tumors. **Blood-p.** Same as *Placental p.* **P. carno'sus**, a sarcoma. **Cellular p.**, a mucous polypus. **P. cys'ticus**, **P. hydatido'sus**, an elongated mucous or polypoid cyst. **Fibrinous p.**, an intra-uterine polypus made up of fibrin from retained blood. It may grow from portions of an ovum or from a thrombus at the placental site. **Fibrous p.**, a polypus made up mainly of fibrous tissue. **Gelatinous p.** Same as *Myxoma*. **Hofmann's p.**, a papillary hypertrophy of the nasal mucosa having something of the appearance of a papilloma. **Malignant p.**, a carcinoma or sarcoma. **Mucous p.** 1. A soft polypus due to local inflammatory hyperplasia of the mucous membrane. 2. A true myxoma. **Osseous p.**, a polypus containing bony tissue. **Placental p.**, one derived from a piece of retained placenta. **Raspberry cellular p.**, a polypus of the ear made up of berry-like masses with a central pedicle. **Round-cell p.** Same as *Mucous p.* **Spongy p.** Same as *Mucous p.* **Vascular p.**, a polypoid angioma.

Polyrrhea, Polyrrhœa (pol-ir-re'ah) [Gr. πολύς much + ῥοία flow]. A copious fluid discharge.

Polysaccharids (pol-e-sak'kar-idz). A group of bodies comprising the dextrins, starches, and glycogen; also cellulose and pectose.

Polysarcia (pol-e-sar'se-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + σάρξ flesh]. Corpulence, or obesity.

Polysarcous (pol-e-sar'kus). Corpulent; obese; affected with polysarcia.

Polyscelia (pol-e-se'le-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + σκέλος leg]. The presence of more than two legs.

Polyscelus (pol-is'sel-us) [Gr. πολύς many + σκέλος leg]. A monster with superfluous legs.

Polyscope (pol'e-skōp) [Gr. πολύς many + σκόπειν to view]. Same as *Diaphanoscope*.

Polyserositis (pol″e-se-ro-si′tis). General inflammation of the serous membranes.

Polysinuitis, Polysinusitis (pol″e-sin-u-i′tis, pol″e-si-nus-i′tis). Inflammation of several sinuses at once.

Polysolveol (pol-e-sol′ve-ol). Sodium, or ammonium, sulphoricinate; a clear, yellow liquid which dissolves large proportions of menthol, phenol, and many other substances.

Polysomia (pol-e-so′me-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + σῶμα body]. A double or triple condition of the body of a monster-fetus.

Polysomus (pol-e-so′mus) [Gr. πολύς many + σῶμα body]. A double or triple monstrosity.

Polyspermia, Polyspermism (pol-e-sper′me-ah, pol-e-sper′mizm) [Gr. πολύς many + σπέρμα seed]. 1. Excessive secretion of semen. 2. The access of more than one spermatozoön to the ovum.

Polystichia (pol-e-stik′e-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + στίχος row]. The presence of two or more rows of eyelashes upon a lid.

Polythelia (pol-e-the′le-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + θήλη nipple]. The occurrence of more than one nipple on a mamma.

Polytrichia (pol-e-trik′e-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + θρίξ hair]. Excessive growth or development of the hair.

Polytrichosis (pol″e-trik-o′sis). Same as *Polytrichia*.

Polytrichum (pol-it′rik-um) [Gr. πολύς many + θρίξ hair]. A genus of mosses. *P. juniperi′num*, hair-cap, or juniper moss, is diuretic. Dose of *fluid extract*, 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.).

Polytrophia (pol-it-ro′fe-ah) [Gr. πολύς many + τροφή nourishment]. Excessive nutrition.

Polyuria (pol-e-u′re-ah) [Gr. πολύς much + οὖρον urine]. Excessive secretion and discharge of urine containing increased amounts of solid constituents.

Polyvalent (pol-iv′al-ent). Same as *Multivalent*.

Pomade (po-mād′) [Fr. *pommade*]. Same as *Pomatum*.

Pomatum (po-ma′tum) [L., from *po′mum* apple]. An ointment, especially one for the hair.

Pomegranate (pum-gran′et) [L. *po′mum grana′tum* grained apple]. The myrtaceous tree *Pu′nica Grana′tum* and its fruit. The root-bark (*grana′tum*, or *cor′tex grana′ti radi′cis*) and the bark of the tree contain pelletierin, isopelletierin, and punicotannic acid, and are useful teniacides, especially for tapeworm. Dose of *decoction*, 4 fl. oz. (120 c.c.). The rind of the fruit (*grana′ti fruc′tus cor′tex*) is actively astringent, and is used in diarrhea, leukorrhea, hemorrhage, and relaxation of the pharynx. See under *Granatum*.

Pompholyx (pom′fo-lix) [Gr. πομφόλυξ bubble]. 1. Any skin-disease characterized by bullæ. 2. Same as *Cheiropompholyx*.

Pomphus (pom′fus) [L.; Gr. πομφός]. A wheal or blister.

Pomum Adami (po′mum ad-a′mi) [L. "Adam's apple"]. The prominence on the throat caused by the thyroid cartilage.

Ponderable (pon′der-ah-bl) [L. *ponderabi′lis; pon′dus* weight]. Having weight.

Pongamia (pon-ga′me-ah) [Malay *Pongam*]. A genus of leguminous East Indian trees. *P. gla′bra* affords a fixed oil (*kurung oil, punga oil, pongam oil*): used in skin-diseases and in rheumatism.

Ponogen (pon′o-jen) [Gr. πόνος work + γεννᾶν to produce]. Any waste material derived from the brain or nervous system.

Ponograph (po′no-graf) [Gr. πόνος pain + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for estimating and recording sensitiveness to pain.

Ponos (po′nos) [Gr. πόνος pain]. A disease of infancy and childhood, endemic in the Greek islands of Hydra and Spezzia, and marked by fever, splenic enlargement, cachexia, and hemorrhages.

Pons [L. for "bridge"]. 1, Any slip of tissue connecting two parts of an organ. 2. Same as *Pons Varolii*. **P. cerebel′li.** Same as *P. Varolii*. **P. hep′atis,** a projection, not always present, partially bridging the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **P. Tari′ni,** the floor of the posterior perforated space. **P. Varo′lii,** the organ which connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and oblongata. It is a broad, transverse band of white fibers arching across the upper part of the medulla oblongata, and on each side contracting to a cord, to enter the cerebellum as the crus cerebelli. A groove along its middle lodges the basilar artery. Resting against it, near its posterior border, is the sixth pair of nerves. The upper surface of the pons forms a part of the floor of the fourth ventricle. It is made up of *longitudinal fibers* from the internal capsule; of *longitudinal fibers* of the tegmentum; of *transverse fibers* connecting the two cerebellar hemispheres, and masses of gray matter, the *pontine nuclei*, including the nuclei of the facial, abducens, and trigeminal nerves and the superior olivary nucleus.

Ponticulus (pon-tik′u-lus) [dim. of L. *pons* bridge]. Same as *Propons*. **P. auric′ulæ,** a point on the eminentia cochleæ where the retrahens aurem is attached. **P. hep′atis,** the isthmus which joins the Spigelian lobe to the right lobe of the liver. **P. promonto′rii,** the ridge on the median wall of the tympanum connecting the promontory with the pyramid.

Pontile, Pontine (pon′til, pon′tin). Pertaining to the pons Varolii.

Pontoon (pon-toon′) [Fr. *ponton*; L. *pon′to* boat]. A loop or knuckle of the small intestine.

Poplar (pop′lar). See *Populus*.

Popies (pop′lēz) [L.]. The posterior surface of the knee.

Poplitæus (pop-lit-e′us) [L., from *pop′les* ham]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Popliteal (pop-lit-e′al) [L. *poplitæ′us; pop′les* ham]. Pertaining to the ham, or to the space behind the knee.

Poppy (pop′e). The plant *Papa′ver somnif′erum*, whose unripe capsules furnish opium and are used like it. The seeds of poppy furnish a fixed oil, which is used like linseed oil. Dose of *extract* (*extrac′tum papav′eris*), 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.3 gm.); of *syrup*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Populin (pop′u-lin) [L. *pop′ulus* poplar]. Benzoylsalicin, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$; a white and sweet crystallizable principle from poplar-bark.

Populus (pop′u-lus) [L.]. A genus of salicaceous trees; the poplars, aspens, and cottonwoods. The bark is tonic, containing populin and salicin, and the leaf-buds of some species (as *P. can′dicans*, called balm of Gilead) afford a variety of tacamahac. These buds are stimulant, tonic, and vulnerary. Dose of *fluid extract*, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.). The bark of *P. tremuloi′des* and other species is tonic and febrifugal. Dose of *fluid extract*, 60–120 min. (4–8 c.c.).

Porcosan (por-ko′san). A patented preparation containing the bacteria of erysipelas in pure cultures.

Porcupine disease (por′ku-pīn). Ichthyosis.

Pore (pōr) [L. *po′rus*; Gr. πόρος]. Any minute orifice upon a free surface, as the opening of a sweat-gland.

Porencephalia, Porencephalus (po″ren-sef-a′le-ah, po-ren-sef′a-lus) [Gr. πόρος pore + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. The presence of cysts or cavities in the brain-cortex communicating with the arachnoid spaces and penetrating deeply into the brain. It is due to arrest of development or to congenital disease that produces atrophy of the brain-matter.

Porencephalitis (po″ren-sef-al-i′tis). Porencephalia associated with an inflammatory process, such as polioencephalitis.

Porencephalous (po-ren-sef′al-us). Affected with porencephalia.

Poriomania (po″re-o-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. πορεια walking + μανία madness]. Same as *Ambulatory automatism*.

Pornography (por-nog′raf-e) [Gr. πόρνη prostitute + γράφειν to write]. The literature or bibliography of prostitution.

Porocele (po′ro-sēl) [Gr. πῶρος callus + κήλη hernia]. Scrotal hernia with thickening and hardening of the coverings.

Porokeratosis (po″ro-ker-at-o′sis) [Gr. πῶρος callus + *Keratosis*]. A skin-disease characterized by hypertrophy of the stratum corneum, followed by its centrifugal and progressive atrophy. Called also *P. excen′trica*.

Poroma (po-ro′mah) [Gr. πώρωμα callus]. An inflammatory induration.

Poroplastic (po-ro-plas′tik). Both porous and plastic. **P. felt,** a porous felt which is easily moulded into splints and jackets for surgical use.

Porosis (po-ro′sis) [Gr. πώρωσις]. 1. Same as *Poroma*. 2. The formation of the callus in the repair of a fractured bone.

Porosity (po-ros′it-e). 1. The condition of being porous. 2. A pore.

Porotic (po-rot′ik). Favoring the growth of connective tissue.

Porotomy (po-rot′o-me) [Gr. πόρος pore + τέμνειν to cut]. Same as *Meatotomy*.

Porous (po′rus). Penetrated by pores and open spaces.

Porphyrization (por″fir-iz-a′shun). Pulverization; reduction to a powder: so called because sometimes performed on a porphyry tablet.

Porphyruria (por-fir-u′re-ah) [Gr. πορφύρα purple + οὖρον urine]. The presence of purpurin (uroerythrin) in the urine.

Porrigo (por-ri′go) [L.]. Ringworm or other diseases of the scalp. **P. decal′vans.** Same as *Alopecia areata*. **P. favo′sa.** Same as *Favus*. **P. larva′lis,** eczema with impetigo of the scalp.

Porro's operation (por′ō). See *Operation*.

Porta (por′tah) [L. "gate"]. The hilum at which the vessels and nerves enter a gland. **P. hep′atis,** the transverse fissure of the liver: here the portal vein enters that organ.

Portacid (port-as′id). A dropper for the local application of an acid.

Portagion (por-ta′jun). A transmissible disease-germ.

Portal (por′tal). Pertaining to a porta, especially to that of the liver. **P. circulation, P. system, P. vein.** See *Circulation, System, Vein*.

Portcaustic (pōrt-kaws′tik) [Fr. *porte-caustique*]. A handle for holding a caustic substance.

Porte-aiguille (pōrt-a-gēl′) [Fr.]. A surgeon's needle-holder.

Porte-mèche (pōrt-mesh′) [Fr.]. A probe or director with a fork at one end for pushing a tent into a wound or fistula.

Porte-nœud (pōrt-ned′) [Fr. "knot-carrier"]. An instrument for applying a ligature to the pedicle of a tumor.

Porter (pōr′ter). A dark, bitter malt-liquor.

Portio (pōr′she-o). Latin for *Part*. **P. du′ra** ("hard part") [obsolete], the seventh, or facial, nerve, formerly regarded as forming one nerve with the auditory or portio mollis. **P. in′ter du′ram et mol′lem, P. interme′dia,** a fasciculus which frequently connects the facial and acoustic nerves, but properly belongs to the facial. **P. mol′lis** ("soft part"), the auditory, or eighth, nerve: so called because formerly regarded as a part of the facial nerve. **P. vagina′lis,** that part of the cervix uteri which protrudes into the vagina.

Portiplex, Portiplexus (pōr′tip-lex, pōr-tip-lex′us). The plexus which joins the two lateral choroid plexuses, passing through the foramen of Monro.

Portligature (pōrt-lig′at-ūr). An instrument for applying a ligature to a deeply situated part.

Porus (po′rus) [Gr. πόρος passage]. Latin for *Pore* or *Meatus*. **P. acus′ticus exter′nus,** the outer end of the external auditory meatus. **P. acus′ticus inter′nus,** the opening of the internal auditory canal into the cranial cavity. **P. op′ticus,** the opening in the lamina cribrosa of the sclera for the central retinal artery.

Position (po-zish′un) [L. *posi′tio*]. 1. The attitude or posture of a patient. 2. The situation of the fetus with respect to the mother at delivery. **Adam's p.,** patient stands with heels together, well stretched, bends body forward from hips; head and arms hanging forward. **Bread-crumbling p.,** a position of the hands as if holding a pencil: seen in certain spinal diseases. **Dorsal p.,** the posture of a person lying on his back. Called also *Supine p.* **Dorsal elevated p.,** position of patient lying on the back, with shoulders and head elevated: employed in digital examination of genitals. **Dorsal recumbent p.,** position of patient on back, with lower limbs flexed and rotated outward: used in vaginal examination, application of obstetric forceps, etc. **Dorsosacral p.** Same as *Lithotomy-p.* **Duncan's p.,** the position of the placenta with its margin presenting at the os for delivery. **Edebohls's p.,** a dorsal position, the right knee and thigh drawn up, legs flexed on the thighs, the thighs flexed on the belly, the hips raised, and the thighs adducted. Called also *Simon's p.* **Elliot's p.,** position of a patient on the operating table with lower chest elevated by placing a support under the small of the back: used in operations on the gall-bladder. **English p.,** the patient on the left side, the right thigh and knee drawn up. Called also *Left lateral recumbent p.* and *Obstetric p.* **First p.,** in vertex presentation, the occiput pointing in the left foramen ovale. Called also *Left occipitocotyloid p.* **Fourth p.,** the occiput pointing to the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. Called also *Left occipitosacro-iliac p.* **Fowler's p.,** the position in which the head of the patient's bed is raised 18 or 20 inches above the level. **Genusubital p., Knee-elbow p.,** the patient on his knees and elbows, the head on his hands. **Genupectoral p., Knee-chest p.,** the patient resting on his knees and chest, the arms crossed above the head. **Jack-knife p.,** position of patient on back, with the shoulders elevated, legs flexed on thighs, and thighs at right angles to the abdomen: used in passing the urethral sound. **Jones's p.,** acute flexion of the forearm for the treatment of fracture of the internal condyle of the humerus. **Leap-frog p.,** a position that may be assumed by the patient in rectal examinations by the finger. **Lithotomy-p.,** the patient on the back, legs flexed on the thighs, thighs flexed on the belly, and abducted. Called also *Dorsosacral p.* **Péan's p.,** a position for operating in which the operator sits between the patient's legs, which rest in

hollow supports or hang down over the operator's thighs. The operator sits in a high chair and the patient lies on a low table, so that he can bend over the abdomen and look into the peritoneal cavity. **Robson's p.**, position of patient for operation on gall-bladder or bile-ducts: lying on the back with a sand-bag under the hollow of the back. **Roser's p.**, the head dependent, as in certain operations on the air-passages. **Schultze's p.**, the position of the placenta when its center presents for delivery. **Second p.**, the occiput pointing in the right foramen ovale. Called also *Right occipitocotyloid p.* **Shoe-and-stocking p.**, a position in which the limb of one side is crossed upon the other. **Simon's p.** Same as *Edebohls's p.* **Sims's p.**, patient on the left side and the chest, the right knee and thigh drawn up, the left arm along the back. Called also *Semiprone p.* **Third p.**, in vertex presentation, that in which the occiput presents at the right sacroiliac synchondrosis. Called also *Right sacroiliac p.* **Trendelenburg's p.**, the patient on the back on a plane inclined 45°, the legs and feet hanging over the end of the table. **Walcher's p.**, the patient on the back, with the hips at the edge of the table and the legs hanging down.

Positive (poz'it-iv) [L. *positi'vus*]. Not negative; greater than zero; to be added.

Posological (po-so-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to doses.

Posology (po-sol'o-je) [Gr. πόσος how much + λόγος treatise]. The science or a system of doses or of dosage.

Post- (pōst) [L. *post* after]. A prefix signifying after or behind.

Postaccessual (pōst-ak-sesh'u-al). Occurring after a paroxysm.

Postacetabular (pōst''as-et-ab'u-lar). Behind the acetabulum.

Postanal (pōst-a'nal). Situated or occurring behind the anus.

Postanesthetic (pōst-an-es-thet'ik). After anesthesia.

Postapoplectic (pōst''ap-o-plek'tik). Occurring after an attack of epilepsy.

Postaxial (pōst-ax'e-al). Situated or occurring behind an axis.

Postbrachium (pōst-bra'ke-um). The posterior brachium of the corpus quadrigeminum.

Postcava (pōst-ka'vah). The ascending vena cava.

Postcaval (pōst-ka'val). Pertaining to the postcava.

Postcentral (pōst-sen'tral). Situated or occurring behind a center.

Postcesarean (pōst-se-za're-an). Following Cesarean operation.

Postcibal (pōst-si'bal) [L. *post* after + *ci'bum* food]. Occurring after the taking of food.

Postcisterna (pōst-sis-ter'nah). The cisterna magna.

Postclavicular (pōst-klav-ik'u-lar) [L. *post* after + *Clavicle*]. Situated or occurring behind the clavicle.

Postcommissure (pōst-kom'is-ūr). The posterior commissure of the brain.

Postconnubial (pōst-kon-nu'be-al) [L. *post* after + *connu'bium* marriage]. Occurring or happening after marriage.

Postconvulsive (pōst-kon-vul'siv). Following after a convulsion.

Postcordial (pōst-kor'de-al). Back of the heart.

Postcornu (pōst-kor'nu). The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.

Postcribrum (pōst-kri'brum). The posterior perforated space.

Postcubital (pōst-ku'bit-al). On the dorsal side of the forearm.

Postdiastolic (pōst''di-as-tol'ik). Occurring after or following the diastole.

Postdicrotic (pōst-di-krot'ik). Occurring after the dicrotic elevation of the sphygmogram.

Postdigestive (pōst-di-jes'tiv). After digestion.

Postdiphtheric, Postdiphtheritic (pōst-dif-ther'ik, post''dif-ther-it'ik). Occurring after a diphtheritic attack.

Postembryonic (pōst''em-bre-on'ik) [L. *post* after + Gr. ἔμβρυον embryo]. Occurring after the embryonic stage.

Postepileptic (pōst''ep-il-ep'tik). Occurring after or following an epileptic attack.

Posterior (pos-te're-or) [L. neut. *poste'rius*]. Situated behind or toward the rear.

Postero-external (pos''te-ro-ex-ter'nal) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *exter'nus* outer]. Situated on the outer side of a posterior aspect.

Postero-internal (pos''te-ro-in-ter'nal) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *inter'nus* inner]. Situated within and to the rear.

Posterolateral (pos''te-ro-lat'er-al) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *latera'lis* lateral]. Situated behind and to one side.

Posteromedian (pos''te-ro-me'de-an) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *me'dius* middle]. Situated on the middle of a posterior aspect.

Posteroparietal (pos''te-ro-par-i'et-al) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *pa'ries* wall]. Situated at the back part of the parietal bone.

Posterosuperior (pos''te-ro-su-pe're-or) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *supe'rior* upper]. Situated behind and above.

Posterotemporal (pos''te-ro-tem'po-ral) [L. *pos'terus* behind + *tem'pus* temple]. Situated at the back part of the temporal bone.

Posterula (pos-ter'u-lah) [L.]. The space between the turbinal bones and the posterior nares.

Postesophageal (pōst''e-sof-a'je-al). Situated behind the esophagus.

Postfebrile (pōst-feb'ril) [L. *post* after + *febri'lis* febrile]. Occurring as the result of a fever.

Postfovea (pōst-fo've-ah). The fovea posterior.

Postgeminum (pōst-jem'in-um) [L. *post* after + *gem'inus* twin]. The posterior corpora quadrigemina.

Postgeniculatum, Postgeniculum (pōst''je-nik-u-la'tum, pōst-je-nik'u-lum). The internal geniculate body.

Postglenoid (pōst-gle'noid). Situated behind the glenoid fossa.

Postgracile (pōst-gras'il). Behind the slender lobe of the cerebellum.

Posthemiplegic (pōst''hem-e-ple'jik). Following an attack of hemiplegia.

Posthemorrhagic (pōst-hem-o-raj'ik). Occurring after hemorrhage.

Posthepatic (pōst-he-pat'ik). Behind the liver.

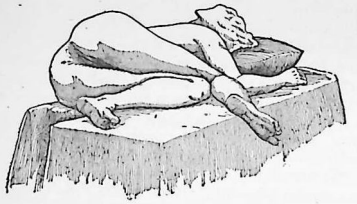
Posthetomy (pos-thet'o-me). [Gr. πόσθη prepuce + τέμνειν to cut]. Circumcision.

Posthioplasty (pos'the-o-plas-te) [Gr. πόσθη foreskin + πλαστός formed]. Plastic surgery of the prepuce.

Posthitis (pos-thi'tis) [Gr. πόσθη foreskin + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Postholith (pos'tho-lith) [Gr. πόσθη foreskin + λίθος stone]. A preputial concretion or calculus.

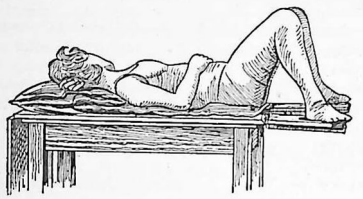
Posthumous (pos'tu-mus) [L. *pos'tumus* coming



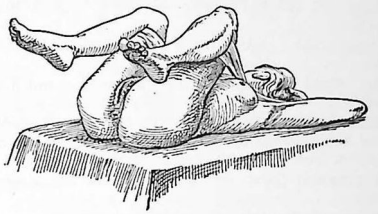
Sims's posture, anterior view.



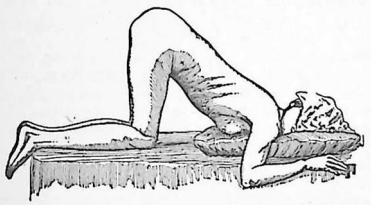
Sims's posture, posterior view.



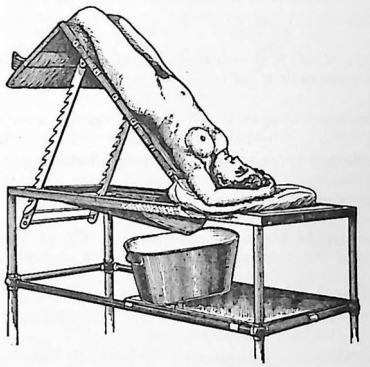
Dorsal recumbent posture.



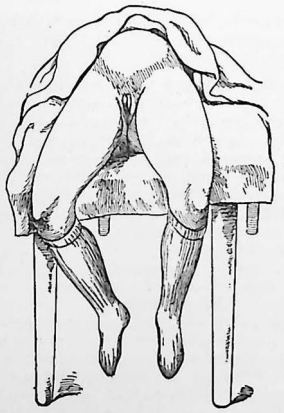
Dorsosacral posture, with leg-holder applied.



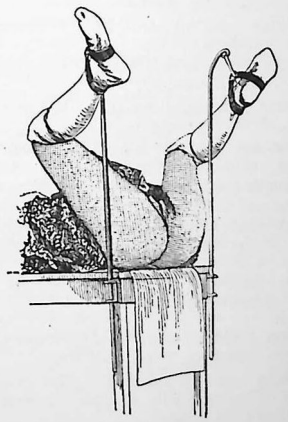
Knee-chest, or genupectoral, posture.



Trendelenburg posture.



Walcher posture.



Edebohls's dorsal posture

after]. Occurring after death; born after the father's death.

Posthyoid (pōst-hi'oid). Situated or occurring behind the hyoid bone.

Posthypnotic (pōst-hip-not'ik). Succeeding the hypnotic state.

Posthypophysis (pōst-hi-pof'is-is). The posterior part of the hypophysis cerebri.

Posticus (pos-ti'kus) [L.]. Posterior.

Postinfluenzal (pōst-in-flu-en'zal). Occurring after influenza.

Postinsula (pōst-in'su-lah). The posterior part of the insula.

Postischial (pōst-is'ke-al). Situated behind the ischium.

Postmalarial (post-mal-a're-al). Occurring after malaria.

Postmastoid (pōst-mas'toid). Situated behind the mastoid.

Postmedian (pōst-me'de-an) [L. *post* after + *me'dius* middle]. Situated or occurring behind a median line or plane.

Post mortem (pōst mor'tem). Latin for *After death.*

Postnarial (pōst-na're-al). Pertaining to the posterior nares.

Postnasal (pōst-na'zal) [L. *post* behind + *na'sus* nose]. Situated or occurring behind the nose.

Postneuritic (pōst-nu-rit'ik). Occurring after neuritis.

Postnodular (pōst-nod'ular). Behind the nodulus.

Postoblongata (pōst''ob-long-ga'tah). The part of the oblongata below the pons.

Postocular (pōst-ok'u-lar) [L. *post* behind + *oc'ulus* eye]. Situated or occurring behind the eye.

Postolivary (pōst-ol'iv-a-re). Behind the olivary body.

Postoperative (pōst-op'er-a-tiv). Occurring after a surgical operation.

Postoperculum (pōst-o-per'ku-lum). That portion of the operculum formed by the supertemporal convolution.

Postopticus (pōst-op'tik-us) [L. *post* after + *op'ticus* optic]. Either one of the posterior optic lobes (corpora quadrigemina).

Postoral (pōst-o'ral) [L. *post* behind + *os* mouth]. Behind the mouth.

Postorbital (pōst-or'bit-al). Behind the orbit.

Postpalatine (pōst-pal'at-in). Behind the palate or palate-bone.

Postparalytic (pōst''par-al-it'ik). Following an attack of paralysis.

Post partum (pōst par'tum) [L.]. Occurring after delivery, or childbirth.

Postpeduncle (pōst-pe'dung-kl). The posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Postpharyngeal (pōst-far-in'je-al). Situated or occurring behind the pharynx.

Postpneumonic (pōst-nu-mon'ik). Following pneumonia.

Postponent (pōst-po'nent) [L. *post* after + *po'nere* to place]. Having a more or less delayed recurrence.

Postpontile (pōst-pon'til) [L. *post* after + *pons* bridge]. Situated or occurring behind the pons Varolii.

Postpyramidal (pōst-pir-am'id-al). Situated or occurring behind the pyramidal tract.

Postpyramids (pōst-pir'am-idz). The posterior pyramids of the cerebellum; also the funiculus gracilis of the oblongata.

Postramus (pōst-ra'mus) [L. *post* behind + *ra'mus* branch]. The horizontal branch of the stem of the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum.

Postrolandic (pōst-ro-lan'dik). Situated behind the fissure of Rolando.

Postscarlatinal (pōst-skar-lat-i'nal). Following scarlatina.

Postsphenoid (pōst-sfe'noid). The basisphenoid, pterygoid, and alisphenoid bones together. In infancy they are separate bones, but usually become attached to the sphenoid.

Postsplenic (pōst-splen'ik). Behind the spleen.

Poststertorous (pōst-ster'tor-us). Occurring after stertor has begun in anesthesia.

Postsylvian (pōst-sil've-an). Situated behind the Sylvian fissure.

Posttarsal (pōst-tar'sal). Situated behind the tarsus.

Posttyphoid (pōst-ti'foid). Occurring after typhoid.

Postulate (post'u-lāt) [L. *postula'tum* demanded]. Anything assumed or taken for granted. **Koch's p's.** See *Koch's law*, under *Law.*

Postural (pos'tu-ral). Pertaining to posture, or position.

Posture (pos'tūr) [L. *postu'ra*]. Attitude, or position. See under *Position.*

Postuterine (pōst-u'ter-in). Situated or occurring behind the uterus.

Postvermis (pōst-ver'mis). The vermis inferior of the cerebellum.

Potable (po'tah-bl) [L. *potab'ilis*]. Fit to drink; drinkable.

Potamophobia (pot''am-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ποταμός river + φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of rivers, or of streams and lakes.

Potash (pot'ash). 1. Potassium hydrate, or hydroxid, KOH; known also as **Caustic p.,** or potassa. It is a white, crystalline compound, with powerful alkaline and caustic properties. It is used externally as a caustic for chancres, callous or fungous growths, poisoned wounds, etc., and internally as an antacid in acidity of the stomach, gonorrhea, lithemia, scrofula, etc. Dose of *li'quor potas'sæ*, 10–20 min. (0.66–1.33 c.c.). 2. Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3.

Potassa (po-tas'sah) [L.]. See *Potash*, first definition. **P. cum cal'ce,** potash with lime, or Vienna paste, a mixture of potassa and lime in equal parts: used as a caustic. **P. sulphura'ta,** sulphurated potassa. Called also *Hepar sulphuris*, or liver of sulphur: antacid, alterative, and used in throat-diseases. Dose, ½–10 gr. (0.033–0.66 gm.).

Potassic (po-tas'sik). Containing potash.

Potassiocupric (po-tas''e-o-ku'prik). Containing potassium and copper.

Potassiomercuric (po-tas''e-o-mer-ku'rik). Containing potassium and mercury.

Potassium (po-tas'se-um), gen. *potas'sii* [L.]. A metallic element of the alkali group, many of whose salts are used in medicine. It is a soft, silver-white metal, melting at 58°; atomic weight, 39.3; specific gravity, 0.865; symbol, K (kalium). **P. acetate,** a compound, $KC_2H_3O_2$. It is diuretic and purgative, and is used in dropsy, rheumatism, and skin-diseases. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.33–4 gm.). **P. arsenate,** KH_2AsO_4, a stable salt of ortho-arsenic acid: used therapeutically. **P. arsenite,** a compound whose solution (*Fowler's solution, li'quor potas'sii arseni'tis*) is one of the most convenient forms for the administration of arsenic. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.666 c.c.). **P. aurobromid,** an antiseptic agent, $AuBr_3KBr+2H_2O$, in purplish crystals. Hypodermic dose, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.008–0.012 gm.). **P. aurocyanid,** an agent in colorless crystals, $KAuCu_2$. **P. bicarbonate,** a transparent, crystalline salt, $KHCO_3$; used as an antacid and diuretic. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.). **P. bichromate,** an orange-red, crystalline salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$. It is a caustic poison, and is used as a preservative for tissues. **P. bisulphate,** $KHSO_4$; laxative and refrigerant. Dose, 1–2 dr. (4–8 gm.). **P. bitartrate,** cream of tartar, $KHC_4H_4O_6$, a white, crystalline salt; diuretic, cathartic, and refrigerant. Dose, 1–8 dr. (4–32 gm.). **P. bromid,** a colorless, crystalline body, KBr: sedative and antispasmodic; much employed in epilepsy and in nervous diseases. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.333–4 gm.). **P. cantharidate,** a white, crystalline salt, $C_{10}H_{14}K_2O_6+2H_2O$: used in hypodermic injections for tuberculosis. **P. carbonate** (*potas'sii carbo'nas*), a white, crystalline or granular salt, K_2CO_3. It is used as an antacid, counter-irritant, and diuretic. Dose, 2–20 gr. (0.133–1.333 gm.). **P. chlorate** (*potas'sii chlo'ras*), an explosive, white, crystalline salt, $KClO_3$: used in diseases of the mouth and throat, as pharyngitis, diphtheria, stomatitis; also for hemorrhoids and proctitis. In large doses it causes destruction of red blood-corpuscles and nephritis. Dose, 2–20 gr. (0.133–1.333 gm.). The lozenges (*trochis'ci potas'sii chlora'tis*) contain 5 gr. each. **P. citrate,** a white, granular powder, $K_3C_6H_5O_7+H_2O$: used as a diuretic and refrigerant in rheumatism, fevers, bronchitis, etc. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.); of *solution* (*li'quor potas'sii citra'tis*), 2–4 fl. dr. (8–16 c.c.); of *mixture* (*mistu'ra potas'sii citra'tis*), ½–1 fl. oz. (16–32 c.c.); of *P. ci'tras effervescens*, the effervescent potassium citrate, 30–90 gr. (2–6 gm.). **P. cobaltonitrite,** a salt, $K_6CO_2(NO_2)_{12}+2H_2O$, in small yellow crystals: used in cardiac albuminuria, asthma, heart-disease, and dyspepsia. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.005 gm.). **P. cyanid,** a white solid or powder, KCN, extremely poisonous: used like cyanic acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.004–0.008 gm.). **P. dithiocarbonate,** a reddish salt, K_2COS_2, serviceable in skin-diseases. **P. ferrocyanid,** a substance, $K_4Fe(CN)_6+3H_2O$, in large yellow tablets or crystals. It is sedative, diaphoretic, and astringent: used in the night-sweats of phthisis. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.). **P. glycerophosphate,** a white, vitreous substance: used in nervous diseases, phosphaturia, and locomotor ataxia. Dose, 3–4½ gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.). **P. hydrate, P. hydroxid.** See *Potassa*. **P. hypophosphite,** a white, crystalline salt, KPH_2O_2: used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.). **P. iodate,** a salt, KIO_3, employed as an alterative, especially in diseases of the mucous surfaces: used like potassium chlorate. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.52 gm.). **P. iodid,** a colorless, transparent body, KI: much used in syphilis and in a wide range of chronic diseases as an absorbent and eliminating agent. Besides syphilis, potassium iodid is used in chronic poisoning by arsenic or mercury, rheumatism, dropsy, meningitis, locomotor ataxia, brain-tumors, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, and aneurysm. Dose, 2–15 gr. (0.133–1 gm.). Externally it is used in the form of an ointment. **P. nitrate,** a white, crystalline salt, KNO_3: used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). **P. nitrite,** a compound, KNO_2: used in angina pectoris, gastralgia, epilepsy, etc. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.33 gm.). **P. osmate,** a red, crystalline powder: employed in the treatment of epilepsy, goiter, and neuralgia. Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.001 gm.). **P. permanganate,** a dark-purple, crystalline salt, $KMnO_4$. It is an oxidizing agent, antiseptic, and disinfectant, and is used for ozena, foul ulcers, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and internally in amenorrhea and dyspepsia. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.). **P. phosphate,** a salt, K_2HPO_4: used in tuberculosis.

Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.66–2 gm.). **P. silicofluorid,** an agent recommended for use in ear-diseases as an antiseptic. **P. sulphate,** a compound, K_2SO_4; a harsh cathartic: used chiefly in pharmacy. Dose, 15–120 gr. (1–8 gm.). **P. sulphid,** KS: little used at present. Dose, 1–10 gr. (0.066–0.666 gm.). **P. sulphite,** a white, crystalline salt, $K_2SO_3+2H_2O$. It is an antiseptic, and is used externally and internally for checking fermentation. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.666 gm.). **P. sulphocarbolate,** a salt in shining white crystals, $C_6H_5KSO_4+H_2O$: antiseptic. **P. sulphocyanate,** KCNS, is found in the saliva. **P. tartrate,** a compound, $K_2C_4H_4O_6+H_2O$, or *neutral potassium tartrate:* it is diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic. There are also a *bitartrate*, a *borated tartrate*, and a *potassium and sodium tartrate*, all having properties like the neutral tartrate. Dose, as diuretic and diaphoretic, 1–2 dr. (4–8 gm.); as cathartic, ½–1 oz. (15–30 gm.). **P. tellurate,** a salt in white crystals, K_2TeO; serviceable in the night-sweats of tuberculosis.

Potato-culture (po-ta''to-kul'chūr). A bacterial culture made on potato.

Potency (po'ten-se) [L. *poten'tia* power]. The power of a medicine; especially the alleged power of a medicine as developed by homeopathic attenuation; also a homeopathically attenuated medicine.

Potential (po-ten'shal) [L. *poten'tia* power]. 1. Existing and ready for action, but not yet active. 2. Electric tension or pressure, as measured by the capacity of producing electric effects in bodies of a different state of electrization. When bodies of different potentials are brought into communication a current is set up between them; if they are of the same potential, no current passes between them.

Potentiation (po-ten-she-a'shun). The preparation of the various homeopathic potencies.

Potentor (po-ten'tor). A device for the mechanical treatment of male impotence, especially that which is due to lack of penile erectility.

Potio (po'she-o) [L.]. See *Potion.*

Potion (po'shun) [L. *po'tio* draft]. A draft; a large dose of liquid medicine.

Potocytosis (po''to-si-to'sis) [Gr. πότος drinking + κύτος cell]. The hypothetic action of cells passing fluids through themselves from one place to another.

Potomania (po-to-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. πότος drinking + μανία madness]. Delirium tremens.

Pott's aneurysm, disease, etc. (pots). See *Aneurysm, Disease,* etc.

Pouch (powch). Any pocket-like space, cavity, or cecal sac. **Broca's p.,** a pear-shaped sac in the labium majus, having its large extremity directed downward and backward, and its smaller one upward, forward, and outward toward the opening of the inguinal canal. It is composed of elastic fibers, and contains connective tissue and fat. Called also *Pudendal sac* and *Sac dartoique de la femme.* **Douglas's p.,** a sac of the peritoneum which dips down below the posterior surface of the uterus. Called also *Douglas's cul-de-sac.* **Hair-p.,** the depression in the skin from which the hair grows. **Ileocecal p.,** the folds of peritoneum at the end of the ileum. **Laryngeal p.** Same as *Sacculus laryngis.* **Pararectal p.,** the lateral part of Douglas's p. **Rathke's p.,** a diverticulum from the embryonic buccal cavity whence the anterior lobe of the pituitary body is developed. **Recto-uterine p.** Same as *Douglas's p.* **Rectovesical p.,** the fold of peritoneum that is reflected on the bladder. **Seesel's p.,** an embryonic pouch behind the top of the rudimentary hypophysis. **Utero-abdominal p.,** the anterior of the two compartments into

which the pelvic cavity is divided by the uterus and broad ligaments. **Willis's p.**, the lesser omentum.

Poultice (pōl'tis) [L. *puls* pap; *cataplas'ma*]. Any soft and moist pultaceous mass applied hot to the surface of a part for the purpose of supplying heat and moisture.

Pounce (powns). Powdered sandarach.

Pound (pownd) [L. *pon'dus* weight; *li'bra* pound]. A weight of twelve ounces troy, or apothecaries' weight; also sixteen ounces, avoirdupois weight. See *Weights and Measures*.

Poupart's ligament (poo'parts). See *Ligament*.

Powder (pow'der). An aggregation of small particles obtained by the grinding or trituration of a solid drug. See *Pulvis*. **Aromatic p.**, compound powder of cinnamon. See *Cinnamon*. **Bleaching p.**, chlorinated lime. **Borosalicylic p.**, a dusting powder consisting of 4 parts of boric acid and 1 part of salicylic acid: used as a wound-dressing. **Dover's p.**, pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii. See *Opium*. **Faynard's p.**, a hemostatic powder, said to be pulverized beech-charcoal. **Gray p.**, hydrargyrum cum creta. **Gregory's p.**, pulvis rhei compositus. **Impalpable p.**, a powder so fine that its particles cannot be felt as distinct bodies. **Insect-p.**, any powder destructive to insects. **James's p.** Same as *Pulvis antimonialis*. See *Antimony*. **Jesuits' p.**, powdered cinchona. **Seidlitz p.**, pulvis effervescens compositus; a cathartic preparation consisting of a white paper containing 35 gr. of tartaric acid and a blue paper containing 40 gr. of sodium bicarbonate and 120 gr. of sodium and potassium tartrate. The contents of the two papers are mixed in water and drunk while effervescing. **Serum-p.**, a powder of zinc oxid charged with a freshly prepared serum and then dried and sterilized: used as an antiseptic dressing-powder. **Styptic p.**, a powder containing alum, acacia gum, colophony, and sometimes tragacanth and argil. **Sympathetic p.**, a powder formerly applied to a weapon, from the belief that its application would heal a wound caused by that weapon. **Talcum-p.**, powdered soapstone: used as an application to inflamed surfaces. **Tully's p.**, pulvis morphinæ compositus. See *Morphin*. **Tutty p.**, powdered stannic acid: used for polishing teeth. **Tyson's antimonial p.**, a mixture of 20 gr. of antimony oxid with 180 gr. of calcium phosphate. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.). **Vienna p.**, potassa with lime. **Vigo's p.**, red oxid of mercury.

Pox (pox). Any eruptive disease: used as a vulgar name for syphilis. **Camel-p.**, a disease of camels not unlike small-pox. **Chicken-p.** See *Varicella*. **Cow-p.** See *Vaccinia*. **Horse-pox.** See *Equinia*. **Sheep-pox.** See *Ovinia*. **Small-pox.** See *Variola*. **Swine-pox**, a contagious disease of swine resembling small-pox.

P. p. An abbreviation of L. *punc'tum prox'imum*, near-point.

P. r. An abbreviation of L. *punc'tum remo'tum*, far-point.

Practice (prak'tis) [Gr. πρακτική]. The practice of medicine; the branch of medicine treating of the practical recognition and treatment of disease.

Practitioner (prak-tish'un-er). A physician, surgeon, bachelor of medicine, apothecary, or licentiate.

Præ-. For words thus beginning, see those beginning *Pre-*.

Præcribrum (pre-kri'brum). The anterior perforated space of the brain.

Præcuneus (pre-ku'ne-us). The quadrate lobule of the cerebrum.

Prægeniculatum (pre''jen-ik-u-la'tum). The external geniculate body.

Præoperculum (pre-o-per'ku-lum). The frontal operculum of the brain.

Prævermis (pre-ver'mis). The anterior and superior portions of the vermis of the cerebellum.

Pragmatagnosia (prag''mat-ag-no'ze-ah) [Gr. πρᾶγμα object + ἀγνωσία absence of recognition]. Inability to recognize objects.

Pragmatamnesia (prag''mat-am-ne'ze-ah) [Gr. πρᾶγμα object + ἀμνησία forgetfulness]. Loss of power of remembering the appearance of objects.

Prairie-itch (pra're). See *Itch*.

Prasoid (pra'soid). A solution of globularin and globularetin: for use in acute rheumatism and gout. Dose, 15–20 min. (1–1.33 gm.).

Praxinoscope (prax-in'o-skōp) [Gr. πράξις exercise + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for studying the larynx.

Pre- [L. *præ* before]. A prefix signifying before.

Pre-agonal (pre-ag'o-nal). Preceding the death agony.

Pre-albuminuric (pre''al-bu-min-u'rik). Occurring before albuminuria sets in.

Pre-anal (pre-a'nal). Situated in front of the anus.

Pre-antiseptic (pre''an-tis-ep'tik). Pertaining to the time before the discovery of antisepsis.

Pre-aseptic (pre-as-ep'tik). Pertaining to the time before aseptic surgery was practised.

Pre-ataxic (pre-at-ax'ik). Occurring before the advent of ataxia.

Pre-auricular (pre-aw-rik'u-lar). Situated before an auricle or an auricular structure.

Pre-axial (pre-ax'e-al). In front of the transverse axis of the body.

Prebacillary (pre-bas'il-la-re). Occurring before the entrance of bacilli into the system, or before they become discoverable.

Prebase (pre'bās). That part of the dorsum of the tongue lying in front of the base.

Prebrachium (pre-bra'ke-um). One of the two upper brachia of the corpora quadrigemina.

Precancerous (pre-kan'ser-us). Occurring before the development of a cancer.

Precardiac (pre-kar'de-ak). Situated ventrad from the heart.

Precava (pre-ka'vah). The vena cava descendens.

Precentral (pre-sen'tral). Situated in front of a center.

Prechordal (pre-kor'dal). Situated in front of the notochord.

Precipitant (pre-sip'it-ant). A substance which causes a chemic or mechanic precipitation.

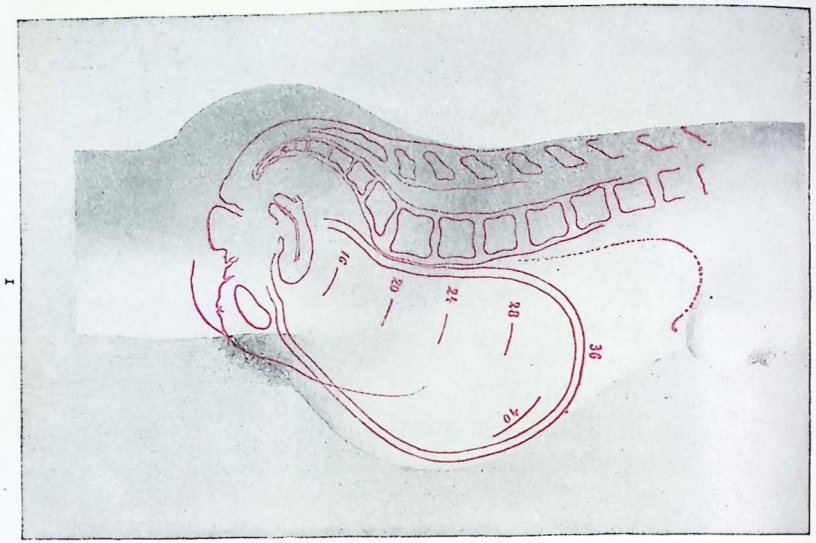
Precipitate (pre-sip'it-āt) [L. *præcipita're* to cast down]. 1. To cause a substance in solution to settle down in solid particles. 2. [L. *præcipita'tum*]. A deposit made or substance thrown down by precipitation. 3. Hasty; headlong; as precipitate labor. **Red p.**, red mercuric oxid, HgO. **White p.**, ammoniated mercury, NH_2-HgCl. **Yellow p.**, yellow mercuric oxid, HgO.

Precipitation (pre''sip-it-a'shun) [L. *præcipita'tio*]. The act or process of precipitating.

Precipitin (pre-sip'it-in). A body formed in the blood-serum of animals on treatment with bacterial cultures, blood serum, or some organic liquid, and capable of producing precipitation of the bacteria of the variety whose culture was injected.

Precipitogen (pre-sip'it-o-jen). Any substance which on infection will cause the development of a specific precipitin.

Precipitoid (pre-sip'it-oid). A precipitin in which the active precipitating group has been destroyed by heat.



1



2

PREGNANCY: 1. The non-gravid womb and the same at eight months, with the varying heights of the fundus marked in weeks. 2. Position of the child and the uterus in a case of pendulous abdomen.

Precipitum (pre-sip′it-um). The precipitate resulting from the action of a precipitin.

Preclival (pre-kli′val). In front of the clivus of the cerebellum.

Precommissure (pre-kom′ish-ūr). The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

Preconvulsant (pre-kon-vul′sant). Pertaining to that stage of disease which precedes the occurrence of convulsions.

Precordia (pre-kor′de-ah) [L. *præcor′dia*]. The region over the heart or stomach; the epigastrium and lower part of the thorax.

Precordial (pre-kor′de-al). Pertaining to the precordia.

Precordialgia (pre″kor-de-al′je-ah) [*Precordia* + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the precordia.

Precordium (pre-kor′de-um). Same as *Precordia*.

Precornu (pre-kor′nu). The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

Precribrum (pre-kri′brum). The anterior perforated space.

Precuneate (pre-ku′ne-āt). Pertaining to the precuneus.

Precuneus (pre-ku′ne-us) [L. *præ* before + *cu′neus* wedge]. The quadrate lobule of the cerebrum.

Precunial (pre-ku′ne-al). Situated in front of the cuneus.

Prediastolic (pre″di-as-tol′ik). 1. Pertaining to the beginning of the diastole. 2. Occurring just before the diastole.

Predicrotic (pre-di-krot′ik). Occurring before the dicrotic wave of the sphygmogram.

Predigestion (pre-di-jes′chun). The partial artificial digestion of food before its ingestion.

Predisposing (pre-dis-po′zing). Conferring a tendency to disease.

Predisposition (pre″dis-po-zish′un) [L. *præ* before + *dispo′nere* to dispose]. A diathesis or special tendency toward some particular disease.

Predormitium (pre-dor-mish′e-um) [L.]. The light slumber occurring before sound sleep begins.

Preëpiglottic (pre″ep-ig-lot′ik). Situated or occurring in front of the epiglottis.

Pre-eruptive (pre-e-rup′tiv). Preceding eruption.

Preflagellate (pre-flaj′el-āt). Preceding the flagellate stage: said of protozoa.

Prefrontal (pre-fron′tal). 1. Situated in the anterior part of the frontal lobe or region. 2. The central part of the ethmoid bone.

Pregeminal (pre-jem′in-al). Pertaining to the pregeminum.

Pregeminum (pre-jem′in-um). An anterior optic lobe, or geminal body.

Pregeniculatum (pre″jen-ik-u-la′tum). The external geniculate body.

Pregeniculum (pre-jen-ik′u-lum). Same as *Pregeniculatum*.

Preglobulin (pre-glob′u-lin). A protein derivable from cytoglobulin by decomposition with acids. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute alkaline solutions.

Pregnancy (preg′nan-se) [L. *præg′nans* with child]. The condition of being with child; gestation. In woman the duration of pregnancy is about 280 days, nine calendar or ten lunar months. Pregnancy is marked by cessation of the menses; nausea on arising in the morning (morning sickness); enlargement of the breasts, and pigmentation of the nipples; progressive enlargement of the abdomen. The absolute signs of pregnancy are ballottement, fetal movements, and sound of the fetal heart. **Abdominal p.**, lodgement of the ovum within the abdominal cavity. **Broad ligament p.**, pregnancy taking place within the broad ligament. **Cervical p.**, the development of the ovum within the cervical canal. **Cornual p.**, pregnancy in one of the horns of a bicornute uterus. **Ectopic p.** Same as *Extra-uterine p.* **Entopic p.**, normal uterine pregnancy. **Extra-**

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

EXPLANATION.—Find in top line the date of menstruation; the figure below will indicate the date when confinement may be expected—*i. e.*, if date of menstruation is June 1, confinement may be expected on March 8, or one day earlier if leap year (DR. ELY).

January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
October	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	November.
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
November	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5				December.
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
December	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	January.
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
January	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4		February.
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	March.
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
March	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		April.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	May.
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	June.
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		July.
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	August.
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
August	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		September.
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
September	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	October.

uterine p., development of the ovum outside of the walls of the uterus. **Fallopian p.** Same as *Tubal p.* **False p.**, apparent, but not real, pregnancy. **Fatty p.**, false pregnancy with the accumulation of fat in the abdominal wall. **Gemellary p.** Same as *Twin-p.* **Heterotopic p.**, a double pregnancy, one intra-uterine and the other extra-uterine. **Hydatid p.**, that which is accompanied with the formation of a hydatid mole. **Hysteric p.**, symptoms of pregnancy in hysteric women who are not really pregnant. **Interstitial p.**, gestation in that part of the oviduct which is within the wall of the uterus. **Intraligamentary p.**, a pregnancy within the broad ligament. **Intramural p.** Same as *Interstitial p.* **Intraperitoneal p.**, pregnancy within the peritoneal cavity. **Mesenteric p.** Same as *Tuboligamentary p.* **Mesometric p.**, a kind of tubal pregnancy in which the tube has ruptured and the embryo occupies a sac formed partly by the expanded tube and partly by the layers of the peritoneum forming the mesometrium. **Molar p.**, conversion of the ovum into a mole. **Multiple p.**, the presence of more than one ovum in the uterus at the same time. **Mural p.** Same as *Interstitial p.* **Nervous p.** Same as *Hysteric p.* **Ovarian p.**, pregnancy occurring within an ovary. **Parietal p.** Same as *Interstitial p.* **Phantom-p.**, an abdominal enlargement in hysteric women simulating pregnancy. **Plural p.**, pregnancy with more than one fetus. **Pseudo-intraligamentary p.**, an extra-uterine pregnancy in which a sac has been formed in such a way as to simulate an intraligamentary pregnancy. **Sarcofetal p.**, pregnancy with both a fetus and a mole. **Sarcohysteric p.**, false pregnancy due to a mole. **Spurious p.** Same as *False p.* **Stump p.**, pregnancy at the stump remaining after a pelvic operation. **Tubal p.**, pregnancy within an oviduct. **Tubo-abdominal p.**, one occurring partly in the fimbriated end of the oviduct and partly in the abdominal cavity. **Tuboligamentary p.**, a pregnancy partly in the tube and partly in the broad ligament. **Tubo-ovarian p.**, one occurring partly in the ovary and partly in the oviduct. **Tubo-uterine p.**, gestation partly within the uterus and partly in an oviduct. **Twin-p.**, gestation with twins. **Unconscious p.**, pregnancy of which the woman is unaware. **Utero-abdominal p.**, pregnancy with one fetus in the uterus and another in the abdominal cavity. **Utero-ovarian p.**, pregnancy with one fetus in the uterus and another in the ovary. **Utero-tubal p.** Same as *Tubo-uterine p.*

Pregnant (preg'nant) [L. *pregʹnans*], With child; gravid.

Pregranular (pre-gran'u-lar). Occurring before the granular stage.

Prehemiplegic (pre''hem-ip-le'jik). Forerunning an attack of hemiplegia.

Prehensile (pre-hen'sil) [L. *prehenʹdere* to lay hold of]. Adapted for grasping or seizing.

Prehension (pre-hen'shun) [L. *prehenʹsio*]. The act of seizing or grasping.

Prehypophysis (pre-hi-pof'is-is). The anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

Preinsula (pre-in'su-lah). The cephalic portion of the insula.

Preiotation (pre''i-o-ta'shun) [*Pre* + Gr. ἰῶτα letter *i*]. The conversion of the initial sound of *i* into *y*.

Prelacrimal (pre-lak'rim-al). In front of the lacrimal sac.

Prelimbic (pre-lim'bik). Situated before a limbus.

Prelum (pre'lum). Latin for *Press*. **P. abdominaʹle**, the squeezing of the abdominal viscera between the diaphragm and the abdominal wall, as in defecation.

Premalignant (pre-mal-ig'nant). Occurring before the development of malignant characters.

Premaniacal (pre-ma-ni'ak-al). Preceding an attack of mania.

Premature (pre-mat-ūr') [L. *præmatuʹrus* early ripe]. 1. Occurring before the proper time. 2. An infant born before its proper time, but viable.

Premaxillary (pre-max'il-la-re). 1. Situated in front of the maxilla proper. 2. The intermaxillary bone.

Premenstrual (pre-men'stru-al). Occurring before menstruation.

Premolar (pre-mo'lar) [L. *præ* before + *molaʹris* molar]. 1. Situated in front of the molar teeth. 2. A bicuspid tooth. 3. Preceding a molar tooth. 4. A deciduous molar tooth.

Premonitory (pre-mon'it-o-re) [L. *præmonitoʹrius*]. Serving as a warning.

Premycosic (pre-mi-ko'sik). Pertaining to a mycotic disease at a stage prior to the maturity of its fungal element.

Prenares (pre-na'rēz). The nostrils.

Prenatal (pre-na'tal) [L. *præ* before + *nataʹlis* natal]. Existing or occurring before birth.

Pre-oblongata, Præ-oblongata (pre''ob-long-ga'tah). That part of the oblongata which lies between the fourth ventricle and the pons.

Pre-operculum (pre-o-per'ku-lum). The frontal operculum of the brain.

Pre-optic (pre-op'tik). Situated anterior to the optic lobes.

Pre-opticus (pre-op'tik-us) [L. *præ* before + *opʹticus* optic]. Either of the two anterior optic lobes (corpora quadrigemina).

Pre-oral (pre-o'ral) [L. *præ* before + *os* mouth]. Situated in front of the mouth.

Prepalatal (pre-pal'at-al). Situated in front of the palate.

Preparation (prep-ar-a'shun) [L. *præparaʹtio*]. 1. The act or process of making ready. 2. A medicine made ready for use. 3. An anatomic or pathologic specimen made ready and preserved for study.

Preparative (pre-par'at-ive). See *Amboceptor*.

Prepatellar (pre-pat-el'lar). Situated in front of the patella.

Prepeduncle (pre-pe'dnug-kl). The anterior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Preperforative (pre-per'fo-ra-tiv). Before the occurrence of perforation.

Prephthisis (pre-thi'sis). The initial stages of pulmonary phthisis.

Preplacental (pre-plas-en'tal). Previous to the formation of the placenta.

Prepontile (pre-pon'til). In front of the pons.

Prepotency (pre-po'ten-cy) [L. *præpotenʹtia*]. Power superior to that of the other parent in transmitting inheritable characters to the offspring.

Prepotent (pre-po'tent) [L. *præ'potens*]. Having superior force; having greater power than the other parent in transmitting inheritable characters to the offspring.

Prepuce (pre'pūs) [L. *præpuʹtium*]. The fold of skin covering the glans penis; the foreskin. **P. of the clitoris**, a fold formed by the labia minora covering the clitoris.

Preputial (pre-pu'shal). Pertaining to the prepuce.

Prepyramidal (pre-pi-ram'id-al). Situated in front of the pyramid.

Preramus (pre-ra'mus). The vertical branch of the stem of the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum.

Prerectal (pre-rek'tal). Situated in front of the rectum.

Prerenal (pre-re'nal). Situated in front of the kidney.

Prereproductive (pre''re-pro-duk'tiv). Pertaining to childhood, or the stage preceding puberty.

Presbycusis (pres-be-ku'sis) [Gr. πρέσβυς old + ἄκουσις hearing]. That lessening of the acuteness of hearing which characterizes old age.

Presbyope (pres'be-ōp) [Gr. πρέσβυς old + ὤψ eye]. One who is presbyopic.

Presbyopia (pres-be-o'pe-ah) [Gr. πρέσβυς old + ὤψ eye]. Long-sight and impairment of vision due to advancing years or to old age. It is dependent on diminution of the power of accommodation from loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens, causing the near-point of distinct vision to be removed farther from the eye.

Presbyopic (pres-be-op'ik). Pertaining to presbyopia.

Presbysphacelus (pres-bis-fas'el-us) [Gr. πρέσβυς old + σφάκελος gangrene]. Senile gangrene.

Presbytia (pres-bish'e-ah). Same as *Presbyopia*.

Presbytism (pres'bit-izm). Same as *Presbyopia*.

Presclerosis (pre-skle-ro'sis). A state of arterial hypertension preceding arteriosclerosis.

Presclerotic (pre-skle-rot'ik). Occurring before sclerosis takes place.

Prescribe (pre-skrīb') [L. *præscribʹere* to write before]. To designate in writing a remedy for administration.

Prescription (pre-skrip'shun) [L. *præscripʹtio*]. A written direction for the preparation and administration of a remedy. A prescription consists of the heading or *superscription*—that is, the symbol ℞ or the word Recipe, meaning "take"; the *inscription*, which contains the names and quantities of the ingredients; the *subscription*, or directions for compounding; and the *signature*, usually introduced by the sign S. for *sigʹna*, "mark," which gives the directions for the patient which are to be marked on the receptacle.

Presecretin (pre-se-kre'tin). A substance existing in the mucous membrane of the duodenum from which by the action of hydrochloric acid secretion is split off.

Presegmenter (pre-seg-men'ter). A full-grown malarial parasite in the stage in which the pigment is accumulated into masses just previous to segmentation.

Presenile (pre-se'nīl). Pertaining to a condition resembling senility, but occurring in early or middle life.

Presenility (pre-se-nil'it-e). Premature old age.

Present (pre-zent') [L. *præsentaʹre* to show]. To appear first at the os uteri: said of various parts of the fetus.

Presentation (pre-zen-ta'shun) [L. *præsentaʹtio*]. 1. The appearance in labor of some particular part of the fetal body at the os uteri. 2. That part of the fetal body which first shows itself at the os in labor. **Arm-p.**, prolapse of the arms of the fetus: generally seen in shoulder-presentation. **Breast-p.**, the presentation of the anterior part of the chest in labor. **Breech-p.**, the presentation of the fetal buttock in labor. **Brow-p.**, the presentation of the brow in labor. **Cephalic p.**, the presentation of any part of the head, including the vertex-presentation and face-presentation. **Face-p.**, the presentation of the face of the fetus in childbirth. **Foot-p., Footling p.**, the presentation of the feet in labor. **Funis-p.**, the presentation of the umbilical cord in labor. **Head-p.**, the presentation of some part of the fetal head in labor. **Longitudinal p., Polar p.**, the presentation of either the cephalic or the pelvic end of the fetal ellipse. **Pelvic p.**, presentation of the lower end of the fetus, including breech-presentation and foot-presentation. **Placental p.** Same as *Placenta prævia*. **Transverse p., Trunk-p.**, presentation in which the axis of the fetal trunk lies crosswise or transversely; cross-birth. **Vertex p.**, the presentation of the upper and back part of the fetal head in labor.

Presphenoid (pre-sfe'noid). The anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Presphygmic (pre-sfig'mik). Occurring before the pulse-wave.

Prespinal (pre-spi'nal). Situated in front of the spine.

Pressor, P.-nerve (pres'sor). An afferent nerve whose stimulation increases the activity of a motor center.

Pressure (presh'ur) [L. *pressuʹra*]. Stress or strain, whether by compression, pull, thrust, or shear. **Arterial p.**, the pressure of the blood within the arteries. **Atmospheric p.**, the pressure exerted by the atmosphere. It is about fifteen pounds to the square inch at the level of the sea. **P.-effect**, the sum of the changes in any tissue due to abnormal pressure. **Endocardial p.**, pressure of blood within the heart. **Intra-abdominal p.**, the pressure of the viscera within the abdomen. **Intra-ocular p.**, the pressure or tension of the contents of the eyeball. **P.-palsy**, palsy due to a continuous pressure upon a nerve. **P.-sense**, that sense by which is perceived and estimated the amount of pressure exerted on a part of the body.

Presternum (pre-ster'num). Same as *Manubrium*.

Presuppurative (pre-sup'u-ra-tiv). Occurring before suppuration.

Presylvian (pre-sil've-an). Pertaining to the anterior or ascending branch of the Sylvian fissure.

Presystole (pre-sis'to-le). The interval of time just preceding the systole.

Presystolic (pre-sis-tol'ik) [L. *præ* before + *Systole*]. 1. Pertaining to the beginning of the systole. 2. Occurring just before the systole.

Pretarsal (pre-tar'sal). Situated in front of the tarsus.

Pretibial (pre-tib'e-al). Situated in front of the tibia.

Pretuberculous (pre-tu-ber'ku-lus). Preceding the development of tubercle.

Pretympanic (pre-tim-pan'ik). Situated in front of the tympanum.

Preurethritis (pre''u-re-thri'tis). Inflammation of a part of the vulvar follicles before the urethral orifice.

Prevalidin (pre-val'id-in). A proprietary camphor ointment used by inunction in phthisis.

Preventive (pre-ven'tiv). Same as *Prophylactic*.

Preventorium (pre-ven-to're-um). An institution for the purpose of checking the spread of disease.

Prevermis (pre-ver'mis). The superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Prevertebral (pre-ver'te-bral). Situated ventrad of a vertebra.

Prevertiginous (pre-ver-tij'in-us). Having the sense of being pushed from behind.

Prevesical (pre-ves'ik-al) [L. *præ* before + *vesiʹca* bladder]. Situated in front of the bladder.

Prezymogen (pre-zi'mo-jen). A substance existing in the cell which becomes converted into zymogen.

Priapism (pri'ap-izm) [L. *priapis'mus*; Gr. πριαπισμός]. Persistent abnormal erection of the penis, usually without sexual desire. It is seen in diseases and injuries of the spinal cord, and may be caused by vesical calculus and certain injuries to the penis.

Prickle-cell (prik'l). See *Cell.*

Prickly-heat (prik'le-hēt). See *Miliaria* and *Lichen tropicus.*

Primæ viæ (pri'me vi'e) [L. "the first passages"]. The alimentary canal.

Primary (pri'ma-re) [L. *prima'rius* principal; *pri'mus* first]. First in order; principal.

Primigravida (prīm-ig-rav'id-ah) [L. *pri'ma* first + *gra'vida* pregnant]. A woman who is pregnant for the first time.

Primipara (pri-mip'ah-rah) [L. *pri'ma* first + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has given birth, or is giving birth, to her first child.

Primiparity (pri-mip-ar'it-e). The condition or fact of being a primipara.

Primiparous (pri-mip'ar-us). Bearing, or having borne, but one child.

Primitive (prim'it-iv) [L. *primiti'vus*]. First in point of time; original.

Primordial (pri-mor'de-al) [L. *primordia'lis*]. Original or primitive; of the simplest and most undeveloped character.

Primulin (prim'u-lin) [L. *prim'ulus* primrose]. 1. A crystalline principle from cowslip-root. 2. A primrose-colored azo-dye of wide usefulness in color-printing fabrics by a quasiphotographic method.

Princeps (prin'seps) [L. "chief"]. A name of certain arteries. See *Arteries, Table of.*

Principle (prin'sip-l) [L. *princip'ium*]. 1. A chemical component. 2. A substance on which certain of the properties of a drug depend. **Active p.,** any constituent of a drug which helps to confer upon it a medicinal property. **Immediate p., Proximate p.,** any one of the more or less complex substances of definite chemic constitution into which a heterogeneous substance can be readily resolved.

Prinos (pri'nos) [Gr. πρῖνος oak]. A genus or subgenus of aquifoliaceous shrubs, commonly assigned to the genus *Ilex* (holly). *P. verticilla'ta*, the black alder, or winterberry, of North America, has a tonic and astringent bark. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.).

Prism (prizm) [Gr. πρίσμα]. A solid with a triangular or polygonal cross-section. A triangular prism splits up a ray of light into its constituent colors, and turns or deflects light-rays toward its base. Prisms are used to correct deviations of the eyes, since they alter the apparent situation of objects. **Enamel-p.,** any one of the columns which make up the enamel of the teeth. **Nicol p.,** two slabs of Iceland spar cemented together, and deflecting a ray of light in such a way that it is split in two, one part being totally reflected and the other (polarized ray) passing through. **P.-diopter,** the unit of prismatic refraction; a deflection of one centimeter at the distance of one meter.

Prismatic (priz-mat'ik). Shaped like a prism; produced by a prism.

Prismoptometer (priz-mop-tom'et-er) [*Prism* + *Optometer*]. An instrument for testing the eye by means of a revolving prism.

Prismosphere (priz'mo-sfēr) [*Prism* + *Sphere*]. A prism combined with a globular lens.

Privates (pri'vets). The external genitalia.

P. r. n. An abbreviation for Latin *pro re na'ta*, according as circumstances may require.

Pro- [L. *pro*; Gr. πρό before]. A prefix signifying before.

Proagglutinoid (pro-ag-lu'tin-oid). An agglutinoid that has a stronger affinity for the agglutinogen than has the agglutinin.

Proal (pro'al) [Gr. πρό before]. Characterized by forward movement.

Pro-amnion (pro-am'ne-on). That part of the embryonal area at the front and side of the head which remains without the mesoderm for some time; the primitive amnion.

Probang (pro'bang). A flexible rod with a ball, tuft, or sponge at the end: used in diseases of the esophagus or larynx. **Ball-p.,** a probang with a ball or bulb at the end. **Bristle-p., Horse-hair p.,** one with an expansible tuft of bristles or horse-hairs at the end. **Sponge-p.,** one which is tufted with sponge at the end.

Probe (prōb) [L. *pro'ba; proba're* to test]. A slender, flexible instrument designed for introduction into a wound or cavity for purposes of exploration. **Anel's p.,** a delicate probe for the lacrimal puncta and canals. **Blunt p.,** a probe with a blunt end. **Bowman's p.,** one of a set of probes for use on the nasal ducts. **Bullet-p.,** one used for detecting the presence or determining the locality of a bullet. **Drum-p.,** a probe with an attachment which emits a sound when it comes in contact with a foreign body. **Electric p.,** one which on contact with a foreign body completes an electric circuit. **Eyed p.,** one with a slit for a ligature or tape near one end. **Lacrimal p.,** one designed for use on the tear-passages. **Lente's p.,** a silver probe having a bulb coated with silver nitrate. **Lilienthal's p.,** an apparatus for probing for bullets. It consists of a probe composed of two or four pieces of metal attached to two insulated copper wires which run to a mouth-piece composed of two plates, one of copper and one of zinc. These plates are applied to the side of the tongue and the probe inserted into the wound. If the probe touches a bullet a distinct metallic taste is perceived. **Meerschaum p.,** a probe with a meerschaum tip, which on contact with a leaden bullet becomes darkened. **Nélaton's p.,** a bullet-probe with an unglazed porcelain head. **Scissors-p.,** a long, delicate pair of scissors that can be used as a probe. **Uterine p.,** a probe for uterine exploration. **Vertebrated p.,** a flexible probe made up of jointed links. **Wire p.,** a probe of steel wire.

Probilin (pro-bi'lin). A preparation of salicylic acid with oleic acid salts, phenolphthalein and menthol: used in infection of the biliary passages.

Procatarxis (pro-kat-arx'is) [Gr.]. 1. A predisposing cause. 2. Predisposition; also the production of a disease partially as a result of predisposition.

Procelous, Procœlous (pro-se'lus) [Gr. πρό before + κοῖλος hollow]. Concave anteriorly.

Procephalic (pro-sef-al'ik) [Gr. πρό before + κεφαλή head]. Pertaining to the anterior part of the head.

Process (pros'es) [L. *proces'sus*]. A slender projecting point. **Acromion p.** Same as *Acromion.* **Alar p's,** the small wing-like processes of the crista galli around the foramen cæcum. **Alveolar p.,** that border of a jaw-bone which contains the tooth-sockets. **Angular p's** (*internal* and *external*), the two processes which terminate the supra-orbital arch of the frontal bone. **Apex-p., Apical p.,** a large process from the apex of the cells of the cerebral cortex. **Articular p.,** one of the small processes from the upper and lower surfaces of the vertebræ, by means of which the vertebræ articulate with each other. **Auditory p.,** the bony tube of the auditory meatus. **Axis-cylinder p.,** a nerve-cell process continuous with the axis-cylinder; a neuraxon. See *Nerve-cell.* **Basilar p.,** a process before the occipital bone articulating with the sphenoid. **Belemnoid p.** See *Styloid p.* **Caudate p.,** that portion of the liver which connects the right lobe and the caudate lobe. **Ciliary p's,** the fringe-like processes that encircle the margin of the eye-lens. **Clavate p.,** a point on the posterior pyramid of the oblongata, near the apex of the fourth ventricle. **Clinoid p., anterior,** the inner extremity of the anterior border of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. **Clinoid p's, middle,** two small eminences of the sphenoid bone, one on either side of the pituitary fossa. **Clinoid p's, posterior,** two tubercles of the sphenoid, one at each superior angle of the dorsum ephippii. **Cochleariform p.,** the bony plate which divides the canal of the Eustachian tube from that of the tensor tympani. **Condyloid p.,** the condyle of the lower jaw with its neck. **Conoid p.,** the tuberosity of the clavicle. **Coracoid p.,** a projection from the anterior and upper edge of the scapula. **Coronoid p.** 1. A wide eminence at the proximal end of the ulna before the olecranon. 2. A conical prominence ascending from the upper anterior part of the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. 3. The coracoid process. **Deiters's p.,** a neuraxon, or axis-cylinder process. See *Nerve-cell.* **Dendritic p.,** any branched process of a nerve-cell. **Dental p.** Same as *Alveolar p.* **Ensiform p.,** the ensiform cartilage. **Epiphyseal p.** Same as *Epiphysis.* **Ethmoid p.,** a projection from the upper border of the inferior turbinated bone. **Falciform p.** 1. The upper and outer border of the saphenous opening. 2. The falx cerebri. **Floccular p.,** the flocculus. **Folian p., P. of Folius,** the long process, or processus gracilis, of the malleus. **Frontonasal p.,** a process of bone in the fetus which develops into the forehead and bridge of the nose. **Funicular p.,** that portion of the tunica vaginalis which surrounds the spermatic cord. **Globular p.,** an eminence at either angle of the nose (in the embryo). **Gottstein's basal p.,** any attenuated basal process connecting the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti with an outer hair-cell. **Gowers's intermediate p.,** the lateral horn of gray substance of the spinal cord. **Hamular p.** 1. A hook-like process on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate. 2. A hook-like point of the lacrimal bone which unites with lacrimal tubercle of the upper maxillary bone. **Ingrassias's p's,** the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone. **Jugular p.,** a process of the occipital bone touching the jugular foramen. **Lacrimal p.,** a process of the inferior turbinated bone which joins with the lacrimal bone. **Lenticular p.,** one of the processes of the malleus; the orbicular bone. **Long p.** 1. A process which connects the orbiculare to the incus proper. 2. The long, slender process projecting from the anterior surface of the malleus. **Malar p.,** the eminence by which the superior maxilla articulates with the malar bone. **Mammillary p.,** a tubercle on each superior articular process of the lumbar vertebræ. **Mastoid p.,** the conical projection at the base of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **Maxillary p.,** the bony plate which descends from the ethmoid process of the inferior turbinated bone. **Mental p.** Same as *Gnathion.* **Nasal p.,** a part of the lateral wall of the upper jaw-bone. **Odontoid p.,** a tooth-like point of the axis which ascends and unites with the atlas. **Olecranon p.** Same as *Olecranon.* **Olivary p.,** a small oval point behind the optic groove of the sphenoid bone. **Orbital p.** 1. A process of the palate-bone which passes upward and outward. 2. A process which goes inward from the inner surface of the upper jaw-bone, forming part of the floor of the nostril and the roof of the mouth. **Palate-p.,** one of the processes of the superior maxillary bone. **Papillary p.,** the rounded left lower angle of the caudate lobe of the liver. **Paramastoid p.,** a process which in man is represented by a tubercle on the under surface of the jugular process. **Postglenoid p.,** a tubercle which separates the glenoid fossa from the auditory process. **Protoplasmic p.,** any process of a nerve-cell not continued as an axis-cylinder. See *Nerve-cell.* **Pterygoid p.** 1. A process of the palate-bone on its posterior edge articulating with the sphenoid bone. 2. A process on either side of the sphenoid bone descending from the points of junction of the greater wings with the body of the bone. **Rau's p., Ravian p.,** the long process of the malleus. **Riedel's p.,** a strap-shaped process of the liver sometimes developed over the gall-bladder in cholelithiasis. **Short p.,** one of the processes of the malleus; also one of the incus. **Sphenoid p.,** one of the processes of the palate-bone going upward and inward. **Spinous p.** 1. That part of a vertebra which projects backward from the arch, giving attachment to muscles. 2. A backward prolongation from the lower angle of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. 3. Either one of the four spines of the ilium. **Styloid p.** 1. The conical eminence behind the head of the fibula. 2. A projection on the outer part of the distal end of the radius. 3. A long spine extending downward from the lower surface of the temporal bone. 4. An eminence on the inner side of the distal end of the ulna. **Subgerminal p.,** outgrowths from the inner surface of the epiblast. **Superior vermiform p.,** upper part of median lobe of cerebellum. **Temporal p.,** posterior angle by which the malar bone articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **Transverse p.,** a process on either side of a vertebra. **Unciform p., Uncinate p.** 1. A hooked projection from the ethmoid and one from the unciform bone; also, a hook at the anterior end of the gyrus of the hippocampus. 2. The lesser pancreas. **Vaginal p.** 1. A ridge on the lower surface of the temporal bone partly enclosing the styloid process. 2. A process on the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid running inward from the base of the pterygoid process. 3. A slip of the peritoneum taken down by the descending testis into the scrotum, where it becomes the tunica vaginalis. **Vermiform p.** 1. The *superior* is a median elevated lobe, joining the two hemispheres of the cerebellum. 2. The *inferior* is a projection from the bottom of the valley of the under surface of the cerebellum. 3. The appendix vermiformis. **Vocal p.,** the process of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cord is attached. **Xiphoid p.,** the ensiform cartilage; the lowest segment of the sternum: sometimes osseous. **Zygomatic p.,** a process of the temporal bone forming a thin, narrow projection, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone below; also a long, serrated portion of the malar bone which connects with the foregoing, forming the zygomatic arch, or zygoma.

Processus (pros-ses'sus). Latin for *Process* or *Processes.* **P. az'ygos,** the rostrum of the sphenoid bone. **P. bre'vis,** the short process of the malleus; also the short process of the incus. **P. e cerebel'lo ad medul'lam,** the restiform bodies. **P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem,** the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. gra'cilis,** the long process of the malleus. **P. of Ingras'sias,** the lesser wing of the sphenoid. **P. lenticula'ris,** the orbicular bone after it has become attached to the malleus. **P. reticula'ris,** the lateral cornu of the spinal cord. **P. tuba'rius,** a process on the inner pterygoid plate of the sphenoid sup-

porting the cartilage of the Eustachian tube. **P. vermifor'mis,** the vermiform appendix. See *Appendix.*

Prochondral (pro-kon'dral). Occurring previous to the formation of cartilage.

Prochoresis (pro-ko-re'sis)[Gr. προχώρησις advancement]. The propulsion of food through the pylorus or along the alimentary canal.

Prochorion (pro-ko're-on). 1. The thin zona pellucida of the fertilized ovum when it reaches the uterus. 2. The coating of albuminous matter which the ovum receives as it passes along the oviduct.

Prochromatin (pro-kro'mat-in). The substance composing the true nucleoli; paranuclein.

Prochymosin (pro-ki'mo-sin). Same as *Rennin-ogen.*

Procidentia (pro-sid-en'she-ah) [L.]. A prolapse, or falling down.

Procœlia (pro-se'le-ah) [Gr. πρό before + κοιλία hollow]. The lateral ventricle of the brain.

Procœlous (pro-se'lus) [Gr. πρό before + κοιλός hollow]. Concave on the anterior surface.

Procreation (pro-kre-a'shun) [L. *procrea'tio*]. The act of begetting.

Proctagra (prok'tag-rah, prok-ta'grah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἄγρα seizure]. Pain in and around the anus.

Proctalgia (prok-tal'je-ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgia of the lower rectum.

Proctatresia (prok-tat-re'zhe-ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + α priv. + τρῆσις perforation]. Imperforation of the anus.

Proctectasia (prok-tek-ta'zhe-ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἔκτασις dilatation]. Dilatation of the rectum or of the anus.

Proctectomy (prok-tek'to-me) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the rectum.

Proctencleisis (prok-ten-kli'sis) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἐγκλείειν to shut in]. Constriction, or stenosis, of the lower rectum.

Procteurynter (prok'tu-rin-ter) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + εὐρύνειν to widen]. A bag-like device used in dilating the rectum.

Proctitis (prok-ti'tis). Inflammation of the rectum.

Proctocele (prok'to-sēl) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + κήλη hernia]. Hernial protrusion of a part of the rectum.

Proctoclysis (prok-tok'lis-is) [Gr. πρωκτός rectum + κλύσις a drenching]. The slow injection of large quantities of liquid into the rectum.

Proctococcypexy (prok-to-kok'se-pek-se) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + κόκκυξ coccyx + πηγνύναι to fix]. The fastening of the rectum to the coccyx by sutures.

Proctocolitis (prok-to-ko-li'tis). Inflammation of the rectum and colon.

Proctocolonoscopy (prok''to-ko-lon-os'ko-pe). Inspection of the interior of the rectum and lower colon.

Proctocystoplasty (prok-to-sis'to-plas-te) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + κύστις bladder + πλάσσειν to form]. A plastic operation on the rectum and bladder.

Proctocystotomy (prok''to-sis-tot'o-me) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + κύστις bladder + τομή cut]. The rectovesical operation for stone in the bladder.

Proctodeum, Proctodæum (prok-to-de'um) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + δαίειν to divide]. A fold or invagination of the epiblast of the embryo at the point where later the anus is formed.

Proctodynia (prok-to-din'e-ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in or about the anus.

Procto-elytroplasty (prok''to-el'it-ro-plas-te) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ἠλυτρον vagina + πλάσσειν to form]. A plastic operation of the rectum and vagina.

Proctological (prok-to-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to proctology.

Proctologist (prok-tol'o-gist). A practitioner skilled in proctology.

Proctology (prok-tol'o-je) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + λόγος discourse]. The branch of medicine treating of the rectum and its diseases.

Proctoparalysis (prok''to-par-al'is-is) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the muscles of the anus and rectum.

Proctopexy (prok'to-pex-e) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + πηγνύναι to fix]. The fixation of the rectum to some other part by suture.

Proctoplasty (prok'to-plas-te) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the rectum and anus.

Proctoplegia (prok-to-ple'je-ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + πληγή stroke]. Same as *Proctoparalysis.*

Proctopolypus (prok-to-pol'ip-us) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + *Polypus*]. Polypus of the rectum.

Proctoptosis (prok-top-to'sis) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + πτῶσις fall]. Prolapse of the anus.

Proctorrhaphy (prok-tor'raf-e) [Gr. πρωκτός rectum + ῥαφή seam]. The stitching, or suturation, of the rectum.

Proctorrhea, Proctorrhœa (prok-tor-re'ah) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + ῥοία flow]. A mucous discharge from the anus.

Proctoscope (prok'to-skōp) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. A speculum for inspecting the rectum.

Proctoscopy (prok-tos'ko-pe) [Gr. πρωκτός rectum + σκοπεῖν to view]. Inspection of the rectum.

Proctosigmoidectomy (prok''to-sig-moi-dek'to-me) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + *Sigmoid* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the anus and sigmoid flexure.

Proctospasm (prok'to-spazm) [Gr. πρωκτός rectum + *Spasm*]. Spasm of the rectum.

Proctostenosis (prok''to-sten-o'sis) [Gr. πρωκτός rectum + στένωσις narrowing]. Stricture of the rectum or anus.

Proctostomy (prok-tos'to-me) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + στόμα mouth]. The creation of a permanent opening into the rectum.

Proctotome (prok'to-tōm) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + τέμνειν to cut]. A knife for proctotomy.

Proctotomy (prok-tot'o-me) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of an anal or rectal stricture; the opening of an imperforate anus. **External p.** is done in or near the sphincter. **Internal p.,** an incision of the rectum from within above the sphincter.

Proctotoreusis (prok''to-to-ru'sis) [Gr. πρωκτός anus + τόρευσις boring]. The making of an artificial anus.

Procursive (pro-kur'siv) [L. *procursi'vus*]. Characterized by a tendency to run forward.

Procurvation (pro-kur-va'shun) [L. *procurva're* to bend forward]. A bending forward, as of the body.

Prodigiosin (pro-dij-e-o'sin). The red pigment formed by cultures of *Bacillus prodigiosus.*

Prodigiosus toxin (pro-dij-e-o'sus). See *Toxin.*

Prodromal (pro-dro'mal). Premonitory; indicating the approach of a disease.

Prodrome (pro'drōm) [L. *prod'romus;* Gr. πρόδρομος forerunning]. A premonitory symptom or precursor; a symptom indicating the onset of a disease.

Productive (pro-duk'tiv). Producing or forming, especially producing new tissue.

Pro-encephalus (pro-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. πρό before + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monster with a part of the brain protruding from a frontal fissure.

Pro-enzyme (pro-en'zīm). An enzyme in its incomplete or unripe stage.

Proferrin (pro-fer'rin). Iron nucleoproteid, a brownish powder containing 10 per cent. of organic iron. Dose 5-10 gr., (0.333–0.66 gm.).

Præotia (pre-o'she-ah). Incorrect form of *Proiotia.*

Professional (pro-fesh'un-al). Pertaining to one's profession or occupation.

Profunda cervi'cis (pro-fun'dah). **P. fem'oris,** See *Arteries, Table of.*

Progaster (pro'gas-ter) [Gr. πρό before + γαστήρ stomach]. The archenteron.

Progeria (pro-je're-ah) [Gr. πρό before + γήρας old age]. Premature old age.

Proglossis (pro-glos'sis) [Gr. προγλωσσις]. The tip of the tongue.

Proglottis (proglot'tis), pl. *proglot'tides* [*Pro-* + *Glottis*]. Any one of the joints of a tapeworm.

Prognathism (prog'nath-izm): The condition of being prognathous; marked projection of the jaw.

Prognathous (prog'nath-us) [Gr. πρό before + γνάθος jaw]. Having projecting jaws.

Prognosis (prog-no'sis) [Gr. πρόγνωσις foreknowledge]. A forecast as to the probable result of an attack of disease; the prospect as to recovery from a disease afforded by the nature and symptoms of the case.

Prognostic (prog-nos'tik). 1. Affording an indication as to prognosis. 2. A symptom or sign on which a prognosis may be based.

Prognosticate (prog-nos'tik-āt). To state or determine the probable outcome of an attack of disease.

Progression (pro-gresh'un). The act of moving or walking forward. **Backward p.,** walking backward; an act seen in certain nervous diseases. **Cross-legged p.,** a walk in which the toes are turned in and the foot is placed in front of its fellow.

Progressive (pro-gres'siv). Going from bad to worse.

Proiotia (pro-e-o'she-ah) [Gr. πρωί early]. Sexual or genital precocity.

Projection (pro-jek'shun) [L. *pro* forward + *ja'cere* to throw]. 1. A throwing forward, especially the act of referring impressions made on the sense-organs to their proper source, so as to locate correctly the objects producing them. 2. The act of extending or jutting out; also a part that juts out.

Projectoscope (pro-jek'to-skōp). A variety of chromophotograph.

Prolabium (pro-la'be-um) [L. *pro* before + *la'bium* lip]. The exposed red part of the lip.

Prolapse (pro'laps) [L. *prolap'sus; pro* before + *la'bi* to fall]. The falling down, or sinking, of a part or viscus; procidentia. **P. of the cord,** premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor. **P. of the iris,** protrusion of the iris through a wound in the cornea. **Morgagni's p.,** chronic inflammatory hyperplasia of the mucosa and submucosa of the sacculus laryngis.

Proliferating (pro-lif'er-a-ting). Reproducing or multiplying in similar forms; applied to certain cells and morbid cysts.

Proliferation (pro-lif-er-a'shun) [L. *pro'les* offspring + *fer're* to bear]. The reproduction or multiplication of similar forms, especially of cells and morbid cysts.

Proliferative, Proliferous (pro-lif'er-a-tiv, pro-lif'er-ous). Characterized by proliferation.

Prolific (pro-lif'ik) [L. *prolif'icus*]. Fruitful; productive.

Proligerous (pro-lij'er-us) [L. *pro'les* offspring + *fer're* to bear]. Producing an ovum.

Prolin (pro'lin). Alpha-pyrrolidin carboxylic acid; one of the cleavage products from the protein molecule.

Prominentia laryngea. The laryngeal prominence; the Adam's apple.

Promontory (prom'on-to-re) [L. *promonto'rium*]. A projecting eminence or process. **P. of the sacrum,** the upper and projecting part of the sacrum. **P. of the tympanum,** the prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum formed by the first turn of the cochlea.

Pronation (pro-na'shun) [L. *prona'tio*]. The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.

Pronator (pro-na'tor) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Prone (prōn) [L. *pro'nus*]. Lying with the face downward; of the hand, having the palm turned downward.

Pronephron, Pronephros (pro'nef-ron, pro'nef-ros) [Gr. πρό before + νεφρός kidney]. The primordial kidney; a structure developing in the embryo before the Wolffian body. It forms the anterior section of the Wolffian body and opens into the cloaca by the Müllerian duct.

Pronucleus (pro-nu'kle-us). The nucleus of the egg-element (*female p.*) or of the sperm-element (*male p.*) after the coalition of the spermatozoön with the ovum.

Proötic (pro-ot'ik) [Gr. πρό before + οὖς ear]. Situated in front of the ear.

Propalinal (pro-pal'in-al) [Gr. πρό before + πάλιν back]. Having a backward and forward direction or motion.

Propane (pro'pān). A volatile liquid or gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8, from petroleum.

Prop-cells (prop'selz). See *Cell.*

Propenyl (pro-pe'nil). Same as *Glyceryl.*

Propedeutic, Propædeutic (pro-pe-du'tik) [Gr. πρό before + παιδεύειν to teach]. Pertaining to preliminary instruction.

Propedeutics, Propædeutics (pro-pe-du'tiks). Preliminary instruction.

Propepsin (pro-pep'sin). Same as *Pepsinogen.*

Propeptone (pro-pep'tōn). Same as *Hemialbumose.*

Propeptonuria (pro-pep-to-nu're-ah). Same as *Hemialbumosuria.*

Properitoneal (pro''per-it-o-ne'al). Situated between the parietal peritoneum and the abdominal wall. See *Hernia.*

Prophase (pro'fāz). See *Anaphase.*

Prophylactic (pro-fil-ak'tik) [Gr. προφυλακτικός]. Tending to ward off disease; also a remedy so acting.

Prophylaxis (pro-fil-ax'is) [Gr. προφυλάσσειν to guard]. The prevention of disease; preventive treatment.

Propion (pro'pe-on). Diethyl ketone; a mobile fluid, $C_2H_5.CO.C_2H_5$; sedative and hypnotic. Dose, 8–45 gr. (0.5–3 gm.).

Propionic acid (pro-pe-on'ik). See under *Acid.*

Propionylphenetidin (pro-pi''o-nil-fen-et'id-īn) Same as *Triphenin.*

Proplex, Proplexus (pro'plex, pro-plex'us). The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Propol (pro'pol). A proprietary disinfectant for wounds and instruments.

Propolisin (pro-pol'is-in). A reddish-brown liquid

prepared from beeswax; a vulnerary, antiseptic, and disinfectant.

Proponal (pro'po-nal). A colorless crystalline substance, dipropylmalonylurea: used as a hypnotic like veronal. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.53 gm.).

Propons (pro'ponz) [L. *pro* before + *pons* bridge]. The delicate plates (*al'æ pon'tis*) of white substance which pass transversely across the anterior end of the pyramid and just below the pons Varolii; the ponticulus.

Proptosis (prop-to'sis) [Gr. *πρόπτωσις*]. A forward displacement.

Propulsion (pro-pul'shun) [L. *pro* forward + *pel'lere* to thrust]. Tendency to fall forward in walking; also festination.

Propylamin (pro-pil-am'in). A liquid amin or base, C_3H_9N, derivable from narcotin, etc. It occurs in two forms, normal propylamin and isopropylamin. The former is a colorless liquid, of strong ammoniacal odor, soluble in water, derived from cultures of bacteria of the feces. It has been used as an antirheumatic, sedative, and antispasmodic, in chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.).

Propylene (prop'il-ēn). A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, of the olefin series.

Pro re nata (pro re na'tah). Latin for *according to circumstances*.

Prorennin (pro-ren'in). Same as *Renninogen*.

Prorsad (pror'sad) [L. *pror'sum* forward]. In a forward direction.

Proscolex (pro-sko'leks), pl. *prosco'lices* [Gr. *πρό* before + *σκώληξ* worm]. The embryonic form of a cestode worm just after leaving the egg.

Prosecretin (pro-se-kre'tin). The supposed precursor of secretin, thought to be contained in epithelial cells and to be converted into secretin on hydrolysis with acids.

Prosector (pro-sek'tor) [L.]. One who dissects anatomic subjects for demonstration.

Prosencephalon (pros-en-sef'al-on) [Gr. *πρός* before + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. The forebrain; the anterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo which develops into the cerebral hemispheres, the corpora striata, and the olfactory lobes.

Prosocele, Prosocœle (pros'o-sēl) [Gr. *πρός* before + *κοιλία* belly]. The ventricular cavity of the prosencephalon.

Prosogaster (pros'o-gas-ter) [Gr. *πρός* before + *γαστήρ* stomach]. Same as *Foregut*.

Prosopalgia (pros-o-pal'je-ah) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *ἄλγος* pain]. Neuralgia of the trifacial nerve; tic douloureux.

Prosopantritis (pros''o-pan-tri'tis) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* front + *ἄντρον* cavity]. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Prosopectasia (pros''o-pek-ta'zhe-ah) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *ἔκτασις* expansion]. Oversize of the face.

Prosopolepsy (pros'o-po-lep-se) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *λαμβάνειν* to take]. The reading of character from the features.

Prosoponeuralgia (pros''o-po-nu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *Neuralgia*]. Pain in the nerves of the face.

Prosoposchisis (pros-o-pos'kis-is) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *σχίσις* cleft]. Congenital fissure of the face.

Prosopospasm (pros'o-po-spazm) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *Spasm*]. Spasm of the muscles of the face.

Prosoposternodymia (pros''o-po-ster-no-dim'e-ah) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *στέρνον* sternum + *δίδυμος* twin]. A double monster-fetus with face joined to face and sternum to sternum.

Prosopotocia (pros''o-po-to'se-ah) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *τόκος* birth]. Face-presentation in labor.

Prosopothoracopagus (pros''o-po-tho-rak-op'agus) [Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *θῶραξ* chest + *πάγος* fixed]. Twin fetuses joined at the faces, necks, and chests.

Prostaden (pros'tad-en) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate + *ἀδήν* gland]. A preparation of the prostate glands of bullocks: used in prostatic and other gland-hypertrophies.

Prostata (pros-ta'tah). A proprietary, dry therapeutic extract of the prostate glands of animals.

Prostatalgia (pros-tat-al'je-ah) [*Prostate* + Gr. *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostatauxe (pros-tat-awk'se) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate + *αὔξη* increase]. Enlargement of the prostate.

Prostate (pros'tāt) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate; *πρό* before + *ἱστάναι* to stand]. A gland which in the male surrounds the neck of the bladder and the urethra. It consists of a median lobe and two lateral lobes, and is made up partly of glandular matter, the ducts from which empty into the prostatic portion of the urethra, and partly of muscular fibers which encircle the urethra.

Prostatectomy (pros-tat-ek'to-me) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Surgical removal of the prostate or of a part of it.

Prostatelcosis (pros''tat-el-ko'sis) [*Prostate* + Gr. *ἕλκωσις* ulceration]. Ulceration of the prostate.

Prostatic (pro-stat'ik). Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Prostatism (pros'ta-tizm). A morbid state of mind and body due to prostatic disease.

Prostatitis (pros-ta-ti'tis). Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatocystitis (pros''ta-to-sis-ti'tis) [*Prostate* + Gr. *κύστις* bladder + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder (prostatic urethra) and the bladder-cavity.

Prostatocystotomy (pros-ta''to-sis-tot'o-me) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate + *κύστις* bladder + *τέμνειν* to cut]. Surgical incision of the bladder and prostate.

Prostatomegaly (pros''ta-to-meg'a-le) [*Prostate* + Gr. *μεγάλη* great]. Hypertrophy of the prostate.

Prostatodynia (pros''tat-o-din'e-ah) [*Prostate* + Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain]. Pain in prostate gland.

Prostatomy (pros-tat'o-me) [*Prostate* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. The operation of cutting into the prostate.

Prostatomyomectomy (pros-ta''to-mi-o-mek'to-me) [*Prostate* + *Myomectomy*]. The surgical removal of a prostatic myoma.

Prostatorrhea, Prostatorrhœa (pros''ta-tor-re'-ah) [*Prostate* + Gr. *ῥοία* flow]. A gleety or catarrhal discharge from the prostate.

Prostatotomy (pros-ta-tot'o-me) [Gr. *προστάτης* prostate + *τέμνειν* to cut]. Surgical cutting of the prostate.

Prostatovesiculitis (pros''ta-to-ves-ik-u-li'tis). Inflammation of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

Prostheon (pros'the-on) [Gr. *προσθέων* running forward]. The alveolar point.

Prosthesis (pros'the-sis) [Gr. *πρός* to + *θέσις* a putting]. 1. The replacement of an absent part by an artificial one. 2. An artificial organ, such as an eye, leg, or denture.

Prosthetic (pros-thet'ik). Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prosthetics (pros-thet'iks). A branch of surgery pertaining to artificial organs and parts.

Prostitution (pros-te-tu'shun). Habitual or professional fornication; promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire.

Prostration (pros-tra'shun) [L. *prostra'tio*]. Extreme exhaustion or powerlessness. **Nervous p.** Same as *Neurasthenia*.

Protagon (pro'tag-on) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *ἄγειν* to lead]. A crystalline principle, $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$, from the brain and from red blood-corpuscles; said to be a mixture of cerebrin and lecithin.

Protal (pro'tal) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first]. Congenital; dating from the origin of life.

Protalbumose (pro-tal'bu-mōs). An albumose obtainable from cultures of anthrax-bacillus.

Protamin (pro-tam'in) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *Amin*]. 1. Any one of a series of basic proteins of the most simple composition occurring in the spermatozoa of fish. They may be split up, furnishing first the protons and then the hexone bases. 2. An amin or base, $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$, from spermatozoa and from fish-spawn.

Protan (pro'tan). A brown powder, insoluble in water and acids, being a combination of tannic acid and nucleoprotein: used as an astringent in diarrhea. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Protanopia (pro-tan-o'pe-ah) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first + *Anopia*]. Von Krie's term for red-blindness, as indicating a defect in the first constituent necessary for color vision. Cf. *Deuteranopia* and *Tritanopia*.

Protargol (pro-tar'gol). A soluble yellowish powder of silver and albumose, containing 8 per cent. of silver. It is a bactericide and is used in the treatment of eye diseases, wounds, and gonorrhea: employed for injections in a weak solution.

Protea (pro'te-ah) [L.] A genus of trees of many species from various wet and warm regions; several species are medicinal. **P. juice,** a pectoral or bechic honey derived from the flowers of various species of *Protea*, as *P. mellif'era*.

Protean (pro'te-an). 1. Assuming different shapes; changeable in form. 2. An insoluble derivative of the protein molecule resulting from the action of water, dilute acids, or enzymes.

Protease (pro'te-ās). An enzyme or ferment that digests proteins.

Protectin (pro-tek'tin). Thin paper coated on one side with an adhesive caoutchouc plaster: used in surgery.

Protective (pro-tek'tiv) [L. *proteg'ere* to protect]. 1. Affording defense, immunity, or protection. 2. An oiled silk used in surgery for its waterproof qualities.

Proteid (pro'te-id) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first]. 1. Same as *Protein*. 2. An old and obsolescent name for the supposed essential constituent of all proteins; it is probably identical with alkali-albumin. **Bacterial p.** See *Toxin*.

Proteidin (pro'te-id-in). An immunizing bacteriolytic substance developed in the organism by a combination between a bacteriolytic enzyme and any albuminous material. **Pyocyanase p.,** the proteidin of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*: used for protective inoculation against diphtheria.

Protein (pro'te-in) [Gr. *πρῶτος* first]. Any one of a group of nitrogenized, non-crystallizable compounds similar to each other, widely distributed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and forming the characteristic constituents of the tissues and fluids of the animal body. They are essentially combinations of α-amino acids and their derivatives. They are formed by plants, the animal organism receiving them in food, assimilating, and metamorphosing them. They all contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. Proteins are coagulable by heat and mineral acids, and are insoluble in ether and alcohol: their solutions are levorotary. The following classification has been recommended: 1. *Simple proteins*, or protein substances that yield only α-amino acids or their derivatives on hydrolysis. They are albumins, globulins, glutelins, alcohol-soluble proteins, albuminoids, histons, and protamins. 2. *Conjugated proteins*, or those that contain the protein molecule united to some other molecule or molecules otherwise than as a salt. They are nucleoproteins, glycoproteins, phosphoproteins, nucleoalbumins, hemoglobins, lecithoproteins. 3. *Derived proteins*, or derivatives of the protein molecule formed by hydrolytic changes. They are proteans, metaproteins, coagulated proteins, proteoses, peptones, and peptids. The most important members of this group are albumin, casein, legumin, fibrin, vegetable fibrin, myosin, syntonin, gluten. **Bacterial p.,** a protein formed by the action of bacteria upon tissue; a toxalbumin. **Bacterial cellular p.,** a protein that forms part of the substance of a bacterium. **Coagulated p.,** a protein coagulated by boiling or by chemic agents. **Compound p.,** a protein which on hydrolysis yields a simple protein and a non-protein matter. **Defensive p.,** any protein formed within the body and serving as a protection against disease; any alexin, phylaxin, or sozin. **Floating p.,** a protein which does not constitute part of the tissues, but simply circulates in the body and is then excreted. **Immune p's,** proteins formed by the combination of albuminous matters of the body with the enzymes of pathogenic bacteria. **Insoluble p.,** a substance left behind after the other proteins have been extracted from a cell. **Protective p.** Same as *Defensive p*.

Proteinochrome (pro-te-in'o-krōm). [*Protein* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color]. Any one of a series of coloring-matters formed by the action of bromin or chlorin on tryptophane.

Proteinochromogen (pro''te-in-o-kro'mo-jen). Same as *Tryptophane*.

Proteinol (pro'te-in-ol). A proprietary tonic and stimulant food-preparation.

Proteinum pyocyaneum (pro-te-i'num pi-o-si-a'ne-um). A derivative from cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*: used as an application to ulcers.

Protektin (pro-tek'tin). Adhesive silk paper impregnated with india-rubber; used in surgery, etc.

Proteolysis (pro-te-ol'is-is) [*Proteid* + Gr. *λῦσις* solution]. The conversion of proteins into peptones by the action of ferments.

Proteolytic (pro''te-o-lit'ik). 1. Effecting the digestion of proteins. 2. Any solvent of the proteins.

Proteose (pro'te-ōs) [*Protein* + *-ose*]. Any albumose or other substance intermediate between a protein and a peptone, formed in the first stage of the digestion of proteins.

Proteosoma (pro''te-o-so'mah) [Gr. *Πρωτεύς* a many-formed deity + *σῶμα* body]. A form of parasite (microzoön) from the blood of birds: probably concerned in the causation of malarial fever.

Proteosomal (pro''te-o-so'mal). Pertaining to or caused by proteosoma.

Proteosuria (pro-te-o-su're-ah) [*Proteose* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of proteose in the urine; albumosuria.

Proteuria (pro-te-u're-ah) [*Proteid* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of a protein in the urine.

Proteuric (pro-te-u'rik). Pertaining to proteuria

Proteus (pro'te-us) [L.; Gr. Πρωτεύς a many-formed deity]. A genus of schizomycetes, of many forms. **P. fluores'cens, Jager's p.**, the proteus of acute infectious jaundice. **P. hom'inis,** a species in non-motile rods, of various size and shape; the specific cause of rag-sorters' disease. **P. mirab'ilis,** a pathogenic species in motile rods from putrefying substances and from water: it causes a fatal septic poisoning. **P. sep'ticus,** a pathogenic species from a septic gangrene of the colon: in flexile and mobile bacilli, somewhat curved. **P. sulfu'reus,** a species from water, in long or short motile rods, often forming long filaments or chains: it produces hydrogen sulphid. **P. vulga'ris,** a pathogenic species from the tissues in certain cases of putrid infection; also from putrefying animal matter, water, meconium, etc.: in highly motile rods, often interlaced and twisted. **P. Zenk'eri,** a pathogenic species from putrefying animal substances, in motile rods of various length.

Prothesis (proth'es-is) [Gr. πρό for + θέσις a placing]. Same as *Prosthesis*.

Prothetic (pro-thet'ik). Same as *Prosthetic*.

Prothrombin (pro-throm'bin) [Gr. πρό before + θρόμβος clot]. Same as *Thrombogen*.

Prothymia (pro-thim'e-ah) [Gr. προ before + θυμός mind]. Forwardness or alertness of mind and will.

Protiode (pro'ti-ōd). Iod-ethyl-glycerin.

Protiodid (pro-ti'o-did). That one of the series of iodids of the same base which contains the smallest amount of iodin.

Protista (pro-tis'tah) [Gr. πρῶτιστα the very first, from πρῶτος first]. Haeckel's name for a class including the lowest forms of animals and plants.

Proto- [Gr. πρῶτος first]. A prefix signifying first.

Protoalbumose (pro-to-al'bu-mōs). Same as *Protalbumose*.

Protoblast (pro'to-blast) [Gr. πρῶτος first + βλαστός germ]. 1. A cell with no cell-wall. 2. The nucleus of an ovum.

Protochlorid (pro-to-klo'rid). That one of a series of chlorids of the same element which contains the least chlorin.

Protocol (pro'to-kol). A written statement of the history and treatment of any particular case, especially one made for a medicolegal purpose.

Proto-elastose (pro''to-e-las'tōs). Hemi-elastin, a product of the digestion of elastin.

Protogaster (pro'to-gas-ter) [Gr. πρῶτος first + γαστήρ stomach]. Same as *Foregut*.

Protogen (pro'to-jen). 1. Any albuminoid substance whose aqueous solution does not coagulate when heated. 2. A food and therapeutic agent derived by the action of formaldehyd upon egg- or serum-albumin.

Protoglobulose (pro-to-glob'u-lōs). Any albumose produced in the digestion of globulin.

Protoiodid (pro-to-i'o-did). That one of two iodids of the same base which contains the least iodin.

Protoleukocyte (pro-to-lu'ko-sīt) [Gr. πρῶτος first + *Leukocyte*]. A small lymphoid cell seen in red bone-marrow and the spleen.

Protomerite (pro-to-me'rīt) [Gr. πρῶτος first + μέρος portion]. The anterior portion of certain gregarine protozoa. Cf. *Deutomerite*.

Protometer (pro-tom'et-er) [L. *pro* forward + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the forward protrusion of the eyeball.

Protomyosinose (pro''to-mi-o'sin-ōs). One of the two albumoses formed in the digestion of myosin.

Proton (pro'ton) [Gr. πρῶτος first]. 1. The primitive rudiment of a part; an anlage. 2. A peptone-like body formed by the hydrolysis of a protamin.

Protonephron, Protonephros (pro-to-nef'ron, pro-to-nef'ros) [Gr. πρῶτος first + νεφρός kidney]. The primitive excretory organ of the embryo; the pronephros, metanephros, and mesonephros together.

Protoneuron (pro-to-nu'ron) [Gr. πρῶτος first + νεῦρον nerve]. A neuron of the first order, or one which connects a sense-organ with the central nervous system.

Protonitrate (pro-to-ni'trāt). That one of several nitrates of the same base which contains the least nitric acid.

Protonuclein (pro-to-nu'kle-in). A proprietary restorative serum remedy, $C_{29}H_{40}N_{10}P_5O_{32}$, obtained from the lymphoid tissues of animals and used in various wasting diseases.

Protopathic (pro-to-path'ik) [Gr. πρῶτος first + πάθος disease]. Primary; idiopathic.

Protophyllin (pro-to-fil'in). Chlorophil hydrid, a colorless substance which is changed into chlorophyl by the action of air or carbon dioxid.

Protophyte (pro'to-fīt) [Gr. πρῶτος first + φυτόν plant]. Any unicellular plant or vegetable organism.

Protopin (pro'to-pin). An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_3$, from *Eschscholt'zia califor'nica:* anodyne and hypnotic. Dose, 40–100 gr. (2.5–7 gm.).

Protoplasm (pro'to-plazm) [Gr. πρῶτος first + πλάσμα plasm]. A viscid, granular material which forms the essential constituent of the living cell. It is composed mainly of proteids, and under the microscope is seen to consist of a network (spongioplasm) containing a fluid matter (hyaloplasm) in the meshes.

Protoplasmatic (pro''to-plaz-mat'ik). Same as *Protoplasmic*.

Protoplasmic (pro-to-plaz'mik). Pertaining to or consisting of protoplasm.

Protoplast (pro'to-plast) [Gr. πρῶτος first + πλαστός formed]. 1. Protoplasm. 2. An embryonic cell or other primary formation.

Protoproteose (pro-to-pro'te-ōs). One of the products of the gastric digestion of syntonin. By further digestion it is changed into deuteroproteose.

Protopsis (pro-top'sis). Protrusion of the eye; exophthalmos.

Protosalt (pro'to-sawlt). That one of a series of salts of the same base which contains the smallest amount of the substance combining with the base.

Protose (pro'tōs). A proprietary food-preparation of vegetable origin.

Protospasm (pro'to-spazm) [Gr. πρῶτος first + σπάσμος spasm]. A spasm which begins in a limited area and extends to other parts; the earlier and minor spasm of Jacksonian epilepsy.

Protosulphate (pro-to-sul'fāt). That one of several sulphates of the same base which contains the least amount of sulphuric acid.

Prototoxin (pro-to-tox'in) [Gr. πρῶτος first + *Toxin*]. That portion or constituent of a toxin which has the greatest combining capacity for the antitoxin. See *Deuterotoxin, Tritotoxin, Hematoxin*.

Prototype (pro'to-tīp) [Gr. πρῶτος first + τύπος type]. The original type or form after which others are developed.

Protovertebra (pro-to-ver'te-brah). Same as *Somite*.

Protoxeoid (pro-tox'e-oid). Any one of a group of bodies which are liable to be formed in the artificial propagation of toxins.

Protoxid (pro-tox'id). That one of a series of oxids of the same metal which contains the smallest amount of oxygen.

Protoxoid (pro-tox'oid). Any toxoid which has a greater affinity for the antitoxin than that of the toxin. See *Toxoid*.

Protozoa (pro-to-zo'ah), pl. of *Protozo'ön* [Gr. πρῶτος first + ζῷον animal]. A class of unicellular animal microörganisms.

Protozoal (pro-to-zo'al). Pertaining to or caused by protozoa.

Protozoan (pro-to-zo'an). Any species or organism of the protozoa: used also adjectively.

Protozoön (pro-to-zo'on), pl. *protozoa*. An individual or species of protozoa; a protozoan.

Protractor (pro-trak'tor) [L. *pro* forward + *tra'here* to draw]. An instrument for drawing bullets or bits of bone from wounds.

Protrypsin (pro-trip'sin). A substance convertible into trypsin, and believed by some to be a product of the spleen.

Protuberance (pro-tu'ber-ans) [L. *pro* forth + *tu'ber* bulge]. A projecting part; an apophysis, process, or swelling.

Protyl, Protyle (pro'til) [Gr. πρῶτος first + ὕλη principle]. A theoretic substance from which all the chemic elements have been supposed to be derived.

Protylin (pro'til-in). A white tasteless powder insoluble in water and containing 2.7 per cent. of phosphorous combined with natural albumin; It is used in goitre, Graves' disease, rickets, osteomalacia, etc.

Proud flesh (prowd). An exuberant mass of fungous granulations.

Proving (proo'ving). A homeopathic test of the effects of a drug.

Provisional (pro-vizh'un-al). Formed or performed for temporary purposes; temporary; as P. callus, P. canthoplasty.

Proximad (prok'sim-ad). Toward the proximal end or in a proximal direction; the reverse of *distad*.

Proximal (prok'sim-al) [L. *prox'imus* next]. Nearest the trunk, center, or median line; opposed to *distal*.

Proximate (prok'sim-āt) [L. *proxima'tus* drawn near]. Immediate or nearest.

Prozonal (pro-zo'nal) [*Pro-* + *Zone*]. Situated before a sclerozone.

Prozymogen (pro-zi'mo-jen). Same as *Prezymogen*.

Prual (pru'al). A very violent poison from the root of *Coptosapel'ta flaves'cens*.

Prune (prūn) [L. *pru'num*]. The dried fruit of various varieties of *Pru'nus domes'tica*, or plum.

Prune-juice expectoration (prūn'jūs). See *Expectoration* and *Pneumonia, Croupous*.

Prunin (pru'nin). A concentration prepared from *Pru'nus serot'ina:* used in thoracic and nervous diseases. Dose, 2–3 gr. (0.132–1.98 gm.).

Prunol (pru'nol). A preparation of ammonium chlorid, senega, and heroin: used for coughs.

Prunus (pru'nus) [L. "plum-tree"]. A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, including the plums, cherries, and sloes. **P. spino'sa,** a species of plum and its homeopathic preparation; the sloe, or blackthorn. **P. virginia'na.** 1. The choke-cherry of North America: its bark has sedative qualities and its fruit is highly astringent. 2. The pharmaceutic name of the bark *Pru'nus serot'ina*, or wild cherry. It is used as a nervous sedative and expectorant in gastric weakness, general irritability, and coughs. Dose, ½–1 dr. (1.95–3.8 gm.); of *fluidextract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.).

Pruriginous (pru-rij'in-us). Of the nature of prurigo.

Prurigo (pru-ri'go) [L.]. A chronic skin-disease, marked by the development of small pale papules and intense itching. The papules are deep-seated, and the disease begins in childhood and lasts through life, being usually incurable. **P. æstiva'lis,** summer prurigo; a severe relapsing bulbous eruption, occurring in warm weather only. **Diathetic p.,** any prurigo which is so completely established as to constitute a diathesis. **P. fe'rox,** a form characterized by intense itching, large papules, and swollen lymph-glands; an incurable and mainly congenital form. **Hebra's p.,** the true or typic prurigo. **Hutchinson's p.,** the prurigo of dentition. **P. mi'tis,** prurigo of a mild type. **P. sim'plex,** a relatively mild form characterized by crops of papules having a tendency to cyclic recurrence.

Pruritic (pru-rit'ik). Pertaining to pruritus.

Pruritus (pru-ri'tus) [L., from *pruri're* to itch]. Intense itching. It is a symptom of various skin-diseases and may occur idiopathically as a neurosis. **Duhring's p.,** pruritus hiemalis. **P. hiema'lis,** winter-itch; a skin-disease peculiar to cold weather. It is unconnected with structural lesions. **P. seni'lis,** a neurotic itching in the aged, due to degeneration in the skin.

Prussian-blue (prush'un blu). Ferric ferrocyanid, $Fe_3Fe(C_2N_3)_2$.

Prussiate (proo'she-āt). Same as *Cyanid*.

Prussic acid (proo'sik). See *Hydrocyanic acid*, under *Acid*.

Psalis (sa'lis) [Gr. ψαλίς arch]. The fornix of the cerebrum.

Psalterial (sal-te're-al). Pertaining to the psalterium.

Psalterium (sal-te're-um) [L.; Gr. ψαλτῆριον harp]. Same as *Lyra*.

Psammocarcinoma (sam''o-kar-sin-o'mah) [Gr. ψάμμος sand + *Carcinoma*]. Carcinoma containing calcareous matter.

Psammoma (sam-mo'mah) [Gr. ψάμμος sand]. A small, hard, fibrous tumor of the brain-tissue, especially of the dura mater and choroid plexus, containing calcareous matter, or brain-sand.

Psammotherapy (sam-mo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ψάμμος sand + θεραπεία treatment]. Same as *Ammotherapy*.

Psammous (sam'us) [Gr. ψάμμος sand]. Sandy.

Psellism (sel'lizm) [Gr. ψέλλισμα stammer]. Stammering or stuttering.

Pseudaconitin (su-dak-on'it-in) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Aconitin*]. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{41}O_9$, from *Aconi'tum fe'rox*.

Pseudacousis (su-dak-oo'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἄκουσις hearing]. Same as *Pseudacousma*.

Pseudacousma (su-dak-ooz'mah) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἄκουσμα thing heard]. A subjective sensation as if sounds were altered in pitch and quality.

Pseudarthritis (su-dar-thri'tis) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἀρθρῖτις gout]. A hysteric affection of the joints.

Pseudarthrosis (su-dar-thro'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἄρθωσις joint]. A false joint, as that sometimes seen following a fracture.

Pseudelminth (su-del'minth) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἕλμινς worm]. A structure or object that resembles an endoparasitic worm.

Pseudencephalus (su-den-sef'alus) [Gr. ψευδής false + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monster fetus with a vascular tumor in place of the brain.

Pseudesthesia, Pseudæsthesia (su-des-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + αἴσθησις sensation]. Any im-

aginary sensation; a sensation which is felt without any external stimulus, or a sensation which does not correspond to the stimulus that causes it.

Pseudinoma (su-din-o'mah) [Gr. ψευδής false]. A spurious or phantom tumor.

Pseudiphtheritic (su"dif-the-rit'ik). Simulating diphtheria.

Pseudo- [Gr. ψευδής false]. A prefix signifying false or spurious.

Pseudo-acromegaly (su"do-ak-ro-meg'al-e). A condition resembling acromegaly: probably a result of syringomelia or of syphilitic poisoning.

Pseudo-actinomycosis (su"do-ak"tin-o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Actinomycosis*]. A variety of pulmonary phthisis in which the sputum contains crystalline bodies that resemble the grains of actinomycosis.

Pseudo-agraphia (su"do-ag-ra'fe-ah). A condition in which the patient can copy writing, but cannot write, except in a meaningless and illegible manner.

Pseudo-albuminuria (su"do-al-bu-min-u're-ah). Cyclic albuminuria. See *Albuminuria.*

Pseudo-alveolar (su"do-al-ve'o-lar). Simulating an alveolar structure.

Pseudo-anemia (su"do-an-e'me-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Anemia*]. Marked pallor with no clinical or other evidence of anemia.

Pseudo-angina (su-do-an'jin-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Angina*]. False angina; a nervous disorder that simulates angina. It is attended with pain similar to that of angina, but less severe, and without structural lesion of the heart. It is seen in neurotic women. Called also *Hysteric angina.*

Pseudo-anorexia (su"do-an-o-rex'e-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Anorexia*]. The rejection of food on account of the distress it causes.

Pseudo-apoplexy (su-do-ap'o-plex-e) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Apoplexy*]. A condition resembling apoplexy, but without cerebral hemorrhage.

Pseudo-appendicitis (su"do-ap-en-dis-i'tis). A condition with symptoms simulating appendicitis, sometimes hysteric and sometimes of syphilitic origin, but without affection of the appendix.

Pseudo-apraxia (su"do-ap-rax'e-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Apraxia*]. A condition of complete general incoherence in which the patient uses everything wrongly.

Pseudo-arthrosis (su"do-ar-thro'sis). Same as *Pseudarthrosis.*

Pseudo-ataxia (su"do-at-ax'e-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Ataxia*]. A condition of complete general incoördination in which the patient exhibits incoördination and ataxic symptoms.

Pseudobacillus (su"do-bas-il'lus). An exceedingly small rod-like poikilocyte, resembling a microörganism.

Pseudobacterium (su"do-bak-te're-um) [Gr. ψευδής false + βακτήριον stick]. A cell that resembles a bacterium; a pseudobacillus.

Pseudoblepsis (su-do-blep'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + βλέψις sight]. A condition in which objects appear different from what they really are.

Pseudobulbar (su-do-bul'bar). Apparently, but not really, due to a bulbar lesion.

Pseudo-cartilaginous (su"do-kar-til-aj'in-us). Composed of a substance resembling cartilage, morbid or otherwise.

Pseudocele, Pseudocœle (su'do-sēl) [Gr. ψευδής false + κοιλία hollow]. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Pseudocerebrin (su-do-ser'e-brin). A compound, $C_{44}H_{92}NO_8$, formed by the action of baryta on protagon.

Pseudochalazion (su"do-kal-a'ze-on) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Chalazion*]. An eye-lesion resembling a chalazion: it may be sarcomatous or syphilitic.

Pseudochancre (su-do-shang'ker). An indurated sore resembling or simulating chancre.

Pseudochorea (su"do-ko-re'ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Chorea*]. A condition of complete general incoördination with symptoms like those of chorea.

Pseudochromesthesia (su"do-kro-mes-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + χρῶμα color + αἴσθησις sensation]. A condition in which sounds induce a sensation as of color; color-hearing.

Pseudochylous (su-do-ki'lus). Resembling chyle, but containing no fat.

Pseudocirrhosis (su"do-sir-ro'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Cirrhosis*]. Apparent cirrhosis of the liver, often due to pericarditis.

Pseudocodein (su-do-ko'de-in). A hypnotic agent, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, resembling codein, but less effective.

Pseudocœle (su'do-sēl). See *Pseudocele.*

Pseudocolloid (su-do-kol'oid). A mucoid sometimes found in ovarian cysts.

Pseudocrisis (su-dok'ris-is) [Gr. ψευδής false + κρίσις crisis]. A false crisis; a sudden but temporary abatement of febrile symptoms.

Pseudocroup (su"do-kroop'). Laryngismus stridulus; also thymic asthma.

Pseudocyesis (su"do-si-e'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + κύησις pregnancy]. Spurious, or false, pregnancy.

Pseudocylindroid (su"do-sil-in'droid) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Cylindroid*]. A band of mucin in the urine, resembling a cylindroid: sometimes of spermatic origin.

Pseudocyst (su'do-sist) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Cyst*]. An abnormal or dilated space resembling a cyst.

Pseudodementia (su"do-de-men'she-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Dementia*]. An extreme condition of general apathy simulating dementia, but with no actual defect of intelligence.

Pseudodiastolic (su"do-di-as-tol'ik). Apparently, but not truly, diastolic.

Pseudodiphtheria (su"do-dif-the're-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Diphtheria*]. A sort of diphtheria in which there is developed a false membrane not due to the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Pseudo-edema, Pseudo-œdema (su"do-e-de'mah). A puffy state resembling edema.

Pseudo-embryonic (su"do-em-bre-on'ik). Apparently, but not truly, embryonic.

Pseudo-endometritis (su"do-en-do-met-ri'tis). A condition simulating endometritis, in which there are changes in the blood-vessels, hyperplasia of the stroma and glands, and atrophy.

Pseudo-ephedrin (su-do-ef'ed-rin). A mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, in fragrant needles, from certain species of *Ephedra.*

Pseudo-erysipelas (su"do-er-is-ip'el-as). An inflammatory subcutaneous disease resembling erysipelas.

Pseudo-esthesia (su"do-es-the'zhe-ah). Same as *Pseudesthesia.*

Pseudo-exophoria (su"do-ex-o-fo're-ah). An outward tendency of the visual axis excited by diminishing the activity of the accommodative centers.

Pseudofibrin (su-do-fi'brin). Parafibrinogen.

Pseudoflagellata (su"do-flaj-el-la'tah). The tertian parasites in one of their stages: probably gametes.

Pseudofluctuation (su"do-fluk-chu-a'shun). A tremor resembling fluctuation, such as is sometimes seen on tapping lipomata.

Pseudofracture (su-do-frakt'ūr). A spontaneous fracture. See under *Fracture.*

Pseudoganglion (su-do-gan'gle-on) [Gr. ψευδής false + γάγγλιον ganglion]. A thickening of a nerve simulating a ganglion. **Bochdalek's p.** See *Bochdalek's ganglion*, under *Ganglion.* **Cloquet's p.** Same as *Cloquet's ganglion.* **Valentin's p.** Same as *Valentin's ganglion*, under *Ganglion.*

Pseudogeusesthesia, Pseudogeusæsthesia (su"do-gu-ses-the'zhe-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + γεῦσις taste + αἴσθησις feeling]. A condition in which sensations of taste are accompanied by sensations as of color.

Pseudoglioma (su-do-gli-o'mah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Glioma*]. An exudate in the vitreous simulating glioma of the retina. It is caused by iridochoroiditis.

Pseudoglobulin (su-do-glob'u-lin). One of the two proteids (the other being euglobulin) of which globulin consists. It is characterized by not being precipitated by dialysis.

Pseudoglucosazone (su"do-glu-ko-sa'zōn). A crystalline substance sometimes developed in normal urine in testing for sugar.

Pseudogonococcus (su"do-gon-o-kok'kus). A name given to certain microbes capable of producing urethral irritation.

Pseudogonorrhea (su"do-gon-or-re'ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Gonorrhea*]. Non-specific urethritis.

Pseudohemoglobin (su-do-hem-o-glo'bin). A compound of hemoglobin once thought to exist.

Pseudohermaphroditism (su"do-her-maf'rod-it-izm). Spurious hermaphroditism.

Pseudohernia (su-do-her'nie-ah). An inflamed sac or gland simulating strangulated hernia.

Pseudoheterotopia (su"do-het-er-o-to'pe-ah). Displacement of gray or white matter of the brain or cord, produced by unskilful manipulation in the autopsy.

Pseudohydronephrosis (su"do-hi"dro-nef-ro'sis). A paranephric cyst.

Pseudohydrophobia (su"do-hi-dro-fo'be-ah). Hydrophobophobia, or lyssophobia.

Pseudohyoscyamin (su"do-hi-os-si'am-in). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from *Duboi'sia myoporoi'des:* antispasmodic and sedative. Hypodermic dose, $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.0005–0.006 gm.).

Pseudohypertrophic (su"do-hi-per-trof'ik). Characterized by apparent, but not real, hypertrophy.

Pseudohypertrophy (su"do-hi-per'tro-fe). False hypertrophy; increase of size without true hypertrophy. **Muscular p.,** pseudohypertrophic paralysis. See *Paralysis.*

Pseudo-ileus (su-do-il'e-us). An attack resembling ileus, but due to paralysis of the bowels.

Pseudo-influenza (su"do-in-flu-en'zah). An affection resembling influenza, and due to a bacillus resembling, but not identical with, that of true influenza.

Pseudo-isochromatic (su"do-i-so-kro-mat'ik). Seemingly of the same color throughout: applied to solutions for testing color-blindness, containing two pigments which will be distinguished by the normal eye, but not by the color-blind. Cf. *Anisochromatic.*

Pseudojaundice (su-do-jawn'dis). Skin-discoloration caused by blood-changes, and not due to liver-disease.

Pseudoleukemia, Pseudoleukæmia (su"do-luke'me-ah). A disease marked by progressive and fatal anemia with the formation of multiple lymphomata and enlargement of the spleen. Called also *Hodgkin's disease, Lymphadenoma, Malignant lymphoma,* etc. **Infantile p.,** anemia in young children, usually without much leukocytosis, and due to rachitic tendencies. Called also *Von Jaksch's disease.* **P. lymphat'ica,** nonsplenic leukemia; a state associated with Hodgkin's disease, and also with lymphomatous tumors of the kidneys and intestines in children.

Pseudoleukocythemia (su"do-lu-ko-si-the'me-ah). Same as *Pseudoleukemia.*

Pseudolipoma (su"do-lip-o'mah). Localized edema simulating lipoma.

Pseudolupus (su-do-lu'pus). A disease which closely simulates lupus: believed to be due to the presence of an oidium.

Pseudolymphocyte (su-do-lim'fo-sīt). A leukocyte resembling a small lymphocyte and having a nucleus that stains deeply and is enclosed by a layer of protoplasm which contains neutrophil granules.

Pseudomalaria (su"do-mal-la're-ah). A disease resembling malaria in its symptoms, but due to toxic metabolites or ptomains.

Pseudomamma (su-do-mam'mah). A structure resembling a nipple, or even a complete mamma, sometimes found in ovarian dermoids.

Pseudomania (su-do-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + μανία madness]. 1. False or pretended madness. 2. Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes which he has not committed.

Pseudomelanosis (su"do-mel-an-o'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Melanosis*]. A staining of the tissue after death with pigments from the blood.

Pseudomembrane (su-do-mem'brān). A false membrane. See *Membrane.*

Pseudomembranous (su-do-mem'bra-nus). Marked by or pertaining to false membrane.

Pseudo-Ménière's disease. A middle-ear disease with vertigo.

Pseudomeningitis (su"do-men-in-ji'tis). Pial inflammation with symptoms resembling meningitis.

Pseudomnesia (su-dom-ne'zhe-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + μνήσις memory]. A condition in which the patient seems to remember things which have never occurred.

Pseudomonas (su-dom'o-nas) [Gr. ψευδής false + μονάς monad]. A genus of bacteria having cells with polar flagella.

Pseudomotor (su-do-mo'tor). Producing movements which are not normal.

Pseudomucin (su-do-mu'sin). A variety of mucin found in ovarian cysts.

Pseudomycosis sarcinica (su"do-mi-ko'sis sar-sin'e-kah). A disease of the lungs believed to be caused by *Sar'cina Virchow'ii.*

Pseudomyxoma (su"do-mix-o'mah). A colloid growth developed upon the peritoneum, often secondary to an ovarian dermoid cyst.

Pseudonarcotic (su"do-nar-kot'ik). Sedative and apparently, but not directly, narcotic.

Pseudonarcotism (su-do-nar'kot-izm). A hysteric condition simulating narcotism.

Pseudonavicella (su"do-nav-is-el'lah) [Gr. ψευδής false + L. *navicel'la* boat]. A form of spore, or stage of growth, seen in certain protozoa.

Pseudoneuroma (su"do-nu-ro'mah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Neuroma*]. A tumor on a nerve simulating a neuroma; false neuroma.

Pseudonuclein (su-do-nu'kle-in). Same as *Paranuclein.*

Pseudo-ochronosis (su"do-ok-ron'o-sis). Ochronosis produced artificially.

Pseudo-optogram (su-do-op'to-gram). An optogram in which the rods strip off from the illuminated spot, and only the cones remain.

Pseudo-osteomalacia (su"do-os-te-o-mal-a'she-ah). Rachitic contraction of the pelvis giving the appearance of the pelvis osteomalacia.

Pseudoparalysis (su"do-pah-ral'is-is). False paralysis: apparent loss of muscular power without true paralysis, marked by defective coördination

of movements or by repression of movement on account of pain. **P. ag'itans,** paralysis agitans. **Syphilitic p.,** syphilitic inflammation of the epiphyses of the bones producing impairment of motion.

Pseudoparaphrasia (su''do-par-ah-fra'zhe-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Paraphrasia*]. Complete general incoherence in which the patient calls everything by a wrong name.

Pseudoparasite (su-do-par'as-īt) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Parasite*]. A facultative parasite; also anything resembling a parasite.

Pseudoparesis (su-do-par'es-is). A hysteric or other condition simulating paresis.

Pseudopelletierin (su''do-pel-le-ti'er-in) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Pelletierin*]. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO + 2H_2O$, from the root bark of *Pu'nica Grana'tum,* or pomegranate.

Pseudopepsin (su-do-pep'sin). A proteolytic enzyme secreted by certain glands of the stomach.

Pseudopeptone (su-do-pep'tōn). Same as *Ovomucoid.*

Pseudopericardial (su''do-per-e-kar'de-al). Seeming to arise from the pericardium, but not really doing so.

Pseudophlegmon (su-do-fleg'mon) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Phlegmon*]. A swollen and reddened state of the skin which follows irritative lesions of the nerves.

Pseudophotesthesia (su''do-fo-tes-the'ze-ah). The perception of light on receipt of an abnormal stimulus, such as irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.

Pseudophthisis (su-dof'this-is) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Phthisis*]. A wasting disease not of the nature of tuberculosis.

Pseudoplasm (su'do-plazm). A new growth which disappears spontaneously.

Pseudoplegia (su-do-ple'je-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + πληγή stroke]. Hysteric paralysis, or pseudoparalysis.

Pseudopneumococcus (su''do-nu-mo-kok'us). A coccus from acute lobar pneumonia much larger than the pneumococcus and otherwise distinguishable from it.

Pseudopod (su'do-pod). Same as *Pseudopodium.*

Pseudopodiospore (su-do-po'de-o-spōr) [*Pseudopodium* + *Spore*]. A spore having pseudopodia like an ameba. Called also *Amebula.*

Pseudopodium (su-do-po'de-um) [Gr. ψευδής false + πούς foot]. A temporary protrusion of the ectosarc of an ameba, serving for purposes of locomotion.

Pseudoporencephaly (su''do-po-ren-sef'al-e). A condition resembling porencephaly, but without idiocy or even impairment of the intellect.

Pseudopsia (su-dop'se-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + ὄψις vision]. False or depraved vision; pseudoblepsia.

Pseudopterygium (su''do-ter-ij'e-um) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Pterygium*]. A kind of pterygium encroaching upon the conjunctiva from any direction, following injuries of the margin of the cornea.

Pseudoptosis (su-do-to'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + πτῶσις fall]. A condition simulating a ptosis.

Pseudorabies (su-do-ra'be-ēz) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Rabies*]. Hydrophobophobia, or lyssophobia.

Pseudoreaction (su''do-re-ak'shun). A clumping or other bacterial reaction not due to the presence of the typhoid bacillus.

Pseudorheumatism (su-do-ru'mat-izm). A condition resembling rheumatism, due to some nonrheumatic disease, as gonorrhea.

Pseudoscarlatina (su''do-skar-lat-i'nah). A febrile condition with an eruption like that of scarlet fever, but due to septic poisoning.

Pseudosclerosis (su''do-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + σκλήρωσις hardening]. A condition with the symptoms, but without the lesions of sclerosis.

Pseudosmia (su-doz'me-ah) [Gr. ψευδής false + ὀσμή odor]. A delusion as to smell.

Pseudostoma (su-dos'to-mah) [Gr. ψευδής false + στόμα mouth]. An apparent communication between stained epithelial cells.

Pseudotabes (su-do-ta'bēz) [Gr. ψευδής false + L. *ta'bes* wasting]. A disorder resembling locomotor ataxia. **P. mesenter'ica,** a hysteric pseudotabes, chiefly of young women.

Pseudothrill (su'do-thril). A symptom that simulates a true thrill.

Pseudotrachoma (su''do-trak-o'mah). A disease of the eye and limb resembling trachoma.

Pseudotrichinosis (su''do-trik-in-o'sis) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Trichinosis*]. A term for acute disseminated myositis, from the resemblance of the appearances to those of trichinosis; dermatomyositis.

Pseudotropin (su-dot'ro-pin). A dark-brown, syrupy liquid base; a decomposition-product of tropin.

Pseudotuberculosis (su''do-tu-ber-ku-lo'sis). A disease resembling tuberculosis, but not due to the tubercle bacillus. It is seen in rabbits, and is caused by a zoöglea-forming bacillus. **P. hom'inis streptoth'rica,** a disease of man closely resembling tuberculosis, but due to a streptothrix.

Pseudotyphoid (su-do-ti'foid) [Gr. ψευδής false + *Typhoid*]. Spurious typhoid fever; a disease showing the symptoms of typhoid fever, but without the characteristic lesions of that disease and without typhoid bacilli.

Pseudovacuole (su-do-vak'u-ōl). A round space within certain red blood-corpuscles containing an animal microörganism.

Pseudoventricle (su-do-ven'trik-l). The fifth ventricle of the encephalon.

Pseudoxanthin (su-do-zan'thin). 1. A leukomain, $C_4H_5N_5O$, from muscular tissue; also an isomer of xanthin from uric acid. 2. A compound, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, from uric acid.

Pseudoxanthoma (su''do-zan-tho'mah). A disease resembling xanthoma.

Psilosis (si-lo'sis) [Gr. ψίλωσις a stripping]. 1. Falling out of the hair. 2. See *Sprew.*

Psilothin (sil'o-thin) [Gr. ψίλωθρον depilatory]. An improved dropax or depilatory plaster.

Psilothron (sil-o'thron). A depilatory.

Psilotic (sil-ot'ik). Pertaining to psilosis.

Psittacosis (sit-tak-o'sis) [L. *psit'tacus;* Gr. ψιττακός parrot]. A contagious influenza of parrots communicable to man, and marked by pulmonary disorder and high fever. It is caused by the *bacillus* or *streptococcus of psittacosis.*

Psoas (so'as) [Gr. ψόα loin]. The name of the loin-muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Psodymus (sod'im-us) [Gr. ψόα loin + δίδυμος twin]. A monster with two heads and bodies, but single at and below the loins.

Psoitis (so-i'tis) [Gr. ψόα loin-muscle]. Inflammation of a psoas muscle or of its sheath.

Psomophagia (so-mo-fa'je-ah) [Gr. ψωμος morsel + φαγεῖν to eat]. Thorough chewing of the food.

Psora (so'rah) [Gr. ψώρα]. 1. Scabies, or the itch. 2. Psoriasis.

Psorelcosis (so-rel-ko'sis) [Gr. ψώρα itch + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration due to scabies.

Psorenteria (so-ren-te're-ah). Abnormal prominence of the closed follicles of the intestine.

Psorenteritis (so''ren-ter-i'tis) [*Psora* + *Enteritis*]. A condition of the bowels peculiar to Asiatic cholera.

Psoriasic (so-re-as'ik). Same as *Psoriatic.*

Psoriasiform (so-re-as'if-orm). Resembling psoriasis.

Psoriasis (so-ri'as-is) [Gr. ψωρίασις]. A skin-disease of many varieties characterized by the formation of scaly red patches on the extensor surfaces of the body. **P. annula'ris,** psoriasis in ring-shaped patches. Called also *P. circinata.* **P. bucca'lis.** See *Leukoplakia buccalis.* **P. circina'ta.** See *P. annularis.* **P. diffu'sa,** a form in which there is more or less coalescence of large contiguous lesions. Bakers' itch, grocers' itch, and bricklayers' itch belong to this variety. **P. gutta'ta,** a form occurring in small, distinct, and irregular patches. **P. gyra'ta,** a form with patches having a serpentine arrangement. **P. lin'guæ.** Same as *Leukoplakia buccalis.* **P. nummula'ris,** psoriasis in circular patches which resemble small coins. **P. ostea'cea,** psoriasis complicated by joint-affections. **P. palma'ris,** a syphiloderm of the palms or soles. **P. puncta'ta,** a variety in which the lesions consist of minute red pinhead-shaped papules, often surmounted with pearly scales. **P. universa'lis,** a form with lesions over the whole body.

Psoriatic (so-re-at'ik). 1. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, psoriasis. 2. A person affected with psoriasis.

Psorinum (so-ri'num). A homeopathic preparation of itch-pus.

Psorocomium (so-ro-ko'me-um) [Gr. ψώρα itch + κομεῖν to care for]. A hospital for the itch.

Psorophthalmia (so-rof-thal'me-ah) [Gr. ψωροθαλμία]. A form of ulcerative marginal blepharitis.

Psorosperm (so'ro-sperm) [Gr. ψωρός rough, scabby + σπέρμα seed]. Any parasitic myxosporidian animal microörganism.

Psorospermia (so-ro-sper'me-ah), pl. *psorosper'miæ.* The spore of a psorospermic organism; Rainey's corpuscle.

Psorospermial, Psorospermic (so-ro-sper'me-al, so-ro-sper'mik). Of the nature of a psorosperm.

Psorospermosis (so''ro-sper-mo'sis). A morbid state due to the presence of psorosperms.

Psorous (so'rus) [Gr. ψωρός]. Affected with psora, or itch.

Psychalgalia (si-kal-ga'le-ah). Same as *Algopsychalia.*

Psychalgia (si-kal'je-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + ἄλγος pain]. Pain attending or resulting from a mental operation. Called also *Mind-pain* or *Soul-pain.*

Psychalia (si-ka'le-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul]. A morbid state of mind in which voices seem to be heard and images to be seen. Called also *Mentalia.*

Psychanalysis (si-kan-al'is-is) [Gr. ψυχή soul + *Analysis*]. Jung's method of eliciting from nervous patients against their will an idea of their past emotional experiences.

Psychasthenia (si-kas-the'ne-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + *Asthenia*]. Loss of mental power; the disordered mental condition seen in neurasthenia.

Psychataxia (si-kat-ak'se-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + *Ataxia*]. Disordered mental condition marked by inability to fix the attention, agitation, etc.

Psychiatric (si-ke-at'rik). Pertaining to psychiatry.

Psychiatrics, Psychiatry (si-ke-at'riks, si'ke-at-re) [Gr. ψυχή mind + ἰατρεία healing]. The treatment of mental disorders.

Psychiatrist (sik-i'at-rist). An expert in the treatment of mental disorders.

Psychic, Psychical (si'kik, si'kik-al) [Gr. ψυχικός]. Pertaining to the mind.

Psychlampsia (si-klamp'se-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + λάμψις a shining]. Mania considered as a discharging phenomenon of perverted brain-activity.

Psychoalgalia (si''ko-al-ga'le-ah). See *Algopsychalia.*

Psycho-auditory (si-ko-aw'dit-o-re). Pertaining to the conscious and intelligent perception of sound.

Psychochrome (si'ko-krōm) [Gr. ψυχή mind + χρῶμα color]. A subjective mental association between any bodily sensation and some particular color.

Psychochromesthesia (si-ko-krōm-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ψυχή mind + χρῶμα color + αἴσθησις sensation]. The condition in which auditory stimuli produce sensations or associated sensations of color.

Psychocortical (si-ko-kor'tik-al). Pertaining to the mind and to the cortex of the brain.

Psychogenesis (si-ko-jen'es-is) [Gr. ψυχή mind + γένεσις origin]. The development of the mind,

Psychogram (si'ko-gram) [Gr. ψυχή mind + γράμμα a writing]. A visual sensation associated with a mental idea, as of a certain number which appears visualized when it is thought of.

Psychograph (si'ko-graf) [Gr. ψυχή soul + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording unconscious movements of the hand.

Psychokinesia (si''ko-kin-e'ze-ah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + κίνησις motion]. Explosive cerebral action, due to defective inhibition.

Psychology (si-kol'o-je) [Gr. ψυχή mind + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge concerning the mind and mental operations.

Psychometer (si-kom'et-er). An instrument used in psychometry.

Psychometry (si-kom'et-re) [Gr. ψυχή mind + μέτρον measure]. Measurement of the time consumed in mental operations.

Psychomotor (si-ko-mo'tor) [Gr. ψυχή mind + L. *mo'tor* mover]. Pertaining to or causing voluntary movements.

Psychoneurosis (si''ko-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. ψυχή mind + νεῦρον nerve]. Any nervous disorder affecting the mind or of mental origin.

Psychonomy (si-kon'o-me) [Gr. ψυχή soul + νόμος law]. The science of the laws of mental activity.

Psychonosema (si''ko-no-se'mah) [Gr. ψυχή soul + νόσημα illness]. Any mental disorder.

Psychonosis (si-ko-no'sis) [Gr. ψυχή soul + νόσος disease]. Any disease or affection caused by mental or moral agents.

Psychopathia (si-ko-pa'the-ah). Same as *Psychopathy.* **P. sexua'lis,** mental disease marked by perversion of the sexual feelings.

Psychopathology (si''ko-path-ol'o-je) [Gr. ψυχή mind + *Pathology*]. The pathology of mental disorders.

Psychopathy (si-kop'ath-e) [Gr. ψυχή mind + πάθος affection]. Any disease of the mind; insanity.

Psychophysical (si-ko-fiz'ik-al). Pertaining to the mind and its relation to physical manifestations.

Psychophysics (si-ko-fiz'iks) [Gr. ψυχή mind + ψυσικός natural]. The science of the relations of mental processes to their causation and manifestations.

Psychophysiology (si''ko-fiz-e-ol'o-je) [Gr. ψυχή mind + *Physiology*]. The physiology of the mental organs or apparatus.

Psychoplegic (si-ko-ple'jik) [Gr. ψυχή + πλήγη stroke]. An agent that lessens cerebral activity or excitability.

Psychorrhagia (si-kor-ra'je-ah) [Gr.]. The death-struggle.

Psychosensory (si-ko-sen'so-re). Pertaining to the conscious perception of sensory impulses to the mind and to sensation.

Psychosin (si-ko'sin). A cerebrosid said to exist in the brain-substance.

Psychosis (si-ko'sis) [Gr. ψυχή soul]. Any disease or disorder of the mind. **Korsakoff's p.**, a peculiar mental disturbance attending various forms of polyneuritis, especially the alcoholic. Called also *Cerebropathia psychica toxæmica* and *Chronic alcoholic delirium*.

Psycotherapy (si-ko-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ψυχή soul + *Therapy*]. 1. Psychiatry. 2. Mental therapeutics, mind-cure, or cure by making mental impressions or suggestions.

Psychotic (si-kot'ik). Pertaining to or caused by psychosis.

Psychro-algia (si-kro-al'je-ah) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + ἄλγος pain]. Painful psychro-esthesia.

Psychro-esthesia (si''kro-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + αἴσθησις feeling]. A state in which a part of the body, though warm, seems cold.

Psychrometer (si-krom'et-er) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere by determining the degree of cold necessary to precipitate it.

Psychrophilic (si-kro-fil'ik) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + φιλεῖν to love]. Fond of cold: said of bacteria which develop best between 15° and 20° C. See also *Mesophilic* and *Thermophilic*.

Psychrophobia (si-kro-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + φόβος fear]. Insane or morbid dread of cold.

Psychrophore (si'kro-fōr) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + φορεῖν to bear]. A double catheter for applying cold to the urethra.

Psychrotherapy (si-kro-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ψυχρός cold + θεραπεία treatment]. The treatment of disease by the application of cold.

Psydracium (si-dra'se-um) [Gr. ψυδράκιον blister]. An old name for a pustular skin-disease.

Ptarmic (tar'mik). Same as *Sternutatory*.

Ptarmus (tar'mus). Spasmodic sneezing.

Ptelea trifolia'ta (te'le-ah) [L.]. A shrub of North America, hop trefoil: used homeopathically.

Ptelein (te'le-in). An extract from the root-bark of *Pte'lea trifolia'ta*: a stimulant and tonic.

Pterion (te're-on) [Gr. πτερόν wing]. A point at the junction of the frontal, parietal, temporal, and great wing of the sphenoid bones; about 1¼ inch (3 cm.) behind the external angular process of the orbit.

Pterococcus aphyl'la (te-ro-kok'kus) [Gr. πτερόν wing + κοκκός berry]. A polygonaceous plant of Siberia: its fruit is edible; the root affords a good tragacanth, which is eaten.

Pterygium (te-rij'e-um) [Gr. πτερύγιον wing]. A patch of thickened conjunctiva, extending over a part of the cornea. The membrane is usually fan-shaped, with the apex toward the pupil and the base toward the inner canthus. Unless checked, it tends to spread over the eyeball.

Pterygoid (ter'ig-oid) [Gr. πτέρυξ wing + εἶδος form]. Shaped like a wing.

Pterygomaxillary (ter''ig-o-max'il-la-re). Pertaining to a pterygoid process and the upper jaw.

Pterygopalatine (ter''ig-o-pal'at-in). Pertaining to a pterygoid process and to the palate-bone.

Ptilosis (ti-lo'sis) [Gr. πτίλωσις]. A falling out or loss of the eyelashes.

Ptisan (tiz'an) [L. *ptis'ana*; Gr. πτισάνη]. Sweetened barley-water, or other similar preparation: a decoction or medicinal tea.

TABLE OF PTOMAINS AND LEUKOMAINS.

PTOMAINS.

Name	Discoverer.	Chemical Formula.	Properties.	Where Found.
Amidovalerianic acid.	. . . . .	$C_5H_{11}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrefying fibrin.
Amylamin.	Hesse.	$C_5H_{13}N$.	Poisonous.	Horn.
Asellin.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_{25}H_{32}N_4$.	Poisonous.	Cod-liver oil.
Betain.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{11}NO_2$.	. . . . .	Beet-root. Human urine.
Butylamin.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Cod oil.
Cadaverin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Cholin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{15}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Bile.
Collidin.	Nencki.	$C_8H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Putrid gelatin.
Diethylamin.	Bocklish.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Dihydrolutidin.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_7H_{11}N$.	Poisonous.	Cod oil.
Dimethylamin.	Brieger.	$(CH_3)_2NH$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid gelatin.
Ethylamin.	Hesse.	$C_2H_5NH_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid yeast.
Ethylidenediamin.	Brieger.	$C_2H_8N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Gadinin.	Brieger.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Gaduin.	See *Morrhuic acid*.			
Hexylamin (caprolamin).	Hesse.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Poisonous.	Putrid yeast.
Hydrocollidin.	Gautier and Etard.	$C_8H_{13}N$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Hydrocorodin.	Griffiths.	$C_{10}H_{17}N$.	. . . . .	Bacterium allii.
Methylamin.	Bocklish.	CH_5N.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid herring.
Methylguanidin.	Brieger.	$C_2H_7N_3$.	Poisonous.	Putrid horse-flesh.
Morrhuic acid.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_9H_{13}NO_3$.	Poisonous.	Cod oil.
Morrhuin.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_{19}H_{27}N_3$.	Diuretic.	Cod oil.
Muscarin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{13}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Mushroom.
Mydalein.	Brieger.	. . . .	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mydatoxin.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mydin.	Brieger.	$C_9H_{11}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mytilotoxin.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{15}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Poisonous mussel.
Neuridin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Neurin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{13}NO$.	Poisonous.	Brain.
Parvolin.	Gautier and Etard.	$C_9H_{13}N$.	. . . . .	Putrid fish.
Peptotoxin.	Brieger.	. . . .	Poisonous.	Peptones.

TABLE OF PTOMAINS AND LEUKOMAINS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Discoverer.	Chemical Formula.	Properties.	Where Found.
Phlogosin.	Leber.	. . . .	Inflammation.	Streptococci pyogenes
Propylamin.	Brieger.	C_3H_9N.	Antirheumatic.	Feces bacillus.
Ptomatropin.	. . . . .	. . . .	Poisonous.	Decomposing meat; bodies of typhoid fever patients.
Putrescin.	Brieger.	$C_4H_{12}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Pyocyanin.	Lederhose.	$C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Cultures of Bacillus pyocyaneus.
Pyridin.	O. de Conwick.	$C_8H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Jelly-fish.
Saprin.	Brieger.	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Spasmotoxin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus bacillus.
Spermin.	Kunz.	C_2H_5N.	Non-poisonous.	Cholera bacillus.
Susotoxin.	Novy.	$C_{10}H_{26}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Bacillus hog cholera.
Tetanin.	Brieger.	$C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
Tetanotoxin.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{11}N$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
Triethylamin.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Trimethylamin.	Dessaigues.	C_3H_9N.	Non-poisonous.	Human urine.
Trimethylendiamin.	Brieger.	$C_3H_{10}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Cholera bacillus.
Typhotoxin.	Brieger.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Typhoid bacillus.
Tyrotoxicon.	Vaughan.	. . . .	Poisonous.	Ice-cream and milk.
Un-named bases.	Deliziner.	$C_{32}H_{31}N$.	Poisonous.	Fresh beef.
" "	Guareschi and Mosso.	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.		
" "	Morin.	$C_7H_{10}N_2$.	Non-poisonous.	During alcoholic fermentation.
" "	Oser.	$C_{13}H_{20}N_4$.	. . . . .	During yeast fermentation of sugar.
" "	Gautier and Etard.	$C_{17}H_{38}N_4$.	. . . . .	From hydrocollidin.
" "	Brieger.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
" "	Brieger.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
" "	Pouchet.	$C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$.	Poisonous.	Bones and hair.
" "	Guareschi.	$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fibrin.
" "	Pouchet.	$C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$.	Poisonous.	
" "	Pouchet.	. . . .	Poisonous.	

LEUKOMAINS.

Name.	Discoverer.	Chemical Formula.	Properties.	Where Found.
Adenin.	Kossel.	$C_5H_5N_5$.	Non-poisonous.	Nuclein of cells.
Amphicreatin.	Gautier.	$C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$.	. . . . .	Muscle.
Arginin.	Schulze.	$C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$.	. . . . .	Lupine sprouts.
Carnin.	Weidel.	$C_7H_8N_4O_3$.	Non-poisonous.	Meat-extract.
Crusocreatinin.	Gautier.	$C_5H_8N_4O$.	. . . . .	Muscle.
Galactin.	Blyth.	$Pb_3O_3C_{54}H_{18}N_4O_{25}$. *Lead Salt.*	. . . . .	Milk.
Gerontin.	Grandis.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Liver.
Guanin.	Nuger.	$C_5H_5N_5O$.	Non-poisonous.	Guano.
Heteroxanthin.	Salomon.	$C_6H_6N_4O_2$.	. . . . .	Urine.
Hypoxanthin.	Scherer.	$C_5H_4N_4O$.	Non-poisonous.	Nuclein of cells.
Lysatin.	Drechsel.	$C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$.	. . . . .	Casein.
Methylhydantoin.	Guareschi and Mosso.	$C_4H_{16}N_2O_2$.	. . . . .	Fresh meat.
Paraxanthin.	Thudichum.	$C_7H_8N_4O_2$.	Poisonous.	Urine.
Protamin.	Miescher.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Spawn of salmon.
Pseudoxanthin.	Gautier.	$C_4H_5N_5O$.	. . . . .	Muscle.
Reducin.	Thudichum.	$C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$.	. . . . .	Urine.
Salamanderin.	Zalesky.	$C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$.	Poisonous.	Salamander.
Spermin.	Schreiner.	C_2H_5N.	Non-poisonous.	Sperma.
Xanthin.	Marcet.	$C_5H_4N_4O_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Vesical calculi.
Xanthocreatinin.	Gautier.	$C_5H_{10}N_4O$.	Poisonous.	Muscle.
Un-named.	Gautier.	$C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$.	. . . . .	Muscle.
"	Gautier.	$C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$.	. . . . .	Muscle.
"	Pouchet.	$C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$.	. . . . .	Urine.
"	Pouchet.	$C_3H_5NO_2$.	. . . . .	Urine.

Ptomaïn (to'ma-in) [Gr. πτῶμα carcase]. Any alkaloidal or basic product of the putrefaction of animal or vegetable matter. Called also *Animal alkaloid*, *Putrefactive alkaloid*, and *Cadaveric alkaloid*. See *Table*.

Ptomainemia, Ptomainæmia (to''ma-in-e'me-ah) [*Ptomaïn* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of ptomaïns in the blood.

Ptomatin (to′mat-in). Same as *Ptomaïn*.

Ptomatropin (to-mat′ro-pin) [*Ptomaïn* + *Atropin*]. A ptomaïn from putrid sausages and the viscera of corpses of those dead from typhoid fever. It has effects somewhat like those of atropin.

Ptosis (to′sis) [Gr. πτῶσις fall]. 1. A paralytic drooping of the eyelid. 2. The prolapse of an organ or part. **Abdominal p.** Same as *Splanchnoptosis*. **P. adipo′sa, False p.,** an apparent ptosis caused by a fold of skin and fat hanging down below the border of the eyelid. **Horner's p.,** moderate ptosis of an eye, with retraction of the eyeball, miosis, and flushing of the affected side of the face, due to lesions of the cervical sympathetic. **P. lipomato′sis,** ptosis produced by lipoma of the eyelid. **P. sympath′ica,** ptosis associated with miosis, yasomotor facial paralysis, and diseases of the cervical sympathetic system.

Ptotic (to′tik). Pertaining to or affected with ptosis.

Ptyalagogue (ti-al′ag-ōg) [Gr. πτύαλον spittle + ἀγωγός leading]. Same as *Sialagogue*.

Ptyalin (ti′al-in) [Gr. πτύαλον spittle]. An unorganized ferment occurring in the saliva, converting starch into dextrose.

Ptyalinogen (ti-al-in′o-jen) [*Ptyalin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A hypothetic substance which is supposed to exist in the cells of the salivary glands and to be intermediary in the formation of ptyalin.

Ptyalism (ti′al-izm) [Gr. πτυαλισμός]. Excessive secretion of spittle; salivation. **Mercurial p.** See *Salivation*.

Ptyalith (ti′al-ith) [Gr. πτύαλον spittle + λίθος stone]. A salivary calculus.

Ptyalocele (ti-al′o-sēl) [Gr. πτύαλον spittle + κήλη tumor]. A cystic tumor containing saliva. **Sublingual p.** See *Ranula*.

Ptyalogenic (ti″al-o-jen′ik) [Gr. πτύαλον saliva + γεννᾶν to produce]. Formed from or by the action of saliva; as, P. calculus.

Ptyophagon (ti-o-fa′gon) [Gr. πτύαλον saliva + φαγεῖν to eat]. A proprietary sputum disinfectant.

Puberal (pu′ber-al) [L. *pu′ber* of marriageable age]. Pertaining to puberty.

Puberty (pu′ber-te) [L. *puber′tas*]. The age at which the reproductive organs become functionally operative. It occurs between twelve and seventeen years of age, and is indicated in the male by change of voice and seminal discharge, and in the female by the occurrence of menstruation.

Pubes (pu′bēz) [L.]. 1. The hair on the external genitalia, or the region covered by it. 2. The pubic bone.

Pubescence (pu-bes′ens). 1. Puberty. 2. Downiness; lanugo.

Pubescent (pu-bes′ent) [L. *pubes′cens* becoming hairy]. 1. Covered with down or lanugo. 2. Arriving at the age of puberty.

Pubetrotomy (pu-be-trot′o-me) [*Pubes* + *Etrotomy*]. Section of the os pubis and of the lower abdominal wall.

Pubic (pu′bik). Pertaining to the pubes, or os pubis.

Pubiotomy (pu-be-ot′o-me) [*Pubis* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The operation of cutting through the pubic bone, lateral to the median line.

Pubis (pu′bis) [L.]. The pubic bone; os pubis, or pubes.

Pubofemoral (pu-bo-fem′or-al). Pertaining to the os pubis and femur.

Puboprostatic (pu″bo-pros-tat′ik). Pertaining to the os pubis and prostate gland.

Pubotibial (pu-bo-tib′e-al). Pertaining to the pubes and tibia.

Pubovesical (pu-bo-ves′ik-al). Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.

Puccin (puk′sin). A principle from *Sanguina′ria canaden′sis*.

Pudenda (pu-den′dah), pl. of *puden′dum* [L.]. The external genital organs.

Pudendal (pu-den′dal). Pertaining to the pudenda.

Pudendum (pu-den′dum), pl. *puden′da* [L. *pude′re* to be ashamed]. The external genital parts, especially of the female. **P. mulieb′re,** the vulva.

Pudic (pu′dik) [L. *pu′dicus*]. Pertaining to the pudenda.

Puericulture (pu-er′ik-ult-ur) [L. *pu′er* boy + *cultu′ra* culture]. The art of rearing and training children.

Puerile (pu′er-il) [L. *pueri′lis; pu′er* boy]. Pertaining to childhood or to children.

Puerpera (pu-er′per-ah) [L. *pu′er* boy + *par′ere* to bear]. A woman in childbed.

Puerperal (pu-er′per-al) [L. *puerpera′lis*]. Pertaining to childbirth.

Puerperalism (pu-er′per-al-izm). A diseased condition incident to childbirth.

Puerperant (pu-er′per-ant). A puerperal woman.

Puerperium (pu-er-pe′re-um) [L.]. The period or state of confinement; childbed.

Puff-ball (puf′bawl). See *Lycoperdon*.

Pugil, Pugillus (pu′jil, pu-jil′us) [L. *pugil′lus*]. A handful.

Pulex (pu′lex), pl. *pu′lices* [L. "flea"]. A genus of insects, including fleas and chigoes. **P. cheo′pis** is the Indian rat flea, which is capable of carrying plague infection from rats to man. **P. ir′ritans** is the common flea of Europe, which is parasitic in the skin of man, its bite producing itching. **P. pen′etrans** is the chigo, or jigger-flea. See *Chigo*.

Pullulation (pul-u-la′shun) [L. *pullula′re* to sprout]. The act or process of budding or of sprouting; germination.

Pulmo-aortic (pul″mo-a-or′tik). Pertaining to the lungs and the aorta.

Pulmoform (pul′mo-form). Methylendiguaiacol; a yellowish, tasteless powder, $CH_2(C_6H_3.OH.OCH_3)_2$, used in tuberculosis.

Pulmometer (pul-mom′et-er) [L. *pul′mo* lung + *me′trum* measure]. A form of spirometer for measuring the capacity of the lungs for air.

Pulmometry (pul-mom′et-re). The measurement of the lung-capacity.

Pulmonary (pul′mo-na-re) [L. *pulmona′rius*]. Pertaining to the lungs.

Pulmonectomy (pul-mo-nek′to-me). Same as *Pneumonectomy*.

Pulmonic (pul-mon′ik). 1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. 2. Pertaining to the pulmonary artery.

Pulmonin (pul′mo-nin). A dry therapeutic extract of calves' lungs: used in pulmonary diseases.

Pulmonitis (pul-mo-ni′tis). Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pulpation (pul-pa′shun). The process or state of reduction to a pulp.

Pulp (pulp) [L. *pul′pa*]. Any soft juicy animal or vegetables tissue. **P.-cavity,** the space within a tooth containing the dental pulp. **Dental p.,** the soft vascular tissue occupying the central cavity of the dentin. **Digital p.,** the soft cushion on the palmar or plantar surface of the distal phalanx of a finger or toe. **Mummified p.,** dental pulp affected with dry gangrene. **Splenic p.,** the dark, reddish-brown substance which fills up the interspaces of the trabeculæ of the spleen.

Pulpefaction (pul-pe-fak′shun) [L. *pul′pa* pulp + *fa′cere* to make]. Conversion into pulp.

Pulpitis (pul-pi′tis). Inflammation of the dental pulp.

Pulpy (pul′pe). Soft, or pultaceous.

Pulque (pul′ke). A fermented drink made in Mexico and Central America from the juice of agave or maguey.

Pulsatile (pul′sa-til). Characterized by a rhythmic pulsation.

Pulsatilla (pul-sat-il′lah). The ranunculaceous flowering herb *Anemo′ne Pulsatil′la;* also *A. praten′sis*. It contains anemonin and anemonic acid. It is alterative, depressant, and useful in inflammations; as orchitis, epididymitis, otitis media, dysmenorrhea, asthma, bronchitis, etc. Dose of *tincture* or *fluid extract*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); in substance, 2–3 gr. (0.133–0.18 gm.).

Pulsation (pul-sa′shun) [L. *pulsa′tio*]. A throb or rhythmic beat, as of the heart. **Suprasternal p.,** arterial pulsation in the region of the suprasternal notch, due to dilatation of the aortic arch or to aneurysm.

Pulse (puls) [L. *pul′sus* stroke]. The expansion and contraction of an artery which may be felt with the finger. The pulse is usually felt on the radial artery at the wrist, though it may be felt over the temporal, carotid, ulnar, brachial, femoral, and other arteries. **Allorrhythmic p.,** a pulse marked by irregularities in rhythm. **Anacrotic p.,** one with two or more expansions to a beat. **Angry p.** Same as *Wiry p.* **Arachnoid p.,** a thread-like pulse; a small, feeble, tremulous pulse. **P.-area,** the surface above the wrist-joint at which the radial pulse is commonly felt. **Bamberger's bulbar p.,** a pulsation observable in the bulbus of the jugular vein and synchronous with the systole. It occurs in tricuspid inadequacy. **Bigeminal p.,** a 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. **Caprizant p.** See *Goat-leap p.* **Catacrotic p.,** one which makes a break in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. **Catadicrotic p.,** one with a primary and secondary expansion in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. **Catatricrotic p.,** one which produces three breaks in the line of descent of the sphygmogram. **P.-clock,** an old device for determining the pulse-rate. **Collapsing p.** Same as *Corrigan's p.* **Cordy p.,** a tense, firm pulse. **Corrigan's p.,** a jerky pulse with a full expansion, followed by a sudden collapse. It occurs in aortic regurgitation. Called also *Water-hammer p.* **P.-curve.** Same as *Sphygmogram.* **Decurtate p.,** a pulse which gradually tapers away in strength, like the tail of a mouse. Called also *Mouse-tail p.* **Deficient p.,** a pulse marked by an occasional lack of a beat, due to failure of the heart to contract. **Dicrotic p.,** one having two marked expansions in one beat of the artery. It is seen in cases of lowered arterial tension. **Entoptic p.,** the subjective sensation of seeing in the dark a flash of light at each heart-beat. **Filiform p.** Same as *Thready p.* **Frequent p.,** one which is faster in rate than what is ordinary or normal. **Full p.,** one with a copious volume of blood. **Funic p.,** the arterial tide in the umbilical cord. **Gaseous p.,** a very soft, full pulse. **Goat-leap p.,** an irregular and bounding pulse. **Hard p.,** one which is characterized by very high tension. **High-tension p.,** one characterized by a gradual impulse, long duration, slow subsidence, and a firm, cordy state of the artery between the beats. **Hyperdicrotic p.,** one whose sphygmogram shows an aortic notch below the base-line: a sign of extreme exhaustion. **Infrequent p.,** one which is abnormally slow in rate, or in the count to a minute. **Intermittent p.,** one in which various beats are dropped. **Irregular p.,** one in which the beats occur at irregular intervals. **Jerky p.,** a pulse in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended. **Jugular p.,** a pulsation of the jugular vein. **Kussmaul's p.** See *Paradoxic p.* **Locomotive p.** Same as *Corrigan's p.* **Long p.,** one in which the stroke is markedly prolonged. **Low-tension p.,** a pulse with a sudden onset, short duration, and quick decline, and which is easily obliterated by pressure. **Mouneret's p.,** a full, slow, and soft pulse characteristic of jaundice. **Mouse-tail p.** See *Decurtate p.* **Nail-p.,** the circulation and pulsation of blood under the nails: usually determined by the onychograph. **Paradoxic p.,** one that is weaker during inspiration, as in some cases of adherent pericardium. Called also *Kussmaul's p.* **Pistol-shot p.,** a form in which the arteries are subject to sudden distention and collapse. **Polycrotic p.,** one with several secondary pulse-waves. **Quadrigeminal p.,** one with a pause after every fourth beat. **Quick p.,** one which strikes the finger smartly and leaves it quickly: a frequent pulse is also termed quick. Called also *Short p.* **Quincke's p.,** a perceptible nail-pulse; alternate flushing and blanching of the nails, due to aortic insufficiency. **Radial p.,** that which is taken at the radial artery. **Respiratory p.,** a pulsation observed even in health in the superficial cervical veins after rapid exercise. **Retrosternal p.,** a venous pulse perceptible just above the suprasternal notch. **Shabby p.,** a peculiar feeble and ill-defined pulse, due to a weak heart and relaxed vascular tension. **Sharp p.** Same as *Jerky p.* **Short p.** See *Quick p.* **Slow p.** Same as *Infrequent p.;* also one of a prolonged systole and diastole. **Soft p.,** a pulse of low tension. **Strong p.,** one that is hard or wiry. **Thready p.,** one that is very fine and scarcely perceptible. **Tricrotic p.,** one that is marked by three abnormally distinct sphygmographic waves to the pulse-beat. **Trigeminal p.,** one with a pause after every third beat. **Venous p.,** that which occurs in a vein. **Water-hammer p.** Same as *Corrigan's p.* **Wiry p.,** a small, tense pulse.

Pulsellum (pul-sel′um) [L.]. A posterior propelling flagellum.

Pulsilogram (pul-sil′o-gram). An obsolete instrument for ascertaining the pulse-rate.

Pulsiloge (pul′sil-ōj). An obsolete form of pulse-clock.

Pulsimeter (pul-sim′et-er) [L. *pul′sus* pulse + *me′trum* measure]. An apparatus for measuring the force of the pulse.

Pulsus (pul′sus). Latin for *Pulse*. **P. altern′ans,** a pulse in which there is regular alternation of weak and strong beats. **P. bigem′inus.** Same as *Bigeminal p.* **P. ce′ler,** a swift, abrupt pulse. **P. celer′rimus,** a water-hammer pulse. **P. paradox′us,** a paradoxic pulse (q. v. under *Pulse*). **P. ra′rus,** a slow pulse due to prolongation of the heart's pause. **P. tar′dus,** an abnormally slow pulse due to a prolongation of the systole or diastole.

Pultaceous (pul-ta′shus) [L. *pulta′ceus*]. Like a pulp, or poultice.

Pulv. An abbreviation for L. *pul′vis* powder.

Pulverflator (pul'ver-fla-tor). A proprietary apparatus for blowing powders.

Pulverization (pul''ver-i-za'shun) [L. *pul'vis* powder]. The reduction of any substance to powder.

Pulverulent (pul-ver'u-lent) [L. *pulverulen'tus*]. Powdery; dust-like.

Pulvinar (pul-vi'nar) [L. "cushion"]. The posterior and inner part of the optic thalamus, embedded within the crus cerebri. **P. epiglot'tidis.** See *Cushion of the epiglottis.*

Pulvis (pul'vis), pl. *pul'veres.* Latin for *Powder.* **P. aëroph'orus, P. aëroph'orus an'glicus.** See *Effervescing powder.* **P. aëroph'orus lax'ans, P. efferves'cens compos'itus.** See *Seidlitz powder.* **P. antimonia'lis.** See *James's powder.* See also under *Powder.* **P. cutico'lor** ["skin-colored powder"], oxid of zinc (2 gm.), magnesium carbonate (3 gm.), white bole (3 gm.), red bole (2 gm.), rice-starch (10 gm.): used in skin-diseases. **P. gummo'sus,** a powder made of licorice, gum arabic, and sugar: used as an excipient.

Pulvola (pul-vo'lah). A proprietary epipastic or dusting-powder: said to be a powdered oil.

Pump (pump). An apparatus for drawing or forcing fluids or gases. **Air-p.,** a pump for exhausting or forcing in air. **Alvegniat's p.,** a mercurial air-pump: used in measuring the free gaseous constituents of the blood. **Breast-p.,** a pump for abstracting milk from the breast. **Dental p.,** apparatus for removing saliva from the mouth in dental operations. **Stomach-p.,** a pump for removing poisons from the stomach.

Pumpkin (pump'kin). See *Pepo.*

Punched-out edges. The characteristic feature of the deep ulcers of subcutaneous syphilitic gummata.

Puncta (punk'tah). Plural of Latin *punc'tum* point. See *Punctum.*

Punctate (punk'tāt) [L.]. Resembling or marked with points or dots.

Punctum (punk'tum), pl. *punc'ta.* Latin for *Point.* **P. cæ'cum.** Same as *Blind-spot.* **Punc'ta doloro'sa,** painful points in the course of nerves affected with neuralgia. Called also *Valleix's points.* **P. lacrima'lia,** the outlets of the lacrimal canaliculi in the edges of the eyelids near the inner canthi. **P. prox'imum.** Same as *Near-point.* **P. remo'tum.** See *Far-point.* **P. vasculo'sa,** minute red spots which mark the cut surface of the white substance of the brain. They are caused by blood from divided vessels.

Punctumeter (punk-tum'et-er) [L. *pun'tum* point + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the range of accommodation.

Puncture (punk'tūr) [L. *punctu'ra*]. 1. An act of piercing. 2. A wound made by a pointed instrument. **Bernard's p.,** puncture on a definite point of the floor of that fourth ventricle causing artificial diabetes. **Corning's p.** Same as *Quincke's p.* **Exploratory p.,** the piercing of a cavity or tumor and the removal of some portion of the contents for the purpose of examination. **Lumbar p., Quincke's p.,** the tapping of the spinal membranes in the lumbar region, chiefly for the purpose of obtaining cerebrospinal fluid for examination.

Punctured (punk'tūrd). 1. Pierced. 2. Caused by a prick or thrust.

Pungent (pun'jent) [L. *pun'gens* pricking]. Sharp or biting; somewhat acrid.

Punica (pu'nik-ah). See *Pomegranate.*

Punicin (pu'nis-in). Same as *Pelletierin.*

Pupil (pu'pil) [L. *pupil'la* girl]. The opening at the center of the iris of the eye for the transmission of light. **Argyll-Robertson p.,** one which is miotic and which responds to accommodation effort, but not to light. **Artificial p.,** one made by iridectomy. **Cat's-eye p.,** one with a narrow vertical aperture. **Hutchinson's p.,** one dilated upon one side. **Pin-hole p.,** one which is extremely contracted.

Pupillary (pu'pil-la-re). Pertaining to the pupil.

Pupillometer (pu-pil-lom'et-er) [L. *pupil'la* pupil + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for measuring the width or diameter of the pupil.

Pupilloscopy (pu-pil-os'ko-pe) [L. *pupil'la* pupil + Gr. σκοπεῖν to inspect]. Same as *Skiascopy.*

Pupillostatometer (pu-pil''lo-stat-om'et-er) [L. *pupil'la* pupil + Gr. στατός placed + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the distance between the pupils.

Pural (pu'ral). Powdered wood-charcoal saturated with menthol and with carbolic and benzoic acids. It is burned as a disinfectant and for the relief of whooping-cough.

Pure (pūr) [L. *pu'rus*]. Free from mixture of other matters. A reagent is *chemically p.* when it contains no other chemicals that might interfere with its action.

Purgatin (pur'ga-tin). The diacetyl ester of anthrapurpurin, a yellowish-brown powder, insoluble in cold water and dilute acids, but somewhat soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It is the purgative principle of nearly all vegetable cathartics, and is used as a laxative. Dose, 1.5 gm. Called also *Purgatol.*

Purgation (pur-ga'shun) [L. *purga'tio*]. Catharsis; purging effected by a cathartic medicine.

Purgative (pur'gat-iv) [L. *purgati'vus*]. 1. Cathartic; causing evacuations from the bowels. 2. A cathartic medicine. Purgatives are divided, chiefly according to the severity of their action, into several classes—*drastic, simple, saline, hydragogue, cholagogue,* and *laxative.* Among the *drastic* purgatives are colocynth, croton oil, jalap, scammony, and gamboge. The *simple* purgatives are aloes, castor oil, rhubarb, senna, etc. Under the head *saline* are magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, potassium citrate, potassium tartrate, and sodium phosphate. *Hydragogues* include potassium bitartrate, elaterium, and gamboge. *Cholagogues* comprise calomel, blue pill, iridin, podophyllin, etc.

Purgatol (per'gat-ol). A yellow powder, the acetyl ether of anthrachinon: used as a cathartic Dose, 7–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Purge (purj) [L. *purga're*]. 1. To relieve of fecal matter. 2. A purgative remedy or dose.

Purgen (pur'jen). A name for phenolphthalein.

Purgerine (pur'jer-in). A proprietary aromatic syrup of senna: laxative.

Purging nut (purj'ing). See *Curcas purgans.*

Puriform (pu'rif-orm) [L. *pus* pus + *for'ma* form]. Resembling pus. The term is applied to the contents of cold abscesses which resemble pus.

Purin (pu'rin) [L. *pus*]. A compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, believed to exist in the body, but which, on account of its ready decomposition, has not yet been discovered. The series known as the alloxur bodies are regarded as of the purin series and are therefore called *Purin bodies.* Hypoxanthin is considered as monoxypurin, xanthin as dioxypurin, adenin as monaminopurin, and guanin as aminoxypurin, uric acid as trioxypurin. The alkaloids caffein, theobromin, and theophyllin are methyl dioxypurins.

Purinemia (pu-rin-e'me-ah) [*Purin* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of purin bases in the blood.

Purinometer (pu-rin-om'et-er) [*Purin* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for estimating the quantity of purin-bodies in the urine.

Puritas (pu'rit-as). An antiseptic preparation of sodium borate, carbolic acid, eucalyptus, etc.

Purkinje's cells (pur-kin'jēz). See *Cell.* **P.'s fibers,** reticulated moniliform fibers in the subendocardial tissue. **P.'s figures,** sets of dark lines on a yellowish background, seen by candle-light in the eye and produced by the retinal vessels. **P.'s vesicle.** See *Vesicle.*

Purkinje-Sanson's images (pur-kin'je-san'sonz). See *Image.*

Puro (pu'ro). The expressed, concentrated, and sterilized juice of beef.

Purohepatitis (pu''ro-hep-at-i'tis) [*Pus* + *Hepatitis*]. Suppurative inflammation of the liver.

Puromucous (pu-ro-mu'kus). Consisting of or containing pus and mucus; mucopurulent.

Puronal (pu'ro-nal). A proprietary compound of acetanilid (97.22 per cent.) with bismuth oxyiodid (2.35 per cent.): antiseptic.

Purone (pu'rōn). A compound, $C_5H_8N_4O_2$, obtained by electrolysis of uric acid.

Purple, Visual (pur'pl). Same as *Rhodopsin.*

Purpura (pur'pu-rah) [L. "purple"]. A disease characterized by the formation of purple patches on the skin and mucous membranes, due to subcutaneous extravasation of blood. **P. angioneurot'ica,** a disorder marked by cutaneous hemorrhages, hyperesthesia, angioneurotic edema, and gastric crisis. **P. ful'minans,** a fatal purpura of young children. **P. hæmorrha'gica,** a severe form of purpura with copious hemorrhages from the mucous membranes and severe constitutional symptoms. Called also *Morbus maculosus Werlhofii, Landscurvy,* and *Werlhoff's disease.* **Henoch's p.,** an obscure disease seen chiefly in children, marked by a purpuric eruption complicated with intestinal disturbances, such as pain, diarrhea and vomiting, rheumatism and swelling of the joints, hemorrhages from mucous membranes, and often by splenomegalia. Called also *P. nervosa.* **Landouzy's p.,** a form with grave systemic disturbances. **P. maculo'sa.** Same as *Acne scorbutica.* **P. nervo'sa.** Same as *Henoch's p.* **P. pulico'sa,** the formation of purplish spots, or *taches bleuâtres,* due to the bites of insects. **P. rheumat'ica,** purpura with severe pains and fever. Called also *Peliosis rheumatica.* **P. sim'plex,** purpura with slight or trifling symptoms. **P. urti'cans,** purpura associated with the formation of wheals and with itching.

Purpuric (pur-pu'rik). Of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with, purpura.

Purpurin (pur'pu-rin). 1. Same as *Uroerythrin.* 2. A red crystallizable principle, $C_{14}H_8O_5$, from madder: it gives a red or violet stain.

Purpurinuria (pur''pu-rin-u're-ah). The presence of uroerythrin in the urine; porphyrinuria.

Purpuriferous (pur-pu-rif'er-us) [L. *pur'pura* purple + *fer're* to bear]. Producing a purple pigment.

Purpuriparous (pur-pu-rip'ar-us) [L. *pur'pura* purple + *par'ere* to produce]. Same as *Purpuriferous.*

Purpurogenous (pur-pu-roj'en-us) [L. *pur'pura* purple + Gr. γενναν to produce]. Producing the visual purple.

Purring (pur'ring). Having a tremulous quality, like the purr of a cat.

Pursianin (pur-si'an-in). A brown, oily liquid glucosid obtainable from *Rham'nus purshia'na:* laxative.

Purulence, Purulency (pu'ru-lens, pu'ru-len-se) [L. *purulen'tia*]. The condition or fact of being purulent.

Purulent (pu'ru-lent) [L. *purulen'tus*]. Consisting of or containing pus; associated with the formation of or caused by pus.

Puruloid (pu'ru-loid). Resembling pus; puriform.

Purupuru (poo-roo-poo-roo'). A contagious skin-disease endemic in parts of Brazil, in which the skin gradually becomes whitened. It is believed to be of microbic origin.

Pus (pus), pl. *pu'ra* [L., gen. *pu'ris*]. A liquid inflammation-product made up of cells (leukocytes) and a thin fluid called liquor puris. **Blue p.,** pus with a bluish tint, produced by *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus.* **Curdy p.,** pus mixed with cheesy flakes. **Ichorous p.,** a thin acrid pus, often having an ill smell, secreted by unhealthy surfaces. **Laudable p., P. laudan'dum,** a whitish, inodorous pus, secreted by a healthy granulating surface, and regarded as indicative of less danger than other varieties. **P.-organisms,** microörganisms chiefly found in the pus of furuncles; generally *Staphylococ'cus pyog'enes au'reus.* **P.-pan,** a receptacle for escaping pus. **P.-poultice,** a mass of pus formerly allowed to remain on a sore with the idea that it was the natural dressing of such a lesion. **Sanious p.,** bloody pus, often ichorous and ill-smelling. **P.-tube.** Same as *Pyosalpinx.*

Pustula (pust'u-lah). Latin for *Pustule.* **P. malig'na,** anthrax.

Pustulant (pus'tu-lant). 1. An agent that causes pustulation. 2. Causing pustulation.

Pustular (pus'tu-lar). Pertaining to or of the nature of a pustule; consisting of pustules.

Pustulation (pus-tu-la'shun). The formation of pustules.

Pustule (pus'tūl) [L. *pus'tula*]. A small elevation of the cuticle filled with pus or lymph. **Compound p.,** one which is made up of more than one chamber. **Malignant p.,** true anthrax. **Primary p.,** one formed without any previous lesion. **Secondary p.,** one which is preceded by a vesicle or papule. **Simple p.,** one which consists of a single cavity.

Pustuliform (pus'tu-lif-orm) [L. *pus'tula* pustule + *for'ma* shape]. Resembling a pustule.

Pustulocrustaceous (pus''tu-lo-krus-ta'shus). Pustular and having a crust, or scab.

Pustulo-ulcerating (pus''tu-lo-ul'ser-a-ting). Pustular and ulcerating.

Putamen (pu-ta'men) [L. "shell"]. The outer and darker part of the lenticular nucleus.

Putrefaction (pu-tre-fak'shun) [L. *putrefac'tio*]. The decomposition of animal or vegetable matters effected largely by the agency of microörganisms, and resulting in the production of various solid, liquid, and gaseous matters, some of which have a foul odor. Among the products of p. are amido-acids, fatty acids, ptomaïns, the final decomposition of which results in the formation of ammonia and ammonium compounds, hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxid, methane, and water.

Putrefactive (pu-tre-fak'tiv). Pertaining to or of the nature of putrefaction.

Putrescence (pu-tres'ens). Putridity; partial or complete rottenness.

Putrescent (pu-tres'ent) [L. *putres'cens* decaying]. Rotting; undergoing putrefaction; becoming putrid.

Putrescin (pu-tres'in). A liquid, poisonous, and ill-smelling ptomaïn, $C_4H_{12}N_2$, or tetra-methyl-diamin, from decaying animal tissues and from cultures of the comma-bacillus, and the bacteria of the feces. It is thought to be one of the causes

of the symptoms of cholera. See *Ptomaïns, Table of.*

Putrid (pu'trid) [L. *pu'tridus*]. Characterized by putrefaction; rotten, or corrupt.

Putrilage (pu'tril-āj) [L. *putrila'go*]. Putrescent or putrid matter.

Putromaïn (pu-tro-ma'in). Any poison produced by the decomposition of food within the living body.

Putty, Horsley's (put'te). A compound of wax, vaselin, and carbolic acid: used in controlling hemorrhage from the diploe.

Pyæmia (pi-e'me-ah). See *Pyemia.*

Pyarthrosis (pi-ar-thro'sis) [Gr. πύον pus + ἄρθρον joint]. Suppuration within a joint-cavity.

Pycnanthemum (pik-nan'the-mum) [Gr. πυκνός dense + ἄνθεμον bloom]. A genus of labiate American plants, called basil and mountain mint: aromatic and carminative; resembling pennyroyal and spearmint in taste and smell.

Pycno-. For words thus beginning, see under *Pykno-.*

Pyecchysis (pi-ek'kis-is) [Gr. πύον pus + ἐκ out + χεῖν to pour]. The effusion of purulent matter.

Pyelitic (pi-e-lit'ik). Pertaining to or affected with pyelitis.

Pyelitis (pi-el-i'tis) [Gr. πύελος trough]. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. It may be due to renal calculus, to extension of inflammation from the bladder, or to stagnation of the urine. It is attended by pain and tenderness in the loins, irritability of the bladder, remittent fever, bloody or purulent urine, diarrhea, vomiting, and a peculiar pain on flexion of the thigh. **Calculous p.**, that which is caused by calculi. **Hemorrhagic p.**, that which is attended with hemorrhage. **Suppurative p.**, a form with development of pus which causes absorption of the kidney, or pyonephrosis.

Pyelocystitis (pi''el-o-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + κύστις bladder + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the bladder.

Pyelocystostomosis (pi''el-o-sis''to-sto-mo'sis) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + κύστις bladder + στόμα mouth]. The surgical formation of a communication between the renal pelvis and the bladder.

Pyelography (pi-el-og'raf-e) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + γράφειν to draw]. Radiography of the kidney and ureter after the structures have been filled with a solution of silver salt.

Pyelolithotomy (pi''el-o-lith-ot'o-me) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + λίθος stone + τομή cutting]. The operation of excising a renal calculus from the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelometer (pi-el-om'et-er) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + μέτρον measure]. Same as *Pelvimeter.*

Pyelonephritis (pi''el-o-nef-ri'tis) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + νεφρός kidney + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.

Pyelonephrosis (pi''el-o-nef-ro'sis) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + νεφρός kidney]. Any disease of the kidney and its pelvis.

Pyeloplication (pi''el-o-pli-ka'shun) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + L. *pli'ca* fold]. Reduction in size of a dilated renal pelvis by infolding its walls by Lembert sutures.

Pyelotomy (pi-el-ot'o-me) [Gr. πύελος pelvis + τομή cutting]. Incision of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyemia, Pyæmia (pi-e'me-ah) [Gr. πύον pus + αἷμα blood]. Blood-poison of microbic origin; septic infection due to the absorption of pyogenic germs. The condition is marked by fever, chills, sweating, jaundice, and abscesses in various parts of the body. **Arterial p.**, a form due to the dissemination of emboli from cardiac thrombosis. **Cryptogenic p.**, that in which the source of infection is in a deep tissue. **Otogenous p.**, that which originates in disease of the ear.

Pyemic (pi-e'mik). Pertaining to or marked by pyemia.

Pyenin (pi'en-in). Paranuclein.

Pyesis (pi-e'sis). Same as *Pyosis.*

Pygal (pi'gal) [Gr. πυγή rump]. Pertaining to the buttocks.

Pygalgia (pi-gal'je-ah) [Gr. πυγή rump + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the buttocks.

Pygodidymus (pi-go-did'im-us) [Gr. πυγή rump + δίδυμος twin]. A monster-fetus with double hips and pelvis.

Pygomelus (pi-gom'el-us) [Gr. πυγή rump + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with a supernumerary limb or limbs attached to or near the buttock.

Pygopagus (pi-gop'ag-us) [Gr. πυγή rump + πηγνύναι to fix]. A twin fetal monster joined at the buttocks.

Pyic (pi'ik). Of or pertaining to pus.

Pyin (pi'in) [Gr. πύον pus]. An albuminoid mucus-like substance found in pus, and separated from it by adding sodium chlorid and filtering.

Pyknocardia (pik-no-kar'de-ah) [Gr. πυκνός frequent + καρδία heart]. Same as *Tachycardia.*

Pyknometer (pik-nom'et-er) [Gr. πυκνός thick + μέτρον measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the thickness of parts or objects. 2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the urine.

Pyknomorphous (pik-no-mor'fus) [Gr. πυκνός compact + μορφή form]. Having the stainable elements compactly arranged; a term applied to certain nerve-cells.

Pyknosis (pik-no'sis) [Gr. πύκνωσις condensation]. A thickening; especially degeneration of a cell in which the protoplasmic substance becomes more dense and the size of the cell smaller.

Pyknosphygmia (pik-no-sfig'me-ah) [Gr. πυκνός frequent + σφυγμός pulse]. Same as *Tachycardia.*

Pyknotic (pik-not'ik) [Gr. πυκνωτικός]. 1. Serving to close the pores. 2. Pertaining to pyknosis.

Pyla (pi'lah) [Gr. πύλη gate]. The passage from the third ventricle to the Sylvian aqueduct.

Pylar (pi'lar). Pertaining to the pyla.

Pylemphraxis (pi-lem-frax'is) [Gr. πύλη gate + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Obstruction of the portal vein.

Pylephlebectasis (pi''le-fle-bek'tas-is) [Gr. πύλη gate + φλέψ vein + ἔκτασις dilatation]. Dilatation of the portal vein.

Pylephlebitis (pi''le-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. πύλη gate + φλέψ vein + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the portal vein. It usually results from intestinal disease. Suppurative pylephlebitis is marked by symptoms of pyema.

Pylethrombophlebitis (pi-le-throm''bo-fleb-i'tis) [Gr. πύλη gate + θρόμβωσις thrombosis + φλέψ vein + -ιτις inflammation]. Thrombosis and inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombosis (pi''le-throm-bo'sis) [Gr. πύλη gate + *Thrombosis*]. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylic (pi'lik) [Gr. πύλη gate]. Pertaining to the portal vein.

Pylometer (pi-lom'et-er) [Gr. πύλη gate + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring obstruction at the entrance of the bladder.

Pyloralgia (pi-lo-ral'je-ah) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the region of the pylorus.

Pylorectomy (pi-lo-rek'to-me) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the pylorus.

Pyloric (pi-lor'ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyloristenosis (pi-lōr''is-ten-o'sis) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + στένωσις narrowing]. Stenosis, or narrowing, of the caliber of the pylorus.

Pyloritis (pi-lo-ri'tis). Inflammation of the pylorus.

Pylorodiosis (pi-lo''ro-di-o'sis) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + δίωσις pushing asunder]. The operation of dilating a stricture of the pylorus by the fingers, which are either inserted through a gastrotomy incision (*Loreta's method*) or invaginated in the anterior stomach-wall and thrust through the pyloric canal (*Hahn's method*).

Pyloroplasty (pi-lo'ro-plas-te) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + πλάσσειν to form]. A plastic operation for the repair of a lesion of the pylorus; especially the operation of enlarging the caliber of a strictured pylorus by dividing the strictured portion longitudinally, stretching the pylorus so that the longitudinal cut becomes a horizontal one, and stitching the edges of the wound in its new position.

Pylorospasm (pi-lo'ro-spazm) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + σπασμός spasm]. Spasm of the pylorus or of the pyloric portion of the stomach.

Pylorostomy (pi-lor-os'to-me) [Gr. πυλωρός pylorus + στόμα mouth]. The formation of an opening through the abdomial wall into the pyloric end of the stomach for alimentary purposes.

Pylorus (pi-lo'rus) [Gr. πυλωρός; πυλή gate + οὖρος guard]. The distal or duodenal aperture of the stomach; the aperture by which the stomach enters into the duodenum. It is surrounded by a fold of mucous membrane which contains circular muscular fibers.

Pyo- [Gr. πύον pus]. A prefix signifying relation to pus.

Pyocele (pi'o-sēl) [Gr. πύον pus + κήλη hernia]. A hernia containing pus.

Pyococcus (pi-o-kok'us). Any pus forming coccus

Pyocolpocele (pi-o-kol'po-sēl) [Gr. πύον pus + κόλπος vagina + κήλη tumor]. A tumor of the vagina containing pus.

Pyocolpos (pi-o-kol'pos) [Gr. πύον pus + κόλπος vagina]. A collection of pus within the vagina.

Pyoctanin (pi-ok'tan-in). See *Pyoktanin.*

Pyocyanase (pi-o-si'an-ās). Any enzyme derived from cultures of *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus.* It is destructive to *Bacillus pyocyaneus,* and the bacilli of anthrax, diphtheria, typhoid, and plague. Its injection is said to confer immunity against anthrax.

Pyocyanic (pi-o-si-an'ik) [Gr. πύον pus + κύανος blue]. Pertaining to blue pus or to the *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus.*

Pyocyanin (pi-o-si'an-in) [Gr. πύον pus + κύανος blue]. A ptomaïn, the coloring-matter, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O$, of blue pus, produced by the *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus.*

Pyocyanobacterin (pi-o-si''an-o-bak'ter-in). See *Bacterial vaccine,* under *Vaccine.*

Pyocyanogenic (pi''o-si-an-o-jen'ik). Producing pyocyanin.

Pyocyanolysin (pi-o-si-an-ol'is-in). A lysin from culture of *Bacil'lus pyocya'neus.*

Pyocyst (pi'o-sist) [Gr. πύον pus + *Cyst*]. A cyst containing pus.

Pyocyte (pi'o-sīt) [Gr. πύον pus + κύτος cell]. A pus-corpuscle. It is regarded as a leukocyte.

Pyodermatitis (pi''o-der-mat-i'tis). Dermatitis from pyogenic infection.

Pyodermia (pi-o-der'me-ah). Any purulent skin-disease due to a staphylococcus or streptococcus.

P. circumscrip'ta, an infected scratch of the skin.

Pyodermitis (pi''o-der-mi'tis). Any pustular skin-inflammation; a pyodermia.

Pyofecia (pi-o-fe'se-ah) [Gr. πύον pus + *Feces*]. Pus in the feces.

Pyogenesis (pi-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. πύον pus + γένεσις production]. The formation of pus.

Pyogenic (pi-o-jen'ik). Producing pus.

Pyogenin (pi-oj'en-in). A compound, $C_{63}H_{128}N_2O_{19}$, derived from the body of pus-cells.

Pyogenous (pi-oj'en-us). Caused by pus.

Pyohemia, Pyohæmia (pi-o-he'me-ah). Same as *Pyemia.*

Pyohemothorax (pi''o-hem-o-tho'rax) [Gr. πύον pus + αἷμα blood + θώραξ chest]. A collection of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pyoid (pi'oid) [Gr. πύον pus + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling pus. 2. A pus-like substance from raw or granulating surfaces, but free from bacteria and non-toxic.

Pyoktanin (pi-ok'tan-in) [Gr. πύον pus + κτείνειν to kill]. Methyl-violet or methyl-anilin violet, a blue anilin-pigment, soluble in 30 parts of boiling and 75 parts of cold water; also in 12 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol. It is used as a stain in microscopy. It is employed as a germicide in suppuration of the conjunctiva, lacrimal apparatus, nose, throat, and ear; also in cystitis, gonorrhea, diphtheria, etc., in 1:1000 solution. Called also *Blue-p.* Dose, 1½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **Ethyl-p.,** a pyoktanin said to be a far more active antiseptic than either of the other varieties. **Yellow-p.,** auramin; a yellow anilin-dye: used as a stain.

Pyoluene (pi-o-lu'ēn). Oxymethylallylsulphocarbamid: used as a bactericide.

Pyometra (pi'o-me'trah) [Gr. πύον pus + μητρα womb]. An accumulation of pus within the uterus.

Pyonephritis (pi''o-nef-ri'tis) [Gr. πύον pus + *Nephritis*]. Purulent inflammation of the kidney.

Pyonephrosis (pi''o-nef-ro'sis) [Gr. πύον pus + νεφρός kidney]. The presence of pus in the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyo-ovarium (pi''o-o-va're-um). Abscess of an ovary.

Pyopericarditis (pi''o-per-ik-ar-di'tis). Purulent inflammation of the pericardium.

Pyopericardium (pi'o-per-ik-ar'de-um) [Gr. πύον pus + *Pericardium*]. The presence of pus in the pericardium.

Pyophthalmia, Pyophthalmitis (pi-of-thal'me-ah, pi''of-thal-mi'tis) [Gr. πύον pus + *Ophthalmitis*]. Purulent inflammation of the eye.

Pyophylactic (pi''o-fi-lak'tik) [Gr. πύον pus + φυλακτικός guarding]. Serving as a defence against purulent infection. See *Membrane.*

Pyophysometra (pi''o-fi-so-me'trah) [Gr. πύον pus + φύσα air + μήτρα womb]. A collection of pus and gas in the uterus.

Pyopneumopericardium (pi''o-nu''mo-per-e-kar'de-um) [Gr. πύον pus + πνεῦμα air + *Pericardium*]. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardium.

Pyopneumoperitonitis (pi''o-nu'mo-per-e-to-ni'tis) [Gr. πύον pus + πνεῦμα air + *Peritonitis*]. Peritonitis with the presence of pus and gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pyopneumothorax (pi''o-nu-mo-tho'rax) [Gr. πύον pus + πνεῦμα air + θώραξ chest]. A collection of pus and air or gas in the pleural cavity.

Pyopoiesis (pi''o-poi-e'sis) [Gr. πύον pus + ποιεῖν to make]. The formation of pus.

Pyoptysis (pi-op'tis-is) [Gr. πύον pus + πτύσις spitting]. Spitting of purulent matter.

Pyorrhea, Pyorrhœa (pi-or-re'ah) [Gr. πύον pus + ῥοία flow]. A discharge of pus. **P. alveola'ris,** a purulent inflammation of the dental periosteum, with progressive necrosis of the alveoli and looseness of the teeth. Called also *Riggs's disease, Gingivitis expulsiva* and *Cementoperiostitis.*

Pyosalpingitis (pi"o-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. πύον pus + σάλπιγξ tube]. Purulent salpingitis.

Pyosalpingo-oöphoritis (pi"o-sal-pin"go-o"of-o-ri'tis). Inflammation of the ovary and oviduct, with the formation and accumulation of pus.

Pyosalpinx (pi-o-sal'pinx) [Gr. πύον pus + σάλπιγξ tube]. A collection of pus in an oviduct.

Pyosapremia, Pyosapræmia (pi"o-sap-re'me-ah) [Gr. πύον pus + σαπρός rotten + αἷμα blood]. Infection of the blood with purulent matter.

Pyosepthemia, Pyosepthæmia (pi"o-sep-the'me-ah). Same as *Pyosepticemia* or *Septicopyemia.*

Pyosepticemia, Pyosepticæmia (pi"o-sep-tis-e'me-ah). Pyemia combined with septicemia.

Pyosin (pi'o-sin). A compound, $C_{57}H_{110}N_2O_{15}$, derived from the plasma of pus-cells.

Pyostatic (pi-o-stat'ik) [Gr. πύον pus + στατικός halting]. 1. Arresting suppuration. 2. An agent that arrests the formation of pus.

Pyothorax (pi-o-tho'rax) [Gr. πύον pus + θώραξ chest]. Empyema; an accumulation of pus in the thorax.

Pyoureter (pi"o-u-re'ter). An accumulation of pus in a ureter.

Pyoxanthin (pi-o-zan'thin) [Gr. πύον pus + ξανθός yellow]. A brownish-red pigment derivable by oxidation from pyocyanin.

Pyoxanthose (pi-o-zan'thōs) [Gr. πύον pus + ξανθός yellow]. A yellow pigment produced by the oxidation of pyocyanin in blue pus exposed to air.

Pyracetosalyl (pi-ras"e-to-sal'il). A preparation of antipyrin and aspirin; antineuralgic. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Pyraconitin (pi-rak-on'it-in). A compound derived from aconitin, resembling the latter in physiologic action.

Pyraloxin (pir-al-ox'in). Pyrogallol oxid; a brown-black powder: used in ointments in various skin-diseases. Internal dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Pyramid (pir'am-id) [Gr. πυραμίς]. 1. Any cone-shaped eminence upon an organ. 2. The petrous bone. **Anterior p's.** See *P's of the medulla oblongata.* **P. of the cerebellum,** a conic projection, the central portion of the inferior vermiform process. **P. of Ferrein,** any one of the intracortical prolongations of the Malpighian pyramids. **Lalouette's p.,** the third lobe of the thyroid body; an occasional prolongation of the upper portion of the thyroid gland, usually on the left of the median line. **P. of light,** a triangular reflection seen upon the membrana tympani. **P. of Malpighi,** any one of the conic, striated masses which form the medulla of the kidney, the apices projecting into the calices. **P's of the medulla oblongata,** the two *anterior* and two *posterior* columns within the medulla oblongata: the posterior ones are the gracile fasciculi. **Posterior p's.** See *P's of the medulla oblongata.* **P. of the thyroid,** the third lobe of the thyroid body; Lalouette's pyramid. **Renal p.** Same as *P. of Malpighi.* **P. of the tympanum,** the hollow elevation in the inner wall of the middle ear which contains the stapedius. **Wistar's p's,** the sphenoidal cornua, or sphenoturbinal bones.

Pyramidal (pi-ram'id-al) [L. *pyramida'lis*]. Shaped like a pyramid.

Pyramidale, Os pyramidale (pir"am-id-a'le). The pyramidal bone; the cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Pyramidalis (pir"am-id-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyramidon (pir-am'id-on). A whitish-yellow, tasteless crystalline powder $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O$, or dimethylamido-antipyrin: antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 7½–30 gr. (0.5–2 gm.). **P. bicamphorate,** is used in Doses of 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.).

Pyran (pi'ran). An antineuralgic and antirheumatic preparation of benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and thymol.

Pyrantin (pi-ran'tin). An antipyretic agent, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$, in colorless, shining prisms. Daily dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm.).

Pyrazin (pi'ra-zin). An isomeric form of pyrimidin.

Pyrazol (pi'ra-zol). A crystalline basic substance, $C_3H_4N_2$: its derivatives are paralyzants of the central nervous system. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Pyrazolon (pi-raz'o-lon). An antipyretic substance resembling antipyrin, but less effective.

Pyremia (pi-re'me-ah) [Gr. πῦρ fire + αἷμα blood]. Presence of a normal amount of carbonaceous matter in the blood.

Pyrenemia, Pyrenæmia (pi-re-ne'me-ah) [Gr. πυρήν fruit-stone + αἷμα blood]. The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

Pyrenin (pi-re'nin) [Gr. πυρήν fruit-stone]. A nuclein forming the chief constituent of the nucleolus of a cell.

Pyrenoid (pi'ren-oid) [Gr. πυρήν fruit-stone + εἶδος form]. One of the refringent bodies seen in the chromatophores of certain protozoa.

Pyrenol (pi're-nol). A white powder, a combination of benzoic and salicylic acids with thymol and a sodium salt, used in respiratory diseases and in rheumatism. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.32 gm.).

Pyrethrum (pi-re'thrum) [Gr. πύρεθρον]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The root of *Anacy'clus Pyre'thrum,* or pellitory, is sedative and sialagogue, and is used in neuralgia, toothache, and headache. *P. car'neum* and *P. ro'seum* furnish Persian insect-powder. *P. Parthe'nium,* or feverfew, is a bitter tonic, and is used like chamomile. Dose, ½–1 fl. dr. (1.92–3.89 c.c.).

Pyretic (pi-ret'ik) [Gr. πυρετός fever]. Pertaining to or of the nature of fever.

Pyreticosis (pi"ret-ik-o'sis). Any febrile affection.

Pyretin (pir'et-in). A proprietary analgesic and antipyretic compound, $C_{11}H_{16}NaBrN_2$. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.194–0.518 gm.).

Pyretogenesis (pi"ret-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. πυρετός fever + γένεσις production]. The origin and causation of fever.

Pyretogenic (pi"ret-o-jen'ik). Same as *Pyretogenous.*

Pyretogenin (pi-re-toj'en-in) [Gr. πυρετός fever + γεννᾶν to generate]. A base, derivable from certain bacterial cultures: said to produce fever in animals when injected into them.

Pyretogenous (pi-ret-oj'en-us). Producing or causing fever.

Pyretography (pi-ret-og'ra-fe) [Gr. πυρετός fever + γράφειν to write]. A description of fever.

Pyretology (pi-ret-ol'oj-e) [Gr. πυρετός fever + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding fevers; the science of fevers.

Pyretotyphosis (pi"ret-o-ti-fo'sis) [Gr. πυρετός fever + τύφωσις delirium]. The delirium of fever.

Pyrexia (pi-rex'e-ah), pl. *pyrex'iæ* [Gr. πυρέσσειν to be feverish]. A fever, or a febrile condition; abnormal elevation of the body temperature.

Pyrexial (pi-rex'e-al). Pertaining to pyrexia; febrile.

Pyridin (pir'id-in). 1. A colorless liquid basic coal-tar derivative, C_5H_5N: derived also from tobacco and various organic matters. It is an antispasmodic, cardiac stimulant, and antiseptic, and has been used in asthma by inhalation, in diphtheria, and in gonorrhea. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.666 c.c.). 2. Any one of a large group of substances homologous with normal pyridin. **P. tannate** is used as an intestinal astringent and uric acid solvent.

Pyridizin (pi-rid'iz-in). An isomeric variety of pyrimidin.

Pyriform (pir'if-orm) [L. *pyrifor'mis*; *py'rus* pear + *for'ma* shape]. Pear-shaped.

Pyriformis (pir-if-or'mis) [L. "pear-shaped"]. The pyramidalis muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyrimidin (pi-rim'id-in). A compound, $C_4H_4N_2$, giving rise to thymin and uracil.

Pyro- [Gr. πῦρ fire]. A prefix meaning fire or heat; in chemistry, produced by heating.

Pyro-arsenic acid (pi"ro-ar-sen'ik). See *Acid.*

Pyrobetulin (pi-ro-bet'u-lin). A patented preparation of the bark of white birch (*Bet'ula al'ba*), to be burned in disinfectant pastils.

Pyroborate (pi-ro-bo'rāt). Any salt of pyroboric acid.

Pyroboric acid (pi-ro-bor'ik). See *Acid.*

Pyrocatechin (pi-ro-kat'ek-in) [Gr. πῦρ fire + *Catechu*]. Oxyphenol; a crystallizable substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, obtained by distilling catechu, etc., and sometimes found in the urine. It is an antipyretic, and used like resorcin. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.13 gm.). Called also *Catechol.*

Pyrocatechinuria (pi"ro-kat"ek-in-u're-ah) [*Pyrocatechin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The occurrence of pyrocatechin in the urine. Called also *Brenzkatechinuria.*

Pyrodextrin (pi-ro-dex'trin). A brown, tasteless substance produced by the action of heat upon starch.

Pyrodin (pir'o-din) [Gr. πῦρ fire]. Hydracetin; a crystalline, poisonous compound, $C_8H_{10}N_2O$: used as an antipyretic and like chrysarobin in skin-diseases. Dose, ½–3 gr. (0.033–0.2 gm.).

Pyroferrin (pi-ro-fer'in). A tonic preparation of iron pyrophosphate, phosphoric acid, and strychnin.

Pyrofistine (pi-ro-fis'tin). A proprietary antiseptic dressing-paste.

Pyroform (pi'ro-form). A compound of bismuth oxyiodid and pyrogallol: used in skin-diseases.

Pyrofistine (pi-ro-fis'tin). A proprietary antiseptic dressing-paste.

Pyroform (pi'ro-form). A compound of bismuth oxyiodid and pyrogallol: used in skin-diseases.

Pyrogallic acid (pi-ro-gal'ik). See *Pyrogallol.*

Pyrogallol (pi-ro-gal'lol). Pyrogallic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, or trioxybenzene, a poisonous solid product of the dry distillation of gallic acid, acting by causing destruction of the blood-corpuscles. It is used as a reducing agent and in skin-diseases.

Pyrogenic (pir-o-jen'ik) [Gr. πῦρ fire + γεννᾶν to produce]. Inducing fever.

Pyroligneous (pi-ro-lig'ne-us) [Gr. πῦρ fire + L. *lig'num* wood]. Pertaining to the destructive distillation of wood. **P. acid,** wood vinegar.

Pyrolin (pi'ro-lin). A disinfectant preparation of magnesium acetate.

Pyromania (pi-ro-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. πῦρ fire + μανία madness]. An insane propensity for incendiarism; also an insane desire to visit fires.

Pyrometer (pi-rom'et-er) [Gr. πῦρ fire + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat too great for the use of a thermometer.

Pyronixis (pi-ro-nix'is) [Gr. πῦρ fire + νῦξις piercing]. Same as *Ignipuncture.*

Pyrophobia (pi-ro-fo'be-ah) [Gr. πῦρ fire + φόβος fear]. Insane dread of fire.

Pyrophosphate (pi-ro-fos'fāt). Any salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrophosphoric acid (pi"ro-fos-for'ik). See *Acid.*

Pyropuncture (pi'ro-punk-chur) [Gr. πῦρ fire + *Puncture*]. Puncture with hot needles.

Pyrosal (pi'ro-sal). Antipyrin salicylate, $C_9H_8O_5$-$C_{11}H_{12}NO_2$; a substance in leaflets or needles: used in polyarthritis, influenza, pleuritis, and hemicrania. Dose, 7½ gr. (0.5 gm.).

Pyrosis (pi-ro'sis) [Gr. πύρωσις burning]. Heartburn; a burning sensation in the esophagus and stomach, with sour eructation, due to acid dyspepsia.

Pyrosoma (pi-ro-so'mah) [Gr. πῦρ fire + σῶμα body]. A genus of protozoan microörganisms. **P. bigem'inum,** a microörganism which destroys the red corpuscles of the blood of cattle sick with Texas fever; being conveyed to the cattle by the bite of the tick *Boop'hilus bo'vis.*

Pyrotic (pi-rot'ik) [Gr. πυρωτικός]. Caustic; burning.

Pyrotoxin (pi-ro-tok'sin) [Gr. πῦρ fire + τοξικόν poison]. 1. A toxin developed during a fever. 2. An exceedingly poisonous liquid obtained from the interstitial fluids of many bacteria, even if ordinarily non-pathogenic: injected it causes fever and wasting.

Pyroxylin (pi-rox'il-in) [L. *pyroxyli'num;* Gr. πῦρ fire + ξύλον wood]. Gun-cotton; cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, so as to be converted into various nitro-compounds of cellulose. The *pyroxylinum* of the pharmacopeia is soluble gun-cotton, or collodion cotton, which, dissolved in ether or in glacial acetic ether, forms collodion.

Pyrozole (pi'ro-zōl). A proprietary antiseptic coal-tar derivative.

Pyrozone (pi'ro-zōn). A proprietary preparation of hydrogen peroxid: used in 3 to 5 per cent. solution as an antiseptic and hemostatic. **Caustic p.,** a 25 per cent. solution of p.

Pyrrol (pir'rol). A liquid base, $C_4H_4(NH)$, obtained in the destructive distillation of various animal substances. **P. tetraiodid.** Same as *Iodol.*

Pythogenesis (pi-tho-jen'es-is) [Gr. πύθειν to rot + γένεσις origin]. 1. The origination of a process of decay or decomposition. 2. Generation from filth.

Pythogenic, Pythogenous (pi-tho-jen'ik, pi-thoj'en-us) [Gr. πύθειν to rot + γεννᾶν to produce]. Caused by putrefaction or filth.

Pyuria (pi-u're-ah) [Gr. πύον pus + οὖρον urine]. The presence of pus in the urine.

Q.

Q. H. Abbreviation of *qua'qua ho'ra*, every hour.

Q. L. Abbreviation of Latin *quan'tum li'bet*, "as much as you please."

Q. S. Abbreviation of Latin *quan'tum suf'ficit*, "as much as will suffice."

Quack (kwak). A charlatan; an ignorant or fraudulent empiric.

Quackery (kwak'er-e). The practice and methods of a quack; charlatanry.

Quader (kwa'der) [Ger. "square"]. The precuneus, or quadrate lobule.

Quadrangular (kwod-rang'u-lar) [L. *quadri-* four + *an'gulus* angle]. Having four angles.

Quadrant (kwod'rant) [L. *qua'drans* quarter]. 1. One-quarter of a circle; that portion of the circumference of a circle that subtends an angle of 90°. 2. Any one of four corresponding parts or quarters, as of the abdominal surface. **Wilder's q.**, an area on the ventral surface of the cerebral crus of a cat.

Quadrate (kwod'rāt) [L. *quadra'tus* squared]. Square or squared; four-sided.

Quadratipronator (kwod-ra''te-pro-na'tor). The pronator quadratus muscle.

Quadratus lumbo'rum (kwod-ra'tus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Quadri- [L. *quat'tuor* four; in combination, *quadri-*]. A prefix signifying four, or fourfold.

Quadribasic (kwod-rib-a'sik). Having four replaceable atoms of hydrogen.

Quadriceps (kwod'ris-eps) [L. *quadri-* four + *ca'put* head]. Four-headed. See *Muscles, Table of.* **Q. su'ræ** [L. four-headed muscle of the calf]. The gastrocnemius, soleus, and plantaris, considered as one muscular body.

Quadrigeminal (kwod-re-jem'in-al) [L. *quadrigem'inus*]. Fourfold, or in four parts; forming a group of four. See *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Quadrigeminum (kwod-re-jem'in-um), pl. *quadrigemina* [L. fourfold]. Same as *Corpus quadrigeminum.*

Quadrilateral (kwod-ril-at'er-al) [L. *quadri-* four + *la'tus* side]. Having four sides.

Quadripara (kwod-rip'ah-rah) [L. *quadri-* four + *pa'rere* to bear]. A woman who has borne four children.

Quadriparity (kwod-rip-ar'it-e). The condition of having borne four children.

Quadriparous (kwod-rip'ar-us). Having borne four children.

Quadriplegia (quad-rip-le'je-ah). Paralysis of all four limbs.

Quadrisect (kwod'ris-ekt) [L. *quadri-* four + *seca're* to cut]. To cut into four parts.

Quadrisection (kwod-ris-ek'shun) [L. *quadri-* four + *sec'tio* cut]. Division into four parts.

Quadriurate (kwod-re-u'rāt) [L. *quadri-* four + *Urate*]. Any hyperacid urate, like those of the human urine.

Quadrivalent (kwod-riv'al-ent) [L. *quadri* four + *vale're* to be worth]. Having a chemic valence or combining power of four.

Quadroon (kwod-roon') [Sp. *cuarteron*]. The offspring of a white person and a mulatto.

Quadruplet (kwod'ru-plet) [L. *quad'ruplus* fourfold]. Any one of four children born at one birth.

Qualitative, Qualitive (kwol'it-a-tiv, kwol'it-iv) [L. *qualitati'vus*]. Pertaining to quality.

Quantitative, Quantitive (kwon'tit-a-tiv, kwon'-tit-iv) [L. *quantitati'vus*]. Pertaining to quantity.

Quantivalence (kwon-tiv'al-ens) [L. *quan'tus* how much + *vale're* to be worth]. Chemic valence; the atomic or combining power of an element or radical, expressed in the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it can combine.

Quantivalent (kwan-tiv'al-ent). Pertaining to or possessing quantivalence.

Quantum libet (kwon'tum li'bet). Latin for "as much as you please."

Quantum sufficit (kwon'tum suf'fis-it). Latin for "as much as suffices."

Quarantine (kwor'an-tēn') [Ital. *quaranti'na*]. 1. A period (usually of forty days' duration) of detention of ships or persons coming from infected or suspected ports. 2. The place where persons are detained for inspection. 3. To detain or isolate on account of suspected contagion.

Quart (kwort) [L. *quar'tus* fourth]. The fourth part of a gallon. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.*

Quartan (kwor'tan) [L. *quarta'nus*, pertaining to the fourth]. 1. Recurring every third (fourth) day. 2. A variety of intermittent fever of which the paroxysms recur on every third day. **Double q.**, a quartan fever of which the recurrences are alternately severe and relatively mild.

Quarter-evil (kwor'ter-e-vl). Black-leg, or symptomatic anthrax; an infectious disease of cattle, marked by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous tissue of the limbs.

Quartipara (kwor-tip'ah-rah) [L. *quar'tus* fourth + *par'ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne four children.

Quartiparous (kwor-tip'ar-us). Having given birth to four children.

Quartisternal (kwor-tis-ter'nal) [L. *quar'tus* fourth + *ster'num* sternum]. Pertaining to the fourth sternebra, or bony segment of the sternum opposite the fourth intercostal space.

Quartonol (kwar'to-nol). A proprietary preparation of soda, lime, and quinin, and strychnin glycerophosphates.

Quassaine (kwos'sah-in). A preparation of soap and quassia: a strong insecticide.

Quassation (kwas-sa'shun) [L. *quasa'tio*]. The crushing of drugs, or their reduction to small pieces.

Quassia (kwosh'e-ah) [after *Quashy*, a negro who used it as a remedy]. A genus of simarubaceous tropical trees. *Q. ama'ra*, of South America, affords the true and original quassia-wood. The wood of *Q.* (*Picræ'na*) *excel'sa*, a tree of tropical America, contains *quassin*, and is a tonic and stomachic. It is used in dyspepsia, atonic diarrhea, and as an enema in the irritation caused by pin-worms. Dose of *extract*, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 c.c.); of *tincture*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Quassin, Quassiin (kwos'sin, kwos'se-in). A bitter tonic principle, $C_{32}H_{42}O_8$, from quassia-wood. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.0022–0.022 gm.).

Quaternary (kwat-er'nar-e) [L. *quaterna'rius*, from *quat'tuor* four]. Fourth in order; also containing four elements.

Quebrabunda (kweb-rah-boon'dah). A tropical disease of horses and swine, not unlike beriberi. Called also *Straddling disease.*

Quebrachamin (kwe-brah'kam-in). A base, or amin, from quebracho bark.

Quebrachin (kwe-bra'kin). An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$, from quebracho bark. Its hydrochlorid is employed in dyspnea. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.05–0.1 gm.).

Quebracho (ke-brah'cho) [Sp. and Post. "ax-breaker"; L. *aspidosper'ma*]. The bark of *Aspidosper'ma Quebra'cho-blan'co*, a South American tree, also known as *White q.* It is an antiperiodic, astringent, tonic, and antasthmatic, and is used in asthma and heart-disease. Dose of *extract*, 2–8 gr. (0.133–0.533 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 5–60 min. (0.333–4 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *wine* (vinum aspidospermatis), 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.).

Queen of the meadow (kwēn). See *Eupatorium.*

Queen's delight, Queen's root (kwēnz de-līt', kwēnz root). See *Stillingia.*

Quenuthoracoplasty (kwe-nu-tho'rak-o-plas-te) [*Quenu* a personal name + *Thoracoplasty*]. Quenu's operation of dividing the ribs to promote retraction of the chest-wall in empyema.

Quercin (kwer'sin) [L. *quer'cus* oak]. A bitter, crystallizable carbohydrate, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, from oak-bark and acorns.

Quercitannoform (kwer-sit-an'no-form). A variety of tannoform prepared with quercitannic, instead of gallotannic, acid.

Quercite (kwer'sīt). A kind of sugar, $C_6H_7(OH_5)$, from acorns.

Quercitrin (kwer-sit'rin) [L. *quer'cus* oak + *citri'nus* yellow]. A glucosid and yellow pigment, $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20}$, from the bark of *Quer'cus tincto'ria*: astringent and tonic.

Quercus (kwer'kus) [L. "oak"]. See *Oak.*

Quercynol (kwer'sin-ol). A proprietary medicine composed of extract of white-oak bark, with cyanol and extract of hyoscyamus: used in vaginal wafers.

Quick (kwik). Pregnant, and able to feel the fetal movements.

Quickening (kwik'en-ing). The first recognizable movements of the fetus in utero.

Quicklime (kwik'līm). Calcic oxid; caustic or unslaked lime.

Quicksilver (kwik'sil-ver). Mercury, or hydrargyrum.

Quigila (kwij'il-ah). An infectious disease resembling leprosy occurring in Brazil.

Quillaia, Quillaja (kwil-la'yah) [Chilian *quillai*]. A genus of rosaceous trees. The bark of *Q. Sapona'ria*, or soap-bark, is sternutatory, detergent, diuretic, and febrifugal. It is used for coryza, bronchitis, dropsy, and for making emulsions. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr. (0.97–1.94 gm.); of *tincture*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Quina, Quinaquina (ke'nah, ke-nah-ke'nah) [Sp. and Peruv.]. Cinchona bark.

Quinacetin sulphate (kwin-as-e'tin). An anodyne and antipyretic salt, $(C_{37}H_{31}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$.

Quinaldin (kwin-al'din). A liquid antiperiodic derivative, $C_{10}H_9N$, of anilin and paraldehyd.

Quinalgen (kwin-al'jen). Same as *Analgen.*

Quinamicin (kwin-am'is-in). An artificial alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from quinamin.

Quinamidin (kwin-am'id-in). An artificial alkaloid isomeric with quinamicin, prepared from quinamin.

Quinamin (kwin-am'in). A crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, from various cinchona barks.

Quinaseptol (kwin-as-ep'tol). Same as *Diaphtol.*

Quinate (kwi'nāt). Any salt of quinic acid.

Quince (kwins) [L. *cydo'nius*]. A rosaceous tree or shrub, *Cydo'nia vulga'ris*, and its fruit. The seed (*cydo'nium*) affords a mucilage which is used as a demulcent.

Quincke's capillary pulse (kwink'ēz). See *Pulse.*

Quinetum (kwi-ne'tum). A mixture of the sulphates of the cinchona-alkaloids: a cheap substitute for quinin sulphate.

Quinhydrone (kwin'id-rōn). A combination of quinone and hydroquinone, $C_6H_6O_2.C_6H_4O_2$.

Quinia (kwin'e-ah). Same as *Quinin.*

Quinic acid (kwin'ik). See under *Acid.*

Quinicin (kwin'is-in). An alkaloid isomeric with quinin and quinidin, and obtainable from them by heating: unlike them it is amorphous and dextrogyrate.

Quinidamin (kwin-id-am'in). An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from cinchona.

Quinidin (kwin'id-in). An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from cinchona. Its taste, appearance, uses, and dose are the same as those of quinin. **Q. sulphate,** $C_{20}H_{24}(N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$, is used like quinin. Dose, 20–40 gr. (1.3–4 gm.). **Q. tannate,** a yellow-white powder, given in nephritis, diarrhea, and dyspepsia. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$–12 gr. (0.1–0.8 gm.).

Quinimel (kwin'im-el). A preparation for disguising the taste of bitter medicines.

Quinin (kwin'in, kwin-ēn', or kwi'nīn) [L. *quini'na*]. The most important of the many alkaloids of cinchona bark, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$; a white, minutely crystalline or amorphous powder, odorless and having a bitter taste. It is soluble in 750 parts of cold water, but is freely soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform. Quinin is a stimulant to the nervous system, causing congestion of the brain, vertigo, tinnitus, and deafness. It is a cardiac and circulatory depressant, and increases the number of the leukocytes, at the same time arresting their migration. In large doses it depresses the respiration, decreases the reflex excitability of the spinal cord, and lowers the temperature in fever. It has marked antiseptic properties. In overdoses it causes destruction of the blood-corpuscles and fever (*Quinin f.*), with erythematous eruption on the skin, deafness, dizziness, and temporary blindness, ending in death from failure of respiration. Quinin is used in malarial fever and all forms of malarial poisoning; as an antipyretic in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and other fevers; as a tonic in conditions of debility and exhaustion, anemia, and convalescence; as a stimulant to uterine contraction in labor; locally in the form of spray in rhinitis, whooping-cough, and hay-fever. Dose, 1–30 gr. (0.065–2 gm.). **Q.-amblyopia,** paralysis of the retina from the action of quinin on the retinal blood-vessels. **Q. arsenite,** a white, crystalline powder, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.H_3AsO_3 + 2H_2O$: antiperiodic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.005–0.03 gm.). **Q. bisulphate,** a colorless, crystalline cinchona salt. It is much more soluble than the ordinary sulphate. **Q. borate,** an amorphous or crystalline antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose, $7\frac{1}{2}$–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **Q. chlorocarbonic ester,** an antipyretic in colorless crystals, $Co.Cl.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_2$: patented. **Q. chocolate,** a pastil containing quinin hydrochlorid and chocolate, in which the taste of the quinin is nearly concealed. **Q. dihydrochlorid,** a crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.2HCl$, in white needles: used hypodermically for whooping-cough. **Q. dihydrochlorid carbamate,** a double salt in colorless crystals, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2).H.Cl + CONH_2)_2H.Cl$. **Q. eosolate,** a salt, $(C_9H_7S_3O_{12})\ (C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3$: used as an antimalarial, antiseptic, and antipyretic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.). **Q. ferrichlorid,** an agent in brown scales or powder: hemostatic. **Q. glycerophosphate,** a salt, $C_3H_7O_3PO_3(C_{20}H_{24}$-

$N_2O_2)_2$, in colorless needles and soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a nervine in neurasthenia, malnutrition, and neuralgia of malarial origin. Dose 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.). **Q. hydriodate,** a nervous sedative and antineuralgic, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.HI$. Dose, 1–1½ gr. (0.06–0.1 gm.). **Q. hydrobromate,** a salt esteemed for hypodermic administration. **Q. hydrochlorate,** a white salt resembling the sulphate in taste, uses, and dosage. **Q. hydrochlorosulphate,** a salt in colorless crystals: suitable for hypodermic use. **Q. hydroiodate,** a nervous sedative and antineuralgic agent, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.HIO_{30}$. Dose, 1–1½ gr. (0.06–0.1 gm.). **Q.-hydroquinon hydrochlorid,** an agent in delicate needles: antipyretic. **Q. iodohydroiodate,** a brown powder, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,I.HI.$: antisyphilitic. **Q. lactate,** a white powder: suitable for hypodermic use. **Q. lygosinate,** a yellow powder insoluble in water, formed by the combination of quinin and lygosin: used as a dusting powder. **Q. phosphohydrochlorid,** a crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.H.Cl.2H_3PO_4.3H_2O$: antiperiodic, and used for the relief of nervous headaches. **Q. salicylate,** a salt, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_3 + H_2O$, in slender white needles: antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose, 1½–8 gr. (0.1–0.5 gm.). **Q. silicofluorid,** a crystalline antiseptic and antipyretic. **Q. sulphate** [L. *quini'næ sul'phas*], a white, crystalline salt, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4$, more largely used as a remedy than any other of the cinchona alkaloidal salts. It is soluble in 740 parts of cold and 30 parts of boiling water, and in 3 parts of boiling alcohol. Dose, 1–30 gr. (0.066–2 gm.). **Q. tannate,** a yellowish powder: used in whooping-cough and diarrhea. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.). **Q. urethan,** a combination of quinin hydrochlorid and urethan: antiperiodic, and suited for subcutaneous use. **Q. valerianate,** a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.194 gm.).

Quininism (kwin'in-izm). Same as *Cinchonism.*

Quiniretin (kwin-ir-e'tin). A yellowish, flocculent substance isomeric with quinin and derived from it, but not an alkaloid.

Quinochloral (kwin-o-klo'ral). A product of the treatment of quinin with chloral: a bitter oily liquid neutral to test-paper, and said to be a safe antiseptic. Dose, 1–15 gr. (0.066–1 gm.).

Quinoform (kwin'o-form). A compound of formaldehyd and quinin.

Quinoidin (kwin-oi'din). Same as *Chinoidin.*

Quinolin (kwin'o-lin). Chinolin; a tertiary amin, or alkaloid, C_9H_7N, derivable from quinin, coal-tar, and various other sources. It is a yellowish, aromatic liquid: antiseptic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. **Q. rhodanate, Q. sulphocyanate,** a strongly bactericidal agent in white crystals, $C_{10}H_8N_2S$. **Q. salicylate,** a white powder, $C_9H_7NC_7H_4O_3$: antiseptic and antifebrile. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **Q. tartrate,** an antiseptic and antifebrile agent, $C_9H_7NC_7H_6O_3$; a white powder. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Quinolir (kwin'o-lir). A proprietary preparation of quinin sulphate and olive oil.

Quinology (kwin-ol'o-je). The sum of knowledge concerning trees of the genus *Cincho'na* and other quinin-producing plants, their culture, products, and derivatives, and the uses of the same.

Quinone (kwin'ōn). 1. A substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, in golden-yellow crystals, obtained by oxidizing quinic acid. 2. Any benzene derivative in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.

Quinopropylin (kwin-o-pro'pil-in). An antiperiodic substance homologous with quinin.

Quinopyrin (kwin-o-pi'rin). See *Chinopyrin.*

Quinosol (kwin'o-sol). 1. Same as *Chinosol.* 2. Same as *Cresochin.*

Quinovin (kwin-o'vin). A bitter glucosid, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, from cinchona.

Quinoxin (kwin-ox'in). Nitrosophenol, $C_6H_4(NO)OH$; a colorless, crystalline substance prepared from the phenols by the action of nitrous acid.

Quinquina (kin-ke'nah). Same as *Cinchonâ.*

Quinquivalent (kwin-kwiv'al-ent) [L. *quin'que* five + *va'lens* able]. Capable of combining with five atoms of hydrogen.

Quinsy (kwin'ze) [L. *cynan'che* sore-throat]. Acute suppurative tonsillitis. See *Tonsillitis.*

Quintan (kwin'tan) [L. *quinta'nus* of the fifth]. Recurring every fourth (fifth) day.

Quintessence (kwin-tes'sens) [L. *quin'tus* fifth + *essen'tia* essence]. The highly concentrated extract of any substance.

Quintipara (kwin-tip'ar-ah) [L. *quin'tus* fifth + *par'ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne five children.

Quintisternal (kwin-tis-ter'nal) [L. *quin'tus* fifth + *Sternum*]. Noting the fifth bony portion of the sternum, or the part above the ensiform cartilage and adjacent to the fifth intercostal space.

Quintuplet (kwin'tu-plet) [L. *quin'tuplex* five-fold]. Any one of five born at one birth.

Quionin (kwi'o-nin). A tasteless quinin preparation; a mixture of various cinchona alkaloids, mainly cinchonidin: used like quinin.

Quitenidin (kwi-ten'id-in). An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_4$, formed by oxidizing quinadin.

Quittor (kwit'tor). A fistulous sore on the coronet of a horse's foot.

Quiz (kwiz). 1. Informal instruction by questions and answers. 2. To instruct by questions and answers.

Quizzer (kwiz'er). One who holds and conducts a quiz. Called also *Quiz-master.*

Quotient, Blood (kwo'shent). The number obtained by dividing the amount of hemoglobin in the blood by the number of erythrocytes. **Proteid q.,** the number obtained by dividing the quantity of globulin of the blood-plasma by the quantity of albumin. **Respiratory q.,** the number obtained by dividing the amount of oxygen inhaled by the amount of carbon dioxid exhaled.

Quotidian (kwo-tid'e-an) [L. *quotidia'nus* daily]. 1. Recurring every day. 2. A form of intermittent fever with daily recurrent paroxysms. **Double q.,** a fever having two daily paroxysms.

Q. V. Abbreviation for L. *quan'tum vis,* "as much as you wish," and for *quod vi'de,* "which see."

R.

R. An abbreviation for *recipe* (take), *right, far-point* (remotum), and *Réaumur.*

Raabe's test (rah'bez). See *Test.*

Rabelaisin (rab-el-a'is-in). A poisonous glucosid from *Rabelais'ia philippinen'sis,* a plant of the Philippine Isles: a heart-stimulant.

Rabetting (rab'et-ing). Interlocking of the denticulated broken surfaces of a fractured bone.

Rabiate (ra'be-āt) [L. *rabia'tus* mad]. Affected with rabies.

Rabiator (ra'be-a-tor). A person or animal affected with rabies.

Rabic (ra'bik). Pertaining to rabies.

Rabid (rab'id) [L. *rab'idus*]. Affected with rabies, or hydrophobia.

Rabies (ra'bē-ēz) [L. *ra'bere* to rage]. Hydrophobia, or lyssa, especially that of animals (as dogs, wolves, and cats), communicable to man and other animals, especially by the bite of the rabid animal. See *Hydrophobia.* **R. cani'na,** canine madness; the rabies of dogs. **Dumb r.,** rabies in which paralysis is an early symptom. **R. feli'na,** the rabies of cats. **Furious r.,** a form in which there is very pronounced excitement. **Paralytic r.,** rabies in which paralysis is a marked symptom—usually an ascending spinal paralysis. **Tanacetic r.,** a condition like rabies produced in rabbits by the intravenous injection of the oil of tansy.

Rabietic (ra-be-et'ik). Pertaining to or affected with rabies.

Race (rās). 1. An ethnic stock, or division of mankind; in a narrower sense, a national or tribal stock; in a still narrower sense, a genealogic line of descent; a class of persons of a common lineage. 2. A class or breed of animals. 3. [L. *ra'dix* root.] A root or rhizome; especially one of ginger.

Racemose (ras'e-mōs) [L. *racemo'sus*]. Resembling a bunch of grapes on its stalk.

Rachialgia (ra-ke-al'je-ah) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the vertebral column.

Rachicentesis (ra''kis-en-te'sis) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + κέντησις puncture]. Puncture into the spinal canal.

Rachidial (ra-kid'e-al). Pertaining to the spine.

Rachidian (ra-kid'e-an) [Gr. ῥάχις spine]. Pertaining to the spine.

Rachilysis (ra-kil'is-is) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + λύσις loosening]. Mechanic treatment of a curved vertebral column by combined traction and pressure.

Rachiocampsis (ra''ke-o-kamp'sis) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + κάμψις curve]. Curvature of the spinal column.

Rachiochysis (ra-ke-ok'is-is) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + κύσις a pouring]. The effusion of a fluid within the vertebral canal.

Rachiococainization (ra''ke-o-ko-ka-in-niz-a'shun) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + *Cocainization*]. Spinal cocainization.

Rachiodynia (ra''ke-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the spinal column.

Rachiometer (ra-ke-om'et-er) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring curvatures of the vertebral column.

Rachiomyelitis (ra''ke-o-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + μυελός marrow + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Rachioplegia (ra''ke-o-ple'je-ah) [Gr. ῥάχις spine πλήγη stroke]. Spinal paralysis.

Rachioscoliosis (ra''ke-o-sko-le-o'sis) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + *Scoliosis*]. Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rachiotome (ra'ke-o-tōm) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for cutting the vertebræ.

Rachiotomy (ra-ke-ot'o-me) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + τομή cut]. The cutting of the vertebral column in surgery or in obstetrics.

Rachiotropacocainization (ra''ke-o-tro-pa-ko''-ka-in-i-za'shun). Spinal cocainization with tropacocain.

Rachipagus (ra-kip'ag-us) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + πάγος fixed]. A double fetal monster joined at the vertebral column.

Rachis (ra'kis) [Gr. ῥάχις spine]. The vertebral column.

Rachischisis (ra-kis'kis-is) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + σχίσις cleft]. Congenital fissure of the spinal column. **R. partia'lis,** fissure of the spinal column of limited extent; merorachischisis. **R. tota'lis,** fissure of the spinal column throughout its entire length; holorachischisis.

Rachistovainization (ra-kis-to-va''in-iz-a'shun). Injection of stovain into the spinal canal for the production of local anesthesia.

Rachitic (ra-kit'ik). Pertaining to or affected with rickets.

Rachitis (ra-ki'tis) [Gr. ῥαχίτις]. 1. Formerly, inflammatory disease of the vertebral column. 2. In modern use, the same as *Rickets.* **R. fœta'lis annula'ris,** the formation before birth of annular thickenings on the long bones. **R. fœta'lis micromel'ica,** a deficient lengthwise growth of the bones of the fetus.

Rachitism (rak'it-izm). A tendency to rickets.

Rachitome (rak'it-ōm) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting instrument used in opening the spinal canal.

Rachitomy (rak-it'o-me) [Gr. ῥάχις spine + τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical or anatomic opening of the vertebral canal.

Racial (ra'shal). Pertaining to a particular race of mankind.

Raclage, Raclement (rahk-klahzh', rahkl-mah') [Fr.]. Destruction of a part by rubbing.

Radal (ra'dal). A 20 per cent. solution of protargol: used as a prophylactic for gonorrhea.

Radesyge (rah-de-se'geh) [Dan. "scab-sickness"]. An ulcerative skin-disease formerly prevalent in Scandinavia.

Radia (ra'de-ah). The second stage of a distoma, when it ceases to be a sporocyst and has not yet become an cercaria.

Radiad (ra'de-ad). Toward the radial side.

Radial (ra'de-al) [L. *radia'lis*]. 1. Pertaining to the radius or to a radius. 2. Radiating; spreading outward from a common center.

Radian (ra'de-an). In ophthalmometry, an arc whose length equals the radius of its curvature.

Radiant (ra'de-ant) [L. *ra'dians*]. Diverging from a common center. **R. matter,** matter in a condition of extreme tenuity or ultragaseous state; gas exhausted to about one-millionth of its original density, so that it has lost its original properties and has acquired new, particularly luminous, ones.

Radiate (ra'de-āt) [L. *radia're, radia'tus*]. 1. To diverge or spread from a common point. 2. Arranged in a radiating manner.

Radiatio (ra-de-a'she-o). Latin for *Radiation.* **R.**

striothalam'ica, See *Striothalamic radiation,* under *Radiation.*

Radiation (ra-de-a'shun) [L. *radia'tio*]. 1. Divergence from a common center. 2. A structure made up of divergent elements. **Optic r.,** a strand of fibers continuous with those of the corona radiata, and derived mainly from the pulvinar, geniculate bodies, and optic tract. **Pyramidal r.,** the fibers extending from the pyramidal tract to the cortex. **Striothalamic r.,** a fiber-system which joins the thalamus to the hypothalamic region. **Tegmental r.,** fibers radiating from the posterior part of the internal capsule and going to the cerebral cortex. **Thalamic r.,** a tract of fibers from the optic thalami radiating into the hemisphere.

Radical (rad'ik-al) [L. *radica'lis*]. 1. Directed to the cause; going to the root or source of a morbid process. 2. An atom or group of atoms which may be combined with other atoms or groups. A radical forms one of the fundamental constituents of a molecule into which the latter tends to break up, but which does not itself easily undergo further decomposition. **Acid r.,** the electronegative element which combines with hydrogen to form an acid. **Alcohol r.,** a radical which combines with water to form an alcohol.

Radicle (rad'ik-l) [L. *radic'ula*]. 1. Any one of the smallest branches of a vessel or nerve. 2. Same as *Radical,* second definition.

Radiculalgia (rad-ik-u-lal'je-ah) [L. *radic'ula* a little root + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgia of the nerve-roots.

Radicular (rad-ik'u-lar). Of or pertaining to a radicle or root.

Radiculitis (rad-ik-u-li'tis) [L. *radic'ula* a little root + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the nerve-roots.

Radio-active (ra''de-o-ak'tiv). Giving off chemically active rays; having the property of radioactivity.

Radio-activity (ra''de-o-ak-tiv'it-e). The property of emitting rays or masses of particles which are chemically active, produce electric effect, and act on the human body.

Radiobe (ra'de-ōb) [L. *ra'dius* ray + βίος lips]. One of the peculiar microscopic condensations of sterilized bouillon produced by radium, discovered by J. B. Burk, which by their appearance and the way in which they divide, have suggested the similar phenomena of bacteria.

Radiobicipital (ra''de-o-bi-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the radius and the biceps muscle of the arm.

Radiocarpal (ra''de-o-kar'pal). Pertaining to the radius and carpus.

Radiode (ra'de-ōd). An instrument for the therapeutic application of radium.

Radiodermatitis (ra''de-o-der-mat-i'tis) [L. *ra'dius* ray + *Dermatitis*]. Dermatitis caused by exposure to *X*-rays.

Radiodiagnosis (ra''de-o-di-ag-no'sis). Diagnosis by means of *X*-rays and *X*-ray photographs.

Radiodigital (ra''de-o-dij'it-al) [L. *ra'dius* radius + *dig'itus* finger]. Pertaining to the radius and to the fingers.

Radiogram (ra'de-o-gram). A photograph made by radium.

Radiograph (ra'de-o-graf) [L. *ra'dius* ray + Gr. γράφειν to record]. Same as *Skiagraph.*

Radiography (ra-de-og'raf-e). Skiagraphy; photography with the Röntgen rays.

Radiohumeral (ra''de-o-hu'mer-al). Pertaining to the radius and humerus.

Radiology (ra-de-ol'o-je). The study of radioactivity and radio-active substances.

Radiolus (ra-di'o-lus) [L. dim. of *ra'dius* ray]. A probe, staff, or sound.

Radiometer (ra-de-om'et-er). An apparatus for measuring the penetrating power of the *X*-rays.

Radiomuscular (ra''de-o-mus'ku-lar). Going from the radial artery or nerve to the muscles.

Radion (ra'de-on). One of the radiant particles thrown off by a radio-active substance.

Radioneuritis (ra''de-o-nu-ri'tis). A form of neuritis seen in operators after long continued working with *X*-rays.

Radiopalmar (ra''de-o-pal'mar). Derived from the radial artery and supplying the palm.

Radiopraxis (ra''de-o-prak'sis) [L. *ra'dius* ray + Gr. πράξις practice]. Use of rays of light, electricity, etc. in treatment of disease.

Radioscopy (ra-de-os'ko-pe) [L. *ra'dius* ray + Gr. σκοπεῖν to examine]. The examination of the deep structures of the body by means of Röntgen rays.

Radiostereoscopy (ra''de-o-ster-e-os'ko-pe) [L. *ra'dius* ray + Gr. στερεός solid + σκοπεῖν to view]. The inspection of the interior organs by means of the Röntgen rays.

Radiotherapy (ra''de-o-ther'ap-e) [L. *ra'dius* ray + Gr. θεραπεία cure]. The treatment of disease by Röntgen rays, radium rays, polonium rays, etc.

Radio-ulnar (ra''de-o-ul'nar). Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Radium (ra'de-um) [so called from its radiant quality]. A rare metal discovered in 1899 in pitchblend. Metallic radium is unstable in air, the chlorid and bromid being the salts used. It is a spontaneous source of electricity and maintains a temperature of from 2 to 5 ° F. above the surrounding atmosphere. Its atomic weight is 225. The metal emits, besides heat and light, three distinct kinds of radiation which are distinquished as α, β, and γ-rays. The γ-rays are similar to *X*-rays, passing through many substances opaque to light. The β-rays are similar to cathode rays and have less penetrating power than γ-rays. The α-rays have very slight penetrating power. Radium rays have been used in the treatment of lupus.

Radius (ra'de-us) [L. "spoke"]. 1. A line radiating from a center. 2. The bone on the outer, or thumb, side of the forearm. **R. fix'us,** a straight line from the hormion to the inion.

Radix (ra'dix), pl. *radi'ces.* Latin for *Root.* **R. cerebel'li,** the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum. **R. moto'ria,** the smaller and motor root of the trigeminal nerve. **R. senso'ria,** the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

Radzyge (rad'zi-ge). See *Radesyge.*

Raffinose (raf'in-ōs). A sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$, from beets.

Rag-pickers' disease. See *Disease.*

Railway-spine (rāl'wa). See *Spine.*

Rainey's corpuscles (ra'nēz). See *Corpuscle.*

Raisins (ra'zns) [L. *pas'sulæ; u'væ pas'sæ*]. Dried grapes. **Corinth r.,** true currants; *u'væ pas'sæ mino'res.*

Râle (rahl) [Fr. "rattle"]. Any abnormal respiratory sound heard in auscultation and indicating some pathologic condition. Râles are distinguished as *dry* or *moist,* according to the absence or presence of fluid in the air-passages, and are classified according to their location as *bronchial, cavernous, laryngeal, pleural, tracheal,* and *vesicular.* **Amphoric r.,** a large, musical, and tinkling râle produced by the splashing of fluid in a cavity connected with a bronchus. **Bubbling r.,** a moist râle finer than a subcrepitant râle, heard in bronchitis, in resolving stage of croupous pneumonia, and over small cavities. **Cavernous r.,**

a hollow and metallic râle caused by the alternate expansion and contraction of a pulmonary cavity during respiration. It is heard in the third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Clicking r.,** a small, sticky sound heard in inspiration, and caused by the passage of air through softening matter in the smaller bronchi. It occurs in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Collapse r.,** a fine crepitant râle heard over collapsed lung-tissue; also at the base of the healthy lung of a bed-ridden patient: due to incomplete expansion of the air-vesicles. **Consonating r.,** a clear, ringing sound produced in bronchial tubes that are surrounded by consolidation-tissues: heard in tuberculous pneumonia. **Crackling r.** Same as *Subcrepitant r.* **Crepitant r.,** a very fine râle resembling the sound produced by rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers or by particles of salt thrown on fire. It is heard at the end of inspiration in the early stages of croupous pneumonia. **Dry r.,** a râle produced by the presence of viscid secretion in the bronchial tubes or by thickening of the walls of the tubes. It has a whistling, musical, or squeaking quality. Dry râles are heard in asthma and bronchitis. **Extrathoracic r.,** a râle produced in the larynx or trachea. **Gurgling r.,** a very coarse râle resembling the bursting of large bubbles. They are heard over large cavities that contain fluid, and in the trachea in the death-rattle. **Guttural r.,** a râle produced in the throat. **Hirtz's r.,** a moist, subcrepitant metallic râle indicative of tuberculous softening. **Laryngeal r.,** a râle produced in the larynx. **Metallic r.** Same as *Consonating r.* **Moist r.,** a râle produced by the presence of liquid in the bronchial tubes. **Mucous r.** (*R. muqueux*), a modified subcrepitant râle resembling the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water. It is caused by the bursting of viscid bubbles in the bronchial tubes: heard in emphysema of lungs. **Pleural r.,** a pleural friction-sound. **R. re'dux, or R. de retour,** an unequal crackling sound produced by air passing through fluid in a bronchial tube: heard in the resolution-stage of pneumonia. **Sibilant r.,** a hissing sound resembling that produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces. It is produced by the presence of a viscid secretion in the bronchial tubes or by thickening of the walls of the tubes: heard in asthma, bronchitis, and in the beginning of tuberculosis of the lungs. **Sonorous r.,** a small, moist sound resembling the cooing of a dove, produced by the passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes: heard in capillary bronchitis and asthma. **Subcrepitant r.,** a fine, moist râle heard in conditions that are associated with liquid in the smaller tubes, as in bronchitis, pulmonary edema, and phthisis in the early stages. Called also *Crackling r.* **Tracheal r.,** a râle produced in the trachea.

Ralfe's test (rahlfs). See *Test.*

Ramal (ra'mal). Pertaining to a ramus; branching.

Ramaninjana (ram''-an-in-jah'nah). A form of palmus, or jumping-disease, prevailing in Madagascar.

Rambotham's hook (ram'both-omz). A hook with a concave cutting edge, used for decapitating a fetus.

Ramdohr suture (rahm'dōr). See *Suture.*

Ramex (ra'mex), pl. *ram'ices* [L.]. 1. A hernia. 2. Varicocele.

Ramification (ram''if-ik-a'shun) [L. *ra'mus* branch + *fac'ere* to make]. 1. Distribution in branches. 2. A branch or set of branches. 3. The manner of branching.

Ramify (ram'if-i) [L. *ra'mus* branch + *fac'ere* to make]. 1. To branch; to diverge in various directions. 2. To traverse in branches.

Ramogen (ram'o-jen). A proprietary sterile modified milk preparation.

Ramollissement (rah-mol-lēs-maw'). French for *Softening.*

Ramose (ra'mōs) [L. *ra'mus* branch]. Branching; having many branches.

Rampart, Maxillary (ram'part). A ridge or mound of epithelial cells seen in that portion of the jaw of the embryo which is to become the alveolar border.

Ramus (ra'mus), pl. *ra'mi* [L.]. 1. A branch, as of an artery, bone, nerve, or vein. 2. Any constant branch of a fissure or sulcus of the brain. **R. commu'nicans,** a branch connecting a spinal nerve with a sympathetic ganglion. **R. exter'nus ner'vi accesso'rii,** a fetal branch of the spinal accessory nerve. **R. of the ischium,** the narrower projecting part of the bone. **R. of the jaw,** the ascending branch at either end of the lower jaw-bone.

Rancid (ran'sid) [L. *ran'cidus*]. Having a musty, rank taste or smell. The term is applied to fats that have undergone decomposition with the development of fatty acids.

Rancidity (ran-sid'it-e). The quality of being rancid.

Randia (ran'de-ah) [after Isaac *Rand*]. A genus of tropical rutaceous trees and shrubs. The fruit of *R. dumeto'rum,* of Africa and India (emetic-nut), is a powerful emetic. Dose of tincture, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Range of accommodation (rānj). The alteration in the refractive state of the eye produced by accommodation. It is the difference in diopters between the refraction by the eye adjusted for its far-point and that when adjusted for its near-point. Called also *Amplitude of accommodation* and *Breadth of accommodation.*

Ranine (ra'nin) [L. *rani'nus; ra'na* frog]. Pertaining to a frog, or to a ranula, or to the lower surface of the tongue.

Ranula (ran'u-lah) [L., dim. of *ra'na* frog]. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue, due to obstruction and dilatation of the sublingual or submaxillary gland or of a mucous gland. **Pancreatic r.,** a retention-cyst of the pancreatic duct.

Ranular (ran'u-lar). Pertaining to or of the nature of ranula.

Ranvier's node (rahn-ve-āz'). See *Node* and *Nerve.*

Rape (rāp) [L. *rap'tus*]. Coitus without the consent of the woman or against her will.

Raphania (raf-a'ne-ah) [L. *raph'anus;* Gr. ῥάφανος radish]. A chronic poisoning ascribed to the seeds of wild radish and resembling ergotism. It is attended with spasms of the limbs.

Raphe, Rhaphe (ra'fe) [Gr. ῥαφή seam]. A ridge or furrow that marks the line of union of the halves of various symmetric parts. **R. anococcy'gea,** a fibrous septum extending from the anus to the coccyx. **R. cor'poris callo'si,** a linear furrow along the median line of the upper side of the callosum, and a similar ridge on the lower side. **R. pal'ati,** the middle ridge of the palate.

Raphidiospore (ra-fid'e-o-spōr). See *Exotospore.*

Rarefaction (rar-e-fak'shun) [L. *rarefac'tio*]. The condition of being or becoming less dense; diminution in density and weight, but not in volume.

Rarefying osteitis (rar'e-fi-ing). See *Osteitis.*

Rasceta (ras-se'tah). Transverse markings across the skin of the wrists, on the palmar surface.

Rash (rash). A temporary eruption on the skin,

as in urticaria and strophulus; an exanthema. **Anilin-r.**, a skin-inflammation due to anilin-poisoning. **Antitoxin-r.**, a skin-eruption frequently following the administration of diphtheria-antitoxin. **Canker-r.**, a popular name for scarlatina. **Caterpillar-r.**, a local eruption attributed to poisoning by the hairs of caterpillars. **Drug-r.**, a rash due to medication. Called also *Medicinal r.* **Gum-r.** See *Strophulus*. **Medicinal r.** See *Drug-r.* **Mulberry-r.**, a peculiar eruption of typhus, looking like that of measles. **Nettle-r.** Same as *Urticaria*. **Rose-r.** Same as *Roseola*. **Serum-r.**, the rash that sometimes follows the injection of antitoxic sera. **Tooth-r.** Same as *Strophulus*. **Wildfire-r.** Same as *Strophulus volaticus*.

Rasion (ra'zhun) [L. *ra'sio*]. The rasping of drugs with a file.

Raspatory (ras'pat-o-re) [L. *raspato'rium*]. A file or rasp for surgeons' use; a xyster.

Raspberry (raz'ber-re). See under *Rubus*.

Rasura (rah-su'rah). Latin for "scrapings" or "filings."

Ratanhia, Ratany (rat-an'e-ah, rat'an-e) [Pg. *ratan'hia*]. Same as *Krameria*.

Rathke's pouch (raht'kĕz). See *Pouch*.

Ratio (ra'she-o). Latin for *Proportion*. **Absorption-r.**, the ratio between the coefficient of extinction of a solution and the amount of light-absorbing matter in that solution.

Ration (ra'shun) [L. *ra'tio* proportion]. A fixed allowance of food or drink to a soldier or sailor.

Rational (rash'un-al) [L. *rationa'lis* reasonable]. Accordant with reason; based upon reasoning and not upon simple experience.

Ratsbane (rats'bān). White arsenic; arsenous anhydrid, As_2O_3.

Rattlesnake (rat'tl-snāk). Same as *Crotalus*.

Rau, Process of (row). See *Process*.

Rauber's layer (row'berz). An external layer of flat cells in the mammalian embryo covering the true ectoderm of the blastodermic vesicle at an early stage. Called also *Blastodermic ectoderm* and *Primitive ectoderm*. See *Layer*.

Rauschbrand (rowsh'brahnt) [Ger.]. Black leg, or quarter-evil.

Ray (ra) [L. *ra'dius* spoke]. A line of light or of heat. **Actinic r.**, a light-ray which produces chemic changes. **Alpha r's**, those radio-active emanations that have the lowest velocity and penetrating power. **Becquerel's r's**, rays emitted from uranium. They have the penetrating properties of the Röntgen rays, but are capable of being polarized, reflected, and refracted. **Beta r's**, those radio-active emanations that have a moderate velocity and penetrating power. **Blondlot r's.** See *N-r's*. **Cathode-r's**, rays which resemble Röntgen rays, but characterized by being charged with negative electricity and by being deflected by a magnet. **R.-fungus.** Same as *Actinomyces*. **Gamma r's**, those radio-active emanations that have the highest velocity and penetrating power. **Goldstein r's**, rays formed when X-rays pass through some transparent medium: called also *S-rays*. **I-rays**, an alleged form of radiant emanations allied to N-rays and given off from the brain during certain psychic processes. **Medullary r.**, any cortical extension of a bundle of tubules from a Malpighian pyramid of the kidney. **Minin r.**, rays generated by passing incandesent light through dark blue glass. **N-r's.**, non-luminous rays having a wave length below that of heat and light and above that of electricity. These rays are emitted along with light rays from ordinary flame, and are also given off by certain bodies, as glass, wood, and rubber, when forcibly compressed and twisted. The rays have the power of passing through platinum aluminum, tin-foil, glass, gold-leaf, and saline water, but they are arrested by pure water and by lead. They also have the property of increasing the luminosity of light and of producing luminosity in fluorescent and phosphorescent bodies. It has been stated that the rays are emitted by living nerve and muscle. Called also *Blondlot r's*. A variety of N-rays (called N′-rays) differs from N-rays in diminishing the luminosity of light and of faintly luminous surfaces. **Nieuenglowskis r's**, luminous rays given out by substances which have been exposed to the sun. **Röntgen r's** [after W. C. *Röntgen*, of Würzburg], a species of energy having the property of penetrating substances that are ordinarily opaque and of affecting an ordinary photographic plate. It is generated by an electric current passed through a Ruhmkorff coil, and thence to a highly exhausted vacuum tube (*Crookes's tube, Geissler's tube*), and is used in taking photographs (*skiagrams* or *shadowgrams*) through the flesh and through various opaque objects. Röntgen rays are also employed in the treatment of lupus, skin-cancer, and other affections. Called also *X-ray*.

Raynaud's disease (ra-nōz'). See *Disease*.

Rb. A symbol of *Rubidium*.

R. D. A. The right dorso-anterior position of the fetus at delivery.

R. D. P. The right dorsoposterior position of the fetus.

Re- [L.]. A prefix signifying back, again, contrary, etc.

Reaction (re-ak'shun) [L. *re* again + *ag'ere* to act]. 1. Opposite action, or counteraction; the response of a part to stimulation. 2. The phenomena caused by the action of chemic agents. [Specially named reactions not defined here will be found under *Tests*.] **Acid r.**, the turning of blue litmus-paper red: a test for the presence of acids. **Adamkiewicz's r.**, violet coloration and slight fluorescence caused by the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid to a solution of albuminoids in glacial acetic acid. **Alkaline r.**, the turning of red litmus blue: an indication of the presence of an alkali. **Amphigenous r.** Same as *Amphoteric r.* **Amphoteric r.**, alteration of the color of both blue and red litmus by the same reagent. **Bareggi's r.**, the formation in a test-tube of an unretracted clot, with but little serum, from the blood of typhoid fever; but if the blood be taken from a patient with tuberculosis, the clot retracts with the separation of much serum. **Bechterew's r.**, in cases of tetany the minimum of electric current needed to arouse muscular contraction needs to be diminished at every interruption or change of density in order to prevent tetanic contraction. **Biuret r.**, biuret dissolved in water and heated with a little of Fehling's copper solution gives a violet reaction: a test for the proteids. **Calmette's r.** See *Ophthalmic r.* **Cammidge's r.** See *Pancreatic r.* **Complement-fixation r.** See *Fixation of complement*. **Consensual r.**, a reaction that takes place independently of the will. **Cuti-reaction of v. Pirquet**, local reaction of the skin following inoculation with tuberculosis toxins. It is more marked in tuberculous subjects than in normal ones. Called also *Scarification test*. **R. of degeneration**, the reaction to electric stimulation of muscles whose nerves have degenerated. It consists of a loss of response to a faradic stimulus in a muscle, and to galvanic and faradic stimulus in a nerve. Galvanic irritability of the muscle is increased. **Franklinic r. of degeneration**, a form of reaction elicited by static electricity and similar to the reaction produced by the faradic current. **Desmoid r.** (for gastric secretion and motility). A bag of rubber tissue containing methylene-blue and iodoform and tied with a string of soft catgut is administered to the patient. Normal gastric juice will digest the string and liberate the stain, which will appear in the urine after five or six hours. **Diazo-r.**, a reaction seen in diseased urine, consisting in a turning of the latter red by the addition of diazobenzenesulphonic acid, $C_6H_4N_2SO_3$. **Ehrlich's r.**, a reaction, of a deep-red color, resulting from the action of diazobenzenesulphonic acid and ammonia upon certain aromatic substances found in the urine in some conditions. This reaction has diagnostic value in typhoid fever and prognostic value in tuberculosis. **Electric r.**, a reaction, such as muscular contraction, caused by the application of electricity to the body. **R. of exhaustion**, reaction to electric stimulation seen in conditions of exhaustion. In it the reaction normally produced by a certain current can only be reproduced by an increase in the current. **Ficker's r.**, the clumping of dead typhoid bacilli by the blood-serum of persons affected with typhoid fever. **Grüber's r.**, the agglutination reaction. **Hemiopic pupillary r.**, reaction in certain cases of hemianopia in which the stimulus of light thrown upon one side of the retina causes the iris to contract, while light thrown on the other side arouses no response. Called also *Wernicke's r.* **Molisch's r.** See *Molisch's test* under *Test*. **Moro's r.**, an eruption of pale or red papules on a cutaneous area after the application of an ointment of 5 c.c. of old tuberculin and 5 gm. of anhydrous wool-fat. **Myasthenic r.**, decrease in faradic excitability of muscle, as in periodic paralysis. **Myotonic r.**, an increase in faradic excitability, as in congenital myotonia. **Neutral r.**, a reaction that indicates the absence of both alkaline and acid properties. **Ophthalmic r.**, local reaction of the conjunctiva following instillation into the eye of toxins of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The reaction is much more severe in persons affected with these diseases than in the healthy or those affected with some other disease. Called also *Calmette's ophthalmoreaction*. **Oxydase r.**, the formation of dark blue granulations in pus-cells when treated with alphanaphthol and dimethyl-paraphenylendiamin. **Pain-r.**, dilatation of the pupil on a feeling of pain. **Pancreatic r.** (for ascertaining the presence of pancreatitis or malignant disease of the pancreas). Two specimens of urine, one of which is treated with mercuric chlorid, are boiled with hydrochloric acid for ten minutes, and after the excess of acid has been neutralized with lead carbonate, are examined by the phenylhydrazin test. The difference in the amount of deposit yielded by the two specimens indicates the presence of pancreatic disease. Called also *Cammidge's r.* **R.-period, R.-time**, the time that elapses between stimulation and the consequent reaction. **Rosenbach's r.**, the formation of a deep red color when concentrated nitric acid containing a small amount of nitrous acid is gradually added to boiling urine. It points to an increase in the putrefactive processes of the intestine. **Russo r.**, a reaction of the urine of typhoid patients on adding 4 drops of a solution of methylene-blue to 15 c.c. of urine. In the first stage of typhoid the urine becomes light green; at the height of the disease, an emerald color; and during the decline, a bluish color. **Wassermann's r.**, the complement-fixation reaction applied to the diagnosis of syphilis. When the blood-serum of a syphilitic patient is mixed with an extract of the liver of a stillborn syphilitic child, no reaction takes place; but if the patient is not syphilitic, hemolysis occurs. See *Fixation of complement*. **Wernicke's r.** See *Hemiopic pupillary r.* **Widal's r.**, the clumping of bacilli, as in Widal's test. See *Widal's test*, under *Test*. **Wolf-Calmette r.** See *Ophthalmic r.*

Reactivate (re-ak'tiv-āt). To make active again; especially the restoring the activity to immune serum that has had its activity destroyed.

Reagent (re-a'jent) [L. *re* again + *ag'ere* to act] Any substance employed to produce a chemic reaction. **Barfoed's r.**, a mixture of a ½ lb. 4 per cent. solution of copper-acetate and a 1 per cent. solution of acetic acid. Such a solution is reduced by dextrose but not by maltose. **Boas's r.**, resorcin, 5 parts; sugar, 3 parts; and dilute alcohol, 100 parts: a test for hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. **Esbach's r.**, a mixture of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of picric acid and 2 per cent. solution of citric acid: used in quantitative estimation of albumin in urine. **Fröhde's r.**, a test-r. for alkaloids: 1 part of sodium molybdate in 100 parts of sulphuric acid. **Fron's r.**, the double iodid of potassium and bismuth: a test for alkaloids and sugar. **General r.**, a reagent that indicates the general class of bodies to which a substance belongs. **Ilasvay's r.**, a reagent used as a test for nitrites. It is prepared by treating a mixture of 0.5 gm. of sulphonilic acid and 150 c.c. of dilute acetic acid with 0.1 gm. of napthylamin and then with 20 c.c. of boiling water. The sediment produced by this reaction is dissolved in 150 c.c. of dilute acetic acid. The suspected substance is heated with this reagent 80°C, when a red color is formed if nitrites be present. **Mayer's r.**, a solution used for testing alkaloids, consisting of corrosive sublimate, 13.546 gm., and potassium iodid, 49.8 gm. to the liter. **Millon's r.**, a reagent consisting of 10 gm. of mercury dissolved in 20 gm. of nitric acid. This is diluted with equal volumes of water. It gives a red color with proteids and benzene and napthalene derivatives. **Nessler's r.**, an aqueous solution of 5 per cent. of potassium iodid, 2.5 per. cent. of mercuric chlorid, and 16 per cent. of potassium hydrate: used as a test for ammonia. **Nylander's r.**, alkaline bismuth solution: used as a test for sugar. See *Test, Nylander's*. **Obermayer's r.**, a solution of two grams of ferrous chlorid in 1 liter of hydrochloric acid. **Percutaneous r.** See *Moro's r.* **Pirquet's r.** See *Cuti-r.* **Special r.**, one which determines the presence of some particular substance. **Spiegler's r.** See *Spiegler's test* under *Test*. **Splenic r.**, any drug or stimulus which causes the spleen to contract. **Stoke's r.**, a reducing agent consisting of an ammoniacal solution of ferrous tartrate. **Tanret's r.**, for albumin in urine, etc.: mercuric chlorid, 1.35 gm.; potassium iodid, 3.32 gm.; acetic acid, 20 c.c.; distilled water to make 60 c.c.: it gives a white precipitate with albumin. **Tryptophan r.**, the appearance of a violet color on the addition of bromin water to filtered gastric contents: said to indicate the presence of gastric cancer.

Real focus, image, etc. See *Focus, Image*, etc.

Realgar (re-al-gar') [Arabic *rahj al gahr* powder of the urine]. Arsenic disulphid, As_2S_2: a pigment.

Re-amputation (re''am-pu-ta'shun). The repeated performance of an amputation.

Reapers' keratitis (re'perz). See *Keratitis*.

Réaumur's thermometer (re-o-merz'). See *Thermometer*.

Receiver (re-se'ver). 1. A vessel for collecting a gas or a distillate. 2. A woman's menstrual napkin, or pad.

Receptaculum chyli (re''sep-tak'u-lum ki'li) [L.

"receptacle of the chyle"]. An expansion at the lower end of the thoracic duct at the point where it passes in front of the body of the second lumbar vertebra; Pecquet's cistern.

Receptor (re-sep'tor). A supposed group of atoms of the cell molecule which has the power of combining with and anchoring the haptophore groups of toxins, of amboceptors, or of cells. Receptors may remain attached to the cell or may be cast off into the serum. In either case they retain their combining powers. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*, under *Theory*.

Recess (re-ses') [L. *reces'sus*]. A small empty space or cavity. **Arlt's r.**, a small sinus occasionally present in the lower part of the lacrimal sac. **Spheno-ethmoidal r.**, the r. below the roof of the nasal fossa and between the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone and the body of the sphenoid. **Supratonsillar r.**, the space above and in front of the tonsils and between the pillars of the fauces.

Recessus (re-ses'sus). Latin for *Cavity* or *Recess*. **R. ante'rior**, a passage from the fenestra rotunda leading to the scala tympani. **R. Cotug'ni, R. Cotu'nii**, a sac of the dura into which the ductus endolymphaticus leads. **R. epitympan'icus**, the aditus ad antrum. **R. pharyn'geus**, a fossa in the nasopharynx on either side of the Eustachian tubes; Rosenmüller's fossa. **R. supe'rior sac'ci omen'ti**, a fetal diverticulum between the vena cava and the intestinal canal.

Recidivation (re-sid-iv-a'shun). The relapse of a disease.

Recipe (res'ip-e) [L.]. 1. The Latin for "take": used at the head of a physician's prescription, and usually indicated by the symbol ℞. 2. A prescription or formula.

Recipiomotor (re-sip''e-o-mo'tor) [L. *recip'ere* to receive + *mo'tor* mover]. Pertaining to the reception of motor impressions.

Reciprocal proportions, Law of (re-sip'ro-kal). See *Dalton's Law*, under *Law*.

Reclination (rek-lin-a'shun) [L. *reclina'tio*]. One of the operations for cataract; a turning of the lens over on its back.

Recrement (rek're-ment) [L. *recremen'tum*]. The saliva or other material which after secretion is reabsorbed into the blood.

Recrementitious (rek''re-men-tish'us). Of the nature of a recrement.

Recrudescence (re-kru-des'ens) [L. *recrudes'cere* to become sore again]. The recurrence of symptoms after a temporary abatement.

Recrudescent (re-kru-des'ent) [L. *recrudes'cens*]. Breaking out afresh.

Rectal (rek'tal). Pertaining to the rectum.

Rectalgia (rek-tal'je-ah) [*Rectum* + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Same as *Proctalgia*.

Rectectomy (rek-tek'to-me) [*Rectum* + Gr. ἐκτομή]. Excision of the rectum.

Rectification (rek''tif-ik-a'shun) [L. *rectifica'tio*]. 1. The act of making straight, pure, or correct. 2. Redistillation of a liquid to purify it.

Rectified (rek'tif-īd). Refined; made straight.

Rectischiac (rek-tis'ke-ak). Pertaining to the rectum and the ischium.

Rectitis (rek-ti'tis). Inflammation of the rectum; prostatitis. **Epidemic gangrenous r.**, a fatal disease endemic among the natives of the damp regions of the northern part of South America. Called also *Caribi*, *Indian sickness*, and *Bicho*.

Recto-abdominal (rek''to-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the rectum and abdomen. **R. examination**, bimanual examination with one hand in the rectum and the other on the abdomen.

Rectocele (rek'to-sēl). Same as *Proctocele*.

Rectococcygeal (rek''to-kok-sij'e-al). Pertaining to the rectum and the coccyx.

Rectococcypexy (rek-to-kok'se-pex-e). Same as *Proctococcypexy*.

Rectocolitis (rek''to-ko-li'tis). Same as *Colorectitis*.

Rectocystotomy (rek''to-sis-tot'o-me). Same as *Proctocystotomy*.

Rectopexy (rek'to-pex-e). Same as *Proctopexy*.

Rectophobia (rek-to-fo'be-ah) [*Rectum* + Gr. φόβος fear]. A morbid foreboding peculiar to patients with rectal disease.

Rectoromanoscope (rek''to-ro-man'o-skōp). A speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure through the rectum.

Rectorrhaphy (rek-tor'af-e) [*Rectum* + Gr. ῥαφή suture]. Same as *Proctorrhaphy*.

Rectoscope (rek'to-skōp). Same as *Proctoscope*.

Rectoscopy (rek-tos'ko-pe). Same as *Proctoscopy*.

Rectostenosis (rek''to-sten-o'sis) [L. *rec'tum* + *Stenosis*]. Stenosis, or stricture, of the rectum.

Rectostomy (rek-tos'to-me) [*Rectum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The operation of forming a permanent opening into the rectum for the relief of stricture of the rectum.

Rectotomy (rek-tot'o-me). Same as *Proctotomy*.

Recto-urethral (rek''to-u-re'thral). Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.

Recto-uterine (rek-to-u'ter-in). Pertaining to the rectum and uterus.

Rectovaginal (rek-to-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to the rectum and vagina. See *Fistula*.

Rectovesical (rek-to-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the rectum and bladder.

Rectum (rek'tum) [L. "straight"]. The lower, or distal, part of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure of the colon (opposite the left sacro-iliac symphysis) to the anus, being from six to eight inches long. Its mucous membrane is gathered into transverse folds which serve to support the feces. **Encysted r.**, sacciform disease of the anus; a rectum whose mucous membrane forms pouches.

Rectus (rek'tus) [L. "straight"]. See *Muscles, Table of*. **Lateral r.**, a rare muscle consisting of a few fibers running from the lower ribs to the ilium, and supracostally over the thorax.

Recumbent (re-kum'bent). Lying down.

Recuperation (re''ku-per-a'shun) [L. *recupera'tio*]. The recovery of health and strength.

Recurrence (re-kur'rens) [L. *re-* again + *cur'rere* to run]. The return of symptoms after a remission.

Recurrent (re-kur'rent) [L. *recur'rens* returning]. 1. Running back, or toward the source. 2. Returning after intermissions.

Recurvation (re-kur-va'shun) [L. *recurva'tio*]. A backward bending or curvature.

Redecussate (re-de-kus'sāt). To form a secondary decussation.

Redintegration (red-in-te-gra'shun) [L. *redintegra'tio*]. The restoration or repair of a lost or damaged part.

Redressment (re-dres'ment) [Fr. *redressement*]. 1. A second or repeated dressing. 2. Replacement of a part or correction of a deformity. **R. forcé**, forcible correction of a deformity; especially a procedure for the immediate correction of knock-knee.

Reduce (re-dūs') [L. *re-* again + *du'cere* to lead]. 1. To restore to the normal place or relation of parts as to reduce a fracture. 2. In chemistry, to bring back to a metallic form by depriving of oxygen.

Reduced (re-dūst'). 1. Returned to the proper place or position, as a reduced fracture. 2. Restored to a metallic form, as reduced iron.

Reducible (re-du'sib-l). Permitting of reduction.

Reducin (re-du'sin). A leukomain, $C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$, from urochrome.

Reductase (re-duk'tās). An enzyme that has a reducing action on chemical compounds.

Reduction (re-duk'shun) [L. *reduc'tio*]. The correction of a fracture, luxation, or hernia. **R. en masse**, reduction of a strangulated hernia included in its sac, so that the strangulation is not relieved.

Reduplication (re-du-plik-a'shun) [L. *reduplica'tio*]. 1. A doubling back. 2. The recurrence of paroxysms of a double type.

Refine (re-fīn'). To purify or free from foreign matter.

Reflected (re-flek'ted). Caused by nervous transmission to a center, and thence by a motor nerve to the periphery.

Reflection (re-flek'shun) [L. *reflex'io*]. 1. A turning or bending back; a bending back upon its course. 2. In physics, the turning back of a ray of light, sound, or heat when it strikes against a surface that it does not penetrate. The ray before reflection is known as the *incident ray*; after reflection it is the *reflected ray*.

Reflector (re-flek'tor). A device for reflecting light or sound.

Reflex (re'flex) [L. *reflex'us*]. 1. Reflected. 2. A reflected action or movement. **Abdominal r's**, contractions about the navel on sharp downward friction of the abdominal wall. It indicates that the spinal cord from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal nerve is intact. **Abram's heart r.**, contraction of the myocardium which results when the skin of the precordial region is irritated. It is observed with the fluoroscope. **Accommodation-r.**, the dilatation or contraction of the pupil in accommodation. **Achilles r.** See *Tendo Achilles r.* **Acromial r.**, slight flexion of the forearm with slight internal rotation of the hand on tapping the acromion or coracoid process: seen in certain conditions. **Anal r.**, contraction of the anal sphincter on irritation of the skin of the anus. **Ankle-r.**, ankle-clonus; pressure on the sole with flexion of the foot causes clonic contraction of the tendo Achillis. **R.-arc**, an afferent nerve, a nerve-center, an efferent nerve, and a muscle. **Attention-r. of pupil**, alteration of size in the pupil when the attention is suddenly fixed. Called *Piltz's r.* **Aural r.**, any reflex connected with the auditory apparatus. Aural reflexes of compensation are (1) those of the labyrinthine escapement; (2) those of vasomotor compensation; (3) those of tympanic compensation, and (4) those of tubotympanic compensation. **Babinski's r.**, extension of the toes instead of flexion, on stimulating the sole of the foot: it occurs in lesion of the pyramidal tract, and indicates organic, as distinguished from hysteric, hemiplegia. **Biceps-r.**, contraction of the biceps muscle of the arm when its tendon is tapped. This reflex is normal, but when greatly increased it indicates the same disease as increased knee-jerk. **Bulbocavernous r.**, a tap on the dorsum of the penis retracts the bulbocavernous portion. **R.-center.** See *Center*. **Chin-r.**, a stroke on the lower jaw causes a clonic movement; chin-clonus, or jaw-jerk. **Ciliary r.**, the movement of the pupil in accommodation. **Ciliospinal r.**, stimulation of the skin of the neck dilates the pupil. **Consensual r.** Same as *Crossed r.* **Corneal r.**, irritation of the conjunctiva closes the lids. Called also *Eyelid-closure r.* **Cranial r.**, any reflex whose paths are connected directly with the brain. **Cremasteric r.**, stimulation of the skin on the front and inner side of the thigh retracts the testis on the same side: shows soundness of cord between first and second lumbar nerves. **Crossed r.**, stimulation upon one side of the body makes a reflex on the other side. **Cutaneous r.**, a r. in which stimulation of the skin causes wrinkling. **Davidson's r.**, a light seen through the pupil when an electric light is held in the mouth. **Deep r.**, any reflex elicited by irritating a deep structure. **Direct r.**, a contraction on the same side as that of the stimulation. **Dorsal r.**, contraction of the back muscles in response to stimulation of the skin along the erector spinæ. **Epigastric r.**, a withdrawal or spasm of the skin of the epigastrium, caused by stimulating its surface or that of the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces near the axilla. **Erector spinæ r.**, contraction of the erector spinæ muscle on irritation of the skin along its border. **Eyelid-closure r.** See *Corneal r.* **Faucial r.**, irritation of the fauces causes vomiting. **Femoral r.**, irritation of the skin on the upper anterior aspect of the thigh flexes, the foot and first three toes and extends the knee. **Front-tap r.**, a tap on the skin-muscles of the extended leg contracts the gastrocnemius. **Geigel's r.**, a reflex in the female corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male. **Gifford's r.**, contraction of the pupil when an effort is made to close the lids which are held apart. **Gluteal r.**, a stroke over the skin of the buttock contracts the glutei muscles. **Gordon's r.** See *Paradoxic flexor r.* **Haab's r.**, bilateral pupillary contraction when the patient sits in a darkened room and without accommodation or convergence directs his attention to a bright object already within his field of vision. Called also *Cerebral cortex r.* **Hypochondrial r.**, sudden inspiration caused by quick pressure beneath the lower border of the ribs. **Hypothenar r.**, a reflex elicited by pressure on the pisiform bone. **Indirect r.** Same as *Crossed r.* **Infraspinatus r.**, obtained by tapping a certain spot over the shoulder-blade, on a line bisecting the angle formed by the spine of the bone and its inner border; outward rotation of the arm occurs, with simultaneous straightening of the elbow. **Interscapular r.**, a stimulus applied between the scapulæ contracts the scapular muscles. Called also *Scapular r.* **Iris-contraction r.** Same as *Pupillary r.* **Jaw-jerk r.**, clonic contraction of the inferior maxilla and other muscles of mastication, causing jerky motions of the lower jaw on striking the lower jaw with a downward blow while it hangs passively open. It is seen only rarely in health, but is very noticeable in sclerosis of the lateral columns of the cord. **Knee-jerk r.**, the patellar reflex; reflex contraction or clonic spasm of the quadriceps muscle, produced by sharply striking the ligamentum patellæ when the leg hangs loosely flexed at right angles. It is seen normally in health, but is absent in locomotor ataxia, multiple neuritis, lesions of the lower portion of the spinal cord, lesions of the anterior gray horns of the cord, meningitis, infantile paralysis, pseudohypertrophic paralysis, atrophic paralysis, diabetes, etc., and is increased in spinal irritability, lesions of the pyramidal tract, cerebral tumors, sclerosis of the brain and cord, etc. **Kocher's r.**, contraction of the abdominal muscle on compression of the testicle. **Laryngeal r.**, irritation of the fauces and larynx causes cough. **Lid-r.** Same as *Corneal r.* **Light-r.**, a luminous image reflected from the membrana tympani. **Lumbar r.** Same as *Dorsal r.* **Mendel's dorsal r. of foot**, a reflex elicited by percussing the dorsum of the foot. In normal persons it causes dorsal flexion of the second to fifth toes; in certain organic nervous conditions there is plantar flexion of the toes. **Muscular r.**, a reflex movement

due to the stretching of a muscle. **Nasal r.,** irritation of the Schneiderian membrane provokes sneezing. **Obliquus r.,** stimulation of the skin below Poupart's ligament contracts a part of the external oblique muscle. **Palatal r.,** stimulation of the palate causes swallowing. **Palmar r.,** tickling the palm flexes the fingers. **Paradoxic flexor r.,** extension of the great toe on pressure or irritation of the deep flexor muscles of the calf of the leg: indicative of motor tract disturbance. Called also *Gordon's r.* **Patellar r.,** knee-jerk, or Westphal's sign; a stroke on the tense patellar tendon contracts the quadriceps and jerks the foot. **Patellar r., paradoxic,** a stroke on the patellar tendon, the patient lying on his back, contracts the adductor muscles, while forcible flexion and sudden relaxation of the leg contract the anterior muscles. **Pathologic r.,** one which is not normal, but is the result of a pathologic condition, and may serve as a sign of disease. **Penis-r.** Same as *Bulbocavernous r.* **Periosteal r.,** a tap on the bones of the leg or forearm causes muscular contraction. It occurs in disease of the lateral column of the spinal cord. **Peroneal r.,** a stroke on the tense peroneal muscles or when the foot is turned in causes reflex movements. **Pharyngeal r.,** a stimulus applied to the pharynx causes swallowing. **Piltz's r.** See *Attention-r.* **Plantar r.,** irritation of the sole contracts the toes. **Platysmal r.,** the act of nipping the platysma myoides contracts the pupil. **Pupillary r.,** contraction of the pupil on exposure of the retina to light. **Pupillary r., paradoxic,** stimulation of the retina by light dilates the pupil. **Rectal r.,** the process by which the accumulation of feces in the rectum excites defecation. **Red r.,** a luminous red appearance seen upon the retina. **Scapular r.** Same as *Interscapular r.* **Scapulohumeral r.,** adduction with outward rotation of the humerus produced by percussing along the inner edge of the scapula. **Sexual r.,** the reflex of erection and ejaculation produced by stimulation of the genitals. **Skin-r.** Same as *Platysmal r.* **Skin-pupillary r.,** dilatation of the pupil produced by irritation of the skin of the neck. **Sole-r.** Same as *Plantar r.* **Spinal r.,** any reflex whose arc is connected with a center in the spinal cord. **Superficial r.,** any reflex provoked by a superficial stimulation. **Supinator longus r.,** tapping of the tendon of the supinator longus produces flexion of the forearm. **Tarsophalangeal r.,** dorsal flexion of the second and third or second and fifth toes on tapping the dorsum of the foot in the region of the cuboid or external cuneiform bone: said to indicate some central organic lesion of the motor nervous system. **Tendo Achil'lis r.,** contraction of the calf muscles excited by a blow upon the Achilles tendon, producing a flexion of the foot. **Tendon-r.,** a deep reflex. **Toe-r.,** strong flexion of the great toe flexes all the muscles of the lower extremity. It is seen in pathologic states in which there is increased knee-jerk. **Virile r.** Same as *Bulbocavernous r.* **Visceral r.,** that in which the stimulus is set up by some state of an internal organ. **Watered-silk r.,** a peculiar appearance, like that of watered silk, visible upon the retinas of children. **Weiss' r.,** a curved reflex seen with the ophthalmoscope on the fundus of the eye to the nasal side of the disk: believed to be indicative of myopia. **Westphal's pupillary r.,** contraction of the pupil associated with closure or attempted closure of the eye. **Wrist-clonus r.,** extreme extension of the hand causes a local jerking movement.

Reflexa (re-flek'sah). Same as *Decidua reflexa.*

Reflexogenic (re-flex-o-jen'ik) [*Reflex* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing or increasing reflex action.

Reflexometer (re-flex-om'et-er) [*Reflex* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the force necessary to produce myotatic contraction.

Reflexophil (re-flex'o-fil) [*Reflex* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love]. Characterized by activity of reflexes.

Reflux (re'flux) [L. *re-* back + *flux'us* flow]. A backward or return flow.

Refract (re-frakt') [L. *refrin'gere* to break apart]. 1. To cause to deviate. 2. To ascertain errors of ocular refraction.

Refracta dosi (re-frak'tah do'si) [L.]. In repeated and divided doses.

Refraction (re-frak'shun). 1. The act or process of refracting. 2. The deviation of light in passing obliquely from one medium to another of different density. The deviation occurs at the surface of junction of the two media, which is known as the refracting surface. The ray before refraction is called the *incident ray;* after refraction it is the *refracted ray.* The point of junction of the incident and the reflected ray is known as the *point of incidence.* The angle between the incident ray and a line perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence is known as the *angle of incidence;* that between the reflected ray and this perpendicular is called the *angle of refraction.* **Double r.,** that in which the incident ray is divided into two refracted rays, so as to produce a double image. Double refraction is produced by Iceland spar. See *Nicol prism,* under *Prism.* **Dynamic r.,** refraction of the eye when using its utmost accommodative power. **Index of r.,** the refractive power of a medium as compared with that of air, which is assumed to be 1. **Ocular r.,** the refraction of light produced by the media of the normal eye and resulting in the focussing of images upon the retina. **Static r.,** the refraction of the eye when its accommodation is paralyzed.

Refractionist (re-frak'shun-ist). One skilled in refracting the eye.

Refractive (re-frak'tiv). Pertaining to or subserving a process of refraction; having the power to refract.

Refractivity (re-frak-tiv'it-e). The quality of being refractive; the power or ability to refract.

Refractometer (re-frak-tom'et-er) [*Refraction* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye. 2. An instrument for determining the indices of refraction of various substances.

Refractory (re-frak'to-re) [L. *refracto'rius*]. Not readily yielding to treatment.

Refracture (re-frak'chur). The operation of breaking over again a bone which has been fractured and has united with a deformity.

Refrangibility (re-fran-jib-il'it-e). Susceptibility of being refracted; the quality of being refrangible.

Refrangible (re-fran'jib-l). Susceptible of being refracted.

Refresh (re-fresh'). To freshen or make raw again; to denude of an epithelial covering.

Refrigerant (re-frij'er-ant) [L. *refrig'erans*]. 1. Relieving fever and thirst. 2. A cooling remedy. The refrigerants consist of cooling, acidulous drinks and evaporating lotions.

Refrigeration (re''frij-er-a'shun) [L. *refrigera'tio*]. The therapeutic reduction of a high temperature.

Refringent (re-frin'jent) [L. *refrin'gens*]. Same as *Refractive.*

Refusion (re-fu'shun) [L. *refu'sio*]. The temporary removal and subsequent return of blood to the circulation.

Regard, Plane of (re-gard'). A plane that passes through the center of rotation and the point of fixation of the eye. **R., Point of,** the point at which the eye is directly looking.

Regeneration (re-jen-er-a'shun) [L. *re-* again + *genera're* to beget]. The renewal or repair of injured tissue.

Regimen (rej'im-en) [L. "guidance"]. The systematic regulation of the diet and habits for some special purpose.

Regio (re'je-o). Latin for *Region.* The various regions of the body, according to the B.M.A. nomenclature, can be seen by consulting the figures on p. 650.

Region (re'jun) [L. *re'gio*]. Any particular part of the body, usually one marked out by arbitrary boundary-lines. **Abdominal r's.** See *Abdomen.* **R. of accommodation,** the space including all points to which the eye can be adjusted by accommodation. **Anal r.** Same as *Ischiorectal r.* **Antebrachial ulnar r.,** the ulnar aspect of the forearm. **Antebrachial volar r.** corresponds to the palmar surface of the forearm. **Anterior brachial r.** corresponds to the inner or anterior aspect of the arm below the deltoid and above the elbow. **Aulic r.,** a region about the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Axillary r.,** the axilla and its borders. **Basilar r.,** the base of the skull. **Broca's r.** Same as *Broca's convolution.* See under *Convolution.* **Ciliary r.,** the part of the eye occupied by the ciliary body and its adjuncts. **Clavicular r's, right** and **left,** the parts of the surface just above the clavicles. **Cubital r., anterior,** the palmar aspect of the elbow. **Cubital r., posterior,** the dorsal aspect of the elbow surrounding the olecranal region. **Deltoid r.,** the upper, or proximal, part of the anterior aspect of the upper arm. **Digital volar r.,** the palmar aspect of the fingers. **Epigastric r.,** the median part of the surface of the abdomen between the hypochondriac regions. **Genito-urinary r.,** the anterior part of the perineal space. **Gluteal r.,** the buttock. **Hypochondriac r's, right** and **left,** the uppermost regions of the abdominal surface on either side of the epigastric region. See *Abdomen.* **Hypogastric r.,** a region of the lowest part of the abdomen between the inguinal regions. See *Abdomen.* **Infra-axillary r.,** a triangular area on either side below the axilla. **Infraclavicular r.,** an area on either side of the sternum below the clavicle. **Inframammary r.,** the area situated below either mamma and above the lower border of the twelfth rib. **Infrascapular r.,** the area on either side of the vertebral column and below the scapula. **Infraspinous r.,** an area below the spine of the scapula on either side. **Inguinal r's, right** and **left,** the groins; spaces on either side of the hypogastric region. **Interscapular r.,** the space between the scapulæ on both sides of the vertebral column. **Ischiorectal r.,** the area of the surface between the ischium and the rectum on either side. **Lumbar r's, right** and **left,** the abdominal area on either side of the umbilical region. **Mammary r.,** a space on either side of the chest between the third and sixth ribs. **Motor r.,** the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions of the cerebrum. Called also *Rolandic r.* **Occipital r.,** the outer surface of the head covering the occipital bone. **Olecranal r.,** the surface of the point of the elbow over the olecranon. **Olfactory r.,** the upper part of the cavity of the nose or of either nostril where the sense of smell is principally situated. **Opticostriate r.,** the basal ganglia and the capsule. **Parietotemporal r.** See *Sensory r.* **Precordial r.,** a part of the anterior surface of the body covering the heart and the pit of the stomach. **Prefrontal r.,** the part of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum in front of the precentral fissure. **Pterygomaxillary r.,** a facial area whose external landmarks are the zygoma and the prominences of the lower jaw. **Respiratory r.,** the nasal cavity below olfactory region. **Rolandic r.** See *Motor r.* **Scapular r.,** a portion of the back, on either side, covering the scapula. **Sensory r.,** the sensorium commune; a part of the cerebral cortex on either side of the motor region. Called also *Parietotemporal r.* **R's of the skull.** See under *Area.* **Stomach-lung r.,** the circular tympanic space under the left lung. **Subauricular r.,** the space below the ear. **Subthalamic r.,** a portion of the tegmentum beneath the optic thalamus. **Superior maxillary r.,** the part of the face occupied by the superior maxillary bone with its attached muscles, nerves, and vessels. **Supraclavicular r.,** a region above either clavicle. **Supraspinous r.,** a region above the spine of the scapulæ. **Tegmental r.,** the upper surface of the crus cerebri and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata. **Trabecular r.,** that region of the embryonic skull from which the sphenoid bone is developed. **Umbilical r.,** the medial abdominal region, above the hypogastric region and between the lumbar regions. **Volar r. of the hand,** the palmar aspect of the hand.

Regional (re'jun-al). Pertaining to a region or to regions.

Regression (re-gresh'un) [L. *regres'sio* a return]. 1. A return of symptoms. 2. Retrograde metamorphosis.

Regressive (re-gres'siv). Characterized by regression.

Regular (reg'u-lar) [L. *regula'ris; reg'ula* rule]. 1. Normal, or conforming to rule. 2. Menstruating at the proper intervals. **R. school,** the school of medical practice and teaching which is based upon the principles accepted by the great body of physicians and founded upon experience and scientific investigation, without strict adherence to any one theory of therapeutics.

Regulin (reg'u-lin). A preparation of agar-agar and extract of cascara sagrada: used in constipation by adding it to food.

Regurgitant (re-gur'jit-ant) [L. *re-* back + *gurgita're* to flood]. Flowing back, or against the normal direction.

Regurgitation (re-gur-jit-a'shun) [L. *re-* back + *gurgita're* to flood]. 1. The casting up of undigested food. 2. A backward flowing of the blood through the left auriculoventricular opening, on account of imperfect closure of the mitral valve.

Reichert's cartilage (ri'kerts). See *Cartilage.*

Reichmann's disease (rīk'manz). See *Disease.*

Reid's base-line (rēdz). See *Base-line,* under *Line.*

Reil, Island of (rīl). See *Island.*

Reimplantation (re''im-plan-ta'shun). Replacement of a part that has been taken out, as a tooth or an ovary.

Reinfection (re-in-fek'shun). A second infection by the same or a similar virus.

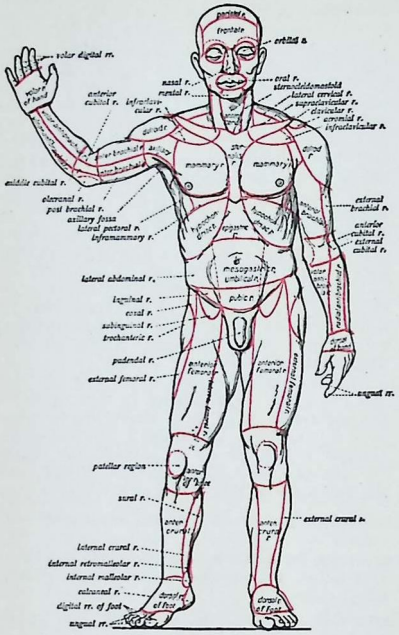
Reinoculation (re''in-ok-u-la'shun). An inoculation that follows a previous one with the same virus.

Reinsch's test (rīn'shez). See *Test.*

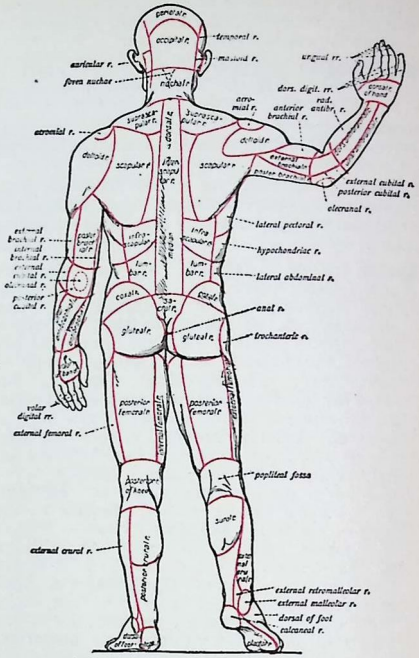
Reinversion (re-in-ver'shun). Restoration to its normal place of an inverted organ, especially restoration of an inverted uterus.

Reissner's membrane (rīs'nerz). See *Membrane.*

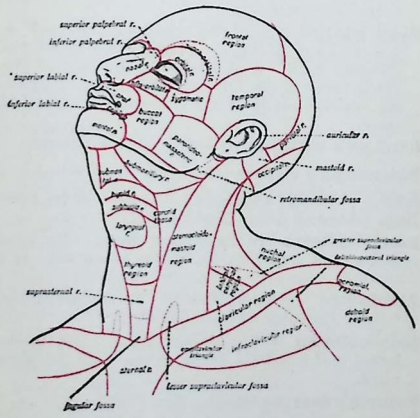
Rejuvenescence (re''ju-ven-es'sens) [L. *re-* again



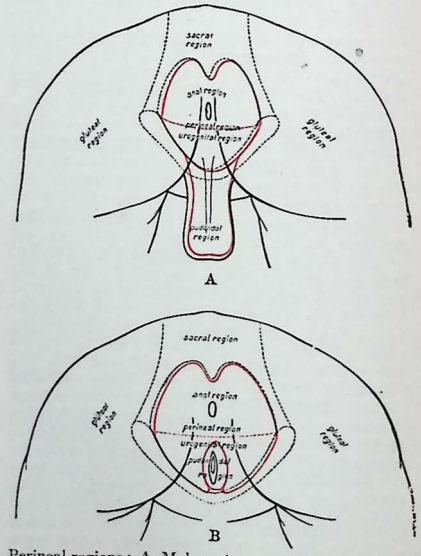
Regions of the human body: Anterior view.



Regions of the human body: Posterior view.



Regions of the head and neck.



Perineal regions: A, Male perineum; B, female perineum

Regions of the human body (Sobotta and McMurrich).

+ *juvenes'cere* to become young]. A renewal of youth or of strength.

Relapsable (re-lap'sa-bl). Liable to relapse.

Relapse (re-laps') [L. *relap'sus*]. The return of a disease after its apparent cessation.

Relapsing fever (re-lap'sing). See *Fever*.

Relax (re-lax'). A popular term for diarrhea.

Relaxant (re-lax'ant) [L. *relaxa're* to loosen]. 1. Causing a lessening of tension. 2. An agent that lessens tension.

Relaxation (re-lax-a'shun). 1. A lessening of tension. 2. A mitigation of pain.

Relief (re-lēf') [L. *releva'tio*]. The mitigation or removal of pain or distress.

Relieve (re-lēv') [L. *releva're* to lighten]. To mitigate or remove pain or distress; to give relief to.

Religiosus (re-lij-e-o'sus) [L.]. The rectus superior oculi.

Remak's fibers, ganglion, etc. (re-maks'). See *Fiber*, *Ganglion*, etc.

Remedial (re-me'de-al) [L. *remedia'lis*]. Curative; acting as a remedy.

Remedy (rem'ed-e) [L. *reme'dium*]. Anything that cures, palliates, or prevents disease.

Remijia (re-mij'e-ah). A genus of rubaceous trees. *R. pedunucula'ta* and *R. purdia'na* furnish cuprea bark and quinin.

Remineralization (re-min''er-al-iz-a'shun). The restoration of mineral elements, as to the human body.

Remission (re-mish'un) [L. *remis'sio*]. A diminution or abatement of the symptoms of a disease; also the period during which such diminution occurs.

Remittent (re-mit'tent) [L. *remit'tere* to send back]. 1. Having periods of abatement and of exacerbation. 2. A fever characterized by remissions. See *Fever*.

Ren (ren), pl. *re'nes*. Latin for *Kidney*.

Renaden (ren'ad-en) [L. *ren* kidney + Gr. ἀδήν gland]. A therapeutic extract of the kidneys of animals: used in chronic diseases of the kidney. Daily dose, 90–120 gr. (6–8 gm.).

Renaglandin (ren-ag-lan'din). A preparation of the adrenal glands, used as a hemostatic.

Renal (re'nal) [L. *rena'lis*]. Pertaining to the kidney.

Renatone (ren'at-ōn). A proprietary preparation of digitalis, triticum, buchu, etc.: used as a diuretic and urinary disinfectant.

Renculin (ren'ku-lin). An albuminoid said to exist in the suprarenal bodies.

Renes (re'nēz). A therapeutic extract of the kidneys of pigs or sheep.

Renicapsule (ren'e-kap-sūl) [L. *ren* kidney + *cap'sula* capsule]. A suprarenal capsule.

Renicardiac (ren-e-kar'de-ak) [*Renal* + *Cardiac*]. Pertaining to the kidneys and heart.

Reniform (ren'if-orm) [L. *ren* kidney + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a kidney.

Renin (ren'in). A therapeutic extract prepared from the kidneys of animals.

Reniportal (ren-e-pōr'tal) [L. *ren* kidney + *por'ta* gate]. Pertaining to the portal system of the kidneys.

Renipuncture (ren'e-punkt-yur) [L. *ren* kidney + *punctu'ra* puncture]. Surgical incision or puncture of the capsule of the kidney: done for relief of albuminuric pain.

Rennet (ren'net). A preparation of the calf's stomach used in coagulating milk and making cheese.

Rennin (ren'in). The milk-curdling ferment found chiefly in the gastric juice, but occurring also in pancreatic juice, the testis, and other organs, as well as in plants. Called also *Chymosin*.

Renninogen (ren-in'o-jen). The pro-enzyme existing in the gastric glands, which after secretion is converted into rennin. Called also *Prorennin*, *Prochymosin*, and *Pexinogen*.

Rennogen (ren'no-jen). The substance from which rennin is developed.

Renocutaneous (re''no-ku-ta'ne-us). Pertaining to the skin and kidneys.

Renoform (ren'o-form). A hemostatic in nasal surgery prepared from the adrenals.

Renogastric (re-no-gas'trik). Pertaining to the kidney and stomach.

Reno-intestinal (re''no-in-tes'tin-al). Pertaining to the kidney and intestine.

Renopulmonary (re-no-pul'mon-a-re). Pertaining to the kidney and lung.

Repellent (re-pel'lent) [L. *repel'lere* to drive back]. 1. Capable of dispersing a swelling. 2. An agent or remedy which causes a swelling or tumor to disappear.

Repercolation (re''per-ko-la'shun) [L. *re-* again + *percola're* to filter]. A second or repeated percolation with the same materials.

Repercussion (re-per-kush'un) [L. *repercus'sio* rebound]. 1. The driving in of an eruption or the scattering of a swelling. 2. Ballottement.

Repercussive (re-per-kus'siv). An agent causing repercussion; a repellent.

Replantation (re-plan-ta'shun). Same as *Reimplantation*.

Repletion (re-ple'shun) [L. *reple'tio*]. The condition of being full.

Reposition (re-po-zish'un) [L. *reposi'tio*]. Replacement in the normal position.

Repositor (re-poz'it-or). An instrument used in returning displaced organs to the normal position.

Reproduction (re-pro-duk'shun) [L. *re-* again + *produc'tio* production]. The production of offspring by organized bodies.

Reproductive (re-pro-duk'tiv). Subserving or pertaining to the production of offspring.

Repulsion (re-pul'shun) [L. *re-* back + *pel'lere* to drive]. The act of driving apart or away; a force which tends to drive two bodies apart. It is the opposite of attraction.

Resacetin (re-sas'e-tin). A derivative of oxyphenylacetic acid.

Resaldol (re-sal'dol). A brown astringent powder composed of resorcin and saloform: used as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhea, whites, and tuberculosis of the intestine. Dose, 5–15 gr. (03.–1 gm.).

Resalgin (re-sal'jin). A substance in crystalline needles, derived from antipyrin and potassium resorcylate.

Resection (re-sek'shun) [L. *resec'tio*]. Excision of a part of an organ; especially excision of the ends of bones and other structures forming a joint.

Resene (res'ēn). Any one of a class of resin derivatives.

Reserve air (re-zerv'). See *Air*.

Reservoir (rez'er-voir). A lymphatic cistern or other cavity for storage. **Pecquet's r.,** the receptaculum chyli.

Residual (re-sid'u-al) [L. *resid'uus*]. Remaining or left behind. See *Air*.

Residue (rez'id-u) [L. *resid'uum*, from *re-* back +

sid'ere to sit]. A remainder; that which remains after the removal of other substances.

Residuum (re-zid'u-um) [L.]. A residue, or remainder.

Resilience (re-sil'e-ens) [L. *resili're* to leap back]. Elasticity; the property of returning to the former shape after compression.

Resilient (re-sil'e-ent) [L. *resil'iens*]. Elastic; returning to its proper shape or size after compression or dilatation.

Resin (rez'in) [L. *res'ina*]. 1. Any one of a class of inflammable amorphous vegetable substances of many kinds obtained from plants and trees. True resins are insoluble in water, but are readily dissolved in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. The chief resins are common resin, or rosin, Canada pitch, Burgundy pitch, caoutchouc, mastic, and resins of copaiba, jalap, guaiac, dammar, scammony, and podophyllum. 2. Same as *Rosin*. **Acaroid r.** (from *Acarois*, a former generic name of the plant producing it), a yellow resin from *Xanthorrhœ'a has'tilis*, a liliaceous tree of Australia: tonic and stimulant. Dose, 6–12 gr. (4–8 gm.). **Acaroid r., red,** a similar product of *X. austra'lis*. **Gum-r.,** any concrete vegetable juice containing resin, gum, a volatile oil, and extractive material.

Resineon (rez-in'e-on). A volatile oil distilled from rosin: antiseptic.

Resinoid (rez'in-oid). 1. Resembling a resin. 2. A substance resembling a resin. 3. A dry therapeutic precipitate prepared from a vegetable tincture.

Resinol (rez'in-ol). 1. Same as *Retinol*. 2. A proprietary antiseptic: used in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as a local application.

Resinotannol (rez''in-o-tan'nol). Any resin alcohol which gives a tannin reaction.

Resinous (rez'in-us) [L. *resino'sus*]. Of the nature of a resin.

Resistance (re-zis'tans) [L. *resisten'tia*]. The opposition by a conductor to the passage of an electric current. **Acid alcohol r.,** the power of a bacterium to resist the action of acid and alcohol. **R.-coil,** a coil of wire in a circuit placed there to increase the resistance. **Essential r., Internal r.,** resistance to a galvanic current which resides in the cells of a battery. **External r., Extraordinary r.,** that which pertains to that part of the circuit which is outside of the battery-cell or cells.

Resol (re'sol). A proprietary wood-tar and potash-soap preparation: disinfectant.

Resoldol (re-sol'dol). A condensation-product of saloform and resorcin. It is insoluble in water and acids, but freely soluble in alkalies: used as an intestinal tonic and astringent. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Resolution (rez-o-lu'shun) [L. *resolu'tio*]. The subsidence of an inflammation; the softening and disappearance of a swelling.

Resolve (re-zolv') [L. *resol'vere*]. 1. To restore to the normal state after some pathologic process. 2. To separate a thing into its component parts.

Resolvent (re-sol'vent) [L. *resol'vens* dissolving]. 1. Promoting resolution or the dissipation of a pathologic growth. 2. An agent that causes resolution.

Resolving power (re-zol'ving). The power of a lens for giving distinct and separate images of the fine details of an object.

Resonance (rez'on-ans) [L. *resonan'tia*]. 1. The prolongation and intensification of sound produced by the transmission of its vibrations to a cavity, especially a sound elicited by percussion. Decrease of resonance is called *dulness;* absence of resonance, *flatness*. 2. A vocal sound as heard in auscultation. **Amphoric r.,** a sound resembling that produced by blowing over the mouth of an empty bottle. **Band-box r.,** the extremely resonant sound elicited by percussion in cases of emphysema of the lungs. **Bell-metal r.,** a peculiar sound heard in pneumothorax when a coin placed on the chest-wall is struck by another coin. **Cough-r.,** a peculiar auscultatory sound elicited by coughing. **Cracked-pot r.,** a peculiar sound elicited by percussion over a pulmonary cavity that communicates with a bronchus. **Hydatid r.,** a peculiar sound heard in the combined auscultation and percussion of a hydatid cyst. **Osteal r.,** the sound elicited by percussion over a bony structure. **Skodaic r.,** increased percussion-resonance at the upper part of the chest, with flatness below it. **Tympanic r.,** the drum-like reverberation of a cavity filled with air. **Tympanitic r.,** the peculiar sound elicited by percussing a tympanitic abdomen. **Vesicular r.,** the normal pulmonary resonance. **Vesiculotympanic r.,** a resonance partly vesicular and partly tympanic. **Vocal r.,** the sound of ordinary speech as heard through the chest-wall. **Whispering r.,** the auscultatory sound of whispered words heard through the chest-wall.

Resonant (rez'on-ant). Giving a vibrant sound on percussion.

Resonator (rez'o-na-tor). An instrument used to intensify sounds.

Resopyrin (res-o-pi'rin). A derivative of resorcin and antipyrin, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O + C_6H_4(OH_2)$: in minute rhombic crystals.

Resorbin (re-sor'bin). A mixture of oil, wax, soap, gelatin, and lanolin: used as a demulcent vehicle for drugs that are to be applied by inunction, and also as a basis for ointments.

Resorcin (re-sor'sin). A whitish, crystalline diatomic phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$: isomeric with hydroquinone and pyrocatechin, and produced by fusing sodium benzene disulphonate with sodium hydroxid. It is soluble in water, ether, alcohol, chloroform, etc., and is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic, and in a 2 per cent. solution for spraying the throat in whooping-cough and hay-fever, and in ointments for skin-diseases. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.). **R. monacetate,** euresol.

Resorcinism (re-sor'sin-izm). Chronic poisoning by resorcin.

Resorcinol (re-sor'sin-ol). 1. Resorcin. 2. An antiseptic preparation of resorcin and iodoform: used as an antiseptic dressing.

Resorcylalgin (re-sor-sil-al'jin). Same as *Resalgin*.

Resorption (re-sorp'shun) [L. *resorbe're* to suck up]. The removal by absorption of excreted matters.

Respirable (res'pir-ab-l). Suitable for respiration.

Respiration (res-pir-a'shun) [L. *respira'tio*]. The act or function of breathing; the act by which air is drawn in and expelled from the lungs, including inspiration and expiration. *Inspiration* is performed by the contraction and descent of the diaphragm, elevation of the ribs by contraction of the external intercostal and levatores costarum muscles, by the elevation of the upper ribs by the scaleni and other muscles, and depression of the lower ribs by the muscles of the abdomen. *Expiration* is performed by the recoil of the ribs, which are also drawn in by the internal intercostal muscles, and by the upward forcing of the abdominal contents through the action of the abdominal muscles. Respiration

supplies the blood with oxygen, which is taken in on inspiration, and removes from it carbon dioxid, water, and various organic matters, which are given off in expiration. Respiration occurs about seventeen times to the minute, the rate varying between thirteen and twenty-five in health. The quantity of air taken in and expelled by an ordinary respiration (*tidal air*) is 500 c.c. In a forced inspiration additional air (*complemental air*) can be taken in to the amount of about 1500 c.c.; and in forced expiration about 1500 c.c. of additional air (*supplemental air, reserve air*) can be expelled. About 1600 c.c. of air (*residual air*) remains in the lungs after the fullest possible expiration. The quantity of air that can be expelled after the fullest possible inspiration represents the *vital* or *respiratory capacity*. **Abdominal r.,** that which is chiefly kept up by the abdominal muscles and the diaphragm. **Absent r.,** that in which the respiratory sounds are suppressed. **Accelerated r.,** that which exceeds twenty-five respirations every minute. **Amphoric r.,** that which is characterized by amphoric resonance, or a quality like that of the sound produced by blowing over the mouth of an empty jar. It is heard over phthisical or bronchiectatic cavities, in pneumothorax, in compression of lung from effusion. **Artificial r.,** that which is maintained by artificial means. Among the methods of making artificial respiration are the following: *Method of Marshall Hall:* Put the body prone, gently press on the back, then, removing the back-pressure, turn the body on its side and press a little more, repeating this formula sixteen times every minute. It is known as the method of *prone* or *postural respiration*, or "ready method." *Howard's method:* Place the body supine with a cushion under the back, so that the head is lower than the abdomen; the arms are held over the head, forcible pressure is made with both hands, inward and upward, over the lower ribs, about sixteen times in a minute. *Sylvester's method:* Patient supine. The arms are pulled firmly over the head to raise the ribs, and kept there until air ceases to enter the chest. The arms are brought down to the chest, and are pressed against it for a second or so after air ceases to escape. This formula is repeated sixteen times in a minute. **Biot's r.** See *Meningitic r.* **Bronchial r.** Same as *Tubular r.* **Bronchocavernous r.,** that which is intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous. It is heard over a lung-cavity with solidified lung-tissue adjacent to it. **Bronchovesicular r.,** a variety intermediate between the bronchial and vesicular forms. **Cavernous r.,** a respiration marked by a peculiar prolonged hollow resonance, usually due to a cavity in the lung. It is heard in the same conditions as is amphoric respiration. **Cerebral r.** Same as *Corrigan's r.* **Cheyne-Stokes r.,** a type characterized by rhythmic variations in intensity—occurring in cycles. It is seen especially in coma from affection of the nervous centers. Each cycle consists of a gradual decrease in the intensity of the respiratory movements, followed by total cessation for a space of from five to forty seconds: this in turn is followed by gradual increase of respiratory movements until they reach a maximum and become dyspneic in character. **Cog-wheel r.,** a form with a peculiar jerky inspiration; breathing in which the expiratory and inspiratory sounds are not continuous, but are split into two or more separate sounds. Called also *Interrupted r.* **Corrigan's r.,** a shallow and frequent blowing respiration in a low fever. **Costal r.,** that which is performed mainly by the rib-muscles. **Cutaneous r.,** the exhalation of vapors and absorption of oxygen by the skin. **Diaphragmatic r.,** that which is mainly performed by the diaphragm. **Diminished r.,** that in which the respiratory sounds are partly suppressed. **Forced r.,** that which takes in more air than is needed. **Interrupted r.,** that in which the sounds are not continuous. **Jerky r.** Same as *Cog-wheel r.* **Labored r.,** that which is performed with difficulty. **Meningitic r.,** short and rapid breathing interrupted by pauses of ten to thirty seconds: occurring in healthy persons during sleep it has no important significance; but in meningitis it is regarded as an unfavorable sign. **Metamorphosing r.** Same as *Bronchocavernous r.* **Nervous r.** Same as *Cerebral r.* **Puerile r.,** that in which the breathing-sounds are more intense than those of normal adult respiration and resemble those of childhood. **Rude r.** Same as *Bronchovesicular r.* **Seits' metamorphosing r.,** a variety of bronchial respiration, consisting of an inspiratory murmur beginning as a tubular bronchial sound and ending as either a cavernous or an amphoric tone. **Slow r.,** that in which there are less than twelve respirations in each minute. **Stertorous r.,** that which is accompanied by abnormal snoring-sounds. **Supplementary r.** Same as *Puerile r.* **Tubular r.,** that which has high-pitched sounds, not unlike those made by blowing through a tube. It is heard in phthisical and pneumonic consolidation of lung, compression of lung, and sometimes over lung infiltrated with morbid growth. **Vesicular r.,** the natural breathing of a sound and healthy adult person. **Vesiculocavernous r.,** cavernous respiration with a vesicular quality. It indicates a cavity surrounded by healthy lung tissue. **Wavy r.** Same as *Cog-wheel r.*

Respirator (res'pi-rā-tor). An apparatus to qualify the air that is breathed through it.

Respiratory (res'pi-rā-tō-re) [L. *re-* again + *spira're* to breathe]. Pertaining to respiration.

Respirazone (res-pēr-a'zōn). A proprietary remedy for asthma, hay-fever, and croup.

Respirometer (res-pir-om'et-er). An instrument for determining the character of the respiratory movements.

Respiton (res'pīt-on). A preparation of asclepias and berberis used in skin diseases and catarrhal conditions.

Response (res-pons') [L. *respon'sum* answer]. An action or movement due to the application of a stimulus.

Rest (rest). 1. Repose after exertion. 2. A fragment of embryonic tissue that has been retained within the adult organism. **R.-cure,** the treatment of disease by prolonged rest, chiefly in bed, with isolation, full diet, massage, and electricity. **Suprarenal r.,** an accessory suprarenal body; a suprarenal exclave.

Restibrachium (res-te-bra'ke-um), pl. *restibra'chia* [L. *res'tis* rope + *bra'chium* arm]. A restiform body; an inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Called also *Myelobrachium*.

Restiform (res'tif-orm) [L. *res'tis* rope + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a rope. See under *Body*.

Restis (res'tis), pl. *res'tes* [L. "rope"]. Same as *Restibrachium*.

Restitution (res-tit-u'shun) [L. *restitu'tio*]. 1. An act or process of restoration. 2. The rotation of the presenting part of the fetus outside of the vagina.

Restonal (res'to-nal). A proprietary stimulant: antipyretic and analgesic.

Restoration (res-to-ra'shun). 1. A return to health. 2. Replacement in the normal position.

Restorative (res-to'ra-tiv). 1. Promoting a return to health or to consciousness. 2. A remedy that

aids in restoring health, vigor, or consciousness.

Resublimed (re-sub-limd′). Subjected to repeated processes of sublimation.

Resupination (re″su-pin-a′shun) [L. *resupina're* to turn on the back]. 1. The act of turning upon the back, or dorsum. 2. The position of one lying upon the back.

Resuscitation (re″sus-sit-a′shun) [L. *resuscita′tio*]. The restoration to life or consciousness of one apparently dead.

Retamin (ret′am-in). An alkaloid, $C_{15}A_{26}N_2O$, from the bark and twigs of *Ret′ama sphærocar′pa*.

Retching (ret′ching). A strong involuntary effort to vomit; vomiturition.

Rete (re′te), pl. *re′tia* [L. "net"]. A net or meshwork of nerve-fibers, and especially of vessels. **Acromial r.,** a rete under the deltoid muscle which establishes a communication between the acromial artery and the posterior circumflex and suprascapular arteries. **Bipolar r.,** a rete mirabile whose vessels reunite into a single trunk. **Carpal r., anterior** and **posterior,** two retia formed by the anterior and posterior carpal arteries and other nearby arteries. **Epidermal r.,** the rete mucosum. **R. Halle′ri.** Same as *R. testis*. **R. Malpig′hii,** the rete mucosum. **R. mirab′ile,** a network of anastomising blood-vessels, chiefly from a single trunk. When the vessels remain separate it is called *Unipolar r. mirabile;* when they reunite to form a single trunk, *Bipolar r. mirabile*. **R. mirab′ile conjuga′tum, R. mirab′ile gem′inum,** a plexus of arteries and veins together. **R. mirab′ile simplex,** a plexus of arteries only, or of veins only. **R. muco′sum,** the innermost layer of the epidermis. See under *Skin*. **R. na′si,** a venous plexus in the inferior turbinated bone. **Neural r., anterior** and **posterior,** any one of a series of arterial plexuses within the spinal canal situated ventrad and dorsad of the cord, and communicating above and below with the spinal arteries. **R. olec′rani,** a meshwork formed by branches of four or more arteries near the olecranon. **Patellar r.** 1. A network of arterial branches which surrounds the patella, coming from the various arteries of the knee. 2. A venous plexus which also surrounds the patella. **R. tes′tis,** the network made up of the vasa recta in the mediastinum testis. **Unipolar r.,** a rete mirabile whose vessels do not reunite into a single trunk. **R. veno′sum dor′si pe′dis,** a venous plexus of the dorsum of the foot communicating with the superficial venous arch.

Retention (re-ten′shun) [L. *reten′tio*]. The persistent keeping within the body of matters normally excreted.

Retial (re′te-al). Pertaining to or of the nature of a rete.

Reticula (re-tik′u-lah) [L. "a little net"]. A fibrous network connected with the lateral edge of the posterior gray horn of the cord.

Reticular (re-tik′u-lar) [L. *reticula′ris*]. Pertaining to or resembling a net.

Reticulated (re-tik′u-la-ted). Same as *Reticular*.

Reticulin (re-tik′u-lin). An albuminoid substance from the connective fibers of reticular tissue.

Reticulum (re-tik′u-lum), pl. *retic′ula* [L. dim. of *re′te* net]. A network, especially a protoplasmic network of cells or of their nuclei.

Retiform (ret′if-orm) [L. *retifor′mis; re′te* net + *for′ma* form]. Resembling a network.

Retina (ret′in-ah) [L.]. The innermost tunic and perceptive structure of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve, and covering the back part of the eye as far as the ora serrata. It consists of ten layers, named, from within outward, as follows: (1) the membrana limitans interna; (2) the nerve-fiber layer; (3) the layer of ganglion-cells; (4) the inner molecular, or plexiform, layer; (5) the inner nuclear layer; (6) the outer molecular, or plexiform, layer; (7) the outer nuclear layer; (8) the membrana limitans externa; (9) the layer of rods and cones (called also *Jacob′s membrane* and *bacillary layer*); and (10) the pigmentary layer. This last layer consists of pigmented epithelial cells, and is continued forward over the inner surface of the ciliary body, and is known as the *pars cilia′ris ret′inæ*. The various layers are connected transversely by fibers of connective tissue (*sustentacular fibers of Müller*). The layer of rods and cones form the percipient element of the retina and is connected by nerve-fibers with the nerve-fiber layer, which join to form the optic nerve. In the center of the posterior part of the retina, is the *mac′ula lu′tea*, the most sensitive portion of the retina; and in the center of the macula lutea is a depression, the *fo′vea centra′lis*, from which the rods are absent. About $\frac{1}{10}$ inch inside the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve and its central artery (*central artery of the retina*). At this point the retina is incomplete and forms the *blind spot*. **Coarctate r.,** a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, caused by a fluid exudation between the retina and the choroid. **Leopard r.,** a retina of a variegated or mottled appearance, due to retinitis pigmentosa. **Shot-silk r.,** an opalescent effect, as of changeable silk, sometimes seen in the retinas of young persons.

Retinaculum (ret-in-ak′u-lum), pl. *retinac′ula* [L. "halter"]. 1. A structure which retains an organ or tissue in its place. 2. A tenaculum for operations on hernia. **Barry's r.,** any one of a set of filaments within the Graafian follicle. **R. of the ileocecal valve,** a ridge on internal surface of cecum at either end of opening of ileocecal valve. **R. ligamen′ti arcua′ti,** a short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint. **L. Morgag′ni,** a ridge formed by the coming together of segments of the ileocecal valve. Called also *R. of ileocecal valve*. **R. peroneo′rum infe′rius,** a band across the peroneal tendons on the outside of the calcaneum. **R. peroneo′rum supe′rius,** the external annular ligament of the ankle. **R. ten′dinum,** an annular ligament of the ankle or wrist. **Weitbrecht's r.,** any one of a set of ligaments attached to the great trochanter.

Retinal (ret′in-al). Pertaining to the retina.

Retinitis (ret-in-i′tis). Inflammation of the retina. It is marked by impairment of sight, perversion of vision, edema, and exudation into the retina, and occasionally by hemorrhages into the retina. **R. albuminu′rica,** that which is associated with kidney-disease. **Apoplectic r.,** that which is characterized by extravasations of blood within the retina. **Circinate r.,** a form characterized by brilliant white spots arranged in a wreath-like form near the macula or disk. **Diabetic r.,** retinitis occurring in diabetes. **R. hæmorrha′gica,** retinitis marked by profuse retinal hemorrhage. **Leukemic r.,** a variety seen in leukemia, and marked by hemorrhage and paleness of the retina. Called also *Splenic r.* **R. pigmento′sa,** a form marked by progressive retinal sclerosis with pigmentation and atrophy. It is attended by contraction of the field of vision and hemeralopia. There are star-shaped deposits of pigment in the retina, and the retinal vessels become obliterated. **Proliferating r.,** a form attended with the development of dense masses of connective tissue, which extend from the retina into the vitreous. **R. puncta′ta albes′cens,** a variety characterized by the presence of minute white spots in the fundus. **Punctate r.,** a form marked by the presence of a number of white or yellowish spots scattered over the fundus. **Solar r., r.** due to exposure to sunlight. **Splenic r.** See *Leukemic r.* **Striate r.,** a form marked by the presence of gray or yellowish streaks just back of the retinal vessels. **Suppurative r., r.** due to pyemic infection.

Retinochoroiditis (ret″in-o-ko-roid-i′tis). Inflammation of the retina and choroid.

Retinol (ret′in-ol). A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{32}H_{16}$, obtained by distilling pitch or resin. It is a solvent and antiseptic, and has been used in gonorrhea. Dose, 8 min. (0.5 c.c.). Called also *Rosinol* and *Codol*.

Retinopapillitis (ret″in-o-pap-il-li′tis). Inflammation of the retina and the optic papilla.

Retinoscopy (ret-in-os′ko-pe) [*Retina* + Gr. σκοπεῖν to examine]. Skiascopy; determination of the refractive state of the eye by observing the movements of lights and shadows across the pupil when light is thrown out through the eye into the retina from a moving mirror. Called also *Shadow-test*.

Retort (re-tort′) [L. *retor′ta* bent back]. A long-neck globular vessel used in distillation.

Retractile (re-trak′til) [L. *retrac′tilis*]. Susceptible of being drawn back.

Retraction (re-trak′shun) [L. *retrac′tio*, from *re-* back + *tra′here* to draw]. The act of drawing back; the condition of being drawn back.

Retractor (re-trak′tor) [L.]. 1. An instrument for drawing back the edges of a wound. 2. Any retracting muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*. **Emmet's r.,** a self-retaining vaginal speculum.

Retrad (re′trad) [L. *re′tro* backward]. Toward a posterior or dorsal part.

Retrahens aurem (ret′rah-henz aw′rem) [L. "drawing back the ear"]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Retrenchment (re-trench′ment). A procedure in plastic surgery consisting in the removal of redundant tissue and the production of cicatricial contraction.

Retro- [L. *re′tro* backward]. A suffix signifying backward.

Retro-auricular (re″tro-aw-rik′u-lar). Situated behind the auricle.

Retrobuccal (re-tro-buk′al). Pertaining to the back part of the mouth.

Retrobulbar (re-tro-bul′bar) [L. *re′tro* back + *bul′bus* bulb]. Situated or occurring behind the pons or behind the eyeball.

Retrocedent (re-tro-se′dent) [L. *retroce′dens* going back]. 1. Going back, or returning. 2. Disappearing from the surface and affecting some interior organ.

Retrocervical (re-tro-ser′vik-al). Behind the cervix uteri.

Retrocession (re-tro-sesh′un) [L. *retroces′sio*]. 1. A going backward. 2. The translation of a disease from the surface to some interior organ.

Retroclusion (re-tro-klu′zhun) [L. *re′tro* back + *clau′dere* to close]. Closure of a bleeding artery by means of a pin passed over, behind, and under the vessel.

Retrocollic (re-tro-kol′lik) [L. *re′tro* backward + *col′lum* neck]. Pertaining to the back of the neck.

Retrocollis (re-tro-kol′lis) [L. *re′tro* backward + *col′lis* neck]. Spasmodic wry-neck in which the head is drawn directly backward.

Retrodeviation (re″tro-de-ve-a′shun). A general term inclusive of retroversion, retroflexion, retroposition, etc.

Retrodisplacement (re″tro-dis-plās′ment). A backward displacement.

Retro-esophageal (re″tro-es-of-a′je-al). Situated or occurring behind the esophagus.

Retroflexed (re′tro-flext) [L. *re′tro* backward + *flex′us* bent]. Bent backward; in a state of retroflexion.

Retroflexion (re-tro-flex′shun) [L. *retroflex′io*]. The bending of an organ so that its top is thrust back.

Retrograde (ret′ro-grād) [L. *re′tro* backward + *gra′di* to go]. Going backward; retracing a former course; catabolic. **R. embolism,** embolism in which the embolus has passed in a direction opposite to that of the blood-stream.

Retrography (re-trog′raf-e) [L. *re′tro* backward + Gr. γράφειν to write]. Same as *Mirror-writing*.

Retro-insular (re-tro-in′su-lar) [L. *re′tro* backward + *insu′la* island]. Situated or occurring behind the insula.

Retro-iridian (re′tro-i-rĭd′e-an). Behind the iris.

Retrojection (re-tro-jek′shun) [L. *re′tro* backward + *ja′cere* to throw]. The washing out of a cavity by an injected fluid.

Retrojector (re-tro-jek′tor). An instrument used in washing out the uterus.

Retrolingual (re-tro-ling′gwal). Behind the tongue.

Retromammary (re-tro-mam′ma-re) [L. *re′tro* back + *mam′ma* breast]. Situated or occurring behind the mammary gland.

Retromastoid (re-tro-mas′toid). Situated behind the mastoid process.

Retronasal (re-tro-na′zal) [L. *re′tro* behind + *na′sus* nose]. Situated or occurring behind the nose.

Retro-ocular (re-tro-ok′u-lar) [L. *re′tro* back + *oc′ulus* eye]. Situated or occurring behind the eye.

Retroperitoneal (re″tro-per-it-o-ne′al) [L. *re′tro* back + *Peritoneum*]. Situated behind the peritoneum.

Retroperitonitis (re″tro-per-it-o-ni′tis). Inflammation in the retroperitoneal space.

Retropharyngeal (re″tro-far-in′je-al) [L. *re′tro* back + *Pharyngeal*]. Situated or occurring behind the pharynx.

Retropharynx (re-tro-far′inx). The posterior part of the pharynx.

Retroplacental (re″tro-pla-sen′tal). Situated or occurring behind the placenta.

Retroposed (re-tro-pōzd′) [L. *re′tro* backward + *pos′itus* placed]. Displaced backward.

Retroposition (re″tro-po-zish′un). 1. Backward displacement. 2. Reposition.

Retropulsion (re-tro-pul′shun) [L. *re′tro* back + *pel′lere* to drive]. 1. A driving back, as of the fetal head in labor. 2. A tendency to walk backward, as in some cases of locomotor ataxia.

Retrospection (re-tro-spek′shun) [L. *re′tro* backward + *spic′ere* to look]. Morbid exercise of the memory.

Retrostalsis (re-tro-stal′sis). Reversed or backward peristaltic action.

Retrosternal (re-tro-ster′nal) [L. *re′tro* back + *Sternum*]. Situated or occurring behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal (re-tro-tar′sal). Situated behind the tarsus of the eye.

Retro-uterine (re-tro-u′ter-in) [L. *re′tro* back + *u′terus* womb]. Situated or occurring behind the uterus.

Retrovaccination (re″tro-vak-sin-a′shun). The

inoculation of a heifer with vaccine virus from a human subject; also vaccination with virus obtained from a cow which has been previously thus inoculated.

Retroversioflexion (re″tro-ver-se-o-flek′shun). Retroversion combined with retroflexion.

Retroversion (re-tro-ver′shun) [L. *retrover′sio; re′tro* back + *ver′sio* turning]. The tipping of an entire organ backward.

Retroverted (re-tro-ver′ted). In a condition of retroversion.

Retzius's ligament, line, space, etc. (ret′ze-us) [A. A. *Retzius*, Swedish anatomist (1796–1860)]. See *Ligament, Line, Space,* etc.

Reunient (re-ūn′yent) [L. *re-* again + *uni′re* to unite]. Effecting the union of divided parts.

Reuniol (re-u′ne-ol). An alcohol from oil of geranium, especially from a kind brought from the island of Réunion. It has a rose-like odor.

Reuss's test (rois′ez). See *Test.*

Revaccination (re″vak-sin-a′shun). A second vaccination.

Revellent (re-vel′lent) [L. *re-* back + *vel′lere* to draw]. Causing revulsion; revulsive.

Reversion (re-ver′shun) [L. *re-* back + *ver′sio* turning]. The transmission of parental characteristics in a latent form, so that they do not appear in the second or third generation, but reappear in the third or fourth.

Revivescence (re-vi-ves′sents) [L. *revives′cere* to revive]. The renewal of vital activities.

Revivification (re-viv″if-ik-a′shun) [L. *re-* again + *vi′vus* alive + *fa′cere* to make]. The paring or refreshing of diseased surfaces to promote their union.

Revulsant (re-vul′sant) [L. *revul′sans*]. Same as *Revulsive.*

Révulseur (re-vul-ser′) [Fr.]. An instrument used in the performance of Baunscheidtism.

Revulsion (re-vul′shun) [L. *revul′sio;* from *re-* back + *vel′lere* to draw]. The derivation of blood from a diseased part to another part.

Revulsive (re-vul′siv) [L. *re-* back + *vel′lere* to pull]. 1. Effecting a revulsion. 2. A derivative agent or medicine.

Rexotan (rek′so-tan). Methylene-tannin-urea, used in intestinal catarrh.

R. F. A. An abbreviation for *right fronto-anterior* position of the fetus.

R. F. P. An abbreviation for *right frontoposterior* position of the fetus.

Rhabditis (rab-di′tis) [Gr. ῥάβδος rod]. A genus of endoparasitic nematodes. *R. genita′lis* sometimes occurs in the urinary organs. *R. intestina′lis* and *R. Niel′lyi* also infest the human subject.

Rhabdoid (rab′doid) [Gr. ῥάβδος rod + εἶδος form]. Rod-shaped.

Rhabdomyoma (rab″do-mi-o′mah) [Gr. ῥάβδος rod + *Myoma*]. A myoma composed of striated muscular fibers: called *Myoma striocellulare.*

Rhabdomyosarcoma (rab″do-mi″o-sar-ko′mah). A combined sarcoma and rhabdomyoma.

Rhabdonema (rab-do-ne′mah). Same as *Rhabditis.*

Rhachialgia (ra-ke-al′je-ah) and other words in **Rhach-.** See *Rachialgia,* etc.

Rhacoma (ra-ko′mah) [Gr. ῥακόειν to rend]. 1. An excoriation or rent of the skin. 2. A pendulous scrotum.

Rhæbocrania (re-bo-kra′ne-ah) [Gr. ῥαιβός crooked + κρανίον skull]. Torticollis, or wry-neck.

Rhæboscelia (re-bo-se′le-ah) [Gr. ῥαιβός crooked + σκέλος leg]. Bow-leg, or knock-knee.

Rhæbosis, Rhebosis (re-bo′sis) [Gr. ῥαιβός crooked]. Crookedness of the legs.

Rhagades (rag′ad-ēz) [Gr., pl. of ῥαγάς rent]. Clefts, chaps, or excoriations in the skin, especially those of the anus.

Rhamnin (ram′nin). A proprietary fluid-extract of *Rham′nus fran′gula.* It is aperient.

Rhamnose (ram′nōs). A pentose sometimes found in the urine: it is dextrorotary.

Rhamnoxanthin (ram-no-zan′thin). A crystalline principle from *Rham′nus Fran′gula:* said to be identical with cascarin.

Rhamnus (ram′nus) [L.; Gr. ῥάμνος]. A genus of rhamnaceous trees and shrubs, often with a purgative bark and fruit. Among them are *R. cathar′tica,* or buckthorn; *R. purshia′na,* cascara sagrada (q. v.), and *R. Fran′gula.* See *Cascara sagrada* and *Frangula.* **R. cro′ceus,** a species of buckthorn with edible red fruit, the excessive use of which tinges the skin red.

Rhaphania (raf-a′ne-ah). See *Raphania.*

Rhaphanus (raf′an-us) [L. "radish"]. A genus of cruciferous plants; radishes; also the homeopathic preparation of the root of the black garden radish, *R. sati′va.*

Rhaphe (ra′fe). Same as *Raphe.*

Rhapontic (rah-pon′tik) [Gr. ῥᾶ rhubarb + ποντικόν Pontic]. 1. Pertaining to rhubarb. 2. Rhubarb.

Rhatany (rat′an-e) [Pg. *ratan′hia*]. Same as *Krameria.*

Rheadin (re′ad-in). A principle, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, from opium.

Rhegma (reg′mah) [Gr. ῥῆγμα rent]. A rupture, rent, or fracture.

Rhein (re′in) [L. *rhe′um* rhubarb]. See *Chrysophanic Acid,* under *Acid.*

Rhembasmus (rem-baz′mus) [Gr. ῥεμβασμός]. 1. Mental wandering or distraction. 2. Wavering or morbid indecision.

Rheochord (re′o-kord) [Gr. ῥέος current + χορδή chord]. Same as *Rheostat.*

Rheometer (re-om′et-er) [Gr. ῥέος current + μέτρον measure]. 1. See *Galvanometer.* 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Rheonome (re′o-nōm) [Gr. ῥέος current + νέμειν to distribute]. An apparatus for determining the effect of irritation on a nerve.

Rheophore (re′o-fōr) [Gr. ῥέος current + φόρειν to carry]. Same as *Electrode.*

Rheoscope (re′o-skōp) [Gr. ῥέος current + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for detecting the pressure of an electric current.

Rheostat (re′o-stat) [Gr. ῥέος current + ἱστάναι to place]. An appliance for regulating the resistance in an electric current.

Rheotachygraphy (re″o-tak-ig′raf-e) [Gr. ῥέος current + ταχύς swift + γράφειν to record]. The photographic record of the curve of variation in experiments upon the electromotive action of muscles.

Rheotome (re′o-tōm) [Gr. ῥέος current + τέμνειν to cut]. A device in a faradic battery for interrupting the current.

Rheotrope (re′o-trōp) [Gr. ῥέος current + τρέπειν to turn]. An instrument for reversing an electric current.

Rhestocythemia, Rhæstocythemia (res″to-si-the′me-ah) [Gr. ῥαίειν to break, ruin + κύτος cell + αἷμα blood]. The occurrence of broken-down red corpuscles in the blood.

Rheum (re′um) [L.; Gr. ῥῆον]. A genus of cathartic polygonaceous plants. See *Rhubarb.*

Rheum (rūm) [Gr. ῥεῦμα flux]. Any watery or catarrhal discharge. **Salt r.,** eczema.

Rheumacilate (ru-mas′il-āt). Methyl salicylate; a proprietary remedy for rheumatism.

Rheumagon (ru′mag-on). A proprietary remedy for rheumatism and gout. It contains sodium iodid and phosphate, and is used externally and internally in rheumatism and syphilis. Dose, 30 min. (2 c.c.).

Rheumapyra, Rheumatopyra (ru-map-i′rah, ru″mat-o-pi′rah) [Gr. ῥεῦμα flux + πῦρ fire]. Acute rheumatism; rheumatic fever.

Rheumarthritis, Rheumarthrosis (ru-mar-thri′tis, ru-mar-thro′sis) [Gr. ῥεῦμα flux + ἄρθρον joint]. Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheumosan (ru′mos-an). A preparation of salicylic acid and superfatted soap: used as an application in gout.

Rheumatalgia (ru-mat-al′je-ah) [Gr. ῥεῦμα flux + ἄλγος pain]. Chronic rheumatic pain.

Rheumatic (ru-mat′ik) [Gr. ῥευματικός]. Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism.

Rheumatin (ru′mat-in). 1. A proprietary antilithic and sorbefacient remedy containing sodium iodid and sodium phosphate. 2. A salicylate of the salicylic acid ester of quinin; a tasteless white powder, slightly soluble in water, and used in rheumatism. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Rheumatisant (ru-mat′iz-ant). A person subject to rheumatism.

Rheumatism (ru′mat-izm) [L. *rheumatis′mus;* Gr. ῥευματισμός]. A constitutional disease marked by inflammation of the connective-tissue structures of the body, especially the muscles and joints, and attended by pain in the joints or muscles. It is usually recurrent, and is often due to exposure. **Apoplectic r.,** rheumatism associated with cerebral apoplexy. **Articular r., acute,** a form of rheumatism attended with fever, sour sweat, scanty, high-colored urine containing a large amount of urea, and swelling of the joints from exudation into their cavities and infiltration around them. The symptoms pass from one joint to another, and recurrence is apt to take place. The inflammation may spread to other structures or organs, especially to the heart. Called also *Inflammatory r., Acute rheumatic arthritis,* and *Rheumatic fever.* **Articular r., chronic,** a form of chronic joint-inflammation attended by moderate pain and producing progressive deformity by a combined hypertrophy and atrophy of cartilage and bone and nodular ossification of the soft structures. Called also *Rheumatoid arthritis, Arthritis deformans, Osteoarthritis,* and *Chronic r.* **Besnier's r.,** chronic arthrosynovitis. **Gonorrheal r.,** acute articular rheumatism associated with gonorrheal urethritis, and frequently producing ankylosis of the joints. **R. of the heart,** rheumatism affecting the heart, due to spread of acute articular rheumatism and producing valvular disease. **Inflammatory r.** See *Acute articular r.* **MacLeod's capsular r.,** a rheumatoid arthritis with effusion into the synovial capsules, bursæ, and sheaths. **Muscular r.,** a painful affection of the voluntary muscles and their fibrous structures. It may or may not be attended with constitutional symptoms. **Visceral r.,** that which involves a viscus, more commonly the heart or pericardium.

Rheumatismal (ru-mat-iz′mal). Pertaining to or of the nature of rheumatism.

Rheumatoid (ru′mat-oid) [Gr. ῥεῦμα flux + εἶδος form]. Resembling rheumatism. **R. arthritis,** chronic articular rheumatism. See *Rheumatism.*

Rheumatol (ru′mat-ol). A proprietary liniment for rheumatism.

Rheumatopyra (ru″mat-o-pi′rah). Same as *Rheumapyra.*

Rheumic (ru′mik). Pertaining to a rheum or flux.

Rhexis (rek′sis) [L.; Gr. ῥῆξις]. The rupture of an organ or a vessel.

Rhigolene (rig′o-lēn) [Gr. ῥίγος cold]. A light, inflammable petroleum distillate composed of butane and certain hydrocarbons. It evaporates rapidly, producing a lowering of the temperature of the surface from which it evaporates. It is used as a local freezing anesthetic for minor surgical operations.

Rhinal (ri′nal) [Gr. ῥίς nose]. Pertaining to the nose.

Rhinalgia (ri-nal′je-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the nose.

Rhinalgin (ri-nal′jin) Gr. ῥίς nose + ἄλγος pain]. An antiseptic and analgesic preparation of alumnol, oil of valerian, menthol, and cocoa-butter, used in affections of the nose and eyes.

Rhinalum (ri-nal′um). A proprietary alum preparation for diseases of the nose.

Rhinedema, Rhinœdema (ri-ne-de′mah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + Œdema]. Edema of the nose; dropsy of the nose.

Rhinencephalia (ri″nen-sef-a′le-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monstrosity with a nose like a proboscis.

Rhinencephalon (ri-nen-sef′al-on) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. The olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhinenchysis (ri-nen′kis-is) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ἐγχεῖν to pour in]. Injection of a medicinal fluid into the nose.

Rhineurynter (rin-u-rin′ter) [Gr. ῥίς nose + εὐρύνειν to widen]. A dilatable rubber bag for distending a nostril.

Rhinion (rin′e-on) [Gr. ῥινίον nostril]. The lower end of the suture between the nasal bones.

Rhinism (ri′nizm) [Gr. ῥίς nose]. The so-called nasal quality of voice.

Rhinitis (ri-ni′tis) [Gr. ῥίς nose]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. **Acute catarrhal r.,** coryza, or cold in the head; an acute congestion of the mucous membrane of the nose, marked by dryness followed by increased mucous secretion from the membrane, impeded respiration through the nose, and some pain. **Atrophic r.,** a chronic form marked by wasting of the mucous membrane and the glands. **Chronic catarrhal r.,** a form characterized by hypertrophy, and later by atrophy of the mucous and submucous tissues. **R. caseo′sa,** rhinitis with a caseous, gelatinous, and fetid discharge. **Croupus r.** See *Fibrinous r.* **Fibrinous r.,** a form characterized by the development of a false membrane. Called also *Croupous r.* **Hypertrophic r.,** a form in which the mucous membrane thickens and swells. **Pseudomembranous r.,** a form in which the inflamed region is covered with an opaque exudation. **Scrofulous r.** Same as *Tuberculous r.* **R. sic′ca,** a variety of atrophic rhinitis in which the secretion is entirely absent. **Syphilitic r.,** a variety caused by syphilis, and marked by ulceration, caries of the bone, and a fetid discharge. **Tuberculous r.,** a variety due to tuberculosis, and attended with ulceration, caries of the bone, and ozena. **Vasomotor r.,** hay-fever.

Rhinobyon (ri-no′be-on) [Gr. ῥίς nose + βύειν to plug]. A nasal tampon.

Rhinocaul (ri′no-kawl) [Gr. ῥίς nose + καυλός stalk]. The peduncle of an olfactory bulb.

Rhinocele (ri′no-sēl). See *Rhinocœle.*

Rhinocephalus (ri-no-sef′al-us) [Gr. ῥίς nose + κεφαλή head]. A monster-fetus with a nose like a head.

Rhinochiloplasty (ri-no-ki′lo-plas-te) [Gr. ῥίς nose

+ χειλος lip + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the nose and lip.

Rhinocleisis (ri-no-kli'sis) [Gr. ῥίς nose + κλεῖσις closure]. Obstruction of the nasal passages.

Rhinocœle (ri'no-sēl) [Gr. ῥίς nose + κοιλία hollow]. The ventricle of the olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhinodacryolith (ri-no-dak're-o-lith) [Gr. ῥίς nose + δάκρυον tear + λίθος stone]. A lacrimal concretion in the nasal duct.

Rhinodynia (ri-no-din'e-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the nose.

Rhinolalia (ri-no-la'le-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + λαλιά speech]. A nasal quality of voice due to some disease or defect of the nasal passages. **R. aper'ta,** that which is caused by undue patency of the posterior nares. **R. clau'sa,** that which is due to undue closure of the nasal passages.

Rhinolaryngitis (ri''no-lar-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and larynx.

Rhinolaryngology (ri''no-lar-in-gol'o-je) [Gr. ῥίς nose + λάρυγξ larynx + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge concerning the nose and larynx and their diseases.

Rhinolin (ri'no-lin). A disinfectant and analgesic proprietary remedy.

Rhinolite, Rhinolith (ri'no-līt, ri'no-lith) [Gr. ῥίς nose + λίθος stone]. A nasal stone or concretion.

Rhinolithiasis (ri''no-lith-i'as-is). A condition associated with the formation of rhinoliths.

Rhinologist (ri-nol'o-jist). An expert in the knowledge and treatment of diseases of the nose.

Rhinology (ri-nol'o-je) [Gr. ῥίς nose + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding the nose and its diseases.

Rhinometer (ri-nom'et-er) [Gr. ῥίς nose + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the nose or its cavities.

Rhinomiosis (ri''no-mi-o'sis) [Gr. ῥίς nose + μείωσις diminution]. Operative reduction of the size of the nose.

Rhinommectomy (ri-nom-mek'to-me) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ὄμμα eye + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the inner canthus of the eye.

Rhinonecrosis (ri''no-ne-kro'sis) [Gr. ῥίς nose + *Necrosis*]. Necrosis of the nasal bones.

Rhinopharyngeal (ri''no-far-in'je-al). Same as *Nasopharyngeal.*

Rhinopharyngitis (ri''no-far-in-ji'tis). Inflammation of the nasopharynx. **R. mu'tilans.** See *Gangosa.*

Rhinopharyngolith (ri''no-far-ing'go-lith) [Gr. ῥίς nose + φάρυγξ pharynx + λίθος stone]. Calculus of the nasal pharynx.

Rhinopharynx (ri-no-far'inks). Same as *Nasopharynx.*

Rhinophonia (ri-no-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + φωνή voice]. A nasal twang or quality of voice.

Rhinophyma (ri-no-fi'mah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + φῦμα growth]. A nodular swelling and congestion of the nose.

Rhinoplasty (ri'no-plas-te) [Gr. ῥίς nose + πλάσσειν to form]. The formation of a new nose out of tissue derived from another part. **English r.,** that in which a nose is formed out of flaps from the cheeks. **Indian r.,** the formation of a nose from a flap taken from the forehead. **Italian r., Tagliacotian r.,** the making of a nose out of the flesh of the arm.

Rhinopolypus (ri-no-pol'ip-us) [Gr. ῥίς nose + *Polypus*]. A nasal polypus.

Rhinoptia (ri-nop'she-ah). Internal strabismus.

Rhinorrhagia (ri-nor-ra'je-ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Nose-bleed; epistaxis.

Rhinorrhaphy (ri-nor'raf-e) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ῥαφή suture]. An operation for epicanthus performed by suturation.

Rhinorrhea, Rhinorrhœa (ri-nor-re'ah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + ῥοία flow]. The free discharge of a thin nasal mucus. **Cerebrospinal r.,** discharge of cerebrospinal fluid through the nose.

Rhinosalpingitis (ri''no-sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. ῥίς nose + σάλπιγξ tube + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the Eustachian tube.

Rhinosclerin (ri-no-skle'rin). A preparation derived from cultures of the bacillus of rhinoscleroma: used in treating that disease.

Rhinoscleroma (ri''no-skle-ro'mah) [Gr. ῥίς nose + σκλήρωμα a hard swelling]. A form of indurated growth of the skin and mucous membrane of the nose. The growth is of the nature of granulation-tissue, and forms hard patches or nodules, which tend to increase in size and are painful on pressure. The disease is ascribed to the presence of the *Bacil'lus rhinosclero'matis.*

Rhinoscope (ri'no-skōp) [Gr. ῥίς nose + σκοπεῖν to view]. A speculum for use in nasal examinations.

Rhinoscopic (ri-no-skop'ik). Pertaining to rhinoscopy.

Rhinoscopy (ri-nos'ko-pe). The examination of the nasal passages, either through the anterior nares (*Anterior r.*) or through the nasopharynx (*Posterior r.*).

Rhinosporid'ium kineal'yi. A sporozoan parasite found in tumors of the septum nasi of natives of India.

Rhinostegnosis, Rhinostenosis (ri''no-steg-no'sis, ri''no-sten-o'sis) [Gr. ῥίς nose + στήγνωσις, στένωσις obstruction]. Obstruction of a nasal passage.

Rhizagra (ri-zag'rah) [Gr. ῥίζα root + ἄγρα seizure]. An ancient forceps for the roots of teeth.

Rhizodontropy (ri-zo-don'tro-pe) [Gr. ῥίζα root + ὀδούς tooth + τροπή pivot]. The fixation of an artificial crown upon the natural root of a tooth.

Rhizodontrypy (ri-zo-don'trip-e) [Gr. ῥίζα root + ὀδούς tooth + τρύπη hole]. The perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of morbid fluids.

Rhizome (ri-zōm') [L. *rhizo'ma*; Gr. ῥίζωμα root-stem]. The subterraneous root-stalk of a plant.

Rhizomelic (ri-zo-mel'ik) [Gr. ῥίζα root + μέλος limb]. Pertaining to or involving the hip- and shoulder-joints.

Rhizoneure (ri'zo-nūr) [Gr. ῥίζα root + νεῦρον nerve]. A nerve-cell which forms a nerve-root.

Rhodagen (ro'daj-en). See *Rodagen.*

Rhodallin (ro-dal'lin). Same as *Thiosinamin.*

Rhodan (ro'dan). A salt of sulphocyanic acid, found in the nasal secretion.

Rhodinol (ro'din-ol). A compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, forming artificial or synthetic oil of rose.

Rhodium (ro'de-um) [Gr. ῥόδιος rosy]. A hard and rare metal of the platinum group; symbol, Rh; also its homeopathic trituration.

Rhodogenesis (ro-do-jen'es-is) [Gr. ῥόδον rose + γένεσις production]. The restoration of the purple tint to rhodopsin after it has become bleached by the action of light.

Rhodophane (ro'do-fān) [Gr. ῥόδον rose + φανός bright]. A red pigment, or chromophane, from the retinal cones of birds and fishes.

Rhodophylactic (ro''do-fi-lak'tik). Tending to preserve or restore the retinal purple; pertaining to rhodophylaxis.

Rhodophylaxis (ro''do-fi-lak'sis) [Gr. ῥόδον rose + φύλαξις defence]. The supposed property of the retinal epithelium of protecting and increasing the power of the retinal purple to regain its color after bleaching.

Rhodopsin (ro-dop'sin) [Gr. ῥόδον rose + ὄψις vision]. The visual purple; the pigment of the outer segment of the retinal rods.

Rhombencephalon (rom-ben-sef'al-on) [Gr. ῥόμβος rhomb + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. The myelencephalon, or after-brain, and the metencephalon, or hind-brain, together.

Rhomboatloideus (rom''bo-at-loi'de-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Rhombocœle (rom'bo-sēl) [Gr. ῥόμβος rhomb + κοιλός hollow]. The terminal distention of the canal of the spinal cord.

Rhomboid (rom'boid) [Gr. ῥόμβοειδής rhomb + εἶδος form]. Shaped like a rhomb, or kite.

Rhomboideus (rom-boid'e-us). See *Muscle-table.*

Rhomnal (rom'nal). A proprietary nucleinic acid derivative of the thymus gland of the calf.

Rhonchal, Ronchial (rong'kal, rong'ke-al). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a rhonchus.

Rhonchus (rong'kus) [L.; Gr. ῥόγχος snore]. A rattling in the throat; also a dry, coarse râle in the bronchial tubes, due to a partial obstruction. See *Râle.*

Rhotacism (ro'tas-izm) [Gr. ῥωτακίζειν to misuse the letter *r*]. The incorrect use or overuse of *r*-sounds.

Rhubarb (ru'barb) [L. *rhabar'barum* wild rhubarb; Gr. ῥᾶ rhubarb]. The purgative and astringent root of *Rhe'um officina'le* (also called rhubarb) and of several other species of the same genus. Rhubarb contains chrysophanic acid, tannic acid, and other principles. It is laxative, cholagogue, astringent, and a gastric tonic, and is used in constipation from intestinal indigestion, diarrhea, and hemorrhoids. Dose of drug (*rheum*) in substance, 2–30 gr. (0.133–2 gm.); of *extract*, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *fluidextract*, 15–45 min. (1–3 c.c.); of *syrup*, also of *aromatic syrup* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1–8 dr. (4–32 c.c.); of *aromatic tincture*, 30–75 min. (2–5 c.c.); of *sweet tincture* (*tinct'ura rhe'i dul'cis*), 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *wine*, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *mis'tura rhe'i et so'dæ*, 1 dr.–1 oz. (4–30 gr.); of *compound pills* (containing also aloes and myrrh), 1–4; of *pul'vis rhe'i compos'itus* (Gregory's powder), 20–60 gr. (1.33–4 gm.).

Rhus (rus) [L., gen. *rho'is*]. A genus of anacardiaceous trees and shrubs, many of them poisonous. **R. aromat'ica,** a shrub of North America, is tonic and stimulant in incontinence of urine and hematuria. Dose of *fluid extract* of root-bark, 5–30 min. (0.3–2 c.c.); of *solid extract*, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.333 gm.). **R. gla'bra,** sumach, a non-poisonous species, is astringent and refrigerant, and is used in aphthæ and pharyngitis. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). **R. toxicoden'dron,** or poison-oak, a poisonous species of sumac. The leaves or juice when applied to the skin cause a severe dermatitis and internal poisoning: used principally for rheumatism and in homeopathic practice. Dose of *fluid extract*, $\frac{1}{10}$–1 min. (0.006–0.066 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1–6 min. (0.066–0.4 c.c.). **R. venena'ta,** swamp-sumac, or poison-sumac, is poisonous.

Rhusin (ru'sin). A powdered concentration prepared from the bark of *Rhus gla'bra:* astringent. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.06–0.13 gm.).

Rhyostomaturia (ri''o-sto-mat-u're-ah) [Gr. ῥυάς fluid + στόμα mouth + οὖρον urine]. The excretion of urinary elements by the salivary glands.

Rhyparia (ri-pa're-ah) [Gr. ῥυπαρία]. Sordes; also filth.

Rhypophobia (ri-po-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ῥύπος filth + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of filth; rupophobia.

Rhythm (rithm) [L. *rhythmus;* Gr. ῥυθμός]. A measured movement; the recurrence of a motion at regular intervals. **Cantering r.,** a heart-rhythm resembling the cantering of a horse. It is marked by the occurrence of a third sound between the normal heart-sounds. **Pendulum-r.,** alteration in the rhythm of the heart-sounds in which the diastolic sound is equal in time, character, and loudness to the systolic sound, the beat of the heart resembling the tick of a watch. It is indicative of commencing weakness of the heart.

Rhythmic (rith'mik). Characterized by rhythm.

Rhythmophone (rith'mo-fōn) [Gr. ῥυθμός rhythm + φωνή voice]. An instrument for magnifying the sounds of the heart-beat.

Rhythmotherapy (rith-mo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ῥυθμός rhythm + θεραπεία treatment]. The use of rhythm in treating disease, as the beating of time in treating stammering.

Rhytidosis (rit-id-o'sis) [Gr. ῥυτίδωσις; ῥυτίς wrinkle]. A wrinkling of the cornea; one of the signs of approaching death.

Rib (rib) [L. *cos'ta*]. Any one of the twenty-four bones, each of which extends from a vertebra to or toward the sternum. The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head;* the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck;* at the back of the rib is the *tubercle;* farther outward the bone bends forward, producing the *angle,* from which proceeds the *body,* which passes forward and downward to the sternal extremity. **Cervical r.,** a supernumerary rib occurring in the cervical region. **False r's,** the five lower ribs on either side, so called because they are not directly connected with the sternum. **Floating r.,** a rib of either of the two lowest pairs, connected only with the vertebræ. **Stiller's r.,** a preternaturally movable tenth rib. **True r's,** the seven upper ribs on either side which are connected with the vertebræ and the sternum. Called also *Vertebrosternal r's.* **Vertebral r.** Same as *Floating r.* **Vertebrocostal r's,** the three false ribs connected with the vertebræ and the costal cartilages. **Vertebrosternal r's.** See *True r's.*

Rice (rīs). The cereal plant *Ory'za sati'va;* also its seed or grain. The grain consists mainly of starch, and is used as a food and a dusting-powder.

Rice-water stools. See under *Cholera.*

Richter's hernia (rik'terz). See *Hernia.*

Ricin (ri'sin) [L. *ric'inus* castor-oil plant]. 1. A poisonous toxalbumin from the seed of the castor-oil plant. 2. A proprietary castor-oil preparation.

Ricinin (ris'in-in). A crystallizable alkaloid from the castor-oil plant.

Ricinus (ris'in-us) [L. "tick"]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. The seeds of *R. commu'nis,* or castor-oil plant. These seeds afford castor oil (*o'leum ric'ini*). See *Castor oil,* under *Oil.* The leaves of the castor-oil plant are galactagogue. Dose of *fluid extract*, 60 min. (4 c.c.). A proprietary purgative fluid extract of the seeds is also prepared. Dose, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Rickets (rik'ets) [L. *rachi'tis* (q. v.): originally a distinct word, but now assimilated in meaning to the English word]. A constitutional disease of childhood in which the bones become soft and flexible from retarded ossification, due to deficiency of the earthy salts. The disease is marked by bending and distortion of the bones, under

muscular action, by the formation of nodular enlargements on the ends and sides of the bones, by delayed closure of the fontanels, pain in the muscles, sweating of the head, and degeneration of the liver and spleen. There are often nervous affections, feverishness, convulsions, etc. **Fat r.,** a form in which the infant is plump and seems well nourished. **Fetal r.** See *Achondroplasia.* **Hemorrhagic r.,** infantile scurvy. See *Scurvy.* **Lean r.,** rickets with wasting and progressive emaciation. **Tardy r.,** a disease of adults somewhat like the rickets.

Rickety (rik'et-e). Affected with rickets.

Riders' bone (ri'derz). See *Bone.*

Ridge (rij). A crest or elevated border. **Deltoid r.** Same as *Crest, Deltoid.* **Dental r's,** the projecting borders of the dental groove. **Pronator r.,** the ridge on the anterior surface of the ulna, which marks the extent of the attachment of the pronator quadratus.

Ridgling (rij'ling). A man or animal with one testicle removed.

Rigidity (rij-id'it-e) [L. *rigid'itas; rig'idus* stiff]. Stiffness or inflexibility, chiefly that which is abnormal or morbid. **Anatomic r.,** rigidity of the cervix uteri in labor, without pathologic condition of the cervix, so that it dilates to only a limited extent, beyond which uterine contractions are of no avail. **Cadaveric r.,** rigor mortis. **Cerebellar r.,** stiffness of the body and limbs, due to a lesion of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. **Clasp-knife r.,** spastic extension of the leg with a motion like that of a clasp-knife. **Hemiplegic r.,** rigidity of the paralyzed limbs in hemiplegia. **Pathologic r.,** rigidity of the cervix uteri in labor from some disease. **Postmortem r.,** rigor mortis. **Spasmodic r.,** rigidity of the cervix uteri, due to spasmodic contraction.

Rigor (ri'gor) [L.]. 1. A chill. 2. Rigidity. **R. mor'tis,** the rigidity or stiffening which follows after death, due to coagulation of the muscle-plasm. **R. tre'mens,** paralysis agitans.

Rima (ri'mah) [L. pl. *ri'mæ*]. A crack, chink, or fissure. **R. glot'tidis,** the chink between the vocal cords. **R. o'ris,** the opening of the mouth. **R. palpebra'rum,** the slit between the eyelids. **R. puden'di,** the space between the labia majora. **R. respirato'ria,** the space behind the arytenoid cartilages. **R. vestib'ulæ,** the false glottis.

Rimula (rim'u-lah), pl. *rim'ulæ* [L.]. A minute fissure, especially of the cord or brain.

Rinderpest (rin'ter-pest) [Ger. *Rinder* cattle + *pest* plague]. The cattle-plague; a contagious disease of cattle.

Ring (ring) [L. *an'nulus*]. Any circular or annular organ or area. **Abbé's r's,** catgut-rings for supporting the ends of intestine to be stitched together. **Abdominal r., external,** an opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle for the spermatic cord or for the round ligament. **Abdominal r., internal,** an aperture in the transverse fascia for the spermatic cord or for the round ligament. **Bandl's r.,** a ring-shaped thickening of the uterus during labor, just above the internal os, and marking the lower limit of the contractile portion of the uterus. **Ciliary r.,** a ring of tissue in front of the ora serrata, comprising part of the ciliary body, and giving attachment to the ciliary processes and muscle. **Contraction-r.** Same as *Bandl's r.* **Crural r.** Same as *Femoral r.* **Femoral r.,** the abdominal opening of the femoral canal, normally closed by the crural septum and peritoneum. Called also *Crural r.* **Inguinal r.** Same as *Abdominal r.* **Löwe's r.,** a ring in the visual field caused by the macula lutea. **Maxwell's r.,** a ring resembling Löwe's, but smaller and fainter. **Müller's r.,** a muscular ring surrounding the junction of the cervical canal and the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of pregnancy. **Newton's r's,** the colored rings seen on the surface of thin transparent membranes, as soap-bubbles, due to chromatic aberration. **Retraction-r.** Same as *Bandl's r.* **Spermatorrheal r.,** a ring worn on the penis to prevent erections. **Tympanic r.,** the bony ring forming part of the temporal bone at the time of birth, and developing into the tympanic plate. **Umbilical r.,** the aperture in the abdominal wall by which the umbilical cord communicates with the fetus.

Ringolin (ring'o-lin). A preparation of cod-liver oil, glycerin, balsam of Peru, and zinc oxid: used as a vehicle for skin applications.

Ringworm (ring'wurm). Any parasitic skin-disease in circular patches, such as tinea tonsurans, tinea imbricata, or favus. **R. of the body.** See *Tinea trichophytina.* **Burmese r.,** tinea imbricata. **Chinese r.,** tinea imbricata. **Crusted r.,** favus. **Honeycomb-r.,** favus. **Indian r.,** tinea imbricata. **R. of the scalp.** See *Tinea trichophytina.* **Tokelau r.,** tinea imbricata.

Rinné's test (rin'ez). See *Test.*

Riolan's muscle, nosegay (ri'o-lanz). See *Muscle, Nosegay.*

Ripa (ri'pah) [L. "bank"]. A line marking the reflection of the ependyma of the ventricles of the brain over a tela or a plexus.

Riparian (ri-pa're-an). Pertaining to the ripa; marginal.

Risorius (ri-so're-us) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Risus (ri'sus). Latin for *Laughter.* **R. cani'nus, R. sardon'icus,** a grinning expression produced by spasm of the facial muscles.

Ritter's law (rit'erz). See *Law.*

Rivalry, Retinal (ri'val-re). The apparent alternate displacement of two figures by each other when viewed together, one by each eye.

Rivini, Ducts of (re-ve'ne). See *Duct.*

Rivolta's disease (re-vōl'tahz). Actinomycosis.

Rixolin (rix'o-lin). A mixture of oil of camphor and light petroleum.

Riziform (riz'if-orm). Resembling grains of rice.

R. M. A. An abbreviation for *right mento-anterior* position of the fetus.

R. M. P. An abbreviation for *right mentoposterior* position of the fetus.

R. O. A. An abbreviation for *right occipito-anterior* position of the fetus.

Rob (rob). A jelly, confection, or thick syrup, as of mulberries: sometimes variously medicated. **Elderberry-r.,** a purgative extract prepared from the fruit of *Sambu'cus ni'gra* and *S. eb'ulus,* elder shrubs of Europe.

Roberts's test (rob'erts). See *Test.*

Robertson's pupil (rob'ert-sunz). See *Argyll-Robertson pupil,* under *Pupil.*

Robin (ro'bin). A toxalbumin from the bark of *Robin'ia pseudaca'cia,* a locust-tree of North America.

Roboline (rob'o-lin). A proprietary preparation of quinin, strychnin, phosphoric acid, tea, and wild cherry: a stimulant and tonic.

Roborant (rob'o-rant) [L. *rob'orans* strengthening]. 1. Conferring strength; strengthening. 2. A proprietary nutrient preparation.

Rochelle salt (ro-shel'). Potassium and sodium tartrate.

Rod (rod). A straight, slim piece of matter: specifically one of the rod-like bodies of the retina. **R.-bipolars,** bipolar nerve-cells of the inner muscular layer of the retina which are specially connected with the rod visual cells. The bipolar cells connected with the cone-element are called *Cone-bipolars.* **Corti's r's,** rod-like bodies in a double row which form the arches of Corti. **R.-ellipsoid,** the outer longitudinally striated portion of the inner rod-section. Sometimes called *Lenticular body.* **Enamel-r's,** the parallel hexagonal prisms forming the enamel of teeth. **R.-epithelium,** epithelium the cells of which exhibit a peculiar rod-like striation. **R.-fibers,** the attenuated, fiber-like bodies of the rod visual cells which unite the nuclei of the latter, within the outer nuclear layer of the retina, with the retinal rods. **R.-granules.** See under *Granule.* **R's of Heidenhain,** the rod-like cells of the renal tubules. **König's r's,** a series of steel bars each of which gives a note of certain pitch when struck. **Maddox r's,** a set of parallel cylindric glass rods used in testing for heterophoria. **Retinal r's,** highly specialized cylindric neuro-epithelial cells containing rhodopsin; with the visual cones they form one of the layers of the retina. **R.-segments.** See under *Segment.*

Rodagen (ro'daj-en). A preparation of the milk of goats from which the thyroids have been removed: used in ophthalmic goiter.

Rodent ulcer (ro'dent). See *Ulcer.*

Roentography, etc. (ren-tog'raf-e). See *Skiagraphy.*

Roetheln (ret'eln). See *Rötheln.*

Roka (ro'kah). A tree of Arabia and Africa, *Trichil'ia emet'ica:* it affords various remedial products.

Rolandic (ro-lan'dik). Described by or named in honor of L. *Rolando* (1773–1831), as the Rolandic area, convolution, fissure, etc. See under *Area, Fissure,* etc.

Rolandometer (ro-lan-dom'et-er). An instrument for determining the positions of the various fissures of the surface of the brain.

Roll-culture (rōl'kult-ūr). See under *Culture.*

Roller (rōl'ler). A cylinder of cotton, linen, or flannel rolled up for surgeons' or dressers' use. **Massage-r.,** a proprietary apparatus for use in electric massage.

Romberg's sign (rom'bergz). See *Sign.*

Rongeur (raw-zhār') [Fr.]. A form of gouge-forceps or nippers.

Röntgen rays (rent'gen). See *Rays.*

Röntgenism (rent'gen-izm). 1. The therapeutic application of Röntgen rays. 2. The ill effect of the Röntgen rays; disease induced by misuse of Röntgen rays.

Röntgenogram (rent-gen'o-gram). A Röntgen-ray photograph.

Röntgenography (rent-gen-og'raf-e). Photography by the Röntgen rays.

Röntgenology (rent-gen-ol'o-je) [*Röntgen* rays + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The study of the Röntgen rays.

Röntgenoscopy (rent-gen-os'ko-pe) [*Röntgen* ray + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. Examination by means of Röntgen rays.

Röntgenotherapy (rent-gen-o-ther'ap-e) [*Röntgen* rays + Gr. θεραπεία treatment]. Therapeutic use of the Röntgen rays.

Röntography (ren-tog'ra-fe). Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Root (root) [L. *ra'dix*]. 1. The descending axis of a plant or any one of its branches. 2. That portion of an organ (such as a hair or nail) that is buried in the tissues. 3. One of the bundles, usually two in number, which join to form the trunk of a nerve. **R.-canal,** the socket of the root of a tooth; a part of an alveolus. **R.-cells,** cells of the nerve-roots. **R.-zone.** See *Zone.*

R. O. P. An abbreviation for *right occipitoposterior* position of the fetus.

Rosa (ro'zah). Latin for *Rose.*

Rosacea (ro-za'se-ah). See *Acne rosacea.*

Rosanilin (ro-zan'il-in). A coal-tar derivative, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3$: used in preparing various dyes and stain, and as a parasiticide. **R. acetate,** a substance used as a red dye. **R. hydrochlorid,** fuchsin.

Rosary, Rachitic (ro'za-re). The row of bead-like nodules which appear on the ribs at their junction with the cartilages in rickets.

Rose (rōz) [L. *ro'sa*]. Any plant or species of the genus *Ro'sa.* The petals of *Pale r.* (*Ro'sa centifo'lia*) are used in making rose-water and cold cream (*unguen'tum a'quæ ro'sæ*). The petals of *Red r.* (*Ro'sa gal'lica*) are used in making *confec'tio ro'sæ, mel ro'sæ, extrac'tum ro'sæ flu'idum,* and *syru'pus ro'sæ.* The flowers of *Ro'sa damasce'na* afford the *oil of r.,* or attar of roses (*o'leum ro'sæ*). **R.-cold,** hay-fever, coming on at the time of the blooming of roses and attributed to the inhalation of rose-pollen. **Damask r.,** the *Ro'sa damasce'na:* its flowers afford the oil or attar of roses (*o'leum ro'sæ*). **Dog-r.** (*Ro'sa cani'na*) produces a fruit, or hip: used in pharmacy. **Pale r.,** the flowers of *Ro'sa centifo'lia,* whose petals are used in preparing rose-water and cold cream. **Red r.,** the flowers of *Ro'sa gal'lica:* from the petals the confection of roses is prepared. The fluid extract is a mild astringent. Dose, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.); of syrup, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Rosemary (rōz'ma-re). See *Rosmarinus.* **Marsh-r.,** the plant *Stat'ice limo'nium:* a strong astringent.

Rosenmüller's body or organ (ro'zen-me-lerz). See *Organ.*

Roseola (ro-ze'o-lah) [L.]. Any rose-colored rash; specifically, *Epidemic r.,* or rubeola. **R. choler'ica,** an eruption sometimes seen in cholera. **Epidemic r.** Same as *Rubeola.* **R. feb'rilis,** a non-pathognomonic erythema occurring in simple and malarial fevers. **R. infan'tilis,** the rose-rash of infants, chiefly occurring in infantile febrile conditions. **Syphilitic r.,** an eruption of rose-colored spots in early secondary syphilis. Called also *Syphilitic exanthem* and *Macular syphilid.* **R. typho'sa,** the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. **R. vacci'na,** a rash sometimes occurring after vaccination.

Roseolous (ro-ze'o-lus). Of the nature of a roseola, or rash.

Rosette (ro'zet). Same as *Spirem.* **R. of Golgi.** Same as *Sporocyst.*

Rosin (roz'in) [L. *res'ina*]. Colophony; the resinous substance that remains after the distillation of the oil of turpentine from the fresh pitch of pine-wood. It is used as an adhesive and stimulant addition to plasters.

Rosmarinus (ros-mar-i'nus) [L. "sea-dew"]. A genus of labiate plants. *R. officina'lis,* or common rosemary, affords the fragrant volatile oil of rosemary. Dose of oil, 1–2 min. (0.066–0.13 c.c.); of *spirit* (*spir'itus rosmari'ni*), 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Rosolic acid (ro-zol'ik). See *Acid.*

Rostellum (ros-tel'lum), pl. *rostel'la* [L. "little beak"]. A small beak, or hook-like process; especially the hook-bearing part of the head of an endoparasitic worm.

Rostral (ros'tral) [L. *rostra'lis* from *ros'trum* beak]. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum; having a rostrum or beak.

Rostrate (ros'trāt) [L. *rostra'tus* beaked]. Having a beak-like process.

Rostriform (ros'trif-orm) [L. *ros'trum* beak + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a beak.

Rostrum (ros'trum), pl. *ros'tra* [L. "beak"]. A beak-like appendage or part. **R. cor'poris callo'si,** the anterior and lower end of the corpus callosum. **R. sphenoida'le,** the beak of the sphenoid bone; the part which articulates with the vomer.

Rot (rot). 1. Decay. 2. A disease of sheep, and sometimes of man, caused by *Dis'toma hepat'icum*. **Drosera-r.,** inherited phthisis of young children, said by some homeopathists to be curable by drosera.

Rotary (ro'ta-re). Marked by or produced by rotation.

Rotation (ro-ta'shun) [L. *rota'tio, ro'tare* to turn]. The process of turning around an axis; movement of a body about its axis, called the *axis of r.* **R.-joint,** a lateral ginglymus. **Specific r.,** the arc through which a substance rotates the plane of polarization.

Rotato'res spi'næ [L. "turners of the spine"]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Rötheln (ret'eln) [Ger.]. Same as *Rubeola.*

Rotterin (rot'ter-in) [L. *rotteri'num*]. A disinfectant mixture of citric acid and thymol, āā gr. iss; salicylic acid, gr. x; boric acid, gr. xlv; zinc sulphocarbolate and zinc chlorid, āā gr. lxxv: to be dissolved in four quarts of water.

Rotula (rot'u-lah) [L. dim. of *ro'ta* wheel]. 1. The patella. 2. Any disk-like bony process. 3. A troche or lozenge.

Rotulad (rot'u-lad). Toward the patella, or the patellar aspect.

Rotular (rot'u-lar). Pertaining to the patella.

Rouget du porc (roo-zha' du pork') [Fr.]. Same as *Swine-erysipelas.*

Rouleau (roo-lo'), pl. *rouleaux* [Fr. "roll"]. A roll of red blood-corpuscles.

Round ligament (rownd). See *Ligament.* **R. worm.** See *Ascaris.*

Roup (roop). An infectious disease of poultry.

Routinism (roo-tēn'izm). Extreme medical conservatism; the use of an unvarying course in the treatment of disease.

R. S. A. An abbreviation for *right sacro-anterior* position of the fetus.

R. S. P. An abbreviation for *right sacroposterior* position of the fetus.

Rubber-dam (rub'ber-dam). A sheet of India rubber used by dentists in mouth-work.

Rubber-tissue (rub-ber-tish'u). Gutta-percha in sheets: used in surgery.

Rubedo (ru-be'do) [L.]. Blushing or other redness of the skin.

Rubefacient (ru-be-fa'shent) [L. *rubefa'ciens* reddening; *ru'ber* red + *fa'cere* to make]. 1. Reddening the skin. 2. An agent that reddens the skin.

Rubella (ru-bel'lah) Same as *Rubeola,* first definition. **R. scarlatino'sa.** Same as *Fourth disease.* See under *Disease.*

Rubeola (ru-be-o'lah) [L. *ru'ber* red]. 1. Epidemic roseola; rötheln, or German measles; an acute exanthematous febrile disease not unlike measles. After an incubation-period of from one to three weeks the disease begins with slight fever and catarrhal symptoms, sore throat, pains in the limbs, and the appearance of an eruption of red papules similar to those of measles, but lighter in color, not arranged in crescentic masses, and disappearing without desquamation within a week. See *Exanthemata, Table of.* 2. Measles.

Rubescent (ru-bes'ent) [L. *rubes'cere* to become red]. Reddish; becoming red.

Rubia (ru'be-ah) [L.]. See *Madder.*

Rubidiol (ru-bid'e-ol). A solution in oil of rubidium and potassium iodohydrargyrate: used externally as a resolvent.

Rubidium (ru-bid'e-um) [L. *ru'bidus* red]. A rare metallic alkaline element; symbol, Rb. **R.-ammonium bromid,** a substance, $RbBr + 3NH_4Br$: used like potassium bromid. Dose, 20–30 gr. (1.333–2 gm.). **R. bromid,** a binary compound, RbBr: used like potassium bromid. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.333–4 gm.). **R. chlorid,** a substance, RbCl: said to increase the arterial tension. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.133–0.333 gm.). **R. iodid,** a binary compound, RbI, partly soluble in water: valued in treating diseases of the eye, pharynx, and skin. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.). **R. tartrate,** a salt, $RbC_4H_5O_6$: used in cardiac neuroses. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.18–0.333 gm.).

Rubiginous, Rubiginose (ru-bij'in-us, ru-bij'in-ōs) [L. *rubi'go* rust]. Having a rusty, brownish color: said of sputum.

Rubigo (ru-bi'go). Latin for *Rust.*

Rubin (ru'bin). Same as *Fuchsin.*

Rubinat water (ru'bin-at). See under *Water.*

Rubor (ru'bor) [L. "redness"]. Redness due to inflammation.

Rubrol (ru'brol). A proprietary remedy for gonorrhea, used by injection.

Rubus (ru'bus) [L.]. A genus of rosaceous plants including the blackberries, raspberries, brambles, dewberries, and cloudberries. The root-barks of *R. canaden'sis, trivia'lis,* and *villo'sus,* species of blackberry, are tonic and astringent, and used in diarrhea. Dose of *fluid extract,* 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.). The fruits of *R. Idæ'us* and *R. strigo'sus,* red raspberries, are used in pharmacy.

Ructus (ruk'tus) [L.]. The belching of wind; eructation.

Rudbeckia (rud-bek'e-ah) [after O. *Rudbeck* (1630–1702) and O. *Rudbeck* (1660–1740)]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs of North America. The cone-flower, *R. lacinia'ta,* thimble-weed, is a diuretic and tonic. Dose of fluid extract, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.). **R. hir'ta,** the cone-flower; a composite-flowered plant of North America; also its homeopathic preparation.

Rudimentary (ru-dim-en'ta-re). Imperfectly developed.

Rue (roo) [L. *ru'ta*]. The rutaceous herb *Ru'ta grave'olens.* The volatile oil (*o'leum ru'tæ*) from the leaves is an irritant poison, and is used as an abortifacient and emmenagogue. Dose of *fluid extract,* 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.); of *oil,* 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.).

Rufiopin (ru-fe-o'pin). A red-yellow, crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, derivable from opianic acid, and isomeric with rufigallic acid.

Ruga (ru'gah), pl. *ru'gæ* [L.]. A ridge, wrinkle, or fold. **R. of the stomach,** wrinkles which appear on the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach when the muscular coat contracts. **R. of the vagina,** small transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the vagina extending outward from the columns.

Rugose, Rugous (ru'gōs, ru'gus) [L. *rugo'sus*]. Characterized by wrinkles.

Rugosity (ru-gos'it-e) [L. *rugosi'tas*]. 1. The condition of being rugose; roughness. 2. A fold, wrinkle, or ruga.

Rule, Anstie's. A rule used in connection with life-insurance examination; the maximum amount of absolute alcohol which can be taken by an adult without injury is 1½ oz. daily. This is equivalent to about 3 oz. of whisky, brandy, gin, or rum; about 4 glasses of sherry or other strong wine; to 1 pint of claret, champagne, or other light wine; to 3 glasses of strong ale or porter; or 5 glasses of beer or light ale. **Young's r.** See *Young's rule.*

Rum (rum). An alcoholic spirit distilled from the refuse of sugar-making. **Bay-r.,** spiritus myrciæ, a cosmetic and hair-dressing; an alcoholic solution of the oil of *Myr'cia a'cris.* **Cherry-r.,** rum in which cherries have been put.

Rumen (ru'men) [L. "gullet"]. The first stomach of a ruminant, or cud-chewing animal.

Rumex (ru'mex) [L.]. A genus of polygonaceous plants; dock. The root of *R. cris'pus,* yellow dock, is astringent, tonic, and popularly esteemed as a cholagogue. Dose, ¼–1 dr. (1–3.8 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Rumicin (ru'mis-in). 1. Chrysophanic acid. 2. A proprietary preparation of *Ru'mex cris'pus.* Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.13–0.26 gm.).

Rumin (ru'min). A proprietary dry concentration prepared from *Ru'mex cris'pus.* Dose, 3 gr. (0.19 gm.).

Rumination (ru-min-a'shun) [L. *rumina'tio*]. The casting up of the food to be chewed a second time. See *Merycism.*

Rump (rump). The gluteal region, or buttock.

Runround (run'rownd). Paronychia affecting the end of the finger and following the circumference of the nail.

Rupia (ru'pe-ah) [Gr. ῥύπος sordes]. An eruptive disease of the skin in which ill-conditioned bullæ or vesicles are formed, which become scabby. It is almost always a manifestation of tertiary syphilis.

Rupial (ru'pe-al). Pertaining to, resembling, or due to, rupia.

Rupophobia (ru-po-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ῥύπος filth + φόβος fear]. An insane or morbid dread of filth.

Rupture (rup'chur) [L. *ruptu'ra,* from *rum'pere* to break]. 1. Forcible tearing or breaking of a part. 2. A hernia.

Ruscol (rus'kol). A preparation of bismuth and birch tar: used in erysipelas, eczema, etc.

Russol (rus'sol). A tincture of colchicum and capsicum containing mustard oil and oil of wintergreen: used in rheumatism.

Rust (rust). 1. Iron oxid or hydroxid, forming a reddish deposit on metallic iron where the latter has been exposed to moisture; also a similar deposit on other metals that have been exposed to dampness. 2. A fungous disease of plants characterized by the formation of rust-like spots on them.

Ruta (ru'tah) [L.]. See *Rue.*

Rutates (ru'tāts). A salt of rutic acid.

Ruthenium (ru-the'ne-um). A rare, very hard metallic element; symbol, Ru.

Rutidosis (ru-tid-o'sis) [Gr. ῥυτίς wrinkle]. Shrivelling or wrinkling of the cornea; rhytidosis.

Rutin (ru'tin). A crystalline substance from the leaves of rue.

Ruttle (rut'tl). An old popular name for a rattling in the throat.

Ruysch's membrane (rīsh'iz). See under *Membrane.*

Rye (rī). The cereal plant *Seca'le cerea'le* and its nutritious seed. **Spurred r.** See *Ergot.*

S.

S. An abbreviation for L. *se'mis* half, *sig'na* mark, and *sinis'ter* left; also a symbol for *Sulphur.*

Sabadilla (sab-ah-dil'lah) [Spanish *cebadilla; cebeda* barley]. The poisonous seed of *Vera'trum Sabadil'la,* a melanthaceous plant of Mexico. It contains veratrin, and is emetocathartic. It is used to destroy parasites.

Sabadin (sab'ad-in). A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{51}NO_8$, from sabadilla.

Sabadinin (sab-ad'in-in). A crystallizable principle, $C_{27}H_{45}.NO_8$, from sabadilla.

Sabbatia (sab-ba'she-ah) [after L. *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist]. A genus of gentianaceous herbs of many species; called American centaury: used like gentian. **S. angularis,** American centaury, is a good tonic and stomachic, and is valued in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). **S. campes'tris** is recommended for dyspeptic sick-headache. Dose of *fluid extract,* ½–1 fl. dr. (1–4 c.c.). **S. Elliot'tii,** Elliott's centaury, or quinin-flower, is a tonic and antiperiodic. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Sabbatin (sab'at-in). An antiperiodic and antipyretic preparation of *Sabba'tia Elliot'tii.*

Sabina (sab-i'nah). Latin for *Savin.*

Sabulous (sab'u-lus) [L. *sabulo'sus; sab'ulum* sand]. Gritty or sandy.

Saburral (sab-ur'ral) [L. *sabur'ra* sand]. Pertaining to or of the nature of sordes, or of foulness of the stomach.

Sac (sak) [L. *sac'cus;* Gr. σάκκος]. Any bag-like organ. **Air-s.,** any one of the air-cells of the lungs. **Allantoic s.** See *Allantois.* **Aneurysmal s.,** the dilated coats of an artery in a sacculated aneurysm. **Dental s., Dentinal s.,** the vascular sac enclosing the enamel-organ and dentinal papillæ. **Embryonic s.,** the blastodermic vesicle. **Gestation-s.,** the sac that encloses the embryo in ectopic pregnancy. **Hernial s.,** the pouch of peritoneum which encloses the protruding intestine in a case of hernia. **Hilton's s.,** a laryngeal pouch. **Lacrimal s.,** the dilated upper end of the lacrimal duct. **Omental s.,** the pouch formed between the ascending and descending portions of the great omentum. **Pleural s.,** the cavity of the pleura. **Pudendal s.** See *Broca's Pouch,* under *Pouch.* **Yolk-s.,** the umbilical vesicle.

Saccapelo (sak-ah-pe'lo). A proprietary depilatory.

Saccate (sak'kāt) [L. *sacca'tus*]. 1. Shaped like a sac. 2. Contained in a sac.

Saccharated (sak'kar-a-ted) [L. *sacchara'tus,* from *sac'charum* sugar]. Sugary; charged with or containing sugar.

Saccharephidrosis (sak''kar-ef-id-ro'sis) [Gr. σάκχαρον sugar + ἐφιδρώσις sweating]. The discharge of sugar in the sweat.

Saccharid (sak'ar-id). One of a series of carbohydrates, including the sugars. The saccharids are divided into monosaccharids, disaccharids, etc.

Saccharíferous (sak-kar-if'er-us) [L. *sac'charum* sugar + *fer're* to bear]. Containing or yielding sugar.

Saccharification (sak″kar-if-ik-a′shun) [L. *sac′charum* sugar + *fa′cere* to make]. Conversion into sugar.

Saccharimeter, Saccharometer (sak-kar-im′et-er, sak-kar-om′et-er)[L. *sac′charum* sugar + *me′trum* measure]. A device for estimating the proportion of sugar in a solution. It is either a polarimeter, indicating the proportion of sugar by the number of degrees through which it rotates the plane of polarization, or a hydrometer, indicating the proportion of sugar by the specific gravity of the solution.

Saccharin (sak′kar-in). An intensely sweet, crystalline substance, $C_7H_5SO_3N$, or benzoic sulphinid from coal-tar It is said to be 280 times as sweet as cane-sugar. It is used in place of cane-sugar in diabetes, and also for the purpose of disguising the taste of bitter medicines. Dose, ¼–2 gr. (0.016–0.133 gm.). It is also known as *Glucid*, *Saccharinol*, and *Sycose*. **S. -sodium**, a powder containing 90 per cent. of saccharin : an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 15 gr, (1 gm.), in capsule.

Saccharine (sak′kar-in) [L. *sacchari′nus*]. Sugary; of a sweet taste.

Saccharobacillus (sak″kar-o-bas-il′lus). Same as *Bacillus Pasteurianus*.

Saccharogalactorrhea, Saccharogalactorrhœa (sak″kar-o-gal-ak-tor-re′ah)[Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *γάλα* milk + *ῥοία* flow]. The secretion of milk containing an excess of sugar.

Saccharometer (sak-kar-om′et-er). Same as *Saccharimeter*.

Saccharomyces (sak-kar-om′is-ēz) [Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *μύκης* fungus]. A genus of protophytes; the yeast-fungi. The organisms consist of oval or spheric cells, single or in chains, sometimes forming a mycelium of filaments, and increasing by spores or buds. **S. al′bicans,** a pathogenic species causing a thrush in the mouth : in white, oval, spheric, or cylindric cells, sometimes forming long filaments. **S. apicula′tus,** a species from fermenting fruit : its oval cells are joined at the ends. **S. capillit′ii,** a species from the scalp, with spheric cells : said to cause pityriasis capitis. **S. cerevis′iæ,** a species with oval or spheric cells, from brewers' yeast : it causes alcoholic fermentation. **S. coprog′enus,** a form from decomposing feces, in short chains of oval or spheric cells. **S. ellipsoid′eus,** a form from wine-yeast, forming elliptic cells, solitary or in branching chains : it causes alcoholic fermentation in wines. **S. exig′uus,** a form in beer-yeast : the cells are elliptic and solitary, or in branching chains : it causes late fermentation in beer. **S. galactic′olus,** a species from milk, with oval and elliptic cells : it produces a fermentation in milk. **S. glu′tinis,** a non-pathogenic species from air, potatoes, and the skin in seborrhea ; its cells are cylindric, oval, or spheric : it forms a rosy pigment. **S. Hansen′ii** changes sugars into oxalic acid. **S. hom′inis,** a species occurring in chronic infectious pyemia. It is pathogenic for animals. **S. litho′genes,** a species from the lymph-glands of an ox suffering from carcinoma of the liver : pathogenic to animals. **S. mesenter′icus,** a species which causes a fermentation in fruit-acids : it is found in fermenting fruits. **S. mycoder′ma,** a species from fermenting liquors and diabetic urine, in which it produces a slight fermentation : seen in cylindric, oval, or elliptic cells, forming branched chains. **S. neofor′mans** is regarded by some as the germ of cancer. **S. pastoria′nus,** a species from fermenting wine and beer : cells oval or clavate. **S. subcuta′neus tumefa′ciens,** a species found in a myxoma of the thigh : pathogenic for animals. **S. granulomato′sus,** a variety producing granulomatous tumors in pigs. **S. guttula′tus,** a species which is able to change glucose into alcohol. It is pathogenic for rats and guinea-pigs. **S. tumefa′ciens al′bus,** a species discovered in certain cases of pharyngitis. Pathogenic for mice, guinea-pigs and rabbits.

Saccharomycetic (sak″kar-o-mi-set′ik). Due to the presence of yeast-fungi.

Saccharomycetolysis (sak″ar-o-mi-set-ol′is-is). [*Saccharomyces* + Gr. *λύσις* solution]. The spitting up of saccharomyces.

Saccharomycosis (sak″kar-o-mi-ko′sis). 1. Any disease-condition due to a yeast-fungus. 2. A skin-disease in which nodules are seen filled with saccharomyces.

Saccharorrhea, Saccharorrhœa (sak″kar-or-re′ah) [Gr. *σάκχαρον* sugar + *ῥοία* flow]. Diabetes mellitus, or glycosuria.

Saccharose (sak′kar-ōs) [L. *sac′charum* sugar]. Ordinary cane-sugar or beet-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is a sweet principle, crystallizing in prisms, soluble in water, and turning the plane of polarization to the right. By boiling and by certain ferments it is converted into dextrose and levulose. It is extensively used as a food and as a sweetening agent, and is much employed in pharmacy, forming the basis of syrups, electuaries, confections, etc. The name is extended to all the members of a series of substances having the same chemic formula. They are anhydrids of the glucoses.

Saccharosuria (sak″kar-o-su′re-ah) [*Saccharose* + Gr. *οὖρον* urine]. The presence of saccharose in the urine.

Saccharum (sak′kar-um) [L. ; Gr. *σάκχαρον*]. 1. Sugar, especially cane-sugar, or saccharose. 2. A genus of graminaceous plants. *S. officina′rum*, sugar-cane, affords a large part of the commercial supply of sugar. See under *Sugar*. **S. lac′tis,** sugar of milk ; lactose.

Sacciform (sak′sif-orm) [L. *sac′cus* sac + *for′ma* form]. Shaped like a sac or bag.

Saccular (sak′u-lar). Shaped like a sac.

Sacculated (sak′u-la-ted) [L. *saccula′tus*]. Characterized by sacculation, or by saccules.

Sacculation (sak-u-la′shun). 1. A sacculus, or pouch. 2. The quality of being sacculated, or pursed out with little pouches.

Saccule (sak′ūl) [L. *sac′culus*]. 1. A little bag or sac. 2. That one of the two divisions of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule of the ear which communicates with the ductus cochlearis. Called *Sacculus proprius* and *Vestibular saccule*.

Sacculocochlear (sak″ku-lo-kok′le-ar). Pertaining to the sacculus proprius and to the cochlea.

Sacculus (sak′u-lus), pl. *sac′culi* [L.]. 1. A little bag filled with herbs or medicines, to be worn upon the body. 2. Any saccule, pouch, or bursa. 3. See *Saccule*, second definition. **S. commu′nis,** the utricle of the ear ; the larger of the two main divisions of the membranous labyrinth. **S. endolymphat′icus,** a subdural lymph-space within the cranium, communicating by means of the endolymphatic duct with the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **S. lacrima′lis,** the lacrimal sac ; a dilatation at the upper end of the lacrimal duct. **S. laryn′gis.** See *Pouch, laryngeal*. **S. pro′prius,** the saccule of the ear ; the smaller of the two divisions of the membranous labyrinth.

Saccus (sak′kus), pl. *sac′ci* [L. ; Gr. *σάκκος*]. A sac or pouch. **S. endolymphat′icus,** etc. See *Sacculus endolymphaticus*.

Sachsse's test (sahk′sez). See *Test*. **S's solution.** See *Solution*.

Sacra media (sa′krah me′de-ah) [L.]. The middle sacral artery.

Sacrad (sa′krad). Toward the sacrum, or sacral aspect.

Sacral (sa′kral) [L. *sacra′lis*]. Pertaining to or situated near the sacrum.

Sacralgia (sa-kral′je-ah) [*Sacrum* + Gr. *ἄλγος* pain]. Pain in the sacrum.

Sacrectomy (sa-krek′to-me) [*Sacrum* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of the sacrum for cancer of the rectum ; Kraske's operation.

Sacriplex (sa′krip-lex). The sacral plexus.

Sacro-anterior (sa″kro-an-te′re-or). Having the sacrum directed forward.

Sacrococcygeal (sa″kro-kok-sij′e-al). Pertaining to the sacrum and coccyx.

Sacrococcygeus anti′cus (sa″kro-kok-sij′e-us). The curvator coccygis muscle.

Sacrocoxalgia (sa″kro-koks-al′je-ah). Same as *Sacrocoxitis*.

Sacrocoxitis (sa″kro-kok-si′tis) [*Sacrum* + L. *co′xa* hip]. Inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.

Sacro-iliac (sa-kro-il′e-ak). Pertaining to the sacrum and ilium.

Sacrolumbalis (sa″kro-lum-ba′lis)[L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sacrolumbar (sa-kro-lum′bar) [*Sacrum* + L. *lum′bus* loin]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the loin.

Sacroposterior (sa″kro-pos-te′re-or). Having the sacrum directed backward.

Sacropromontory (sa-kro-prom′on-to-re). The promontory of the sacrum.

Sacrosciatic (sa″kro-si-at′ik) [*Sacral* + *Sciatic*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium.

Sacrospinal (sa-kro-spi′nal) [*Sacrum* + L. *spi′na* spine]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the spine, or vertebral column.

Sacrotomy (sa-krot′o-me) [*Sacrum* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. The operation of cutting out the lower end of the sacrum.

Sacro-uterine (sa-kro-u′ter-in). Pertaining to the sacrum and the uterus.

Sacrovertebral (sa-kro-ver′te-bral). Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

Sacrum (sa′krum) [L. "sacred"]. The triangular bone situated dorsad and caudad from the two ilia. It is formed of five united vertebræ wedged in between the two innominate bones.

Sactosalpinx (sak-to-sal′pinx) [Gr. *σακτός* stuffed + *σάλπιγξ* tube]. Dilatation of the inflamed oviduct from retention of its secretions ; hydrosalpinx in which the tube is distended to such an extent as to form large tumors.

Saddle-back (sad′dl-bak). See *Lordosis*.

Saddle-joint (sad′dl-joint). A joint in which a convex surface fits into a concave one.

Saddle-nose (sad′dl-nōz). A nose with a bridge much depressed.

Sadism (sa′dizm) [Marquis de *Sade*]. Sexual perversion in which satisfaction is derived from the infliction of cruelty upon another.

Sadist (sa′dist). A practiser of sadism.

Sadistic (sa-dis′tik). Pertaining to sadism.

Saemisch's operation, ulcer (sa′mishs). See *Operation, Ulcer*.

Sæptum (sep′tum). Latin for *Septum*.

Safety-tube (sāf′te). That part of the Eustachian tube which is always open.

Safflower (saf′flow-er). See *Carthamus*.

Saffron (saf′fron). See *Crocus*. **American s.** See *Carthamus*. **Meadow-s.** See *Colchicum*. **S.-substitute,** dinitrocresol, a poisonous yellow coal-tar dye.

Safranin (saf′ran-in). A poisonous substance, $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$: used as a pink stain in microscopy and as a test for sugar in the urine. (See under *Test*). It is a respiratory and cardiac poison.

Safranophil (saf-ran′o-fil) [*Safranin* + Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love]. 1. Readily stained with safranin. 2. Any cell or element readily stained with safranin.

Safrene (saf′rēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from sassafras.

Safrol (saf′rol). An oily volatile anodyne substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, from sassafras oil : useful in headache and neuritis. Dose, 20–30 min. (1.333–2 c.c.).

Sagapenum (sag-ap-e′num) [L. ; Gr. *σαγάπηνον*]. A fetid gum-resin from *Fer′ula per′sica*, much like galbanum and asafetida : little used.

Sage (sāj). A labiate plant, *Sal′via officina′lis*. See *Salvia*.

Sagittal (saj′it-al) [L. *sagitta′lis ; sagit′ta* arrow]. Shaped like or resembling an arrow.

Sago (sa′go). A starch mainly derived from the pith of various species of palm, chiefly of the genus *Sa′gus*.

Sagradin (sag-ra′din). A proprietary preparation of cascara sagrada : aperient.

Sagur (sa′gur). An astringent gall formed on certain East Indian tamarisks.

Saigon cinnamon (si-gon′). See *Cinnamon*.

Saint Anthony's fire. Erysipelas.

Saint Vitus' dance. Chorea.

Saiodin, Sajodin (sa-i′o-din). A colorless, odorless substance, $(C_{22}H_{42}O_2I)_2Ca$, containing 26 per cent. of iodin : used as a substitute for potassium iodid.

Sajina (sah-je′nah). An East Indian plant, *Morin′ga pterygosper′ma* : used in rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Sal (sal). Latin for *Salt*. **S. acetosel′la,** potassium binoxalate. **S. aëra′tus,** potassium bicarbonate. **S. alem′broth.** See *Alembroth*. **S. ammoni′acus,** ammonium chlorid. **S. commu′nis,** common salt ; sodium chlorid. **S.-dammar,** an aromatic resin from the sal-tree, *Sho′rea robus′ta*, of India. **S. de duo′bus,** potassium sulphate. **S. enix′um,** potassium bisulphate. **S. pol′ychrest,** potassium sulphate with sulphur. **S. prunel′la,** potassium nitrate in balls. **S. so′dæ,** sodium carbonate. **S. volat′ilis,** ammonium carbonate.

Salacetin (sal-as-e′tin). Phenylamin acetosalicylate : used as an antiseptic, and analgesic and uric acid solvent.

Salacetol (sal-as-e′tol). A crystalline compound of acetone and salicylic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, or $C_6H_4{<}^{OH}_{COO.CH_2CO.CH_3}$: antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.). Called also *Salicylacetol* and *Salantol*.

Salactol (sal-ak′tol). A compound of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen peroxid : used in diphtheria.

Salamanderin (sal-am-an′der-in). A poisonous base, $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$, from the skin of a species of salamander.

Salamid (sal-am′id). An amidogen derivative of salicylic acid or from the oil of gaultheria : antirheumatic.

Salantol (sal-an′tol). See *Salacetol*.

Salborol (sal-bo′rol). An antirheumatic and antiseptic compound containing boric acid and salol.

Salbromalid (sal-bro′mal-id). A proprietary compound containing salicylic acid, ammonium bromid, and acetanilid : antirheumatic. Same as *Antinervin*.

Saldanin (sal′dan-in). A locally anesthetic alkaloid from *Datu′ra arbo′reum*, a Mexican tree or shrub.

Salep (sa'lep). The dried tubers of various species of orchid: nutritious and demulcent, and reputed to be aphrodisiac.

Saleratus (sal-er-a'tus). Potassium bicarbonate.

Salethyl (sal-eth'il). A proprietary ethyl salicylate, said to be chemically pure.

Salfene (sal'fēn). A proprietary analgesic, antiseptic, and antispasmodic mixture. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Salhypnone (sal-hip'nōn). Benzoylmethylsalicylic ester, $C_6H_4O(COC_6H_5)COOCH_3$: an antiseptic in colorless needles.

Salicamar (sal''ik-am-ar'). A clear, syrupy fluid, $CH_2OH.CHOH.CH_2O.C_6H_4CO.CH_2.CHOH.CH_2OH$, a glycerin ester of glycerolsalicylic acid: antirheumatic and stomachic.

Salicin (sal'is-in) [L. *sa'lix* willow]. A bitter tonic and antiperiodic glucosid, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, in white, powdery crystals, from willow and poplar. It is used in rheumatism, and like quinin in intermittent fever, coryza, and neuralgia. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.).

Salicol (sal'ik-ol). A proprietary combination of methyl alcohol, oil of gaultheria, salicylic acid, and water: antiseptic.

Salicyl (sal'is-il). The supposed radical, $C_7H_5O_2$, of salicylic acid.

Salicylacetol (sal''is-il-as-e'tol). Same as *Salacetol*.

Salicylage (sal'is-il-aj). The treatment of food-substances with salicylic acid so as to preserve them.

Salicylamid (sal''is-il-am'id). A yellow analgesic and antirheumatic crystalline derivative of methyl salicylate, $C_7H_7NO_2$. It is used like salicylic acid. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.33 gm.).

Salicylate (sal'is-il-āt). Any salt of salicylic acid. The salicylates are used like salicylic acid in rheumatism. The official salicylates are those of lithium, methyl, sodium, and physostigmin.

Salicylated (sal'is-il-a-ted). Containing or impregnated with salicylic acid.

Salicylic (sal-is-il'ik). Pertaining to the radical salicyl. **S. acid.** See *Acid.*

Salicylid (sal'is-il-id). A white substance, $C_7H_4O_2$, the anhydrid of salicylic acid.

Salicylism (sal'is-il-izm). The toxic effects of excessive dosage with salicylic acid or its salts.

Salicylize (sal'is-il-īz). To treat with or bring under the influence of salicylic acid.

Salicylol (sal'is-il-ol). A fragrant volatile liquid, $C_7H_8O_2$, obtainable from salicin and from various plants.

Salicyl-resorcin-ketone. Tri-oxybenzophenon; an antiseptic used in skin-diseases and in typhoid fever. Dose, 45–60 gr. (3–4 gm.).

Salicyluric acid (sal-is-il-u'rik). See *Acid.*

Salifebrin (sal-ef-e'brin). Salicyl-anilid, a white, antiseptic powder, $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$: antineuralgic and antipyretic: used in rheumatism and malaria.

Salifiable (sal'if-i-ab-l) [L. *sal* salt + *fi'eri* to become]. Capable of combining with acids so as to form salts.

Saliformin (sal-if-or'min). Formin, or urotropin, salicylate, $CH_2N_4.C_6H_4(OH)COOH$, a white, soluble, crystalline powder. It is soluble in water and alcohol and is used as an antiseptic and a solvent of uratic deposits. Daily dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Saligallol (sal-ig-al'lol). Disalicylate of pyrogallol; a resin-like substance: used externally in skin-diseases, and as a vehicle of various applications used as varnishes.

Saligenin (sal-ij'en-in). Salicylic alcohol, $C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$, derivable from salicin and convertible into salicylic acid. It occurs in colorless scales or needles, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water: used in rheumatism, typhoid, and malarial fever. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Salimenthol (sal-im-en'thol). A light yellowish fluid, the salicylic acid ester of menthol: used as an anodyne in capsules.

Salimeter (sal-im'et-er) [L. *sal* salt + *me'trum* measure]. A hydrometer for ascertaining the strength of saline solutions.

Salinaphtol (sal-in-af'tol). See *Betol.*

Saline (sa'līn) [L. *sali'nus; sal* salt]. Salty; of the nature of a salt; containing a salt or salts.

Saliodin (sal-i'o-din). A proprietary preparation for the treatment of uric-acid diathesis.

Saliphen (sal'if-en). Salicyl-phenetidin, $C_{15}H_{15}NO_3$, a colorless antipyretic substance.

Saliphenin (sal-if-e'nin). Salicyl-paraphenetidin, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_6H_5(CH)CO$: an antipyretic.

Salipyrin (sal-ip-i'rin). Antipyrin salicylate, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4$, a crystalline substance, somewhat soluble in water and containing about 58 parts of salicylic acid and 42 parts of antipyrin. It is soluble in 200 parts of cold and 25 parts of boiling water; freely soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an anodyne and antipyretic, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and hectic fever. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Saliretin (sal-ir-e'tin). A whitish-yellow, resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$, obtainable from salicin or saligenin.

Salit (sal'it). An oily fluid, a salicylic ester of borneol, insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It is split up in the body into salicylic acid and borneol. It is applied by inunction in a mixture with an equal part of olive oil.

Salitannol (sal-it-an'nol). A white, amorphous powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$: a derivative of salicylic and gallic acids: insoluble in water, ether, and chloroform, but slightly soluble in alcohol. It is a surgical antiseptic.

Salithymol (sal-eth-i'mol). Thymol ester of salicylic acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_3H_7)O.COC_6H_4(OH)$, a white and sweet, crystalline powder: soluble in alcohol or ether; slightly in water. It is used as an internal antiseptic.

Salitonia (sal-e-to'ne-ah). A proprietary stomach-remedy.

Saliva (sal-i'vah) [L.]. The spittle; a clear, alkaline, somewhat viscid digestive fluid secreted by the salivary glands. It contains ptyalin, a digestive ferment, and serves to moisten and soften the food, keeps the mouth moist, and converts starch into maltose. The saliva also contains mucin, serum-albumin, globulin, leukocytes, epithelial débris, and potassium thiocyanate. Certain toxins frequently occur in it. **Chordal s.,** submaxillary saliva produced in response to stimulation of the chorda tympani nerve. It is less viscid and turbid than that of the unstimulated gland. **Ganglionic s.,** that which is obtained by irritating the submaxillary gland. **Lingual s.,** that which is secreted by Ebner's glands and other serous glands of the tongue. **Parotid s.,** that which is produced by the parotid gland. It is thinner and less viscid than the other varieties, containing no mucin. **Sublingual s.,** that of the sublingual gland, the most viscid of all. **Submaxillary s.,** that of the submaxillary gland. **Sympathetic s.,** the secretion of the submaxillary gland on stimulation of its sympathetic nerve-supply. It is more viscid and turbid than that of the unstimulated gland.

Salivant (sal'iv-ant). Provoking a flow of saliva.

Salivary (sal'iv-a-re) [L. *saliva'rius*]. Pertaining to the saliva.

Salivate (sal'iv-āt). To produce an excessive flow of saliva.

Salivation (sal-iv-a'shun) [L. *saliva'tio*]. An excessive discharge of saliva; ptyalism.

Salivator (sal'iv-a-tor). An agent which salivates.

Salivatory (sal'iv-at-o-re). Causing salivation.

Salivolithiasis (sal-i''vo-lith-i'as-is) [*Saliva* + Gr. λίθος stone]. Formation of a salivary calculus.

Salix (sa'lix) [L. for *Willow*]. A genus of trees and shrubs; the willows. The bark is a bitter tonic, containing salicin. See *Willow.*

Salmin (sal'min). A protamin $C_{30}H_{57}N_{14}O_6$, from the spermatozoa of the salmon.

Salo (sa'lo). A proprietary disinfectant and deodorizer.

Salochinin (sal-o-kin'in). See *Saloquinin.*

Salocoll (sal'o-kol). Phenocoll salicylate; a crystalline salt: used as an antirheumatic and antipyretic. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.).

Salocreol (sal-o-kre'ol). A salicylic acid derivative of beech-tar creosote phenols: used by inunction in rheumatism, erysipelas, gout, etc.

Salol (sal'ol). 1. Phenyl salicylate, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_4OH.COO.C_6H_5$, a white, crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in chloroform, ether, oils, and in 10 parts of alcohol. It is split up in the intestine into salicylic acid and phenol. It is an antirheumatic, antiseptic, and antipyretic, and is used in neuralgia and rheumatism, in jaundice, and in gonorrhea to sterilize the bladder-contents. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). 2. Any one of that group of the esters of salicylic acid to which normal salol belongs. **S.-camphor,** a compound of 3 parts of salol and 2 parts of camphor, forming a colorless, oily liquid: used as a local antiseptic.

Salophen (sal'o-fen). Acetyl paramidol, $C_{14}H_{13}NO_4$, a crystalline substance containing 50 per cent. of salicylic acid. It is used like the latter in acute rheumatism, and also as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 15–90 gr. (1–6 gm.).

Saloquinin (sa-lo-kwin'in). A crystalline substance, the salicylic acid ester of quinin. It is soluble in alchohol and ether, is tasteless and non-toxic. It is used like quinin in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, typhoid fever, etc. Dose 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). Also called *Salochinin.* **S. salicylate.** Same as *Rheumatin.*

Salosantal (sa-lo-san'tal). A preparation of salol and oil of santal: used in gonorrhea, cystitis, and nephritis. Dose, 10–20 min. (0.66–1.33 c.c.).

Salpingectomy (sal-pin-jek'to-me) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of an oviduct.

Salpingemphraxis (sal''pin-jem-frax'is) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Obstruction of an oviduct or of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingian (sal-pin'je-an) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube]. Pertaining to an oviduct or to an Eustachian tube.

Salpingion (sal-pin'je-on). A point at the apex of the petrous bone on its lower surface.

Salpingitic (sal-pin-jit'ik). Pertaining to salpingitis.

Salpingitis (sal-pin-ji'tis) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube]. Inflammation of an oviduct or of the Eustachian tube. **Chronic vegetating s.,** a form characterized by marked hypertrophy of the mucosa of the oviduct. **Hemorrhagic s.,** that which attends rupture of a blood-vessel and effusion of blood. **Interstitial s.,** that which is attended with hyperplasia of the connective tissue. **Mural s.** and **Parenchymatous s.** See *Pachysalpingitis.* **Nodular s.,** a form attended with the growth of nodules in the walls and mucosa of the tube. **Pseudofollicular s.,** that which is characterized by agglutination of the walls of the tube. **S. profluens,** salpingitis in which the discharge has been locked up in the tube for a time but afterwards discharges. **Pseudofollicular s.,** that which is characterized by agglutination of the walls of the tube, causing a formation of saccules. **Purulent s.,** inflammation of the oviduct attended with suppuration. **Tuberculous s.,** a nodular salpingitis due to the tubercle bacillus.

Salpingocatheterism (sal-ping-go-kath'et-er-izm). The catheterization of an Eustachian tube.

Salpingocele (sal-ping'go-sēl) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + κήλη hernia]. Hernial protrusion of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingocyesis (sal-ping''go-si-e'sis) [Gr. σάλπιγξ duct + κύησις pregnancy]. Pregnancy in an oviduct.

Salpingo-oöphorectomy (sal''ping-go-o''of-o-rek'to-me) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + *Oöphorectomy*]. Surgical removal of an oviduct and ovary.

Salpingo-oöphoritis, Salpingo-ovaritis (sal''ping-go-o''of-o-ri'tis, sal-ping''go-o-var-i'tis) [*Salpingitis* + *Oöphoritis*]. Inflammation of an oviduct and an ovary.

Salpingo-oöphorocele (sal-ping''go-o-o-for'o-sēl) [*Salpingocele* + *Oöphorocele*]. Hernia containing the ovary and Fallopian tube.

Salpingo-ovariectomy (sal-ping''go-o-va-re-ek'o-me). Same as *Salpingo-oophorectomy.*

Salpingo-ovariotomy (sal''ping-go-o''va-re-ot'o-me). Same as *Salpingo-oöphorectomy.*

Salpingoperitonitis (sal-ping''go-per-it-o-ni'tis). Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the Fallopian tube.

Salpingopharyngeal (sal-ping''go-far-in'je-al). Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx.

Salpingopharyngeus (sal-ping''go-far-in'je-us). The levator palati muscle.

Salpingorrhaphy (sal-ping-gor'ra-fe) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + ῥαφή suture]. The stitching of an oviduct to its ovary after a partial removal of the latter.

Salpingostaphyline (sal-pin''go-staf'il-in). Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the uvula.

Salpingostaphylinus (sal-ping''go-staf-il-i'nus) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + σταφυλή uvula]. The tensor palati muscle.

Salpingostomatomy (sal-pin''go-sto-mat'o-me) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + στόμα mouth + τόμη cut]. The operation of resecting a portion of the oviduct and forming a new abdominal ostium.

Salpingostomy (sal-ping-gos'to-me) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + στόμα mouth]. The formation of an opening or fistula into an oviduct for the purpose of drainage.

Salpingotomy (sal-ping-got'o-me) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of an oviduct.

Salpingysterocyesis (sal-pin-jis''ter-o-si-e'sis) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube + ὑστέρα womb + κύησις pregnancy]. Pregnancy partly in the oviduct and partly in the uterus.

Salpinx (sal'pingx) [Gr. σάλπιγξ tube]. 1. An oviduct. 2. An Eustachian tube.

Salpyrin (sal-pi'rin). Same as *Salipyrin.*

Salt (sawlt) [L. *sal;* Gr. ἅλς]. 1. Sodium chlorid, or common salt. 1. Any compound of a

base or radical and an acid; any compound of an acid some of whose replaceable hydrogen atoms have been substituted. **Acid s.,** any salt in which the combining power of the acid is not completely exhausted. **Bakers' s.,** ammonium carbonate: sometimes used in leavening cakes. **Basic s.,** any salt with more than the normal proportion of the basic elements. **Bay-s.,** common salt derived from sea-water. **Carlsbad s.,** a mixture of sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium chlorid, and sodium bicarbonate. **Common s.,** sodium chlorid, NaCl. **Crab-orchard s.,** a complex saline obtained by evaporating the water of a spring at Crab Orchard, Ky. **Diuretic s.,** potassium acetate. **Double s.,** any salt in which the hydrogen atoms of the acid have been replaced by two metals. **Epsom s.,** magnesium sulphate. **Everitt's s.,** iron and potassium cyanid. **S.-frog,** Cohnheim's frog; a frog whose blood has been entirely removed from the vessels and replaced by a salt-solution. **Gettysburg s.,** a salt compound obtained from the water of a lithic spring at Gettysburg, **Pa. Glauber's s.,** sodium sulphate. **Haloid s.,** any binary compound of a halogen—*i. e.*, of chlorin, iodin, bromin, fluorin, or cyanogen. **Microcosmic s.,** sodium and ammonium phosphate. **Monsel's s.,** iron subsulphate: a brown and highly styptic substance. **Neutral s., Normal s.,** any salt which is neither acid nor basic. **Pancreatic s.,** a mixture of the pancreatic ferments with common salt: used as a digestant. **Peptic s.,** common salt mixed with pepsin: used as a digestant. **Preston s., Smelling s.,** aromatized ammonium carbonate: stimulant and restorative. **S.-rheum,** chronic eczema. **Rochelle s.,** potassium and sodium tartrate. **S.-solution.** See *Solution.*

Saltation (sal-ta'shun) [L. *salta'tio*]. Chorea, or the dancing which sometimes accompanies it.

Saltatoric, Saltatory (sal-tat-o'rik, sal'tat-o-re). Marked by leaping or dancing. See *Spasm.*

Saltpeter (sawlt-pe'ter) [L. *salpe'tra* or *sal pe'træ*]. Potassium nitrate, KNO_3.

Salts (sawlts). A saline purgative. See *Epsom s., Glauber's s., Rochelle s.,* under *Salt.*

Salubrin (sal'u-brin). A preparation containing alcohol, acetic acid, acetic ether, and water: antiseptic and hemostatic; used externally and in gargles.

Salubrious (sal-u'bre-us) [L. *salu'bris*]. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Salubrol (sal'u-brol). Tetrabromomethylen diantipyrin; a product of the action of bromin on methylen and antipyrin: a harmless and inodorous powder, antiseptic and hemostatic; used like iodoform.

Saludador (sah-loo-thah-thōr') [Sp. "a healer"]. In Spain, a person who professes to be able to restore the health by the exercise of mysterious natural powers.

Salufer (sal'u-fer) [L. *sa'lus* health + *fer're* to bring]. An antiseptic and astringent solution of sodium silicofluorid.

Salumin (sal'u-min). Aluminum salicylate, $Al(C_7H_5O_3)_3$; a reddish powder, used as an astringent and disinfectant in rhinitis and pharyngitis. **Insoluble s.,** pure salumin in powder: used in nasal and throat-diseases. **Soluble s.,** salumin rendered soluble by ammonia, and used in a solution.

Salusol (sal'u-sol). A proprietary astringent, antiseptic, and germicide, being a compound spirit of acetic ether.

Salutarium (sal-u-ta're-um) [L. *sa'lus* health]. A resort for the preservation of health.

Salutary (sal'u-ta-re) [L. *saluta'ris*]. Favorable to the preservation and restoration of health.

Salvacea (sal-va'se-ah). A proprietary soothing medicine for outward use.

Salvatella (sal-vat-el'lah) [L.]. A small vein of the little finger and dorsum of the hand.

Salve (sahv). A thick ointment or cerate. See *Ointment.* **Deshler's s.,** compound resin cerate. **Fetron s.,** a salve composed of from 3 to 5 per cent. of the anilid of stearic acid with vaselin.

Salveol (sal've-ol). An antiseptic solution of sodium creosotate in cresol.

Salvia (sal've-ah) [L.]. A genus of labiate plants. The leaves of *S. officina'lis*, sage, contain a volatile oil, and are sudorific, carminative, and astringent: used in sore throat and as an application to ulcers, also for the purpose of checking excessive milk-secretion. Dose of *fluid extract*, ¼–1 fl. dr. (1–4 c.c.).

Salvin (sal'vin). A preparation of ethereal silica-ceratin used in skin diseases.

Salviol (sal've-ol). An eleopten, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from the volatile oil of *Sal'via officina'lis.*

Salzer's operation (salz'erz). See *Operation.*

Samaderin (sam-ad'er-in). A light-yellow, bitter crystalline principle from the fruit and bark of *Samad'era in'dica.* It paralyzes the voluntary muscles and quickens the respiration.

Samandaridin (sam-an-dar'id-in). An alkaloid from the skin of various salamanders: less poisonous than samandarin.

Samandarin (sam-an'dar-in). A poisonous alkaloid from the skin of various salamanders.

Samarium (sam-a're-um). A very rare metallic element; symbol, Sm.

Sambucin (sam-bu'sin). A proprietary diuretic tincture of the bark of *Sambu'cus ni'gra.*

Sambucus (sam-bu'kus) [L. "the elder-tree"]. A genus of caprifoliaceous trees and shrubs; elder. The flowers of *S. canaden'sis* or *S. ni'gra*, elder, are sudorific, and are used as a dressing for wounds, burns, ulcers, etc. The berries are sudorific and alterative. *A'qua sambu'ci* is used as a flavoring agent.

Samol (sam'ol). An ointment containing 25 per cent. of salimenthol.

Samshiu (sam-shoo'). A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

Sanal (sa'nal). A proprietary surgical antiseptic.

Sanative (san'at-iv) [L. *sana're* to heal]. Having a tendency to heal; curative.

Sanatogen (san-at'o-jen). A proprietary preparation of glycerinophosphate of sodium casein: used as a food for invalids.

Sanatol (san'at-ol). A thick, brown, proprietary liquid containing sulphuric acid and the phenol esters: disinfectant and antiseptic. Called also *Artmann's creolin.*

Sanator (san-a'tor). A proprietary wine of ferromanganate and glycerophosphate of lime.

Sanatorium (san-at-o're-um) [L. *sanato'rius* conferring health]. 1. A sanitarium. 2. A health-station; a health-resort in a hot region.

Sanatory (san'at-o-re) [L. *sanato'rius*]. Conducive to health.

Sanatose (san'at-ōs). The glycerin phosphate of sodium casein: nutritive.

Sand, Intestinal (sand). Sand-like matter made up of oxids of calcium and phosphorus, bacteria, bile pigment, etc., formed in the intestine. Its presence is attended with pain and mucous colic.

Sandal-wood (san'dal-wood) [L. *sant'alum*]. 1. The fragrant wood of *San'talum al'bum*, white or yellow sandal, and of other trees of the genera *San'talum* and *Fusa'nus.* The oil and other preparations are used like copaiba in gonorrhea.

bronchitis, and diarrhea. Dose of *oil*, 5–30 min. (0.33–2 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 1–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.). 2. Red saunders; the wood of *Pterocar'pus santali'nus*, a leguminous tree (L. *San'talum ru'brum*): used as a coloring agent.

Sandarac (san'dah-rak) [Gr. σανδαράκη]. A resin from *Cal'litris quadrival'vis*, a tree of Africa. It is now little used in medicine.

Sand-bath (sand'bath). See *Bath.*

Sane (sān) [L. *sa'nus*]. Of sound mind.

Sang (sang). 1. A popular name for ginseng. 2. A popular name for a sangaree.

Sangaree (sang-ar-e') [Sp. *sangría*]. A drink containing wine or porter: often prescribed as a tonic or galactic.

Sangogen (san'go-gen). A proprietary compound of predigested iron albuminate and manganese with strychnin and arsenic.

Sangrenal (sang'ren-al). A preparation from the exsanguinating renal glands of the sheep: used as an astringent and hemostatic and as a cardiac stimulant and tonic.

Sanguestin (sang-wes'tin). A proprietary preparation of a principle derived from the suprarenal glands.

Sanguicolous (sang-gwik'o-lus) [L. *san'guis* blood + *co'lere* to dwell]. Inhabiting or living in the blood.

Sanguiferous (sang-gwif'er-us) [L. *san'guis* blood + *fer're* to bear]. Conveying or containing blood.

Sanguiferrin (sang-gwif-er'rin). A liquid preparation of hemoglobin, iron, and manganese.

Sanguification (sang''gwif-ik-a'shun) [L. *san'guis* blood + *fa'cere* to make]. The process of making blood; also conversion into blood.

Sanguinal (sang'gwin-al). A preparation of fresh blood, defibrinated and dried, and said to contain 10 per cent. of hemoglobin and 44 per cent. of muscle-albumin. It is used as a neuratinic in chlorosis and anemia.

Sanguinaria (sang-gwin-a're-ah) [L.]. A genus of papaveraceous plants. The rhizome of *S. canaden'sis*, blood-root, contains the alkaloid sanguinarin, and is a gastric tonic, emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue. It is useful in coughs, jaundice, bronchitis, etc. In large doses it is an irritant poison. Dose of *vinegar* (*ace'tum sanguina'riæ*), 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *tincture*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.).

Sanguinarin (sang-gwin-a're-in). A proprietary concentration from sanguinaria.

Sanguinarin (sang-gwin-a'rin). 1. A white alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$, from *Sanguina'ria canaden'sis*: tonic and expectorant. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–¼ gr. (0.0016–0.016 gm.). 2. A precipitate or concentration prepared from *S. canaden'sis*. Dose, ⅛–1 gr. (0.008–0.066 gm.).

Sanguine (sang'gwin) [L. *sanguin'eus; san'guis* blood]. 1. Abounding in blood. 2. Ardent; hopeful.

Sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us) [L. *sanguin'eus*]. Abounding in blood; pertaining to the blood.

Sanguino (sang'gwin-o). A therapeutic preparation of blood, in a liquid or in tablets, said to contain all the carbohydrates, fats, albumins, and iron salts of the animal economy.

Sanguinoform (sang-gwin'o-form). A therapeutic preparation containing hemoglobin and nucleated erythrocytes, from embryonic pigs.

Sanguinol (sang'gwin-ol). A proprietary liquid preparation of a petrolate with sanguinaria and antiseptics.

Sanguinolent (sang-gwin'o-lent) [L. *sanguinolen'tus*]. Of a bloody tinge.

Sanguirenal (sang-wir-e'nal) [L. *san'guis* blood + *ren* kidney]. Pertaining to the blood and the kidneys.

Sanguis (sang'gwis). Latin for *Blood.*

Sanguisuga (sang-gwis-u'gah) [L. *san'guis* blood + *su'gere* to suck]. A leech.

Sanicult (san'ik-ult). A certain system of quack medicine.

Sanies (sa'ne-ēz) [L.]. A fetid, ichorous discharge from a wound or ulcer, containing serum, pus, and blood.

Sanious (sa'ne-us) [L. *sanio'sus*]. Of the nature of sanies.

Sanitarian (san-it-a're-an). A person who is expert in matters of sanitation and public health.

Sanitarium (san-it-a're-um) [L.]. An establishment for the treatment of diseased persons, especially a private hospital for convalescents or those who are not extremely ill.

Sanitary (san'it-a-re) [L. *sanita'rius*]. Promoting or pertaining to health.

Sanitas (san'it-as) [L. "health"]. A proprietary disinfectant prepared from turpentine.

Sanitation (san-it-a'shun) [L. *san'itas* health]. The establishment of conditions favorable to health; assanation.

Sanity (san'it-e) [L. *san'itas* soundness]. Soundness, especially soundness of mind.

Sanmethyl (san-meth'il). A proprietary preparation of methylen blue, copaiba, salol, oils of santal and cinnamon, and the oleoresins of matico and cubebs. It is used in gonorrhea, etc. Dose, 10 min. (0.666 c.c.), in capsule.

Sanmetto (san-met'to). A preparation of sawpalmetto and sandal-wood oil: used in affections of the bladder.

Sano (sa'no). A proprietary dietetic remedy for anemia and indigestion.

Sanoform (sa'no-form). A colorless, crystalline substance, di-iodomethyl salicylate, $C_8H_6O_3I_2$: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Sanolith (san'o-lith). A proprietary tablet of calcium sulphate charged with a preparation of formaldehyd: used in aërial disinfection.

Sanose (sa'nōs). A compound of casein (80 parts) and albumose (20 parts): a food for the sick; used also as a vehicle.

Sanosin (san'o-sin). A preparation used for inhalation in pulmonary tuberculosis, consisting of flowers of sulphur, powdered charcoal, and powdered eucalyptus leaves with oil of eucalyptus.

Sanseviera (san''se-vi-e'rah) [L.]. A genus of East Indian liliaceous plants; good in urethral, pulmonary, and rheumatic affections.

Santal (san'tal) [L. *san'talum*]. White, or true, sandal-wood.

Santalin (san'tal-in). A red, crystalline, resin-like dye, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, from red saunders. Called also *Santalic acid.*

Santalol (san'tal-ol). A compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, found in oil of santal.

Santalum (san'tal-um). See *Sandal-wood.*

Santol (san'tol). 1. A colorless, crystalline principle, $C_8H_6O_3$, from red saunders. 2. A proprietary sandal-wood preparation for gonorrhea, etc.

Santolin (san'to-lin). A proprietary preparation of oil of sandal, salol, and diastase, and the oleoresins of copaiba, cubebs, and matico: used in urethritis and cystitis.

Santonica (san-ton'ik-ah) [L.]. Levant wormseed, or cina; the dried flower-heads of *Artemis'ia mari'tima.* Santonica contains santonin, and is used as a vermifuge, especially for seat-worms and round worms, and for incontinence of urine. In large doses it is mydriatic and diu-

retic. Overdoses may cause convulsions and vertigo and give a yellow or pinkish tint to objects seen. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.33–2 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.). The *trochis'ci santoni'ni* contains 1 gr. of santonin.

Santonin (san'to-nin) [L. *santoni'num*]. A colorless, crystalline, and poisonous active principle, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, from santonica. It is used as a vermifuge like santonica. Dose, 1–4 gr. (0.066–0.266 gm.).

Santoninoxim (san''to-nin-ox'im). A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$, prepared from anthelmintic santonin. Dose for a child, ¾–2½ gr. (0.049–0.149 gm.); for an adult, 2–4 gr. (0.132–0.264 gm.).

Santorini's cartilages, duct, muscle, vein, etc. (san-to-re'ne). See *Cartilage, Duct, Muscle, Vein*, etc.

Santozea (san-to'ze-ah). A preparation of santal, saw palmetto, etc.: used as a diuretic and genito-urinary tonic.

Santyl (san'til). A proprietary salicylic ester of santalol: used internally in gonorrhea. Dose, 25 min. (2 c.c.) three times a day.

Saphena (saf-e'nah) [L.; Gr. σαφής manifest]. Either of two large superficial veins of the leg. See *Saphenous v.*, under *Vein*.

Saphenous (saf-e'nus). Pertaining to or associated with a saphena: applied to certain arteries, nerves, veins, etc.

Sapid (sap'id) [L. *sap'idus*]. Having or imparting an agreeable taste.

Sapin (sa'pin). A non-toxic ptomain, $C_6H_{14}N_2$: isomeric with cadaverin and neuridin.

Sapiphore (sap'if-or) [L. *sa'pis* taste + Gr. φορεῖν to bear]. Any member of a series of atomic groups which influence taste. If these are suitably mated, a sweet taste is said to result; if discordantly, a bitter taste.

Sapo (sa'po) [L. for *Soap*]. 1. Soap; a compound of a fatty acid with a suitable base. 2. White castile soap made of soda and olive oil: used in pills, suppositories, plasters, and liniments: detergent. **S. cine'reus,** gray soap, or mercurial salve-soap; a soap containing 50 per cent., by weight, of quicksilver and 5 per cent. of benzoinated fat. **S. domes'ticus,** a homeopathic preparation of a soft soap made of animal fat and soda. **S. mol'lis** (soft soap), **S. vir'idis** (green soap), a soap made of linseed or other oil, potash, alcohol, and water: used in skin-diseases and liniments. Called also *Green s.*

Sapocarbol (sa-po-kar'bol). An antiseptic solution of cresol in potassium soap.

Sapocrinin (sa-po-krin'in). Fleig's name for secretion produced by rubbing of the intestinal mucous membrane with a solution of soap.

Sapodermin (sa-po-der'min). A proprietary soap containing ½ to 1 per cent. of mercuric albuminate: used in syphilitic and other skin-affections.

Sapogenin (sa-poj'en-in). A crystalline substance, $C_4H_{22}O_2$, derivable from saponin.

Sapolanolin (sa-po-lan'o-lin). A preparation of 5 parts of lanolin and 4 parts of soft soap: used in eczema and acne.

Saponaceous (sa-po-na'shus) [L. *sa'po* soap]. Of a soapy quality or nature.

Saponal (sa'po-nal). Soap, 20 per cent.; sodium carbonate, 60 per cent.; and other ingredients: detergent.

Saponatus (sa-po-na'tus) [L.]. Charged or mixed with soap.

Saponetin (sa-po-ne'tin). A crystalline substance, $C_{40}H_{66}O_{15}$, from soap-wort, etc.

Saponification (sa-pon-if-ik-a'shun) [L. *sa'po* soap + *fa'cere* to make]. The act or process of converting or becoming converted into soap.

Saponin (sap-o'nin). 1. A glucosid, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, found in soap-wort, quillaia, and many other plants: it is an irritant poison; it is expectorant and emetic. 2. Any glucosid of the group to which typical saponin belongs.

Sapotin (sap-o'tin). A white, crystalline glucosid, $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$, from the seeds of *A'chras sapo'ta*.

Sapotinetin (sap''o-tin-e'tin). A principle, $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$, from sapotin.

Sapotoxin (sa-po-tox'sin) [L. *sa'po* soap + *Toxin*]. A poisonous glucosid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_{11}$, found in soap-bark (quillaia).

Sapphism (saf'fizm) [after *Sappho*, Greek poetess]. Tribadism, or sexual perversion between women.

Sapremia, Sapræmia (sap-re'me-ah) [Gr. σαπρός rotten + αἷμα blood]. Septic or putrid blood-poisoning; the entrance into the blood of ptomains, produced by putrefactive bacteria. Called also *Septic intoxication*.

Sapremic, Sapræmic (sap-re'mik). Pertaining to or of the nature of sapremia.

Saprin (sa'prin) [Gr. σαπρός putrid]. A ptomain, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from decaying visceral substances: not poisonous.

Saprodontia (sa-pro-don'she-ah) [Gr. σαπρός rotten + ὀδούς tooth]. Caries of the teeth.

Saprogenic, Saprogenous (sap-ro-jen'ik, sap-roj'-en-us) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + γεννᾶν to produce]. Causing or arising from putrefaction.

Saprol (sa'prol). A dark-brown, inflammable, oily mixture of 40 per cent. of crude cresols in hydrocarbons from petroleum: disinfectant.

Saprolegnia (sap-ro-leg'ne-ah) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + λέγνον border]. A genus of phycomycetous fungi. The species are partially saprophytic. *S. fe'rax* is destructive to salmon and to various water-animals.

Saprophilous (sa-prof'il-us) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + φιλεῖν to love]. Living upon decaying and dead matter; a term applied mainly to various micro-organisms.

Saprophyte (sap'ro-fīt) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + φυτόν plant]. Any vegetable organism living upon decaying organic matter.

Saprophytic (sap-ro-fit'ik) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + φυτόν plant]. Of the nature of or pertaining to a saprophyte.

Sapropyra (sa-pro-pi'rah) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + πῦρ fire, fever]. Putrid or typhus fever.

Saprotyphus (sa-pro-ti'fus) [Gr. σαπρός putrid + τῦφος typhus]. True or putrid typhus.

Sarampion (sar-am'pe-on). See *Serempion*.

Sarcin (sar'sin) [Gr. σάρξ flesh]. 1. Same as *Hypoxanthin*. 2. Same as *Sarcine*.

Sarcina (sar'sin-ah) [L. "pack"]. 1. A genus of schizomycetous plants, various species of which are regarded as pathogenic: it is regarded by some as a subgenus of *Micrococcus*. 2. Same as *Sarcine*. **S. al'ba,** a species with small cocci, found in air and water. **S. auranti'aca,** a species from air, water, and from white beer, producing a golden-yellow pigment (linoxanthin). **S. au'rea,** a species from pulmonary exudates of pneumonia: it produces a bright-yellow pigment. **S. can'dida,** a species from water and the air of a brewery. **S. fla'va,** a species from beer and cheese: it produces a yellow pigment. **S. fusces'cens,** a species from the human stomach. **S. hyali'na,** a species from marsh-water. **S. intestina'lis,** a species from the intestines of man, animals, and fowls. **S. litera'lis,** a species

from sea-water, producing a red pigment. **Löwenberg's s.,** a pathogenic form from a case of ozena. **S. lu'tea,** a species from air, the conjunctival sac, human skin, potato, water, etc., producing a yellow pigment. **S. max'ima,** a large species from malt-mash. **S. minu'ta,** a very small species from sour milk. **S. mor'rhuæ,** a species from cod-fish. **S. nob'ilis,** a species from old ascitic fluid, producing a brick-red pigment. **S. paludo'sa,** a species from marsh-water. **S. pulmo'num,** a non-pathogenic species from the sputum of phthisis. **S. Reitenba'chii,** a form from decaying water-plants. **S. re'nis,** a species from the kidneys of tuberculous cadavers. **S. ro'sea,** a species from air, beer, red milk, etc.: it produces an intensely red pigment. **S. uri'næ,** a form from the human bladder: not pathogenic. **S. ventric'uli,** a species from the stomachs of men and animals, forming colonies of considerable size. **S. viola'cea,** a species from water, producing a violet pigment. **S. Vircho'wii,** a species from the human lung: said to cause the condition known as pseudomycosis sarcinica.

Sarcine (sar'sin) [L. *sarci'na* pack]. A cube composed of eight bacterial cells (sarcine of the first power), or of sixty-four cells (sarcine of the second power), produced by the division of certain cocci.

Sarcinic (sar-sin'ik). Pertaining to sarcinæ.

Sarcitis (sar-si'tis) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + -ιτις inflammation]. Same as *Myositis*.

Sarco- [Gr. σάρξ flesh]. A prefix denoting relation to flesh.

Sarco-adenoma (sar''ko-ad-en-o'mah). Same as *Adenosarcoma*.

Sarcocarcinoma (sar''ko-kar-sin-o'mah). Sarcoma and carcinoma combined.

Sarcocele (sar'ko-sēl) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + κήλη tumor]. Any fleshy swelling or tumor of the testicle.

Sarcocol (sar'ko-kol) [L. *sarocol'la;* Gr. σάρξ flesh + κόλλα glue]. A nauseous gum-resin from various African species of *Penæ'a;* also a similar drug from Asia: now discarded as medicines.

Sarcocystin (sar-ko-sis'tin). A toxin obtained from the bodies of species of sarcocystis.

Sarcocystis (sar-ko-sis'tis) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + κύστις bladder]. A genus of pathogenic myxomycetous microörganisms. *S. Mie'scheri* infests the muscles of swine and other animals, and has been found in the human subject. *S. mu'ris* occurs in mice; *S. tenel'la,* in sheep.

Sarcocyte (sar'ko-sīt) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + κύτος cell]. The middle layer of the ectoplasm of a protozoan lying between the epicyte and the myocyte.

Sarcode (sar'kōd) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form]. The protoplasm of animal tissues.

Sarcodina (sar-kod'in-ah) [Gr. σαρκώδης flesh-like]. The lowest class of protozoa in which the body protoplasm is naked, locomotion and ingestion of blood being accomplished by pseudopodia. It includes Amœbæ, Foraminifera, Heliozoa, and Radiolaria.

Sarco-enchondroma (sar''ko-en-kon-dro'mah). Sarcoma combined with enchondroma.

Sarcoglia (sar-kog'le-ah) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + γλία glue]. The substance which composes the eminences of Doyen, at the points of entrance of nerves into muscle-fibers.

Sarcoid (sar'koid) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + εἶδος form]. Resembling flesh; fleshy.

Sarcolactate (sar-ko-lak'tāt). Any salt of sarcolactic acid.

Sarcolactic acid (sar-ko-lak'tik). See *Acid*.

Sarcolemma (sar-ko-lem'mah) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + λέμμα husk]. The delicate elastic sheath which invests an elementary muscle-fiber. See *Muscle*.

Sarcolemmic, Sarcolemmous (sar-ko-lem'ik, sar-ko-lem'us). Pertaining to or of the nature of sarcolemma.

Sarcology (sar-kol'o-je) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge concerning the soft tissues of the body.

Sarcolyte (sar'ko-līt) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + λύειν to dissolve]. A cell concerned in the disintegration of the soft tissues.

Sarcoma (sar-ko'mah), pl. *sarco'mata* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός flesh + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue; tissue composed of closely packed cells embedded in a fibrillar or homogeneous substance. Sarcomata are often highly malignant. See also *Chondrosarcoma, Fibrosarcoma, Lymphosarcoma, Melanosarcoma, Myxosarcoma, Osteosarcoma*, etc. **Abernethy's s.,** a variety of fatty tumor found principally on the trunk. **Adipose s.,** one which contains a copious element of fat. **Alveolar s.,** a variety having a reticulated fibrous stroma enclosing groups of sarcoma-cells, which resemble epithelial cells and are enclosed in alveoli walled with connective tissue. **Angiolithic s.** Same as *Psammoma*. **Botryoid s.,** a grape-like form occurring within the cervix uteri. **Chloromatous s.,** a round-cell sarcoma of the periosteum of the skull, having a greenish color. Same as *Chloroma*. **Cylindromatous s.,** a sarcoma whose substance is traversed by cylinders of myxomatous tissue. **Deciduocellular s.,** malignant deciduoma of the uterus. See *Syncytioma malignum*. **Encephaloid s.** Same as *Round-cell s.* **Fasciculated s.,** a spindle-cell sarcoma. **Giant-cell s.,** a variety named from its containing large multinucleated cells, or myeloplaxes. **Medullary s.,** a soft, bleeding, fungous sarcoma; fungus hæmatodes. **Melanotic s.,** a variety whose substance is pigmented with melanin. **Mixed-cell s.** Same as *Polymorphous s.* **Myelogenic s.,** a sarcoma involving the bone-marrow. **Myeloid s.,** a variety containing both giant-cells and spindle-cells. **Net-cell s.,** a variety of myxosarcoma. **Osteoid s.,** a sarcoma in which bony tissue has developed. **Parosteal s.,** a sarcoma situated close to the outer surface of a bone. **Polymorphous s.,** a sarcoma containing cells of several varieties. **Round-cell s.,** encephaloid or medullary cancer; a sarcoma with large or small cells resembling leukocytes. **Serocystic s.,** a proliferous cyst with intracystic growths. **Spindle-cell s.,** a form with spindle-shaped cells; a recurrent fibroid or fibroplastic tumor. **Withering s.,** mycosis fungoïdes.

Sarcomatoid (sar-ko'mat-oid). Resembling sarcoma.

Sarcomatosis (sar''ko-mat-o'sis). A condition characterized by the formation of sarcomata. **S. cu'tis,** the development of sarcomatous growth on the skin. **General s.,** the occurrence of sarcomata in several parts of the body at the same time.

Sarcomatous (sar-ko'mat-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of sarcoma.

Sarcomere (sar'ko-mēr) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + μέρος part]. Any one of the segments into which the lines or membranes of Krause are supposed to divide a muscular fibrilla.

Sarcomphalocele (sar-kom-fal'o-sēl) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + ὀμφαλός navel + κήλη tumor]. A fleshy tumor of the umbilicus.

Sarcoplasm (sar'ko-plazm) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + πλάσμα plasm]. The interfibrillary matter of the striated muscles; the substance in which the fibrillæ of a muscle-fiber are embedded.

Sarcoplasmic (sar-ko-plaz'mik). Composed of or containing sarcoplasm.

Sarcoplast (sar'ko-plast) [Gr. σαρκός flesh + πλαστός formed]. An interfibrillary cell of a muscle, itself capable of being transformed into a muscle.

Sarcopoietic (sar''ko-poi-et'ik) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + ποιεῖν to make]. Producing flesh or muscle.

Sarcoptes (sar-kop'tēz) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + κόπτειν to cut]. A genus of acarids including *S. scabie'i*, or the itch-mite.

Sarcosepsis (sar-ko-sep'sis) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + *Sepsis*]. Sepsis due to the presence of bacteria in the tissues.

Sarcosin (sar'ko-sin). Methyl-glycosin, a crystallizable substance, $C_3H_7NO_2$, from decomposing creatin and caffein.

Sarcosporidium (sar''ko-spo-rid'e-um), pl. *sarcosporid'ia* [Gr. σάρξ flesh + *Sporidium*]. An order of sporozoan parasites. Various kinds of sarcosporidia infest swine, etc.; they are said to cause a species of cancer. Certain species have been found in cattle and sheep. A species of *Mische'ria* is transmissible to the human subject.

Sarcostosis (sar-kos-to'sis) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + ὀστέον bone]. Ossification of the fleshy tissues.

Sarcostyle (sar'ko-stīl) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + στύλος column]. Any one of the primitive fibrillæ of an elementary muscle-fiber; a muscle-column.

Sarcotherapeutics (sar''ko-ther-ap-u'tiks) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + *Therapeutics*]. Treatment of disease by the use of animal extracts.

Sarcotic (sar-kot'ik) [Gr. σαρκωτικός]. Promoting the growth of flesh.

Sarcotome (sar'ko-tōm) [Gr. σάρξ flesh + τέμνειν to cut]. A kind of écraseur worked by a spring.

Sarcous (sar'kus) [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός flesh]. Pertaining to flesh or to muscular tissues.

Sardonic (sar-don'ik) [L. *sardon'icus*; Gr. σαρδονικός Sardinian]. Noting a kind of spasmodic or tetanic grin or involuntary smile, the *ri'sus sardon'icus*: so called from a plant of Sardinia, probably a *Ranun'culus*, or crowfoot, which was believed to produce it.

Sarkin (sar'kin). Same as *Hypoxanthin.*

Sarothamnus (sa-ro-tham'nus) [Gr. σάρον broom + θάμνος shrub]. A genus of leguminous European shrubs. *S. scopa'rius* is called broom. See *Scoparius.*

Sarracenia (sar-ras-e'ne-ah). A genus of polypetalous plants, known as *sidesaddle-flower* and *pitcher-plant*, type of the order Sarraceniaceæ. **S. purpu'rea**, the commonest of the pitcher-plants of North America, vaunted as a cure for small-pox: also its homeopathic preparation. The secretion of the pitcher of this plant is said to contain digestant and anesthetic ferments. It is a stimulant diuretic and aperient. **S. fla'va**, a species known as *trumpetleaf* and *huntsman's-horn*; an effective remedy for diarrhea. Dose of *fluid extract* of rhizome. 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.).

Sarsa (sar'sah), gen. *sar'sæ* [L.; Sp. *sarça* briar]. Same as *Sarsaparilla.*

Sarsaparilla (sar''sap-ar-il'lah) [L.; Sp. "briar vine"]. The root of *Smi'lax officina'lis, S. mexica'na, S. med'ica*, and other species of tropical America. It contains the glucosid parillin, and is alterative and diuretic. It is employed, often in connection with iodids and mercurials, in late syphilis and chronic rheumatism; and is in high popular esteem as a tonic and blood-purifier. Dose of *fluidextract*, ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.); of *compound fluidextract*, ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.); of *decoction*, 4–15 fl. oz. (128–192 c.c.); of *syrup*, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.).

artian (sar'shan) [named for the *Sarts*, a people of Central Asia]. Noting an epidemic skin-disease of Central Asia, characterized by facial nodules which become converted into scabby ulcers: probably furunculus orientalis.

Sartorius (sar-to're-us) [L., from *sar'tor* tailor]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sassafras (sas'saf-ras) [L.]. A genus of lauraceous trees. The root-bark of *S. variifo'lium*, a tree of North America, is aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and carminative. It is somewhat employed in the treatment of syphilis and skin-diseases. The volatile oil contains safrene and safrol. It is antinarcotic and carminative, but is chiefly used as a flavoring agent. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *volatile oil*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.). The pith of the stems of sassafras (*S. medul'la*) affords a mucilage (*mucila'go sas'safras medul'læ*) which is used as a demulcent in bronchial and gastric affections, and as an application in eye-diseases.

Sassy-bark (sas'se). The poisonous bark of *Erythrophlæ'um guineen'se*. See *Erythrophlæum.*

Sat. Abbreviation for *Saturated.*

Satamul (sah'tah-mool). The *Aspar'agus sarmento'sus*, a medicinal plant of India.

Satellite (sat'el-līt) [L. *satel'les* companion]. 1. A vein that closely accompanies an artery, such as the brachial. 2. A minor, or attendant, lesion situated near a larger one.

Saturated (sat'u-ra-ted). 1. Having all the chemic affinities satisfied. 2. Unable to hold in solution any more of a given substance.

Saturation (sat-u-ra'shun) [L. *satura'tio*]. 1. The act of saturating or condition of being saturated. 2. An effervescing draft or potion.

Saturnine (sat'ur-nin) [L. *saturni'nus; satur'nus* lead]. Pertaining to or produced by lead.

Saturnism (sat'ur-nizm) [L. *satur'nus* lead]. Chronic lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Satyria (sat-ir'e-ah). A proprietary tonic for the genito-urinary system.

Satyriasis (sat-ir-i'as-is) [Gr. σάτυρος satyr]. Excessive venereal impulse in the male.

Satyromania (sat''ir-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. σάτυρος satyr + μανία madness]. Same as *Satyriasis.*

Saunders, Red (sawn'derz). See under *Sandalwood.* The wood of *Pterocar'pus satali'nus*; a staining agent.

Sauriasis (saw-ri'as-is). Sauriosis.

Sauriderma (saw-rid-er'mah) [Gr. σαῦρος lizard + δέρμα skin]. Ichthyosis hystrix.

Sauridon (saw'rid-on) [Gr. σαῦρος lizard]. A disinfectant substance distilled from fossil shells.

Sauriosis (saw-re-o'sis) [Gr. σαῦρος lizard]. Ichthyosis sebacea cornea; Darier's disease.

Sausage-poisoning (saw'sij). See *Botulismus.*

Savill's disease (sa'vilz). See *Disease.*

Savin (sav'in) [L. *sabi'na*]. The evergreen shrub *Junip'erus sabi'na*. The leaves and tops afford an acrid volatile oil, which is a poisonous stimulant, emmenagogue, and abortifacient. Its use in procuring abortions is extremely dangerous, often leading to fatal gastro-intestinal inflammation. It is also given in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, gout, and rheumatism, and is used locally as an application to ulcers, condylomata, and carious teeth. Dose of *fluidextract*, 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *tincture*, 20–60 min. (1.333–4 c.c.); of *oil*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.).

Savoline (sav'o-lin). A proprietary cleansing fluid, used also as a medium for lotions and injections.

Savonal (sav'o-nal). A soap-mixture, used as an ointment-base.

Saw (saw). A cutting instrument with a cutting or serrated edge. **Adams's s.**, a small straight saw with a long handle, for osteotomy. **Amputating-s.**, one for use in performing amputations. **Butcher's s.**, an amputating-saw with a blade that can be set at various angles. **Chain-s.**, one in which the teeth are set upon links, the saw being moved by pulling upon one or the other handle. **Crown-s.**, a form of trephine. **Gigli's wire-s.**, a wire with saw-teeth, used in cranial operations. **Hemp-s.**, a hempen cord used in cutting soft tissues. **Hey's s.**, a small saw for enlarging orifices in bones. **S.-palmetto.** See *Serenoa.* **String-s.**, the string used in treating esophageal strictures by the "string-method" (q. v.).

Saxifrage (sax'sif-rāj) [L. *saxif'raga; sax'um* stone + *fran'gere* to break]. 1. A popular name for various herbs, chiefly those of the genus *Saxif'raga*, formerly reputed serviceable against urinary calculus; not now employed in scientific medicine. 2. *Pimpinel'la saxif'raga*, or Burnet saxifrage; an umbelliferous plant of Europe: an aromatic, stomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Dose of *fluid extract* of root, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Saxifragrant (sax-if'rag-ant) [L. *saxifragus*]. 1. Dissolving or breaking up calculi. 2. A remedy for calculus.

Saxin (sak'sin). A proprietary agent 600 times as sweet as sugar: used like saccharin.

Sayre's jacket (sārz). See *Jacket.*

Sb. The symbol of *Antimony* (*stibium*).

Scab (skab). 1. The crust of a superficial sore. 2. To become covered with a crust or scab.

Scabies (ska'be-ēz) [L., from *scab'ere* scratch]. The itch; a contagious skin-disease due to the itch-mite, *Sarcop'tes scabia'i*, which bores beneath the skin, forming cuniculi or burrows. The disease is attended with intense itching together with the eczema caused by scratching. **Boeck's s., S. crusto'sa**, Norwegian itch; a form characterized by crusts and pustules, and said to be due to an acarid parasitic upon wolves. **Norwegian s.**, radesyge.

Scabiophobia (ska''be-o-fo'be-ah) [*Scabies* + Gr. φόβος fear]. Morbid fear of scabies.

Scabiosa (ska-be-o'sah) [L.]. A genus of dipsaceous plants called *scabious*: various species are popularly regarded as depuratives of the blood.

Scabrities (ska-brish'e-ez) [L.]. A scaly or rough state of the skin. **S. un'guium**, a thickened and distorted condition of the nails.

Scala (ska'lah) [L. "staircase"]. Either one of the three passages of the cochlea. **S. me'dia, S. of Löwenburg**, the cochlear canal; the space between the basilar membrane and Reissner's membrane: it contains the organ of Corti. See *Ear.* **S. tym'pani**, the tympanic canal; the part of the spiral canal below the lamina spiralis. See *Ear.* **S. vestib'uli**, the vestibular canal; the part of the spiral canal above the lamina spiralis. See *Ear.*

Scald (skawld). 1. A burn caused by a hot liquid or a hot, moist vapor. 2. Same as *Scald-head.*

Scald-head (skawld-hed'). A popular name for favus, porrigo, or other scaly affection of the scalp.

Scale (skāl). 1. [L. *squa'ma.*] Any thin, plate-like structure, as of epithelial cells, compacted and shed from the skin. 2. [L. *sca'la.*] Anything marked off at regular intervals.

Scalene (ska'lēn) [Gr. σκαληνός uneven]. 1. Unequally three-sided. 2. Pertaining to one of the scalenus muscles.

Scalenus (ska-le'nus) [L.; Gr. σκαληνός uneven]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Scall (skawl). Any scaly, or scabby, disease of the skin.

Scalp (skalp). That part of the integument of the head which is hairy in both sexes.

Scalpel (skal'pel) [L. *scalpel'lum*]. A small straight knife, usually with a convex edge.

Scalprum (skal'prum) [L. "knife"]. A raspatory; also a strong knife.

Scaly (ska'le) [L. *squamo'sus*]. 1. Scale-like. 2. Characterized by scales.

Scammonin (skam'mo-nin). A glucosid, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, found in scammony.

Scammony (skam'mo-ne) [L. *scammo'nium, scammo'nia*]. The plant *Convol'vulus Scammo'nia*, of Asia Minor and Syria. The root (*scammo'niæ ra'dix*) affords a gummy and resinous exudate (*scammo'niæ res'ina, scammo'nium*), which is an anthelmintic and hydragogue cathartic. It contains scammonin, and is employed chiefly, in conjunction with other purgatives, for constipation and dropsy. Dose of root, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.666 gm.); of *resin*, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.); of *mixture*, 1 fl. oz. (30 c.c.); of *compound powder* (which contains jalap also), 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Scandium (skan'de-um). A very rare metallic element; symbol, Sc.

Scanning (skan'ing). Noting a manner of utterance characterized by somewhat regularly recurrent pauses. See *Speech.*

Scaphocephalic (ska''fo-sef-al'ik) [Gr. σκάφη boat + κεφαλή head]. Having a keeled, or boat-shaped, head.

Scaphocephalism, Scaphocephaly (ska-fo-sef'al-izm, ska-fo-sef'al-e). The condition of being scaphocephalic.

Scaphocephalous (ska-fo-sef'al-us). Same as *Scaphocephalic.*

Scaphohydrocephalus (ska''fo-hi-dro-sef'al-us). Hydrocephalus in which the head assumes a boat-like shape.

Scaphohydrocephaly (ska''fo-hi-dro-sef'al-e). A scaphocephalic form of the head due to hydrocephalus.

Scaphoid (ska'foid) [L. *scaphoid'es*; Gr. σκάφη skiff + εἶδος form]. 1. Shaped like a boat; navicular. 2. The os scaphoides; the outer bone of the first row of the carpal bones. 3. A bone on the inner side of the tarsus, before the astragalus and behind the cuneiform bone.

Scapula (skap'u-lah) [L.]. The shoulder-blade; the flat, triangular bone in the back of the shoulder.

Scapulalgia (skap-u-lal'je-ah) [*Scapula* + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the scapular region.

Scapular (skap'u-lar). Of or pertaining to the scapula.

Scapulary (skap'u-la-re). A shoulder-bandage, like a pair of suspenders or braces, to hold in place a body-bandage or girdle.

Scapulectomy (skap-u-lek'to-me) [*Scapula* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of the scapula.

Scapuloclavicular (skap''u-lo-klav-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

Scapulodynia (skap''u-lo-din'e-ah) [*Scapula* + Gr. ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the region of the shoulder.

Scapulohumeral (skap''u-lo-hu'mer-al). Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus.

Scar (skar) [Gr. ἐσχάρα]. Same as *Cicatrix.*

Scarf-skin (skarf'skin). The cuticle, or epidermis. See *Skin.*

Scarification (skār''if-ik-a'shun) [L. *scarifica'tio*]. The making of a set of small superficial incisions or punctures in the skin.

Scarificator (skar'if-ik-a-tor). An instrument for making a scarification.

Scarlatina (skar-lat-e'nah) [L. "scarlet"]. An acute contagious and exanthematous fever with a scarlet eruption, or rash; scarlet fever. It is probably caused by Class's bacillus, *Diplococcus scarlati'næ*. It begins with chills, vomiting, and sore throat, followed by pyrexia and rapid pulse. After about twenty-four hours the eruption appears as a rash of thickly set red spots, which begin to fade in two or three days, and is often gone by the end of the first week. The fever departs in favorable cases with the disappearance of the eruption, which is attended by a desquamation of the skin in fine branny scales and in large flakes. Recovery may often be looked for in two or three weeks, but is seldom complete in less than six weeks, and it is during this stage that kidney-complications are liable to occur, chiefly as a result of exposure to cold or wet. The nephritis is liable to lead to dropsy and uremia. Throat-, ear-, and eye-complications are not unfrequent, and often prove chronic. Scarlatina attacks principally children and youths, but may affect adults also. Second attacks are extremely rare. See *Exanthemata, Table of.* **S. angino'sa**, a dangerous form with marked throat-symptoms. **S. la'tens**, that in which no rash or fever is observed, but which is manifested in kidney-disease or some other resultant complication. **S. malig'na**, a variety with severe symptoms and great prostration, often fatal; also a form in which the rash disappears suddenly and prematurely. **S. sim'plex**, a mild form attended with but little soreness of the throat.

Scarlatinal (skar-la-te'nal). Pertaining to or due to scarlatina.

Scarlatiniform, Scarlatinoid (skar-lat-in'if-orm, skar-lat'in-oid). Resembling scarlatina. **Metadiphtheric s.**, an eruption with symptoms resembling those of scarlet fever sometimes seen in convalescence from diphtheria.

Scarlet fever (skahr'let). See *Scarlatina.*

Scarlet R. A synthetic dye used for differential staining of fat.

Scarpa's fascia, foramen, membrane, triangle (skar'pahz). See *Fascia, Foramen, Membrane, Triangle.*

Scatol (ska'tol). See *Skatol.*

Scatology (ska-tol'o-je) [Gr. σκῶρ dung + λόγος treatise]. The study of the feces.

Scatoscopy (ska-tos'ko-pe) [Gr. σκῶρ dung + σκοπεῖν to view]. Inspection of the feces.

Scatula (skat'u-lah) [L. for "parallelepiped"]. An oblong paper box for powders or pills.

Scavenger-cell (skav'en-jer). See *Cell.*

Scharlach R. (shar'lak). Same as *Scarlet R.*

Schede's method (sha'dez). A method of treating necrosis of bone by scraping away all dead bone and diseased tissue, permitting the cavity to fill with a blood-clot, and keeping the latter moist and aseptic by a cover of gauze and rubber tissue.

Scheele's green (sha'lez or shēlz). Copper arsenite.

Scheiner's experiment (shi'nerz). The experiment of looking at an object through two pinholes close together in a card. If the object is in focus, only one image is observed; if not, two or more images are seen.

Schematic (ske-mat'ik) [Gr. σχηματικός resembling]. Serving as a diagram or model. See *Eye.*

Scherlievo (skār-le-a'vo). A contagious disorder formerly prevalent in Illyria and Dalmatia: supposed to have been syphilis.

Scheurlein's bacillus (shoir'linz). See *Bacillus.*

Schindylesis (skin-dil-e'sis) [Gr. σχινδύλησις a splintering]. A synarthrosis in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as in the articulation of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone with the vomer.

Schinus (ski'nus) [Gr. σχῖνος mastic]. A genus of anacardiaceous trees of warm regions. *S. mol'le*, of tropical America (pepper-tree), affords a kind of mastic, and is a mild purgative and aromatic.

Schistocelia (skis-to-se'le-ah) [Gr. σχιστός split + κοιλία belly]. Congenital fissure of the abdomen.

Schistocephalus (skis-to-sef'al-us) [Gr. σχιστός cloven + κεφαλή head]. A fetus born with a cleft head.

Schistocyte (skis'to-sīt) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + κύτος cell]. 1. A blood-corpuscle undergoing segmentation. 2. A product of the division of a red blood-corpuscle in malaria. **Parasitiferous s.**, that half of a divided red blood-corpuscle which contains a parasite.

Schistocytosis (skis''to-si-to'sis) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + κύτος cell]. The accumulation of schistocytes in the blood.

Schistoglossia (skis-to-glos'se-ah) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + γλῶσσα tongue]. Fissure of the tongue.

Schistometer (skis-tom'et-er) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the aperture between the vocal cords.

Schistoprosopia (skis''to-pros-o'pe-ah) [Gr. σχιστός split + πρόσωπον face]. A fissure of the face due to defective development.

Schistoprosopus (skis-to-pros'o-pus) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + πρόσωπον face]. A monster-fetus born with a cleft face.

Schistorrhachis (skis-tor'ra-kis) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + ῥάχις spine]. Same as *Spina bifida.*

Schistosoma (skis-to-so'mah) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + σῶμα body]. A genus of trematode parasites or fluke; the blood-flukes. **S. hæmato'bium**, a common parasite of tropical countries, especially Egypt; occurring in the natives, especially boys from six to ten years of age. It is found in dilatation of the veins, especially the cystic vein, producing irritability of the bladder, hematuria, and dysentery. The parasites enter the body by the alimentary tract, especially by drinking water. Called also *Distoma hæmatobium* and *Bilharzia hæmatobia.* **S. Japon'ica**, the Asiatic blood-fluke, a species found in Japan, China, and the Philippines, and causing symptoms like those caused by *S. hæmatobium.*

Schistosomiasis (skis-to-so-mi'as-is). Infection with *Schistosoma hæmatobium.*

Schistosomus (skis-to-so'mus) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + σῶμα body]. A monster-fetus with a fissured abdomen. The lower limbs are usually rudimentary or wanting.

Schistothorax (skis-to-tho'rax) [Gr. σχιστός cleft + θώραξ chest]. Congenital fissure of the chest or sternum.

Schizaxon (ski-zax'on) [Gr. σχίζειν to divide + ἄξων axis]. An axon which is divided into two equal, or nearly equal, branches.

Schizocytosis (skiz-o-si-to'sis) [Gr. σχίζειν to divide + κύτος cell]. Schistocytosis.

Schizogenesis (skiz-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. σχίζειν to split + γένεσις production]. Reproduction by fission; one of the methods of protozoan development in which the cell nucleus multiplies by repeated division. See *Sporogony.*

Schizogony (skiz-og'o-nē). Same as *Schizogenesis.*

Schizomycete (ski''zo-mi-sēt') [Gr. σχίζειν to divide + μύκης fungus]. Any organism or species belonging to the *Schizomyce'tes.*

Schizomycetes (ski-zo-mi-se'tēz), pl. [Gr. σχιζός cleft + μύκης fungus]. A group of plant-microorganisms to which the bacteria and other vegetable microbes belong.

Schizomycetic (ski''zo-mi-set'ik). Due to the presence of bacteria.

Schizomycosis (ski''zo-mi-ko'sis). Any disease due to the presence of schizomycetes.

Schizont (ski'zont) [Gr. σχίζειν to divide]. One of the developmental forms of a protozoan which exhibits alternation of generations. The schizont develops by schizogony, giving rise to isospores which develop without conjugation. The other form is the *sporont*, which develops by sporogony, giving rise to anisospores which conjugate to form schizonts. Called also *Monont.*

Schizosiphon (ski-zo-si'fon). A genus of nematogenous schizomycetes with flagilliform filaments, slender toward the extremity.

Schizotrichia (ski-zo-trik'e-ah) [Gr. σχίζειν to split + θρίξ hair]. Splitting of the hairs at the ends.

Schlammfieber (shlahm'fe-ber) [Ger. "slime-fever"]. A disease resembling Weil's disease, which prevailed among young persons who worked in the flooded districts near Breslau in the summer of 1891.

Schleich's anesthesia (shlīks). Infiltration-anesthesia. See *Anesthesia.*

Schlemm's canal (shlemz). See *Canal.* **S.'s ligaments**, two ligamentous bands strengthening the capsule of the shoulder-joint.

Schmidt's test (shmits). See *Test.*

Schönlein's disease (shān'linz). See *Disease.*

Schott's treatment (shots). See *Treatment.*

Schrader's lines (shrah'derz). See *Line.*

Schultze's cells (shoolt'sez). Same as *Olfactory c's*, See *Cell.* **S.'s fold.** See *Fold*

Schwann, Sheath of (shwon). The neurilemma of a nerve-fiber. **S., White substance of,** the myelin of a medullated nerve-fiber.

Schweinerrothlauf (shwi-ner-rōt'lowf). Same as *Rouget du porc* (q. v.), or swine-erysipelas.

Schwelle (shwel'leh). German for *Threshold.*

Sciage (se-ahzh') [Fr.]. A sawing movement in massage.

Sciatic (si-at'ik) [L. *sciat'icus*; Gr. ἰσχιαδικός]. Pertaining to the ischium.

Sciatica (si-at'ik-ah) [L.]. A painful inflammation of the sciatic nerve, usually a neuritis. It is attended with paresthesia of the thigh and leg, tenderness along the course of the nerve, and sometimes by wasting of the calf-muscles. The pain is constant, but subject to exacerbations. The disease usually attacks persons of middle age.

Scilla (sil'lah). Latin for *Squill.*

Scillain (sil'lah-in). An amorphous and poisonous glucosid from squill: diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0011 gm.).

Scillin (sil'lin). A yellowish, crystalline glucosid from squill.

Scillipicrin (sil-lip-ik'rin) [Gr. σκίλλα squill + πικρός bitter]. A yellow, bitter, and amorphous active principle from squill: diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0011 gm.).

Scillitin (sil'lit-in). One of the active principles of squill: diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 gm.).

Scillitoxin (sil-lit-ox'in) [L. *scil'la* squill + *Toxin*]. A brown, amorphous principle found in squill: a cardiac poison. Diuretic dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.001 gm.).

Scindapsus officina'lis (sin-dap'sus). An araceous Asiatic plant: esteemed in Oriental medicine.

Scintillation (sin-til-la'shun) [L. *scintilla'tio*]. 1. An emission of sparks. 2. A subjective visual sensation, as of seeing sparks.

Scirrhencanthis (skir-ren-kan'this) [Gr. σκίῤῥος hard tumor + ἐν in + κάνθος canthus]. Scirrhus of the lacrimal gland.

Scirrhoblepharoncus (skir''ro-blef-ar-ong'kus) [Gr. σκίῤῥος hard + βλέφαρον eyelid + ὄγκος tumor]. A scirrhous tumor of the eyelid.

Scirrhoid (skir'roid) [Gr. σκίῤῥος scirrhus + εἶδος form]. Resembling a scirrhus.

Scirrhoma (skir-ro'mah) [Gr. σκιῤῥόειν to harden]. A scirrhus. **S. caminiano'rum**, chimney-sweepers' cancer, or soot-cancer.

Scirrhosarca (skir-ro-sar'kah) [Gr. σκίῤῥος scirrhus + σάρξ flesh]. Scleroderma, or sclerema neonatorum.

Scirrhous (skir'rus) [L. *scirrho'sus*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a scirrhus.

Scirrhus (skir'rus) [Gr. σκίῤῥος]. A hard cancer with a marked predominance of connective tissue.

Scission (sizh'un) [L. *scin'dere* to cut]. Fission; splitting.

Scissiparity (sis-ip-ar'it-e) [L. *scin'dere* to split + *pa'rere* to bring forth]. Reproduction by fission.

Scissor-leg (siz'zer-leg). A crossing of the legs from deformity.

Scissors (siz'zerz). A cutting instrument with two opposed blades. **Canalicular s.**, delicate scissors with one of the blades probe-pointed: used in slitting the lacrimal canal. **Cannula-s.**, probe-pointed scissors used in slitting a canal lengthwise. **Craniotomy-s.**, strong *f*-shaped shears for use in opening the fetal head. **Jewish s.**, a cutting instrument used in circumcision: they have a limited use in surgery.

Scissura (sis-sew'rah) [L.]. A splitting. **S. pilo'rum**, splitting of the hair.

Sclera (skle'rah) [L.; Gr. σκληρός hard]. The sclerotic coat of the eye. See *Sclerotica.*

Scleradenitis (skle''rad-en-i'tis) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ἀδήν gland + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation and hardening of a gland.

Scleral (skle'ral). Pertaining to the sclera.

Scleratitis (skle-rat-i'tis). See *Scleritis.*

Sclerectasia (skle-rek-ta'zhe-ah) [Gr. σκληρός dry + ἔκτασις extension]. A bulging out of the sclera.

Sclerectomy (skle-rek'to-me) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ἐκτομή excision]. 1. Excision of a part of the sclera. 2. Removal of the sclerosed parts of the middle ear after otitis media.

Sclerema (skle-re'mah) [Gr. σκληρός hard]. A hardened or sclerosed state of a tissue, especially of the skin. **S. neonato'rum**, a very fatal disease of early infancy, with coldness, hardening, and tightness of the skin, especially that of the feet and legs, and depression of the respiration and pulse. It is thought to be due to congulation or congelation of the fat.

Sclerencephalia (skle''ren-sef-a'le-ah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Sclerosis of the brain.

Sclerenchymatous (skle-ren-kim'at-us). Of the nature of sclerenchyma.

Sclererythrin (skle-re'ith-rin) [*Sclerotium* + Gr. ἐρυθρός red]. A red coloring-matter from ergot.

Scleriasis (skle-ri'as-is) [Gr. σκληριάσις]. 1. Same as *Scleroderma.* 2. A hardened state of an eyelid.

Sclericritomy (skle-ri-kri'to-me) [*Sclera* + Gr. κρίνειν to cut]. Incision of the sclera, and iris in anterior staphyloma.

Scleritis (skle-ri'tis) [*Sclera* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation].

tion]. Inflammation of the sclerotica. It may be superficial (*episcleritis*) or deep. The latter form causes bulging and thinning of the sclerotic.

Sclerocataracta (skle″ro-kat-ar-ak′tah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + καταρράκτης downpour]. A hard cataract.

Sclerochoroiditis (skle″ro-ko-roid-i′tis). Inflammation of the sclera and the choroid coat, resulting in atrophy of both coats and protrusion of the former. **S. ante′rior** involves the anterior portions of the sclera and causes anterior staphyloma. **S. poste′rior,** a condition seen in progressive myopia in which posterior staphyloma occurs in the region of the optic disk.

Scleroconjunctival (skle″ro-kon-junk-ti′val). Pertaining to the sclera and conjunctiva.

Sclerocornea (skle-ro-kor′ne-ah). The sclera and the cornea considered as forming one organ.

Sclerocorneal (skle-ro-kor′ne-al). Pertaining to the sclera and the cornea.

Sclerodactylia (skle″ro-dak-til′e-ah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + δακτυλός finger]. Scleroderma of a finger or of the fingers and toes. **S. annula′ris ainhumoid′es,** a form which sometimes destroys the terminal phalanges.

Scleroderma (skle-ro-der′mah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + δέρμα skin]. A disease of the skin in which thickened, hard, rigid, and pigmented patches occur, the connective tissue of the corium and subcutaneous structures being increased, a hidebound condition resulting. The ordinary form (*S. adulto′rum*) begins in middle life, and is often incurable. **S. circumscrip′tum,** morphea. **S. neonato′rum.** Same as *Sclerema neonatorum.*

Sclerodermitis (skle″ro-der-mi′tis) [Gr. σκληρός hard + δέρμα skin]. Inflammation and hardening of the skin.

Sclerogenous (skle-roj′en-us) [Gr. σκληρός hard + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing sclerous tissue.

Scleroid (skle′roid) [Gr. σκληρός hard + εἶδος form]. Having a hard texture.

Scleroiodin (skle-ro-i′o-din). A principle obtainable from ergot in small quantities.

Scleroiritis (skle-ro-i-ri′tis). Inflammation of the sclera and of the iris.

Sclerokeratitis (skle″ro-ker-at-i′tis) [Gr. σκληρός hard, sclera + κέρας cornea]. Inflammation of the sclera and of the cornea.

Sclerokeratoiritis (skle″ro-ker″at-o-i-ri′tis). Inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

Scleroma (skle-ro′mah) [Gr. σκλήρωμα induration]. A hardened patch or induration, especially of the nasal or laryngeal tissues. **S. respirato′rium,** rhinoscleroma.

Scleromeninx (skle-ro-me′ninx) [Gr. σκληρός hard + μῆμιγξ membrane]. The dura mater.

Scleromere (skle′ro-mēr) [Gr. σκληρός hard + μέρος part]. Any segment or metamere of the skeletal system.

Sclerometer (skle-rom′et-er) [Gr. σκληρός hard + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for determining the hardness of substances.

Scleromucin (skle-ro-mu′sin) [Gr. σκληρός hard + *Mucin*]. A slimy, active principle from ergot.

Scleronychia (skle-ro-nik′e-ah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ὄνυξ nail]. A simultaneous thickening and dryness of the nails.

Scleronyxis (skle-ro-nik′sis) [Gr. σκληρός hard + νύξις puncture]. Surgical puncture of the sclera.

Sclero-oöphoritis (skle″ro-o-of-o-ri′tis) [Gr. σκληρός hard + *Oöphoritis*]. Sclerosing inflammation of the ovary.

Sclerophthalmia (skle-rof-thal′me-ah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ὀφθαλμός eye]. The condition in which, from imperfect differentiation of the sclera and cornea, the former encroaches on the latter, so that only the central part of the cornea remains clear.

Scleroprotein (skle″ro-pro′te-in) [Gr. σκληρός hard + *Protein*]. A name proposed as a substitute for albuminoid. See *Albuminoid*, 3d def.

Sclerosarcoma (skle″ro-sar-ko′mah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + σάρκωμα fleshy tumor]. A hard, fleshy variety of epulis.

Sclerosed (skle-rōzd′). Affected with sclerosis.

Sclerosing (skle-ro′zing). Causing or undergoing sclerosis.

Sclerosis (skle-ro′sis) [Gr. σκλήρωσις hardness]. An induration, or hardening; especially hardening of a part from inflammation and in diseases of the interstitial substance. The term is used chiefly for such a hardening of the nervous system, due to hyperplasia of the connective tissue. **Amyotrophic lateral s.,** a disease marked by a hardening of the lateral columns of the spinal cord with muscular atrophy. It may invade the oblongata and affect the ventral columns also. The disease always ends fatally in from one to three years, death occurring from extension of the hardening to the medulla oblongata. **Annular s.,** sclerosis of the spinal cord, forming a band around it. **Anterolateral s.,** sclerosis of the ventral and lateral columns of the cord, leading to spastic paraplegia. Called also *Ventrolateral s.* **Arteriocapillary s.** Same as *Arteriosclerosis.* **Cerebral s.,** multiple sclerosis of the brain. **Cerebrospinal s.,** multiple sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord. **Combined s.,** sclerosis of both the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. **Diffuse s.,** a form affecting large areas of the brain and cord. **Disseminated s., Focal s., Insular s.** Same as *Multiple s.* **Lateral s.,** a form seated in the lateral columns of the cord. It occurs either as a *primary* affection, resulting in spastic paraplegia, attended with rigidity of the limbs, increase of the tendon-reflexes, and absence of nutritive and sensory disturbance. The disease may also be *secondary* to myelitis, in which there is spastic paraplegia with sensory and other disturbances. **Lobar s.,** sclerosis involving an entire lobe of the brain. **Miliary s.,** sclerosis occurring in minute spots. **Multiple s.,** sclerosis occurring in sporadic patches throughout the brain or spinal cord, or both. Among its symptoms are weakness, incoördination, strong jerking movements of the legs, and especially of the arms, amenomania or other abnormal mental exaltation, scanning speech, nystagmus, etc. It is not curable, and may last for many years. Called also *Charcot's disease, Disseminated s.,* and *Insular s.* **Posterior s.,** sclerosis of the posterior columns of the cord, leading to locomotor ataxia. See *Locomotor ataxia.* **Posterolateral s.,** Friedreich's ataxia, or, more correctly, the lesion of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord which leads to it. **Vascular s.,** arteriosclerosis. **Ventrolateral s.** See *Anterolateral s.*

Scleroskeleton (skle-ro-skel′et-on) [Gr. σκληρός dry + *Skeleton*]. Those parts of the bony skeleton that are formed by the ossification of ligaments, tendons, or fasciæ.

Sclerostenosis (skle″ro-ste-no′sis) [Gr. σκληρός hard + στένωσις narrowing]. Induration or hardening combined with contraction. **S. cuta′nea,** scleroderma.

Sclerothrix (skle′ro-thrix) [Gr. σκληρός dry + θρίξ hair]. Abnormal hardness and dryness of the hair.

Sclerotic (skle-rot′ik) [L. *sclerot′icus;* Gr. σκληρός hard]. 1. Hard, or hardening; affected with sclerosis. 2. Same as *Sclerotica.* **S. acid,** a yellowish-brown substance, one of the active principles of ergot. It is used as an ecbolic. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 gm.).

Sclerotica (skle-rot′ik-ah) [L.]. The sclerotic coat, or sclera; the hard, white, and fibrous membrane which with the cornea forms the outermost coat of the eye. It is continuous with the cornea in front and the optic-nerve sheath behind.

Scleroticectomy (skle″rot-is-ek′to-me) [*Sclerotica* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a portion of the sclera.

Scleroticochoroiditis (skle-rot″ik-o-ko-roi-di′tis). See *Sclerochoroiditis.*

Scleroticonyxis (skle-rot″ik-o-nix′is). Same as *Scleronyxis.*

Scleroticotomy (skle″rot-ik-ot′o-me) [Gr. σκληρός hard + τομή cut]. Surgical incision of the sclera, as in an operation for cataract.

Sclerotitis (skle-ro-ti′tis). Same as *Scleritis.*

Sclerotium (skle-ro′she-um) [Gr. σκληρός dry]. The hard, blackish mass formed by certain fungi, such as the ergot of rye.

Sclerotome (skle′ro-tōm) [Gr. σκληρός hard + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. An instrument used in the incision of the sclera. 2. One of the masses of tissue in the early embryo which develops into the skeleton; skeletogenous tissue.

Sclerotomy (skle-rot′o-me) [Gr. σκληρός hard + τομή a cut]. Surgical incision of the sclera. **Anterior s.,** the opening of the anterior chamber of the eye, chiefly done for the relief of glaucoma. **Posterior s.,** an opening made into the vitreous through the sclera, as for detached retina or the removal of a foreign body.

Sclerotrichia (skle-ro-trik′e-ah) [Gr. σκληρός hard + θρίξ hair]. A hard, dry state of the hair.

Sclerozone (skle′ro-zōn) [Gr. σκληρός hard + ζώνη zone]. Any surface on a bone giving attachment to the muscles from a given myotome.

Scholeciasis (sko-les-i′as-is) [Gr. σκώληξ worm]. The morbid state due to the presence of larvæ of moths or butterflies in the body

Scoleciform (sko-les′if-orm). Resembling a scolex, or worm.

Scolecitis (sko-le-si′tis) [Gr. σκώληξ worm]. Same as *Appendicitis.*

Scolecoiditis (sko″le-koid-i′tis) [Gr. σκωληκοειδής vermiform]. Same as *Appendicitis.*

Scolecology (sko-le-kol′o-je) [Gr. σκώληξ worm + λόγος discourse]. Same as *Helminthology.*

Scolectomy (sko-lek′to-me). Appendicectomy.

Scolex (sko′leks), pl. *scol′ices* [Gr. σκώληξ worm]. A cestode parasite (as a tapeworm) in the larval stage, in which it consists of a head and vesicular body without a trace of organs.

Scoliometer (sko-le-om′et-er) [Gr. σκολιός crooked + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring curves, especially those of the spinal column.

Scoliorachitic (sko″le-o-ra-kit′ik). Affected with scoliosis and rickets.

Scoliosiometry (sko″le-os-e-om′et-re) [Gr. σκολίωσις curvation + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of curvatures, especially those of the vertebral column.

Scoliosis (sko-le-o′sis) [Gr. σκολίωσις curvation]. Abnormal curvature of the vertebral column, especially a lateral curvature. **Cicatricial s.,** that which is due to a cicatricial contraction following caries or necrosis. **Empyematic s.,** that which is caused by empyema. **Habit-s.,** scoliosis due to improper position of the body. **Inflammatory s.,** that which is due to vertebral disease. **Ischiatic s.,** that which is due to hip-disease. **Myopathic s.,** that which is due to paralysis of the muscles that support the trunk. **Osteopathic s.,** that which is caused by disease of the vertebræ. **Paralytic s.,** lateral curvature of the spinal column. **Rachitic s.,** spinal curvature due to rickets. **Rheumatic s.,** that which is due to rheumatism of the dorsal muscles. **Sciatic s.,** curvation of the spinal column toward the affected side in sciatica. **Static s.,** that which is due to difference in the length of the legs.

Scoliotic (sko-le-ot′ik). Affected with or pertaining to scoliosis.

Scoliotone (sko′le-o-tōn). An apparatus for the forcible correction of scoliosis.

Scolopsia (sko-lop′se-ah) [Gr. σκόλοψ a pointed thing]. A suture between two bones that allows motion upon each other.

Scombrin (skom′brin). A ptomain, $C_{30}H_{69}N_6O_6$, found in mackerel-sperm.

Scoop (skoop). A spoon-like instrument for clearing out cavities. **Mules's s.,** a form of curet used in eye-operations.

Scoparin (sko-pa′rin). A yellowish, crystalline principle, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$, from the tops of *Cyt′isus scopa′rius:* diuretic. Hypodermic dose, ½–1 gr. (0.033–0.066 gm.).

Scoparius (sko-pa′re-us). The tops of *Cyt′isus Scopa′rius,* or broom, a leguminous shrub. They contain the alkaloid spartein and the principle scoparin. They are diuretic, purgative, and emetic, and are used in dropsy. Dose of *fluid extract,* ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.); of *decoction,* 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.).

Scopolamin (sko-pol-am′in). A mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from the root of *Scopo′lia atropoi′des, A′tropa belladon′na,* and other solanaceous plants. Dose of hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{240}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.00025–0.0011 gm.). **S. hydrobromid,** a crystalline sedative and mydriatic, similar in action to atropin, but not producing dryness of the throat and other disagreeable symptoms. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{240}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.00025–0.0011 gm.). It is used locally in a $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. solution.

Scopolein (sko-po′le-in). A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from plants of the genera *Scopo′lia Duboi′sia* and *A′tropa:* a strong mydriatic and sedative.

Scopolia (sko-po′le-ah) [after J. A. *Scopoli*]. A genus of solanaceous plants. *S. atropoi′des,* of Europe, and *S. japon′ica* and *S. lu′rida,* of Asia, have properties like those of hyoscyamus and belladonna. Dose of *fluid extract* of the rhizome, 1–3 min. (0.06–0.2 c.c.).

Scopolin (sko′po-lin). An alkaloid or glucosid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, obtainable from scopolamin: narcotic.

Scopophobia (sko-po-fo′be-ah) [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view + φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of being seen.

Scoracratia (skor-ak-ra′she-ah) [Gr. σκῶρ dung + ἀκρατία lack of control]. The involuntary discharge of feces.

Scorbutic (skor-bu′tik) [L. *scorbu′ticus*]. Pertaining to or affected with scurvy.

Scorbutus (skor-bu′tus). Latin for *Scurvy.*

Scoretemia, Scoretæmia (skōr-et-e′me-ah) [Gr. σκῶρ dung + αἷμα blood]. Auto-intoxication due to the absorption of putrescent fecal material from the intestine.

Scotodinia (sko-to-din′e-ah) [Gr. σκότος darkness + δῖνος whirl]. Dizziness with obscurity of vision and headache.

Scotogram, Scotograph (sko′to-gram, sko′to-graf) [Gr. σκότος darkness + γράφειν to write]. Same as *Skiagraph.*

Scotography (sko-tog′raf-e). Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Scotoma (sko-to'mah), pl. *scoto'mata* [Gr. σκότωμα]. 1. A blind or partially blind area in the visual field. 2. An appearance as of dark, vanishing, cloudy patches before the eyes. **Absolute s.,** an area in the visual field as to which the eye is absolutely blind. **Annular s.,** a scotomatous zone which surrounds the center of the visual field. Called also *Ring-s.* **Central s.,** blindness limited to a part of the visual field corresponding to the macula lutea. **Color-s.,** color-blindness as to a part of the visual field. **Flimmer s.,** a kind in which the glimmering begins in the center of vision and spreads outward. **Flittering s.,** a variety with serrate margins, and usually producing an extensive defect of vision. Same as *Teichopsia.* **Insular s.,** a scotoma occurring as a spot completely surrounded by the visible portion of the field. **Negative s.,** one due to lesion of the retina and not perceptible to the patient. **Paracentral s.,** a scotoma the edge of which passes through the fixation-point. **Positive s.,** one which is seen by the patient as a dark spot. **Relative s.,** scotoma in which perception of objects is impaired but not destroyed. **Ring-s.** See *Annular s.* **Scintillating s.,** the sudden appearance before the eyes of a luminous cloud having a zigzag outline, whence it is called fortification-spectrum. See *Teichopsia.* It often foreruns an attack of migraine.

Scotomatous (sko-tom'at-us). Pertaining to or affected with scotoma.

Scotometer (sko-tom'et-er) [*Scotoma* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for diagnosticating and measuring scotomata.

Scotoscopy (sko-tos'ko-pe) [Gr. σκότος darkness + σκοπεῖν to view]. Same as *Skiascopy.*

Scours, White. A diarrhea affecting calves during the first few days after birth; a form of septicemia from infection through the umbilical cord.

Screatus (skre-a'tus) [L.]. Paroxysmal hawking and snorting, due to neurosis.

Screen, Fluorescence- (skrēn). A plate in the fluoroscope coated with crystals of calcium tungstate.

Screw-worm. See *Compsomyia macellaria.*

Scriveners' palsy (skrīv'nerz). Writers' cramp.

Scrobiculate (skro-bik'u-lāt) [L. *scrobicula'tus*]. Marked with pits or cavities.

Scrobiculus (skro-bik'u-lus) [L. "little trench" or "pit"]. A small hollow, pit, or cavity. **S. cor'dis** [L. "pit of the heart"], the anterior depression called the pit of the stomach; the precordial depression.

Scrofula (skrof'u-lah) [L. "sow pig"]. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, and sometimes of bones and joint-surfaces, with slowly suppurating abscesses and fistulous passages, the inflamed structures being subject to a cheesy degeneration. It is essentially a disease of early life.

Scrofulid, Scrofulide (skrof'u-lid) [Fr. *scrofulide*]. Same as *Scrofuloderm.*

Scrofuloderm (skrof'u-lo-derm) [*Scrofula* + Gr. δέρμα skin]. Any skin-affection of tuberculous origin, and marked by irregular superficial ulcers. **Papular s.** Same as *Lichen scrofulosorum.* **Pustular s.,** a form in which large or small sluggish pustules of the skin are formed, which, after ulcerating, leave depressed scars. **Tuberculous s.,** granuloma; a subcutaneous nodule which degenerates slowly and leads to an indolent fistulous ulcer. **Ulcerative s.,** a tuberculous scrofuloderm in its ulcerating stage. **Verrucous s.,** tuberculous lupus characterized by necrogenic or other warty growths.

Scrofuloderma (skrof''u-lo-der'mah). See *Scrofuloderm.*

Scrofulophyma (skrof''u-lo-fi'mah) [*Scrofula* + Gr. φύμα growth]. A tuberculous growth of the skin.

Scrofulosis (skrof-u-lo'sis). A tendency toward scrofula; the scrofulous diathesis.

Scrofulotuberculosis (skrof''u-lo-tu-ber-ku-lo'sis). Same as *Attenuated tuberculosis.* See *Tuberculosis.*

Scrofulotuberculous (skrof''u-lo-tu-ber'ku-lus). Characterized by scrofulous tubercle.

Scrofulous (skrof'u-lus). Affected with or of the nature of scrofula.

Scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn). Either of the turbinated bones.

Scrophularia nodo'sa (skrof-u-la're-ah). The *Scrophularia marilan'dica,* a North American variety of *S. nodo'sa,* is deobstruent, anodyne, and diuretic. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Scrotal (skro'tal). Pertaining to the scrotum.

Scrotitis (skro-ti'tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Scrotocele (skro'to-sēl) [*Scrotum* + Gr. κήλη hernia]. Scrotal hernia.

Scrotum (skro'tum) [L. "bag"]. The pouch which contains the testicles and their accessory organs. It is composed of skin, the dartos, the spermatic, cremasteric, and infundibuliform fasciæ, and the tunica vaginalis. **S. lapillo'sum,** calcareous atheroma of the scrotum. **Lymph-s.,** dilatation of the scrotal lymphatics, as in certain cases of filariasis.

Scruple (skru'pl) [L. *scru'pulus*]. Twenty grains, apothecaries' weight; symbol, ℈. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.*

Scrupulosity (skru-pu-los'it-e). Morbid sensitiveness in matters of conscience.

Sculcopine (skul'ko-pin). A proprietary astringent preparation of skullcap and hydrastis.

Scultetus (skul-te'tus) [after J. *Schultz* (1595–1645)]. Same as *Scultetus bandage.* See under *Bandage.*

Scurf (skurf). Dandruff; a branny substance of epidermic origin.

Scurvy (skur've) [L. *scorbu'tus*]. A disease resembling purpura, and due mainly to the use of improper food. It is marked by large ecchymoses or petechiæ, which may ulcerate, swollen and ulcered gums, and an irregular fever, with great weakness. It oftenest affects mariners and those who use salted meats and few or no vegetables. The use of fresh potatoes, scurvy-grass, and onions as food, and especially the drinking of lime-juice, are preventive and remedial measures. **S. of the Alps.** Same as *Pellagra.* **Button s.,** a skin-disease, formerly endemic in Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences. **S.-grass,** a cruciferous plant, *Cochlea'ria officina'lis:* a remedy for scurvy: used in infusion or taken raw or cooked as a food or salad. **Infantile s.,** a disease of young children, due mainly to improper food. **Land-s.** Same as *Purpura hæmorrhagica.* **S.-rickets,** infantile scurvy associated with rickets. **Sea-s.,** the true scurvy, such as mainly affects mariners.

Scute (skūt) [L. *scu'tum* shield]. Any squama or scale-like structure; especially the bony plate which divides the upper part of the tympanic cavity from the mastoid cells.

Scutellaria (sku-tel-la're-ah). A genus of labiate herbs, called skullcap. *S. lateriflo'ra,* a plant of North America, is nervine, antispasmodic, and tonic, and is used in malarial fever and epilepsy. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *extract,* 4–15 gr. (0.26–1 gm.).

Scutellarin (sku-tel-la'rin). A crystalline principle, $C_{21}H_{10}O_{12}$, found in *Scutellaria* and other labiate plants. Dose, 1–4 gr. (0.066–0.26 gm.).

Scutiform (sku'tif-orm) [L. *scu'tum* shield + *for'ma* form]. Shaped like a shield.

Scutular (sku'tu-lar). Marked by scutula, or small shield-shaped crusts.

Scutulum (sku'tu-lum), pl. *scu'tula* [L.]. Any one of the disk-like crusts of favus.

Scutum (sku'tum) [L. "shield"]. 1. The scute, or roof of the attic. 2. The thyroid cartilage. 3. The patella.

Scybala (sib'al-ah). Plural of *Scybalum.*

Scybalous (sib'al-us). Of the nature of or composed of scybala.

Scybalum (sib'al-um), pl. *scyb'ala* [Gr. σκύβαλον]. A dry, hard mass of fecal matter in the intestine.

Scymnol (sim'nol). Any one of a set of basic bodies separable from the bile of *Scym'nus borea'lis,* a marine fish of the shark family.

Scyphoid (sī'foid) [Gr. σκύφος cup + εἶδος form]. Shaped like a cup.

Scythropasmus (si-thro-paz'mus) [Gr. σκυθρωπασμός; σκυθράζειν to look sullen]. A dull, fatigued expression, regarded as a grave symptom in serious disease.

Scytitis (si-ti'tis) [Gr. σκύτος skin]. Same as *Dermatitis.*

Scytoblastema (si''to-blas-te'mah) [Gr. σκυτός skin + βλάστημα sprout]. The rudimentary skin of the embryo.

Scytonema (si-to-ne'mah) [Gr. σκυτός skin + νῆμα thread]. A genus of schizomycetes with cylindric phycochromous filaments.

Seamstress's cramp. See *Cramp.*

Searcher (sur'cher). A sound used in searching for stone in the bladder.

Seasickness (se'sik-nes). Nausea and malaise caused by the motion of a ship at sea.

Sea-tangle (se'tang-gl). See *Laminaria.*

Seat-worm (sēt'werm). Same as *Oxyuris.*

Sebaceous (se-ba'shus) [L. *seba'ceus*]. 1. Pertaining to sebum, or suet. 2. Secreting a greasy, lubricating substance.

Sebadilla (seb-ad-il'lah). See *Sabadilla.*

Sebastomania (se''bas-to-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. σεβαστός reverent + μανία madness]. Religious insanity.

Sebiferous (se-bif'er-us) [L. *sebif'erus,* from *se'bum* suet + *fer're* to bear]. Same as *Sebiparous.*

Sebiparous (se-bip'ar-us) [L. *sebip'arus; se'bum* suet + *par'ere* to produce]. Producing a fatty secretion.

Sebolite, Sebolith (seb'o-līt, seb'o-lith) [*Sebum* + Gr. λίθος stone]. A concretion formed in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrhagia (seb-o-ra'je-ah). Same as *Seborrhea.*

Seborrhea, Seborrhœa (seb-or-re'ah) [L. *se'bum* suet + Gr. ῥοία flow]. A chronic disease of the sebaceous glands marked by the occurrence of an excessive discharge of sebum from the glands, forming white or yellowish, greasy scales on the body. It is generally attended with itching or burning. **S. adipo'sa,** that in which the secretion is oily, especially occurring about the nose and forehead. Called also *S. oleo'sa.* **S. capillit'ii, S. cap'itis,** seborrhea of the scalp. **S. ce'rea,** seborrhea with a waxy secretion. **Concrete s.,** greasy crusts of the scalp or of the smooth parts. **S. congesti'va.** Same as *Lupus erythematosus.* **S. cor'poris,** a form affecting the trunk; lichen circinatus. **Eczematoid s.,** that associated with inflammation of the scalp. **S. facie'i,** a form which affects the face: it may follow small-pox or any of the exanthematous fevers. **S. furfura'cea,** a scaly or dandruffy form of seborrhœa sicca. **S. genera'lis,** that which affects the entire surface. **S. ni'gra, S. nig'ricans,** a variety which is characterized by a dark-colored secretion. **S. oleo'sa,** that in which the discharge is oily. See *S. adiposa.* **S. sic'ca,** a common form of seborrhea characterized by the formation of brownish-gray scales or scabs.

Seborrheal (seb-or-re'al). Characterized by seborrhea.

Seborrheic (seb-or-re'ik). Affected with or of the nature of seborrhea.

Seborrheid (seb-or-re'id). A seborrheic eruption.

Sebum (se'bum). 1. Latin for *Suet,* or sevum. 2. The secretion of the sebaceous glands; a thick semifluid substance composed of fat and epithelial débris from the cells of the Malpighian layer. It is discharged into the follicles of the hair and lanugo.

Secacornin (se-kak-or'nin). A proprietary preparation of the active principles of ergot. Dose, 8–16 min. (0.5–1 c.c.).

Secale (se-ka'le) [L. "rye"]. A genus of graminaceous plants. *S. cerea'le* produces rye, a cereal grain. **S. cornu'tum,** the ergot of rye. See *Ergot.*

Secalin (sek'al-in). One of the active principles of ergot: said to be identical with trimethylamin, $N(CH_3)_3$.

Secalintoxin (sek''al-in-tox'in). A principle obtainable from ergot. It is a compound of secalin with ergochrysin. It is less active than chrysotoxin, and is probably identical with cornutin.

Secalose (sek'al-ōs). A carbohydrate obtainable from rye: when dried it forms a white, hygroscopic powder, convertible by inversion into levulose.

Secernent (se-ser'nent) [L. *secer'nens* secreting]. 1. Secreting. 2. Any secreting organ or surface.

Seclusion of the pupil (se-klu'zhun) [L. *seclu'sio pupil'læ*]. Same as *Annular posterior synechia.* See under *Synechia.*

Second intention (sek'und). See *Healing* and *Intention.* **S. nerve,** the optic nerve.

Secondary (sek'un-da-re) [L. *secunda'rius; secun'dus* second]. Second or inferior in order of time, place, or importance.

Secreta (se-kre'tah) [L. pl.]. The secretions.

Secretagogue (se-krēt'ag-og) [*Secretion* + Gr. ἀγογός drawing]. A substance which acts as a stimulant to the secretion of glands.

Secrete (se-krēt') [L. *secer'nere, secre'tum* to separate]. To manufacture out of materials furnished by the blood.

Secretin (se-kre'tin). A substance secreted by the mucosa of the duodenum and jejunum. It is carried by the blood to the pancreas, in which organ it stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice.

Secretion (se-kre'shun) [L. *secre'tio,* from *secer'nere* to secrete]. 1. The process or function of separating various substances from the blood. 2. Any secreted substance. **Antilytic s.,** saliva secreted by the submaxillary gland with nerves intact, as distinguished from that secreted when the nerve is divided. **External s.,** one that is discharged upon the external or an internal surface of the body. **Internal s.,** a secretion that is not discharged by a duct from the gland. **Paralytic s.,** secretion from a gland after paralysis or division of its nerve.

Secretodermatosis (se-kre''to-der-mat-o'sis). Any derangement of the secreting functions of the skin.

Secretomotory (se-kre''to-mo'to-re). Exciting or stimulating secretion: said of nerves.

Secretory (se-kre'to-re). Pertaining to secretion or affecting the secretions.

Sectile (sek'til) [L. *secti'lis*, from *seca're* to cut]. Susceptible of being cut.

Sectio (sek'she-o) [L. *seca're* to cut]. Latin for *Section*. **S. Agrippi'na.** See *Section, Cesarean.* **S. al'ta,** suprapubic cystotomy. **S. cadav'eris,** a post-mortem examination; an autopsy. **S. latera'lis,** lateral lithotomy. **S. media'na,** median lithotomy.

Section (sek'shun) [L. *sec'tio*]. 1. An act of cutting. 2. A cut surface. 3. A segment; also any subdivision of an organ. **Abdominal s.,** laparotomy. **Cesarean s.,** the operation of delivering a fetus by incision through the abdominal wall and uterus. It is done when delivery by the natural passages is impossible or dangerous. When performed after death of mother it is called *Post-mortem Cesarean s.* **Frontal s.,** a cut made through the body or a part of the body transversely from right to left. **Perineal s.** External urethrotomy. **Pitres's s's,** a series of six transverse sections made through the brain, as follows: 1. *Prefrontal s.*, through the prefrontal lobe. 2. *Pediculofrontal s.*, two centimeters in front of the fissure of Rolando. 3. *Frontal s.*, at the level of the ascending frontal convolution. 4. *Parietal s.*, through the ascending parietal convolution. 5. *Pediculoparietal s.*, three centimeters behind the fissure of Rolando. 6. *Occipital s.*, through the middle of the occipital lobe. **Saemisch's s.,** a surgical operation for the relief of corneal complications. **Sagittal s.,** a cut in a dorsoventral or anteroposterior direction through the body or a part of it. **Serial s.,** histologic section made in a consecutive order and so arranged for the purpose of microscopic examination. **Sigaultian s.,** symphysiotomy. **S.-smoother,** a mechanism for preventing the section made for microscopic study curling up. **Vaginal s.,** incision through the vaginal wall into the abdominal cavity.

Sector (sek'tor) [L. "cutter"]. The area of a circle included between an arc and the radii bounding it.

Secundigravida (se-kun''dig-rav'id-ah) [L. *secun'dus* second + *grav'ida* pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Secundina cerebri (se-kun-di'nah ser'e-bri). The pia-arachnoid. **S. oc'uli,** the middle coat of the choroid. **S. u'teri,** the chorion.

Secundines (se-kun'dinz) [L. *secundi'næ*]. The after-birth; the placenta and membranes expelled after childbirth.

Secundipara (se-kun-dip'ah-rah) [L. *secun'dus* second + *par'ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne two children.

Secundiparity (se-kun-dip-ar'it-e). The condition of being a secundipara.

Secundiparous (se-kun-dip'ah-rus). Having borne a second child.

Secundum artem (se-kun'dum ar'tem) [L.]. In an approved or professional manner.

Sedatin (sed'at-in). Same as *Antipyrin;* also *Valeridin.*

Sedation (se-da'shun) [L. *seda'tio*]. The production of a sedative effect; the act or process of calming.

Sedative (sed'at-iv) [L. *sedati'vus*]. 1. Allaying activity and excitement. 2. A remedy that allays excitement. **Cardiac s.,** a drug that abates the force of the heart's action, such as aconite, antimony, chloral, chloroform, conium, the nitrites, tobacco, etc. **Cerebral s.,** one which principally affects the brain. To this class belong cannabis, camphor, the bromids, hyoscin, and the hypnotic and revulsive agents. **Gastric c.,** one which soothes or lessens irritability of the stomach, such as bismuth salts, cerium oxalate, cocain, hydrocyanic acid, silver nitrate. **General s.,** one which affects all the organs and functions. These are alcohol, bromids, camphor, chloroform, ether, hydrocyanic acid, the hypnotics, opium, warm baths, etc. **Genital s.,** any anaphrodisiac agent, like the bromids, camphor, or hops. **Intestinal s.,** one which diminishes intestinal irritation: in general, they are also gastric sedatives. **Nerve-trunk s.,** one which acts upon the trunks of the nerves, like antipyrin, aconite, cocain, cannabis, conium, and curare. **Nervous s.,** a sedative which acts upon and through the nervous system. The cerebral, spinal, and nerve-trunk sedatives belong to this class. **Respiratory s.,** one which affects especially the respiratory centers and organs. Among them are chloral, chloroform, conium, curare, hydrocyanic acid, gelsemium, and opium. **Spinal s.,** any drug which abates the functional or abnormal activity of the spinal cord. The principal drugs of this class are bromids, calabar bean, the nitrites, gelsemium, and chloral. **Vascular s.,** one which affects the vasomotor activities. In general, they are the drugs named above as cardiac sedatives.

Sedatol (sed'at-ōl). A proprietary preparation of heroin for respiratory diseases.

Sedentary (sed'en-ta-re) [L. *sedenta'rius*]. 1. Sitting habitually; of inactive habits. 2. Pertaining to a sitting posture.

Sediment (sed'im-ent) [L. *sedimen'tum*]. A precipitate, especially one that is formed spontaneously. **Urinary s.,** the deposit of solid matter left after the urine has been allowed to stand for some time. See *Urine.*

Sedimentation (sed''im-en-ta'shun). The act of causing the deposit of sediment, especially by the use of a centrifugal machine.

Sedimentator (sed-im-en-ta'tor). A centrifugal machine for separating sediments from the urine.

Sedinha (sa-dēn'yah) [Portuguese]. A homeopathic preparation of a Brazilian herb.

Sedox (se'dox). A proprietary wound-dressing resembling cotton.

Seed (sēd). See *Semen.*

Seehear (se'hēr). A device by which the motions and sounds of the heart are rendered audible and visible.

Segment (seg'ment) [L. *segmen'tum*]. A piece cut off or marked off, either actually or by an imaginary line. **Ceratobranchial s.** See *Stylohyoid arch* under *Arch.* **Epibranchial s.** See *Stylohyoid arch* under *Arch.* **Hypobranchial s.** See *Stylohyoid arch* under *Arch.* **Interannualar s.,** the portion of a nerve-fiber between two consecutive nodes of Ranvier. See *Nerve.* **Medullary s.,** divisions of the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber between two successive incisions of Schmidt. **Neural s.,** a neuromere. **Pharyngobranchial s.** See *Stylohyoid arch* under *Arch.* **Pubic s. of the pelvis,** that portion of the floor of the pelvis which is between the symphysis pubis and the anterior wall of the vagina, which latter it includes. **Rivinian s.,** an irregular notch at the upper border of the tympanic sulcus. **Rod-s.,** the two segments which make up one of the rods of the retina. The *outer rod-s.* is the portion presenting a uniform diameter, while the *inner rod-s.* has a slightly increased diameter. **Sacral s.,** that portion of the floor of the pelvis which lies between the sacrum and the posterior vaginal wall. **Schmidt-Lantermann's s's,** elongated pieces which seem to compose the medullary substance of nerve-fibers: seen after treatment of the fibers with osmic acid.

Segmental (seg-men'tal). Pertaining to or forming a segment; undergoing segmentation.

Segmentation (seg-men-ta'shun). Division into parts more or less similar, especially that which takes place in the fertilized ovum. **S.-cavity.** See *Cavity.* **Centrolecithal s.,** segmentation in which a central mass of nutritive yolk is surrounded by the segmentation-spheres. **Complete s.** See *Total s.* **Holoblastic s.** See *Total s.* **Incomplete s.** See *Partial s.* **Meroblastic s.** See *Partial s.* **S.-nucleus.** See *Nucleus.* **Partial s.,** a variety in which the formative yolk alone undergoes segmentation. Called also *Incomplete s.* and *Meroblastic s.* **S.-sphere.** See *Sphere.* **Total s.,** a variety in which the entire ovum undergoes segmentation. Called also *Holoblastic s.* and *Complete s.* **Unequal s.,** a variety in which the spheres of one pole are smaller and more numerous than those of the opposite pole.

Seidlitz powder (sīd'litz). See *Powder.*

Seismesthesia, Seismæsthesia (sīs-mes-the'zhe-ah) [Gr. σεισμός shake + αἴσθησις sensation]. Tactile perception of vibrations in a liquid or aërial medium.

Seismotherapy (sīz-mo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. σεισμός shake + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by mechanic vibration.

Seizure (se'zhur). The sudden attack or recurrence of a disease.

Sejunction (se-junk'shun). An interruption of the continuity of association-complexes which leads to a more or less complete breaking up of the personality.

Sekretin (se-kre'tin). Secretin prepared from the duodenum of the pig: used in diabetes.

Selenium (se-le'ne-um) [Gr. σελήνη moon]. 1. A non-metallic element resembling sulphur; symbol, Se. 2. A homeopathic trituration of the same.

Self-abuse (self''ab-ūs'). Same as *Masturbation.*

Self-digestion (self''di-jes'chun). Same as *Autodigestion.*

Self-infection (self''in-fek'shun). See *Auto-infection.*

Self-limited (self-lim'it-ed). Limited by its own peculiarities, and not by outside influence: said of a disease that runs a definite limited course irrespective of treatment.

Self-pollution (self-pol-u'shun). Masturbation.

Self-suspension (self''sus-pen'shun). The suspension of the body by the head and axillæ (*axillocephalic s.*) or by the head (*cephalic s.*) for the purpose of stretching the vertebral column.

Sella turcica (sel'lah tur'sik-ah) [L. for *Turkish saddle*]. The pituitary fossa.

Selters water, Seltzer water (sel'terz, selts'er). See *Water.*

Semeiography (sem-i-og'ra-fe) [Gr. σημεῖον sign + γραφή writing]. A description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Semeiology (sem-i-ol'o-je) [Gr. σημεῖον sign + λόγος treatise]. Symptomatology.

Semeiotic (sem-i-ot'ik) [Gr. σημειωτικός]. 1. Pertaining to the signs or symptoms of disease. 2. Pathognomonic.

Semeiotics (sem-i-ot'iks). Same as *Symptomatology.*

Semelincident (sem-el-in'sid-ent) [L. *se'mel* once + *in'cidens* falling upon]. Attacking a person only once.

Semen (se'men), gen. *sem'inis* [L. for "seed"]. 1. Any seed or seed-like fruit. 2. The thick, whitish, liquid, fecundating secretion produced by the testes and ejaculated in coition. It is composed of liquor seminis (a clear, limpid fluid) holding in suspension the spermatozoa, seminal and other granules, epithelial cells, and oil-globules. **S. con'tra.** Same as *Santonica.*

Semenuria (se-men-u're-ah) [*Semen* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of semen in the urine.

Semi- [L. *se'mis* half]. A prefix signifying half, or one-half.

Semicanal (sem''e-kan-al'). A trench or furrow open at one side.

Semicana'lis tenso'ris tym'pani. The canal in the temporal bone for the tensor tympani muscle. **S. tu'bæ auditi'væ,** the canal in the temporal bone for the Eustachian tube.

Semicartilaginous (sem''e-kar-til-aj'in-us). Partly cartilaginous.

Semicircular canal (sem-e-sir'ku-lar). See *Canal* and *Ear.*

Semicretin (sem-e-kre'tin). A person affected with a modified or incomplete form of cretinism.

Semicretinism (sem-e-kre'tin-izm). A relatively mild form of cretinism; partial cretinism with ability to appreciate the bodily wants and some knowledge and use of language.

Semidecussation (sem''e-de-kus-sa'shun). 1. An incomplete crossing of nerve-fibers. 2. The decussation of the pyramids.

Semidiagrammatic (sem''e-di-ah-gram-mat'ik). Partly diagrammatic; modified so as to illustrate a principle, rather than to serve as an exact copy of nature.

Semiflexion (sem-e-flek'shun). The position of a limb midway between flexion and extension.

Semiglutin (sem-e-glu'tin). A substance, $C_{55}H_{85}N_{17}O_{22}$, derived from gelatin and resembling a peptone.

Semilunar (sem-e-lu'nar) [L. *semiluna'ris; semi-* half + *lu'na* moon]. Resembling a crescent, or half-moon. **S. cartilages,** two crescentic lamellæ of fibrocartilage of the knee-joint, serving to deepen the surface of the head of the tibia for articulation with the condyles of the femur.

Semilunare (sem''e-lu-na're) [L.]. The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the first row of carpal bones, counting from the thumb side.

Semiluxation (sem''e-luk-sa'shun). Same as *Subluxation.*

Semimalignant (sem''e-mal-ig'nant). Somewhat malignant.

Semimembranosus (sem''e-mem-bran-o'sus) [L. *se'mis* half + *membrano'sus* membranous]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Semimembranous (sem-e-mem'bran-us) [L. *semimembrano'sus*]. Made up in part of membrane or fascia.

Seminal (sem'in-al) [L. *semina'lis*]. Pertaining to seed or to the semen.

Semination (sem-in-a'shun) [L. *semina'tio*]. The introduction of semen into the vagina or uterus.

Seminiferous (sem-in-if'er-us) [L. *se'men* seed + *fer're* to bear]. Producing or conveying semen.

Seminormal (sem-e-nor'mal). Of one-half the normal or standard strength.

Seminuria (se-min-u're-ah) [L. *se'men* seed + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The discharge of semen in the urine.

Semiorbicular (sem''e-or-bik'u-lar). Semicircular.

Semiplegia (sem-e-ple'je-ah). See *Hemiplegia.*

Sempronation (sem''e-pro-na'shun). 1. The act of bringing to a semiprone position. 2. A semiprone position.

Semiprone (sem-e-prōn') [L. *se'mis* half + *pro'nus* prone]. Midway between pronation and supination.

Semis (se'mis). Latin for *Half;* abbreviated to ss.

Semispeculum (sem-e-spek'u-lum). A blunt gorget shaped like a half-speculum: used in lithotomy.

Semispinalis (sem''e-spi-na'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Semistarvation (sem''e-star-va'shun). The so-called hunger-cure.

Semisulcus (sem-e-sul'kus) [L. *se'mis* half + *sul'cus* furrow]. A channel which with an adjacent and opposing one forms a sulcus.

Semisupination (sem''e-su-pin-a'shun). The act of bringing to a semisupine position; a semisupine position.

Semisupine (sem''e-su-pīn'). Same as *Semiprone.*

Semitendinosus (sem''e-ten-din-o'sus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Semitendinous (sem-e-ten'din-us) [L. *semitendino'sus*]. In part composed of a tendinous structure.

Semitertian (sem-e-ter'shan). Partly tertian and partly quotidian.

Semivalent (sem-iv'al-ent). Having one-half the power which is normal.

Senasal (sen'as-al). A cathartic preparation of senna, and sodium phosphate.

Senecin (sen'e-sin). 1. A concentration prepared from *Sene'cio gra'cilis:* tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue; also a homeopathic preparation of the same plant. 2. A proprietary emmenagogue elixir prepared from *Sene'cio jacobæ'a.* 3. An alkaloid said to be derivable from *Sene'cio vulga'ris.* 4. A concentration prepared from *Sene'cio au'reus.* Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.).

Senecio (sen-e'she-o) [L. "old man"]. A genus of composite-flowered plants: many species are reputed to be tonic and diuretic. **S. au'reus,** the common ragwort, or life-root. It is a diuretic and diaphoretic expectorant and tonic. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.); of *solid extract,* 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Senecionin (se-ne-se-o'nin). An alkaloid from certain species of senecio.

Senega (sen'e-gah) [L.]. The root of *Polyg'ala Sen'ega,* or seneca snake-root, a plant of North America. It contains senegin and polygalin, and is expectorant and diuretic; in large dose emetic and purgative. It is used mainly in the later stages of pneumonia, asthma, catarrhal laryngitis, and bronchorrhea, and sometimes in dropsy as a hydragogue. Dose of *abstract,* 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 5–15 min. (0.333–1 c.c.); of *syrup,* 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *tincture,* 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.)

Senegin (sen'e-jin). The active principle of senega; a saponin. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.).

Senescence (se-nes'ens) [L. *senes'cere* to grow old]. The process or condition of growing old.

Seng (seng). A proprietary restorative medicine, said to be the active constituent of Asiatic ginseng.

Senile (se'nīl) [L. *seni'lis*]. Of or pertaining to old age.

Senility (se-nil'it-e) [L. *senil'itas*]. Old age; the feebleness of body and mind incident to old age.

Senna (sen'nah) [L., from Arabic]. The leaflets of *Cas'sia acutifo'lia, C. angustifo'lia,* and other leguminous plants of the same genus. Senna is a purgative cholagogue. Its active principle is said to be cathartic acid, an unstable glucosid: combined with ammonia it is a strong purgative; but the acid injected into the veins has no effect. Senna is much employed in the constipation of children and pregnant women. Its action appears to be exerted upon all parts of the intestinal canal. In infusion with spigelia it is very serviceable against ascarides. As an aperient it is used to promote menstruation. It is an ingredient of black draft, Vienna draft, licorice powder, and many other laxative preparations. Dose in substance, 5–60 gr. (0.333–4 gm.); of *confection,* 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *fluid extract,* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *syrup,* 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.); of *tincture,* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.); of *pul'vis glycyrrhi'zæ compos'itus,* 30 gr. (2 gm.); of *mistu'ra sen'næ compos'ita* (black draft), 1–4 fl. oz. (30–120 gm.). **Alexandrian s.,** a variety derived mainly from *Cas'sia acutifo'lia.* **American s.,** *Cas'sia marilan'dica,* an inferior and unofficial species. **Indian s., Tinnevelly s.,** the leaflets of *Cas'sia angustifo'lia,* or *C. elonga'ta,* grown in India.

Sennin (sen'nin) [after N. *Senn*]. A combination of phenol and iodin, employed as an antiseptic surgical dressing.

Senn's bone-plates (senz). Plates of decalcified bone, used in approximating and suturing a divided intestine. **S's test.** See *Test.*

Sensation (sen-sa'shun) [L. *sensa'tio*]. An impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium commune. **External s., Objective s.,** the effect produced upon the mind by an external object through the medium of the senses. **Internal s., Subjective s.,** a sensation perceptible only to the subject himself, and not connected with any object external to his body.

Sense (sens) [L. *sen'sus; senti're* to think]. A faculty by which the conditions or properties of things are perceived. Hunger, thirst, malaise, and pain are varieties of sense; a sense of equilibrium, of well-being (euphoria), and other senses are also distinguished. **Acid s.,** that power of the stomach to regulate the secretion of HCl in accordance with the needs of digestion. **Color-s.,** the faculty by which various colors are perceived and distinguished. **Genesic s., Reproductive s.,** the instinct which leads to the act of procreation. **Kinesthetic s.,** the muscular sense. **Light-s.,** the faculty by which we distinguish degrees of brilliancy. **Muscular s.,** the faculty by which muscular movements are perceived. **S.-organ,** an organ which receives a stimulus and transforms it into a sensation. Sense-organs consist of nerve-cells (*Central s.-organs*) and sensory nerve-endings (*Peripheral s.-organs*), which in the case of special senses are highly specialized. **Posture-s.,** a variety of muscular sense by which we distinguish the position or attitudes of the body or its parts. **Pressure-s.,** the faculty by which we appreciate pressure upon the surface of the body. **Respiratory s.** Same as *Besoin de respirer.* **S.-shock.** See *Shock.* **Sixth s.,** the general feeling of consciousness of the entire body; cenesthesis or cœnæsthesis. **Space-s.,** that combination of the senses (chiefly of sight and touch) which gives us information as to the relative positions and relations of objects in space. **Special s.,** any one of the five senses of seeing, feeling, hearing, taste, or smell. **Stereognostic s.,** the sense by which form and solidity are perceived. **Temperature-s.,** the faculty by which a person is able to appreciate differences of temperature. **Time-s.,** the ability to appreciate time-intervals, especially in sound and in music. **Tone-s.,** the power of distinguishing one tone from another. **Visceral s., Seventh s.,** the internal and subjective sensations supposed to appertain to the ganglionic portion of the nervous system.

Sensibility (sen-sib-il'it-e) [L. *sensibil'itas*]. Susceptibility of feeling; ability to feel or perceive. **Recurrent s.,** sensibility exhibited in the anterior root of a spinal nerve when the distal portion is stimulated after division.

Sensibilization (sen-sib-il-iz-a'shun). The act of making more sensitive.

Sensible (sen'sib-l) [L. *sensib'ilis*]. Capable of sensation; perceptible to the senses.

Sensiferous (sen-sif'er-us) [L. *sen'sus* sense + *fer're* to carry]. Transmitting sensations.

Sensigenous (sen-sij'en-us) [L. *sen'sus* sense + Gr. γεννᾶν to generate]. Producing sensory impulses.

Sensitive (sen'sit-iv) [L. *sensiti'vus*]. Able to receive or to transmit a sensation: capable of feeling or of responding to a sensation.

Sensitized (sen'sit-īzd). Rendered sensitive.

Sensitizer (sen'sit-i-zer). Same as *Amboceptor.*

Sensitometer (sen-sit-om'et-er). A set of sensitive photographic plates for testing the penetration of the body by light-rays.

Sensomobile (sen-so-mo'bil). Moving in response to a stimulus.

Sensomobility (sen''so-mo-bil'it-e). The capacity of man or animals for movement in response to a sensory stimulus.

Sensomotor (sen-so-mo'tor). Both sensory and motor.

Sensorial (sen-so're-al) [L. *sensoria'lis*]. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensoriglandular (sen''so-re-glan'du-lar). Producing glandular activity as one of the consequences of stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorimetabolism (sen''so-re-met-ab'o-lizm). The production of some metabolic action as a result of stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorimotor (sen''so-re-mo'tor). Both sensory and motor.

Sensorimuscular (sen''so-re-mus'ku-lar). Producing reflex muscular action in response to a sensory impression.

Sensorium (sen-so're-um) [L. *senti're* to perceive]. Any sensory nerve-center; more frequently the whole sensory apparatus of the body. **S. commu'ne,** that part of the cerebral cortex that receives and coördinates all the impressions sent to the individual nerve-centers.

Sensorivascular (sen''so-re-vas'ku-lar). Producing vascular changes as a result of stimulation applied through the sensory nerves.

Sensory (sen'so-re) [L. *senso'rius*]. Pertaining to or subserving sensation.

Sensualism (sen'shu-al-izm) [L. *sen'sus* sense]. The condition of being dominated by bodily passions.

Sentient (sen'she-ent) [L. *sen'tiens*]. Able to feel; sensitive; having sensation or feeling.

Sentisection (sen-te-sek'shun) [L. *senti're* to perceive + *sec'tio* to cut]. Vivisection of an unanesthetized animal.

Separator, Separatory (sep'ar-a-tor, sep'ar-a-to-re). [L. *separa'tor*]. A device for effecting a separation.

Separatorium (sep''ar-a-to're-um). An instrument used in separating the pericranium from the subjacent bone.

Sepedon (sē-pe'don) [Gr.]. A septic condition; putridity.

Sepedonogenesis (sep''e-do-no-jen'es-is) [*Sepedon* + L. *gen'esis* production]. The production of septic conditions.

Sepia (se'pe-ah) [L.; Gr. σηπία squid]. The inspissated inky juice of a cuttle-fish, or squid; also a homeopathic preparation of the same.

Sepium (se'pe-um) [L.; Gr. σήπιον cuttle-fish]. The bone of a cuttle-fish *Se'pia officina'lis.*

Sepsin (sep'sin) [Gr. σῆψις decay]. A poisonous crystallizable ptomain from decaying yeast and from animal matter.

Sepsis (sep'sis) [Gr. σῆψις decay]. Poisoning by the products of a putrefactive process. See *Septicemia.* **S. intestina'lis,** poisoning from the eating of damaged food, such as canned meats, ice-cream, sausages, or cheese. **Puerperal s.,** sepsis occurring after childbirth, due to putrefactive matter absorbed from the parturient canal.

Sepsometer (sep-som'et-er) [Gr. σῆψις putrefaction + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for detecting organic matter in the air.

Septal (sep'tal). Pertaining to a septum.

Septan (sep'tan) [L. *sep'tem* seven]. Recurring every seventh (sixth) day.

Septate (sep'tāt). Divided by a septum.

Septemia, Septæmia (sep-te'me-ah). Same as *Septicemia.*

Septentrionalin (sep-ten''tre-o-na'lin). A poisonous alkaloid from *Aconi'tum lycoc'tonum.* It is a sensory paralyzant with anesthetic properties.

Septic (sep'tik) [L. *sep'ticus;* Gr. σηπτικός]. Produced by or due to putrefaction.

Septicemia, Septicæmia (sep-tis-e'me-ah) [Gr. σηπτικός putrid + αἷμα blood]. A morbid condition due to the presence of non-specific pathogenic bacteria and their associated poisons (*toxins* and *toxalbumins*) in the blood. It is accompanied by chills, profuse sweat, and irregularly remittent fever and great prostration. It is due to some injury of the skin or mucous membrane, permitting the penetration of microörganisms to the circulation. Called also *Septic infection* and *Septemia.* **Cryptogenic s.,** septicemia in which the focus of infection is not evident during life. **Hemorrhagic s.,** a form of s. produced in animals by the *Bacillus cuniculici'dus* and its varieties; marked by hemorrhages with local edema, infectious pleuropneumonia, and intestinal lesions. **Mouse-s.,** an infectious disease of mice, due to *Baci'llus murisep'ticus.* **Phlebitic s.,** pyemia. **Puerperal s.,** septicemia in which the focus of infection is a lesion of the mucous membrane received during childbirth. See *Sepsis, Puerperal.* **Rabbit-s.,** an infectious disease of rabbits, due to the presence of *Baci'llus cuniculici'dus* and of methylguanidin, a toxin produced by that microbe. **Sputum-s.,** a form produced by inoculation of certain of the microörganisms of the sputum. **Vibrio-s.,** the deadly septicemia produced by *Vib'rio Metschniko'vii.*

Septicemic (sep-tis-e'mik). Pertaining to or of the nature of septicemia.

Septicidin (sep-tis-i'din). A proprietary serum for the treatment of swine-plague and chicken-cholera.

Septicin (sep'tis-in). A ptomain, or compound of hexylamin and amylamin, from putrid flesh.

Septico-emia, Septico-æmia (sep''tik-o-e'me-ah). Same as *Septicemia.*

Septicophlebitis (sep''tik-o-fle-bi'tis) [*Septic* + *Phlebitis*]. Inflammation of the veins due to septic poisoning.

Septicopyemia (sep''tik-o-pi-e'me-ah). Septicemia and pyemia combined. **Cryptogenic s.** See *Spontaneous s.* **Metastatic s.,** a form marked by septic deposits in the lungs, caused by embolism from putrid thrombi. **Spontaneous s.,** a variety developing without obvious cause or from a slight wound of the skin. Called also *Cryptogenic s.*

Septicopyemic (sep''tik-o-pi-e'mik). Pertaining to septicopyemia.

Septicozymoid (sep''tik-o-zi'moid). A hypothetic substance supposed by some to supply the necessary feeding-ground for septic processes.

Septile (sep'til). Of or pertaining to a septum.

Septimetritis (sep''tim-e-tri'tis) [*Septic* + *Metritis*]. Septic inflammation of the uterus.

Septipara (sep-tip'ah-rah) [L. *sep'tem* seven + *par'ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne seven children.

Septivalent (sep-tiv'al-ent) [L. *sep'tem* seven + *va'lens* able]. Able to combine with or to replace seven hydrogen atoms.

Septoforma (sep-to-for'mah). A condensation product of formaldehyd: used as a disinfectant for instruments, in 5 to 10 per cent. solution; as a wash for wounds, in 3 per cent. solution; and in various skin-diseases, in a 10 per cent. ointment.

Septomarginal (sep-to-mar'jin-al). Pertaining to the margin of a septum.

Septometer (sep-tom'et-er). 1. [L. *sæp'tum* partition + *me'trum* measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. [Gr. σηπτός decayed + μέτρον measure.] Same as *Sepsometer*.

Septonasal (sep-to-na'zal). Pertaining to the nasal septum.

Septotome (sep'to-tōm) [*Septum* + Gr. τομή a cutting]. An instrument for operating on the nasal septum.

Septum (sep'tum), pl. *sep'ta* [L. *sæp'tum* septum]. A dividing wall or partition. **S. atrio'rum, S. auricula'rum,** the wall that separates the auricles of the heart. **Bigelow's s.,** a layer of hard bony tissue in the neck of the femur. **Cloquet's s.,** the septum crurale internum. **Crural s.,** the layer that closes the femoral ring. **Hemal s.,** a structure of animals which in man is represented by the linea alba, and the transversalis, iliac, and rectovesical fasciæ. **Intraventricular s.** Same as *S. ventriculorum*. **S. lu'cidum.** 1. The partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. The stratum corneum of the epidermis. **Nasal s.,** the boundary between the two nasal cavities. **Neural s.,** a prolongation, chiefly in the lower vertebrates, of the general investing fascia, extending medially from the surface toward the skeleton. In man it is represented by the ligamentum nuchæ and the supraspinous and interspinous ligaments. **S. orbita'le,** the anterior protecting wall of the eyeball, composed of the tarsi, the canthal ligaments, and the tarso-orbital fascia. **S. pectinifor'me,** the partition which separates the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **S. pon'tis,** the septum of the pons Varolii. **S. posti'cum,** the membranous septum which extends from the arachnoid to the pia, opposite the dorsal fissure of the spinal cord. **Recto-vaginal s.,** the wall which separates the rectum from the vagina. **S. scro'ti,** the partition formed by the dartos, which divides the scrotum and separates the testes. **S. sphenoida'le,** the mesial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses. **S. spu'rium,** a ridge on the roof of the atrium of the embryonic heart. **S. transver'sum,** the ridge in the ampulla of the semicircular canal which bears the crista acustica. **S. ventriculo'rum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Septuplet (sep'tu-plet) [L. *sep'tuplum* a group of seven]. Any one of seven children born at a birth.

Sequardin (se-kwar'din) [after Dr. Brown-*Séquard*]. A proprietary sterilized testicular extract.

Sequela (se-kwe'lah), pl. *seque'læ* [L.]. Any lesion or affection following and caused by an attack of disease.

Sequester (se-kwes'ter) [L.]. Same as *Sequestrum*.

Sequestral (se-kwes'tral). Pertaining to or of the nature of a sequestrum.

Sequestration (se-kwes-tra'shun) [L. *sequestra'tio*]. 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. The isolation of a patient.

Sequestrectomy (se-kwes-trek'to-me) [L. *seques'trum* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of a sequestrum.

Sequestrotomy (se-kwes-trot'o-me) [*Sequestrum* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical removal of necrosed bone.

Sequestrum (se-kwes'trum), pl. *seques'tra* [L.]. A piece of dead bone that has become separated during the process of necrosis from the sound bone. **S.-forceps,** a forceps for removing a sequestrum. **Primary s.,** a sequestrum that is entirely detached. **Secondary s.,** a sequestrum that is partially detached and may be pushed into place. **Tertiary s.,** a sequestrum that is only cracked, and remains in its place.

Seralbumin (se-ral-bu'min). Serum-albumin; the albumin of the blood.

Seraphtin (se-raf'tin). A trade name for a serum said to be curative and prophylactic in hoof-and-mouth disease.

Serempion (se-rem'pe-on). A fatal form of measles occurring in the West Indies.

Serenoa (ser-e-no'ah) [after *Sereno* Watson]. A genus of palms. *S. serrula'ta* is the saw-palmetto of the Southern United States. A fluid extract of the berries is diuretic, expectorant, and aphrodisiac: used in diseases of the prostate and bladder. The medicinal virtues of the drug are said to reside in its various oils. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–120 min. (2–8 c.c.); of *extract*, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Serial (se're-al). Arranged in or forming a series.

Séribèle (ser-e-bel'e). The seeds and root-bark of *Con'narus africa'nus:* used to expel tapeworm. Dose, 2 fl. oz. (60 c.c.), in decoction.

Sericeps (ser'is-eps) [L. *ser'icus* silken + *ca'put* head]. A silken bag used in making traction on the fetal head.

Sericin (ser'is-in). Silk-glue, or silk-gelatin; an amorphous powder, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$, derivable from silk.

Sericum (ser'ik-um) [L.; Gr. σηρικός silken]. Silk; a product of various insect-larvæ, but chiefly of *Bom'byx mo'ri*, the silk-worm: used in surgery.

Series (se're-ēz) [L. "row"]. A group or succession of objects or substances arranged in regular order or forming a kind of chain. **Fatty s.,** methane and its derivatives and the homologous hydrocarbons.

Seriflux (ser'if-lux) [L. *se'rum* whey + *flux'us* flow]. A thin, watery discharge.

Serin (se'rin). 1. A white, crystalline compound, $C_3H_9NO_3$, obtained by boiling sericin with dilute sulphuric acid. It is also obtained from horn by hydrolysis. 2. Serum-albumin

Seriscission (ser-is-sizh'un) [L. *ser'icum* silk + *scin'dere* to cut]. The cutting of soft tissues by means of a silken ligature.

Serjania (ser-ja'ne-ah). A genus of tropical trees, some of them poisonous. *S. letha'lis* grows in Brazil; from it a native bee collects an exceedingly poisonous honey.

Serocolitis (se''ro-ko-li'tis) [*Serous* + *Colitis*]. Inflammation of the serous surface of the colon.

Serocystic (se-ro-sis'tik). Made up of serous cysts.

Serodermatosis (se''ro-der-mat-o'sis). A skin-disease with serous effusion into the skin.

Serodiagnosis (se''ro-di-ag-no'sis). Diagnosis aided by observing the effects of injecting an animal serum.

Seroenteritis (se''ro-en-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of the serous coat of the intestine.

Serofibrinous (se-ro-fib'rin-us). Both serous and fibrinous.

Serofibrous (se-ro-fi'brus). Pertaining to serous and fibrous surfaces; as, *S. apposition*.

Serofluid (se-ro-flu'id). A serous fluid.

Seroformalin (se-ro-for'mal-in). An antiseptic dusting-powder composed of blood-serum coagulated, dried, and mixed with formalin.

Serohepatitis (se''ro-hep-at-i'tis) [*Serous* + *Hepatitis*]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat which covers the liver.

Sero-immunity (se''ro-im-u'nit-e). Immunity produced by an antiserum.

Serolemma (se-ro-lem'mah) [*Serous* + Gr. λέμμα sheath]. The membrane from which the false amnion is developed.

Serolin (se'ro-lin) [L. *se'rum* serum + *o'leum* oil]. A crystallizable compound from the serum of the blood.

Serologic, Serological (se-ro-loj'ik, se-ro-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to sera and the study of sera.

Serology (se-rol'o-je) [*Serum* + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The study of sera and their actions.

Seromembranous (se-ro-mem'bran-us). Both serous and membranous; composed of serous membrane.

Seromucoid (se-ro-mu'koid). A substance sometimes found in urine.

Seromucous (se-ro-mu'kus). Partly serous and partly mucous.

Seropneumothorax (se''ro-nu-mo-tho'rax). Pneumothorax with a serous effusion in the pleural cavity.

Seropurulent (se-ro-pu'ru-lent). Both serous and purulent.

Seropus (se-ro-pus'). Serum mingled with pus.

Serosa (se-ro'sah). Any serous membrane.

Serosamucin (se-ro-sah-mu'sin). A protein resembling mucin found in inflammatory ascitic exudates.

Serosanguineous (se''ro-sang-gwin'e-us). Pertaining to or containing both serum and blood.

Seroserous (se-ro-se'rus). Pertaining to two or more serous membranes.

Serosine (ser'o-sin). A proprietary antiseptic, antipyretic, and sedative preparation.

Serositis (se-ro-si'tis) [*Serous* membrane + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Serosity (se-ros'it-e). The quality possessed by serous fluids.

Serosynovial (se''ro-si-no've-al). Both serous and synovial.

Serosynovitis (se''ro-sin-o-vi'tis). Synovitis with effusion of serum.

Serotaxis (se-ro-tax'is) [*Serum* + Gr. τάξις arrangement]. The determination of the blood-serum toward the skin in diagnosis by the application of caustic potash in solution, so as to bring pathogenic germs to the skin.

Serotherapy (se-ro-ther'ap-e) [*Serum* + Gr. θεραπεία treatment]. 1. Whey-cure. 2. Treatment of disease by the blood-serums of animals that have been inoculated with the same disease.

Serotina (se-rot'in-ah) [L. "late"]. Same as *Decidua serotina*.

Serous (se'rus) [L. *sero'sus*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling serum. 2. Producing or containing serum. **S. inflammation,** inflammation in which the exudate is of a serous nature; also inflammation of a serous membrane. **S. membrane,** the membrane lining one of the large lymph-spaces of the body. It is composed of a basement-membrane located upon ordinary connective tissue, and bearing a single layer of endothelial cells. A serous membrane consists of two layers forming a closed sac, the *parietal portion*, lining the wall of the cavity, and the *visceral portion*, covering the viscera contained in it. See *Membrane*.

Serpentaria (ser-pen-ta're-ah) [L. *ser'pens* snake]. 1. The rhizome and roots of *Aristolo'chia serpenta'ria* and *A. reticula'ta*, or Virginia snake-root; herbs of North America. Serpentaria is tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and is used as a stimulant in typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia, as a digestive tonic, and in eruptive fevers to bring out the eruption. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *tincture*, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.); of *infusion*, 1 fl. oz. (30 c.c.); of *tinctu'ra cincho'næ compos'ita*, 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Serpiginous (ser-pij'in-us) [L. *ser'pere* to creep]. Creeping from part to part.

Serpigo (ser-pi'go) [L. *ser'pere* to creep]. Any creeping eruption; tinea or herpes.

Serpolet (ser'po-let) [L. *serpyl'lum* thyme]. A kind of camphory oil from *Thy'mus serpyl'lum*, used mainly in perfumery; also the plant which produces it; wild thyme.

Serpyllum (ser-pil'lum). Latin for *Thyme*.

Serrago (ser'ra-go), gen. *serra'ginis* [L.]. Sawdust. It has a limited use in the preparation of surgical dressings.

Serrate, Serrated (ser'rāt, ser'ra-ted) [L. *serra'tus*, from *ser'ra* saw]. Having a saw-like edge or border.

Serration (ser-ra'shun) [L. *serra'tio*]. 1. A structure or formation with teeth like those of a saw. 2. A notch like one between two teeth of a saw.

Serratus (ser-ra'tus). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Serrefine (sār-fēn') [Fr.]. A small spring-forceps for compressing bleeding vessels.

Serrenœud (sār-nud') [Fr. *ser'rer* to press + *nœud* knot]. An instrument used in surgery for tightening ligatures.

Serres's glands (sārz). See *Gland*.

Serrulate (ser'u-lāt) [L. *serrula'tus*]. Marked or bordered with small serrations or projections.

Sertoli's cell, column (ser'to-lēz). See *Cell*, and *Column*.

Serum (se'rum), pl. *se'ra* [L. "whey"]. 1. The clear portion of any animal liquid separated from its more solid elements; especially the clear liquid (*blood-s.*) which separates in the clotting of blood from the clot and the corpuscles. 2. Blood-serum from animals that have been inoculated with bacteria or their toxins. Such serum, when introduced into the body, produces passive immunization by virtue of the antibodies which it contains. **Adamkiewicz's s.,** cancroin. **Adrenal s.,** a serum to which has been added an extract from the adrenal gland of an animal. Such a serum has a toxic effect upon the adrenal glands of animals of the species from which the extract was made. **S.-albumin.** See *Albumin*. **Anti-amarillic s.,** an animal serum recommended for use in treating yellow fever. **Antianthrax s.,** an antitoxic serum prepared by the gradual inoculation of bouillon-cultures of anthrax bacillus. **Antiblastomycetic s.,** serum from birds inoculated with blastomycetes of cancer, proposed for protective inoculation against the blastomycetes of carcinoma. **Anticancerous s.,** a serum for use in cancer; obtained by the inoculation of a donkey that has been infected with filtered cancer juice. **Anticoagulative s.,** a serum which prevents the coagulation of serum. **Anticrotalus s.,** an antivenomous serum which is protective against the poison of the rattlesnake. **Antidiphtheritic s.,** a liquid or dry preparation containing the antitoxin of diphtheria. **Anti-epithelial s.** Same as *Epitheliolysin*. **Anti-hepathic s.,** serum of an animal into which has been injected liver matter from another ani-

mal. This serum is destructive to the liver of the animal of the species from whch the injected matter was taken. **Antileprous s.**, a serum for the treatment of leprosy. **Antimorphin s.**, a serum obtained from animals that have been injected with increasing doses of morphin. **Antiophidic s.** [Ophidia, the order of reptiles including serpents], serum which combats the poison of snakes. **Antipancreatic s.**, serum of an animal into which has been injected pancreatic extract from another animal. This serum is destructive to the pancreas of the animal of the species from which the extract was taken. **Antipest s.**, an animal serum for use against the plague. **Antisarcomatous s.**, serum from an animal into which sarcoma tissue has been injected: said to be useful to prevent the growth of sarcoma. **Antispermotoxic s.** See *Antispermotoxin*. **Antitetanic s.**, serum from animals immunized against tetanus: used in treating tetanus. **Antitubercle-s.**, blood-serum of guinea-pigs immunized against tuberculosis: used in treating tuberculosis. **Antityphoid s.**, an animal serum employed as a remedy for enteric fever. See *Chantemesse's s.* **Antivenomous s.**, a serum used as a remedy for snake-bite, prepared from the blood of horses or asses which have been immunized against the venom of serpents. Called also *Calmette's s.* **Aronson's s.**, an antistreptococcus serum. **Artificial s.**, a solution containing albumin, salts, etc.: used in intravenous and intraperitoneal injections. **Bardel's s.**, a mixture of sodium chlorid, phenol, sodium phosphate, sodium sulphate, and water. **Behring's s.**, a serum against diphtheria. **Blood-s.**, the clear liquid part of the blood freed from its fibrin and corpuscles. **Calmette's s.** See *Antivenomous s.* **Carrasquilla's s.**, an antileprous serum of little therapeutic value. **Catani's s.**, sodium chlorid, 4 parts; sodium carbonate, 2 parts; and boiled distilled water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Chantemesse's s.**, antityphoid serum obtained from horses which for long periods have been subjected to typhoid toxins. It has been used in typhoid fever in doses of from 1–5 drops. **Cheron's s.**, crystalline phenol, 1 part; sodium chlorid, 2 parts; sodium phosphate, 4 parts; sodium sulphate, 8 parts; boiled distilled water, 100 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Crocq's s.**, sodium phosphate, 2 parts; boiled distilled water, 100 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Cugu'illère's s.**, an antituberculosis preparation of allylum sulphid, 1 gm., tincture of myrrh, 1 gm., and Hayem's glycerinated serum, 100 gm. **Deutshmann's s.**, a serum obtained from horses injected with increasing doses of sterile yeast: used by injection in various infectious diseases. Dose, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). **Dunbar's s.**, an antitoxin from the pollen of rag-weed, golden-rod, rye, etc.: used in the treatment of hay-fever. **Flexner's s.**, an antidiplococcus serum used in the treatment of cerebrospinal meningitis by injection into the spinal canal. **S. globulin.** Same as *Paraglobulin*. **Haffkine's s.**, a serum for prophylactic inoculation against plague. **Hayem's s.**, sodium chlorid, 5 parts; sodium sulphate, 1 part; distilled and boiled water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Heterologous s.**, a serum derived from an animal of another species. **Hoffmann's s.**, epitheliolysin. **Huchard's s.**, a solution in 100 c.c. of distilled water; sodium phosphate, 10 gm.; sodium chlorid, 5 gm; and sodium sulphate, 2.5 gm. **Inactive s.**, a serum which has been treated until its activity has been destroyed: it is injected to aid in the elimination of toxic material. **Inorganic s.** See *Trunecek's s.* **Isotonic s.**, serum which contains enough saline matter to preserve the red corpuscles. **Jequiritol s.**, an antitoxin that corrects the effects of jequiritol. **Kitasato's s.**, an anticholera serum. **Kronecker and Lichtenstein's s.**, sodium chlorid, 6–7 parts; sodium carbonate, 0.1 part; water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **S. lac'tis**, the whey of milk. **Latta's s.**, sodium chlorid, 3–5 parts; sodium carbonate, 1.7 parts; boiled distilled water, 3400 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Leclerc's s.**, sodium chlorid, 40 parts; sodium phosphate, 4 parts; boiled distilled water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Leukotoxic s.**, a serum that destroys leukocytes. **Leyden's s.**, blood-serum from patients recovering from scarlet fever. **Löffler's s.**, blood-serum of the bullock, 3 parts; glucose bouillon, 1 part: used as a medium in preparing slant-cultures. **S.-lutein**, the lipochrome, or yellow coloring-matter of serum. **Luton's s.**, crystalline sodium phosphate, 4 parts; sodium sulphate, 10 parts; boiled distilled water, 100 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Maragliano's s.**, antitubercular serum prepared by isolating two groups of bacterial substances from virulent cultures, one by means of concentration of the culture in a water-bath at 100° C., the other by filtration and compression in a vacuum at room-temperature, and injecting also into dogs, donkeys, or horses. **Marmorek's s.**, a serum from cultures of *Streptococcus pyogenes*. **Mathieu's s.**, a serum containing 6 gm. of sodium sulphate, 4 gm. of sodium phosphate, 1 gm. of sodium chlorid, 20 gm. of glycerol, in 100 c.c. of distilled water. **Moser's s.**, antistreptococcus serum produced by inoculating horses with several kinds of streptococci from the blood of scarlet-fever patients. **Muscle-s.**, muscle-plasma deprived of its myosin. **Nephrotoxic s.**, a serum having a specific toxic effect in the kidney. It is produced by treating serum with an emulsion of kidney substance from an animal, the serum being toxic for animals of the same species. **Neurotoxic s.**, a serum which exerts a specific toxic action in the brain and spinal cord. It is produced by treating serum with emulsion of brain and cord of an animal, the serum being toxic for animals of the species. **Normal s.**, serum of which 0.1 c.c. will neutralize ten times the minimal lethal dose of a definite bacterial toxin. **Pane's s.**, antipneumococcic serum. **Paquin's s.**, a tuberculous serum obtained by successive inoculation of horses. **Parascandolo's s.**, a serum obtained by inoculation of an animal with mixed cultures of staphylococci and streptococci. **S.-paste**, a preparation of serum of ox-blood and zinc oxid. When painted over denuded surfaces it dries, leaving a protective film. **Plague s., Yersin's s.**, a serum employed in the treatment of bubonic plague. **Polyvalent s.**, a serum obtained by inoculating animals with several varieties of streptococci. **Renzi's s.**, a solution in 1000 c.c. of water of 1 gm. iodin, 3 gm. of potassium iodid, and 6 gm. of sodium chlorid. **Römer's s.**, an antipneumococcus serum. **Roussel's s.**, a solution of 50 gm. of sodium phosphate in 1000 c.c. of water. **Roux's s.**, antidiphtheric serum. **Sanarelli's s.**, a serum used in protective inoculation against yellow fever. **Sapellier's s.**, a solution in 100 c.c. of boiled water of 60 gm. of sodium chlorid, 5 gm. of potassium chlorid, 31 gm. of sodium carbonate, 4.5 gm. of sodium phosphate, and 3.5 gm. of potassium sulphate. **Schiess's s.**, a solution in 1000 c.c. in water of 75 gm. of sodium chlorid and 50 gm. of sodium bicarbonate. **Sclavo's s.**, an anticharbon serum: used against anthrax. **Spengler's s.**, an antituberculous serum obtained from the dissolved erythrocytes of the blood of animals: used hypodermically. Called also *Immunkörper* and *I. K.* **Surgical s.**, sodium chlorid, 7½ parts; boiled distilled water, 1000 parts: for injection in surgical cases. **Trunecek's s.**, an aqueous solution of sodium sulphate, chlorid, phosphate, and carbonate with potassium sulphate; in the proportion in which they exist in the human blood: used for arteriosclerosis, rheumatism, epilepsy, uremia, diabetes, paralysis agitans, etc. Dose, 1 c.c. subcutaneously or 35 c.c. by the rectum every three or four days. Called also *Inorganic serum*. **Wlaeff's s.**, an antiblastomycetic serum. **Yersin's s.**, an antiplague serum for inoculating persons affected with or directly exposed to the disease.

Serumal (se-ru'mal). Pertaining to or formed from serum. **S.-calculus**, calculus formed about a tooth: caused by the exudation of serous matter from diseased gums.

Serumuria (se-rum-u're-ah). Same as *Albuminuria*.

Serviette (sär-ve-et') [Fr.]. A towel or napkin.

Sesame (ses'am-e) [L. *ses'amum*; Gr. σήσαμον]. The plants *Ses'amum in'dicum* and *S. orienta'le*; also their oil-bearing seeds. The oil (*o'leum ses'ami*), called oil of benné, is used like olive oil. The seeds are demulcent, and are useful in dysentery.

Sesamoid (ses'am-oid) [L. *sesamoi'des*; Gr. σήσαμον sesame + εἶδος form]. Resembling a grain of sesamum. See *Bone*.

Sesamoiditis (ses''am-oid-i'tis). Inflammation of the sesamoid bones and surrounding structures of a horse's foot.

Sesqui- [L. *ses'qui-* a half more]. A prefix meaning one and a half.

Sesquibasic (ses-kwe-ba'sik) [L. *ses'qui-* one and a half + *ba'sis* base]. Formed by the substitution of two atoms of a base for three of the hydrogen atoms of an acid.

Sesquicarbonate (ses-kwe-kar'bo-nāt). A carbonate in which the carbonic acid radical is united to a case in the proportion of three to two.

Sesquichlorid (ses-kwe-klo'rid). A chlorid in which the chlorin is united to a base in the proportion of three to two.

Sesquih. [L. *sesquiho'ra*]. An hour and a half.

Sesquioxid (ses-kwe-ox'id). A compound of three parts of oxygen with two of another element.

Sesquisalt (ses'kwe-sawlt). A salt containing three parts of an acid with two of a base.

Sesquisulphate (ses-kwe-sul'fāt). A sulphate containing three parts of sulphuric acid united with two of another element.

Sesquisulphid (ses-kwe-sul'fid). A sulphid containing three parts of sulphur united with two of another element.

Sessile (ses'sil) [L. *ses'silis*]. Attached by a broad base; not pedunculated or stalked.

Setaceous (se-ta'shus) [L. *seta'ceus*; *se'ta* bristle]. Slender and rigid; like a bristle.

Setiferous (se-tif'er-us) [L. *se'ta* bristle + *fer're* to bear]. Bearing bristles; covered with bristles.

Setigerous (se-tij'er-us) [L. *se'ta* bristle + *ge'rere* to carry]. Same as *Setiferous*.

Seton (se'ton) [Fr. *séton*; L. *se'ta* bristle]. 1. A strip or skein of silk or linen drawn through a wound in the skin to make an issue. 2. The tract or fistula so formed.

Setschenow's center, nucleus (sech'en-ofs). See *Center, Nucleus*.

Seventh nerve (sev'enth). The facial nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Sevetol (sev'e-tol). A preparation of predigested animal and vegetable fats.

Sevum (se'vum). Latin for *Suet*.

Sewage (su'ej). The matters found in sewers. It consists of the excreta of man and animals, waste matters from kitchens, and other substances.

Sewerage (su'er-ej). The system of pipes arranged for carrying off the excreta and waste matters of a house or a town.

Sewer-gas (su'er-gas). The poisonous vapor emanating from foul sewers.

Sex (sex) [L. *sex'us*]. The distinctive generative character.

Sexdigitate (sex-dij'it-āt) [L. *sex* six + *dig'itus* digit]. Having six fingers on the hand or six toes on the foot.

Sexivalent (sek-siv'al-ent) [L. *sex* six + *vale're* to have power]. Able to combine with or displace six atoms of hydrogen.

Sexology (sex-ol'o-je). The doctrine of the sexes and their relations.

Sextan (sex'tan) [L. *sexta'nus* of the sixth]. Recurring every sixth day.

Sextigravida (sex-tig-rav'id-ah) [L. *sex* six + *grav'ida* pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the sixth time.

Sextipara (sex-tip'ah-rah) [L. *sex'tus* sixth + *par'ere* to produce]. A woman who has borne six children.

Sextonol (sex'to-nol). A proprietary preparation of quinin, strychnin, iron, mangenese, and lime.

Sextuplet (sex'tu-plet) [L. *sex'tus* sixth]. Any one of six born at one birth.

Sexual (sex'u-al) [L. *sexua'lis*]. Pertaining to sex.

Sexuality (sex-u-al'it-e). The characteristic quality of the male and female reproductive elements.

Sexvalent (sex'val-ent) [L. *sex* six + *va'lens* able]. Having a chemic valence of six.

Shadow (shad'o). A faded or colorless red blood-corpuscle. **Blood-s.** Same as *Phantom corpuscle*. See under *Corpuscle*. **S.-test.** See *Skiascopy*.

Shadowgram, Shadowgraph (shad'o-gram, shad'o-graf). Same as *Skiagram*.

Shadowgraphy (shad'o-graf-e). Same as *Skiagraphy*.

Shakes (shāks). A popular name for the cold paroxysm of intermittent fever. **Spelter-s.**, a form of disease seen among brass-founders, characterized by violent chills.

Shaking palsy (sha'king). See *Paralysis agitans*.

Shank (shangk). The tibia, or shin; also the leg.

Sharpey's fibers (shar'pēz). See *Fiber*.

Shashitsu (shah-shit'soo). See *Tsutsugamushi disease*, under *Disease*.

Shaven-beard appearance (sha'ven-bērd). The appearance of the intestinal glands in typhoid fever, being dark colored with fine white markings.

Sheath (shēth) [L. *vagi'na*]. A tubular body enclosing or surrounding some organ. **Adventitial s.**, a structure within the brain which separates the extra- and the intra-adventitial spaces. **Arachnoid s.**, the delicate membrane between the dural and pial sheath of the optic nerve. **Capillary s.**, the wall of a lymph-channel surrounding a capillary. **Dentinal s.**, the structure which lines the dentinal canals. **Dural s.**, the external investment of the optic nerve. **Femoral s.**, the fascial envelop of the femoral vessels. **S. of Henle**, the envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the neurilemma. **Lamellar s.**, the perineurium. **Mauthner's s.**, the double granular protoplasmic sac or layer, marked with lengthwise striæ, beneath Schwann's sheath. It encloses the myelin.

Medullary s., the tube of myelin that surrounds the axis-cylinder. **Neumann's s's**, the walls of the dentinal tubules. **S. of the optic nerve**, the envelops that surround the optic nerve, formed by extension of the membranes of the brain. **Perivascular s.**, a lymphatic organ which surrounds some of the blood-vessels of the brain. **Pial s.**, an extension of the pia which partly surrounds the optic nerve. **Primitive s.**, the neurilemma. **S. of the rectus**, the sheath enclosing the rectus muscle, formed by splitting of the tendon of the internal oblique muscle. **Root-s.**, the epithelial sheath of the root of the embryonic tooth. **Schwalbe's s.**, the thin envelop of an elastic fiber. **S. of Schwann**, the neurilemma. **Synovial s.**, the membrane which lines a bony passage through which a tendon passes. **Tangential s.**, the fibrocellular sheath enclosing the carotid arteries.

Sheep-pox (shēp'pox). A contagious disease of sheep analogous to or perhaps identical with small-pox, or kine-pox. Called also *Ovinia.*

Shelf, Dental (shelf). The shelf-like epithelial invagination formed by the dental ridge, beneath which the dental papillæ are formed.

Shellac (shel-lak'). Shell-lac; a variety of lac from India, produced on various plants by an insect. *Coc'cus lac'tis.* It is of some use in surgery.

Sherbet (sher'bet). The name of various refreshing, cooling, or medicinal drinks; chiefly used in Oriental regions.

Sherry (sher're) [L. *vi'num xer'icum*]. A variety of white or brownish wine from Xeres, in Spain.

Shield (shēld). 1. Any protecting tube. 2. The metal tube that covers the core of soft iron in the primary coil of a faradic battery; by sliding or drawing it the current is intensified or diminished at will. **Buller's s.**, a watch-glass fitted over the eye to guard it from gonorrheal or ophthalmitic infection. **Embryonic s.**, the dark circular field due to cell-proliferation within the area pellucida in which the primitive streak appears. **Nipple-s.**, a cover to protect the nipple of a nursing woman. **Phallic s.**, a device for the antiseptic protection of the male genitals during surgical operations.

Shikimene (shik'im-ēn). Same as *Sikimin.*

Shin (shin). The crest or anterior edge of the tibia; the tibia itself; also the anterior aspect of the leg below the knee.

Shingles (shing'glz). Herpes zoster. See *Zoster.*

Shirt-stud abscess (shirt'stud). See *Abscess.*

Shiver (shiv'er). 1. A slight chill or tremor. 2. To tremble, as from a chill.

Shock (shok). Sudden vital depression, due to an injury or emotion which makes an untoward impression upon the nervous system. Shock may be slight and transient, or profound and even fatal. In severe shock the prostration may amount to immobility or coma; but in other cases the patient is restless and excited. Recovery from shock is followed by more or less quickening of the pulse and respiration and abnormally high temperature. **Apoplectic s.**, a stroke of apoplexy. **Cardiac s.** See *Heart-s.* **Deferred s.**, severe physical or mental disturbance, of which the symptoms occur a considerable time after the injury or mental impression is received. **Epigastric s.**, the effect of a sudden blow upon the epigastrium. **Erethismic s.**, a form of shock in which the patient is excited and restless. **Faradic s.**, the effect produced by faradization. **Fetal s.**, distress sometimes produced by the movements of the fetus in utero. **Heart-s.**, a sudden collapse of the functions of the heart during exertion: often fatal. **Mental s.**, that which is due to emotion or to a mental impression. **Paralytic s.**, a sudden paralytic attack. **Railway-s.**, a nervous shock caused by a railroad accident. **Secondary s.**, a second shock following a first, often due to the formation of a heart-clot. **Sense-s.**, a relatively mild nightmare like attack which comes on mainly in the first stages of sleep. **Sexual s.**, a state of prostration following coitus or rape. **Static s.**, the effect produced by the discharge of static electricity. **Surgical s.**, that which is due to injury. **Testicular s.**, the effect of a sharp stroke upon the testes. **Torpid s.**, shock in which the patient lies prostrated and immobile. **Traumatic s.**, shock due to injury or violence.

Shoddy-fever (shod'e). A febrile disease caused by the dust in shoddy-factories, and marked by cough, dyspnea, and headache.

Shoemakers' spasm (shoo'ma-kerz). See *Spasm.*

Short circuit (short). See *Circuit.*

Shot-compressor (shot'kom-pres-er). A sort of forceps for compressing split-shot onto sutures.

Shotgun prescription (shot'gun). A prescription that contains a number of ingredients, given with the idea that one or more of them may be effective.

Shot-silk phenomenon, or reflex (shot-silk'). See *Watered-silk reflex*, under *Reflex.*

Shoulder (shōl'der). The junction of the arm and trunk, or the clavicle and scapula; also that part of the trunk which is bounded at the back by the scapula. **S.-girdle.** See *Girdle.*

Show (sho). The appearance of blood that foreruns a labor or menstruation.

Shrapnell's membrane (shrap'nelz). See *Membrane.*

Si. The symbol of *Silicon.*

Siagantritis, Siagonantritis (si-ag-an-tri'tis, si''-ag-on-an-tri'tis) [Gr. σιαγών jaw-bone + *Antritis*]. Inflammation in the antrum of Highmore.

Sialaden (si-al'ad-en) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + ἀδήν gland]. A salivary gland.

Sialadenitis (si''al-ad-en-i'tis). Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sialadenoncus (si''al-ad-en-ong'kus) [*Sialaden* + Gr. ὄγκος mass]. A tumor of a salivary gland.

Sialagogue (si-al'ag-og) [Gr. σίαλον spittle + ἀγογός leading]. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A medicine which promotes a flow of saliva; the principal sialagogues are mercury, jaborandi, pilocarpin, potassium iodid, and lobelia.

Sialaporia (si''al-ap-o're-ah) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + ἀπορια lack]. Deficiency in the amount of saliva.

Sialemesis (si-al-em'es-is) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + ἔμεσις vomiting]. The hysteric vomiting of saliva.

Sialic (si-al'ik) [Gr. σιαλικός]. Pertaining to the saliva.

Sialine (si'al-in) [L. *siali'nus*]. Pertaining to the saliva.

Sialismus (si-al-iz'mus) [Gr. σιαλισμός]. Salivation; ptyalism.

Sialodochitis (si''al-o-do-ki'tis) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + δοχή receptacle + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the salivary ducts.

Sialoductilitis, Sialoductitis (si''al-o-duk-til-i'-tis, si''al-o-duk-ti'tis) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + L. *duc'tus* duct + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of Stenson's duct.

Sialogenous (si-al-oj'en-us) [Gr. σίαλον spittle + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing salivation.

Sialolith (si-al'o-lith) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + λίθος stone]. A salivary calculus.

Sialolithiasis (si''al-o-lith-i'as-is) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + λιθιασις formation of a stone]. The formation of salivary calculi or the condition characterized by it.

Sialorrhea, Sialorrhœa (si''al-or-re'ah) [Gr. σίαλόν spittle + ῥοια flow]. Same as *Salivation.* **S. pancreat'ica**, the spitting of fluid resembling saliva or pancreatic juice sometimes seen in the disease of the pancreas.

Sialoschisis (si-al-os'kis-is) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + σχίσις suppression]. Suppression of the salivary secretion.

Sialosemeiology (si''al-o-se-mi-ol'o-je) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + *Semeiology*]. Diagnosis by means of a chemical examination of the saliva and the pharyngeal secretion.

Sialostenosis (si''al-o-ste-no'sis) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + στενός narrow]. Stenosis, or narrowing, of a salivary duct.

Sialosyrinx (si''al-o-si'rinks) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + σῦριγξ pipe]. 1. A salivary fistula. 2. A syringe for washing out the salivary ducts, or a drainage-tube for the salivary ducts.

Sialozemia (si''al-o-ze'me-ah) [Gr. σίαλον saliva + ζημία loss]. The involuntary flow of saliva.

Sibbens (sib'enz). A disease formerly prevalent in Scotland, somewhat resembling yaws and syphilis.

Sibilant (sib'il-ant) [L. *sib'ilans* hissing]. Of a shrill hissing or whistling character.

Sibilus (sib'il-us) [L.]. A whistling or sibilant râle.

Siccative (sik'at-iv) [L. *sic'cus* dry]. Drying: removing moisture from surrounding objects.

Sicchasia (sik-ka'ze-ah) [Gr. σικχασία]. Nausea; especially the nausea of pregnancy.

Siccoles (sik'olz). Preparations in a dried form of bad tasting liquids, as castor oil.

Sick (sik). 1. Not well; not in good health. 2. Affected with nausea. 3. Menstruating.

Sickness (sik'ness). The condition of being ill; ill health. **African s.**, nelavan, or African lethargy. **Car-s.**, nausea and malaise from railway travel. **Falling-s.**, epilepsy. **Green s.**, chlorosis. **Monthly s.**, menstruation. **Morning-s.**, the nausea of early pregnancy. **Mountain-s.**, nausea and dyspnea occurring at great elevations. **Sea-s.**, nausea and malaise caused by the motion of a ship. **Serum-sickness**, symptoms such as rashes, fever, and pain in the joints following the injection of antitoxic sera. **Sweating-s.**, miliary fever, or sudor anglicus. **Trolley s.**, a peculiar sickness said to be caused by riding in electric cars.

Sida asiat'ica (si'dah). A plant called iám takuri in India, where it is used in the treatment of sores. **S. rhomboi'dea**, a mucilaginous plant, used in India for dysentery.

Side (sīd). The portion of the surface of the body between the dorsal and ventral aspects; the lateral aspect.

Side-chain theory. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*, under *Theory.*

Sideration (sid-er-a'shun). Therapeutic application of electric sparks.

Siderism (sid'er-izm) [Gr. σίδηρος iron]. Same as *Metallotherapy.*

Siderodromophobia (sid''er-o-dro-mo-fo'be-ah) [Gr. σίδηρος iron + δρόμος way + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of railway travel.

Siderophil (sid'er-o-fil). 1. Same as *Siderophilous.* 2. A siderophilous tissue or structure.

Siderophilous (sid-er-of'il-us) [Gr. σίδηρος iron + φιλεῖν to love]. Having a tendency to absorb iron.

Siderophone (sid'er-o-fōn) [Gr. σίδηρος iron + φονη voice]. An instrument for detecting, by a telephone-like arrangement, the presence of iron splinters in the eyeball.

Sideroscope (sid'er-o-skōp) [Gr. σίδηρος iron + σκοπεῖν to see]. A magnet or other appliance for determining the presence of metallic iron as a foreign body in the eye.

Siderosis (sid-er-o'sis) [Gr. σίδηρος iron]. 1. Pneumonia due to the inhalation of iron in particles. 2. Excess of iron in the blood. **S. bul'bi**, the deposit of an iron pigment within the eye. **Hematogenous s.**, pigmentation with an iron compound derived from the blood. **Hepatic s.**, the deposit of an abnormal quantity of iron in the liver: called also *Iron-liver.* **Xenogenous s.**, pigmentation with an iron oxid derived from a foreign body.

Siderous (sid'er-us) [Gr. σίδηρος iron]. Containing iron.

Sidonal (si'don-al). Piperazin quinate, a white powder soluble in water. It is an uric-acid solvent. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Siegle's otoscope (se'gelz). See *Otoscope.*

Sierra salvia, Serra salvia (se-er'rah sal've-ah, ser'rah sal've-ah). The plant *Artemis'ia fri'gida*, or mountain sage: antiperiodic.

Sieve (siv). A network of wire, hair, or silk placed in a frame and used for sifting.

Sig. An abbreviation for *Sig'na.*

Sigaultian operation (se-go'she-an). See *Operation.*

Sigh (si) [L. *suspir'ium*]. An audible and prolonged inspiration followed by a shortened expiration.

Sight (sīt). 1. The act or faculty of vision. 2. A thing seen. **Day-s.**, nyctalopia, or night-blindness. **Far-s., Long-s.**, hypermetropia. **Near-s., Short s.** Same as *Myopia.* **Night-s.**, hemeralopia, or day-blindness. **Old s.** Same as *Presbyopia.* **Short-s.**, myopia.

Sigillative (sig'il-la-tiv) [L. *sigil'la* mark]. Tending to cicatrization.

Sigmatism (sig'mat-izm) [Gr. σίγμα letter ς]. The incorrect or difficult or too frequent use of the *s*-sound.

Sigmoid (sig'moid) [L. *sigmoi'des*; Gr. σιγμοειδής]. Shaped like the letter S, or like the Greek sigma (Σ or C).

Sigmoidectomy (sig-moi-dek'to-me). Excision of a portion of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sigmoiditis (sig-moid-i'tis). Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidopexy (sig-moi'do-peks-e) [*Sigmoid* + Gr. πῆξις fixation]. The operation for rectal prolapse, done by making an incision in the lower abdomen, and pulling the sigmoid until the prolapse disappears and then stitching the sigmoid to the abdominal wound.

Sigmoidoproctostomy (sig-moid''o-prok-tos'to-me) [*Sigmoid* + *Proctostomy*]. The creation of an artificial opening at the junction of the sigmoid flexure and the rectum.

Sigmoidorectostomy (sig-moi''do-rek-tos'to-me). Same as *Sigmoidoproctostomy.*

Sigmoidoscope (sig-moid'o-skōp) [*Sigmoid* + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. A speculum for examining the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidoscopy (sig-moid-os'ko-pe). Inspection of the sigmoid flexure by the aid of a long speculum (sigmoidoscope).

Sigmoidostomy (sig-moid-os'to-me) [*Sigmoid* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The formation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure.

Sign (sīn) [L. *sig'num*]. Any objective evidence of a disease. **Abadie's s.**, spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle; a sign of exophthalmic goiter. **Accessory s.**, **Assident s.**, any non-pathognomonic sign of disease. **Ahlfeld's s.**, irregular tetanic spasms of portions of the uterus after the third month of gestation. **Allis's s.**, relaxation of the fascia between the crest of the ilium and the greater trochanter: a sign of fracture of the neck of the femur. **Antecedent s.**, any precursory indication of an attack of disease. **Anterior tibial s.**, involuntary extension of the tibialis anticus muscle when the thigh is forcibly flexed on the abdomen: seen in spastic paraplegia. **Argyll-Robertson pupil s.** See *Pupil*. **Assident s.**, an accessory sign. **Auenbrugger's s.**, a bulging of the epigastrium, due to extensive pericardial effusion. **Aufrecht's s.**, a feeble breathing-sound heard just above the jugular fossa: it points to a tracheal stenosis. **Babinski's s.**, loss or lessening of the Achilles tendon reflex in sciatica: this distinguishes it from hysteric sciatica. **Baccelli's s.**, aphonic pectoriloquy: a sign of pleural effusion. **Baillarger's s.**, inequality of the pupils in paralytic dementia. **Ballance's s.**, resonance of right flank when patient lies on his left side: seen in splenic rupture. **Ballet's s.**, ophthalmoplegia externa with loss of all voluntary eye-movements, the pupil-movements and automatic eye-movements persisting: seen in exophthalmic goiter and hysteria. **Bamberger's s.** 1. Allochiria. 2. Presence of signs of consolidation at the angle of the scapula, which disappear when the patient leans forward: sign of pericardial effusion. **Bard's s.**, in organic nystagmus the oscillations of the eye increase as the patient's attention follows the finger moved alternately from one side to the other; but in congenital nystagmus the oscillations disappear in like condition. **Baruch's s.**, resistance of the temperature in the rectum to a bath of 75° F. for fifteen minutes; a sign of typhoid fever. **Beaumès's s.**, sternalgia; retrosternal pain as an indication of angina pectoris. **Beccaria's s.**, a painful sense of pulsation in the occiput in pregnancy. **Bechterew's s.**, in tabes dorsalis; anesthesia of the popliteal space. **Becker's s.**, increase of pulsation in the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter. **Béhier-Hardy's s.**, aphonia in the early stages of pulmonary gangrene. **Berger's s.**, an irregular-shaped or elliptic pupil in the early stages of tabes dorsalis, paralytic dementia, and certain paralyses. **Bernhardt's s.**, perverted and painful sensations on the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh; experienced in displacement of the external cutaneous nerve. **Bezold's s.**, an inflammatory swelling below the apex of the mastoid process; an evidence of mastoiditis. **Biermer's s.** Same as *Gerhardt's s.* **Biernacki's s.**, analgesia of the ulnar nerve in paretic dementia and tabes dorsalis. **Bird's s.**, a definite zone of dulness with absence of respiratory sounds in hydatid disease of the lung. **Boas's s.**, lactic acid in the gastric juice in certain cases of cancer of the stomach. **Bolognini's s.**, a sensation of friction observed on alternate pressure with the fingers of both hands on the right and left sides of the belly: an early indication of measles. **Bordier-Fränkel's s.**, an outward and upward rolling of the eye in peripheral facial paralysis. **Boutillau's s.**, a peculiar tinkling at the right side of the apex-beat in hypertrophy of the heart. **Bouveret's s.**, distention of the cecum and right iliac fossa in obstruction of the large intestine. **Bozzolo's s.**, a visible pulsation of the arteries within the nostrils: said to indicate aneurysm of the thoracic aorta. **Brach-Romberg s.** See *Romberg's s.* **Brissaud-Marie s.**, hysteric glossolabial hemispasm. **Broadbent's s.**, a retraction seen on the back, near the eleventh and twelfth ribs, on the left side, due to pericardial adhesion. **Brodie's s.**, a black spot on glans penis: a sign of urinary extravasation into the spongiosum. **Brown-Séquard's s.** Same as *Brown-Séquard's paralysis*. See under *Paralysis*. **Bryson's s.**, lessened power of expansion of the thorax sometimes noticed in exophthalmic goiter. **Burger's s.** Same as *Garel's s.* **Burton's s.**, a blue line at the junction of the teeth with the gums in chronic lead-poisoning. **Cardarelli's s.**, sidewise movements of the trachea in aortic aneurysm. **Castellino's s.** See *Cardarelli's s.* **Charcot's s's.** 1. The raising of the eyebrow in peripheral facial paralysis and the lowering of the same part in facial contraction. 2. Intermittent limping in arteriosclerosis of the legs and feet. **Charcot-Vigouroux's s.** See *Vigouroux's s.* **Cheyne-Stokes s.** See under *Respiration*. **Chvostek's s.**, a sudden spasm on tapping one side of the face: seen in postoperative tetany. **Clark's s.**, obliteration of hepatic dulness, due to tympanitic distention of the abdomen. **Cloquet's needle-s.**, a clean needle is plunged into the biceps muscle; if life be not extinct, it soon oxidizes. **Combined planter s.**, the simultaneous disappearance of the cortical plantar reflex and the spinal plantar reflex: seen in hysteria. **Commemorative s.**, any sign of a previous disease. **Corrigan's s.** 1. A purple line at the junction of the teeth with the gum in chronic copper-poisoning. 2. A peculiar expanding pulsation indicative of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. See also *Corrigan's pulse*, under *Pulse*. **Critchon-Brown's s.**, tremor of the outer angles of the eyes and of the labial commissures in the earlier stages of paretic dementia. **Dalrymple's s.**, abnormal wideness of the palpebral opening in exophthalmic goiter. **Dance s.**, depression in the right iliac region in intussusception. **Davidsohn's s.**, the reflection of light through the pupil in transillumination: seen in health. **Davis's s.**, an empty state and a yellowish or pale tint of the pulseless arteries: a sign of death. **Demarquay's s.**, fixation or lowering of the larynx during phonation and deglutition: a sign of syphilis of the trachea. **DeMussey's s.**, the presence in the left hypochondriac region of a spot intensely painful on pressure: an indication of diaphragmatic pleurisy. **Desault's s.**, a sign of intracapsular fracture of the femur, consisting of alteration of the arc described by rotation of the great trochanter, which normally describes the segment of a circle, but in this fracture rotates only as the apex of the femur as it rotates about its own axis. **Drummond's s.**, a whiff heard at the open mouth during respiration in cases of aortic aneurysm. **Duchenne's s.**, the sinking in of the epigastrium in inspiration in paralysis of the diaphragm or in certain cases of hydropericardium. **Duncan-Bird's s.** Same as *Bird's s.* **Duroziez's s.** Same as *D.'s murmur* (q. v. under *Murmur*). **Echo-s.**, the repetition of the last word or clause of a sentence: seen in certain brain-diseases. **Ellis's s.**, the peculiar curved line of dulness discoverable during resorption of a pleuritic exudate. **Erb's s.** 1. Increased electric irritability of motor nerves in cases of tetany. 2. Dulness in percussion over the manubrium of the sternum in acromegalia. **Erni's s.**, the cavernous tympany developed over an apical cavity that has previously been filled with fluid. Sometimes gently rapping over such a filled cavity with a hard instrument will excite coughing, which expels the secretion, and thus the cavernous signs are

developed. **Ewart's s.**, undue prominence of the upper border of the first rib in certain cases of pericardial effusion. **Fajersztajn's crossed sciatic s.**, in sciatica, when the leg is flexed the hip can also be flexed, but not if leg be held straight. Flexing sound thigh with leg straight causes pain on affected side. **Filipovitch's s.**, the yellow discoloration of prominent parts of the palms and soles in typhoid fever. **Fisher's s.**, a presystolic murmur in certain cases of adherent pericardium. **Flint's s.**, Flint's murmur. See under *Murmur*. **Flush-tank s.**, the passage of a large amount of urine and the coincident temporary disappearance of a lumbar swelling: a sign of hydronephrosis. **Fränkel's s.**, diminished tonicity of the hip-joint muscles in tabes dorsalis. **Friedreich's s.**, diastolic collapse of the cervical veins, due to adherent pericardium. **Gangolphe's s.**, a serosanguineous abdominal effusion in strangulated hernia. **Garel's s.**, absence of light-perception on the affected side of the antrum of Highmore on electric transillumination: seen in diseases of the antrum of Highmore. **Gerhardt's s.** 1. The absence of laryngeal movement in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. 2. Change of percussion-sound on change of the patient's position: seen in pneumothorax and in pulmonary tuberculosis. **Glasgow's s.**, a systolic sound in the brachial artery in latent aneurysm of the aorta. **Gould's bowed-head s.**, the bowing of the head in walking to see the ground in any destructive disease of the peripheral portion of the retina. This act brings the image upon the functioning part of the retina. **Gowers's s.**, abrupt intermittent oscillation of the iris under the influence of light: seen in certain stages of tabes dorsalis. **Graefe's s.**, failure of the eyeball to move downward with the upper lid in looking downward: seen in exophthalmic goiter. **Grancher's s.**, equality of pitch between expiratory and inspiratory murmurs: a sign of obstruction to expiration. **Griesinger's s.**, edematous swelling behind the mastoid process: seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. **Grisolle s.**, if on stretching an affected portion of the skin the papule becomes impalpable to the touch, the eruption is caused by measles; if, on the contrary, the papule can still be felt, the eruption is one of small-pox. **Grocco's s.**, a sign of pleural effusion consisting in the presence of a triangular area of dulness (*Grocco's triangle*) on the back on the side opposite to that on which the effusion is present. Called also *Grocco's triangle* and *Grocco's triangular dulness*. **Gubler's s.**, a swelling on the wrist in lead-poisoning. **Guyon's s.**, the ballottement and palpation of a floating kidney. **Hahn's s.**, persistent rotation of the head from side to side in cerebellar disease of childhood. **Heberden's s.**, nodes on the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers, commonly ascribed to gout. **Hegar's s.**, softening of the lower segment of the uterus: an indication of pregnancy. **Heryng's s.**, an infra-orbital shadow produced by pus in the maxillary antrum and observable by electric illumination of the buccal cavity. **Hick's s.**, intermittent contraction of the uterus after the third month of pregnancy; it may also be caused by a uterine tumor. **Hochsinger's s.**, indicanuria in the tuberculosis of childhood. **Hoffmann's s.**, increased mechanic irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany. **Huchard's s.**, when a change from the standing to the recumbent posture is not followed by a diminution of the pulse-rate, it is a sign of arterial hypertension. **Hueter's s.**, the absence of the transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous material interposed between the fragments. **Hutchinson's s.** 1. Interstitial keratitis and a dull-red discoloration of the cornea in inherited syphilis. 2. See *Teeth, Hutchinson's*. 3. Hutchinson's trio: interstitial keratitis, notched teeth, and otitis occurring together in inherited syphilis. **Jaccoud's s.**, prominence of the aorta in the suprasternal notch: an indication of leukemia. **Jackson's s.** of cardiac failure; a discrepancy between the pulse-rate and that of the heart-beat. **Jacquemin's s.**, a violet coloring of the mucous membrane of the vagina after the fourth week of pregnancy. **Jadelot's s's.** See *Jadelot's lines*, under *Line*. **Joffroy's s.**, absence of facial contraction in exophthalmic goiter when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward. **Johnson's s.**, alterations of color of the vaginal cervix from violet to pink with alterations of consistence from hard to soft: a sign of early pregnancy. **Jorissenne's s.**, non-acceleration of the pulse on changing from a horizontal to the erect position: a sign of pregnancy. **Josseraud's s.**, a loud metallic sound heard over the pulmonic area in acute pericarditis. **Jürgensen's s.**, delicate crepitation of pleural tubercles sometimes heard in auscultation in acute pneumonic phthisis. **Keen's s.**, increased diameter of the leg at the malleoli in Pott's fracture of the fibula. **Kellock's s.**, increase of the vibration of the ribs on sharp percussion with the right hand, the left hand being placed firmly on the thorax, under the nipple: a sign of pleural effusion. **Kernig's s.** 1. In the dorsal decubitus the patient can easily and completely extend the leg; in the sitting posture the leg cannot be completely extended: it is a sign of meningitis. 2. Hypertonia. **Koplik's s.**, the appearance of a crop of buccal macules consisting of small dark red spots surrounded by minute white specks; seen in the prodromal stage of measles. **Kriskowsky's s.**, cicatricial lines which radiate from the mouth in inherited syphilis. **Kussmaul's s.**, overfulness of the jugular veins on inspiration, seen in mediastinopericarditis and mediastinal tumor. **Küster's s.**, a cystic tumor on the median line anterior to the uterus in cases of ovarian dermoids. **Labordes' s.** Same as *Cloquet's needles*. **Laennec's s.**, the occurrence of rounded gelatinous masses (Laennec's perles) in the sputum of bronchial asthma. **Lagoria's s.**, relaxation of the extensor muscles of the thigh: a symptom of intracapsular fracture of the femur. **Landou's s.**, inability to grasp the uterus bimanually in the presence of slight ascites. **Larcher's s.**, grayish, cloudy discolorations of the conjunctivæ, that are speedily blackened: a sign of death. **Lasègue's s.**, in sciatica flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless; and when the knee is bent such flexion is easily made: this distinguishes the case from hip-joint disease. **Lennhoff's s.**, a furrow appearing on deep inspiration below the lowest rib and above an echinococcus-cyst of the liver. **Levasseur's s.**, the failure of the scarificator and cupping-glass to draw blood: a sign of death. **Litten's s.** See *Phenomenon, Diaphragmatic*. **Lloyd's s.**, a symptom of renal calculus, consisting of pain in the loin on deep percussion over the kidney, even when pressure causes no pain. **Lorens's s.**, ankylotic rigidity of the spinal column, especially of the thoracic and lumbar segments: sometimes seen in incipient phthisis. **Löwy's s.**, marked dilatation of the pupil on the instillation of adrenalin into the conjunctival sac: seen in pancreatic insufficiency. **Lucas's s.**, distention of the abdomen in the early stages of rickets. **Magnus's s.**, after death the light ligation of a finger causes no visible change in its distal portion. **Maisonneuve's s.**, marked hyperextensibility of the hand: a symptom of Colles's fracture. **Mann's s.**, lessened resistance of the scalp to a constant electric current: seen in certain traumatic neuroses. **Mannkopff's s.**, increase in the

frequency of the pulse on pressure: not present in simulated pain. **Marie's s.**, tremor of the body or extremities in exophthalmic goiter. **McBurney's s.**, tenderness at a point midway between the umbilicus and the anterior superior spine of the ilium: it is seen in appendicitis. **Meltzer's s.**, loss of the normal second sound, heard on auscultation of the heart after swallowing: symptomatic of occlusion or contraction of the lower part of the esophagus. **Möbius's s.**, inability to keep the eyeballs converged in exophthalmic goiter: due to insufficiency of the internal recti muscles. **Monteverde's s.**, failure of any response to the subcutaneous injection of ammonia: a sign of death. **Murphy's s.**, a sign of gall-bladder disease, consisting of inability of the patient to take a deep inspiration when the physician's fingers are hooked up deep beneath the right costal arch below the hepatic margin. **Musset's s.**, rhythmic jerking movement of the head seen in cases of aortic aneurysm and aortic insufficiency. **Myer's s.**, numbness and formication of both hands in scarlet fever. **Naunyn's s.**, a sign of cholecystitis consisting in deep tenderness when, at the end of a full inspiration, the examiner's fingers are thrust upward beneath the costal arch at the outer limit of the right epigastrium. **Nothnägel's s.**, paralysis of the facial muscles, especially in respect of movements connected with the emotions: observed in cases of tumor of the thalamus. **Objective s.**, one that can be seen, heard, or felt by the diagnostician. Called also *Physical s.* **Oliver's s.**, tracheal tugging: a sign of aneurysm of the aorta. **Oppenheim's s.**, contraction of the tibialis anticus, extensor hallucis, longus extensor digitorum communis, and sometimes of the peroneal muscles on stroking the median surface of the leg at the posterior margin of the tibia from above downward: seen in spastic conditions of the lower extremities. **Oppolzer's s.**, in serofibrinous pericarditis palpation shows that the seat of the apex-beat changes with the posture of the patient. **Palmoplantar's s.** See *Filipovitch's s.* **Parkinson's s.**, an immobile, mask-like expression in paralysis agitans. **Parrot's s.** 1. Dilatation of the pupil in pinching the skin of the neck: seen in meningitis. 2. Bony nodes on the outer table of the skull of infants with inherited syphilis. **Paul's s.**, feebleness of the apex-beat with forcible impulse over the rest of the heart: indicative of pericardial adhesions. **Perez's s.**, a friction-sound heard over the sternum when the patient raises and drops his arms: a sign of mediastinal tumor or of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta. **Pfuhl-Jaffé's s.**, in pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration: in true pneumothorax during expiration. **Physical s.** Same as *Objective s.* **Pinard's s.**, a sharp pain on pressure over the fundus uteri: after the sixth month of pregnancy a sign of breech-presentation. **Pins's s.**, a sign seen in pericarditis, consisting of disappearance of the symptoms that simulate pleurisy when the patient is placed in the knee-chest position. **Pitres's s.** 1. Hyperesthesia of the scrotum and testes in tabes dorsalis. 2. Anterior deviation of the sternum in pleuritic effusion. **Plumbline s.**, the estimation of sternal displacement by a plumb-line in the diagnosis of pleuritic effusion. **Porter's s.** Same as *Oliver's s.* **Prévost's s.**, conjugate deviation of the head and eyes, the eyes looking toward the affected hemisphere and away from the palsied extremities: seen in hemiplegia. **Quincke's s.**, a blanching of the finger-nails at each diastole of the heart: seen in aortic insufficiency. **Quinquaud's s.**, trembling of patient's fingers felt when his fingers spread apart are placed vertically in the palm of the examiner's hand: said to be a sign of alcoholism. **Rasch's s.**, fluctuation of the liquor amnii obtained as by ballottement in early pregnancy. **Raynaud's s.** Same as *Acroasphyxia*. **Remak's s.**, a double sensation caused by pricking with a needle in tabes dorsalis. **Reusner's s.**, increased volume of the pulse in the uterine arteries perceptible in Douglas's cul-de-sac in the fourth month of pregnancy and later. **Revilliod's s.**, inability to close the eye on the affected side in paralysis of the superior facial nerve. **Richardson's s.**, the application of a tight fillet to the arm as a test of death: if life be present the veins on the distal side of the fillet become more or less distended. **Rinman's s.**, the appearance in early pregnancy of cord-like radiations proceeding from the nipple. **Ripault's s.**, external pressure upon the eye during life causes only a temporary change in the normal roundness of the pupil; but after death the change so caused may be permanent. **Ritter-Rollet s.**, flexion of the foot on gentle electric stimulation; extension on energetic stimulation. **Romberg's s.**, swaying of the body when standing with the feet close together and the eyes closed: a sign of locomotor ataxia. Called also *Brach-Romberg's s.* **Rommelaere's s.**, an abnormally small proportion of normal phosphates and of sodium chlorid in the urine of the cancerous cachexia. **Rosenbach's s.** 1. Absence of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory disease of the intestines. 2. Tremor of the eyelids. **Rosenheim's s.**, a friction-sound in the left hypochondrium: a sign of perigastritis. **Rosenthal's s.**, stabbing and burning pain caused by a faradic current applied to the spinal column: a sign of spondylitis. **Roser-Braun's s.**, absence of dural pulsation: a sign of cerebral tumor or abscess. **Rotch's s.**, dulness on percussion of the right fifth intercostal space: a sign of pericardial effusion. **Roth's s.**, percussional dulness between the fifth and sixth costal cartilages. It is due to either tricuspid stenosis and dilatation of the right auricle or to a pericardial effusion. **Rothschild's s.**, preternatural flattening and mobility of the sternal angle: seen in phthisis. **Roussel's s.**, sharp pain on light percussion on the subclavicular region between the clavicle and fourth rib: a sign of incipient tuberculosis. **Rovighi's s.**, a fremitus felt on percussion and palpation of a superficial hepatic hydatid. **Rovsig's s.**, pressure on the left side over the point corresponding to McBurney's point will elicit the typical pain at McBurney's point in appendicitis, but not in other abdominal affections. **Rumpf's s.**, fibrillary muscular twitchings, due to a traumatic neurosis. **Rust's s.**, in caries or malignant disease of the cervical vertebræ the patient supports his head with his hands while moving the body. **Sanders's s.**, an undulating cardiac impulse, especially at the epigastrium; a sign of pericardial adhesion. **Sansom's s.** 1. Marked increase of the area of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces, due to pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur heard with a stethoscope applied to the lips in aneurysm of the thoracic aorta. **Sarbo's s.**, analgesia of the peroneal nerve: sometimes noticed in locomotor ataxia. **Schlunge's s.**, lack of peristalsis below the seat of intestinal obstruction with dilatation above it. **Schüle's s.**, the omega melancholium. **Schultze's s.** Same as *Chvostek's s.* **Seeligmüller's s.**, mydriasis on the side of the face affected with neuralgia. **Seguin's s.**, contraction of the muscles preceding an epileptic attack, and giving warning of its approach. **Semon's s.**, impairment of the mobility of the vocal cords in malignant disease of the larynx. **Shelly's s.**, a

sago-like eruption on the palate and lips in influenza. **Sicar's s.**, a metallic resonance on percussion with two coins on the front of the chest and auscultation at the back, observed in some cases of effusion within the pleura. **Silex's s.**, furrows radiating from the mouth in inherited syphilis. **Simon's s.**, retraction or fixation of the umbilicus during inspiration. **Skeer's s.**, a small circle in the iris, near the pupil, in both eyes: seen in tuberculous meningitis. **Skoda's s.**, a tympanitic sound heard on percussing the chest above a large pleural effusion, or above a consolidation in pneumonia. **Somatic s.**, any sign presented by the trunk and limbs rather than by the sensory apparatus. **Spiegelberg's s.**, a feeling like that of friction against wet India rubber conveyed to the finger by a cervix uteri affected with malignant disease. **Stairs-s.**, difficulty in descending a stairway in locomotor ataxia. **Stellwag's s.**, an apparent widening of the palpebral opening in exophthalmic goiter. **Stiller's s.**, detachment, or loose attachment, of the tenth rib to the costal cartilages; preternatural mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in enteroptosis or gastroptosis. **Stokes's s.**, a severe throbbing in the abdomen, at the right of the umbilicus, in acute enteritis. **Straus's s.**, the injection of pilocarpin in facial paralysis due to a central lesion does not cause any difference in the perspiration of the two sides; but if the paralysis be of peripheral origin, the secretion of the paralyzed side is markedly affected. **Subjective s.**, one which is apparent only to the patient, such as pain or vertigo. **Tarnier's s.**, effacement of the angle between the upper and lower uterine segments in pregnancy: an indication of the inevitable approach of an abortion. **Testivin's s.**, the formation of a collodion-like pellicle on the urine after removing the albumin and treating with acid and then with one-third of its volume of ether: said to occur during the incubation of infectious diseases. **Traube's s.**, a faint double sound heard in auscultation over the femoral arteries in aortic regurgitation. **Troisier's s.**, enlargement of the lymph-glands above the clavicle; a sign of intra-abdominal malignant disease or of retrosternal tumor. **Trousseau's s.**, muscular spasm on pressure over large detached arteries or nerves: seen in tetany. **Unschald's s.**, a tendency to cramp in the calves of the legs: an early indication of diabetes. **Vanzetti's s.**, in sciatica the pelvis is always horizontal in spite of scoliosis, but in other lesions with scoliosis the pelvis is inclined. **Vigouroux's s.**, diminished electric resistance of the skin in exophthalmic goiter. **Vincent's s.**, the Argyll-Robertson pupil. **Vital s's**, the pulse, respiration, and temperature. **Voltolini's s.** Same as *Heryng's s.* **Von Græfe's s.**, failure of the upper lid to move downward with the eyeball in glancing downward: seen in exophthalmic goiter. **Wahl's s.** 1. Local meteorism, or distention on the proximal side of an obstruction of the bowel. 2. A blowing or scraping sound at the systole, heard over an artery soon after its partial division by an injury. **Warthin's s.**, exaggerated pulmonary sounds in cases of acute pericarditis. **Weber's s.**, paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side and hemiplegia of the opposite side. **Weill's s.**, absence of expansion in the subclavicular region of the affected side in infantile pneumonia. **Weiss's s.**, contraction of facial muscles when lightly percussed: it occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, tetany, etc. **Wernicke's s.**, the hemiopic pupillary reaction. See under *Reaction*. **Westphal's s.**, loss of the knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia. **Williams's s.**, 1. A dull tympanitic resonance heard in the second intercostal space in severe pleural effusion. 2. Lessened lung-expansion on the affected side: a sign of adherent pericardium. **Wintrichs's s.**, a change in the pitch of the percussion-note when the mouth is opened and closed: it indicates a cavity in the lung.

Signa (sig′nah). Latin for *Mark* or *Write:* abbreviated to *S.* or *Sig.* on prescriptions. See *Prescription.*

Signature (sig′nat-chūr) [L. *signatu′ra*]. 1. That part of a prescription which gives directions as to the taking of the medicine. See *Prescription.* 2. Any characteristic feature of a substance formerly regarded as an indication of its medicinal virtues: thus the eye-like mark on the flower of the euphrasia was supposed to show its usefulness in eye-diseases; the liver-like shape of the leaf of liverwort pointed to its use in hepatic diseases; the yellow color of saffron indicated its use in jaundice.

Signaturist (sig′nat-ūr-ist). One who believes in the doctrine of signatures.

Siguatera (sig-wah-ta′rah) [Sp.]. Poisoning due to the eating of certain kinds of fish.

Sijna (sij′nah). An East Indian bark: used in colics; ecbolic if given in large doses.

Sikimi (sik′im-e) [Japanese]. The plant *Illic′ium religio′sum.*

Sikimin (sik′im-in). A poisonous hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the leaves of *Illic′ium religio′sum.*

Silberol (sil′ber-ol). A proprietary sulphocarbolate of silver used in gonorrhea and in eye inflammations.

Silica (sil′ik-ah) [L. *si′lex* flint]. Silicon dioxid, SiO_2, or silicic anhydrid; also its homeopathic preparation.

Silicate (sil′ik-āt) [L. *sil′icus*]. Any salt of silicic acid.

Silicea (sil-is′e-ah). A homeopathic preparation of silica.

Silicic acid (sil-is′ik). See *Acid.*

Silicious (sil-ish′us). Resembling or containing silica.

Silicofluorid (sil″ik-o-flu′o-rid). A compound of silicon and some other base with fluorin.

Silicon (sil′ik-on) [L. *si′lex* flint]. A non-metallic tetrad element whose dioxid is silica; symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.3. **S. fluorid,** a compound whose fumes are sometimes fatal to workers in superphosphate factories.

Silicosis (sil-ik-o′sis) [L. *si′lex* flint]. Pneumokoniosis due to the inhalation of the dust of stone, sand, or flint; grinders disease.

Silin (sil′in). The citrosilicate of hexamethylenetetranin: used in uric acid diathesis.

Siliqua olivæ (sil′ik-wah o-li′ve) [L. "husk of the olive"]. The fibers which appear to encircle superficially the inferior olive of the brain. Their outer and inner portions are termed *Funic′uli sil′iquæ.*

Silique (sil-ēk′) [L. *sil′igua* pod]. A slender pod of a cruciferous plant, like the pods of the mustard and radish.

Siliquose (sil′ik-wōs). Having siliques, or resembling a silique. See *Cataract* and *Desquamation.*

Silkworm gut (silk′werm gut). A strand drawn from a silkworm which has been killed when ready to spin its cocoon. It is used, like catgut, for sutures, but is much less pliable than the latter, and not so absorbable.

Sillonneur (se-yon-nuhr′) [Fr.]. A three-bladed scalpel for operations on the eye.

Silpha sinua′ta (sil′fah). An animal organism sometimes found upon the remains of persons long dead.

Silphium (sil'fe-um) [L.; Gr. *σίλφιον*]. A genus of large composite-flowered herbs known as *Rosin-weeds*. *S. lacinia'tum*, the compass-plant of North America, is useful in coughs and in remittent fevers. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

Silver (sil'ver). A white, soft, malleable, and ductile monad metal; symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.7. Its compounds are extensively used in medicine, and metallic silver is employed in surgery and in the manufacture of instruments. See *Argentum*. **S. bromid**, a binary compound, AgBr. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.016–0.033 gm.). **S. chlorid**, horn-silver, a white solid, AgCl: alterative. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr. (0.033–0.19 gm.). **S. citrate.** Same as *Itrol*. **Colloidal s.** See *Collargol*, *Collargolum*. **S. cyanid**, a white powder, AgCN: antisyphilitic. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.001–0.0033 gm.). **S. eosolate**, a salt, $C_6HO\text{-}CH_3.OC_2H_3OAg_3(SO_3)_3$, an antiseptic and germicide powder: used in skin-diseases and gonorrhea. **S. fluorid**, a glassy, brown antiseptic and caustic substance, AgF. **S. iodate**, an insoluble astringent and antiseptic salt, $AgIO_3$. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–1 gr. (0.01–0.033 gm.). **S. iodid** [L. *argen'ti io'didum*], a light-yellowish, binary, powdery compound, AgI: useful in syphilis and in nervous diseases, and used locally for conjunctivitis. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–1 gr. (0.006–0.06 gm.). **S. lactate.** See *Actol*. **S. nitrate** [L. *ar'genti ni'tras*], $AgNO_3$, a salt in transparent, tabular, rhombic crystals. It is a very important caustic counter-irritant and escharotic, and is used internally in epilepsy and in diseases of the stomach and intestines. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.0081–0.033 gm.). *Fused* silver nitrate, or lunar caustic, is prepared in cones or pencils for external use. *Dilute* silver nitrate consists of one part of the nitrate with two of potassium nitrate. It is for external use, and is much milder in its action than the pure nitrate. **S. oxid** [L. *argen'ti ox'idum*], a brown-black powder, Ag_2O, used like silver nitrate: employed in uterine and vaginal diseases. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–2 gr. (0.033–0.13 gm.). **Protalbin s.**, a gray-white, powdery preparation of silver and albumin: for use in gonorrhea. **S. sulphocarbolate**, an antiseptic salt in white, prismatic needles: used in eye-diseases, wounds, and gonorrhea.

Silver-fork deformity. The peculiar fork-like deformity produced by Colles's fracture.

Silvestrene (sil-ves'trēn). A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtainable from European oil of turpentine.

Simaba (sim-a'bah). A genus of simarubaceous trees and shrubs, various species of which are medicinal. *S. Ce'dron*, of tropical America, affords cedron-seed: locally much employed as an antispasmodic and antipyretic and as a cure for dyspepsia. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–8 min. (0.06–0.5 c.c.).

Simaruba (sim-ar-u'bah). A genus of tropical American trees, several species of which are medicinal. The root-bark of *S. ama'ra* is a bitter tonic and astringent. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.).

Simesthesia (sim-es-the'ze-ah). Osseous sensibility.

Similia similibus curantur (sim-il'e-ah sim-il'ibus ku-ran'tur) [L. "likes are cured by likes"]. The doctrine, or the brocard that expresses it, which lies at the foundation of homeopathy; namely, that a disease is cured by those remedies which produce effects resembling the disease itself.

Similimum (sim-il'im-um) [L. "likest"]. The homeopathic remedy which most exactly reproduces the symptoms of any disease.

Simple (sim'pl) [L. *sim'plex*]. 1. Neither compound nor complex; single, unadulterated, or homogeneous. 2. An old term for any herb with real or supposed medicinal virtues.

Simpler, Simplist (sim'pler, sim'plist). An herb-doctor.

Sims's position, speculum, etc. (simz). See *Position*, *Speculum*, etc.

Simul (si'mul). Latin for *At once*.

Simulation (sim-u-la'shun) [L. *simula'tio*]. 1. The act of counterfeiting a disease; malingering. 2. The imitation of one disease by another.

Simulium (sim-u'le-um). A genus of venomous North American insects; buffalo-gnats. The bite of *S. pecu'dum* is fatal to horses, mules, and cattle; *S. meridiona'le*, to sheep and swine.

Simulo (sim'u-lo). A proprietary tincture of the seeds of *Cap'paris coria'cea*, or caper: used for hysteria and epilepsy.

Sinalbin (sin-al'bin). A white, crystalline principle, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$, from the seeds of white mustard, *Sina'pis al'ba*.

Sinamin (sin-am'in). An amin, $C_4H_6N_2$, from crude oil of black mustard.

Sinapin (sin-a'pin). An unstable base, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, existing in white mustard, *Sina'pis al'ba*.

Sinapis (sin-a'pis) [L. for "mustard"; Gr. *σίναπι*]. A genus of cruciferous plants; mustard. Now regarded as a subgenus of *Bras'sica*. See *Mustard*. **S. al'ba**, white mustard. See *Mustard*. **S. ni'gra**, black mustard. See *Mustard*.

Sinapiscopy (sin-ap-is'ko-pe) [Gr. *σίναπι* mustard + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. The application of mustard as a test for sensory disturbance.

Sinapism (sin'ap-izm) [L. *sinapis'mus*; Gr. *σιναπισμός*, *σινάπισμα*]. A plaster or paste of ground mustard-seed; a mustard-plaster.

Sinapized (sin'ap-īzd). Mixed with or containing mustard.

Sinapol (sin'ap-ol). A proprietary analgesic for external use.

Sinapolin (sin-ap'o-lin). Dialylurea, a compound, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2.C_7H_{12}NO_2$, from mustard oil.

Sincipital (sin-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sinciput (sin'sip-ut) [L.]. The anterior and upper part of the head.

Sinew (sin'u). The tendon of a muscle. **Weeping s.**, an encysted ganglion, chiefly on the back of the hand, containing synovial fluid.

Sing. An abbreviation of Latin *singulo'rum*, of each.

Singers' nodule (sing'erz). Same as *Chorditis tuberosa*.

Singultation (sing-gul-ta'shun). A hiccup.

Singultous (sing-gul'tus). Affected with hiccup.

Singultus (sing-gul'tus). Latin for *Hiccup*.

Sinigrin (sin'ig-rin). Potassium myronate; a substance found in black mustard-seed.

Sinistrad (sin-is'trad). To or toward the left.

Sinistral (sin-is'tral) [L. *sinistra'lis*]. Pertaining to the left side.

Sinistrin (sin-is'trin) [L. *sinis'ter* left]. A levorotatory hydrocarbon, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in squill, etc.

Sinistrocerebral (sin''is-tro-ser'e-bral) [L. *sinis'ter* left + *Cerebral*]. Pertaining to or situated in the left cerebral hemisphere.

Sinistrocular (sin-is-trok'u-lar). Left-eyed: having the left eye the stronger.

Sinistrocularity (sin''is-trok-u-lar'it-e) [L. *sinis'ter* right + *oc'ulus* eye]. The state of having the left eye the stronger.

Sinistrose (sin'is-trōs). A left-handed sugar sometimes found in the urine.

Sinistrotorsion (sin''is-tro-tor'shun) [L. *sinis'ter* left + *tor'sio* twist]. A twisting toward the left: used mainly of the eye.

Sinkalin (sing'kal-in). A base found in mustard: identical with cholin.

Sintoc (sin'tok). The aromatic bark of *Cinnamo'mum sin'toc*, a tree of the East Indies: it resembles cinnamon.

Sinu-auricular (sin''u-aw-rik'u-lar). Pertaining to the sinus venosus and the auricle of the heart.

Sinuitis (sin-u-i'tis). Same as *Sinusitis*.

Sinuous (sin'u-us) [L. *sinuo'sus*]. Bending in and out; winding.

Sinus (si'nus) [L. for "cavity," "bosom," etc.]. 1. A recess, cavity, or hollow space. 2. A dilated channel for venous blood: found chiefly within the cranium. 3. An air-cavity in one of the cranial bones; especially one communicating with the nose. Such are the ethmoidal, frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses. 4. A suppurating channel or fistula. **Air-s.**, a cavity in a bone containing air. **S. of the anterior chamber**, the narrow space at the edge of the anterior chamber of the eye, between the border of the cornea and the root of the iris. **Aortic s.**, a pouch-like dilatation of the aorta, opposite each of the segments of the semilunar valve. **Arlt's s.**, a small recess occasionally seen in the lower part of the lacrimal sac. **Breschet's s.**, the sphenoparietal sinus. **Cavernous s.**, a venous sinus extending from the sphenoid fissure to the apex of the petrous bone, and communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses. **Cerebral s's.** Same as *Cranial s's*. **Circular s.** 1. A venous sinus around the pituitary body. 2. A venous channel near the margin of the placenta. **S. circula'ris i'ridis.** Same as *Schlemm's canal*. **S. coch'leæ**, a branch of the internal jugular vein within the cochlear aqueduct. **Coronary s.**, a venous sinus in the groove between the left cardiac auricle and the left ventricle. **Costomediastinal s.**, the pleural sinus situated at the junction of the anterior mediastinal and costal pleuræ. **Costophrenic s.** Same as *Phrenicocostal s*. **Cranial s's**, channels in the cranium, consisting partly of bone and partly of dura mater, containing venous blood. **Cuvier's s's**, two venous channels of the embryo, one on either side: the one on the right is developed into the precava. **Ethmoidal s's**, air-spaces or cells within the ethmoid bone. **Falcial s.**, the inferior longitudinal sinus. **Frontal s's**, two air-cavities in the lower border of the frontal bone. **S. of the kidney**, the inward extension of the hilum of the kidney. **S. lacteus**, the wide part of the duct of the mammary gland. **S. of the larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx. **Lateral s.**, either of the two cranial venous sinuses which begin at the torcular Herophili and go to the internal jugular vein. **Longitudinal s., inferior**, a venous sinus along the lower border of the falx cerebri, connected with the straight sinus. **Longitudinal s., superior**, a venous sinus along the convex border of the falx cerebri, extending to the torcular. **Lymph-s.**, a lymph-channel; a space which conveys lymph. **Maier, S. of**, an occasional diverticulum of the lacrimal sac into which the lacrimal canaliculi open. **Mastoid s's**, the cells within the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **Maxillary s.**, the antrum of Highmore. **Morgagni's s's**, three dilatations near the commencement of the aorta. **Occipital s.**, a small venous sinus in the attached margin of the falx cerebri, opening into the torcular Herophili. **Oral s.** Same as *Stomodeum*. **Petit's s's.** Same as the sinuses of Valsalva. **Petrosal s., inferior**, a venous sinus arising from the cavernous sinus and running along the lower edge of the petrous bone to the internal jugular vein. **Petrosal s., superior**, a sinus which runs in a groove in the petrous bone from the posterior part of the cavernous sinus to the lateral sinus. **S. phlebitis.** See under *Phlebitis*. **Phrenicocostal s.**, that pleural sinus situated at the junction of the costal and diaphragmatic pleuræ. **Pilonidal s.**, a suppurating sinus of the coccygeal region containing a tuft of hair. **Placental s.**, a venous channel near the edge of the placenta. **Pleural s's**, spaces where the individual portions of the pleura pass into each other at an angle and which are never completely filled by the lung. **S. pocula'ris**, a lacuna in the prostatic portion of the urethra. Called also *Uterus masculinus*. **S. præcervica'lis**, the depression at the side of the neck, developed in the embryo by the growth of the branchial arches. **S. prostat'icus.** Same as *S. pocularis*. **Pulmonary s's**, the pouch-like dilatations of the pulmonary artery opposite to each segment of the semilunar valve. **S. reu'niens**, the sinus venosus of the embryonic heart. **Rhomboid s.**, the fourth ventricle of the brain. **Ridley's s.**, the circular sinus. **Sigmoid s.**, the portion of the lateral sinus which lies on the mastoid bone and jugular process of the occipital. It is S-shaped. **Sphenoid s.**, an air-space in the sphenoid bone. **Sphenoidal parietal s.**, the anterior portion of the cavernous sinus of the dura, where it communicates with the ophthalmic vein. **Straight s.**, a venous sinus going from the inferior longitudinal to the lateral sinus. **S. sulcifor'mis**, a furrow on the inner surface of the vestibule of the ear, below the hemispheric and hemielliptic fossæ, opening into the aquæductus vestibuli. Called also *Sulcus ad aquæductus vestibuli* and *Recessus labyrinthi*. **Tentorial s.**, the straight sinus. **Terminal s.**, a vein which encircles the vascular area in the blastoderm. **S.-thrombosis.** See *Thrombosis*. **Transverse s.**, one which unites the two inferior petrosal sinuses. **Urogenital s.**, the duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which goes to the cloaca. **Uterine s's**, venous canals in the wall of the impregnated uterus. **Uteroplacental s's**, *s's* carrying blood from the placenta into the uterine s's. **S. of Valsalva**, the aortic and pulmonary sinuses; pouches in the aorta and pulmonary artery behind each semilunar valve. **S. veno'sus.** 1. The main part of the cavity of either auricle of the heart. It is the portion into which the veins empty their blood. Called also *Atrium* and *S. of the auricle*. 2. The common venous receptacle in the embryo attached to the posterior wall of the primitive auricle: it receives the umbilical and vitelline veins and the ducts of Cuvier.

Sinusitis, Sinuitis (si-nus'it-is, sin-u-i'tis). Inflammation of a sinus.

Sinusoid (si'nus-oid) [*Sinus* + Gr. *εἶδος* form]. 1. Resembling a sinus. 2. A form of terminal blood-channel consisting of a large irregular anastomosing vessel, having a complete endothelial wall, but little or no adventitia. Sinusoids are found in the liver, suprarenals, heart, parathyroid, carotid gland, spleen, hemolymph glands, and pancreas.

Sinusoidal current (si-nus-oid'al). See *Current*.

Siphac (si'fak). An obsolete name for the peritoneum.

Siphon (si'fun) [Gr. *σίφων* tube]. A bent tube of two unequal arms: used in the transfer of liquids, also in wound-drainage and in lavage of the stomach.

Siphonage (si'fun-ej). The use of the siphon, as in washing the stomach or in draining wounds.

Siphonoma (si-fon-no'mah) [Gr. *σίφων* tube]. A tumor made up of a series of tubes.

Sirenomelus (si''ren-om'el-us) [Gr. σειρήν siren + μέλος limb]. A monster with fused legs and with no feet.

Siriasis (sir-i'as-is) [Gr., from σιράειν to be hot]. Thermic fever, or sunstroke.

Sirikaya (ser-ik-a'yah). The tree *Anona squamo'sa*, whose leaves are sudorific and bark purgative.

Siritch (sir'itch) [Arabic]. Oil of sesamum-seed.

Sirolin (sir'o-lin). A proprietary preparation of beech-tar and guaiacol: used in pulmonary diseases.

-sis. A termination, or ending, of words of Greek origin signifying state or condition.

Sisyrinchium galaxioi'des (sis-ir-in'ke-um). A South American iridaceous plant: its bulbs are purgative and diuretic.

Sitieirgia (sit-e-ir'je-ah) [Gr. σιτίον food + εἴργειν to bar out]. Insane rejection of food; also hysteric anorexia.

Sitiology (sit-e-ol'o-je) [Gr. σιτίον food + λόγος discourse]. Same as *Sitology*.

Sitiophobia (sit''e-o-fo'be-ah). Same as *Sitophobia*.

Sitology (si-tol'o-je) [Gr. σῖτος food + λόγος discourse]. The sum of knowledge regarding food, diet, and nutrition.

Sitomania (si-to-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. σίτος food + μανία madness]. 1. Excessive hunger, or insane craving for food. 2. Periodic bulimia.

Sitophobia (si-to-fo'be-ah) [Gr. σῖτος food + φόβος fear]. A morbid or insane dread of eating.

Sitotoxin (si-to-tox'in). Any basic poison generated in a cereal food by a plant microörganism.

Sitotoxism (si-to-tox'izm) [Gr. σῖτος food + τοξικόν poison]. Poisoning by diseased vegetable foods.

Situs (si'tus). Latin for *Site* or *Position*. **S. inver'sus vis'cerum**, lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and abdomen.

Sitz-bath (sits'bath). See *Bath*.

Sixth nerve (sixth). The abducent nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Skatol (ska'tol) [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός dung]. Beta-methyl indol, a strong-smelling, crystalline substance, C_9H_9N, from human feces. It is produced by the decomposition of proteids in the intestine.

Skatophagy (ska-tof'aj-e) [Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός dung + φαγεῖν to eat]. Same as *Coprophagy*.

Skatosin (ska-to'sin). A base, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2$, derived from certain proteins.

Skatoxyl (ska-tox'il). An oxidation-product of skatol, C_9H_9NO, found in the urine in certain cases of disease of the large intestine.

Skein (skān). The thread-like figure seen in the earlier stages of karyokinesis. **Test-s's,** Holmgren's yarns; skeins of worsted yarn for testing color-blindness.

Skeletal (skel'et-al). Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skeletin (skel'et-in). Any one of a number of gelatinous substances occurring in invertebrate tissue, and including chitin, sericin, spongin, etc.

Skeletization (skel''et-iz-a'shun). 1. Extreme emaciation. 2. The removal of the soft parts from the skeleton.

Skeletogenous (skel-et-oj'en-us) [Gr. σκελετόν skeleton + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing skeletal or bony structures.

Skeletology (skel-et-ol'o-je) [Gr. σκελετόν skeleton + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the skeleton.

Skeleton (skel'et-on) [Gr. σκελετόν]. The hard framework of the animal body; especially the bony framework of the higher vertebrate animals; the bones of the body collectively. See further under *Dermoskeleton*, *Endoskeleton*, *Exoskeleton*, *Neuroskeleton*, and *Splanchnoskeleton*.

Skiagram (ski'ag-ram) [Gr. σκιά shadow + γρᾶμμα writing]. A picture or photograph made by the Röntgen rays.

Skiagraph (ski'ag-raf) [Gr. σκιά shadow + γραφεῖν to write]. Same as *Skiagram*.

Skiagraphy (ski-ag'raf-e) [Gr. σκιά shadow + γραφεῖν to write]. The art or process of making skiagraphs or photographs by means of the Röntgen rays. It is performed by placing the part or article between the rays and a photographic plate, when the rays will penetrate many substances, as the flesh, which are impervious to ordinary light-rays; but any substance, as bone or glass, which is impervious to the Röntgen rays will cast a shadow of itself upon the photographic plate.

Skiameter (ski-am'et-er) [Gr. σκιά shadow + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the Röntgen rays, and thus determining how long an exposure is needed.

Skiascope (ski'as-kōp). An instrument for performing skiascopy.

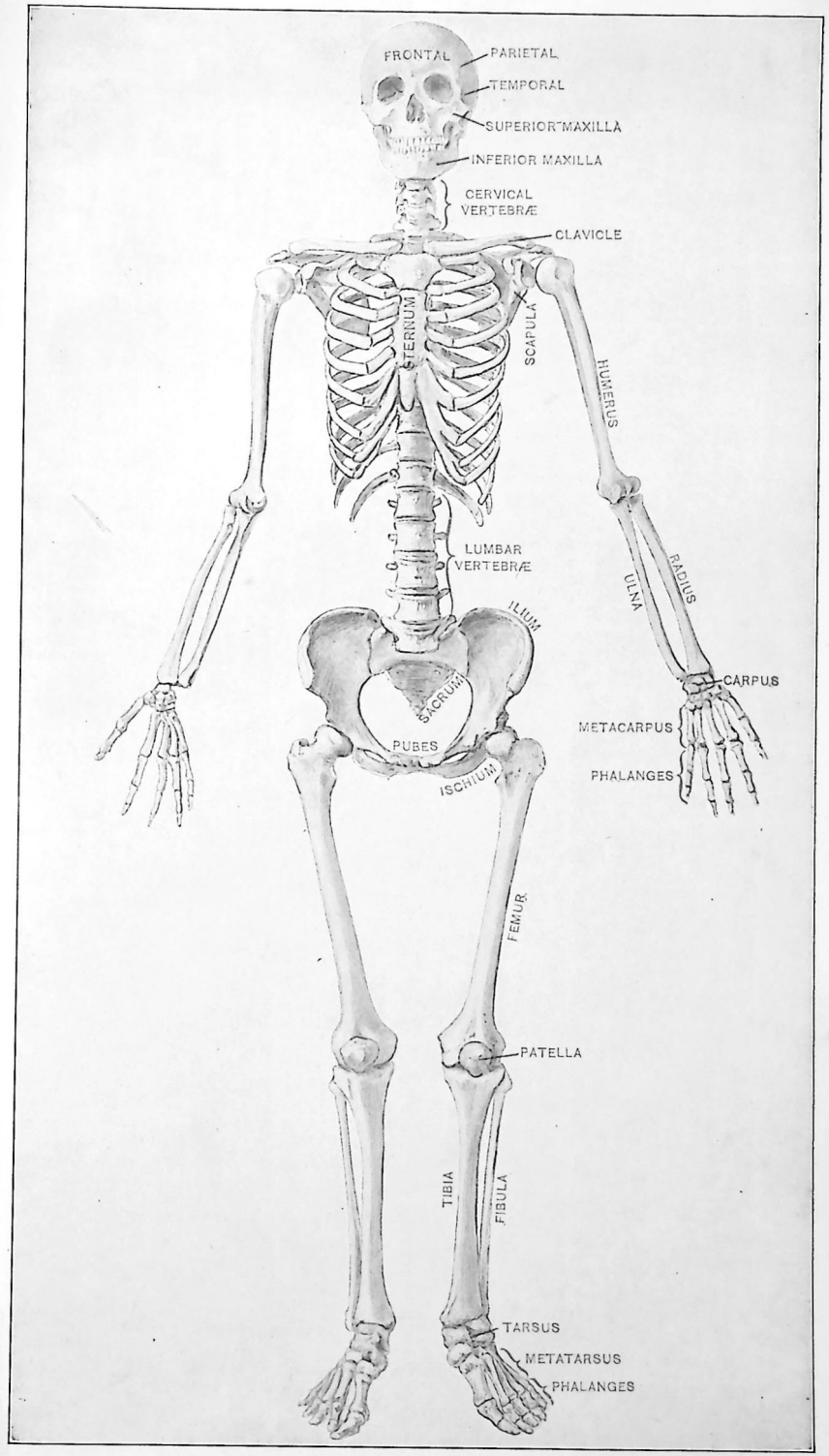
Skiascopy (ski-as'ko-pe) [Gr. σκιά shadow + σκοπεῖν to view]. 1. Pupilloscopy or retinoscopy; the determination of eye-refraction by illuminating the retina with a mirror and observing the movements of light and shade on the pupil. Called also *Shadow-test*. 2. Examination of the body by the *x*-ray; fluoroscopy.

Skin (skin). The outer integument, or covering, of the body. It is made up of an epithelial layer, the epidermis, cuticle, or scarf-skin, and the **True s.** (corium, derma, or cutis vera). The epidermis (*cuticle*, or scarf-skin) is made up of several layers, from without inward, as follows: The horny layer (*stra'tum cor'neum*), which consists of layers of flattened horny cells; the *stra'tum lu'cidum* (Ohl's layer), consisting of transparent nucleated cells; the *stra'tum granulo'sum* (granular layer, Langerhans's layer), consisting of flattened granular cells; the *stra'tum muco'sum* (mucous layer, Malpighian layer, rete mucosum), consisting of pigmented columnar cells, the outer part of which is covered with prickles, forming the prickle layer. The **True s.** (corium, derma, cutis vera) is divided from the epidermis by a basement-membrane, and consists of an outer, or *papillary*, layer, containing the nerve-endings and capillaries, and a deeper *reticular* layer, largely made up of fibrous bundles. Beneath the skin is the *subcutaneous connective tissue*, consisting of oblique elastic fibers extending between the corium and fasciæ or deeper tissues, and containing lymphatics, vessels, nerves, and generally fat. **Beaters' s.** Same as *Goldbeaters' s.* **S.-bound,** hide-bound; affected with scleroderma. **Glossy s.,** a shining, glazed appearance of the skin, seen in states in which the trophic nerve-supply of the skin is interrupted. **Goldbeaters' s.,** a very thin, tough membrane prepared from ox's cecum and from the intestine of other animals. **S.-grafting,** the implantation of bits of skin to form centers of cicatrization. **S.-heart,** a name for the peripheral vessels: so called for their importance in various metabolic processes. **Parchment s.,** the peculiar skin of cutaneous atrophy. **Wash-leather s.,** a condition in which silver makes a black mark upon the skin.

Skink (skingk). A llzard, *Scin'cus officina'lis*: its dried flesh is used in oriental medicine.

Sklero-. For words thus beginning, see under *Sclero-*.

Skodaic (sko-da'ik) [after J. *Skoda* (1805–1881)]. See under *Resonance*.



Skoda's resonance, sign, etc. (sko'dahz). See *Resonance, Sign,* etc.

Skookum-chuck (skoo''kum-tchuk') [Chinook-jargon for "good waters"]. A salt obtained from the waters of a lake in the state of Washington: used in skin-diseases.

Skotogram, Skotograph, etc. See *Scotogram,* etc.

Skull (skul). The bony framework of the head, composed of eight cranial bones and the fourteen bones of the face. The cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid. The facial bones are the two lacrimal, two nasal, two palate, two inferior turbinate, two superior maxillary, two malar, the vomer, and the inferior maxilla. The ear-bones, or ossicles, are not considered a part of the skull. **Natiform s.,** a skull marked by Parrot's nodes, which give it a buttock shape. **S.-cap.** 1. The sinciput, or calvarium. 2. Same as *Scutellaria.*

Skunk-cabbage (skungk-kab'bij). The fetid araceous marsh plant, *Symplocar'pus fœt'idus,* of North America. Its rhizome is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic. Dose of fluid extract, 10–40 min. (0.666–2.666 c.c.).

Slack of the optic nerve (slak). The surplus length of the optic nerve, permitting a certain amount of play of the ball. It averages $5\frac{6}{10}$ millimeters.

Slaked lime (slakt). A white powder obtained by pouring one-half its weight of water on quicklime.

Slant (slant). A sloping surface of agar in a test-tube; also a slant-culture. **S.-culture,** bacterial culture in which the test-tube is placed in a slanting position for the agar to solidify.

Sleep (slēp). A period of rest for the body and mind, during which volition and consciousness are in partial or complete abeyance and the bodily functions partially suspended. The movements of breathing and of the pulse are less frequent than in the waking state; the pupils are also contracted and the secretions partly suspended. **S.-drunkenness,** incomplete sleep with active nightmare, often accompanied by acts of violence.

Sleeping-disease (sle'ping). Narcolepsy. **S.-sickness,** nelavan.

Slide (slīd). A glass plate on which objects are placed for microscopic examination.

Sling (sling). A bandage or suspensory for supporting a part. **S. of the lenticular nucleus,** a tract of nerve-fibers passing beneath the optic thalamus to enter the lenticular nucleus. Called also *Ansa nuclei lenticularis.*

Slough (sluf). A mass of dead tissue in or cast out from living tissue.

Sloughing (sluf'ing). The formation or separation of a slough.

Slows (slōz). Same as *Trembles.*

Small intestine (smawl). See *Intestine.*

Small-pox (smawl'pox). See *Variola.*

Smear-culture (smēr'kult-yur). See under *Culture.*

Smee cell (smee). A galvanic battery cell in which the collecting plate is of platinized silver and the fluid dilute sulphuric acid.

Smegma (smeg'mah) [Gr. σμήγμα soap]. A thick, cheesy, ill-smelling secretion found under the prepuce and around the labia minora. Called also *Smegma præputii.* **S. embryo'num,** the vernix caseosa.

Smelting-house smoke. Crude arsenious acid.

Smilacin (smi'las-in) [Gr. σμιλάκινος pertaining to smilax]. 1. A poisonous glucosid, $C_{18}H_{30}O_6$, from sarsaparilla. 2. A precipitate or concentration prepared from sarsaparilla.

Smilax (smi'lax) [L.; Gr. σμίλαξ bindweed]. A genus of climbing smilaceous plants. The roots of various tropical American species are known as sarsaparilla (q. v.). China-root, the rhizome of *S. Chi'na,* an Asiatic species, is used like sarsaparilla. The rhizome of *S. Pseudo-chi'na,* the bamboo-brier of North America, is said to be more efficacious than the imported sarsaparillas in the treatment of syphilis. Dose of fluid extract, 30–120 min. (2–8 c.c.).

Smudging (smuj'ing). A defect of speech in which the difficult consonants are omitted.

Sn. The symbol of *Tin* [L. *stan'num*].

Snake-root (snāk-root). See *Cimicifuga, Senega,* and *Serpentaria.* **Button-s.,** the North American plant *Lia'tris spica'ta:* diuretic and deobstruent; used in nephritis, gonorrhea, and leukorrhea. Dose of fluid extract of root, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.). **Canada s.,** *As'arum canaden'se,* a North American plant, is an aromatic, carminative, and diaphoretic. Its rhizome affords a fragrant volatile oil: used in perfumery. Dose of fluid extract, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Snap-finger (snap'fing-ger). See *Finger.*

Snare (snair). A wire loop or noose for removing polypi and tumors, by being placed around them and tightened so as either to cut them off at the base or tear them out by the roots. **Hot s.,** a wire snare heated by a galvanic current, and used to burn off growths. Called also *Galvanocaustic s.*

Sneeze (snēz). 1. To expel air forcibly and spasmodically through the nose and mouth. 2. A sudden violent and audible expiration through the mouth and nose.

Snellen's type (snel'enz). See *Test-type.*

Snore (snōr). 1. To breathe noisily in sleep or coma. 2. A noisy breathing in sleep or coma; stertor.

Snow-blindness (sno). See *Blindness.*

Snowflake (sno'flāk). The *Leuco'jum ver'num;* an Old World amaryllidaceous plant: emetic and poisonous.

Snuff (snuf). Any medicinal or errhine powder to be inhaled into the nose.

Snuffles (snuf'flz). A catarrhal discharge from the nasal mucous membrane in infants, generally in congenital syphilis.

Soamin (so-am'in). Sodium para-aminophenylarsenate, a proprietary preparation used like atoxyl, especially in syphilis.

Soap (sōp) [L. *sa'po*]. Any compound of one or more fatty acids, or their equivalents, with an alkali. See *Sapo.* Soap is detergent, and is much employed in liniments, enemata, and in making pills. It is also a mild aperient and antacid. See also under *Sapo, Emplastrum, Linimentum,* etc. **Arsenical s.,** a soap containing arsenic: used in taxidermy to preserve skins. **S.-bark.** See *Quillaja.* **Carbolic s.,** a disinfectant soap containing 10 per cent. of carbolic acid. **Castile s.,** a hard soap, either white or mottled, prepared from olive oil and soda. **Green s.** See *Sapo viridis.* **Guaiac-s.,** a resin of guaiacum saponified with liquor potassæ. **Hard s.** Same as *Soda-s.* **Potash-s.** See *Soft s.* **Soda-s.,** soap made from soda and olive oil. Called also *Hard s.* **Soft s.,** a liquid soap made from potash and linseed oil, of potash and olive oil, or of potash and some other oil. It is used as a detergent and stimulant. Called also *Potash-s.* and *Green s.* **Starkey's s.,** a soap made of potassium carbonate, turpentine oil, and Venice turpentine in equal parts. **Zinc-s.,** a soap containing zinc oxid or zinc sulphate: for use as an ointment or plaster.

Sob (sob). A short convulsive inspiration, attended with contraction of the diaphragm and spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Socaloin (so-kal'o-in). A variety of aloin, $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$, from Socotrine aloes: said to be identical with zanaloin.

Socia parotidis (so'she-ah pa-rot'id-is) [L. "companion of the parotid"]. A detached part or exclave of the parotid gland.

Sociology (so-se-ol'o-je) [L. *so'cius* fellow + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The science of social relations and phenomena.

Socket (sok'et). A hollow, or depression, into which a corresponding part fits.

Soda (so'dah). Sodium hydrate, or hydroxid, NaOH (caustic s.); also sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 (washing s.), or bicarbonate, $NaHCO_3$ (baking s.). **Baking s.**, sodium bicarbonate. **Caustic s.**, sodium hydroxid. **Chlorinated s.**, a mixture of sodium chlorid and sodium hypochlorite. Its aqueous solution (*Labarraque's solution*) is used as a disinfectant and deodorizer and as an application to foul ulcers. **S.-soap.** See *Soap*. **S.-water**, carbonic-acid water; water impregnated with carbon dioxide.

Sodic (so'dik). Containing soda, or sodium.

Sodii (so'de-i). Latin for *Sodium*.

Sodiocitrate (so''de-o-sit'rāt). A citrate of sodium and another element.

Sodiotartrate (so''de-o-tar'trāt). A tartrate of sodium and another element.

Sodium (sō'de-um). A soft, white, alkali metallic element; symbol, Na; atomic weight, 23; specific gravity, 0.972. It is univalent, and has a strong affinity for oxygen and other non-metallic elements. **S. acetate**, a compound, $NaC_2H_3O_2H_2O$: used as a diuretic. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.). **S. acetosulfanid**, a white, crystalline substance: antipyretic. **Acid-s. borate**, antipyonin. **S. acid sulphosalicylate**, a salt in colorless crystals, $C_6H_3(OH)CO_2HSO_3Na$: used in the treatment of rheumatism. **S. anilin-arsenate.** Same as *Atoxyl*. **S. anisate**, a hygroscopic, crystalline powder: antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). **S. arsenate**, $Na_2HAsO_4 + 7H_2O$. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.001–0.005 gm.); of *solution* (*liquor*), 2–15 min. (0.133–1 c.c.). **S. arsenotartrate**, used in skin diseases, intermittent fever, etc. **S. aura'ta** is used as an antiseptic in ½ per cent. solution. **S. aurochlorid**, gold and sodium chlorid, $AuCl_3.NaCl+2H_2O$, a yellow powder: antisyphilitic. Dose, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.). **S. benzoate**, a compound, $NaC_6H_5O_2 + H_2O$: used as an antilithic in gout and rheumatism, and as an antiseptic in diphtheria, etc. Dose, 5–5 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). **S. bicarbonate**, or baking-soda, $NaHCO_3$, is used as an antacid and antirheumatic, and in dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, etc. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.); of *li'quor so'dæ efferves'cens*, 12–80 oz. (60–250 c.c.). **S.-bismuth citropyroborate**, a salt in glistening leaflets: serviceable in dyspepsia and gastralgia. **S. bisulphite**, $NaHSO_3$: used as an antiferment, internally and externally. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.666 gm.). **S. biurate** exists in certain gouty deposits. **S. borate**, borax, $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$: detergent, diuretic, and antiseptic: poisonous in large doses. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.). See *Borax*. **S. borate, neutral**, an antiseptic used for wounds and for eye-diseases. See *Antipyonin*. **S. borobenzoate**, an antiseptic and antilithic: composed of three parts of sodium borate, mixed with sodium benzoate. **S. bromid**, NaBr, a substance in white or colorless crystals: used in epilepsy, in hysteria, and as a hypnotic sedative. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.). **S. cacodylate**, an arsenical remedy, $As(CH_3)_2ONa$, in the form of a white, amorphous powder, soluble in water. It is used in tuberculosis, anemia, malaria, psoriasis, etc. Maximum daily dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.). **S. caffein-sulphonate.** Same as *Symphorol*. **S. cantharidate**, a preparation of sodium hydrate and cantharidin: in solution it is used subcutaneously in tuberculosis. **S. carbonate**, washing soda, $Na_2CO_3+10H_2O$; a salt in large, colorless crystals; antacid, antirheumatic, and irritant: used internally and externally in the form of baths. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.). **Dried s. carbonate**, the foregoing salt deprived of its water of crystallization. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). **S. chlorate**, $NaClO_3$, a salt in colorless crystals: detergent and alterant. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.); of *solution* (*liquor*), 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.). **S. chlorid**, common salt, NaCl, a white, crystalline compound soluble in water. It is a necessary ingredient of the human body, and consequently of food. Its properties are similar to those of potassium chlorate. A 0.75 per cent. solution (*normal salt solution*) is used for intravenous and other injections in hemorrhage and cholera, as a local application in rhinitis, conjunctivitis, etc., and as a preservative for microscopic specimens. Dose, 10–60 gr. (0.666–4 gm.). **S. chloroborate**, a white, crystalline, antiseptic agent. **S. cinnamate**, a white, crystalline agent, $NaC_9H_7O_2$, soluble in water, and used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.02–0.065 gm.). **S. citrate**, a white, crystalline salt, $2C_6H_5Na_3O_7+11H_2O$: purgative and antacid. Dose, 10–14 dr. (39–54 gm.). It is an ingredient in the *so'dii citrotartra'tis efferves'cens*. **S. citrobenzoate**, a white powder: used in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis. **S. citrophosphate.** See *Melachol*. **S. copaivate**, a salt, $NaC_2OH_{29}O_2$: used like copaiba. **S. cresylate**, an alkaline antiseptic salt. **S. diaphtholate**, a disinfectant substance. **S. di-iodosalicylate**, an analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic agent, in white, scaly crystals. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **S. dimethylarsinate.** Same as *S. cacodylate*. **S. dioxid**, a white powder, Na_2O_2: used in dentistry as an antiseptic. **S. dithiosalicylate.** 1. A yellowish, antiseptic powder: used externally, chiefly in veterinary practice. 2. A gray, antiseptic powder: useful in rheumatism. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.). These two salts represent two of the nine dithiosalicylic acids. **S. ethylate**, a white powder, $C_2H_5O.Na$: used externally in the treatment of lupus and psoriasis. **S. ethylsulphate**, a salt in crystalline plates, $NaC_2H_5SO_4$: cathartic. **S. fluorid.** Same as *Fluorol*. **S. fluosilicate.** See *S. silicofluorid*. **S. formate**, a white, crystalline substance, $NaCHO_2+H_2O$, soluble in water and glycerin. It is used by injection in surgical tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{2}{3}$–1½ gr. (0.025–0.08 gm.). **S. glyceroborate**, an effective and non-poisonous disinfectant. **S. glycerophosphate**, a nerve-tonic salt, $Na_2C_3H.PO_6$; also a solution of the same. Dose, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.26 gm.). **S. glycocholate**, a cholagogue salt, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6Na$, obtained from bile. **S. guaiacol-carbonate, S. methylsalicylate**, a white, antirheumatic powder. **S. gynocardate**, a yellowish-white powder: used in leprosy. Dose, 15–30 gr. (2–4 gm.). **S. hippurate**, a uric-acid solvent. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.). **S. hydrate, S. hydroxid**, soda; a hard, white solid, NaOH, soluble in water. It is strongly alkaline and caustic. It is used as a caustic and as an antacid. Dose of *li'quor so'dæ*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.). **S. hypophosphite**, a salt, $NaH_2PO_2 + H_2O$: used in skin-diseases, tuberculosis, and rickets. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–1.33 gm.). **S. hyposulphite**, $Na_2S_2O_3 + 5H_2O$, a salt in colorless prisms or plates, mostly used in skin-diseases. Dose, 6–20 gr.

(0.333–1.333 gm.). **S. iodate**, $NaIO_2$, a salt used as an alterative, especially in diseases of the mucous surfaces. **S. iodid**, NaI, a binary haloid in colorless crystals: used in syphilis, rheumatism, hepatic diseases, etc. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *solution* (*liquor*), 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.). **S. kakodylate.** See *S. cacodylate*. **S. kussinate**, a whitish-yellow, amorphous salt, $NaC_{31}H_{37}O_{10}$: used to expel tapeworms. **S. lygosinate**, a greenish crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3Na_2 + 7H_2O$, the sodium salt of dioxy-dibenzol acetone: used in 3 to 8 per cent. solution in gonorrhea. **S. meta-vanadate**, a very poisonous vanadium salt, $NaVO_3$. Its use stimulates nutrition and improves the appetite: used in anemia, neurasthenia, diabetes, and tuberculosis. Daily dose, 1–5 gr. (0.00–0.00 gm.). **S. monosulphate**, a salt recommended for lead-poisoning. **S. naphtholate.** Same as *Microcidin*. **S. nitrate**, Chile saltpeter, $NaNO_3$, a compound with purgative properties sometimes administered for dysentry. Dose, 8–40 gr. (0.5–2.5 gm.). **S. nitrate**, a white crystalline salt, $NaNO_2$: used in angina pectoris, epilepsy, atony and other functional disorders of the bladder. Dose, ½–3 gr. (0.033–0.2 gm.). **S. nucleinate**, a white powder: employed in puerperal infection: also in pneumonia and in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.). **S. ossalinate**, a salt of an acid obtainable from ox-marrow: used like cod-liver oil. **S. oxyalphanaphtolate**, a white powder, $C_{10}H_6OH.COONa$: antiseptic and antipyretic. **S. paracreosotate**, a bitter, colorless, crystalline powder, $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)-CO_2Na$: used in acute rheumatism. Daily dose, 45–90 gr. (3–6 gm.). **S. parafluorobenzoate**, a white powder: used internally for lupus, with great caution. **S. perborate**, a compound formed by treating sodium peroxid with boric acid. On dissolving the substance in water peroxid of hydrogen is generated. **S. persulphate**, a compound having tonic and antipyretic properties. As it liberates oxygen easily, it is used in 3 to 5 per cent. solution as a dressing, for ulcer, lupus, etc. **S. -phenol sulphoricinate**, a caustic liquid: employed in the treatment of diphtheria. **S. phenosuccinate**, a white powder: antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 7½–46 gr. (0.5–3 gm.). **S. phosphate**, a salt, $Na_2HPO_4+12H_2O$: used as an aperient and cholagogue in diarrhea, jaundice, scrofula, rickets, etc. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.3–2 gm.). **S. pyrophos'phas, S. pyrophosphate**, $Na_4P_2O_7 + 10H_2O$, a salt in colorless prisms: used in pharmacy. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.33 gm.). **S. quadriurate** exists in certain samples of gouty urine. **S. salicylate**, a white, crystalline salt, $NaC_7H_5O_3$: antirheumatic, and used like salicylic acid. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.666 gm.). **S. santoninate**, a vermicide remedy, effective, but said to be dangerous: used in eye-diseases to stimulate the visual powers. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.5 gm. 1. **S. silicate**, Na_2SiO_3: antiseptic. Its aqueous solution (liquid glass) hardens to a glass-like solid, and is used in preparing immovable surgical dressings. **S. silicofluorid**, a white, crystalline, antiseptic substance, Na_2SiF_6. It is used as an antiseptic, deodorant, and styptic in wounds, carious teeth, cystitis, gonorrhea, etc., in a 1:500 solution. **S. sozoiodolate**, a white, crystalline powder, $C_6H_2I_2OH.SO_3Na + 2H_2O$: antiseptic, and is used internally and subcutaneously in phthisis. Dose, internally, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.). **S. sulphanilate**, a salt in white plates, $C_6H_4NH_2.SO_2-NaO.2H_2O$: used in acute nasal catarrh. **S. sulphate**, Glauber's salt; a white, efflorescent salt, $Na_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$: purgative. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.). **S. sulphite**, a salt in white crystals, $Na_2SO_3 + 7H_2O$: an antiferment. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.). **S. sulphobenzoate**, a compound used as a urinary antiseptic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). **S. sulphocaffeate.** See *Symphorol*. **S. sulphocarbolate**, a salt, $NaC_6H_5SO_4 + 2H_2O$, in white or colorless prisms: antiseptic and antifermentative. Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.518–2 gm.). **S. sulphoichthyolate**, a dark-brown, tarry substance: used like ichthyol. **S. sulphoricinate.** See *Polysolveol*. **S. sulphosalicylate**, a white, crystalline, astringent powder, $C_6H_3(OH)<^{COOH}_{SO_3Na}$, soluble in water, and used as an antirheumatic like the salicylate. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.133–0.66 gm.). **S. sulphovinate**, a white, purgative salt. Dose, 5 dr. (19 gm.). **S. sulphurosobenzoate**, a colorless, liquid salt: a non-toxic antiseptic for external use. **S. tellurate**, used in the night-sweats of tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0.01–0.02 gm.). **S. tetraborate**, an antiseptic salt: used like borax. **S. thiolinate**, a soluble preparation of thiolin and soda: used like ichthyol in skin-diseases. **S. thiophenate**, a white antiseptic and antipruritic powder, $C_4H_3S.SO_3Na$: used in ointments for prurigo. **S. thiophene-sulphonate**, a white, crystalline salt, C_4H_3S. **S. thiosulphate**, a material used in various chemic tests. Same as *S. hyposulphite*. **S.-tumenol sulphonate**, a dry, dark-colored powder: used in the treatment of skin-diseases. **S. valerianate**, a white, crystalline salt, $NaC_5H_9O_2$: a nerve-stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.33 gm.). **S. vanadate**, used in anemia, diabetes, tuberculosis, neurasthenia. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{600}$ gr.; daily dose by the mouth, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

Sodomist (sod'o-mist). One who practises sodomy.

Sodomy (sod'o-me) [after the city of *Sodom*]. Copulation between males by the anus.

Sodor (so'dor). The trade name for steel capsules containing liquid carbonic acid: used for impregnating beverages with carbonic acid.

Soemmerring's spot (sem'er-ingz). The macula lutea.

Softening (sof'ten-ing). The process of becoming soft; malacia; any morbid process of becoming soft, as of the brain or spinal cord, or of the vascular coats. **Anemic s.**, disintegration of brain-matter from deficient blood-supply. **S. of the brain.** 1. A popular designation for progressive dementia with general paresis. 2. True softening of the brain-substance; encephalomalacia. **Colliquative s.**, softening in which the tissues become liquefied. **Gray s.**, a stage in which the fat produced by degeneration has been more or less absorbed. **Green s.**, a stage in which there is green pus present in the degenerated spot. **Hemorrhagic s.**, softening of a part due to hemorrhage into it. **Inflammatory s.**, a form of red softening due to inflammation. **Mucoid s.**, myxomatous degeneration. **Pyriform s.** Same as *Yellow s*. **Red s.**, softening of a patch or of patches of brain-substance with local redness due to congestion. **S. of the stomach**, gastromalacia; softening of the stomach-walls due to an extremely acid condition of its contents. The condition is usually seen after death. **White s.**, the stage next following yellow softening, in which the spot has become white from the presence of fatty deposit. **Yellow s.**, the second of the three stages of the myelic process, characterized by fatty degeneration; the stage following red softening, in which the patch has become yellow as a result of degenerative changes.

Soil-disease (soil). Any disease caused by exhalations from decaying matter in the soil.

Soja bean (so'yah). The bean of the leguminous plant *So'ja his'pida*: from it is prepared a meal that is used in making bread for diabetics.

Sol (sol). 1. Graham's term for a colloid in solution. See *Gel*. 2. An abbreviation for *Solution*.

Solanidin (so-lan'id-in). An alkaloid derived from solanin.

Solanin (so'lan-in). A poisonous narcotic substance, $C_{42}H_{75}NO_{19}$, obtainable as a white, opaque, powdery or crystalline substance from *Sola'num ni'grum* and other solanaceous plants. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.011–0.066 gm.).

Solanoid (so'lan-oid) [L. *sola'num* potato + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling a raw potato in texture.

Solanoma (so-lan-o'mah). A solanoid cancer.

Solanum (so-la'num) [L. "nightshade"]. A genus of herbs and shrubs, including the potato, several of the nightshades, and many poisonous and medicinal species. **S. carolinen'se,** horse-nettle, a plant of the United States. The fluid extracts of the root and berries are used in epilepsy. Dose, 30 min. (2 c.c.). **S. dulcama'ra.** See *Bittersweet*. **S. mammo'sum,** the so-called apple of Sodom, a plant of North America; also its homeopathic preparation. **S. olea'ceum,** the Juquerioba, an herb of tropical America; also a homeopathic preparation of its blossoms. **S. tubero'sum,** the common potato.

Solar (so'lar) [L. *sola'ris*]. 1. Pertaining to the sun. 2. Noting the great sympathetic plexus and its principal ganglia: so called from their radiating nerves. **S. plexus.** See *Plexus*.

Solarium (so-la're-um) [L.]. A sun-parlor; a glass-enclosed room in which sun-baths are taken.

Sole (sōl) [L. *so'lea; plan'ta*]. The bottom of the foot. **S.-plate,** a mass of protoplasm in which motor nerve-endings are embedded.

Solenoid (so'len-oid). A cage in which the patient is placed in arsonvalization.

Soleus (so'le-us) [L., "pertaining to the sole"]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Solferino (sol-fer-e'no). Same as *Fuchsin*.

Solid (sol'id) [L. *sol'idus*]. 1. Not fluid nor gaseous; not hollow. 2. A substance or tissue not fluid or gaseous.

Solidago (sol-id-a'go) [L.]. An extensive genus of composite-flowered plants; the golden-rods. *S. virgau'rea*, of Europe and North America, is aromatic and diuretic, and is employed as an astringent vulnerary. Dose of fluid extract, ½–1 fl. oz. (15–30 c.c.).

Solidism (sol'id-izm) [L. *sol'idus* solid]. The obsolete doctrine that changes in the solids of the body, such as expansion or contraction, are the causes of every disease.

Solidist (sol'id-ist). One who accepts the doctrine of solidism.

Solidistic (sol-id-is'tik). Pertaining to solidism or to the solidists.

Solitary (sol'it-a-re) [L. *solita'rius*]. Placed alone; not grouped with others.

Sol-lunar (sol-lu'nar) [L. *sol* sun + *lu'na* moon]. Caused by the sun and moon.

Soloid (sol'oid). A cone-shaped preparation of compressed drugs.

Solomon's seal (sol'om-unz sēl). A popular name for various plants of the genus *Polygona'tum*. *P. officina'le* is a mucilaginous astringent and vulnerary: used also in rheumatism. It is said to be poisonous in large doses. Dose of fluid extract of root, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Solphinol (sol'fin-ol). An antiseptic mixture of borax, boric acid, and alkaline sulphates.

Solubility (sol-u-bil'it-e). The quality or fact of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved.

Soluble (sol'u-bl) [L. *solu'bilis*]. Susceptible of being dissolved.

Solurol (sol'u-rol). A trade name for a preparation of thyminic acid in tablet form.

Solution (so-lu'shun) [L. *solu'tio*]. 1. The process of dissolving. 2. A liquid containing dissolved matter. 3. A loosening or separation. See also *Contiguity, Solution of*, and *Continuity, Solution of*. **Alcoholic s.,** a solution in which alcohol is the solvent. **Almén's s.** See *Almén's test* under *Test*. **Aqueous s.,** a solution in which water is the solvent. **Arsenical s.** Same as *Fowler's s.* **Borosalicylic s.** Same as *Thiersch's s.* **Boulton's s.,** mixture of 110 min. of compound solution of iodin, 40 min. of liquefied carbolic acid, 2½ fl. oz. of glycerin, and enough water to make 16 fl. oz. Called also *French mixture*. **Burnett's s.,** an aqueous solution of zinc chlorid. **Burrow's s.,** alum (5 parts) and lead acetate (25 parts) dissolved in 500 parts of water. **Centinormal s.,** a solution that is one-hundredth part as strong as the normal. **Channing's s.,** a solution of the iodids of mercury and potassium. **Clemens's s.,** liquor arsenii bromidi; a 1 per cent. solution of the bromid of arsenic. Dose, 1–4 min. (0.066–0.266 c.c.). **S. of contiguity,** a dislocation, as of the bones of a joint. **S. of continuity,** a break, division, or fracture, as of a bone. **Decinormal s.,** a solution having one-tenth the strength of a normal or standard solution. **Deodorant s.,** a solution of zinc sulphate, naphtol, oil of thyme, hypophosphorous acid, and water. **Dobell's s.,** an aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, borax, carbolic acid, and glycerin: used as a wash or spray for nasal and throat-diseases. **Donovan's s.,** a solution of the iodids of arsenic and mercury: used for cutaneous and venereal sores. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.666 c.c.). **Dujardin-Beaumetz's s.,** sodium carbonate, 1 part; potassium sulphate, 1 part; sodium lactate, 1 part; sodium phosphate, 0.5 part; sodium chlorid, 3.1 parts, distilled water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious disease. **Dunham's s.,** a solution of 1 per cent. of peptone and 0.5 per cent. of sodium chlorid in distilled water: used in making the indol test. **Ehrlich's s.,** a basic anilin dye dissolved in anilin oil and water. **Ethereal s.,** a solution in which ether is the solvent. **Farrant's s.,** a mounting preparation used in bacteriologic work: glycerin, water, arsenous-acid solution, in equal parts; gum arabic, half a part. **Fehling's s.,** an aqueous solution of cupric sulphate mixed with potassio-sodic tartrate in a potassic-hydrate solution: used in testing for sugar. **Fleming's s.,** a strong solution of aconite. **Fowler's s.,** a solution of potassium arsenite, made from 10 gm. of arsenous acid, 20 gm. of potassium carbonate, 30 c.c. of compound tincture of lavender, and enough distilled water to make 1000 c.c. It is a very convenient form for the administration of arsenic. Dose, 3–10 min. (0.2–0.666 c.c.). **Frohmann's s.,** an aqueous solution of cocain hydrochlorate, morphin hydrochlorate, sodium chlorid, antipyrin, and guaiacol: used as a local anesthetic in dentistry. **Gabbet's s.,** a solution containing methylen-blue, 2 gm.; sulphuric acid, 25 c.c., and water, 75 c.c. It is used as a decolorizer and contrast-stain for tubercle bacilli. **Gannal's s.,** solution of aluminum acetate. **Gram's s.,** iodin (1 part) and potassium iodid (2 parts) dissolved in 300 parts of water: used as a stain. **Gram-molecular s.,** a solution of a substance containing a gram-molecule of the substance to a liter of the solution. **Gulland's s.,** a mixture of 25 c.c. of absolute alcohol, 25 c.c. of ether, and 0.4 c.c. of a 20 per cent. alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate. **Harrington's s.,** a solution for hand disinfection consisting of commercial alcohol (94 per cent.), 640 c.c.; hydrochloric acid, 60 c.c.; water, 300 c.c.; corrosive sublimate, 0.8 gm. **Hayem's s.,** a fluid used in microscopic examination of blood. It consists of corrosive sublimate, 0.5; sodium sulphate, 5.0; sodium chlorid, 1.0; and distilled water, 200. **Huchard's s.,** sodium phosphate, 10 parts; sodium chlorid, 5 parts; water, 100 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Hühnerfeld's s.,** a solution of glacial acetic acid, 2 gm.; distilled water, 1 c.c.; and oil of turpentine and alcohol, each, 100 c.c. **Kaiserling's s.,** a solution for preserving morbid tissues, prepared by dissolving 30 gm. of potassium acetate and 10 gm. of potassium nitrate in 750 c.c. of distilled water and adding 300 c.c. of formalin. **Koppeschaar's s.,** a decinormal solution of bromin: used as a test. **Labarraque's s.,** a solution of chlorinated soda: disinfectant. See *Soda, Chlorinated*. **Lang's s.,** a solution of 0.75 gm. of sodium chlorid, 12 gm. of mercury perchlorid, 5 gm. of acetic acid, in 100 c.c. of distilled water. **Locke's s.,** a solution of sodium chlorid, 0.9 per cent.; calcium chlorid, 0.024 per cent.; sodium chlorid, 0.042 per cent.; sodium bicarbonate, 0.01 to 0.03 per cent.; and glucose, 0.1 per cent. It is used in physiologic experiments to keep the mammalian heart beating. **Löffler's s.** A solution of toluol and iron in alcohol: used locally in diphtheria. See *Löffler's method* under *Stain*. **Lugol's s.,** the official compound solution of iodin. Dose, 1–10 min. (0.066–0.666 c.c.). **Magendie's s.,** a solution of 16 gr. of morphin sulphate in 1 fl. oz. of water: used for hypodermic injection. **Mathieu's s.,** sodium sulphate, 6 parts; sodium phosphate, 4 parts; sodium chlorid, 1 part; glycerin, 20 fl. parts; water, 100 fl. parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Mayer's s.,** a solution of 1 part each of potassium phosphate, magnesium sulphate, and calcium phosphate in 200 parts of water: a bacterial culture-liquid. **Monsel's s.,** a styptic solution of basic ferric sulphate or subsulphate; liquor ferri subsulphatis. **Naegeli's s.,** a culture solution in 1000 c.c. of distilled water of 1 gm. of dibasic potassium phosphate, 0.2 gm. of magnesium sulphate, 0.1 gm. of calcium chlorid, and 10 gm. of ammonium tartrate. **Normal s.,** one which contains in each liter enough of a reagent to unite with or replace one gram of hydrogen. **Normal salt s.** See *Salt s.* **Pacini's s.,** a s. used in microscopic examination of blood. It consists of corrosive sublimate, 2.0; sodium chlorid, 4.0; glycerin, 26.0; and distilled water, 226.0. **Pappenheim's s.** See under *Stains, Table of*. **Panas's s.,** 1 part of mercuric iodid dissolved in 400 parts of alcohol and 20,000 parts of water: used in eye-inflammations. **Pavy's s.,** a solution containing in 1 liter 4.158 gm. of copper sulphate, 20.4 of caustic potash, 20.4 of potassium and sodium tartrate, and 300 c.c. of ammonia water. **Pearson's s.,** liquor sodii arsenatis; the solution of sodium arsenate. **Plehn's s.** See under *Stains, Table of*. **Plenck's s.,** an external syphilitic preparation made by dissolving 1 ounce of mercuric chlorid and 1 dram of camphor in 12 ounces of alcohol, and mixing it with a solution of 1 ounce of alum and 1 dram of lead acetate in 12 ounces of vinegar: it should be used with care. **Rienzi's s.,** iodin, 1 part; potassium iodid, 3 parts; sodium chlorid, 6 parts; distilled water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Ringer's s.** See *Ringer's mixture*, under *Mixture*. **Rotter's s.,** an antiseptic solution consisting of 2 gm. of carbolic acid, 3 gm. of boric acid, 5 gm. each of zinc chlorid and zinc sulphocarbolate, 5 centigms. of mercury chlorid, 25 of sodium chlorid, 60 of salicylic acid, and 10 each of thymol and citric acid. **Sachsse's s.,** a solution of potassium iodid, potassium hydrate, and red iodid of mercury in water: used as a test for sugar. **Salt s.,** a solution of sodium chlorid, or common salt, in distilled water. *Normal* or *Physiologic salt s.* is one that contains from 0.6–0.75 per cent. of salt. It resembles in action and density most of the animal fluids, and is used for intravenous injection after profuse hemorrhage or severe diarrhea. **Sapelier's s.,** sodium chlorid, 60 parts; potassium chlorid, 5 parts; sodium carbonate, 32 parts; sodium phosphate, 1.5 parts; potassium sulphate, 3.5 parts; boiled water, 900 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Saturated s.,** a solution in which the solvent has taken up all the matter that it can hold. **Schällibaum's s.,** a solution for attaching paraffin sections to slides, consisting of 1 part of celloidin in 3 or 4 parts of oil of cloves. **Schwart's s.,** sodium chlorid, 6 gm.; solution of caustic potash and soda, 2 min.; water, 1000 c.c.: for injection in infectious diseases. **Seminormal s.,** a solution containing half as much of a reagent as the normal solution. **Standard s.,** one which contains in each liter a definite amount of any reagent. Called also *Volumetric s.* **Supersaturated s.,** a solution made in a heated condition containing a greater quantity of a solid than could be dissolved at any ordinary temperature. **Suzmann's s.,** a saline infusion solution consisting of sodium chlorid, 6 parts; sodium carbonate, 1 part; and distilled water, 1000 parts. **Sydmann's s.,** sodium chlorid, 6 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 1 part; water, 1000 parts: for injection in infectious diseases. **Thiersch's s.,** a solution of boric acid (12 parts) and salicylic acid (2 parts) in 1000 parts of water: used as an antiseptic wash. **Thompson's s.,** liquor phosphori; a solution of 1 gr. of phosphorus, 460 min. of absolute alcohol, 10 min. of spirit of peppermint, and 2 fl. oz. of glycerin. **Toisson's s.** See under *Stain*. **Van Swieten's s.,** a solution of mercuric chlorid in 100 parts of alcohol and 900 parts of water. **Villatte's s.,** a mixture of 6 parts each of zinc sulphate and copper sulphate with 12 parts of solution of lead subacetate and 20 parts of vinegar: used in the treatment of caries. **Vleminckx's s.,** liquor calcis sulphuratæ; a mixture of fresh slaked lime, 2 parts; sublimed sulphur, 3 parts; and water enough to make 12 parts. It is used in seborrhea. **Volhard's s.,** a decinormal solution of potassium thiocyanate. **Volumetric s.** See *Standard s.*

Solutol (sol'u-tol). An antiseptic solution of cresol and sodium creosote.

Solv. An abbreviation of Latin *sol've*, dissolve.

Solvent (sol'vent) [L. *sol'vens*]. 1. Dissolving; effecting a solution. 2. A liquid that dissolves or that is capable of dissolving.

Solveol (sol've-ol). A patented solution of cresol and sodium creosotate: disinfectant.

Solvin (sol'vin). Sodium sulphoricinate; a brown, viscid liquid prepared from any fatty acid by the action of sulphuric acid, and neutralized with sodium hydrate: it is a strong solvent, and destroys the red blood-corpuscles: antiseptic.

Solvosal (sol'vo-sal). A compound, $C_6H_4(CO.OC_6H_5)\,O.PO.(OH)_2$, whose lithium salt is diuretic and antiseptic and is used like salicylic acid: called also *Salol-phosphinic acid*.

Somacule (so'mak-ūl) [Gr. σῶμα body]. The smallest possible particle of protoplasm.

Somatic (so-mat'ik) [Gr. σωματικός]. Pertaining to the body; especially pertaining to the framework of the body, as distinguished from the viscera.

Somaticovisceral (so-mat''ik-o-vis'er-al). Pertaining to the body and viscera.

Somatoblast (so-mat'o-blast) [Gr. σῶμα body + βλαστός germ]. Any one of the cytoblasts ag-

gregated in the protoplasm of the cell outside of the body.

Somatochrome (so-mat'o-krōm) [Gr. σῶμα body + χρῶμα color]. Any nerve-cell which has a well-marked cell-body completely surrounding the nucleus, its colorable protoplasm having a distinct contour: used also adjectively.

Somatodidymus (so''mat-o-did'im-us) [Gr. σῶμα body + δίδυμος twin]. A twin monster with the bodies united.

Somatodymia (so''mat-o-dim'e-ah) [Gr. σῶμα body + δύειν to enter]. The blending of the bodies of twin monsters into one.

Somatogenetic (so-mat''o-jen-et'ik). Aiding in the reproduction of the body.

Somatogenic (so''mat-o-jen'ik) [Gr. σῶμα body + γενναν to produce]. Acquired; derived from some influence acting upon the body itself.

Somatology (so-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. σῶμα body + λόγος word]. The sum of what is known regarding the body; the study of the anatomy and physiology of the body.

Somatome (so'mat-ōm) [Gr. σῶμα body + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. An appliance for cutting the body of the fetus. 2. A somite.

Somatopagus (so-mat-op'ag-us) [Gr. σῶμα body + πηγνύναι to fix]. A double monstrosity with separate trunks.

Somatoplasm (so-mat'o-plazm) [Gr. σῶμα body + πλάσσειν to mould]. The protoplasm of the body of a cell.

Somatopleural (so''mat-o-plu'ral). Pertaining to the somatopleure.

Somatopleure (so-mat'o-plūr) [Gr. σῶμα body + πλευρά side]. 1. The somatic mesoblast; the upper layer of the mesoblast adjoining the epiblast, the under one being the splanchnopleure. 2. More correctly, the layer formed by the somatic mesoblast and the epiblast.

Somatose (so'mat-ōs). A patented yellow food-powder made up of soluble albumoses derived from beef. **Milk-s.**, a similar preparation of albumoses derived from milk.

Somatosplanchnopleuric (so''mat-o-splank-no-plu'rik). Pertaining to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure.

Somatotomy (so-mat-ot'o-me) [Gr. σῶμα body + τέμνειν to cut]. The anatomy or dissection of the body.

Somatotridymus (so''mat-o-trid'im-us) [Gr. σῶμα body + τρίδυμος three-fold]. A fetal monster with three trunks.

Somesthetic, Somæsthetic (so-mes-thet'ik) [Gr. σῶμα body + αἴσθησις sensation]. Pertaining to the bodily sensations.

Somite (so'mīt) [Gr. σῶμα body]. A segment of the trunk of the embryo; especially a protovertebra, or embryonic segment of the paraxial mesoblast; one of the segments composing the mesoblast. Called also *Mesoblastic s.* or *Protovertebral s.*

Somnal (som'nal) [L. *som'nus* sleep]. A clear, colorless liquid, $C_7H_{12}NO_3Cl_3$, from urethan, alcohol, and chloral. It is hypnotic and diuretic. Dose in alcoholic solution (1–3 parts), 20–60 min. (1.333–4 c.c.).

Somnalgesin (som-nal-je'sin). A proprietary sedative, analgesic, and antipyretic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.33 gm.).

Somnambulism (som-nam'bu-lizm) [L. *somnambulis'mus; som'nus* sleep + *ambula're* to walk]. 1. Habitual walking in the sleep. 2. A hypnotic state in which the subject has the full possession of his senses.

Somnambulist (som-nam'bu-list). A person who walks in his sleep.

Somnifacient (som-nif-a'shent) [L. *som'nus* sleep + *fac'ere* to make]. 1. Causing sleep; hypnotic. 2. A medicine which induces sleep.

Somniferin (som-nif'er-in) [L. *som'nus* sleep + *fer're* to bring]. 1. A derivative of morphin, said to be safer and more effective than morphin. 2. A narcotic alkaloid from *Witha'nia somnif'era.*

Somniferous (som-nif'er-us) [L. *som'nus* sleep + *fer're* to bring]. Inducing or causing sleep.

Somniloquence, Somniloquism, Somniloquy (som-nil'o-kwens, som-nil'o-kwizm, som-nil'o-kwe) [L. *som'nus* sleep + *lo'qui* to speak]. The habit of talking in one's sleep.

Somnipathist (som-nip'ath-ist) [L. *som'nus* sleep + Gr. πάθος illness]. A person in or subject to hypnotic trance.

Somnipathy (som-nip'ath-e) [L. *som'nus* sleep + Gr. πάθος sickness]. A condition of hypnotic trance.

Somnoform (som'no-form). A mixture of 60 parts of ethyl chlorid with 35 parts of methyl chlorid and 5 parts of ethyl bromid: used as an anesthetic for minor operations.

Somnol (som'nol) [L. *som'nus* sleep]. Chlorethanol alcoholate, $C_9H_{11}O_6Cl_9$; a hypnotic and cerebral sedative: used like chloral hydrate.

Somnolence (som'no-lens) [L. *somnolen'tia* sleepiness]. Sleepiness; also unnatural drowsiness.

Somnolent (som'no-lent) [L. *somnolen'tus*]. Affected with somnolence.

Somnolentia (som-no-len'she-ah) [L.]. 1. Drowsiness, or somnolence. 2. Drunken stupor.

Somnolism (som'no-lizm). A state of mesmeric, or hypnotic, trance.

Somnone (som'nōn). A proprietary hypnotic preparation of opium, lactucarium, and lupulin. Dose, 15–30 min. (1–2 c.c.).

Somnos (som'nos). A proprietary hypnotic and sedative, said to be chlorethomal alcoholate, $C_9H_{11}O_6Cl_9$.

Sonde coudé (sond-koo-da') [Fr. "bent sound"]. A catheter with an elbow, or sharp, beak-like bend, near the end.

Sonifer (son'if-er) [L. *so'nus* sound + *fer're* to bear]. A variety of ear-trumpet.

Sonitus (son'it-us) [L. "sound"]. A sounding or tinkling in the ears; tinnitus aurium.

Sonnin (son'in). An antiseptic compound of boric acid and phenols.

Sonometer (so-nom'et-er) [L. *so'nus* sound + *me'trum* measure]. 1. An apparatus for testing acuteness of hearing. 2. An instrument for measuring the ratios of sound-vibrations in various bodies.

Sonorous (so-no'rus) [L. *sono'rus*]. Resonant; sounding.

Soor (sōr). German for *Thrush.*

Soot-cancer, Soot-wart (soot). The scrotal cancer of chimney-sweepers.

Sophistication (so-fis tik-a'shun) [Gr. σοφιστικός deceitful]. The adulteration of food or medicine.

Sophol (so'fol). A proprietary preparation of formaldehyd, nucleic acid, and silver: used in gonorrheal opnthalmia.

Sophomania (sof-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. σοφός wise + μανία madness]. An insane belief in one's own great wisdom.

Sophora (so-fo'ra) [Arabic *sofāra*]. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. The root and seed of *S. tomento'sa* are used in India to arrest cholera vomiting. For certain poisonous species, see *Loco.*

Sophorin (sof'o-rin). A fluid alkaloid found in the seeds of various species of *Sopho'ra:* it is poisonous, and has properties like those of Calabar bean.

Sopor (so'por) [L.]. Sound, deep, or profound sleep.

Soporiferous (so-po-rif'er-us) [L. *so'por* sleep + *fer're* to bring]. Inducing deep or profound slumber.

Soporific (so-po-rif'ik) [L. *soporif'icus*]. Causing or inducing profound sleep.

Soporose, Soporous (so'po-rōs, so'por-us) [L. *sopo'rus*]. Associated or affected with coma or profound slumber.

Sorbefacient (sor-be-fa'shent) [L. *sorbe're* to suck + *fac'ere* to make]. 1. Promoting absorption. 2. A remedy that promotes absorption.

Sorbite (sor'bīt). A crystalline compound, $C_6H_{14}O_6 + H_2O$, from the tree, *Sor'bus aucupa'ria.*

Sordes (sor'dēz) [L. "filth"]. The dark-brown, foul matter which collects on the lips and teeth in low fevers. It consists of a mixture of food, epithelial matter, and microörganisms. **S. gastricæ,** undigested food, mucus, etc., in the stomach.

Sore (sōr). A lesion of the tegument, such as an ulcer or abscess; less frequently, a wound. **Fungating s.,** a soft chancre with granulations. **Hard s.,** a chancre. **Madagascar s. Oriental s.** See *Furunculus orientalis.* **Soft s.,** a chancroid.

Sore-throat (sōr-thrōt'). See *Laryngitis, Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis.* **Clergymen's s.,** dysphonia clericorum. **Cyclists' s.,** a form of sore-throat peculiar to bicyclers, and said to be due to inhalation of road-dust. **Fothergill's s.,** ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina.

Sorghum (sor'gum) [L.]. 1. A cane-like grass, *Andropo'gon sacchara'tum,* of many varieties: cultivated for its juice, from which sugar and syrup are prepared. 2. A syrup prepared from the above: used as an article of food. The seed of broom-corn, a cultivated variety of *A. sacchara'tum,* is a soothing diuretic. Dose of *fluid extract,* 1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Soroche, Sorroche (sor-o-chā') [Sp. "antimony"]. Mountain-sickness of the Andes, incorrectly ascribed to metallic exhalations.

Sorosin (so-ro'sin). A solution of sulphoquinocolate of potassium with iron or arsenic in syrup of orange: used as a tonic for anemic and poorly nourished children.

Soson (so'son). An artificial food-product, recommended as a substitute for meat.

Soudan III. (soo-dan'). A diazo-compound: used as a stain for fats. See *Sudan.*

Soudanite (su'dan-ēt) [Fr.; from *Soudan* (Arabic *súdán* black), in Africa]. A fever of tropical Africa, often leading to homicidal mania.

Souffle (soof'fl) [Fr. a puff; L. *suffla're* to blow]. A soft, blowing, auscultatory sound. **Cardiac s.,** any cardiac murmur of a blowing quality. **Electric s.,** the aura, or slight current of electrified air, which passes from a static electric machine while it is in action. **Fetal s.,** a blowing sound sometimes heard in pregnancy: supposed to be due to compression of the umbilical vessels. **Funic s., Funicular s.,** a hissing souffle synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, and supposed to be produced in the umbilical cord. **Placental s.,** a souffle supposed to be produced by the blood-current in the placenta. **Splenic s.,** a sound said to be sometimes audible over a diseased spleen. **Umbilical s.** Same as *Funicular s.* **Uterine s.,** a sound made by the blood within the arteries of the gravid uterus.

Souma, Soumaya (soo'mah, soo-mah'yah). A disease of cattle, horses, and camels in the Soudan: said to be caused by the Trypanosoma cazalboui.

Sound (sownd) [L. *so'nus*]. 1. The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air or other medium. 2. The vibrations collectively which normally impress the organs of hearing. 3. An instrument to be introduced into a cavity, so as to detect a foreign body or to dilate a stricture. **Anasarcous s.,** a bubbling sound of moist quality often heard over edematous skin. **Bandbox-s.,** a highly resonant sound elicited by percussion over the chest in cases of emphysema of the lung. **Beatty-Bright's friction-s.,** the friction-sound of pleurisy. **Bellocq's s.** See *Bellocq's cannula,* under *Cannula.* **Bellows-s.,** an endocardial murmur resembling the sound made by a bellows. **Bottle-s.** Same as *Amphoric râle.* See *Râle.* **S.-conducting apparatus,** the parts of the auditory apparatus external to the cochlea. **Cracked-pot s.,** a percussion-sound indicative of a pulmonary cavity into which the breath may pass. **Cracked-pot s., cranial,** a peculiar sound due to the separation of the cranial sutures from a cerebellar tumor. **Esophageal s.,** a long, flexible sound for exploring the esophagus. **Flapping s.,** the peculiar sound made by the closure of the heart-valves. **Friction-s.,** any sound produced by the rubbing of one surface over another. **Hearts's,** the two sounds heard over the cardiac region. The first is dull and prolonged, and occurs along with the systole of the ventricles; the second occurs along with the closure of the semilunar valves, and is short and sharp. **Hippocratic s.,** the succussion-sound heard in pyopneumothorax or seropneumothorax. **Kettle-singing s.,** a sound resembling the boiling of water in a kettle: heard in the chest in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Lacrimal s.,** a sound of small caliber for use in the lacrimal canal. **Muscle-s.,** the sound heard over a muscle when in a condition of contraction. **Peacock-s.,** a quality of voice due to various defects and lesions of the air-passages. **S.-perceiving apparatus,** the cochlea and the auditory nerve with its terminations and connections with the auditory nucleus and auditory center. **Siphon-s.,** a variety of tube or siphon for the stomach. **Sizzling s's,** sounds as of fermentation in the stomach. **Subjective s.** 1. Same as *Phonism.* 2. The sound sometimes produced by the blood-current in the ears of the auscultator. **Succussion-s's,** splashing sounds heard on succussion over a distended stomach and in hydropneumothorax. **To-and-fro s.,** the peculiar friction-sound heard in pericarditis and pleuritis. **Urethral s.,** a long, slim, slightly conical instrument of steel for exploring and dilating the urethra. **Water-wheel s.** See *Bruit de Moulin.* For other sounds, see under *Bruit, Fremitus, Murmur,* and *Râle.*

Sourwood (sow'er-wood). A small tree of North America, *Oxyden'dron arbo'reum:* its leaves are tonic, refrigerant, and diuretic. Dose of *fluid extract,* ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.); of *extract,* 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Southernwood (suth'ern-wood). See *Abrotanum.*

Soya (so'yah). See *Soja bean.*

Soymida febrif'uga (soi'mid-ah). A tree of Southern Asia. The bark is bitter, astringent, and aromatic: very useful in intermittent fevers.

Sozal (so'zal). Aluminum paraphenol sulphonate; a crystalline powder, $C_6H_4(OH)(CO_3)_3Al$, soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol: used as

an antiseptic in a 1 per cent. solution, especially for application to ulcers.

Sozalbumin (so-zal-bu'min) [Gr. *σώζειν* to save + *Albumin*]. Any defensive proteid that is not a toxalbumin.

Sozin (so'zin) [Gr. *σώζειν* to save]. Any defensive proteid occurring normally in the body. Sozins are distinguished as *mycosozins*, or those which act by destroying the bacteria themselves, and the *toxosozins*, or those that counteract the poisons generated by the bacteria.

Soziodol (so-zi'o-dol). See *Sozoiodol*.

Sozoborol (so-zo-bo'rol). A preparation of aristol and the borates and soziodates: used in nasal catarrh.

Sozoderma (so-zo-der'mah). A proprietary antiseptic soap.

Sozoiodol (so-zo-i'o-dol). Soziodolic acid: a patented antiseptic, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H$, occurring in acicular prisms, being a derivative of iodin and phenosulphonic acid. It is used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide, chiefly in the form of sozoiodolates.

Sozoiodolate (so"zo-i-od'o-lāt). Any compound of sozoiodol. The sozoiodolates of mercury, sodium, zinc, etc., are antiseptic remedies. **Lead s.**, a compound in fine needles: antiseptic. **Mercury s.**, a pale-yellow powder, $C_6H_2I_2OH(SO_3)_2Hg$, soluble in salt water: used locally and by injection in the treatment of syphilis. It is used in a 25 per cent. solution, or a 1 per cent. ointment. **Potassium s.**, a white, crystalline salt, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3K + 2H_2O$; antiseptic; soluble in 10 parts of water: used as an antiseptic in burns, eczemas, etc., in 10 to 25 per cent. dusting-powder, or 10 per cent. ointment. **Sodium s.**, a white, crystalline compound, $C_6H_2I_2OH.SO_3Na + 2H_2O$, soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol: used as an antispetic, internally, in diarrhea, diabetes, phthisis, etc., and externally in wounds, diphtheria, skin-diseases, etc. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.3–2 gm.); of solution, 1 to 8 per cent. **Zinc s.**, an antiseptic, $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Zn + 6H_2O$, in colorless crystals: used as an astringent antiseptic in gonorrhea, catarrh, etc., in 5 to 20 per cent. dusting-powder, or 2 per cent. solution.

Sozolic acid (so-zol'ik). See *Aseptol*.

Sp. An abbreviation for L. *spir'itus* spirit.

Sp. gr. An abbreviation for *Specific gravity*.

Space (spās) [L. *spa'tium*]. Any area or cavity of the body. **Arachnoid s.** See *Subarachnoid s.* and *Subdural s.* **Axillary s.**, the axilla. **Bogros's s.**, a space having the peritoneum above and the fascia transversalis below; in it the lower part of the external iliac artery can be found without cutting the peritoneum. **Bregmatic s.**, the anterior fontanel. **Burns's s.**, a space between the layers of the deep cervical fascia: it sometimes contains a lymphatic gland. **Cardiac s.**, the space on the surface of the chest which overlies the heart. The *Deep cardiac s.* is the portion that lies over the lung-covered parts of the heart. The *Superficial cardiac s.* is the area in the chest that lies over the portion of the heart that is not covered by the lung. **Cells's**, the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue enclosing the connective-tissue corpuscles. **Chyle-s's**, the central lymphatic spaces of the villi of the intestine. **Circumlental s.**, the space between the ciliary body and equator of the lens. **Colles's s.**, a space under the perineal fascia containing the transversus perinei, ischiocavernosus, and bulbocavernosus muscles, the posterior scrotal or labial vessels and nerves, and the bulbous portion of the urethra. **Complemental s.**, the space between the two layers of pleura at the lower border of the lung. **Corneal s.**, the space between the layers of the cornea. **Cupola s.**, the attic of the tympanum. **Czermak's s's**, irregular vacant places in the interglobulin substance of dentin. **Douglas's s., Douglas's pouch.** See *Pouch*. **Epidural s.**, the lymph-space between the dura of the spinal cord and the periosteum lining the spinal canal. **Fontana's s's**, the spaces between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum of the iris. **Haversian s's, Haversian cavities**, irregular, marrow-filled cavities in spongy bones and in developing bones. **His's perivascular s's**, the lymph-spaces that surround the blood-vessels of the spinal cord. **Intercostal s.**, the space between two adjacent ribs. **Interfascial s.** See *Tenon's s.* **Interlamellar s's**, the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea. **Interosseous s's**, spaces between parallel long bones. **Interpeduncular s.**, the posterior perforated space. **Interseptal s.**, a space in the embryonic heart between the superior and the spurious septa. **Intervalvular s's**, the intervals (1) between the aortic sinuses and (2) between the pulmonary sinuses on the outer side respectively of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. **Intra-adventitial s.**, a lymph-space in the brain just within the adventitial sheaths. **Intravaginal s.** See *Subvaginal s.* **Kuhnt's s.**, a succession of radiating spaces in the eye containing aqueous humor. **Larrey's s's**, intervals between those parts of the diaphragm which are attached to the ribs and that which is attached to the sternum. **Leshaft's s.**, a rhombus which in some persons exists between the external oblique muscle in front, the latissimus dorsi behind, the serratus posticus above, and the internal oblique below. Here an abscess may point or a hernia occur. **Lymph-s.**, any open space connected with the lymphatic system; in a wide sense the term includes the serous and synovial cavities. **Subdural lymph-s.**, an extensive capillary lymph-cleft between the dura and arachnoid. **Magendie's s's**, lymph spaces between the pia and arachnoid corresponding to the principal sulci of the brain. **Meckel's s.**, an intradural cavity which contains the Gasserian ganglion. **Mohrenheim's s.**, a groove on the deltoid muscle for the cephalic vein and a branch of the acromiothoracic artery. **S.-nerve.** See *Nerve*. **Nuel's s.**, an opening in the organ of Corti between the outer brain-cells and the outer rods. **Parasinoidal s's**, spaces in the dura along the superior longitudinal sinus which receive the venous blood. **Perforated s.**, an area at the base of the brain pierced by several blood-vessels. **Perforated s., anterior**, that part of the perforated space which is situated on the inner side of the fissure of Sylvius: anterior to the optic tracts. **Perforated s., posterior**, a part of the perforated space within the interpeduncular angle and just in front of the pons. **Pharyngomaxillary s.**, the space included between the lateral wall of the pharynx, the internal pterygoid muscle, and the cervical vertebræ. **Poiseuille's s.**, that part of the cavity of a blood-vessel situated near the periphery in which red corpuscles do not move. **Popliteal s.**, the lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee and thigh. **Preperitoneal s.**, a space or series of alveolar spaces below the peritoneal tissue and in front of the bladder. Called also *Retzius's s.* **Prevesical s.**, the space immediately above the os pubis and between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surface of the rectus abdominis muscle. **Prussack's s.**, a space in the attic having above the external ligament of the malleus, outward, Shrapnell's membrane and the neck of the malleus inward. **Retroperitoneal s.**, the space behind the peritoneum and in front of the spinal column and lumbar muscles. **Retzius's s.** See *Preperitoneal s.* **Schwalbe's s.** Same as *Subvaginal s.* **Semilunar s.** See *Traube's s.* **S.-sense.** See *Sense*. **Subarachnoid s.**, space between arachnoid and pia containing cerebrospinal fluid. **Subdural s.**, a lymph-space between the dura and the arachnoid. **Subumbilical s.**, the somewhat triangular space within the body-cavity just below the navel. **Subvaginal s.**, a lymph-space within the sheath of the optic nerve. **Tenon's s.**, a lymph-space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule. **Traube's semilunar s.**, an area on the left side and front of the lower part of the chest, over which the air in the stomach produces a vesiculotympanitic sound. **Virchow-Robin's s.**, a lymph-space between the outer and middle coats of an artery. **Yolk-s.**, the space formed by the retraction of the vitellus of the ovum from the zona pellucida. **Zang's s.**, an interval in the supraclavicular fossa between the two lower tendons of the sternomastoid muscle. **Zonular s's**, the intercommunicating spaces between the fibers of the suspensory ligament of the lens: also called *Canal of Petit*.

Spagiric (spaj-ir'ik). Pertaining to the obsolete alchemistic or Paracelsian system of medicine.

Spagirist (spaj'ir-ist). An iatrochemist; a follower of Paracelsus.

Spanemia, Spanæmia (span-e'me-ah) [Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *αἷμα* blood]. Poverty or thinness of the blood; anemia.

Spanemic (span-e'mik). 1. Pertaining to or affected with spanemia; anemic. 2. A medicine that tends to impoverish the blood.

Spanish fly (span'ish). See *Cantharis*.

Spanomenorrhea (span-o-men-o-re'ah) [Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *Menorrhea*]. Scanty menstruation.

Spanopnea, Spanopnœa (span-op-ne'ah) [Gr. *σπανός* scanty + *πνοιή* breath]. A nervous affection with slow, deep breathing and a subjective feeling of dyspnea.

Sparadrap (spar'ad-rap) [L. *sparadra'pum*]. A medicated bandage or plaster.

Sparga'num Manso'ni. Same as *Bothriocephalus Mansoni*.

Spargosis (spar-go'sis) [Gr. *σπάργωσις* swelling]. Excessive swelling or distention, particularly of the mammæ with milk.

Spark (spark). A flash of light attended with a crackling sound, made by a discharge of electricity. **Direct s.**, an electric spark which passes through the body from electrodes without the use of a Leyden jar.

Sparmannia Africa'na (spar-man'ne-ah). A mucilaginous African plant (order *Tilia'ceæ*): emollient.

Spartein (spar'te-in) [L. *spar'tium* broom]. A clear liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, from broom (*scopa'rius*). It is poisonous, and acts like digitalis. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0-033–0133 gm.). **S. sulphate**, a white, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2.H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$; a cardiac poison: used like digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–1 gr. (0.0065–0.065 gm.).

Spartium (spar'she-um) [Gr. *σπάρτον*]. Same as *Scoparius*.

Spasm (spazm) [L. *spas'mus*; Gr. *σπασμός*]. A sudden, violent, involuntary, rigid contraction due to muscular action. When persistent it is called *Tonic s.*; when characterized by alternate contraction and relaxation it is a *Clonic s.*; also a sudden but transitory constriction of a passage, canal, or orifice. Spasm is attended by pain and interference with function, producing involuntary movement and distortion. **S. of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscles, producing excess of accommodation for near objects. **Athetoid s.**, a spasm in which the affected member makes movements like those of athetosis. **Bell's s.**, convulsive tic. **Bronchial s.**, spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes, such as occurs in asthma. **Canine s.**, the sardonic grin. See *Sardonic*. **Carpopedal s.**, spasm of the wrist or foot, or of the thumbs and great toes: seen in children with rickets and in cases of laryngismus stridulus. **Cerebral s.**, one due to a cerebral lesion. **Clonic s.**, a spasm in which rigidity of the muscles is followed immediately by relaxation. **Cynic s.** See *Risus sardonicus*. **Facial s.**, clonic spasm of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve, either involving the entire side of the face or confined to a limited region around the eye. **Fixed s.**, permanent rigidity of a muscle or set of muscles. **Functional s.** Same as *Occupation-neurosis*. See *Neurosis*. **Habit-s.**, habitually performed spasmodic movements; especially involuntary movements performed habitually in connection with particular acts, as teething. See also *Tic*. **Handicraft s.**, any occupation-neurosis. **Histrionic s.**, convulsive tic; convulsion of the facial muscles analogous to writers' cramp. **Inspiratory s.**, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of inspiration. **Lock-s.**, a firm tonic spasm that seems to lock the fingers together, as in writers' cramp and in other similar affections. **Mimic s.**, convulsion of the facial muscles. **Mobile s.**, a tonic spasm with irregular movements of the extremities. It occurs especially after hemiplegia, and is then called *Spastic hemiplegia* and *Post-hemiplegic chorea*. **Myopathic s.**, that which accompanies a disease of the muscles. **Nodding s.**, salaam-convulsions; clonic spasm of the sternomastoid muscles, producing bowing motions. **Perineal s.**, vaginodynia. **Phonatory s.**, spasm of the tensors of the vocal bands. **Respiratory s.**, spasm of the muscles of respiration. **Retrocollic s.**, spasmodic retroflexion of the head. **Romberg's s.**, masticatory spasm of the muscles supplied by the fifth nerve. **Salaam-s.** Same as *Nodding s.* **Saltatory s.**, palmus; clonic spasm of the muscles of the legs, producing a peculiar jumping or springing motion in the patient. **Shoemakers' s.**, spasm of the muscles of the forearm and hand in shoemakers. **Smith's s.**, hephestic hemiplegia. See *Hemiplegia*. **Synclonic s.**, clonic spasm of more than one muscle. **Tetanic s.** 1. Emprosthotonos, pleurothotonos, or opisthotonos. 2. Same as *Tonic s.* **Tonic s.**, spasm in which rigidity persists for a considerable time. **Toxic s.**, that which is due to a poison. **Winking s.**, spasmodic twitching of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle and of the eyelid. **Writers' s.**, writers' cramp.

Spasmodermia (spaz-mo-der'me-ah) [Gr. *σπασμός* spasm + *δέρμα* skin]. A spasmodic affection of the skin.

Spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik) [Gr. *σπασμώδης*]. Of the nature of a spasm.

Spasmodism (spaz'mo-dizm). A spasmodic condition due to medullary excitation.

Spasmology (spaz-mol'o-je) [Gr. *σπασμός* spasm + *λόγος* discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding spasms.

Spasmolygmus (spaz-mo-lig'mus) [Gr. *σπασμός* spasm + *λυγμός* a sob]. Spasmodic hiccough.

Spasmophilia (spaz-mo-fil'e-ah) [Gr. *σπασμός* spasm + *φιλεῖν* to love]. An abnormal tendency to convulsions.

Spasmotin (spaz'mo-tin). A poisonous ecbolic and acid principle, $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$, from ergot. Dose, $\frac{2}{3}$–1½ gr. (0.04–0.10 gm.).

Spasmotoxin (spaz-mo-tox'in) [Gr. *σπασμός* spasm

+ τοξικόν poison]. A poisonous principle from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus.

Spasmus (spaz'mus) [L.; Gr. σπασμός spasm]. Same as *Spasm*. **S. nu'tans**, nodding spasm.

Spastic (spas'tik) [Gr. σπαστικός]. Of the nature of or characterized by spasms.

Spasticity (spas-tis'it-e). The state or quality of being spastic.

Spatial (spa'shal). Pertaining to space.

Spatium (spa'she-um). Latin for *Space*.

Spatula (spat'u-lah) [L.]. A flat, blunt, knife-like instrument: used for spreading plasters and for mixing ointments and masses. **S. mal'lei**, the flat end of the handle of the malleus, attached to the membrana tympani.

Spatulated (spat'u-la-ted). Flattened into the shape of a spatula.

Spavin (spav'in). A disease of the hock-joint of a horse, producing lameness. **Blood-s.**, a soft swelling on the inside of the hock formed by dilatation of a vein. **Bog-s.**, a dilatation of the capsular ligament of the tibiotarsal joint of a horse, forming a swelling on the inside of the hock. **Bone-s.**, an exostosis on the inside of the hock. **High-s.**, a tumor or enlargement on the upper part of the inside of the hock.

Spay (spa). To deprive of the ovaries.

Spearmint (spēr'mint). A labiate herb, *Mentha vir'idis*: carminative and refrigerant. See under *Mentha*.

Specialism (spesh'al-izm). Devotion to a special department of medicine or surgery.

Specialist (spesh'al-ist). A practitioner who treats a special class of diseases.

Species (spe'shēz) [L.]. 1. Any primary subdivision of a genus. 2. A mixture or powder prepared from dried herbs, seeds, barks, and the like: chiefly intended to be made into a decoction. **Aromatic s.** [L. *spe'cies aromat'icæ*], a mixture of garden thyme, wild thyme, peppermint, lavender (2 parts each), and cubeb and cloves (1 part each). **Diuretic s., D. tea** [L. *spe'cies diuret'icæ*], a mixture of ononis root, lovage root, juniper-berries, and licorice. **Emollient s.** [L. *spe'cies emollien'tes*], a powder containing althea leaves, melilot, mallow, flaxseed, and matricaria. **S. laxan'tes**, a mixture of senna, elder-flowers, fennel, anise, and potassium bitartrate. Called St. Germain tea, or German tea. **S. ligno'rum**, wood tea; a preparation of sassafras, licorice, ononis root, and guaiacum wood. **S. pectora'les**, a mixture of althea, tussilago, licorice, mullein leaves, and orris root; breast tea.

Specific (spe-sif'ik) [L. *specif'icus*]. 1. Pertaining to a species. 2. Produced by a single kind of microörganism. 3. A remedy specially indicated for any particular disease. **S. gravity.** See *Gravity*.

Specificity (spes-if-is'it-e). The quality or fact of being specific.

Specillum (spe-sil'um) [L. for *spece're* to look]. A sound or probe.

Spectacles (spek'tak-lz) [L. *spectacu'la*; *specta're* to see]. A pair of lenses in a frame to assist vision. **Bifocal s., Franklin s., Pantoscopic s.**, spectacle with two half-lenses of different foci for each of the eyes; the upper half for distant, and the lower for near vision. **Compound s.**, spectacles fitted with extra colored glasses, or extra lenses, to be used as occasion requires. **Decentered s.**, spectacles with lenses formed from excentric portions of two convex lenses. **Divided s.**, bifocal spectacles. **Mica-s.**, spectacles of sheet mica, used to protect the eye from foreign bodies. **Periscopic s.**, spectacles with either menisci or concavoconvex surfaces toward the eyes; these allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion. **Prismatic s.**, spectacles for correcting muscular defects. **Stenopeic s.**, spectacles filled with metal plates, having each a small central aperture. **Tinted s.**, spectacles of a glass so colored as to protect the eyes from the effects of too bright light. **Wire-frame s.**, a kind of spectacles of wire gauze worn to protect the eye from the entrance of foreign bodies.

Spectral (spek'tral). Pertaining to a spectrum; performed by means of a spectrum.

Spectrocolorimeter (spek''tro-ko-lor-im'et-er). An ophthalmospectroscope used in detecting color-blindness for one color.

Spectrometry (spek-trom'et-re) [L. *spec'trum* image + *me'trum* measure]. The determination of the places of the lines in a spectrum.

Spectrophotometer (spek''tro-fo-tom'et-er) [*Spectrum* + *Photometer*]. 1. An apparatus for measuring the light-sense by means of a spectrum. 2. An apparatus for estimating the quantity of coloring-matter in solution by the quantity of light absorbed (as indicated by the spectrum) in passing through the solution.

Spectrophotometry (spek''tro-fo-tom'et-re). The use of the spectrophotometer.

Spectroscope (spek'tro-skōp) [L. *spec'trum* image + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for developing and analyzing the spectrum of a body.

Spectroscopic (spek-tro-skop'ik). Of, pertaining to, or performed by, the spectroscope.

Spectrum (spek'trum), pl. *spec'tra* [L. "image"]. A variously colored band into which light is decomposed in passing through a prism or grating of glass. **Absorption-s.**, one afforded by light which has passed through various gaseous media, each gas absorbing those rays of which its own spectrum is composed. **Chemic s.**, that part of the spectrum which includes the ultra-violet, or actinic, rays. **Chromatic s.**, that part of the spectrum which includes the visible rays. **Continuous s.**, one in which Fraunhofer's lines are not developed. **Diffraction-s.**, a spectrum formed by the passage of light through a diffraction-grating. **Fortification-s.** See *Teichopsia*. **Gaseous s.**, one which is afforded by an incandescent gas. **Ocular s.** Same as *After-image*. **Prismatic s.**, one obtained by refraction through a prism. **Solar s.**, that which is afforded by sunlight. **Thermal s.**, that part of the spectrum which contains the ultra-red, or heat, rays.

Speculum (spek'u-lum), pl. *spec'ula* [L. "mirror"]. An appliance for opening to view a passage or cavity of the body. **Bath-s.**, a kind of vaginal dilator introduced during the bath and allowing the water to fill the vagina. It is used in connection with the sitz-bath. **Cusco's s.**, a form of vaginal speculum, the two blades of which are worked by a screw. **Duck-billed s.**, a form of two-valved vaginal speculum. **Sims's s.**, a form of duck-billed vaginal speculum. **Stop-s.**, an eye-speculum with an appliance for controlling the degree to which its branches spread.

Spedalskhed (sped-alsk'hed). Norwegian leprosy.

Speech (spēch). The utterance of vocal sounds conveying ideas. **S.-center** is situated in the third left frontal convolution. See *Center*. **Clipped s.**, utterance in which the words uttered are slurred over and uncompleted: it is sometimes one of the features of general paresis. Called also *Slurred s.* **Echo-s.** 1. Echolalia. 2. Speech produced in the hypnotic state by pressure on the neck, abdomen, or right eyebrow, or speaking into the mouth. **Mirror-s.**, a speech-abnormality in which the order of syllables in a sentence is reversed. **S.-reading**, the understanding by deaf-mutes of what is spoken. **Scanning-s.**, speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses. **S.-tract**, the fibers connecting the speech-center with the nuclei of the nerves which supply the muscles of phonation.

Sperm (sperm) [Gr. σπέρμα seed]. The semen, or testicular secretion. **S.-cell**, a spermatozoön; more correctly, a spermatid. **S.-nucleus**, the nucleus of a spermatozoön; more especially after it has entered the egg and before its union with the nucleus of the ovum.

Spermaceti (sper-mas-e'te) [L.; also *cetæ'ceum*. Gr. σπέρμα seed + κῆτος whale]. A white, crystalline fat, consisting chiefly of cetyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{32}C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, from the head of the sperm-whale, *Physe'ter macroceph'alus*, and the bottle-nosed whale, *Hypero'odon rostra'tus*. It is a demulcent, and is an ingredient of various cerates and ointments. The chief preparations are *cera'tum cetæ'cei* and *unguen'tum cetæ'cei*.

Spermacrasia (sper-mak-ra'zhe-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + ἀκρασία ill mixture]. Deficiency of spermatozoa in the semen.

Spermatemphraxis (sper''mat-em-frak'sis) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + ἐμφράσσειν to obstruct]. Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

Spermatic (sper-mat'ik) [L. *spermat'icus*; Gr. σπερματικός]. Pertaining to the semen; seminal.

Spermatid (sper'mat-id). A cell derived from a secondary spermatocyte by fission and developing into a spermatozoön. Called also *Spermatoblast*.

Spermatin (sper'mat-in) [Gr. σπέρμα seed]. An albuminoid substance derived from the semen. It is related to mucin and to alkali-albumin.

Spermatism (sper'mat-izm) [Gr. σπερματισμός]. The production or discharge of semen.

Spermatitis (sper-mat-i'tis). Inflammation of a vas deferens; deferentitis, or funiculitis.

Spermatoblast (sper'mat-o-blast) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + βλαστός germ]. A term originally applied to the supporting-cell of Sertoli, but now used with the same meaning as *Spermatid*.

Spermatocele (sper'mat-o-sēl) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + κήλη tumor]. A cystic distention of the epididymis or the rete testis containing spermatozoa.

Spermatocidal (sper''mat-o-si'dal) [*Sperm* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. Destructive to spermatozoa.

Spermatocyst (sper'mat-o-sist) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + κύστις bladder]. A seminal vesicle; also a spermatocele.

Spermatocystectomy (sper''mat-o-sis-tek'to-me) [*Spermatocyst* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the seminal vesicles.

Spermatocystitis (sper''mat-o-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Spermatocystotomy (sper''mat-o-sis-tot'o-me) [*Spermatocyst* + Gr. τόμη cut]. The operation of making an incision into the seminal vesicles for the purpose of draining.

Spermatocytal (sper''mat-o-si'tal). Pertaining to a spermatocyte.

Spermatocyte (sper'mat-o-sīt) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + κύτος cell]. *Primary s.*, 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.

Spermatogenesis (sper''mat-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + γένεσις origin]. The development of the spermatozoön.

Spermatogenic (sper''mat-o-jen'ik) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing semen, or spermatozoa.

Spermatogeny (sper-mat-oj'en-e). Same as *Spermatogenesis*.

Spermatogonium (sper''mat-o-go'ne-um) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + γονή generation]. A cell originating in a seminal tubule and dividing into two primary spermatocytes. Called also *Spermatophore*, *Spermatospore*, and *Spermospore*.

Spermatoid (sper'mat-oid) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling semen. 2. A male, or flagellated, form of the malarial microparasite.

Spermatology (sper-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the semen.

Spermatolysin (sper-mat-ol'is-in). A substance causing spermatolysis.

Spermatolysis (sper-mat-ol'is-is) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + λύσις solution]. Destruction or solution of spermatozoa.

Spermatolytic (sper''mat-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to spermatolysis.

Spermatomerite (sper''mat-o-me'rīt) [Gr. σπερμα seed + μέρος part]. One of the granules of chromatin into which the sperm-nucleus splits up after entrance of the spermatozoa.

Spermatopathia, Spermatopathy (sper''mat-o-path-i'ah, sper-mat-op'ath-e) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + πάθος affection]. A diseased condition of the semen.

Spermatophobia (sper''mat-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of being affected with spermatorrhea.

Spermatophore (sper'mat-o-fōr) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + φορεῖν to carry]. 1. See *Spermatogonium*. 2. A capsule containing several spermatozoa.

Spermatoplania (sper''mat-o-pla'ne-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + πλάνη wandering]. Metastasis of the semen.

Spermatopoietic (sper''mat-o-poi-et'ik) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + ποιεῖν to produce]. Subserving or promoting the secretion of semen.

Spermatorrhea (sper''mat-or-re'ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + ῥοία flow]. Involuntary, too frequent, and excessive discharge of semen without copulation.

Spermatoschesis (sper-mat-os'ke-sis) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + σχέσις check]. Suppression of the secretion of semen.

Spermatospore (sper-mat'o-spōr) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + σπόρος spore]. A spermatogonium.

Spermatovum (sper-mat-o'vum) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + L. *o'vum* egg]. A fecundated ovum.

Spermatoxin (sper-mat-oks'in). A toxin destructive to spermatozoa.

Spermatozoicide (sper''mat-o-zo'is-id) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + ζῷον animal + L. *cæd'ere* to kill]. 1. Causing the death of spermatozoa. 2. An agent which destroys spermatozoa.

Spermatozoid (sper'mat-o-zoid) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + ζῷον animal + εἶδος form]. Same as *Spermatozoön*.

Spermatozoön (sper''mat-o-zo'on) [Gr. σπέρμα semen + ζῷον animal]. The motile generative element of the semen which serves to impregnate the ovum. It consists of a head, or nucleus, a middle piece, and a flagellum, or tail.

Spermaturia (sper-mat-u're-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + οὖρον urine]. The presence or discharge of semen in the urine.

Sperm-center (sperm'sen-ter). The centrosome of the spermatozoön during fertilization.

Spermiduct (sper'mid-ukt) [Gr. σπέρμα semen +

L. *duc'tus* duct]. The ejaculatory duct and vas deferens together.

Spermin (sper'min). 1. A leukomaïn, C_2H_5N, from semen, sputum, and from various other animal substances. It is a soluble crystalline substance, and has an active tonic and stimulating influence upon the nervous system. It is used in neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, diabetes, etc., and in all nervous disorders complicated with anemia. Dose of 2 per cent. solution, 8–97 min. (0.5–6.5 c.c.), subcutaneously. 2. A therapeutic preparation of the testes of animals. Called also *Testicle-juice*. **S. aurochlorid,** a golden-yellow compound, $C_2H_5N.HCl.AuCl_3$. **S. phosphate,** the substance, $(C_2H_5N)_4H_4Ca(PO_4)_2$, of which the Charcot-Neumann crystals are composed: found also in various organs and secretions in leukemia, asthma, and emphysema.

Spermoblast (sper'mo-blast) [Gr. σπέρμα sperm + βλαστός germ]. A spermatid.

Spermolith (sper'mo-lith) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + λίθος stone]. A calculus in the spermiduct.

Spermolysis (sper-mol'is-is) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + λύσις solution]. Destruction of spermatozoa.

Spermolytic (sper-mo-lit'ik). Destroying spermatozoa.

Spermoneuralgia (sper''mo-nu-ral'je-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + νεῦρον nerve + ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgic pain in the spermatic cord.

Spermophlebectasia (sper''mo-fleb-ek-ta'se-ah) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + φλέψ vein + ἔκτασις distention]. A varicose condition of the spermatic veins.

Spermoplasm (sper'mo-plazm) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + πλάσμα plasm]. The protoplasm of the spermatids.

Spermosphere (sper'mo-sfēr) [Gr. σπέρμα seed + σφαῖρα sphere]. A group or mass of spermatids formed by the segmentation of a secondary spermatocyte.

Spermospore (sper'mo-spōr). Same as *Spermatogonium*.

Spermotoxic (sper-mo-tok'sik). Pertaining to a spermotoxin.

Spermotoxin (sper-mo-tok'sin). A toxin causing death or agglutination of spermatozoa.

Sp. gr. An abbreviation of *Specific gravity*.

Sphacelate (sfas'el-āt) [Gr. σφάκελος sphacelus]. To become gangrenous.

Sphacelation (sfas-el-a'shun). The formation of a sphacelus; mortification.

Sphacelism (sfas'el-izm) [Gr. σφακελισμός]. Sphacelation, or necrosis; sloughing.

Sphaceloderma (sfas''el-o-der'mah) [Gr. σφάκελος gangrene + δέρμα skin]. Symmetric gangrene of the skin, or Raynaud's disease.

Sphacelotoxin (sfas''el-o-tox'in) [Gr. σφάκελος gangrene + τοξικόν poison]. 1. Same as *Spasmotin*. 2. A poisonous, yellow resin obtainable from ergot, and one of its active principles. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.0022–0.0054 gm.).

Sphacelous (sfas'el-us). Affected with gangrene; sloughing.

Sphacelus (sfas'el-us) [L.; Gr. σφάκελος]. A slough or mass of gangrenous tissue.

Sphæræsthesia (sfe-res-the'zhe-ah). See *Spheresthesia*.

Sphæria sinensis (sfe're-ah si-nen'sis). A singular fungus found in China, where it is highly esteemed as a medicine.

Sphærobacteria. See *Spherobacteria*.

Sphærococcus (sfe-ro-kok'kus) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + κόκκος berry]. A genus, or form, of bacterial cocci. **S. ac'idi lac'tici,** a zymogenic species from milk.

Sphagiasmus (sfa-je-az'mus) [Gr. σφαγή throat]. Contraction of the neck-muscles in an epileptic attack; also same as *Petit mal*.

Sphagitides (sfaj-it'id-ēz) [Gr. σφαγῖτις jugular; σφαγή throat]. An old name for the so-called jugular vessels; *i.e.*, those of the loins and lower extremities.

Sphagitis (sfa-ji'tis) [Gr. σφαγή throat]. Any throat-inflammation.

Sphenethmoid (sfen-eth'moid). Same as *Sphenoethmoid*.

Sphenion (sfe'ne-on), pl. *sphe'nia* [Gr. σφήν wedge]. The cranial point at the sphenoid angle of the parietal bone.

Sphenobasilar (sfe-no-bas'il-ar). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar part of the occipital bone.

Sphenoccipital (sfe-nok-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones.

Sphenocephalus (sfe-no-sef'al-us) [Gr. σφήν wedge + κεφαλή head]. A monster-fetus with a wedge-shaped head.

Spheno-ethmoid (sfe-no-eth'moid). Noting the curved plate of bone in front of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

Sphenofrontal (sfe-no-frun'tal). Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones.

Sphenoid (sfe'noid) [Gr. σφήν wedge + εἶδος form]. 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. A very irregular wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull. 3. A proprietary wedge-shaped suppository.

Sphenoidal (sfe-noid'al). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoiditis (sfe-noi-di'tis). Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus.

Sphenomalar (sfe-no-ma'lar). Pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones.

Sphenomaxillary (sfe-no-max'il-la-re). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the maxilla.

Sphenometer (sfe-nom'et-er) [Gr. σφήν wedge + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring a wedge of bone removed in operations for correcting curvatures.

Spheno-occipital (sfe''no-ok-sip'it-al). Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones.

Sphenopalatine (sfe-no-pal'at-in). Pertaining to or in relation with the sphenoid and palatine bones.

Sphenoparietal (sfe''no-par-i'et-al). Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenopetrosal (sfe''no-pe-tro'sal). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrosa.

Sphenorbital (sfe-nor'bit-al). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits.

Sphenosalpingostaphylinus (sfe''no-sal-ping''-go-staf-il-i'nus). The tensor palati muscle.

Sphenosis (sfe-no'sis) [Gr. σφήν wedge]. A wedging of the fetus in the pelvis.

Sphenosquamosal (sfe''no-skwa-mo'sal). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Sphenotemporal (sfe-no-tem'po-ral). Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

Sphenotic (sfe-no'tik) [Gr. σφήν wedge + οὖς ear]. Noting a fetal bone which becomes that part of the sphenoid which is adjacent to the carotid groove.

Sphenotresia (sfe-no-tre'ze-ah) [Gr. σφήν wedge + τρήσις boring]. Boring of the skull in craniotomy.

Sphenotribe (sfe'no-trīb) [Gr. σφήν wedge + τρῖβειν to rub]. An instrument for crushing the basal portion of the fetal skull.

Sphenotripsy (sfe'no-trip-se). The crushing of the fetal head with the sphenotribe.

Sphenoturbinal (sfe-no-tur'bin-al). Noting a thin, curved bone in front of each of the lesser wings of the sphenoid, with which bone it becomes fused.

Sphenovomerine (sfe-no-vo'mer-in). Pertaining to the sphenoid and to the vomer.

Sphere (sfēr) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere]. A ball or globe. **Attraction-s.** See under *Attraction*. **Embryotic s.** See *Segmentation-s*. **S.-granule,** a large granular cell or corpuscle seen in serous exudations. **Segmentation-s.** 1. The morula; the mass of cells formed by the segmentation of the nucleus of an ovum. 2. A blastomere; one of the cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum. **Vitelline s., Yolk-s.** Same as *Segmentation-s.*, first definition.

Spheresthesia, Sphæræsthesia (sfe-res-the'ze-ah) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + αἴσθησις sensation]. A morbid sensation, as of contact with a ball.

Spheric, Spherical (sfer'ik, sfer'ik-al) [Gr. σφαιρικός]. Pertaining to a sphere; having the shape of a sphere.

Spherobacteria, Sphærobacteria (sfe''ro-bak-te'-re-ah) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + βακτήριον staff]. A group of bacterial organisms to which the micrococci belong.

Spheroid, Spheroidal (sfe'roid, sfe-roid'al) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + εἶδος form]. Having the form or shape of a sphere.

Spherolith (sfe'ro-lith) [Gr. σφοῖρα sphere + λίθος stone]. Any one of the minute spheric deposits found in the kidney tissue of the newborn. They are probably uratic deposits.

Spheroma, Sphæroma (sfe-ro'mah). A globular tumor.

Spherometer (sfe-rom'et-er) [Gr. σφαῖρα sphere + μετρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface.

Sphincter (sfingk'ter) [L.; Gr. σφιγκτήρ binder]. A ring-like muscle which closes a natural orifice. See *Muscles, Table of*. **S. a'ni.** See under *Muscles, Table of*. **Henle's s.,** the muscular fibers which surround the prostatic urethra. **Nélaton's s.,** an occasional and often incomplete belt of muscle-fibers of the rectum at the level of the prostate. **O'Beirne's s.,** a band at the junction of the colon and rectum. **S. oc'uli,** the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. **Vasculolymphatic nervous s.,** a supposed contracting band of fibers at the margin of the pupil. **S. vagi'næ,** the bulbocavernosus muscle. **S. vesi'cæ.** See under *Muscles, Table of*.

Sphincteralgia (sfingk-ter-al'je-ah) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the sphincter ani.

Sphincterectomy (sfingk-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + ἐκτομή excision]. Oblique blepharotomy.

Sphincterial, Sphincteric (sfingk-te're-al, sfingk-ter'ik). Pertaining to a sphincter.

Sphincterismus (sfingk-ter-iz'mus) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter]. Spasm of the sphincter ani.

Sphincterolysis (sfingk-ter-ol'is-is) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + λύσις loosing]. The operation of separating the iris from the cornea in anterior synechia.

Sphincteroplasty (sfingk'ter-o-plas-te) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + πλάσσειν to mould]. The plastic surgical repair of a defective sphincter.

Sphincteroscope (sfingk'ter-os-kōp) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + σκοπεῖν to view]. A speculum for inspecting the anal sphincter.

Sphincteroscopy (sfingk-ter-os'ko-pe) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ sphincter + σκοπεῖν to view]. Inspection of the anal sphincter.

Sphincterotomy (sfingk-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. σφιγκτήρ binder + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of a sphincter.

Sphingoin (sfing'go-in). A leukomaïn, $C_{17}H_{38}NO_2$, from the substance of the brain.

Sphingomyelin (sfing-go-mi'el-in). An alkaloidal substance found in the brain-tissue.

Sphygmic (sfig'mik) [Gr. σφυγμικός]. Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmobolometer (sfig''mo-bo-lom'et-er) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + βῶλος mass + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring and recording blood-pressure.

Sphygmocardiogram (sfig-mo-kar'de-o-gram). The tracing made by a sphygmocardiograph.

Sphygmocardiograph (sfig-mo-kar'de-o-graf) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + καρδία heart + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording the pulse-waves and heart-beat at the same operation.

Sphygmocardioscope (sfig-mo-kar'de-o-skōp) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + καρδία heart + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus that records on a disk the behavior of the pulse, heart-action, and sounds.

Sphygmochronograph (sfig-mo-kro'no-graf) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + χρόνος time + γράφειν to write]. A form of self-registering sphygmograph.

Sphygmodynamometer (sfig''mo-di-nam-om'et-er) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + δύναμις power + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for determining the force of the pulse.

Sphygmogenin (sfig-moj'en-in) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + γεννᾶν to produce]. A patented substance derived from the medulla of the suprarenal body, believed to increase the arterial tension. It contracts the blood-vessels.

Sphygmogram (sfig'mo-gram) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + γράμμα record]. A sphygmographic tracing; the record or tracing made by a sphygmograph. It consists of a curve having a sudden rise (*primary elevation*), followed by a sudden fall, after which there is a gradual descent marked by a number of secondary elevations.

Sphygmograph (sfig'mo-graf) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for registering the movements, form, and force of the arterial pulse. Vierordt's sphygmograph (1855) and Marey's (1860) were the earliest. The latter, variously modified, is the kind principally used.

Sphygmographic (sfig-mo-graf'ik). Pertaining to the sphygmograph.

Sphygmography (sfig-mog'raf-e). The scientific record of pulse-traces.

Sphygmoid (sfig'moid) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + εἶδος form]. Resembling the pulse.

Sphygmology (sfig-mol'o-je) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the pulse.

Sphygmomanometer (sfig''mo-man-om'et-er) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + μανός thin + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the arteries.

Sphygmomanometroscope (sfig-mo-man-o-met'-ro-skōp). An apparatus that combines in one the Riva-Rocci cuff, the tonometer, the two manometers of Busch, and the water manometer used for determining the blood-pressure of the upper extremity.

Sphygmometer (sfig-mom'et-er) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the force and frequency of the pulse.

Sphygmopalpation (sfig″mo-pal-pa′shun). The act of palpating or feeling the pulse.

Sphygmophone (sfig′mo-fōn) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + φωνή sound]. An apparatus for rendering audible the vibrations of the pulse.

Sphygmoscope (sfig′mo-skōp) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + σκοπεῖν to view]. A device for rendering the pulse-beat visible.

Sphygmoscopy (sfig-mos′ko-pe) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + σκοπεῖν to view]. Examination of the pulse.

Sphygmosystole (sfig-mo-sis′to-le) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + *Systole*]. That part of the sphygmogram that corresponds to the systole of the heart.

Sphygmotonometer (sfig″mo-to-nom′et-er) [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + τόνος tension + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of the arterial walls.

Sphyrectomy (sfi-rek′to-me) [Gr. σφῦρα malleus + ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the malleus.

Sphyrotomy (sfi-rot′o-me) [Gr. σφῦρα malleus + τομή a cutting]. Surgical removal of a portion of the malleus. It is performed in order to prevent an excised portion of the membrana tympani from reforming.

Spica (spi′kah) [L. "ear of wheat"]. A figure-of-eight bandage with turns that cross each other. See *Bandage*.

Spice-bush (spīs′bush). A tall shrub of North America, *Lin′dera Benzo′in:* its bark is an aromatic and stimulant diaphoretic, and is said to be a good febrifuge. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Spicular (spik′u-lar). Pertaining to a spicule.

Spicule (spik′ūl) [L. *spic′ulum*]. A sharp, needle-like body.

Spiculum (spik′u-lum), pl. *spic′ula* [L.]. See *Spicule*.

Spider-cells (spi′der-selz). See *Deiters's cells*, under *Cell*.

Spider's web (spi′derz web) [L. *te′la ara′nea; ara′neum*]. The web of various species of spider: hemostatic.

Spigelia (spi-je′le-ah) [after A. van der *Spiegel* (1558–1625)]. A genus of loganiaceous plants. The rhizome and roots of *S. marilan′dica*, pinkroot, are an efficient vermifuge: used especially for round worms. Dose of *fluid extract*, 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.); of *fluid extract* of spigelia and senna, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.).

Spigelian (spi-je′le-an). Noting a lobule of the liver (named after A. van der *Spiegel*, or Spigelius); the lobulus Spigelli. It is the smallest lobe of the liver, projecting from the posterior part of the under surface of the right lobe.

Spigelin (spi-je′lin). A bitter volatile principle from *Spige′lia marilan′dica* and *S. anthel′mia*, of tropical America: purgative.

Spikenard (spik′nard) [L. *nar′dus*, or *spi′ca nar′di*]. The plant *Nardos′tachys Jataman′si;* also the name of various fragrant valerianaceous and other plants: now chiefly used in Oriental medicine. **American s.**, the *Ara′lia racemo′sa*, an aromatic plant; used mainly in domestic medicine: a stimulant diaphoretic. Dose of *fluid extract* of the rhizome, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.). **False s.**, *Andropo′gon Nar′dus*, an aromatic and stimulant East Indian grass; also *Smila′cina racemo′sa*, a North American plant.

Spilanthes (spi-lan′thēz) [Gr. σπίλος spot + ἄνθος flower]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. *S. acmel′la*, the Para cress of tropical America and Asia, is an excellent remedy for toothache.

Spiloma (spi-lo′mah) [Gr. σπίλωμα spot]. Same as *Nevus*.

Siploplanea (spi-lo-pla′ne-ah) [Gr. σπίλος spot + πλάνος wandering]. A transient erythema.

Spiloplaxia (spi-lo-plax′e-ah) [Gr. σπίλος spot + πλάξ plate]. A red spot seen in cases of leprosy, or pellagra.

Spilus (spi′lus) [Gr. σπίλος spot). Same as *Nevus*.

Spina (spi′nah), pl. *spi′næ* [L. "spine," "thorn"]. Any spine-like process or projection. **S. angula′ris**, the spinous process of the sphenoid bone. **S. bif′ida**, congenital cleft of the vertebral column with meningeal protrusion. **S. bif′ida occul′ta**, spina bifida in which the tumor is very small or scarcely noticeable. **S. mea′tus**, a pointed process projecting from the temporal bone, just above and at the back of the auditory meatus. **S. teg′minis**, a process of bone in the middle ear, over the entrance to the mastoid antrum. **S. vento′sa**, enlargement and thinning of a vertebra in cancer or caries, with an appearance as if it were puffed full of air.

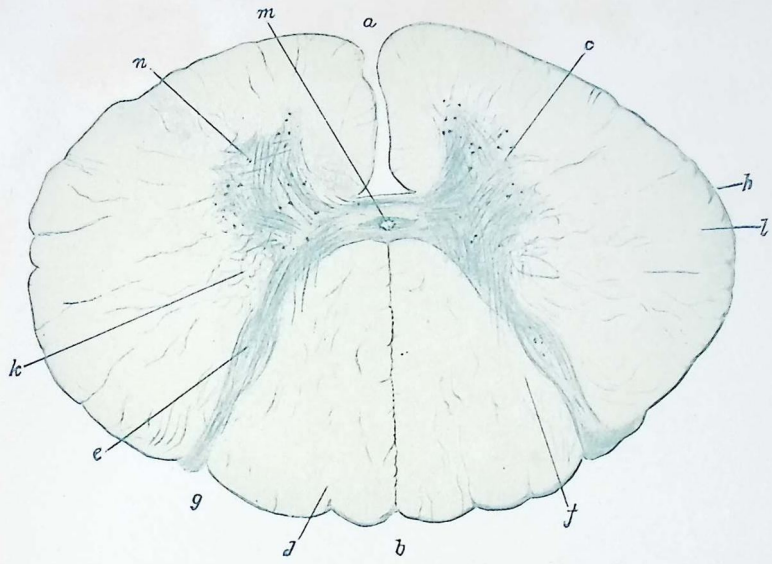
Spinal (spi′nal) [L. *spina′lis*]. Pertaining to a spine or to the spinal column. **S. column**, the column composed of the vertebræ with their fibrocartilages and ligaments, and enclosing the spinal canal. **S. cord**, the cord-like structure contained in the spinal canal, and extending from the foramen magnum to the second lumbar vertebra. It is directly continuous with the oblongata, and with the brain constitutes the cerebrospinal axis. It is enclosed by three *membranes*—the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater. The spinal cord gives off the spinal nerves, and is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves given off. There is an enlargement of the cord (cervical enlargement) where the nerves of the arms are given off, and one (lumbar enlargement) where those of the legs are given off. The cord is divided by anterior and posterior median fissures into two lateral halves; these halves are connected by an isthmus, which is made up of the anterior white commissure and the anterior and posterior gray commissures. The cord is pierced longitudinally by a *central canal* running through the cord. Each lateral half of the cord is made up of a central portion of gray matter enclosed by white matter. The *gray matter* consists of an anterior and a posterior horn, connected respectively with an anterior and a posterior nerve-root, and of masses of nerve-cells. The *white matter* is made up of an anterolateral column, which consists of the direct pyramidal tract, or column of Türck, the crossed pyramidal tract, the cerebellar tract; the posteroexternal column, or column of Burdach, containing the posterior root-zone; and the posteromedian column, or column of Goll. The spinal cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and forms a pathway to and from the brain. **S. nerves**, the thirty-one pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and pass out between the vertebræ. They include eight pairs of cervical, twelve of dorsal, five of lumbar, five of sacral, and one of coccygeal. See *Nerves, Table of*.

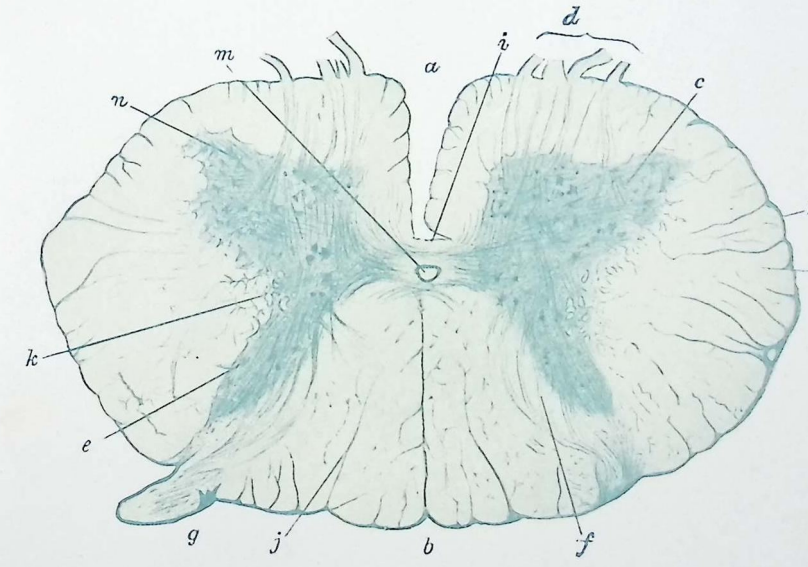
Spinalis (spi-na′lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Spinant (spi′nant). Any agent which acts directly upon the spinal cord, increasing its reflex activity.

Spinate (spi′nāt) [L. *spina′tus*]. Having thorns; shaped like a thorn.

Spindle (spin′dl). The fusiform figure of achromatin in the cell-nucleus during karyokinesis. Called also *Nuclear s.* **Neuromuscular s.**, a spindle-shaped structure in muscles, composed of striated muscular fibers enclosed by a sheath of connective tissue, and supplied by a nerve-fiber.





TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD STAINED WITH ANILINE BLUE-BLACK; × 10.

A, Upper cervical region; B, lower cervical region.

a, Anterior median fissure; *b*, posterior median septum; *c*, anterior horn of gray matter; *d*, anterior nerve-root; *e*, posterior horn of gray matter; *f*, internal radicular fasciculus of posterior nerve-root; *g*, posterior nerve-root; *h*, pia mater; *i*, anterior white commissure; *j*, septum of pia mater, marking off internal from external subdivision of the posterior column; *k*, network of gray matter; *l*, white matter of cord; *m*, central canal of cord; *n*, nerve-cells of anterior horn.

LOCALIZATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SEGMENTS OF THE SPINAL CORD (STARR).

Segment.	Muscles.	Reflex.	Sensation.
Second and third cervical.	Sternomastoid, trapezius, scaleni, and neck; diaphragm.	Hypochondrium (?); sudden inspiration produced by sudden pressure beneath the lower border of ribs.	Back of head to vertex; neck.
Fourth cervical.	Diaphragm, deltoid, biceps, coracobrachialis, supinator longus, rhomboid, supraspinatus, and infraspinatus.	Pupil, fourth to seventh cervical; dilatation of the pupil produced by irritation of the neck.	Neck, upper shoulder, outer arm.
Fifth cervical.	Deltoid, biceps, coracobrachialis, brachialis anticus, supinator longus, supinator brevis, rhomboid, teres minor, pectoralis, serratus magnus.	Scapular, fifth cervical to first dorsal; irritation of the skin over scapula produces contraction of the scapular muscles. Supinator longus; tapping its tendon in wrist produces flexion of forearm.	Back of shoulder and arm; outer side of arm and forearm, front and back.
Sixth cervical.	Biceps, brachialis anticus, pectoralis (clavicular part), serratus magnus, triceps, extensors of wrist and fingers, pronators.	Triceps, fifth to sixth cervical; tapping elbow-tendon produces extension of forearm; posterior wrist, sixth to eighth cervical; tapping tendon causes extension of hand.	Outer side of forearm, front and back; outer half of hand.
Seventh cervical.	Triceps (long head), extensors of wrist and fingers, pronators of wrist, flexors of wrist, subscapular, pectoralis (costal part), latissimus dorsi, teres major.	Anterior wrist, seventh to eighth cervical; tapping anterior tendons causes flexion of wrist; palmar, seventh cervical to first dorsal; striking palm causes closure of fingers.	Inner side of back of arm and forearm; radial half of hand.
Eighth cervical.	Flexors of wrist and fingers, intrinsic muscles of hand.	. . . . .	Forearm and hand, inner half.
First dorsal.	Extensors of thumb, intrinsic hand-muscles, thenar and hypothenar eminences.	. . . . .	Forearm, inner half; ulnar distribution to hand.
Second to twelfth dorsal.	Muscles of back and abdomen, erectores spinæ.	Epigastric, fourth to seventh dorsal; tickling mammary region causes retraction of the epigastrium; abdominal, seventh to eleventh dorsal; striking side of abdomen causes retraction of belly.	Skin of chest and abdomen in bands running around and downward, corresponding to spinal nerves; upper gluteal region.
First lumbar.	Iliopsoas, sartorius, muscles of abdomen.	Cremasteric, first to third lumbar; striking inner thigh causes retraction of scrotum.	Skin over groin and front of scrotum.
Second lumbar.	Iliopsoas, sartorius, flexors of knee (Remak), quadriceps femoris.	Patellar tendon; striking tendon causes extension of leg.	Outer side of thigh.
Third lumbar.	Quadriceps femoris, inner rotators of thigh, abductors of thigh.	. . . . .	Front and inner side of thigh.
Fourth lumbar.	Abductors of thigh, adductors of thigh, flexors of knee (Ferrier), tibialis anticus.	Gluteal, fourth to fifth lumbar; striking buttock causes dimpling in fold of buttock.	Inner side of thigh and leg to ankle; inner side of foot.
Fifth lumbar.	Outward rotators of thigh, flexors of knee (Ferrier), flexors of ankle, extensors of toes.	. . . . .	Back of thigh, back of leg, and outer part of foot.
First and second sacral.	Flexors of ankle, long flexors of toes, peronei, intrinsic muscles of foot.	Plantar; tickling sole of foot causes flexion of toes and retraction of leg.	Back of thigh, leg, and foot; outer side.
Third to fifth sacral.	Peroneal muscles.	Foot reflex, Achilles tendon; overextension of foot causes rapid flexion, ankle-clonus, bladder and rectal centers.	Skin over scrotum, anus, perineum, genitals.

Spindle-celled (spin′dl-seld). Having slender fusiform cells.

Spindle-tree (spin′dl-trē). See *Euonymus*.

Spine (spīn) [L. *spi′na*]. 1. A slender, thorn-like process of bone. 2. The vertebral column. **Angular s.**, the spinous process of the sphenoid bone. **Civinini's s.**, the small eminence of the outer edge of the external pterygoid plate, to which is attached the pterygospinous ligament. **S's of the ilium**, the projecting extremities of the crest of the ilium, and a similar pair of spines below, separated from the former by the iliac notch. **S. of the ischium**, the projection near the center of the posterior border of the ischium, to which is attached the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **Mental s.**, any one of the small processes on the deep aspect of the symphysis of the inner jaw-bone **S. of the pubis**, the outer projecting end of the crest of the pubis. **Railway-s.**, a set of obscure nervous phenomena sometimes following railway-accidents. **S. of the scapula**, the projecting ridge on the posterior surface of the scapula. **S. of the sphenoid**, the pointed backward projection of the lower angle of the great wing of the sphenoid. **Spix's s.**, a bony spine at the edge of the inferior dental foramen for the attachment of the internal lateral ligament. **S. of the tibia**, the upward projecting eminence on the head of the tibia. **Typhoid s.**, a painful condition of the spinal column following typhoid fever.

Spinifugal (spi-nif′u-gal) [L. *spi′na* spine + *fu′gere* to flee]. Going, conducting, or moving from the spinal cord.

Spinipetal (spi-nip′et-al) [L. *spi′na* spine + *pet*

ere to seek]. Tending, conducting, or moving toward the spinal cord.

Spinitis (spi-ni'tis). Myelitis.

Spinobulbar (spi-no-bul'bar). Pertaining to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spinogalvanization (spi''no-gal''van-iz-a'shun). Galvanization of the spinal cord, performed by moving the anode slowly up and down the spine.

Spinoglenoid (spi-no-gle'noid). Pertaining to the spine of the scapula and to the glenoid cavity.

Spinol (spin'ol). 1. A saccharated and borated fluid extract of spinach-leaves. It is said to contain 2.6 per cent. of iron, and is used as a remedy for chlorosis and anemia. 2. A pale-green powder of a composition similar to that of the fluid spinol. Dose, 1–8 gr. (0.066–0.52 gm.).

Spinomuscular (spi-no-mus'ku-lar). Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the muscles.

Spinoneural (spi-no-nu'ral). Pertaining to the spinal cord and to the peripheral nerves.

Spinous (spi'nus) [L. *spino'sus*]. 1. Like a spine. 2. Pertaining to a spine or to a spine-like process.

Spintheriscope (spin-thar'is-kōp) [Gr. σπινθήρ spark + σκοπεῖν to see]. An instrument for viewing the emanations of radium.

Spintherism (spin'ther-izm) [Gr. σπινθερίζειν to emit sparks]. Photopsia; the appearance as of sparks before the eyes.

Spintherometer (spin-ther-om'et-ter) [Gr. σπινθήρ spark + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring the changes which occur in the vacuum of the X-ray tube and hence the penetrating power of the rays.

Spintheropia (spin-ther-o'pe-ah) [Gr. σπινθήρ spark + ὤψ eye]. Same as *Spintherism*.

Spiral (spi'ral) [L. *spira'lis*]. Winding about a center like a coil or the thread of a screw. **Curschmann's s's,** coiled mucinous fibrils sometimes found in the sputum of bronchial asthma.

Spiranthes (spi-ran'thēz) [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + ἄνθος flower]. A genus of orchidaceous plants.. **S. autumna'lis,** an orchidaceous plant reputed to be aphrodisiac. **S. diuret'ica,** an orchidaceous plant of Chile: said to be a valuable diuretic.

Spirem (spi'rem) [Gr. σπεῖρημα coil]. The wreath of chromatin-fibrils in karyokinesis. See *Karyokinesis*.

Spirillosis (spi-ril-o'sis). Any diseased condition attended or marked by the presence of spirilla in the body.

Spirillum (spi-ril'lum) [L. "coil"]. A genus or form of coil-like schizomycetic microörganisms, differing from *Spirochæ'te* in being stiff. **S. amylif'erum,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. an'serum,** a pathogenic species from geese affected with septicemia. **S. aquat'ile,** a saprophytic species from river-water. **S. attenua'tum,** a saprophytic species from sea-water. **S. au'reum.** See under *Vibrio*. **S. berolinen'se,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. Bonhoff'ii,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. bucca'le,** a species from the tartar of the teeth. **S. chol'eræ asiat'icæ,** the common bacillus from the stools of patients with epidemic cholera. It occurs in actively motile curved bacilli, often arranged in the form of a semicircle or of the letter S. It is the cause of epidemic cholera. **S. concen'tricum,** a non-pathogenic form from putrid blood, in actively motile screw-like rods. **S. danu'bicum,** a saprophytic species from water. **Deneke's s.** See *S. tyrogenum*. **S. dentic'ola,** a saprophytic species from the teeth and mouth: probably not pathogenic. **S. desulphu'ricans,** a zymogenic species from pit-water. **S. Dunbar'ii,** a saprophytic species from river-water. **S. Dutto'ni.** Same as *Spirochæta Duttoni*. **S. endoparago'gicum,** a saprophytic form from an exudate of poplar trees. **S. of Finkler-Prior,** a bacillus from cholera stools. See *Vibrio proteus*. **S. flaves'cens** and **S. fla'vum.** See under *Vibrio*. **S. gallina'rum,** a species causing a fatal disease in chickens. **S. of Gamal'eia.** Same as *Vibrio Metschnikovii*. **S. Gindha,** a species in long curved rods with a single flagellum at the end, found in water, and pathogenic for guinea-pigs. **S. helco'genes,** a species resembling *S. of Finkler-prior*, from the stools of diarrhea. **S. of hospital gangrene,** a pathogenic form from the pulpy, membranous covering of the ulcers of hospital gangrene. **S. Jenen'se,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. leukomelæ'num,** a non-pathogenic form from the tongue of a mouse. **S. Maas'ei,** a pathogenic form from river-water. **S. marinum,** a saprophytic species from sea-water. **S. Massau'ah,** a pathogenic species from sporadic cholera in man. **S. Metschniko'vii.** Same as *Vibrio Metschnikovii*. **S. Mil'leri,** a species from carious teeth. **S. nasa'le.** See under *Vibrio*. **S.** (or **Spirochæ'te**) **Obermei'eri,** the bacillus of relapsing fever: a pathogenic form with actively undulating filaments. **S. phosphores'cens, S. plicat'ile,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. of pseudocholera,** a pathogenic form from well-water. **S. rec'ti physe'teris,** a zymogenic species from ambergris. **S. Rosenberg'ii,** a saprophytic species from brackish water. **S. ro'seum,** a chromogenic species in two forms: one from feces, forming a red pigment, and one from gonorrheal pus, forming a rosy pigment. **S. ru'brum,** a chromogenic species from well-water, producing a wine-red pigment. **S. ru'gula,** a zymogenic species from water and from the mouth. **S. saproph'iles.** See under *Vibrio*. **S. ser'pens,** a saprophytic form from sewage. **S. Smith'ii,** a saprophytic form from the intestines of swine: not pathogenic. **S. sputig'enum,** a species found in the saliva. **S. ten'ue,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. terrig'enum,** a saprophytic species from the soil. **S. thei'lari,** a species found in a benign affection of cattle in South Africa. **S. tyro'genum,** a species found in cheese, resembling the comma bacillus. It has a feeble pathogenic power for laboratory animals. Called also *Deneke's s.* **S. un'dula,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. viola'ceum,** a pathogenic species from water. **S. volu'tans,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. of Wernicke,** a pathogenic species from water.

Spirit (spir'it) [L. *spir'itus*]. Any volatile or distilled liquid; also a solution of a volatile material in alcohol. **Ardent s.,** any alcoholic beverage. **Cologne s.,** rectified ethylic alcohol. **Columbian s.,** deodorized methyl alcohol. **Corn-s.,** an alcoholic liquor distilled from maize. **Minderer'us's s.,** liquor ammoniæ acetatis. **S. of niter,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Potato-s.,** whiskey distilled from potatoes. **Proof-s.,** dilute alcohol containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of pure alcohol. **Pyroacetic s.,** acetone. **Pyroligneous s., Wood-s.,** methyl alcohol. **Rectified s.,** alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. **S. of turpentine,** oil of turpentine.

Spirituous (spir'it-u-us) [L. *spirituo'sus*]. Alcoholic; containing a considerable proportion of alcohol.

Spiritus (spir'it-us), pl. *spir'itus*. Latin for *Spirit*. **S, frumen'ti,** whiskey. **S. junip'eri,** gin. **S. limo'nis,** an official preparation of the essential oil of lemon. Dose, 1–4 fl. dr. (4–15 c.c.). **S. myr'ciæ,** bay rum; a preparation of the oil of myrcia, oil of orange-peel, oil of pimenta, and alcohol. **S. odora'tus,** cologne-water. **S. vi'ni gal'lici,** brandy.

Spirobacteria (spi''ro-bak-te're-ah) [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + βακτήριον club]. The spiral bacteria, a group containing the genera *Spiril'lum*, *Spirocha'te*, and *Vibrio*.

Spirochæta, Spirochæte (spi-ro-ke'tah, spi-ro-ke'te) [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + χαίτη hair]. A genus or form of flexile protozoa. **S. Car'tii,** a species from the relapsing fever of India. **S. Cohn'ii** is found on the teeth and in the mouth. **S. tic'ola, S. den'tium,** a non-pathogenic species from carious teeth. **S. Dutto'ni,** a species found in cases of African tick fever and conveyed by the bite of the tick *Ornithodorus moubata*. **S. microgyra'ta,** a species found by Löwenthal in ulcerated human carcinoma, in a dog tumor, and in feces. **S. No'vyi,** a species found in relapsing fever in America. **S. Obermei'erei,** a species found in the blood of patients with relapsing fever, of which it is the cause. Its screw-like, convoluted filaments are flagellate and actively motile. It is thought to be transmitted by the bed-bug. **S. pal'lida,** a spiral organism found in syphilitic sores and thought to be concerned in the causation of syphilis: called also *Treponema pallidum*. **S. perten'uis,** a species thought to be the specific cause of frambesia. **S. refrin'gens,** a species found on the healthy genital organs. **S. Zeiman'ni,** a species found in the blood of the owl.

Spirochetosis (spi''ro-ke-to'sis). Infection with spirochetes.

Spiroform (spi'ro-form). A proprietary antirheumatic, analgesic, and uric-acid solvent. Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Spirograph (spi'ro-graf) [L. *spira're* to breathe + Gr. γράφειν to write]. An instrument for registering the respiratory movements.

Spirographidin (spi-ro-graf'id-in). A hyalin derived from spirographin.

Spirographin (spi-rog'raf-in). A hyalogen derivable from the skeletal structures of *Spirograph'ra phis*, a worm-like animal.

Spirometer (spi-rom'et-er) [L. *spira're* to breathe + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for measuring the air taken into and exhaled from the lungs.

Spirometry (spi-rom'et-re). The measurement of the breathing capacity of the lungs.

Spiromonas (spi-rom'o-nas) [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + μονάς monad]. A genus or form of spirillum of various species.

Spirone'ma pal'lida. Same as *Spirochæta pallida*.

Spirophore (spi'ro-fōr) [L. *spira're* to breathe + Gr. φορεῖν to bear]. An apparatus to effect artificial respiration.

Spirosal (spi'ro-sal). A colorless, odorless fluid, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, a monoglycolic acid ester of salicylic acid: used externally in the treatment of rheumatism.

Spirosoma (spi-ro-so'mah) [Gr. σπεῖρα coil + σῶμα body]. A genus of bacteria akin to *Spiril'lum*: the cells are rigid spirals or segments of spirals, and have no locomotive organs.

Spirulina (spir-u-li'nah) [L. *spir'ula* twist]. A microörganism occurring in coiled and twisted filaments.

Spissated (spis-sa'ted) [L. *spissa'tus*]. Inspissated; thickened by evaporation.

Spissitude (spis'it-ūd) [L., *spissitu'do*]. The state or quality of being inspissated.

Spittle (spit'tl). The saliva.

Splanchnapophyseal (splank''nap-o-fiz'e-al). Pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

Splanchnapophysis (splank-nap-of'is-is) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + *Apophysis*]. A skeletal element, like the lower jaw, connected with the alimentary canal.

Splanchnectopia (splank-nek-to'pe-ah) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + ἐκτοπός out of place]. Displacement of a viscus.

Splanchnemphraxis (splank-nem-frak'sis) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Obstruction of a viscus, particularly the intestine.

Splanchnic (splank'nik) [Gr. σπλαγχνικός; L. *splanch'nicus*]. Pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchnoblast (splank'no-blast) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + βλαστος germ]. The rudiment or anlage of any viscus.

Splanchnocele (splank'no-sēl) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of a viscus.

Splanchnocœle (splank'no-sēl) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + κοῖλος hollow]. That portion of the body-cavity, or cœlum, from which are developed the abdominal, pericardial, and pleural cavities. Called also *Pleuroperitoneal cavity* and *Ventral celom*.

Splanchnodiastasis (splank''no-di-as'tas-is) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + διάστασις separation). Separation of a viscus; displacement of a viscus.

Splanchnography (splank-nog'raf-e) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + γράφη writing]. The descriptive anatomy of the viscera.

Splanchnolith (splank'no-lith) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + λίθος stone]. An intestinal calculus or concretion.

Splanchnology (splank-nol'o-je) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge in regard to the viscera.

Splanchnomegalia (splank''no-meg-a'le-ah) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + μέγας large]. Enlargement of the viscera.

Splanchnopleural (splank-no-plu'ral). Pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

Splanchnopleure (splank'no-plūr) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + πλευρά side]. 1. The inner layer of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the pleuroperitoneal space. Called also *Splanchnic mesoblast* and *Visceral mesoblast*. 2. The layer formed by the union of the splanchnopleure (first def.) with the hypoblast. From it are developed the muscles and the connective tissue of the intestine.

Splanchnoptosis (splank-nop-to'sis) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + πτῶσις fall]. The prolapse, or falling down, of the viscera. Called also *Abdominal ptosis* and *Glenard's disease*.

Splanchnosclerosis (splank''no-skle-ro'sis) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + σκληρός hard]. Induration of the viscera.

Splanchnoscopy (splank-nos'ko-pe) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + σκοπεῖν to view]. The inspection of the viscera by transillumination.

Splanchnoskeleton (splank-no-skel'et-on) [Gr. σπλάγχνον viscus + σκελετόν skeleton]. The totality of the skeletal structures connected with the viscera, especially the bony structure that forms within certain organs of animals, as in the tongue, eye, penis, etc.

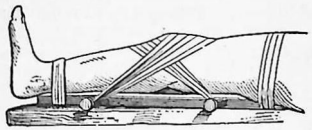
Splanchnotomy (splank-not'o-me) [Gr. στλάγχνον viscus + τέμνειν to cut]. The anatomy or dissection of the viscera.

Splanchnotribe (splank'no-trīb) [Gr. σπλάγνον intestine + τρίβειν to crush]. An instrument for crushing the intestine and so closing its lumen.

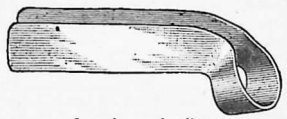
Spleen (splēn) [Gr. σπλήν; L., *splen*]. One of the so-called ductless glands; a purplish abdominal



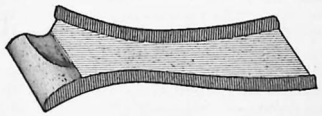
Agnew's splint for fractured patella.



Agnew's splint applied.



Jones's nasal splint.



Bond's splint.



Bond's splint in Colles's fracture.



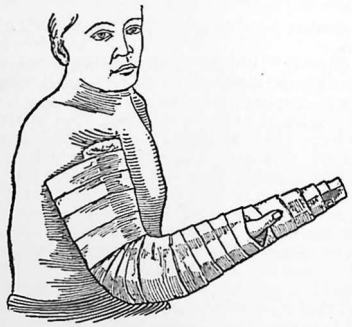
Dupuytren's splint in Pott's fracture.



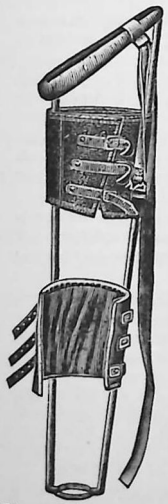
Agnew's splint for fracture of metacarpus.



Internal angular splint in fracture of the shaft of the humerus.



Anterior angular splint for fractures near the elbow-joint.



Thomas's knee-splint.



Thomas's posterior splint.



Hutchinson's knee-joint splint.



Sayre's knee-splint

cera'ta, S. præpara'ta, pressed and prepared sponges used in making sponge-tents. **S. compres'sa,** compressed sponge; a sponge-tent. **S. us'ta,** burnt sponge; an alterative; its curative qualities are due to the contained iodin.

Spongiform (spon'jif-orm) [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + L. *for'ma* shape]. Resembling a sponge.

Spongin (spon'jin). A horny nitrogenous material forming the basis of sponge.

Spongioblast (spon'je-o-blast) [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + βλαστός germ]. 1. Any one of the embryonic cells, developed about the neural canal, whose processes form the network whence the neuroglia is formed. 2. Same as *Amacrine.*

Spongiocyte (spon'je-o-sīt) [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + κύτος cell]. A neuroglia-cell.

Spongioid (spon'je-oid) [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + εἶδος form]. Resembling a sponge in structure or appearance.

Spongiopilin (spon''je-o-pi'lin) [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + πῖλος felt]. A fabric formed of sponge and wool felted together with a layer of caoutchouc applied to one surface: used like a poultice.

Spongioplasm (spon'je-o-plazm) [Gr. σπογγιά sponge + πλάσμα plasm]. 1. A network of chromatin-fibrils pervading the cell-substance and forming the reticulum of the cell. Called also *Fibrillar mass of Fleming.* 2. The granular material of an axon.

Spongiositis (spon''je-o-si'tis). Inflammation of the corpus spongiosum.

Spongy (spun'je). Of a sponge-like appearance or texture.

Spontaneous (spon-ta'ne-us) [L. *sponta'neus*]. Voluntary; instinctive; occurring without external influence.

Spoon (spoon). A metallic instrument with an oval bowl placed on a handle. **Daviel's s.,** an instrument used in removing the eye-lens. **Sharp s.,** a spoon with a sharp-edged bowl: used for scraping away granulations, etc.

Sporadic (spo-rad'ik) [Gr. σποραδικός scattered; L. *sporad'icus*]. Not widely diffused or epidemic; occurring here and there.

Sporadoneure (spo-rad'o-nūr) [Gr. σποραδικός sporadic + νεῦρον nerve]. An isolated nerve-cell occurring in any of the tissues.

Sporangia (spo-ran'je-ah). The plural of *Sporangium.*

Sporangial (spo-ran'je-al). Pertaining to a sporangium.

Sporangium (spo-ran'je-um), pl. *sporan'gia* [Gr. σπόρος seed + ἀγγεῖον vessel]. Any encystment containing spores or spore-like bodies, as in the larval state of trematode parasites, or in certain of the mould-fungi.

Spore (spōr) [L. *spo'ra;* Gr. σπόρος seed]. The reproductive element of one of the lower organisms, such as a protozoan or a cryptogamic plant. Spores multiply by a process of budding or gemmation from the parent organism. *Exospores* or *conidia* are non-sexual spores arising from the end of the hyphæ by budding. Large ones are called *macroconidia;* small ones, *microconidia. Endospores* or *gonidia* are formed in the interior of special spore cases called *sporangia.* Endospores that are free and provided with locomotive flagella are *zoospores,* their cases being termed zoosporangia. An *ascospore* is a variety of endospore contained in a special spore-case called an *ascus. Zygospores* are spores formed by a conjugation between two special hyphæ. *Chlamydospores* are asexual resting spores, with thick walls, produced by enlargement of special cells. *Oöspores* are spores formed by fertilization in a manner similar to true seeds. **Swarm-s's,** spores made up of numerous active motile individuals.

Sporidium (spo-rid'e-um), pl. *sporid'ia.* A protozoan organism in one of the spore-stages of its growth: frequently seen in the vertebrate organism as a parasite. **S. vaccina'le.** Same as *Cytorrhyctes variolæ.*

Sporiferous (spo-rif'er-us) [L. *spo'ra* spore + *fer're* to bear]. Producing or bearing spores.

Sporiparous (spo-rip'ar-us) [L. *spo'ra* spore + *pa'rere* to produce]. Producing spores.

Sporoblast (spo'ro-blast) [Gr. σπόρος seed + βλαστός germ]. A spore mother-cell formed by the union of two gametes in certain sporozoa. It consists of a mass of protoplasm from which a single spore develops.

Sporocyst (spo'ro-sist) [Gr. σπόρος seed + κύστις cell]. 1. Any cyst or sac containing spores or reproductive cells, especially in a vegetal or animal organism of a low type. 2. The envelope that forms about a sporoblast in its course of development into a spore. Called also *Spore-membrane.*

Sporogenesis (spo-ro-jen'es-is) [Gr. σπόρος spore + γένεσις production]. The formation of spores; reproduction by spores.

Sporogenic (spo-ro-jen'ik) [Gr. σπόρος seed + γεννᾶν to produce]. Capable of developing into spores.

Sporogenous (spo-roj'en-us) [Gr. σπόρος seed + γεννᾶν to produce]. Reproduced by spores.

Sporogeny (spo-roj'en-e) [Gr. σπόρος spore + γεννᾶν to produce]. The development of spores.

Sporogony (spo-rog'o-ne) [Gr. σπόρος spore + γονεία generation]. One of the methods of protozoan development by the union of gametes to form zygotes.

Sporont (spo'ront). One of the developmental forms of a protozoan that exhibits alternation of generation. The sporont gives off anisospores, which conjugate to form zygotes, which develop into schizonts.

Sporophore (spo'ro-fōr) [Gr. σπόρος seed + φορεῖν to bear]. That part of an organism that supports the spores.

Sporoplasm (spo'ro-plazm) [Gr. σπόρος seed + πλάσμα plasm]. The protoplasm of reproductive cells.

Sporoplasmic (spo-ro-plaz'mik). Pertaining to or of the nature of sporoplasm.

Sporotheka (spo-ro-the'kah) [Gr. σπόρος seed + θήκη chest]. The envelope enclosing a number of exotospores of the malarial parasite before they leave the anopheles.

Sporothrix Schenckii (spo'ro-thrix). A pathogenic microörganism from the viscid pus of abscesses, consisting of a mass of mycelium, from which radiate spore-bearing threads.

Sporotricha (spo-rot'rik-ah) [Gr. σπόρος seed + θρίξ hair]. A genus of microörganisms resembling the yeast-fungi. Some of the species are pathogenic.

Sporotrichosis (spo''ro-trik-o'sis). Infection by sporothrix, producing an eruption of refractory subcutaneous abscesses.

Sporozoa (spo-ro-zo'ah), pl.; sing. *sporozoön* [Gr. σπόρος seed + ζῷον animal]. A class of endoparasitic protozoans. It includes the *Gregari'næ,* the *Coccid'ia,* the *Sarcosporid'ia,* the *Microsporid'ia,* and the *Myxosporid'ia.*

Sporozoite (spo-ro-zo'īt) [Gr. σπόρος seed + ζῷον animal]. Any one of the sickle-shaped nucleated

germs formed by division of the protoplasm of a spore of a sporozoan organism. It represents one of the phases in the development of the organism. Called also *Falciform body*.

Sporozoöid (spo-ro-zo'oid). Any one of a set of falciform bodies sometimes seen in cancer: thought to be protozoan.

Sporozoön (spo-ro-zo'on). 1. Any organism or species belonging to the class *Sporozo'a*. 2. The female malarial parasite in the stage formed by the capsulation of a macrogamete; by division it is transformed into a crop of sporozoites.

Sport (spōrt). A freak of nature, or lusus naturæ.

Sporulation (spor-u-la'shun). The formation of spores. **Arthrogenous s.**, the change of bacteria into resistant forms which, in favorable conditions, will reproduce themselves. **Endogenous s.**, sporulation of a protozoan within its host. **Exogenous s.**, sporulation of a protozoan to produce the infection of fresh hosts.

Sporule (spor'ūl). A small spore.

Spot (spot). A circumscribed area or place; a loculus or macula. **Acoustic s.** See *Macula acustica*. **Bitot's s's**, shiny, gray, triangular spots on the cornea, consisting of flaky masses of dried epithelium, microörganisms, etc. Called also *Xerosis corneæ*. **Blind s.**, the spot on the retina where the optic nerve enters. See *Retina*. **Cold s.**, any one of the spots on the skin where sensations of cold, but not of heat, are normally experienced. **Corneal s.**, an opacity of the cornea. **Cribriform s.** See *Macula cribrosa*. **De Morgan's s's**, red spots like nevus sometimes seen on the skin of cancer-patients. **Embryonic s.** See *Area germinativa*. **Epigastric s.**, a point of tenderness exactly over the ensiform cartilage. **Germinal s.**, the area germinativa or germinal vesicle. **Hot s.**, any one of the temperature-spots where heat is normally perceived, but not cold. **Hypnogenetic s.**, any superficial area stimulation of which will bring on sleep. **Koplik's s's**, small bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips during the prodromal stage of measles. **Light-s.** Same as *Cone of light*. **Mariotte's s.**, the blind spot, or optic papilla. **Milk-s.**, a spot seen on the visceral layer of the pericardium in postmortem examinations of elderly people. **Pain-s's**, spots on the skin where alone the sense of pain can be produced by a stimulus. **Roth's s's**, white spots on the retina in septic retinitis. **Soemmerring's s.** Same as *Macula lutea*. **Tardieu's s's**, spots of ecchymosis under the pleura following death by suffocation. **Temperature-s's**, hot and cold spots; spots on the skin normally anesthetic to pain and pressure and sensitive respectively to heat and cold; they are arranged in lines often somewhat curved: they show the peculiar arrangement of the end-apparatus with respect to the temperature-sense. **Wagner's s.**, the nucleolus of the human ovum.

Spotting (spot'ting). A slight menstrual show upon a woman's napkin.

Sprain (sprān). The wrenching of a joint with partial rupture or other injury of its attachments, and without luxation of bones. The signs of a sprain are rapid swelling, heat, and disablement of the joint. The pain is usually great, and is much increased by moving. The treatment is by hot or cold applications and bandaging; if recovery be too slow, immobilization of the joint is indicated. **S.-fracture.** See *Fracture*. **Riders' s.**, sprain of the adductor longus muscle of the thigh resulting from strain in riding horseback.

Spray (spra). A liquid minutely divided, as by a jet of air or steam. **Ether-s.**, ether applied in a nebulized form to produce local anesthesia by chilling the part.

Sprew, Sprue (spru). 1. Thrush. 2. Psilosis; a chronic disease marked by sore mouth with a raw-looking tongue, indigestion, and diarrhea. It occurs mostly in hot countries, and causes emaciation, anemia, and frequently death.

Spring-finger (spring). See *Finger*.

Spunk (spunk). Agaric charged with potassium nitrate.

Spur (spur). A projecting piece of bone.

Spurge (spurj). A name for various species of *Euphor'bia*. *E. lath'yris*, like many other species, is a poisonous and drastic purgative.

Spurge-flax (spurj-flax'). A thymelaceous European plant, *Daph'ne gnid'ium*: violently purgative and caustic; used in external remedies.

Spurious (spu're-us) [L. *spu'rius*]. Simulated; not genuine; false.

Spurred rye (spurd ri'). Ergotized rye, or ergot of rye.

Sputamentum (spu-tah-men'tum) [L.]. Saliva, or sputum.

Sputum (spu'tum) [L.]. Matter ejected from the mouth; saliva mixed with buccal or nasal mucus. In lung-diseases it contains mucopus and other disease-products from the lungs; in bronchial, laryngeal, pharyngeal, or tonsillar disease it may be purulent, watery, fibrinous, putrid, or bloody. **Albuminoid s.**, a yellowish frothy sputum of persons from whom large amounts of pleural fluid have been withdrawn: believed to be due to pulmonary edema. **S. coc'tum**, the opaque mucopus of the later stages of bronchitis and laryngitis. **S. cru'dum**, the clear, tenacious mucus of the early stages of laryngitis and bronchitis. **Egg-yolk s.**, sputum of a bright-yellow color, as in some cases of jaundice. **Globular s.**, sputum in yellow, spheric lumps: characteristic of the last stages of tuberculosis. **Green s.**, sputum stained with a green pigment, as in certain cases of jaundice. **Icteric s.**, sputum stained with a greenish or yellow tint by bile-pigments, as in jaundice. **Nummular s.**, sputum in rounded disks, shaped somewhat like coins. **Prune-juice s.**, dark, reddish-brown, bloody sputum of certain forms of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, gangrene, etc. **Rusty s.**, sputum stained with blood or blood-pigments: seen in pneumonia, etc. **S.-septicemia.** See *Septicemia*.

Spyrokolon (spi-ro-ko'lon). A kind of syphilis occurring in Greece.

Squama (skwa'mah), pl. *squa'mæ* [L.]. A scale or scale-like substance; especially the vertical plate of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamate (skwa'māt) [L. *squama'tus*, from *squa'ma* scale]. Scaly; having or resembling scales.

Squamocellular (skwa-mo-sel'u-lar) [L. *squa'ma* scale + *cel'lula* cell]. Having squamous cells.

Squamomastoid (skwa-mo-mas'toid). Pertaining to the squamous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

Squamoparietal, Squamosoparietal (skwa''mo-par-i'e-tal, skwa-mo''so-par-i'e-tal). Pertaining to the squamous and parietal bones.

Squamosa (skwa-mo'sah) [L. "scaly" (part)]. The squamous bone or squamous portion of the temporal bone; the upper and anterior part of the temporal bone, forming an upright plate.

Squamosal (skwa-mo'sal). 1. Same as *Squamous*. 2. The squamosa.

Squamosphenoid (skwa-mo-sfe'noid). Pertaining to the squamosa and to the sphenoid bone.

Squamotemporal (skwa-mo-tem'po-ral). Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamous (skwa'mus) [L., *squamo'sus* scaly]. Scaly, or plate-like. **S. bone.** See *Squamosa*.

Squamozygomatic (skwa''mo-zi-go-mat'ik). Pertaining to the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone.

Squarrous (skwar'rus) [L., *squarro'sus*]. Covered with scurf, or dandruff.

Squaw-vine (skwaw'vīn). The partridge-berry; a small, trailing, evergreen rubiaceous herb of North America, *Mitchel'la re'pens*: diuretic and astringent. Dose of *fluid extract*, ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.).

Squibb's diarrhea-mixture (skwibz). A mixture of 1 ounce each of tincture of opium, tincture of capsicum, and spirit of camphor, 3 drams of chloroform, and alcohol to make 5 ounces. Dose, 15–60 min. (0.972–3.88 gm.). **S.'s podophyllum pills**, pills each of which contains ¼ gr. of resin of podophyllum, ½ gr. of alcoholic extract of belladonna, ½ gr. of capsicum, 1 gr. of sugar of milk, ¼ gr. of acacia, and sufficient glycerin and syrup. **S.'s rhubarb-mixture**, compound rhubarb-mixture.

Squill (skwil) [L. *scil'la*; Gr. σκιλλα]. The bulb of *Urgin'ea*, or *Scil'la marit'ima*, a liliaceous plant. It contains *scillitin*, *scillin*, *scillipicrin*, *scillotoxin*, and several other principles, and is expectorant and diuretic; in large doses emetic and purgative. It is employed in bronchitis, croup, and dropsy. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.133 gm.); of *vinegar* (*ace'tum scil'læ*), 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *fluid extract*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *compound fluid extract*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *syrup*, ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.); of *compound syrup*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *tincture*, 6–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.); of *oxymel*, ½–1 fl. dr. (2–4 c.c.).

Squillitic (skwil-lit'ik) [L. *scillit'icus*; Gr. σκιλλιτικός]. Pertaining to or containing squill.

Squint (skwint). See *Strabismus*.

Squirting cucumber (skwer'ting). See *Elaterium*.

Sr. The chemic symbol for *Strontium*.

Ss. An abbreviation for L. *se'mis*, one-half.

Stab (stab). The line formed by stabbing a culture with a needle in bacterial study. **S.-culture.** See *Culture*.

Stabile (stab'il) [L. *stab'ilis* stable, abiding]. Noting an electric current applied by stationary electrodes.

Staccato (stak-kah'to) [Ital. "detached"]. Noting a manner of utterance in which the speech is delivered in a quick, jerky manner, with an interval between each two syllables.

Stactometer (stak-tom'et-er) [Gr. στακτός dropping + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring drops.

Stadium (sta'de-um), pl. *sta'dia* [L. for "course"; Gr. στάδιον]. A stage or period in a disease. **S. ac'mes**, the height of a disease. **S. augmen'ti**, the period or stage of increase in the intensity of a disease. **S. calo'ris**, the hot stage of a fever or disease. **S. decremen'ti**, the period of decrease of severity in a disease; the defervescence of a fever. **S. florescen'tiæ**, the stage of development of the eruption in an exanthematous disease. See also under *Stage*. **S. frig'oris**, the cold stage of an intermittent fever.

Staff (stahf). An instrument introduced into the urethra as a guide in cutting. **S. of Wrisberg**, an appearance seen in the normal larynx during laryngoscopic observation.

Staffordshire knot (staf'ord-shēr). See under *Knot*.

Stage (stāj). 1. A period or distinct phase in the course of a disease; a stadium. 2. The plate or platform of a microscope. **Algid s.**, a condition characterized by a flickering pulse, subnormal temperature, and varied nervous symptoms. **Amphibolic s.**, the stage which intervenes between the acme and the decline of an attack. **Asphyxial s.**, the preliminary stage of an attack of epidemic cholera: marked by cramps, severe pain, and great thirst. **Cold s.**, the chill or rigor of a malarial attack. **Eruptive s.** Same as *Stadium florescentiæ*. **Expulsive s.**, the stage of labor during which the child is being expelled from the uterus. **First s.**, the time during which the fetal head is being moulded and the cervix dilated. **Hot s.**, the period of pyrexia in a malarial paroxysm. **S. of invasion**, the time during which the system is coming under a morbific influence. **S. of latency**, the incubation-period of any infectious disorder. **Placental s.**, the third stage of labor; the period occupied by the expulsion of the placenta and the fetal membranes. **Preëruptive s.**, the stage after infection and before eruption. **Pyrogenetic s.**, the stage of invasion of a febrile attack. **Second s.** (of labor), the expulsive stage. **Step-ladder s.**, an early stage of enteric fever; so called from the peculiar form of the temperature-curve. **Sweating s.**, the final stage of a malarial paroxysm, marked by sweating. **Third s.**, the placental stage of labor.

Stagnation (stag-na'shun) [L. *stagna're* to grow stagnant]. The retardation of the flow of blood in any part.

Stagnin (stag'nin). An extract derived from the spleen of horses by autolysis. It is a powerful styptic and hemostatic.

Stahl's ear (stahlz). See *Ear*.

Stain (stān). Any dye, reagent, or other material used in coloring tissues for microscopic observation. Stains used in microscopic work may be divided into basic stains, which show special affinity for the nuclei of cells and are therefore known as **nuclear stains**, and acid stains, which color more readily the protoplasm—**protoplasmic stains.** Certain stains, which we may know as **selective stains** (they may be either basic or acid), color one tissue-element more vividly than others, or to the exclusion of others. Since the various tissue-elements show affinity for different stains, preparations may be colored with more than one stain. Accordingly we have *simple*, *double*, *triple*, or *multiple* staining. A **Contrast-s.** is one used to color an unstained portion of a tissue another portion of which has already been stained with another color. A table of the more important stains and staining methods is appended. **Plasmatic s., Plasmic s.**, a stain which colors the tissue uniformly throughout.

Staining (stān'ing). The artificial coloration of tissues in order to facilitate their study under the microscope. (See table given below.) **Differential s.**, staining with a contrast-stain; also the treatment of diseased tissues with agents which stain the bacilli and decolorize the structures in which they are embedded. **Metachromatic s.**, staining in which the same pigment imparts different colors to different tissue elements.

TABLE OF STAINS AND STAINING METHODS,

Including a brief description of some of the stains, fluids, preparations, and methods most commonly employed in histologic and pathologic technic (*arranged alphabetically*).

Abbott's method (*for spores*). Stain the cover-glass preparation with methylen-blue, heating repeatedly to the boiling-point; wash in water, and then in 95 per cent. alcohol containing 0.2 or 0.3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid; wash again in water; stain for 8 to 10 seconds in anilin-fuchsin solution; wash in water and mount. This stains the spores blue and the bodies of bacteria red. **Acid fuchsin.** A diffuse stain used especially for axis-cylinders, and consisting of a solution of 2 gm. of acid fuchsin in 40 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol and 160 c.c. of distilled water. **Alcohol.** The most common fixing fluid is alcohol. It is at the same time a hardening fluid, as the water of the tissues is withdrawn and their albumin coagulated. Small or thin pieces are put immediately into absolute alcohol, in which they remain for 12 to 24 hours. The period required for fixation may be greatly shortened by changing the absolute alcohol at the end of 1 or 2 hours. In the case of larger pieces, a successive immersion in gradually increasing strengths of alcohol (50 per cent., 70 per cent., 90 per cent.) is the method chosen. Pieces 1 c.c. in size remain for 24 hours in each grade of alcohol, larger pieces for a proportionately longer time. Alcohol used in this way is a hardening fluid rather than a fixing fluid. **Alcoholic borax-carmin solution.** Three gm. of carmin and 4 gm. of borax are placed in 93 c.c. of water, after which 100 c.c. of 70 per cent. alcohol is added. The mixture is stirred, then allowed to settle, and later filtered. **Alum-carmin.** A staining preparation of 100 c.c. of a 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. solution of ordinary alum, or preferably ammonia alum, mixed with 0.5 to 1 gm. of carmin. This is boiled for ½ hour, and after cooling filtered, and enough distilled water added to replace that lost by evaporation. Wash the sections in water. **Alum-hematoxylin solution.** A solution of 1 part of hematoxylin crystals, 100 parts of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonia alum, 300 parts of water, and 1 crystal of thymol. **Anilin-fuchsin.** A mixture of 16 c.c. of saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin and 84 c.c. of anilin-water. **Anjeszky's method** (*for staining spores*). A cover-glass is thinly spread with the spore-containing fluid and dried. While it is drying some ½ per cent. hydrochloric acid is warmed in a porcelain dish until it steams and bubbles form. When the solution is hot, the cover-glass is dropped upon the fluid, which is allowed to act upon the unfixed smear for three to four minutes. The cover is removed, washed with water, dried, and fixed, then stained with Ziehl's carbol-fuchsin solution, which is warmed until fumes arise. The stain is allowed to cool, decolorized with 4–5 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid, and counter-stained with malachite green or methylen-blue. **Aqueous borax-carmin solution.** Eight gm. of borax and 2 gm. of carmin are ground together and added to 150 c.c. of water. After 24 hours the fluid is poured off and filtered. The sections, previously freed from paraffin and treated with alcohol, are placed in this fluid for several hours (as long as 12) and then washed out in a solution of 0.5 to 1 per cent. hydrochloric acid in 70 per cent. alcohol. They are then transferred to 70 per cent. alcohol. **Babes's anilin-safranin.** A staining mixture prepared with anilin-water (2 per cent.), 100 parts; safranin-O soluble in water in excess; heating in a flask in hot water and filtered. **Baumgarten's s.** (*for bacillus of leprosy*). Stain 6 or 7 minutes in dilute solution of fuchsin; discharge ¼ minute in nitric-acid alcohol (nitric acid 1, alcohol 10); wash in water; contrast-stain is saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, alcohol, xylol, balsam. **Benda's method** (*for nervous tissue*). A modification of the Weigert-Pal method. **Benzalin.** See *Nigrosin*. **Benzopurpurin.** A protoplasmic stain of a dark-red color: used especially as a contrast-stain with hematoxylin and other blue stains. **Best's carmine s.** See under *Carmin*, in this table, p. 721. **Bethe's method** (*for fixing methylene-blue stains of nerve-fibers*). Wash off any excess of color with normal salt-solution; place in molybdate of ammonium, 1 gr.; distilled water, 10 c.c.; hydrogen peroxid, 1 c.c.; hydrochloric acid, 1 drop. Leave it in the cold mixture surrounded by ice and salt for 2 to 5 hours; wash ½ to 2 hours in running water; dehydrate and harden in cold absolute alcohol: clear with xylol and embed with paraffin. **Biondi-Heidenhain stain.** A stain prepared by mixing a saturated watery solution of orange G, 100 parts; saturated watery solution of acid fuchsin, 20 parts; a saturated aqueous solution of methyl-green, 50 parts. Before staining, dilute with water, 1 part to 100. **Birch-Hirschfeld method** (*for amyloid*). Stain in a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of Bismarck brown 5 minutes; wash in absolute alcohol, and then 10 minutes in distilled water; stain in 2 per cent. solution of gentian-violet 5 or 10 minutes; wash in a dilute acetic-acid solution; mount in levulose. The amyloid becomes red, the tissue brown. **Bismarck brown.** An anilin-stain used in a 1 per cent. aqueous solution or in a saturated solution of 40 per cent. alcohol. **Blue mass.** An injecting material for anatomic and histologic preparations, made by preparing a solution of gelatin warmed to 70° C., and coloring it to the desired shade with an aqueous solution of Berlin blue. **Böhmer's hematoxylin.** Hematoxylin crystals, 1 gm.; absolute alcohol, 10 c.c.; potassium alum, 10 gm.; distilled water, 200 c.c. Dissolve the hematoxylin crystals in the alcohol, and the alum in the distilled water. While constantly stirring, add the first solution to the second. The whole is then left for about 14 days in an open jar or dish, protected from the dust, during which time the color changes from violet to blue. After filtering the stain is ready for use. Sections, either loose or fixed to the slide or cover-slip, are placed in this solution, and after about half an hour are washed with water. If the nuclei are well stained the further treatment with alcohol may be commenced. **Bowhill's method** (*for spores*). Stain the preparation for 10 to 15 minutes in a solution of 15 c.c. saturated alcoholic solution of orcein, 10 c.c. aqueous solution of tannin, 30 c.c. distilled water, warming slightly. **Buchner's method** (*for anaërobic cultures*). An inoculated slant-tube with a loose cotton stopper is placed in a larger sealed tube, from which the oxygen is absorbed by a mixture of 6 gm. of pyrogallic acid and 1000 c.c. of potassium hydroxid. The slant-tube is held above the reducing mixture by a bent wire. **Bunge's mordant.** A mordant for staining flagella, consisting of 25 c.c. of solution of ferric chlorid diluted twenty times; 75 c.c. of a saturated aqueous solution of tannic acid. Just before using, a 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxid is added, and the solution is then filtered. **Cajal's double method** (*for ganglion cells*). A modification of Golgi's quick method by repeating the steps to get more perfect impregnation. **Capaldi's culture-medium.** For the bacillus of tuberculosis fluid agar in tubes is mixed

with fresh egg-yelk aseptically obtained, the yelk-membrane being seared with a hot knife. The medium is solidified on cooling so as to form slants. **Carbol-fuchsin.** See *Ziehl-Neelsen's carbol-fuchsin*. **Carmin.** A section-stain used in the following solutions: **Alcoholic borax-carmin solution.** Three gm. of carmin and 4 gm. of borax are placed in 93 c.c. of water, after which 100 c.c. of 70 per cent. alcohol are added. The mixture is stirred, then allowed to settle, and later filtered. Sections are treated as in the following. **Aqueous borax-carmin solution.** Eight gm. of borax and 2 gm. of carmin are ground together and added to 150 c.c. of water. After 24 hours the fluid is poured off and filtered. The sections, previously freed from paraffin and treated with alcohol, are placed in this fluid for several hours (as long as 12), and then washed out in a solution of 0.5–1 per cent. hydrochloric acid in 70 per cent. of alcohol. They are then transferred to 70 per cent. alcohol. **Best's carmin s.** (*for glycogen*). Carmin, 2 gm.; potassium carbonate, 1 gm.; potassium chlorid, 5 gm.; distilled water, 60 c.c. Boil gently for several minutes. After cooling, add liquor ammoniæ, caustic, 20 c.c. **Carmin-bleu de Lyon.** Sections or pieces of tissue are first stained with carmin (alum- or borax-carmin). Bleu de Lyon is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and diluted with the latter until the solution is of a light bluish color. In this the sections or pieces of tissue are after-stained for 24 hours. **Chenzinsky-Plein solution** (*for staining blood-corpuscles*, etc.). To 40 c.c. of a saturated aqueous solution of methylen-blue there are added 20 c.c. of a 0.5 per cent. alcoholic eosin solution and 40 c.c. of distilled water. This stains red corpuscles red, nuclei blue, and eosinophil granules bright red. **Corrosive sublimate** (*fixing medium*). An excellent fixing fluid is made by saturating distilled water or a physiologic saline solution with corrosive sublimate; saline solutions keep better. Small pieces, about 0.5 cm. in diameter, are immersed in this fluid for from 3 to 24 hours, are then washed in running water for 24 hours, and then transferred into 70 per cent. alcohol. After 24 hours the tissues are placed in 80 per cent. for the same length of time, and then preserved in 90 per cent. alcohol. **Cox's modification of Golgi's corrosive-sublimate method** (*for staining ganglion-cells*). Small pieces are treated from 1 to 3 months in a 5 per cent. bichromate of potassium solution, 20 parts; a 5 per cent. solution of mercuric chlorid, 20 parts; distilled water, 30–40 parts; and a 5 per cent. potassium chromate solution, 16 parts; then treat as for Golgi preparations. **Curry's method** (*for staining the capsule of the pneumococcus*). Cover with glacial acetic acid; wash away the acid with potassium hydroxid in a 1 per cent. solution; wash again and stain with anilin-gentian-violet. **Czocor's cochineal solution.** A tissue-stain prepared as follows: 7 gm. of powdered cochineal and 7 gm. of roasted alum are kept suspended in 100 c.c. of water by stirring while the mixture is boiled down to half its volume. After cooling it is filtered and a little carbolic acid added. Before the sections are placed in alcohol they should be washed with distilled water, as otherwise the alum is precipitated on the section by the alcohol. **Delafield's hematoxylin.** A strong solution of hematoxylin crystals, 4 gm.; 95 per cent. alcohol, 25 c.c.; saturated aqueous solution of ammonia alum, 400 gm.; expose in an unstoppered bottle to sun and air 3 or 4 days; filter and add 100 c.c. of glycerin and 100 c.c. of 95 per cent. alcohol. **Dunham's mixture.** Oil of cloves, 1 part; oil of thyme, 4 parts: a clearing reagent for sections in carmin or hematoxylin. **Eau de Javelle.** A concentrated solution of potassium hypochlorite. It is used as a corrosive in studying the choroid, iris, and pigmented structures. **Ehrlich's acid hematoxylin.** Hematoxylin crystals, 2 gm., are dissolved in absolute alcohol, 60 c.c.; saturate with ammonia alum a mixture of glycerin, 60 c.c.; water, 60 c.c., and glacial acetic acid. Mix the solutions and expose for a long time to light, till it acquires a deep-red color. Keep it in closely stoppered bottles. **Ehrlich's neutral stain.** A mixture of 1 part of a saturated aqueous solution of methylene blue and 5 parts of saturated aqueous solution of acid fuchsin. Erythrocytes are stained fuchsin color, their nuclei black or lilac, eosinophil granules red, neutrophile granules violet, and leukocyte neuclei blackish. **Ehrlich's solution.** A bacterial staining solution prepared by mixing 4 gm. of pure anilin, 11 c.c. of saturated alcoholic solution of gentian-violet, and 100 c.c. of water. **Ehrlich's triacid stain.** A stain containing acid fuchsin, orange-G, and methyl green. It stains erythrocytes orange, leukocyte-nuclei greenish, eosinophil granules copper color, and neutrophil granules violet. **Ehrlich's triglycerin stain.** A solution in 30 parts of glycerin of 2 parts each of eosin, aurantia, and nigrosin. It stains erythrocytes orange, leukocytes greenish, their nuclei dark gray, and eosinophil granules bright red. **Ehrlich-Biondi triple stain,** A stain, containing rubin, G-orange, G-methyl, prepared in concentrated aqueous solutions (rubin dissolves in the proportion of 1:5, orange G and methyl-green about 1:8). These concentrated solutions are combined in the following volumes: rubin, 4; orange, 7; methyl-green, 8. The stock-solution thus obtained is diluted with 50 to 100 times its volume of distilled water before using. The sections should be as thin as possible, and fixed to the slide by the water method. They remain for 24 hours in the stain, and are then washed either in pure 90 per cent. alcohol or in such with the addition of a little acetic acid (1 to 2 drops to 50 c.c.), until the rinsing fluid is no longer colored. Before staining it is occasionally of advantage to treat the sections with acetic acid (2:1000) for 1 to 2 hours. **Ehrlich-Weigert method** (*for tubercle-bacilli*). Place a dried cover-glass preparation, film down, in the following solution: saturated alcoholic solution of methyl-violet 1.1 parts; absolute alcohol 1 part; anilin water 10 parts. Heat gently until steam rises, then allow to stand 2 to 5 minutes. Decolorize for a few seconds in 1 part nitric acid and 3 parts water. Wash in 60 per cent. alcohol, then in water. **Ehrlich-Westphal method** (*for mast-cells*). Harden in weak alcohol. Stain for 24 hours in a solution of 200 parts alum-carmin solution, 200 parts saturated solution of dahlia in absolute alcohol, 100 parts glycerin, 20 parts glacial acetic acid. Decolorize in absolute alcohol for 24 hours, oil, mount in Canada balsam. **Eosin.** A diffuse stain used in a 5 per cent. aqueous solution, especially as a contrast-stain with alum hematoxylin. It gives a rosy color, and brings out especially well red blood-corpuscles and muscle-fibers. **Erlicki's fluid.** A fixing solution containing potassium bichromate, 2½ gm.; cupric sulphate, 0.5 gm.; and water, 100 c.c. It is quite similar to that of Müller's, except that it acts much more quickly. **Esmarch's method for anaëro-cultures.** Prepare a roll-culture of the organism in glucose-gelatin on ice, and when the layer of gelatin is still cold and dispersed on the walls of the tube fill it with liquefied gelatin, solidify in cold water, and seal air-tight. **Exner's method** (*for demonstrating myelin-sheaths*). Place fresh pieces of brain or cord, not over ½ cm. thick, in a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of osmic acid, using at

least 10 times as much fluid as the volume of the specimen; on the second day change the osmic acid solution; after 5 or 6 days wash thoroughly in water; then dehydrate and embed; examine the specimens in slightly ammoniacal glycerin: the myelin-sheaths appear gray to black. **Farrant's gum-glycerin.** A mounting medium: Glycerin, 50 c.c.; water, 50 c.c.; powdered gum arabic, 50 gm.; arsenous acid, 1 gm. Dissolve the arsenous acid in water; place the gum arabic in a glass mortar and mix it in the water; add the glycerin, and filter through fine muslin or wet filter-paper. **Fiocca's method** (*for spore-staining*). Put 20 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of ammonia into a watch-glass; add 10 to 20 drops of a saturated aqueous solution of gentian-violet, fuchsin, methylen-blue, or safranin; warm the solution; a thinly spread and well-dried cover-glass is dipped for 3 to 5 minutes or more, washed in a 20 per cent. dilution of nitric or sulphuric acid, washed again, and counterstained with an aqueous solution of chrysoidin, malachite-green, methylen-blue, resuvin, or safranin. **Flemming's solution.** A solution for hardening histologic specimens, consisting of osmic acid, 2 per cent. aqueous solution, 4 parts; chromic acid, 1 per cent. aqueous solution, 15 parts; glacial acetic acid, 1 part. **Flexner's method.** 1. (*for typhoid-bacilli*). (*a*) Stain paraffin sections in Löffler's methylen-blue solution for 2 hours; in 1:1000 acetic acid solution for several minutes; dehydrate in absolute alcohol; clear in oil of cloves; xylol; xylol-balsam. (*b*) Stain sections in Stirling's gentian-violet solution for 10 minutes; in 1:1000 acetic acid solution for several minutes; dehydrate in 95 per cent. alcohol; transfer to slide, blot, add oil of cloves to differentiate; wash in xylol; mount in xylol-balsam. 2. (*for bacillus of leprosy*). Stain in alum-hematoxylin; wash in water; carbol-fuchsin for 2–5 minutes steaming or 30–60 minutes cold; wash in water; treat on slide with iodin solution; water; blot, clear, and differentiate in anilin oil; xylol; balsam. **Fol's solution.** This is a modification of Flemming's fixing solution, consisting of osmic acid, 1 per cent. aqueous solution, 2 parts; chromic acid, 1 per cent. aqueous solution, 25 parts; glacial acetic acid, 2 per cent. aqueous solution, 5 parts; distilled water, 68 parts. **Formalin (Formol).** A 40 per cent. solution of the gas formaldehyd in water; has been much used as a fixing fluid. It is best employed in the form of a solution made by adding 10 parts of formalin to 90 parts of water or normal saline solution. Small pieces of tissue remain in this solution for 12 to 24 hours; larger pieces or organs a number of days or weeks, and are then transferred to 90 per cent. alcohol. **Fränkel's method.** A method for staining tubercle-bacilli. The cover-glass is stained with anilin-water fuchsin, placed in a mixture of saturated solution of methylen-blue in 50 parts of water, 30 of alcohol, and 20 of nitric acid. When the preparation seems blue it is washed in pure water or in alcohol and acetic acid. **Fränkel's mixture.** Prepare dilutions in sterilized tubes, melted gelatin; pass hydrogen through the gelatin in the tubes to displace the air; make Esmarch rolls on ice and seal. **Freud's gold stain** (*for nerve-fibers*). Harden in Müller's or Ehrlich's fluid and follow with alcohol; embed in celloidin; stain section in equal parts of 1 per cent. solution of gold chlorid and 95 per cent. alcohol; wash in water; reduce in caustic soda, 1 part; distilled water, 6 parts; wash again: place in a 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodid for 10 to 15 minutes; wash in water; treat with alcohol, oil, and Canada balsam. **Friedländer's glycerin-hematoxylin.** A staining preparation containing hematoxylin crystals, 2 gm.; potassium alum, 2 gm.; absolute alcohol, 100 c.c.; distilled water, 100 c.c.; glycerin, 100 c.c. Dissolve the hematoxylin crystals in the absolute alcohol and the alum in the water; mix the two solutions and add the glycerin. The mixture is filtered and exposed for several weeks to the air and light, until the odor of alcohol has disappeared, and then again filtered. Sections are afterward washed in water, and are placed for a short time in acid alcohol if the nuclei are to be especially brought out. **Fuchsin.** An anilin-stain used for staining blood-corpuscles. See *Anilin-fuchsin* and *Ziehl-Neelson's carbol-fuchsin*. **Futcher and Lazew's s.** A stain for malarial sporozoa. Have ready a freshly prepared fixation-fluid consisting of a 0.25 per cent. solution of formalin in 95 per cent. alcohol. The staining fluid is made of 20 c.c. of Cogit's thionin in a saturated solution of 50 per cent. alcohol and a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid; stain with the supernatant liquid, which colors the parasites a reddish violet. **Gabbet's acid blue.** Methylen-blue, 1–2 gm.; 25 per cent. sulphuric acid, 100 c.c.; and water. **Gabbet's method** (*for staining the bacillus of tuberculosis*). Stain with solution of carbol-fuchsin with heat; wash in water and cover with Gabbet's methylen-blue for 30 seconds; then wash and mount. By this method the bacillus of tuberculosis is colored red, while other microbes and cell-nuclei are stained blue. **Gasperini's mixture.** A nutrient medium for differentiating species of actinomyces: it consists of wheat flour, 150 gm.; water, 1000 c.c.; magnesium sulphate, 0.5 gm.; potassium nitrate, 1 gm.; grape-sugar, 15 gm. **Gelatin-carmin.** Four gm. of carmin are stirred into 8 c.c. of water and thoroughly ground. Enough ammonia is added to produce a dark-cherry color and render the whole transparent. Fifty gm. of the best gelatin are soaked 12 hours in distilled water and then pressed out by hand and melted, at a temperature of 70° C., in a porcelain evaporating-dish. The two solutions are mixed and stirred until the mixture becomes homogeneous. Drop a 25 per cent. acetic-acid solution until the color begins to change to a brick red and the mass becomes slightly opaque. A single drop too much of the acid may spoil the whole. During this process the temperature is kept at 70° C., and constant stirring is maintained. Filter while still warm through flannel. This preparation is used for injecting vessels. **Gentian-violet.** An anilin-dye used as a nuclear stain in a solution prepared by dissolving 0.5 gm. in 20 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol, 80 c.c. of distilled water, and 1 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. **Gerlach's method** (*for gold-staining nerve-fibers*). Harden the tissues in a 1–2 per cent. solution of ammonium bichromate for 1 to 3 weeks; put sections in a $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. solution of the double chlorid of gold and potassium, very slightly acidulated with HCl, till they become slightly violet; wash in 2000–3000 parts of water and 1 part of HCl; put them for 10 minutes in a $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. solution of HCl in 60 per cent. alcohol; finish with absolute alcohol, oil of cloves, and Canada balsam. **Giacomi's method.** A method for staining the bacillus of syphilis. Color with hot anilin-fuchsin; wash with a dilute solution of iron chlorid; decolorize in a concentrated solution of iron chlorid; wash in alcohol and finish with xylol and xylol-balsam. **Giemsa's method.** 1. (*for malarial parasites*). The formula is azur II., eosin, 3 gm.; azur II., 0.8 gm.; glycerin (Merck), 250 gm.; methyl-alcohol (Kahlbaum I.), 250 gm. The preparation is dried in air and fixed in absolute alcohol. To 1 c.c. of distilled water add 1 drop of the fluid, and cover the preparation with this mixture for 10–15 minutes;

wash in a stream of water; remove excess of water, dry in the air, and mount in balsam. 2. (*for Spirochæta pallida*). Same as 1, except that to the water used for diluting the staining fluid, 1–10 drops of a 0.1 per cent. solution of potassium carbonate is added. **Glycerin-agar.** To prepared nutrient agar 5 per cent. of glycerin is added, the mixture is then filled into tubes and sterilized. **Golgi's mixed method** (*for staining ganglion-cells and dendritic and axis-cylinder processes*). Harden as in the slow method, *infra*: transfer for 3 to 8 days to a mixture of a 1 per cent. solution of osmic acid (2 parts) and a 2 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate (8 parts); finish in a 0.75 per cent. silver nitrate solution for 24 to 48 hours. The sections are dehydrated in alcohol, cleared in oil of cloves or oil of bergamot, washed with xylol, and mounted in xylol-dammar. **Golgi's quick method.** Fresh pieces are placed in a mixture of 1 part of a 1 per cent. osmic acid solution and 4 parts of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of potassium bichromate. If the neuroglia is to be stained, let the pieces stay 2 or 3 days; if the nerve-cells, 3 to 5 days; nerve-fibers and collaterals, 5 to 7 days. After this the sections are dehydrated in alcohol, cleared in clove or bergamot oil; wash off with xylol, mount in xylol-dammar, and dry at 40° C. **Golgi's slow method** (*for staining ganglion-cells and dendritic and axis-cylinder processes*). The tissues are hardened for 2 to 6 weeks in a 2 per cent. potassium bichromate solution. Transfer for 2 to 4 days or more to a $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. solution of silver nitrate or a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of mercuric chlorid. **Gorden's method.** This is a modification of Van Ermengem's method in which the preparations remain in the second bath for two minutes, are then transferred to the third bath for two minutes, and are then washed, dried, and mounted without being returned to the second bath. **Gram's method** (*for staining cover-glass preparations*). Cover the preparation with anilin-gentian-violet solution for 30 seconds; wash in water 3 or 5 seconds; cover for 30 seconds with Gram's solution of iodin; wash with 95 per cent. alcohol and then with water; dry and mount. **Gram's method** (*for paraffin sections*). Stain with anilin-gentian-violet 5 to 20 minutes; wash in normal salt-solution or water; in iodin-solution (1 or 2:300) 1 minute; wash in water, then alcohol; finish with xylol and xylol-balsam. The bacteria are stained a deep blue. The bacteria stained by this method are tubercle-bacillus, pneumococcus of Fränkel, Streptococcus pyogenes, streptococcus of erysipelas, Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, albus, citreus, and flavus, Bacillus anthracis, and bacillus of hog-cholera. **Gram's solution.** A bacterial staining solution consisting of 1 gm. of iodin crystals, 2 gm. of potassium iodid, and 300 c.c. of water. **Gram-Weigert method** (*for staining celloidin sections*). Stain with lithium-carmin; dehydrate with alcohol, and fasten to a slide with ether-vapor; then stain with anilin-gentian-violet 5 to 20 minutes; wash in normal salt-solution; treat with iodin solution, 1 to 2 parts to 100; wash in water; dry with blotting-paper; dehydrate with anilin oil; treat repeatedly with xylol and finish with xylol-balsam. **Gunther's modification of Gram's method.** After exposure to the iodin-potassium-iodid solution, the specimen is placed for $\frac{1}{2}$ minute in alcohol, then for 10 seconds in 3 per cent. hydrochloric-acid alcohol, and finally, for complete decoloration, in pure alcohol. Before mounting the sections are cleared in oil of cloves or in xylol. **Heidenhain's hematoxylin s.** (*for nuclei*). Stain 24 to 48 hours in a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. aqueous solution of hematoxylin dissolved by the aid of heat; place the sections in a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. aqueous solution of potassium chromate for a day or two; wash in water thoroughly; treat with alcohol and then oil, and finish in Canada balsam. **Held's method** (*for nerve tissue*). Sections are warmed for 1 or 2 minutes in the following solution: 1 gm. erythrosin, 2 gm. acetone, 150 c.c. distilled water. Wash sections in water, and transfer to a solution consisting of equal parts of Nissl's methylene-blue solution and a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of acetone. Warm until the odor of acetone ceases. Decolorize in $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. solution of alum until they are red. Dehydrate in alcohol, clear, and mount. **Heller's method** (*for myelin-sheaths*). Harden with Müller's fluid or by the Weigert method; embed in celloidin; place sections in a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of osmic acid for 10 minutes; wash in water; reduce in sodium sulphate, 125 parts; sodium carbonate, 70 parts; water, 500 parts; pyrogallic acid, 15 parts; wash in water; differentiate in an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate; decolorize with a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of oxalic acid; wash in water; finish with alcohol, oil, and Canada balsam. **Hemalum.** One gm. of hematein is dissolved by heating in 50 c.c. of absolute alcohol. This is poured into a solution of 50 gm. of alum in 1 liter of distilled water, and the whole well stirred. A thymol crystal is added to prevent the growth of fungus. After staining, sections or tissues are washed in distilled water. **Hematoxylin.** See *Böhmer's hematoxylin, Delafield's hematoxylin, Ehrlich's hematoxylin, Friedländer's glycerin-hematoxylin, Heidenhain's hematoxylin*. **Hematoxylin-eosin method.** Sections already stained in hematoxylin are placed for 2 to 5 minutes in a 1 to 2 per cent. aqueous solution of eosin or in a 1 per cent. solution of eosin in 60 per cent. alcohol. They are then washed in water, after which they remain a short time in absolute alcohol. **Hematoxylin-safranin method.** Sections of preparations fixed with chromic-formic acid or solution of platinum chlorid are stained for a short time with Delafield's hematoxylin, then counterstained for 12 to 24 hours with safranin, and washed with absolute alcohol till no more color is given off. **Hermann's solution.** Osmic acid, 2 per cent. aqueous solution, 4 parts; 1 per cent. aqueous solution of platinic chlorid, 15 parts; glacial acetic acid, 1 part. **Herxheimer's method** (*for staining elastic fibers*). Harden in Müller's fluid; alcohol and other fixatives are not so good. Stain in hematoxylin, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 20 parts; water, 20 parts; saturated solution of lithium carbonate, 1 part. Decolorize in solution of chlorid of iron; wash in water; treat with alcohol, oil, and Canada balsam. Elastic fibers are stained black, the surrounding tissues pale blue. **Hiss's method** (*for capsules of bacteria*). Mix a small portion with a drop of serum on a cover-glass; then spread, and allow to dry in the air, and fix by drawing through flame. Then treat in either of the following ways: 1. Stain in one-half saturated aqueous solution of gentian-violet for a few seconds; then wash, mount, and examine in 0.25 per cent. of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. 2. Stain in a 5–10 per cent. solution of gentian-violet, steaming for a few seconds, then wash in a 20 per cent. solution of copper sulphate, blot with filter-paper, dry thoroughly, and mount in balsam. **Hoyer's method with thionin.** Harden in corrosive sublimate, followed by alcohol. Paraffin sections are passed through xylol, chloroform, and 95 per cent. alcohol to free from paraffin. Put into a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of mercuric chlorid for 3 to 5 minutes; stain in a weak solution of thionin; clear in a mixture

of oils of cloves and thyme; treat with turpentine oil or cedar oil and finish with balsam. **Hunt's method** (*for bacillus diphtheriæ*). Stain in saturated aqueous solution of methylen-blue one minute without heating; wash in water; cover with aqueous solution of tannic acid, 10 per cent. for ten seconds; wash in water; stain in saturated aqueous solution of methyl-orange one minute; wash in water; dry and mount in balsam. **Japanese method** (*for fixing paraffin sections*). A little of Mayer's albumin is placed on the slide and so spread about that hardly a trace of the substance can be seen. The slide is then put in a thermostat heated to 70° C. The albumin soon coagulates, after which the sections are fixed to the slide by the water-method. To every 30 c.c. of the distilled water a drop of gum arabic or glycerin-albumin may be added. **Jenner's stain** (*for blood-corpuscles*). A 1.25 per cent. aqueous solution of Grübler's yellow water-soluble eosin is added to a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of Grübler's methylen-blue. The precipitate is allowed to stand 24 hours and then made up to ½ per cent. in methyl alcohol. It colors erythrocytes terra cotta, nuclei of leukocytes blue, neutrophil granules purplish red, corinophil granules light red, basophil granules dark violet, and bacteria and malarial parasites blue. **Johne's method** (*of staining bacterial capsules*). The preparations are stained in a warmed 2 per cent. solution of gentian-violet, rinsed in water, decolorized for from 10 to 20 seconds in a 2 per cent. solution of acetic acid, and are washed and mounted in water. **Kaiserling's method.** A procedure for preserving the natural colors in museum-preparations. Fix 1 to 5 days in formaldehyd, 200 c.c.; water, 1000 c.c.; nitrate of potassium, 15 gm.; potassium acetate, 30 gm.; drain and lay in 80 per cent. alcohol 1 to 6 hours and in 95 per cent. alcohol 1 to 2 hours; preserve in potassium acetate, 200 gm.; glycerin, 400 c.c.; water, 2000 c.c. **Kallius's method** (*for fixing Golgi stains*). Place sections for several minutes in 1 part of a developer composed of hydrochinon, 1 part; sodium sulphite, 8 parts; potassium carbonate, 1.5 parts; water, 575 parts; and about ⅝ as much alcohol, till the sections become gray or black. Treat with 70 per cent. alcohol for 10 to 15 minutes, and with a 20 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium hyposulphite; soak in water 24 hours; finish with alcohol, oil, and Canada balsam. **Klotz's s.** (*for fat acid crystals*). Fix tissues; precipitate fatty acid radical in chromalum, 2.5 gm., and 7 per cent. formaldehyd, 100 c.c.; dissolve by boiling, and while cooling add glacial acetic acid, 5 c.c., and then powdered neutral acetate of copper, 5 gm.; wash in water, cut sections, and stain them in a saturated solution of hematoxylin in 60 per cent. alcohol for six hours; wash in water and treat with a mixture of potassium ferricyanid, 2.5 gm.; borax, 2 gm.; and distilled water 100 c.c. **Koch-Ehrlich's solution.** A staining solution consisting of 100 parts of a filtered aqueous solution of anilin oil, 10 parts of absolute alcohol, and 11 parts of a concentrated alcoholic solution of fuchsin, methylen-blue, or gentian-violet. **Kronecker's fluid.** An indifferent mounting fluid consisting of distilled water, 100 c.c.; sodium chlorid, 6 gm.; sodium carbonate, 0.06 gm. **Krönig's varnish.** Used in sealing mounted objects between the cover-slip and the slide. Melt 2 parts of wax and stir in 7 to 9 parts of colophonium; filter while hot. **Kühne's method** 1. (*for staining glanders-bacillus*). The sections are placed for half an hour in a stain consisting of methylen-blue, 1.5; alcohol, 10; and 5 per cent. aqueous solution of phenol, 100. They are then washed in water, decolorized in hydrochloric acid, immersed in a solution of lithium carbonate, placed in a bath of distilled water, dipped in absolute alcohol colored with a little methylen-blue, dehydrated in anilin oil containing methylen-blue, washed in anilin oil, then in light ethereal oil, cleared in xylol, and mounted in balsam. 2. (*for paraffin sections*). Stain the sections slightly in alum-hematoxylin; wash in water; treat with a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of anilin hydrochlorate for 15 seconds; wash in water; treat with absolute alcohol; finish with xylol and xylol-balsam. **Kutscher's modification of Gram's method** (*for sections*). Prepare a concentrated solution gentian-violet in a mixture of anilin water, 1 part; alcohol, 1 part; 5 per cent. carbolic water, 1 part. Of this solution a drop at a time is added to a watch-glass full of water until a layer forms upon the surface. In this the sections are placed, and after 10 to 15 minutes are washed in water, then placed in the iodin solution for a minute, then in alcohol, xylol, and mounted in balsam. **Langhans's method.** A method for obtaining permanent mounts with iodin. Harden in alcohol; stain in Lugol's solution; dehydrate with 1 part of iodin tincture to 3 or 4 parts of absolute alcohol; clear and mount in oil of Cretan origanum. **Lenhossek's method** (*for staining ganglion-cells*). Harden sections in 90 per cent. alcohol; then in 96 per cent., or in formaldehyd, followed by alcohol. Do not keep too long in alcohol. **Levaditi's method** (*for Spirochæta pallida in sections*). Sections are placed in 10 per cent. formol for 24 hours; rinsed in water and placed in 95 per cent. alcohol for 24 hours; placed in distilled water until they sink to the bottom; placed in a 1.5 to 3 per cent. solution of silver nitrate and kept in incubator at 38° for three to five days; washed in distilled water and placed in following solution for 24–72 hours: pyrogallic acid, 2–4 gm.; formol, 5 c.c.; distilled water, 100 c.c. **Liborius's method** (*for making anaërobic cultures*). Cultivate in solid media in tubes so filled that oxygen cannot reach the germs through the thick layer of the medium; then immerse in cold water to cool the contents, inoculate, solidify in cold water, and seal the tubes. **Litmus whey.** The casein is precipitated from milk by producing a feeble acid reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid. The filtrate is boiled, filtered, neutralized, and mixed with litmus. **Löffler's method** (*for staining glanders-bacillus in sections*). Stain paraffin sections 20 minutes in Löffler's methylen-blue solution, or in equal parts of a 1:10,000 KOH solution, and anilin-gentian-violet; place for 5 seconds in 10 c.c. of distilled water containing 2 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid and 1 drop of 5 per cent. oxalic acid. **Löffler's method for flagella.** Mordant the preparation for 1 minute with a fresh filtered solution made of 10 gr. of tannic acid in 50 c.c. of water, 2.5 c.c. of a cold saturated solution of ferrous sulphate, and 0.5 c.c. of an alcoholic or aqueous solution of fuchsin or gentian-violet. Heat for 1 minute on the cover-glass, without boiling; wash the preparation, and stain with a freshly prepared and filtered solution of anilin-gentian-violet or anilin-fuchsin. **Löffler's method for sections.** Place in a caustic potash solution (1:10,000) for 5 to 10 minutes; stain in Löffler's methylen-blue solution, or in equal parts of anilin-gentian-violet, and the same caustic potassa solution 20 minutes; then 5 seconds in distilled water (10 c.c.) with 2 drops of sulphuric acid and 1 drop of 5 per cent. oxalic acid; wash quickly in water; follow in succession with absolute alcohol, xylol, and xylol-balsam. **Löffler's methylen-blue solution.** Saturated solution of methylen-blue in alcohol, 30 c.c.; aqueous solution of caustic potash (1:10,000), 100 c.c. **Löffler's mixture.** Glucose-bouillon, 1 part; beef blood-serum, 3 parts: a culture-medium for use in slants.

Löwit's formic-acid method. Place bits of fresh tissue in a mixture of formic acid (1 part) and water (1 to 2 parts) till they become transparent; put in an aqueous solution of gold chlorid, 1–1.5 parts to 100 parts of water; then in formic acid, 1 part to 3 of water, for 24 hours; in concentrated formic acid 24 hours. Finish and preserve in glycerin or balsam. **Lubinski's culture-medium** (*for the bacillus of tuberculosis*). One kilo of potato is cooked in 1500 c.c. of water 3 or 4 hours; of the mass thus formed take 1000 c.c., add 500 gm. of chopped beef, let it stand 24 hours, then boil and filter; add to the filtrate 1 to 1.5 per cent. of agar, and boil ½ hour. Add 1 per cent. of peptone and 0.5 per cent. of sodium chlorid; boil 5 minutes, and neutralize with a solution of sodium hydrate. Filter, run into test-tubes, and sterilize. **Lustgarten's method.** A method for staining the bacillus of syphilis. Treat for 24 hours with anilin-gentian-violet, and keep for 2 hours in a thermostat at 40° C.; decolorize completely with potassium permanganate (½ per cent. aqueous solution) and in an aqueous solution of sulphurous acid; wash and finish with alcohol, clove oil, and Canada balsam. **MacConkey's stain** (*for bacterial capsules*). Rub in a mortar with 1000 c.c. of distilled water, 0.5 gm. of dahlia and 1.5 gm. of methyl-green; add 10 c.c. of saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin, and add 90 c.c. of distilled water. **MacCrorrie's stain** (*for flagella*). A mixture of 10 c.c. of saturated alcoholic solution of night blue; 10 c.c. of saturated aqueous solution of potash alum; and 10 c.c. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of tannin. **Mall's method** (*for reticulum*). Frozen sections of fresh tissue 40 to 80 μ thick are digested for 24 hours in a solution of 5 gm. pancreatin, 10 gm. sodium bicarbonate, and 100 c.c. of water; wash in water; place in test-tube half full of water, and shake thoroughly; spread on slide and allow to dry; allow a few drops of a solution of 10 gm. of picric acid, 33 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and 300 c.c. of water, to dry on the surface; stain for half an hour in a solution of 10 gm. of acid fuchsin, 33 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and 66 c.c. of water; wash in picric acid solution; treat with alcohol, xylol, balsam. **Mallory's differential stain** (*for Amœba coli*). Harden in alcohol; stain sections in a saturated aqueous solution of thionin 3 to 5 minutes; differentiate in a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of oxalic acid for ½ to 1 minute; wash in water, clear in oil of Cretan origanum; wash with xylol; finish with xylol-balsam; remove to a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of ammonium bichromate 4 to 6 days in the incubator at 37° C., or for 3 or 4 weeks at room-temperature; change solution on the second day; place directly in alcohol; embed in celloidin; fasten sections to slide by means of ether vapor; stain in anilin-gentian-violet 15 to 20 minutes; wash with normal salt-solution; treat with iodin solution; wash and dry with paper; decolorize with xylol and anilin in equal parts; wash with xylol; finish with xylol-balsam. **Mallory's differential stain** (*for neuroglia-fibers*). 1. Fix in a 4 per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyd 4 days or more; place in a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid 4 days or more. 2. (By means of phosphotungstic-acid hematoxylin.) Fix and mordant tissues in exactly the same way as before given; stain in phosphotungstic-acid hematoxylin 4 to 24 hours; wash in water; treat with alcohol, and next with oil of Cretan origanum; finish with xylol-balsam. **Mallory's method.** 1. (*For actinomyces.*) Stain sections in a saturated aqueous solution of eosin for 10 minutes or more; wash in water; stain 2 to 5 minutes in anilin-gentian-violet; wash off with normal salt-solution; follow with iodin solution 1 minute; then with water; clear with anilin oil; treat with changes of xylol, and follow with xylol-balsam. 2. (*For actinomyces.*) Stain in alum cochineal 3 to 5 minutes; wash with water; dehydrate in 95 per cent. alcohol; fasten section to slide with ether vapor; apply anilin-gentian-violet 5 to 20 minutes; wash with water; dry with filter-paper; use anilin saturated with fuchsin 1 to 3 minutes; wash the fuchsin out with pure anilin until the clubs are sharply differentiated; watch the process under the low power of the microscope. Apply several changes of xylol; finish with xylol-balsam. Stain lightly in alum cochineal 3 to 5 minutes; wash in water; dehydrate with alcohol; fasten on slide with ether vapor; treat 5 to 20 minutes with anilin-gentian-violet; wash off with water; dry with filter-paper; test one. **Mallory's stain** (*for elastic fibers*). Harden in alcohol; stain in phosphotungstic-acid hematoxylin 24 hours; wash in water; treat with alcohol; finish with oil and Canada balsam. **Marchi's fluid.** Müller's fluid, 2 parts; osmic acid, 1 per cent. aqueous solution, 1 part: a fixing reagent. **Marchi's method** (*for degenerated nerve-fibers*). The specimen is placed in Marchi's fluid, when healthy fibers appear yellow, but degenerated ones show rows of black spots. **Mayer's acid hemalum.** Mayer's hemalum with 2 per cent. of glacial acetic acid added. **Mayer's glycerin-albumin mixture.** A mixture for affixing paraffin sections to slides, consisting of equal parts of white of egg and glycerin, with a little camphor or carbolic acid. **Mayer's glycerin-alum-hematein solution.** Hematein, 0.4 gm., rubbed up with glycerin, 5 gm.; glycerin, 30 c.c.; water, 70 c.c. **Mayer's hemalum.** Hematein, or its ammonia salt, 1 gm.; 90 per cent. alcohol, 50 c.c.; alum, 50 gm.; water, 1000 c.c.; thymol, 1 crystal. **Mayer's muchematein.** Hematein, 0.2 gm.; aluminum chlorid, 0.1 gm.; glycerin, 40 c.c.; water, 60 c.c. **Methylen-blue.** An anilin-dye which is much used as a staining agent. It is prepared in a saturated solution in absolute alcohol, which is diluted for use. See *Gabbet's solution*, *Kühne's solution*, *Löffler's solution*, *Sahli's solution*, and *Unna's solution*. **Methyl-green pyronin s.** Same as *Unna-Pappenheim's s.* **Methyl-violet s.**, an anilin-dye used as a stain for staining amyloid substance, nuclei, and bacteria, which are colored pink. It is employed in a ½ to 2 per cent. aqueous solution. **Michaelis's stain.** A mixture of alcoholic solution of methylene blue and a solution of eosin in acetone: stains the blood corpuscles like Jenner's stain. **Moeller's method** (*for spore-staining.*). The cover-glass, dried in air is placed for 2 or 3 minutes in absolute alcohol, is then rinsed in water, and kept in chloroform 2 minutes. It is rinsed in water and treated with 5 per cent. solution of chromic acid. It is then rinsed in water and stained with carbol-fuchsin solution, heated slowly until the fluid boils. It is decolorized in a 5 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid, washed in water, and stained in aqueous solution of methylen-blue or malachite-green, rinsed again, dried and mounted in Canada balsam. **Morris's s.** (*for vegetable parasites*). 1. Ether or alcohol and ether equal parts. 2. Stain in solution of 5 per cent. gentian violet in 70 per cent. alcohol, 5 to 30 minutes. 3. Iodin solution, 1 minute. 4. Anilin. 5. Anilin. 6. Xylol. 7. Xylol-balsam. **Muir's method** (*for flagella*). A modification of Pitfield's method. The mordant consists of a mixture of 10 c.c. of 10 per cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid; 5 c.c. saturated aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate; 5 c.c. of saturated aqueous solution of alum, and 5 c.c. of carbol-fuchsin. The stain consists of 25 c.c. of saturated aqueous solution of alum and 5 c.c. of saturated alcoholic solution of gentian violet. The emulsified growth is spread thin on a watch-glass, dried, fixed with heat, treated with the mordant, washed, dried,

and stained. **Müller's fluid.** A hardening solution consisting of potassium bichromate, 2 to 2.5 gm.; sodium sulphate, 1 gm.; water, 100 c.c. **Neisser's stain.** A method of staining bacilli of diphtheria by treating with a 0.1 per cent. solution of methylen-blue, then with a 0.2 per cent. solution of Bismarck brown. The bacilli are colored brown with a blue spot at each end. **Neuman's s.** (*for flagella*). Tannic acid, 1 gm., potassium alum, 1 gm., distilled water, 40 c.c. To this mixture add 0.5 gm. of night-blue dissolved in 20 c.c. of absolute alcohol. Filter, and use the filtrate for the staining fluid. Stain the preparation 2 or more minutes; wash in water; stain with saturated aqueous solution of gentian violet for 2 minutes; wash and mount. **Nicolle's method.** A method of staining in sections. Löffler's blue, 1 to 3 minutes; wash in water; 10 per cent. solution of tannic acid, a few seconds; wash in water; absolute alcohol, oil of cloves, xylol, Canada balsam. **Nigrosin.** Anilin blue-black, an anilin-dye used as a stain for the study of the central nervous system, having a special affinity for ganglion-cells. The tissue is stained in a concentrated aqueous solution for from five to ten minutes. It is then decolorized and dehydrated in alcohol, and finished in oil and Canada balsam. **Nissl's method** (*for ganglion-cells*). Harden tissues in pieces not over 1 to 1.2 cm. across in 96 per cent. alcohol; cut section as follows, remove excess of alcohol with filter-paper; dip base of specimen in thick celloidin; mount on block; harden in 96 per cent. alcohol; moisten at night with 96 per cent. alcohol; make sections less than $\frac{1}{100}$ mm. in thickness; preserve in 96 per cent. alcohol. Transfer sections to slides; dry with filter-paper; apply oil of cajuput; wash with a few drops of benzin; add a little benzin-colophonium; heat in a flame till the benzin is expelled; cover slip and warm the slide; see that the colophonium is spread evenly, and mount. **Nocht s.,** a stain prepared by mixing solutions of eosin, and alkalinized methylene blue. **Noniewicz's method.** Stain in Löffler's methylen-blue solution 2 to 5 minutes; wash in water; decolorize 1 to 5 seconds in ½ per cent. acetic acid, 75 parts; ½ per cent. aqueous solution of tropeolin, 25 parts; wash in water; dehydrate the section on a slide with filter-paper, then in air, and then over a small flame; clear by dropping xylol on it repeatedly; finish in xylol-balsam. **Orcein.** A vegetable dye obtained from certain species of lichens, and used mainly for staining elastic fibers. It is soluble in alcohol. **Orth's discharging fluid.** A fluid consisting of hydrochloric acid, 1 c.c.; acid alcohol, 1 c.c.; and 70 per cent. alcohol, 99 c.c. **Orth's fluid.** Müller's fluid plus 4 per cent. of formaldehyd: a general fixing reagent. **Orth's lithium carmin.** Carmin, 2.5–5 gm.; saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate, 100 c.c.; thymol, a crystal: a carmin stain. **Osmic acid** is a reagent that kills quickly, fixes exceedingly well, and even colors certain tissues. Only small pieces can be fixed in this fluid, as it does not easily penetrate the tissues. It is ordinarily used in a 1 per cent. aqueous solution, the objects remaining immersed 24 hours. They are then washed in running water for the same length of time, after which they are transferred to 90 per cent. alcohol. Very small objects may be treated with osmic acid in the form of vapor (vaporization). This is done as follows: A very small quantity of osmic-acid solution is put in a small dish. The object is then suspended by a thread in such a way that it does not come in contact with the fluid. The dish should be covered with a well-fitting lid. **Pal's modification of Weigert's myelin-sheath stain.** Fix as for Weigert's method; keep sections for some hours in a ½ per cent. aqueous solution of chromic acid, or for a longer time in a 2 to 3 per cent. solution of potassium dichromate; transfer to Weigert's hematoxylin solution 24 to 48 hours; wash in water containing 1 to 3 per cent. of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate till the sections appear of a uniform deep blue; differentiate in a ½ per cent. aqueous solution of potassium permanganate till the gray matter looks brownish-yellow; transfer to a solution containing 1 part of oxalic acid, and 1 part of potassium sulphate in 200 parts of water, till the gray matter is colorless, or nearly so; wash thoroughly in water; dehydrate in 95 per cent. alcohol; finish in oil and Canada balsam. **Pappenheim's solution** (*for tubercule bacilli*). One part rosolic acid is dissolved in 100 parts absolute alcohol: methylene blue is added to the point of saturation: to this 20 parts of glycerin are added. **Pappenheim's stain** (*for differentiating between basophilic granulations of red cells and nuclear fragments*). *Stain I.* Carbolic acid, 0.25 c.c.; distilled water, 100 c.c.; methylene green, 1 c.c. *Stain II.* Carbolic acid, 0.25 c.c.; distilled water, 100 c.c.; pyronin, 1 c.c. 15 c.c. of I. and 35 c.c. of II. are mixed and filtered, the blood-smear is fixed by heat and stained for a few seconds in the filtrate. Basophil granules are stained bright red; nuclear fragments, deep greenish blue. **Paracarmin.** A stain consisting of a mixture of carminic acid, 1 gm.; aluminum chlorid, 0.5 gm.; calcium chlorid, 4 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100 c.c. Paracarmin is peculiarly adapted to the staining of large objects. Specimens are washed in 70 per cent. alcohol, with the addition of 0.5 per cent. aluminum chlorid, or 2.5 per cent. glacial acetic acid in case of overstaining. **Peptone water.** In a liter of water 10 gm. of dry peptone and 5 gm. of sodium chlorid are dissolved, and the solution is then sterilized. **Pfeiffer's method.** A method for staining bacteria in tissues by staining for ½ hour in diluted Ziehl's solution, transferring to absolute alcohol made fully acid with acetic acid. As soon as the section begins to take on a red-violet color, it is cleared in xylol and mounted in balsam. **Pianese's solution.** A fixing reagent made as follows: Mix 15 c.c. of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of platinum and sodium chlorid, 5 c.c. of a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of chromic acid, 5 c.c. of a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of osmic acid, and 1 drop of formic acid. **Pianese's staining solution and method.** (I.) *Carmin and picronigrosin.* Stain in neutral and lithium carmin; decolorize in acid alcohol; wash in water; absolute alcohol; anilin-gentian-violet, 10 minutes; absolute alcohol so long as any color is discharged; saturated aqueous solution of picric acid and nigrosin, 5 minutes; decolorize in a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution of oxalic acid; water, several minutes; absolute alcohol; oil of bergamot; balsam. Nuclei, red; cell-protoplasm, light olive-green; connective tissue, dark olive-green; elastic fibers, bluish; bacteria, blastomycetes, violet. (II.) *Methylen-blue and eosin in borax solution.* Keep 3 solutions on hand: (*a*) saturated solution of borax, (*b*) ½ per cent. solution of "bluish eosin" in 70 per cent. alcohol, (*c*) saturated aqueous solution of borax. For use, mix together 2 parts of the filtered solution *a* to 1 of *b* and 2 of *c*. The steps of the staining process are as follows: (1) absolute alcohol, (2) staining solution 10 to 20 minutes, (3) decolorize in a 1 per cent. solution of acetic acid, (4) wash in water, (5) absolute alcohol, (6) xylol, (7) xylol-balsam. Nuclei, blue; red blood-globules, cell-protoplasm, granules of eosinophils, connective tissue, etc., are stained to rose-red. (III. *a.*) *Malachite-green, acid fuchsin, and nigrosin.* Malachite-green, 1 gm.; acid fuchsin, 4 gm.; nigrosin, 1 gm.; water, 50 c.c.; alcohol saturated with copper acetate, 50 c.c. 1. Absolute alcohol. 2. Stain in 20 drops of the above solution diluted with 10 c.c. of distilled water for 24 hours. 3. Decolorize in a ½ per cent. aqueous solution of oxalic acid. 4. Wash in water. 5. Absolute alcohol. 6. Xylol-balsam. Resting nuclei are stained light red; protoplasm, reddish yellow; in the karyokinetic figures, nuclein green; fibrillæ of the achromatic spindle and of the mitoma, bright red; centrosome and polar bodies, red; the rest of the cell-body, a reddish yellow. (III. *b.*) *Malachite-green, acid fuchsin, and Martin's yellow.* Malachite-green, 5 gm.; acid fuchsin, 1 gm.; Martin's yellow, 0.01 gm.; distilled water, 150 c.c.; alcohol, 96 per cent., 50 c.c. 1. Stain in the solution, without diluting, half an hour. 2. Absolute alcohol. 3. Xylol. 4. Xylol-balsam. Nuclei of resting and dividing cells, green; cell-protoplasm, connective tissue, etc., rose-colored; cancer-bodies, mainly red, but in masses. (IV.) *Acid fuchsin and picronigrosin.* Saturated alcoholic solution of acid fuchsin, 6 drops; picronigrosin, 8 drops; distilled water, 10 c.c. Treat with 70 per cent. alcohol; stain in the solution 6 hours; decolorize in dilute acetic acid; absolute alcohol; xylol, xylol-balsam. Resting nuclei, red; nuclein of karyokinetic figures, yellow; cell-protoplasm, dark olive-green; cancer-bodies, olive-gray, but some may be ruby-red or partly so. (V.) *Lichtgrün and hematoxylin.* Ehrlich's acid hematoxylin, 15 c.c.; saturated solution of lichtgrün in 70 per cent. alcohol, 5 c.c.; distilled water, 15 c.c. Treat with distilled water; stain in above mixture 30 minutes; wash in several waters; alcohol; oil of bergamot; balsam. Nuclei, green; cancer-bodies take hematoxylin stain. (VI.) *Acid fuchsin and hematoxylin.* Ehrlich's acid hematoxylin, 15 c.c.; in 70 per cent. alcohol, 15 c.c.; distilled water, 15 c.c.; stain as in V. Nuclei, red; protoplasm, brick-red; cancer-bodies take hematoxylin stain. **Picric acid** (*fixing medium*). Small and medium-sized objects (up to 1 c.c.) are fixed for 24 hours in a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid (about 0.75 per cent.), although an immersion lasting for weeks is not detrimental, especially if the objects be of considerable size. The tissues are transferred to 70 per cent. or 80 per cent. alcohol, in which they remain until the alcohol is not colored by the picric acid. They are then preserved in 90 per cent. alcohol. **Picrocarmin.** See *Ranvier's picrocarmin.* **Picrofuchsin.** See *Van Gieson's solution.* **Piffard's method** (*for living bacteria*). Distilled water, 100; pure potassium cyanid, 1; dry potassium carbonate, 0.5; rectified methylen-blue, 0.5. A small drop of stain is placed on the center of slide, a loopful of the culture is gently mixed with the stain. A clean cover-glass is pressed down on it and the excess mixture absorbed with filter-paper. **Pitfield's method** (*for staining flagella*). Treat the preparation with a mixture of equal parts of two solutions, as follows: (*a*) Saturated aqueous solution of alum, 5 c.c.; saturated aqueous solution of gentian-violet in distilled water, 5 c.c. (*b*) Tannic acid, 1 gm.; distilled water, 10 c.c. Filter each and mix; the mixture is placed on the cover-glass to be gently heated, but not boiled, during about 1 minute, then washed in water and mounted. **Plehn's solution.** An alkaline solution of methylen-blue and eosin. This solution stains malarial plasmodia and nuclei of leukocytes blue and erythrocytes red. **Polychrome methylene blue.** A solution of 1 part each of potassium carbonate and methylene blue in 100 parts of distilled water used for staining plasma cells and mast cells. **Rabl's chromo-formic acid solution.** A solution prepared from 0.35 per cent. aqueous solution, 200 drops; formic acid, 4 to 5 drops, to be added just before the solution is used. Direction for use: 1. Harden in the fixing solution 12 to 24 hours. 2. Wash in running water 12 to 24 hours. Dehydrate in 80 per cent. alcohol. **Ranvier's formic-acid method.** Boil together 8 c.c. of a chlorid of gold and 2 c.c. of formic acid; when the solution is cold place very small bits of tissue in it for 1 hour in the dark; wash quickly in water; expose to diffuse light in a mixture of formic acid (10 c.c.) and water (90 c.c.). Reduction takes place slowly, 24 to 48 hours. Harden in 70 per cent., then 90 per cent. alcohol in the dark. **Ranvier's one-third alcohol.** One part of 96 per cent. alcohol and 2 parts of water; a macerating fluid for tough or hardened tissues. **Ranvier's picrocarmin.** Two solutions are prepared—a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid and a solution of carmin in ammonia. The second is added to the first to a point of saturation. The whole is evaporated to one-fifth of its volume and filtered after cooling. The solution thus obtained is again evaporated until the picrocarmin remains in the form of a powder. A 1 per cent. solution of the latter in distilled water is the fluid used for staining. To stain with this solution 1 or 2 drops are placed on the slide over the object, and the whole put in a moist chamber for 24 hours. A cover-slip is then placed over the preparation, the picrocarmin drained off with a piece of blotting-paper, and a drop of formic glycerin (1 : 100) brought under the cover-slip by irrigation. Proper differentiation takes place only after a few days, and the acid glycerin may then be replaced by the pure glycerin. **Ribbert's method** (*for connective-tissue fibrillæ*). Fix, preferably, in alcohol; place sections in a 10 per cent. solution of phosphomolybdic acid for 5 to 30 seconds; use glass or platinum needles; wash quickly in water; stain 5 minutes or less in phosphomolybdic-acid hematoxylin. For this purpose the solution can be used after it is 24 hours old. Treat with water, then with alcohol, oil, Canada balsam. Fibrillæ, deep blue; other tissue-elements, grayish-green; contrast-stains incompatible. **Ripart and Petit's solution.** An indifferent mounting medium consisting of copper chlorid, 0.3 gm.; copper acetate, 0.3 gm.; aqua camphoræ, 75 c.c.; distilled water, 75 c.c.; and glacial acetic acid, 1 c.c. After mixing, this solution is yellow, but clears up after a few hours, and should then be filtered. **Romanowski's method** (*contrast stain for malarial parasite*). A saturated aqueous solution of methylen-blue and a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of eosin are kept separately. The specimen is heated not less than 30 minutes at a temperature of from 105° to 110° C. The staining mixture is made just before it is to be used. To 1 part of filtered methylen-blue solution are added about 2 parts of eosin solution. This mixture is carefully stirred with a glass rod and poured into a watch-glass. The cover-glass preparations are allowed to float upon the top of the fluid with the blood-surface down. The specimens are covered by another inverted glass, and the whole by an inverted cylinder, which is moistened upon the inside. By this method the red corpuscles are stained red, the malarial parasites blue, and the nuclear chromatin a violet color. **Saathoff's s.,** a modification of Unna-Pappenheim method methyl-green, 0.15 gm.; pyronin, 0.5 gm.; 96 per cent. alcohol, 5.0 gm.; glycerin, 20 c.c.; 2 per cent. carbol water, to make 100 c.c. Stain 2 to 4 minutes, wash in water, dehydrate in absolute alcohol, clear in xylol, and mount in balsam. **Safranin.** An anilin-dye used in a concentrated alcoholic solution diluted with one-half water. See also *Babes's anilin-safranin.* **Sahli's borax-methylen-blue solution.** A mixture of satu-

rated aqueous solution of methylen-blue, 24; 5 per cent. borax solution, 16; water, 40 parts. **Schäffer's method for staining bone.** Decalcify with nitric acid; stain sections with aqueous solution of safranin (1 : 2000); wash in water; place in a $\frac{1}{10}$ solution of corrosive sublimate 2 to 3 hours; treat with alcohol; dehydrate clear in clove or bergamot oil; mount in xylol-balsam. This leaves bone uncolored, but stains cartilage orange, and connective tissue and marrow red. **Schridde's method** (*for the granulations of myelocytes and leukocytes in sections*). Fix tissues, cut sections 5 μ thick, and fix them to the slide with Mayer's albumin mixture. Stain for 20 minutes in Giemsa's stain, diluted. The preparation is washed and placed in pure acetone. The section is cleared and mounted. Neutrophil granules are stained a violet red, eosin granules, red, mast-cell granules, dark blue, and granulations of the cytoplasm of the megakaryocytes, violet red. All nuclei are blue, red corpuscles grass-green, and connective tissue pale red. **Schüllibaum's solution.** Celloidin, 1 part in 3 or 4 parts of oil of cloves, is often used; cover the slide with a thin layer of the solution; arrange the sections in order on the slide, and place it in the thermostat, at 54° to 60° C., for several hours, or heat for a few seconds to $\frac{1}{2}$ minute over the flame until the oil of cloves runs together in drops. After cooling, remove the paraffin with xylol, pass through origanum oil to 75 per cent. alcohol, and proceed as with other paraffin sections. **Schütz's method** (*for staining glanders-bacillus*). Stain 24 hours in equal parts of concentrated alcoholic solution of methylen-blue and caustic potash (1 : 10,000); wash in acidified water; 50 per cent. alcohol, 5 minutes; xylol; Canada balsam. **Smith's (W. H.) method** (*for pneumococcus in sputum*). Stain in anilin-gentian-violet solution, gently warming until the staining fluid steams; wash in water; cover with Gram's solution of iodin for 30 seconds; wash with 95 per cent. alcohol; wash in ether for a few seconds; wash in absolute alcohol for a few seconds; stain 1 or 2 minutes in a saturated aqueous solution of eosin; wash in absolute alcohol; clear with xylol; mount in balsam. **Soudan III.** A red stain, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, essential oils, and xylol: used as a stain for tubercle bacilli. **Stern's method** (*for spirochæta pallida*). The preparation is placed in the incubator for some hours, then in a 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate in a colorless glass container, and is allowed to remain in diffuse daylight for some hours. The spirochæta is stained black. **Stieda's method** (*for permanent mounts with nuclear stains*). 1. Stain several hours in lithium carmin; wash quickly in water; place from 4 to 6 hours in a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of ferrocyanid of potassium. Transfer to acid alcohol for 6 to 12 hours; wash quickly in water; place from 4 to 6 hours in lithium carmin. Transfer to acid alcohol for 6 to 12 hours; wash quickly in water; alcohol, oil, Canada balsam. The reaction for the ferrous salts, with the exception that ferricyanid of potassium is used instead of the ferro-compound. 2. *Reactions for ferric and ferrous salts.* (*a.*) Use a mixture of ferro- and ferricyanid of potassium (1 gm. each to 100 c.c. of water), followed by acid alcohol; nuclear stains and permanent mounts may be made as above. (*b.*) Place sections in a freshly prepared solution of sulphate of ammonium for 5 to 20 minutes, until they are dark or nearly black-green in color; wash quickly in water; examine in glycerin or pass through alcohol and oil to Canada balsam. **Stirling's solution.** A solution of gentian-violet, 5 gm.; alcohol, 10 c.c.; anilin, 2 c.c.; water, 88 c.c. **Ströbe's anilin-blue stain** (*for nerve-fibers in hardened sections*). Harden in Müller's fluid; stain $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour in a saturated aqueous solution of anilin-blue; wash in water; transfer to alcohol containing 20 to 30 minims of a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution of caustic potassa till the sections become translucent and turn a bright brownish-red; place in distilled water till the section becomes bright blue again; stain again in a half-saturated aqueous solution of safranin $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; wash and dehydrate in absolute alcohol; finish with xylol and Canada balsam. **Strohschein's method** (*for tubercle-bacilli*). Five to 10 c.c. of sputum are mixed with three times the quantity of Wendriner's borax-boric acid solution, and after vigorous shaking, the mixture is set aside for four or five days to settle. The mixture becomes fluid, and the bacilli settle to the bottom. **Sugar-chalk agar.** Finely pulverized, dry, sterilized calcium carbonate is added to liquefied sugar-agar in sufficient quantity to render it cloudy and opaque. It is then inoculated with the bacteria and poured into plates. **Toison's mixture.** A solution for diluting the blood in counting the red corpuscles. It consists of 8 gm. of sodium sulphate, 1 gm. of sodium chlorid, 30 c.c. of glycerin, 0.025 gm. of methyl-violet, and 160 gm. of distilled water. **Triacid stain.** See *Ehrlich's triacid stain.* **Triglycerin stain.** See *Ehrlich's triglycerin stain.* **Touton's method.** A method for staining gonococcus; stain sections in carbol-fuchsin and wash in alcohol. **Unna's alkaline methylen-blue solution.** The strongly alkaline solution of methylen-blue is valuable for staining plasma-cells; has been found extremely valuable as a general stain in connection with eosin, which is to be used first. The solution is diluted 1 : 10 or more before use. Methylen-blue, 1 part; potassium carbonate, 1 part; water, 100 parts. **Unna's orcein method** (*for elastic fibers*). Stain sections in this solution: Grüber's orcein, 1 part; hydrochloric acid, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 100 parts; place sections in a dish, and pour over them enough of the solution to cover them; warm gently in an incubator, or over a small flame for 10 or 15 minutes, until the solution thickens, or leave in the solution at room-temperature overnight; wash in dilute 70 per cent. alcohol; wash in water to get rid of all the acid and to fix the color; follow in succession with alcohol, oil, and balsam. **Unna's method** (*for the connective-tissue fibrillæ*). Harden in alcohol, wash in water, decolorize, differentiate, and stain in a 1 per cent. solution of orcein in absolute alcohol 15 minutes; wash in absolute alcohol; follow bergamot oil; finish with balsam. Nuclei, dark blue; protoplasm, pale blue; elastic and connective-tissue fibers, deep orcein red; smooth muscle-fibers, bluish; mast-cell granules, red; protoplasm of plasma-cells, deep blue. **Unna's method** (*for keratohyalin*). 1. Overstain sections in a fairly old alum-hematoxylin solution. 2. Place in a very weak solution of potassium permanganate (1 : 2000) for 10 seconds. 3. Dehydrate and decolorize in alcohol. 4. Finish in oil and balsam. Keratohyalin granules are stained blue-black in color. **Unna's method** (*for hyalin and colloid material*). Harden in alcohol; acid fuchsin; 2 per cent. aqueous solution, 5 minutes; saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 2 minutes; saturated alcohol solution of picric acid, 2 minutes; wash in alcohol; treat with oil and balsam. Hyalin and connective tissue are stained red; colloid and protoplasm, yellow. **Unna's isolated stains** (*for mast-cells*). Harden in alcohol; stain in polychrome methylen-blue solution *plus* a little alum for 3 hours to overnight; wash in water; absolute alcohol; oil of bergamot; balsam. **Unna's polychrome methylen-blue solution.** The same as Unna's alkaline methylen-blue solution, except that it has been kept several months until oxidation has caused the formation of methyl-violet and methylen-red. Harden in alcohol; stain in polychrome methylen-blue solution $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; wash in water; decolorize in glycerin-ether mixture for 5 or 10 minutes; wash a long time in water; follow with absolute alcohol, oil, and balsam. **Unna's differential stains** (*for plasma-cells and mast-cells*). Harden in alcohol; stain in paraffin sections in polychrome methylen-blue $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to overnight; decolorize in a small dish of water to which are added a few drops of glycerin-ether mixture; wash thoroughly in water; follow with absolute alcohol, bergamot oil, balsam. 1. Stain in polychrome methylen-blue solution 5 to 15 minutes. 2. Wash in water. 3. Decolorize and dehydrate in a $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. alcoholic solution of neutral orcein 15 minutes; follow with absolute alcohol, bergamot oil, and balsam. **Unna-Pappenheim method** (*for plasma cells*). Methyl-green, 0.15; pyronin, 0.25; alcohol, 2.5; glycerin, 20; 0.5 per cent. carbol water, to make 100. Fix in alcohol; stain 5 to 10 minutes in incubator; wash in cold water; differentiate and dehydrate in absolute alcohol; clear in oil of bergamot, and mount in balsam. **Van Ermengem's method.** A method for staining flagella. Make a very dilute suspension in 0.6 per cent. sodium-chlorid solution of an 18-hour agar-culture of the organism, and place a drop of the suspension in the center of a thoroughly clear cover-glass; allow the drop to dry in the air, and then fix the preparation by passing the cover-glass rapidly 3 times through the flame. To the fixed preparation apply the following mordant for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at room-temperature, or 5 minutes at 50° to 60° C. Osmic acid (2 per cent. solution), 1 part; tannin (2 per cent. solution), 2 parts; and 4 or 5 drops of glacial acetic acid. Next wash in water and in alcohol (95 per cent.), and then immerse for a few seconds in an 0.25 to 0.5 per cent. solution of silver nitrate. From this, without washing, transfer to a small dish containing the reinforced bath, which is made as follows: Gallic acid, 5 gm.; tannin, 3 gm.; fused potassium acetate, 10 gm.; distilled water, 350 c.c. In this the preparation is washed for a few seconds; and is then again immersed in the silver-nitrate solution (0.25 to 0.5 per cent.). The preparation is moved about in this solution until the solution begins to acquire a brown or black color, when it is removed, washed thoroughly in water, dried, and mounted in balsam. **Van Giesen's method** (*for staining connective-tissue fibrillæ*). Harden in chrome salts or in corrosive sublimate; stain deeply in alum-hematoxylin; wash in water; stain for 3 to 5 minutes in Van Gieson's solution of picric acid; dehydrate in 95 per cent. alcohol; follow with oil of Cretan origanum; finish with Canada balsam. **Van Giesen's stain** (*for nervous tissues*). Mix a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of acid fuchsin, 15 c.c.; saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 50 c.c.; water, 50 c.c. Stain sections first in alum-hematoxylin; wash in rather deeply water; stain in above solutions 3 to 5 minutes; dehydrate in alcohol; finish in oil and Canada balsam. **Van Gieson's contrast-stain.** Stain deeply in alum-hematoxylin; wash in water; stain in Van Gieson's solution 3 to 5 minutes; wash in water, and dehydrate directly in 95 per cent. alcohol; follow with oil of Cretan origanum, and finish with Canada balsam. **Van Gieson's solution of picric acid and acid fuchsin.** A stain for connective tissue, consisting of 1 per cent. aqueous solution of acid fuchsin, 5 c.c.; saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 100 c.c. **Verhoeff's stain** (*for elastic tissue*). Hematoxylin crystals, 1 gm., are dissolved in 20 c.c. of absolute alcohol and filtered. To this is added 10 per cent. aqueous solution of ferric chlorid, 8 c.c., and Lugol's solution, 8 c.c. **Von Kossa's s.** (*for lime salts*). Fix in alcohol, formaldehyd, or corrosive sublimate; place sections in a 1 to 5 per cent. aqueous solution of silver nitrate for 30 to 60 minutes; wash in distilled water; mount in glycerin or balsam. The lime is stained deep black. **Weigert's alcohol-hematoxylin.** Hematoxylin crystals, 10 gm.; absolute or 95 per cent. alcohol, 90 c.c. Ripen for a week or two to a brown color. Used in staining myelin-sheaths. **Weigert's elastic tissue stain.** Aqueous solutions of resorcin and fuchsin are boiled together, liquor ferri sesquichloridi is added, and the precipitate dissolved in alcohol, to which has been added 2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. **Weigert's iron-hematoxylin** (*for nuclei*). Prepare two solutions: (*a*) Hematoxylin, 1 gr.; 96 per cent. alcohol, 100 c.c. (*b*) Liquor ferri sesquichloridi, 4 c.c.; water, 95 c.c.; hydrochloric acid, 1 c.c. For use, mix equal parts. **Weigert's method** (*for neuroglia-fibers*). (*a.*) Fix thin pieces of tissue, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. thick, in a 4 per cent. solution of formaldehyd for at least 4 days. (*b.*) Mordant in the following solution for 4 or 5 days in an incubator, or for 8 days at room-temperature: Acetate of copper, 5 gr.; acetic acid, 36 per cent. solution, 5 c.c.; chrome alum, 2.5 gr.; water, to 100 c.c. Boil the chrome alum in a covered dish (it turns to a green color); remove the gas, add the acetic acid, and then the copper acetate; stir till the latter is dissolved, then cool. The solution should remain clear and without a green precipitate. (*c.*) Wash in water; dehydrate in alcohol; embed in celloidin. (*d.*) Reduction of copper salt in sections. 1. Place the sections, which must not be over 0.02 mm. thick, in a 0.33 per cent. aqueous solution of potassium permanganate for 10 minutes. 2. Wash with water. 3. Decolorize and reduce for 2 to 4 hours in the following solution: Chromogen-formic acid (sp. gr. 1.20), 5 c.c.; water, to 100 c.c. Add to 90 per cent. of this, just before using, 10 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium sulphite. The sections can now be stained in the manner to be described, but the color of the fibers will be more intense if the following steps are observed, and a slight yellowish contrast-stain is obtained for the ganglion- and ependymal cells and for the larger nerve-fibers. (*e.*) Further reduction of copper salt. 1. Wash twice in water. 2. Place sections in a carefully filtered saturated 5 per cent. aqueous solution of chromogen overnight. 3. Wash in water. 4. The sections are now ready for staining, or may be preserved until wanted in 90 c.c. of 80 per cent. alcohol and 10 c.c. of 5 per cent. oxalic acid. (*f.*) Staining of neuroglia-fibers. 1. Lift section from large dish of water on to slide freshly cleansed with alcohol; blot with filter-paper (method recommended by Weigert for attaching sections to slide). 2. Stain in the following mixture: Saturated solution of methyl-violet in 70–80 per cent. alcohol, 100 c.c. (saturated with aid of heat; decanted when cold), and 5 per cent. aqueous solution of oxalic acid, 5 c.c. 3. Wash with normal salt-solution. 4. Iodin solution: 5 per cent. potassium-iodid solution saturated with iodin. This is poured on and then off. 5. Wash with water and blot with filter-paper. 6. Decolorize thoroughly in equal parts of xylol and anilin-oil. 7. Wash repeatedly with xylol, or the stain will not keep. 8. Canada balsam. The sections keep better if exposed for from 2 to 3 days to diffuse light before being put away. **Weigert's method.** See also *Gram-Weigert staining-method.* **Weigert's mixture.** 1. A clear-

ing agent for thick sections of the central nervous system after carmin and hematoxylin stains: carbolic acid in crystals, 1 part; xylol, 3 parts. 2. Anilin, 2 parts; xylol, 1 part. Used like the preceding. **Weigert's mixture of anilin and xylol.** Anilin, 2 parts; xylol, 1 part. **Weigert's myelin-sheath stain.** 1. Fix and mordant the tissues in Weigert's quick mordant or in Müller's fluid. 2. Dehydrate in alcohol without washing in water. 3. Embed in celloidin. 4. Place sections for 24 hours in the following solution: Copper acetate, 5 parts; acetic acid, 36 per cent. solution, 5 parts; chrome alum, 2 to 5 parts. 5. Stain 15 minutes to 24 hours in hematoxylin, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 10 parts; saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate, 7 parts; water, 90 parts. The hematoxylin and alcohol must be kept on hand for some time, in order to ripen. 6. Wash thoroughly in water. 7. Decolorize in borax, 4 parts; potassium ferrocyanid, 5 parts; water, 200 parts, until the gray substance becomes distinctly yellow. 8. Wash thoroughly in water. 9. Dehydrate in 95 per cent. alcohol. 10. Clear in anilin-oil, 2 parts; xylol, 1 part. 11. Finish in Canada balsam. **Weigert's quick method** (*for mordanting myelin-sheaths*). 1. Fix the tissues in a 4 per cent. solution of formaldehyd (10 per cent. solution of formalin) for 4 days to several weeks. Four days are enough for pieces not over 1 cm. thick. The solution is changed at the end of 24 hours. 2. Mordant the myelin-sheaths in a solution of potassium bichromate, 5 parts; chrome alum, 2 parts; water, 100 parts, for 4 to 8 days. The tissues should not be left in it more than 8 days, lest they become too brittle. 3. Transfer directly to 80 per cent. alcohol, and keep in the dark until wanted for embedding, changing the alcohol occasionally as it becomes colored. **Weigert's picrocarmin.** A stain prepared by stirring 2 gm. of carmin in 4 c.c. of ammonia and allowing it to remain standing in a well-corked bottle for 24 hours. This is mixed with 200 c.c. of a concentrated aqueous solution of picric acid, to which a few drops of acetic acid are added after a further 24 hours. Filter after 24 hours. Should the precipitate also pass through the filter, a little ammonia is added to dissolve it. **Weigert's stain** (*for fibrin*). 1. Harden in alcohol. 2. Stain celloidin sections in lithium carmin. 3. Fasten sections to slide with ether vapor. 4. Stain in anilin-gentian-violet 5 to 20 minutes. 5. Wash with normal salt-solution. 6. Lugol's iodin solution 1 minute. 7. Wash with water. 8. Decolorize in anilin, 2 parts; xylol, 2 parts. 9. Wash with 3 changes of xylol. 10. Canada balsam. Fibrin and Gram-stainable bacteria are colored blue; nuclei become red. **Weigert-Ehrlich stain** (*for tubercule bacilli*). Alcoholic solution of fuchsin or of methyl-violet is added to an aqueous solution of anilin oil. The specimens are stained, washed in water, treated with dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid, and again washed. **Weigert-Pal method.** See *Pal's method*. **Welch's method** (*of staining the capsule of the pneumococcus*). 1. Cover the preparation with glacial acetic acid for a few seconds. 2. Drain off and replace (without washing) with anilin-gentian-violet solution, repeatedly added. 3. Wash in a 2 per cent. solution of sodium chlorid and mount in the same. **Wendriner's mixture.** Eight gm. of borax are dissolved in hot water, 12 gm. of boric acid are added, and then 4 gm. of borax; after crystallization it is filtered. **Williams's method** (*for flagella*). Cover the cover-glass with a mordant consisting of 5 c.c. of 1 per cent. solution of alumnol, 5 c.c. of a 2 per cent. solution of osmic acid, and 15 c.c. of a 20 per cent. solution of tannin; shake the mixture and add 3 drops of glacial acetic acid and shake again; apply the mordant less than 1 minute and wash in water; cover the preparation for 1 minute with a 1 per cent. solution of silver nitrate containing sufficient ammonium hydroxid to keep the silver in solution; wash in water; wash in a 0.6 per cent. solution of sodium chlorid; flood the preparation with a 30 per cent. solution of ammonium hydroxid, and wash in water; apply a few drops of ortol photographic developer; wash in water; cover with a 1 per cent. solution of gold chlorid for a few seconds; wash in water and apply ortol developer a few seconds; wash in water and cover with a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric chlorid for a few seconds; wash in water; apply ortol developer a few seconds. Wash and repeat the application of chlorid of gold, the washing, and the ortol developer two or more times. **Wright's s.** (*for blood and malarial parasites*). Dissolve 0.5 gm. of sodium bicarbonate in 100 c.c. of distilled water, and add 1 gm. of methylen-blue. Steam the mixture in a steam sterilizer at 100° C. for one hour. The mixture is removed, allowed to cool, and to it is added a 1:1000 solution of eosin until the mixture becomes purple in color and a yellowish metallic scum forms on the surface. The precipitate is collected on a filter, is allowed to dry, and is then dissolved in pure methyl alcohol in the proportion of 0.5 gm. to 1000 c.c. of alcohol. Make films of the blood, spread thinly, and allow them to dry in the air; cover the preparation with the staining fluid for 1 minute; add to the staining fluid on the preparation sufficient water, drop by drop, until a delicate metallic scum forms on the surface, allowing the mixture to remain on the preparation for 2 or 3 minutes; wash in water until the film has a pinkish tint in its thinner portions and the red corpuscles take on a yellow or pink color; dry between filter-paper and mount in balsam. **Xylol-balsam.** A thin, syrupy fluid prepared from Canada balsam dissolved in xylol: a mounting reagent for stained specimens. **Yamagiwa's method** (*for staining neuroglia*). The tissue, cut in very thin sections, is hardened in Müller's fluid for about a month, changing the fluid in the beginning daily for 5 or 6 days. From this solution the tissues are transferred directly, without washing in water, into absolute alcohol, where they remain for from several days to a week, the alcohol being changed daily. After embedding in celloidin and cutting, the sections are stained in a concentrated alcoholic solution of eosin for 12 days or more, then in a concentrated watery solution of anilin-blue for from 4 to 6 hours, then differentiated in dilute alcohol rendered feebly alkaline with a 1 per cent. potassium hydrate solution. The deep-blue sections become reddish-brown. They are then washed in distilled water and the excess of blue removed in diluted alcohol. The sections now are reddish. They are then dehydrated in absolute alcohol, cleared in oil of origanum, and mounted in balsam. Thus treated, the axis-cylinders are deep blue, the glia fibers and red blood-corpuscles dark red, the myelin sheaths bright red, the protoplasm of the glia cells pale violet, the bodies of the ganglion cells pale bluish-gray with greenish granules, connective-tissue fibers, adventitia, intima of blood-vessels sky-blue or pale greenish, the media bluish-red, the nuclear membranes all bluish. **Zenker's fluid.** A fixing reagent consisting of potassium bichromate, 2.5 gm.; sodium sulphate, 1 gm.; mercuric chlorid, 5 gm.; glacial acetic acid, 5 c.c.; water, to 100 c.c. For use, fix tissues in the solution 1 to 24 hours, rarely 48 hours, according to thickness. Wash in running water 12 to 24 hours. Preserve in 80 per cent. alcohol until used. **Ziehl's carbol-fuchsin solution.** A bacterial staining solution prepared by dissolving 1 gm. of fuchsin in 10 c.c. of 96 per cent. alcohol and adding 90 c.c. of 5 per cent. carbolic acid. **Ziehl-Neelson-Gabbet method** (*for tubercle-bacillus*). 1. Stain paraffin sections in carbol-fuchsin solution, warming it 3 or 4 times till it steams. 2. Wash in water.

Staircase (stār'kās). A series of reactions or stimuli ranging from a minimum to a maximum of intensity.

Stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'et-er) [Gr. σταλαγμός dropping + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the size of drops.

Stamina (stam'in-ah) [L.]. Vigor or endurance.

Stammer, Stammering (stam'mer, stam'mer-ing). A faulty and interrupted manner of speech. **S. bladder.** See *Bladder*.

Stamper (stam'per). A person affected with locomotor ataxia: so called because of the peculiar stamping gait of that disease.

Stanch (stanch). To check the flow of blood from: as to *stanch* a wound.

Standard candle (stan'dard). A spermaceti-candle burning 120 grains an hour. **S. solution,** a solution that contains a definite amount of a reagent.

Standardization (stan''dard-iz-a'shun). The bringing of any preparation to a recognized standard as to quality or ingredients.

Standardize (stan'dard-īz). To compare with or conform to a standard.

Standstill (stand'stil). The quiet state resulting from suspended activity. **Respiratory s.,** suspension of the movements of respiration. When it occurs at the end of an expiration, it is termed *Expiratory s.*; when at the end of an inspiration, *Inspiratory s.*

Stannate (stan'nāt). Any salt of stannic acid.

Stannic (stan'nik). Containing tin as a quadrivalent element. For stannic compounds, see *Tin*.

Stanniferous (stan-if'er-us) [L. *stan'num* tin + *fer're* to bear]. Containing tin.

Stannous (stan'nus). Containing tin as a bivalent element.

Stannum (stan'num). 1. Latin for *Tin*. 2. A homeopathic preparation of metallic tin.

Stapedectomy (sta-pe-dek'to-me) [L. *sta'pes* stirrup + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the stapes.

Stapedial (sta-pe'de-al). Pertaining to the stapes.

Stapediotenotomy (sta-pe''de-o-ten-ot'o-me). The cutting of the tendon of the stapedius muscle.

Stapediovestibular (sta-pe''de-o-ves-tib'u-lar). Pertaining to the stapes and vestibule.

Stapedius (sta-pe'de-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Stapes (sta'pēz) [L. "stirrup"]. The innermost of the ossicles of the ear, shaped somewhat like a stirrup. It articulates by its head with the incus, and its base is inserted into the fenestra ovalis. Called also *Stirrup*.

Staphisagria (staf-is-a'gre-ah) [Gr. σταφίς raisin + ἀγριός wild]. The poisonous seeds of *Delphin'ium Staphisa'gria*, stavesacre, or lousewort. The plant and its seeds are poisonous and narcotic. The seed is sometimes employed as a vermifuge, but mainly for destroying lice. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–2 min. (0.06–0.12 c.c.).

Staphisagrin (staf-is-a'grin). A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, from staphisagria.

Staphylagra (staf-il'ag-rah, staf-il-a'grah) [Gr. σταφύλαγρα]. A forceps for holding the uvula.

Staphyledema (staf''il-e-de'mah) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + οἴδημα swelling]. An enlargement or swollen state of the uvula.

3. Decolorize and stain for contrast in sulphuric-acid methylen-blue solution 1 minute. 4. Wash in water. 5. Absolute alcohol. 6. Xylol. 7. Xylol-balsam. **Ziehl-Neelson's carbol-fuchsin.** Saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin, 16 c.c.; anilin-water, 84 c.c.

Staphyline (staf'il-īn) [Gr. σταφυλή bunch of grapes; also the uvula]. 1. Shaped like a bunch of grapes. 2. Pertaining to the uvula.

Staphylinopharyngeus (staf-il-i''no-far-in'je-us). The palatoglossus muscle.

Staphylinus (staf-il-i'nus) [L.]. Pertaining to the uvula. **S. exter'nus,** the tensor palati muscle. **S. inter'nus,** the levator palati muscle.

Staphylion (staf-il'e-on) [Gr. σταφύλιον little grape]. 1. A craniometric point on the posterior edge of the hard palate at the median line. 2. The uvula. 3. A nipple, or teat.

Staphylitis (staf-il-i'tis) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphyloangina (staf''il-o-an'jin-ah). A mild form of sore throat, marked by a pseudomembranous deposit in the throat due to a staphylococcus.

Staphylobacterin (staf''il-o-bak'ter-in). The bacterial vaccine prepared from staphylococci.

Staphylococcemia (staf''il-o-kok-se'me-ah) [*Staphylococcus* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. A condition characterized by the presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylococcia (staf''il-o-kok'se-ah). 1. Skin-suppuration due to a staphylococcus. 2. A secondary infection with a staphylococcus.

Staphylococcus (staf''il-o-kok'kus) [Gr. σταφυλή bunch of grapes + κόκκος berry]. A genus or form of bacteria made up of cocci aggregated into irregular masses. **S. al'bus,** a species from milk and the pus of osteomyelitis: not known to be pathogenic. **S. au'reus,** a species from cancers: saprophytic. **S. Bis'kræ,** a pathogenic species from the serum and pus of Biscara button: seen as immobile paired and double micrococci. **S. ce'reus al'bus,** a form from water and pus: not pathogenic. **S. ce'reus au'reus,** a variety from the nasal discharge in coryza, producing an orange-red pigment. **S. ce'reus fla'vus,** a variety from abscesses, producing a yellow pigment. **S. epider'midis al'bus,** a microbe that always inhabits the skin and hair-follicles: it sometimes becomes pathogenic in wounds. **S. ful'vus,** a species from the lungs of horses and rabbits, producing a rose-red pigment. **S. hæmorrhag'icus,** a pathogenic species from the vesicular eruption of sheep affected with garget. **S. Manfre'dii,** a species occurring in the form of ovoid cocci from the sputum of lobar pneumonia. They produce lobar pneumonia when injected into animals. **S. Passe'tii,** a species from pus, producing a yellow pigment. **S. plicat'ilis,** a species believed to cause perlèche. **S. pyog'enes,** a microörganism of suppuration, of which there are several varieties. **S. pyog'enes al'bus,** a pyogenic variety with white cultures from stitch-abscesses, etc. **S. pyog'enes au'reus,** a pyogenic variety with golden-yellow cultures, which produce phlogosin, obtained from air, water, soil, pus, etc. It is the cause of carbuncle, and is found in cases of osteomyelitis. **S. pyog'enes cit'reus,** a form with citron-yellow cultures: pyogenic. **S. pyosep'ticus,** a variety resembling Staphylococcus pyogenes albus, found in a tumor on the skin of a dog. It was pathogenic for rabbits and dogs. **S. Rindfleisch'ii,** a species from the capillaries in mycosis fungoides, occurring in chains of colorless cocci. **S. saliva'rius pyog'enes,** a pyogenic form from a guinea-pig inoculated with sputum from a case

of scarlatinal angina. **S. vir'idis flaves'cens,** a species from the vesicles of varicella, producing a yellowish-green pigment.

Staphylodialysis (staf''il-o-di-al'is-is) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + διάλυσις loosing]. Relaxation of the uvula.

Staphyloedema (staf''il-o-e-de'mah). See *Staphyledema.*

Staphylohemia (staf''il-o-he'me-ah) [Gr. σταφυλός a bunch of grapes + αἷμα blood]. The presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylolysin (staf''il-o-li'sin). The hemolysin of staphylococcus toxin.

Staphyloma (staf-il-o'mah) [Gr. σταφύλωμα]. Protrusion of the cornea or sclera, resulting from inflammation. **Annular s.** 1. A staphyloma surrounded by an atrophic choroid coat. 2. Staphyloma of the sclera in the ciliary region, extending around the margin of the cornea. **Anterior s.,** scleral staphyloma in the anterior part of the eye; keratoglobus. **Ciliary s.,** scleral staphyloma in the part coated by the ciliary body. **S. cor'neæ.** 1. Protrusion of the cornea, caused by the cornea losing its transparency and projecting beyond the eyelid. Called also *Conical cornea, Prolapsus corneæ,* and *Projecting staphyloma.* 2. Staphyloma formed by an iris which has protruded through a wound in the cornea. **S. cor'neæ racemo'sum,** staphyloma corneæ (2d def.) in which there are a number of perforations from which small portions of iris protrude. **Equatorial s.,** scleral staphyloma occurring in the equatorial region of the eye. **Intercalary s.,** that which occurs in the rim of sclera anterior to the insertion of the ciliary body. **Posterior s., S. posti'cum,** the backward bulging of the sclera at the posterior pole of the eye. **Projecting s.** See *S. corneæ.* **Scarpa's s.,** posterior staphyloma. **Scleral s.,** protrusion of the contents of the eyeball at a point where the sclera has become too thin. **Uveal s.,** protrusion of the uvea through a ruptured sclera.

Staphylomatous (staf-il-om'at-us). Pertaining to or resembling staphyloma.

Staphylomycosis (staf''il-o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. σταφυλή grape + μύκης fungus]. Any systemic disorder due to staphylococci; staphylococcus infection.

Staphyloncus (staf-il-ong'kus) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + ὄγκος mass]. A tumor or swelling of the uvula.

Staphylopharyngeus (staf''il-o-fa-rin'je-us). The palatopharyngeus muscle.

Staphylopharyngorrhaphy (staf''il-o-far-in-gor'raf-e) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + φάρυγξ pharynx + ῥαφή suture]. The stitching of the halves of the velum palati to the posterior pharyngeal wall.

Staphyloplasmin (staf''il-o-plaz'min). A poison produced in the organism of a staphylococcus, producing suppuration.

Staphyloplasty (staf'il-o-plas-te) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the uvula.

Staphyloptosis (staf''il-op-to'sis) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + πτῶσις fall]. Elongation of the uvula.

Staphylorrhaphy (staf-il-or'raf-e) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + ῥαφή suture]. Surgical closure of a cleft palate, especially of the soft palate. See *Uranorrhaphy.*

Staphyloschisis (staf-il-os'kis-is) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + σχίσις splitting]. Cleft uvula; fissure of the uvula and soft palate.

Staphylostreptococcia (staf''il-o-strep-to-kok'se-ah). A secondary pyogenic infection with a staphylococcus and a streptococcus.

Staphylotome (staf'il-o-tōm) [Gr. σταφυλοτόμον]. A knife or instrument for cutting the uvula.

Staphylotomy (staf-il-ot'o-me) [Gr. σταφυλή uvula + τέμνειν to cut]. 1. The surgical removal of a part of the uvula; also incision of the uvula. 2. The removal of a staphyloma by cutting.

Staphylotoxin (staf''il-o-tok'sin). A toxin occurring in cultures of staphylococci.

Star (star). Any structure shaped like a star. **Daughter-s.** See *Diaster.* **Polar s's,** the star-like figures of the diaster. **S's of Verheyen,** the venæ stellatæ; rosettes of venous radicles beneath the capsule of the kidney. **Winslow's s's,** whorls of capillary vessels from which arise the vorticose veins of the choroid coat of the eye.

Star-anise (star-an'is). See *Illicium.*

Starch (starch) [L. *am'ylum*]. A carbohydrate from various plant-tissues, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_2 + 2H_2O$, or, according to some investigators, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31} + 12H_2O$. It is produced in plant-cells by the influence of light on chlorophyll. The varieties of starch differ mainly in the form and size of their granules. The hull of the granule is composed of starch-cellulose, and the interior of granulose, the two materials being isomeric. The saliva and pancreatic juice convert it into maltose. It is important as a food, and is used therapeutically as a dusting-powder, and as an emollient in enemas, ointments, etc. Arrowroot, tapioca, tous-les-mois, salep, and sago are commercial forms of starch. The principal commercial starches are maize-starch, or corn-starch, potato-starch, rice-starch, and wheat-starch. In surgery starch-bandages have a considerable use. **Animal s.** See *Glycogen.* **Corn-s.,** a nutritive starch from maize. **Iodized s.,** starch that has been treated with iodin, of which it contains 5 per cent.: alterative and antidotal. Dose, 60 gr. (4 gm.).

Starvation (star-va'shun). Long-continued deprival of food.

Stasibasiphobia (stas''e-bas-if-o'be-ah) [Gr. στάσις standing + βάσις step + φόβος fear]. Insane distrust of one's ability to stand or walk.

Stasimorphy (stas'im-or-fe) [Gr. στάσις halt + μορφή form]. Deformity or abnormality of shape in any organ, due to arrest of development.

Stasiphobia (stas-if-o'be-ah) [Gr. στάσις standing + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of standing erect.

Stasis (sta'sis) [Gr. στάσις halt]. A stoppage of the flow of blood in any part. **Diffusion-s.,** stasis in which there is diffusion of lymph or serum. **Venous s.,** stasis of blood due to venous congestion.

Stasobasiphobia (stas''o-bas-if-o'be-ah). See *Stasibasiphobia.*

Stas-Otto method (stahs-ot'o). A method of separating alkaloids and ptomaïns. It consists in treating the substance with twice its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol and about 20 gr. of tartaric or oxalic acid, filtering, evaporating, dissolving the residue in absolute alcohol, filtering and evaporating again, dissolving the residue in water alkalinized with sodium bicarbonate, and extracting the alkaloid with ether.

State (stāt) [L. *sta'tus*]. Condition or situation; status; also the crisis or turning-point of an attack of disease. **Anelectrotonic s.,** the condition which obtains in a nerve near the anode during the passage of a continuous current. **Catelectrotonic s.,** the condition of a nerve near the cathode during the passage of an electric current. **Typhoid s.,** a condition of great muscular weakness and stupor, with dry, brown tongue, sordes on the teeth, muttering delirium, feeble pulse, involuntary discharge of feces and urine: seen in certain wasting-diseases, as typhoid and other fevers.

Static (stat'ik) [L., *stat'icus;* Gr. στατικός]. 1. At rest; in equilibrium; not in motion. 2. Not dynamic.

Statice (stat'is-e) [Gr. στατική astringent]. A genus of plumbagineous plants. *S. limo'nium,* marsh-rosemary, and other species are highly astringent.

Statics (stat'iks). That department of mechanics which treats of matter in a state of rest or equilibration.

Statim (sta'tim). Latin for "at once."

Station (sta'shun) [L. *sta'tio*]. The manner of standing; in ataxic conditions it is sometimes pathognomonic. See *Attitude.*

Stationary (sta'shun-a-re) [L. *stationa'rius*]. Not subject to variations or to changes of place.

Statometer (stat-om'et-er) [Gr. στατός standing + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring the degree of exophthalmos.

Stature (stat'ūr) [L. *statu'ra*]. The height or tallness of a person standing.

Status (sta'tus) [L.]. State or condition. **S. arthrit'icus,** the gouty diathesis; predisposition to gout. **S. epilep'ticus,** a condition in which epileptic coma and fever are varied by convulsions. **S. gas'tricus,** a disordered state of the stomach; gastric indigestion. **S. Lymphaticus.** See *Lymphatism.* **S. nervo'sus,** the typhoid state. See *State.* **S. præ'sens,** the condition of a patient at the time of observation. **S. rap'tus,** a condition of ecstasy. **S. thym'icus.** See *Lymphatism.* **S. typho'sus,** the typhoid state. See *State,* **S. vertigino'sus,** a prolonged condition of vertigo.

Statuvolence (stat-u'vo-lens) [L. *sta'tus* state + *vo'lens* willing]. A voluntarily self-induced state of hypnotism.

Statuvolent, Statuvolic (stat-u'vol-ent, stat-u-vol'-ik). Affected with or able to enter voluntarily a condition of statuvolence.

Statuvolism (stat-u'vo-lizm). Same as *Statuvolence.*

Staurion (staw're-on) [Gr. σταυρός cross]. A point at the crossing of the median and transverse palatine sutures.

Stauroplegia (staw-ro-ple'je-ah) [Gr. σταυρός cross + πληγή stroke]. Crossed hemiplegia.

Stauungs-hyperemia (stau'oongs-hi-per-e'mi-ah). Same as Bier's *hyperemia.* See *Hyperemia.*

Stavesacre (stāvz'a-ker). Same as *Staphisagria.*

Stay knot (stā). See under *Knot.*

Steam-tug murmur (stēm-tug'). A murmur heard in aortic obstruction and insufficiency, and resembling the sound of the exhaust of a steam-tug.

Steapsin (ste-ap'sin) [Gr. στέαρ fat + πέψις digestion]. Same as *Lipase.*

Stearate (ste'ar-āt). Any compound of stearic acid.

Stearic acid (ste-ar'ik). See *Acid.*

Stearin (ste'ar-in). A white, crystalline, and fusible fatty principle, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, found in the harder fats, such as tallow.

Stearoconotum (ste''ar-o-ko-no'tum) [Gr. στέαρ solid fat + κόνις dust or powder]. A yellow, purulent fat found in the brain-mass.

Stearodermia (ste''ar-o-der'me-ah) [Gr. στέαρ fat + δέρμα skin]. A disease of the skin involving the sebaceous glands.

Stearol (ste'ar-ol) [Gr. στέαρ fat]. A medicinal preparation with fat as an excipient.

Stearopten (ste-ar-op'ten) [Gr. στέαρ fat + πτηνός volatile]. A camphor; the more solid substance which, combined with an eleopten, constitutes a typical volatile oil.

Stearrhea, Stearrhœa (ste-ar-re'ah) [Gr. στέαρ fat + ῥεῖν to flow]. Same as *Seborrhea.*

Steatite (ste'at-īt) [Gr. στεάτιτης]. Same as *Talcum.*

Steatocele (ste-at'o-sēl) [Gr. στέαρ fat + κήλη tumor]. A fatty mass formed within the scrotum.

Steatocryptosis (ste''at-o-krip-to'sis) [Gr. στέαρ fat + κρύπτη crypt]. Disorder of the function of the sebaceous glands.

Steatogenous (ste-at-oj'en-us) [Gr. στέαρ fat + γεννᾶν to produce]. Causing steatosis.

Steatolysis (ste-at-ol'is-is) [Gr. στέαρ fat + λύσις loosing]. The emulsifying process fats undergo preparatory to absorption.

Steatolytic (ste''at-o-lit'ik). Pertaining to or performing steatolysis.

Steatoma (ste-at-o'mah) [Gr. στέαρ fat + -ωμα tumor]. 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. Same as *Lipoma.*

Steatopyga, Steatopygia (ste''at-o-pi'gah, ste''at-o-pij'e-ah) [Gr. στέαρ fat + πυγή buttock]. Excessive fatness of the buttocks; Hottentot deformity.

Steatopygous (ste-at-op'ig-us). Characterized by excessive fatness of the buttocks.

Steatorrhea, Steatorrhœa (ste''at-or-re'ah) [Gr. στέαρ fat + ῥοία a flow]. 1. Same as *Seborrhea.* 2. The presence of an excess of fat in the stools.

Steatosis (ste-at-o'sis) [Gr. στέαρ fat]. 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. Disease of the sebaceous glands.

Steatozoön (ste''at-o-zo'on) [Gr. στέαρ fat + ζῷον animal]. Same as *Demodex folliculorum.*

Stechiology (ste-ke-ol'o-je) [Gr. στοιχεῖον element + λόγος treatise]. The science of elements, especially that branch of physiology which treats of the elementary cells of tissues.

Stechiometry, Stœchiometry (ste-ke-om'et-re) [Gr. στοιχεῖον element + μέτρον measure]. The measurement or estimation of the proportion in which elements combine to form compounds.

Steel (stēl). A tough and elastic form of iron, usually containing a small percentage of carbon. **Tincture of s.,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **Wine of s.,** vinum ferri.

Stege (ste'je) [Gr. στέγος roof]. The internal layer of the rods of Corti.

Stegmonth (steg'munth) [Gr. στέγειν to conceal + *Month*]. The period (usually a month) between childbirth and perfect recovery.

Stegnosis (steg-no'sis) [Gr. στέγνωσις stoppage]. Constriction; stenosis.

Stegnotic (steg-not'ik). Relating to stegnosis; astringent.

Stegomyia (ste-go-mi'e-ah). A genus of mosquitoes or Culicidæ of the southern portions of the United States and the tropics. **S. cal'opus, S. fascia'ta,** is the means of transmitting yellow fever to man, the infection (possibly a protozoan) being transferred by the bite of the mosquito. See *Mosquito.*

Stellaria (stel-la're-ah). A genus of caryophyllaceous plants: the chickweeds. **S. holos'tea** and **S. me'dia** were formerly used as demulcent medicines.

Stellate (stel'lāt) [L. *stella'tus*]. Shaped like a star, or like stars; arranged in a rosette, or in rosettes.

Stellulæ vasculosæ Winslowii (stel'u-le vas-ku-lo'se winz-lo'e-i). See *Winslow's stars.* See under *Star.*

Stellulæ Verheynei (stel'u-le ver-hi'ne-i). See *Stars of Verheyen.*

Stellwag's sign (stel'wagz). See *Sign.*

Stender-dish (sten'der). A dish of various forms

and sizes used in preparing and staining histologic specimens.

Stenion (sten'e-on), pl. *sten'ia* [Gr. στενός narrow]. A craniometric point situated at either end of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal region.

Steno- [Gr. στενός narrow]. A prefix signifying contracted or narrow.

Stenobregmate (sten-o-breg'māt) [Gr. στενός narrow + βρέγμα bregma]. Having the upper and anterior portion of the head narrowed.

Stenocardia (sten-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. στενός narrow + καρδία heart]. Same as *Angina pectoris*.

Stenocarpin (sten-o-kar'pin). A proprietary mixture containing cocain hydrochlorate, salicylic acid, and atropin sulphate.

Stenocephalous (sten-o-sef'al-us) [see *Stenocephaly*]. Having a narrow head.

Stenocephaly (sten-o-sef'al-e) [Gr. στενός narrow + κεφαλή head]. Excessive narrowness of the head.

Stenochoria (sten-o-ko're-ah) [Gr. στενός narrow + χῶρος space]. Stenosis, or narrowing.

Stenocompressor (sten''o-kom-pres'er). An instrument for closing the opening of Stensen's duct during dental operations.

Stenocoriasis (sten''o-ko-ri'as-is) [Gr. στενός narrow + κόρη pupil]. Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Stenocrotaphia, Stenocrotaphy (sten''o-kro-ta'fe-ah, sten-o-krot'af-e) [Gr. στενός narrow + κρόταφος temple]. Narrowness of the temporal region.

Stenol (ste'nol). A mixture of equal parts of caffein and theobromin: used in gastric insufficiency, cardiac palpitation, etc.

Stenopeic, Stenopæic (sten-o-pe'ik) [Gr. στενός narrow + ὀπή opening]. Containing a narrow slit or opening.

Stenosal (ste-no'sal). Caused by or pertaining to stenosis.

Steno's duct (ste'nōz). See *Duct*.

Stenosed (ste-nōzd'). Affected with stenosis or constriction.

Stenosin (sten'o-sin). See *Arrhenal*.

Stenosis (sten-o'sis) [Gr. στένωσις]. Narrowing or stricture of a duct or canal. **Aortic s.**, a narrowing of the aortic orifice of the heart or of the aorta itself. **Cardiac s.**, a narrowing or diminution of any heart-passage or cavity. **Cicatricial s.**, stenosis caused by the contraction or shrivelling of a cicatrix. **Dittrich's s.**, stenosis of the conus arteriosus. **Granulation-s.**, stenosis or narrowing caused by the deposit of granulations or by their contraction. **Mitral s.**, a narrowing of the left auriculoventricular orifice.

Stenostenosis (ste''no-sten-o'sis) [*Steno's* duct + Gr. στένωσις narrowing]. Stenosis or constriction of Steno's duct.

Stenostomia (sten-o-sto'me-ah) [Gr. στενός narrow + στόμα mouth]. Narrowing of the mouth.

Stenothermal (sten-o-ther'mal) [Gr. στενός narrow + θέρμη heat]. Able to withstand only a small range of temperature.

Stenothorax (sten-o-tho'rax) [Gr. στενός narrow + θῶραξ chest]. Abnormal narrowness of the chest.

Stenotic (sten-ot'ik) [Gr. στενότης narrowness]. Affected with stenosis or abnormal narrowness.

Stensen's duct (sten'senz). See *Duct*. **S's experiment,** the experiment of cutting off the blood-supply from the lumbar region of the spinal cord of an animal by compressing the abdominal aorta: it produces paralysis of the posterior parts of the body. **S. foramen.** See *Foramen*.

Stentorin (sten'to-rin). A blue pigment from protozoans of the genus *Stentor*.

Stephanial (stef-a'ne-al). Pertaining to the stephanion.

Stephanion (stef-a'ne-on) [Gr. στέφανος crown]. The point at the intersection of the temporal ridge and the cranial suture.

Steppage (step'āj). The peculiar gait characteristic of peripheral neuritis with diabetic tabes.

Sterbergia lutea (ster-ber'je-ah lu'te-ah). An amaryllidaceous plant of Asia: the bulb is locally used in preparing epithems for indolent ulcers.

Stercobilin (ster-ko-bi'lin) [L. *ster'cus* dung + *Bilin*]. Hydrobilirubin occurring in the feces and derived from the bile.

Stercoraceous (ster-ko-ra'shus) [L. *stercora'ceus*]. Consisting of or containing feces: fecal.

Stercoral (ster'ko-ral) [L. *ster'cus* dung]. Stercoraceous, or fecal.

Stercoremia (ster-ko-re'me-ah) [L. *ster'cus* dung + Gr. αἷμα blood]. A toxic state occasioned by poisons absorbed from unexpelled feces.

Stercorin (ster'ko-rin) [L. *ster'cus* dung]. A crystallizable substance resembling cholesterin: extracted from the feces.

Stercorous (ster'ko-rus) [L. *stercoro'sus*]. Of the nature of excrement.

Sterculia (ster-ku'le-ah) [L. *Stercu'lius* the god of dung]. A genus of trees and shrubs including many species, mostly tropical: some have eatable seeds, and others are medicinal; while still others afford a gum resembling tragacanth.

Stercus (ster'kus). Latin for *Dung* or *Feces*.

Stere (stēr) [Gr. στερεός solid]. Same as *Kiloliter*.

Stereo- [Gr. στερεός solid]. A prefix signifying solid.

Stereoagnosis (ste''re-o-ag-no'sis). Same as *Astereognosis*.

Stereochemical (ste''re-o-kem'ik-al). Pertaining to stereochemistry, or the space-relations of the atoms of a molecule.

Stereochemistry (ste''re-o-kem'is-tre). That chemic theory which supposes an arrangement of the atoms of certain molecules in three dimensional spaces; that branch of chemistry which treats of the space-relations between atoms.

Stereognosis (ste''re-og-no'sis) [Gr. στερεός solid + γνῶσις knowledge]. 1. The faculty of recognizing the nature of objects by handling them. 2. Perception by the senses of the solidity of objects.

Stereognostic (ste''re-og-nos'tik). Of or pertaining to stereognosis.

Stereo-isomerism (ste''re-o-i-som'er-izm). Stereochemical isomerism.

Stereometry (ste-re-om'et-re) [Gr. στερεός solid + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of the cubic or solid contents of a solid body, or of the capacity of a hollow space.

Stereophantoscope (ste''re-o-fan'to-skōp) [Gr. στερεός solid + φαντός visible + σκοπεῖν to view]. A large stereoscopic machine with rotating disks in the place of pictures.

Stereophoroscope (ste''re-o-for'o-skōp) [Gr. στερεός solid + φορός bearing + σκοπεῖν to view]. A form of zoötrope: employed in the study of visual perception.

Stereoplasm (ste're-o-plazm) [Gr. στερεός solid + πλάσμα plasma]. The more solid portions of protoplasm.

Stereopsis (ste-re-op'sis) [Gr. στερεός solid + ὄψις vision]. Stereoscopic vision. See *Vision*.

Stereoscope (ste're-o-skōp) [Gr. στερεός solid + σκοπεῖν to see]. An instrument for producing the appearance of solidity and relief by combining the images of two different objects.

Stereoscopic (ste''re-o-skop'ik). Having the effect of a stereoscope: giving to objects seen a solid appearance.

Stereoskiagraphy (ste''re-o-ski-ag'raf-e). The making of a stereoscopic photograph by the Röntgen rays.

Steresol (ste'res-ol). An antiseptic varnish prepared from balsam of Tolu, benzoin, oil of cinnamon, carbolic acid, and saccharin dissolved in alcohol: used in treating diphtheria and skin-diseases.

Steriform chlorid (ste'rif-orm). A proprietary antiseptic and digestant mixture of formaldehyd, 5 parts; pepsin, 20 parts; ammonium chlorid, 10 parts; and lactose, 65 parts. **S. iodid** is the same, except that the ammonium chlorid is replaced by ammonium iodid.

Sterigma (ste-rig'mah), pl. *sterig'mata* [Gr. στήριγμα support]. Any one of the radially arranged outgrowths crowded together on the upper half of the sphere into which the conidia bearers of an aspergillus expand.

Sterile (ster'il) [L. *ster'ilis*]. 1. Not fertile; infertile; barren; not producing young. 2. Aseptic; not producing microörganisms; free from microörganisms.

Sterility (ster-il'it-e) [L. *steril'itas*]. Barrenness; inability to produce young.

Sterilization (ster''il-iz-a'shun). The act or process of rendering sterile; the process of freeing from all germs. It is usually performed by means of heat. Sterilization differs from disinfection in that it calls for the destruction of all bacterial life; while disinfection is not necessarily the destruction of all bacteria, but only those that are infectious. **Fractional s., Intermittent s.,** sterilization in which some time is permitted to elapse between the heatings. This is done so as to allow spores to develop into adult forms, which are more easily destroyed than the spores.

Sterilize (ster'il-īz). To render sterile; to free from septic germs.

Sterilizer (ster'il-i-zer). A mechanism used in sterilizing substances.

Sterisol (ster'is-ol). Formaldehyd, sodium phosphate, etc., in a solution of milk-sugar: an antiseptic.

Sternad (ster'nad). Toward the sternal surface or aspect.

Sternal (ster'nal) [L. *sterna'lis*]. Pertaining to the sternum.

Sternalgia (ster-nal'je-ah) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the sternum; angina pectoris.

Sternebra (ster'neb-rah), pl. *sterne'bræ* [*Sternum* + *Vertebra*]. A sternal vertebra; any one of the segments of the sternum.

Sternen (ster'nen). Pertaining to the sternum in itself.

Sternochondroscapularis (ster''no-kon''dro-skap-u-la'ris) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + χόνδρος cartilage + *Scapularis*]. An occasional muscle arising from the sternum and the first costal cartilage and running to the superior border of the scapula.

Sternoclavicular (ster''no-kla-vik'u-lar). Pertaining to the sternum and clavicle.

Sternoclavicularis (ster''no-klav-ik-u-la'ris). An occasional muscle in man. The **S. anti'cus** arises from the sternum, near the attachment of the sternomastoid, and is inserted upon the anterior surface of the clavicle. The **S. posti'cus** is a slip passing from the inner end of the manubrium to the clavicle behind the joint. The **S. supe'rior** arises from the sternum, above the sternoclavicularis anticus, and runs to the clavicle.

Sternocleidal (ster-no-kli'dal) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + κλείς key]. Same as *Sternoclavicular*.

Sternocleidomastoid (ster''no-kli-do-mas'toid). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sternocostal (ster-no-kos'tal) [*Sternum* + L. *cos'ta* rib]. Pertaining to the sternum and ribs.

Sternodymia (ster-no-dim'e-ah) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + δίδυμος twin]. The union of two monster-fetuses by the anterior wall of the chest.

Sternodymus (ster-nod'im-us) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + δίδυμος twin]. A pair of twin monsters united by the anterior wall of the chest.

Sternodynia (ster-no-din'e-ah). Same as *Sternalgia*.

Sternofacialis (ster''no-fa-se-a'lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sternoglossal (ster-no-glos'al). Pertaining to the sternum and the tongue.

Sternohyoid (ster-no-hi'oid). Pertaining to the sternum and to the hyoid bone. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sternoid (ster'noid). Resembling the sternum.

Sternomastoid (ster-no-mas'toid). Pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone. See also *Sternocleidomastoid*, in *Muscles, Table of*.

Sternopagia (ster-no-pa'je-ah). Same as *Sternodymia*.

Sternopagus (stern-nop'ag-us) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + πάγος fixed]. Same as *Sternodymus*.

Sternopericardial (ster''no-per-ik-ar'de-al). Pertaining to the sternum and the pericardium.

Sternoscapular (ster''no-skap'u-lar). Pertaining to the sternum and the scapula.

Sternothyroid (ster-no-thi'roid). Pertaining to the sternum and to the thyroid cartilage or gland. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sternotracheal (ster-no-tra'ke-al) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + *Trachea*]. Pertaining to the sternum and to the trachea.

Sternotrypesis (ster''no-tri-pe'sis) [Gr. στέρνον sternum + τρύπησις trephination]. Surgical perforation of the sternum.

Sternovertebral (ster-no-ver'te-bral). See *Rib*.

Sternum (ster'num) [L.; Gr. στέρνον]. The breastbone; the narrow, flat bone in the median line of the thorax in front. It consists of three portions, distinguished as the manubrium, the gladiolus, and the ensiform or xiphoid appendix.

Sternutatio convulsiva (ster-nu-ta'she-o kon-vul-si'vah) [L.]. Paroxysmal and convulsive sneezing.

Sternutation (ster-nu-ta'shun) [L. *sternuta'tio*]. The act of sneezing; a sneeze.

Sternutatory (ster-nu'ta-tor-e). 1. [L. *sternutato'rius*.] Producing or causing sneezing; errhine. 2. [L. *sternutato'rium*.] An agent that causes sneezing; an errhine.

Stertor (ster'tor) [L.]. An act of snoring; stertorous or sonorous breathing, especially that of sleep or of coma.

Stertorous (ster'to-rus). Characterized by stertor.

Stetharteritis (steth-ar-ter-i'tis) [Gr. στῆθος chest + *Arteritis*]. Inflammation of the arteries of the chest.

Stethemia (steth-e'me-ah) [Gr. στῆθος chest + αἷμα blood]. Congestion of the lungs.

Stethocyrtograph (steth-o-ser'to-graf). See *Stethokyrtograph*.

Stethogoniometer (steth''o-go-ne-om'et-er) [Gr. στῆθος chest + γωνια angle + μέτρον measure].

An apparatus for measuring the curvature of the chest.

Stethograph (steth'o-graf) [Gr. στῆθος chest + γράφειν to write]. An instrument for recording movements of the chest.

Stethokyrtograph (steth-o-kir'to-graf) [Gr. στῆθος chest + κυρτός bent + γράφειν to record]. An instrument for recording and measuring the curves of the chest.

Stethomenia (steth-o-me'ne-ah) [Gr. στῆθος chest + μῆν month]. Vicarious menstruation into the bronchial tubes.

Stethometer (steth-om'et-er) [Gr. στῆθος chest + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the circular dimension or expansion of the chest or of the abdomen.

Stethomyitis (steth''o-mi-i'tis) [Gr. στῆθος chest + μῦς muscle + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the chest.

Stethoparalysis (steth''o-par-al'is-is) [Gr. στῆθος chest + *Paralysis*]. Paralysis of the chest-muscles.

Stethophonometer (steth''o-fo-nom'et-er) [Gr. στῆθος chest + φωνή voice + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of auscultatory sounds.

Stethopolyscope (steth-o-pol'is-kōp) [Gr. στῆθος chest + πολύς many + σκοπεῖν to examine]. A stethoscope for the simultaneous use of several persons.

Stethoscope (steth'o-skōp) [Gr. στῆθος chest + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. An instrument of various form, size, and material for performing mediate auscultation. By means of this instrument the respiratory, cardiac, pleural, arterial, venous, uterine, fetal, intestinal, and other sounds are conveyed to the ear of the observer. **Binaural s.,** one with two adjustable branches designed for use with both ears. **Differential s.,** one by means of which sounds at two different portions of the body may be compared.

Stethoscopic (steth-o-skop'ik). Pertaining to or performed by means of the stethoscope.

Stethoscopy (steth-os'ko-pe). Examination by means of the stethoscope.

Sthenic (sthen'ik) [L. *sthen'icus;* Gr. σθένος strength]. Active; strong. See *Fever.*

Sthenometry (sthen-om'et-re) [Gr. σθένος strength + μέτρον measure]. The measurement of bodily strength.

Sthenopyra (sthen-o-pi'rah) [Gr. σθένος strength + πῦρ fire]. Sthenic fever.

Stibialism (stib'e-al-izm). Poisoning with antimony.

Stibiated (stib'e-a-ted) [L. *stibia'tus*]. Containing antimony.

Stibiation (stib-e-a'shun) [L. *stib'ium* antimony]. Administration of antimonials in large quantities; treatment by bringing the patient under the full influence of antimony.

Stibine (stib'in). Antimoniuretted hydrogen, or hydrogen antimonid, SbH_3.

Stibium (stib'e-um) [L.; Gr. στίβι]. Latin for *Antimony.*

Stibonium (stib-o'ne-um). The radical SbH_4.

Stichochrome (sti'ko-krōm) [Gr. στίχος row + χρῶμα color]. Any nerve-cell having the stainable substance (chromophilic bodies) arranged in more or less regular striæ or layers.

Sticking plaster (stik'ing). See *Plaster.*

Sticta (stik'tah) [Gr. στικτός pricked]. 1. A genus of lichens; lungwort. 2. A homeopathic preparation of *Stic'ta pulmona'ria.*

Stiff-neck fever (stif'nek). Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. See *Meningitis.*

Stifle-bone (sti'fl). The patella of the horse.

Stifle-joint (sti'fl). The femorotibial joint of the horse.

Stigma (stig'mah), pl. *stig'mata* [Gr. στίγμα mark]. 1. A spot, dot, or impression upon the skin. 2. Any space between the cells of the endothelium of a capillary. 3. Any readily stainable area in the epithelium at the points of union of groups of cells. 4. That part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen. **Bakers' s.,** lumps on the backs of the fingers of bakers, produced by kneading dough. **Hysteric s.,** bodily marks or signs characteristic of hysteria. **Psychic s.,** mental conditions marked by susceptibility to suggestion. **Somatic s.,** the bodily signs of certain nervous diseases.

Stigmal (stig'mal). Pertaining to a stigma.

Stigmata (stig'mat-ah). The plural of *Stigma.* **S. ma'ydis,** the silk or stigmata of maize; cornsilk: a diuretic. See *Zea.*

Stigmatic (stig-mat'ik). Pertaining to a stigma.

Stigmatism (stig'mat-izm). The condition due to or marked by stigmata.

Stigmatization (stig''mat-iz-a'shun). 1. The formation of impressions on the skin. 2. The formation of bleeding points or of red lines upon the skin by hypnotic suggestion.

Stigmatodermia (stig''mat-o-der'me-ah) [Gr. στίγμα mark + δέρμα skin]. Any morbid state of the prickle layer of the skin.

Stilet, Stilette (sti-let') [Fr. *stilette*]. 1. A delicate probe. 2. A wire used to stiffen or clear a catheter.

Stillbirth (stil'birth). The birth of a dead fetus.

Stillicidium (stil-is-id'e-um) [L. *still'la* drop + *ca'dere* to fall]. 1. A dribbling, or flowing by drops. 2. Epiphora. **S. lacrima'rum,** epiphora, or overflowing of the tears from obstruction of the nasal duct. **S. na'rium,** coryza.

Stilligout (stil-le-goot') [Fr.; L. *stilla're* to let fall + *gut'ta* drop]. A form of dropper; an instrument for letting liquids fall in drops.

Stillingia (stil-lin'je-ah) [after B. *Stillingfleet*]. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees, shrubs, and herbs. The root of *S. silvat'ica,* a plant of North America, is sialagogue and diuretic, and is used in syphilis, tuberculosis, and skin-diseases. Dose of *tincture* or *fluid extract,* 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.).

Stillingin (stil-lin'jin). 1. An alkaloid from *Stillin'gia silvat'ica.* 2. A concentration prepared from *Stillin'gia silvat'ica.* Dose, 1–4 gr. (0.066–0.266 gm.).

Stilling's canal (stil'ingz). See *Canal.*

Stimulant (stim'u-lant) [L. *stim'ulans*]. 1. Producing stimulation. 2. An agent or remedy that produces stimulation. **Alcoholic s.,** one of which ethylic alcohol is the basis, such as wine, brandy, whiskey, and malt liquors. **Bronchial s.,** a stimulating expectorant: the chief ones are ammonium carbonate, belladonna, senega, strychnin, Calabar bean, caffein, and the emetics. **Cardiac s.,** one which increases the heart's action: such are ammonia, belladonna, digitalis, ether, strophanthus, and strychnin. **Cerebral s.,** one which exalts the functional activities of the brain: the principal are alcohol, caffein, ether, opium, strychnin, and phosphorus. **Cutaneous s.,** a diaphoretic agent which acts by stimulating the skin: as alcohol, ammonia, cold baths, hot drinks, etc. **Diffusible s.,** one which acts promptly and strongly, but transiently: the principal are ammonia, ether, musk, and sumbul. **Gastric s., Stomachic s.,** one which promotes the digestion of food in the stomach: like alcohol and the pungent aromatics. **General s.,** one which acts upon the whole body: such are the alcoholic and diffusible stimulants. **Genital s.,** an aphrodisiac: here belong cantharides, phosphorus, etc. **Hepatic s.,** one which arouses the functions of the liver: the chief of these are blue mass, calomel, jalap, iris, aloes, podophyllin, colocynth, rhubarb, sodium phosphate, and leptandra. **Intestinal s.,** a cathartic agent: a large class including colocynth, croton oil, elaterium, scammony, etc. **Local s.,** one which affects that part only, or mainly, to which it is applied: like mustard, chloral hydrate, chloroform, oil of turpentine. **Nervous s.,** one which acts mainly upon the nerve-centers: a cerebral or spinal stimulant. **Renal s.,** a stimulating diuretic: the principal are colchicum, cantharides, turpentine, and juniper oil. **Respiratory s.,** one which increases the respiratory movements: the chief are ammonia, arsenic, belladonna, and strychnin. **Spinal s.,** one which acts upon and through the spinal cord: strychnin and caffein are examples. **Topical s.** Same as *Local s.* **Uterine s.,** an ecbolic, or emmenagogue: such are ergot, digitalis, rue, sabin, tansy, apiol, etc. **Vascular s., Vasomotor s.,** one which appeals to the vasomotor centers: of this class are ammonia, ergot, strychnin, opium, and belladonna.

Stimulate (stim'u-lāt) [L. *stim'ulare*]. To excite to functional activity.

Stimulation (stim-u-la'shun) [L. *stimula'tio*]. The act or process of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated.

Stimulin (stim'u-lin). A name given by Metschnikoff to the protective element in the blood-serum that produces immunity when inoculated, the view being that the protective element acts by stimulating the action of phagocytes.

Stimulus (stim'u-lus), pl. *stim'uli* [L. "goad"]. Any agent, act, or influence that produces functional or trophic reaction in an irritable tissue. **Adequate s.,** one that acts specifically upon the end-organs only: as light upon the retina. Called also *Homologous s.* **Chemic s.,** one which induces a chemic change in a tissue: for example, nitric acid or silver nitrate locally applied. **Electric s.,** a galvanic, induced, or other electric current or shock, as applied to a responsive tissue. **Heterologous s.,** one which produces an effect or sensation when applied to any part whatever of a nerve-tract. **Homologous s.** See *Adequate s.* **Mechanic s.,** a stimulant application of mechanic force, as in friction or pinching. **Thermal s.,** application of heat.

Stipa virid'ula (sti'pah). A grass of the Southwestern United States called *sleepy grass:* poisonous to cattle and horses; said to be a powerful narcotic, diuretic, and sudorific, and a cardiac poison. *S. ine'brians,* an American species, and *S. siber'ica,* of Northern Asia, have similar properties.

Stirpiculture (ster'pik-ult-ūr) [L. *stirps* stock + *cultu're* culture]. The systematic attempt at improving a stock or race by attention to the laws of breeding.

Stirrup, Stirrup-bone (stir'up). The stapes.

Stitch (stitch). 1. A loop or turn of thread in sewing. 2. A sharp, stabbing pain. 3. To fasten with a needle and thread.

Stithe (stith). An old name for the incus.

Stœchiology, Stoichiology (stek-e-ol'o-je, stoi-ke-ol'o-je) [Gr. στοιχεῖον element + λόγος law]. The physiology of the cellular elements of tissues.

Stœchiometry, Stoichiometry (stek-e-om'et-re, stoi-ke-om'et-re) [Gr. στοιχεῖον element + μέτρον measure]. The determination of the proportions in which chemic elements combine.

Stokes's lens (stōks). See *Lens.*

Stoma (sto'mah), pl. *sto'mata* [Gr. στόμα mouth]. Any minute pore, orifice, or opening on a free surface; specifically, one of the openings (stigma, or pseudostoma) between epithelial cells of a lymph-space, forming a means of communication between adjacent lymph-channels.

Stomacace (sto-mak'as-e) [Gr. στόμα mouth + κάκη badness]. Ulcerative stomatitis.

Stomach (stum'ak) [L. *stom'achus;* Gr. στόμαχος]. The ovoid musculomembranous digestive pouch below the esophagus. The end which connects with the esophagus is the *cardiac* end, and that nearest the pylorus is the *pyloric* end, or *pylorus.* The upper concave surface or edge is the *lesser curvature;* the lower convex edge is the *greater curvature.* The coats of the stomach are four: An outer, peritoneal, or *serous* coat; a *muscular* coat made up of longitudinal, oblique, and circular fibers (the latter forming a pyloric sphincter); a *submucous* coat lined with a muscular layer, the *muscularis mucosa;* and the *mucous* coat or membrane forming the inner lining. The secretion of the stomach is the *gastric* juice, which contains pepsin, rennin, hydrochloric acid, etc. **S.-bucket,** a small bucket for lowering into the stomach and withdrawing samples of its contents for examination. **Corset-s.,** a displaced or deformed stomach due to pressure from tight or improper lacing of the corset. **S.-cough,** a cough excited by reflex irritation from the stomach. **Hour-glass s.,** a stomach shaped somewhat like an hour-glass on account of the formation of a band of exudation. **S.-pump,** a pump for evacuating the contents of the stomach. **S.-reefing,** an operation for dilatation of the stomach, done by folding in the wall of the stomach and then suturing the fold. **S.-tooth,** one of the lower canine teeth of the first dentition. **S.-tube.** 1. A siphon used in washing out the stomach. 2. A feeding-tube.

Stomachal (stum'ak-al). Pertaining to the stomach.

Stomachalgia (stum-ak-al'je-ah) [Gr. στόμαχος stomach + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the stomach.

Stomachic (sto-mak'ik) [L. *stomach'icus;* Gr. στομαχικός]. 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. A medicine which promotes the functional activity of the stomach; a stomachic tonic. See *Tonic.*

Stomachoscopy (sto-mak-os'ko-pe) [Gr. στόμαχος stomach + σκοπεῖν to view]. Examination of the stomach.

Stomadeum (sto-mah-de'um). Same as *Stomodeum.*

Stomalix (sto'mal-iks). A proprietary preparation for disorders of the stomach and intestines.

Stomata (sto'mat-ah). Plural of *Stoma.*

Stomatal (sto'mat-al). Pertaining to stomata.

Stomatalgia (sto-mat-al'je-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the mouth.

Stomatic (sto-mat'ik) [Gr. στόμα mouth]. Pertaining to the mouth.

Stomatitis (sto-mat-i'tis) [Gr. στόμα mouth]. Inflammation of the mouth. It is usually attended by pain and salivation, and often by fetor of the breath. **S. aphtho'sa,** the formation of small superficial ulcers on the mucous membrane of the mouth; aphthous stomatitis. **S. arsenica'lis,** ulcerous stomatitis due to arsenical poisoning. **Catarrhal s.,** simple and uncomplicated inflammation and redness of the mouth. **Epidemic s.,** contagious aphthous stomatitis of cattle. It is communicable to man. **Erythematopultaceous s.,** s. marked by reddening of the mucous membrane which is covered with a layer of thicky sticky matter: seen in uremia. **S. exanthemat'ica,** that which is secondary to the

exanthemata. **S. gangræno'sa.** Same as *Noma*. **S. herpet'ica.** Same as *Aphthous s.* **S. hypho-myce't'ica.** Same as *Thrush*. **S. intertrop'-ica,** sprew. **Mercurial s.,** that which is due to mercurial poisoning. It is often accompanied by salivation, looseness of the teeth, and fetor of the breath. **S. mycetogenet'ica,** that which is due to the presence of some microscopic fungoid organism. **Mycotic s.,** thrush. **S. pseudo-membrano'sa,** that which is due to diphtheria, tuberculosis, syphilis, or other like disease. **S. scorbu'tica,** that which accompanies scurvy. It is attended with soreness and swelling of the gums and fetid breath. **S. sim'plex,** a non-exanthematous form of catarrhal stomatitis. **S. traumat'ica,** that which is due to some mechanic, thermal, or chemic cause. **Ulcerative s.,** a form characterized by painful, shallow ulcers on the cheeks, tongue, and lips. It is attended with slight fever, fetid breath, salivation, and frequently prostration.

Stomatocace (sto-mat-ok'as-e) [Gr. στόμα mouth + κάκη badness]. Ulcerative stomatitis.

Stomatodeum, Stomatodæum (sto''mat-o-de'um). Same as *Stomodeum*.

Stomatodynia (sto''mat-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the mouth.

Stomatodysodia (sto''mat-o-dis-o'de-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + δυσωδία stench]. A bad odor coming from the mouth.

Stomatol (sto'mat-ol). A proprietary antiseptic: said to be a solution of terpinol, soap, and glycerin in alcohol and water.

Stomatologic, Stomatological (sto-mat-o-loj'ik, sto-mat-o-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to stomatology.

Stomatologist (sto-mat-ol'o-jist). One learned in stomatology; a specialist in diseases of the mouth.

Stomatology (sto-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. στόμα mouth + λόγος treatise]. That branch of medicine which treats of the mouth and its diseases.

Stomatomalacia (sto''mat-o-mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + μαλακία softness]. Softening of the structures of the mouth.

Stomatomenia (sto''mat-o-me'ne-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + μήν month]. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.

Stomatomy (sto-mat'o-me) [Gr. στόμα mouth + τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical incision of the os uteri.

Stomatomycosis (sto''mat-o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. στόμα mouth + μύκης fungus]. Any mouth-disease due to schizomycetes, especially the *Oid'ium al'-bicans*.

Stomatonecrosis (sto''mat-o-ne-kro'sis) [Gr. στόμα mouth + *Necrosis*]. Same as *Noma*.

Stomatonoma (sto''mat-o-no'mah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + *Noma*]. Same as *Noma*.

Stomatopathy (sto-mat-op'ath-e) [Gr. στόμα mouth + πάθος suffering]. Any disorder of the mouth.

Stomatoplastic (sto-mat-o-plas'tik). Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

Stomatoplasty (sto'mat-o-plas-te) [Gr. στόμα mouth + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of, or operative repair of defects of, the mouth or of the os uteri.

Stomatorrhagia (sto''mat-or-ra'je-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the mouth. **S. gingiva'rum,** hemorrhage from the gum.

Stomatoscope (sto-mat'o-skōp) [Gr. στόμα mouth + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. A speculum for examining the mouth.

Stomatosis (sto-mat-o'sis). Same as *Stomatopathy*.

Stomatotyphus (sto''mat-o-ti'fus). Typhus fever with severe lesions of the mouth.

Stomenorrhagia (sto''men-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. στόμα mouth + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the mouth.

Stomocephalus (sto-mo-sef'al-us) [Gr. στόμα mouth + κεφαλή head]. A monster-fetus with a rudimentary head and jaws, so that the skin hangs in folds about the mouth.

Stomodeal, Stomodæal (sto-mo-de'al). Pertaining to the stomodeum.

Stomodeum, Stomodæum (sto-mo-de'um) [Gr. στόμα mouth + δαιεῖν to divide]. An invagination of the ectoderm of the embryo whence is formed the mouth and upper part of the pharynx.

Stomosan (sto'mo-san). Methylamin phosphate: used in gall-stones.

Stomoxys calcitrans (sto-mok'sis kal'sit-ranz). A biting fly resembling the domestic fly. It is very annoying to man and beast, particularly in warm, sultry weather. Called also *Stable-fly* and *Leg-sticker*.

-stomy [Gr. στόμα mouth]. A suffix signifying the formation of a mouth or opening in a part.

Stone (stōn). A calculus or concretion. **Blue-s.,** copper sulphate; cupri sulphas. **S.-bruise,** a painful bruise of the subcutaneous structures without breaking of the skin. **S.-child,** a lithopedion. **Gall-s.,** biliary calculus. See *Calculus*. **S.-searcher,** a sound for exploring the bladder wherein a calculus is suspected. **Skin-s.,** calcareous nodules sometimes seen in the subcutaneous tissues. **Struvit s.** See *Struvit calculus*, under *Calculus*. **Womb-s.,** a calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

Stool (stool). The fecal discharge from the bowels. **Bilious s.,** the yellowish or brownish stools, turning darker on exposure, that are characteristic of bilious diarrhea. Bilious stools are green if the bowel-contents are very acid. **Caddy s.,** the stools seen in yellow fever; they look like dark, sandy mud. **Fatty s.,** stools containing fat: seen in diseases of the pancreas. **Mucous s.,** stools containing large amounts of mucus: seen in intestinal inflammation. **Pea-soup s.,** the characteristic liquid evacuation of typhoid fever. **Rice-water s.,** the characteristic watery evacuations of cholera.

Stop-needle (stop). See *Needle*.

Stop-speculum (stop). See *Speculum*.

Storage battery (sto'raj). See *Battery*.

Storax (sto'raks) [L. *sto'rax, sty'rax*; Gr. στύραξ]. A balsam from the bark of *Liquidam'bar orienta'-lis*, a tree of Western Asia. It contains styrol, styracin, and cinnamic acid, and is diuretic and anticatarrhal. It is administered for gonorrhea, and used externally for chilblains and frost-bite. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.666–1.333 gm.).

Storesinol (sto-rez'in-ol). A resinol obtainable from storax.

Stovain (sto-va'in). The hydrochlorate of amylene $\alpha\beta$: used as a local anesthetic, especially for subcutaneous and subconjunctival use. It is said to be much less toxic than cocain.

Stovainization (sto-va-in-iz-a'shun). Production of local anesthesia with stovain.

Strabismal, Strabismic (stra-biz'mal, stra-biz'-mik) [Gr. στραβισμός strabismus]. Pertaining to or of the nature of strabismus.

Strabismometer (stra-biz-mom'et-er) [Gr. στραβισμός strabismus + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

Strabismus (stra-biz'mus) [Gr. στραβισμός]. A squint; deviation of one of the eyes from its proper direction, so that the visual axes cannot both be directed simultaneously at the same objective point. **Absolute s.,** that which occurs at all distances for the fixation-point. **Accommodative s.,** that which is due to excessive or deficient accommodative effort. **Alternating s.,** a form affecting either eye alternately. **Bilateral s.,** that which affects each eye alternately. **Braid's s.,** the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward; a means sometimes adopted of inducing the hypnotic state. **Concomitant s.,** that which is due to a faulty insertion of the eye-muscles, resulting in the same amount of deviation in whatever direction the eyes are looking, because the squinting eye follows the movements of the other eye. **Constant s.,** persistent strabismus. **Convergent s.,** cross-eye, or esotropia. **S. deor'sum ver'gens,** that in which the visual axis of the squinting eye falls below the fixation-point. **Divergent s.,** that in which the visual axes diverge; exotropia. **Dynamic s.,** the tendency to strabismus due to insufficiency of the ocular muscles, but which may be overcome by the effort of binocular vision. Called also *Latent s.* **Intermittent s.,** that which occurs only at intervals. **Latent s.,** that which occurs only when one eye is occluded. **Manifest s.,** that which occurs when both eyes are open. **Mechanic s.,** that due to pressure or traction on the eye, as by a tumor, producing deflection. **Monolateral s.,** that in which it is always the same eye the visual axis of which fails to pass through the fixation-point. **Non-concomitant s.,** that in which the amount of deviation of the squinting eye varies according to the direction in which the eyes are turned. **Paralytic s.,** that which is due to paralysis of an eye-muscle. **Paralytic s., acute,** strabismus attended by dizziness and double vision. **Periodic s.,** that which is seen only during efforts at accommodation. **Relative s.,** that which occurs for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point. **Spasmodic s.,** that which is due to spasm of the muscles of the eye. **S. sur'sum ver'gens,** that in which the visual axis of the squinting eye falls below the fixation-point. **Unilateral s.,** that which affects one eye only. **Vertical s.,** hypertropia; the elevation of one visual axis above the other.

Strabometer (stra-bom'et-er). See *Strabismometer*.

Strabotome (strab'o-tōm). A knife for performing strabotomy.

Strabotomy (stra-bot'o-me) [Gr. στραβισμός strabismus + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of an ocular tendon for strabismus.

Straight-jacket (strāt'jak-et). See *Jacket*.

Strain (strān). 1. To overexercise; to use to an extreme and harmful degree. 2. To filter or subject to colation. 3. Injury due to exercise or overuse. 4. Excessive effort or undue exercise.

Strainer (strān'er). An apparatus for straining or filtering liquids.

Strait (strāt). Either opening, superior or inferior, of the pelvis.

Strait-jacket (strāt). See *Jacket*.

Stramonium (stra-mo'ne-um) [L.]. The poisonous solanaceous plant *Datu'ra Stramo'nium*, or jimson-weed. The leaves (*stramo'nii fo'lia*) and seeds (*S. se'men*) are narcotic and antispasmodic. Its action resembles that of belladonna. The smoke of its burning leaves is inhaled for asthma. Stramonium ointment is used for hemorrhoids, etc. The drug is serviceable in muscular rheumatism, cramp, dysmenorrhea, and spasmodic retention of the urine. Dose of *fluid extract* of the seeds, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *extract*, ⅛–½ gr. (0.011–0.033 gm.); of *tincture*, 5–20 min. (0.333–1.333 c.c.).

Strangalesthesia (stran''gal-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. στραγγαλίζειν to choke + αἴσθησις feeling]. Same as *Zonesthesia*.

Strangle (strang'gl) [L. *strangula're*]. To choke, or to be choked, by compression of the windpipe.

Strangles (strang'glz). An infectious disease of horses, characterized by a mucopurulent inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane.

Strangulated (strang'gu-la-ted) [L. *strangula'tus*]. Congested by reason of constriction or hernial stricture. See *Hernia*.

Strangulation (strang-gu-la'shun) [L. *strangula'-tio*]. 1. Choking or throttling; complete arrest of respiration due to occlusion of the air-passage. 2. Arrest of the circulation in a part due to compression.

Strangury (strang'gu-re) [Gr. στράγξ strangulation + οὖρον urine]. Slow and painful discharge of the urine. It is due to spasm of the urethra and bladder.

Strap (strap). 1. A band or slip, as of adhesive plaster, used in attaching parts to each other. 2. To bind down tightly. **Wyman's s's,** a set of straps for keeping a violently insane person in bed.

Stratification (strat''if-ik-a'shun) [L. *stra'tum* layer + *fac'ere* to make]. Disposal in layers.

Stratified (strat'if-īd). Disposed in layers. See *Epithelium* and *Thrombus*.

Stratiform (strat'if-orm) [L. *stra'tum* layer + *for'ma* form]. Having the form or arrangement of strata.

Stratum (stra'tum), pl. *stra'ta* [L.]. A layer or set of layers, as in the epidermis. **S. albicine'-reum,** a twofold layer of white and gray matter within the striatum. **Arlt's s.** See *Stratum reticulatum*. **S. bacillo'sum,** the layer of rods and cones in the retina. **S. cine'reum,** the uppermost of the three layers of the corpus quadrigeminum. **S. cor'neum,** the outermost, or horny, layer of the epidermis. See *Skin*. **S. dorsa'le,** one of the layers representing the prolongation of the tegmentum beneath the posterior part of the optic thalamus. **S. gelatino'sum,** the innermost of the four layers of the olfactory lobe. **S. glomerulo'sum,** one of the four layers of the olfactory lobe. **S. granulo'sum.** 1. The innermost but one of four layers of the epidermis. See *Skin*. 2. Either one of the granular layers of the retina. 3. One of the layers of the cortex of the cerebellum. See *Retina*. 4. The layer of dentin of a tooth immediately beneath the cement. **S. interme'dium,** the layer of cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth just outside of the ameloblast-layer. **S. lacuno'-sum,** a layer of the hippocampus major above the stratum radiatum, consisting of reticulated neuroglia. **S. lemnis'ci,** the lowermost of the three layers of the corpus quadrigeminum. **S. lu'cidum,** the outermost but one of the four layers of the epidermis. See *Skin*. **S. Malpig'hii,** the rete mucosum, or prickle-cell layer; the innermost of the four layers of the skin. Called also *S. mucosum* and *S. spinosum*. See *Skin*. **S. molecula're,** the molecular layer of the cerebral cortex. **S. muco'sum.** See *S. Malpighii*. **Oehl's s.,** the stratum lucidum. See *Skin*. **S. olfacto'rium,** one of the four layers of the olfactory lobe. **S. op'ticum,** the middle, or second, of the three layers of the corpus quadrigeminum. **S. pyramida'le,** the innermost layer but one of the strata of the human brain-cortex. **S. radia'tum,** a layer of the hippocampus major, crossed at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of large pyramidal cells which lie along its border. **S. reticula'tum,** a network of fibers which connects the occipital lobe with the thalamus. **S. spino'sum.** See *S. Malpighii*. **S. suprapyramida'le,** the molecular layer; the

principal layer of the cortical brain-substance, chiefly developed in the cornu anterioris. **S. zona'le,** a stratum of white nerve-fibers covering the ventricular surface of the optic thalamus.

Strawberry-tongue (straw'ber-e). See *Tongue.*

Streak (strēk). Any line, stripe, or trace. **Angioid s's,** pigment-striæ appearing in the retina after hemorrhage. **S.-culture.** See *Culture.* **Germinal s.** Same as *Primitive s.* **Medullary s.,** the neural, or medullary, groove. See *Groove.* **Meningitic s.** Same as *Tâche cérébrale.* **Primitive s.,** a faint white trace at the aftermost end of the germinal area, formed by an aggregation of cells, and constituting the first indication of the development of the blastoderm.

Strengthening plaster (strength'en-ing). See *Plaster.*

Strephotome (stref'o-tōm) [Gr. στρέφειν to twist + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument like a corkscrew for invaginating the hernial sac.

Strepto-angina (strep-to-an'jin-ah) [*Streptococcus* + *Angina*]. A pseudomembranous deposit in the throat due to a streptococcus.

Streptobacillus (strep''to-bas-il'us) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + *Bacillus*]. A form of bacillus in the form of twisted chains of rods. One variety has been found in typhus fever. **S. pseudotuberculo'sis roden'tium** is the *Bacil'lus pseudotuberculo'sis.*

Streptobacteria (strep''to-bak-te're-ah) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + *Bacteria*]. A group including those bacteria (*Streptothrix,* etc.) which are linked together into twisted chains.

Streptobacterin (strep-to-bak'ter-in). The bacterial vaccine prepared from streptococci.

Streptococcal (strep-to-kok'kal). Pertaining or due to a streptococcus.

Streptococcemia, Streptococcæmia (strep''to-kok-se'me-ah) [*Streptococcus* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. A condition due to the presence of streptococci in the blood.

Streptococcus (strep-to-kok'kus) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + κόκκος berry]. A genus or form of bacterial organisms made up of cocci arranged in wreath-like shapes: by some regarded as a subgenus of *micrococcus.* **S. ac'idi lac'tici,** a variety which precipitates casein from milk and produces lactic acid: in long rows of non-motile cells. **S. al'bus,** a saprophytic species from water. **S. ambra'tus,** the microbe which causes the pneumonia of calves: made up of cocci arranged in filaments. **S. angino'sus,** a form of *S. lon'gus.* **S. aphthic'ola,** a species from the blood, skin, and secretions of animals and men affected with foot-and-mouth disease. **S. articulo'rum,** a species from diphtheritic mucous membranes, in long chains of large cocci: in rabbits it produces a fatal joint-disease. **S. aureola'tus,** a microörganism derived from a patient infected with the poison of horse-colic. **S. bom'bycis,** the species which causes flacherie in silkworms: in oval cells, single, paired, or in short rows. **S. bre'vis,** a form found in the mouth, especially in inflammatory conditions, and occurring in short chains. It is probably not pathogenic. **S. cadav'eris,** a saprophytic species from the liver of the cadaver of yellow fever. **S. Charr'ini,** the specific microörganism of contagious anthrax of rabbits: in long chains of oval or spheric cocci. **S. cinnaba'reus,** a form from air, water, and red milk; in large spheric cocci, often forming pairs or tetrads: it produces a reddish pigment. **S. co'li grac'ilis,** a form from meconium and from the feces of carnivora. **S. conglomera'tus,** a pathogenic species from patients with scarlatina. **S. corona'tus,** a saprophytic species from air. **S. cory'zæ contagio'sæ equo'rum,** a form from the contagious coryza of horses, in undulating chains made up of pairs or groups of non-motile, oval cocci. **S. Dis'sei,** a pathogenic form from the blood of a Japanese affected with syphilis, in chains of spheric encapsuled cocci: mostly non-motile. **S. endocardit'icus,** a pathogenic species in chains or hoops of small cocci from ulcerative endocarditis. **S. enter'itis,** enteritis produced by streptococci. In the acute form it resembles cholera, and in the chronic form typhoid fever. **S. erysipel'atis,** Löffler's bacillus; the specific microörganism of erysipelas. It is found in the lymph-passages of the skin in pairs and chains of minute cocci. **Fehleisen's s.,** streptococcus erysipelatis. **S. fermen'ti,** a variety producing the ropy condition of wine by causing viscous fermentation. **S. flexuo'sus,** a species from the mouth and from the pus of erysipelas: in serpentine chains of oval or spheric cells. **S. gigan'teus ure'thræ,** a form from the healthy urethra and from urine: in long, twisted chains of large round cocci. **S. hæmatosa'prus,** a species seen in spheric cells from putrefying blood. **S. Havanien'sis,** a species from the vomit of yellow fever: not known to be pathogenic. **S. Hollan'dicus,** a zymogenic species from ropy milk. **S. hydrophobo'rum,** a species seen in chains of spheric cocci from the brains of animals affected with rabies. **S. impetig'inis,** a species from the vesicles of impetigo contagiosa. It is pathogenic for mice. **S. insecto'rum,** a pathogenic species from diseased insects. **S. involu'tus,** a species found in cattle affected with foot-and-mouth disease, but probably not pathogenic. **S. Ko'chii,** a species from rabbits with artificial septicemia. **S. lac'ticus,** a species found commonly in naturally soured milk. It has been called erroneously Bacillus lactici acidi. **S. Laugh'lini,** a species from cases of dengue: seen in chains of capsulated spheric cocci. **S. liquefa'ciens,** a species from the liver of yellow-fever cadavers. **S. lon'gus,** a non-motile species seen as small cocci in long chains. It includes the many varieties, such as S. pyog'enes, S. erysipel'atis, S. articulo'rum, S. sep'ticus, and S. septicopyæ'micus. **S. lu'cæ,** a pathogenic species from soft chancre: seen in chains of minute cocci. It is also known as *Bacillus ulceris cancrosi.* **S. margarita'ceus,** a species from putrid blood: in loose chains of spheric cells. **S. meningit'idis,** a pathogenic species from cerebrospinal meningitis and from pulmonary apoplexy: in long chains of rounded, oval cells. **S. mesenterioi'des,** a species found in beets and sugar solutions, occurring in the form of cocci enclosed in a capsule and arranged in chains. It causes the dextrin-fermentation of cane-sugar. **S. mirab'ilis,** a saprophytic species from sewage. **S. monomor'phus,** a species from pharyngeal ulcers. **S. morbillo'sus,** a species from measles: in large spheric cocci. **S. muco'sus,** a capsulated species found in a case of tubo-ovarian abscess with peritonitis. It causes mucous exudations in animals. **S. Nocar'di,** a pathogenic species from cows and goats affected with chronic infectious inflammation of the udder. **S. no'mæ,** a species from cases of noma: seen as cocci. **S. ochroleu'cus,** a chromogenic species from the urine, occurring as single or paired cocci or in chains. **S. peritonit'idis e'qui,** a pathogenic species from horses which died of peritonitis. **S. pernicio'si psittaco'rum, S. psit'taci,** a pathogenic species from disease of gray parrots, found in the heart and lungs in the form of cocci in chains. **S. pneumo'niæ.** Same as *Diplococcus pneumoniæ.* **S. pyo'genes,** a pathogenic species from progressive erysipelatoid suppurations in chains of cocci. **S. pyo'genes malig'nus,** a pathogenic form from necrotic foci in the spleen of leukemia: closely resembling *S. erysipel'atis.* **S. rindfleisch'ii,** a species from the blood in mycosis fungoides, in the form of colorless cells in chains. **S. Seifer'ti,** a species from the nasal mucus and sputum of influenza, in long chains of oval cells. **S. sep'ticus,** a pathogenic species from foul earth: seen in chains of pairs of cocci. **S. sep'ticus liquefa'ciens,** a pathogenic species from blood of septic poisoning after scarlatina: seen in pairs or chains of round cocci. **S. septopyæ'micus,** a pathogenic form from cases of phlegmonous angina. **S. suspec'tus,** a species from blood and spleen of cattle affected with hematuria: seen as colorless, spheric cells. **S. toxica'tus,** a species from an infusion of *Rhus toxicoden'dron:* said to produce one of the poisons of poison-ivy. **S. tyro'genes,** a species found in ripe cheese. **S. u'reæ,** a species from air and from stale urine; cocci in chains, wreaths, or pairs: it changes urea into ammonium carbonate. **S. u'reæ liquefa'ciens,** a zymogenic form from urine. **S. va'rians,** a species from water, producing a green pigment. **S. varicel'læ,** a species from the blood and lymph of chicken-pox: in loose chains of round cocci. **S. vari'olæ,** a pathogenic species from the blood and lymph of small-pox and from the lymph of cow-pox: in loose chains of spheric cocci. **S. vermifor'mis,** a species from water, producing a green pigment. **S. viniper'da,** a species from spoiled wine. **S. Weis'sii,** a pathogenic species from the lungs of cattle with infectious pneumonia; it occurs in encapsuled cocci, single, paired, or in short chains.

Streptococolysin (strep''to-kok-ol'is-in). Same as *Streptocolysin.*

Streptocolysin (strep-to-kol'is-in). An hemolysin destructive to streptococci, formed when virulent streptococci are grown in blood serum.

Streptocyte (strep'to-sit) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + κύτος cell]. An amebiform body occurring in bead-like strings from the vesicles of foot-and-mouth disease.

Streptolysin (strep-tol'is-in). Same as *Streptocolysin.*

Streptomycosis (strep''to-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + μύκης fungus]. A disease-condition due to a streptococcus.

Streptopus amplexifo'lius (strēp'to-pus) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + πούς foot]. A smilaceous plant, the seeds of which afford a popular astringent gargle: the root is used in salads.

Streptosepticemia (strep''to-sep-tis-e'me-ah) [*Streptococcus* + *Septicemia*]. Septicemia due to a streptococcus.

Streptothricosis (strep-to-thri-ko'kis). Infection with streptothrix.

Streptothrix (strep'to-thriks) [Gr. στρεπτός twisted + θρίξ hair]. A genus of schizomycetes in the form of slim, elongated filaments enclosed in a sheath. **S. actinom'yces.** Same as *Actinomyces bovis.* **S. al'ba,** a form said to cause actinomycosis. **S. bronchit'idis,** a species producing gangrenous bronchitis. It resembles *Actinom'yces bo'vis,* excepting that the ends of the rays are not knobbed. **S. cap'ræ,** a pathogenic species causing a sort of tuberculosis in horses, and abscesses when injected into guinea-pigs and rabbits. **S. cunic'uli,** a species from the intestine of the pig, producing local necrosis. **S. Eppinge'ri,** pathogenic species from a brain-abscess. **S. farcin'ica,** a pathogenic species from cattle-farcy: non-motile, and made up of branching threads in lens-shaped colonies. **S. Forste'ri** occurs in concretions found in the lacrimal ducts. **S. Fre'eri,** a species isolated from cases of mycetoma in the Philippines. **S. Hoffman'ni,** a species that occurs in the air, causing abscesses in guinea-pigs and rabbits. **S. Isra'eli,** a species found in actinomycosis of man. It resembles *Actinom'yces bo'vis.* **S. madu'ræ,** an organism from Madura-foot, or the fungus-foot of India, by some identified with *Actinom'yces bo'vis,* but probably distinct from it. **S. pro'teus,** a pathogenic species causing a sort of actinomycosis in man, and septicemia and pseudotuberculosis when injected into mice. **S. pseudotuberculo'sa,** a pathogenic species from a consolidated and caseous lung.

Streptotrichosis (strep-to-tri-ko'sis). A diseased condition resembling actinomycosis caused by streptothrix.

Stretcher (stretch'er). A litter for carrying the sick or injured.

Stria (stri'ah), pl. *stri'æ* [L.]. A streak or line. **Acoustic s.,** white, transverse lines across the floor of the fourth ventricle, which are connected with the roots of the auditory nerve. Called also *Medullary s.* and *Auditory s.* **Striæ of Amici,** Dobie's lines; the lines which mark or separate the alleged disks of sarcous matter from each other. **S. atro'phicæ,** the lineæ albicantes of pregnancy; white lines on the abdomen produced by atrophy of the skin. **Auditory s.** See *Acoustic s.* **S. cu'tis disten'sæ,** the wrinkled-like appearance of the skin after abnormal distention: due to tears in the cutis. **S. gravida'rum,** the striæ seen upon the abdomen of pregnant women; striæ atrophicæ. **S. Lancis'ii, S. longitudina'les,** lengthwise bands on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. **Medullary s.** See *Acoustic s.* **Meningitic s.** Same as *Tâche cérébrale.* **S. pinea'lis,** either of two white lines in the third ventricle, extending from the peduncle of the pineal body to the inner side of the tubercle of the thalamus. Called also *Tænia fornicis* and *Tænia thalami.* **Retzius's parallel s.,** brown lines crossing the enamel-prisms, seen on cutting the enamel. **Schriger's striæ,** darkish, irregular lines crossing the enamel-rods and striæ of Retzius of the tooth-enamel. **S. termina'lis,** the tænia semicircularis (q. v.). **S. vascula'ris,** the layer of fibrous vascular tissue that covers the outer wall of the scala media.

Striate, Striated (stri'āt, stri'a-ted) [L. *stria'tus*]. Striped; provided with striæ. **S. body.** See *Corpus striatum.*

Striation (stri-a'shun) [L. *stri'a*]. 1. The quality of being streaked. 2. A streak or scratch; also a series of streaks or scratches. **Tabby-cat s.,** striations or markings on muscle-tissue that has undergone marked fatty degeneration. It is seen especially in degenerated heart-muscles.

Striatum (stri-a'tum) [L. "grooved"]. The corpus striatum.

Stricture (strik'tūr) [L. *strictu'ra*]. The abnormal narrowing of a canal, duct, or passage, either from cicatricial contraction or the deposit of abnormal tissue. **Annular s.,** a ring-like obstruction around the walls of an organ. **Bridle-s.,** a fold of membrane stretched across a canal, and partially closing it. **Cicatricial s.,** one which follows a wound or sore, producing cicatricial contraction. **Contractile s.,** one which may be mechanically dilated, but which soon returns to its contracted condition. Called also *Recurrent s.* **False s.** Same as *Spasmodic s.* **Functional s.** See *Spasmodic s.* **Impermeable s.,** one that does not permit the passage of an instrument. **Irritable s.,** one in which the passage of an instrument produces severe pain. **Organic s.,** a stricture due to a structural change in or about a canal, as the deposit

of adventitious tissue, plastic inflammation, or neoplasmic growths. **Recurrent s.** See *Contractile s.* **Spasmodic s., Spastic s.,** one that is due to muscular spasm. Called also *False s., Functional s.,* and *Temporary s.* **Temporary s.** See *Spasmodic s.*

Stricturotome (strik'tūr-o-tōm) [L. *strictu'ra* stricture + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. A knife for cutting strictures.

Stricturotomy (strik-tu-rot'o-me). The cutting of a stricture.

Stridor (stri'dor) [L.]. A harsh, high-pitched sound like the whistling of wind. **S. decu'tium,** the noise made by grinding the teeth. **S. serrat'icus,** a sound like that made by filing a saw, caused by respiration through a tracheotomy-tube.

Stridulous (strid'u-lus) [L. *strid'ulus*]. Attended with stridor; shrill and harsh in sound.

String-halt (string). Sudden and extreme flexion of the back of a horse, producing a jerking motion of the hind leg in walking.

Striocellular (stri-o-sel'u-lar) [L. *stri'a* streak + *Cellular*]. Composed of striated muscle-fibers and cells.

Stripe (strīp). A streak or stria. **Baillarger's s's.** See *Vicq d'Azyr's s's.* **Gennari's s's.** See *Vicq d'Azyr's s's.* **Hensen's s's.** 1. A band near the middle of the under surface of the membrana tectoria of the ear. 2. A slightly stainable central section in certain insect-muscles. **Vicq d'Azyr's s's,** the third and fifth stripes from within outward of the cortex of the cerebellum parallel to the surface. Called also *Baillarger's s's* and *Gennari's s's.*

Strobila (stro-bi'lah), pl. *strobi'læ* [L.; Gr. στροβίλη twist]. An adult tape-worm.

Strobilus (stro-bi'lus), pl. *strobi'le* [L.; Gr. στρόβιλος cone]. Same as *Strobila.*

Stroboscope (stro'bo-skōp) [Gr. στρόβος whirl + σκόπειν to view]. An instrument on the principle of a zoetrope for exhibiting the successive phases of animal movements.

Stroboscopic (stro-bo-skop'ik). Pertaining to the stroboscope.

Stroke (strōk). A sudden and severe attack, as of apoplexy or paralysis. **Apoplectic s.,** an attack of apoplexy. **Back-s.,** the recoil of the ventricles at the time the blood is forced into the aorta. **S.-culture.** Same as *Smear-culture.* See under *Culture.* **Paralytic s.,** a sudden attack of paralysis from injury to the brain or cord.

Stroma (stro'mah) [Gr. στρῶμα bed]. The tissue which forms the ground-substance, framework, or matrix of an organ. **S. of the cornea,** the connective-tissue layer or substantia propria of the cornea. **S.-fibrin,** fibrin formed from the stroma of blood-corpuscles. **S. plexus,** a network formed by the ramifications of the nerves of the cornea within the substantia propria. It is made up of two parts, the *deep* stroma-plexus (*primary plexus, fundamental plexus*), and a layer of finer fibers beneath the anterior limiting membrane, called *superficial* stroma-plexus (*subbasal plexus, accessory plexus of Ranvier*). **S. of the red blood-corpuscles,** that part of the red blood-corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin has been removed.

Stromal (stro'mal). Pertaining to stroma: stromatic.

Stromatic (stro-mat'ik). Pertaining to or resembling stroma.

Stromeyer's splint (strom'i-erz). See *Splint.*

Stromuhr (strōm'oor) [Ger. "stream clock"]. Ludwig's instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood flow.

Strongyloides stercoralis (stron-jil-oi'des ster-ko-ra'lis). A species of round worm found in the intestinal canal of man in tropical and subtropical countries, where it may cause an intermittent diarrhea with digestive disturbance and catarrh of the small intestine. Called also *Anguillula stercoralis.*

Strongyloidosis (stron-jil-oi-do'sis). Infection with strongyloides.

Strongylus (stron'jil-us), pl. *stron'gyli* [Gr. στρογγύλος round]. A genus of parasitic nematode worms; *S. fila'ria* causes the husk of sheep. *S. gi'gas,* a large round worm which infests the kidneys of dogs and other animals, and has been found in the human kidney; *S. micru'rus* causes the disease, hoose, in calves; *S. paradox'us* and others have been found in the bronchial tubes. **S. longivagina'tus,** a species found in the lungs of sheep, swine, and rabbits.

Strontia, Strontian (stron'she-ah, stron'shun). An earthy substance, strontium oxid: SrO.

Strontium (stron'she-um) [*Strontian* in Scotland]. A dark-yellowish metal: symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.3. **S. arsenite,** a compound used in malaria and chronic diseases of the skin. Dose, 0.03-0.06 gr. (0.002-0.004 gm.). **S. bromid,** a clear, colorless, crystalline substance, $SrBr_2+6H_2O$. It is a gastric tonic, antinephritic, and antiepileptic: used like the other bromids. Dose, 10–60 gr. (0.666-4 gm.). **S. caffein-sulphonate,** a remedy said to be a valuable diuretic. **S. glycerophosphate,** a white salt, employed in phosphaturia, locomotor ataxia, etc. **S. iodate,** an insoluble salt, $Sr(IO_3)_2$: an alterative for use in various affections of the mucous surfaces. **S. iodid,** a colorless, transparent, crystalline compound, SrI_2+6H_2O: used like potassium iodid. It is said to be an antiseptic and teniacide. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.333–4 gm.). **S. lactate,** a white, granular compound, $Sr(C_3H_5O_3)_2+3H_2O$, soluble in water and alcohol: used as an anthelmintic, and in nephritis for reducing the albumin in the urine. Dose, 2–2½ gr. (8–10 gm.). **S. loretinate** (basic), a salt in bright delicate needles, $Sr.I.O.C_9H_4N.SO_3$. **S. loretinate** (normal), a salt, $Sr(I.OHC_9H_4N.SO_3)2H_2O$, in orange-red crystals. **S. phosphate,** a salt said to be antiseptic and teniacide, and to promote nutrition. **S. salicylate,** a salt, $Sr(C_7H_2O_3)_2$, in white crystals, soluble in 40 parts of water and freely in alcohol. It is recommended in gout and in certain intestinal and rheumatic disorders. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–1 gm.), in a capsule.

Strophanthin (stro-fan'thin). A poisonous, white, crystalline glucosid, $C_{29}H_{34}O_{10}$, from strophanthus. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used as a heart-tonic. It is very powerful, and should be employed with the utmost caution. Dose, $\frac{1}{300}$–$\frac{1}{200}$ gr. (0.0002–0.0003 gm.).

Strophanthus (stro-fan'thus) [Gr. στρόφος cord + ἄνθος flower]. A genus of poisonous asclepidaceous plants. The seeds of *S. his'pidus* and *S. Kombé,* African shrubs, are used like digitalis, chiefly in heart-disease. Dose of the *tincture,* 1–6 min. (0.066–0.64 c.c.); of the *extract,* ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.066 gm.).

Strophocephalus (strof-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. στρόφος twisted + κεφαλή head]. A fetal monster with portions of the head and face displaced.

Strophocephaly (strof-o-sef'al-e). The condition of a strophocephalus.

Strophulus (strof'u-lus) [L.]. A papular eruption of infants, called tooth-rash or gum-rash, of several varieties. **S. al'bus,** a variety known as white gum, or milium. **S. can'didus,** a variety of strophulus in which the papulæ are larger, are not inflamed, but have a smooth, shining surface, which gives them a lighter color than the cuticle near them. **S. confer'tus,** a variety with crowded papillæ. **S. intertinc'tus,** spotted strophulus, or red gum; a form in which the child's skin appears like cotton printed with red. **S. prurigino'sus,** a form characterized by intensely itching papules: seen chiefly in children. **S. volat'icus,** flying strophulus, or wildfire rash, a form characterized by a fugitive eruption.

Structural (struk'tu-ral). Pertaining to or affecting the structure.

Struma (stru'mah) [L.]. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goiter. **S. malig'na,** cancer of the thyroid body. **S. suprarena'lis,** a peculiar tumor of the suprarenal capsule, consisting mainly of fatty tissue.

Strumectomy (stru-mek'to-me) [*Struma* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of a scrofulous gland or of a goiter.

Strumiform (stru'mif-orm) [L. *stru'ma* scrofula + *for'ma* shape]. Resembling struma.

Strumiprivous (stru-mip-ri'vus) [L. *strumipri'vus; stru'ma* goiter + *pri'vus* deprived]. Caused by the removal of the thyroid gland. See *Cachexia.*

Strumitis (stru-mi'tis). Inflammation of a thyroid gland affected with goiter.

Strumoderma (stru-mo-der'mah). Same as *Scrofuloderma.*

Strumous (stru'mus) [L. *strumo'sus*]. Scrofulous; affected with or of the nature of scrofula.

Strychnia (strik'ne-ah). Same as *Strychnin.*

Strychnin (strik'nin) [L. *strychni'na, strychni'num, strych'nia*]. A white, bitter, and poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, occurring in nux vomica and in various species of *Strych'nos,* and in *Ignatia.* It has the properties of nux vomica and of ignatia. It is much used recently in chronic alcoholism. Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.001–0.005 gm.). Pure strychnin is less often prescribed than its salts; the hydrochlorate, sulphate, nitrate, citrate, and phosphate are those principally employed. The dose of these is the same as that of uncombined strychnin. See *Poisons, Table of.* **S. arsenite,** a soft, white, crystalline powder: tonic and diuretic; useful in tuberculosis, malaria, dyspepsia, and skin-diseases. It has been used in cases of snake-bite. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.001–0.005 gm.). **S. citrate** occurs in the iron and strychnin citrate of the U. S. P., which contains 1 per cent. of strychnin. **S. hydrid,** an agent in almost every respect opposite in its effects to the other preparations of strychnin. **S. hydrochlorate,** a crystalline salt, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HCl+2H_2O$: used in a 1 per cent. solution (*li'quor strychni'næ hydrochlora'tis*). **S. hydroiodate,** a salt, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HIO_3$, occurring in colorless crystals, soluble in water. It is used in paralysis and anesthesia, and as a tonic. Subcutaneous dose, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.001–0.005 gm.). **S. hypophosphite** has been recommended for use in typhoid fever. **S. iodate,** a salt of strychnin. Maximum hypodermic dose, 0.066 gm. **S. nitrate,** a salt, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HNO_3$: used for dipsomania. **Saccharinated s.,** a mixture of 64.6 per cent. of strychnin and 35.4 per cent. of saccharin. **S. sulphate,** a white, crystalline salt, $2(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)+H_2SO_4+5H_2O$): it is more employed than any other of the strychnin salts.

Strychninism (strik'nin-izm). A toxic condition due to the misuse of strychnin. See *Poisons, Table of.*

Strychninomania (strik''nin-o-ma'ne-ah) [*Strychnin* + Gr. μανία madness]. Insanity due to strychnin-poisoning.

Strychninum (strik-ni'num). 1. Strychnin. 2. A homeopathic preparation of strychnin.

Strychnism (strik'nizm). Poisoning by strychnin.

Strychnize (strik'nīz). To put under the influence of strychnin.

Strychnos (strik'nos) [Gr. στρύχνος nightshade]. A genus of loganiaceous tropical trees. See *Strychnin, Nux vomica, Curare, Hoang-nan,* and *Ignatia.*

Students' placenta (stu'dentz). See *Placenta.*

Stump (stump). The distal end of the part of the limb left in amputation.

Stun (stun). To knock senseless; to render unconscious by a blow or other force; to daze.

Stupe (stūp) [L. *stu'pa* tow]. A cloth, sponge, or the like, for external application, charged with hot water, wrung out nearly dry, and then made irritant or otherwise medicated.

Stupefacient, Stupefactive (stu-pe-fa'shent, stu-pe-fak'tiv) [L. *stupefa'ciens*]. Narcotic or soporific.

Stupemania (stu-pe-ma'ne-ah) [L. *stu'por* stupor + Gr. μανία madness]. Stuporous insanity.

Stupor (stu'por) [L.]. Partial or nearly complete unconsciousness. **Anergic s.,** a form of dementia in which the patient is quiet, listless, and non-resistant. **Delusional s.,** stuporous insanity or acute dementia.

Stuporous (stu'por-us). Affected with or characterized by stupor.

Sturin (stu'rin) [L. *stu'rio* sturgeon]. A ptomain, $C_{36}H_{69}N_{19}O_7$, from the spermatozoa of the sturgeon: it is an active bactericide.

Sturm's interval (sturmz). Same as *Focal interval.* See under *Interval.*

Stuttering (stut'ter-ing). A variety of faltering and interrupted speech characterized by difficulty in enunciating and joining together syllables; partial *alalia syllabaris,* or *anarthria.* **Labiochoreic s.** Same as *Labiochorea.*

Sty, Stye (sti) [L. *horde'olum*]. Inflammation of one or more of the sebaceous glands of the eyelids. **Meibomian s.,** inflammation of a Meibomian gland at the posterior surface of the lid. **Zeissian s.,** inflammation of a Zeissian gland; occurring at the edge of the lids.

Stycosis (sti-ko'sis). The presence of calcium sulphate in the organs of the body, especially the lymph-glands.

Style, Stylet (stīl, sti'let) [L. *sty'lus;* Gr. στῦλος post]. 1. A wire run through a catheter or cannula to render it stiff or to clear it. 2. A slender probe; stilet.

Styliform (sti'lif-orm) [L. *sty'lus* bodkin + *for'ma* shape]. Resembling or shaped like a bodkin.

Styliscus (sti-lis'kus) [L.; Gr. στυλίσκος pillar]. A slender cylindric tent.

Stylo- [L. *sty'lus* pen]. A prefix implying some relation to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Styloglossus (sti-lo-glos'sus) [*Styloid* process + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Stylohyal (sti-lo-hi'al). Pertaining to the styloid process and the hyoid bone.

Stylohyoid (sti-lo-hi'oid). Pertaining to the styloid process and to the hyoid bone; also pertaining to the stylohyoid muscle.

Stylohyoideus (sti''lo-hi-oid'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of.* **S. al'ter,** an occasional muscular slip from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone: it may replace the stylohyoid ligament.

Styloid (sti'loid) [L. *sty'lus* pen + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling a pen, or stylus; long and pointed.

Stylolaryngeus (sti''lo-lar-in'je-us). That portion of the stylopharyngeus muscle which is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.

Stylomandibular (sti''lo-man-dib'u-lar). Pertain-

ing to the styloid process and the inferior maxillary bone.

Stylomastoid (sti-lo-mas′toid). Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes.

Stylomaxillary (sti-lo-max′il-la-re). Pertaining to the styloid process and to the inferior maxilla.

Stylomyloid (sti-lo-mi′loid) [L. *sty′lus* pen + Gr. *μύλη* mill + *εἶδος* form]. Pertaining to the styloid process and to the region of the molar teeth.

Stylopharyngeus (sti″lo-far-in′je-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Stylosanthes (sti-lo-san′thēz) [Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *ἄνθος* flower]. A genus of leguminous herbs, chiefly South American. *S. ela′tiar*, the pencil-flower of North America, is a uterine sedative. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–20 min. (0.666–1.333 c.c.).

Stylostaphyline (sti-lo-staf′il-in). Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the velum palati.

Stylosteophyte (sti-los′te-o-fīt) [Gr. *στῦλος* pillar + *Osteophyte*]. A pillar-shaped exostosis.

Stylostixis (sti-lo-stik′sis) [Gr. *στῦλος* style + *στίξις* pricking]. See *Acupuncture.*

Stylus (sti′lus) [L. "pen"]. A stilet; also a pencil or stick, as of caustic.

Stymatosis (sti-mat-o′sis) [Gr. *στῦμα* priapism]. Priapism with a bloody discharge.

Stypage (sti′pāj, ste-pahzh′) [Fr.]. The application of a stype to produce local anesthesia.

Stype (stīp) [Gr. *στύπη* tow]. A tampon or pledget.

Stypsis (stip′sis) [Gr. *στῦψις*]. 1. Astringency; astringent action. 2. Treatment by astringents.

Styptic (stip′tik) [Gr. *στυπτικός*]. 1. Astringent; arresting hemorrhage by means of an astringent quality. 2. A markedly astringent and hemostatic remedy. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, copper sulphate, iron chlorid and sulphate, and zinc chlorid. **Binelli's s.**, a solution of creosote, used for arresting hemorrhage. **S. colloid**, a substance prepared by saturating ether with tannin and gun-cotton: used as a dressing for wounds, and acting as a styptic, antiseptic, and air-excluder. Also called *Xylostyptic ether*. **Warren's s.**, *lotio adstringens:* sulphuric acid (5 fl.dr.), oil of turpentine (4 fl.dr.), and alcohol (4 fl.dr.).

Stypticin (stip′tis-in). Cotarnin hydrochlorid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4.HCl.H_2O$; a yellow, crystalline substance, soluble in water and alcohol, and having styptic, analgesic, and sedative properties. It is used especially in violent hemorrhages, particularly uterine hemorrhage. Dose, $\frac{2}{5}$–$\frac{4}{5}$ gr. (0.025–0.05 gm.). It is often administered by the subcutaneous injection of a 10 per cent. solution in amounts of 1–2 min. (0.066–0.133 c.c.).

Styptol (stip′tol). A neutral phthalate of cotarnin in the form of a fine crystalline powder: used for arresting uterine hemorrhage. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.05 gm.).

Styracin (sti′ras-in). A crystalline principle, $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$, obtained from styrax.

Styracol (sti′rak-kol). Cinnamyl guaiacol, $C_6H_4(OC_9H_7O.OCH_3)$: an antiseptic substance in colorless needles, soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water. It is used in intestinal catarrh and in tuberculosis. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Styrax (sti′rax) [L.; Gr. *στύραξ*]. 1. A genus of styracaceous trees and shrubs: several species afford balsams. See *Benzoin.* 2. Same as *Storax.*

Styrol (sti′rol) [Gr. *στύραξ*]. A fragrant liquid or oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_8, from storax. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Called also *Cinnamene* and *Phenylethene.*

Styron (sti′rōn). Cinnamil alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$; a white, crystalline substance prepared from styracin and forming an emulsion with water. It is used in microscopy and histology as a bleach: as an antiseptic it is employed in a 1 per cent. solution.

Sub- [L. *sub* under]. A prefix signifying "under," "near," "almost," or "moderately."

Subabdominal (sub-ab-dom′in-al). Situated near or below the abdomen.

Subacetate (sub-as′et-āt). Any basic acetate.

Subacid (sub-as′id). Somewhat acid.

Subacidity (sub-as-id′it-e). Deficient acidity.

Subacromial (sub-ak-ro′me-al). Situated below or beneath the acromion.

Subacute (sub-ak-ūt′). Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic.

Subanal (sub-a′nal). Situated below the anus.

Subanconeus (sub-an-ko-ne′us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subapical (sub-ap′ik-al). Situated below the apex.

Subaponeurotic (sub″ap-on-u-rot′ik). Situated beneath the aponeurosis.

Subarachnoid (sub-ar-ak′noid). Situated or occurring beneath the arachnoid. **S. space.** See *Space.*

Subarcuate (sub-ar′ku-āt) [L. *sub* under + *arcua′tus* arched]. Somewhat arched or bent.

Subareolar (sub-ar-e′o-lar). Beneath the areola. **S. abscess**, a subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

Subastragalar (sub-as-trag′al-ar). Situated or occurring under the astragalus.

Subastringent (sub-as-trin′jent). Moderately astringent.

Subaural (sub-aw′ral). Situated beneath the ear.

Subauricular (sub-aw-rik′u-lar). Below the auricle of the ear.

Subaxial (sub-ak′se-al). Below an axis.

Subaxillary (sub-ak′sil-a-re). Below the armpit.

Subbasal (sub-ba′sal). Below the base. **S. plexus.** See *Stroma-plexus.*

Subbrachial (sub-bra′ke-al). Beneath the brachium (in cerebral anatomy).

Subbrachycephalic (sub-bra-ke-sef-al′ik). Somewhat brachycephalic; having the length-breadth index from 78 to 79.

Subcalcarine (sub-kal′kar-in). Beneath the calcarine fissure.

Subcallosal convolution (sub-kal-o′sal). See *Convolution.*

Subcapsular (sub-kap′su-lar). Situated below a capsule, especially the capsule of the cerebrum.

Subcarbonate (sub-kar′bon-āt). Any basic carbonate.

Subcartilaginous (sub″kar-til-aj′in-us). 1. Situated beneath a cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.

Subcecal fossa (sub-se′kal). See *Fossa.*

Subchlorid (sub-klo′rid). That chlorid of any series which contains the least chlorin.

Subchondral (sub-kon′dral). Beneath a cartilage.

Subchordal (sub-kor′dal). Situated below or beneath the notochord.

Subchorionic (sub-ko-re-on′ik). Situated beneath the chorion.

Subchoroidal (sub-ko-roi′dal). Beneath the choroid.

Subchronic (sub-kron′ik). Between chronic and subacute.

Subclavian (sub-kla′ve-an). Situated under the clavicle.

Subclavicular (sub″kla-vik′u-lar). Situated under the clavicle.

Subclavius (sub-kla′ve-ous) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subcollateral convolution (sub-kol-at′er-al). See *Convolution.*

Subconjunctival (sub-kon-junk-te′val). Situated or occurring beneath the conjunctiva.

Subconscious (sub-kon′shus). Imperfectly or partially conscious.

Subconsciousness (sub-kon′shus-nes). The state of being partially conscious: the condition in which mental processes occur with the mind only partially conscious of the action.

Subcontinuous (sub-kon-tin′u-us). Nearly continuous; remittent.

Subcoracoid (sub-kor′ak-oid). Situated beneath the coracoid process.

Subcortex (sub-kor′teks). That part of the brain-substance which underlies the cortex.

Subcortical (sub-kor′tik-al). Situated beneath the cortex.

Subcostal (sub-kos′tal). Situated beneath a costa, or rib.

Subcranial (sub-kra′ne-al). Beneath the cranium.

Subcrepitant (sub-krep′it-ant). Nearly or indistinctly crepitant.

Subcrepitation (sub″krep-it-a′shun). An indistinctly crepitant sound.

Subcruræus (sub-kru-re′us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subcruralis (sub-kru-ra′lis). Same as *Subcruræus.*

Subculture (sub-kult′ūr). A culture of bacteria derived from another culture.

Subcuneus (sub-ku′ne-us). A group of convolutions under the cuneus, and continuous with the gyrus fornicatus.

Subcutaneous (sub-ku-ta′ne-us). Situated or occurring beneath the skin.

Subcutaneus colli (sub-ku-ta′ne-us col′i). The platysma myoides muscle.

Subcuticular (sub-ku-tik′u-lar). Situated beneath the epidermis.

Subcutin (sub-ku′tin). Paraphenosulphonate of anesthesin: used like anesthesin.

Subcutis (sub-ku′tis) [L. *sub* under + *cu′tis* skin]. The subcutaneous tissue.

Subdelirium (sub-de-lir′e-um). Partial or mild delirium.

Subdental (sub-den′tal) [L. *sub* under + *dens* tooth]. Beneath the teeth.

Subdiaphragmatic (sub″di-af-rag-mat′ik). Situated beneath the diaphragm.

Subdorsal (sub-dor′sal). Situated below the dorsal region.

Subduct (sub-dukt′). To depress or draw down.

Subdural (sub-du′ral). Situated beneath the dura.

Subencephalon (sub-en-sef′al-on). The oblongata, pons, crura, and corpora quadrigemina.

Subendocardial (sub″en-do-kar′de-al). Situated beneath the endocardium.

Subendothelial (sub″en-do-the′le-al). Situated beneath an endothelial membrane.

Subendothelium (sub″en-do-the′le-um). Debove's membrane (q. v.).

Subendymal (sub-en′dim-al). Situated beneath the endyma.

Subepidermal, Subepidermic (sub″ep-id-er′mal, sub″ep-id-er′mik). Situated or occurring beneath the epidermis.

Subepithelial (sub-ep-e-the′le-al). Situated beneath the epithelium. **S. endothelium.** Same as *Debove's membrane.* See under *Membrane.*

Suberin (su′ber-in). An insoluble variety of cellulose derived from cork.

Subeston (sub-es′ton). Dibasic aluminum acetate: used as an astringent, antiseptic, and deodorizer.

Subfascial (sub-fas′se-al). Situated beneath a fascia.

Subfebrile (sub-feb′ril). Somewhat febrile.

Subfissure (sub-fish′ur). A fissure of the brain concealed by two overlapping convolutions.

Subflavous (sub-fla′vus) [L. *sub* under + *fla′vus* yellow]. Yellowish.

Subfoliar (sub-fo′le-ar). Pertaining to a subfolium.

Subfolium (sub-fo′le-um) [L. *sub* under + *fo′lium* leaf]. Any one of the elementary divisions of a cerebellar folium.

Subfrontal (sub-frun′tal). Situated beneath a frontal lobe or convolution.

Subgallate (sub-gal′āt). A basic gallate. See *Bismuth subgallate.*

Subgemmal (sub-jem′mal) [L. *sub* under + *gem′ma* bud]. Situated under a taste-bud or other bud.

Subgerminal (sub-jer′min-al). Below or under the germ.

Subglenoid (sub-gle′noid). Situated under the glenoid fossa, as subglenoid dislocation of the humerus.

Subglossal (sub-glos′sal). Same as *Sublingual.*

Subglossitis (sub-glos-si′tis) [L. *sub* under + *glos′sa* tongue + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the lower surface of the tongue.

Subglottic (sub-glot′ik). Situated or occurring under the glottis.

Subgrondation (sub-gron-da′shun) [Fr.]. The depression of one fragment of bone beneath another.

Subgyrus (sub-ji′rus). Any gyrus that is partly concealed or covered by another or by others.

Subhepatic (sub-he-pat′ik). Situated beneath the liver.

Subhumeral (sub-hu′mer-al). Below or beneath the humerus.

Subhyaloid (sub-hi′al-oid). Occurring beneath the hyaloid membrane.

Subhyoidean (sub-hi-oid′e-an). Situated or occurring under the hyoid.

Subicular (sub-ik′u-lar). Of or pertaining to the uncinate gyrus.

Subiculum (sub-ik′u-lum) [L. "support"]. The uncinate gyrus.

Subilium (sub-il′e-um). The lowest portion of the ilium.

Subincision (sub-in-sizh′un) [L. *sub* under + *incid′ere* to cut]. The creation of an opening into the urethra on the under side of the penis; a custom common among various savage and barbarous races. It does not render coitus unfruitful.

Subinfection (sub-in-fek′shun). Autoinfection due to weakening of the resisting cells of the organism from constant effort in overcoming toxic cells.

Subinflammation (sub″in-flam-ma′shun). Slight or mild inflammation.

Subinflammatory (sub-in-flam′mat-or-e). Characterized by a mild inflammation.

Subintimal (sub-in′tim-al). Beneath the intima.

Subintrance (sub-in′trans). Anticipating recurrence.

Subintrant (sub-in'trant) [L. *subin'trans* entering by stealth]. 1. Beginning before the completion of a previous cycle or paroxysm; anticipating. 2. Characterized by anticipating recurrences.

Subinvolution (sub''in-vo-lu'shun). Incomplete involution; failure of a part to return to its normal size and condition after enlargement from functional activity, as *Subinvolution of the uterus.*

Subiodid (sub-i'o-did). That iodid of any series which contains the least iodin.

Subjacent (sub-ja'sent) [L. *sub* under + *ja'cere* to lie]. Lying beneath or underneath.

Subject (sub'jekt) [L. *subjec'tus* cast under]. 1. A person or animal subjected to treatment, observation, or experiment. 2. A body for dissection.

Subjective (sub-jek'tiv) [L. *subjecti'vus*]. Pertaining to or perceived only by the affected individual; not perceptible to the senses of another person, as *S. symptoms, S. sensations.*

Subjectoscope (sub-jek'to-skōp) [*Subjective* sensation + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument used in the study of subjective visual sensations.

Subjee (sub'je) [Hind. *sabzi;* literally, "greenness"]. The capsules and larger leaves of *Can'nabis in'dica.*

Subjugal (sub-ju'gal) [L. *sub* under + *juga'le* malar bone]. Situated below the malar bone.

Sublamin (sub'lam-in). Ethylendiamin-mercury sulphate; a white crystalline compound. It is a disinfectant for the hands, and has been used in syphilis.

Sublatio (sub-la'she-o) [L.]. Removal. **S. ret'inæ,** detachment of the retina.

Sublation (sub-la'shun) [L. *subla'tio* removal]. The removal, detachment, or displacement of a part.

Sublimate (sub'lim-āt) [L. *sublima'tum*]. A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation. **Corrosive s.,** mercuric chlorid.

Sublimation (sub-lim-a'shun) [L. *sublima'tio*]. The process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance without melting it.

Sublime (sub-līm') [L. *sublima're*]. To volatilize a solid body by heat and then to collect it in a purified form as a solid or powder.

Subliminal (sub-lim'in-al) [L. *sub* under + *li'men* threshold]. Below the limen, or threshold of sensation.

Sublingual (sub-ling'gwal) [L. *sub* under + *lin'gua* tongue]. 1. Situated under the tongue. 2. Supplying the parts beneath the tongue. See *Artery, Gland,* etc.

Sublinguitis (sub-ling-gwi'tis). Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Sublobular (sub-lob'u-lar). Situated beneath a lobule.

Sublumbar (sub-lum'bar). Situated beneath the lumbar region.

Subluxation (sub-lux-a'shun) [L. *sub* under + *luxa'tio* dislocation]. An incomplete or partial dislocation.

Submammary (sub-mam'mar-e). Situated or occurring beneath a mammary gland.

Submarginal (sub-mar'jin-al). Situated beneath or near a margin.

Submaxilla (sub-max-il'lah) [L. *sub* under + *maxil'la* jaw]. The lower jaw, or jaw-bone.

Submaxillaritis (sub-max''il-lar-i'tis). Mumps affecting the submaxillary gland.

Submaxillary (sub-max'il-la-re). Situated beneath a maxilla. See *Gland.*

Submaxillitis (sub''max-il-li'tis). Inflammation of a submaxillary gland; a variety of mumps.

Submedial (sub-me'de-al). Beneath or near the middle.

Submembranous (sub-mem'bran-us). Partially membranous.

Submental (sub-men'tal) [L. *sub* under + *men'tum* chin]. Situated below the chin.

Submersion (sub-mer'shun) [L. *sub* under + *mer'gere* to dip]. The act of putting or the condition of being under the surface of a liquid.

Submorphous (sub-mor'fus). Neither amorphous nor perfectly crystalline.

Submucosa (sub-mu-ko'sah). The layer of areolar tissue situated beneath the mucous membrane.

Submucous (sub-mu'kus). Situated beneath or under the mucous membrane.

Subnarcotic (sub-nar-kot'ik). Moderately narcotic.

Subnasal (sub-na'zal). Situated below the nose.

Subneural (sub-nu'ral). Situated beneath a nerve or the neural axis.

Subnitrate (sub-ni'trāt). A basic nitrate.

Subnormal (sub-nor'mal). Below or less than normal.

Subnotochordal (sub''no-to-kor'dal). Situated beneath the notochord.

Subnucleus (sub-nu'kle-us). A partial or secondary nucleus into which a large nerve-nucleus may be split up.

Subnutrition (sub-nu-trish'un). Defective nutrition.

Suboccipital (sub-ok-sip'it-al). Situated below or under the occiput.

Suboperculum (sub''o-per'ku-lum). The portion of the occipital gyrus that overlies the insula.

Suborbital (sub-or'bit-al). Situated beneath the orbit.

Suboxid (sub-ox'id). That oxid in any series which contains the least oxygen.

Suboxidation (sub''ox-id-a'shun). Deficiency in the supply of oxygen.

Subpapular (sub-pap'u-lar). Indistinctly papular.

Subparalytic (sub''par-al-it'ik). Partially paralytic.

Subparietal (sub-par-i'et-al). Situated beneath or below a parietal bone, convolution, or fissure.

Subpatellar (sub-pat-el'lar). Situated beneath or below the patella.

Subpectoral (sub-pek'tor-al). Beneath the pectoral muscle.

Subpeduncular (sub-pe-dung'ku-lar). Situated beneath a peduncle.

Subpericardial (sub''per-ik-ar'de-al). Situated beneath the pericardium.

Subperiosteal (sub''per-e-os'te-al). Situated beneath or under the periosteum.

Subperitoneal (sub''per-it-o-ne'al). Situated or occurring beneath the peritoneum.

Subperitoneo-abdominal (sub''per-it-o-ne''o-ab-dom'in-al). Occurring beneath the abdominal peritoneum.

Subperitoneopelvic (sub''per-it-o-ne-o-pel'vik). Occurring beneath the peritoneum of the pelvis.

Subpersonal (sub-per'sun-al). Having an abnormally slight individuality.

Subpetrosal sinus (sub-pe-tro'sal). The inferior petrosal sinus.

Subpharyngeal (sub-far-in'je-al). Situated beneath the pharynx.

Subphrenic (sub-fren'ik). Situated beneath or under the diaphragm.

Subpial (sub-pi'al). Situated beneath the pia mater.

Subplacenta (sub-pla-sen'tah). The decidua vera.

Subpleural (sub-plu'ral). Situated beneath the pleura.

Subplexal (sub-plek'sal). Beneath the cerebral plexus.

Subpontine (sub-pon'tin). Situated below the pons.

Subpreputial (sub-pre-pu'shal). Situated below the prepuce.

Subpubic (sub-pu'bik). Situated or performed below the pubic arch.

Subpulmonary (sub-pul'mo-na-re). Situated or occurring below the lung.

Subpyramidal (sub-pir-am'id-al). Situated below a pyramid.

Subretinal (sub-ret'in-al). Situated below the retina.

Subsalt (sub'sawlt). Any basic salt.

Subsartorial plexus (sub-sar-to're-al). See *Plexus.*

Subscaphocephaly (sub''skaf-o-sef'al-e). Same as *Hyposcaphocephaly.*

Subscapular (sub-skap'u-lar). 1. Situated below or under the scapula. 2. Supplying the subscapularis muscle.

Subscapularis (sub''skap-u-la'ris). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subscleral (sub-skle'ral). Occurring beneath the sclera.

Subsclerotic (sub-skle-rot'ik). Beneath the sclerotic.

Subscription (sub-skrip'shun). That part of a prescription which gives the directions for compounding the ingredients. See *Prescription.*

Subserous (sub-se'rus). Situated beneath a serous membrane.

Subsibilant (sub-sib'il-ant). Having a muffled whistling sound.

Subspinous (sub-spi'nus). Dislocation of the head of the humerus into the space below the spine of the scapula.

Substage (sub'stāj). That part of the microscope which is situated beneath the stage.

Substance (sub'stans) [L. *substan'tia*]. The material of which an organ or body is made up. **Dotted s.,** a granular material which makes up a large part of the central nervous system of invertebrates. **Hemolytic s.,** the material in a serum which destroys the red blood-cells of a serum added to it; a cytase or alexin. **S. of Nissl,** a peculiar substance found in motor nerve-cells. **Rolando's gelatinous s.** See *Substantia gelatinosa.* **Rollett's secondary s.,** the transparent material lying in narrow zones on either side of Krause's disks. **Sarcous s.,** the substance composing the sarcous elements of muscle. **Sömmerring's gray s.** See *Substantia nigra.* **Tigroid s.,** a peculiar substance found in the cells of the spinal ganglia. **White s. of Schwann,** the material of which the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber is composed; myelin.

Substandard (sub-stan'dard). Not up to the normal standard.

Substantia (sub-stan'she-ah). Latin for *Substance.* **S. al'ba,** the white matter of the brain and spinal cord. **S. cine'rea,** the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord. **S. compac'ta,** the compact substance of bone. **S. cortica'lis,** the cortical substance of bone. **S. ferrugin'ea,** the bodies which underly the locus cœruleus of the triangle of the floor of the fourth ventricle: it is believed that the trophic fibers of the trigeminal nerve are derived thence. **S. gelatino'sa,** the substance which sheaths the posterior horn of the spinal cord and lines the central canal. **S. gelatino'sa centra'lis,** the zone of clear space surrounding the central canal of the myelospongium. **S. gris'ea,** gray matter, especially that 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,** the essential tissue or substance of an organ or structure; especially the middle, or connective-tissue, layer of the membrana tympani; also the connective tissue, or parenchyma, of the cornea. **S. spongio'sa,** the spongy substance of bone.

Substernal (sub-ster'nal). Situated below the sternum.

Substitution (sub-stit-u'shun) [L. *substitu'tio,* from *sub* under + *statu'ere* to place]. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; especially the chemic replacement of one substance by another.

Substitutive (sub'stit-u-tiv). Effecting a change or substitution of symptoms.

Substrate (sub'strāt) [L. *sub* under + *stra'tum* layer]. A substratum, or lower stratum.

Substratum (sub-stra'tum) [L.]. A substance, or lower stratum. **S. molecula're, pyramida'le lacrimo'sum, radia'tum,** etc. See *Stratum.*

Subsulphate (sub-sul'fāt). A basic sulphate.

Subsultus tendinum (sub-sul'tus ten'din-um) [L.]. A twisting movement of the muscles and tendons in a typhoid state or condition.

Subsylvian (sub-sil've-an). Situated beneath the fissure of Sylvius.

Subtarsal (sub-tar'sal). Situated below the tarsus.

Subtegumental (sub''teg-u-men'tal). Subcutaneous.

Subtemporal (sub-tem'por-al). Beneath the temple or any temporal structure or part. **S. convolution,** the inferior temporal convolution. **S. fissure,** an occasional fissure in the inferior and middle temporal convolutions.

Subtenial (sub-te'ne-al). Situated beneath the tenia.

Subthalamic (sub-thal-am'ik). Situated below the thalamus.

Subthalamus (sub-thal'am-us) [L.]. A small, yellowish, spindle-shaped mass in the brain, just below the optic thalamus. Called also *Corpus subthalamicum, Subthalamic body, ganglion,* or *nucleus, Nucleus amygdaliformis,* and *Nucleus of Luys.*

Subthyroideus (sub-thi-roi'de-us) [L.]. A muscle formed by the junction of the superior and inferior portions of the thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Subtile (sub'til) [L. *sub'tilis*]. Keen and acute, as a subtile pain.

Subtle (sut'l) [L. *sub'tilis*]. 1. Very fine, as a subtle powder. 2. Very acute or keen, as a subtle pain.

Subtrapezial (sub-tra-pe'ze-al). Beneath the trapezius muscle, as *S. plexus.*

Subtrochanteric (sub''tro-kan-ter'ik). Situated below a trochanter.

Subtrochlear (sub-trok'le-ar). Situated beneath the trochlea.

Subtuberal (sub-tu'ber-al). Situated under a tuber.

Subtympanic (sub-tim-pan'ik). Having a somewhat tympanic quality.

Sububeres (sub-u'ber-ēz). Latin for unweaned or suckling children.

Subumbilical (sub-um-bil'ik-al). Situated beneath the umbilicus, as *S. space.*

Subungual, Subunguial (sub-ung'gwal, sub-ung'gwe-al) [L. *sub* under + *un'guis* nail]. Situated beneath a nail.

Suburethral (sub-u-re'thral). Situated or occurring beneath the urethra.

Subvaginal (sub-vaj'in-al) [L. *sub* under + *vagi'na* sheath]. Situated under a sheath, or below the vagina.

Subvertebral (sub-ver'te-bral). Situated on the ventral side of the vertebral column.

Subvirile (sub-vir'il). Having deficient virility.

Subvitrinal (sub-vit'rin-al). Situated beneath the vitreous.

Subvola (sub-vo'lah). The space between the second and third fingers.

Subvolution (sub-vo-lu'shun) [L. *sub* under + *vol'vere* to turn]. The operation of turning over of a flap; especially the operation of dissecting and turning up a pterygium, so that the outer or cutaneous surface comes in contact with the raw surface of the dissection. It is done to prevent readhesion.

Subzonal (sub-zo'nal). Situated beneath a zone, as the zona pellucida.

Subzygomatic (sub''zi-go-mat'ik). Situated below the zygoma.

Succedaneous (suk-se-da'ne-us). Of the nature of a succedaneum.

Succedaneum (suk-se-da'ne-um) [L.]. A medicine or material that may be substituted for another of like properties.

Succenturiate (suk-sen-tu're-āt) [L. *succenturia're*]. Accessory; serving as a substitute.

Succinate (suk'sin-āt). Any salt of succinic acid.

Succinic acid (suk-sin'ik). See *Acid*.

Succinoresinol (suk''sin-o-rez'in-ol). A resinol from amber, $C_{12}H_{20}O$.

Succinum (suk'sin-um). Latin for *Amber*.

Succorrhea, Succorrhœa (suk-or-e'ah) [L. *suc'cus* juice + Gr. ῥοιά flow]. An excessive flow of a juice or secretion, as in ptyalism.

Succuba (suk'u-bah) [L.; from *succum'bere* to lie under]. An imaginary female monster, or demon, formerly believed to copulate with and cause nightmare in men.

Succubus (suk'u-bus) [L., from *succum'bere* to lie under]. An imaginary monster, or demon, formerly regarded as a cause of nightmare.

Succus (suk'kus). Latin for *Juice*. **S. al'terans,** a proprietary alterative and antisyphilitic, **S. enter'icus,** the enteric, or intestinal, juice. **S. gas'tricus,** the gastric juice.

Succussion (suk-kush'un) [L. *succus'sio*]. The act of shaking a patient, so as to detect the presence of a liquid in the cavities of the body. **Hippocratic s.,** that which is performed for the diagnosis of pyopneumothorax and seropneumothorax. **S.-sounds,** splashing sounds heard on succussion over a distended stomach and in hydropneumothorax.

Sucholo-albumin (su''ko-lo-al-bu'min) [L. *sus* swine + Gr. χολή bile + *Albumin*]. A poisonous proteid characteristic of hog-cholera, and obtained from cultures of the bacillus. It is injected for the purpose of giving immunity to the disease.

Sucholotoxin (su''ko-lo-tok'sin) [L. *sus* pig + Gr. χολή bile + *Toxin*]. A toxin from cultures of the bacillus of hog-cholera.

Suck (suk). To feed from the breast.

Suckle (suk'kl). To nourish from the breast.

Sucrate (su'krāt). A compound of a substance with sucrose.

Sucrol (su'krol). A sweet, crystalline substance, $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2 = CONH_2.NH(C_6H_4OC_2H_5)$, or paraphenetolcarbamid, soluble in alcohol, sparingly in water, and used as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes. Called also *Dulcin* and *Valzin*.

Sucrose (su'krōs). Same as *Saccharose*.

Suction (suk'shun) [L. *su'gere* to suck]. The act or process of sucking, or of aspirating.

Suctorial (suk-to're-al). Fitted for performing suction.

Sucuuba (soo-koo-oo'bah). The *Plume'ria phagedeni'ica*, a medicinal plant of South America.

Sudamen (su-da'men) [L.]. See *Sudamina*.

Sudamina (su-dam'in-ah) [pl. of L. *suda'men*, from *suda're* to sweat]. Whitish vesicles caused by the retention of sweat in the sudorific ducts or the layers of the epidermis. The vesicles are about the size of millet-seeds, and the eruption occurs after profuse sweating, or in certain febrile diseases.

Sudaminal (su-dam'in-al). Pertaining to or resembling sudamina.

Sudan (su-dan'). A substance employed as a stain. **S. III.,** a red stain, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, essential oils, and xylol: used as a stain for tubercle-bacillus.

Sudanophil, Sudanophilous (su-dan'o-fil, su-dan-of'il-us). Staining readily with sudan.

Sudanophilia (su''dan-o-fil'e-ah) [*Sudan* + Gr. φιλεῖν to love]. A condition in which the leukocytes contain particles that stain readily with sudan red. The condition is thought to be indicative of suppuration.

Sudarshan churna (soo-dar'shan choor'nah). A Hindu febrifuge containing fifty kinds of drugs.

Sudation (su-da'shun) [L. *suda'tio*]. 1. The act or process of sweating. 2. Excessive sweating.

Sudatoria (su-dat-o're-ah). Ephidrosis.

Sudatorium (su-dat-o're-um) [L.]. 1. A hot-air bath. 2. A room for the administration of hot-air baths.

Sudokeratosis (su''do-ker-at-o'sis) [L. *su'dor* sweat + *Keratosis*]. Keratosis of the sweat-ducts.

Sudol (su'dol) [L. *su'dor* sweat]. A preparation of wool-fat and glycerin with 30 per cent. of formaldehyd and oil of wintergreen: used to check excessive sweating.

Sudor (su'dor) [L.]. Sweat or perspiration. **S. an'glicus,** English sweat; miliary fever. **S. cruen'tus, S. sanguin'eus,** the sweating of blood; hematidrosis. **S. urino'sus,** the secretion of urinous sweat; uridrosis.

Sudoral (su'dor-al) [L. *sudor* sweat]. 1. Pertaining to the sweat; characterized by sweating. 2. A proprietary remedy for sweating of the feet; it contains boric, benzoic, and tartaric acids and alum.

Sudoresis (su-dor-e'sis). Profuse sweating.

Sudoriferous (su-dor-if'er-us) [L. *sudor'ifer*; from *su'dor* sweat + *fer're* to bear]. Secreting or producing sweat.

Sudorific (su-dor-if'ik) [L. *sudorif'icus*]. 1. Promoting the flow of sweat; diaphoretic. 2. An agent that causes sweating.

Sudoriparous (su-dor-ip'ar-us) [L. *su'dor* sweat + *par'ere* to produce]. Secreting or producing sweat.

Suet (su'et) [L. *se'vum*]. The fat from the abdominal cavity of a ruminant animal, especially the sheep or ox. It is used in the preparation of cerates and ointments and as an emollient.

Suffocation (suf-fo-ka'shun) [L. *suffoca'tio*]. The stoppage of respiration, or the asphyxia that results from it.

Suffumigation (suf''fu-mig-a'shun) [L. *sub* under + *fumiga'tio* smoking]. A fumigation; also a substance to be burned in fumigation.

Suffusion (suf-fu'zhun) [L. *suffu'sio*]. The condition of being blood-shot or of being moistened.

Sugar (shūg'ar) [L. *sac'charum*; Gr. σάκχαρον]. A sweet carbohydrate of various kinds, and of both animal and vegetable origin. See *Saccharum*. The two principal groups of sugars are the *saccharoses*, all having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and the *glucoses*, all $C_6H_{12}O_6$; all are white, crystallizable solids, soluble in water and dilute alcohol. The *saccharoses* are normal or typical (*beet-s., cane-s., maple-s., palm-s., malt-s.* (maltose), *milk-s.* (lactose), and *larch-s.* (melezitose). The *glucoses* include ordinary glucose, or dextrose (*diabetic s., grape-s., liver-s., potato-s., starch-s.*), levulose (*fruit-s.*), invert inosite (*heart-s., muscle-s.*). Besides the above a very considerable number of artificial and other sugars are known to chemistry. **Beet-s.,** saccharose derived from the root of the beet. **Brain-s.,** cerebrose; a variety of glucose from the brain-substance. **Cane-s.,** saccharose derived from sugar-cane (*sac'charum officina'rum*. **Collagen s.** Same as *Glycocoll*. **Diabetic s.,** the glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which is found in the urine in diabetes mellitus. **Fruit-s.** Same as *Levulose*. **Grape-s.,** a form of glucose. **Heart-s.,** inosite. **Invert s.,** a natural mixture of dextrose and levulose. **S. of lead,** lead acetate. **Leo's s.** See *Laiose*. **Liver s.,** glucose from the liver. **Malt-s.** See *Maltose*. **Maple-s.,** saccharose from maple-sap. **Milk-s.,** lactose. **Muscle-s.** See *Inosite*.

Sugarin (shūg'ar-in). Methylbenzolsulphinid; a crystalline substance said to be preferable to saccharin as a sweetener, and to be 500 times as sweet as sugar.

Suggestibility (sug''jes-tib-il'it-e). A condition of enfeebled will, with abnormal susceptibility of suggestions. Suggestibility is (1) either *normal* or *abnormal*. Normal suggestibility is (2) either *efferent* or *afferent*. Afferent and efferent suggestibility are (3) either *direct* or *indirect*. A similar classification is made of abnormal suggestibility.

Suggestible (sug-jes'tib-l). Liable to be so acted upon as to be made to act automatically.

Suggestion (sug-jes'chun) [L. *sugges'tio*]. The production of a condition or state in a person by imparting to him an idea from without. **Hypnotic s.,** a suggestion imparted to a person in the hypnotic state by which he is led to believe certain things contrary to fact or induced to perform certain actions. **Posthypnotic s.,** a suggestion made to a person while in the hypnotic state and leading him to perform the action suggested after his return to his normal state. **S.-therapy,** the treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. **Traumatic s.** See *Autosuggestion*.

Suggestionist (sug-jes'chun-ist). One who treats disease by the method of suggestion.

Suggestionize (sug-jes'chun-īz). To treat a patient by suggestion.

Suggillation (sug-jil-la'shun) [L. *suggilla'tio*]. 1. A bruise, or ecchymosis. 2. A mark of post-mortem lividity.

Suint (swint). The fatty natural potash-soap derivable from sheep's wool: lanolin is prepared from it.

Sukka pakla (sook'kah pak'lah) [Hind. "dry suppuration"]. Same as *Ainhum*.

Sulcal artery (sul'kal). See *Table of Arteries*.

Sulcate, Sulcated (sul'kāt, sul'ka-ted) [L. *sulca'tus*]. Furrowed or marked with sulci.

Sulculus (sul'ku-lus), pl. *sul'culi* [L.]. A small or minute sulcus.

Sulcus (sul'kus), pl. *sul'ci* [L.]. A groove, trench, or furrow; especially a fissure of the brain. The named sulci of the brain are not less than 200 in number. For sulci not given in this list, see under *Fissure*. **Arcuate s., middle.** Same as *Midgracile s.* **S. chias'matis, S. of the chiasma,** the optic groove. **Coronary s.,** the auriculoventricular groove. **Ethmoidal s.,** the groove in the nasal bone for nasal nerve. **Frontal s.,** the groove on the frontal bone that lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. **Frontal s., inferior,** a sagittal sulcus on the external surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. **Horizontal s., lesser,** one which subdivides the inferior sublunar lobe of the cerebellum. **Harrison's s.** See *Harrison's groove*, under *Groove*. **S. infrapalpebra'lis,** the furrow beneath the lower lid. **Intertubercular s.,** the bicipital groove of the humerus. **Intragracile s.,** a fissure of the cerebellum between the lobulus gracilis minor and the lobulus gracilis posterior. **Intraparietal s.,** that which follows the junction of the superior and inferior parietal bones. **Lateral s.,** a channel in the temporal and occipital bones which lodges the lateral sinus. **S. mentolabia'lis,** the furrow between the lower lip and the chin. **Midgracile s.,** one which divides the slender lobe of the cerebellum into two subequal parts. **S. nasolabia'lis,** the furrow between the nose and the upper lip. **S. ner'vi radia'lis,** the musculospiral groove. **Occipital s.,** a groove on the mastoid process that lodges the mastoid artery. **Paramesial s.,** a fissure along the middle of the superior frontal gyrus (somewhat frequently wanting). **S. postcentra'lis,** the postcentral fissure of the cerebellum. **Postclival s.,** a fissure of the cerebellum between the lobus clivi and the lobus cacuminis. **Postgracile s.,** one which separates the slender lobe of the cerebellum from the inferior semilunar lobe. **Postnodular s.,** one on the under side of the cerebellum between the nodule and the uvula. **Postpyramidal s.,** one on the lower side of the cerebellum between the pyramid and the tuber valvulæ. **Preauricular s.,** a groove in front of the auricular surface of the ilium for the anterior iliosacral ligament: found chiefly in the women of Java. **Precentral s.,** a sulcus in front of the fissure of Rolando. **Preclival s.,** a fissure of the cerebellum between the lobus culminis and the lobus clivi. **Pregracile s.,** one on the lower surface of the cerebellum between the biventral and slender lobes. **Prepyramidal s.,** one on the under surface of the cerebellum between the uvula and the pyramid. **Pre-Rolandic s.** Same as *Precentral s.* **S. pulmona'lis,** a groove on the back along either side of the vertebral column. **Reil's s.,** a groove in the bottom of the Sylvian fissure partially bounding the insula. **Scleral s.,** the groove at the junction of the sclera and cornea. **Sigmoid s.,** the more lateral part of the lateral sulcus. **S. spira'lis,** the grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. **S. syl'vii,** the fissure of Sylvius. See *Fissure*. **S. transver'sus,** the groove in the parietal bone for the lateral sinus. **Triradiate s.,** the orbital fissure. **S. tympan'icus,** the groove into which the membrana tympani fits. **S. ventra'lis,** the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **Vertical s.,** the precentral sulcus. **Waldeyer's s.,** the sulcus spiralis.

Sulfid, Sulfonal, Sulfur, etc. See *Sulphid*, etc.

Sulfuraria (sul-fu-ra're-ah). A yellow powder of the sulphurous mud deposited in the springs of San Filippo, in Italy. See *Sulphuraria*.

Sullacetin (sul-as'et-in). A potassio-sodium compound of pyrocatechinmonoacetic and guaiacol sulphonic acids: used in tuberculosis. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Sulphaldehyd (sul-fal'de-hīd). An ill-smelling, oily substance prepared from acetaldehyd and hydrogen sulphid. It has been used as a hypnotic.

Sulphaminol (sul-fam'in-ol). A pale-yellow powder, $C_{12}H_9SNO_2 = C_6H_4<^{S-S}_{NH}>C_6H_3OH$, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, glacial acetic acid, and alkaline solutions. It is absorbent and antiseptic, and is used externally as a wound-dressing, and internally for cystitis and diseases of the cerebrum and frontal sinus; also by insufflation in laryngeal tuberculosis. Dose, 4 gr. (0.25 gm.).

Sulphanilic acid (sul-fan-il'ik). See *Acid.*

Sulphate (sul'fāt) [L. *sul'phas*]. Any salt of sulphuric acid. **Acid s.,** one in which only one-half of the hydrogen of the sulphuric acid is replaced; a bisulphate. **Basic s.,** a subsulphate; one in which the normal sulphate of the base is combined with a hydrate or oxid of the same base. **Normal s., Neutral s.,** one in which all the hydrogen of the sulphuric acid is replaced.

Sulphatine (sul'fat-ēn). A proprietary insect-poison containing calcium oxid, copper oxid, sulphuric acid, and sulphur.

Sulphemoglobin (sulf''em-o-glo'bin). See *Sulphmethemoglobin.*

Sulphichthyolic acid (sulf''ik-thi-ol'ik). See *Acid.*

Sulphid (sul'fid). Any binary compound of sulphur; a compound of sulphur with another element or base.

Sulphindigotate (sul-fin'dig-o-tāt). Any salt of sulphindigotic acid.

Sulphindigotic acid (sul''fin-dig-o'tik). A compound, $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

Sulphinid (sul'fin-id). Same as *Saccharin.*

Sulphite (sul'fīt) [L. *sul'phis*]. Any salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulphmethemoglobin (sulf-meth-em-o-glo'bin). A greenish substance formed by treating blood with hydrogen sulphid. It is the cause of the greenish color seen in the abdominal walls and along the vessels of cadavers. Called also *Sulphemoglobin.*

Sulphoacid (sul-fo-as'id). An acid in which sulphur displaces carbon or oxygen.

Sulphocalcine (sul-fo-kal'sīn). A preparation used in diphtheria.

Sulphocarbol (sul-fo-kar'bol). Same as *Sulphocarbolic acid.* See under *Acid.*

Sulphocarbolate (sul''fo-kar'bo-lāt). Any salt of sulphocarbolic acid.

Sulphocarbolic acid (sul''fo-kar-bol'ik). See *Acid.*

Sulphocyanate (sul-fo-si'an-āt). Same as *Thiocyanate.*

Sulphocyanic acid (sul''fo-si-an'ik). Same as *Thiocyanic acid.*

Sulphogen (sul'fo-jen). A proprietary preparation of sulphur, magnesia, genista, etc: used as a antifermentative. Dose, 1 dr. (4 gm.).

Sulphoid (sul'foid). Colloidal sulphur: used in alopecia.

Sulphonal (sul'fo-nal). A white, crystalline compound, $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$, readily soluble in alcohol and slowly in 100 parts of water. It has moderate hypnotic properties, and is used in insomnia of functional origin. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–2 gm.).

Sulphonalism (sul'fo-nal-izm). The ill effects of the injudicious use of sulphonal; also the habitual use of sulphonal as an intoxicant.

Sulphonaphtol (sul-fo-naf'tol). A proprietary antiseptic substance: used like carbolic acid. Called also *Milk oil.*

Sulphone (sul'fōn). 1. The radical SO_2. 2. Any sulphur alcohol or ether; any compound of SO_2 with one or two hydrocarbons. It is analogous to ketone.

Sulphoparaldehyd (sul''fo-par-al'de-hīd). A crystalline substance, $(C_4H_4S_2)_3$, or trithialdehyd: insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and used as a hypnotic.

Sulphophenol (sul-fo-fe'nol). Sulphocarbolic acid. See *Acid.*

Sulphosalicylic acid (sul''fo-sal-is-il'ik). See *Acid.*

Sulphosot (sul'fo-sōt). Potassium creosote sulphonate: used in treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.33–1.33 gm.).

Sulphosteatite (sul-fo-ste'at-īt). A proprietary insect-powder.

Sulphoxid (sul-fok'sid). Any member of a group of compounds intermediate between the alkylsulphids and the sulphones.

Sulphugator (sul'fu-ga-tor). A roll of muslin charged with sulphur, to be burned in fumigation.

Sulphume (sul'fūm). A proprietary preparation said to be a liquid form of pure sulphur: used internally and externally in various diseases.

Sulphur (sul'fur) [L. gen. *sulphu'ris*]. A non-metallic element existing in many allotropic forms, and asserted by some to be a compound; symbol, S; atomic weight, 31.98. Sulphur is a laxative and diaphoretic, and is used in diseases of the skin and respiratory organs, and in hemorrhoids, habitual constipation, etc. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.666–2 gm.). **S. dioxid,** a corrosive gas, SO_2; incorrectly called sulphurous acid. It is destructive to bacteria, and is important as a disinfecting agent. Inhalation of this gas may give rise to bronchitis. **Flower of s.,** sublimed sulphur. **Hepar-s., Liver of S.** See *Hepar.* **S. hydrid,** sulphuretted hydrogen, SH_2; a gas having the smell of rotten eggs: sometimes used as a rectal injection. **S. iodid,** a binary compound, S_2I_2: used in ointments. **Lac-s.,** precipitated sulphur. **Milk of s.** See *Precipitated s.* **Precipitated s.** (L. *s. præcipita'tum, lac sulphu'ris*), milk of sulphur; sulphur precipitated from a solution of calcium pentasulphid and thiosulphate: it contains more or less calcium sulphid, etc. **Sublimed s.** (L. *sul'phur sublima'tum*), sulphur in fine, yellow powder, obtained by cooling the heated vapor of ordinary sulphur. **S.-vasogen,** an ointment containing sulphur and vasogen, either semisolid or fluid: useful in seborrhea. **Washed s.** (L. *sul'phur lo'tum*), sublimed sulphur purified by washing with water.

Sulphuraria (sul-fu-ra're-ah). A sediment from certain springs: said to contain sulphur, calcium sulphid, strontium sulphate, silica, etc.: used in skin-diseases.

Sulphurated, Sulphuretted (sul'fu-ra-ted, sul'fu-ret-ted). Combined or charged with sulphur.

Sulphuret (sul'fu-ret). Same as *Sulphid.*

Sulphuric acid (sul-fu'rik). See *Acid.*

Sulphurine (sul'fu-rin). A proprietary combination of certain of the higher sulphids of sodium and potassium with sulphur.

Sulphurize (sul'fu-rīz). To cause to combine with sulphur.

Sulphurous acid (sul'fu-rus). See *Acid.*

Sulphydral (sul-fi'dral). A proprietary antiseptic preparation.

Sulphydrate (sul-fi'drāt). Any compound of a base with sulphydric acid or, more correctly,

with the radical sulphydril, SH, or hydrogen sulphid.

Sulphydryl (sulf-hi'dril). The univalent radical SH.

Sultar (sul'tar). A proprietary disinfectant.

Sum. An abbreviation for Latin *su'ma* take, or *sumen'dus* to be taken.

Sumac, Sumach (su'mak). A name of various species of *Rhus* (q. v.); applied principally to the non-poisonous species: astringent.

Sumbul (sum'bul) [Arabic]. The *Fer'ula sum'bul,* an umbelliferous plant of Asia; also its nervine and antispasmodic root, of a musk-like odor, which is used in neurasthenia, delirium, and hysteria. Dose of *fluid extract,* 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.); of *tincture,* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.).

Summation (sum-a'shun) [L. *sum'ma* total]. The accumulative effects of a number of stimuli applied to a muscle.

Summer-cholera, -complaint, or **-diarrhea.** See *Cholera morbus.* **S.-rash,** lichen tropicus.

Sunburn (sun'burn). Dermatitis with burning and redness due to exposure to the rays of the sun.

Sunstroke (sun'strōk). Insolation, or thermic fever; a condition produced by exposure to the sun, and marked by convulsions, coma, and a very high temperature of the skin.

Super- [L. *su'per* above]. A prefix signifying above, or implying excess.

Superabduction (su''per-ab-duk'shun). Extreme or excessive abduction.

Superacid (su-per-as'id). Excessively acid.

Superacidity (su''per-as-id'it-e). Increase of the normal acidity of the gastric secretion.

Superacromial (su''per-ak-ro'me-al). Above or upon the acromion.

Superacute (su''per-ak-ūt'). Very acute.

Superalbal (su-per-al'bal) [L. *su'per* over + *al'ba* white]. Situated in the upper part of the white substance of the brain, as *superalbal* veins.

Superalbuminosis (su''per-al-bu-min-o'sis). Excessive formation of albumin.

Superalimentation (su''per-al-im-en-ta'shun). Therapeutic treatment by excessive feeding beyond the requirements of the appetite. It is employed in wasting diseases. Called also *Gavage.*

Supercallosal (su''per-kal-o'sal). Situated above the corpus callosum.

Supercarbonate (su-per-kar'bo-nāt). See *Bicarbonate.*

Supercentral (su-per-sen'tral). 1. Above a center. 2. Above the central sulcus of the brain.

Supercerebral (su-per-ser'e-bral). At the upper part of the cerebrum.

Superciliary (su-per-sil'e-a-re) [L. *supercilia'ris*]. Pertaining to the region of the eyebrow.

Supercilium (su-per-sil'e-um), pl. *supercil'ia* [L.]. The eyebrow.

Superdistention (su''per-dis-ten'shun). Extreme or excessive distention.

Superduct (su-per-dukt') [L. *su'per* over + *du'cere* to draw]. To carry up or elevate.

Superdural (su-per-du'ral). Located in the upper part of the dura mater.

Superexcitation (su''per-ex-si-ta'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *excita'tio* excitement]. Extreme or excessive excitement.

Superextension (su''per-ex-ten'shun). Excessive or undue extension.

Superfecundation (su''per-fe-kun-da'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *fecunda're* to fertilize]. The successive fecundation of two ova formed at the same menstrual period.

Superfetation (su''per-fe-ta'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *Fetus*]. The fertilization in the same uterus of two ova formed at different menstrual periods; the fecundation of a woman already pregnant.

Superfibrination (su''per-fib-rin-a'shun). The formation of an excessive amount of fibrin in the blood.

Superficial (su-per-fish'al) [L. *superficia'lis*]. Pertaining to or situated near the surface.

Superficialis (su''per-fish-e-a'lis) [L. *superfi'cial'*]. Situated on or near the surface. **S. col'li,** a nerve arising from the cervical plexus and supplying the surface of the neck on the side and in front. See *Nerves, Table of.* **S. vo'læ,** one of the branches of the radial artery.

Superfissure (su-per-fish'er). A fissure formed by the overlapping of two cerebral convolutions.

Superflexion (su-per-flek'shun). Extreme or excessive flexion.

Superfœtation (su''per-fe-ta'shun). See *Superfetation.*

Superfrontal (su-per-frun'tal). Situated at the upper or frontal part of a structure.

Superfunction (su-per-funk'shun). Excessive activity of an organ or structure.

Supergenual (su-per-jen'u-al). Above the knee.

Superimpregnation (su''per-im-preg-na'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *Impregnation*]. 1. Superfecundation. 2. Superfetation.

Superinduce (su-per-in-dūs'). To induce or bring on in addition to some already existing condition.

Superinvolution (su''per-in-vo-lu'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *Involution*]. Hyperinvolution; excessive involution by which the uterus after childbirth is reduced to less than its normal size.

Superior (su-pe're-or) [L. neut. *supe'rius*]. Higher; having a higher situation.

Superlactation (su''per-lak-ta'shun) [L. *su'per* + *lacta're* to suckle]. Excessive secretion of milk.

Superligamen (su''per-lig-a'men) [L. *su'per* over + *liga'men* bandage]. A bandage applied over a surgical dressing to keep it in place.

Supermedial (su-per-me'de-al). Situated above the middle.

Supermotility (su''per-mo-til'it-e) [L. *su'per* over + *Motility*]. Excessive motility in any part or of any organ or structure.

Supernumerary (su-per-nu'mer-a-re) [L. *supernumera'rius*]. In excess of the regular or normal number.

Superoccipital (su-per-ok-sip'it-al). At the upper part of the occiput.

Superofrontal (su''per-o-frun'tal). Same as *Superfrontal.*

Superpetrosal (su''per-pe-tro'sal). Superior petrosal.

Superphosphate (su-per-fos'fāt). Any acid phosphate.

Supersalt (su'per-sawlt). Any salt with an excess of acid; a persalt or acid salt.

Supersaturate (su-per-sat'u-rāt) [L. *su'per* over + *Saturate*]. To add more of an ingredient than the solvent can take up permanently.

Supersaturated solution (su-per-sat'u-ra-ted). See *Solution.*

Superscription (su-per-skrip'shun) [L. *superscrip'tio*]. The sign ℞ before a prescription. See *Prescription.*

Supersecretion (su''per-se-kre'shun) [L. *su'per*

over + *secre'tio* secretion]. Excess of any secretory function.

Superseptal fissure (su-per-sep'tal). See *Fissure.*

Supersphenoid (su-per-sfē'noid). Above the sphenoid bone.

Supertemporal convolution (su-per-tem'po-ral). The inframarginal convolution.

Supertension (su-per-ten'shun). Extreme tension.

Supervenosity (su-per-ve-nos'it-e). A condition of extreme venosity of the blood.

Supervention (su-per-ven'shun). The development of some condition in addition to an already existing one.

Supinate (su'pin-āt). To turn the arm or hand so that the palm faces to the front; also to rotate the leg outward.

Supination (su-pin-a'shun) [L. *supina'tio*]. 1. The turning of the palm of the hand upward. 2. The casting up of food that has been eaten.

Supinator (su-pin-a'tor) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supine (su-pīn') [L. *supi'nus*]. Lying on the back or on the dorsum or with the dorsum turned downward.

Suplago-albumin, Suplagalbumin (su-pla''go-al-bu'min, su-pla''gal-bu'min) [L. *sus* hog + *pla'ga* plague + *Albumin*]. An albumose characteristic of swine-plague.

Suplagotoxin (su-pla-go-tox'in) [L. *sus* swine + *pla'ga* plague + *Toxin*]. One of the ptomaïns of swine-plague.

Supplemental (sup-ple-men'tal). Supplementary; serving as a supplement or addition. See *Air.*

Supplementary air (sup-ple-men'ta-re) [L. *supplementa'rius*]. That part of the residual air of the lung which after the tidal air is expelled may be driven out by forced respiration. **S. respiration,** puerile respiration. See *Respiration.*

Suppository (sup-poz'it-or-e), pl. *suppos'itoria* [L. *supposito'rium*]. An easily fusible medicated mass to be introduced into the vagina, rectum, or urethra. Suppositories are usually prepared from oil of theobroma, except those intended for the urethra, which are made with glycerin.

Suppression (sup-presh'un) [L. *suppres'sio*]. The sudden stoppage of a secretion, excretion, or normal discharge.

Suppurant (sup'pu-rant) [L. *sup'purans*]. 1. Suppurating. 2. An agent that causes suppuration.

Suppuration (sup-u-ra'shun) [L. *sub* under + *pus, pu'ris* pus]. The formation of pus; the act of becoming converted into and discharging pus.

Suppurative (sup'pu-ra-tiv). Producing pus, or associated with suppuration.

Supra- [L. *su'pra* above]. A prefix signifying above or over.

Supra-acromial (su''prah-ak-ro'me-al). Situated above or over the acromion.

Supra-anal (su-prah-a'nal). Situated above the anus.

Supra-auricular (su''prah-aw-rik'u-lar). Situated above or over an auricle.

Supra-axillary (su-prah-ak'sil-a-re) [L. *su'pra* above + *axil'la* armpit or axil]. Situated above the axilla.

Suprabuccal (su-prah-buk'al). Above the buccal region.

Suprachoroid (su-prah-ko'roid). Situated above or upon the choroid.

Suprachoroidea (su''prah-ko-roid'e-ah). The outermost layer of the choroid coat; the loose tissue between the sclerotic and the choroid coat of the eye. Called also *Ectochoroidea* and *Suprachoroidal lamina.*

Supraclavicular (su''prah-klav-ik'u-lar). Situated above the clavicle.

Supraclavicularis (su''prah-klav-ik-u-la'ris) [L.]. An occasional muscle arising from the upper edge of the manubrium and running outward over the sternoclavicular joint to be inserted into the clavicle.

Supracommissure (su-prah-kom'is-ūr) [L. *su'pra* above + *Commissure*]. A cerebral commissure situated in front of the stalk of the pineal body.

Supracondylar, Supracondyloid (su-prah-kon'-dil-ar su-prah-kon'dil-oid). Situated above a condyle or condyles.

Supracostal (su-prah-kos'tal). Situated above a costa, or rib, or outside of the ribs.

Supracotyloid (su-prah-kot'il-oid) [L. *su'pra* above + *Cotyloid*]. Situated above the acetabulum.

Supradin (su-pra'din). A patented dry preparation of the suprarenal capsules, containing 0.015 per cent. of iodin. It is used in diabetes insipidus, neurasthenia, melasma, and vasomotor disturbances.

Supra-epicondylar (su''prah-ep-ik-on'dil-ar). Situated or occurring above the epicondyle.

Supraglenoid (su-prah-gle'noid). Situated above the glenoid cavity.

Supraglottic (su-prah-glot'tik). Situated above the glottis.

Suprahepatic (su''prah-he-pat'ik). Situated above the liver.

Suprahyoid (su-prah-hi'oid). Situated above the hyoid bone.

Supra-inguinal (su-prah-in'gwin-al). Situated above the groin.

Supra-intestinal (su''prah-in-tes'tin-al). Situated above the intestine.

Supralumbar (su-prah-lum'bar). Situated above the loin.

Supramalleolar (su''prah-mal-le'o-lar). Situated above a malleolus.

Supramammary (su-prah-mam'ma-re). Situated above the mammary gland.

Supramandibular (su-prah-man-dib'u-lar). Located above the mandible.

Supramarginal (su-prah-mar'jin-al). Situated above a margin.

Supramastoid (su-prah-mas'toid). Situated above the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Supramaxilla (su''prah-max-il'lah) [L. *su'pra* over + *maxil'la* jaw]. The upper jaw-bone.

Supramaxillary (su-prah-max'il-la-re). 1. Pertaining to the upper jaw. 2. Situated above the maxilla.

Supramental (su-prah-men'tal) [L. *su'pra* above + *men'tum* chin]. Situated above the chin.

Supraneural (su-prah-nu'ral) [L. *su'pra* above + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve]. Above a nerve, or above a neural axis.

Supranuclear (su-prah-nu'kle-ar). Situated or occurring above or on the cortical side or surface of a nucleus.

Supra-obliquus (su''prah-ob-li'kwus). The obliquus superior muscle of the eye.

Supra-occipital (su''prah-ok-sip'it-al). Situated above or in the upper portion of the occiput.

Supra-orbital (su-prah-or'bit-al) [L. *su'pra* above + *or'bita* orbit]. Situated above the orbit.

Suprapatellar (su''prah-pat-el'lar). Situated above the patella.

Suprapelvic (su-prah-pel'vik). Situated above the pelvis.

Suprapineal (su-prah-pi'ne-al). Situated above the pineal gland.

Suprapontine (su-prah-pon'tin). Situated above or in the upper part of the pons.

Suprapubic (su-prah-pu'bik). Situated or performed above the pubic arch.

Suprarenaden (su-prah-ren'ad-en) [*Suprarenal* + Gr. *ἀδήν* gland]. A therapeutic agent prepared from the suprarenal bodies of animals: used in neurasthenia, diabetes insipidus, and Addison's disease. Dose, 15–23 gr. (1–1.5 gm.).

Suprarenal (su-prah-re'nal) [L. *su'pra* above + *ren* kidney]. Situated above a kidney. See *Body* and *Capsule.*

Suprarenalin (su-prah-re-nal'in). The supposed active principle of the suprarenal glands: used as a hemostatic.

Suprarene (su-prah-rēn') [L. *su'pra* above + *ren* kidney]. A suprarenal capsule.

Suprarenin (su-prah-re'nin). A substance derived from the suprarenal gland, said to be its active principle.

Suprascapular (su-prah-skap'u-lar). Situated upon or on the upper part of the scapula.

Supraseptal (su-prah-sep'tal). Situated above a septum.

Supraspinal (su-prah-spi'nal). Situated upon or above a spine.

Supraspinalis (su''prah-spi-na'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supraspinatus (su''prah-spi-na'tus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supraspinous (su-prah-spi'nus). Situated above a spinous process.

Suprastapedial (su''prah-sta-pe'de-al). Above the stapes.

Suprasternal (su-prah-ster'nal). Situated above the sternum.

Suprasylvian (su-prah-sil've-an). Situated above the Sylvian fissure.

Supratemporal (su-prah-tem'po-ral). Situated above the temporal bone, fossa, or region.

Suprathoracic (su''prah-tho-ras'ik). Situated above or cephalad of the thorax.

Supratrochlear (su-prah-trok'le-ar) [L. *su'pra* above + *troch'lea* pulley]. Situated above the trochlea.

Supraturbinal (su-prah-ter'bin-al). The superior turbinal bone.

Supratympanic (su''prah-tim-pan'ik). Above the tympanum.

Supravaginal (su-prah-vaj'in-al). Situated above or outside of a sheath.

Sura (su'rah). Latin for *Calf of the leg.*

Sural (su'ral). Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Suralimentation (sur''al-im-en-ta'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *alimen'tum* food]. Overfeeding, or gavage; superalimentation.

Surcingle (sur'sing-gl) [L. *su'per* over + *cin'gulum* belt]. The cauda striati, or tail of the striatum.

Surdity (sur'dit-e) [L. *sur'ditas*]. Deafness.

Surdomute (sur'do-mūt) [L. *sur'dus* deaf + *mu'tus* mute]. 1. Both deaf and dumb. 2. A deaf-mute person.

Surdomutitas (sur-do-mu'tit-as). Latin for *Deafmutism.*

Surexcitation (ser-ek-sīt-a'shun) [L. *su'per* over + *Excitation*]. Overexcitation; excessive excitation

Surgeon (sur'jun) [L. *chirur'gio;* Fr. *chirurgien*]. A practitioner of surgery. **S.-apothecary,** in Great Britain, a practitioner who has passed the examinations required of a surgeon and an apothecary. **Barber-s.,** formerly a barber who was authorized to practise surgery. **S.-dentist,** an authorized practitioner of dental surgery. **S.-general,** the chief surgeon of an army or navy. **Post-s.,** the surgeon of an established army post.

Surgery (sur'jer-e) [L. *chirur'gia,* from Gr. *χείρ* hand + *ἔργον* work]. 1. That branch of medicine which treats diseases, wholly or in part, by manual and operative procedures. 2. A place for the performance of surgical operations. **Abdominal s.,** the surgery of the abdominal viscera. **Antiseptic s.,** surgery conducted in accordance with antiseptic principles. **Aseptic s.,** surgical practice which accords with the principles of asepticism. **Aural s.,** the surgical treatment of diseases of the ear. **Cerebral s.,** that which deals with operations upon the brain. **Clinical s.,** surgery as practised in the teaching clinic. **Conservative s.,** surgery which looks to the preservation or the restoration of disabled parts, rather than their removal. **General s.,** that which deals with surgical cases of all kinds. **Major s.,** surgery which is concerned with the more important and dangerous operations. **Minor s.,** that which is concerned with the less formidable operations, such as bandaging and the application of splints and dressings. **Operative s.,** the operative or more mechanic part of surgery; that which deals with methods or with operative procedures. **Orthopedic s.,** that branch of surgery which deals with the correction of deformities, especially of those of childhood. **Pelvic s.,** the surgery of the pelvis; chiefly in gynecologic and obstetric cases. **Plastic s.,** the repair of defects, chiefly by the transfer of tissue. **Railway s.,** the surgical treatment of railway injuries. **Rectal s.,** the surgical treatment of diseases of the rectum. **Subcutaneous s.,** the performance of surgical operations through a very small opening in the skin. **Veterinary s.,** the surgery of domestic animals; farriery.

Surgical (sur'jik-al). Of or pertaining to surgery.

Surra (sur'rah). A disease of horses, camels, and other domestic animals in India, China, Africa, and the Philippine Islands, said to be caused by an animal microparasite, the *Trypanoso'ma Évan'si.* It is marked by fever, petechia of mucous surfaces, edema, progressive anemia, and emaciation, ending in death.

Surrenal (sur-re'nal). 1. Suprarenal. 2. **A** suprarenal body; an adrenal.

Surrogate (sur'ro-gāt) [L. *surroga'tus* substituted]. A substance used as a substitute for another.

Sursanure (sur-sān'ūr) [L. *su'per* over + *sa'nus* healthy]. An old name for a sore healed outwardly, but not inwardly.

Sursumduction (sur-sum-duk'shun) [L. *sur'sum* up + *du'cere* to lead]. 1. The act of elevation of the visual axis of one eye above the other; also the degree to which such elevation can be made. 2. The ability to elevate the axis of one or of either eye above that of the other.

Sursumvergence (sur-sum-ver'jens) [L. *sur'sum* upward + *ver'gere* to turn]. An associated upward disjunctive movement of the eyes.

Sursumversion (sur-sum-ver'shun) [L. *sur'sum* upward + *ver'tere* to turn]. An act of turning or directing upward; used chiefly of a simultaneous and equal upward turning of both eyes.

Surucucu (soo-roo-roo'koo). The *Lach'esis mu'tus,* a venomous snake of S. America. See *Lachesis.*

Suscitation (sus-sit-a'shun) [L. *suscita'tio*]. An arousal or excitation.

Susotoxin (su-so-tox′in) [L. *sus* hog + *Toxin*]. A ptomain or toxin, $C_{10}H_{26}N_2$, from cultures of the hog-cholera bacillus. It causes convulsions and death when injected into animals.

Suspension (sus-pen′shun) [L. *suspen′sio*]. 1. A condition of temporary cessation, as of animation, of pain, or of any vital process. 2. Treatment, chiefly of spinal disorders, by suspending the patient by the chin and the shoulders. **S. of the uterus,** the operation of suturing the uterus to the abdominal wall.

Suspensory (sus-pen′sor-e) [L. *suspenso′rius*]. 1. Serving to hold up a part. 2. A ligament, bone, muscle, sling, or bandage which serves to hold up a part.

Sustentacular (sus-ten-tak′u-lar) [L. *sustenta′re* to support]. Sustaining or supporting. See *Cell.*

Sustentaculum (sus-ten-tak′u-lum), pl. *sustentac′ula* [L.]. A support. **S. li′enis,** the suspensory ligament of the spleen. **S. ta′li,** a process of the calcaneum which supports the astragalus.

Susurrus (su-sur′rus). Latin for *Murmur.*

Sutho (su′tho). A kind of leprosy occurring in Corea.

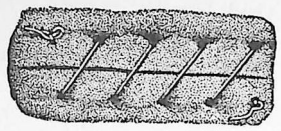
Sutika (su′tik-ah). A disease of pregnant women of Bengal marked by digestive troubles and fever during pregnancy, and after delivery by progressive pernicious anemia.

Sutura (su-tu′rah). Latin for *Suture.* **S. denta′ta,** the interlocking of bones by a saw-like process. **S. harmo′nia,** the simple apposition of bones. **S. limbo′sa,** an interlocking of bones by bevelled surfaces. **S. no′tha,** an apparent, but not true, suture of bones. **S. serra′ta.** Same as *S. denta′ta.* **S. squamo′sa,** the overlapping of the edges of bones. **S. ve′ra,** a true bony suture; one whose opposed edges interlock.

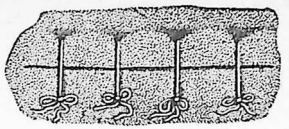
Sutural (su′tu-ral). Of or pertaining to a suture; as *S. ligament.*

Suturation (su-tu-ra′shun). The act or process of suturing, sewing, or stitching.

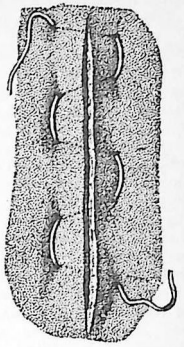
Suture (su′tūr) [L. *sutu′ra*]. 1. A surgical stitch or seam. 2. The line of junction of adjacent cranial or facial bones. **Antiseptic s.,** a suture made with material that has been rendered antiseptic. **Appolito's s.,** a continued Gély's suture. **Apposition-s.,** a suture that includes only the skin: used for the exact approximation of the cutaneous edges of a wound. **Approximation-s.,** a deep suture for securing apposition of the deep tissues of a wound. **Base-ball s.,** a form of continuous suture carried all around a wound. **Basilar s.** separates the basilar process of the occipital bone from the body of the sphenoid. **Bastard s.** See *Sutura notha.* **Béclard's s.,** a through-and-through suture in which the needle is threaded with a white and a colored thread. When the suture is withdrawn, the white thread is pulled from one end and the colored one from the other. **Bell's s.,** a form of glovers' suture in which the needle is passed from within outward alternately on the two edges of the wound. **Bertrandi's s.,** a continuous suture passing back and forth or to and fro. **Bouisson's s.,** an intestinal suture made by passing pins in and out on each side of the wound and drawing it together by threads passed around the pins. **Bozeman's s.,** a form of button-suture. **Buried s.,** a series of stitches concealed by the skin. **Button-s.,** one passed through button-like disks to prevent the thread from cutting. **Catgut-s.,** one made with catgut. **Circular s.,** one which is applied to the entire circumference of an organ. **Clavate s.,** a quilled suture. **Coaptation-s.** Same as *Apposition-s.* **Cobblers' s.,** one made with a thread armed with two needles. **Compound s.,** a quilled suture. **Connell's s.,** a suture for circular enterorrhaphy, in which one-half of the lumen of the intestine is sutured by stitching through all the coats, and the other half is then closed by continuous suture. **Continuous s.** See *Glovers' s.* **Coronal s.,** that formed by the union of the frontal bones with the two parietal bones. **Cushing's s.,** a form of continuous Lembert suture. **Czerny's s.** 1. An intestinal suture in which the thread is passed through the mucous membrane alone. 2. A method of uniting a ruptured tendon by splitting one of the ends and suturing the other in the slit. **Czerny-Lembert s.,** a combination of Czerny's and Lembert's sutures in circular enterorrhaphy. **Dentate s.,** one in which the opposed edges of the bones are toothed or jagged. **Dry s.,** one in which the stitches are made through two strips of adhesive plaster applied along either edge of a wound. **Dupuytren's s.,** a continuous Lembert suture. **Duvergier's s.,** the suturation of an intestine over a section of a calf's trachea. **Emmert's s.,** a series of double Lembert sutures used in closing intestinal wounds. **Ethmoidofrontal s.,** the suture between the ethmoid and frontal bones. **Ethmoidolacrimal s.,** the junction of the ethmoid and lacrimal bones. **Ethmoidosphenoid s.,** the suture between the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. **False s.,** any suture in which there is no real interlocking of the bones, as in a harmonic or a squamous suture. **Frontal s.,** a suture in children between the lateral halves of the frontal bone. It sometimes persists throughout life. **Frontomalar s.,** the suture between the frontal and malar bones. **Frontomaxillary s.,** the suture between the frontal bone and superior maxilla. **Frontoparietal s.,** the coronoid suture. **Frontosphenoid s.** extends between the frontal and sphenoid bones. **Frontotemporal s.,** the suture between the frontal and temporal bones. **Gély's s.,** a continuous suture for intestinal wounds, made by a thread with a needle at each end, and consisting of a series of cross-stitches closing the wound. **Glovers' s.** 1. A suture made by passing the needle through each lip of the wound from within outward. 2. A continuous suture in which each stitch is looped through the one preceding it. **Gussenbauer's s.,** a figure-of-eight suture for a rent of the intestine. **Halstead's s.,** a plain quilt-suture for suturing a wound in the intestine. **Harelip-s.,** a suture in which the edges of the wound are approximated by a large pin thrust through them, the position of the edges being maintained by a thread twisted in a figure-of-8 position about the ends of the pin. Called also *Pin-s.* and *Twisted s.* **Harris's s.,** a suture for uniting circular wounds of the intestine. The mucous membrane of the distal portion is denuded; the proximal end is then passed over the denuded distal end and sutured. **Implanted s.,** a suture made by passing pins into the flesh parallel to the wound. The pins are drawn together with threads, thus closing the lips of the wound. **India-rubber s.,** a harelip- or twisted suture in which rubber rings are used instead of threads. **Intermaxillary s.,** the line of junction of the two halves of the superior maxillary bone below the anterior nasal spine. **Internasal s.,** one between the two nasal bones. **Interparietal s.,** the sagittal suture. **Interrupted s.,** a series of stitches placed separately at short distances from each other to keep together the edges of a wound. **Jobert's s.,** an interrupted suture of various kinds for a divided intestine, the upper end being invaginated into the lower. **Knotted s.,** an interrupted suture the stitches of which are tied with knots. **Lace-s.,** a set of fine stitches closing a wound or fistula. **Lambdoid s.,** a cranial suture between the occipital and



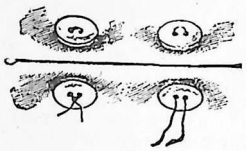
Continued or glover's suture.



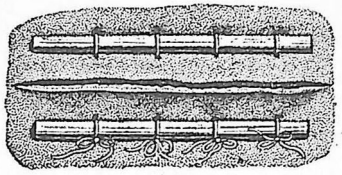
Interrupted suture.



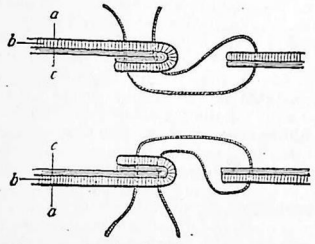
Quilted suture.



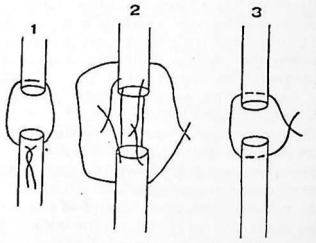
Button-suture.



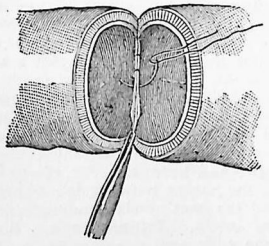
Quilled suture.



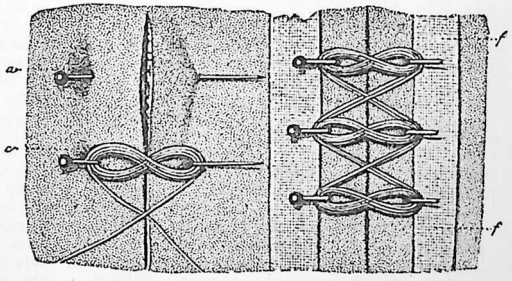
Jobert's suture for complete transverse division of gut: *a*, serous; *b*, muscular; *c*, mucous coat.



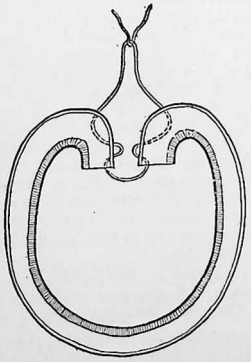
Tendon sutures: *a*, of Le Fort; *b*, of Le Dentu; *c*, of Lejars.



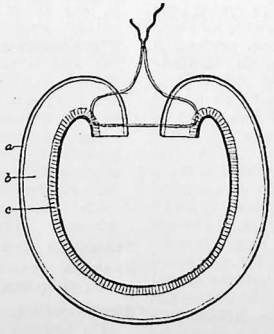
Wölfler's suture.



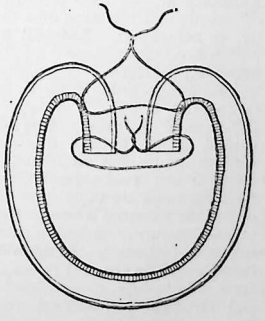
Twisted suture.



Gussenbauer's suture.



Lembert's suture: *a*, serous; *b*, muscular; *c*, mucous coat.



Czerny-Lembert suture.

parietal bones. **Lead-plate s.,** one the ends of which are fastened to plates of lead. **Le Dentu's s.** for a divided tendon: Two stitches are passed on either side, right and left, and are tied in front; a third is taken from right to left above and below the cut, and is tied on one side. **Ledran's s.,** an intestinal suture in which single-threaded stitches about one inch apart are tied on each side of the wound separately, and the two bundles are then tied together. **Lefort's s.** for a divided tendon: A single loop is passed above the cut, entering at one side, coming out and going in in front; it is then passed below the cut at either side, coming out in front, and is there tied. **Lembert's s.** 1. A form of seam for wounds of the intestine. A thread is taken through the peritoneal and muscular coats, crossing the wound in such a way that the lips of the wound are turned in and the two peritoneal surfaces come in contact. 2. A form of suture for lacerated perineum. **Littrè's s.,** a form used in operations for intestinal gangrene. The lower end of the bowel is ligated, and the upper end is joined to the inguinal ring to form an artificial anus. **Löffler's s.,** a suture mainly for intestinal wounds, in which interrupted wire loops are crossed and attached to the wound. **Loop-s.,** an interrupted suture. **Mattress-s.,** a continuous suture applied back and forth through both edges of a wound. **Metopic s.** Same as *Frontal s.* **Nerve-s.,** one for uniting the ends of a divided nerve, catgut or fine silk being commonly used. **Noose-s.,** an interrupted suture. **Palfyn's s.:** loops of thread are passed through a wound of the intestine, and the ends are secured to the skin. **Pancoast's s.,** a form of tongue-and-groove suture. See *Plastic s.* **Petit's s.,** a suture for wounds of the intestine, in which stitches are placed three lines apart, the ends on each side tied together and then twisted into two bundles. **Pin-s.,** a hare-lip-suture. **Plastic s.,** a suture in which a tongue is cut in one lip of the wound and a groove in the other; the tongue and groove are stitched together, and the ends of the thread tied over a roll of adhesive plaster. **Plate s.,** a suture passed through a lead plate. **Presection s.,** one applied before cutting. **Primary s.,** one which effects an immediate closure of the wound. **Primosecondary s.,** one in which the wound is first sutured loosely, then tamponed for several hours, and then drawn together by the stitches and tied. **Quilled s.,** one in which a double thread is employed and tied over quills or a soft catheter, in order that the sutures may be relaxed when the tension becomes too great. **Quilt-s., Quilted s.,** a continuous mattress-suture in which each stitch is tied as soon as formed, and the next stitch is passed in the opposite direction. **Ramdohr s.,** the invagination of the upper part of the divided intestine into the lower, followed by its suturation. **Rat-tail s.,** one performed with a fiber taken from the tail of a rat. **Relaxation-s., Relief-s.,** any suture which closes a wound temporarily, but is so formed that it may be relaxed, in order to relieve the tension when it becomes too great. **Reybard's s.,** an interrupted suture for the intestine in which oval wooden plates are employed. **Richter's s.,** a form for intestinal wounds in which interrupted metallic loops are used, their ends being brought out of the external wound. **Rigal's s.,** a twisted or harelip-suture in which rubber rings are used instead of threads. **Ritisch's s.** for a divided intestine: The stitch is taken through the bowel from side to side, the ends twisted and brought out through the external wound. **Robinson's s.** for a divided intestine: A piece of rubber tube is inserted in the proximal part, the mucous membrane of the proximal end is removed for half an inch, the other end is then inserted, and a row of stitches is carried around the place of union. **Sabatier's s.,** a method in which approximation of the intestinal wound is effected by means of a piece of cardboard saturated with turpentine oil. **Sagittal s.,** the cranial suture between the parietal bones. **Sänger's s.,** the closure of the uterine wound in Cesarean section by eight or ten deep silver-wire sutures, and the use of twenty or more superficial stitches taken through the peritoneum. **Secondary s.,** the suturation of a wound at a considerable period after an operation, especially when the wound has been primarily sutured and tamponed. **Seroserous s.,** the suturation of two serous surfaces to each other. **Shotted s.,** one in which the two ends of the wire are passed through a perforated shot, which is then compressed. **Silkworm-gut s.,** one made with a fiber prepared from the entrails of the silkworm. **Simon's s.,** a method of closing the lacerated perineum and ruptured sphincter ani, in which the rectal mucosa, the vaginal mucosa, and the skin are separately sutured. **Sims's s.,** a shotted or clamp-suture. **Sphenofrontal s.,** a long, horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids. **Sphenoparietal s.,** the cranial suture between the great wing of the sphenoid and the parietal bone. **Sphenotemporal s.,** the line of union between the sphenoid and temporal bones. **Spiral s.,** a glovers' suture. **Spiroid s.,** a modified form of glovers' suture for intestinal wounds. **Squamosphenoid s.,** the line of union between the anterior border of the squamosa and the great wing of the sphenoid. **Squamous s.,** the line of junction between the squamosa and the parietal bone. **Staple-s.,** one in which the wound is closed by U-shaped wires passed through both its lips. **Subcuticular s.,** a continuous buried suture concealed by the epidermis. **Sunk s.,** a buried suture. **Superficial s.,** one which is made through the skin only, or which does not include any deep tissue. **Symperitoneal s.,** one which unites two parts of the peritoneum. **Taylor's s.,** approximation of the flaps by cobblers' stitches after amputation of the cervix uteri. **Tension-s.** Same as *Relaxation-s.* **Tobacco-bag s.,** a suture taken in and out around a circular patch which is drawn together by the thread and tied. **Tongue-and-groove s.** See *Plastic s.* **Transverse s.,** the suture between the frontal bone above and the nasal, malar, and superior maxillary bones below. **Triangular s.** See *Simon's s.* **True s.,** a cranial suture in which the bones are interlocked. **Twisted s.** See *Harelip-s.* **Uninterrupted s.** See *Continuous s.* **Uteroparietal s.,** the stitching of the uterus to the inner surface of the abdominal cut: chiefly employed after a Cesarean section. **Visceroparietal s.,** the suturing of a viscus to the abdominal wall. **Wölfler's s.** 1. For a divided intestine: The mucosa is united by a continuous suture, tied for a part of the circumference on the inside, and for a part on the outside of the gut, the serous surfaces being united by Lembert sutures. 2. For a divided tendon: The stitch enters the tendon from one side above the cut, comes out twice in front both above and below, and is tied on the side where the stitch first entered.

Suzanne's gland (soo-zanz'). See *Gland.*

Svapnia (svap'ne-ah). A denarcotized preparation of opium. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.).

Swab (swahb). 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.

Swallowing (swahl'lo-ing). See *Deglutition.*

Swallow's nest (swahl'lōz nest). The Nidus hirundinis.

Swamp-itch (swahmp). *Prairie-itch.* See *Itch.*

Swartzia tomentosa (swart'ze-ah to-men-to'sah). A tropical American tree with a resinous and sudorific bark.

Sweat (swet). The perspiration; the clear liquid exuded from or excreted by the sudoriparous glands. It possesses a characteristic odor and a salty taste; its reaction is normally alkaline, but when mixed with sebum it is acid. It contains sodium chlorid, cholesterin, fats, and fatty acids, and traces of albumin, urea, and other compounds. **Bloody s.,** hematidrosis. **S.-canal,** the duct of a sweat-gland. **S.-center,** a center within the medulla which excites the excretion of sweat. **S.-fever, S.-sickness,** miliaria; anglicus sudor. **S.-fiber,** a nerve-fiber which stimulates a sweat-gland. **S.-gland,** one of the glands that secrete the sweat, consisting of a tube so coiled as to form a round mass located in the subcutaneous tissue and opening by a duct upon the surface of the skin. **Green s.,** a greenish sweating seen among workers in copper. **Night-s.,** sweating during sleep: a symptom of phthisis. **Phosphorescent s.,** phosphorescent perspiration, sometimes observed in miliaria and after the eating of phosphorescent fish.

Sweating (swet'ing). The act of perspiring. **Colliquative s.,** a copious clammy perspiration. **S.-sickness,** miliary fever, or anglicus sudor.

Swedish gymnastics, S. movement (swe'dish). See *Kinesitherapy.*

Sweetbread (swēt'bred). The popular designation (1) of the thymus of young animals (neck-sweetbread), (2) of the pancreas (stomach-sweetbread), and (3) of the testes of animals when used as food.

Swelling (swel'ing). An elevation or elevated area. **Albuminous s.** Same as *Cloudy s.* **Blennorrhagic s.,** swelling of the knee in gonorrheal synovitis. **Calabar s's,** elevations about one-half the size of a goose-egg appearing on various portions of the body and thought to be due to infection with *Filaria loa.* **Cloudy s.** 1. A degenerative change in various tissues characterized by swelling, a cloudy appearance, and albuminous infiltration, and often ending in fatty degeneration. 2. A change which takes place in the protoplasm during the process of nutrition. **Glassy s.,** amyloid degeneration. **Sömmering's crystalline s.,** annular edema of the lower portion of the lens-capsule after the removal of a cataractous lens. **White s.,** the swelling produced by tuberculous arthritis.

Swine-diphtheria (swīn-dip-the're-ah). Hog-cholera.

Swine-erysipelas (swīn''er-is-ip'el-as). A contagious disease of young swine, attended with fever and the formation of red blotches on the neck and body. Called also *Rouget du porc.*

Swine-fever (swīn-fe'ver). Hog-cholera, or pig-typhoid, an infectious disease of swine, produced by the *Bacillus suipestifer.* It is marked by fever, loss of appetite, and unwillingness to move.

Swine-pest (swīn'pest). Hog-cholera.

Swine-plague (swīn'plāg). An epidemic and contagious disease of swine, affecting the respiratory and alimentary tract, and produced by the bacillus of swine-plague.

Swing (swing). A kind of suspensory cradle or sling for a broken leg.

Swoon (swoon). See *Syncope.*

Sycephalus (si-sef'al-us). Same as *Syncephalus.*

Sycoma (si-ko'mah) [Gr. *σύκωμα,* from *σύκον* fig]. A wart or condyloma.

Sycose (si'kōs). Same as *Saccharin.*

Sycosiform (si-ko'sif-orm). Like or resembling sycosis.

Sycosis (si-ko'sis) [Gr. *σύκωσις, σύκον* fig]. 1. A disease marked by inflammation of the hair-follicles, especially of the beard, forming papules or pustules that are perforated by the hairs and are surrounded by infiltrated skin. The disease results from general debility and constitutional disturbances. 2. A kind of ulcer on the eyelids. **Bacillogenic s.,** sycosis said to be caused by the *Bacillus sycosiferus foetidus.* **S. barbæ,** sycosis of the beard. **Coccogenic s.,** sycosis of the hair-follicles of the beard from infection of the follicles by staphylococci. Called also *Non-parasitic s., S. barbæ,* and *S. vulgare.* **S. contagiosa,** barbers' itch, a contagious inflammatory disease of the hairy parts of the face, caused by the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans.* Also called *Tinea trichophytina barbæ* and *S. parasitica.* **S. framboesia, S. framboesiæformis,** dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **Lupoid s.,** ulerythema sycosiforme. **Non-parasitic s.** See *Coccogenic s.* **Parasitic s.,** tinea sycosis. **S. tarsi,** blepharitis.

Sydenham's chorea (sid'en-hamz). See *Chorea.*

Syllabize (sil'ab-īz) [Gr. *συλλαβίζειν*]. To divide speech-sounds into syllables.

Syllable-stumbling (sil'ab-l). Dysphasia in which there is difficulty of pronouncing certain syllables, resulting in a sort of stuttering.

Syllabus (sil'ab-us) [Gr. *σύλλαβυς* a collection]. An outline of a course of lectures.

Syllepsiology (sil''lep-se-ol'o-je) [Gr. *σύλληψις* conception + *λόγος* treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding conception, or pregnancy.

Syllepsis (sil-lep'sis) [Gr. *σύλληψις*]. Conception, or pregnancy.

Sylvan (sil'vin). A liquid obtained along with tetrol from distillation of pine-wood.

Sylvester's method (sil-ves'terz). See *Artificial respiration,* under *Respiration.*

Sylvian (sil've-an). Described by or named for J. *Sylvius* (Dubois) (1478–1555). **S. aqueduct, artery, fissure,** etc. See *Aqueduct, Artery, Fissure,* etc.

Sylviduct (sil'vid-ukt). The aqueduct of Sylvius.

Symbion (sim'be-on) [Gr. *σύν* together + *βίων* living]. An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Symbiosis (sim-be-o'sis) [Gr. *συμβῖωσις*]. The necessary association of two diverse organisms, neither of which is parasitic.

Symbiotic (sim-be-ot'ik). Associated in symbiosis.

Symblepharon (sim-blef'ar-on) [Gr. *σύν* together + *βλέφαρον* lid]. Adhesion of the lids to the eyeball. **Anterior s.,** adherence of the edge of the eyelid. **Posterior s.,** adhesion at the fold of the conjunctiva. **Total s.,** adhesion of the entire lid.

Symblepharopterygium (sim-blef''a-ro-ter-ij'e-um). A combination of symblepharon and pterygium; a form of symblepharon in which the lid is joined to the eyeball by a cicatricial band resembling a pterygium.

Symbol (sim'bul) [Gr. *σύμβολον,* from *συμβάλλειν* to compare]. A mark or character representing some quantity or relation. In chemistry a symbol is a letter or combination of letters representing an atom of an element or a molecule of a radical.

Symelus (sim'el-us). See *Symmelus.*

Syme's operation (sīmz). See *Operation.*

Symmelia (sim-me'le-ah) [Gr. σύν together + μέλος limb]. Fusion of the feet and legs.

Symmelus (sim'mel-us) [Gr. σύν together + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with the feet and legs more or less fused and imperfect development of the pelvis.

Symmetric, Symmetrical (sim-met'rik, sim-met'-rik-al) [Gr. συμμετρικός]. Pertaining to or exhibiting symmetry. See *Gangrene.*

Symmetry (sim'met-re) [Gr. συμμετρία; σύν with + μέτρον measure]. The regular or reversed disposition of parts around a common axis, or on either side of any plane of the body.

Sympathectomy, Sympathicectomy (sim-path-ek'to-me, sim''path-is-ek'to-me) [*Sympathetic* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of a part of a sympathetic nerve, especially the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion.

Sympathetic (sim-path-et'ik) [Gr. συμπαθητικός]. 1. Pertaining to, caused by, or exhibiting, sympathy. 2. The sympathetic nerve or system of nerves. See *Nerve* and *System.*

Sympatheticoparalytic (sim-path-et''ik-o-par-al-it'ik). Due to or affected with paralysis of the sympathetic nervous system.

Sympatheticotonic (sim-path-et''ik-o-ton'ik) [*Sympathetic* + τόνος tone]. Caused by a tonic contraction of the arteries that is due to overaction of the sympathetic.

Sympathic (sim-path'ik). Sympathetic.

Sympathiconeuritis (sim-path''ik-o-nu-ri'tis). Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympathicotripsy (sim-path-ik-o-trip'se) [*Sympathic* ganglion + Gr. τρίβειν to crush]. The surgical crushing of the superior cervical ganglion in the treatment of mental affections.

Sympathism (sim'path-izm). Susceptibility to hypnotic influence; suggestibility; the alleged transfer of feelings from one person to another.

Sympathist (sim'path-ist). One susceptible to sympathism.

Sympathizer (sim'path-i-zer). An eye which becomes inflamed through sympathy with disease of its fellow.

Sympathy (sim'path-e) [Gr. συμπάθεια]. 1. An influence produced in any organ by disease or disorder in another part. 2. A relation which exists between the mind and the body, causing the one to be affected by the other. 3. The influence exerted by one individual upon another, or received by one from another, and the effects thus produced, as seen in hypnotism, in yawning, and in the transfer of hysteric symptoms.

Symperitoneal (sim-per-it-o-ne'al). Uniting two or more parts of the peritoneum artificially.

Symphoricarpus (sim''for-ik-ar'pus) [Gr. συμφορεῖν to bear together + καρπός fruit]. A homeopathic preparation of the fruit of *Symphoricarpus racemo'sus*, or snowberry, a shrub of North America.

Symphorol (sim'for-ol). A generic name for the salts of caffein-sulphonic acid: they are diuretics. The sodium salt is also sold under this name. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). Called also *Nasrol.* **S. lithium** (Symphorol L.). Same as *Lithium caffein sulphonate.* **S. N- (sodium)**, caffein-sodium sulphate, $C_8H_9N_4O_2.SO_3Na$: used as a diuretic. **S.-strontium** (S. S.). Same as *Strontium caffein sulphonate.*

Symphyocephalus (sim''fe-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. σύν together + φύειν to grow + κεφαλή head]. A double monstrosity joined at the head.

Symphyseal, Symphysial (sim-fiz'e-al). Pertaining to a symphysis.

Symphyseorrhaphy (sim-fiz-e-or'ra-fe). See *Symphysiorrhaphy.*

Symphyseotome (sim-fiz'e-o-tōm). A knife used in performing symphyseotomy.

Symphyseotomy, Symphysiotomy (sim-fiz-e-ot'o-me) [Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis + τέμνειν to cut]. The division of the fibrocartilage of the symphysis pubis, in order to facilitate delivery, by increasing the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis.

Symphysic (sim-fiz'ik). Characterized by abnormal fusion of adjacent parts.

Symphysion (sim-fiz'e-on) [Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis]. The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the lower jaw.

Symphysiorrhaphy (sim-fiz-e-or'ra-fe) [Gr. σύμφυσις symphysis + ῥαφή suture]. Suture of a divided symphysis.

Symphysis (sim'fis-is) [Gr. σύμφυσις; σύν together + φύειν to grow]. The line of junction and fusion between bones originally distinct. **S. pubis,** the junction of the pubic bones.

Symphysodactylia (sim''fis-o-dak-til'e-ah) [Gr. σύμφυσις a growing together + δάκτυλος finger]. Union of the fingers or toes.

Symphytum (sim'fit-um) [L.; Gr. σύμφυτον]. 1. A genus of borageineaceous plants; *S. officina'le* is the comfrey of Europe and North America. 2. A homeopathic preparation of *S. officina'le.*

Symplocarpus fœtidus (sim-plo-kar'pus fi'tid-us). See *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Symptom (simp'tum) [L. *symp'toma*; Gr. σύμπτωμα]. Any evidence of disease or of a patient's condition; a change in a patient's condition indicative of some bodily or mental state. See also *Sign.* **Accessory s., Assident s.,** any symptom not pathognomonic. **Béhier-Hardy s.,** aphonia occurring as an early symptom of pulmonary gangrene. **Bernhardt's s.** See under *Sign.* **Biernacki's s.** See under *Sign.* **Brach-Romberg s.** See under *Sign.* **Complex of s's.** A set of symptoms which occur together; the sum of signs of any morbid state; a syndrome. See *Syndrome.* **Concomitant s.,** a symptom not essential to a disease, but which may have an accessory value in its diagnosis. **Constitutional s., General s.,** a symptom indicative of or due to disorder of the whole body. **Delayed s's.,** deferred shock; severe shock or mental disturbance which does not appear for some time after the occurrence of the causes which produce it. **Direct s.,** one which is directly caused by the disease. **Dissociation-s.,** anesthesia to pain and to heat and cold without loss of tactile sensibility: seen in syringomyelia. **Ganser's s.,** the giving of crooked or absurd answers to questions, seen in certain psychotic conditions. **Halo-s.,** the seeing of colored rings around a plane: a sign of approaching glaucoma. **Incarceration-s.,** periodically recurring symptoms of displaced kidney, such as nephralgia, gastralgia, and severe collapse. Called also *Dietl's crisis.* **Indirect s.,** a symptom which points to a condition that may or may not be due to a particular disease or lesion. **Küssmaul's s.,** convulsions and coma due to absorption of toxins in disease of the stomach. **Labyrinthine s.,** a group of symptoms indicating disease of internal ear. **Local s.,** one due to local disease or a particular lesion. **Localizing s's,** symptoms that indicate the location of a lesion. **Magnan's s.,** a sensation as of a round body beneath the skin: sometimes experienced in chronic cocainism. **Mannkopf's s.** See under *Sign.* **Objective s.,** one that is obvious to the senses of the observer. See *Sign.* **Passive s.** See *Static s.* **Pathognomonic s.,** one that surely establishes the diagnosis of the disease. **Physical s.** See *Sign.* **Precursory**

s., Premonitory s. Same as *Signal-s.* **Pressure-s.,** a nervous symptom due to pressure upon the brain or spinal cord. Pressure-symptoms consist of spasms, increased muscular tonicity, pain, hyperesthesia, and, in severe cases, paralysis. **Rainbow-s.,** the halo of glaucoma. **Remak's s.,** polyesthesia; also a prolongation of the lapse of time before a painful impression is perceived; both are noted in tabes dorsalis. **Roger's s.,** a temperature below the normal in the third stage of tuberculous meningitis. **Rumpf's s.** See *Rumpf's sign* under *Sign.* **Séguin's signal-s.,** the involuntary contraction of the muscles just before an epileptic attack. **Signal-s.,** a sensation, aura, or other subjective experience that gives warning of the approach of an epileptic or other seizure. **Skeer's s.,** a small circle in the iris surrounding the pupil: it is regarded as pathognomonic of tuberculous meningitis. **Static s.,** a condition indicative of the state of some particular organ independent of the rest of the body. Called also *Passive s.* **Stellwag's s.** See under *Sign.* **Subjective s.,** one that is perceptible to the patient only. **Sympathetic s.,** one due to sympathy, as when pain or other disorder affects a part when some other part is the seat of the disease proper. **Weber's s.** See under *Sign.* **Wernicke's s.** See under *Sign.* **Westphal's s.,** absence of the knee-jerk in tabes dorsalis.

Symptomatic (simp-to-mat'ik) [Gr. συμπτωματικός]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a symptom.

Symptomatology (simp''tom-at-ol'o-je) [Gr. σύμπτωμα + λόγος treatise]. That branch of medicine which treats of symptoms; the systematic discussion of symptoms.

Symptosis (simp-to'sis) [Gr. σύν together + πτῶσις fall]. The gradual wasting of the whole body or of any organ.

Sympus (sim'pus) [Gr. σύν together + πούς foot]. A monster-fetus with the feet and legs fused. Called also *Sirenomelus.* **S. a'pus,** a variety in which the feet are wanting. **S. di'pus,** a form in which both feet are present. **S. mo'nopus,** a form in which one foot is present.

Syn- [Gr. σύν with, together]. A prefix signifying union or association.

Synadelphus (sin-ad-el'fus) [Gr. σύν together + ἀδελφός brother]. A monster with a single body and eight limbs.

Synæsthesia (sin-es-the'ze-ah). See *Synesthesia.*

Synætion (sin-e'te-on) [Gr. σύν together + αἰτία cause]. The secondary or coöperative cause of a disease.

Synalgia (sin-al'je-ah) [Gr. σύν together + ἄλγος pain]. Pain experienced in one place but caused by a lesion in another.

Synalgic (sin-al'jik). Affected with or of the nature of synalgia.

Synanastomosis (sin''an-as-to-mo'sis) [Gr. σύν together + *Anastomosis*]. The anastomosis of several vessels.

Synanthema (sin-an-the'mah) [Gr. σύν together + ἀνθεῖν to bloom]. A local eruption consisting of a group of papules.

Synaphymenitis (sin-af''im-en-i'tis). Same as *Conjunctivitis.*

Synapse, Synapsis (sin'aps, sin-ap'sis) [Gr. σύν together + ἅπτειν to fit]. The anatomic relation of one nerve-cell to another; the contact or point of contact between dendrons.

Synaptase (sin'ap-tās) [Gr. συναπτός joined]. Same as *Emulsin.*

Synarthrodia (sin-ar-thro'de-ah) [Gr. σύν together + ἀρθρωδία joint]. An immovable joint whose adjacent surfaces are connected by no intervening tissue, and comprising synchondrosis, synostosis, and syndesmosis.

Synarthrodial (sin-ar-thro'de-al). Pertaining to synarthrodia.

Synarthrophysis (sin-ar-thro-fi'sis) [Gr. σύν together + ἄρθρον joint + φύσις growth]. Any ankylosing process; progressive ankylosis of joints.

Synarthrosis (sin-ar-thro'sis) [Gr. σύν together + ἄρθρωσις joint]. An immovable joint with no intervening tissue between the bones. It includes the varieties known as *Gomphosis, Schindylesis,* and *Sutura.*

Synathroisis (sin-ath-roi'sis) [Gr. σύν together + ἄθροισις collection]. Local hyperemia, or congestion.

Syncephalus (sin-sef'al-us) [Gr. σύν together + κεφαλή head]. A twin-fetus with fused heads.

Synchilia (sin-ki'le-ah) [Gr. σύν together + χεῖλος lip]. Congenital adhesion of the lips.

Synchondrosis (sin-kon-dro'sis) [Gr. σύν together + χόνδρος cartilage]. The union of bones by means of a fibrous or elastic cartilage.

Synchondrotomy (sin-kon-drot'o-me) [Gr. σύν together + χόνδρος cartilage + τέμνειν to cut]. The division of the symphysis pubis or of any other synchondrosis.

Synchopexia (sin-ko-pek'se-ah). Same as *Tachycardia.*

Synchronism (sin'kro-nizm). Occurrence at the same time; the quality of being synchronous.

Synchronous (sin'kro-nus) [Gr. σύν together + χρόνος time]. Occurring at the same time.

Synchysis (sin'kis-is) [Gr. συγχεῖν to pour together]. Derangement or confusion. **S. scin'tillans,** an abnormally soft condition of the vitreous with the presence of floating particles of cholesterin.

Synciput (sin'sip-ut). Same as *Sinciput.*

Synclinal (sin-kli'nal) [Gr. σύν together + κλίνειν to bend]. Bent or inclined toward each other.

Synclitic (sin-klit'ik). Pertaining to or marked by synclitism.

Syncliticism, Synclitism (sin-klit'is-izm, sin'klit-izm) [Gr. συγκλίνειν to lean together]. Parallelism between the planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.

Synclonus (sin'klo-nus) [Gr. σύν with + κλόνος clonus]. 1. Muscular tremor, or the successive clonic contraction of various muscles together. 2. Any disease characterized by muscular tremors. **S. beriber'ica,** beriberi.

Syncopal (sin'ko-pal). Pertaining to or characterized by syncope.

Syncope (sin'ko-pe) [L.; Gr. συγκοπή fainting]. A swoon; fainting, or a faint; a more or less sudden failure of the heart's action, producing pallor, coldness of the skin, muscular prostration, and unconsciousness, due to cerebral anemia. It is treated by the lowering of the head, maintenance of the recumbent posture, elevation of the extremities, and the use of diffusible stimulants, such as alcohol, ether, and ammonia. **Laryngeal s.,** laryngeal vertigo. See *Vertigo.* **Local s.,** local asphyxia. See *Raynaud's disease,* under *Disease.*

Syncopic (sin-kop'ik). See *Syncopal.*

Syncyanin (sin-si'an-in). The blue pigment produced by the *Bacillus syncyaneus.*

Syncytial (sin-sish'al). Of, pertaining to, or producing, a syncytium.

Syncytiolysin (sin-sit-e-ol'is-in). A lysin destructive to the syncytium; formed in the blood of an animal into which matter from the syncytium of another animal has been injected.

Syncytioma malignum (sin-sit-e-o'mah mal-ig'-num). A form of tumor, epithelial in nature, originating at the placental site during preg-

nancy of the puerperium. It is composed of large cells derived from the syncytium and smaller ones from the epithelium of the chorionic villi (Langhans' cells). Called also *Deciduoma malignum*, *Sarcoma deciduocellulare*, and *Chorio-epithelioma*.

Syncytium (sin-sit'e-um) [Gr. *σύν* together + *κύτος* cell]. 1. A single cell with many nuclei. 2. A structure composed of epithelial cells, forming the outermost fetal layer of the placenta, and lying between the decidua and chorionic villi over the layer of Langhans.

Syndactyl, Syndactylous (sin-dak'til, sin-dak'til-us) [Gr. *σύν* with + *δάκτυλος* dactyl]. Having united or webbed fingers or toes.

Syndactylia, Syndactylism (sin-dak-til'e-ah, sin-dak'til-izm) [Gr. *σύν* together + *δάκτυλος* dactyl]. Coherence of the fingers and toes; webbed fingers or toes.

Syndactylus (sin-dak'til-us) [Gr. *σύν* together + *δάκτυλος* digit]. A fetus or person with the fingers or toes fused or connected.

Syndectomy (sin-dek'to-me) [Gr. *σύν* together + *δέειν* to bind + *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of a circular strip of the conjunctiva for the cure of pannus. Called also *Circumcision of the cornea* and *Peritomy*.

Syndelphus (sin-del'fus) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ἀδελφός* brother]. A twin monster with a single head and pelvis and eight limbs.

Syndesmectopia (sin''des-mek-to'pe-ah) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* ligament + *ἔκτοπος* out of place]. Unusual situation of a ligament.

Syndesmitis (sin-des-mi'tis) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *-ιτις* inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of a ligament or ligaments. 2. Conjunctivitis.

Syndesmography (sin-des-mog'ra-fe) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band + *γράφειν* to write]. A description of the ligaments.

Syndesmology (sin-des-mol'o-je) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* ligament + *λόγος* discourse]. That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments.

Syndesmoma (sin-des-mo'mah) [Gr. *σύν* together + *δεσμός* band + *-ωμα* tumor]. A neoplasm or tumor composed of connective tissue.

Syndesmo-odontoid (sin-des''mo-o-don'toid). The posterior of the two atlo-axoid articulations formed between the anterior surface of the transverse ligament and the back of the odontoid process.

Syndesmosis (sin-des-mo'sis) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* band]. The union of bones by a ligament or by a membrane.

Syndesmotomy (sin-des-mot'o-me) [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* ligament + *τέμνειν* to cut]. The dissection or cutting of a ligament.

Syndeticon (sin-det'ik-on). A proprietary varnish of fish-glue (100 parts), glacial acetic acid (125 parts), gelatin (20 parts), and water (125 parts).

Syndrome (sin'drōm) [Gr. *συνδρομή* concurrence]. A complex of symptoms; a set of symptoms which occur together; the sum of signs of any morbid state. **Adams-Stokes's s.**, bradycardia and transient vertigo as signs of fatty or fibrous myocarditis. **Anterior cornual s.**, muscular atrophy due to lesions of the anterior cornua of the spinal column. **Anterolateral s.**, a parieto-spasmodic condition characterized by contractures and tremors derived from lesions of the anterolateral portions of the spinal cord. **Apical s.**, a syndrome evincing lesions of the upper extremity of the spinal cord. **Avelli's s.**, recurrent paralysis of one side accompanied by a paralysis of the same side of the soft palate. **S. of Benedikt**, paralysis of the parts supplied by the oculomotor nerve of one side with paresis and tremor of the upper extremity on the other side. **Bernhardt-Roth's s.**, numbness and paresthesia with pain on movement in that part of the thigh supplied by the external cutaneous nerve. **Brissaud-Marie's s.**, hysteric glossolabial hemispasm. **Brown-Séquard's s., Hemiparaplegic s.**, crossed hemiparaplegia, evincing a lesion of one-half of the spinal cord. **Centroposterior s.**, syringomyelic dissociation of sensibility and vasomotor disorders due to lesions of the centroposterior portion of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **Cotard's s.**, paranoia with delusions of negation, a suicidal tendency, and sensory disturbances. **Duchenne's s.**, the collective signs of labioglossolaryngeal paralysis. **Erb's s.**, the totality of signs of asthenic bulbar paralysis. **Friedmann's vasomotor s.**, a train or cycle of symptoms due to a progressive subacute encephalitis of traumatic origin. **Gray spinal s.**, muscular atrophy, syringomyelic disturbances of sensation, and vasomotor troubles due to lesions of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **Hunt's s.**, herpetic inflammation of the geniculate ganglion, marked by herpes zoster of the auricular region, with or without facial palsy. **Jackson's s.**, paralysis of the soft palate, larynx, and one-half of the tongue joined to that of the sternomastoid and trapezius muscles. **Lasegue's s.**, the patient moves normally when his eyes are open, but cannot move his anesthetic arm when his eyes are shut. **Lateral cord and associated anterior cornual s.**, spastic muscular atrophy due to lesion of the lateral elements of the spinal cord and of its anterior cornua. **Marie-Robinson's s.**, melancholia, insomnia, and impotence in a form of levulosuria. **Menière's s.**, Menière's disease. See *Disease*. **Metameric s.** Same as *Segmentary s.* **Pick's s.**, palpitation of the heart: a feeling of oppression on the chest, dyspnea, cyanosis, and dropsical phenomena: seen in certain heart diseases. **Posterior cord s.**, sensory and ataxic phenomena derived from lesion of the posterior columns, as in locomotor ataxia. **Posterolateral s.**, an ataxic and spasmodic condition due to lesion of the posterolateral elements of the spinal cord. **Potain's s.**, dyspepsia with dilatation of the right ventricle and increase of the pulmonary sound: observed in gastrectasis. **Profichet's s.**, a gradual growth of calcareous nodules in the subcutaneous tissues (skin-stones), especially about the larger joints, with a tendency to ulceration or cicatrization, and attended by atrophic and nervous symptoms. **Putnam-Dana's s.**, a sclerosis of the lateral and dorsal columns of the spinal cord. **Radicular s.**, a syndrome evincing lesion of the roots of the spinal nerves. **Ridley's s.**, tachycardia associated with troubles resembling asthma. **Rosenbach's s.**, paroxysmal tachycardia with gastric and respiratory complications. **Roth's s.**, neuralgia paraesthetica; painful paresthesia of that part of the thigh supplied by the external cutaneous nerve. **Segmentary s.**, a syndrome evincing lesion of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Called also *Metameric s.* **Stokes's s.**, bradycardia with epileptoid or syncopal attacks, mainly dependent on sclerosis of the basilar and vertebral arteries. Called also *Adams-Stokes's s.* **S. of Weber**, paralysis of the limbs and of the hypoglossal nerve on one side and of the oculomotor nerves on the other: caused by an injury or disease of the lower and inner part of a cerebral peduncle.

Syndromic (sin-dro'mik). Occurring as a syndrome.

Synechia (sin-e'ke-ah) [Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity]. Adhesion of the parts; especially adhesion of the iris to the cornea or to the lens. **Annular s.**, **Circular s.**, adhesion of the whole rim of the iris to the lens. **Anterior s.**, adhesion of the iris to the cornea. **Posterior s.**, adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens. **Total s.**, adhesion of the whole surface of the iris to the lens.

Synechotome (sin-ek'o-tōm) [Gr. *συνέχεια* synechia + *τέμνειν* to cut]. A cutting instrument for use in synechotomy.

Synechotomy (sin-ek-ot'o-me) [Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity + *τέμνειν* to cut]. The operation of cutting a synechia.

Synechtenterotomy (sin''ek-ten-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. *συνέχειν* to hold together + *ἔντερον* bowel + *τομή* cut]. The division of an intestinal adhesion.

Synencephalia (sin''en-sef-a'le-ah) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. A state in which there are two bodies and one head.

Synencephalocele (sin-en-sef'al-o-sēl) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain + *κήλη* tumor]. Encephalocele with adhesions to the adjoining parts.

Synencephalus (sin-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]. A monster affected with synencephalia.

Synergia (sin-er'je-ah). A proprietary preparation of digestive ferments.

Synergic (sin-er'jik). Acting together or in harmony. See *Synergy*.

Synergist (sin'er-jist). 1. A medicine which aids or coöperates with another; an adjuvant. 2. An organ which acts in concert with another.

Synergistic (sin-er-jist'ik). Acting with another medicine or agent.

Synergy (sin'er-je) [L. *syner'gia*; Gr. *σύν* together + *ἔργον* work]. Correlated action or coöperation on the part of two or more structures or drugs.

Synesthesia (sin-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. *σύν* together + *αἴσθησις* sensation]. The experience of a sensation in one place due to stimulation applied to another place.

Synezesis (sin-ez-e'sis) [Gr. *συνίζησις*]. Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Syngamus trachea'lis (sin-gam'us). The branch-worm, gape-worm, or red-worm which causes the gapes of chickens.

Syngamy (sin'gam-e) [Gr. *σύν* together + *γάμος* marriage]. Sexual reproduction.

Syngenesis (sin-jen'es-is) [Gr. *σύν* together + *γένεσις* origin]. The hypothetic principle that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syngenic (sin-jen'ik) [Gr. *σύν* together + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Same as *Congenital*.

Syngignoscism (sin-jig'no-sizm) [Gr. *σύν* together + *γιγνώσκειν* to know]. Hypnotism or hypnotic influence.

Synizesis (sin-iz-e'sis) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ἵζειν* to sit]. Closure. **S. pupil'læ**, closure of the pupils.

Synkaryon (sin-kar'e-on) [Gr. *σύν* together + *κάρυον* nucleus]. The nucleus produced by the fusion of two pronuclei.

Synkinesis (sin-kin-e'sis) [Gr. *σύν* with + *κίνησις* movement]. Any involuntary or reflex movement in a paralyzed part excited by a corresponding movement in a non-paralyzed part.

Synkinetic (sin-kin-et'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of synkinesis.

Synneurosis (sin-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. *σύν* with + *νεῦρον* sinew]. The union of bodies in a ligament.

Synocha, Synochus (sin'o-kah, sin'o-kus) [L.; Gr. *σύνοχος*]. A continued fever.

Synochal (sin'o-kal). Of or pertaining to synocha.

Synonym (sin'o-nim) [Gr. *σύν* with + *ὄνομα* name]. A word which has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.

Synophthalmia (sin-of-thal'me-ah). Same as *Cyclopia*.

Synophthalmus (sin-of-thal'mus) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὀφθαλμος* eye]. Same as *Cyclops*.

Synopsy (sin'op-se) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὄψις* vision]. The abnormal suggestion of types of the human face or figure by the various numerals.

Synorchism (sin'or-kizm) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὄρχις* testicle]. Union or fusion of the testes.

Synosteology (sin''os-te-ol'o-je) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὀστέον* bone + *λόγος* treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding the joints and articulations.

Synosteosis, Synostosis (sin''os-te-o'sis, sin-os-to'sis) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὀστέον* bone]. The union of adjacent bones by means of osseous matter, such as ossification of their connecting cartilage (in such cases it is a normal condition and a form of synarthrodia); also of osseous union of bones that are normally separate.

Synosteotomy (sin''os-te-ot'o-me) [Gr. *σύν* together + *ὀστέον* bone + *τομή* cut]. The dissection of the joints.

Synostotic (sin-os-tot'ik). Pertaining to or marked by synostosis.

Synotia (sin-o'she-ah) [Gr. *σύν* together + *οὖς* ear]. Teratic fusion of the ears.

Synotus (sin-o'tus) [Gr. *σύν* together + *οὖς* ear]. A monster-fetus with fused ears.

Synovectomy (sin-o-vek'to-me) [*Synovia* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Excision of a synovial membrane.

Synovia (sin-o've-ah) [L.; Gr. *σύν* with + *ᾠόν* egg]. The viscid fluid of a joint-cavity, containing synovia, or mucin, and a small proportion of mineral salts. It is a transparent, alkaline secretion resembling the white of egg, and is contained in a joint-cavity, bursa, or tendon-sheath.

Synovial (sin-o've-al) [L. *synovia'lis*]. Of or pertaining to, or secreting, synovia.

Synovin (sin'o-vin). The mucin found in synovia.

Synoviparous (sin-o-vip'ar-us) [*Synovia* + L. *par'ere* to produce]. Producing synovia.

Synovitis (sin-o-vi'tis). Inflammation of a synovial membrane. It is usually painful, particularly on motion, and is characterized by a fluctuating swelling, due to effusion within a synovial sac. It may be caused by septic poisoning, an exanthematous disease, tuberculosis, syphilis, rheumatism, or other causes. It is treated by rest and counter-irritation, and sometimes by drainage or aspiration. **Dendritic s.**, that in which villous growths are developed within the sac. **Purulent s.**, that in which there is an effusion of pus in a synovial sac. **Simple s.**, that in which the effusion is clear or but slightly turbid. Synovitis is further qualified as *dry*, *fibrinous*, *fungous*, *gonorrheal*, *hyperplastic*, *lipomatous*, *metritic*, *puerperal*, *rheumatic*, *scarlatinal*, *serous*, *syphilitic*, *tendinous*, *tuberculous*, *urethral*, etc.

Synteresis (sin-ter-e'sis) [Gr. *σύν* together + *τηρεῖν* to watch over]. Preventive treatment; prophylaxis.

Synthermal (sin-ther'mal) [Gr. *σύν* together + *θέρμη* heat]. Having the same temperature.

Synthesis (sin'thes-is) [Gr. *σύν* together + *τιθέναι* to put]. The artificial building up of a chemic compound by the union of its elements.

Synthetic (sin-thet'ik) [L. *synthet'icus*; Gr. *συνθετικός*]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by, synthesis; artificial.

Synthol (sin'thol). A synthetic preparation proposed as a substitute for absolute alcohol.

Syntonin (sin'to-nin). A protein obtained by the action of acids on myosin. It is apparently an acid-albumin.

Syntoxoid (sin-tox'oid). Any toxoid having exactly the same affinity for an antitoxin as that possessed by the associated toxin. See *Toxoid.*

Syntripsis (sin-trip'sis) [Gr. *σύν* together + *τρίβειν* to rub]. The comminution or crushing of a bone; comminuted fracture.

Syntrophus (sin'tro-fus) [Gr. *σύντροφος* congenital]. Any congenital or inherited disease.

Syntropic (sin-trop'ik) [Gr. *σύν* together + *τρέπειν* to turn]. Turning or pointing in the same direction, as the ribs or the vertebral spines.

Synulotic (sin-u-lot'ik) [Gr. *σύν* with + *οὐλή* scar]. 1. Favoring cicatrization. 2. An agent that favors cicatrization.

Syphilelcosis (sif''il-el-ko'sis) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *ἕλκος* ulcer]. Syphilitic ulceration.

Syphilelcus (sif-il-el'kus) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *ἕλκος* ulcer]. A syphilitic ulcer.

Syphilid (sif'il-id) [Fr.]. Any skin-affection of syphilitic origin. **Erythematous s.**, syphilitic roseola; an eruption of reddish macules in the secondary stage. Called also *Macular s.* **Follicular s.**, a papular syphilid of the hair-follicles. Called also *Miliary syphilid* and *Syphilitic lichen.* **Herpetiform s.**, vesicular syphilid in which the lesions are massed in irregular serpiginous forms. **Impetiginous s.**, a syphilid consisting of small pustule covered by yellowish or brownish crust on the scalp. Called also *Syphilitic impetigo.* **Lenticular s.**, a secondary eruption with condylomata, or moist, flat papules. **Miliary s.**, follicular syphilid. **Nodular s.**, tuberculous syphiloderm. **Nummular s.** See *Papulosquamous s.* **Papular s.**, lichen syphiliticus. **Papulosquamous s.**, a cutaneous manifestation of tertiary syphilis consisting of scaly papules. **Pemphigoid s.**, syphilitic pemphigus. **Pigmentary s.**, syphilitic leukoderma. **Pustular s.**, an ulcerating syphilid, usually resulting in a pigmented scar or depression. **Rupial s.**, syphilitic rupia. **Secondary s.**, any syphilid peculiar to the secondary stage of syphilis. **Tertiary s.**, a syphilid occurring in the tertiary stage of syphilis. **Tubercular s.**, tuberculous syphiloderm. **Varicelliform s.**, a variety of vesicular syphilid in which the vesicles are situated on a raised surface, of a dull-red color, contain a cloudy fluid, and dry into thick, greenish crusts. **Vesicular s.**, a cutaneous manifestation of secondary syphilid consisting of vesicles.

Syphilin (sif'il-in). The contagious principle of syphilis.

Syphilinum (sif-il-i'num). A homeopathic preparation of the virus of syphilis.

Syphilionthus (sif''il-e-on'thus) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *ἰονθος* eruption]. Any copper-colored scaly syphilid.

Syphiliphobia (sif''il-if-o'be-ah). Same as *Syphilophobia.*

Syphilis (sif'il-is) [L. origin not certain]. A contagious venereal disease leading to many structural and cutaneous lesions, probably due to a microörganism, the *Spirochæ'ta pal'lida* or *Trepone'ma pal'lidum.* It is generally propagated by direct venereal contact or by inheritance. Its primary local seat is a hard or true chancre, whence it extends by means of the lymphatics to the skin-mucosa, and to nearly all the tissues of the body, even to the bones and periosteum. **Congenital s., Hereditary s.**, syphilis existing at birth, whether derived from the male reproductive element or due to infection from the mother. It is characterized by coryza, cutaneous eruptions, wasting of the tissues, parenchymatous keratitis, malformed teeth, and craniotabes. **Constitutional s.**, syphilis after it has ceased to be a mere local manifestation, and has more or less completely affected the whole organism. **Equine s.**, a venereal disease of horses, much resembling syphilis. **S. innocen'tium, S. inson'tium,** syphilis not acquired by coitus. **Primary s.**, syphilis in its first stage; the primary lesion (*chancre*) usually appears between ten and forty days after infection, and is painless; the nearby lymph-glands become hard and swollen, are painless, do not ulcerate, and slowly return to their normal condition. **Secondary s.**, syphilis in the second of its three stages: it begins after six weeks and usually within three months. It is attended with fever, copper-hued and multiform skin-eruptions with no itching, iritis, alopecia, mucous patches, and severe pains in the head, joints, and periosteum. **Tertiary s.**, the stage characterized by a set of peculiar skin-affections, including rupia, gumma, syphilitic pemphigus, and ecthyma. The mucosa is often deeply ulcerated. There is often a profound cachexia, with anemia, etc. Bone-lesions are often present, and the internal viscera may become extensively diseased. Syphilis is principally treated by mercurials, hot baths, inunctions of mercury, and iodoform fumigations, etc. The iodids are serviceable chiefly in the tertiary stage. Sarsaparilla, stillingia, and other vegetable remedies are useful adjuvants. Iron and cod-liver oil are often valuable in cachectic conditions.

Syphilitic (sif-il-it'ik) [L. *syphiliti'cus*]. Affected with, caused by, or pertaining to, syphilis.

Syphilization (sif''il-iz-a'shun). Inoculation with syphilis; attempted immunization against syphilis by implanting the disease in a mild form: it has also been tried as a cure for the disease.

Syphiloderm (sif'il-o-derm) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *δέρμα* skin]. Any syphilitic affection of the skin. Same as *Syphilid.*

Syphilodermatous (sif''il-o-der mat-us). Of or relating to a syphilid.

Syphilogenesis, Syphilogeny (sif''il-o-jen'es-is, sif-il-oj'en-e) [*Syphilis* + *Genesis*]. The development of syphilis.

Syphilographer (sif-il-og'ra-fer). One who writes, or has written, upon the subject of syphilis.

Syphilography (sif-il-og'ra-fe) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *γράφειν* to write]. 1. A treatise upon or description of syphilis. 2. The bibliography of syphilis.

Syphiloid (sif'il-oid). 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. Any disease resembling syphilis occurring as an epidemic at various times in certain countries.

Syphilologist (sif-il-ol'o-jist). An expert in the theory or treatment of syphilis.

Syphilology (sif-il-ol'o-je) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *λόγος* treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding syphilis.

Syphiloma (sif-il-o'mah), pl. *syphilo'mata.* A tumor of syphilitic origin; a gumma.

Syphilomania (sif''il-o-ma'ne-ah) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *μανία* madness]. Same as *Syphilophobia.*

Syphilophobia (sif''il-o-fo'be-ah) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. Morbid fear of syphilis, or the unwarranted belief of a patient that he is suffering from syphilis.

Syphilophobic (sif''il-o-fo'bik). Affected with syphilophobia.

Syphilophyma (sif''il-o-fi'mah) [*Syphilis* + Gr. *φῦμα* growth]. Any syphilitic growth or excrescence.

Syphionthus (sif-e-on'thus). Same as *Syphilionthus.*

Siphita (sif'it-ah). Same as *Somnambulism.*

Syphitoxin (sif-it-ox'in) [*Syphilis* + *Toxin*]. An antisyphilitic serum.

Syr. An abbreviation for *Syrupus.*

Syriac ulcer (sir'e-ak). Diphtheria.

Syrigmophonia (sir-ig-mo-fo'ne-ah) [Gr. *συριγμός* whistle + *φωνή* voice]. A high, whistling sound of the voice.

Syrigmus (sir-ig'mus) [Gr. *συριγμός*]. A ringing in the ears.

Syringe (sir'inj) [L. *sy'rinx;* Gr. *σῦριγξ*]. An instrument for injecting liquids into any vessel or cavity. **Anel's s.**, a delicate syringe for the treatment of the lacrimal passages. **Davidson's s.**, one which is operated by the alternate compression and expansion of a soft bulb of India-rubber. **Fountain-s.**, an apparatus which injects a liquid by the action of gravity. **Hypodermic s.**, one by means of which liquids are injected through a hollow needle into the subcutaneous tissues. **Pravaz's s.**, a hypodermic needle fitted to a long, slender cannula and trocar. **Probe-s.**, a syringe whose point may be used also as a probe: used mostly in treating the lacrimal passages.

Syringin (sir-in'jin). A white, crystalline glucoside, $C_{17}H_{24}O_9$, soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol, from the bark of lilac, *Syrin'ga vulga'ris.* It is used as an antiperiodic in malaria.

Syringitis (sir-in-ji'tis) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringobulbia (si-rin-go-bul'be-ah) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *βυλβός* bulb]. The presence of cavities in the medulla oblongata.

Syringocele, Syringocœle (sir-in'go-sēl, sir''in-go-se'le) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *κοίλη* hollow]. The central canal of the myelon, or spinal cord.

Syringocystadenoma (sir-in''go-sis''tad-en-o'-mah) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *Cystadenoma*]. Adenoma of the sweat-glands; a skin disease marked by an eruption of small hard papules.

Syringocystoma (si-rin'go-sis-to'mah) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* pipe + *κύστις* cyst + *-ομα* tumor]. A cystic tumor of the sweat-ducts.

Syringoid (sir-ing'goid) [L. *syringoi'des,* from Gr. *σῦριγξ* pipe + *εἶδος* form]. Resembling a pipe or tube; fistulous.

Syringomeningocele (sir-in''go-men-in'go-sēl) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* pipe + *μῆνιγξ* membrane + *κήλη* tumor]. A meningocele resembling a syringomyelocele.

Syringomyelia (sir-in''go-mi-e'le-ah) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *μυελός* marrow]. The existence of abnormal cavities filled with liquid in the substance of the spinal cord. These cavities are surrounded by an abnormal tissue resembling that which is found normally surrounding the central canal. The disease is due to hemorrhage and consequent softening and necrosis, and is believed to be dependent on some defect of development. It occurs in adults between the ages of twenty and thirty years, and is marked by muscular atrophy, loss of the sense of temperature and pressure, and by various vasomotor and trophic disturbances. The hydromyelia of children is a similar condition. Syringomyelia is sometimes associated with true leprosy. **S. atroph'ica,** cavitary myelitis.

Syringomyelitis (sir-in''go-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *μυελός* marrow + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the spinal cord with the formation of cavities in its substance.

Syringomyelocele (sir-in''go-mi'el-o-sēl) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *μυελός* marrow + *κήλη* tumor]. Spina bifida in which the cavity of the protruding sac is connected with the central canal of the spinal cord.

Syringomyelus (sir-in''go-mi'el-us) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *μυελός* marrow]. Dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord, the gray matter being converted into connective tissue.

Syringotome (sir-in'go-tōm) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *τέμνειν* to cut]. A knife for cutting a fistula.

Syringotomy (sir-in-got'o-me) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* tube + *τέμνειν* to cut]. The operation of incising a fistula; particularly an anal fistula.

Syrinx (sir'inks) [Gr. *σῦριγξ* a pipe]. 1. A tube or pipe; also a fistula. 2. That one of the two larynges of birds in which the voice is produced.

Syrup (sir'up) [L. *syru'pus, siru'pus;* Arabic *sharāl*]. A concentrated aqueous solution of sugar, often medicated. The official syrups are described under the drug with which they are medicated, as rhubarb, squill, etc. **Brown s.** (L. *s. commu'nis, s. fus'cus*), molasses or treacle. **Easton's s.**, syrup of phosphate of iron, quinin, and strychnin. **Hive s.**, compound syrup of squills. **Simple s., White s.** (L. *syru'pus* or *s. sim'plex*), a solution of white sucrose (cane- or beet-sugar) in water.

Syrupy (sir'up-e). Resembling syrup; having the consistency of syrup.

Syssarcosic, Syssarcotic (sis-sar-ko'sik, sis-sar-kot'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of a syssarcosis.

Syssarcosis (sis-sar-ko'sis) [Gr. *σύν* together + *σάρκωσις* fleshy growth]. The union or connection of bones by means of muscle. An example is the connection between the hyoid bone and the lower jaw, the scapula, and the breast-bone.

Syssomus (sis-so'mus) [Gr. *σύν* with + *σῶμα* body]. A twin monster with two heads, and with the bodies united.

Systaltic (sis-tal'tik) [Gr. *συσταλτικός* drawing together]. Alternately contracting and expanding.

System (sis'tem) [L. *syste'ma;* Gr. *σύστημα*]. 1. The whole bodily organism. 2. A set or series of parts or organs which unite in a common function. 3. A school or method of practice, as the Brunonian, Galenic, Eclectic, or Paracelsian system. **Absorbent s.**, the lymphatic system. **Accessory portal s. of Sappey,** a set of small compensatory blood-vessels which are formed around the liver and gall-bladder in cases of cirrhosis. **Adipose s.**, the adipose, or fatty, tissues of the body. **Alimentary s.**, the alimentary tract together with the organs concerned in the digestion and absorption of food, as the salivary gland, liver, lacteals, etc. **Association-s.**, the set or tracts of fibers in the brain by means of which perceptions are associated and thought rendered possible. **Blood-vascular s.**, the blood-vessels collectively. **Cerebrospinal s.**, the brain, spinal cord, and their branches. **Circulatory s.**, the blood- and lymph-vessels and organs together; the vascular system. **Dentinal s.**, all the tubules radiating from a single pulp-cavity. **Dermoid s.**, the skin and its appendages, including both the hair and nails. **Dosimetric s.**, a regular and determinate system of dosage. **Esthesiodic s.**, the sensory apparatus of the spinal cord. **Glandular s.**, the glandular structures of the body considered together. **Haversian s.**, a set of canaliculi connected with each Haversian canal; also the canaliculi of a bone collectively considered. **Kinesodic s.**, the motor elements of the spinal cord. **Lymphatic s.**, a collective name for the lymphatic glands, vessels, sinuses, and spaces, the lacteals, and the serous membranes. **Muscular s.**, all the muscles of the body considered together. **Nervous s.**, all the nerves and nerve-centers, nervous tissues, and ganglia considered together. **Pedal s.**, the pyramidal tract, or caudate nucleus, and the anterior and posterior caudate fibers. **Projection-s.**, the system of tracts of nerve-fibers in the brain by means of which

external objects are brought into consciousness. **Sympathetic s.**, the system of nerve-ganglia situated along the cranium and spine and nerves (*sympathetic nerves*) connected with them which supplies the muscular and vascular structures of the viscera. **Vascular s.**, the system of vessels of the body, especially the blood-vessels of the body.

Systematic (sis-tem-at'ik) [Gr. συστηματικός]. Pertaining or according to a system.

Systematized (sis'tem-at-īzd). Made systematic or according to a system.

Systematology (sis''tem-at-ol'o-je) [Gr. σύστημα system + λόγος discourse]. The doctrine or bibliography of systematic arrangements.

Systemic (sis-tem'ik). 1. Pertaining to or affecting the body as a whole. 2. Same as *Systematic*.

Systemoid (sis'tem-oid) [Gr. σύστημα system + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling a system. 2. Noting tumors made up of various kinds of tissue.

Systole (sis'to-le) [Gr. συστολή contraction]. The period of the heart's contraction; also the contraction itself (cf. *Diastole*). The term systole especially designates the contraction of the ventricles as distinguished from that of the auricles. It occurs synchronously with the first heart-sound, and by it the blood is driven into the aorta and pulmonary artery. **Aborted s.**, a systole not appreciable through the pulse on account of mitral regurgitation. **Anticipated s.**, a ventricular systole which occurs before the ventricle is filled. **Arterial s.**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery. **Auricular s.**, the contraction of the auricles by which the blood is forced from them into the ventricles: it precedes the true, or ventricular, systole. **Catalectic s.**, an aborted or imperfect systole. **Ventricular s.**, the contraction of the ventricles of the heart by which the blood is forced into the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Systolic (sis-tol'ik). Pertaining to or produced by the systole; also occurring along with the ventricular systole.

Systolometer (sis-to-lom'et-er) [Gr. συστολή systole + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for determining the quality of the heart-sounds.

Systremma (sis-trem'mah) [Gr. σύστρεμμα twist, ball]. A cramp in the muscles of the calf of the leg.

Syzigial (siz-ij'e-al). Pertaining to syzygy.

Syzygium (siz-ij'e-um) [Gr. συζυγία yoke]. A genus of tropical myrtaceous trees. *S. jambola'num*, the jambul-tree of India, is astringent. The seeds, which afford the glucosid *antimellin*, are used in diabetes. See *Jambul*.

Syzygy (siz'ij-e) [Gr. συζυγία conjunction]. 1. The conjunction and fusion of organs without loss of identity. 2. An animal microörganism supposed to be formed by the fusion of several larval parasites.

T.

T. An abbreviation for *Temperature* and intra-ocular *Tension*. Normal intra-ocular tension is indicated by the symbol Tn, while T + 1, T + 2, etc., indicate stages of increased tension, and T — 1, T — 2, etc., stages of decreased tension. **T.-bandage.** See *Bandage*. **T.-fiber**, a fiber that grows at right angles from the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.

Tabacosis (tab-ak-o'sis). Poisoning by tobacco, and chiefly by the inhalation of tobacco-dust.

Tabacum (tab'ak-um). Latin for *Tobacco*.

Tabanid (tab'an-id). Any gad-fly of the family *Taban'idæ* of which the genus *Taba'nus* is the type. Many of the species inflict painful bites upon men and animals.

Tabardillo (tab-ar-dil'lo) [Sp.]. The form of plague that ravaged Mexico in 1627.

Tabasheer (tab-ash-ēr'). An abnormal substance obtained from the points of certain kinds of bamboo. It is used as a tonic, astringent, pectoral, etc.

Tabatière anatomique (tah-bah-te-ār' ah-nah-to-meek') [Fr.]. The hollow on the back of the hand and at the base of the thumb between the tendons of the extensor secondi and extensor primi internodii pollicis.

Tabby-cat striation (tab'e). See *Striation*.

Tabefaction (tab-e-fak'shun) [L. *tabefac'tio*]. The wasting of the body; tabes.

Tabella (tab-el'lah), pl. *tabel'læ* [L.]. A medicated tablet or troche.

Tabes (ta'bēz) [L.]. 1. Any wasting of the body; progressive atrophy of the body or a part of it. 2. Locomotor ataxia. **Diabetic t.**, a peripheral neuritis occurring in diabetic patients with symptoms of locomotor ataxia. **T. dorsa'lis**, locomotor ataxia. See *Ataxia*. **T. ergot'ica**, a condition resembling tabes dorsalis due to ergotism. **Hereditary t.**, hereditary ataxia. See *Ataxia*. **Interstitial t.**, t. marked by a primary proliferation of the neuroglia, due to chronic thickening of the blood-vessels of the posterior columns. **T. mesenter'ica, T. mesara'ica**, tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands in children, resulting in digestive derangement and wasting of the body. **Nerve-t.**, t. resulting from parenchymatous degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. **Spasmodic t.**, Little's disease; lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. See *Sclerosis*. **Vessel-t.**, t. due to an obliterative endarteritis within a principal vessel supplying the posterior column.

Tabescent (tab-es'ent) [L. *tabes'cere* to waste]. Wasting away; shrivelling.

Tabetic (tab-et'ik). Pertaining to or affected with tabes. **T. foot**, a foot that is distorted by tabes dorsalis.

Tabetiform (tab-et'if-orm). Resembling tabes.

Tabic (tab'ik). Same as *Tabetic*.

Tabid (tab'id) [L. *tab'idus*]. Tabetic; wasting away.

Tablature (tab'lāt-ūr). The separation of the chief cranial bones into inner and outer tables, which are separated by a diplöe.

Table (ta'bl) [L. *tab'ula*]. A flat, bony plate or lamina; especially one of the lamellæ of the cranial bones. **Inner t., Vitreous t.**, the inner layer of compact bony tissue of th principal bones of the skull, divided by the diplöe from the **outer table**, or superficial layer. **Operating-t.**, a piece of furniture upon which a patient is laid during an operation.

Tablespoon (ta'bl-spoon). A large sized spoon, containing about 4 fluidrams, or 15 c.c.

Tablet (tab'let). A medicated troche or disk. **T. saturates**, tablets made of sugar of milk, acacia, and alcohol, which can be medicated by dropping upon them a definite quantity of liquid medicine. **T. triturates**, tablets containing a triturated medicine.

Tabloid (tab'loid). A form of medicinal tablet or lozenge. A proprietary word.

Tabular (tab'u-lar) [L. *tab'ula* a board or table]. Resembling or shaped like a table.

Tabule (tab'ūl). A form of medicated tablet.

Tacahout (tak-ah-hoot') [Arabic]. A kind of gall from tamarisk-trees: a source of gallic acid.

Tacamahac (tak'ah-ma-hak). A resin from various species of *Caulophyllum, Bursera, Icica, Fragara*, and *Populus*.

Tâche (tahsh). French for *Spot*. **T. blanche** (blawsh) [Fr. "white spot"]. A white spot on the liver in certain infectious diseases. **T. bleuatre** (bleu-ahtr') [Fr. "bluish spot"]. A kind of bluish spot on the skin: said to occur in certain cases of typhoid fever; they are sometimes caused by lice. **T. cérébrale** (sa-ra-brahl') [Fr. "cerebral spot"]. The meningeal streak; a congested streak produced by drawing the nail across the skin: a concomitant of various nervous or cerebral diseases. Called also *T. méningéale*. **T. laiteuses.** 1. Small spots, of a milky appearance, seen in the omentum of a newborn rabbit, made up of groups of vasoformative cells. 2. Lymphangeal nodules. **T. méningéale.** See *T. cérébrale*. **T. motrice** (mot-rēs') [Fr. "motor spot"]. A kind of motor nerve-ending in which the nerve-fibril passes to a muscle-cell, where it ends in a slight enlargement. **T. spinale** (spe-nahl') [Fr. "spinal spot"]. A bulla resembling a burn, and due to spinal-cord disease.

Tachiol (tak'eol). Silver fluorid, a salt that has been highly recommended as an antiseptic.

Tachistoscope (tak-is'to-skōp) [Gr. ταχύς swift + σκοπεῖν to view]. A kind of stereoscope in which vision is interrupted by a movable diaphragm.

Tachometer (tak-om'et-er) [Gr. τάχος speed + μέτρον measure]. Same as *Hemotachometer*.

Tachycardia (tak-ik-ar'de-ah) [Gr. ταχύς swift + καρδία heart]. Excessive rapidity in the action of the heart. **Essential t.**, that which is paroxysmal and is due to a cardiac neurosis. **Paroxysmal t.**, that which recurs in paroxysms. **T. strumo'sa exophthal'mica**, exophthalmic goiter.

Tachycardiac (tak-ik-ar'de-ak). Pertaining to or affected with tachycardia.

Tachyphegia (tak-e-fa'je-ah) [Gr. ταχύς swift + φαγεῖν to eat]. Rapid eating.

Tachyphrasia (tak-if-ra'ze-ah) [Gr. ταχύς swift + φράσις speech]. Extreme volubility of speech: sometimes a sign of mental disorder.

Tachyphrenia (tak-if-re'ne-ah) [Gr. ταχύς swift + φρήν mind]. Morbid mental activity.

Tachypnea, Tachypnœa (tak-ip-ne'ah) [Gr. ταχύς swift + πνοιή breathing]. Excessive rapidity of respiration; a respiratory neurosis marked by quick, shallow breathing.

Tacosis (ta-ko'sis). See *Takosis*.

Tactile (tak'til) [L. *tac'tilis*]. Pertaining to the touch. **T. cells, T. corpuscles.** See *Corpuscle*. **T. irritability**, a condition of cells that repels foreign matters; negative chemotaxis.

Taction (tak'shun) [L. *tac'tio*]. 1. A touch; an act of touching. 2. The sense of touch; perception by the touch.

Tactometer (tak-tom'et-er) [L. *tac'tus* touch + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for testing or measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

Tactual (takt'u-al) [L. *tac'tus* touch]. Pertaining to or accomplished by the touch.

Tactus eruditus (tak'tus er-u-di'tus) [L. "skilled touch"]. Delicacy of touch acquired by practice. Called also *Tactus expertus*.

Tædium vitæ (te'de-um vi'tæ) [L. "weariness of life"]. Morbid disgust with life, leading to a suicidal tendency.

Tænia (te'ne-ah), pl. *tæn'iæ* [L. "a flat band" or "bandage," "tape"]. 1. A flat strip, especially of nerve-substance. 2. A genus of tapeworms. See *Tapeworm*. **T. acus'ticæ**, a number of white lines running across the auditory eminence of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Known also as *Striæ medullares*. **T. Africa'na**, a tapeworm resembling *T. sagina'ta*, found twice in negroes of German East Africa. **T. confu'sa**, a species found in Lincoln, Nebraska. **T. Demararien'sis**, a South American tapeworm, rarely observed in man. **T. echinococ'cus**, the dog tapeworm; a species about 4 or 5 mm. long, found in the adult form in the intestine of dogs, and in the larval form (*echinoccus*) in the tissues of man and certain animals. It is the cause of the echinococcus-cyst, which is the structure in which the larval form is embedded. **T. ellip'tica**, a species measuring from six to twelve inches, occurring in the intestines of dogs and cats. **T. fenestra'ta**, a tapeworm the segments of which have burst and have discharged their eggs, leaving a ring of tissue only. **T. for'nicis**, one of the superior peduncles of the pineal gland. **T. fus'ca**, a tapeworm of which the segments are more or less fused or consolidated. **T. hippocam'pi**, the corpus fimbriatum. **T. hom'inis**, a tapeworm found once in Aschabad in a girl. **T. Madagascarien'sis**, a tapeworm discovered in Madagascar. **T. mediocanella'ta.** See *T. saginata*. **T. na'na.** Same as *Hymenolepis nana*. **T. pisifor'mis**, a tapeworm of dogs, reported to have been found in man. **T. pon'tis**, a bundle of fibers extending from the furrow between the superior and middle peduncles of the cerebellum, outward and downward in front of the pons on the surface of the crusta into the sulcus pedunculi medialis. **T. sagina'ta**, the common tapeworm of man, a species from 12 to 25 feet long, found in the adult form in the human intestine, and in the larval state (*Cysticercus bovis*) in the muscles and other organs of the ox. It is known as the *Beef-tapeworm* and *Fat-tapeworm*, and is also called *T. mediocanellata*. **T. semicircula'ris**, a band of nervous matter in the wall of the third ventricle, separating the corpus striatum from the optic thalamus. **T. so'lium**, the pork-tapeworm, or armed tapeworm, a species 3 to 6 feet long, found in the intestine of man, and in the larval state in the muscles of the hog. Its head is armed with a double row of hooklets. It gains access to the human intestine through the eating of measly pork. It is rare in America, but common in certain parts of Europe. Called also *T. cellulo'sæ*. **T. tæniafor'mis**, a tapeworm of cats, which may possibly be present in man. **T. tec'tæ**, bundles of fibers passing over the upper surface of the corpus callosum under cover of the gyrus fornicatus, and running backward over the splenium to the isthmus of the gyrus fornicatus and uncinate convolution. Called also *Striæ tectæ*. **T. thal'ami.** See *Striæ pinealis*. **T. tu'bæ**, the thickened band of the peritoneum along the upper border of the oviduct. **T. viola'cea**, a bluish stripe running longitudinally in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side.

Tæniacide, Tæniafuge. See *Teniacide, Teniafuge*.

Tæniasis (te-ni'as-is). See *Teniasis*.

Tagetes (taj-e'tēz) [L.]. A genus of composite-

flowered plants. *T. erec'ta*, French marigold, and *T. pat'ula*, African marigold, have the properties of calendula.

Tagliacotian (tah''le-ak-o'she-an). Named in honor of G. *Tagliacozzi* (1546–1599). **T. operation.** See under *Rhinoplasty.*

Tagma (tag'mah), pl. *tag'mata* [Gr. τάγμα a thing arranged]. An aggregate of molecules; the ultimate molecular mass of protoplasm.

Tagulawaya (tag''oo-lah-wa'yah). A yellowish oil prepared by boiling the bark of *Parame'ria vulnera'ria* in cocoanut oil; a vulnerary for external use.

Tail (tāl) [L. *cau'da*]. A cauda, or slender appendage. See *Cauda.* **T.-fold,** a fold in the early embryo ensheathing the hind-gut. **T.-gut,** a prolongation of the archenteron into the tail of the early embryo. **T. of an incision,** the beginning and end of a surgical incison which does not go through the whole skin. **T. of a muscle,** the tapering, attached end of a muscle. **T. of the pancreas,** the splenic end of the pancreas.

Tailors' spasm (ta'lerz). See *Spasm.*

Tait's law (tāts). See *Law.* **T's operation,** salpingo-oöphorectomy. See also *Operation.*

Taka-diastase (tah-kah-di'as-tās). A diastasic ferment formed by the action of the spores of the fungus *Euro'tium ory'zæ* on the bran of wheat. It is a yellowish powder: used as a digestant, especially in cases dependent upon gastric hyperacidity or deficiency of saliva. Dose, ½–5 gr. (0.03–0.333 gm.).

Taka-koji (tah-kah-ko'je). A diastatic substance used in the preparation of taka-diastase. It is developed in cultures of taka-moashi.

Taka-moashi (tah''kah-mo-ah'she). A Japanese rice-fungus, *Euro'tium ory'zæ:* used in the preparation of diastase as a digestant.

Takosis (ta-ko'sis) [Gr. τήκειν to cease wasting]. A contagious disease of goats caused by the *Micrococ'cus capri'nus.*

Talalgia (tal-al'je-ah) [L. *tal'us* ankle + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the heel or ankle.

Talauma elegans (tal-aw'mah el'e-ganz). A plant of Java, valued as a stomachic, antispasmodic, and antihysteric remedy.

Talc, Talcum (talk, tal'kum) [L. *tal'cum*]. A soft, unctuous mineral, consisting of magnesium silicate, $4MgO.5SiO_2.H_2O$: used as a dusting-powder and in filtering.

Taliacotian (tal''e-ak-o'shan). Same as *Tagliacotian.*

Talipes (tal'ip-ēz) [L. for *Club-foot*]. Club-foot; a deformity of the foot in which it is twisted out of shape or position. **T. calcaneoval'gus,** a form of talipes combining talipes calcaneus and talipes valgus. **T. calca'neus,** club-foot in which the patient walks on the heel, the toes being elevated. It is frequently caused by infantile paralysis of the muscles of the tendo Achillis. **T. ca'vus,** exaggeration of the plantar arch of the foot, due to contraction of the plantar fascia. **T. equinova'rus,** a variety combining the features of talipes varus and talipes equinus. **T. equi'nus,** that in which the patient walks on the toes or the anterior part of one or both of his feet. It is due to elevation of the heel by contraction of the tendo Achillis. **T. perca'vus,** extreme plantar curvature. **T. planoval'gus,** valgus combined with flattening of the plantar arch and of the instep. **T. pla'nus,** flat-foot or splay-foot; a condition in which the arch of the instep is decreased or wanting. It is due to long-continued standing. **Spasmodic t.,** talipes produced by sprain of the muscles. **T. val'gus,** club-foot in which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot, the sole being turned outward. **T. va'rus,** that in which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot, the sole being turned inward.

Talipomanus (tal-ip-om'an-us) [L. *tal'ipes* club-foot + *ma'nus* hand]. Club-hand; a deformity of the hand in which it is twisted out of shape or position. It usually consists of strong flexion and adduction of the hand. Talipomanus may be produced by accident, by disease of muscles or nerves, or it may be a congenital condition.

Tallow (tal'o). See *Suet.*

Talocalcanean (ta''lo-kal-ka'ne-an) [L. *ta'lus* ankle + *calca'neum* heel-bone]. Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum.

Talocrural (ta-lo-kru'ral) [L. *ta'lus* ankle + *crus* leg]. Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg-bones. **T. joint,** the joint between the leg-bones and the astragalus.

Talofibular (ta-lo-fib'u-lar). Pertaining to the astragalus and the fibula.

Talonavicular (ta''lo-nav-ik'u-lur). Pertaining to the astragalus and the navicular or scaphoid bone.

Taloscaphoid (ta-lo-ska'foid). Pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid bone.

Talotibial (ta-lo-tib'e-al). Pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

Talus (ta'lus) [L. "ankle"]. 1. The astragalus, or ankle-bone. 2. The ankle.

Tama (ta'mah) [L.]. Swelling of the feet and legs.

Tamaquare (tam-ak-wa're). A preparation used for clearing opacities of the cornea.

Tamar indien (tah-mar' ahn-de-aw') [Fr. "Indian palm"]. A proprietary laxative confection.

Tamarac (tam'ar-ak). The hackmatack; a larch-tree of North America: its bark is astringent and stimulant to the mucous membranes. Dose of *fluid extract,* 30–80 min. (2–5.333 c.c.).

Tamarind (tam'ar-ind) [L. *tamarin'dus,* from Arabic *Tamr hindi* Indian date]. The leguminous tropical tree *Tamarin'dus in'dica,* and its laxative and cooling fruit or seed-pod. The tamarind of commerce and pharmacy is the pulp of these pods, either alone or preserved in syrup or sugar. An infusion of this pulp in cold water is a refrigerant drink useful in fevers. The pulp is also an ingredient of the confection of senna. Dose, freely.

Tamarindus (tam-ar-in'dus). 1. Latin for *Tamarind.* 2. The preserved pulp of the fruit of the tamarind: refrigerant and laxative.

Tambour (tam-boor') [Fr. for *drum*]. A drum-shaped appliance used in transmitting movements in a recording instrument. It consists of a cylinder having an elastic membrane stretched over it, and to which passes a tube that transmits the air. It is connected with a recording apparatus.

Tambours à répulsion [Fr.]. A system of recording tambours.

Tampicin (tam'pis-in). An amorphous resin, $C_{34}H_{59}O_{14}$, from Tampico jalap, *Ipomœ'a sim'ulans.*

Tampon (tam'pon) [Fr.]. A plug made of cotton, sponge, or oakum: variously used in surgery, to plug the nose, vagina, etc., for the control of hemorrhage or the absorption of secretions. **Kite-tail t.,** a tampon made up of several pledgets tied to a string at intervals. **T.-screw,** an instrument with a screw-point for removing a tampon. **Trendelenburg's t.,** an inflatable bag of rubber surrounding a tracheotomy-tube; used for preventing the escape of blood down the sides of the tube.

Tamponade (tam-pon-ād') [Fr. *Tamponnade*]. The surgical use of the tampon.

Tamponment (tam-pon'ment). The act of plugging with a tampon.

Tamus (ta'mus) [L.]. A genus of dioscoraceous plants. *T. commu'nis* is an Old-World plant called black bryony: used homeopathically.

Tan (tan). 1. To color or become of a brownish color from exposure to sun and wind. 2. The brownish color of the skin and hands acquired by exposure to the sun and air.

Tanacetum (tan-as-e'tum). Latin for *Tansy.*

Tanalum (tan-al'um). Aluminum tannotartrate: used in diseases of the nose and throat.

Tanformal (tan-for'mal). A proprietary intestinal astringent and disinfectant.

Tanghin (tan'gĕn). The apocynaceous tree *Cer'bera tang'hin,* of Madagascar, and its exceedingly poisonous seed: also an extract prepared from it.

Tanghinin (tan'gin-in). An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in colorless crystals, from *Tanghin'ia venenif'era.* It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and sparingly soluble in water. It is an extremely poisonous cardiant: used like strophanthin.

Tangle (tang'gl). See *Laminaria.*

Tannal (tan'nal). Aluminum tannate. **Insoluble t.** is basic aluminum tannate; a brown-yellow powder, $Al_2(OH)_4(C_{14}H_9O_3)_2+10H_2O$; an astringent: useful in catarrhal affections of the eye and respiratory organs. **Soluble t.,** aluminum tannotartrate; a yellowish-brown powder, $Al_2(C_4H_6O_6)_2(_{14}H_9O_9)_2 + CH_2O$: an astringent.

Tannalbin (tan-nal'bin). Exsiccated tannin albuminate; a patented reddish-brown powder prepared from tannin and albumin: an intestinal astringent in catarrh of the bowels, diarrheas, etc. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). **Veterinary t.,** a form of tannalbin adapted to veterinary practice.

Tannalin (tan'nal-in). A formaldehyd solution.

Tannase (tan'ās). A zymase found in various tannin-bearing plants and produced in cultures by *Aspergil'lus ni'ger* and *Penicil'lium glau'cum.*

Tannate (tan'nāt) [L. *tan'nas*]. Any salt of tannic acid: all the tannates are astringent.

Tannic acid (tan'ik). See *Acid* and *Tannin.*

Tannigen (tan'nij-en). Tannin diacetylate, or diacetyl-tannin; an acetic ester of tannic acid, $C_{14}H_5(COCH_3)_2O_9$; a patented yellowish-gray, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and slightly in ether. It is used as an intestinal astringent in chronic diarrhea, and locally in rhinitis, pharyngitis, etc. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.125–0.5 gm.).

Tannin (tan'nin). Tannic acid; any one of a series of acids having mostly the formula $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$; especially the variety known as gallotannic acid, and derived from galls. It is used externally as an astringent styptic and hemostatic; internally as an astringent in atonic diarrheas. Dose, 1–10 gr. (0.066–0.666.gm.). **Diacetyl-t., T. diacetylate.** Same as *Tannigen.* **Pathologic t.,** any tannin derived from galls, or vegetable excrescences due to a local disease of the plant. **Physiologic t.,** any tannin normally produced by a healthy plant.

Tanninaleuronat (tan''in-al-u'ro-nat). An astringent combination of albumin and tannic acid.

Tannismut (tan'iz-mut). Bismuth ditannate.

Tannisol (tan'is-ol). A brownish powder, methylene-ditannic acid: used as an astringent, Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.125–0.5 gm.).

Tannocasum (tan-no-ka'sum). A light-gray, solid casein tannate: an antiseptic internal astringent.

Tannochloral (tan-no-klo'ral). Captol; a preparation of tannin and chloral hydrate: antiparasitic and astringent.

Tannochrom (tan'o-krōm). A preparation containing 50 per cent. of resorcin-chromium bitannate: used as a dusting powder.

Tannocol (tan'o-kol). A combination of equal parts of tannin and gelatin: used as an intestinal astringent.

Tannoform (tan'no-form). Methylen-ditannin, $C-H_2(_{14}H_9O_9)_2$, a bulky, pinkish, insoluble powder prepared from formaldehyd and gallotannic acid. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions. It is used as an astringent and antiseptic for external or internal use—externally in skin-diseases, burns, hyperhidrosis, pruritus, hemorrhoids, ozena, etc.; internally in chronic diarrhea. Dose, 3½–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.): patented.

Tannogelatin (tan-no-jel'at-in). A precipitate formed in testing urine for tannin by means of gelatin.

Tannone (tan'nōn). Tannopin; a derivative of tannin and urotropin; a light-brown, tasteless powder, $(CH_2)_6N_4.(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble in alkaline solutions. It is an intestinal astringent; used in enteritis and typhoid fever. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.).

Tannopin (tan'no-pin). Same as *Tannone.*

Tannopumilin (tan-no-pu'mil-in). A proprietary preparation containing oil of *Pi'nus pumil'io* (templin oil) and digallic acid: used in skin-diseases.

Tannopumilio (tan''no-pu-mil'e-o). A compound of digallic acid with the terpene of *Pi'nus pumil'io:* used in skin-diseases.

Tannosal (tan'no-sal). Same as *Creosal.*

Tannothymal (tan-no-thi'mal). An intestinal astringent; a product of formaldehyd, tannic acid, and thymol. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.33–1 gm.).

Tanphenyform (tan-fen'if-orm). A proprietary preparation of tannin, albuminate, hexamethylenamin, and salol.

Tanret (tahn-ra'). Tanret's reagent; potassium iodohydrargyrate: used as a test for albumin.

Tanret's test (tan'rets). See *Test.*

Tansy (tan'ze) [L. *tanace'tum*]. The herb *Tanace'tum vulga're,* a composite plant of the United States. Its leaves and tops (*tanace'tum*) contain tanacetin, tannic acid, and an essential oil, and are diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Its bitter, volatile oil is a poisonous agent, paralyzing the muscles of respiration and deglutition, and causing vomiting, pain in the abdomen, convulsions, and death. Dose of *oil,* 1–3 min. (0.066–0.2 c.c.); of *fluid extract,* 20–60 min. (1.3–4 c.c.).

Tantalum (tan'tal-um). A rare metallic element; symbol, Ta.

Tap (tap). 1. A quick, slight blow. 2. To empty by paracentesis.

Tap (tahp). A variety of East Indian jungle-fever.

Tapeinocephalic (tap''in-o-sef-al'ik). Characterized by tapeinocephaly.

Tapeinocephaly (tap''in-o-sef'al-e) [Gr. ταπεινός low-lying + κεφαλή head]. A low form of the skull, which is also flattened at the front.

Tapetum (tap-e'tum) [L. "carpet"]. 1. See *T. lucidum.* 2. A band of fibers passing from the callosum to the temporal lobe. **T. cellulo'sum,** the iridescent layer in the choriocapillary layer of the choroid of carnivorous animals giving the peculiar luster seen in the eyes of those animals.

T. choroid'eæ. See *T. lucidum*. **T. cor'poris callo'si,** a bunch of fibres extending from the corpus callosum to the temporal lobe. **T. fibro'sum,** the intermediate part of the stroma-layer of the choroid of certain animals, as the cow, sheep, and horse, containing wavy bundles of connective tissue, which cause the metallic glow sometimes seen in such eyes. **T. lu'cidum,** the iridescent pigment-epithelium of the choroid of cats and certain other animals, which give their eyes the properties of shining in the dark. Called also *T. choroideæ*. **T. ni'grum,** the external, or pigmentary, layer of the retina. **T. ventric'uli,** a system of white fibres which connects the cortex of the frontal lobe of the brain with the cortex of the occipital lobe.

Tapeworm (tāp'wurm). A parasitic intestinal cestode worm, or species, of a flattened, tape-like form, and composed of separate joints. Those infesting man are principally of the genera *Tæ'nia, Bothriocephalus*, and *Hymenolepis*. The ova of tapeworms are taken into the alimentary canal of the host, whence they make their way into the tissues, where they form small cyst-like masses, called *scolices* or *cysticerci*. See *Hydatid*. When the flesh of the original host is eaten the scolices develop within the alimentary canal of the new host into a *strobilus*, or adult tapeworm, which consists of a head, neck, and a various (often very great) number of oblong joints, or segments, called *proglottides*, each of which is hermaphroditic and produces ova. See *Tænia*. **Armed t.,** the pork-tapeworm, *Tæ'nia so'lium;* the commonest species of tapeworm. **Beef-t.,** *Tæ'nia sagina'ta*, the common tapeworm of man. Its cysticercus is found in beef. Called also *Unarmed t.* **Broad t.,** *Bothrioceph'alus la'tus*, the largest tapeworm of man. It is three-fourths of an inch broad, and often reaches a length of twenty feet. Its larvæ are found in fish. It frequently produces profound anemia. **Dog-t.,** *Tæ'nia echinococ'cus:* its scolices give rise to hydatid cysts. **Dwarf t.** See *Hymenolepis nana*. **Hydatid t.** Same as *Tænia echinococcus*. **Pork-t.** See *Armed t.* **Swiss t.,** the *Bothriocephalus latus*. **Unarmed t.** See *Beef-t.*

Taphephobia, Taphiphobia, Taphophobia (taf-e-fo'be-ah, taf-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. τάφος grave + φόβος fear]. Insane fear of being buried alive.

Taphosote (taf'o-sōt). Tannophosphate of creosote: used in tuberculosis.

Tapinocephalic (tap''in-o-sef-al-ik) [Gr. ταπεινός low + κεφαλή head]. Characterized by tapinocephaly.

Tapinocephaly (tap''in-o-sef'al-e) [Gr. ταπεινός low + κεφαλή head]. The condition of having a skull flattened or depressed on the top.

Tapioca (tap-e-o'kah). A fecula, or starch, derived from the root of *Jat'ropha Man'ihot*, or manioc: used as a food.

Tapir (ta'per). A mammal of various species of the genus *Tapi'rus:* the fat is locally used as a medicine. **T.-mouth,** a condition of the mouth in which it has something of the appearance of a tapir's mouth, the orbicularis oris muscle being atrophied, while the lips are thickened and separated. It is seen in facioscapulohumeral muscular atrophy.

Tapotement (tah-pōt-maw') [Fr.]. A tapping or percussing movement in massage. It includes clapping, bathing, beating, and punctation.

Tapping (tap'ing). See *Paracentesis*.

Tar (tahr) [L. *pix liq'uida*]. Wood-tar; a dark-brown or black, viscid liquid, obtained mainly by roasting the wood of various species of pine. It is an oleoresin of extremely complex composition, and is the source of a number of substances, as cresol, creosol, guaiacol, naphtalene, paraffin, phenol, toluen, xylol, etc. It is given in chronic bronchitis, diarrhea, and diseases of the urinary organs, and externally in certain skin-diseases. Dose of *T.-water*, freely; of *syrup*, 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 c.c.). The *ointment* is used for external application. **Coal-t.,** a thick, black, viscid substance obtained from bituminous coal, or as a residue in the distillation of petroleum. Its distillation-product (*coal-t. oil*) is the source of many valuable organic compounds, including anilin, benzene, naphtalene, quinolin, toluen, etc. **Gas-t.,** a coal-tar derived from the coal, rosin, petroleum, and other materials used in gas-works.

Tara (tah'rah). A kind of palmus, or jumping disease, prevailing in Siberia.

Tarabagania tchuma (tar-ab-ag-ah'ne-ah tchu'mah). A fatal contagious disease of Siberia: said to be contracted primarily from contact with a diseased *tarabagan*, or marmot.

Tarantism (tar'an-tizm). A variety of dancing mania, popularly believed to be caused by the bite of a tarantula, and to be cured by dancing.

Tarantula (tar-an'tu-lah). Same as *Tarentula*.

Taraxacerin (tar''ax-as-e'rin). A crystalline and soluble principle, $C_8H_{16}O$, from dandelion-juice.

Taraxacin (tar-ax'as-in). A bitter principle from the juice of the common dandelion.

Taraxacum (tar-ax'ak-um) [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The dried root of *T. officina'le*, the common dandelion, contains the principle taraxacin, and is diuretic, stomachic, and somewhat cholagogue, and is used in the hepatic congestion of acid atonic dyspepsia. Dose of *extract*, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *fluid extract*, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.); of *juice* (*suc'cus tarax'aci*), 2–4 dr. (8–16 c.c.).

Tardieu's spots (tar-dūz'). See *Spot*.

Tare (tār). 1. The weight of the vessel in which a substance is weighed. 2. To take the weight of a vessel which is to contain a substance, in order to allow for it when the vessel and the substance are weighed together.

Tarentism (tar'en-tizm). See *Tarantism*.

Tarentula (tar-en'tu-lah). A venomous spider of Europe, *Taran'tula lyco'sa;* also its homeopathic preparations. **T. Cuben'sis,** a Cuban spider; also a homeopathic preparation, said to be a toxemic agent: useful in malignant ulcers and anthrax. **T. his'pana,** a spider found in Spain and South America; also its homeopathic preparation: said to be of high value in treating chorea, hysteria, etc.

Tarropetrolin (tar-o-pet'ro-lin). A proprietary salve containing wood-tar and petroleum: for skin-diseases.

Tarsadenitis (tar-sad-en-i'tis). An inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid and of the Meibomian glands.

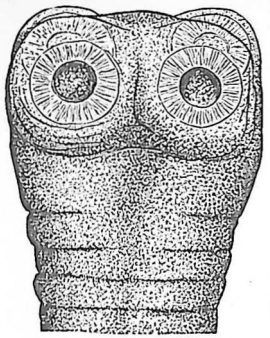
Tarsal (tahr'sal) [L. *tarsa'lis*]. Pertaining to the tarsus of an eyelid or to the instep.

Tarsale (tahr-sa'le), pl. *tarsa'lia* [L.]. Any bone of the tarsus, especially one belonging to the distal row.

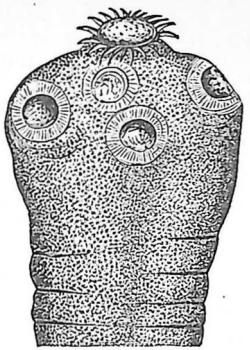
Tarsalgia (tahr-sal'je-ah) [Gr. ταρσός foot + ἄλγος pain]. Neuralgia of the foot, with flattening of its arch.

Tarsalia (tahr-sa'le-ah) [L. pl.]. The tarsal bones.

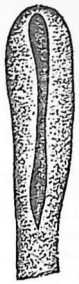
Tarsalis (tahr-sa'lis) [L.]. A tarsal muscle. **T. infe'rior,** a muscle arising from the lower lid and inserted into the tarsus of the lower lid. It depresses the lower lid. **T. superior,** a muscle



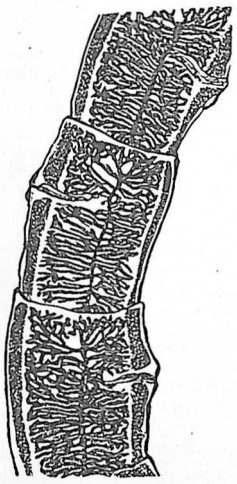
Head of Tænia saginata.



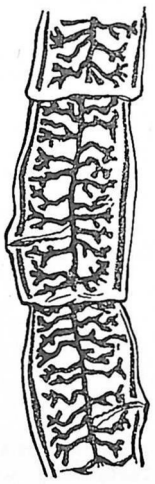
Head of Tænia solium.



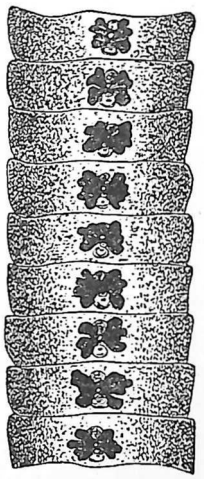
Head of Bothriocephalus latus.



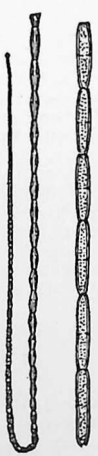
Segments of Tænia saginata.



Segments of Tænia (Hymenolepis) solium



Segments of Bothriocephalus latus.



Tænia elliptica.



Tænia echinococcus, enlarged.



Tænia (Hymenolepis) nana, much enlarged.



Tænia (Hymenolepis) nana, about natural size.

of the upper eyelid serving to raise the lid and the skin of the lid.

Tarsectomy (tahr-sek'to-me) [Gr. ταρσός foot + ἐκτομή excision]. 1. Excision of the tarsus, or a part of it. 2. Excision of a tarsal cartilage.

Tarsectopia (tahr-sek-to'pe-ah) [*Tarsus* + Gr. ἔκτοπος out of place]. Dislocation of the tarsus.

Tarsen (tahr'sen) [Gr. ταρσός foot]. Pertaining to the tarsus in itself.

Tarsitis (tahr-si'tis) [Gr. ταρσός eyelid + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the tarsus, or margin of an eyelid.

Tarsocheiloplasty (tahr-so-ki'lo-plas-te) [Gr. ταρσός eyelid + χεῖλος lip + πλάσσειν to mould]. A plastic operation upon the edge of the eyelid, as in trichiasis.

Tarsoclasis (tahr-sok'las-is) [Gr. ταρσός foot + κλάσις breaking]. The operation of fracturing the tarsus of the foot.

Tarsomalacia (tahr''so-mal-a'she-ah) [Gr. ταρσός tarsus + μαλακία softening]. Softening of the tarsus of an eyelid.

Tarsometatarsal (tahr''so-met-ah-tar'sal). Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

Tarso-orbital (tahr-so-or'bit-al). Pertaining to the tarsus and the walls of the orbit.

Tarsophalangeal (tahr''so-fa-lan'je-al). Pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges.

Tarsophyma (tahr-so-fi'mah) [Gr. τάρσος tarsus + φύμα growth]. Any tarsal tumor.

Tarsoplasia (tahr-so-pla'se-ah). Same as *Tarsoplasty*.

Tarsoplasty (tahr'so-plas-te) [Gr. τάρσος tarsus + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the tarsus, or of an eyelid: blepharoplasty.

Tarsorrhaphy (tahr-sor'ra-fe) [Gr. ταρσός tarsus + ῥαφή suture]. The operation of suturing an eyelid, or of suturing the eyelids together.

Tarsotibial (tahr-so-tib'e-al). Pertaining to the tarsus and the tibia.

Tarsotomy (tahr-sot'o-me) [Gr. ταρσός tarsus + τέμνειν to cut]. The operation of incising the tarsus, or an eyelid.

Tarsus (tahr'sus) [L.; Gr. ταρσός]. 1. The instep proper with its seven bones; the proximal segment of the foot; the bones are the *astragalus*, (or knuckle-bone), the *calcaneum* (or heel-bone), and the *scaphoid*, forming the proximal row; and the *cuboid* and the internal, middle, and external *cuneiform* bones, forming the distal row, or tarsalis. The astragalus articulates with the tibia and fibula; the four distal bones with the metatarsals. 2. The firm framework of connective tissue which gives shape to the eyelid.

Tartar (tahr'tahr) [L. *tar'tarum*; Gr. τάρταρον]. 1. The lees, or sediment, of a wine-cask; crude potassium bitartrate. 2. The incrustation that forms on neglected teeth. **Borated t.**, a white powder prepared by evaporating a solution of 2 parts of borax and 5 parts of potassium bitartrate. **Cream of t.** [L. *cre'mor tar'tari*], potassium bitartrate. **T. emetic**, the tartrate of antimony and potassium.

Tartarated (tahr'tahr-a-ted) [L. *tartara'tus*]. Charged with tartaric acid.

Tartarization (tahr''tar-iz-a'shun). The treatment of syphilis by inoculation with tartarized antimony.

Tartarized (tahr'tar-īzd) [L. *tartariza'tus*]. Charged with tartaric acid.

Tartarlithin (tahr-tar-lith'in). Lithium bitartrate, $LiC_4H_5O_6.H_2O$, a white, acid powder: used for gout, rheumatism, and uricacidemia; also for suppurative gingivitis. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.). **T. and Sulphur**, a preparation of equal parts of tartarlithin and precipitated sulphur in 5-grain tablets. It is used in bronchitis, chronic sore throat, and indigestion from liver-disease.

Tartrate (tahr'trāt) [L. *tar'tras*]. Any salt of tartaric acid. **Acid t.**, a bitartrate; any salt of tartaric acid in which one atom only of hydrogen is replaced by a base. **Normal t.**, one in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced; various tartrates are employed as remedial agents.

Tartrated (tahr'tra-ted) [L. *tartra'tus*]. Containing tartar or tartaric acid. **T. antimony**, antimony and potassium tartrate.

Tashkénd ulcer (tash'kend). See *Ulcer*.

Taste (tāst) [L. *gus'tus*]. The peculiar sensation caused by the contact of soluble substances with the tongue; the sense effected by the tongue, the gustatory and other nerves, and the gustation-center. **After-t.**, a taste that continues after the substance producing it has been removed. **T.-buds, T.-bulbs**, certain end-organs of the tongue, upon which the savors of substances tasted make their direct impression. **T.-cells, T.-corpuscles.** See *Cell*. **T.-end**, a taste-cell forming the terminal end-organ of the gustatory nerve. **Franklinic t.**, a sour taste produced by stimulating the tongue with static electricity. **T.-goblets.** Same as *T.-buds*. **T.-pore**, a canal leading into the center of a taste-bud. **T.-ridges**, the foliate papillæ which contain numerous taste-buds.

Tattooing (tat-too'ing). The insertion of permanent colors in the skin by introducing them through punctures. **T. of the cornea**, the permanent coloring of the skin or of the cornea, chiefly to conceal leukomatous spots.

Taurin (taw'rin). A crystallizable principle, $C_2H_7SNO_3 = C_2H_5(NH_2)SO_3$, or amido-ethyl sulphonic acid, from the bile, produced from the decomposition of taurocholic acid. It is found also in small quantities in the tissues of the lungs and muscles. Its crystals are colorless and are readily soluble in water.

Taurine (taw'rin). A nutrient jelly from beef.

Taurocholate (taw-ro-ko'lāt). Any salt of taurocholic acid.

Taurocholic acid (taw-ro-kol'ik). See *Acid*.

Tautomenial (taw-to-me'ne-al) [Gr. τὸ αὐτό the same + μῆν month]. Pertaining to the same menstrual period.

Tautomeral, Tautomeric (taw-tom'er-al, taw-to-mer'ik) [Gr. τὸ αὐτό μέρος the same side]. Sending processes to help in the formation of the white matter in the same side of the spinal cord: used of certain neurons and neuroblasts. See *Cell, Tautomeral*.

Tautomerism (taw-tom'er-izm) [Gr. τὸ αὐτό same + μέρος part]. Metamerism in which two formulæ are possible, but only one stable substance is obtainable.

Taxin (tax'in) [L. *tax'us*; Gr. τάξος yew]. An alkaloid or resin from yew: used in epilepsy.

Taxis (tax'is) [Gr. "arrangement"]. The replacement by hand of a displaced part, as of a hernial protrusion. **Bipolar t.**, the manipulation of a retroverted uterus by upward pressure through the rectum, the cervix being pulled down in the vagina.

Taxodium distichum (tax-o'de-um dis-tik'um). The cypress; a timber-tree of North America. The resin is useful in rheumatism; the cones are diuretic.

Taxonomy (tax-on'o-me) [L. *taxino'mia*; Gr. τάξις arrangement + νόμος law]. The theory and principles of classification.

T.-bandage. See *Bandage*.

Te. The symbol of *Tellurium*; also an abbreviation for *Tetanus*.

Tea (te) [L. *the'a*]. 1. The dried leaves of *The'a chinen'sis*. They contain thein (caffein) and tannic acid, and are used in infusion as a conservant, stimulant, and exhilarant. 2. A decoction of the above, used as a beverage. 3. Any decoction or infusion of a medicinal plant. **Breast-t.** Same as *Species pectorales*. **Emollient t.** See *Species emollientes*. **James t., Labrador t.**, the plant *Le'dum latifo'lium*, of the United States and Canada, used domestically as a tonic and pectoral. **T.-mixture.** See *Species*. **St. Germain t.** Same as *Species laxantes*. **Teamsters' t.**, a decoction of *Eph'edra antisyphilit'ica*: a popular remedy for venereal disorders. **Worm-t.**, the compound infusion of spigelia and senna; containing also manna and fennel. Dose, 1–5 fl. oz. (27.27–147.9 c.c.).

Teaberry (te'ber-re). The plant *Gaulthe'ria procum'bens*, and its fruit. See *Gaultheria*.

Teachers' nodule (tēch'erz). See *Chorditis tuberosa*.

Teak (tēk). An important timber-tree, *Tecto'na gran'dis*, of Southern Asia. A medicinal oil and tar are obtained from its wood.

Teale's amputation (tēlz). See *Amputation*.

Tears (tērz) [L. *lac'rimæ*; Gr. δάκρυα]. 1. The watery secretion of the lacrimal glands which serves to moisten the conjunctiva. The secretion is slightly alkaline and saline. 2. Small naturally formed drop-like masses of a gum or resin.

Tease (tēz). To pull a tissue apart with needles for microscopic examination.

Teaspoon (te'spoon). A spoon of small size, containing about 1 fluid dram, or 4 c.c.

Teat (tēt). The pap, or nipple, of the mammary gland.

Technic (tek'nik). Same as *Technique*.

Technique (tek'nēk) [Fr.]. The method of procedure and the details of any mechanic process or surgical operation.

Tecoma radicans (te-ko'mah rad-i'kanz). The trumpet creeper of North America; also its homeopathic preparation.

Tectocephalic (tek''to-sef-al'ik). Characterized by tectocephaly.

Tectocephaly (tek-to-sef'al-e) [L. *tec'tum* roof + Gr. κεφαλή head]. Same as *Scaphocephalism*.

Tectology (tek-tol'o-je) [Gr. τέκτων builder + λόγος discourse]. The science which treats of the building up of organisms from organic elements; the doctrine of structure.

Tectorial (tek-to're-al) [L. *tec'tum* roof]. Of the nature of a roof or covering.

Tectorium (tek-to're-um), pl. *tecto'ria* [L. "roof"]. The membrane of Corti.

Tedious (te'de-us) [L. *tædio'sus*]. Protracted beyond the usual extent of time, as a labor.

Teel oil (tēl). The oil of sesame. See *Oil*.

Teeth (tēth) [pl. of *tooth*]. The organs of mastication. See *Tooth*. **Auditory t.**, a set of tooth-like points in the cochlea. **Bicuspid t., premolar t.**, the fourth and fifth teeth, counting from the center. **Canine t.**, the four teeth which immediately join the incisors. **Chiaie t.**, teeth from which the enamel is eaten away by the action of subterranean gases: seen in those exposed to the emanations of the volcanoes or who drink water impregnated with such gases. **Deciduous t., Milk-t., Temporary t.**, the teeth of the first dentition. **Eye-t.**, the two upper canine teeth. **Hair-t.** Same as *Auditory t.* **Horner's t.**, incisor teeth horizontally grooved from a deficiency of enamel. **Hutchinson t.**, notched and narrow-edged permanent incisors; regarded as a sign of congenital syphilis; but not always of such an origin. **Incisor t.**, the four front teeth of either jaw. **Molar t.**, the grinders, or double teeth, situated in the back part of either jaw. **Peg-top t.** Same as *Hutchinson t.* **Permanent t.**, the teeth of the second dentition. **Rake t.**, teeth separated by intervals. **Stomach-t.**, the two lower canine teeth. **Wisdom t.**, the aftermost tooth on either side of each jaw: these four teeth are the last to appear.

Teething (tēth'ing). The cutting of the teeth; dentition. See under *Tooth*.

Tegmen (teg'men), pl. *teg'mina* [L. "cover"]. Any covering or shelter. **T. mastoideo-tympan'icum**, the tegmen mastoideum and tegmen tympani, which together roof over the mastoid cells. **T. mastoid'eum**, the bony roof of the mastoid cells. **T. tym'pani**, the bony layer between the tympanum and the cranial cavity.

Tegmental (teg-men'tal). Pertaining to or of the nature of a tegmentum, or tegmen.

Tegmentum (teg-men'tum) [L.]. 1. A tegmen, or covering. 2. The grayish upper covering of the crura cerebri; the upper and larger of the two principal parts of either crus cerebri. **T. au'ris**, the membrana tympani. **Hypothalamic t., Subthalamic t.**, the extension of the tegmentum of the crus cerebri beneath the thalamus.

Tegmin (teg'min) [L. *teg'men* a cover]. A preparation of wax, gum arabic, and water: used as a surgical dressing and as a covering for vaccination-sores.

Tegone (te'gōn). A preparation of agar-agar and glycerin used in making bandages.

Tegument (teg'u-ment) [L. *tegumen'tum*]. The integument, or skin.

Tegumental (teg-u-men'tal). Of the nature of a tegument.

Tegumentary (teg-u-men'ta-re). Pertaining to the skin, or tegument.

Teichmann's crystals (tīk'manz). See *Crystal*.

Teichopsia (ti-kop'se-ah) [Gr. τεῖχος wall + ὄψις vision]. A luminous appearance before the eyes, with a zigzag, wall-like outline. Called also *Fortification-spectrum* and *Scotoma scintillans*.

Teinodynia (ti-no-din'e-ah). Same as *Tenodynia*.

Tela (te'lah), pl. *te'læ* [L. "web"]. 1. Any web-like tissue. 2. Any prolongation of the pia found within a brain-cavity. **T. choroi'dea**, the membranous roof of the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **T. submuco'sa**, the pharyngeal aponeurosis. **T. vasculo'sa**, the choroid plexus.

Telæsthesia (tel-es-the'ze-ah). See *Telesthesia*.

Telangiectasia, Telangiectasis (tel-an''je-ek-ta'zhe-ah, tel''an-je-ek'tas-is) [Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + ἔκτασις dilatation]. Dilatation of the capillary vessels and minute arteries, forming a variety of angioma. **T. lymphat'ica**, lymphangioma formed by dilatation of the lymph-vessels.

Telangiectatic (tel-an''je-ek-tat'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of telangiectasis.

Telangiectoma (tel-an-je-ek-to'mah). Same as *Telangioma*.

Telangioma (tel-an-je-o'mah) [Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor made up of dilated capillaries.

Telangiosis (tel''an-je-o'sis) [Gr. τέλος end + ἀγγεῖον vessel]. Any disease of the capillary vessels.

Teledactyl (tel-e-dak'til) [Gr. τῆλε far off + δάκτυλος finger]. An appliance for picking up

objects from the ground without stooping: used in spinal diseases.

Telediastolic (tel″e-di-as-tol′ik) [Gr. τῆλε far + *Diastole*]. Pertaining to the last phase of the diastole.

Telegony (tel-eg′o-ne) [Gr. τῆλε far off + γονή offspring]. The reproduction in the offspring of one sire of characteristics derived from a previous sire to whom the mother has borne offspring.

Telegraphers' cramp (tel-eg′ra-ferz). See *Cramp*.

Telekinesis (tel″e-kin-e′sis) [Gr. τῆλε afar + κίνεσις movement]. The power claimed by certain persons of moving objects without contact with the object moved; also motion produced without contact with a moving body.

Telencephal (tel-en′sef-al). Same as *Telencephalon*.

Telencephalic (tel″en-sef-al′ik). Pertaining to the telencephalon.

Telencephalon (tel-en-sef′al-on) [Gr. τέλος end + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. Same as *End-brain*.

Teleneuron (tel-e-nu′ron) [Gr. τῆλε far + νεῦρον nerve]. A nerve-ending.

Telepathist (tel-ep′ath-ist). A professed mind-reader.

Telepathize (tel′ep-ath-iz). To affect by sympathetic or other subtle means.

Telepathy (tel-ep′ath-e) [Gr. τῆλε far + πάθος feeling]. The alleged transfer of thought; mind-reading.

Teleradiography, Teleröntgenography (te-le-ra-de-og′raf-e, te-le-rent-gen-og′raf-e). Radiography with the tube at some distance from the body.

Telesthesia, Telæsthesia (tel-es-the′ze-ah) [Gr. τέλος end + αἴσθεσις perception]. Telepathy; perception at a distance.

Telesystolic (tel″e-sis-tol′ik) [Gr. τῆλε far + *Systole*]. Pertaining to the end of the systole.

Tellurate (tel′lu-rāt). Any salt of telluric acid.

Telluric acid (tel-lu′rik). An acid, H_2TeO_4, forming salts that are known as tellurates. Telluric acid is analogous to sulphuric acid.

Tellurism (tel′lu-rizm) [L. *tel′lus* earth]. The disease-producing influence of the earth, or soil.

Tellurium (tel-lu′re-um) [L. *tel′lus* earth]. A non-metallic or metalloid element; symbol, Te; specific gravity, 6.24; atomic weight, 128: its use in medicine is mainly homeopathic.

Teloblast (te′lo-blast) [Gr. τέλος end + βλαστός germ]. A segmentation-sphere at the end of a germinal band.

Teloblastic (te-lo-blas′tik). Pertaining to a teloblast.

Telodendrion (te-lo-den′dre-on) [Gr. τέλος end + δένδρον tree]. A motor end-plate or other terminal part of a dendron.

Telodendron (te-lo-den′dron) [Gr. τέλος end + δένδρον tree]. A brush-like expansion or arborization at the end of an axis-cylinder process or of a paraxon.

Telokinesis (tel-o-kin-e′sis) [Gr. τέλος end + κίνησις motion]. Same as *Telophase*.

Telolecithal (tel-o-les′ith-al) [Gr. τέλος end + λέκιθος yolk]. Having a yolk concentrated at one of the poles: said of an ovum.

Telolemma (te-lo-lem′mah) [Gr. τέλος end + λέμμα rind]. The two-fold covering of a motorial end-plate, made up of sarcolemma and an extension of Henle's sheath.

Telophase (te′lo-fāz) [Gr. τέλος end + φάσις phase]. One of the later stages of karyokinesis, in which the cell-division is completed.

Temperament (tem′per-am-ent) [L. *temperamen′tum* mixture]. The peculiar physical character and mental cast of an individual. **Bilious t.** is characterized by a dark or sallow complexion, black hair, and a slow or moderate circulation of the blood. **Lymphatic** (or **Phlegmatic**) **t.** results, according to the old physiologists, from the predominance of lymph or phlegm in the system. It is characterized by a fair but not ruddy complexion, light hair, and a general softness or laxity of the tissues. **Melancholic t.** is characterized by a predominance of *black bile* (which was supposed to be secreted by the spleen), rendering the disposition melancholy and morose, and, when in great excess, producing hypochondriasis. **Nervous t.** is characterized by the predominance of the nervous element, and by great activity or susceptibility of the great nervous center, the brain. **Sanguineous** (or **Sanguine**) **t.** is characterized by a fair and ruddy complexion, yellow, red, or light auburn hair, a full, muscular development, large, full veins, and an active pulse, all indicating an abundant supply of blood.

Temperature (tem′per-at-ūr) [L. *temperatu′ra*]. The degree of sensible heat or cold. **Absolute t.**, that which is reckoned from the absolute zero of —273° C. **Body-t.**, the temperature of the body. **T.-curve**, a curved or broken line exhibiting the variations of the bodily temperature in a given period. **Normal t.**, that of the human body in health, or 98.6° F. This is maintained in health by the thermotaxic nerve-mechanism, which keeps up a balance between the thermogenetic, or heat-producing, and the thermolytic, or heat-dispelling, processes. **Optimum t.**, the temperature most favorable to the development of cultures of a given species of microörganism. **T.-sense.** See *Sense*. **Zero-t.**, that state in which there is in an end-organ no sensation of either warmth or of cold.

Temple (tem′pl) [L. *tem′pus*; pl. *tem′pora*]. The lateral region of the head above the zygoma.

Templin oil (tem′plin) [*Templin* in Prussia]. A volatile oil distilled from the cones of *Pi′nus pumil′io*.

Temporal (tem′por-al) [L. *tempora′lis*]. Pertaining to a temple.

Temporalis (tem-por-a′lis) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Temporo-auricular (tem″po-ro-aw-rik′u-lar). Pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions.

Temporocentral tract (tem″po-ro-sen′tral). See *Tract*.

Temporocerebellar tract (tem″po-ro-ser-e-bel′ar). See *Tract*.

Temporofacial (tem″po-ro-fa′she-al). Pertaining to a temple and the face. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Temporofrontal tract (tem″po-ro-fron′tal). See *Tract*.

Temporohyoid (tem″po-ro-hi′oid). Pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones.

Temporomalar (tem″po-ro-ma′lar). Pertaining to the temporal and malar bones.

Temporomaxillary (tem″po-ro-max′il-la-re). Pertaining to the temporal bone, or region, and a maxilla (usually the upper).

Temporo-occipital (tem″po-ro-ok-sip′it-al). Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones or regions.

Temporoparietal (tem″po-ro-par-i′et-al). Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones or regions.

Temporosphenoid (tem″po-ro-sfe′noid). Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Temporozygomatic (tem″po-ro-zi-go-mat′ik) Pertaining to a temple and a zygoma.

Temulence (tem′u-lens) [L. *temulen′tia*]. Drunkenness; intoxication.

Tenacious (te′na-shus) [L. *te′nax*]. Holding fast; adhesive.

Tenacity (te-nas′it-e). Toughness; the condition of being tough.

Tenaculum (ten-ak′u-lum) [L.]. 1. A hook-like instrument for seizing and holding parts. 2. Any fibrous band for holding parts in their places.

Tenalgia (ten-al′je-ah) [Gr. τένον tendon + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in a tendon.

Tenalgin (ten-al′jin). A proprietary tapeworm remedy prepared from the areca-nut.

Tenalin (ten′al-in). A powerful and highly toxic vermifuge derived from the areca-nut.

Tenax (te′nax) [L. *tena′cious*]. An oakum specially prepared for surgical dressings.

Tenderness (ten′der-nes). Abnormal cutaneous sensitiveness to the touch.

Tendinitis (ten-din-i′tis). Same as *Tenonitis*.

Tendinoplasty (ten′din-o-plas-te) [L. *ten′do* tendon + Gr. πλάσσειν to mould]. The plastic surgery of the tendons.

Tendinosus (ten-din-o′sus) [L.]. The semitendinosus muscle.

Tendinosuture (ten″din-o-su′tūr) [L. *ten′do* tendon + *sutu′ra* sewing]. The suturation of a tendon.

Tendinotrochanteric ligament (ten″din-o-tro-kan-ter′ik). See *Ligament*.

Tendinous (ten-din′us) [L. *tendino′sus*]. Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of a tendon. **T. spot.** See *Milk-spot*, under *Spot*.

Tendo (ten′do). Latin for *Tendon*. **T. Achil′lis**, the tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, at the back of the heel. **T. calca′neus**, Same as *T. Achillis*. **T. cordifor′mis.** See *Cordiform tendon*, under *Tendon*. **T. oc′uli, T. palpebra′rum**, the internal palpebral ligament; a structure which gives origin to the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles.

Tendomucin (ten-do-mu′sin). A mucin derivable from tendons and nearly related to submaxillary mucin and to the colloid of cancers.

Tendon (ten′dun) [L. *ten′do*]. The fibrous cord of connective tissue in which the fibers of a muscle end and by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other structure. **Achilles t.**, the tendo Achillis. **T.-cartilage**, the embryonic cartilage uniting tendons and bones. **T.-cells, T.-corpuscles**, flattened cells of connective tissue lying between the primary bundles of tendons. **Central t., Cordiform t.**, the aponeurotic structure near the center of the diaphragm. **Conjoined t.**, the united tendons of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles going to the linea alba and pectineal line of the os pubis. **Cordiform t. of the diaphragm**, a thin, tendinous aponeurosis of trefoil shape at the center of the vault of the diaphragm, just below the pericardium, with which it is blended. **Coronary t's**, the fibrous rings which surround the arterial orifices of the heart. **T.-grafting.** 1. The operation of supplying a defect in a tendon by grafting a piece taken from another tendon. 2. The operation of implanting a slip from the tendon of an unparalyzed muscle into that of a paralyzed muscle, so that the former may serve to move the latter. **Hamstring t.** See *Hamstring*. **T.-jerk.** See *T.-reaction*. **Kangaroo-t.**, the prepared tendon from the tail of certain species of kangaroo: employed in surgery for a thread in suturing and ligating parts. **T.-ligature**, a ligature consisting of strips of tendon of various animals. **T.-reaction, T.-reflex**, reflex contraction of a muscle induced by percussing its tendon. Called also *Tendon-jerk*. **T.-spindle**, a variety of nerve-ending in tendons, consisting of an elongated elliptic mass in the region of the junction of tendon and muscle, and pierced by two or more medullated nerve-fibers. Called also *Golgi's corpuscle*. **Superior t.**, a structure which gives origin to the superior rectus, external rectus, and the upper part of the internal rectus of the eye. **T.-suture**, the suturing together of divided ends of tendons. **T. of Zinn.** Same as *Zonule of Zinn*.

Tendophony (ten-dof′o-ne). See *Tenophony*.

Tendoplasty (ten′do-plas-te) [L. *ten′do* tendon + Gr. πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the tendons.

Tendosynovitis (ten″do-sin-o-vi′tis). Same as *Tenosynovitis*.

Tendotome (ten′do-tōm). Same as *Tenotome*.

Tendotomy (ten-dot′o-me). Same as *Tenotomy*.

Tendovaginal (ten-do-vaj′in-al) [L. *ten′do* tendon + *vagi′na* sheath]. Pertaining to a tendon and its sheath.

Tendovaginitis (ten″do-vaj-in-i′tis). Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. **T. granulo′sa**, tuberculosis of tendon-sheaths, which become filled with granulation-tissue.

Tenectomy (ten-ek′to-me). Same as *Tenonectomy*.

Tenesmic (ten-ez′mik). Pertaining to or of the nature of tenesmus.

Tenesmus (ten-es′mus) [L.; Gr. τενεσμός]. Straining; especially ineffectual and painful straining at stool or in urination. **Rectal t.**, painful, long-continued, and ineffective straining at stool. **Vesical t.**, that which sometimes accompanies urination.

Tenia (te′ne-ah). Same as *Tænia*.

Teniacide (te′ne-as-īd) [L. *tæ′nia* tapeworm + *cæd′ere* to kill]. 1. An agent that destroys tapeworms. 2. Destructive to tapeworms.

Teniafuge (te′ne-af-ūj) [L. *tæ′nia* tapeworm + *fuga′re* to expel]. 1. Expelling tapeworms. 2. An agent that expels tapeworms.

Tenial (te′ne-al). Pertaining to a tenia.

Teniasis, Tæniasis (te-ni′as-is). The presence of tapeworms in the body. **Intestinal t.**, presence of tapeworms in the intestine. **Somatic t.**, the presence of the larvæ of tapeworms in the muscles or organs of the body.

Tenide (ten′īd). A proprietary remedy for diabetes.

Tenifugal (te-nif′u-gal). Expelling tapeworms.

Tenioid (te′ne-oid). Resembling a tenia, or tapeworm.

Teniola (te-ni′o-lah) [L. *tæni′ola* ribbon]. A thin, grayish ridge which separates the striæ of the floor of the fourth ventricle from the cochlear part of the acoustic nerve. Called also *Tæni′ola cine′rea*.

Tennis-elbow (ten″nis-el′bo). Lameness of the elbow due to a strain incurred in playing lawn-tennis.

Tennysin (ten′nis-in). An alkaloid or leukomain derivable from the brain-substance.

Teno- [Gr. τένων tendon]. A prefix denoting some relation to a tendon.

Tenodynia (ten-o-din′e-ah) [Gr. τένων tendon + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in a tendon.

Tenonectomy (ten-on-ek′to-me) [Gr. τένων tendon + ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a part of a tendon for the purpose of shortening it.

Tenonitis (ten-on-i′tis). 1. Same as *Tenontitis*. 2. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Tenon's capsule, space, etc. (te'nonz). See *Capsule, Space,* etc.

Tenontagra (ten-on-ta'grah, ten-on'tag-rah) [Gr. τένων tendon + ἄγρα seizure]. A gouty affection of the tendons.

Tenontitis (ten-on-ti'tis) [Gr. τένων tendon + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon. **T. prolif'era calca'rea,** inflammation of a tendon with degeneration and the formation of calcareous matter.

Tenontodynia (ten''on-to-din'e-ah) [Gr. τένων tendon + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the tendons.

Tenontography (ten-on-tog'ra-fe) [Gr. τένων sheath + γράφειν to record]. A written description or delineation of the tendons.

Tenontolemmitis (ten-on''to-lem-mi'tis) [Gr. τένων tendon + λέμμα rind]. Same as *Tendosynovitis.*

Tenontology (ten-on-tol'o-je) [Gr. τένων tendon + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding the tendons.

Tenontophyma (ten-on-to-fi'mah) [Gr. τένων tendon + φύμα growth]. A tumorous growth in a tendon.

Tenontoplasty (ten-on'to-plas-te). Same as *Tenoplasty.*

Tenontothecitis (ten-on''to-the-si'tis) [Gr. τένων tendon + θήκη sheath + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon-sheath.

Tenophony (ten-of'o-ne) [Gr. τένων tendon + φωνή sound]. An auscultatory sound supposed to be produced by the chordæ tendineæ.

Tenoplastic (ten-o-plas'tik). Of or relating to tenoplasty.

Tenoplasty (ten'o-plas-te) [Gr. τένων tendon + πλάσσειν to shape]. Plastic surgery of the tendons; operative repair of a defect in a tendon.

Tenorrhaphy (ten-or'ra-fe) [Gr. τένων tendon + ῥαφή suture]. The union of a divided tendon by a suture.

Tenositis (ten-o-si'tis) [Gr. τένων tendon + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon.

Tenostosis (ten-os-to'sis) [Gr. τένων tendon + ὀστέον bone]. Ossification of a tendon.

Tenosuture (ten-o-su'tūr) [Gr. τένων tendon + L. *sutu'ra* suture]. Same as *Tenorrhaphy.*

Tenosynitis (ten''o-sin-i'tis). Same as *Tenosynovitis.*

Tenosynovitis (ten''o-sin-o-vi'tis) [Gr. τένων tendon + *Synovia* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. 2. Inflammation of a tendon-sheath.

Tenotomania (ten''ot-o-ma'ne-ah) [*Tenotomy* + Gr. μανία mania]. An unreasonable propensity to perform tenotomy.

Tenotome (ten'o-tōm) [Gr. τένων tendon + τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting instrument used in performing tenotomy.

Tenotomist (ten-ot'o-mist). An expert in performing tenotomy.

Tenotomy (ten-ot'o-me) [Gr. τένων tendon + τέμνειν to cut]. The cutting of a tendon, as for strabismus or club-foot. **Graduated t.,** the incomplete division of a tendon.

Tenovaginitis (ten''o-vaj-in-i'tis). Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

Tension (ten'shun) [L. *ten'sio*]. 1. The act of stretching. 2. The condition of being stretched or strained; the amount to which anything is stretched or strained. **Arterial t.,** the strain on an artery at full pulse. **Electric t.,** electromotive force; that property of a gas by which it is enabled to overcome resistance. **Gaseous t.,** the elasticity of a gas, or its tendency to expand. **Intra-ocular t.,** the pressure of the fluids of the eye against the tunics. It is produced by the continual renewal of the fluids within the interior of the eye. Normal tension is indicated by the symbol Tn; and the signs T + 1, T + 2, T — 1, T — 2, etc., indicate degrees of increased or diminished resistance. **Intravenous t.,** the strain of the blood-current upon the coats of a vein. **Muscular t.,** the condition of moderate contraction produced by stretching a muscle. **Normal t.,** the intra-ocular tension in a state of health and normal exercise. **T.-suture.** See under *Suture.*

Tensor (ten'sor) [L., stretcher or puller]. Any muscle that stretches or makes tense. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tent (tent) [L. *ten'ta, tenta're* to test or probe]. A conical and expansible plug of soft material, as lint, gauze, etc., for dilating an orifice or for keeping a wound open, so as to prevent its healing except at the bottom. **Laminaria-t.,** a tent made of sea-tangle, or laminaria. **Sponge-t.,** a slender cone-shaped piece of compressed sponge: used for dilating the os uteri. **Tupelo-t.,** one made of the wood of the root of the water-tupelo, a tree (*Nys'sa unifloʹra*) of North America.

Tenth nerve (tenth). The vagus, or pneumogastric, nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Tentiginous (ten-tij'in-us). Characterized by maniacal lust.

Tentigo (ten-ti'go) [L.]. Morbid or insane lasciviousness.

Tentorial (ten-to're-al). Pertaining to the tentorium. **T. sinus,** the straight sinus.

Tentorium (ten-to're-um) [L. *tent*]. The process of dura mater forming a partition between the cerebrum and cerebellum and covering the upper surface of the cerebellum. Called also *T. cerebelli.* **T. of the hypophysis,** the double fold of dura mater covering the hypophysis.

Tephromyelitis (tef''ro-mi-el-i'tis) [Gr. τεφρός gray + μυελός marrow + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord.

Tephrosis (tef-ro'sis) [Gr. τέφρωσις]. Incineration or incremation.

Tephrylometer (tef-ril-om'et-er) [Gr. τέφρα ashes + ὕλη matter + μέτρον measure]. A graduated glass tube for measuring the thickness of the gray matter of the brain.

Tepidarium (tep-id-a're-um) [L., from *tep'idus* lukewarm]. A warm bath: more correctly, a place for a warm bath.

Tepid bath (tep'id). See *Bath.*

Tepopote (tep-o-po'ta) [Amer. Ind.]. See *Teamster's tea,* under *Tea.*

Tepor (te'por) [L.]. Gentle heat.

Ter- [L. *ter* thrice]. A prefix meaning *thrice,* or *threefold.*

Terabdella (ter-ab-del'lah) [Gr. τερεῖν to bore + βδέλλα leech]. A form of mechanic leech.

Teras (ter'as), pl. *ter'ata* [L.; Gr. τέρας]. A monster; a congenitally malformed fetus.

Teratic (ter-at'ik) [Gr. τερατικός]. Monstrous; having the characters of a monster.

Teratism (ter'at-izm) [Gr. τεράτισμα]. 1. A monstrosity; any anomaly of formation. 2. A fetal monstrosity. **Acquired t.,** deformity resulting from accident or disease (not usually classed among true teratisms). **Anacatadidymous t.,** teratic union of two fetuses at or near the waists and hips, there being two heads, four legs, and two sets of genital organs. **Anadidymous t.,** teratic fusion of two fetuses in such a manner that the monstrosity is single above and double in the lower

parts. **Atresic t.,** a closed or imperforate state of one or more natural openings. **Catadidymous t.,** teratic union of two fetuses in the lower parts of the body, there being two heads, four arms, and two legs. **Ceasmic t.,** the persistence after birth of embryonic fissures. **Ectogenic t.,** congenital absence or defect of parts. **Ectopic t.,** the abnormal placement of parts or organs. **Hypergenetic t.,** congenitally excessive size of particular organisms or parts. **Symphysic t.,** the abnormal fusion of adjacent or contiguous parts.

Teratoblastoma (ter''at-o-blas-to'mah). Same as *Teratoma.*

Teratogenesis (ter''at-o-jen'is-is) [Gr. τέρας monster + γένεσις production]. The development of a fetal monstrosity.

Teratogeny (ter-at-oj'en-e). Same as *Teratogenesis.*

Teratoid (ter'at-oid) [Gr. τέρας monster + εἶδος form]. Resembling a monster.

Teratologic, Teratological (ter''at-o-loj'ik, ter''at-o-loj'ik-al). Pertaining to teratology.

Teratology (ter-at-ol'o-je) [Gr. τέρας monster + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known regarding monsters; the science of monsters.

Teratoma (ter-at-o'mah), pl. *terato'mata* [Gr. τέρας monster + -ωμα tumor]. A tumor containing fetal remains congenitally derived, such as teeth, hair, etc. It is supposed to be due to the inclusion of an abortive fetus within one which develops normally. **Autochthonous t.,** a teratoma whose tissues do not necessarily imply that they were formed by the inclusion of another individual.

Teratophobia (ter''at-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. τέρας monster + φόβος fear]. Morbid fear or aversion to monsters; a morbid expectation of giving birth to a teratism.

Teratosis (ter-at-o'sis) [Gr. τέρας monster]. Extreme congenital deformity.

Terbium (ter'be-um). A rare metallic element; symbol, Tb.

Terchlorid (ter-klo'rid). A trichlorid; a compound containing three atoms of chlorin with one of another element.

Tere (te're). Latin for *Rub.*

Terebene (ter'eb-ēn) [L. *terebe'num,* from *terebin'thus* turpentine]. A thin, yellowish, fragrant, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, soluble in alcohol, ether, etc., but only slightly soluble in water, obtained from oil of turpentine by the action of sulphuric acid. It is antiseptic and expectorant, and is used in catarrh, bronchitis, cystitis, fermentative dyspepsia, genito-urinary disease, and as an application to gangrenous wounds, etc. Dose, 5–20 min. (0.33–1.33 c.c.). **T.-glycerin,** a mixture of 4 parts of terbene, 7 parts of glycerin, and 1 part of water: used as an application for purulent wounds.

Terebenthene (ter-e-ben'thēn). Oil of turpentine.

Terebinth (ter'e-binth) [L. *terebin'thus*]. 1. The tree *Pista'cia terebin'tha,* which affords Chian turpentine. 2. Same as *Terebinthina.*

Terebinthina (ter-e-bin'thin-ah). Latin for *Turpentine.*

Terebinthinate (ter-e-bin'thin-āt). Resembling or containing turpentine.

Terebinthinism (ter-e-bin'thin-izm). Poisoning with oil of turpentine.

Terebrachesis (te-re-bra-ke'sis). The operation of shortening the round ligament.

Terebrant, Terebrating (ter'e-brant, ter'e-brating) [L. *ter'ebrans* boring]. Of a boring or

Terebration (ter-e-bra'shun) [L. *terebra'tio*]. An act of boring or trephining.

Teres (te'rēz) [L. for "long and round"]. 1. Round. 2. A cylindric muscle. **T. ma'jor, T. mi'nor.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Teretipronator (te''re-te-pro-na'tor). The pronator radii teres muscle.

Teretiscapularis (te''re-te-skap-u-la'ris). The teres major muscle.

Tergal (ter'gal) [L. *ter'gum* back]. Pertaining to the back, or the dorsal surface.

Ter in die (ter in de'a). Latin for "thrice in a day."

Tergolateral (ter-go-lat'er-al) [L. *ter'gum* back + *la'tus* side]. Dorsolateral.

Term (term) [L. *ter'minus,* from Gr. τέρμα]. 1. A limit or boundary. 2. A definite period. 3. Gestation at nine months.

Terma (ter'mah) [Gr. τέρμα limit]. The lamina terminalis of the cerebrum.

Termatic (ter-mat'ik). Pertaining to the terma. See *Arteries, Table of.*

Terminad (ter'min-ad) [Gr. τέρμα limit + L. *ad* to]. In or toward a terminal situation.

Terminal (ter'min-al) [L. *termina'lis*]. Forming or pertaining to an end; placed at the end.

Termination (ter-min-a'shun) [L. *termina'tio*]. A limit; a terminus; a distal end; a cessation.

Terminology (ter-min-ol'o-je) [L. *ter'minus* term + Gr. λόγος discourse]. Nomenclature; a system of scientific or technic appellations; the science which deals with the investigation, arrangement, and construction of terms.

Terms (termz). An old name for *Menses.*

Ternary (ter'na-re) [L. *terna'rius*]. 1. Third in order. 2. Made up of three distinct elements or radicals.

Ternitrate (ter-ni'trāt). A trinitrate.

Teroxid (ter-ox'id) [L. *ter* thrice + *Oxid*]. Same as *Trioxid.*

Terpene (ter'pēn). Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. They are chiefly derivable from essential oils and resins, and differ somewhat in their physical properties.

Terpin (ter'pin) [L. *terpi'num*]. A product, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine and alcohol; turpentine camphor. **T. hydrate,** a bitter, colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{18}(HO)_2 + H_2O$, soluble in 32 parts of hot or 250 parts of cold water, and in 10 parts of cold or 2 parts of boiling alcohol. It is used in hay-fever and whooping-cough. Dose, 2–30 gr. (0.13–2 gm.).

Terpineol (ter-pin'e-ol). An alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, derived from terpin.

Terpinol (ter'pin-ol). An oily, fragrant liquid, $(C_{10}H_{16})_2H_2O = C_{20}H_{34}O$, prepared by distilling terpene hydrate with dilute sulphuric acid. It is soluble in ether and alcohol, but insoluble in water. Used in bronchial affections and as a perfume. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.194–0.333 gm.).

Terra (ter'rah). Latin for *Earth.* **T. al'ba,** white clay: used as an absorbent. **T. japon'ica** [L. for "Japanese earth"], pale catechu, or gambir. **T. lem'nia,** Lemnian bole; a yellowish, ferruginous clay. **T. mer'ita,** an old name for *Turmeric.* **T. pondero'sa,** barium sulphate, or baryta. **T. sigilla'ta** [L. for "sealed earth"], Armenian bole. (Sold in masses stamped with a seal).

Terrain-cure (ter-ahn'kūr). Treatment by mountain-climbing, regulation of diet, etc., for corpulence, neurasthenia, anemia, etc.

Terraline (ter'ral-in). A proprietary preparation of petroleum: used like vaselin, and a proposed substitute for cod-liver oil.

Terrol (ter′rol). A petroleum-like substance, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, derived from the residue of petroleum-distillation. It is used like cod-liver oil.

Terrole (ter′rōl). A proprietary mineral-oil preparation for use in eye-, ear-, nose-, and throat-diseases.

Tersulphate (ter-sul′fāt) [L. *ter* thrice + *Sulphate*]. A sulphate that contains three molecules of sulphuric acid.

Tersulphid (ter-sul′fid). See *Trisulphid.*

Tertian (ter′shun) [L. *tertia′nus*]. Recurring every second (third, fifth, seventh, etc.) day; noting a form of intermittent fever. Special forms of the malarial parasite characterize this fever. **Double t.**, an intermittent fever in which there are two sets of recurrences, each tertian, but differing somewhat in character.

Tertiary (ter′she-a-re) [L. *tertia′rius*]. Third in order. **T. syphilis.** See *Syphilis.*

Tertipara (ter-tip′ar-ah) [L. *ter′tius* third + *par′ere* to bear]. A woman who has borne three children.

Teslaization (tes-la-iz-a′shun). Treatment by Tesla's currents; arsonvalization.

Tessellated (tes′sel-la-ted) [L. *tessella′tus; tessel′la* a square]. Divided into squares like a checkerboard.

Test (test) [L. *tes′tum* crucible]. 1. An examination or trial. 2. A significant chemic reaction. 3. A reagent. **T.-glass,** a small vessel of glass, resembling a beaker: used in the chemic laboratory. **T.-meal,** a meal given for the purpose of testing the digestive powers. **T.-object,** a minute object for testing the power of a microscope. **T.-paper,** paper impregnated with litmus, etc., which is used to determine the presence or absence of certain substances in solutions. **T.-solution,** a standard solution of some chemic substance used in testing. **T.-spoon,** a small spoon with a spatula-like handle, for taking up small quantities of a powder, etc., in chemic experiments. **T.-tube,** a tube of thin glass closed at one end: used for performing reactions in chemistry with a small quantity of the reagent. **T.-types,** printed words or letter-press in types of various sizes, employed by oculists to ascertain the acuteness of a person's vision.

A TABLE OF TESTS.

Abram's t. (*for lead in the urine*). Add ammonium oxalate to urine (1 : 150) and introduce metallic magnesium (wire or rod). Lead is precipitated on the magnesium, and can be identified by warming with fragment of iodin (yellow lead iodid), or dissolving in nitric acid and applying other reagents.

Acetic-acid t. (*for albumin in urine*). A few drops of acetic acid are added to the boiled urine, when a white precipitate is formed.

Acetone t. See *Bayer's t., Braun's t., Chautard's t., Gerhardt's t., Legal's t., Lieben's t., Malerba's t., Nobel's t., Penzoldt's t., Ralfe's t., Reynold's t.*

Adamkiewicz's t. (*for proteids*). Add the substance to a mixture of 1 volume of strong sulphuric acid and 2 volumes of glacial acetic acid and heat it. A reddish-violet color shows the presence of proteids.

Agostini's t. (*for glucose*). Mix 5 drops of the urine with 5 drops of a 0.5 per cent. solution of gold chlorid and 3 drops of a 20 per cent. solution of potassa, and warm the mixture; glucose will give a red tint.

Albumin t. See *Acetic-acid t., Almen's t., Alper's t., Axenfeld's t., Barral's t., Blum's t., Boedeker's t., Cohen's t., Fuerbringer's t., Geissler's t., Heller's t., Heynsius's t., Hindenlang's t., Johnson's t., Macwilliams's t., Méhu's t., Millard's t., Millon's t., Oliver's t., Parnum's t., Pavy's t., Pollacci's t., Raabe's t., Ree's t., Reoch's t., Robert's t., Spiegler's t., Tanret's t., Zouchlos's t.*

Alfraise's t. (*for iodin*). A reagent consisting of 1 drop of hydrochloric acid in 100 parts of water, 1 of starch, and 1 of potassium nitrate. This is boiled, and 1 drop of the reagent is added to the liquid that is being tested, when a blue color will be produced if iodin be present.

Alkaloid t. See *Arnold's t., Bouchardat's t.*

Allen's t. 1. (*For glucose in the urine.*) Made by adding urine to boiling Fehling's solution, and allowing it to cool, when turbidity will be seen if glucose be present. 2. (*For phenol.*) To 2 drops of the suspected liquid add 5 drops of hydrochloric acid and one of nitric acid. Phenol, if present, will produce a cherry-red color. 3. (*For strychnin.*) Extract with ether, concentrate by letting fall by drops into a warmed porcelain capsule, cool the residue, and treat with sulphuric acid and manganese peroxid. Strychnin gives a violet color.

Allesandri-Guaceni's t. (*for nitric acid; nitrates*). Dissolve a few drops of phenol in hydrochloric acid by heating 12 hours on the water-bath. Heat 10 drops of the reagent with the dry residue of suspected liquid on the water-bath. Nitric acid or nitrates give an intense violet color, changed by ammonia to green.

Almén's t. 1. (*For albumin in urine.*) One part of a reagent consisting of a 2 per cent. solution of tannin in dilute alcohol is added to 6 parts of the urine: a cloudiness is produced when albumin is present. 2. (*For blood or blood-pigment.*) Shake the suspected liquid with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of guaiacum and oil of turpentine: blood-pigment, if present, will turn the mixture blue. 3. (*For glucose.*) Heat the liquid with bismuth subnitrate dissolved in caustic soda and Rochelle salt: glucose will cause the mixture to become dark brown or nearly black, and to deposit a black precipitate.

Alper's t. (*for albumin in the urine*). Acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid, and add equal volumes of a 1 per cent. mercury-succinamid solution: a white cloudiness forms.

Anderson's t. (*to distinguish pyridin chloroplatinate from quinolin chloroplatinate*). Boil the salt in water; the pyridin salt becomes an insoluble double salt, and gives off hydrogen chlorid; but the pyridin salt remains in solution.

Andreasch's t. (*for cystein*). Dissolve the substance in hydrochloric acid, and add a few drops of a dilute solution of ferric chlorid and a little ammonia. Cystein causes the liquid to assume a dark purplish tint.

Andre's t. (*for quinin*). Chlorin and ammonia produce a green color, changing to blue on saturation with acid. Excess of acid changes the color to violet or bright red, but ammonia again turns it green.

Anstie's t. (*for alcohol in the urine*). A reagent consisting of a solution of potassium bichromate, 1, in concentrated sulphuric acid, 300, is added by drops. An emerald-green color signifies the presence of alcohol in toxic quantity.

Antipyrin. See *Fieux's t.*

Archetti's t. (*for caffein*). Heat a solution of potassioferric cyanid with half its volume of nitric acid to boiling, then dilute with water. The reagent gives a precipitate of Prussian blue with caffein (uric acid does also).

Arnold's t. 1. (*For aceto-acetic acid in urine.*) *a.* Dissolve 1 gm. para-amido-acetophenone in 80 to 100 c.c. water by shaking and adding hydrochloric acid by drops, then add more concentrated acid till the solution is colorless. *b.* Dissolve 1 gm. sodium nitrite in 100 c.c. distilled water. Just before using mix 2 parts *a* with 1 part *b*, add an equal volume of urine, and 2 or 3 drops concentrated ammonia-water: an intense brownish-red develops. Now add 1 volume of this colored urine to 10 to 12 volumes of concentrated hydrochloric acid: a beautiful purplish-violet color develops if aceto-acetic acid be present. Strongly colored urine should first be decolorized with animal charcoal. 2. (*Alkaloidal tests.*) *a.* Some alkaloids, heated on the water-bath with syrupy phosphoric acid obtained by dissolving metaphosphoric acid or phosphoric acid anhydrid in phosphoric acid, yield characteristic color-reactions: aconitin, violet; nicotin, yellow; coniin, green. *b.* Triturated with concentrated sulphuric acid, many alkaloids yield characteristic color reactions upon adding 30 to 40 per cent. alcoholic (in some instances aqueous) potassa solution.

Arsenic. See *Bettendorff's t., Bettmann's t., Fleitmann's t., Gutzeit's t., Marsh's t.*

Axenfeld's t. (*for albumin in urine*). Acidulate the urine with formic acid, and drop by drop add a 0.1 per cent. solution of gold chlorid. On warming, albumin, if present, will produce a red tint, which more of the gold chlorid will turn to a blue. Many other substances will produce the blue tint, but not the red.

Bachmeier's t. (*for alkalies*). Tannin solution produces a red to reddish-brown color, changing to dirty green.

Baeyer's t. 1. (*For glucose.*) Boil the liquid with orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid and sodium carbonate: if glucose is present indigo is formed; but an excess of glucose will destroy the blue tint by forming white indigo. 2. (*For indol.*) The suspected substance is dissolved in water, acidulated with 2 or 3 drops of fuming nitric acid; a 2 per cent. solution added drop by drop produces a red color and then a red deposit of nitrosoindol nitrate.

Balfour's t. The ascertainment of whether the heart is still active in cases of apparent death, by inserting pins bearing paper-streamers into the skin over the heart. Movement of the heart-muscles will be shown by movement of the papers.

Barberio's t. (*for semen*). To a drop of seminal fluid on a glass slide ½ drop of saturated aqueous solution of picric acid is added, when a precipitate of yellow, strongly refractive needle-shaped crystals is formed.

Barford's t. Dextrose (but not maltose) reduces a solution of cupric acetate in strong acetic acid.

Barral's t. (*for albumin and biliary pigments*). Overlay the urine with a 20 per cent. solution of sozolic acid: a white ring develops at the contact-point if albumin be present; a green ring if biliary pigments be present.

Basham's t. (*for bile-pigment*). The liquid is shaken with chloroform, evaporated, and a drop of nitric acid added, when a play of bright colors is produced, finally becoming a fine red.

Baumann's t. (*for dextrose*). To a watery solution of the substance add benzoyl chlorid and an excess of sodium hydrate, and shake till the odor of benzoyl chlorid disappears and a precipitate of the benzoic-acid ester of dextrose is formed.

Baumann's and Goldmann's t. (*for cystin*). A solution containing the cystin is shaken with caustic soda and benzoyl chlorid: a voluminous precipitate is formed, composed of benzoyl cystin.

Bayer's t. (*for acetone in the urine*). Equal volumes of urine and nitrobenzenaldehyd are mixed with alkaline water: acetone turns it to an indigo-blue tint.

Bayrac's t. (*for uric acid in urine*). Evaporate 50 c.c. urine to dryness on the water-bath, treat residue with hydrochloric acid (1 : 5), wash with alcohol, dissolve in 20 drops sodium-hydroxid solution heated to 90° or 100° C. on water-bath, and decompose with sodium hypobromite in the apparatus for determining urea. Each 1 c.c. nitrogen at ordinary temperature equals 0.00357 gm. uric acid.

Bead t. (*for digestive function*). In a gelatinous capsule the patient is given beads with various food substances attached. The feces are examined until all the beads are recovered, and the condition of the digestion is determined by the rapidity with which the beads are passed and by whether or not the attached food has been properly digested.

Becker's t. (*for picrotoxin*). Fehling's solution is added and the mixture is warmed: if the alkaloid be present the solution is reduced.

Bedson's t. (*for apomorphin*). On boiling morphin solution containing apomorphin with potassium hydroxid a brown color develops.

Bell's t. 1. (*for percentage of free hydrochloric acid in stomach contents*). Filter the contents, and to 4 c.c. add drop by drop a solution of dimethylamido-azobenzol until the pink color ceases to grow darker. Compare with Bell's color scale for percentage. 2. (*for alum in flour or bread*). Fresh 5 per cent. logwood tincture in methylated spirit. Moisten 10 gm. flour with water, then add 1 c.c. tincture and an equal quantity saturated ammonium-carbonate solution. Sample, if pure, gives pinkish color, gradually fading to buff or brown. If alum is present a lavender or bluish tint is formed, becoming more marked on drying.

Belt t., (*for enteroptosis*). The lower abdomen of the patient is encircled by both hands and lifted up. The patient will experience a sensation of relief if enteroptosis is present.

Benzidin t. (*for blood-pigment*). Ten c.c. of the suspected liquid is treated with 1 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. To this is added a third volume of ether. The supernatant ether is transferred to another test-tube containing a mixture of 0.5 c.c. of a glacial acetic acid solution of benzidin and 2 c.c. of hydrogen dioxid. If blood is present, the reagent turns green or blue, and then in five minutes a dirty purple.

Berthelot's t. (*for phenol*). An ammoniacal solution of phenol treated with sodium hypochlorite takes on a fine blue color.

Bertoni-Raymondi's t. (*for nitrous acid in blood*). Dialyze, evaporate the dialysate to dryness, take up with hot alcohol, and add starch paste and potassium iodid: a blue color develops.

Bettendorff's t. (*for arsenic*). The liquid to be tested is mixed with hydrochloric acid; a freshly prepared solution of stannous chlorid is added and a bit of tin foil is put into it, when a brown color or precipitate is formed.

Bettmann's t. Same as *Bettendorff's t.*

Bile-acids. See *Bischoff's t., Drechsel's t., Mylius's t., Pettenkofer's t., Strassburg's t., Udránsky's t.*

Bile-pigments. See *Barral's t., Basham's t., Bischoff's t., Capranica's t., Cunisset's t., Dragendorff's t., Dumontpallier's t., Fleischl's t., Gerhardt's t., Gluzinke's t., Gmelin's t., Hay's t., Huppert's t., Jolles's t. Maréchal's t., Masset's t., Nobel's t., Quinlan's t., Rosenbach's t., Smith's t., Stokvis's t., Trousseau's t., Ultzmann's t., Vitali's t.*

Bing's entotic t. When words are not audible through an ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, but may be heard when spoken into a trumpet joined to a catheter in the Eustachian tube, it is probable that there is a lesion of the incus or malleus.

Binz's t. (*for quinin in urine*). The reagent consists of 2 parts iodin, 1 part potassium iodid, and 40 parts water.

Biologic t. See *Serum t.*

Bischoff's t. (*for biliary acids*). Heated with diluted sulphuric acid and cane-sugar: these yield a red color.

Biuret t. 1. (*For proteids.*) Biuret dissolved in water and heated with a little Fehling's copper solution gives a violet reaction when used as a test for proteids. 2. (*For urea.*) Melt the substance in a dry test-tube and heat it, then cool, and dissolve in water; add caustic soda, and mix drop by drop a dilute solution of copper sulphate: a pink and finally a bluish color is produced.

Blister t. (*for infectious disease*). A blister is raised on the skin and its contents examined. If the proportion of eosinophils present is less than 25 per cent. infectious disease is probable.

Blood. See *Almén's t., Benzidin, Bremer's t., Day's t., Deen's t. Donogany's t., Heller's t., Hoppe-Seyler's t., Kobert's t., Ladendorff's t., Rubner's t., Salkowski's t., Serum t., Struve's t., Wetzel's t., Zaleski's t.*

Bloxham's t. (*for urea*). If a nitrate is present, add a few drops of an ammonium-chlorid solution; if absent, acidulate with hydrochloric acid. Evaporate to dryness in a watch-glass, and heat cautiously as long as thick, white fumes evolve. Dissolve the residue in a drop or two of ammonia, add a drop of barium-chlorid solution, and stir. If urea is present a crystalline streak of barium cyanurate will form in the track of the rod.

Blum's t. (*for albumin.*). Dissolve 0.03 to 0.05 gm. manganous chlorid in a little water; acidulate with hydrochloric acid, and treat with 100 c.c. 10 per cent. solution sodium metaphosphate. Then add lead dioxid a little at a time; let the liquid settle, and filter. Resulting pink solution of manganic metaphosphate detects albumin in urine. Place reagent in a test-tube and filter urine into it.

Blythe's t. (*for lead in drinking-water*). A little alcoholic tincture of cochineal makes a precipitate with it.

Boas's t. 1. (*For atony of the bowels.*) The colon is unloaded and injected with water; the quantity of water necessary to elicit a splashing sound on succussion is noted, as a measure of the degree of atony. 2. (*For hydrochloric acid in the stomach-contents.*) Dissolve 5 gm. of resorcin and 5 gm. of sugar in 100 gm. of dilute alcohol. A thin layer of this reagent is warmed upon a porcelain dish. If a glass rod is dipped in this layer and touched to a drop of the filtered stomach-liquid a scarlet streak is formed. Called also *Resorcin t.* 3. (*for free hydrochloric acid in the stomach-contents*). Resublimed resorcin, 5 parts; cane-sugar, 3 parts; 94 per cent. alcohol to 100 parts; boil the fluid with the reagent: free hydrochloric acid will give a transient rose-red mirror. 4. (*For lactic acid.*) Test for lactic acid in gastric juice depends on oxidation of the acid to aldehyd and formic acid by action of sulphuric acid and manganese. The aldehyd is detected by addition of Nessler's reagent or by formation of iodoform when iodin solution is added.

Boedeker's t. (*for albumin*). The liquid is treated with acetic acid, and potassium ferrocyanid in solution is added drop by drop: albumin will form a white precipitate.

Bordet t. See *Serum t.*

Böttger's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). The urine is treated with sodium carbonate, and then boiled with bismuth subnitrate: if glucose is present the precipitate is black; otherwise it is white.

Bouchardat's t. (*for alkaloids*). Potassium triïodid as a test for alkaloids gives a brown precipitate soluble in alcohol.

Bourget's t. (*for iodids in urine and saliva*). Impregnate a filter-paper with a 5 per cent. starch solution, dry, and cut into squares of 5 cm. each. Then drop 2 or 3 drops of a 5 per cent. ammonium-persulphate solution in the center of each square, and dry the pieces in the dark even with traces of iodin. The prepared paper gives an intensely blue color.

Brande's t. (*for quinin*). When a solution of quinin is treated with chlorin-water and ammonia a green color is produced.

Braun's t. (*for glucose in urine*). The urine is alkalinized with sodium hydrate and boiled with a solution of picric acid: if glucose is present a deep-red color is produced. Acetone gives the same reaction, though less decidedly; while creatin will give it even in a cold solution.

Bremer's t. (*for diabetic blood*). The blood is prepared for staining, dried in a hot-air sterilizer, and stained with methylen-blue and eosin. The red corpuscles of normal blood become brownish; but those of diabetic blood take on a greenish-yellow tint.

Brieger's t. 1. (*For pyrocatechin.*) Add 1 drop of urine to 1 drop of very dilute ferric-chlorid solution on a watch-glass—pyrocatechin causes an emerald-green color; on adding now a dilute solution of sodium bicarbonate or ammonium carbonate the fluid becomes violet, changing back to green with acetic acid. 2. (*For strychnin.*) Pure chromic acid is added, and a violet color is produced.

Brücke's t. 1. (*For bile-pigments in urine.*) It is made by shaking with nitric acid, and then slowly adding sulphuric acid, when color-reactions follow. 2. (*For proteids.*) The suspected liquid is acidulated with hydrochloric acid and treated with potassic iodid, when the proteids will be precipitated. 3. (*For urea.*) The suspected liquid is heated with an alcoholic solution of fusel oil, filtered, and treated with a solution of oxalic acid in fusel oil, when a crystalline deposit is formed.

Bryce's t. The determination of a degree of immunity against small-pox conferred by vaccination by repeating the inoculation after the lapse of several days: if the first is successful the second will rapidly overtake it.

Calloway's t. A test for dislocation of the humerus, consisting in the fact that the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that on the unaffected side.

Calmette's t. See *Calmette's reaction*, under *Reaction.*

Campani's t. (*for glucose*). A mixture of a concentrated solution of lead subacetate and a dilute solution of copper acetate is productive of a yellow or red color.

Cappagnoli's t. (*for glucose*). A solution of copper hydroxid and potassium hydrate is added, when a blue color is produced.

Capranica's t. 1. (*For bile-pigments.*) Shake the liquid with chloroform containing bromin: it turns green, blue, violet, yellowish-red, and then becomes nearly colorless. 2. (*For guanin.*) A warm solution of guanin hydrochlorid gives a yellow precipitate in silky needles with a cold saturated solution of picric acid. 3. (*For guanin.*) Mix the solution with a concentrated solution of potassium ferrocyanid: a yellowish-brown precipitate in prisms appears. 4. (*For guanin.*) Add to the suspected solution a concentrated solution of potassium bichromate; guanin will cause an orange-red precipitate in crystals.

Casamajor's t. (*for glucose*). The suspected liquid is shaken with methyl alcohol; glucose makes the mixture cloudy.

Catoptric t. A test for cataract made by observing the reflections from the cornea and from the surfaces of the crystalline lens.

Chautard's t. (*for acetone in the urine*). A drop of aqueous solution of magenta is dissolved with sulphurous acid and added to the urine, when a violet color is produced.

Ciamician and Magnanini's t. (*for skatol*). Warm the solution with sulphuric acid: skatol produces a purple-red tint.

Cohen's t. (*for albumin*). To the acidulated solution add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid: albumin is precipitated.

Coin-t. A test for pneumothorax made by auscultating the chest while a silver coin laid against the chest is struck with another coin. A metallic, ringing sound is produced over a cavity containing air.

Creatinin. See *Braun's t., Jaffe's t., Kerner's t., Maschke's t., Salkowski's t., Thudichum's t., Weyl's t.*

Crismer's t. (*for glucose*). The solution is made alkaline, and is boiled with 1 part of safranin in 1000 parts of water: if glucose be present the mixture is decolorized or turned to a pale yellow.

Cunisset's t. (*for bile in the urine*). The urine is shaken with chloroform: if biliary matter is present a yellow color is produced.

Davy's t. (*for phenol*). To a drop or two of the suspected solution add 3 or 4 drops of a solution of 1 part of molybdic acid in 10 or 15 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid: if phenol be present a pale yellow-brown tint is produced, changing to a reddish-brown and then to a fine purple.

Day's t. (*for blood*). The suspected substance is treated with fresh guaiacum tincture and then with hydrogen dioxid: if blood be present, a blue tint is produced.

Deen's t. (*for blood in gastric juice*). To the gastric juice is added 1 c.c. of a fresh tincture of guaiac and 1 c.c. of Hühnerfeld's solution (2 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, 1 c.c. of distilled water, and 100 c.c. each of oil of turpentine and alcohol). On shaking, the fluid turns blue if blood is present. Iron compounds give the same reaction as blood.

Degener's t. (*for alkalis*). Phenacetolin is turned red by alkalis.

Delff's t. (*for caffein*). A solution of red mercuric oxid and potassium iodid: used as a test for caffein, which it throws down as a crystalline

Denigé's t. (*for uric acid*). Add nitric acid, which changes uric acid into alloxan, heat gently so as to drive off free nitric acid; add a few drops of sulphuric acid and of commercial benzol, which contains thiophen. This gives a blue color if alloxan has been formed.

Desmoid t. See *Desmoid reaction*, under *Reaction.*

Donaldson's t. (*for sugar*). Add to a suspected fluid a few drops of a solution of 5 parts of sodium carbonate, 5 of caustic potassa, 6 of potassium bitartrate, 4 of copper sulphate, and 32 of water; heat it, and if sugar be present a yellow-green color will be produced.

Donné's t. (*for pus in the urine*). Liquor potassæ is added until a white, gelatinous deposit is formed.

Donogany's t. (*for blood in urine*). One c.c. of ammonium sulphid solution and 1 c.c. of pyridin solution are added to 10 c.c. of urine: an orange color forms if blood is present.

Dragendorff's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Wet an unglazed porcelain plate with the suspected urine, which is soon absorbed; add a drop or more of nitric acid: if bile-pigments are present colored rings are formed.

Drechsel's t. 1. (*For bile.*) On heating the liquid on a water-bath with phosphoric acid and cane-sugar a reddish-brown color will be produced if bile be present. 2. (*For xanthin.*) Made by adding copper chlorid to an ammoniacal solution of the substance: xanthin, if present, causes a muddy precipitate.

Duane's t. The employment of a candle-blaze and prisms to measure the degree of ocular heterophoria.

Dugas's t. A test for the existence of dislocation of the shoulder made by placing the hand of the affected side on the opposite shoulder and bringing the elbow to the side of the chest. If this cannot be accomplished dislocation exists.

Dumontpallier's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Over the liquid to be tested pour carefully iodin tincture: if bile-pigment be present a green ring is seen between the two liquids.

Ehrlich's t. See *Diazo-reaction*, under *Reaction.*

Eijkman's t. (*for phenol*). Add to the suspected solution a few drops of an alcoholic solution of ethylic ether and nitrous acid, each 1 part, and concentrated sulphuric acid 2 parts: a red color is produced.

Eiselt's t. (*for melanin in the urine*). Oxidizing agents like nitric and sulphuric acids or potassium bichromate render the urine dark colored if melanin be present.

Eitelberg's t. A large tuning-fork is held near the ear, at intervals, for 20 to 30 minutes. If the ear is normal the perception of the vibrations increases after each interval; but if there is a lesion of the conducting apparatus the perception decreases.

Ewald's t. 1. (*for hydrochloric acid in stomach-contents*). Mix 2 c.c of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanid, 0.5 c.c. of a neutral solution of iron acetate, and 7.5 c.c. of water. This makes a ruby-red solution. A few drops are put into a porcelain dish and a drop or two of the suspected liquid are added. If HCl is present a slight violet is seen; but on mixing the color becomes brown. 2. (*for motility of the stomach*). The injection of salol after a light meal. The salol passes into the intestine, where it is decomposed and salicyluric acid secreted in the urine. Normally the salicyluric acid should appear in from 1 to 2 hours and may be detected [illegible] a weak solution of ferric

chlorid, when a purple color will appear. Called also *Ewald and Silven's t. and Salol t.*

Fehling's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). Mix the suspected liquid with freshly prepared Fehling's solution (q. v. under *Solution*) and boil. A red precipitate of cuprous oxid shows the presence of glucose.

Fermentation-t. (*for glucose*). Fill a test-tube half-full of a solution of dried and compressed yeast; invert the tube in a warm place over mercury and allow it to stand 24 hours. If sugar be present it will ferment, carbonic acid will be given off, and alcohol will be formed.

Fieux's t. (*for antipyrin*). To the suspected liquid add 12 drops of sulphuric acid and 2.5 grams of sodium metaphosphate; filter, and to the filtrate add a few drops of a solution of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin be present a green color will be produced.

Fleischl's t. (*for bile-pigments in urine*). Heat the urine with a strong solution of sodium nitrate and add sulphuric acid with a pipet. The acid sinks to the bottom of the tube and forms colored layers.

Fleitmann's t. (*for arsenic*). In a tube containing the suspected fluid hydrogen is generated from zinc and solution of potassium hydrate. The mouth of the tube is closed by a piece of filter-paper moistened with solution of silver nitrate. On heating, if arsenic be present, the filter-paper will turn black.

Florence t. (*for spermatic fluid*). To the suspected substance add a strong aqueous solution of iodin and potassium iodid. If spermatic fluid be present brown plates or needles will be formed.

Folin's t. 1. (*For quantity of urea*). The urine is boiled with crystallized magnesium chlorid, which decomposes the urea into carbon dioxid and ammonia. The amount of ammonia is then estimated. 2. (*for quantity of uric acid*). Mucoid substances are removed by treating the urine with a solution of ammonium sulphate, uranium acetate, and acetic acid. The uric acid is then precipitated ammonia, and the precipitate triturated with potassium parmanganate.

Fröhde's t. A 1 per cent. solution of sodium molybdate in sulphuric acid: a test for alkaloids.

Frohn's t. The use of the double iodid of bismuth and potassium as a test for alkaloids.

Fundus-reflex t. Same as *Skiascopy*.

Fürbringer's t. (*for albumin*). In the urine are placed gelatin capsules opened at each end and containing a double salt of mercuric chlorid, sodium chlorid, and citric acid. If albumin is present cloudiness or a flocculent precipitate is produced.

Furfurol t. (*for proteids*). Heat the suspected substance with sulphuric acid. If proteids are present furfurol is formed.

Gallois's t. (*for inosite* (proteids, tyrosin, and other sugars being present)). Evaporate a solution of the suspected substance to partial dryness, and moisten the residue with a solution of mercuric nitrate. On drying it assumes a yellow color, which heating turns to a bright red, which disappears when the liquid cools.

Garrod's t. 1. (*For hematoporphyrin in urine.*) To 100 c.c. of urine, 20 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda are added, and the whole is filtered. The filtrate is washed in water-free alcohol and the precipitate dissolved in hydrochloric acid. The test is completed with the spectroscope, which gives two absorption-bands indicative of hematoporphyrin. 2. (*For uric acid in the blood.*) Thirty c.c. of blood-serum are treated with 0.5 c.c. of acetic acid. A fine thread is immersed in it, on which are formed crystals of uric acid.

Gawalowski's t. (*for glycosuria*). Ammonium molybdate is added to suspected urine and heated to 100° C. If glucose is present the solution becomes blue.

Geissler's t. (*for albumin in the urine*). A test-paper is dipped in citric acid and dried; another is dipped in a solution containing 3 per cent. of mercuric chlorid and 14 per cent. of potassium iodid, and dried; the two papers are placed in the urine. If there be albumin present a precipitate will be formed.

Gelle's t. A rubber tube is inserted in the ear and a tuning-fork is brought in contact with it. By means of a bulb on the tube pressure or suction is made. If the ear be normal the vibrations of the fork are distinctly perceived; but they are not perceived if there is any lesion of the ossicular chain.

Gentele's t. (*for glucose or uric acid*). Add to the suspected liquid a solution of potassium ferrocyanid made alkaline with caustic potassa or soda. On heating it becomes decolorized.

Gerhardt's t. 1. (*For acetone in the urine.*) Add a solution of ferric chlorid and a red color is produced. This test is not reliable. 2. (*For diacetic acid in the urine.*) Filter, in order to remove the phosphates, and add a few drops of a solution of ferric chlorid, which produce a deep-red color, which disappears when sulphuric acid is added. 3. (*For bile-pigments in the urine.*) It is made by shaking with an equal measure of chloroform and soon after adding tincture of iodin and potassium hydrate, when a brownish-green color and fluorescence are produced.

Gerrard's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). Fehling's solution is treated with a 5 per cent. solution of potassium cyanid until the blue color begins to disappear. The suspected liquid is heated with this mixture, and if there is glucose present more or less discoloration takes place.

Glucose-t. See *Agostini's t., Allen's t., Almén's t., Bayer's t., Barford's t., Baumann's t., Böttger's t., Braun's t., Campani's t., Cappagnoli's t., Casamajor's t., Crismer's t., Fehling's t., Fermentation-t., Gawalowski's t., Gentele's t., Gerrard's t., Haines's t., Hassall's t., Heller's t., Horsley's t., Kowarsky's t., Loewe's t., Loewenthal's t., Maumené's t., Molisch's t., Moore's t., Mulder's t., Nylander's t., Pavy's t., Pélouse-Moore's t., Sachsse's t., Schmidt's t., Soldaini's t., Tollen's t., Trommer's t., Wender's t., Worm-Müller's t.*

Gluzinske's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Boil the solution with formalin until it becomes green; adding a little hydrochloric acid changes the tint to an amethystine violet.

Gmelin's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Fuming nitric acid is so added to the suspected urine that it forms a layer under it. Near the junction of the two liquids rings are formed—a green ring above, and under it a blue, violet-red, and reddish-yellow. If the green and violet-red rings are absent the reaction shows the probable presence of lutein.

Griess's t. (*for nitrites in the saliva*). Mix it with 5 parts of water; add a few drops of dilute solution of sulphuric acid and a few drops of metadiamidobenzol: this produces a strong yellow color if nitrites are present.

Grigg's t. (*for proteids*). Metaphosphoric acid precipitates them all except the peptones.

Gruber's t. of the sensitiveness of the ear to sounds: the end of the finger is inserted in the ear after the sound of a tuning-fork has ceased to be heard. The tuning fork is then held against the finger, when the sound again becomes audible.

Guaiac t. (*for blood*). A blood-stain treated with tincture of guaiacum, and then with hydrogen peroxid, assumes a blue tint.

Guenzburg's t. (*for hydrochloric acid in the stomach-contents*). Dissolve 2 gm. of phloroglucin and 1 gm. of vanillin in 30 c.c. of alcohol; of this mix 2 drops with 2 drops of filtered gastric juice; heat it slowly in a porcelain cell. Free HCl produces a bright-red color; it is not present if the color is brownish-red or brown.

Gutzeit's t. (*for arsenic*). A paper is moistened with an acidulated silver-nitrate solution and exposed to the fumes from the suspected liquid, which is mixed with zinc and dilute sulphuric acid. The formation of a yellow spot on the paper indicates the presence of arsenic.

Haines's t. (*for glucose*). Copper sulphate, 30 gr.; glycerin, ½ fl. oz.; liquor potassæ, 5 fl. oz.; water, sufficient to make 6 fl. oz. When boiled and a little urine added, and again boiled, a yellow or reddish-yellow precipitate is produced.

Hamilton's t. When the shoulder-joint is luxated a rule or straight rod applied to the humerus can be made to touch the outer condyle and the acromion at the same time.

Hammarsten's t. (*for globulin*). In a neutral solution suspected to contain globulin dissolve magnesium sulphate to saturation: the globulin will be precipitated and may be filtered out.

Hassall's t. (*for glucose*). The microscopic observation of growth of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* in urine: a sign of the presence of sugar.

Hay's t. (*for bile-salts*). Powdered sulphur will not float on the surface of a liquid containing bile-salts.

Heichelheim's t. Same as *Iodipin t.*

Heller's t. 1. (*For albumin in urine.*) Add cold nitric acid with care; albumin will form a white coagulum between the urine and the acid. 2. (*For blood in the urine.*) Add caustic potassa and heat; the earthy phosphates are precipitated, and if blood is present they are stained red by hematin. 3. (*For glucose in urine.*) Add a solution of caustic potassa: sugar will cause a brownish or reddish precipitate.

Hering's t. On looking with both eyes through a tube blackened within and having a thread running vertically across the farther end, a small round body being placed either before or behind the thread—if vision be binocular the subject is able at once to tell whether the ball be nearer to him than the thread or farther off; but if vision be monocular, he cannot tell whether it is nearer or farther than the thread.

Herzberg's t. (*for free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice*). Moisten a paper with a solution of Congo-red and dry it: free HCl colors it blue or bluish black.

Heynsius's t. (*for albumin*). To a suspected liquid add enough acetic acid to render acidulous, and then boil with a saturated solution of sodium chlorid; albumin will form a flocculent precipitate.

Hindenlang's t. (*for albumin*). To the liquid to be tested add solid metaphosphoric acid; albumin, if present, forms a precipitate.

Hoffmann's t. (*for tyrosin*). Add mercuric nitrate to the suspected liquid and boil it; then add nitric acid with a little nitrous acid. A red color is produced if tyrosin be present, and a red precipitate is seen.

Hofmeister's t. 1. (*For leucin.*) Warm the suspected liquid with mercurous nitrate; if leucin be present metallic mercury is deposited. 2. (*For peptones.*) Mix phosphotungstic and hydrochloric acids; let the mixture stand 24 hours, and filter. With this reagent a solution containing peptones with no albumin will afford a precipitate.

Holmgren's t. The use of skeins of colored worsted as a test of the perception of colors. A skein is given to the subject of the test, and he is asked to match it out of a set of variously colored skeins.

Hoppe-Seyler's t. 1. (*For carbon monoxid in the blood.*) Add to blood twice its volume of a solution of caustic soda of 1.3 specific gravity: normal blood will form a dingy-brown mass with a green shade if spread thin on a white surface; but if carbon monoxid be present the mass is red, and so is the thin layer. 2. (*For xanthin.*) Add the substance to be tested to a mixture of chlorid of lime in a porcelain dish; a dark-green ring is formed at first.

Horsley's t. (*for glucose*). Boil the solution with caustic potash and potassium chromate. A green color is formed if glucose is present.

Huppert's t. (*for bile-pigments*). The suspected solution is treated with lime-water or calcium chlorid solution and then with a solution of ammonium or sodium carbonate. The precipitate of bile-pigments may be removed by shaking with chloroform, after washing with water, acidulating with acetic acid. Bilirubin colors the chloroform yellow and the acetic acid solution green.

Hydrochloric acid. See *Bell's t., Boas's t., Ewald.s t., Guenzburg's t., Herzberg's t., Leo's t., Luttke's t., Maly's t., Mohr's t., Rabuteau's t., Reoch's t., Szabo's t., Uffelmann's t., Van der Velden's t., Von Jaksch's t., Winckler's t., Witz's t.*

Hydrogen peroxid t. (*for blood*). A 20 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxid is added to the suspected fluid, when, if blood is present even in minute proportion, bubbles will rise, forming foam on the surface of the fluid.

Indican. See *Jaffe's t., MacMunn's t., Obermeyer's t., Weber's t.*

Indol. See *Bäyer's t., Necki's t., Salkowski's t.*

Inosite. See *Gallois's t., Scherer's t., Seidel's t.*

Iodin. See *Alfraise's t.*

Iodipin t. (*for motility of the stomach*). Iodipin is given in a gelatin capsule. The saliva is then examined every fifteen minutes for iodin. The presence of iodin in the saliva indicates that the iodipin has reached the intestine, as it is not decomposed in the stomach. Called also *Heichelheim's t.*

Jacquemin's t. (*for phenol*). Add to the suspected liquid an equal quantity of anilin and some sodium hypochlorate in solution: a blue color is produced.

Jaffe's t. 1. (*For creatinin, acetone, or glucose*). To the liquid to be tested add picric acid in solution and a little sodium hydrate: on warming a red color is produced, which is turned to yellow by acids. 2. (*For indican*). To the suspected liquid is added an equal amount of concentrated hydrochloric acid and a few drops of a strong solution of sodium hydrochlorite. A blue color is formed if indican is present.

Jaksch's t's. See *Von Jaksch's t.*

Johnson's t. (*for albumin*). Put the urine in a test-tube and carefully pour upon it a strong solution of picric acid: a white coagulum of albumin appears at the junction of the liquids, which heating augments.

Jolles's t. (*for bile-pigments in urine*). The urine is shaken with barium-chlorid solution, chloroform, and a few drops of hydrochloric acid. The precipitate is removed and partially dried.

Treatment with 2 drops of strong sulphuric acid will bring out the characteristic colors of the bile-pigments.

Justus' t. (*for syphilis*). Administration of mercury by inunction or subcutaneously, when, if syphilis is present, there will be a fall of hemoglobin of from 10 to 20 per cent.

Kelling's t. 1. (*For lactic acid in the stomach*). The stomach contents are diluted with water, and to them is added one or two drops of a 5 per cent. watery solution of ferric chlorid. A greenish yellow color is formed when lactic acid is present. 2. A test for the presence and location of an esophageal diverticulum by the sound of swallowing.

Kentmann's t. (*for formaldehyd*). Dissolve in a test-tube 0.1 gm. of morphin in 1 c.c. of sulphuric acid; add without mixing an equal volume of the liquid to be tested: in a short time the latter will take on a red-violet color if any formaldehyd be present.

Kerner's t. (*for creatinin*). Acidify the suspected solution and add phosphomolybdic or phosphotungstic acid in solution: if creatinin be present it will form a crystalline precipitate.

Knapp's t. 1. (*For sugar in the urine*). Ten gm. of mercuric cyanid are dissolved in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic soda and diluted: heated with diabetic urine, metallic mercury is precipitated. 2. (*For organic acids in stomach*). Stomach contents are filtered and 1 c.c. treated with 5 c.c. of ether. The extract is floated on dilute iron solution in test-tubes, and the various colored rings formed will indicate the presence of the various acids.

Kobert's t. (*for hemoglobin*). The suspected liquid is treated with zinc powder or a solution of zinc sulphate; the resulting precipitate is stained red by alkalies.

Kossel's t. (*for hypoxanthin*). The liquid to be tested is treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid, and with sodium hydrate in excess: if hypoxanthin be present a ruby-red color is produced.

Kowarsky's t. (*for glucose in urine*). In a test-tube place 5 drops of pure phenylhydrazin, 10 drops of glacial acetic acid, and 1 c.c. of saturated solution of sodium chlorid. To the mass which results add 2 or 3 c.c. of urine; boil two minutes and cool. If glucose is present, crystals of phenylglucosazone will be seen with the microscope.

Kultz's t. (*for β-oxybutyric acid*). 1. The fermented urine is evaporated to a syrupy consistence, strong sulphuric acid in equal volume is added, and the mixture is distilled. If oxybutyric acid is present, α-crotonic acid will be formed, which will crystallize. 2. If after fermentation the urine shows dextro-rotatory properties, β-oxybutyric acid is present.

Ladendorff's t. (*for blood*). Treat the suspected liquid with tincture of guaiacum, and afterward with eucalyptus oil: the upper stratum of the mixture is turned violet and the lower blue if blood be present.

Lang's t. (*for taurin*). The solution to be tested is boiled with freshly prepared mercuric oxid: taurin will cause a white precipitate to appear.

Lantern-t. A test for color-blindness made with a set of specially devised lanterns.

Legal's t. (*for acetone*). Render the urine acid with HCl and distil it. Liquor potassæ and sodium nitroprussid added to the distillate produce a ruby-red tint, which acetic acid changes to purple. Creatinin will also produce a red color, but this color disappears when acetic acid is put in.

Le Nobel's t. See *Nobel's t.*.

Leo's t. (*for free hydrochloric acid*). Calcium carbonate is added to the solution, which is neutralized if the acidity is due to free acid, but not if due to acid salts.

Lieben's t. (*for acetone in urine*). Acidulate and distil it, and treat with ammonia and tincture of iodin: if acetone is present a yellow precipitate of iodoform is produced.

Lieben-Ralfe's t. (*for acetone*). Boil 1.3 gm. of potassium iodid in 3.75 c.c. of liquor potassæ; float the urine on the surface of the reagent in a test-tube: a precipitate of phosphate is formed at the upper surface of the reagent, which, if acetone be present, will be rendered yellow by iodoform.

Liebermann's t. (*for proteids*). A precipitate is made from the urine with alcohol; wash this with ether and heat with strong hydrochloric acid: this produces a fine violet-blue color if proteids are present.

Liebermann-Burchard's t. (*for cholesterin*). Dissolve the suspected substance in acetic anhydrid and treat with strong sulphuric acid: if cholesterin be present a violet color is produced, which soon changes to green.

Liebig's t. (*for cystin*). Boil the suspected substance with a caustic alkali and a little lead sulphid: if cystin be present the lead sulphid will form a black precipitate.

Loewe's t. (*for glucose in urine*). Treat the urine with a solution of soda containing bismuth subnitrate and glycerin: sugar gives a dark precipitate.

Loewenthal's t. (*for glucose not in urine*). Boil the suspected substance with a solution of ferric chlorid, tartaric acid, and sodium carbonate; if glucose be present the liquid becomes dark, and iron oxid is freely precipitated.

Luebert's t. (*for formaldehyd in milk*). Five gm. of coarsely powdered potassium sulphate are placed in a 100 c.c. flask; 5 c.c. of suspected milk are put over it by a pipet, and 10 c.c. of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.84) are run down the side of the flask. If formaldehyd be present, a violet coloration soon occurs; if none be present, the fluid becomes brown or black.

Luecke's t. (*for hippuric acid*). Add boiling hot nitric acid and then evaporate; heat the dry residue: a strong odor of nitrobenzol proves the presence of hippuric acid.

Luttke's t. (*for free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice*). A quantitative determination in succession of the total chlorids, the chlorin in the fixed chlorids, and then the combined and free HCl.

MacMunn's t. (*for indican*). Boil the urine in an equal quantity of hydrochloric acid and a little nitric acid; cool, and shake with chloroform, which becomes violet, and shows one absorption-band due to indigo-blue and one due to indigo-red.

MacWilliams's t. (*for albumin*). Take 20 c.c. of urine and add 2 drops of a saturated solution of salicyl-sulphonic acid: if albumin be present a cloudiness or precipitate will be seen; if albumoses or peptones be present this precipitate will disappear on boiling, but appears again on cooling.

Magnesionitric t. A test for albumin in the urine made with 1 part each of nitric acid and magnesium sulphate.

Magpie t. (*for salts of mercury*). Stannous chlorid is added to the suspected solution, when a white and gray precipitate is formed, consisting of metallic mercury and calomel.

Malerba's t. (*for acetone*). Add a solution of dimethylparaphenylendiamin; a fine red or reddish color is seen.

(*For free hydrochloric acid in the gastric* solution of methylen-blue is added: d will turn it from a violet to a green . 2. (*For free hydrochloric acid in tents.*) Filter into a glass dish and ith ultramarine; place a piece of blue it and cover; warm the mixture: the ll turn the blue to brown and darken er.

for proteids). Add to the suspected per cent. solution of chromic acid: cause a precipitation.

(*for bile-pigments in urine*). Drop iodin carefully into the tube: when uch the urine a green color is seen.

sin t. Same as *Maréchal's t.*

(*for arsenic or antimony*). Nascent obtained from zinc and dilute sulis allowed to act on the suspected if arsenic is present hydrogen arsenid rmed. Ignite this gas and hold a celain in the jet of flame: metallic deposited. For antimony the same ceable; but the arsenical mirror is y potassium hypochlorite, while the mirror is not affected by it.

See *Von Maschke's t.*

for bile-pigments in urine). Add 2 of sulphuric acid and a crystal of itrite: a grass-green color shows the bile-pigments.

(*for glucose*). Heat the urine with nous chlorid: if sugar be present a precipitate will be formed.

t. A method of testing color-blinduse of small bottles filled with difents, some with one only and some the latter containing either pseudoc or isochromatic solutions.

for alkaloids). Thirteen and fiveof mercuric chlorid and 50 gm. of iodid are dissolved in 1000 c.c. of is used as a test for alkaloids, with es a white precipitate.

r albumin in urine). Add a little and mix with 10 volumes of a soluts of alcohol, 1 part of phenol, and tic acid; shake it and a white preears. This test is said not to be tworthy.

t. (*for proteids*). Add ferrous sule solution, underlay it with strong id and a drop or so of nitric acid; a and red coloration indicate the presids.

for albumin). Make a reagent of 2 uefied carbolic acid, 6 parts of glacial and 22 parts of a solution of potase: this precipitates albumin.

(*for proteids and nitrogenous com*solution is made of 10 gm. of mer- gm. of nitric acid; this is diluted al volume of water and decanted after hours. This reagent gives a red color ls and other like substances in solu-

*hydrochloric acid in the stomach-con*te to a light-yellow color a solution ate, free from alkaline acetates; add of a solution of potassium sulphod add the filtered contents of the they contain the acid a red coloring ch is destroyed by sodium acetate.

1. (*For glucose in urine*). Add 2 c.c. drops of a 15 per cent. solution of an equal volume of strong sulphuric a deep-red color results. 2. (*For glucose.*) To 1 c.c. of urine add 2 or 3 drops of a strong alpha-naphtol; then add 2 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid: a deep-violet color is produced, and a violet precipitate follows if water be added. 3. (*For proteids*). The substance is treated with a 15 per cent alcoholic solution of alpha-naphtol and then with concentrated sulphuric acid: a violet color is formed if proteids are present.

Moore's t. (*for glucose or lactose*). Boil the suspected solution with sodium or potassium hydrate: if glucose or lactose be present, a yellow or brown color is produced.

Mulder's t. 1. (*For glucose.*) Alkalinize the solution with sodium carbonate: on adding a solution of indigo-carmin and heating the mixture is decolorized, but becomes blue again when shaken with air, 2. (*For proteids.*) Treat the suspected substance with nitric acid: proteids are turned yellow by it; alkalinize the substance and it becomes an orange-yellow.

Müller's t. (*for cystin*). Boil the substance with potassium hydroxid until dissolved; when cold dilute it with water: a solution of sodium nitroprussid produces a violet coloration, which soon changes to a yellow.

Murexid t. See *Weidel's t.*

Mylius's t. (*for bile acids*). To each c.c. of the alcoholic solution of bile acids add 1 c.c. of strong sulphuric and 1 drop of furfurol solution; if bile acids are present, a red color is produced, which turns to a bluish-violet in the course of a day or so.

Nakayama's t. (*for bile in urine*). Add 5 c.c. of acid urine to the same amount of 10 per cent. barium chlorid solution and centrifugalize. To the precipitate is added 2 c.c. of a reagent consisting of 99 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol, 1 part of fuming hydrochloric acid to a liter of which 4 gm. of ferric chlorid has been added. The fluid is boiled, when a green color is obtained, which, on the addition of yellow nitric acid, becomes violet or red.

Nencki's t. (*for indol*). Treat the suspected material with nitric acid and a little nitrous acid: a red color follows, and in concentrated solution a red precipitate may appear.

Nessler's t. (*for free ammonia*). Mercuric iodid is dissolved in an aqueous solution of caustic potash and potassium iodid: if free ammonia be present in a solution the reagent gives a yellow-brown precipitate.

Neukomm's t. (*for bile acids*). A drop of the suspected substance is placed on a small white porcelain cover with a drop of dilute cane-sugar solution and one of dilute sulphuric acid. The mixture is carefully evaporated over a flame, a violet stain being left if bile acids are present.

Nicklé's t. (*for distinguishing cane-sugar from glucose*). Heat the sugar with carbon tetrachlorid to 100° C.: this blackens cane-sugar, but not glucose.

Nitropropiol t. (*for sugar in urine*). The urine is mixed with an alkali and heated with orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid, when the color reaction will be seen.

Nobel's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Add zinc chlorid and a little of the tincture of iodin: a dichroic coloration follows.

Nothnagel's t. A crystal of a sodium salt placed upon the serous surface of the bowel in operations on the intestine causes an ascending peristalsis, and thus shows the direction of the exposed gut.

Nylander's t. (*for glucose in urine*). Prepare a reagent by adding 2 parts of bismuth subnitrate and 4 of sodium and potassium tartrate dissolved in a 10 per cent. solution of sodium hydrate; of this add 1 part to 10 of the suspected urine: a black coloration or black precipitate is formed.

Obermeyer's t. (*for indican in urine*). Precipitate the urine with a 1 : 5 lead-acetate solution with care, lest an excess of the reagent be taken; filter and agitate the filtrate with an equal amount of fuming hydrochloric acid containing a little of the solution of ferric chlorid; to this add chloroform, which is turned blue by indigo.

Obermüller's t. (*for cholesterin*). Put the substance to be tested in a test-tube and melt it with a drop or two of propionic anhydrid over a small flame: on cooling the mass becomes successively blue, green, orange, carmin, and copper-colored.

Oliver's t. 1. (*For albumin.*) Underlay the urine with a 1 : 4 solution of sodium tungstate and a 10 : 6 solution of citric acid: a white coagulum at the junction of the two layers shows the presence of albumin. 2. (*For sugar.*) Boil the suspected liquid with indigo-carmin: sugar will change the blue to a red or yellow.

Orcin t. (*for pentose in urine*). The urine is warmed with a solution of orcin in concentrated hydrochloric acid, a green color being formed when pentose is present.

Ott's t. (*for nucleo-albumin in urine*). To the urine is added an equal volume of saturated solution of salt, then adding Almen's solution: a precipitate forms when nucleo-albumin is present.

Oxyphenylsulphonic-acid t. (*for albumin in urine*). Dissolve in 20 parts of water 3 parts of oxyphenylsulphonic acid and 1 part of salicylsulphonic acid; add to 1 c.c. of urine a drop of the reagent: if albumin be present a clear white precipitate appears.

Parnum's t. (*for albumin*). Filter the urine, and add one-sixth of its volume of a saturated solution of magnesium or sodium sulphate; acidulate with acetic acid and boil: if albumin be present a white precipitate is formed.

Pavy's t. (*for glucose in urine*). Prepare a reagent by mixing 120 c.c. of Fehling's solution with 300 c.c. of ammonia (specific gravity 0.88), 400 c.c. of a solution of sodium hydrate (specific gravity 1.14), and 1000 c.c. of water; boil the suspected liquid with this solution: if glucose be present the reagent is decolorized.

Pélouse-Moore's t. (*for sugar in urine*). Boil with a solution of potassa, cool, and add 1 drop of concentrated sulphuric acid, when the odor of burnt sugar will be given off.

Penzoldt's t. 1. (*For acetone.*) To the suspected liquid add a warm saturated solution of orthonitrobenzaldehyd, and render it alkaline with sodium hydrate: if acetone be present the mixture becomes yellow and then green; thereafter a precipitate forms, which on shaking with chloroform gives a blue color. 2. (*For glucose in urine*). Add caustic potassa and a slightly alkaline solution of diazobenzolsulphonic acid; shake the mixture till it foams: a red or yellow-red color is produced, the foam also being red. 3. (*For stomach absorption*). A capsule containing three grains of potassium iodid are given and a glass of water taken. Dried starch paper is moistened with the patient's saliva, and then a drop of foaming nitric acid placed on the paper. A blue or violet color will form.

Penzoldt-Fischer's t. (*for phenol*). Alkalinize strongly the substance to be tested and dissolve in a solution of diazobenzolsulphonic acid: phenol, if present, produces a deep-red color.

Peppermint t. A method of discovering leaks in drain-pipes by placing oil of peppermint in the pipes and noticing where the odor is emitted.

Peria's t. (*for tyrosin*). To a small portion of substance to be tested on a watch glass is added a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid. This is heated over a boiling water bath, allowed to cool and poured into 15 c.c. of water in a porcelain evaporating dish. This is warmed, neutralized with barium carbonate, filtered, evaporated and a dilute solution of ferric chlorid added when a violet color appears.

Perl's t. A test for hemosiderin made by treating the substance with hydrochloric acid and potassium ferrocyanid: the Prussian-blue reaction is produced if hemosiderin be present.

Petri's t. 1. (*For kairin in urine.*) Add acetic acid and calcium chlorid in solution, when a fuchsin-red color is produced. 2. (*For proteids.*) Add diazobenzolsulphonic acid and sodium hydrate: an orange or brownish color is formed, and on shaking a red froth is produced.

Pettenkofer's t. (*for bile-acids in urine*). Drop a solution of the suspected material into a mixture of sugar and sulphuric acid: a purplish-crimson color is produced.

Phenylhydrazin t. See *Kowarsky's t.*, and *Von Jacksch's t.* (2).

Phloridzin t. (*for renal insufficiency*). The bladder is emptied and a hypodermic injection given of a mixture of 5–10 gm. each of sodium carbonate and phloridzin. Sugar will appear in the urine within half an hour if the kidney is healthy. If only a small quantity of sugar appear there is probably renal insufficiency; if none at all, then serious kidney disease probably exists.

Phloroglucin t. (*for pentose and glycuronates in urine*). A solution of phloroglucin in hydrochloric acid is added to the urine and warmed, a red color forming if suspected substances are present.

Piorkowski's t. (*for typhoid bacilli*). Alkaline urine is boiled with a small amount of hextone and gelatin. The filtered product is sterilized and inoculated with the suspected substance. Plate cultures are made. Typhoid colonies will develop in twenty-four hours.

Piotrowski's t. See *Biuret t.* (1).

Piria's t. (*for tyrosin*). Moisten the suspected material with strong sulphuric acid and warm it; then dilute and warm it again; neutralize it with barium carbonate, filter, and add ferric chlorid in dilute solution: if tyrosin be present a violet color is seen, which is destroyed by an excess of ferric chlorid.

Pirquet's t. See *Von Pirquet's reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Plugge's t. (*for phenol*). A dilute solution containing phenol becomes red on mixture with a mercuric-nitrate solution containing a trace of nitrous acid; mercury is also precipitated and the odor of salicylol is given off.

Poehl's t. (*for determining the presence of the cholera-bacillus*). Add 10 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid to 7 c.c. of the pure culture, when a rose color will be formed, deepening to a purple.

Pohl's t. (*for globulins*). These substances are precipitated from solution by ammonium sulphate.

Pollacci's t. (*for albumin in urine*). Dissolve in 100 c.c. of water 1 gm. of tartaric acid, 5 gm. of mercuric chlorid, and 10 gm. of sodium chlorid, and add 5 c.c. of a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyd. This solution added to urine will cause coagulation of albumin in a white zone.

Precipitin t. See *Serum t.*

Quinlan's t. (*for bile*). A 3-mm. layer of the suspected liquid is examined by the spectroscope: if bile be present some of the violet color of the spectrum will be absorbed.

Raabe's t. (*for albumin*). Filter the urine into a test-tube and drop a crystal of trichloracetic acid into it: albumin will form a white ring about the crystal; uric acid may form a similar ring, but it is not so well defined.

Rabuteau's t. 1. (*For hydrochloric acid in urine*). Add a little indigosulphonic acid to color the urine, and sulphurous acid to decompose what hydrochloric acid may be present: the urine will be decolorized. 2. (*For hydrochloric acid in stomach-contents.*) One gm. of potassium iodate and 0.5 gm. of potassium iodid are added to 50 c.c. of starch mucilage, and the filtered stomach-liquids are added to it: free hydrochloric acid will render the mixture blue.

Ralfe's t. 1. (*For acetone in urine.*) Boil 4 c.c. of liquor potassæ with 1.5 gm. of potassium iodid, overlay it with 4 c.c. of urine: a yellow ring with specks of iodoform appears at the plane of contact. 2. (*For peptones in urine.*) Put 4 c.c. of Fehling's solution in a test-tube and overlay it with urine: a rose-colored ring shows the presence of peptones.

Randolph's t. (*for peptones in urine*). Add 2 drops of a saturated solution of potassium iodid and 3 drops of Millons's reagent to 5 c.c. of cold and slightly acid urine: a yellow precipitate shows the presence of peptones.

Reach's t. (*for hydrochloric acid in gastric juice*). Barium iodate and bismuth oxyiodate are given, which are decomposed by hydrochloric acid with the liberation of iodin. The salvia is then tested for iodin.

Rees's t. (*for albumin*). Small amounts of albumin are precipitated from solution by tannic acid in alcoholic solution.

Reichl's t. (*for proteids*). Add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd and a quantity of sulphuric acid previously diluted to twice its volume with water; then add a few drops of ferric-sulphate solution. The mixture will sooner or later take on a deep-blue color.

Reinsch's t. (*for arsenic*). Acidulate the liquid with HCl, insert a strip of clean copper, and boil: if arsenic be present a gray or bluish film of copper is deposited.

Reoch's t. 1. (*For albumin.*) Same as *Mac Williams's t.* 2. (*For free HCl in stomach-contents.*) Add to the suspected substance a mixture of iron and quinin citrate and potassium sulphocyanid; if free HCl be present a red coloration is produced.

Resorcin t. See *Boas' t. 2nd def.*

Reuss's t. (*for atropin*). The substance examined is treated with sulphuric acid and oxidizing agents: if atropin be present an odor of roses and orange-flowers is given off.

Reynold's t. (*for acetone*). To the liquid to be examined add freshly prepared mercuric oxid; shake and filter; overlay the filtrate with ammonium sulphid, when it is turned black.

Rinné's t. A tuning-fork is held alternately before the ear and over the mastoid process: if the sound is heard better before the ear, the air-conductivity is better than the bone-conductivity, and *vice versâ*.

Roberts's t. 1. (*For albumin.*) Underlay the urine with a solution of sodium chlorid containing 5 per cent. of HCl; or with 5 parts of saturated solution of magnesium sulphate and 1 part of nitric acid; a white ring or layer forms at the plane of junction. 2. (*For glucose.*) Determine the specific gravity of the urine at a certain temperature; add a little tartaric acid and some yeast; after 24 hours filter and again find the specific gravity. Each degree of intensity lost represents a grain of glucose in a fluidounce of the urine.

Rosenbach's t. (*for indigo-red*). Boil with nitric acid, and a blue color will be formed.

Rosenbach-Gmelin's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Filter the urine through a very small filter; put a drop of nitric acid with a trace of nitrous acid on the inside of the filter, when a pale-yellow spot will appear, surrounded with yellowish-red, violet, blue, and green rings.

Rosin's t. (*for indigo-red*). Render the liquid alkaline with sodium carbonate and extract with ether: this is colored red.

Rossel's aloin t. (*for blood in stools*). About one dram of the feces is put in a test-tube and extracted with 5 to 10 c.c. of ether to remove the fat. After pouring off the ether the feces are thoroughly shaken up with 5 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. The acid is then poured into another test-tube and extracted with 5 to 10 c.c. of ether. The test is then made with this ether. To the ether is added 20 to 30 drops of old oil of turpentine and 10 to 15 drops of a 1 to 4 per cent. solution of Barbadoes aloin in 60 to 70 per cent. alcohol. In the presence of blood the mixture takes on a light red color, turning to bright cherry red in about ten minutes.

Rubner's t. 1. (*For carbon monoxid in blood*). Shake the blood with 4 or 5 volumes of lead acetate in solution: if the blood contains CO it will retain its bright color; if not it becomes a chocolate-brown. 2. (*For glucose*). Add an excess of lead acetate to the liquid tested; filter, and add ammonium hydrate to the filtrate until precipitation ceases: on warming the precipitate becomes pink, but the color fades on standing.

Ruhemann's t. (*for uric acid in urine*). Iodin added to urine is neutralized by uric acid if present.

Saccharimeter t. Dextrose in solution rotates the plane of polarized light to the right, while levulose turns it to the left.

Sachsse's t. (*for sugar in the urine*). A solution of 18 gm. of red iodid of mercury, 25 gm. of potassium iodid, 80 gm. of potassium hydrate, in water enough to make a liter: sugar, if present, causes a reduction of the solution.

Safranin t. (*for sugar in urine*). Add normal sodium hydrate solution to an equal quantity of urine, add safranin and heat to 180° F., when the safranin will be dissolved if sugar is present.

Sahli's t. (*for motive and digestive power of stomach*). The patient is fed a soup made of definite amounts of water, flour, butter, and salt and in an hour the stomach contents are removed. The amount of fat present shows how much of the meal has been digested, and the acidity indicates how much the stomach has secreted.

Sahli's desmoid t. See *Desmoid reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Salkowski's t. 1. (*For CO in the blood*). Add to the blood 20 volumes of water and sodium hydrate in solution (specific gravity, 1.34). If CO be present it becomes cloudy and then red; flakes of red afterward float on the surface. 2. (*For cholesterin.*) Dissolve in chloroform and add an equal body of strong sulphuric acid: if cholesterin be present the solution becomes bluish-red, and slowly changes to a violet-red; the sulphuric acid becomes red, with a green fluorescence. 3. (*For indol.*) To the solution to be tested add a little nitric acid, and drop in slowly a solution of potassium nitrite (2 per cent.): a red color shows that indol is present, and a red precipitate is afterwards formed.

Salkowski-Ludwig's t. (*for uric acid*). A solution of silver ammonionitrate and ammonium and magnesium chlorids precipitates uric acid.

Salol t. See *Ewald's t.*, 2d def.

Scarification t's. See *Cuti-reaction of v. Pirquet*, under *Reaction*.

Scherer's t. 1. (*For inosite.*) Evaporate on platinum foil with nitric acid; add ammonia and a single drop of calcium chlorid in solution; reëvaporate to dryness: a rose-red coloration indicates the presence of inosite. 2. (*For leucin.*)

Evaporate with care on platinum foil; moisten with sodium hydrate: warming develops a pale-yellow or brown color, and evaporation changes the substance to an oily drop. 3. (*For tyrosin.*) Treat with nitric acid and dry with care on platinum foil; the formation of nitrotyrosin nitrate renders it yellow; and caustic soda changes the color to reddish-yellow.

Schiff's t. 1. (*For carbohydrates in urine.*) Make warm and add sulphuric acid; expose to the fumes of the urine a paper dipped in a mixture of equal volumes of xylidin and glacial acetic acid with alcohol and dried: the paper becomes red if carbohydrates are present. 2. (*For cholesterin.*) Add a reagent composed of 2 parts of sulphuric acid with 1 of a dilute solution of ferric chlorid: a violet color is produced. 3. (*For cholesterin.*) Evaporate with nitric acid and add ammonia: a red color not changed by alkalies is produced. 4. (*For urea.*) Add a solution of furfurol in hydrochloric acid: a purple color appears, turning to a brownish-black. 5. (*For uric acid.*) Treat silver-nitrate paper with an alkaline solution of the suspected substance; a brown stain shows the presence of uric acid.

Schmidt's t. 1. (*for bile*). Particles of fresh feces are rubbed up with concentrated aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate in a glass dish. After standing covered for 24 hours the matter is examined, bilirubin appearing as green particles, hydrobilirubin as red ones. 2. (*for sugar*). Lead acetate is added and precipitated with ammonia; on heating the white precipitate remains unchanged if saccharose or milk-sugar be present; but if glucose be present, an orange tint is seen.

Schoenbein's t. (*for copper*). A solution containing a copper salt becomes blue if potassium cyanid and tincture of guaiac be added.

Schroeder's t. (*for urea*). Add a crystal of the substance to a solution of bromin in chloroform: the urea will decompose and gas will be formed.

Schultze's t. 1. (*For cellulose.*) Iodin is dissolved to saturation in a zinc-chlorid solution (sp. gr. 1.8), and 6 parts of potassium iodid are added: this reagent colors cellulose blue. 2. (*For cholesterin.*) Evaporate with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish and water-bath. If cholesterin be present a yellow deposit is formed, which changes to yellowish-red when ammonia is added. 3. (*For proteids.*) To a suspected solution add a very little of a dilute solution of cane-sugar and concentrated sulphuric acid; keep it at 60° C., and a bluish-red coloration is produced.

Schumm's t. Same as *Benzidin t.*

Schwabach's t. (*for the condition of the sound-conducting and sound-perceiving apparatus*). Measurement of the time during which a series of tuning-forks are heard by air-conduction and by bone-conduction.

Schwartz's t. Heat the substance with charcoal: the odor of mercaptan indicates the presence of sulphonal.

Scivoletto's t. (*for hydrochloric acid in urine*). Dip filter-paper in starch paste and dry; sprinkle it with urine and dry; hang it in a flask containing strontium acetate in solution: a blue color indicates the presence of the acid.

Seidel's t. (*for inosite*). Evaporate in a platinum crucible with nitric acid, and treat with ammonia and strontium acetate in solution: inosite, if present, causes a green coloration and a violet precipitate.

Senn's t. The introduction of hydrogen into the intestines by the rectum as an aid in the diagnosis of intestinal perforations.

Serum test (*for human blood*). Human blood serum is injected several times at intervals into a rabbit: The suspected specimen is dissolved in physiologic salt solution and added to the serum of a rabbit treated in the above way. The serum will become clouded if the suspected specimen is human blood. Called also *Biologic t., Precipitin t., Bordet t.*, and *Uhlenmuth's t.*

Sherer's t. (*for pure leucin*). A small portion of leucin with a few drops of nitric acid are evaporated on platinum foil. The transparent residue turns a brownish color on the addition of a caustic alkali. When the mixture is concentrated an oil-like drop is obtained.

Siebold and Bradbury's t. (*for salicylic acid in urine*). Alkalinize with potassium carbonate; add a solution of lead nitrate in excess; filter, and add a dilute solution of ferric chlorid, when a violet color will be produced.

Silver t. (*for glucose in the urine*). Boil it with silver-nitrate solution and an excess of ammonia: metallic silver will be deposited. Tartaric acid and aldehyd also produce this reaction.

Simonelli's t. (*for renal inadequacy*). Iodin is administered and the urine and saliva tested for iodin. If iodin does not appear in the urine at the same time as in the saliva, the kidneys are diseased.

Smith's t. (*for bile-pigments*). Overlay the suspected liquid with tincture of iodin: a green ring or plane appears at the junction of the two liquids in the tube.

Soldaini's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). Dissolve 15 gm. of copper carbonate and 416 gm. of potassium bicarbonate in 1400 c.c. of water for a reagent. Two parts of urine are boiled with one part of the reagent. A yellow precipitate of copper suboxid shows the presence of glucose.

Sonnenschein's t. (*for strychnin*). The substance is dissolved in a drop of sulphuric acid, some cerosoceric oxid is added and stirred with a glass rod. A deep blue color is formed, changing to violet, and finally to cherry red.

Spiegler's t. (*for albumin*). Acidulate with acetic acid and filter; prepare a reagent with 8 gm. of mercuric chlorid and 4 gm. of tartaric acid in 290 c.c. of water and 20 gm. of glycerin; overlay the filtrate in a tube with the reagent. If albumin be present a white ring appears at the junction of the liquids.

Sponge-t. A test performed by passing a hot sponge up and down the spine: if any lesion of the spine is present, pain is felt as the sponge passes over its locality.

Station-t. A test for disturbances of coördination made by placing the patient in an erect posture, with the heels and toes of the two feet together: if the swaying of the body is beyond normal, coördination is defective.

Stokes's t. (*for oxyhemoglobin*). Prepare a reagent by dissolving ferrous sulphate, adding tartaric or citric acid, and alkalinizing with ammonia. This reagent reduces hemoglobin.

Stokvis's t. (*for bile-pigments*). With 25 c.c. of urine mix 8 c.c. of a 1:5 zinc-acetate solution; wash the precipitate in water on a filter, and dissolve in ammonia-water. Filter again, and in a short time the filtrate shows a bluish-green tint.

Storck's t. (*for human milk*). The ferment of human milk will decompose hydrogen peroxid.

Strassburg's t. (*for bile-acids in albumin-free urine*). Add cane-sugar to the urine; dip filter-paper into it and dry. A drop of sulphuric acid on the paper will cause a red or violet spot if bile-acids are present.

Struve's t. (*for blood in the urine*). Alkalinize the urine and add tannic and acetic acids till the reaction becomes acid and a dark precipitate is formed. When this is dried crystals of hemin may be obtained from it by adding ammonium chlorid and glacial acetic acid.

Sulphur t. (*for proteids*). The suspected liquid is heated with an excess of sodium hydrate and a small quantity of acetate of lead. If proteids are present a black precipitate of lead sulphid is formed.

Szabo's t. (*for HCl in the stomach contents*). Add to the suspected liquid a reagent containing equal parts of a 0.5 per cent. solution of sodioferric tartrate and ammonium sulphocyanid. If HCl be present the reagent is changed from a pale yellow to a brownish red.

Tanret's t. (*for albumin*). Tanret's reagent (see *Reagent*) gives a white precipitate with albumin.

Teichmann's t. (*for blood*). The suspected liquid is put under a cover-glass with a crystal of sodium chlorid and a little glacial acetic acid; heat carefully without boiling and then cool. If blood be present rhombic crystals of hemin will appear.

Thalleioquin t. (*for quinin*). A neutralized solution of the suspected liquid is treated with chlorin or bromin and then with an excess of ammonia, when the green substance "thalleioquin" will be formed.

Therapeutic t. A test of a specificity of a remedy by ascertaining if it will act as a specific in some suspected case.

Thompson's t. (*for gonorrhea*). The morning-urine is placed in two glasses in order to determine whether the gonorrheal process is localized in the anterior portion of the urethra or is more general.

Thormählen's t. (*for melanin in urine*). Treat with a solution of sodium nitroprussid, potassium hydrate, and acetic acid. If melanin be present a deep-blue color will form.

Thudichum's t. (*for creatinin*). Add to the suspected substance a dilute solution of ferric chlorid. A dark-red color, increased by warming, indicates the presence of creatinin.

Tidy's t. 1. (*For albumin in urine.*) Add equal volumes of carbolic and glacial acetic acids. Albumin will form a white precipitate. 2. (*For albumin in urine.*) Add 15 drops of alcohol and 15 drops of carbolic acid. Albumin will form a white precipitate.

Tizzoni's t. (*for iron in tissues*). Treat a section of tissue with a 2 per cent. solution of potassium ferrocyanid, and then with a 0.5 per cent. solution of HCl. The tissue will be stained a blue color if iron be present.

Tollen's t. 1. (*For aldehyd.*) Treat the suspected solution with an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate and potassium hydrate. If aldehyd be present a mirror of metallic silver appears. 2. (*For glucose.*) Prepare a reagent by precipitating a silver-nitrate solution with potassium hydrate and dissolving with ammonia. This is reduced by glucose. 3. (See *For pentose*). See *Orcin t.* and *Phloroglucin t.*

Töpfer's t. (*for free HCl in gastric contents*). One or two drops of a 0.5 per cent. alcoholic solution of dimethyl-amido-azobenzene is added to a trace of the gastric contents. In the presence of free HCl a fine cherry-red color develops.

Trommer's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). To 2 parts of urine 1 part of potassium or sodium hydrate is added; a 10 per cent. solution of copper hydrate is then added drop by drop, and then the whole is boiled. Sugar, if present, causes the precipitation of an orange-red deposit.

Trousseau's t. (*for bile in urine*). Tincture of iodin diluted with ten parts of alcohol is added to urine in a test-tube. A green ring is formed where the liquids touch, if bilirubin is present.

Tuberculin-t. A test for the existence of tuberculosis, consisting in the subcutaneous injection of 5 mg. of tuberculin. In healthy persons it produces no appreciable effect, but in tuberculous patients it produces a moderate fever, which lasts for several hours, and also a swelling and redness in the tuberculous lesions of the patient. See also *Ophthalmic reaction, Cuti-reaction of von Pirquet*, and *Moro's reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Udránsky's t. 1. (*For bile-acids.*) Take 1 c.c. of a solution of the suspected substance, add a drop of the 0.1 per cent. solution of furfurol in water, underlay with strong sulphuric acid and cool. If bile be present a bluish-red color is formed. 2. (*For tyrosin.*) Take 1 c.c. of the suspected substance in solution, add a drop of 0.5 per cent. aqueous solution of furfurol, underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. A pink color shows the presence of tyrosin.

Uffelmann's t. (*for free HCl in the gastric contents*). To a quantity of material taken from the stomach there are added a few drops of a reagent containing 3 drops of a solution of ferric chlorid, 3 drops of a concentrated solution of carbolic acid, and 20 c.c. of water. Hydrochloric acid, if present, decolorizes this solution, while lactic acid turns it yellow.

Uhlenmuth's t. See *Serum t.*

Ultzmann's t. (*for bile-pigments*). To 10 c.c. of the urine to be tested add 3 or 4 c.c. of a 1:3 solution of potassium hydrate and an excess of HCl. Bile-pigments will cause an emerald-green coloration.

Valsalva's t. (*for pneumothorax*). After a deep inspiration the mouth and nose are held tightly closed, and a strong attempt at expiration is made. This determines the possibility of the inflation of lung-tissue compressed by pneumothorax.

Valve-t. Auscultation of the heart while the patient lies with the legs raised obliquely and the arms lifted perpendicularly.

Van Deen's t. See *Deen's t.*

Van der Velden's t. Same as *Maly's t.*

Vaughan and Novy's t. (*for tyrotoxicon*). Adding 2 or 3 drops each of sulphuric and carbolic acids and a few drops of an aqueous solution of the suspected substance to tyrotoxicon gives a yellow or orange-red color.

Vitali's t. 1. (*For alkaloids.*) Evaporate with fuming nitric acid and add a drop of potassium hydrate, when color-reactions will occur. For atropin the color is violet turning to red. 2. (*For alkaloids.*) Add sulphuric acid, potassium chlorate, and an alkaline sulphid. Various color-reactions will follow. 3. (*For bile-pigments.*) Add a few drops of potassium nitrate in solution and dilute sulphuric acid. The color-reactions are green, followed by blue or red and yellow. 4. (*For bile-pigments.*) Add quinin bisulphate in solution and follow with ammonia, sulphuric acid, a crystal of sugar, and alcohol. A violet color results. 5. (*For thymol.*) Distil, and pass the vapor through a mixture of chloroform and potassium-hydrate solution. A red color results. 6. (*For pus in the urine*). The urine is acidified with acetic acid and filtered. On the filter paper thus obtained a small quantity of guaiacum is dropped. The paper will turn a dark blue if pus is present.

Von Jaksch's t. 1. (*For free HCl in gastric juice.*) A test-paper prepared with benzopurpurin B takes on a fine violet color if HCl be present. If present in considerable amount it becomes dark blue. 2. (*For glucose in urine.*) A mixture of 3 parts of sodium acetate and 2 parts of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate is added to the

urine; warm it, and put the test-tube in hot water for half an hour. On cooling yellow needles of phenylglucosazone are seen as a precipitate. 3. (*For melanin.*) Add to the suspected liquid a few drops of a solution of ferric chlorid. If melanin be present a gray appearance is produced. After precipitation add more ferric chlorid, and the precipitate will be redissolved. 4. (*For uric acid.*) Heat the powder slowly on a glass dish with a few drops of bromin-water or chlorin-water: the substance becomes red. After cooling add ammonia, and it becomes purplish-red.

Von Maschke's t. (*for creatinin*). To the suspected solution add a few drops of Fehling's solution, after mixing with a cold solution of sodium carbonate: an amorphous, flocculent precipitate proves the presence of creatinin.

Von Pirquet's t. See *Cuti-reaction of v. Pirquet*, under *Reaction*.

Von Recklinghausen's t. (*of heart function*). A test based on the proposition that the product of the frequency of the pulse by the amplitude of the blood-pressure is equal to the amount of blood expelled by the heart in a second, divided by the distensibility of the circulatory system.

Warren's t. Same as *Trommer's t.*

Wassermann's t. See *Wassermann's reaction*, under *Reaction*.

Water-gurgle t. (*for stricture of the esophagus*). The swallowing of water causes a peculiar gurgle, heard on auscultation.

Weber's t. 1. (*For ear-disease.*) A vibrating tuning-fork is held against the vertex. The sound is heard best by the non-affected ear if deafness is due to disease of the auditory apparatus; by the affected ear if deafness is due to obstruction of the air-passages. 2. (*For indican.*) Boil 30 c.c. of suspected urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid containing a little nitric acid; cool it, and shake with ether: if indican be present the ether will become red or violet and the froth will be blue.

Weidel's t. 1. (*For uric acid.*) The substance tested is treated with nitric acid, evaporated, and moistened with ammonia-water: if uric acid be present murexid will be formed, and a purple color is produced. Called also *Murexid t.* 2. (*For xanthin.*) Warm with freshly prepared chlorin-water containing a trace of nitric acid until gas ceases to be produced: contact with gaseous ammonia develops a pink or purple color. 3. (*For xanthin-bodies.*) Dissolve in warm chlorin-water, evaporate, and treat with ammonia: a pink or purple color will form, changing to violet on the addition of sodium or potassium hydrate.

Welland's t. A vertical bar placed between the eyes and letters to be read shows the degree of binocular fixation.

Wender's t. (*for glucose*). Make a reagent by dissolving 1 part of methylen-blue in 3000 parts of distilled water; alkalinize this with potassium hydrate and heat with a suspected solution: glucose, if present, will decolorize it.

Wenzell's t. (*for strychnin*). Treat the suspected material with a solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 2000 parts of sulphuric acid: strychnin, even in very small proportion, will cause color-reactions.

Weppen's t. 1. (*For morphin.*) Treatment with sugar, bromin, and sulphuric acid: a red color shows the presence of morphin. 2. (*For veratrin.*) Add sugar and sulphuric acid: a yellow, green, or blue color is formed.

Wetzel's t. (*for carbon monoxid in blood*). To the blood to be examined add 4 volumes of water and treat with 3 volumes of a 1 per cent. tannin solution. If CO be present the blood becomes carmin-red; normal blood slowly assumes a grayish hue.

Weyl's t. 1. (*For creatinin.*) To the suspected solution add a little of a dilute solution of sodium nitroprussid, and then carefully put in a few drops of a weak solution of sodium hydrate: a ruby-red color results, changing to blue on warming with acetic acid. 2. (*For nitric acid in the urine*). Distil 200 c.c. of urine with 0.2 part of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, receiving the distillate in a potassium-hydrate solution. If metaphenyldiamin be added a yellow color will form; if there be added pyrogallic acid in aqueous solution with a little sulphuric acid the color will be brown; but sulphanilic acid in solution, followed in 10 minutes by naphthylamin hydrochlorate, produces a red tint.

Widal's serum-t. A test for typhoid fever, performed by adding 1 part of blood-serum from a suspected case to 10 parts of a bouillon-culture of typhoid bacilli. If the culture is fresh and the serum that of a person with typhoid a characteristic reaction occurs, consisting of an aggregation of the bacilli into groups (called *clumping*), followed by a gradual loss of motility on the part of the bacteria.

Williamson's blood-t. In a narrow test-tube 40 c.mm. of water and 20 c.mm. of blood are placed; to this are added 1 c.c. of methylen-blue (1:6000) and 40 c.mm. of liquor potassæ. The tube is placed in a pot of boiling water. If the blood be from a diabetic patient the blue soon disappears, but not otherwise.

Winckler's t. 1. (*For alkaloids.*) A solution of mercuric chlorid with an excess of potassium iodid is added: alkaloids will cause a white precipitate. 2. (*For free HCl in the gastric juice.*) Filter the juice into a porcelain cell with a few drops of the 5 per cent. alcoholic solution of alpha-naphtol containing 1 per cent. or less of glucose. Heat carefully, and a bluish-violet zone will appear, which rapidly grows darker. 3. (*For iodin.*) Sodium nitrate is mixed with a starch-paste: iodin gives a blue color with it.

Witz's t. (*for hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice*). A $\frac{1}{48}$ aqueous solution of methyl-violet causes a violet color, changing to blue and then green.

Woodbury's t. (*for alcohol in the urine*). To 2 c.c. of urine, 1 c.c. of sulphuric acid is added, and a crystal of potassium bichromate: a green color will soon form.

Wormley's t. (*for alkaloids*). 1. Made by treating with an alcoholic solution of picric acid, when a yellow precipitate will be formed. 2. Made by treating with a solution of 1 part of iodin and 2 parts of potassium iodid in 60 parts of water: a colored precipitate will be formed.

Worm-Müller's t. (*for glucose in the urine*). A test made by boiling in a test-tube $\frac{1}{3}$ c.c. of a 2.5 per cent. solution of copper sulphate and 2.5 c.c. of a solution of sodic potassium hydrate. Boil each and mix, and a yellowish or red precipitate will be formed.

Wurster's t. 1. (*For hydrogen peroxid.*) Test-paper is saturated with the solution of tetramethylparaphenylendiamin: hydrogen peroxid turns it to a blue-violet color. 2. (*For tyrosin.*) The suspected material is dissolved in boiling water and a little quinone: a ruby-red color will form, changing slowly to brown.

Xanthin t. Same as *Hoppe-Seyler's t.*

Xanthoproteid t. Same as *Mulder's t.*

Xylidin t. Same as *Schiff's t.*

Yefimov's t. (*for worms in urine*). 1. From 5–10 c.c. of urine are treated with 5 or 10 drops of a solution of mercuric nitrate. If the precipitate formed is grayish or dirty, the patient has intestinal worms. 2. The crystals formed by evaporating a drop of urine are examined under the microscope. Granular crystals indicate the presence of cestodes; wax-like ones show the presence of nematodes.

Yvon's t. 1. (*For acetanilid in urine.*) Extract it with chloroform and heat the residue with mercurous nitrate, when a green color will form. 2. (*For alkaloids.*) Add a solution of 3 gm. of bismuth subnitrate, made by boiling in 40 c.c. of water, to which are added 14 gm. of potassium iodid and 40 drops of hydrochloric acid: a red color will show the presence of an alkaloid.

Zaleski's t. (*for carbon monoxid in blood*). To 2 c.c. of blood add an equal volume of water and 3 drops of a $\frac{1}{3}$ saturated solution of copper sulphate: if carbon monoxid be present a brick-red deposit is thrown down; otherwise the precipitate is greenish brown.

Zeisel's t. (*for colchicin*). Dissolve in hydrochloric acid, boil with ferric chlorid, and shake with chloroform: a brown or dark-red layer will form at the bottom.

Zeller's t. (*for melanin in urine*). Add brominwater: a yellow precipitate will form, which changes slowly to black.

Zouchlos's t. (*for albumin in the urine*). 1. Precipitate it with a mixture of 1 part of acetic acid and 6 parts of a 10 per cent. solution of mercuric chlorid. 2. Prepare a reagent with 100 parts of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanid and 20 parts of acetic acid: drop it slowly into the urine until the albumin appears as a white cloudiness. 3. Add equal parts of succinic acid and potassium sulphocyanid: albumin, if present, will be precipitated.

Zwenger's t. Same as *Liebermann's t.*

Testa (tes'tah) [L.]. A shell; oyster-shell. **T. o'vi**, egg-shell. **T. præpara'ta**, oyster-shell powdered and washed.

Testaceous (tes-ta'she-us) [L. *tes'ta* shell]. Of the nature of shell; having a shell.

Testaden (tes'tad-en) [L. *tes'tis* testicle + Gr. ἀδήν gland]. A therapeutic preparation of the testes of bulls: used in diseases of the nerves and spinal cord. Daily dose, 90–120 gr. (6–8 gm.).

Testectomy (tes-tek'to-me) [L. *tes'tis* testicle + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Castration.

Testes (tes'tēz) [L.]. 1. Plural of *tes'tis* testicle. See *Testicle*. 2. The posterior tubercles of the corpus quadrigeminum.

Testibrachial (tes-tib-ra'ke-al). Pertaining to the testibrachium.

Testibrachium (tes-tib-ra'ke-um) [L. *tes'tis* testicle + *bra'chium* arm]. The superior crus, or peduncle, of the cerebellum; the prepeduncle.

Testicle (tes'tik-kl) [L. *testic'ulus*]. Either one of the two glands which produce semen. It is an ovoid body, suspended in the scrotum from its posterior edge by the spermatic cord. It is enclosed in three tunics—the *tunica vaginalis*, a serous sac, derived from the peritoneum and consisting of two layers, a *visceral* and a *parietal* layer; the *tunica albuginea*, a strong fibrous tunic; and the *tunica vasculosa* (or *pia mater testis*), composed chiefly of blood-vessels held together by areolar tissue. This latter lines the tunica albuginea and the various septa within the testicle. The posterior border of the tunica albuginea is reflected into the interior of the gland, forming an incomplete septum, the *mediastinum testis*, or *corpus Highmorianum*, from which numerous septa are given off, dividing the interior of the testicle into cone-shaped spaces. The spaces contain the lobules (*lobuli testis*), which consist of one or more convoluted tubes (*seminiferous tubules*), which by their union form larger tubules (*tubuli recti*, or *straight tubules*). The tubuli recti enter the mediastinum, there forming the *rete testis*, from which spring 12 to 20 efferent tubes (*vasa efferentia*). These penetrate the tunica albuginea and form on top of the testicle the head of the epididymis, in which the convoluted ducts are coiled in the form of conical masses (*coni vasculosi*). They empty into a single convoluted tube (*tube of the epididymis*), which is continued into the vas deferens. The testicle is contained in the abdomen up to about the eighth month of fetal life, at which time it descends through the inguinal canal into the scrotum. **Cooper's irritable t.**, a testicle affected with neuralgia. **Inverted t.**, a testicle whose position in the scrotum is reversed, the epididymis being attached to the anterior instead of the posterior surface. **Undescended t.**, the state in which the testicle fails to descend into the scrotum, but remains in the inguinal canal.

Testicond (tes'tik-ond) [L. *tes'tis* testicle + *con'dere* to hide]. Having undescended testicles.

Testicular (tes-tik'u-lar). Pertaining to a testis. **T. juice.** See *Spermin*.

Testiculin (tes-tik'u-lin). A preparation of the testicles of animals: used as a remedial agent.

Testidin (tes'tid-in). An alcoholic fluid extract of the testicles of bulls.

Testin, Testine (tes'tin) [L. *tes'tis* testicle]. A sterilized extract of the testicles of rams: used for neurasthenia, impotence, etc. See *Spermin*.

Testis (tes'tis), pl. *tes'tes* [L.]. 1. A testicle. 2. Either posterior tubercle of the corpus quadrigeminum; a postopticus. **T. mulie'bris**, an ovary.

Testitis (tes-ti'tis). Same as *Orchitis*.

Tetania (te-ta'ne-ah) [L.]. Tetany. **T. gravida'rum**, tetany in pregnant women.

Tetanic (te-tan'ik) [Gr. τετανικός]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of tetanus. 2. Producing tetanus.

Tetaniform (tet-an'if-orm) [*Tetanus* + L. *for'ma* shape]. Like or resembling tetanus.

Tetanigenous (tet-an-ij'en-us) [Gr. τετανός tetanus + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing tetanus or tetanic spasms.

Tetanilla (tet-an-il'lah). 1. A form of tetany without rigidity, but attended by mental changes. 2. Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Tetanin (tet'an-in) [Gr. τετανός tetanus]. A poisonous ptomaïn, $C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$, from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus, and from the tissues of tetanus-patients. It produces paralysis, tetanic convulsions, and death. See *Ptomaïns, Table of*.

Tetanization (tet''an-iz-a'shun). The induction of tetanic conditions or symptoms.

Tetanize (tet'an-īz). To throw into a state or condition of tetanus or continuous spasm; to induce tetanoid movements in an organism or a muscle.

Tetanocannabin (tet''an-o-kan'nab-in). A poisonous principle sometimes found in hemp: it resembles strychnin in its action.

Tetanoid (tet'an-oid) [Gr. τέτανος tetanus + εἶδος form]. Like or resembling tetanus.

Tetanolysin (tet-an-ol'is-in) [*Tetanus* + *Lysin*]. A specific poison or hemolysin derivable from the tetanus-toxin.

Tetanometer (tet-an-om′et-er) [*Tetanus* + Gr. *μέτρον* measure]. An apparatus for measurement and analysis of tetanus.

Tetanomotor (tet″an-o-mo′tor) [*Tetanus* + L. *mo′tor* mover]. A device for the mechanic production of tetanic motor spasm.

Tetanospasmin (tet″an-o-spaz′min). A specific poison derivable from the toxin of tetanus.

Tetanotoxin (tet″an-o-tox′in) [*Tetanus* + *Toxin*]. A poisonous ptomaïn, $C_5H_{11}N$, from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus. See *Ptomaïns, Table of.*

Tetanus (tet′an-us) [Gr. *τέτανος*, from *τείνειν* to stretch]. 1. An acute disease due to the *Bacil′lus tet′ani*, in which there is a state of more or less persistent tonic spasm of some of the voluntary muscles. Tetanus usually begins gradually, but may begin suddenly; it may be of brief duration or it may last for some weeks. The first sign is stiffness of the jaw and esophageal muscles and some of the muscles of the neck. Soon the jaws become rigidly fixed. (*trismus*, or *lockjaw*), the voice is altered, the muscles of the face contract, producing a wild, excited expression, a compound of bitter laughter and crying (the *risus sardonicus*). The muscles of the back, extremities, and penis become tetanic. If the patient be bent back in a bow, the condition is termed *opisthotonos;* if he be bent to the side, *pleurothotonos;* if he be bent forward, *emprosthotonos.* The paroxysms are reflex, and are excited by noises, currents of air, and even the irritation of the bed-clothes. The temperature usually rises, and may attain a remarkable height (113° F.), and continues to rise for a time after death. The pain is great, the patient also suffering from hunger, thirst, and want of sleep. The mind is clear. This disease is usually, but not always, fatal, the patient expiring from asphyxia or exhaustion. 2. Continuous tonic spasm of a muscle; steady contraction of a muscle without distinct twitching. **Acoustic t.**, a series of induction-shocks in a frog's nerve and muscle-preparation: the speed is measured by the pitch of a vibrant rod. **T. anti′cus**, tetanus in which the body is bowed forward. See under *Tetanus.* **Artificial t.**, that which is produced by a drug like strychnin or by implantation. **Cephalic t.** Same as *Kopf-t.* **Cerebral t.**, a form of tetanus produced by inoculating the brain of animals with tetanus-antitoxin. It is attended by epileptiform convulsions and excitement. **T. dorsal′is, T. posti′cus**, tetanus in which the body is bent backward. See under *Tetanus.* **Extensor t.**, that which affects especially the extensors. **Head-t.** Same as *Kopf-t.* **Hydrophobic t.** See *Kopf-t.* **Idiopathic t.**, that which does not follow a lesion. **Imitative t.**, hysteria which simulates tetanus. **Impf-t.**, inoculated tetanus: cultures from it afford a special form of pathogenic bacillus. **T. infan′tum.** See *Trismus neonatorum.* **Inoculation-t.**, experimental tetanus produced by inoculation with a culture of the *Bacillus tetani.* **Intermittent t.**, tetany. **Kopf-t.**, tetanus due to a wound of the head, especially one near the eyebrow: it is marked by trismus, facial paralysis on one side, and pronounced dysphagia; the symptoms resemble those of rabies: it is often fatal. Called also *Cephalic t., Head-t., Hydrophobic t.* **T. latera′lis**, tetanus in which the body is bent sideways. See under *Tetanus.* **Localized t.**, tetanic spasm of a single part. **T. neonato′rum**, tetanus of very young infants, usually due to the infection of the umbilicus. **T. paradox′us**, cephalic tetanus in which trismus is combined with paralysis of the facial or other cranial nerve. **Partial t.**, tetany. **Post-operative t.**, that which follows an operation. **Puerperal t.**, that which occurs in childbed. **Rheumatic t.**, that which is due to exposure to cold and wet. **Ritter's t.**, tetanic contractions taking place at the opening of a constant current which has been passing for some time along a nerve: seen in tetany. **Toxic t.**, that produced by an overdose of nux vomica or strychnin. **Traumatic t.**, that which follows wound-poisoning.

Tetany (tet′an-e). 1. A disease characterized by painful tonic and symmetric spasm of the muscles of the extremities. It occurs after typhoid fever, diarrhea, exposure to cold, rickets, and excision of the thyroid gland. It is supposed to be due to a toxic agent; it may continue for several weeks, but usually ends in recovery. 2. Tetanus (second definition). **Duration-t.**, a continuous tetanic contraction in response to a very strong continuous current: it occurs especially in degenerated muscles; symbol, Dt. **Epidemic t.** See *Rheumatic t.* **Gastric t.**, a severe form due to disease of the stomach, attended by difficult respiration and painful tonic spasms of the extremities. **Rheumatic t.**, an acute epidemic disease, not uncommon in Europe, lasting two or three weeks, and seldom fatal. Called also *Epidemic t.* **Thyreoprival t.**, a form due to suspension of the function of the thyroid gland.

Tetmil (tet′mil). Ten millimeters taken as a unit of measurement.

Tetra-. A Greek prefix signifying four.

Tetra-allyl-ammonium alum. An alum, $N(C_3H_5)_4.Al_2(SO_4)_3.12H_2O$; a uric-acid solvent.

Tetrabasic (tet-rah-ba′sik) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *βάσις* base]. Containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetrabrachius (tet-rah-bra′ke-us) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *βραχίων* arm]. A monster-fetus having four arms.

Tetracetate (tet-ras′et-āt) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *Acetate*]. A compound of a base with four acetic-acid molecules.

Tetrachirus (tet-rah-ki′rus) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *χείρ* hand]. A monster-fetus having four hands.

Tetrachlorid (tet-rah-klo′rid) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *Chlorid*]. A chlorid in which the radical combines with four atoms of chlorin.

Tetrachlormethane (tet″rah-klor-meth′an). Carbon tetrachlorid.

Tetracid (tet′ras-id). Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in an acid; or having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by acid radicals.

Tetracoccus (tet-rah-kok′kus) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *κόκκος* berry]. A genus or form of microphytes made up of a tetrad or of tetrads of cells. **T. intracellula′ris**, a pathogenic form believed to be the specific cause of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Tetrad (tet′rad) [Gr. *τετρᾶς* quadrant]. 1. Any element having a valence, or combining power, of four: used also adjectively. 2. A group of four similar bodies. 3. A square of cells produced in the division of certain cocci: if of four cells, it is a tetrad of the first power; if of sixteen cells, it is of the second power.

Tetra-ethyl-ammonium hydroxid (tet″rah-eth″-il-am-mo′ne-um). A bitter agent, $N(C_2H_5)_4OH$, in colorless, deliquescent, hair-like needles. It is a solvent of uric acid and urea. Dose of the 10 per cent. solution, 10–20 min. (0.666–0.133 c.c.).

Tetragenic (tet-raj-en′ik). Produced by the *Micrococ′cus tetra′genus.*

Tetragenous (te-traj′en-us) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Giving rise to bacterial tetrads; splitting into groups of four: said of bacteria.

Tetragonum (tet-rag-o′num) [L.; Gr. *τετράγωνον*]. A square or quadrant; a quadrangular area or space. **T. lumba′le**, the quadrangular space bounded by the four lumbar muscles—by the serratus posticus inferior above, the internal oblique below, the sacrospinalis internally, and the external oblique externally.

Tetrahydric (tet-rah-hi′drik) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *Hydrogen*]. Containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen: said of an acid or alcohol.

Tetraiodoethylene (tet-rah-i″o-do-eth′il-ēn). An odorless, crystalline body, C_2I_4: used like iodoform as a wound-antiseptic.

Tetraiodopyrrol (tet″rah-i″o-do-pir′ol). See *Iodol.*

Tetramazia (tet-rah-ma′ze-ah) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *μαζός* breast]. The condition of having four mammary glands.

Tetramethylputrescin (tet″rah-meth″il-pu-tres′-in). An extremely poisonous crystalline base, $C_8H_{20}N_2$, derivable from putrescin. It produces symptoms like those of muscarin-poisoning.

Tetranitrol (tet-rah-ni′trol). Same as *Nitroerythrol.*

Tetranophthalmos (tet″ran-of-thal′mos) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *ὀφθαλμός* eye]. A monster-fetus having four eyes.

Tetranopsia (tet-ran-op′se-ah) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *ὄψις* vision]. A disordered state of vision in which there is obliteration of one-fourth of the visual field.

Tetranychus (tet-ran′ik-us). A genus of acarids. **T. autumna′lis** is the harvest-bug, whose mite, *Lep′tus autumna′lis*, burrows under the skin, producing severe itching. Called also, *Trombid′ium autumna′le.* **T. molestis′simus**, an acarid attacking man and causing severe itching. **T. tlalsahu′ate**, a Mexican mite which attacks man.

Tetraotus, Tetrotus (tet-rah-o′tus, tet-ro′tus) [Gr. *τετράωτος* four-eared]. A monster-fetus with two nearly separate heads, two faces, four eyes, and four ears.

Tetrapus (tet′rah-pus) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *πούς* foot]. A monster-fetus having four feet.

Tetrascelus (tet-ras′el-us) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *σκέλος* leg]. A monster-fetus having four legs.

Tetraschistic (tet-rah-skis′tik) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *σχίσις* division]. Divided into four elements by fission.

Tetraster (tet-ras′ter) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *ἀστηρ* star]. A figure in karyokinesis produced by the quadruple division of the nucleus.

Tetrastichiasis (tet″ras-tik-i′as-is) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *στίχος* row]. A condition in which there are four rows of eyelashes.

Tetrastoma (tet-ras′to-mah) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *στόμα* mouth]. A genus of trematodes sometimes found in the urine.

Tetratomic (tet-rat-om′ik) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *ἄτομον* atom]. 1. Consisting of four atoms. 2. Having four replaceable atoms.

Tetravalent (tet-rav′al-ent). Same as *Quadrivalent.*

Tetrelle (tet-rel′). An apparatus for feeding mother's milk to weakly infants. The suction is applied by the mother through one tube, the milk flowing to the infant's mouth through another tube.

Tetrodonin (tet-ro-don′in). A poisonous crystalline body from the roe of fishes of the genus *Tetrodon.*

Tetronal (tet′ro-nal). Di-ethylsulphondi-ethylmethane, $(C_2H_5)_2.C.(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, occurring in the form of colorless scales. It is hypnotic. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.66–1.33 gm.).

Tetronerythrin (tet-ron-er′ith-rin). A pigment from certain birds' feathers, mullets, and many invertebrates.

Tetrophthalmos (tet-rof-thal′mos) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *ὀφθαλμός* eye]. A double-faced monster-fetus with two ears and four eyes.

Tetrose (tet′rōs) [Gr. *τέτρα* four]. A sugar the molecule of which contains four atoms of carbon.

Tetrotus (tet-ro′tus) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *οὖς* ear]. See *Tetraotus.*

Tetroxid (tet-rok′sid) [Gr. *τέτρα* four + *Oxid*]. A compound of a radical with four oxygen atoms.

Tetter (tet′ter). 1. A popular name for various skin-diseases. 2. A skin-disease of animals communicable to man, and characterized by intense itching. **Blister-t.**, pemphigus. **Brawny t.**, seborrhœa capitis. **Crusted t.**, impetigo. **Dry t.**, squamous or dry eczema. **Eating t.**, lupus. **Honeycomb-t.**, favus. **Humid t.**, **Moist t.**, eczema. **Milky t.**, crusta lactea. **Scaly t.**, psoriasis and squamous eczema.

Tety (te′te). A disease of Madagascar marked by a pustular or scaly eruption about the nose and mouth.

Teucrin (tu′krin). 1. A crystalline glucosid, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$, from *Teu′crium fru′ticans*, a labiate plant called germander. It is employed in the treatment of tuberculosis. Hypodermic dose, 10–45 gr. (0.666–3 gm.). 2. A sterilized fluid extract of *Teu′crium scor′dium*, or water-germander: highly commended for the local and hypodermic treatment of lupus and tuberculous abscess.

Teucrium (tu′kre-um) [Gr. *τεῦκριον*]. A genus of labiate plants called germander. Several Old-World species are medicinal, especially those mentioned under *Teucrin.*

Teutlose (tūt′lōs) [Gr. *τεῦτλον* beet]. A kind of sugar found in beet-root.

Tewfikose (tu′fik-ōs). A sugar occurring in the milk of the Egyptian buffalo, *Bos bu′balus.*

Texas fever (tek′sas). See under *Fever.*

Texis (tex′is) [L.; Gr. *τέξις*]. Childbirth.

Textiform (tex′tif-orm) [L. *textifor′mis; tex′tum* web + *for′ma* form]. Formed like a network, tissue, or web.

Textometer (tex-to-me′ter) [L. *tex′tum* tissue + Gr. *μήτηρ* mother]. Protoplasm regarded as the mother of tissues; liquor sanguinis.

Textural (tex′tu-ral). Pertaining to the texture, or constitution, of the tissues.

Texture (tex′tūr) [L. *textu′ra*]. 1. Any of the organized tissues or substances of the body. 2. The arrangement of the elementary parts of the body.

Tfol (tfol). A wax-like, soapy earth from Algeria: 20 parts mixed with 100 parts of heavy tar oil form an antiseptic paste for use in skin-diseases.

Thalamencephal (thal″am-en-sef′al). See *Thalamencephalon.*

Thalamencephalic (thal″am-en-sef-al′ik). Pertaining to the thalamencephalon.

Thalamencephalon (thal″am-en-sef′al-on) [*Thalamus* + *Encephalon*]. The interbrain; one of the embryonic structures produced from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and developing into the part of the brain about the third ventricle, such as the optic tracts, the thalami, the infundibulum, the corpora albicantia, the conarium, and other parts. Called also *Diencephalon* and *'Tween-brain.*

Thalami (thal′am-i) [L.]. The genitive singular and nominative plural of *Thalamus.*

Thalamic (thal-am'ik). Pertaining to the thalamus.

Thalamocele, Thalamocœle (thal'am-o-sēl, thal''-am-o-se'le) [Gr. θάλαμος chamber + κοιλία hollow]. The third ventricle of the brain.

Thalamocortical (thal''am-o-kor'tik-al). Pertaining to the thalamus and cortex.

Thalamocrural (thal''am-o-kru'ral). Pertaining to an optic thalamus and a crus cerebri.

Thalamolenticular (thal''am-o-len-tik'u-lar). Pertaining to the thalamus opticus and to the lenticular nucleus.

Thalamotegmental (thal''am-o-teg-men'tal). Pertaining to the thalamus and tegmentum.

Thalamus (thal'am-us) [L.; Gr. θάλαμος chamber]. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain projecting into and bounding the third ventricle. The internal capsule separates it from the lenticular nucleus, and radiating fibers connect it with the cortex. It is made up of an anterior, lateral, and inner nucleus, and the pulvinar. Called also *Optic thalamus* and *Thalamus nervi optici*.

Thalassophobia (thal''as-so-fo'be-ah) [Gr. θάλασσα sea + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread or fear of the sea.

Thalassotherapy (thal''as-so-ther'ap-e) [Gr. θάλασσα sea + θεραπεία cure]. The treatment of disease by sea-bathing, sea-voyages, and sea-air.

Thallin (thal'lin). An antiseptic, bactericidal, and antipyretic crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO = C_9H_6(OCH_3)N.H_4$, derived from coal-tar. Dose, 2–15 gr. (0.133–1 gm.). **T. acetate,** a compound which has been used in night-sweats of phthisis, but it has dangerous toxic properties. **T. periodid, T. periodosulphate,** a substance in black crystals: recommended for cancer. Dose, ¾ gr. (0.05 gm.). **T. salicylate** is used like the acetate. **T. sulphate,** a yellowish-white, crystalline substance, $(C_{10}H_{13}NO)_2H_2SO_4$, soluble in water, and used as an antipyretic in febrile affections, and as an external and internal antiseptic in typhoid fever, gonorrhea, etc. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 gm.), given hourly. **T. tartrate,** a salt, $C_{10}H_{13}NO.C_4H_6O_6$, in yellowish crystals. It is soluble in water, and is used like the sulphate.

Thallinization (thal''lin-iz-a'shun). Treatment by frequent doses of thallin.

Thallium (thal'le-um) [Gr. θαλλός green shoot]. A soft, bluish-white metal; symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.2; specific gravity, 11.8: its salts are active poisons. Its sulphate is used in cystitis. **T. acetate** is serviceable in the night-sweats of tuberculosis, but may lead to complete loss of the hair. Dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.). **T. sulphate** is used in cystitis in 1 per cent. solution.

Thallophyte (thal'o-fīt) [Gr. θαλλός green shoot + φυτόν plant]. One of a class of cryptogamous plants of low structure.

Thalsahuate, Thalsahuata (thahl-sah-wah'ta, thal-sah-wah'tah). An insect or mite of Mexico, possibly identical with the harvest-bug: it causes a skin-disease.

Thamuria (tham-u're-ah) [Gr. θάμα often + οὖρον urine]. Frequency of urination.

Thanatognomonic (than''at-o-no-mon'ik) [Gr. θάνατος death + γνομονικός decisive]. Indicating the approach of death.

Thanatoid (than'at-oid) [Gr. θάνατος death + εἶδος form]. Resembling death.

Thanatology (than-at-ol'o-je) [Gr. θάνατος death + λόγος discourse]. The medicolegal study of death and conditions affecting dead bodies.

Thanatomania (than''at-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. θάνατος death + μανία madness]. Suicidal or homicidal mania.

Thanatomoter (than-at-om'et-er) [Gr. θάνατος death + μέτρον measure]. A thermometer used to prove the occurrence of death by the reduction of the bodily temperature.

Thanatophidia (than''at-o-fid'e-ah) [Gr. θάνατος death + ὄφις snake]. The deadly serpents collectively; toxicophidia.

Thanatophidial (than''at-o-fid'e-al). Pertaining to venomous snakes.

Thanatophobia (than''at-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. θάνατος death + φόβος fear]. The unwarranted apprehension of imminent death; morbid dread of death.

Thane's method (thānz). A method of locating the fissure of Rolando. Its upper end is about one-half inch behind the middle of a line uniting the inion and the glabella, and its lower end about one-quarter inch above and one and one-quarter inches behind the external angular process of the frontal bone.

Thapsia (thap'se-ah) [L.; Gr. θαψία; named from the isle of *Thapsus*]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. *T. garganˈica*, of Northern Africa, affords an irritant resin somewhat used in plasters; the plant is locally employed as a polychrest remedy.

Thaumatropy (thaw-mat'ro-pe) [Gr. θαῦμα wonder + τρόπος turning]. The transformation of an organ or structure into another organ or structure.

Thea (the'ah). Latin for *Tea*.

Theaism (the'ah-izm). Excess in tea-drinking, and its ill consequences.

Theatrin (the'at-rin). A proprietary ointment-base composed of wax, oil, and water.

Thebaic (the-ba'ik) [L. *Thebaˈicus* Theban; opium was once prepared at Thebes]. Pertaining to or derived from opium.

Thebain (the-ba'in). A crystalline, poisonous, and anodyne alkaloid from opium, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, having properties similar to those of strychnin. Dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.).

Thebaism (the'bah-izm). Same as *Opiumism*.

Thebesian (the-be'ze-an). Named for or described by A. C. *Thebesius* (1686–1732). See *Foramen* and *Vein*.

Theca (the'kah), pl. *theˈcæ* [L.; Gr. θήκη repository]. A case or sheath, as of a tendon. **T. corˈdis,** the pericardium. **T. follicˈuli,** the outer covering of the Graafian follicle. **T. vertebraˈlis,** the spinal or vertebral dura.

Thecal (the'kal). Pertaining to a theca.

Thecitis (the-si'tis) [Gr. θήκη sheath + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thecostegnosis (the''ko-steg-no'sis) [Gr. θήκη sheath + στέγνωσις narrowing]. Contraction of a tendon-sheath.

Theic (the'ik). One who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea.

Thein (the'in) [L. *theˈa* tea]. A crystallizable base, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, from tea; isomeric with caffein: used in neuralgia, etc. Hypodermic dose, ⅙–1 gr. (0.011–0.066 gm.).

Theinism, Theism (the'in-izm, the'izm). The ill effect of habitual excess in tea-drinking.

Thelalgia (the-lal'je-ah) [Gr. θηλή nipple + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the region of the nipple.

Thelitis (the-li'tis) [Gr. θηλή nipple + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a nipple.

Thelium (the'le-um), pl. *theˈlia* [L.]. A papilla; also a nipple.

Thelyblast (thel'ib-last) [Gr. θῆλυς female + βλαστός germ]. 1. The feminonucleus; the active element of the female generative cell. 2. The passive element of the male generative cell.

Thelyblastic (thel-ib-las'tik). Pertaining to or of the nature of a thelyblast.

Thelytocia (thel''it-o'shc-ah) [Gr. θῆλυς female + τόκος birth]. Normal parthenogenesis producing females only.

Thenad (the'nad). Toward the thenar eminence, or toward the palm.

Thenal (the'nal). Pertaining to the palm, or thenar.

Thenar (the'nar) [Gr. θέναρ]. 1. The palm or the sole. 2. The mound on the palm at the base of the thumb. Called also *T. eminence*. 3. Pertaining to the palm. **T. muscles,** the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb.

Thenen (the'nen). Pertaining to the thenal aspect or surface alone.

Theobroma (the-o-bro'mah) [Gr. θεός god + βρῶμα food]. A genus of sterculiaceous plants. The seeds of *T. caca'o* (called theobroma and cacao) contain the alkaloid theobromin, and are used in the preparation of cocoa and chocolate. They also yield an oil (*oil of theobroma:* cacao-butter), a light-yellow fat, which is used as an emollient and in the preparation of suppositories and pills.

Theobromin (the-o-bro'min). An alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, dimethylxanthin, found in the leaves of *Theobro'ma caca'o*, and prepared artificially from xanthin. It has physiologic properties similar to those of caffein, and is used as an anodyne and antirheumatic. **T. salicylate,** a white, crystalline compound, $C_7H_8N_4O_2.COO.C_6H_4.OH$, sparingly soluble in water. It is a diuretic more stable and serviceable than diuretin. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). **T. sodio-salicylate,** a white compound, $C_7H_7N_4O_2.Na.C_6H_4.OH.COO.Na$, soluble in hot water and warm dilute alcohol. It is a safe antiseptic, diuretic, and antirheumatic in heart-affections with dropsy. Called also *Diuretin*. Dose of a 5 per cent. solution, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Theocin (the'o-sin). Synthetic theophyllin. It is used as a diuretic. Dose, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.).

Theoforin (the-o-for'in). A combination of theobromin with sodium formate. It is soluble in water and is recommended as a diuretic.

Theoform (the'o-form). An iodoform substitute.

Theolactin (the-o-lak'tin). A white diuretic powder, being theobromin-sodium and sodium lactate. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.).

Theolin (the'o-lin). A colorless, volatile, liquid hydrocarbon, heptane, C_7H_{16}; obtainable from petroleum, etc. It resembles benzin, and has similar uses.

Theomania (the-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. θεός god + μανία madness]. Religious insanity; especially insanity in which the patient believes himself inspired by or possessed of divinity.

Theomaniac (the-o-ma'ne-ak). One who is affected with theomania.

Theophorin (the-o-for'in). Same as *Theoforin*.

Theophyllin (the-o-fil'lin) [L. *theˈa* tea + Gr. φύλλον leaf]. A white, odorless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, from tea: isomeric with theobromin.

Theorem (the'o-rem). A proposition capable of demonstration. **Hazen's t.,** the proposition that for every death from typhoid fever avoided by the purification of public water-supplies two or three deaths are avoided from other causes.

Theory (the'o-re) [Gr. θεωρία]. 1. The doctrine of the principles underlying the art of healing as distinguished from the practice of that art. 2. A formulated hypothesis, or, loosely speaking, any hypothesis or opinion not based upon actual knowledge. **Adami's t.,** a hypothesis for the explanation of heredity, resembling Ehrlich's side-chain theory of immunity. In this hypothesis it is assumed that the idioplasm, or vital protoplasm, is made up of a mass of molecules which form a central ring from which side-chains may be detached or to which they may become attached without alteration of the primitive center. Environment causes the central ring to have attached certain side-chain combinations, and in this way the modifications of the tissue cells are brought about. Environment also leads to other modifications in the form of new side-chain combinations. **Apposition-t.,** the theory that tissues grow by the deposit of cells from without. **Atomic t.,** the theory that the molecules of a substance are made up of one or more atoms, each representing a definite amount of the element, which amount does not vary in the molecule, whatever combinations the molecule may enter. **Avalanche-t.,** the theory that nervous influence increases in force as it descends along an efferent nerve. **Bowman's t.** (*of urinary secretion*), the theory that in the glomeruli, water and inorganic salts are produced, while the urea and related bodies are eliminated by the epithelial cells in the convoluted tubes. *Cf. Ludwig's t.* **Brunonian t.,** the obsolete opinion of John Brown (1735–1788), that all diseases are due to the excess or lack of stimulus. **Cohnheim's t.,** the theory that the emigration of the leukocytes was the essential feature of inflammation. **Darwinian t.** See *Darwinism*. **Ehrlich's side-chain or lateral-chain t.,** a theory advanced regarding the phenomena concerned in immunity and cytolysis. According to this theory, the protoplasm of the body cells contains highly complex organic molecules, consisting of a tolerably stable central group, to which are attached less stable "lateral chains" (or "side chains") of atoms or atomic groups. The ordinary chemical transformations in the protoplasm are carried on by means of these lateral chains (or *receptors*), the stable center of the molecule remaining unaffected. The lateral chains contain a group of atoms (*haptophore group*) which is capable of uniting with similar groups (*haptophore groups*) in toxins, bacterial cells, and foreign cells. As the lateral chains of the cell protoplasm are seized upon by the foreign cells, the stable central group is stimulated to produce new lateral chains (*receptors*) which are formed in excess and thrown off into the body-juices. These side chains that have been thrown off constitute *intermediary* bodies or *ceptors*. The intermediary bodies (called also *ceptors*, *haptine*, *immune body*, *sensitizer*, *fixative*, *preparative*, and *desmon*) are designated, according to their nature, as *uniceptors* and *amboceptors*. The *uniceptors*, represented by the antitoxins, are single bodies, and produce their effect by seizing and anchoring the toxin by means of its haptophore group. The *amboceptors*, represented by the cytolysins and bacteriolysins, have two affinities, one for the invading bacteria or foreign cells, and one for a body called the *complement*, *end-body*, or *addiment*, which exists normally in the body-juices. The complement, when united with the bacteria or foreign cells through the medium of the amboceptor, is capable of causing solution of the bacteria or cells by means of a *toxophore* or *zymotoxic* group. **Emigration t.** Same as *Cohnheim's t.* **Flourens's t.,** the opinion that the entire cerebrum is concerned in each and every psychic operation or process. **Germ-t.** 1. The doctrine that all organisms are developed from a cell. 2. The doctrine that infectious diseases are of microbic origin. **Golt's t.,** the theory that the function of the semicircular canals is to transmit sensations of position, and thus materially aid in the sense

of equilibrium. **Hammarsten's t.**, that the coagulation of the blood is due to the decomposition of fibrinogen and the production from it of fibrinogen by the agency of fibrin. **Hering's t.**, the doctrine that color sensation depends on decomposition and restitution of the visual substance; disassimilation producing red, yellow, and white, and restitution producing blue, green, and black. **Kern-plasma relation t.**, the theory that for each cell there exists a definite size-relation of nuclear mass to cell mass. **Ludwig's t.** (*of urinary secretion*), the theory that urine is formed by the simple process of filtration in the glomeruli and diffusion along the urinary tubules. **T. of medicine**, the study of the principles of the science and art of medicine as distinguished from the *practice of medicine*, or the application of those principles in actual practice. **Mnemic t.**, the theory that the cell has an inherited "memory" of the influences that are brought to bear upon it, and that consequently it tends to inherit acquired characteristics. **Onion-t.**, the obsolete opinion that the vitreous is made up of layers arranged like those of an onion. **Orange-t.**, the obsolete opinion that the vitreous body is composed of radial sectors like those of an orange. Cf. *Onion-theory*. **Paralytic t.**, the doctrine that hyperemia is the most essential fact of inflammation and is caused by paralysis of the vasomotor nerves. **Side-chain t.** See *Ehrlich's side-chain t.* **Trauber-Rosenstein theory**, the theory that puerperal eclampsia is caused by cerebral anemia due to some poisonous element in the blood. **Undulatory t.**, the doctrine that light, heat, and electricity are propagated by undulations in an ether that pervades all space. **Unitary t.**, the theory that disease is single in its nature and is not made up of separate and distinct morbid entities. **Weismann's t.** See *Weismannism*. **Young-Helmholtz t.**, the doctrine that color-vision depends on three sets of retinal fibers, corresponding to the colors red, green, and violet.

Theotherapy (the-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. θεός god + θεραπεία treatment]. The treatment of disease by prayer and religious exercises.

Therapeutic, Therapeutical (ther-ap-u'tik, ther-ap-u'tik-al) [Gr. θεραπευτικός]. 1. Pertaining to therapeutics, or to the art of healing. 2. Curative.

Therapeutics (ther-ap-u'tiks) [Gr. θεραπευτική]. 1. The science and art of healing. 2. A scientific account of the treatment of disease. **Alimentary t.**, treatment by careful regulation of the diet, food, etc.; alimentotherapy. **Cellular t.**, organotherapy. **Mediate t.**, medication of a nursing child through its mother's milk, the remedy being administered to the mother. **Mental t.**, treatment directed to influencing the mind, including hypnotic suggestion, etc. **Suggestive t.**, treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. **Vibratory t.**, treatment by vibrations of various kinds, as by vibratory motions in massage.

Therapeutist (ther-ap-u'tist). A person skilled in the treatment of disease.

Therapin (ther'ap-in). A glycerid of therapic acid from cod-liver oil.

Therapist (ther'ap-ist). Same as *Therapeutist*.

Therapol (ther'ap-ol). A proprietary remedy, described as being an ozonized vegetable oil: used in diphtheria.

Therapy (ther'ap-e) [Gr. θεραπεία]. The treatment of disease; therapeutics. **Immunization-t.** Same as *Serum-t.* **Nuclein-t.**, the treatment of disease by nucleins from blood-serum and from various organs. **Opsonic t.**, the treatment by the use of bacterial vaccines to increase the opsonic index of the blood: called also *Vaccine t.* **Serum-t.** Same as *Serotherapy*. **Thyroid t.**, treatment of various diseases by the thyroid gland of sheep or by derivatives from it. It is employed in myxedema, cretinism, goiter, obesity, scrofuloderma, psoriasis, pityriasis, lupus, etc. **Vaccine t.** See *Opsonic t.*

Theriaca (the-ri'ak-ah) [Gr. θηριακή antidotal to the poison of wild animals, from θήρ wild animal]. 1. An antidote; especially a cure for snake-bite. 2. Molasses, or treacle. **T. Androm'achi,** Venice treacle, a celebrated mixture of sixty-four drugs, formerly prescribed as an antidote for poisons.

Theriakol (the-ri'ak-ol). A proprietary substance: good against snake-bite.

Theriotherapy (the''re-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. θηρίον beast + θεραπεία treatment]. The treatment of the diseases of lower animals.

Theriotomy (the-re-ot'o-me) [Gr. θηρίον beast + τέμνειν to cut]. The dissection or anatomy of animals.

Therm (therm) [Gr. θέρμη heat]. A heat-unit; the amount of heat needed to raise one gram of water through one degree centigrade: 1000 calories.

Thermacogenesis (ther''mak-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. θέρμη heat + γένεσις generation]. The action of a drug in affecting the temperature.

Thermæ (ther'me) [Gr. θέρμη heat]. Warm springs, or warm baths; also establishments for the therapeutic use of warm medicinal spring.

Thermaerotherapy (ther-ma''er-o-ther'ap-e) [Gr. θέρμη heat + ἀήρ air + θεραπεία treatment]. Treatment by the application of hot air.

Thermæsthesia (ther-mes-the'ze-ah). See *Thermesthesia*.

Thermal (ther'mal). Pertaining to or characterized by heat.

Thermalgesia (ther-mal-je'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + ἄλγος pain]. A condition in which the application of heat produces pain.

Thermanesthesia (ther''man-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Anesthesia*]. Lack of ability to recognize sensations of heat and cold; absence of the heat-sense.

Thermantidote (ther-man'tid-ōt). A hand-blowing machine for ventilation.

Thermatology (ther-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. θέρμη heat + λόγος treatise]. The scientific study of heat as a therapeutic agent.

Thermesthesia, Thermæsthesia (ther-mes-the'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + αἴσθησις feeling]. Ability to recognize heat and cold; loss of the temperature-sense. It is sometimes observed in syringomyelia.

Thermesthesiometer, Thermæsthesiometer (ther''mes-the-ze-om'et-er) [*Thermesthesia* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring sensibility to heat and cold.

Thermic (ther'mik). Of or pertaining to heat. **T. fever,** sunstroke.

Thermifugin (ther-mif'u-jin). Sodium carbamate; an antipyretic remedy, $C_{11}H_{10}O_3Na$: in colorless crystals. Dose, 1½–3.8 gr. (0.1–0.25 gm.).

Thermin (ther'min). Tetrahydronaphthylamin; a colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{11}.NH_2$: used as a mydriatic. **T. hydrochlorid,** $C_{10}H_{11}.NH_2HCl$, a colorless, crystalline mydriatic agent.

Thermit (ther'mit). A mixture of aluminum and ferric oxid. It is used with a reagent to produce great heat for the rapid sterilization of water.

Thermo- [Gr. θέρμη heat]. A prefix implying some relation to heat.

Thermo-æsthesia (ther''mo-es-the'ze-ah). See *Thermesthesia*.

Thermo-analgesia (ther''mo-an-al-je'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Analgesia*]. Complete anesthesia to heat-stimulation.

Thermo-anesthesia (ther''mo-an-es-the'ze-ah). See *Thermanesthesia*.

Thermocauterectomy (ther''mo-kaw-ter-ek'to-me) [*Thermocautery* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of an organ (as the uterus) by the thermocautery: igni-extirpation.

Thermocautery (ther-mo-kaw'ter-e) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Cautery*]. Cauterization by means of a heated wire or point.

Thermochemistry (ther-mo-kem'is-tre) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Chemistry*]. The scientific study of the chemic relations of heat.

Thermochroic (ther-mo-kro'ik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + χρόα color]. Reflecting some of the heat-rays and absorbing or transmitting others.

Thermochroism, Thermochrosis (ther-mok'ro-izm, ther-mo-kro'sis). The state or condition of being thermochroic.

Thermocurrent (ther-mo-kur'rant). A thermo-electric current.

Thermodiffusion (ther''mo-dif-fu'zhun). Diffusion by heat.

Thermodin (ther-mo'din). A white, crystalline powder, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(COCH_3)COOC_2H_5$, or acetylpara-ethoxyphenylurethan, derived from urethan. It is soluble in 450 parts of boiling and 2600 parts of cold water. It is an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic, and is used in typhoid fever, pleurisy, influenza, and pneumonia. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.).

Thermo-electric (ther''mo-e-lek'trik). Pertaining to electricity generated by heat.

Thermo-electricity (ther''mo-e-lek-tris'it-e). Electricity generated by heat.

Thermo-esthesiometer (ther''mo-es-the-ze-om'et-er). See *Thermesthesiometer*.

Thermo-excitory (ther''mo-ek-si'to-re). Exciting or stimulating the production of heat in the body.

Thermofuge (ther'mo-fūj). A proprietary preparation of aluminum, salicate, glycerin, and antiseptics: used as an anodyne and antiphlogistic dressing.

Thermogenesis (ther-mo-jen'es-is) [Gr. θέρμη heat + γένεσις production]. The production of heat; especially the process of generating heat within the animal body.

Thermogenetic, Thermogenic (ther''mo-jen-et'ik, ther-mo-jen'ik). Producing heat or pertaining to the production of heat.

Thermogenics (ther-mo-jen'iks). A scientific view of the production of heat.

Thermogenous (ther-moj'en-us). Same as *Thermogenetic*.

Thermograph (ther'mo-graf) [Gr. θέρμη heat + γράφειν to record]. A registering thermometer; an instrument for recording heat-variations.

Thermohyperalgesia (ther''mo-hi-per-al-je'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Hyperalgesia*]. A condition in which the application of heat causes extreme pain.

Thermohyperesthesia, Thermohyperæsthesia (ther''mo-hi-per-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Hyperesthesia*]. Extreme sensitiveness to heat and cold.

Thermo-inhibitory (ther''mo-in-hib'it-or-e). Inhibiting or retarding the production of bodily heat. See *Center*.

Thermol (ther'mol). A white, tasteless, and non-toxic base, $C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$: analgesic, antiseptic, and antipyretic. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.199–04 gm.).

Thermolabile (ther-mo-la'bil). Easily altered or decomposed by heat.

Thermolamp (ther'mo-lamp) [Gr. θέρμη heat + λάμπη lamp]. A lamp for heating.

Thermolysis (ther-mol'is-is) [Gr. θέρμη heat + λύσις loosening]. 1. Chemic dissociation by means of heat. 2. The dissipation of bodily heat by means of radiation, the discharge of excretions, etc.

Thermolytic (ther-mo-lit'ik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + λύειν to loosen]. 1. Pertaining to thermolysis. 2. Dissipating the heat of the body, or promoting its dissipation. See *Center*.

Thermometer (ther-mom'et-er) [Gr. θέρμη heat + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for ascertaining temperatures. It consists of a substance which expands and contracts with alterations of temperature, and of a graduated scale indicating the degree of expansion or contraction (see *Table of the equivalents*, p. 796). **Air-t.**, one whose expansible material is air. **Alcohol-t.**, one whose expansible material is alcohol. **Axilla-t.**, a clinical thermometer to be used in the axilla. **Celsius's t., Centigrade t.**, one with 100 degrees between the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water. **Clinical t.**, one for use at the bedside of the sick. **Differential t.**, one for measuring very small variations of temperature. **Fahrenheit t.**, one which registers 180 degrees in place of the 100 degrees of the centigrade scale. In it the spaces between the freezing-point and the boiling-point is divided into 180 degrees, 32° being the freezing-point of water and 212° the boiling-point of water. **Fever-t.**, an ordinary clinical thermometer. **Half-minute t.**, an exceedingly sensitive form of clinical thermometer. **Maximum t.**, one which registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **Mercurial t.**, one which has mercury in its expansible column. **Metallic t.**, one which contains some metal other than mercury as its expansible element. **Metastatic t.**, one which will indicate very minute changes of temperature. **Minimum t.**, one which registers the lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **Réaumur's t.**, one which has 80 degrees in place of the 100 degrees of the centigrade scale. **Self-registering t.**, one which records variations of temperature. **Surface-t.**, a clinical thermometer for taking the temperature of the surface of the body.

Thermometric (ther-mo-met'rik). Pertaining to a thermometer or to the measurement of heat.

Thermometry (ther-mom'et-re). The measurement of temperatures.

Thermoneurosis (ther''mo-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Neurosis*]. Pyrexia of a vasomotor origin.

Thermopalpation (ther''mo-pal-pa'shun) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Palpation*]. Palpation for the purpose of determining differences of temperature at different portions of the body.

Thermopenetration (ther''mo-pen-et-ra'shun). Application of currents of low tension and high amperage which produce warmth in the deeper parts of the body.

Thermophagy (ther-mof'aj-e) [Gr. θέρμη heat + φαλειν to eat]. The eating of very hot food.

Thermophil, Thermophilic (ther'mo-fil, ther-mo-fil'ik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + φιλεῖν to love]. Not able to grow without a high or very considerable degree of heat; fond of heat; said of bacteria, which develop best at a temperature of 40° to 70° C.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.	CENT.	FAHR.
0	0	0	0	0	0
—40	—40.0	9	48.2	57	134.6
—39	—38.2	10	50.0	58	136.4
—38	—36.4	11	51.8	59	138.2
—37	—34.6	12	53.6	60	140.0
—36	—32.8	13	55.4	61	141.8
—35	—31.0	14	57.2	62	143.6
—34	—29.2	15	59.0	63	145.4
—33	—27.4	16	60.8	64	147.2
—32	—25.6	17	62.6	65	149.0
—31	—23.8	18	64.4	66	150.8
—30	—22.0	19	66.2	67	152.6
—29	—20.2	20	68.0	68	154.4
—28	—18.4	21	69.8	69	156.2
—27	—16.6	22	71.6	70	158.0
—26	—14.8	23	73.4	71	159.8
—25	—13.0	24	75.2	72	161.6
—24	—11.2	25	77.0	73	163.4
—23	—9.4	26	78.8	74	165.2
—22	—7.6	27	80.6	75	167.0
—21	—5.8	28	82.4	76	168.8
—20	—4.0	29	84.2	77	170.6
—19	—2.2	30	86.0	78	172.4
—18	—0.4	31	87.8	79	174.2
—17	+1.4	32	89.6	80	176.0
—16	3.2	33	91.4	81	177.8
—15	5.0	34	93.2	82	179.6
—14	6.8	35	95.0	83	181.4
—13	8.6	36	96.8	84	183.2
—12	10.4	37	98.6	85	185.0
—11	12.2	38	100.4	86	186.8
—10	14.0	39	102.2	87	188.6
—9	15.8	40	104.0	88	190.4
—8	17.6	41	105.8	89	192.2
—7	19.4	42	107.6	90	194.0
—6	21.2	43	109.4	91	195.8
—5	23.0	44	111.2	92	197.6
—4	24.8	45	113.0	93	199.4
—3	26.6	46	114.8	94	201.2
—2	28.4	47	116.6	95	203.0
—1	30.2	48	118.4	96	204.8
0	32.0	49	120.2	97	206.6
+1	33.8	50	122.0	98	208.4
2	35.6	51	123.8	99	210.2
3	37.4	52	125.6	100	212.0
4	39.2	53	127.4	101	213.8
5	41.0	54	129.2	102	215.6
6	42.8	55	131.0	103	217.4
7	44.6	56	132.8	104	219.2
8	46.4				

Thermophore (ther'mo-for) [Gr. θέρμη heat + φορεῖν to bear]. A metallic box or rubber-bag filled with a mixture of glue, sodium acetate, sodium chlorid, and calcium sulphate. Dipped in hot water it retains its heat for a long time, and is used in the local treatment of diseases.

Thermophylic (ther-mo-fi'lik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + φυλακή guard]. Resisting the destructive effects of heat (said of certain bacilli).

Thermopile (ther'mo-pīl) [Gr. θέρμη heat + L. *pi'la* pile]. A thermo-electric battery used in measuring small variations in the degree of heat. It consists of a number of metallic plates connected together, in which, under the influence of heat, an electric current is produced.

Thermoplegia (ther-mo-ple'je-ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + πλήγη stroke]. Heat-stroke or sunstroke; thermic fever.

Thermopolypnea, Thermopolypnœa (ther''mo-pol-ip-ne'ah) [Gr. θέρμη heat + πολύς many + πνοίη breath]. A quickening of the respiration due to great heat or high temperature.

Thermopolypneic (ther''mo-pol-ip-ne'ik). Concerned with thermopolypnea; concerned with the causation of panting by the application of heat.

Thermoregulator (ther-mo-reg'u-la-tor). Same as *Thermostat.*

Thermostabile (ther-mo-sta'bil). Not easily affected by moderate heat.

Thermostat (ther'mo-stat) [Gr. θέρμη heat + ἱστάναι to halt]. An apparatus or appliance for regulating the heat automatically.

Thermosteresis (ther''mo-ster-e'sis) [Gr. θέρμη heat + στέρησις deprivation]. The deprivation of heat.

Thermosystaltic (ther''mo-sis-tal'tik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + σύν together + στέλλειν to send]. Contracting under the influence or stimulus of heat.

Thermosystaltism (ther-mo-sis'tal-tizm) [Gr. θέρμη heat + συστέλλειν to contract]. Muscular contraction in response to temperature-changes.

Thermotactic (ther-mo-tak'tik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + τακτικός regulating]. Regulating or controlling the bodily temperature. See *Center.*

Thermotaxic (ther-mo-tax'ik) [Gr. θέρμη heat + τάξις order]. Same as *Thermotactic.*

Thermotaxine (ther-mo-tax'in). A proprietary antipyretic and sedative remedy.

Thermotaxis (ther-mo-tax'is) [Gr. θέρμη heat + τάξις arrangement]. 1. The normal adjustment of the bodily temperature. 2. The attraction of microörganisms to a warm body.

Thermotherapy (ther-mo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. θέρμη heat + θεραπεία]. Treatment of disease by the application of heat.

Thermotonometer (ther''mo-to-nom'et-er) [Gr. θέρμη heat + τόνος tension + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of muscular contraction caused by heat.

Thermotoxin (ther-mo-tox'in) [Gr. θέρμη heat + *Toxin*]. Any toxic substance formed in the living organism by heat.

Thermotracheotomy (ther''mo-tra-ke-ot'o-me). Tracheotomy with the actual cautery.

Thermotropism (ther-mot'ro-pizm) [Gr. θέρμη heat + τροπή turn]. The attractive and repulsive influence exerted by heat on certain bacterial cells.

Theroid (the'roid) [Gr. θηριώδης beast-like]. Resembling an animal of a lower order.

Theromorph (the're-morf) [Gr. θῆρ wild beast + μορφή form]. A morphologic part or an organism or individual with supernumerary, teratic, or absent parts, giving it a resemblance to a lower animal.

Theromorphia, Theromorphism (the-ro-mor'fe-ah, the-ro-mor'fizm). The abnormal resemblance of some part of the organism to the normal structure of the corresponding part of an animal of lower type.

Thesis (the'sis) [Gr. θέσις proposition]. An essay prepared for a degree.

Thevetin (thev'et-in). A bitter, white, crystalline or powdery and poisonous glucosid from *Theve'tia nerifo'lia* and *T. Yecot'li*, apocynaceous tropical plants. It is emetocathartic and antipyretic.

Thial (thi'al). Formin oxymethyl sulphonate: used in solution as an antiseptic.

Thialdin (thi-al'din). An agent occurring in volatilizable crystals, $NH(CHCH_3S)_2CHCH_3$, derived from aldehyd ammonia by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen; it is a heart-stimulant.

Thialion (thi-a'le-on). A proprietary preparation of a lithium salt: used for gout, etc.

Thick wind (thik). Rough breathing in horses, usually occurring after pneumonia.

Thielmann's diarrhea-mixture or **-drops** (te-lem-anz). See under *Mixture.*

Thiersch's method (tēr'shez). A method of skin-grafting in which long, broad strips of skin are used, which include one-half the thickness of the skin; *i. e.*, the epidermis, rete, and part of the cutis vera.

Thigenol (thi-ge'nol). A soluble sulphur compound containing 10 per cent. of organic sulphur: used like ichthyol.

Thigh (thi). The portion of the leg above the knee. **T.-bone,** the femur. **Cricket-t.,** rupture of some of the fibers of the rectus femoris, which may occur in playing cricket or foot-ball; sometimes the tendon of the quadriceps or that of the patella is also ruptured.

Thigmotaxis (thig-mo-tak'sis). Same as *Thigmotropism.*

Thigmotropism (thig-mot'ro-pizm) [Gr. θιγμός stimulus + τρόπος turning]. The phenomenon of being attracted by mechanical stimuli.

Thilanin (thi'lan-in) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + L. *la'na* wool]. A yellowish, oily substance, consisting of lanolin that contains 3 per cent. of sulphur. It is used locally in skin-diseases.

Thio- [Gr. θεῖον sulphur]. A prefix implying composition with sulphur.

Thio-acid (thi-o-as'id). Any acid formed by the substitution of sulphur for the oxygen of an oxygen-acid.

Thio-alcohol (thi''o-al'ko-hol). Same as *Mercaptan.*

Thiocamf, Thiocamph (thi'o-kamf). A greenish-yellow fluid derived from camphor and sulphur dioxid: disinfectant.

Thiocol (thi'o-kol). A white or pinkish, crystalline powder, potassium guaiacol-sulphonate, $C_6H_3.OH.OCH_3.SO_3K$, soluble in water and containing about 60 per cent. of guaiacol. It is used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis, catarrhs, and chronic coughs. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.33–1.333 gm.).

Thiocyanate (thi-o-si'an-āt) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + κύανος blue]. Same as *Sulphocyanate.*

Thiodin (thi'o-din). A preparation of iodin, ichthyol, hydrastin, glycerin, etc., in the form of suppositories.

Thio-ether (thi-o-e'ther). A sulphur ether; an ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen.

Thioform (thi'o-form). Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate; a yellow-gray powder: antiseptic; used chiefly in dentistry and veterinary practice, and as an external disinfectant.

Thiogenic (thi-o-jen'ik) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + γεννᾶν to produce]. Able to convert hydrogen sulphid into higher sulphur compounds.

Thiogenol (thi-o-je'nol). The sodium sulphonate of a synthetic sulpho-oil combined with sulphur: an antiseptic for external use.

Thiol (thi'ol). Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate, a blackish-brown powder formed by the action of sulphur on coal-tar oil, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is used internally and externally in various skin-diseases. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.6 gm.). **Liquid t.,** thiol in a thick solution: used like ichthyol.

Thiolin (thi'o-lin). A dark-green substance prepared by boiling 1 part of sulphur in 6 parts of linseed oil, and treating the product with sulphuric acid. It is used like ichthyol in skin-diseases. Called also *Thiolinic acid.* **T.-sodium,** See *Sodium thiolinate.*

Thionin (thi'o-nin). A dark-green dye or stain, $C_{12}H_7N_3S$, giving a purple color in solution, and used as a stain in microscopy. **T. hydrochlorate,** a purple stain. Called also *Lauth's violet.*

Thiophen, Thiophene (thi'o-fēn). A colorless, oily benzene derivative, C_4H_4S, which is miscible with water. **T. diiodid,** a crystalline antiseptic powder, $C_4H_2I_2S$: used as a wound-disinfectant. **T. iodid.** See *Iodothiophen.* **T.-sodium sulphonate,** a white powder, $C_4H_3S.NaSO_3$: useful in prurigo.

Thioresorcin (thi''o-re-sor'sin) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + *Resorcin*]. Phenylbisulphydrate, $C_6H_4(OS)_2$; a yellow-gray powder: used like iodoform in powder or ointment.

Thiosapol (thi-o-sa'pol) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + L. *sa'po* soap]. A proprietary therapeutic soap containing sulphur.

Thiosavanol (thi''o-sav-a'nol). Any one of a series of proprietary therapeutic sulphur soaps.

Thiosebate (thi-o-se'bāt). Any salt of thiosebic acid. Potassium thiosebate occurs in the thiosavanols.

Thiosinamin (thi-o-sin'am-in). A bitter, crystalline substance, $C_4H_8N_2S$, from oil of mustard and ammonia. It is soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, and is used as a resolvent for scar-structures, etc., and in lupus and tuberculosis. Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0.032–0.1 gm.); hypodermic dose, 4½–7 gr. (0.33–0.45 gm.).

Thiosulphate (thi-o-sul'fāt). Any salt of thiosulphuric acid.

Thiosulphuric acid (thi''o-sul-fu'rik). See *Acid.*

Thiothrix (thi'o-thrix) [Gr. θεῖον sulphur + θρίξ hair]. A genus of encapsuled non-motile bacteria with sulphur-bearing cells.

Thio-urea (thi-o-u're-ah). Sulphocarbamid, $CS(NH_2)_2$, being urea in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Third nerve (third). The oculomotor nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Thirinol (thir'in-ol). A resinol derivable from the gum resin opopanax.

Thirst (thirst). A craving for water or other drink. See *Dipsosis* and *Polydipsia.* **T.-cure.** See *Schroth's treatment,* under *Treatment.*

Thiry's fistula (thi'rēz). See *Fistula.*

Thiselo (this'el-o). Popular name of fistula.

Thiuret (thi'u-ret). A crystalline powder, $C_8H_7N_3S_2$: its salts are antiseptic. The hydrobromid, hydrochlorid, phenosalicylate, salicylate, and sulphocarbolate of thiuret are employed therapeutically.

Thlipsencephalus (thlip-sen-sef'al-us) [Gr. θλίψις pressure + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monster with a deficient skull, or with the upper part of the skull lacking.

Thlyptol (thlip'tol). A proprietary liquid antiseptic and deodorant combination of oil of thyme, eucalyptus, etc., with benzoboric acid.

Thoka-losi (tho-kah-lo'se). Incision of the membranous portion of the urethra, practised by natives of Australia and the Fiji Islands, in the belief that it is a cure for fever and rheumatism.

Thoko (tho'ko). A skin-disease endemic in Fiji; probably yaws.

Thoma-Zeiss (to'mah-zīs). An instrument consisting of a glass receptacle at the bottom of a slide for a microscope, having the bottom divided into minute squares. It is used for counting the red and white corpuscles of the blood. Called also *Abbé-Zeiss counting-cell.*

Thomsen's disease (tom'senz). See *Disease.*

Thomsonianism (tom-so'ne-an-izm). An empiric system of medical practice, chiefly botanic, founded by S. *Thomson* (1769–1843).

Thoracal (tho'rak-al). Same as *Thoracic.*

Thoracalgia (tho-rak-al'je-ah) [Gr. θώραξ chest + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the chest-wall.

Thoracaorta (tho-rak-a-or'tah). The thoracic aorta.

Thoracectomy (tho-rah-sek'to-me) [Gr. θώραξ chest + ἐκτομή excision]. Thoracotomy with resection of a portion of a rib.

Thoracentesis (tho″rah-sen-te′sis) [Gr. θώραξ chest + κέντησις puncture]. Surgical puncture or tapping of the chest-wall. Called also *Paracentesis thoracis* and *Pleuracentesis.*

Thoracic (tho-ras′ik) [L. *thorac′icus;* Gr. θωρακικός]. Pertaining to the chest. **T. duct.** See *Duct.*

Thoracico-acromialis (tho-ras″ik-o-ak-ro-me-a′lis). Same as *Acromiothoracic artery.* See *Arteries, Table of.*

Thoracispinal (tho″ras-is-pi′nal). Pertaining to the thoracic segment of the spinal column.

Thoracobronchotomy (tho″rak-o-bron-kot′o-me). Incision into the bronchus through the thoracic wall.

Thoracocelоschisis (tho-ra-ko-se-los′kis-is) [Gr. θώραξ chest + κοιλία belly + σχίσις fissure]. Fissure of the thorax and abdomen.

Thoracocentesis (tho″rak-o-sen-te′sis). Same as *Thoracentesis.*

Thoracocyllosis (tho″rak-o-sil-lo′sis) [Gr. θώραξ chest + κύλλωσις crippling]. Deformity of the chest.

Thoracocyrtosis (tho″rak-o-sir-to′sis) [Gr. θώραξ chest + κυρτός curved]. Abnormal curvature of the thorax, or unusual prominence of the chest.

Thoracodelphus (tho″rak-o-del′fus) [Gr. θώραξ chest + ἀδελφός brother]. A double monster with one head, two arms, and four legs, the bodies being joined above the navel.

Thoracodidymus (tho″rak-o-did′im-us) [Gr. θώραξ chest + δίδυμος twin]. A double monster united at the thorax.

Thoracodynia (tho″rak-o-din′e-ah) [Gr. θώραξ chest + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the chest.

Thoracogastrodidymus (tho″rak-o-gas-tro-did′-im-us) [Gr. θώραξ chest + γαστήρ belly + δίδυμος twin]. A twin monstrosity with the bodies joined at the bellies and chests.

Thoracogastroschisis (tho″rak-o-gas-tros′kis-is) [Gr. θώραξ chest + γαστήρ belly + σχίσις cleft]. Fissure of the thorax and abdomen.

Thoracometer (tho-rak-om′et-er) [Gr. θώραξ chest + μέτρον measure]. Same as *Stethometer.*

Thoracomyodynia (tho″rak-o-mi-o-din′e-ah) [Gr. θώραξ chest + μύς muscle + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the muscles of the chest.

Thoracopagus (tho-rak-op′ag-us) [Gr. θώραξ chest + πάγος fixed]. A twin monster fused at the thorax.

Thoracoplasty (tho′rak-o-plas-te) [Gr. θώραξ chest + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic surgery of the thorax; operative repair of defects of the chest.

Thoracopneumoplasty (tho″rak-o-nu′mo-plas-te) [Gr. θώραξ chest + πνεύμων lung + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgical operation involving the chest and lung.

Thoracoschisis (tho-rak-os′kis-is) [Gr. θώραξ chest + σχίσις fissure]. Congenital fissure of the chest.

Thoracoscope (tho-rak′o-skōp) [Gr. θώραξ chest + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. A stethoscope.

Thoracoscopy (tho-rak-os′ko-pe) [Gr. θώραξ chest + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. The diagnostic examination of the chest, as by the stethoscope.

Thoracostenosis (tho″rak-o-ste-no′sis) [Gr. θώραξ chest + στένωσις contraction]. Abnormal contraction of the chest-wall; wasp-waist.

Thoracostomy (tho-rak-os′to-me) [Gr. θρώαξ chest + στόμα opening]. The operation of resecting the chest-wall in order to allow room for an enlarged heart.

Thoracotomy (tho-rak-ot′o-me) [Gr. θώραξ chest + τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the wall of the chest.

Thoradelphus (tho-rah-del′fus). Same as *Thoracodelphus.*

Thorax (tho′raks) [Gr. θώραξ]. The chest; the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. The surface of the thorax is divided into regions, as follows: *supraclavicular*, above the clavicles; *suprasternal*, above the sternum; *clavicular*, over the clavicles; *sternal*, over the sternum; *mammary*, the space between the third and sixth ribs on either side; *inframammary*, below the mamma and above the lower border of the twelfth rib on either side; on the back, *scapular*, over the scapulæ; *interscapular*, between the scapulæ; *infrascapular*, below the scapulæ; on the sides, *axillary*, above the sixth rib; *infra-axillary*, below the sixth rib. **Amazon t.**, a chest with only one breast. **Barrel-shaped t.**, barrel-chest; a malformed chest which is rounded like a barrel: seen in pulmonary emphysema. **Fusiform t.**, a chest deformed by tight lacing.

Thoriagram (tho′re-ag-ram) [*Thorium* + Gr. γράμμα mark]. A photograph made with thorium.

Thorium (tho′re-um) [*Thor*, a Norse deity]. A rare heavy gray metal, having radio-active properties, symbol Th. Some of its salts have been employed as medicines. Emantions from this substance have antiseptic and antifermentative properties.

Thorn-apple (thorn′ap-pl). Same as *Stramonium.*

Thornwaldtitis (torn-wald-ti′tis). Same as *Thornwaldt's Disease.* See *Disease.*

Thornwaldt's disease (torn′waldt). See *Disease.*

Thorough-joint (thur′o-joint). A diarthrosis, or arthrodia.

Thorough-pin (thur′o-pin). A distention of the synovial sheath of the flexor perforans tendon of the horse at the hock joint; also a similar distention on the carpal joint of the foreleg.

Thoroughwort (thur′o-wort). See *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Thorter ill (thor′ter). A disease of sheep, causing them to jump up in walking, and due to the presence of *Cœnu′rus cerebra′lis* in the spinal cord. Called also *Leaping ill* and *Louping ill.*

Thought-reading (thawt). Perception of the thoughts and feelings of a person's mind by means of involuntary muscular movements.

Thought-transfer. Transfer of thought from one person to another without speech or other communication.

Thread, Celluloid. Sterilized linen thread impregnated with celluloid solution, used for ligatures and sutures. **Simonart's t.**, a band formed by the stretching of adhesions between the amnion and fetus when the amniotic cavity is distended with its proper fluid.

Thread-fungi (thred). A general term for the fungi of pityriasis, favus, herpes tonsurans, etc.

Thread-granules. See *Mitochondria.*

Thread-worm (thred′wurm). Same as *Oxyuris.*

Three-day fever (thre′da). Dengue.

Three friends (thre frendz). A liquor or cordial prepared in Italy from eucalyptus-wood. It is vaunted to be antiseptic, stomachic, restorative, and antiperiodic.

Thremmatology (threm-mat-ol′o-je) [Gr. θρέμμα nursling + λόγος discourse]. The science of the laws of heredity and variation.

Threpsology (threp-sol′o-je) [Gr. θρέψις nutrition + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known concerning nutrition; the science of nutrition.

Threshold (thresh′ōld). That degree of stimulus that just produces a sensation; a stimulus that is just appreciable or just comes within the limits of perception. Called also *Schwelle.* **Absolute t.**, the lowest possible limit of perceptibility of any sensation. Called also *Stimulus-t.* **Auditory t.**, the minimum audible or slightest perceptible sound. **T. of consciousness,** the *mini′mum sensib′ile*, or lowest limit of sensibility. **Differential t.**, the lowest limit of discriminative sensibility; the ratio which the difference of two stimuli must bear to half their sum in order that their difference may be just perceptible. **Double-point t.**, the smallest distance apart at which two stimuli of touch are felt as distinct. **Neuron-t.**, that degree of excitation of a neuron which just suffices to call forth a fruitful excitation (sensation, movement, or the like) in a neuron with which it is in contact. **Relational t.**, the ratio which two stimuli must have to each other in order that the difference between them may be just perceptible. **Stimulus-t.** See *Absolute t.* **T. of visual sensation,** the minimum visibile or slightest possible vision of any object.

Thridaceum (thri-da′she-um) [Gr. θρίδαξ lettuce]. Same as *Lactucarium.*

Thrill (thril). A tremor observed in auscultation or palpation. See *Fremitus.* **Aneurysmal t.,** the vibratory sensation felt on the palpation of an aneurysm. **Aortic t.**, a thrill perceptible over the aortic orifice in disease of its valves. **Hydatid t.**, a vibration felt on percussing over a hydatid cyst. **Presystolic t.**, a thrill occasionally felt just before the systole by the hand placed over the apex of the heart. **Purring t.**, a thrill of a quality suggesting the purring of a cat.

Throat (thrōt). 1. The pharynx. 2. The fauces. 3. The anterior part of the neck. **T.-cough,** a cough that is produced by irritation of the throat. **T.-deafness.** See *Deafness.* **Sore-t.** See *Sore-throat.*

Throb (throb). A pulsating movement or sensation.

Throbbing (throb′ing). Beating; attended with a beating sensation.

Throe (thro). A severe pain or paroxysm.

Thrombase (throm′bās). See *Thrombin.*

Thrombectomy (throm-bek′to-me) [Gr. θρόμβος clot + ἐκτομή excision]. The operation of excising a venous thrombus.

Thrombin (throm′bin). 1. The hypothetic fibrin ferment of the blood; the enzyme, present in clotted but not in circulating blood, which converts fibrinogen into fibrin. Called also *Thrombase.* 2. Same as *Fibrinogen.*

Thrombo-angiitis (throm″bo-an-ge-i′tis). Obstruction of arteries caused by extension from a thrombus.

Thrombo-arteritis (throm″bo-ar-ter-i′tis). Thrombosis conjoined with arteritis, or inflammation of an artery. **T. purulen′ta,** purulent softening of an arterial thrombosis with infiltration of the artery-walls.

Thrombocyst, Thrombocystis (throm′bo-sist, throm-bo-sis′tis) [Gr. θρόμβος clot + κύστις cyst]. The sac which forms around a clot or thrombus.

Thrombocyte (throm′bo-sīt) [Gr. θρόμβος clot + κύτος cell]. Same as *Blood-platelet.*

Thrombogen (throm′bo-jen) [*Thrombin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A substance thought to exist in the blood, and by the action of a zymoplastic substance (*thrombokinase*) to be converted into thrombin. Called also *Prothrombin.*

Thrombogenic (throm-bo-jen′ik) [Gr. θρόμβος clot + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing a clot, curd, or coagulum.

Thromboid (throm′boid) [Gr. θρομβωειδής]. Like or resembling a thrombus.

Thrombokinase (throm-bo-ki′nās). The zymoplastic substance derived from the blood-corpuscles which acts on thrombogen to produce thrombin.

Thrombolymphangitis (throm″bo-lim-fan-ji′tis) [*Thrombus* + *Lymphangitis*]. Inflammation of a lymph-vessel due to a thrombus.

Thrombophlebitis (throm″bo-fle-bi′tis) [Gr. θρόμβος clot + φλέψ vein + -ιτις inflammation]. Thrombosis conjoined with inflammation of a vein or of veins. **T. purulen′ta,** purulent softening of a venous thrombus with infiltration of the wall of the vessel.

Thrombosed (throm′bōzd). Affected with thrombosis.

Thrombosin (throm-bo′sin). A principle derived from fibrinogen, under the influence of the nucleoproteids of broken-down leukocytes, and itself convertible into fibrin.

Thrombosis (throm-bo′sis) [Gr. θρόμβωσις]. The formation or development of a thrombus. **Atrophic t.** See *Marasmic t.* **Coagulation-t.,** that produced by coagulation of fibrin in a vessel. **Compression-t.,** that which is due to the compression of a vein between the heart and the thrombus. **Embolic t.,** thrombosis following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. **Infective t.,** that which is due to a bacterial invasion. **Marasmic t.,** thrombosis, chiefly of the longitudinal sinus, occurring in the wasting diseases of infancy and of old age. Called also *Atrophic t.* **Placental t.** 1. A normal formation of thrombi in the placenta. 2. An abnormal extension of the foregoing process to the veins of the uterus. **Plate-t.,** an abnormal accumulation of blood-plates, forming a thrombus. **Sinus-t.,** thrombosis of a venous sinus. **Traumatic t.,** thrombosis due to injury to a part. **Venous t.,** thrombosis of a vein.

Thrombostasis (throm-bos′tas-is) [*Thrombus* + *Stasis*]. Stasis of blood in a part, attended with the formation of a thrombus.

Thrombotic (throm-bot′ik). Pertaining to or affected with thrombosis.

Thrombus (throm′bus) [Gr. θρόμβος]. A plug or clot in a vessel remaining at the point of its formation. Cf. *Embolus.* **Annular t.,** one which has an opening through its center, while the circumference is attached to the wall of the vessel. **Ante-mortem t.,** a white thrombus formed in the heart or in a large vessel before death. Cf. *Post-mortem t.* **Ball-t.,** a rounded heart-clot. **Blood-plate t.** See *Plate-thrombosis,* under *Thrombosis.* **Calcified t.,** a phlebolith. **Currant-jelly t.,** a soft, reddish, jelly-like clot. **Fibrinous t.,** a thrombus composed mainly of fibrin, and attached to the walls of a blood-vessel. **Globulin t., Hematoblastic t.,** a thrombus composed largely of globulin. **Hematostatic t.,** a form due to stagnation of the blood, and made up principally of red corpuscles. **Infective t.,** a form occurring as a result of septic or bacterial poisoning. **Laennec's t.,** a globular thrombus in the heart, chiefly in cases of fatty degeneration. **Laminated t., Mixed t.,** a thrombus whose substance is disposed in layers which sometimes differ in their material. **Lateral t.,** a clot attached to the side of a vessel, incompletely obstructing the blood-current. **Marasmic t.,** a form due to wasting disease and deprivation of the blood. See *Thrombosis, Marasmic.* **Mechanic t.,** a form due to mechanic obstruction of the blood-current. **Milk-t.,** an accumulation of curdled milk in a lactiferous duct. **Obstructive t.,**

one which completely obliterates the lumen of the vessel at its site. **Organized t.,** one which is traversed by loops from the vasa vasorum. **Parasitic t.,** an accumulation of the pigmented bodies of free malarial parasites and their spores in the capillaries of the brain. **Parietal t.,** one which is so attached to the wall of a vessel as to form a kind of valve. Called also *Valvular t.* **Phagocytic t.,** an accumulation of melaniferous leukocytes in the capillaries of the brain. **Pigmentary t.,** an accumulation of free pigment in the capillaries of the brain. **Plate-t.,** a thrombus composed of blood-plates. **Post-mortem t.,** a thrombus or clot of blood formed in the heart or in a large vessel after death. **Primary t.,** one which remains at the place of its origin. **Propagated t.,** one which has been carried to a point more or less remote from the place of its origin, or which has grown beyond its original limits. **Red t.,** a thrombus of a dark-red color formed by the coagulation of blood which is at rest. **Stratified t.,** one made up of layers of different colors. **Traumatic t.,** one which results from an injury. **Valvular t.** See *Parietal t.* **White t.** 1. One which contains no pigment. 2. One composed chiefly of leukocytes.

Through-drainage (thru). See *Drainage.*

Through-illumination. See *Transillumination.*

Thrush (thrush). 1. Aphthous stomatitis; a disease of infants attended with the formation of aphthæ, or whitish spots in the mouth. It is due to the presence of a fungus, *Oid'ium al'bicans.* The aphthæ are followed by shallow ulcers. The disease is often attended with fever and gastro-intestinal irritation. The mouth is to be treated with borax and honey, and the spots may be touched with silver nitrate. Mild aperients followed by a general tonic and sustaining treatment are often useful. 2. A disease of the horse's foot attended with a fetid discharge.

Thrust-culture (thrust). Same as *Stab-culture.*

Thrypsis (thrip'sis) [Gr. θρήψις]. A comminuted fracture.

Thuja (thu'jah) [L.; Gr. θυία]. 1. A genus of coniferous trees called *Ar'bor vi'tæ.* 2. The fresh tops of *T. occidenta'lis:* diuretic, antipyretic, sudorific, and emmenagogue. Dose of *volatile oil,* 5–10 min. (0.33–0.66 c.c.).

Thujol (thu'jol). A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtainable from the oil of thuja: stimulant and antipyretic.

Thulium (thu'le-um) [*Thule,* ancient name of Shetland]. A very rare metallic element; symbol, Tu.

Thumb (thum) [L. *pol'lex, pol'lux*]. The most external or more nearly radical of the five digits of the hand. **T.-center.** See under *Center.* **T.-lancet,** a lancet with a broad pointed extremity, having double cutting edges. **T.-sucker,** a child who habitually sucks the thumb: deformity of the jaws and teeth may result from the habit.

Thumps (thumps). 1. A disease of swine, said to be due to heat and to bad ventilation. 2. A kind of singultus, or hiccup, of horses, due to spasm of the diaphragm.

Thunder-humor (thun'der hu'mor). A popular name for an obstinate skin-disease: said to be due to lightning-stroke.

Thus (thus) [L. gen. *thu'ris*]. Olibanum or frankincense. *T. america'na,* the turpentine of various American pine-trees. See *Olibanum.*

Thycalol (thi'kal-ol). A proprietary antiseptic preparation for dentists' use.

Thylacitis (thi-las-i'tis) [Gr. θύλαξ pouch + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the oil-glands of the skin.

Thymacetin (thi-mas-e'tin) [Gr. θύμον thyme + L. *ace'tum* vinegar]. A white, crystalline thymol derivative, $C_6H_2(CH_3)(C_3H_7)(OC_2H_5)NH(C_2H_3O) = C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$. Slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol, and used as an antineuralgic like phenacetin. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.333 gm.).

Thyme (tīm) [L. *thy'mus;* Gr. θύμος]. A plant of the genus *Thy'mus.* The *Thy'mus vulga'ris,* or garden-thyme, contains a volatile oil, which is aromatic. and carminative. It also contains *thymol, thymene,* and *cumene.* Dose of *oil,* 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *fluidextract,* 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.). The **Wild t.** is *Thymus serpyl'lum,* which contains a volatile oil similar to that of *Thy'mus vulga'ris.* **T.-camphor.** See *Thymol.*

Thymectomy (thi-mek'to-me) [Gr. θύμος thymus + ἐκτομή excision]. Removal of the thymus.

Thymegol (thi-me'gol). A parasulphonic derivative of thymol, mercury, and potassium. It is a red-brown powder: antiseptic and emetic.

Thymelcosis (thi-mel-ko'sis) [Gr. θύμος thymus + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. Ulceration of the thymus.

Thymene (thi-mēn'). A clear, oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from the oil of thyme.

Thymenthol (thi-men'thol). A proprietary antiseptic preparation.

Thymhydroquinone (thim-hi''dro-kwin-ōn'). A substance obtainable from the urine after the administration of thymol.

Thymian (thim'e-an, tim'e-an). German for *Thyme.*

Thymic (thi'mik) [L. *thym'icus*]. 1. Pertaining to the thymus. 2. Contained in or derived from thyme. **T. acid.** See *Acid.*

Thymin (thi'min) [Gr. θύμος thymus]. A crystalline alloxur base, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, obtainable from the decomposition of the thymic acid (adenylic acid) derivable from thymus.

Thymiodid (thi-mi'o-did). A proprietary surgical dressing.

Thymion (thim'e-on) [Gr. θύμιον]. A cutaneous wart.

Thymiosis (thim-e-o'sis) [Gr. θύμιον wart]. Yaws.

Thymitis (thi-mi'tis). Inflammation of the thymus.

Thymoform (thi'mo-form). A yellowish antiseptic powder prepared from formaldehyd and thymol. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and olive oil, but insoluble in water and glycerin. It is used like aristol and iodoform.

Thymohydroquinone (thi''mo-hi-dro-kwin-ōn'). A compound occurring in the urine after the administration of thymol.

Thymol (thi'mol). Thyme-camphor, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, a crystalline stearopten from oil of thyme and from the oils of various other labiate plants. It is an important antiseptic and antirheumatic, and is used both internally and externally. It is applied externally in ulcers, stomatitis, and leukorrhea; internally it is used as an anthelmintic and an intestinal antiseptic; it is sometimes employed in 1:1000 solution as an antiseptic in operations. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.033–0.133 gm.). **T.-camphor,** a compound of thymol and camphor: used in pruritus and in ichthyosis. **T.-gauze,** gauze impregnated with a 1 per cent. solution of thymol. **T.-inhalation,** a mixture of 20 gr. of thymol, 3 fl. dr. of alcohol, 10 gr. of magnesium carbonate, and enough water to make 3 fl. oz. Of this, one teaspoonful is used in a pint of water. **T. iodid.** See *Aristol.* **T. salicylate.** See *Salithymol.* **T.-solution,** a 1:1000 solution of thymol: used for spraying. **T. urethane,** a colorless crystalline compound of thymol and thymol carbonic ester: used as an anthelmintic.

Thymolize (thi'mo-līz). To treat with thymol.

Thymoloform (thi-mo'lo-form). A yellowish powder, a product of formaledhyd and thymol: used like iodoform.

Thymopathy (thi-mop'ath-e). 1. [Gr. θυμός mind + πάθος suffering.] Any mental affection or disease. 2. [Gr. θύνος thymus + πάθος suffering.] Any disease of the thymus.

Thymotol (thi'mo-tol). Thymol carbonate; a white crystalline powder with the odor of thymol: anthelmintic and used for ankylostomiasis. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Thymoxol (thi-mox'ol). An antiseptic and deodorant preparation of thymol and hydrogen peroxid: used in otitis media, ozena, etc.

Thymozol (thi'mo-zol). A proprietary antiseptic and cicatrizant: used like iodoform.

Thymus (thi'mus) [L.; Gr. θύμος]. 1. A two-lobed body in the neck and thorax of an infant or of a young animal. It is composed of a connective-tissue lobe enclosed in a sort of capsule, and containing endothelial cells enclosing leukocytes and corpuscles of Hassal. The thymus appears to be a true lymph-gland, and to have a hematopoietic function; it begins to waste away about the second year, and disappears about the end of the thirteenth year. 2. See *Thyme.* 3. A homeopathic preparation of wild thyme. 4. An acrothymion; a rugose wart with a round top. **T.-extract,** a preparation of the thymus of animals: used therapeutically. **Internal t.,** a body in either lobe of the thyroid of the cat.

Thyraden (thi'rad-en) [*Thyroid* + Gr. ἀδήν gland]. The dried extract of thyroid gland, one part of which represents two parts of fresh gland. It is a light, brownish, permanent powder, and is used in cretinism, myxedema, rickets, obesity, psoriasis, etc. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Thyrein (thi're-in). Same as *Iodothyrin.*

Thyreiodin (thi-re-i'o-din). Same as *Iodothyrin.*

Thyremphraxis (thi-rem-frak'sis) [Gr. θυρεός shield + ἔμφραξις stoppage]. Obstruction of the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-. For words beginning thus, see those beginning *Thyro-.*

Thyro-adenitis (thi''ro-ad-en-i'tis) [Gr. θυρεός shield + ἀδήν gland + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyro-antitoxin (thi''ro-an-te-tox'in). 1. An antitoxin developed in thyroid poisoning. 2. A thyroid preparation theoretically $C_6H_{11}N_3O_5$. It is a crystalline compound, and is said to be an effective therapeutic agent.

Thyro-arytenoid (thi''ro-ar-it-e'noid). Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. See also *Muscles, Table of.*

Thyrocele (thi'ro-sēl) [Gr. θυρεός shield + εἶδος form + κήλη tumor]. A tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

Thyrochondrotomy (thi''ro-kon-drot'o-me) [*Thyroid* + *Chondrotomy*]. Surgical incision of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrocricotomy (thi''ro-kri-kot'o-me) [Gr. θυρεός shield + *Cricotomy*]. Tracheotomy through the cricothyroid membrane.

Thyro-epiglottic (thi''ro-ep-ig-lot'ik). Pertaining to the thyroid and to the epiglottis.

Thyro-epiglottideus (thi''ro-ep''ig-lot-tid'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Thyrogenous (thi-roj'en-us) [Gr. θυρεός shield + γενναν to produce]. Originating in the thyroid gland.

Thyroglandin (thi-ro-glan'din). 1. A preparation of the thyroid body: said to be an efficient therapeutic agent. 2. A therapeutic compound of thyroidin hydrochlorate and iodoglandin. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.333 gm.).

Thyroglobulin (thi-ro-glob'u-lin). A globulin; the iodin-proteid of the thyroid gland: it is therapeutically active. On decomposition with mineral acid it yields thyroiodin.

Thyroglossal (thi-ro-glos'sal). Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the tongue. **T. duct,** a duct of the embryo extending from the thyroid to the base of the tongue: it sometimes persists in part to adult life.

Thyrohyal (thi-ro-hi'al). 1. Pertaining to the thyroid body and the hyoid bone. 2. A greater cornu of the hyoid; also the fetal bone which becomes the greater cornu of the hyoid.

Thyrohyoid (thi-ro-hi'oid). Pertaining to the thyroid gland or cartilage and the hyoid bone.

Thyrohyoideus (thi''ro-hi-oid'e-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Thyroid (thi'roid) [Gr. θυρεοειδής; θυρεός shield + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling a shield; scutiform. 2. A large reddish, ductless gland in front of and on either side of the trachea, and usually consisting of two lateral lobes and a connecting isthmus. The thyroid is enclosed in a covering of areolar tissue, and is made up of numerous closed follicles surrounded by a vascular network and containing colloid matter. It is probably a hematopoietic organ, and performs various functions of the highest importance in the economy of the body. The colloid matter of the thyroid is composed of a proteid and a non-proteid constituent, together with phosphorus and iodin, a nucleo-albumin, and certain extractive compounds. Sheep-thyroids are used in the treatment of certain diseases. Called also *T. body, T. gland.* See *Thyroid-therapy,* under *Therapy;* also *Thyraden* and *Thyroidin, Iodothyrin,* etc. **Accessory t.,** an exclave or detached portion of the thyroid occasionally present at the base of the tongue: sometimes more than one is present. It is quite distinct from the parathyroids. **T. body, T. gland,** the thyroid. **T. cartilage.** See under *Cartilage.* **T. extract,** one of the therapeutic preparations of the thyroid of animals. See *Thyraden.* **T. fever,** fever resulting from absorption of thyroid matters during thyroidectomy. **T. foramen.** See *Foramen.* **T. graft.** See *Graft.* **T. therapy, T. treatment.** See *Therapy.*

Thyroidectin (thi-roi-dek'tin). A substance prepared from the blood of animals from which the thyroid gland has been removed: used in exophthalmic goiter.

Thyroidectomized (the-roi-dek'to-mīzd). Having the thyroid gland removed.

Thyroidectomy (thi-roid-ek'to-me) [*Thyroid* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of the thyroid.

Thyroidin (thi-roid'in). 1. Same as *Thyraden.* 2. A crystallizable iodin-free principle obtained from the thyroids of sheep, one part of which is said to represent six parts of the fresh gland. It is used for goiter, cretinism, obesity, lupus, psoriasis, etc. Dose, 1½–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 gm.). 3. The alleged essential secretion of the thyroid body.

Thyroidism (thi'roid-izm). 1. Illness due to the misuse of the various thyroid extracts. It is attended with insomnia, nervousness and excitability, twitching, and rapid heart-action. 2. The ill effect of the removal of the thyroid; dethyroidism.

Thyroiditis (thi-roid-i'tis). Inflammation of the thyroid body.

Thyroidization (thi''roid-iz-a'shun). Treatment with a preparation of the thyroid.

Thyroidotomy (thi-roid-ot'o-me) [*Thyroid* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical incision of the thyroid.

Thyro-iodin (thi-ro-i'o-din). Iodothyrin; an amorphous brown powder forming the principal therapeutic extractive of sheep's thyroids. It is said to contain 9 per cent. of iodin and 0.5 per cent. of phosphorus. It has a stimulant effect upon the circulatory and nervous systems, and is used in myxedema, rickets, goiter, corpulency, etc., and in certain skin-diseases. Dose, 4–12 gr. (0.25–0.75 gm.).

Thyro-iodinin (thi''ro-i-od'in-in). Same as *Thyro-iodin*.

Thyrolaryngeal artery (thi''ro-lar-in'je-al). See *Artery*.

Thyrolingual duct (thi-ro-ling'wal). Same as *Thyroglossal duct*.

Thyrolytic (thi-ro-lit'ik) [*Thyroid* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. Destruction of thyroid tissue.

Thyroncus (thi-rong'kus) [*Thyroid* + Gr. ὄγκος tumor]. Same as *Goiter*.

Thyronucleo-albumin (thi''ro-nu''kle-o-al-bu'-min). A nucleo-albumin present in the thyroid gland.

Thyroprival (thi-ro-pri'val) [*Thyroid* + L. *pri'vus* without]. Due to removal of the thyroid, or to suppression of its functions; strumiprival.

Thyroprivia (thi-ro-priv'e-ah) [*Thyroid* + L. *pri'vus* without, deprived of]. The condition after the removal of the thyroid body.

Thyroproteid (thi-ro-pro'te-id). A toxic proteid substance derived from the thyroid and used therapeutically.

Thyroprotein (thi-ro-pro'te-in). A toxalbumin derivable from the thyroid. It is probably one of the functions of the thyroid to produce a ferment which neutralizes the toxic effect of an accumulation of thyroprotein in the body.

Thyroptosis (thi-rop-to'sis) [*Thyroid* + Gr. πτῶσις fall]. The condition in which a goitrous thyroid is displaced so as to be concealed in the thorax.

Thyrotome (thi'ro-tōm). An instrument for cutting the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrotomy (thi-rot'o-me) [*Thyroid* + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical division of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrotoxic (thi-ro-tok'sik). Marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland.

Thyrotoxicosis (thi-ro-tok-sik-o'sis). The diseased condition produced by poisons that enter the system through the thyroid gland, or by excessive activity of the thyroid gland.

Tibia (tib'e-ah) [L.]. The inner and larger bone of the leg below the knee. It articulates with the knee above and with the astragalus below. **Sabre-shaped t.**, a deformity of the tibia due to gummatous periostitis.

Tibiad (tib'e-ad). Toward the tibial aspect.

Tibial (tib'e-al) [L. *tibia'lis*]. Of or pertaining to the tibia.

Tibiale (tib-e-a'le). A bone on the tibial side of the tarsus of the embryo, partly represented in the adult by the astragalus.

Tibialis (tib-e-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Tibien (tib'e-en). Pertaining to the tibia alone or in itself.

Tibiofemoral (tib''e-o-fem'or-al). Pertaining to the tibia and the femur.

Tibiofibular (tib''e-o-fib'u-lar). Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

Tibionavicular (tib''e-o-nav-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to the tibia and the navicular or scaphoid bone.

Tibioperoneal (tib''e-o-per-o-ne'al). Same as *Tibiofibular*.

Tibiotarsal (tib''e-o-tar'sal). Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus.

Tic (tik) [Fr.]. 1. As formerly used, any spasmodic movement or twitching, as of the face. 2. As at present used, a psychoneurosis marked by quick, sudden spasms that are identical with the movements of volitional intent. Tics occur in persons of neurotic tendency, are often hereditary, and usually develop in youth. Called also *Mimic spasm*, *Habit-spasm*, and *Maladie des tics*. **Bowing t.**, salaam convulsions, or repeated bowing movements of the head. **Convulsive t.**, spasm of those parts of the face supplied by the seventh nerve. **Degenerative t.**, tic occurring in connection with degeneration of the central nervous system. **Diaphragmatic t.**, spasmodic twitching movements of the diaphragm. Called also *Respiratory t.* **T. douloureux** (doo-loo-ro'), a spasmodic facial neuralgia. **Gesticulatory t.**, that marked by spasmodic movements resembling the gestures of an orator or an actor. **Laryngeal t.**, that marked by a noisy expulsion of air through the glottis. **Motor t.**, a tic which is marked only by the spasmodic movement without mental disturbance. It includes facial spasm, blepharospasm, respiratory, laryngeal, rotatory, and other varieties of tic. **Progressive choreic t.**, a chronic disease beginning in early life, marked by spasms which at first affect the neck-muscles, but, as the disease advances, spread to the rest of the body. The disease ends fatally. **Psychomotor t.**, a tic that is accompanied with some mental disorder. It includes the peculiar habit-spasms of insanity that are attended with delusions or insane ideas; the peculiar conditions known as mental torticollis, latah, miryachit, palmus, and Gilles de la Tourette's disease, or dancing mania. **Respiratory t.** See *Diaphragmatic t.* **Rotatory t.** Same as *Rotatory spasm*. See *Spasm*. **Saltatory t.**, saltatory spasm; a nervous condition marked by rhythmic dancing or jumping movements whenever the patient stands.

Tick (tik). Any one of several species of *Acarus*. See *Acarus* and *Ixodes*.

Tickle (tik'el). To titillate; to produce in any subject the effect called tickling.

Tickling (tik'ling). Light stimulation of a sensitive surface and its reflex effect, such as involuntary laughter, etc.

Ticorea febrif'uga (ti-ko're-ah). A South American tree which affords a valuable antiperiodic medicine.

Ticpolonga (tik-po-long'gah). A very venomous serpent of Ceylon and India, *Dabo'ia el'egans*. Called also *Co'bra man'il*.

Ticuna (ti-ku'nah) [name of a tribe of Indians]. An arrow-poison of South America.

T. i. d. An abbreviation for the Latin *ter in die*, "three times a day."

Tidal air (ti-dal). See under *Respiration*. **T. breathing**, Cheyne-Stokes respiration. See *Respiration*. **T. wave**. See *Wave*.

Tide, Acid (tīd). A temporary increase in the acidity of the urine which sometimes follows fasting. **Alkaline t.**, temporary increase of the alkalinity of the urine during digestion.

Tiglium (tig'le-um) [L. gen. *tig'lii*]. The croton-oil plant, *Cro'ton tig'lium*. See *Croton oil*, under *Oil*.

Tigretier (te-gret-e-a') [Fr.]. A form of hysteric dancing mania peculiar to Tigré, a region in Abyssinia.

Tigroid (ti'groid) [Gr. τιγροειδής spotted]. The stainable substance of the cell-body.

Tilia (til'e-ah) [L.]. A genus of trees, the lindens or basswood. *T. europæ'a* is the linden, or lime, whose flowers are stimulant and demulcent, and are used in catarrh of the respiratory passages, in headache, and in the preparation of sedative baths for irritable conditions.

Tiliadin (til-i'ad-in). A neutral body, $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$, from the bark of *Til'ia europæ'a*.

Tilletia (til-e'she-ah). A genus of ustilagineous fungi causing smut on cereals. *T. scarlatino'sa* is said to occur in the blood of scarlet-fever patients.

Tilma (til'mah), pl. *til'mata* [Gr. τίλμα]. A spasm.

Tilmus (til'mus) [L.; Gr. τιλμός]. The pulling out of the hair.

Timbre (tim'ber, tahn'br) [Fr.]. A musical quality in a tone or sound.

Time (tīm) [Gr. χρόνος; L. *tem'pus*]. A measure of duration. **Inertia-t.**, the time required to overcome the inertia of a muscle after the reception of a stimulus from a nerve. **Psychophysical t.**, the time occupied by mental operations, especially in producing voluntary actions. **Reaction-t.** See *Reaction*. **T.-sense**, the sense by which the lapse of time is perceived.

Tin (tin) [L. *stan'num*]. A white, metallic element, having an atomic weight of 118, a specific gravity of 7.3, a valency of 2 or 4; symbol, Sn. Some of its salts are reagents, while others are stains. **T. chlorid**, a compound, $SnCl_2 + 2H_2O$, or stannous chlorid: used as a test-reagent.

Tinct. An abbreviation for *Tincture* or *Tinctura*.

Tinctable (tink'tab-l). Stainable or tingible.

Tinction (tink'shun) [L. *tin'gere* to dye]. The act of staining.

Tinctura (tink-tu'rah) [L.; gen. and pl. *tinctu'ræ*]. Latin for *Tincture*.

Tincturation (tink-tu-ra'shun). The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a drug with a menstruum, such as alcohol or ether, in such a way as to form a tincture.

Tincture (tinkt'ūr) [L. *tinctu'ra*]. A medicinal solution, usually less strong than a fluid extract. **Alcoholic t.**, one prepared with alcohol. **Ammoniated t.**, a tincture prepared with ammoniated alcohol. **Antiperiodic t.** Same as *Warburg's t.* **Aqueous t.**, one prepared with water. **Balsamic t.**, compound tincture of benzoin. **Bestucheff's t.**, the tincture of ferrous chlorid. **Bitter t.**, a composition of centaury, gentian, bitter orange-peel, bitter orange-berries, and orange-flowers extracted with alcohol. **Fleming's t.**, strong tincture of aconite. **Golden t.** Same as *Bestucheff's t.* **Greenough's t.**, an alcoholic tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, potassium oxalate, cochineal, etc. **Hatfield's t.**, a tincture of guaiac and soap. **Huxham's t.**, tinctura cinchonæ composita. **Hydro-alcoholic t.**, one prepared with very dilute alcohol. **Klaproth's t.** Same as *Bestucheff's t.* **Mother-t.**, a homeopathic tincture from which the standard dilutions are prepared. **Norwood's t.**, tincture of veratum viride stronger than that of the U. S. P. **Rymer's cardiac t.**, tincture of aloes and rhubarb containing camphor, capsicum, cardamon, sulphuric acid, etc. **Spirituous t.**, an alcoholic tincture. **Stomachic t.** 1. Bitter tincture. 2. Compound tincture of cardamom. **Vinous t.**, a tincture prepared with wine. **Warburg's t.**, antiperiodic tincture; tinctura antiperiodica; a powerful antiperiodic preparation of quinin sulphate, aloes, rhubarb, and various aromatic and tonic drugs. **Whytt's t.**, a compound tincture of gentian, cinchona, and orange-peel.

Tinea (tīn'e-ah) [L. "moth"]. Ringworm or other similar microphytic skin-disease. **T. amiantacea.** Same as *Seborrhea*. **T. asbesti'na**, seborrhea. **T. bar'bæ.** See *T. sycosis*. **T. cap'itis.** See *T. tonsurans*. **T. circina'ta**, ringworm of the body; a variety of *T. trichophyti'na*, forming reddish circles on the trunk or limbs. It is due to *Trichoph'yton megalos'poron endothrix*, and is attended with more or less itching. Called also *T. cor'poris*. **T. cor'poris.** See *T. circinata*. **T. cru'ris**, ringworm on the inside of the thighs attended with a severe eczema. **T. decal'vans.** Same as *Alopecia areata*. **T. favo'sa**, favus, or crusted ringworm. See *Favus*. **T. fico'sa**, favus. **T. furfura'cea**, a dry, scaly form of seborrhea. **T. gal'li**, a fungous disease of the combs of cocks. Called also *White comb*. **T. imbrica'ta**, Tokelau ringworm; an aggravated form of *T. trichophyti'na* occurring in the East Indies, and marked by intense itching and the development of concentrically arranged patches. **T. ker'ion**, a highly inflammatory and suppurative form infesting mainly the beard and scalp. It is marked by boggy swelling of the affected parts, which become covered with pustules, from which exudes a sticky pus. **T. syco'sis**, sycosis, or barbers' itch; a disease of the bearded parts of the face and of the neck caused by *Trichoph'yton tonsu'rans*, and marked by the formation of reddish, concentric patches covered with dry, fragile hairs and yellow scales or pustules. Called also *T. barbæ*. **T. tar'si**, ulcerous blepharitis. **T. tonsu'rans**, ringworm of the scalp: a variety caused by *Trichoph'yton tonsu'rans*, and marked by the formation of gray, elevated patches covered with yellow scales and with dry, fragile hairs. **T. trichophyti'na**, ringworm; a contagious disease of the skin due to *Trichoph'yton tonsu'rans*. It occurs in various parts of the body, and is distinguished by names indicating the locality of the part, as *barbæ*, *capitis*, *corporis*, *cruris*, *unguium*, etc. **T. un'guium**, a form of ringworm affecting the nails and causing them to become opaque and brittle. **T. ve'ra**, favus. **T. versic'olor**, a contagious skin-disease caused by *Micros'poron fur'fur* (*Malasse'zia fur'fur*). It is marked by dry, yellowish, irregular patches on the trunk, covered with scales. It is attended with itching.

Tingibility (tin-jib-il'it-e). The quality of being tingible.

Tingible (tin'jib-l) [L. *tin'gere* to stain]. Susceptible of being tinged or stained.

Tinkling (tink'ling). An auscultatory sound like the ringing of a small bell: sometimes heard over large pulmonary cavities and in pneumothorax. **Metallic t.**, a ringing sound, as of a metallic object, sometimes heard in connection with other respiratory sounds. **Bouillaud's metallic t.**, a clinking sound sometimes heard on the right side of the apex-beat in hypertrophy of the heart.

Tinnitus (tin-ni'tus, tin'it-us) [L. "a tinkling"]. A ringing or singing sound in the ears. Called also *T. aurium*. **Nervous t.**, that which arises from some disturbance of the optic nerve or its central connection. **Telephone-t.**, tinnitus due to the use of the telephone.

Tinospora (tin-os'po-rah). A genus of menispermaceous vines. The stalk and root of *T. cordifo'lia* are used in snake-bite, etc.

Tintometer (tin-tom'et-er) [*Tint* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument used in determining the proportion of coloring-matter in a liquid, as in blood.

Tip, Woolner's (tip) [Thomas *Woolner*, English sculptor and poet (1826–1892)]. The helical apex of the ear.

Tiquer (te-ka') [Fr.]. A person subject to a tic.

Tire (tīr). Exhaustion due to overexercise.

Tirebal (tēr-bahl′) [Fr.]. An instrument resembling a corkscrew for extracting bullets.

Tirefond (tēr-fo′) [Fr.]. An instrument like a corkscrew for raising depressed portions of a bone.

Tiring (tīr′ing). The operation of passing a wire around a fractured patella, like a tire around a wheel.

Tisane (tiz-ahn′) [Fr.]. A medicinal decoction. Same as *Ptisan*. **T. de champagne,** a light variety of champagne wine. **T. de Feltz,** a decoction of sarsaparilla and isinglass medicated with antimony sulphid: antisyphilitic.

Tisic (tiz′ik). Same as *Phthisic*.

Tissue (tis′u) [Fr. *tis′su*]. An aggregation of cells, fibers, and various cell-products, forming a structural element. **Accidental t.,** a tissue growing in or upon a part to which it is foreign. It is either analogous or heterologous. **Adenoid t.,** connective tissue like that forming the lymphatic glands. It consists of a network of fibers, in the meshes of which lodge lymphoid cells. **Adipose t.,** fatty tissue; connective tissue made up of fat-cells in a meshwork of areolar tissue. **Analogous t.,** an accidental tissue similar to one found normally in other parts of the body. **Areolar t.,** connective tissue made up largely of interlacing fibers. See *Connective t.* **Basement-t.,** the substance of a basement-membrane. **Bony t.,** bone, whether normal or of a soft tissue, which has become ossified. **Cancellous t.,** the loose spongy tissue of the interior and articular ends of bone. **Cartilaginous t.,** the substance of the cartilages. **Cellular t.,** loose connective tissue with large interspaces like the subperitoneal structure. **Cicatricial t.,** a tissue derived directly from a granulation-tissue. **Compact t.,** the hard external portion of a bone. **T.-conduction,** conduction of sound through the tissues of the head to the internal ear; bone-conduction. **Connective t.,** the tissue which binds together and is the support of the various structures of the body. It is made up of a ground-substance of elastic fibers, often massed into sheets and cells, which may be either endothelial cells (*fixed connective-tissue cells*) or leukocytes. It is derived from the mesoblast, and includes areolar fibers, elastic, mucous, adenoid, osseous, and cartilaginous tissues. **Cribriform t.,** areolar tissue. **Dartoid t.,** that which resembles the dartos in structure. **Dental t.** Same as *Dentin*. **Elastic t.,** connective tissue made up of yellow, elastic fibers, frequently massed into sheets. **T.-element,** any structure, as a cell or a fiber, which combined with other similar structures makes up a body-tissue. Called also *Anatomical element* and *Morphological element*. **Embryonic t.,** connective tissue in its primitive state, as it occurs in the embryo and in certain conditions in the adult; it is seen also in various neoplasms. **Endothelial t.,** the peculiar connective tissue which lines the serous and lymphoid spaces. **Episcleral t.,** the loose connective tissue over the sclera, between it and the conjunctiva. **Epithelial t.,** a general name for any tissue not derived from the mesoblast. **Erectile t.,** tissue containing large venous spaces with which arteries communicate directly, as in the penis, etc. **Ethereal t.,** one prepared with ether. **Fatty t.** Same as *Adipose t.* **Fibrous t.,** the ordinary connective tissue of the body, made up largely of yellow or white, parallel fibers. **Gelatigenous t.,** that which yields gelatin on boiling with water. **Gelatinous t.,** mucous tissue. **Glandular t.,** a specialized form of mucous tissue. **Granulation-t.,** new tissue formed in the process of granulation and ultimately forming the cicatrix. **Heterologous t.,** one which is unlike any other that is normal to the organism. **Homologous t.,** one identical with another in structural type. **Interstitial t.,** the connective tissue between the cellular elements of a body; the stroma. **Intertubular t.,** the dense tissue of dentin in which the dentinal tubes are embedded. **Laminated t.,** cellular tissue. **Lardaceous t.,** one charged with lardacein as a result of a degenerative process. **Leprous t.,** an abnormal tissue formed under the influence of *Bacil′lus le′præ*, and peculiar to leprosy. **T.-lymph,** lymph derived from the tissues. **Lymphoid t.** Same as *Adenoid t.* **T. metamorphosis,** change in the structure of tissue, either *constructive* or *destructive*. See *Metabolism*. **Mucoid t.,** a jelly-like connective tissue, such as occurs in the umbilical cord. **Mucous t.,** that which represents the embryonic connective tissue. **Muscular t.,** the substance of a muscle. **Nervous t.,** the substance of which the nerves and nerve-centers are composed. **Osteogenic t.,** the part of the periosteum or perichondrium next to the bone; it is concerned in the formation of osseous tissue. **Osteoid t.,** a tissue of cells with large nuclei lying in angular cavities. **Parenchymatous t.** Same as *Parenchyma*. **Reticular t., Retiform t.,** adenoid tissue. **Sclerous t's,** the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues. **Skeletal t.,** a term including fatty, fibrous, adenoid, bony, and cartilaginous tissues. **Splenic t.,** the spleen-pulp. **Sustentacular t.,** a non-nervous structure of the retina composed of the radias, or Müllerian fibers of that organ.

Tiswin (tis′win). An alcoholic drink formerly prepared by the Apache Indians.

Titanium (ti-ta′ne-um) [L. *ti′tan* the sun]. A rare, dark-gray, metallic element: symbol, Ti; specific gravity, 58. It is used in homeopathic practice. **T. dioxid,** TiO_2, a substance used in dentistry to give a natural yellowish tint to artificial teeth.

Titer (ti′ter) [Fr. *titre* standard]. A suffix signifying the measure of: *e.g. Colontiter* is the smallest amount of a certain substance which indicates the presence of the colon bacillus.

Titillation (tit-il-la′shun) [L. *titilla′tio*]. The act or sensation of tickling.

Titrate (ti′trāt). To analyze by titration.

Titration (ti-tra′shun) [Fr. *ti′tre* standard]. Volumetric analysis by means of standard solutions of known strength.

Titubation (tit-u-ba′tion) [L. *tituba′tio*]. The act of staggering or reeling; a staggering or stumbling gait, especially one due to a lesion of the spinal system.

Tjettek (tyet′tek). A deadly poison prepared by the Javanese from the root of *Strych′nos tieut′e.*

Tl. Symbol of *Thallium*.

Tn. Symbol of *normal intra-ocular tension*.

T. O. An abbreviation for *original tuberculin*. See *Tuberculin*.

Toadhead (tōd′hed). A form of nearly aborted head sometimes seen in so-called acephalous fetus.

Tobacco (to-bak′ko) [L. *tab′acum*]. The dried and prepared leaves of *Nicotia′na tab′acum*, a solanaceous plant. Tobacco contains the alkaloid *nicotin*, and unites the qualities of a sedative narcotic with those of an emetic and diuretic. It is also a heart-depressant and antispasmodic. It is employed as a relaxant and anodyne in orchitis, as a poultice, and in intestinal obstruction by rectal injection. Internally it is used in tetanus and poisoning by strychnin. Its smoke is inhaled in asthma and spasmodic laryngitis, and the juice is applied locally for the destruction of parasites. **T.-heart,** cardiac disturbance due to excessive use of tobacco. **Indian t.,** lobelia.

Tobaccoism (to-bak′ko-izm). Ill health due to excessive use of tobacco; nicotinism.

Toboldt's apparatus (to′bōlts). An illuminating apparatus for use with a laryngoscope.

Tocodynamometer (to″ko-di-nam-om′et-er) [Gr. *τόκος* birth + *δύναμις* power + *μέτρον* measure]. An arrangement for measuring the expulsive force of the uterine contractions during labor.

Tocology (to-kol′o-je) [Gr. *τόκος* childbirth + *λόγος* discourse]. That branch of medicine which treats of parturition; obstetrics.

Tocomania (to-ko-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. *τόκος* labor + *μανία* madness]. Puerperal mania.

Tocometer (to-kom′et-er) [Gr. *τόκος* labor + *μέτρον* measure]. Same as *Tocodynamometer*.

Tocus (to′kus) [L.; Gr. *τόκος*]. Labor; childbirth.

Toddalia (tod-al′e-ah). A genus of xanthoxyleous shrubs. The root of *T. aculea′ta*, of the East Indies, is an aromatic stomachic.

Toddy (tod′de) [Hind. *ta′ri, ta′di*]. 1. The fermented sap of various palm-trees. 2. A drink prepared from gin or whiskey, sugar, and water

Toe (to). A digit or dactyl of the foot. **T.-drop,** inability to raise or extend the toes, due to paralysis more or less complete. **Hammer-t.,** a condition in which the proximal phalanx of a toe—oftenest that of the second toe—is extended and the second and distal phalanges are flexed, causing a claw-like appearance. **Morton's t.,** a painful affection of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth toe. **T.-phenomenon.** See *Phenomenon*. **Seedy t.,** a disease of horses' feet marked by a fungous growth of a horny, honeycombed texture between the coffin-bone and the wall of the hoof.

Toeffer's test (tef′ferz). See *Test*.

Toilet (toi′let). The cleansing and dressing of an operation-wound or other injury, or of an obstetric case.

Tokelau ringworm (to′ke-low). See *Tinea imbricata*.

Toko-. For words thus beginning, see those beginning *Toco-*.

Tolerance, Toleration (tol′er-ans, tol-er-a′shun) [L. *toleran′tia*]. Ability to endure the continued use of a drug.

Tolerant (tol′er-ant). Able to receive or endure without pernicious effect the action of any particular drug.

Tollen's test (tol′enz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Tolu (to′lu). See *Balsam of Tolu*.

Toluendiamin (tol″u-en-di-am′in). A drug said to increase the amount of bile secreted. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.033–0.066 gm.).

Toluene (tol′u-ēn). The hydrocarbon $C_6H_5CH_3$, methylbenzene; a colorless liquid obtainable from tolu and other resins.

Toluidin (tol-u′id-in). A compound, $C_7H_7NH_2$, derived from toluene. It is homologous with anilin. **T.-blue,** the zinc-chlorid double salt of dimethyl-toluthionin, occurring in the form of a black powder, yielding a blue solution. It is a powerful bactericide: used in infectious conjunctivitis in 1:1000 solution.

Toluol (tol′u-ol). See *Toluene*.

Toluylendiamin (tol″u-il-en-di-am′in). An agent reputed to be an active hepatic stimulant and cholagogue.

Toluylene (tol-u′il-ēn). The radical $C_6H_3(CH_3)$.

Tolypyrin (tol-ip-i′rin). A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O = C_6H_4(CH_3).C_4H_7N_2O$, or methylantipyrin, soluble in 10 parts of water, readily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic like antipyrin. Called also *Tolyl-antipyrin*. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.). **T. salicylate.** Same as *Tolysal*.

Tolysal (tol′is-al). Tolypyrin salicylate, $C_6H_7CH_3N<\begin{matrix}COCH\\N.CH_3C.CH_3\end{matrix}$: an antipyretic drug occurring in colorless crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is used mainly in rheumatism and in neuralgia. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Tomato (to-ma′to). The solanaceous plant *Lycoper′sicum esculen′tum* and its edible fruit. A *fluid extract* is prepared: said to be useful in stomatitis, etc. Dose, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.).

-tome [Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. A suffix signifying (*a*) an instrument for cutting or (*b*) a segment.

Tomentum (to-men′tum). A network of minute blood-vessels of the pia and the cortex cerebri. Called also *T. cerebri*.

Tome's fibers (tōmz). See under *Fiber*.

Tomomania (to-mo-ma′ne-ah) [Gr. *τομή* cut + *μανία* madness]. 1. Undue eagerness to perform surgical operations. 2. A hysteric desire to be operated upon surgically.

Tomotocia (to-mo-to′she-ah) [Gr. *τομή* cut + *τόκος* birth]. Delivery by abdominal section.

-tomy (to′me) [Gr. *τομή* a cutting]. A suffix signifying the operation of cutting.

Tonaphasia (ton-af-a′zhe-ah). Inability to recall a familiar tune; musical aphasia.

Tone (tōn) [Gr. *τόνος*; L. *to′nus*]. 1. The normal degree of vigor and tension; a healthy state of a part. 2. A particular quality of sound or of voice. **Heart-t's,** the sounds heard in the auscultation of the heart. **Jecoral t.,** the sound produced by percussion over the liver.

Tonga (tong′gah). A mixture of medicinal barks from Fiji, said to be from *Prem′na taiten′sis* and *Rhaphidoph′era vitien′sis:* used in neuralgia. Dose of *fluid extract*, 30–120 min. (2–8 c.c.).

Tongaline (tong′gal-in). A proprietary medicine for gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia, containing tonga and various antarthritics.

Tongin (ton′jin). An alkaloid from tonga.

Tongue (tung). A movable muscular organ on the floor of the mouth subserving the special sense of taste and aiding in mastication, deglutition, and articulation of sound. It is attached to the hyoid bone by muscles, to the epiglottis by the glosso-epiglottidean folds, and to the soft palate by the anterior pillars. It is divided by a median raphe and fibrous septum into halves. An anteroposterior fold (the *fræ′num lin′guæ*) connects it through part of its length with the floor of the mouth. The tongue is made up of *intrinsic* muscular fibers—*i. e.*, those of the lingualis muscle, and by *extrinsic muscles*, the stylo-glossus, hyoglossus, geniohyoglossus, and palato-glossus. The mucous membrane of the tongue presents *papillæ*, of which the circumvallate, numbering eight or ten, are arranged on the back part in a V-shaped line; the *fungiform* are on the sides, apex, and dorsum; the *filiform*, or *conical*, are arranged in lines over the anterior part of the dorsum. **Adherent t.,** a tongue that is attached by folds of mucous membrane to the sides and floor of the mouth. **Bifid t.,** a tongue that is divided in its anterior part by a longitudinal fissure. **Black t.,** glossophytia; a condition in which the dorsum of the tongue has a dark coat. **Clarke's t.,** a tongue affected with syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **Cleft t.** Same as *Bifid t.* **Coated t.,** a tongue covered with a whitish or yellowish layer consisting of desquamated epithelium, débris, bacteria, fungi, etc. The condition is associated with gastric or intestinal disorder. **Dotted t.** See *Stippled t.* **Dry t.,** a

tongue the surface of which is dry. The condition is seen in certain fevers. **Earthy t.**, a tongue that is coated with a deposit of rough calcareous matter. **Fern-leaf t.**, a tongue with a central furrow having lateral branches. **Filmy t.**, one with symmetric whitish patches. **Furred t.**, a tongue with papillæ so changed as to give the mucous membrane the appearance of whitish fur. **Geographic t.**, a tongue with denuded patches surrounded by thickened epithelium. **Hairy t.**, a tongue the papillæ of which have a hair-like appearance. **Parrot-t.**, the dry, horny tongue of low fevers which cannot be protruded. **Plastered t.**, a tongue coated with a very abundant layer of recently deposited matter. **Scrotal t.**, a tongue marked by deep depressions or furrows, and having an appearance similar to that of the wrinkled skin of the scrotum. **Split t.** See *Bifid t.* **Stippled t.**, a tongue in which each papilla is covered with a separate white patch of epithelium. Called also *Dotted t.* **Strawberry-t.**, a tongue with enlarged, red, fungiform papillæ; it is seen in scarlatina. **T.-swallowing**, a condition in which the tongue slips back into the throat, causing choking. **T.-tie**, abnormal shortness of the frenum of the tongue, resulting in limitation of the motion of that organ. **T.-traction**, a remedial procedure recommended as a cardiac stimulant. **Wooden t.**, one affected with actinomycosis.

Tonic (ton'ik) [Gr. τονικός]. 1. Producing and restoring the 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, such as digitalis, strophanthus, or strychnin. **Digestive t.**, an intestinal or stomachic tonic. **General t.**, one which braces up the whole system. Cold baths, electricity, and exercise are general tonics. **Hematic t.**, a medicine which improves the quality of the blood: the principal medicines of this class are iron, arsenic, manganese, mercuric chlorid, and quinin. **Intestinal t.**, one that improves the tone of the intestinal tract. **Nervine t.**, one that increases the tone of the nervous system. To this class belong arsenic, zinc oxid, strychnin, phosphorus, ammonium chlorid, and quinin. **Stomachic t.**, one which aids the functions of the stomach. Here are classed the alcoholic stimulants, vegetable bitters, hydrochloric and nitrohydrochloric acids. **Vascular t.**, one which increases the tone of the blood-vessels. Among them are belladonna, digitalis, ergot, and strychnin.

Tonicity (to-nis'it-e). The normal condition of tone or tension.

Toninervin (ton-in-er'vin). A soluble preparation of quinin and iron: used as an antipyretic, antiseptic, stomachic, and tonic. It is said to be free from the disagreeable effects of quinin. Dose, 1½–5 gr. (0.1–0.3 gm.).

Toniquinin (ton-ik-win'in). A proprietary quinin substitute.

Tonitruphobia (ton''it-ru-fo'be-ah) [L. *ton'itru* thunder + Gr. φόβος fear]. Morbid fear of thunder.

Tonka, T. bean (tong'kah). The seed of *Dip'teryx odora'la*, a North American tree. It affords coumarin, and is used as a flavoring-agent and to disguise odors.

Tonograph (to'no-graf) [Gr. τόνος tone + γράφειν to record]. A recording tonometer.

Tonol (ton'ol). A name given by a certain chemical manufacturer to identify the glycerophosphates of his house.

Tonometer (to-nom'et-er) [Gr. τόνος tone + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring tension, especially the intra-ocular tension.

Tonometry (to-nom'et-re). The measurement of tension, especially of intra-ocular tension.

Tonophant (ton'o-fant) [Gr. τόνος tone + φαίνειν to show]. An instrument for rendering acoustic vibrations visible.

Tonoplast (ton'o-plast). A small intracellular body.

Tonoscope (ton'o-skōp) [Gr. τόνος tone + σκοπεῖν to inspect]. A device for examining the head or brain by means of sound.

Tonquinol (ton'kwin-ol). A white, crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_6$: used as a substitute for musk.

Tonsil (ton'sil) [L. *tonsil'la*]. 1. A small almond-shaped mass between the pillars of the fauces on either side. The tonsils are composed mainly of lymphoid tissue, are covered with mucous membrane, and contain various crypts and many lymph-follicles. The tonsils are supposed to act as sources for the supply of phagocytes to the mouth and pharynx, which destroy bacteria entering the mouth. 2. A lobe on either side of the lower surface of the cerebellum. See *Amygdala*. **T. of the cerebellum.** See *Amygdala*. **Faucial t.** Same as *Tonsil* (first definition). **Gerlach's t.**, a mass of adenoid tissue about the pharyngeal end of the Eustachian tube and along its median wall within. Called also *Tubal t.* **Lingual t.**, a group of glands at the root of the tongue. **Luschka's t., Pharyngeal t., Third t.**, a mass of lymphoid glands between the nasopharyngeal orifices of the Eustachian tubes. **Submerged t.**, enlargement of the tonsil which is wholly or partly hidden by the anterior pillars of the fauces, so that no enlargement can be recognized. **Tubal t.** See *Gerlach's t.*

Tonsillar, Tonsillary (ton'sil-lar, ton'sil-a-re) [L. *tonsilla'ris*]. Of or pertaining to a tonsil.

Tonsillectomy (ton-sil-ek'to-me) [L. *tonsil'la* tonsil + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of a tonsil.

Tonsillith (ton'sil-lith). See *Tonsillolith*.

Tonsillitic (ton-sil-it'ik). Pertaining to or affected with tonsillitis.

Tonsillitis (ton-sil-i'tis) [L. *tonsil'la* tonsil + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a tonsil. **Caseous t.** See *Lacunar t.* **Catarrhal t., acute**, a form associated with acute catarrhal pharyngitis, in which the tonsils are red and swollen. Called also *Erythematous t.* **Catarrhal t., chronic**, a form attended by permanent hypertrophy, and usually requiring tonsillectomy. **Diphtherial t.** See *Diphtheria*. **Erythematous t.** See *Acute catarrhal t.* **Follicular t.**, that which especially affects the follicles. **Herpetic t.**, a local manifestation of herpes on the tonsil. **Lacunar t.**, tonsillitis in which the follicles of the tonsils are filled with plugs of caseous matter. Called also *Caseous t.* **Lingual t.**, a lymphadenoid mass at the base of the tongue. **Mycotic t.**, a form due to fungi. **Parenchymatous t., acute**, quinsy; a form attended with high fever, severe pain, headache, dysphagia, and suppuration. Treated with ice in the mouth; a wash of lobelia tincture; hot compresses and ice alternately to the neck; sodium salicylate; just before and after the discharge of pus Rhine wine is a useful stimulant. **Preglottic t.**, inflammation of the lingual tonsil. **Pustular t.**, that which is characterized by the formation of pustules. **Suppurative t.** Same as *Parenchymatous t., acute*.

Tonsillolith (ton'sil-lo-lith) [L. *tonsil'la* tonsil + Gr. λίθος stone]. A concretion or calculus in a tonsil.

Tonsillotome (ton'sil-lo-tōm) [L. *tonsil'la* tonsil + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. A knife used in tonsillotomy.

Tonsillotomy (ton-sil-lot'o-me) [L. *tonsil'la* tonsil + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical removal of a tonsil or a part of it; also, the incision of a tonsil.

Tonsillotyphoid (ton''sil-o-ti'foid). Same as *Pharyngotyphoid*.

Tonsure (ton'shūr) [L. *tonsu'ra* shaving]. An early bald spot over the Rolandic area.

Tonus (to'nus) [L.; Gr. τόνος]. Tone or tonicity. **Acerebral t.**, tonic contraction of muscles after removal of the cerebrum.

Tooth (tūth), pl. *teeth*. Any one of a set of small bone-like structures of the jaws for masticating the food. There are two sets of teeth, the **Temporary** (**Milk** or **Deciduous**) teeth, which are lost in childhood, and the **Permanent t.**, which begin in the seventh year to displace the temporary teeth and last till old age. There are 20 temporary teeth—10 in each jaw, as follows: 4 incisors, 2 canines, and 4 molars. There are 32 permanent teeth—16 in each jaw, as follows: 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 bicuspids, and 6 molars. Each tooth has three parts—a *crown*, or *body*, above the gum and covered with enamel; a *neck*, between the crown and root; a *root*, or *fang*, within the alveolus and covered with *cement*. The *incisors* are cutting teeth, and have a crown shaped like a wedge. Each has one long and conical fang. The *cuspids* are tearing teeth. Each has a long and conical crown and a single fang. The cuspids in the upper jaw are called the *eye-teeth*, and those in the lower the *stomach-teeth*. The crowns of the bicuspids have two cusps. Each bicuspid has a grooved, conical, single fang. *Molars*, or *grinders*, have broad, square crowns. The upper molars have four cusps and the lower molars five. The lower molars have two fangs; the upper three fangs. The third molar has only one fang. This third molar is known as the *dens sapientiæ*, or "wisdom-tooth." A tooth consists of a solid portion and a pulp-cavity. The solid portion consists of *dentin*, or ivory, forming most of the tooth, and resembling bone; *enamel*, the hardest of organized bodies, covering the crown; and *cement*, covering the fang. *Cement*, or *crusta petrosa*, is true bone. The *pulp-cavity* within the crown is continuous with a canal in the fang, which opens at the root-apex for the passage of nerves and vessels. This cavity contains the *pulp*, a soft, sensitive substance containing many vessels and nerves, and composed of cells and connective tissue. *Development:* The *temporary* teeth are formed in the primitive dental groove by an involution of epithelium about the ninth to eleventh week. The enamel comes from a collection of epithelial cells, the enamel-germ. This enamel-germ descends until it meets a vascular growth coming up from the connective tissue, and called the papilla. Over the papilla the enamel-germ forms a cup. A membrane enclosing the enamel-germ extends upon the papilla, and cuts the enamel off from the epithelial structure. This is the dentinal sac. The cells are after a time calcified. Odontoblasts in the papilla form the dentin. The cement comes from the wall of the dentinal sac. The *permanent* teeth, which replace the milk-teeth, develop like them from a secondary dentinal groove, recurring, after their formation, behind the germs of the milk-teeth, and enclosed in sacs. The molars, or permanent teeth superadded, are formed by backward extension of the enamel-germ of the tooth just in front. *Eruption*, or *cutting*, of the teeth is due to growth of the fang, the germ being absorbed by pressure. The order of eruption of *milk*-teeth: Lower central incisors, 6 to 8 months; upper central incisors, 6 to 8 months; lateral incisors, 7 to 9 months; upper and lower first molars, 14 to 16 months; canines, 17 to 18 months; second molars, 18 to 24 months. *Permanent* teeth: First molars, 5 to 7 years; first central incisors, 7 to 8 years; four lateral incisors, 8 to 9 years; four first bicuspids, 10 to 11½ years; four second bicuspids, 11 to 12 years; first canines, 12 to 14 years; four second molars, 12 to 15 years; four third molars, 17 to 22 years. Various other dentate structures in the animal and vegetable organisms are also called teeth. See further under *Teeth*. **T.-ache**, pain in a tooth; odontalgia. **T.-key**, a dentists' instrument formerly used for extracting teeth by torsion. **T.-pulp**, the connective, nervous, and other tissues which fill the pulp-cavity of a tooth. **T.-rash.** See *Strophulus*.

Toot-poison (toot'poi-zn). A poison from *Coria'ria sarmento'sa*, a plant of New Zealand.

Topalgia, Topoalgia (to-pal'je-ah, to-po-al'je-ah) [Gr. τόπος spot + ἄλγος pain]. Fixed or localized pain. It is seen in neurasthenia.

Topasol (to'pas-sol). See *Anticornutin*, *Anticoroin*, *Antimucorin*, *Antiperonosporin*.

Topesthesia, Topæsthesia (to-pes-the'ze-ah) [Gr. τόπος place + αἴσθησις sensation]. The determination of locality by touch.

Tophaceous (to-fa'shus) [L. *topha'ceus*; *to'phus* sand-stone]. Of a hard or gritty nature.

Tophus (to'fus), pl. *to'phi* [L. "porous stone"]. 1. Same as *Chalk-stone*. 2. Tartar of the teeth, or salivary calculus. **T. syphilit'icus**, a syphilitic node.

Tophyperidrosis (tōf''ip-er-id-ro'sis) [Gr. τόπος place + ὑπέρ over + ἵδρως sweat]. Excessive local sweating.

Topic, Topical (top'ik, top'ik-al) [Gr. τοπικός]. Pertaining to a particular spot; local.

Topographic, Topographical (to-po-graf'ik, to-po-graf'ik-al) [Gr. τόπος spot + γράφειν to write]. Describing special regions.

Topography (to-pog'ra-fe) [Gr. τόπος place + γράφειν to record]. The description of an anatomic region or of a special part.

Toponeurosis (top''o-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. τόπος spot + *Neurosis*]. A neurosis affecting a limited region.

Toponym (top'o-nim). The name of a region as distinguished from an organ.

Toponymy (to-pon'im-e) [Gr. τόπος place + ὄνυμα name]. Terminology pertaining to the position and direction of organs and parts.

Topophobia (to-po-fo'be-ah) [Gr. τόπος place + φόβος fear]. A morbid dread of particular places.

Topothermesthesiometer (top''o-therm-es-the-ze-om'et-er) [Gr. τόπος place + θέρμη heat + αἴσθησις sensation + μέτρον measure]. An apparatus for measuring the local temperature-sense.

Torcular Herophili (tor'ku-lar he-rof'il-i) [L. "the wine-press of Herophilus"]. A depression in the occipital bone at the confluence of a number of venous sinuses.

Torfu (tor'fu). A Japanese food-preparation from the soya-bean, in white tablets.

Toric (to'rik). Pertaining to or resembling a torus. **T. lens**, a lens which is cut from a toras by a cut parallel to its axis of formation.

Toril (to'ril) [L. *to'rus* bull]. A proprietary beef-extract.

Tormen (tor'men), pl. *tor'mina* [L.]. A severe griping or physical pain.

Tormentil (tor-men'til) [L. *tormentil'la*]. A plant, *Potentil'la tormentil'la*, and its astringent rhizome. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Torminal (tor'min-al). Pertaining to or characterized by tormina.

Tornwaldt's bursitis or **disease** (torn'vahldz). See *Bursitis*.

Torpent (tor'pent) [L. *tor'pens*]. 1. Inactive; in abeyance. 2. An agent that reduces irritation.

Torpid (tor'pid) [L. *tor'pidus* inactive]. Not acting with normal vigor and facility.

Torpidity (tor-pid'it-e). Sluggishness; inactivity; slowness.

Torpor (tor'por) [L.]. Lack of response to normal or ordinary stimuli. **T. ret'inæ,** a condition in which the retina is excited to action only by stimuli of considerable luminous power.

Torrecellian vacuum (to-re-chel'e-an). See *Vacuum.*

Torrefaction (tor-re-fak'shun) [L. *torrefac'tio*]. The act of roasting or parching.

Torrefy (tor're-fi) [L. *torrefac'ere*]. To parch, roast, or dry by the aid of heat.

Torsiometer (tor-se-om'et-er) [L. *tor'sio* twist + *me'trum* measure]. A form of clinoscope.

Torsion (tor'shun) [L. *tor'sio; torque're* to twist]. 1. The act of twisting; the condition of being twisted. 2. Any rotation of the vertical corneal meridians. See under *Balance.*

Torsoclusion (tor-so-klu'zhun) [L. *torque're* to twist + *clu'dere* to shut]. Acupressure combined with pressure of the bleeding vessel.

Torticollar (tor-tik-ol'lar). Pertaining to or affected with torticollis.

Torticollis (tor-tik-ol'lis) [L. *tor'tus* twisted + *col'lum* neck]. Wry-neck; a contracted state of the cervical muscles, producing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head. **Fixed t.,** an unnatural position of the head due to actual and persistent organic muscular shortening. **Intermittent t.** Same as *Spasmodic t.* **Mental t.,** a form of tic, or habit-spasm, in which there is spasmodic contraction of the neck-muscles, producing deviation of the head. This deviation usually ceases on the patient lying down, or it may be controlled by slight pressure. **Rheumatic t.,** that which is due to rheumatism, chiefly of the sternomastoid and adjacent muscles. **Spasmodic t., T. spas'tica,** that which is due to spasm of certain muscles, occurring intermittently.

Torula (tor'u-lah), pl. *toru'læ* [L. "roll"]. A former genus (now a group) of microörganisms to which *Streptococcus* and *Saccharomyces* belong. **T. of Pasteur,** a microörganism related to the yeast fungus and found in meconium.

Torus (to'rus) [L. a "knot"]. 1. A swelling; a bulging projection. 2. A solid developed by the revolution of a circle about any axis other than its diameter. **T. fronta'lis,** a protuberance in the middle line of the root of the nose on the external surface of the skull. **T. ma'nus,** the metacarpus. **T. occipita'lis,** a rounded edge occasionally seen on the occipital bone in the region of the superior curved line. **T. palati'nus,** a protuberance on the hard palate at the union of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. **T. u'teri,** a transverse ridge on the median line of the uterus where the peritoneum is reflected upen the posterior wall of the vagina.

Touch (tutch) [L. *tac'tus*]. 1. The sense by which contact with objects gives evidence as to certain of their qualities. 2. Palpation or exploration with the finger. **Abdominal t.,** digital palpation of the abdomen. **T.-corpuscle.** See under *Corpuscle.* **Double t.,** digital examination of the rectum and vagina at the same time. **Rectal t.,** exploration of the rectum with the finger. **Vaginal t.,** digital exploration of the vagina. **Vesical t.,** digital examination of the bladder.

Tour de maitre (toor deh mātr) [Fr. "master's turn"]. A method of passing the sound or catheter into the male bladder or into the uterus. It is first introduced in a position with its stem parallel to the thighs and between them and its convexity upward, and then by a sweep is brought to the ordinary position and carried on into the bladder. The motion is reversed in the uterus.

Tourette's disease (too-retz'). See *Disease.*

Tourniquet (toor'ne-ket) [Fr.]. An instrument for the compression of a blood-vessel for the purpose of controlling the circulation and preventing the access of blood to a part. Tourniquets are of various kinds, named chiefly from their inventors. **Dupuytren's t.,** a tourniquet consisting of a semicircular piece of metal with a head at one end: used for compressing the abdominal aorta. **Esmarch's t.,** a tourniquet consisting of a piece of strong, flat rubber tubing, which, after the blood has been driven from the limb by an elastic bandage, is wound about the upper part of the limb so as to arrest the circulation. **Field t.,** a padded strap to be buckled on and pressed down by a screw so as to compress an artery. **Horse-shoe t.,** one shaped like a horse-shoe to press upon two points. **Provisional t.,** one applied loosely, to be tightened as occasion may require. **Signorini's t.** Same as *Field t.*

Tow (to). The coarser parts or fibers of flax: used in surgery.

Towelette (tow-el-et'). A small towel for the surgeon's or obstetrician's use.

Towelling (tow'el-ling). Friction with a towel.

Toxæmia (tox-e'me-ah). See *Toxemia.*

Toxalbumin (tox-al-bu'min). Any poisonous albumin, whether of bacterial or other origin. Some, like abrin, ricin, and phallin, are found in plant-juices; others in serpent-venoms, bacterial cultures, etc. See under *Toxin.*

Toxalbumose (tox-al'bu-mōs). A poisonous albumose.

Toxanemia (tox-an-e'me-ah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + *Anemia*]. Anemia due to a poison.

Toxemia (tox-e'me-ah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + αἷμα blood]. Blood-poisoning; poisoning by toxins produced in the body-cells or by the influence of microörganisms. **Hydatid t.,** toxemia with urticaria caused by hydatid fluid which has escaped into the peritoneal cavity. **Menstrual t.,** that which is due to the absorption of a poison from the altered blood of retained menses. **Mucin t.,** toxemia with tetanic symptoms due to excision of the thyroid gland; whose function is supposed to remove certain toxic substances from the blood.

Toxemic, Toxæmic (tox-e'mik). Pertaining to or caused by toxemia.

Toxenzyme (tox-en'zīm) [*Toxin* + *Enzyme*]. Any poisonous enzyme.

Toxic, Toxical (tox'ik, tox'ik-al). Pertaining to, due to, or of the nature of, a poison.

Toxicant (tox'ik-ant) [L. *tox'icans* poisoning]. 1. Poisonous. 2. A poisonous agent.

Toxicide (tox'is-īd) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. Overcoming toxic agents; also a drug so acting.

Toxicity (tox-is'it-e) [Gr. τοξικόν poison]. The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison. It is expressed by a fraction indicating the ratio between the smallest amount that will cause an animal's death and the weight of that animal.

Toxicodendrol (tox''ik-o-den'drol). A poisonous non-volatile oil found in *Rhus toxicoden'dron.*

Toxicodendron (tox''ik-o-den'dron) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + δένδρον tree]. The poisonous leaves of *Rhus toxicoden'dron.* See under *Rhus.*

Toxicoderma (tox''ik-o-der'mah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + δέρμα skin]. Any skin-disease due to a poison.

Toxicogenic (tox''ik-o-jen'ik) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing a poison.

Toxicohemia (tox''ik-o-he'me-ah). Same as *Toxemia.*

Toxicoid (tox'ik-oid) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + εἶδος form]. Resembling a poison.

Toxicologic (tox''ik-o-loj'ik). Pertaining to toxicology.

Toxicology (tox-ik-ol'o-je) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding poisons; the scientific study of poisons, their actions, their detection, and the treatment of the conditions produced by them.

Toxicologist (tox-ik-ol'o-jist). An expert in the knowledge and detection of poisons.

Toxicomania (tox''ik-o-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + μανία madness]. 1. An intense desire for poisons or for intoxicants. 2. Same as *Toxicophobia.*

Toxicomucin (tox''ik-o-mu'sin) [L. *tox'icus* poisonous + *mu'cus* slime]. A poisonous albuminoid substance derived from cultures of the tubercle-bacillus.

Toxicopathic (tox''ik-o-path'ik). Pertaining to toxicopathy.

Toxicopathy (tox-ik-op'ath-e) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + πάθειν to suffer]. Any disease induced by a poison.

Toxicophidia (tox''ik-o-fid'e-ah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + ὄφις snake]. Venomous snakes collectively; thanatophidia.

Toxicophobia (tox''ik-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of poisons.

Toxicophylaxin (tox''ik-o-fi-lax'in) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + *Phylaxin*]. Any phylaxin which destroys the poisons produced by microörganisms.

Toxicosis (tox-ik-o'sis) [Gr. τοξικόν poison]. Any diseased condition due to poisoning. **Exogenic t.,** poisoning by the ingestion of toxic material, as in the food. **Retention-t.,** that which is due to the non-excretion of noxious waste products.

Toxidermitis (tox''e-der-mi'tis) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + δέρμα skin + -ιτις inflammation]. Any skin-inflammation due to a poison.

Toxiferous (tox-if'er-us) [L. *tox'icum* poison + *fer're* to bear]. Conveying or producing a poison.

Toximucin (tox-e-mu'sin). See *Toxicomucin.*

Toxin (tox'in) [Gr. τοξικόν poison]. 1. Any poisonous albumin produced by bacterial action. The toxins include: (1) Active proteid bodies known as *toxalbumins,* which are produced in the tissues of the body and in cultures by bacterial action. These are amorphous powders with specific poisonous properties, which are destroyed by a temperature of 60° C. (140° F.), and are precipitated by reagents that precipitate albumin. Examples are the toxins of diphtheria, tetanus, and botulism. (2) The *intracellular toxins,* or toxins that are contained within the bodies of the bacteria themselves. They resemble the toxalbumins in their instability, but differ in that they require a period of incubation after injection before manifesting their activity, while the toxalbumins produce toxic symptoms immediately after their ingestion into animals. Examples are the toxins of typhoid fever, cholera, and the colon-bacillus. (3) The *bacterial proteins,* which are much more stable than the first two classes, resisting the temperature of boiling. They seem to have the same properties in all bacteria, not causing specific infection, but all alike causing fever, inflammation, and suppuration. Examples are mallein and tuberculin. 2. A poisonous base formed by bacterial action; a ptomaïn. **Coley's t.,** an unfiltered mixture of erysipelas and prodigiosus toxin: injected for the treatment of inoperable malignant tumors. **Normal t.,** the standard of toxin strength; of antitoxin of that strength 0.01 c.c. which will kill a guinea pig of 250 grams in four days. **Prodigiosus t.,** an antitoxin from cultures of *Bacil'lus prodigio'sus:* it is used in the treatment of malignant tumors.

Toxinemia, Toxinæmia (tox-in-e'me-ah) [*Toxin* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The poisoning of the blood with toxins.

Toxinfection (tox-in-fek'shun). Infection by toxins or other poisonous agents.

Toxinic (tox-in'ik) [Gr. τοξικόν poison]. Pertaining to or caused by a toxin.

Toxinicide (tox-in'is-īd) [*Toxin* + L. *cæ'dere* to kill]. Any agent destructive to toxins.

Toxinosis (tox-in-o'sis). Any diseased condition due to the presence of a toxin.

Toxipeptone (tox-e-pep'tōn). A poisonous proteid or albuminoid substance allied to peptone; especially one produced from peptones by the action of the comma-bacillus.

Toxiphobia (tox-if-o'be-ah). Same as *Toxicophobia.*

Toxiphoric (tox-if-or'ik) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + φέρειν to bear]. Having an affinity for a toxin.

Toxiresin (tox-e-rez'in). A poisonous resinous substance obtainable from digitoxin.

Toxis (tox'is) [Gr. τοξικόν poison]. Poisoning; especially poisoning by toxins.

Toxitherapy (tox-ith-er'ap-e). The therapeutic use of antitoxins.

Toxoalexin (tok''so-al-ek'sin) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + ἀλέξειν to ward off]. An alexin which tends to produce immunity to bacterial toxins, including toxosozins and toxophylaxins.

Toxoid (tox'oid) [Gr. τοξικόν poison + εἶδος form]. A transformation-product of a toxin no longer toxic, but capable of uniting with the functionating element of the cells. A toxoid with greater affinity for the cells than the antitoxin called a *protoxoid;* one with the same affinity a *syntoxoid;* one with less affinity, an *epitoxoid.*

Toxolysin (tok-sol'is-in). Same as *Antitoxin.*

Toxomucin (tox-o-mu'sin) [Gr. τοξικόν poison *Mucin*]. Same as *Toxicomucin.*

Toxon, Toxone (tox'ōn). A toxin in which the toxophore group has been diminished in toicity.

Toxopeptone (tox-o-pep'tōn). See *Toxipepton*

Toxophile (tox-o'fil) [*Toxin* + Gr. φίλειν to love]. Easily susceptible to a poison; having an affini for poisons or toxins.

Toxophore group (tok'so-fōr) [*Toxin* + Gr. φόρ bearing]. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory* und *Theory.*

Toxophorous (tox-of'or-us) [*Toxin* + Gr. φορεῖν bear]. Causing the combination of a toxin w the cells of an organism.

Toxophylaxin (tox''o-fi-lax'in) [Gr. τοξικόν pois + *Phylaxin*]. Any phylaxin which destroys counteracts the poisons produced by bacte See *Phylaxin.*

Toxosozin (tox-o-so'zin) [*Toxin* + *Sozin*]. A sozin which destroys the poisons produced microörganisms. See *Sozin.*

Toynbee's experiment (toin'bēz). The expe ment of partially exhausting the air in the ty panum by swallowing while the nose and mo are closed.

T. R. An abbreviation for Tuberculin R., or r tuberculin. See *Tuberculin.*

Tr. An abbreviation for *Tincture.*

Trabal (tra'bal). Pertaining to the trabs cerebri.

Trabecula (tra-bek'u-lah), pl. *trabec'ulæ* [L.]. A septum which extends from an envelop into the enclosed substance, forming with other trabeculæ an essential part of the stroma of the various organs. **T. car'neæ.** Same as *Columnæ carneæ.* **T. cer'ebri,** the callosum. **T. cine'rea,** the gray soft, or middle, commissure of the cerebrum. **Trabec'ulæ cra'nii, Rathke's t.,** a pair of longitudinal cranial bars of cartilage in the embryo, bounding the pituitary space, which become the sella turcica.

Trabecular (tra-bek'u-lar). Pertaining to a trabecula.

Trabecularism (tra-bek'u-lar-izm). The condition of having a trabecular structure.

Trabeculate (tra-bek'u-lāt) [L. *trabec'ula* a small beam or bar]. Marked with cross-bars.

Trabs (trabz) [L. for "beam"]. The corpus callosum. Called also *Trabs cerebri.*

Trace, primitive (trās). See *Primitive streak* under *Streak.*

Tracer (tra'ser). A dissecting instrument for isolating vessels and nerves.

Trachea (tra'ke-ah) [L.; Gr. τραχεῖα rough]. The windpipe; the cartilaginous and membranous tube descending from the larynx to the bronchi. **T.-retractor,** an instrument for holding back the edges of the slit trachea during surgical operations.

Trachea-ectasy (tra''ke-ah-ek'tas-e) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + ἔκτασις extension]. Dilatation of the trachea.

Tracheal (tra'ke-al) [L. *trachea'lis*]. Pertaining to the trachea.

Trachealgia (tra-ke-al'je-ah) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the trachea.

Trachealis (tra-ke-a'lis). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tracheitis (tra-ke-i'tis) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachelagra (tra-kel-ag'ra, tra-kel'ag-rah) [Gr. τράχελος neck + ἄγρα seizure]. Gout in the neck.

Trachelectomopexy (trak''el-ek-tom'o-pex-e) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + ἐκτομή excision + πῆξις fixation]. Partial excision and fixation of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelectomy (trak-el-ek'to-me) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + ἐκ out + τέμνειν to cut]. Excision of the cervix uteri.

Trachelematoma (trak''el-em-at-o'mah) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + *Hematoma*]. A hematoma seated on the sternomastoid muscle.

Trachelismus (trak-el-iz'mus) [Gr. τραχηλισμός]. Spasm of the neck-muscles; spasmodic retraction of the head in epilepsy.

Trachelitis (trak-el-i'tis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + -ιτις inflammation]. Same as *Cervicitis.*

Trachelo-acromialis (trak-el''o-ak-ro-me-a'lis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + *Acromion*]. An occasional muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone and inserted on the acromion of the scapula.

Trachelobregmatic (trak''el-o-breg-mat'ik) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + βρέγμα bregma]. Pertaining to the neck and the bregma.

Trachelocele (trak'el-o-sēl). Same as *Tracheocele.*

Trachelocyllosis (trak''el-o-sil-o'sis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + κύλλωσις crooking]. Torticollis.

Trachelocyrtosis (trak''el-o-sir-to'sis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + κυρτός curved]. Same as *Trachelokyphosis.*

Trachelocystitis (trak''el-o-sis-ti'tis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + κύστις bladder + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Trachelodynia (trak-el-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the neck.

Trachelokyphosis (trak''el-o-ki-fo'sis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + κύφωσις kyphosis]. Anterior curvature of the cervical portion of the spine.

Trachelologist (trak-el-ol'o-jist). One skilled in trachelology.

Trachelology (trak-el-ol'o-je) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + λόγος treatise]. The study of the neck and its diseases and injuries.

Trachelomastoid (trak''el-o-mas'toid). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trachelomyitis (trak''el-o-mi-i'tis) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + μῦς muscle + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck.

Trachelopexy (trak'el-o-pex-e) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + πῆξις fixation]. Surgical fixation of the neck of the uterus to some other part.

Tracheloplasty (trak'el-o-plas-te) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + πλάσσειν to mould]. The plastic surgery of the uterine neck; surgical repair of defects of the neck of the uterus.

Trachelorrhaphy (trak-el-or'ra-fe) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + ῥαφή suture]. The suturation of the lacerated cervix uteri.

Trachelotomy (trak-el-ot'me) [Gr. τράχηλος neck + τέμνειν to cut]. The surgical cutting of the uterine neck.

Tracheo-aërocele (tra''ke-o-a-er'o-sēl) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + ἀήρ air + κήλη tumor]. A tracheal hernia containing air.

Tracheobronchial (tra''ke-o-brong'ke-al) Pertaining to the trachea and bronchi.

Tracheobronchitis (tra''ke-o-brong-ki'tis). Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

Tracheobronchoscopy (tra''ke-o-bron-kos'ko-pe). Inspection of the interior of the trachea and bronchi.

Tracheocele (tra'ke-o-sēl) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the tracheal mucous membrane.

Tracheo-esophageal (tra''ke-o-e-so-faj'e-al). Pertaining to the trachea and esophagus.

Tracheolaryngeal (tra''ke-o-lar-in'je-al). Pertaining to the trachea and larynx.

Tracheolaryngotomy (tra''ke-o-lar-in-got'o-me) [*Tracheotomy* + *Laryngotomy*]. Incision of the trachea and larynx.

Tracheophony (tra-ke-of'o-ne) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + φωνή voice]. A sound heard in auscultation over the trachea.

Tracheoplasty (tra'ke-o-plas-te) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + πλάσσειν to mould]. Plastic operations upon the trachea.

Tracheopyosis (tra''ke-o-pi-o'sis) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + πύον pus]. Purulent tracheitis.

Tracheorrhagia (tra''ke-o-ra'je-ah) [Gr. τραχεῖα windpipe + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the trachea.

Tracheoschisis (tra-ke-os'kis-is) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + σχίζειν to split]. Fissure of the trachea.

Tracheoscopic (tra''ke-o-skop'ik). Pertaining to or of the character of tracheoscopy.

Tracheoscopy (tra-ke-os'ko-pe) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + σκοπεῖν to view]. The inspection of the interior of the trachea.

Tracheostenosis (tra''ke-o-sten-o'sis) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + στένωσις stenosis]. Contraction or narrowing of the trachea.

Tracheotome (tra'ke-o-tōm) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for use in incising the trachea.

Tracheotomize (tra-ke-ot'o-mīz). To perform tracheotomy upon.

Tracheotomy (tra-ke-ot'o-me) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + τέμνειν to cut]. The formation of an artificial opening into the trachea; the operation of cutting into the trachea. **Inferior t.,** that which is performed below the isthmus of the thyroid. **Superior t.,** that in which an opening is made above the isthmus of the thyroid. **T.-tube,** a curved tube of metal for insertion into the incision made by tracheotomy.

Trachitis (trak-i'tis) [Gr. τραχεῖα trachea + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachoma (trak-o'mah), pl. *tracho'mata* [Gr. τράχωμα]. 1. Contagious granular conjunctivitis, or granular lids; a disease of the conjunctiva attended by the formation of small elevations on the conjunctiva of the lids, and by atrophy, cicatricial contraction, and deformity of the lids. 2. Kraurosis vulvæ. **Arlt's t.,** granular conjunctivitis; trachoma. **T. defor'mans,** vulvitis with cicatricial deformity. **Follicular t., Granular t.,** a form in which there are sago-like elevations on the conjunctiva of the lids. **Papillary t.,** that in which there are red papillary growths on the lids. **Türck's t.,** laryngitis sicca.

Trachomatous (trak-o'mat-us). Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, trachoma.

Trachyphonia (trak-if-o'ne-ah) [Gr. τραχής rough + φωνή voice]. Roughness of the voice.

Tract (trakt) [L. *trac'tus*]. A region, principally one of some length; especially one in the nervous system. These tracts are principally made up of white fibrous matter. **Alimentary t.,** the alimentary canal, or passage from the mouth to the anus. Called also *Digestive t.* **Ascending t's,** tracts of the nervous system that become affected with ascending degeneration after injury of any part of the tract or its connections. **Anterolateral ascending t., Ventrolateral ascending t.,** one of the tracts which persist throughout the entire length of the myelon. **Bechterew's t.,** a part of the tegmentum connecting the fillet and the mesial aspect of the superior olive. **Central tegmental tract.** See *Tegmental t., central.* **Comma-t.,** a tract shaped like a comma (,), situated along the middle of the anterior portion of the postero-external column of the spinal cord. **Crossed marginal t.** See *Lissauer's t.* **Crossed pyramidal t.** See under *Pyramidal t.* **Direct cerebellar t.,** an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. **Descending t.,** any bundle of nerve-fibers which conveys impulses toward the periphery. **Anterolateral descending t.,** descending ventrolateral tract, a tract passing throughout the length of the myelon. **Descending comma-t.,** a narrow zone near the center of the column of Burdach. **Digestive t.,** the alimentary canal. **Direct pyramidal t.** Same as the *Column of Turck.* **Direct sensory t.,** a band of fibers passing from near the globose nucleus of the cerebellum to the outer wall of the fourth ventricle. **Dorsolateral t., Direct cerebellar t., Direct lateral t.,** one of the ascending or sensory tracts of the spinal cord. **Dorsomedian t.,** the column of Goll. **Epicerebral lymph-t's,** lymph-tracts between the pia and the surface of the brain. **Fillet-t.,** the continuation of Gowers's tract to the outside of the fillet. **Flechsig's t.,** the anterior ground-bundle of the spinal cord; with the direct pyramidal tract it makes up the anterior column of the spinal cord. Called also *Principal t.* **Genito-urinary t.,** the genito-urinary organs in continuity. **Gowers's t.** 1. A tract contained within the lateral medullary tract, and believed to terminate in the lateral nuclei of the oblongata. 2. One of the ascending or sensory tracts of the spinal cord. **Habenular t.,** a tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesial side of the red nucleus. **Intermediolateral t.,** the intermediate process of Gowers; the lateral gray cornu of the cord. **Lateral medullary t.,** a fillet in the most lateral portion of the reticular field. **Lissauer's t.,** a narrow zone of white substance between the periphery of the spinal cord and its dorsal horn. Called also *Spitzka's t.* and *Marginal bundle.* **Löwenthal's t.,** the descending or motor tract in the spinal cord. **Lymph-t.,** a lymph-space, or system of lymph-spaces, as in the brain. **Marchi's t.** Same as *Löwenthal's t* **Marginal t., crossed.** Same as *Lissauer's t.* **Mixed lateral t.,** a tract of the spinal cord believed to contain both motor and sensory elements. **Motor t.,** the path of a motor impulse going from the brain to a muscle. **Olfactory t.,** the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain; the rhinencephalon. **Ophthalmic t., Optic t.,** the fibers between the visual centers and the optic chiasm. **Intercerebral optic t.** See *Sagittal medullary t.* **Prepyramidal t.,** one of the descending tracts of the anterolateral column, being a triangular area in the lateral columns, between the crossed pyramidal tract and the tract of Gowers. Called also *Monakow's bundle, Fasciculus intermediolateralis,* and *Rubrospinal tract.* **Principal t.** See *Flechsig's t.* **Pyramidal t.,** the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata, forming the great pathway of motor influences in the crustal portion of the crura and pons. **Pyramidal t., crossed,** a motor or descending tract in the lateral columns of the spinal cord. **Pyramido-anterior t.** Same as *Column of Türck.* **Pyramido-lateral t.,** the crossed pyramidal tract. **Respiratory t.,** the respiratory organs in continuity. **Rubrospinal t.** Same as *Prepyramidal t.* **Sagittal t., Sagittal medullary t.,** a tract of the brain coming from the posterior third of the posterior limit of the internal capsule. Called also *Intracerebral optic t.* **Semilunar t.,** a tract of nerve-fibers in the white matter of the cerebellar hemisphere. **Sensory t.,** any tract of nerve-fibers conveying sensory impulses. **Septomarginal t.** See *Flechsig's t.* **Spinomuscular t.,** the motor-cells of the oblongata and of the spinal cord and the nerve-fibers which originate in them. **Spitzka's t.** Same as *Lissauer's t.* **Sylvian t.,** the region of the brain about the Sylvian fissure. **Tegmental t.,** a tract of fibers in the tegmentum, back of the superior olivary body, believed to connect the latter with the midbrain. **Tegmental t., central,** a tract that begins near the dorsal accessory nucleus and passes cephalad in the mid-tegmentum. **Temporocentral t.,** the structure that connects the temporal lobe with the central convolution. **Temporofrontal t.,** the structure which connects the temporal and frontal lobes. **Türck's direct pyramidal t.,** a descending motor tract in the ventral region of the myelon. **Uveal t.,** the iris, ciliary body, and choroid considered together. **Vestibulospinal t.,** a tract of fibers in the anterolateral ground-bundle of the cord in front of the prepyramidal tract.

Tractellum (trak-tel'lum), pl. *tractel'la* [L.]. An anterior locomotive flagellum.

Traction (trak'shun) [L. *trac'tio*]. The act of drawing. **T.-aneurysm,** an aneurysm produced by traction on the aorta by a duct of Botallo that is incompletely atrophied. **Axis-t.,** traction along an axis, as of the pelvis in obstetrics. **T.-diverticulum.** See *Diverticulum.* **Elastic t.,** traction by an elastic force or by means of an elastic appliance.

Tractor (trak'tor) [L. "drawer"]. A metallic appliance formerly drawn across the skin in the attempted cure of various disorders.

Tractoration (trak-tor-a'shun). An obsolete form of metallotherapy; the treatment of disease by metallic tractors; Perkinism.

Tractus (trak'tus). Latin for *Tract.* **T. spira'lis foraminulen'tus,** the macula cribrosa quarta.

Tragacanth (trag'ak-anth) [Gr. τράγος goat + ἄκανθα thorn]. A gum exuding from various species of *Astraga'lus,* a shrub of the order *Legumino'sæ.* Mixed with water it forms a gelatinous mass (*mucila'go tragacan'thæ*) that is used to suspend insoluble powders. It is also used as an emollient and in the preparation of troches. Dose of *pul'vis tragacan'thæ compos'itus* (which contains also sugar and gum arabic), 30 gr.–1 dr. (2–4 gm.). *Glyceri'num tragacan'thæ* is also prepared.

Tragal (tra'gal). Pertaining to the tragus.

Tragia (tra'je-ah). A genus of poisonous euphorbiaceous plants: several species (*T. u'rens,* etc.) are weeds of the Southern United States.

Tragicus (traj'ik-us). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tragus (tra'gus) [L.; Gr. τράγος goat]. The cartilaginous projection before the external meatus of the ear.

Trance (trans). A profound or abnormal sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused easily, and not due to organic disease. Voluntary movement is lost, though sensibility and consciousness may remain. It is usually due to hysteria, and may be induced by hypnotism. **T.-coma,** hypnotic lethargy. **Death-t.,** that in which the patient appears to be dead. **Hysteric t.,** trance occurring as a symptom of hysteria. **Induced t.,** that which is mainly due to hysteria, but may be caused by hypnotism.

Transcortical (tranz-kor'tik-al). Connecting two different parts of the cerebral cortex; also dependent on disease of the tracts connecting different parts of the cerebral cortex,

Transection (tran-sek'shun) [L. *trans* across + *sec'tio* a cut]. A section made across a long axis; a cross-section.

Transfer, Transference (trans'fur, trans'fur-ens) [L. *trans* across + *fer're* to carry]. The passage or conveyance of a symptom or affection from one part to another; a kind of metastasis.

Transfix (trans'fix) [L. *trans* across + *fig'ere* to fix]. To pierce through and through.

Transfixion (trans-fik'shun). A cutting through, as in amputation.

Transforation (trans-for-a'shun) [L. *trans* across + *fora're* to pierce]. The perforation or piercing of the fetal skull.

Transforator (trans'for-a-tor). An instrument for making a transforation.

Transformation (trans-for-ma'shun) [L. *trans* across + *forma'tio* formation]. Change of form or structure; degeneration.

Transfusion (trans-fu'zhun) [L. *transfu'sio*]. The transfer of blood from one person to another; the introduction of blood from the vessels of another person; also the introduction into the blood-vessels of any substance, as saline solution. **Arterial t.,** the transfer of arterial blood. **Direct t., Immediate t.,** the transfer of blood from one person to another without exposing it to the air. **Indirect t., Mediate t.,** the transfer of blood from a cup to a blood-vessel. **Peritoneal t.,** the introduction of blood-serum, salt-solution, or the like, into the peritoneal cavity. **Reciprocal t.,** transfusion in which blood is transferred from a person who has recovered from a contagious fever into the vessels of a person affected with the same fever, and the return of an equal amount of blood from the patient to the well person. **Subcutaneous t.,** the introduction of a considerable quantity of fluid into the subcutaneous tissue. **Venous t.,** the transfer of blood to a vein.

Transic (trans'ik). Pertaining to or affected with trance.

Transiliac (trans-il'e-ak). Across or between two ilia.

Transilient (trans-il'e-ent) [L. *trans* across + *sali're* to leap]. Leaping or passing across.

Transillumination (trans''il-lu-min-a'shun) [L. *trans* across + *Illumination*]. The inspection of the interior of a cavity by means of a strong light made to pass through its walls; the inside of some of the body-cavities may also be made visible by means of the Röntgen rays.

Transinsular (trans-in'shu-lar). Across the insula; crossing the insula.

Transitional epithelium (trans-ish'un-al). See *Epithelium.*

Transition-zone (trans-ish'un). See *Zone.*

Translation (trans-la'shun) [L. *trans* across + *fer're* to bear]. A removal or change of place.

Translucent (trans-lu'sent) [L. *trans* across + *lu'cens* shining]. Somewhat transparent; diaphanous.

Transmigration (trans-mig-ra'shun) [L. *trans* across + *migra'tio* migration]. 1. A wandering; especially a change of place from one side of the body to the other. 2. Diapedesis. **External t.,** the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the tube of the other side without going through its own oviduct. **Internal t.,** the passage of an ovum from one oviduct to the other by way of the uterus.

Transmission (trans-mish'un) [L. *trans* across + *mis'sio* a sending]. A transfer, as of a disease the communication of inheritable qualities to offspring. **Duplex t.,** the transmission of nervous impulses in two directions along a nerve.

Transocular (trans-ok'u-lar) [L. *trans* across + *oc'ulus* eye]. Across the eye.

Transparent (trans-par'ent) [L. *trans* through + *pa'rere* to appear]. Permitting the passage of rays of light, so that objects may be seen through the substance.

Transperitoneal (trans''per-it-o-ne'al). Crossing the peritoneum; across the peritoneum.

Transpirable (trans-pi'rab-l) [L. *trans* through + *spira're* to exhale]. Permitting the passage of perspiration.

Transpiration (trans-pi-ra'shun) [L. *trans* through + *spira'tio* exhalation]. The discharge of air, sweat, or vapor through the skin. **Pulmonary t.,** the exhalation of water-vapor from the blood circulating through the lungs.

Transplantar (trans-plan'tar) [L. *trans* across + *plan'ta* sole]. Across the sole.

Transplantation (trans-plan-ta'shun) [L. *trans* across + *planta're* to plant]. The grafting of tissues taken from the same body or from another. See *Graft.*

Transpleural (trans-plu'ral). Across the pleural sac.

Transport (trans'port). The removal of fat from the fat-depots to the cells; the process of infiltration with fat.

Transposition (trans-po-zish'un) [L. *trans* across + *posi'tio* placement]. 1. Displacement of a viscus to the opposite side. 2. The operation of carrying a tissue-flap from one situation to another without severing its connection entirely until it is united at its new location.

Transsegmental (trans-seg-men'tal). Extending across a segment of a limb.

Transseptal (tranz-sep'tal). Across or on the other side of a septum.

Transtemporal (trans-tem'por-al). Crossing the temporal lobe.

Transthalamic (trans-thal'am-ik). Crossing the optic thalamus.

Transubstantiation (trans''sub-stan-she-a'shun) [L. *trans* across + *substan'tia* substance]. The substitution of one tissue by another.

Transudate (trans'u-dāt) [L. *trans* through + *suda're* to sweat]. Any substance which has passed through a membrane.

Transudation (trans-u-da'tion) [L. *transuda'tio*]. The passage of serum or other fluid through a membrane.

Transvaginal (trans-vaj'in-al). By way of the vagina.

Transversalis (trans-ver-sa'lis) [L. *trans* across + *ver'tere, versum* to turn]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Transverse (trans-vers') [L. *transver'sus*]. Placed crosswise.

Transversectomy (trans-ver-sek'to-me) [*Transverse* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Surgical removal of the transverse process of a vertebra.

Transversospinalis (trans-ver''so-spi-na'lis). A series of muscular structures forming the deeper layer of the extensor dorsi communis muscle.

Transversus (trans-ver'sus). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trapeziometacarpal (trap-e''ze-o-met-ah-kar'pal). Connecting the trapezium and metacarpus.

Trapezium (trap-e'ze-um) [L.; Gr. τραπέζιον]. 1. The first carpal bone on the thumb side of the distal row. 2. A transverse band of fibers in the lower part of the pons, surrounding the superior olivary nucleus. 3. The central white matter of the cerebellum.

Trapezius (trap-e'ze-us), pl. *trape'zii* [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trapezoid (trap'ez-oid) [L. *trapezoid'es;* Gr. τραπεζοειδής table-shaped]. Having the shape of a four-sided solid with two sides parallel and two diverging. **T. bone** (or **T.**), the second carpal bone on the thumb side of the distal row.

Trappistine (trap-pis-teen') [made by clerics of the order of *Trappists*]. A liqueur or cordial made in France: said to be stomachic.

Trapp's coefficient, formula (traps). See *Coefficient, Formula.*

Trash (trash). The trade-name for powdered poppy-leaves and -stalks, in which Bengal opium is packed for shipment.

Traube's curves, space (traw'bez). See *Curve, Space.*

Trauma (traw'mah), pl. *trau'mata* [L.; Gr. τραῦμα wound]. A wound or injury.

Traumatic (traw-mat'ik) [Gr. τραυματικός]. Of or pertaining to or caused by an injury.

Traumaticin (traw-mat'is-in) [Gr. τραῦμα wound]. A 10 per cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform: used as a vehicle for the cutaneous administration of medicines.

Traumatism (traw'mat-izm) [Gr. τραυματισμός]. 1. A condition of the system due to an injury or wound. 2. A wound.

Traumatol (traw'mat-ol). Same as *Iodocresol.*

Traumatology (traw-mat-ol'o-je) [Gr. τραῦμα wound + λόγος knowledge]. A scientific view of wounds and disability from injuries.

Traumatopnea, Traumatopnœa (trau''mat-op-ne'ah) [Gr. τραῦμα wound + πνοιή breath]. The passage of air in and out of a wound in the chest-wall.

Travel-sickness (trav'el-sik-nes). Same as *Carsickness.*

Treacle (tre'ak-l) [L. *theri'aca*]. Molasses, or syrupus fuscus. **Venice t.** See under *Theriaca.*

Treatment (trēt'ment). The management and care of a patient or the combating of his disorder. **Active t.,** that which is directed immediately to the cure of a disease or injury. **Apostoli's t.,** the electric treatment of uterine disease, the positive pole being inserted into the uterus and the negative pole being applied externally. **Autoserous t.,** treatment of an infectious disease by inoculating the patient with his own serum. **Bacelli's t.,** treatment of tetanus by the intramuscular injection of carbolic acid, together with the use of enemata of chloral hydrate. **Balfour's t.,** treatment of aneurysm by potassium iodid, which lowers the arterial blood-tension and produces contraction of the aneurysmal sac. **Banting t.,** treatment of obesity by a diet that is free from carbohydrate, but is rich in nitrogenous, matters. **Baunscheidt's t.** See *Baunscheidtism.* **Beard's t.,** treatment of cancer by trypsin. **Bergeron's t.,** a method of treating tuberculosis of the lungs by injecting a mixture of hydrogen sulphid and carbon dioxid into the rectum. **Bier's t.** See *Bier's Hyperemia,* under *Hyperemia.* **Bird's t.,** treatment of bedsore by mild galvanic currents. **Bouchardat's t.,** treatment of diabetes by use of a diet that excludes substances rich in carbohydrates, as sugar, milk, etc. **Brand t.,** a method of treating fever by immersing the patient in a bath of the temperature of the room (from 65° to 70° F.) every three hours when the rectal temperature reaches 102.2° F. The patient remains in the bath about 15 minutes, during which time he is systematically rubbed. He is then put back to bed and dried between the sheets. Before entering the bath he is given stimulants, and cold water is applied to the head and face. **Brandt's t.,** treatment of diseases of the Fallopian tubes by pressing out their contents into the uterus by massage. **Brown-Séquard t.** Same as *Organotherapy.* **Cantani's t.,** treatment of cholera by the repeated injection into the bowel of a large quantity of water containing tannic acid and tincture of opium at a temperature of from 100° to 104° F. **Carosa t.,** treatment of puerperal sepsis by cleansing the uterine and vaginal tracts and injecting 50 to 75 per cent. alcohol into the uterine cavity. **Causal t.,** treatment that is directed against the cause of a disease. **Cervello's t.,** placing the patient in an atmosphere filled with formalin vapor: for tuberculosis. **Dancel's t.,** a treatment of obesity by a diet containing as little water as possible. **Débove's t.,** treatment of tuberculosis by a special form of forced feeding. **Ebstein's t.,** treatment of obesity by a diet from which are excluded all carbohydrates, but in which nitrogenous and fatty matters are included. **Expectant t.,** that which leaves the cure mainly to nature, attempting little apart from the relief of untoward symptoms. Called also *Symptomatic t.* **Finsen t.,** treatment of lupus vulgaris by the direct application of rays of sunlight or electric light. **Flechsig's t.,** for epilepsy, consists in the use of opium, followed by bromids. **Fournier's t.,** treatment of syphilis by administering mercury for two months, then stopping the mercury for a month or more. This is followed by a period of alternate administration and stopping of the mercury. **Huchard's t.,** treatment of dilatation of the stomach by a diet in which there is a strict limitation of the liquid element. **Hygienic t.,** that in which the treatment mainly employed is directed to the restoration or maintenance of hygienic conditions. **Killgren t.,** a system of medical gymnastics combined with passive exer-

cise, friction, and vibrations, and laying special emphasis on the mechanical treatment of the nerves. **Klopfen t.**, a method of treating pulmonary tuberculosis by slapping the surface of the chest with a silver paper-cutter. **Lenhartz t.**, treatment of gastric ulcer by feeding without a preliminary period of starvation. **Medicinal t.**, that in which the treatment is mainly accomplished by the use of remedies. **Mitchell t.** See *Weir-Mitchell t.* **Moral t.**, therapeutic treatment which makes appeal to the moral sense and arouses the will. **Murphy's t.**, treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by injecting nitrogen gas into the pleural cavity in order to cause collapse of the lung and consequent obliteration of cavities in it. **Nauheim t.** Same as *Schott's t.* **Neuendorf t.**, treatment of rheumatoid arthritis by the mud-baths of Neuendorf, Germany. **Nordrach t.**, a method of treating consumption by fresh air, rest, and an abundance of nourishing food. **Oertel's t.**, treatment of heart-disease, circulatory diseases, obesity, etc., by regulation of diet, diminution of fluid elements in the food, mountain-climbing and other systematic exercises, and by massage and Swedish movements. **Palliative t.**, that which affords relief to pain and distress, but which does not attempt a cure. **Politzer's t.**, treatment of disease of the middle ear by inflation performed by blowing air into the nostril while the patient goes through the movement of swallowing. The blowing is done by means of a rubber bag (*Politzer's bag*). **Preventive t., Prophylactic t.**, that in which the aim is to prevent the occurrence of the disease. **Ricord's t.**, treatment of syphilis by the administration of mercury for six months, followed by the administration of potassium iodid for three months. **Salisbury t.**, treatment of obesity by a diet of chopped beef-steak and hot water. **Schede's t.**, treatment of necrosis of bone by removing dead bone and granulation-tissue, which permits the cavity to fill with blood. The resulting clot is kept moist by an aseptic dressing. **Schlösser's t.**, treatment of facial neuralgia by injections of 80 per cent. alcohol into the foramen, from which the nerve emerges. **Schott's t.**, treatment of heart-disease by the use of warm saline baths of Nauheim and systematically conducted exercise. **Schroth's t.**, treatment of obesity by the exclusion of water in any form as far as possible. **Specific t.**, treatment that is particularly adapted to the special disease being treated. **Spengler's t.**, treatment with Spengler's serum. See under *Serum*. **Stringmethod**, the treatment of an esophageal stricture by passing a string up through it from below, through a gastric fistula, and then, by pulling the string up and down, cutting through the stricture so that a bougie may easily be passed. Called also *Abbé's string-method*. **Supporting t.**, that in which the treatment is mainly directed to sustaining the strength of the patient. **Surgical t.**, that in which surgical means are those chiefly employed. **Symptomatic t.**, that in which the disease is left to its course and the symptoms are treated as they arise. Called also *Expectant t.* **Tallerman t.**, the localized application of superheated dry air in rheumatism, gout, sprains, neuritis, eczema, etc. **Terrain t.**, treatment of weak heart, neurasthenia, corpulence, etc., by regular exercise, mountain-climbing, regulation of diet, etc. **Thymus-t.**, treatment of progressive muscular atrophy by the administration of extracts from the thymus gland. **Tuffnell's t.**, treatment of aneurysm by absolute rest and starvation diet. **Valsalva's t.**, treatment of aneurysm by absolute rest, starvation diet, and bleeding. **Veit's t.**, treatment of puerperal eclampsia with large doses of morphin. **Weir-Mitchell t.**, a method of treating neurasthenia, hysteria, etc., by absolute rest in bed, frequent and abundant feeding, and the systematic use of massage and electricity. **Woodbridge t.**, a method of treating typhoid fever with small doses of calomel, podophyllin, and intestinal antiseptics. **Ziemssen's t.**, treatment of anemia by subcutaneous injections of defibrinated human blood.

Trefusia (tre-fu'zhe-ah). A red powder prepared from defibrinated blood, and used in chlorosis.

Trehala (tre-ha'lah). A manna-like substance deposited by an insect (*Lar'inus nidif'icans*) upon an Asiatic plant of the genus *Echino'sis*.

Trehalose (tre-ha'lōs). A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from manna, ergot, or from trehala.

Trematoda (trem-at-o'dah), pl. [Gr. τρηματώδης pierced]. A class of animal endoparasites called flukes, including the genera *Dis'toma*, *Bilhar'zia*, and others. They are found in domestic animals, fish, and sometimes in man.

Trematode (trem'at-ōd). Any parasitic animal organism or species of the class *Trema'toda*.

Trembles (trem'blz). A disease of cattle and sheep, said to be due to the *Bacillus lactimor'bi*. The affected animal becomes weak and easily tired, and is apt to suddenly stumble and fall. Called also *Slows*.

Tremogram (tre'mo-gram) [*Tremor* + Gr. γράμμα mark]. The tracing or record made by a tremograph.

Tremograph (tre'mo-graf) [*Tremor* + Gr. γράφειν to record]. An instrument for recording tremors.

Tremor (tre'mor) [L., from *trem'ere* to shake]. An involuntary trembling or quivering. **Arsenical t.**, a tremor resulting from arsenical poisoning. **T. car'dis**, palpitation of the heart. **Continuous t.**, a persistent tremor resembling that of paralysis agitans. **Epileptoid t.**, intermitting clonic spasm with tremor. **Fibrillary t.**, that which is due to the alternate contraction of the different fibrils of a muscle; fibrillation. **Forced t.**, a movement persisting after voluntary motion, due to the intermittent stimulation of the nerve-centers. **Hysteric t.**, tremor seen in hysteria, and dependent upon uncertain nervous impulse. **Intention-t.**, tremor on attempting voluntary motion; a tremor of the limbs characteristic of disseminated sclerosis. **Intermittent t.**, tremor seen in hemiplegia or when attempts at voluntary movement are made. **T. mercuria'lis**, a kind of paralysis agitans due to mercurial poisoning. **Persistent t.**, a tremor occurring whether the patient is at rest or in motion. **T. potato'rum**, "trembling of drinkers;" delirium tremens. **Purring t.**, a thrill like the purring of a cat, felt by the hand placed over the heart, and due to mitral stenosis. **T. ten'dinum**, "trembling of the tendons;" subsultus tendinum. **Volitional t.**, a trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort: it is seen in multiple sclerosis.

Tremulor (trem'u-lor). A machine for the administration of vibratory treatment.

Tremulous (trem'u-lus) [L. *trem'ulus*]. Shaking, trembling, or quivering.

Trendelenburg posture (tren'del-en-berg). See *Position*.

Trepan (tre'pan) [Gr. τρύπανον auger]. 1. An obsolete form of the trephine, resembling a carpenter's bit and brace. 2. To trephine.

Trepanation (trep-an-a'shun) [L. *trepana'tio*]. An operation with the trepan; trephination.

Trepanner (tre-pan'ner). One who performs a trepanation.

Trephination (tref-in-a'shun). The operation of trephining.

Trephine (tre-fīn') [L. *trephi'na*]. 1. A crown-saw for removing a circular disk or button of bone, chiefly from the skull. 2. To operate upon with the trephine.

Trephinement (tre-fīn'ment). The act or process of trephining.

Trephiner (tre-fi'ner). One who performs the operation of trephining.

Trepidant (trep'id-ant) [L. *trep'idans* trembling]. Characterized by tremor.

Trepidation (trep-id-a'shun) [L. *trepida'tio*]. 1. A trembling or oscillatory movement. 2. Nervous anxiety and fear.

Treponema pallidum (tre-po-ne'mah pal'id-um.) Same as *Spirochæta pallida*. **T. perten'ue.** See *Spirochæta pertenuis*.

Treponemiasis (tre-po-ne-mi'as-is). Infection with treponema; syphilis.

Treppe (trep'eh) [Ger. "staircase"]. The phenomenon of gradual increase in the extent of muscular contraction following rapidly repeated stimulation.

Tri- [Gr. τρεῖς; L. *tres* three]. A prefix meaning three or thrice.

Triacetate (tri-as'et-āt). An acetate which contains three molecules of the acetic-acid radical.

Triacetin (tri-as'et-in). An oily liquid, $C_3H_5CC_2H_3O_2)_3$, from cod-liver oil, fats, etc.

Triacid (tri-as'id). Noting a salt or alcohol containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Triacol (tri'ak-ol). A solution of sodium, potassium and ethylmorphin-guaiacol: used in lung-affections.

Triad (tri'ad) [L. *tri'as*; Gr. τριάς group of three]. 1. Any trivalent element. 2. Trivalent. 3. A group of three objects or signs. **Grancher's t.**, lessened vesicular quality of breathing, Skodaic resonance, and increased vocal fremitus; a syndrome of commencing pulmonary tuberculosis. **Hutchinson's t.**, a syndrome of diffuse interstitial keratitis, labyrinthine disease, and Hutchinson teeth: seen in inherited syphilis.

Triakaidekaphobia (tri''ah-ki''dek-af-o'be-ah) [Gr. τρεῖς three + καί and + δέκα ten + φόβος fear]. Morbid or superstitious dread of the number thirteen.

Trial-case (tri'al-kās). A box or frame with a duly arranged set of trial-lenses.

Trial-frame (tri'al-frām). 1. A device used in testing for color-blindness. 2. A frame for holding trial-lenses.

Trial-lenses (tri''al-len'zes). A set of lenses used in testing the vision.

Triallylamin (tri''al-il-am'in). A volatile oily basic liquid amin, $N(C_3H_5)_3 = C_9H_{15}N$.

Triamin (tri-am'in). Any amin containing three molecules of ammonia in which the hydrogen is partly or wholly replaced by basic radicals.

Triangle (tri'ang-gl) [L. *trian'gulum*; *tres* three + *an'gulus* angle]. 1. A three-cornered area or figure. 2. A triangular bandage. **Anterior t.**, that which is divided by the omohyoid below and the digastricus above into the inferior carotid, superior carotid and submaxillary triangle. **Assizat's t.**, a triangle bounded by lines joining the alveolar and basal points and the nasion. **Bryant's t.**, ileofemoral triangle. **Cardiohepatic t.**, the triangular space in the fifth intercostal space of the right side, separating the heart from the upper edge of the liver. **Carotid t., inferior**, a triangle formed by the median line of the neck in front, the sternomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid muscle. Called also *T. of necessity*. **Carotid t., superior**, one having the anterior belly of the omohyoid in front, the posterior belly of the digastricus above, and the sternomastoid behind. Called also *T. of election*. **Cephalic t.**, a triangle on the anteroposterior plane of the skull between the lines from the occiput to the forehead and to the chin, and the third from the chin to the forehead. **Digastric t.**, the submaxillary triangle. **T. of the elbow**, one on the front of the elbow, having the supinator longus on the outside and the pronator teres inside, the base being toward the humerus. **T. of election.** See *Carotid t., superior*. **Extravesical t.**, Pawlik's triangle. **Facial t.**, one whose angles are the basion and the alveolar and nasal points. **Farabeuf's t.**, a triangle of the upper part of the neck, its sides being formed by the internal jugular vein and the facial vein, and its base by the hypoglossal nerve. **Femoral t.** See *Inguinal t.* **Frontal t.**, one bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines to the glabella. **Grocco's t.** See *Grocco's sign*, under *Sign*. **Grymfelt's t.**, a space in which lumbar hernia may occur, bounded by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior above, by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum behind, and by the posterior border of the obliquus internus in front. **Henke's t.**, a triangle between the descending portion of the inguinal fold and the lateral border of the rectus muscle. **Hesselbach's t.**, one having the deep epigastric artery below Poupart's ligament on the outside and the margin of the rectus muscle on the inside. **Iliofemoral t.**, one formed by Nélaton's line, another through the superior iliac spine, and a third from this to the great trochanter. **Infraclavicular t.**, one with the clavicle above, the upper border of the pectoralis major on the inside, and the anterior border of the deltoid on the outside. **Inguinal t.**, one which has the sartorius on the outside, the adductor longus within, and Poupart's ligament above. Called also *Scarpa's t.* and *Femoral t.* **Langenbeck's t.**, a triangle having its apex at the anterior superior spine of the ilium, its base formed by the anatomic neck of the femur, and its external side by the external face of the great trochanter. **Lesser's t.**, a triangle with the hypoglossal nerve above and the two bellies of the digastricus on the other two sides. **Lumbocosto-abdominal t.**, a triangle between the obliquus externus muscle, the serratus posticus inferior, the erector spinæ, and the obliquus internus. **Macewen's t.**, the suprameatal triangle. **Medullary t.**, the internal capsule; a tract which connects the crura cerebri and the cerebral cortex. **T. of necessity.** See *Carotid t., inferior*. **T's of the neck, anterior**, the two carotid and the submaxillary triangles together. **T. of the neck, posterior**, the occipital and subclavian triangles together. **Occipital t.**, one with the sternomastoid muscle in front, the trapezius behind, and the omohyoid below. **Occipital t., inferior**, one which has the bimastoid line as its base and the inion as its apex. **Pawlik's t.**, a triangle within the vagina corresponding exactly with the vesical trigone, and bounded laterally by Pawlik's folds. **Petit's t.**, one with the crest of the ilium below and the obliquus externus and the latissimus dorsi on either side. **Pubo-urethral t.**, a triangle in the perineum bounded externally by the ischiocavernosus muscle, internally by the bulbocavernosus muscle, and posteriorly by the transversus perinei. **Sacral t.**, the shallow depression overlying the sacrum. **Scarpa's t.**, the inguinal triangle. **Subclavian t.**, one having the posterior belly of the omohyoid above, the clavicle below, and the sternomastoid at the base. **Submaxillary t.**, one with the lower jaw-bone above, the posterior belly of the digastricus and the stylohyoid below, and the median line of the neck in front.

Suboccipital t., one which lies between the rectus capitis posterior major and the obliquus superior and obliquus inferior triangle. **Suprameatal t.**, a triangular space between the lower posterior edge of the root of the zygoma and the superior posterior edge of the opening of the external auditory meatus. Called also *Macewen's t.* **Surgical t.**, any triangular area or region in which certain nerves, vessels, or organs are located. Such areas are established for reference in surgical operation. **Vaginal t.**, Pawlik's t. **Wernicke's t.**, the posterior segment of the internal capsule: it is formed by Gratiolet's radiating fibers and by fibers from the pulvinar and external geniculatum.

Triangular (tri-ang'gu-lar) [L. *triangula'ris*]. Having three angles or corners.

Triangularis (tri-ang-gu-la'ris) [L.]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Triatomic (tri-at-om'ik). Containing three atoms, or three replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Tribadism (trib'ad-izm) [Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub]. Mutual friction of the genitals between women.

Tribasic (tri-ba'sik) [L. *tres* three + *ba'sis* base]. Having three replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Tribromaloin (tri-brōm-al'o-in). A yellow, crystalline compound, $C_{17}H_{15}Br_3O_7$, of bromin and barbaloin.

Tribromcannabinol (tri''brōm-kan-nab'in-ol). A bromin and cannabinol derivative; a brownish powder: hypnotic.

Tribromhydrin (tri-brōm-hi'drin). A yellowish antiseptic and sedative fluid, $C_3H_5Br_3$; allyl tribromid. It is used in whooping-cough, hysteria, and asthma. Dose, 3–5 min. (2–3 c.c.).

Tribromid (tri-bro'mid) [Gr. *τρεῖς* three + *Bromid*]. A bromin compound containing three atoms of bromin to one of the base.

Tribrommethane (tri-brōm-meth'ān). Same as *Bromoform.*

Tribromphenol (tri-brōm-fe'nol). Same as *Bromol.* **T.-bismuth,** xeroform.

Tribromphenyl salicylate (tri-brōm-fen'il). Same as *Tribromsalol.*

Tribromresorcin (tri''brōm-re-sor'sin). A substance precipitated from bromin-water by resorcin in solution.

Tribromsalol (tri-brōm-sal'ol). Cordol; a salol derivative, $C_6H_4OH.COO.C_6H_2Br_3$, or salol in which the hydrogen is replaced by three atoms of hydrogen. It is used like salol.

Tricalcic (tri-kal'sik). Containing three atoms of calcium.

Tricellular (tri-sel'u-lar). Three-celled.

Tricephalus (tri-sef'al-us) [Gr. *τρεῖς* three + *κεφαλή* head]. A monster having three heads.

Triceps (tri'seps) [L. *tres* three + *ca'put* head]. Having three heads. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trichangiectasis (trik''an-je-ek'tas-is) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel + *ἔκτασις* dilatation]. Dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Trichatrophia (trik-at-ro'fe-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *ἀτροφία* atrophy]. An atrophied condition of the hair-bulbs, leading to brittleness of the hair.

Trichauxe, Trichauxis (trik-awx'e, trik-awx'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *αὔξη* growth]. Hypertrichosis; excessive growth of the hair, in respect both to quantity and size.

Trichiasis (trik-i'as-is) [Gr. *τριχίασις*]. 1. A condition of ingrowing hairs about an orifice, or of ingrowing eyelashes. 2. The appearance of hair-like filaments in the urine. **T. of the anus,** a condition in which the hairs of the anus curve inward, causing irritation of the mucous membrane.

Trichina (trik-i'nah) [Gr. *τρίχινος* of hair]. A genus of nematode endoparasitic animal organisms. *T. spira'lis* is found as a quiescent, encysted, coiled mass in the muscles of swine; and when trichinous pork is eaten trichinosis is sometimes communicated to man.

Trichinel'la spira'lis. Same as *Trichina spiralis.*

Trichiniasis (trik-in-i'as-is). Same as *Trichinosis.*

Trichiniferous (trik-in-if'er-us) [*Trichina* + L. *fer're* to bear]. Containing trichinæ.

Trichinization (trik''in-iz-a'shun). Infestation with *Trichi'na spira'lis.*

Trichinophobia (trik''in-o-fo'be-ah) [*Trichina* + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of trichinosis.

Trichinoscope (trik-i'no-skōp) [*Trichina* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view]. An instrument for ascertaining the presence of trichina.

Trichinosis (trik-in-o'sis) [L. *trichi'na*]. A diseased condition due to infestation with trichinæ. It is produced by eating undercooked pork containing *Trichi'na spira'lis.* It is attended in the early stages by diarrhea, nausea, colic, and fever, and later by stiffness, pain, swelling of the muscles, fever, sweating, and insomnia.

Trichinous (trik'in-us). Affected with or containing trichinæ.

Trichitis (trik-i'tis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

Trichloracetic acid (tri-klor-as-e'tik). See *Acid.*

Trichloraldehyd (tri-klor-al'de-hīd). See *Chloral.*

Trichlorhydrin (tri-klor-hi'drin). Allyl trichlorid, $C_3H_5Cl_3$: an anesthetic and hypnotic body.

Trichlorid (tri-klo'rid). Any combination of three atoms of chlorin with one of another element.

Trichloropropane (tri''klo-ro-pro'pān). Same as *Trichlorhydrin.*

Trichlorphenol (tri-klor-fe'nol). A phenol derivative, $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$, derived from carbolic acid. It is antiseptic and disinfectant: used in powder like iodoform, or in a 5 per cent. aqueous solution. Called also *Omal.*

Tricho- [Gr. *θρίξ* hair]. A prefix denoting relation to, or likeness to, the hair.

Tricho-æsthesia (trik-o-es-the'ze-ah). See *Trichoesthesia.*

Trichobacteria (trik''o-bak-te're-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *βακτήριον* rod]. 1. A group of bacteria including those forms which possess flagella. 2. The filamentous, or thread-like, bacteria.

Trichobezoar (trik-o-be'zo-ar) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *Bezoar*]. A hair-ball; a concretion within the stomach or intestines formed of hairs.

Trichocardia (trik-o-kar'de-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *καρδία* heart]. Hairy heart; a hairy appearance upon the heart, due to exudative pericarditis.

Trichocephaliasis (trik''o-sef-al-i'as-is) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *κεφαλή* head]. Infestation with some species of *Trichoceph'alus.*

Trichocephalus (trik-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *κεφαλή* head]. A genus of intestinal nematode animal parasites. **T. dis'par** is the species that principally infests the human subject. It is about two inches in length, the front portion of its body being hair-like in slimness. It inhabits the large intestine, and may cause diarrhea, vomiting, and nervous disorders, though it usually produces no symptoms. It is known as *T. trichiu'rus, thread-worm* or *whip-worm.*

Trichoclasis (trik-ok'las-is) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *κλάσις* fracture]. Brittleness of the hair.

Trichocryptosis (trik''o-krip-to'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *κρυπτός* concealed]. Disease of the hair-follicles.

Trichocyst (trik'o-sist) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *κύστις* cell]. A cell-structure derived from the cytoplasm.

Trichodangeitis (trik''o-dan-je-i'tis) [Gr. *τριχώδης* hair-like + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the capillaries.

Trichodarteritis (trik''o-dar-ter-e-i'tis) [Gr. *τριχώδης* hair-like + *ἀρτηρία* artery + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the arterioles.

Trichodectes (trik-o-dek'tēz). A genus of parasitic insects. **T. la'tus** is the dog-louse found on dogs, especially puppies. **T. sphæroceph'alus** is the red-headed sheep-louse found in the wool of sheep in Europe and America.

Trichodophlebitis (trik''o-do-fle-bi'tis) [Gr. *τριχώδης* hair-like + *φλέψ* vein + *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the venules.

Tricho-epithelioma (trik''o-ep-ith-e-le-o'mah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *Epithelioma*]. A skin-tumor whose cell-growth starts in the follicles of the lanugo.

Tricho-esthesia (trik''o-es-the'ze-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *αἴσθησις* sensation]. The sense which one perceives when one of the hairs of the skin has been touched; hair-sensibility.

Tricho-esthesiometer (trik''o-es-the-ze-om'et-er) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *αἴσθησις* sensation + *μέτρον* measure]. An electric apparatus for measuring the hair-sensibility, or the sensitiveness of the scalp by means of the hairs.

Trichogenous (trik-oj'en-us) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Promoting the growth of the hair.

Trichoglossia (trik-o-glos'e-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *γλῶσσα* tongue]. A hairy state of the tongue due to a thickening of the papillæ.

Trichohyalin (trik-o-hi'al-in) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *Hyalin*]. The hyalin of the hair.

Trichoid (trik'oid) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *εἶδος* form]. Like or resembling a hair, or the hair.

Tricholabis, Tricholabion (trik-o'lab-is, trik-o-la'be-on) [Gr.]. Tweezers for pulling out hairs.

Tricholith (trik'o-lith) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *λίθος* stone]. A hairy concretion.

Trichologia (trik-o-lo'je-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *λέγειν* to pull]. The pulling out of the hair by delirious or insane patients.

Trichology (trik-ol'o-je) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *λόγος* treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the hair.

Trichoma (trik-o'mah) [Gr. *τρίχωμα* hairiness]. 1. Same as *Entropion.* 2. Same as *Plica polonica.*

Trichomania (trik-o-ma'ne-ah). See *Trichotillomania.*

Trichomatose (trik-o'mat-ōs). Pertaining to or affected with trichomatosis.

Trichomatosis (trik''o-mat-o'sis). Plica polonica or other disease of the hair produced by fungi.

Trichomatous (trik-om'at-us). Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to, trichoma.

Trichomonas (trik-om'o-nas) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *μόνας* unit]. A genus of parasitic protozoa occurring in the form of flagellate ameboid cells. **T. columba'rum** is found in birds affected with diphtheria. **T. hom'inis,** a species found in the human buccal cavity and intestine. **T. intestina'lis** occurs in the feces of typhoid and other intestinal diseases. **T. pulmona'lis,** a form, probably the same as *T. vagina'lis,* occurring in the lungs in fetid bronchitis and gangrene of the lungs. **T. vagina'lis** inhabits the discharges of leukorrhea.

Trichomycetes (tri-ko-mi-se'tēs) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *μύκης* fungus]. A group of filamentous organisms intermediate between the bacteria and the higher fungi. The group includes actinomyces, leptothrix, cladothrix and nocardia.

Trichomycosis (trik''o-mi-ko'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *μύκης* fungus]. Any disease of the hair due to a vegetable parasite. **T. nodo'sa, T. nodula'ris,** a disease in which hard, fungous nodules are formed in the shaft of the hair. Called also *Piedra.* **T. palmelli'na,** a disease of the hair in the armpits, on the pubes, and the inner side of the thigh, marked by the formation of a jelly-like, yellowish mass on the hair. **T. pustulo'sa,** a parasitic hair-disease of pustular nature.

Trichonosis, Trichonosus (trik-o-no'sis, trik-o-no'sus) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *νόσος* disease]. Any disease of the hair.

Trichopathic (trik-o-path'ik). Pertaining to disease of the hair.

Trichopathophobia (tri''ko-path-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *πάθος* disease + *φόβος* fear]. Morbid anxiety with regard to the hair, its growth, disease, etc.

Trichopathy (trik-op'ath-e) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *πάθος* suffering]. Disease of the hair.

Trichophagy (trik-of'aj-e) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *φάγειν* to eat]. Hair-eating; the practice or habit of eating hair.

Trichophobia (trik-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *φόβος* fear]. Morbid dread of hair.

Trichophyton (trik-of'it-on) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *φυτόν* plant]. A genus of fungoid organisms consisting of flat, branched filaments. **T. megalos'poron** causes the ordinary form of trichophytosis. It has large spores (7–8 *μ*). **T. microsporon** has small spores (3 *μ*), and produces a severe form of trichophytosis in children. **T. ra'deus** is said to produce alopecia areata. **T. ton'surans,** the name originally given to the fungus causing tinea tonsurans. The forms megalosporon and microsporon were originally included under this name.

Trichophytosis (trik''o-fi-to'sis). The disease produced by trichophyton-fungus. See *Tinea trichophytina.* **T. cru'ris,** eczema marginatum.

Trichopoliosis (trik''o-pol-e-o'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *πολίωσις* grayness]. Grayness of the hair.

Trichoptilosis (trik''o-til-o'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *πτίλον* feather]. 1. Trichorrhexis nodosa. 2. The condition in which the hairs are covered with feather-like projections.

Trichorrhea, Trichorrhœa (trik-or-re'ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *ῥοία* flow]. Rapid loss of the hair.

Trichorrhexis (trik-or-rex'is) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *ῥῆξις* fracture]. A condition in which the hair breaks off. **T. nodo'sa,** a disease of the hair characterized by the formation of swellings along the shaft of a hair, at which points it is liable to break. The disease is seen most frequently in the beard.

Trichoschisis (trik-os'kis-is) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *σχίσις* splitting]. Splitting of the hairs.

Trichoscopy (trik-os'ko-pe) [Gr. *θριξ* hair + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. Examination of the hair.

Trichosis (trik-o'sis) [Gr. *τρίχωσις*]. Any disease or abnormal growth of the hair. **T. carun'culæ,** abnormal development of hair on the lacrimal caruncle.

Trichosoma contortum (trik-o-so'mah con-tor'tum) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *σῶμα* body]. A round worm: parasitic in domestic fowls.

Trichosyphilis, Trichosyphilosis (trik-o-sif'il-is, trik''o-sif-il-o'sis) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *Syphilis*]. Any hair-disease of syphilitic origin or nature.

Trichothecium (trik-o-the'se-um) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *θηκίον* case]. A genus of mould-fungi. *T. ro'seum* occurs in the human ear.

Trichotillomania (trik''o-til-lo-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. *θρίξ* hair + *τίλλειν* to pull + *μανία* madness]. The insane impulse to pull out one's own hair.

Trichotoxin (tri-ko-tok'sin). An antibody which has a toxic action on epithelial cells.

Trichroic (tri-kro'ik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + χρόα color]. Exhibiting three different colors in three different aspects.

Trichroism, Trichromatism (tri'kro-ism, tri-kro'-mat-izm) [Gr. τρεῖς three + χρόα or χρῶμα color]. The exhibition of three different colors in three different aspects.

Trichromic (tri-kro'mik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + χρῶμα color]. Able to perceive the three primary colors.

Trichu'ris trichiu'ra. Same as *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Tricipital (tri-sip'it-al) [L. *tricip'itis* of the triceps]. 1. Pertaining to the triceps. 2. Having three heads.

Tricorn (tri'korn) [L. *tres* three + *cor'nu* horn]. A lateral ventricle of the brain.

Tricornute (tri-kor'nūt) [L. *tres* three + *cornu'tus* horned]. Having three horns, cornua, or processes.

Tricresol, Trikresol (tri-kre'sol). A clear, colorless, and strongly antiseptic and germicidal compound of the three cresols. It is soluble in water, and is far more active than carbolic acid. Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0.033–0.099 gm.).

Tricresolamin, Trikresolamin (tri''kre-sol-am'-in). A disinfectant and antiseptic preparation of tricresol, 10 parts, and ethylendiamin, 10 parts, dissolved in 500 parts of water.

Tricresyl sulfonate (tri-kres'il sul'fon-āt). A substance used in preparing creosochin.

Tricrotic (tri-krot'ik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + κρότος beat]. Having three sphygmographic waves or elevations to one beat of the pulse.

Tricrotism (tri'krot-izm). The quality of being tricrotic.

Tricuspid (tri-kus'pid) [L. *tricus'pis*]. Having three points or cusps. **T. valve.** See under *Valve.*

Tridermic (tri-der'mik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + δέρμα skin]. Derived from the ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm.

Trielcon (tri-el'kon) [Gr. τρεῖς three + ἕλκειν to draw]. A three-branched hook for drawing bullets from wounds.

Tri-elixiria (tri''el-ix-ir'e-ah). A proprietary preparation containing hops, valerian, etc.

Triencephalus (tri-en-sef'al-us) [Gr. τρεῖς three + ἐγκέφαλος brain]. A monster-fetus having no organs of sight, hearing, or smell.

Triethylamin (tri''eth-il-am'in). A somewhat poisonous oily liquid ptomaïn, $C_6H_{15}N$, with an ammoniacal smell, derived from decaying fish.

Trifacial (tri-fa'shal) [L. *trifacia'lis*]. The fifth cranial nerve; a nerve of the face. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Triferrin (tri-fer'en). Iron paranucleinate.

Trifid (tri'fid) [L. *trif'idus*, from *ter* thrice + *fin'dere* to split]. Three-cleft.

Trifolium (tri-fo'le-um) [L. *tres* three + *fo'lium* leaf]. A genus of leguminous plants; the clovers. **T. arven'se,** a species of clover of the north temperate zone: used homeopathically. **T. praten'se,** the common red clover, is said to be antisyphilitic and useful in the treatment of cancer.

Triformol (tri-for'mol). Same as *Paroform.*

Trigastric (tri-gas'trik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + γαστήρ belly]. Having three bellies: said of a muscle.

Trigemin (tri-jem'in). A derivative of pyramidon and butylchloral hydrate: used as an analgesic and sedative in trigeminal neuralgia, headache, migraine, etc. Dose, 5-20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.).

Trigeminal (tri-jem'in-al) [L. *tres* three + *gem'-inus* twin]. 1. Triple. 2. Pertaining to the trigeminus.

Trigeminus (tri-jem'in-us) [L. "triple"]. The trifacial or fifth nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Trigestia (tri-jes'te-ah). A proprietary combination of pepsin, bismuth, and nux vomica; tonic and digestant.

Trigger-area (trig'er). An area stimulation or irritation of which may cause physiologic or pathologic changes in another area. **T.-finger,** a condition in which in performing flexion or extension there is a momentary spasmodic arrest of movement, followed by a snapping of the finger into place. **T.-material,** a supposed material the decomposition of which produces the splitting up of the protoplasm that is concerned in the performance of a function. **T.-point.** Same as *T.-area.*

Trigocephalus (tri-go-sef'al-us). See *Trigonocephalus.*

Trigon, Trigone (tri'gōn, Fr. tre-gawn') [L. *trigo'num*]. A triangular patch or area. **T. of the bladder.** See *Trigonum vesicæ.* **Cerebral t.,** the fornix. **Olfactory t.,** the gray root of the olfactory tract. **Pawlik's t.,** a triangular series of folds on the anterior vaginal wall corresponding to the trigone of the bladder.

Trigonitis (trig-on-i'tis) [Gr. τρίγωνον triangle + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation or localized hyperemia of the trigon of the bladder.

Trigonocephalic (trig''on-o-sef-al'ik). Pertaining to or exhibiting trigonocephaly.

Trigonocephalus (trig''on-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. τρίγωνος triangular + κεφαλή head]. A triangular-headed monster-fetus; a dolichocephalic fetus in which, from premature synostosis of the portions of the frontal bone, the front part of the head is compressed.

Trigonum (tri-go'num) [L.; Gr. τρίγωνον triangle]. Any triangular space or patch. **T. acus'tici,** a triangular area on the lower half of the dorsal surface of the medulla bounded externally by the restiform body, internally by the hypoglossal triangle, and above by the striæ acusticæ. **T. cerebra'le,** the fornix of the cerebrum. **T. cervica'le.** 1. A carotid triangle. 2. The basal portion of the posterior gray horn of the spinal cord. **T. clavopectora'le,** a triangle on the chest bounded by the clavicle, the pectoralis minor, and the thorax. **T. coraco-acromia'le,** a triangle bounded by the coracoid process, the apex of the acromion, and the concave border of the clavicle. **T. dorsa'le,** the space between the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. **T. du'rum,** the space between the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. femora'le.** See *Inguinal triangle,* under *Triangle.* **T. haben'ulæ,** a triangular area in the optic thalamus, between the pulvinar, habenula, and midbrain. **T. hypoglos'si,** a whitish field on the floor of the fourth ventricle whence arises the twelfth cranial nerve. **T. lumba'le.** See *Petit's triangle,* under *Triangle.* **T. olfacto'rium,** the triangular area of gray matter between the roots of the olfactory tract. **T. va'gi,** a dark area on the floor of the fourth ventricle whence the ninth and tenth cranial nerves take their origin. **T. vesi'cæ,** the triangular area of the interior of the bladder between the openings of the ureters and the orifice of the urethra.

Trihydrate (tri-hi'drāt). Trihydroxid; a compound in which there is one radical of hydroxyl to three atoms of the base.

Trihydric (tri-hi'drik). Containing three hydrogen atoms that are replaceable by bases.

Trihydroxid (tri-hi-drok'sid). See *Trihydrate.*

Tri-iniodymus (tri''in-e-od'im-us) [Gr. τρεῖς three + *inion* nape of the neck + δίδυμος double] A monster with a single body and three heads united behind.

Tri-iodid (tri-i'o-did). A compound in which the iodin is combined with the base in the proportion of three to one.

Trikresol (tri-kre'sol). See *Tricresol.*

Trilabe (tri'lāb) [Gr. τρεῖς three + λαβεῖν to seize]. A three-pronged instrument for taking calculi from the bladder.

Trilaminar (tri-lam'in-ar). Consisting of three layers.

Trilateral (tri-lat'er-al) [L. *tres* three + *la'tus* side]. Three-sided.

Trilaurin (tri-law'rin). A crystalline glycerid, $C_3H_5(OC_{12}H_{23}O)_3$, forming the principal constituent of cocoanut oil, and found in bayberry oil and palm-nut oil.

Trilinolein (tri-lin-o'le-in). A glycerid, $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_3O_1)_3$, found in linseed oil, hempseed oil, sunflower oil, etc.

Trill (tril). A tremulous utterance.

Trillium (tril'le-im). A concentration prepared from *Tril'lium pen'dulum,* a North American plant: astringent, expectorant, and tonic. Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.133–0.25 gm.).

Trilobate, Trilobed (tri-lo'bāt, tri'lōbd) [L. *tri* three + *lo'bus* lobe]. Having three lobes.

Trilocular (tri-lok'u-lar) [L. *tres* three + *loc'ulus* cell]. Three-celled.

Trimanual (tri-man'u-al) [L. *tres* three + *ma'nus* hand]. Accomplished by the use of three hands.

Trimercuric (tri-mer-ku'rik). Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury.

Trimethylamin (tri''meth-il-am'in). A colorless liquid ptomaïn, $C_3H_9N = (CH_3)_3N$, from various animal and vegetable tissues. It probably results from the decomposition of cholin, and has been used in gout, chorea, and rheumatism. **T. hydrochlorate,** a crystalline salt, has been used therapeutically for rheumatism and gout. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.).

Trimethylendiamin (tri-meth''il-ēn-di-am'in). A deadly ptomaïn, $C_3H_{10}N_2$, from cultures of the cholera-spirillum. It produces muscular tremors and convulsions.

Trimethylxanthin (tri-meth-il-zan'thin). Same as *Caffein.*

Trimorphous (tri-mor'fus) [Gr. τρεῖς three + μορφή form]. Crystallizing in three different forms.

Trineuric (tri-nu'rik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + νευρικός nervous]. Having three neurons.

Trinitrate (tri-ni'trāt). A nitrate which contains three radicals of nitric acid.

Trinitrin (tri-ni'trin). Same as *Nitroglycerin.*

Trinitrocellulose (tri''ni-tro-sel'u-lōs). Same as *Pyroxylin.*

Trinitroglycerin (tri''ni-tro-glis'er-in). Nitroglycerin.

Trinitrol (tri-ni'trol). Tetranitrolerythrol.

Trinitrophenol (tri''ni-tro-fe'nol). Picric acid.

Trinity (trin'it-e). A proprietary compound containing aconitin, digitin, and veratrin.

Trinophenon (tri-no-fe'non). An aqueous solution of picric acid: used in treatment of burns.

Triocephalus (tri-o-sef'al-us) [Gr. τρεῖς three + κεφαλή head]. A fetal monstrosity in which the structures of the mouth, nose, and eyes are wanting, the head being nearly a shapeless mass.

Triolein (tri-o'le-in). Ordinary olein. See *Olein.*

Trional (tri'o-nal). A crystalline powder, $C_8H_{18}S_2O_4 = (C_2H_5)(CH_3)\text{-}C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$, a hypnotic resembling sulphonal. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.66–2 gm.).

Triorchid, Triorchis (tri-or'kid, tri-or'kis) [Gr. τρεῖς three + ὄρχις testis]. A person who has three testicles.

Triorchiditism, Triorchism (tri-or-kid'it-izm, tri-or'kizm). The condition of having three testicles.

Triose (tri'ōs) [Gr. τρεῖς three]. A sugar that contains three molecules of carbon.

Trioxid (tri-ox'id). A compound containing three atoms of oxygen to one of another element.

Trioxybenzophenon (tri-ok''se-ben-zo-fe'nōn). Salicylresorcin ketone; an antiseptic used in skin-diseases and typhoid fever. Dose, 45–60 gr. (3–4 gm.).

Trioxymethylene (tri-ok-se-meth'il-ēn). Paraform.

Tripalmitin (tri-pal'mit-in). Ordinary palmitin. See *Palmitin.*

Tripara (trip'ar-ah) [L. *tres* three + *pa'rere* to produce]. A woman who has borne three children.

Triphasic (tri-fa'zik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + φάσις phase]. Triply varied or triply phasic: used in the record of experiments regarding the electromotive actions of muscles.

Triphenamin (tri-fen-am'in). A compound of 2–6 parts of phenocoll, 0.4 part of phenocoll acetate, and 1 part of phenocoll salicylate: used for rheumatism.

Triphenetol-guanidin-hydrochlorid. A locally anesthetic agent: used in eye-treatment in a weak solution.

Triphenin (tri-fe'nin). Propionyl-phenetidin: an analgesic, hypnotic, and antipyretic agent in fine whitish crystals, $C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$, soluble in alcohol and ether and insoluble in water. It is used like phenacetin. Dose, 4–15 gr. (0.266–1 gm.).

Triphenyl-albumin (tri-fen-il-al-bu'min). See *Albumin.*

Triphthemia (trif-the'me-ah) [Gr. τρίφθος waste matter + αἷμα blood]. The retention of waste products in the blood. **T. carbonif'era,** triphthemia supposed to be due to excess in the use of starchy foods.

Tripier's amputation (trip'e-āz). See *Amputation.*

Triple phosphate (trip-l). See *Phosphate.*

Triplet (trip'let). 1. Any one of three persons born at the same birth. 2. A combination of three lenses in a microscope.

Triplex (tri'plex) [Gr. τριπλόος triple]. Triple or threefold. **T. pills.** See *Pills.*

Triploblastic (trip-lo-blas'tik) [Gr. τριπλόος triple + βλαστός germ]. Having three germ-layers or blastodermic membranes: said of an embryo.

Triplopia (trip-lo'pe-ah) [Gr. τριπλόος triple + ὄψις sight]. Disordered vision in which the objects seen seem tripled.

Tripod (tri'pod) [Gr. τρεῖς three + πούς foot]. Anything having three feet or supports. **Haller's t.,** the celiac axis. **Vital t.,** the brain, heart, and lungs: regarded as the triple support of life.

Tripper-faden (trip'per-fah'den) [Ger.]. Gonorrheal threads.

Triprosopus (tri-pros-o'pus) [Gr. τρεῖς three + πρόσωπον face]. A fetal monster with a triple face.

Tripsis (trip'sis) [Gr. τρῖψις rubbing]. 1. A trituration; the process of trituration. 2. The act of shampooing or of massage.

Triquetrous (tri-kwe'trus) [L. *trique'trus*]. Triangular; three-cornered.

Triquetrum, Os triquetrum (tri-kwe'trum, os tri-kwe'trum) [L.]. 1. The cuneiform bone of the carpus. 2. Any Wormian bone.

Triradial, Triradiate (tri-ra'de-al, tri-ra'de-āt) [L.

tres three + *radia'tus* rayed]. Having three rays; radiating in three directions.

Trismic (triz'mik). Of the nature of or pertaining to trismus.

Trismoid (triz'moid) [Gr. τρισμός trismus + εἶδος form]. A variety of trismus nascentium, said to be due to pressure on the occiput during birth.

Trismus (triz'mus) [Gr. τρισμός]. Lock-jaw; a condition of tetanic spasm of the jaw-muscles, causing them to be rigidly closed together. **T. nascen'tium, T. neona'torum,** tetanus of young infants due to infection of the navel.

Trisnitrate (tris-ni'trāt). Same as *Trinitrate.*

Trisplanchnic (tri-splangk'nik) [Gr. τρεῖς three + σπλάγχνον viscus]. Supplying the three great body-cavities and their viscera. **T.-nerve,** the sympathetic system. See under *Nerve.*

Tristearin (tri-ste'ar-in). Ordinary stearin. See *Stearin.*

Tristimania (tris-tim-a'ne-ah) [L. *tris'tis* sad + Gr. μανία madness]. Melancholia.

Trisubstituted (tri-sub'stit-u-ted). Having three molecules or atoms replaced by three other molecules or atoms.

Trisulphid (tri-sul'fid). A sulphur compound containing three atoms of sulphur to one of the base.

Tritanopia, Tritanopsia (trit-an-o'pe-ah, trit'an-op-se-ah) [Gr. τρεῖς three + *Anopsia*]. Violet-blindness, as indicating a defect in the third element necessary for color vision. See *Protanopia* and *Deuteranopia.*

Trithiodoformaldehyd (trith-i''o-do-for-mal'de-hīd). A crystalline derivative of hydrogen sulphid, formic acid, and lead formate.

Tritica (trit'ik-ah). A proprietary preparation of *Agropy'rum re'pens:* diuretic.

Triticeoglossus (trit-is-e-o-glos'sus). An occasionally occurring muscle extending from the arytenoid cartilage to the side of the tongue.

Triticeous (tri-tis'e-us) [L. *tritic'eus*]. Resembling a grain of wheat. **T. nodule.** See *Corpus triticeum.*

Triticeum (tri-tis'e-um) [L.]. A nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament. See *Corpus triticeum.*

Triticum (trit'ik-um) [L.]. A genus of grasses including wheat. **T. re'pens,** or **Agropy'rum re'pens,** is the couch-grass of the United States. Its root is diuretic, and is used in cystitis, pyelitis, irritable bladder, and gonorrhea. Dose of *fluid extract,* 1–4 fl. dr. (4–16 c.c.).

Tritipalm (trit'e-palm). A proprietary fluid extract of *Agropy'rum re'pens* and *Sereno'a serrula'ta:* a demulcent diuretic and genito-urinary tonic.

Tritol (tri'tol). Any emulsion of an oil with the diastasic extract of malt.

Tritopin (tri-to'pin). An alkaloid of opium, $C_{24}H_{54}N_2O_7$, crystallizing in scales and prisms.

Tritotoxin (tri-to-tok'sin). A toxin which unites less easily with the antitoxin than the protoxin and deuterotoxin. See *Prototoxin, Deuterotoxin, Heterotoxin, Hematoxin.*

Tritoxid (trit-ok'sid). Same as *Trioxid.*

Triturable (trit'u-ra-bl). Susceptible of being triturated.

Triturate (trit'u-rāt) [L. *tritura're*]. 1. To rub to a powder. 2. A triturated substance; a trituration.

Trituration (trit-u-ra'shun) [L. *tritura'tio*]. 1. The reduction of solid bodies to a powder by continuous rubbing. 2. A triturated drug, especially one rubbed up with milk-sugar.

Triturium (trit-u're-um). A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

Trivalence (triv'al-ens). The condition or quality of being trivalent.

Trivalent (triv'al-ent) [L. *tres* three + *va'lens* powerful]. Uniting with or replacing three hydrogen atoms.

Trivalve (tri'valv) [Gr. τρεῖς three + *Valve*]. Having three valves or three blades, as a speculum.

Trizonal (tri-zo'nal). Arranged, as cells, in three zones.

Trocar (tro'kar) [Fr. *trois quarts* three quarters]. A sharp-pointed instrument used with a cannula for tapping or piercing a cavity-wall in paracentesis. **Duchenne's t.,** an instrument for removing small portions of tissue from deep parts for microscopic study. **Durham's t., Piloting t.,** a trocar for introducing a jointed tracheotomy-tube. **Rectal t.,** a curved trocar for tapping the bladder through the rectum.

Troch. An abbreviation for *Trochiscus.*

Trochanter (tro-kan'ter) [L.; Gr. τροχαντήρ runner]. Either of the two processes below the neck of the femur. The *greater t.* is located at the outer side; the *lesser t.* at the inner.

Trochanterian, Trochanteric (tro-kan-ter'e-an, tro-kan-ter'ik). Pertaining to a trochanter.

Trochantin (tro-kan'tin). The lesser trochanter.

Troche (tro'ke) [Gr. τροχή cake]. A medicated tablet or disk; a trochiscus or lozenge.

Trochin (tro'kin) [L. *trochi'nus*]. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

Trochiscus (tro-kis'kus), pl. *trochis'chi* [L.; Gr. τροχίσχος disk]. A medicated tablet or disk; a troche.

Trochlea (trok'le-ah), pl. *troch'leæ* [L. "pulley"]. A pulley-shaped part or structure; specifically (*a.*) The fibrocartilaginous pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the obliquus oculi superior muscle passes. (*b.*) The inner articular process of the humerus, for articulation with the ulna. **T. labyrin'thi,** the cochlea.

Trochlear (trok'le-ar) [L. *trochlea'ris*]. 1. Of the nature of or resembling a pulley. 2. Pertaining to a trochlea; also pertaining to the trochlear nerve.

Trochlearis (trok-le-a'ris). See *Muscles, Table of,* and *Nerves, Table of.*

Trochocardia (tro-ko-kar'de-ah) [Gr. τροχός wheel + καρδία heart]. Displacement of the heart due to a rotary movement on its axis.

Trochocephalia, Trochocephaly (tro''ko-sef-a'le-ah, tro-ko-sef'al-e) [Gr. τροχός wheel + κεφαλή head]. A rounded appearance of the head caused by synostosis of the frontal and parietal bones.

Trochoid (tro'koid) [Gr. τροχός wheel + εἶδος form]. Resembling a pivot or a pulley.

Trochoides (tro-koi'dēz) [Gr. τροχοειδής, from τροχός wheel + εἶδος form]. A pivot-like joint; articulation by a pivot turning within a ring, or by a ring turning around a pivot.

Trolard's veins (tro'lardz). See *Vein.*

Trolley-buzz (trol'le-buz). A persistent buzzing sound said to be heard by persons who ride much in electric cars.

Trolley-sickness. A peculiar illness said to be caused by riding in electric cars.

Trombidium mus'cæ domes'ticæ (trom-bid'e-um) [L.]. A red acarid parasite on the house-fly; also a homeopathic preparation of the same.

Trommer's test (trom'erz). See *Test.*

Trona (tro'nah) [possible anagram of natron]. A crude soda-salt; probably same as urao.

Tropacocain (tro''pah-ko-ka'in). An alkaloid from a Javanese plant resembling coca; also prepared from atropin and hyoscyamin. It is a local anesthetic, and is used like cocain, especially in eye-diseases, but is not mydriatic, and does not produce ischemia. It is applied in a 3 per cent. solution. The hydrochlorate is the salt most frequently employed.

Tropæolin (tro-pe'o-lin). See *Tropeolin.*

Tropate (tro'pāt). A salt of tropic acid.

Tropein (tro'pe-in). Any ester of tropin; a compound of tropin with an organic acid. The natural mydriatic alkaloids are tropeins.

Tropeolin (tro-pe'o-lin). One of a number of anilin-dyes of a yellow color, They are used as tests for acids, which turn them brown. Tropeolin O, helianthin, or methyl-orange, gives a crimson color with mineral acids and a yellow shade with carbonates and hydrates.

Trophedema (trof-e-de'mah) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + *Endema*]. A disease marked by permanent edema of the feet or legs.

Trophesy (trof'es-e) [Gr. τροφή nourishment]. Defective nutrition due to disorder of the trophic nerves.

Trophic (trof'ik) [Gr. τροφικός]. Of or pertaining to nutrition. **T. center.** See *Center.*

Trophicity (tro-fis'it-e). A trophic function or relation.

Trophism (trōf'izm). Direct trophic influence.

Trophoblast (trof'o-blast) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + βλαστός germ]. The epiblastic layers which line the chorionic villi in the fetal villi.

Trophoneurosis (trof''o-nu-ro'sis) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + *Neurosis*]. 1. Any functional nervous disease due to failure of nutrition from defective nerve-influence. **Disseminated t.,** scleroderma. **Facial t.,** facial hemiatrophy. **Muscular t.,** trophic alteration of muscular tissue dependent on nervous derangement. **T. of Romberg,** facial hemiatrophy.

Trophoneurotic (trof''o-nu-rot'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of a trophoneurosis.

Trophonine (trof'o-nin). A proprietary food from beef, eggs, and gluten.

Trophonosis (trof-o-no'sis) [Gr. τροφή nutrition + νόσος disease]. Any disease or disorder due to nutritional causes.

Trophonucleus (trof-o-nu'kle-us) [Gr. τροφή nutrition + *Nucleus*]. The macronucleus; the main or principal nucleus of a cell as distinguished from the kinetonucleus.

Trophopathy (trof-op'ath-e) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + παθός suffering]. Any derangement of the nutrition.

Trophoplasm (trof'o-plasm) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + πλάσμα something formed]. The achromatin of a cell: so called because it is supposed to take part in cell-nutrition.

Trophoplast (trof'o-plast) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + πλαστός formed]. A granular protoplasmic body; a plastid.

Trophotonos (tro-fot'o-nos) [Gr. τροφή nutrition + τόνος tension]. A rigid state of the flagella of a microörganism, resulting from improper nourishment.

Trophotropism (tro-fot'ro-pizm) [Gr. τροφή nourishment + τρέπειν to turn]. The chemotaxis of the nutritive matter of cells. **Negative t.,** the aversion which certain cells display toward nutritive matters. **Positive t.,** affinity on the part of certain cells for nutritive matters.

Trophozoite (trof-o-zo'īt) [Gr. τροφή nutrition + ζῷον animal]. A sporozoon in its earliest stage when it occupies an epithelial cell, being nourished by the cell. A trophozoite may develop by schizogony into a schizont or by sporogony into a sporont.

Tropical (trop'ik-al) [Gr. τροπικός turning]. Pertaining to the intertropical regions of the earth.

Tropidin (trop'id-in). An oily liquid base, $C_8H_{13}N$, with an odor like that of coniin, formed by the dehydration of tropin.

Tropin (trop'in). A crystalline substance, $C_8H_{15}NO_2$, with a smell like tobacco, derivable from atropin and from various plants.

Tropism (tro'pizm). The turning or movement of protoplasm or organized matter.

Tropoalin (trop-o-al'in). A coal-tar dye: employed to some extent as a histologic stain.

Tropometer (tro-pom'et-er) [Gr. τροπή twist + μέτρον measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the rotation of the eyeball. 2. An instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of a long bone.

Tropon (trop'on). A brownish powder prepared from vegetable and animal albumins: nutrient.

Trousseau's phenomenon or **sign** (tru-sōz'). See *Phenomenon.* **T.'s spots.** Same as *Tâche cérébrale.*

Troy ounce (troi). An ounce in Troy weight, containing 480 grains. **T. weight.** See *Weights and Measures.*

True (tru). Actually existing; not false; real; as *T. aneurysm, T. pains, T. pelvis,* etc. See under the nouns.

Truncal (trun'kal). Pertaining to the trunk.

Truncate (trun'kāt) [L. *trunca're, trunca'tus*]. 1. To amputate; to deprive of limbs. 2. Having the end cut squarely off.

Truncus (trung'kus). Latin for *Trunk.* **T. arterio'sus,** an arterial trunk, especially an artery connected with the fetal heart. It gives off the aortic arches and develops into the aortic and pulmonary arteries. **T. lymphat'icus intestina'lis,** the efferent vessel of the lacteals and of the principal abdominal lymphatics, flowing to the receptaculum chyli. **T. lymphat'icus lumba'lis** (*right* and *left*), two large lymph-vessels of the loin and abdomen, flowing to the receptaculum chyli.

Trunk (trungk) [L. *trun'cus*]. 1. The body considered apart from the head and limbs. 2. The main stem of a vessel or nerve.

Truss (trus). A device for retaining a reduced hernia in its place. **Nasal t.,** a truss-like support for fractured nasal bones.

Trypanocidal (tri-pan-o-si'dal). Destructive to trypanosomes.

Trypanoplasma (tri''pan-o-plaz'mah). A genus of sporozoan parasites resembling trypanosoma, but having a posterior, as well as an anterior, whip. One species is found in fish, causing a diseased condition.

Trypanosoma (tri''pan-o-so'mah) [Gr. τρύπανον borer + σῶμα body]. A genus of sporozoan parasites found in the blood of man and animals, characterized by the delicate undulatory membrane attached to the body and whip-like flagellum. **T. bru'cei** occurs in the disease *nagana* or tsetse-fly disease of horses and cattle of central Africa. **T. dimor'phon,** a species occurring in Gambian horse disease. **T. equi'num,** the species found in horses suffering from mal de caderas, a disease of central South America. **T. equiper'dum** or **T. rouge'ti** is found in the disease of horses in Algeria called *dourine.* **T. evan'si** has been found in the disease *surra* of mules and horses in India. **T. gambien'se,** found in the cerebrospinal fluid and the blood of man in cases

of tropical splenomegaly, sleeping sickness, and various cachexial fevers of warm countries. **T. Lew'isi**, a species found in the blood of the rat. **T. lu'is**, a protozoan resembling *Spirochæta pallida*, found in syphilitic lesions. **T. noc'tuæ**, a species found in the blood of the little owl, being disseminated by the gnat, *Culex pipiens*. **T. The'ileri**, a species found in cattle affected with the disease galziekte.

Trypanosome (tri-pan'o-sōm). Any individual of the genus *Trypanosoma*.

Trypanosomiasis (tri-pan''o-so-mi'as-is). The diseased condition caused by the presence in the body of parasites of the genus *Trypanosoma*. It is marked by fever, anemia, and erythema.

Trypanred (tri'pan-red). Same as *Trypanroth*.

Trypanroth (tri'pan-roth). A brown powder, soluble in water, formed by introducing H_2SO_4 radicles in the benzol ring of benzopurpurin. It is injected for the purpose of destroying trypanosomes or for conferring immunity against infection by them, and is also used in gastric carcinoma and lymphadenitis.

Trypesis (trip'e-sis) [Gr. τρύπησις]. Trephination.

Trypsalin (trip'sal-in) [Gr. τρίψις a rubbing]. A proprietary digestant remedy.

Trypsase (trip'sās). Trypsin considered as an enzyme, or non-organized ferment.

Trypsin (trip'sin) [Gr. τρίψις a rubbing]. The main proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic secretion. It changes proteids into peptones. The steps of the change consist of the splitting of the proteid into hemialbumose and antialbumose, the latter of which is converted into antipeptone and the former changed into hemipeptone, which is finally split up into putrefactive matters such as leucin and tyrosin. Trypsin has been used therapeutically. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Trypsinogen (trip-sin'o-jen) [*Trypsin* + Gr. γενναν to produce]. The zymogen occurring in the pancreas, from which trypsin is formed by splitting up during the secretion of the pancreatic juice into trypsin and a proteid substance.

Trypsogen (trip'so-jen). Same as *Trypsinogen*.

Tryptic (trip'tik) [Gr. τρίψις a rubbing]. Relating to or produced by trypsin.

Tryptogen (trip'to-jen). A combination of digestive ferments with gold and arsenic bromids: used in diabetes.

Tryptolysis (trip-tol'is-is) [*Tryptone* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. The splitting up of tryptone.

Tryptone (trip'tōn). Any peptone produced by the digestion of trypsin.

Tryptonemia (trip-tōn-e'me-ah) [*Tryptone* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of tryptones in the blood.

Tryptophan (trip'to-fān). One of the compounds produced by the tryptic digestion of hemipeptone. It is a chromogen giving a violet color with bromin and chlorin. Called also *Proteinochromogen*.

Tsetse (tset'se). An African fly, *Glossi'na mor'sitans*, the bite of which is destructive to horses, cattle, and dogs, probably introducing an animal microörganism.

Tsuga (tsu'gah). A genus of coniferous trees. *T. canaden'sis* affords Canada pitch.

Tsutsugamushi disease. See under *Disease*.

Tua-tua (tu'ah-tu'ah). A plant which is used in leprosy.

Tub (tub). To treat by means of the cold bath.

Tubage (tu'bāj). Intubation; the introduction of a tube into a cavity or canal.

Tubal (tu'bal). Pertaining to a tube, as the Fallopian tube, the Eustachian tube.

Tubba, Tubboe (tub'bah, tub'bo). Same as *Crab Yaw*. See under *Yaw*.

Tube (tūb) [L. *tuba*, *tubus*]. An elongated hollow cylindric organ or instrument. **Air-t.**, any tubular passage of the respiratory apparatus. **Auscultatory t.**, a tubular instrument used in testing the sense of hearing. **Bellini's t's**, the connecting tubes of the kidney. See *Tubule, Uriniferous*. **Bellocq's t.** See *Bellocq's cannula*, under *Cannula*. **Bochdalek's t's**, cecal cavities connected with the thyroglossal duct, together with which they usually disappear soon after birth. **Bouchet's t's**, a set of tubes for use in the intubation of the larynx. **Bowman's t's, Corneal t's**, tubes formed artificially between the lamellæ of the cornea in the process of injection. **T.-casts.** See *Cast*. **Cerebromedullary t.**, a tube of the embryo, formed by the inverted epiblast, from which the cerebrospinal axis is developed; the neural canal. **Chaussier's t.**, a trumpet-shaped tube for performing insufflation of the lungs. **Collecting t's.** See *Uriniferous tubules*, under *Tubule*. **Crookes's t., an** exhausted vacuum-tube used in obtaining Röntgen rays. See *Röntgen rays*. **Drainage-t.**, a tube used in surgery to facilitate the escape of fluids. **Esmarch's t's**, tubes used in making roll-cultures of bacteria. **Esophageal t.**, a soft, flexible tube for lavage of the stomach and forcible feeding. **Eustachian t.**, the passage from the nasopharynx to the tympanum. It is from one and a half to two inches long, and is made up of a bony part, situated in the temporal bone, and a cartilaginous part, ending in the pharynx. Its purpose is to equalize the air-pressure within the tympanum with that of the external air. **Fallopian t.** See *Oviduct*. **Feeding t.**, a tube for introducing food into the stomach. **Ferrein's t's**, the convoluted uriniferous tubules. **Fusion-t's**, a pair of tubes used in observing and cultivating the power of fusion in eyes affected with heterophoria. **Geissler's t.**, a tube containing a highly rarefied gas. **Henle's looped t's.** See *Uriniferous tubules*, under *Tubule*. **Intubation-t., Tracheotomy-t.**, a breathing-tube introduced after tracheotomy or laryngotomy. **Kelly's t's**, the proctoscope and sigmoidoscope. **Kobelt's t.**, the remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body in the paroöphoron. **Leiter's t's**, flexible tubes of metal to be coiled about some part of the body: cold water is passed through them so as to reduce the temperature. **Medullary t.**, the neural canal of the embryo. **Meischer's t's**, sarcosporidia in the muscles of domestic animals: when mature they break up into spores. Called also *Rainey's t's*. **O'Beirne's t.**, a long, flexible tube for injecting fluids into the sigmoid flexure. **O'Dwyer's t.**, an intubation-tube. **Otopharyngeal t.**, the Eustachian tube. **Ovarian t's.** 1. Tube-like groups of immature ova embedded in the stroma of the ovary. Called also *Pflüger's t's*. 2. Ingrowths of the germ-epithelium of the Wolffian bodies; from them is developed the cortex of the ovaries. **Pflüger's t's.** 1. The ovarian tubes. 2. The salivary tubes. **Rainey's t's.** See *Meischer's t's*. **Ruysch's t.**, a very small tubular opening on the nasal septum, just below and before the naso-palatine foramen: it is a relic of the fetal Jacobson's organ. **Safety-t.**, a small portion of the upper end of the Eustachian tube, which, being slightly open, permits a recoil of air from the tympanum when the drum-membrane is suddenly driven in, thus equalizing the pressure in the tympanic cavity from the pharynx. **Salivary t's**, the interlobular ducts of the salivary glands. **Schachowa's spinal t.** See under *Tubule, Uriniferous*. **Stomach-t.**, a tube for feeding or for washing out the stomach. **Tampon-t.**, a piece of stout rubber tubing wound with iodoform gauze. It is used in plugging the rectum to control oozing and at the same time allow the escape of gas. **Tracheotomy-t.**, a curved tube to be inserted into the trachea through the opening made in tracheotomy. **Uterine t.**, the Fallopian tube.

Tuber (tu'ber), pl. *tu'bera* [L.]. An enlargement, knot, or swelling. **T. annula're**, the pons. **T. cine'reum**, an eminence of gray substance on the floor of the third ventricle, back of the optic tract. It is believed to be the location of the center for controlling body-heat. **T. coch'leæ**, the promontory of the tympanum. **Dorsal t.**, the most posterior of the segments of the inferior vermis. Called also *T. posti'cum*. **Frontal t.**, the frontal eminence. **T. is'chii**, the tuberosity of the ischium. **Parietal t.**, the parietal eminence of the parietal bone. **T. posti'cum.** See *Dorsal t.*

Tubercle (tu'ber-kl) [L. *tuber'culum*]. 1. A nodule, or small eminence; especially a solid elevation of the skin larger in size than a papule. 2. A rough, rounded eminence on a bone. 3. Any mass of small rounded nodules produced by the bacillus of tuberculosis. It is the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis, and consists of a translucent mass, gray in color, made up of small spheric cells, which contain giant cells and are surrounded by a layer of spindle-shaped connective-tissue cells known as *epithelioid cells*. Called also *Miliary t.* and *Gray t.* Tubercle sometimes has the form of a yellowish mass of cheesy matter, which is believed to be a degenerated form of the typical tubercle. This is know as *Yellow t.* and *Crude t.* **Acoustic t.** See *Tuberculum acousticum*. **Adductor t.**, an eminence on the femur which gives attachment to the tendon of the adductor magnus. **Amygdaloid t.**, a nodule on the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. **Anatomic t.** See *Dissection-t.* **Anterior t.**, a tubercle situated at the front part of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebræ. **T.-bacillus.** See *Bacillus*. **Babes' t's**, cellular aggregations in the medulla oblongata and the spinal ganglia in cases of rabies, and thought to be the characteristic lesions of the disease. **Carotid t., Chassaignac's t.**, a nodule on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra. **Conoid t.**, a tubercle on the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament. **Crude t.** See *Tubercle* (second definition). **Darwinian t.**, an eminence sometimes found on the edge of the helix, and conjectured by some to be a relic of a Simioid ancestry. **Deltoid t.** 1. A prominence on the clavicle for the attachment of the deltoid muscle. 2. Same as *Crest, Deltoid*. **Dissection-t.**, a warty growth upon the hand due to cadaveric poisoning contracted in dissecting. Called also *Anatomic t.* and *Post-mortem t.* **Farre's t's**, masses beneath the capsule of the liver felt on palpation in certain cases of hepatic cancer. **Fibrous t.**, a tubercle of bacillary origin which contains connective-tissue elements. **Genial t.**, a nodule on either side of the middle line on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone. **Genital t.**, an eminence of fetal life in front of the cloaca: it becomes the penis or the clitoris. **Gerdy's t.**, the elevation on the tibia to which the tibialis anticus muscle is attached at its proximal end. **Gray t.** 1. See *Tubercle* (third definition). 2. The tubercle of Rolando. **Lacrimal t.**, a node on the superior maxillary bone where the lacrimal groove reaches the orbital surface. **Laminated t.**, the nodule of the cerebellum. **Lisfranc's t.**, a tubercle for the scalenus anticus muscle, on the first rib. Called also *Scalene t.* **Lower's t.**, an eminence within the right auricle of the heart, between the orifices of the venæ cavæ. **Miliary t.** See *Tubercle* (third definition). **Montgomery's t's**, the enlarged sebaceous glands of the areola of the mamma as they are seen in late pregnancy and during lactation. **Morgagni's t., Olfactory t.**, the olfactory bulb. See *Bulb*. **Painful t.**, a tender and painful tubercle situated in the subcutaneous tissue about the joints and produced by the enlargement of the end of a sensory nerve. **Posterior t.**, a tubercle on the posterior extremity of the lumbar and some of the thoracic vertebræ. **Post-mortem t.** See *Dissection-t.* **Pterygoid t.**, a boss on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone: it attaches the internal pterygoid muscle. **Resorption-t.**, a miliary tubercle in a lymph-vessel near another miliary tubercle. **T. of Rolando**, a rounded, gray mass under the surface of the lateral columns of the medulla oblongata. It is formed by the expansion of the caput cornu posterioris. **Scalene t.** Same as *Lisfranc's t.* **T. of the tibia**, an eminence upon the upper anterior surface of the tibia to which is attached the ligamentum patellæ. **T. of the ulna**, a rough surface at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to which the brachialis anticus muscle is attached. **T's of a vertebra**, elevations (a *superior*, an *inferior*, and an *external*) upon the transverse process of the last dorsal vertebra, and represented on the lumbar vertebræ by more or less rudimentary structures. **Yellow t.** See *Tubercle* (third definition). **Zygomatic t., T. of the zygoma**, an elevation on the anterior root of the zygoma to which is attached the external lateral ligament of the inferior maxilla.

Tubercular (tu-ber'ku-lar). Of, or pertaining to, or resembling tubercle.

Tuberculase (tu-ber'ku-lās). An extract of tubercle bacilli used for protective inoculation against tuberculosis.

Tuberculated (tu-ber'ku-la-ted). Covered with tubercles; affected with tubercle.

Tuberculation (tu-ber-ku-la'shun). The development of tubercles; the becoming affected with tubercles.

Tuberculide (tu-ber'ku-lid). Any skin-lesions of a tuberculous nature.

Tuberculin (tu-ber'ku-lin). A therapeutic and diagnostic preparation from cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis: it is of various forms or modifications. Tuberculin is injected hypodermically for the treatment of tuberculosis, and also as a test for the existence of tuberculosis, patients affected with tuberculosis reacting differently from those who are free from it. See *T.-test*, under *Test*. **T. A.** is obtained from tubercle-bacilli by extracting with $\frac{1}{10}$ normal soda solution: much the same as the original tuberculin. **T. B. E.** See *New t. Koch*. **T. O.** (*i. e.*, *T. obere*, or upper tuberculin) is obtained by oxidizing cultures of tubercle bacilli by drying, pounding, and then forcing them through hydrogen monoxid, H_2O, in a powerful centrifugalizing machine, which separates the solution into two layers, the upper layer being the tuberculin O. It represents the constituents of tubercle bacilli that are soluble in glycerin. **T. R.** (*i. e.*, residue tuberculin) is the remainder, after tuberculin O, the upper layer, has been removed, treated with H_2O, and then repeatedly subjected to the action of oxygen until no residue is left. It contains the constituents of tubercle bacilli that are insoluble in glycerin. Hypodermic dose, $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{120}$ gr. (0.0003–0.0005 gm.). **T. bouillon filtrate (B. F.)**, the filtrate from bouillon cultures of tubercle bacilli. **Beraneck's t.**, a tuberculin said to be innocuous, being a mixture of equal parts of a toxin (*basiotoxin*) derived

from veal-broth cultures of *Bacillus tuberculosis* and another toxin (*acidotoxin*) derived from the bacilli themselves. **New t., Koch,** a form of tuberculin consisting of a suspension of pulverized bacilli in water, to which an equal quantity of glycerin has been added. Called also *Bacillen Emulsion, Emulsio bacilli,* and *Tuberculin B. E.* **Old t.,** the concentrated germ-free culture-medium on which tubercle bacilli have been grown. The bacilli are then killed by heat, and filtered out, and the filtrate concentrated by evaporation to one-tenth of its volume. **Purified t.,** a redissolved precipitate of the original tuberculin with 80 per cent. alcohol. **T.-test.** See *Test.*

Tuberculinose (tu-ber'ku-lin-ōs). A modified form of tuberculin.

Tuberculitis (tu''ber-ku-li'tis) [L. *tuber'culum* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of or near a tubercle.

Tuberculization (tu-ber''ku-liz-a'shun). 1. Treatment with tuberculin or its modifications. 2. The formation of or conversion into tubercle.

Tuberculize (tu-ber'ku-līz). To infect with tuberculosis or to treat with tuberculin.

Tuberculocele (tu-ber'ku-lo-sēl) [*Tubercle* + Gr. κήλη tumor]. Tuberculous disease of the testicle.

Tuberculocidin (tu-ber''ku-lo-si'din). An albumose derived from tuberculin by treating it with platinum chlorid. It is used like tuberculin, but is said to be free from the objectionable characters of the latter.

Tuberculoderma (tu-ber''ku-lo-der'mah). A tuberculous swelling or node of the skin.

Tuberculofibroid (tu-ber''ku-lo-fi'broid). Characterized by tubercle that has undergone a fibroid degeneration.

Tuberculofibrosis (tu-ber''ku-lo-fi-bro'sis). Fibroid phthisis.

Tuberculoid (tu-ber'ku-loid). Resembling tuberculosis.

Tuberculoidin (tu-ber-ku-loi'din). A form of modified tuberculin cleared of its bacilli by treatment with alcohol.

Tuberculol (tu-ber'ku-lol). A form of tuberculin free from secondary products, and containing culture fluid and bacterial cells.

Tuberculoma (tu-ber-ku-lo'mah). A neoplasm caused by the bacillus of tuberculosis.

Tuberculomyces (tu-ber-ku-lom'is-ēz) [*Tuberculosis* + Gr. μύκης fungus]. A name for the group of bacteria including the *Bacillus tuberculosis* and similar bacteria.

Tuberculophobia (tu-ber''ku-lo-fo'be-ah) [*Tuberculosis* + Gr. φόβος fear]. Morbid dread of tuberculosis.

Tuberculoplasmin (tu-ber''ku-lo-plas'min). A filtered watery solution of the protoplasm of moist living tubercle-bacilli extracted by hydraulic pressure.

Tuberculosamin (tu-ber-ku-lo-sam'in). An amin occurring in tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculosis (tu-ber-ku-lo'sis). An infectious disease caused by *Bacil'lus tuberculo'sis* and characterized by the formation of tubercle in the tissues. These tubercles undergo caseous necrosis and tend to spread in all directions, more especially in the route of least resistance. Infection may also be disseminated throughout the body through the lymph- and blood-vessels. The degenerated tubercles break down, forming in the interior of the body cavities (vomicæ) filled with a purulent liquid and degenerated matters. On a free surface it forms ulcers. Frequently the spread of the tuberculous focus is prevented by the formation of a capsule of fibrous tissue (encapsulation), due to plastic inflammation. Usually, however, there is a secondary infection with various pyogenic microorganisms, as the staphylococci and streptococci, resulting in diffuse suppuration. Various tissues and organs, as the lungs and the lymphatic system, are especially prone to infection; to a less extent the spleen, kidney, liver, intestines, and brain are liable to become infected. The muscular and fibrous tissues are more or less exempt. It is attended by symptoms due to the destruction it produces and varying with the location of the infection. When not strictly localized the general symptoms of septic infection are present, such as hectic fever, increasing emaciations, and night-sweats. **Acute miliary t.,** general tuberculosis; an acute form of tuberculosis in which minute tubercles are formed in a number of organs of the body, due to dissemination of the bacilli throughout the body by the blood-stream. It is attended by irregular fever and cerebral symptoms, three forms—typhoid, pulmonary, and meningeal—being recognized. **Attenuated t.,** tuberculosis characterized by gummy and caseous skin-complications, with a tendency to cold abscess. **Avian t.,** tuberculosis in birds. See *Fowl-t.* **T. in the bones and joints** produces strumous arthritis, or white swelling, and cold abscess. **Cestodic t.,** a disease simulating tuberculosis, but due to excessive infestation with cestode parasites. **Chicken-t., Fowl-t.,** a variety of tuberculosis affecting chickens, ducks, etc., due to the *Bacil'lus tuberculo'sis a'vium,* and producing tubercles made up principally of epithelioid cells. It may be communicated to animals and man. **T. of the intestines** is marked by the formation of spreading ulcers, especially of the lymphoid tissue. It is attended by diarrhea, and sometimes produces cicatricial stricture. **T. of the kidney and bladder** is attended with hematuria and pyuria. **T. of the larynx** produces ulceration of the vocal cords and other parts of the larynx, and is attended by cough, dyspnea, hemoptysis, etc. **T. of the lungs,** or pulmonary phthisis, is marked by the development of cavities in the lungs, with bronchopneumonia or fibroid pneumonia. It is attended by dyspnea, cough, expectoration of purulent matter, and hemoptysis. These varieties are described as acute pulmonic phthisis, chronic ulcerative tuberculosis, and fibroid phthisis. See *Phthisis.* **T. of the lymphatic glands,** or scrofula, causes caseous suppuration of the glands, and is frequently associated with coryza, conjunctivitis, and eczema of the scalp. It occurs especially in children. **T. of the serous membranes** involves the pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, and cerebral meninges, producing inflammations of those structures. Other organs and structures, as the skin, stomach, tongue, heart, liver, etc., may be affected with it. **Zoögleic t.** See *Pseudotuberculosis.*

Tuberculotherapy (tu-ber''ku-lo-ther'ap-e). Treatment of tuberculous patients by feeding with the raw flesh of animals affected by tuberculosis.

Tuberculous (tu-ber'ku-lus). Pertaining to or affected with tubercle.

Tuberculum (tu-ber'ku-lum), pl. *tuber'cula* [L.]. A tubercle. **T. acus'ticum,** a collection of nerve-cells behind the accessory auditory nucleus. **T. ante'rius.** 1. The anterior prominent extremity of the thalamus. Called also *Corpus album subotundum,* one of the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. 2. The conical eminence on the front of the anterior arch of the atlas. **T. dolo'rosum.** Same as *Painful tubercle.* See under *Tubercle.* **T. im'par,** a small tubercle in the middle line on the floor of the pharynx of the embryo, between the ends of the mandibular and hyoid arches; it is the first rudiment of the tongue. **T. Low'eri.** See *Lower's tubercle,* under *Tubercle.* **Tuber'cula milia'ria,** milium. **T. pu'bicum,** the spine of the os pubis. **Tuber'cula quadrigem'ina,** the corpora quadrigemina. **T. seba'cea,** milium. **T. sep'ti,** a tubercle or prominence on the upper anterior part of the nasal septum.

Tuberon (tu'ber-on). An oily ketone from the volatile oil of tuberose.

Tuberose (tu'ber-ōs). Shaped like or resembling a tuber.

Tuberosity (tu-ber-os'it-e) [L. *tubero'sitas*]. A broad eminence situated on a bone. **Coracoid t.,** the impression on the clavicle for the coracoid ligament. **Costal t.,** the impression on the clavicle for the attachment of the rhomboid ligament. **T. of the femur,** either of two tuberosities (*internal* and *external*) above the condyles of the femur. **Greater t. of the humerus,** a rough prominence below the outer part of the head of the humerus. To it are attached the supraspinous, infraspinous, and teres minor muscles. **Lesser t. of the humerus,** a tuberosity below the front of the head of the humerus, on which is inserted the subscapularis muscle. **T. of the ischium,** a round knob projecting downward from the ischium. It forms the point of the ischium on which the body rests in sitting. **T. of the tibia,** either of two tuberosities forming the sides of the head of the tibia.

Tuberous (tu'ber-us). Same as *Tuberose.*

Tubo-abdominal (tu''bo-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the oviduct and the abdomen.

Tuboligamentous (tu''bo-lig-am-en'tus). Pertaining to an oviduct and a broad ligament.

Tubo-ovarial, Tubo-ovarian (tu''bo-o-va're-al, tu''bo-o-va're-an). Of or pertaining to an oviduct and an ovary.

Tubo-ovariotomy (tu''bo-o-va-re-ot'o-me). Excision of the ovaries and oviducts.

Tuboperitoneal (tu''bo-per-it-o-ne'al). Pertaining to an oviduct and the peritoneum.

Tubotympanal (tu-bo-tim'pan-al). Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the tympanum. See *Canal.*

Tubo-uterine (tu-bo-u'ter-in). Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus.

Tubovaginal (tu-bo-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to an oviduct and the vagina.

Tubular (tu'bu-lar) [L. *tubula'ris*]. Shaped like a tube; of or pertaining to a tubule. **T. membrane,** the perineurium.

Tubulature (tu'bu-la-chūr) [L. *tu'ba* tube]. The tube of a receiver or retort.

Tubule (tu'būl), pl. *tu'buli* [L. *tu'bulus*]. Any small tube. **Collecting t., Straight t.,** any one of the tubules of the medulla of the kidney which, by their union, form the discharging tubules. See *Kidney.* **Conjunctional t's,** the curved canals which connect the collecting and discharging tubules with each other. **Convoluted t.,** the coiled part of a uriniferous tubule. See *Kidney.* **Dental t's,** undulating tubules in the substance of the dentin. **Discharging t.,** any one of those renal tubules which open upon the papillæ of the calices. See *Kidney.* **Ferrein's t's,** the tubules of the kidney which make up the pyramids of Ferrein. See *Tube.* **Irregular t., Zigzag t.,** a portion of the cortical part of a uriniferous tubule. **Kobelt's t's,** the outer series of tubules in the parovarium; also a similar series in the male paradidymis. **Miescher's t's,** large elongated cysts of the muscles of subjects infested with sarcosporidia: the tubules contain the parasites. **Rainey's t.** Same as *Miescher's t's.* **Secondary convoluted t.,** a coiled tubule connecting an irregular tubule with a straight tubule in the kidney. **Segmental t's,** the tubules of the Wolffian body. **Seminiferous t's,** the minute folded ducts which make up most of the substance of the testicle. **Spiral t.,** the coiled cortical portion of a uriniferous tubule. **Straight t's,** the tubuli recti; twelve to twenty tubules which make up the corpus highmorianum of the testicle. **Uriniferous t's,** the minute canals, made up of basement-membrane lined with epithelium, which form the substance of the kidneys. They begin in the cortex of the kidney as the *Malpighian corpuscles;* continuing, they extend as tortuous canals (*first* or *proximal convoluted tubules*), then as spirals (*spiral tubules of Schachowa*) in the cortex, then down into the medulla and back again, forming the *descending* and *ascending* limbs of *Henle's loop,* then as zigzag tubes in the cortex (*irregular* or *zigzag tubules*), then in coils (*secondary* or *distal convoluted tubules*), then joining by curved tubules (*conjunctional tubules*) with other curved tubules to form in the medulla the straight tubes (*straight* or *collecting tubes*), which join other straight tubes to form the *discharging tubes* or *ducts of Bellini,* which open in papillæ in the calices of the pelvis of the kidney. See *Kidney.* **Uriniparous t's,** those of the cortical portion of the kidney. **Vertical t.,** the inner set of tubules in the parovarium.

Tubulization (tu-bu-liz-a'shun). Foramitti's method of treating injured nerves by isolating the nerve stump in an absorbable cylinder which serves as a guide for new growth.

Tubulocyst (tu'bu-lo-sist). Any cystic dilatation of an obsolete canal or functionless duct.

Tubulodermoid (tu''bu-lo-der'moid). A dermoid tumor due to the persistence of a fetal tube.

Tubuloracemose (tu''bu-lo-ras'em-ōs). Both tubular and racemose, as a *T. gland.*

Tubulous (tu'bu-lus). Containing tubules.

Tubulus (tu'bu-lus) [L.]. A tubule.

Tufnell's treatment (tuf'nelz). See *Treatment.*

Tuft, renal (tuft). Same as *Malpighian body.* See *Body.*

Tugging, Tracheal (tug'ging). A pulling sensation in the trachea, due to aneurysm of the arch of the aorta.

Tulase (tu'lās). Von Behring's fluid, used by him in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Tulipin (tu'lip-in). A poisonous alkaloid from the garden tulip: a sialagogue and stimulant. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. (0.001–0.003 gm.).

Tulip-tree (tu'lip-tree). A forest tree of North America, *Lirioden'dron tulipif'era.* An aromatic stimulant, tonic, and antiperiodic. Dose of *fluid extract,* 10–40 min. (0.666–2.666 c.c.).

Tulose (tu'lōs). Same as *Tulase.*

Tumefacient (tu-me-fa'shent) [L. *tumefa'ciens*]. Tending to cause or causing a swelling.

Tumefaction (tu-me-fak'shun) [L. *tumefac'tio*]. A swelling; the state of being swollen, or the act of swelling; puffiness; edema.

Tumenol (tu'men-ol). A syrupy oil (*T. oil, t. sulphone*); used like ichthyol; also a powder (*t. powder, t. sulphonic acid*); both are of a bituminous origin. **Commercial t.,** a brown-black, acid fluid from which tumenol oil and powder are prepared.

Tumid (tu'mid) [L. *tu'midus*]. Swollen or edematous.

Tumor (tu'mor) [L., from *tu'mere* to swell]. 1. Swelling; morbid enlargement. 2. A neoplasm. A mass of new tissue which persists and grows

independently of its surrounding structures, and which has no physiologic use. Tumors are *innocent* or *malignant*. Malignant tumors tend to infiltrate the tissues; innocent tumors push the tissues aside, and are usually encapsuled; many malignant tumors tend to produce secondary growths in adjacent glands, and are disseminated throughout the body; they affect the general health, and usually, when removed, tend to recur. There are many theories regarding the origin of tumors. The *inclusion theory* holds that tumors are developed from embryonic cells which were produced in greater numbers than the fetus required, and remain gathered in a certain point until stimulated to growth and development by physiologic activity of the part or the application of irritation. Some tumors are believed to be hereditary. Irritation and injury are thought by many to be the active agents in originating tumors. Physiologic activity aids the development of some forms, and physiologic decline of others. **Acute splenic t.**, a tumor resulting from acute splenitis. **Adenoid t.** Same as *Adenoma*. **Adipose t.** Same as *Lipoma*. **T. al'bus**, white swelling; tuberculosis of a bone or joint. **Benign t.**, any tumor not likely to recur after removal; an innocent tumor. **Blood-t.**, a hematoma; also an aneurysm. **Butyroid t.**, a collection of material in the mammary gland closely resembling butter. **Cartilaginous t.**, an enchondroma. **Cavernous t.** Same as *Cavernoma*. **Cock's peculiar t.**, septic ulceration of a neglected sebaceous cyst of the scalp, simulating an epithelioma. **Connective-tissue t.**, any tumor developed from some structure of the connective tissue, such as a lipoma, fibroma, glioma, chondroma, or sarcoma. **Cystic t.**, one not solid, but more or less hollow. **Dermoid t.**, a tumor which contains fatty cutaneous elements, and sometimes hair, nails, etc. **Desmoid t.**, a hard, fibrous tumor. **Eiloid t.**, a skin-tumor having the look of a coil of intestine. **Embryoplastic t.**, one due to the growth of persistent embryo-cells. **Encysted t.**, a tumor enclosed in a membranous sac. **Erectile t.**, one made up of erectile tissue. **False t.**, one due to extravasation, exudation, echinococcus, or retained sebaceous matter. **Fibroid t.** Same as *Fibroma*. **Fibroplastic t.**, a variety of spindle-celled sarcoma. **Follicular t.**, a sebaceous cyst; a dilated sebaceous follicle. **Fungating t.**, a tumor with exuberant granulations. **Grawitz's tumors of the kidney**, hypernephroma; the tumors formerly known as adenomata of the kidney, but which Grawitz has shown to be an overgrowth of fetal inclusions in the midst of the kidney-substance of particles of suprarenal glandular tissue. **Gubler's t.**, a tumor on the back of the wrist in cases of paralysis of the extensors of the hand. **Gummy t.** Same as *Gumma*. **Heterologous t.**, one made up of tissue which differs from that in which it grows. **Histioid t.**, one which is formed of a single tissue resembling that of the surrounding parts. **Homologous t.**, one whose substance resembles that of the surrounding parts. **Innocent t.** See *Benign t.* **Ivory-like t.** Same as *Osteoma eburneum*. **Lacteal t.**, a mammary abscess, or galactocele. **Malignant t.**, one which is likely to recur and eventually to destroy life. **Margaroid t.**, a cholesteatoma. **Migrated t., Migratory t.**, a tumor that has become detached from its original location and fixed in some other place or lies free in a cavity. **Mixed t.**, one which combines the characteristics of two or more classes of tumors. **Mucous t.**, a myxoma. **Muscular t.**, a myoma. **Nélaton's t.**, a dermoid tumor of the wall of the abdomen. **Oozing t.**, a rare disease consisting of a large, flat tumor on one or both labia majora, divided with deep fissures, and discharging a large amount of acrid, offensive fluid. **Organoid t.**, a tumor composed of complex tissues and resembling an organ, or viscus. **Pearl t.** See *Cholesteatoma*. **Pearly t.**, an epidermic cyst of the lymphatic glands which occurs along the sheath of the carotid. **Phantom-t.**, an abdominal swelling not due to a structural change, but to a neurosis; it is generally due to gaseous distention of the bowels. **Pott's puffy t.**, a circumscribed edema of the scalp associated with osteomyelitis of the skull-bones. **Pseudo-intraligamentous t.**, a kind of ovarian tumor simulating intraligamentous tumors, but in reality adherent to the posterior surface of the broad ligament. **Rokitanski's t.**, a kind of dropsy of the Graafian follicle, forming a small pedunculated cyst and giving the ovary the appearance of a bunch of grapes. **Sand-t.** Same as *Psammoma*. **Sebaceous t.**, a cyst formed by the retention of the secretions of a sebaceous gland. **Splenic t.**, an enlarged spleen. **Teratoid t.** Same as *Teratoma*. **Transition-t.**, one which recurs after removal and then shows malignant characters. **Tridermic t.**, a dermoid cyst derived from the three embryonic layers. **True t.**, any tumor produced by proliferation. **Vascular t.** 1. An aneurysm. 2. An angioma. 3. A bleeding internal hemorrhoida. growth. **Warty cicatricial t.**, a neoplasm which appears in a set of warty growths in parallel lines on the surface of a scar: it often breaks down and becomes what is known as Marjolin's ulcer.

Tumorous (tu'mor-us). Of the nature of a tumor.

Tumultus (tu-mul'tus) [L.]. Excessive organic action or motility.

Tungstate (tung'stāt). A salt of tungstic acid.

Tungsten (tung'sten) [Swed. "heavy stone"]. A brittle metallic element; symbol, W (for *Wolfram*); atomic weight, 183.6; specific gravity, 19.13. Calcium tungstate is employed in skiagraphy, and various tungsten compounds are used in chemistry as reagents.

Tungstic acid (tung'stik). A compound, H_2WO_4.

Tunic (tu'nik) [L. *tu'nica*]. An external lining membrane or coat. **Bichat's t.**, the intima of a blood-vessel. **Bruecke's t.** See *Tunica nervea*. **Ruysch's t.**, the entochoroidea.

Tunica (tu'nik-ah), pl. *tu'nicæ*. Latin for *Tunic*. **T. adna'ta**, that portion of the conjunctiva that comes in contact with the eyeball. **T. adventi'tia**, the outer coat of an artery. See *Artery*. **T. albugin'ea**, the sclerotic coat of the eye (*T. albugin'ea oc'uli*); also the fibrous coat of a testis (*T. albugin'ea tes'tis*) or ovary (*T. albugin'ea ova'rii*). **T. ex'tima, in'tima, me'dia**, the outer, inner, and middle coats of an artery. See *Artery*. **T. ner'vea of Bruecke**, the retinal layers exclusive of the rod-and-cone layer with its fibers and nuclei. **T. Ruyschia'na.** See *Entochoroidea*. **T. vagina'lis**, the serous covering of the testis, formed by a portion of the peritoneum which descends with the testicle and afterward forms a closed pouch investing the testicle. See *Testicle*. **T. vasculo'sa.** 1. Same as *Mesochoroidea*. 2. The vascular coat of the testis on the inner side of the tunica albuginea. See *Testicle*. **T. vasculo'sa len'tis**, the vascular envelope which encloses and nourishes the developing lens of the fetus. It consists of the *pupillary membrane* in the region of the pupil; the *capsulopupillary membrane* around the edge of the lens; and the capsular membrane at the back of the lens.

Tunicin (tu'nis-in). A substance resembling cellulose, derivable from certain of the lowest vertebrates, such as the tunicaries or ascidians; animal cellulose.

Tunnel, Corti's (tun'el). The canal of Corti; the canal formed by the conjoined arches of Corti and the basilar membrane. See *Ear*.

Tunnel-anemia. Same as *Ankylostomiasis*.

Tunnel-disease. Same as *Caisson-disease*. See *Disease*.

Tupelo, Tupola (tu'pel-o, tu'po-lah). The tree *Nys'sa unifio'ra*, of the Southern United States; also any tree or species of the genus *Nys'sa*. From the spongy wood of the root surgeons' tents are prepared.

Turacin (tu'ras-in). A red or crimson pigment from the feathers of the turaku (*Tu'racus*), a bird of Africa. It contains over 5 per cent. of copper.

Turaco-porphyrin (tu''rak-o-por'fir-in). A derivative from turacin: nearly identical with hematoporphyrin.

Turbinal (tur'bin-al) [L. *turbina'lis*, from *tur'bo* a top]. 1. Turbinated. 2. A turbinated bone; any one of the three bones situated on the outside of the nasal fossæ. They are the *superior* and *middle*, which form part of the ethmoid bone, and are therefore called *ethmoturbinal*, the *inferior* (or *maxilloturbinal*), and *sphenoidal turbinal*, which constitutes part of the sphenoid. **T. bone, Fourth**, the posterior part of the superior *middle* turbinated; unattached in about one-third of all cases: the concha Santorini.

Turbinate, Turbinated (tur'bin-āt, tur'bin-a-ted). Shaped like a top. **T. bone** or **body.** Same as *Turbinal* (second definition).

Turbinectomy (tur-bin-ek'to-me) [*Turbinal* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of a turbinated bone.

Turbinotome (tur-bin'o-tōm). A cutting instrument for use in the removal or cutting of a turbinated bone.

Turbinotomy (tur-bin-ot'o-me) [*Turbinal* + Gr. τομή a cut]. The surgical cutting of a turbinated bone.

Türck's column (tērks). See *Column* and *Spinal cord*.

Turf-board (turf'bōrd). A material made from peat-moss and used like moss-board.

Turgescence (tur-jes'ens) [L. *turges'cens* swelling]. The distention or swelling of a part.

Turgescent (tur-jes'ent) [L. *turges'cens*]. Swelling or beginning to swell.

Turgid (tur'jid) [L. *tur'gidus*]. Swollen and congested.

Turgometer (ter-gom'et-er) [L. *tur'gor* swelling + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of turgescence.

Turgor (tur'gor) [L.]. The condition of being turgid; normal or other fulness. **T. vita'lis**, the normal fulness of the blood-vessels and capillaries. When the surrounding tissues lose their normal resistance this turgor becomes preternaturally increased, and swelling results.

Turicin (tu'ris-in). An antidiarrheal preparation of tannin and glutonin.

Turkey-corn (tur'ke-korn). The plant *Dicen'tra canaden'sis*, of North America: its tubers are diuretic and resolvent. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–40 min. (0.666–2.666 c.c.).

Turmeric (tur'mer-ik). The rhizome of *Curcuma lon'ga*, a zingiberaceous plant of South America. It contains the alkaloid curcumin, a tincture of which and a paper prepared from it are used like litmus in testing. It is turned brownish by alkalies. Dose of *fluid extract* (as an aromatic stimulant), 15–20 min. (1–1.333 c.c.).

Turmerol (tur'mer-ol). An oily alcohol derivable from the oil of turmeric; also the oil itself.

Turning (turn'ing). Version in obstetric practice.

Turn of life (turn). Same as *Menopause*.

Turpentine (tur'pen-tīn) [L. *terebin'thina*]. A liquid or concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pi'nus palus'tris* and other species of *Pinus*. It contains a volatile oil (*oil of turpentine*), to which its properties are due, and in which form it is generally used. It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and, in large doses, laxative. It is used as a stimulant in the typhoid state, as a hemostatic in menorrhagia, intestinal hemorrhage, and purpura hæmorrhagica, and as a laxative in chronic constipation by rectal injection. Externally it is applied in the form of liniment, ointment, etc. Dose of *oil*, 20–60 gr. (1.333–4 gm.). **Aleppo t.**, a variety from *Pi'nus halepen'sis*. **Bordeaux t.**, a variety from *Pi'nus marit'ima*. Called *galipot*. **Canada t.**, Canada balsam. See under *Balsam*. Also a turpentine from *Pi'nus marit'ima*. **Carpathian t.**, a variety from *Pi'nus cem'bra*. **Chian t.**, a greenish oleoresin from *Pista'cia terebin'thus*, a tree of Mediterranean countries. It is sometimes prescribed for cancer. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.333 gm.). **Common t.**, the turpentine of *Pi'nus sylves'tris*, *Pi'nus palus'tris*, and other species of pine. **Hungarian t.**, the turpentine of *Pi'nus pumil'io*. **Larch-t.** See *Venice t.* **Oil of t.**, a volatile oil distilled from common turpentine: diuretic, anthelmintic, stimulant, and rubefacient. **Strassburg t.**, a turpentine from *A'bies pectina'ta*, a European spruce or fir. **Venice t.**, a turpentine from the larch-tree, *La'rix Europæ'a*. Called also *Larch-t.* **White t.**, a turpentine from *Pi'nus palus'tris* and other species of pine.

Turpentole (tur'pen-tōl). A light purified petroleum spirit.

Turpeth (tur'peth) [L. *turpe'thum*]. An East Indian plant, *Ipomœ'a turpe'thum*, resembling jalap; also its purgative root. **T. mineral** [L. *turpe'thum minera'le*], an old name for *hydrargy'ri subsul'phas fla'vus*, yellow basic sulphate of mercury, $HgSO_4 2HgO$; an active emetic and a powerful errhine: used in croup and for headache, etc.

Turpethin (tur'peth-in). A purgative resin from turpeth.

Turunda (tu-run'dah) [L.]. A surgeon's tent; also a suppository.

Tusk (tusk). An extremely large tooth projecting beyond the lips.

Tussal (tus'sal) [L. *tus'sis* cough]. Pertaining to a cough.

Tussicular (tus-ik'u-lar) [L. *tussic'ula*, dim. of *tus'sis* cough]. Of or relating to a cough.

Tussiculation (tus-ik-u-la'shun). A short, hacking cough.

Tussilago (tus-sil-a'go), pl. *tussila'gines* [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The leaves of *T. far'fara*, or colts-foot, are tonic, demulcent, and antibechic. **T. petasi'tes**, a plant of Europe; butter-bur; also its homeopathic preparation.

Tussis (tus'sis). Latin for *Cough*. **T. convul'siva**, whooping-cough, or pertussis.

Tussive (tus'siv). Pertaining or due to a cough.

Tussol (tus'sol). Antipyrin mandelate, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_6H_5CH.OH.COOH$, a crystalline compound: used as a remedy for whooping-cough. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–8 gr. (0.0049–0.5 gm.).

Tutamen (tu-ta'men), pl. *tutam'ina*. Latin for *Defence* or *Protection*. **Tutam'ina cer'ebri** [L. "defences of the brain"], the hair, scalp, skull, and meninges. **T. oc'uli**, the defences or protecting appendages of the eye: the lids, lashes, etc.

Tutsan (tut'san) [L. *to'tum* all + *sana're* to heal]. The plant *Hyperi'cum androsæ'mum*, formerly prized as a vulnerary and aperient.

Twang (twang). A personal, and often nasal, quality of the voice.

'Tween-brain (twēn'brān). The inter-brain, or thalamencephalon.

Twelfth nerve (twelfth). The hypoglossal nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Twin (twin). One of two individuals born at the same birth. **T.-cones,** cone-cells of the retina in which two cells are blended. **T.-labor,** tedious labor due to the presence of two fetuses. **T.-pole,** that part of a spiral-fibered nerve-cell from which both the straight and the spiral fibers spring.

Twinge (twinj). A keen, darting pain.

Twitch (twitch). A simple unit of muscular effort.

Tylion (til'e-on) [Gr. τύλιον knot]. The point on the anterior edge of the optic groove in the median line.

Tylmarin (til'mar-in). Acetylorthocumaric acid, a crystalline antirheumatic powder. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.66 gm.).

Tyloma (ti-lo'mah) [Gr. τύλος knot + -ωμα tumor]. A callus or callosity.

Tylophora asthmat'ica (ti-lof'or-ah) [Gr. τύλος knot + φορεῖν to bear]. An apocynaceous plant of South Asia. It is emetic, and is useful in dysentery and asthma. Emetic dose of powdered leaves, ¼–2 gr.; emetic dose, 15–20 gr.

Tylophorin (ti-lof'or-in). An alkaloid from *Tylophʹora asthmatʹica:* emetic and antasthmatic.

Tylosis (ti-lo'sis) [Gr. τύλωσις]. 1. The formation of calluses upon the skin. 2. A callus, or callosity. See *Keratosis.* **T. lin'guæ.** Same as *Leukoplakia buccalis.*

Tylotic (til-ot'ik). Pertaining to or affected with tylosis.

Tympanal (tim'pan-al). Pertaining to the tympanum.

Tympanectomy (tim-pan-ek'to-me) [L. *tympʹanum* drum + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of the membrane of the drum of the ear.

Tympania (tim-pan'e-ah). Same as *Tympanites.*

Tympanic (tim-pan'ik) [L. *tympanʹicus*]. 1. Of or pertaining to the tympanum. 2. Bell-like; resonant.

Tympanichord (tim-pan'ik-ord). The chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve which traverses the tympanum.

Tympanichordal (tim''pan-ik-or'dal). Pertaining to the tympanichord.

Tympanicity (tim-pan-is'it-e). A tympanic quality.

Tympanism (tim'pan-izm) [Gr. τύμπανον drum]. Distention with gas; tympanites.

Tympanites (tim-pan-i'tēz) [L.; Gr. τυμπανίτης, from τύμπανον drum]. Distention of the abdomen due to the presence of gas or air in the intestine or in the peritoneal cavity, as in peritonitis and typhoid fever. **Uterine t.,** physometra.

Tympanitic (tim-pan-it'ik). 1. Pertaining to or affected with tympanites. 2. Bell-like, or tympanic.

Tympanitis (tim-pan-i'tis) [Gr. τύμπανον drum + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the tympanum; otitis media.

Tympanocervical abscess (tim''pan-o-ser'vik-al). See *Abscess.*

Tympano-Eustachian (tim''pan-o-u-sta'ke-an). Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

Tympanohyal (tim''pan-o-hi'al). 1. Pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch. 2. A small bone or cartilage at the base of the styloid process. In early life it becomes a part of the temporal bone.

Tympanomalleal (tim''pan-o-mal'e-al). Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus.

Tympanomandibular (tim''pan-o-man-dib'u-lar). Pertaining to the tympanum and the inferior maxilla. **T. cartilage.** See *Meckel's cartilage.*

Tympanomastoid abscess (tim''pan-o-mas'toid). See *Abscess.*

Tympanomastoiditis (tim''pan-o-mas-toid-i'tis). Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoidea.

Tympanophonia (tim''pan-o-fo'ne-ah) [*Tympanum* + Gr. φωνή sound]. Autophony.

Tympanosquamosal (tim''pan-o-skwam-o'sal). Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the squamosa.

Tympanotemporal (tim''pan-o-tem'por-al). Pertaining to the tympanum and the region over the temporal bone.

Tympanotomy (tim-pan-ot'o-me) [L. *tymʹpanum* drum + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. Surgical puncture of the membrana tympani.

Tympanous (tim'pan-us). Pertaining to or marked by tympanism; distended with gas.

Tympanum (tim'pan-um) [L.]. 1. The middle ear, or ear-drum. See *Ear.* 2. Less correctly, the tympanic membrane.

Tympany (tim'pan-e) [Gr. τυμπανίας]. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic, or bell-like, percussion-note. **Bell-t.,** a modified tympanitic note heard on percussion of the chest in some cases of pneumothorax. **Skoda's t., Skodaic t.** Same as *Skodaic resonance.* See *Resonance.*

Tyndalization (tin''dal-iz-a'shun). Same as *Intermittent sterilization.* See *Sterilization.*

Type (tīp) [L. *tyʹpus;* Gr. τύπος mark]. The general or prevailing character of any particular case of disease. **Jäger's test-t's,** test-types consisting of ordinary letters: used for testing at near-points. **Snellen's t's,** a variety of test-types for oculists' use. **Test-t's,** letters of various sizes and shapes used in testing the visual power. **Vesanic t.,** insanity due to primary disease of the mind and not to any external cause, as injury, poisoning, or disease of some other organ. It includes mania, melancholia, etc.

Typembryo (ti-pem'bre-o). An embryo in that stage of development at which the characteristics of the type to which it belongs may be seen.

Typewriters' backache (tīp'ri-terz). Pain in the back occurring in typewriters.

Typh, T.-fever (tif). Typhus and typhoid viewed together.

Typhase (ti'fās). A ferment or enzyme formed by the bacillus of typhoid fever and capable of splitting up the latter.

Typhemia (ti-fe'me-ah) [*Typhus* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood.

Typhia (tif'e-ah). Typhoid fever.

Typhinia (ti-fin'e-ah). Relapsing fever.

Typhization (tif-iz-a'shun). Induction of a diseased condition by exposure to the poison of typhus.

Typhlectomy (tif-lek'to-me). Same as *Cecectomy.*

Typhlenteritis (tif''len-ter-i'tis) [Gr. τυφλός blind + ἔντερον intestine]. Inflammation of the cecum.

Typhlitis (tif-li'tis) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the cecum. The term was formerly used for the condition now called *Appendicitis.*

Typhlocele (tif'lo-sēl). Same as *Cecocele.*

Typhlodicliditis (tif''lo-dik-lid-i'tis) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + δικλίς door + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileocecal valve.

Typhlo-empyema (tif''lo-em-pi-e'mah) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + *Empyema*]. An abdominal abscess accompanying appendicitis.

Typhlolithiasis (tif'lo-lith-i'as-is) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + λίθος stone]. The presence of calculi in the cecum.

Typhlology (tif-lol'o-je) [Gr. τυφλός blind + λόγος discourse]. The sum of what is known in regard to blindness.

Typhlon (tif'lon) [Gr. τυφλός blind]. The cecum.

Typhlopexy (tif'lo-peks-e) [Gr. τυφλός blind + πῆξις fixation]. The operation of fixing the cecum to the abdominal wall for the relief of invagination.

Typhlosis (tif-lo'sis) [Gr. τυφλός blind]. Blindness.

Typhlostomy (tif-los'to-me) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + στόμα mouth]. Colostomy in which the opening is made into the cecum.

Typhloteritis (tif''lo-ter-i'tis). Same as *Typhloenteritis.*

Typhlotomy (tif-lot'o-me) [Gr. τυφλόν cecum + τέμνειν to cut]. The operation of cutting into the cecum.

Typhobacillosis (ti''fo-bas-il-o'sis) [*Typhus* + *Bacillus*]. The symptoms due to poisoning by the toxins of the *Bacillus typhoʹsus.*

Typho-bacterin (ti-fo-bak'ter-in). See *Bacterial vaccine,* under *Vaccine.*

Typhoid (ti'foid) [L. *typhoiʹdes;* Gr. τῦφος stupor + εἶδος form]. Resembling typhus. **Cholera t.,** the typhoid state sometimes coming on after the algid stage of cholera. It is occasionally attended by a skin-eruption. **T. fever.** See *Fever.* **T. state.** See *State.* **Subcontinuous t.,** a form of malarial disease simulating typhoid fever.

Typhoidal (ti-foid'al). Resembling typhoid.

Typhoidette (ti-foid-et'). A mild form of typhoid fever.

Typhoin (ti-fo'in). A preparation of bacilli of typhoid injected hypodermically in typhoid fever. Dose, 10–50 gr. (0.65–3 gm.) daily.

Typhomalarial (ti''fo-mal-a're-al). Of malarial origin, but with typhoid symptoms. See *Fever.*

Typhomania (ti-fo-ma'ne-ah) [Gr. τῦφος stupor + μανία madness]. The state of muttering delirium accompanying typhus or typhoid fever, and characteristic of the typhoid state.

Typhonia (ti-fo'ne-ah). Same as *Typhomania.*

Typhonium trilobatum (ti-fo'ne-um tri-lo-ba'tum) [L.]. An Asiatic plant, highly valued in oriental practice as a polychrest remedy.

Typhopaludism (ti-fo-pal'u-dizm). Malarial fever with typhoid symptoms.

Typhopneumonia (ti''fo-nu-mo'ne-ah). Pneumonia complicated with typhoid fever, or pneumonia with symptoms of typhoid.

Typhoremittent (ti''fo-re-mit'tent). Remittent and having typhoid symptoms.

Typhosepsis (ti-fo-sep'sis) [Gr. τῦφος stupor + σῆψις putrefaction]. The septic poisoning that occurs in typhoid.

Typhosis (ti-fo'sis). Any typhus-like affection.

Typhotoxin (ti-fo-tox'in). A deadly ptomaïn, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, isomeric with gadinin, derived from cultures of typhoid-fever bacillus. It causes diarrhea, muscular paralysis, salivation, and dilatation of the pupil.

Typhous (ti'fus). Pertaining to or like typhus.

Typhus, T. fever (ti'fus) [Gr. τῦφος stupor]. A contagious fever characterized by a petechial eruption, high temperature, and great prostration. See under *Fever.* **Abdominal t., T. abdomina'lis,** typhoid fever. **Collapsing t.,** the im-pyeng of Corea; an infectious typhoid fever. **T. icteroi'des,** yellow fever. **T. lævis'simus,** a very mild form of enteric fever. **T. recur'rens,** relapsing fever. **T. sid'erans,** true typhus of a malignant and quickly fatal form.

Typic, Typical (tip'ik, tip'ik-al) [Gr. τυπικός]. Presenting the distinctive features of any type.

Typoscope (ti'po-skōp) [Gr. τύπος stamp + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument to aid amblyopes and cataract patients in reading.

Tyrannism (tir'an-nizm) [Gr. τύραννος tyrant]. Insane or morbid cruelty; also cruelty with sexual perversion.

Tyrein (ti're-in) [Gr. τυρός cheese]. The coagulated casein of milk.

Tyremesis (ti-rem'es-is) [Gr. τυρός cheese + ἔμεσις vomiting]. The caseous vomiting of infants.

Tyresin (ti-re'sin). A principle derivable from the venom of serpents and from the juice of mushrooms; it is said to be an antidote for snake-poisoning.

Tyriasis (tir-i'as-is). Elephantiasis; also alopecia.

Tyrogenous (ti-roj'en-us) [Gr. τύρος cheese + γεννᾶν to produce]. Originating in cheese.

Tyroglyphus (ti-rog'lif-us) [Gr. τυρός cheese + γλίφειν to carve]. A genus of acarids. **T. si'ro** is the cheese-mite: said sometimes to produce gastritis and diarrhea in persons who eat cheese containing them.

Tyroid (ti'roid) [Gr. τυρός cheese + εἶδος form]. Caseous; resembling cheese.

Tyroleucin (ti-ro-lu'sin) [Gr. τυρός cheese + *Leucin*]. A substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_4$, from decomposed albumin.

Tyroma (ti-ro'mah) [Gr. τύρωμα cheese]. A caseous tumor; a new growth or nodule of cheesy matter.

Tyromatosis (ti-ro-mat-o'sis) [Gr. τύρωμα cheese]. Caseation.

Tyrosin (ti-ro'sin) [Gr. τυρός cheese]. A crystallizable amido-acid, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$, or amidohydrocumaric acid; a product of the putrefaction or the pancreatic digestion of proteids. It also exists in or is derivable from many animal and vegetable juices, and may be prepared from cholesterin. Injected subcutaneously it is an antidote to the poison of snake-venom.

Tyrosinase (ti-ro'sin-ās). An oxidizing ferment in animal tissues, converting tyrosin into pigments similar to melanin.

Tyrosinuria (ti''ro-sin-u're-ah) [*Tyrosin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of tyrosin in urine.

Tyrosis (ti-ro'sis) [Gr. τυρός cheese]. Cheesy degeneration or caseation.

Tyrothrix (ti'ro-thrix) [Gr. τυρός cheese + θρίξ hair]. A genus of schizomycetes, or bacilli, causing the coagulation of milk.

Tyrotoxicon (ti-ro-tox'ik-on) [Gr. τυρός cheese + τοξικόν poison]. A poisonous crystalline ptomaïn, $C_6H_5N.N.OH$, or diazobenzene hydroxid, sometimes occurring in stale milk, cheese, and ice-cream. When injected it causes vertigo, headache, vomiting, chills, muscular cramps, purging, prostration, and death. It is believed to be the cause of cholera infantum.

Tyrotoxin (ti-ro-tox'in) [Gr. τυρός cheese + *Toxin*]. Any toxin developed in cheese or milk by a bacillus.

Tyrotoxism (ti-ro-tox'izm) [Gr. τυρός cheese + τοξικόν poison]. Cheese-poisoning.

Tyroxin (ti-rok'sin). One of the derivatives of the decomposition of albumin.

Tyrrell's fascia, hook (tir'elz). See *Fascia, Hook.*

Tyson's glands (ti'sunz). See under *Gland.*

U.

U. The symbol of *Uranium.*

Uabain (wah'ba-in). See *Ouabain.*

Uarthritis (u-ar-thri'tis). Gout due to excess of uric acid in the system.

Uberty (u'ber-te) [L. *u'ber*, udder]. Fertility.

Ucambin (oo-kam'bin). See *Ukambin.*

Udruj (ud'ruj). An East Indian medicinal gum.

Uffelman's test (oof'el-mahnz). See *Tests, Table of.*

Uixi (wix'e). The *Myris'tica platysper'ma*, a medicinal plant of South America.

Ukambin (oo-kam'bin). A crystalline alkaloid from African arrow-poison having the effect of strophanthin, but more active. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

Ulæmorrhagia. See *Ulemorrhagia.*

Ulatrophia (u-lat-ro'fe-ah) [Gr. οὖλον gum + ἀτροφία atrophy]. Shrinkage or wasting of the gums.

Ulcer (ul'ser) [L. *ul'cus*]. An open sore other than a wound; a loss of substance on a cutaneous or mucous surface, and causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues. **Aden u.** 1. A form of Oriental sore or Aleppo boil. 2. An ulcer of the leg following beriberi. **Adherent u.**, a skin-ulcer the base of which adheres to the subcutaneous fascia. **Amputating u.**, ulceration which encircles a part and destroys the tissues to the bone. **Anamite u.**, an obstinate endemic sore of Indo-China: probably furunculus orientalis. Called also *Cochin-China u.* **Arrosion-u.**, an annoying ulcer of the respiratory tract: usually tuberculous. **Arterial u.**, an ulcer of the skin caused by disease of an artery. **Atheromatous u.**, a loss of substance in the wall of an artery or in the endocardium caused by the breaking down of an atheromatous patch or abscess. **Atonic u.**, a chronic ulcer with unhealthy granulations. **Autochthonous u.**, a chancre. **Callous u.** Same as *Indolent u.* **Carious u.**, a gangrenous sore. **Chancroidal u.** Same as *Chancroid.* **Chronic u.** See *Indolent u.* **Clark's u.**, corroding ulcer of the neck of the uterus. **Cochin-China u.** See *Ananite u.* **Cockscomb-u.**, an ulcer with condylomatous outgrowths. **Cold u.**, a small non-inflammatory ulcer of the extremities, sometimes gangrenous. It is due to imperfect nutrition, and is attended with coldness of the surface. **Constitutional u.**, one that is a local expression of a general disease, such as tuberculosis or pyemia. **Corroding u.**, one which spreads by a gangrenous process. **Corrosive u.**, gangrenous stomatitis. **Crateriform u.**, a conical and swiftly growing epithelioma of the face having a crater-like ulcer at the apex. **Creeping u.**, a serpiginous ulcer. **Cruveilhier's u.**, simple gastric ulcer. See *Ulcus ventriculi.* **Curling's u.**, an ulcer of the duodenum following a severe burn upon the surface of the body. **Diphtheric u.**, one the surface of which is partly or entirely covered by a diphtheric membrane. **Endemic u.**, any form of ulcer prevailing in special districts or regions: like furunculus orientalis. **Erethistic u.** Same as *Irritable u.* **Fissurated u.**, a lacerated and ulcerated condition of the cervix uteri. **Fissured u.**, a deep and more or less linear form of ulcer. **Fistulous u.**, the ulcerated superficial end of a fistula. **Follicular u.**, a small ulcer on the mucous membrane having its origin in a lymph-follicle. **Fungous u.**, one covered by pale fungous granulations, projecting above the level of the skin. Called also *Weak u.* **Gastric u.**, an ulcer seated on the inner wall of the stomach. See *Ulcus ventriculi.* **Gouty u.**, a superficial ulcer occurring over a gouty joint. **Gummatous u.**, a broken-down superficial gumma. **Gwaliar u.**, furunculus orientalis. **Hard u.**, chancre. **Healthy u.**, an ulcer which tends to progress toward a cure. It is attended with serous exudation, red, non-projecting, and painless granulations, and smooth, soft edges. **Hemorrhagic u.**, one from which blood occasionally flows. **Indolent u.**, one with an indurated and elevated edge and a non-granulating base, usually occurring on the leg, and nearly painless. Called also *Chronic u.* and *Callous u.* **Inflamed u.**, one with edematous and painful borders and a purulent discharge. **Intractable u.**, an indolent ulcer that resists treatment. **Irritable u.**, one of which the surface and surrounding parts are red, tender, and painful. **Jacob's u.**, rodent ulcer; especially that of an eyelid. **Lupoid u.**, a skin-ulcer that simulates or resembles lupus. **Lymphatic u.**, one with an exudate resembling lymph. **Malabar u.**, phagedæna tropica; probably the same as furunculus orientalis. **Marjolin's u.**, an ulcer seated upon an old cicatrix: it follows the breaking down of warty cicatricial tumors. **Menstrual u.**, an ulcer which is the seat of vicarious menstruation. **Mercurial u.**, an ulcer caused by mercurial poisoning. **Mozambique u.**, an endemic ulcer of East Africa: apparently a form of Oriental boil. **Pendinski u.**, furunculus orientalis. **Peptic u.**, an ulcer seated upon the mucous membrane of the stomach or duodenum. **Perambulating u.** See *Sloughing u.* **Perforating u.**, one which penetrates through the entire thickness of an organ, as the foot, or the wall of the stomach or intestine. **Persian u.**, a form of ulcer prevalent in Persia: supposed to be Oriental boil. **Phagedenic u.**, one which spreads rapidly and destructively, eating away the tissues, and marked by sloughing particles in the discharge. Called also *Sloughing u.* **Phlegmonous u.** Same as *Inflamed u.* **Putrid u.**, hospital gangrene. **Rodent u.**, carcinomatous or epitheliomatous ulcer which gradually involves and eats away the soft tissues and bones. It is generally seated upon the face. **Round u.** 1. A peptic ulcer of the stomach. See *Ulcus ventriculi.* 2. A rapid ulceration of the uterus, probably malignant. **Sæmisch's u.**, an infectious and serpiginous ulcer of the cornea. **Scorbutic u.**, one due to a scorbutic taint. **Serpiginous u.**, one which moves from place to place, healing in one part and extending in another. **Simple u.**, a mild form of ulcer which is neither of septic origin nor the expression of a general disease. **Sloughing u.** Same as *Phagedenic u.* **Stercoral u.**, an ulcer caused by the pressure of impacted feces; also a fistulous ulcer through which fecal matter escapes. **Sublingual u.**, an ulcer on the frenum of the tongue, caused by the irritation of the lower incisor teeth, and sometimes occurring in whooping-cough. **Symptomatic u.**, an ulcer that indicates some general disease. **Syrian u.**, diphtheria; also Aleppo boil, or furunculus orientalis. **Tashkend u.**, one of the crusted ulcers that are developed in Sartian disease, an endemic affection occurring in Tashkend, in Asiatic Russia. **Toe-nail u.**, onychia maligna, chiefly of the great toe. **Traumatic u.**, one due to a local injury. **Trophoneurotic u.**, ulcer due to a nervous disease of central origin. **Tuberculous u.**, one due to the bacillus of tuberculosis. **Turkestan u.**, Sartian disease: probably furunculus orientalis. **Unhealthy u.**, an ulcer which does

not tend to progress to a cure. The term includes *Callous u.*, *Fungous u.*, and *Phagedenic u.* **Varicose u.**, one that is due to varicose veins. **Warty u.** Same as *Marjolin's u.* **Weak u.**, one with flabby, projecting, fungous granulations; a fungous ulcer. **Yemen u.**, Aden boil; furunculus orientalis.

Ulcerate (ul'ser-āt) [L. *ulcera're, ulcera'tus*]. To become affected with ulceration.

Ulceration (ul-ser-a'shun) [L. *ulcera'tio*]. 1. The formation of an ulcer. 2. An ulcer. **U. of Daguet,** ulceration of the uvula and other parts of the throat, seen in typhoid fever. **U. of the stomach.** See *Ulcus ventriculi.*

Ulcerative (ul'ser-ā-tiv). Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer.

Ulcerocancer (ul''ser-o-kan'ser). Malignant ulcer of the pylorus.

Ulceromembranous (ul''ser-o-mem'bran-us). Characterized by ulceration and by a membranous exudation.

Ulcerous (ul'ser-us) [L. *ulcero'sus*]. 1. Of the nature of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulceration.

Ulcus (ul'kus), pl. *ul'cera.* Latin for *Ulcer.* **U. am'bulans,** "perambulating ulcer." Same as *Sloughing ulcer*, under *Ulcer.* **U. ambustifor'me,** a chancroid which resembles a simple excoriation. **U. cancro'sum,** cancer. **U. du'rum,** "hard ulcer;" a true chancre. **U. ex'edens.** See *Rodent ulcer*, under *Ulcer.* **U. phagedæn'icum corro'dens,** a gangrenous phagedenic ulcer of the vaginal part of the uterus. **U. ro'dens.** See *Rodent ulcer.* **U. scorbu'ticum,** an ulcer forming in scurvy. **U. sim'plex,** a chancroid. **U. syphilit'icum,** a chancre or other syphilitic sore. **U. ventric'uli,** ulceration of the stomach; a condition attended by pain, nausea, and vomiting, and due to obstruction of the blood-vessels. It occurs most frequently in young women, and is often brought on by eating. It may cause perforation of the serous coat of the stomach and prove fatal. Called also *Round ulcer, Perforating ulcer of the stomach, U. ventriculi rotundum,* and *U. ventriculi perforans.*

Ulemorrhagia, Ulæmorrhagia (u''lem-or-ra'je-ah) [Gr. οὖλον gum + αἱμορῥαγία bleeding]. Bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums.

Ulerythema (u''ler-ith-e'mah) [Gr. οὐλή scar + ἐρύθημα erythema]. An erythematous disease of the skin characterized by the formation of cicatrices and by atrophy. **U. acneifor'me,** a condition characterized by erythema and thickening of the skin about the hair-follicles. **U. centrif'ugum,** lupus erythematosus. **U. ophryo'genes,** a disease marked by erythema of the skin around the hair-follicles, which become filled with a plug of hardened epithelium. **U. sycosifor'me,** a chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard with destruction of the skin.

Uletic (u-let'ik) [Gr. οὖλον gum]. Pertaining to the gums.

Ulexin (u-lex'in) [L. *u'lex* furze]. A diuretic and tonic alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}NC_2$, from the seeds of *U'lex Europæ'a*, the furze, or gorse. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 gm.).

Ulitis (u-li'tis) [Gr. οὖλον gum + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums. **Aphthous u.**, ulitis combined with aphthæ. **Fungous u.**, ulitis in which the gums have a fungous appearance. **Mercurial u.**, ulitis due to mercurialism. **Scorbutic u.**, ulitis due to scurvy. **Ulcerative u.**, ulitis with ulceration.

Ullem (ul'em). A kind of dyspepsia occurring in Lapland.

Ulmarene (ul'mar-ēn). An orange-colored mixture of salicylic ether and aliphatic alcohol: used externally in rheumatism and gout.

Ulmin (ul'min). A principle, $C_{40}H_{16}O_{14}$, from elm-sap, peat, and other sources. See also *Ulmic acid*, under *Acid.*

Ulmus (ul'mus) [L. gen. *ul'mi* elm]. A genus of ulmaceous trees; the elms. The inner bark of *Ul'mus fulva*, the slippery elm, is mucilaginous and demulcent, and is used in diarrhea, dysentery, and urinary diseases; also in the form of a poultice for inflammation.

Ulna (ul'nah) [L.]. The inner and larger bone of the forearm, on the side opposite that of the thumb. It articulates with the head of the radius above and with the radius below.

Ulnad (ul'nad). Toward the ulna.

Ulnar (ul'nar) [L. *ulna'ris*]. Pertaining to the ulna; also pertaining to the ulnar nerve or the ulnar artery.

Ulnare (ul-na're) [L.]. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Ulnaris (ul-na'ris). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ulnen (ul'nen). Pertaining to the ulna alone.

Ulnocarpal (ul-no-kar'pal). Pertaining to the ulna and carpus.

Ulnoradial (ul-no-ra'de-al). Pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

Ulocarcinoma (u''lo-kar-sin-o'mah) [Gr. οὖλον gum + *Carcinoma*]. Carcinoma of the gums.

Uloid (u'loid) [Gr. οὐλή scar + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling a scar, but not due to any lesion of the skin. 2. A spurious cicatrix; a scar-like spot due to a subcutaneous degeneration. It is seen in syphilis and lupus of the skin, and is also called *Uloid cicatrix.*

Uloncus (u-long'kus) [Gr. οὖλον gum + ὄγκος tumor]. A swelling or tumor of the gums.

Ulorrhagia (u-lor-ra'je-ah) [Gr. οὖλον gum + ῥήγνυναι to burst forth]. A sudden or free discharge of blood from the gums.

Ulorrhea, Ulorrhœa (u-lor-re'ah) [Gr. οὖλον gum + ῥοία flow]. An oozing of blood from the gums.

Ulotrichous (u-lot'rik-us) [Gr. οὖλος woolly + θρίξ hair]. Having woolly hair.

Ultimate (ul'tim-āt) [L. *ul'timus* last]. The last or farthest; final or most remote.

Ultimum moriens (ul'tim-um mo're-enz) [L. "last to die"]. 1. The right auricle, said to be the last part of the body to move in dying. 2. The upper part of the trapezius muscle.

Ultra- [L. "beyond"]. A prefix denoting excess.

Ultrabrachycephalic (ul''trah-brak''e-sef-al'ik). Having a cephalic index of more than 90.

Ultradolichocephalic (ul''trah-dol''ik-o-sef-al'ik). Extremely dolichocephalic; having a cephalic index of not more than 64.

Ultrafiltration (ul-trah-fil-tra'shun). Filtration by use of an ordinary filter that has been infiltrated with some colloidal substance, such as gelatin, and through which is forced under pressure the fluid that is to be filtered.

Ultragaseous state (ul-trah-gaz'e-us). See under *Radiant matter.*

Ultramicroscope (ul-trah-mi'kro-skōp). A microscope of high power fitted with powerful side illumination.

Ultramicroscopic (ul''trah-mik-ro-skop'ik). Too small to be seen with a microscope.

Ultramicroscopy (ul''trah-mi-kros'ko-pe). The employment of the ultramicroscope.

Ultraquinin (ul-trah-kwin'in). Same as *Homoquinin.*

Ultra-red (ul-trah-red'). Same as *Infra-red.*

Ultraviolet rays (ul-trah-vi'o-let). Those scarcely visible rays of the spectrum which are beyond the violet rays.

Ultromotivity (ul''tro-mo-tiv'it-e) [L. *ul'tro* spontaneously]. Ability to move spontaneously.

Ultzmann's test (ūltz'mahnz). See *Tests, Table of.*

Ululation (ul-u-la'shun) [L. *ulula're* to howl]. The loud crying or wailing of hysteric patients.

Ulyptol (u-lip'tol). A proprietary antiseptic mixture of phenol, 1 part; eucalyptus oil, 1 part; and phenol, 6 parts.

Umbelliferone (um-bel-lif'er-ōn). A crystalline compound, $C_9H_6O_3$, derived from certain umbelliferous plants.

Umbellularia (um''bel-lu-la're-ah) [L.]. A genus of lauraceous trees. *U. califor'nica* (bay-, or spice-tree) has leaves which are used in diarrhea, colic, and headache. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–30 min. (0.66–2 c.c.).

Umbilical (um-bil'ik-al) [L. *umbilica'lis*]. Pertaining to the umbilicus.

Umbilicate (um-bil'ik-āt) [L. *umbilica'tus*]. Shaped like or resembling the navel.

Umbilicated (um-bil'ik-āt-ed). Marked by depressed and navel-like spots.

Umbilication (um''bil-ik-a'shun). A navel-like depression or pit.

Umbilicus (um-bil-i'kus) [L.]. The navel; the cicatrix which marks the site of the entry of the umbilical cord. **Decidual u.**, a small cicatricial mark on the ovum in the early part of its stay in the uterus; supposed to mark the place of the closure of the decidua reflexa. **Posterior u.** Same as *Sinus, pilonidal.*

Umbo (um'bo), pl. *umbo'nes* [L. "boss"]. The projecting center of any rounded surface; especially the apex of the membrana tympani.

Umbrascopy (um-bras'ko-pe) [L. *um'bra* shade + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. Same as *Skiascopy.*

Unada (u-na'dah). A proprietary laxative diuretic, tonic, and antirheumatic preparation.

Unavoidable hemorrhage (un-av-oi'da-bl). See *Hemorrhage.*

Unbalance (un-bal'ans). Lack or loss of the normal balance between paired parts or organs.

Uncaria (un-ka're-ah) [L.]. A genus of rubiaceous tropical plants. See *Gambir.*

Uncia (un'se-ah). Latin for *Ounce* (q. v.) and for *Inch.*

Unciform (un'sif-orm) [L. *un'cus* hook + *for'ma* form]. Hooked; shaped like a hook. **U. bone.** See *Unciforme.*

Unciforme, Os unciforme (os un''se-for'me) [L.]. The unciform bone; a bone at the ulnar edge of the carpus and in the distal row.

Uncinaria (un-sin-a're-ah). Same as *Ankylostoma.*

Uncinariasis, Uncinariosis (un-sin-ar-i'as-is, un-sin-ar-e-o'sis). See *Aukylostomiasis.*

Uncinate (un'sin-āt) [L. *uncina'tus*]. Hooked or barbed; unciform. See *Convolution.*

Uncinatum (un-sin-a'tum) [L.]. The unciform bone.

Uncipressure (un'se-presh-ur) [L. *un'cus* hook + *pressu'ra* pressure]. Pressure with a hook to stay hemorrhage.

Unconscious (un-kon'shus). Insensible; not receiving any sensory impressions and not having any subjective experiences.

Unction (unk'shun) [L. *unc'tio*]. An ointment; the application of an ointment; inunction.

Unctuous (unkt'u-us) [L. *un'gere* to smear]. Greasy or oily.

Uncus (ung'kus) [L. "a hook"]. A hook or hook-like structure. **U. gy'ri fornica'ti,** the uncinate convolution.

Underhung, Underjawed (un-der-hung', un-der-jawd'). Having a prominent lower jaw.

Undulant (un'du-lant) [L. *un'da* wave]. Characterized by wave-like fluctuations.

Undulation (un-du-la'shun) [L. *undula'tio*]. A wave-like motion in any medium; a vibration.

Ung. An abbreviation for L. *unguen'tum* ointment.

Ungrol (un'grol). A preparation of glycerin, gelatin, and sublamin: used as a prophylactic for syphilis and gonorrhea.

Ungual (un'gwal) [L. *un'guis* nail]. Pertaining to the nails.

Unguent (un'gwent) [L. *unguen'tum* ointment]. Any ointment, salve, or cerate. See *Ointment.*

Unguentene (un-gwen-tēn'). A proprietary antiseptic unguent for surgical use.

Unguentin (un-gwen'tin). A proprietary antiseptic and soothing ointment consisting of alum-ointment containing 2 per cent. of carbolic acid and 5 per cent. of ichthyol. It is recommended for use in burns and as a general surgical dressing.

Unguentum (un-gwen'tum) [L.]. 1. An ointment. 2. Simple ointment: lard, 80 gm., mixed with 20 gm. of yellow wax. 3. A popular name for mercurial ointment; unguentum hydrargyri. **U. ægypti'acum,** a mixture of copper acetate and honey. **U. calami'næ,** "calamine ointment," an ointment prepared by mixing 1 part of prepared calamine with 5 parts of ointment. Called also *Turner's cerate* and *Unguen'tum zin'ci carbona'tis (impu'ri).* **U. cam'phoræ,** "camphor ointment," an ointment prepared from 2 parts of camphor, 1 part of white wax, and 6 parts of lard. **U. case'ini,** an ointment of casein, soda, zinc oxid, and carbolic acid. **U. Credé,** a proprietary ointment of colloidal silver. **U. du'rum,** an ointment-basis made of lanolin and hard and soft paraffin. **U. hydrar'gyri,** a preparation made from 500 gm. of mercury, 250 gm. of lard, 230 gm. of suet, and 20 gm. of oleate of mercury to make 1000 parts. This ointment, when rubbed on the surface of the body, produces, in consequence of its absorption, the general effects of mercury. It is also employed as a resolvent in local affections, as in the case of venereal buboes and of chronic glandular swellings. Called also *Mercurial ointment* and *Blue ointment.* **U. mol'le,** an ointment-basis composed of lanolin and solid and liquid paraffin. **U. popu'leum,** poplar-ointment; an obsolete or domestic medicine containing an extract from the poplar. **U. psoriat'icum,** an ointment of ichthyol, zymoidin, and chrysarobin.

Unguiculate (un-gwik'u-lāt) [L. *unguic'ulus* nail]. Provided with claws; resembling a claw.

Unguinal (un'gwin-al) [L. *un'guis* a nail]. Pertaining to a nail or to the nails; resembling a nail; pertaining to an unguis.

Unguis (un'gwis) [L.]. 1. A nail of a finger or toe. 2. A collection of pus in the cornea; an onyx. 3. A nail-like part.

Ungula (un'gu-lah) [L. "claw"]. An instrument for extracting a dead fetus.

Uni- [L. *u'nus* one]. A prefix meaning one.

Uni-axial (u-ne-ax'e-al) [L. *u'nus* one + *ax'is* axis]. 1. Having but one axis. 2. Developing in an axial direction only, as *U. organism.*

Unibasal (u-nib-a'sal) [L. *u'nus* one + *ba'sis* base]. Having only one base.

Unicellular (u-ne-sel'u-lar) [L. *u'nus* one + *cel'lula* cell]. Made up of but a single cell.

Unicentral (u-nis-en'tral) [L. *u'nus* one + *cen'trum* center]. Having a single center of growth.

Uniceptor (u'nis-ep-tor). See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory,* under *Theory.*

Unicism (u'nis-izm) [L. *uni'cus* single]. The obsolete opinion that there is but one kind of venereal virus.

Unicornous (u-ne-kor'nus) [L. *unicor'nis*]. Having but one cornu.

Unicorn-root (u'nik-orn-root) [L. *unicor'nis*, one-horned]. See *Aletris.*

Unicuspid (u-ne-kus'pid). A tooth that has only one cusp.

Unigravida (u-nig-rav'id-ah) [L. *u'nus* one + *grav'ida* pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the first time.

Unilateral (u-nil-at'er-al) [L. *u'nus* one + *la'tus* side]. Affecting but one side.

Unilobar (u-ne-lo'bar). Having only one lobe; consisting of a single lobe.

Unilocular (u-nil-ok'u-lar) [L. *u'nus* one + *Locu'lus*]. Having but one loculus or compartment.

Uninuclear, Uninucleated (u-ne-nu'kle-ar, u-ne-nu'kle-a-ted). Having but one nucleus.

Uniocular (u-ne-ok'u-lar) [L. *u'nus* one + *oc'ulus* eye]. Pertaining to or affecting but one eye.

Union (ūn'yun) [L. *u'nio*]. The process of healing; the renewal of continuity in a broken bone or between the lips of a wound. See *Healing.*

Unioval (u-ne-o'val) [L. *u'nus* one + *o'vum* egg]. Arising from one ovum: used of certain twin pregnancies.

Unipara (u-nip'ah-rah) [L. *u'nus* one + *par'ere* to bear]. A woman who has borne but one child. *Cf. Unigravida.*

Uniparous (u-nip'ar-us) [L. *u'nus* one + *par'ere* to produce]. Having given birth to but one child.

Unipolar (u-nip-o'lar) [L. *u'nus* one + *po'lus* pole]. 1. Having but a single pole or process, as a nerve-cell. 2. Performed with one electric pole.

Unisexual (u-ne-seks'u-al) [L. *u'nus* one + *sex'us* sex]. Of only one sex; having the sexual organs of one sex only.

Unit (u'nit) [L. *u'nus* one]. 1. A single thing. 2. A quantity assumed as a standard of measurement. **Antitoxic u.,** a unit for expressing the strength of an antitoxin. It is the amount of antitoxin required to neutralize 100 times the quantity of the standard toxin that is sufficient to kill a guinea-pig weighing 250 gm. Called also *Immunizing u.* **U. of capacity.** See *Farad.* **U. of current.** See *Ampère.* **U. of electricity.** See *Ampère, Coulomb, Farad, Ohm, Volt,* and *Watt.* **U. of electromotive force.** See *Volt.* **U. of force.** See *Dyne.* **U. of heat,** the quantity of heat required to raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade. See *Calorie* and *Therm.* **Immunizing u.** See *Antitoxic u.* **U. of quantity.** See *Coulomb.* **U. of resistance.** See *Ohm.*

Unitary (u'nit-a-re) [L. *u'nitas* oneness]. Composed of or pertaining to a single unit.

Univalence (u-niv'al-ens). The state or condition of being univalent.

Univalent (u-niv'al-ent) [L. *u'nus* one + *vale're* to be strong]. Having a valence of one; replacing or combining with one hydrogen atom.

Unnerving (un-ner'ving). The removal of the nerves, as those of a horse's foot for navicular disease.

Unof. An abbreviation for *Unofficial.*

Unofficial (un-of-fish'al) [L. *un* not + *Official*]. Not authorized by the established dispensatories and formularies.

Unorganized (un-or'gan-īzd). Not having organs; not developed into an organic structure.

Unorientation (un-o-re-en-ta'shun). Extreme disorder of memory in which the person loses the ideas of place and time.

Unpolarized (un-po'lar-īzd). Not polarized.

Unrest, Peristaltic (un-rest'). A state of muscular spasm of the stomach.

Unsex (un-sex'). To spay, or deprive of the ovaries.

Unstriated (un-stri'a-ted). Having no striations, or striæ.

Ununited (un-u-ni'ted). Not united.

Unwell (un-wel'). 1. Sick, or not well. 2. Menstruating.

Upas (u'pas) [Javanese]. The poisonous Javanese tree *Anti'aris toxica'ria:* it affords a resin called bohan upas. **U. Tieute** (te-u'ta), a deadly Javanese poison from *Strych'nos tieu'te:* it contains strychnin. Dose of *extract,* ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.033 gm.).

Upsiloid (up'sil-oid) [Gr. ὑψιλόν letter *u* + εἶδος form]. Shaped like the letter V or U.

Urachal (u'rak-al). Pertaining to the urachus.

Urachus (u'rak-us) [Gr. οὐραχός]. A cord which extends from the apex of the bladder to the navel. It represents the remains of the canal in the fetus which joins the bladder with the allantois.

Uracil (u'ras-il). A compound, $C_4H_4N_2O_3$, obtained from the nucleinic acid of thymin.

Uracrasia (u-rak-ra'se-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἀκρασία bad mixture]. A disordered state of the urine.

Uracratia (u-rak-ra'she-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἀκρατία debility]. Enuresis; inability to retain the urine.

Uræmia (u-re'me-ah). See *Uremia.*

Ural, Uralium (u'ral, u-ra'le-um). Chloral-urethan; a bitter crystalline oil or powder, $C.Cl_3\text{-}CH(OH)NHCO_2C_2H_5 = C_5H_8NO_3Cl_3$, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used as a hypnotic. Dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm.).

Uraline (u'ral-in). Same as *Ural.*

Uramil (u'ram-il). A crystalline body, $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, obtainable from uric acid, alloxantin, and other substances.

Uramin (u-ram'in). Guanidin; a poisonous base, CN_3H_5, derivable from guanin.

Uranalysis (u-ran-al'is-is) [Gr. οὖρον + *Analysis*]. The chemic analysis of urine. See *Urinalysis.*

Uranidin (u-ran'id-in). Any one of a group of yellow animal pigments.

Uranin (u'ran-in). Fluorescin-sodium. Injected into the veins of a living person, it causes the mucous membranes to become yellow in a few minutes. Injected after death, a similar discoloration takes place, but only after the lapse of at least one hour.

Uraniscochasma (u-ran''is-ko-kaz'mah) [Gr. οὐρανίσκος palate + χάσμα cleft]. Fissure of the palate.

Uranisconitis (u-ran''is-ko-ni'tis) [Gr. οὐρανίσκος palate + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the palate.

Uraniscoplasty (u-ran-is'ko-plas-te). Same as *Uranoplasty.*

Uraniscorrhaphy (u''ran-is-kor'ra-fe) [Gr. οὐρανίσκος palate + ῥαφή seam]. Suture of a cleft palate. Same as *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Uraniscus (u-ran-is'kus) [Gr. οὐρανίσκος]. The palate; the roof of the mouth.

Uranism (u'ran-izm). Same as *Urnism*.

Uranist (u'ran-ist). A sexual pervert; an urning.

Uranium (u-ra're-um) [L. *U'ranus* a planet]. A hard and heavy metallic element; symbol, U; atomic weight, 238.8; specific gravity, 18.7. Some of its compounds are medicinal. **U. acetate**, a yellow salt, $C_2H_3O_2.UO_2{}_2H_2O$: to be used in coryza, in a snuff or wash, with great caution. **U.-ammonium fluorid**, a pale-yellow, crystalline powder, $UO_2F_4NH_4.H_2O$: used in skiagraphy. **U. nitrate**, a yellow, crystalline, astringent substance, $(NO_3)_2UO_2{}_6H_2O$; principally used for diabetes, and in sprays for throat-diseases. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–1 gr. (0.011–0.066 gm.).

Uranoplastic (u''ran-o-plas'tik). Pertaining to uranoplasty.

Uranoplasty (u'ran-o-plas-te) [Gr. οὐρανός palate + πλάσσειν to mould]. The plastic surgery of the palate; any plastic operation for the cure of cleft palate.

Uranorrhaphy (u-ran-or'ra-fe) [Gr. οὐρανός palate + ῥαφή seam]. The surgical closure of a cleft palate, especially of the hard palate. See *Staphylorrhaphy*.

Uranoschisis (u-ran-os'kis-is) [Gr. οὐρανός palate + σχίσις fissure]. Fissure of the palate; cleft palate.

Uranoschism (u-ran'o-sizm) [Gr. οὐρανός palate + σχίσμα cleft]. Fissure of the palate.

Uranostaphylorrhaphy (u''ran-o-staf-il-or'ra-fe) [Gr. οὐρανός palate + σταφυλή uvula + ῥαφή suture]. Closure of fissure of the hard and soft palates.

Urari (oo-rah're). 1. Same as *Curare*. 2. More correctly, the arrow-poison of the Macusi Indians of the Amazon Valley. It is similar to, but not identical with, the curare (q. v.) of Venezuela and Colombia.

Urarine (u-ra'rin). See *Curarin*.

Urarize (u'rar-īz). To put under the influence of urare.

Urase (u'rās). Same as *Urease*.

Urasin (u-ras'in). An enzyme derivable from urea by the action of various bacteria.

Urasol (u'ra-sol). A product from acetic acid, salicylic acid, and formaldehyd: used as a diuretic, a solvent for uric acid, and an antiseptic. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.33–0.5 gm.).

Urate (u'rāt) [L. *u'ras*]. Any salt of uric acid. Urates, especially that of sodium, are constituents of the urine, the blood, and of tophi, or calcareous concretions.

Uratemia, Uratæmia (u-rat-e'me-ah) [*Urate* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of urates in the blood.

Uratic (u-rat'ik). Pertaining to urates or to gout.

Uratolytic (u-ra-to-lit'ik) [*Urate* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. Having the power of dissolving urates.

Uratoma (u-rat-o'mah) [*Urate* + Gr. -ωμα tumor]. A tophus, or concretion made up of urates.

Uratosis (u-rat-o'sis). The deposition of crystalline urates in the tissues.

Uraturia (u-rat-u're-ah) [L. *u'ras* a urate + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of an excess of urates in the urine; lithuria.

Urea (u-re'ah). A white, crystallizable substance, CON_2H_4, from the urine, blood, and lymph. It is the chief nitrogenous constituent of the urine, and is the final product of the decomposition of proteids in the body, being the form under which the nitrogen of the body is given off. It is believed to be formed in the liver out of leucin, glycosin, and other compounds of ammonia. Urea has been prescribed as a remedy for night-sweats and as a uric-acid solvent and a diuretic. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.). **U. enzyme, U. ferment**, an enzyme producing the alkaline fermentation of the urine. See *Urease*. **U. quinate** and **U. salicylate** are used in gouty conditions.

Ureal (u're-al). Pertaining to urea.

Ureameter (u-re-am'et-er) [*Urea* + L. *me'trum* measure]. An instrument used in determining the amount of urea present in the urine.

Ureametry (u-re-am'et-re). The measurement of the urea present in the urine.

Urease (u're-ās). A ferment in mucous urine passed during inflammation of the bladder. It is formed by various microörganisms, and is capable of causing the decomposition of urea into ammonium carbonate, and hippuric acid into benzoic acid and glycocoll. Called also *Urea ferment*.

Urecchysis (u-rek'kis-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἔκχυσις a pouring out]. The effusion of urine into the cellular tissue.

Urechites suberecta (u-rek'it-ēz sub-e-rek'tah). Savannah-flower; an apocynaceous plant of tropical America, with poisonous and antipyretic leaves. Dose of *fluid extract*, 2–10 min. (0.13–0.66 c.c.).

Urechitin (u-rek'it-in). A poisonous glucosid, $C_{28}H_{42}O_3$, from *Urech'ites suberec'ta*.

Urechitoxin (u-rek-it-ox'in). A poisonous glucosid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_5$, from *Urech'ites suberec'ta*.

Urecidin (u-re-si'din). A granular preparation of lemon-juice and lithium citrate: used for gout and uricacidemia.

Uredema, Urœdema (u-re-de'mah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + οἴδημα swelling]. A puffy condition of the tissues due to their infiltration with extravasated urine.

Uredo (u-re'do), pl. *ured'ines* [L.]. 1. An itching or burning sensation of the skin. 2. *Urticaria*.

Ureid (u're-id). Any compound urea; urea with its hydrogen variously replaced.

Urein (u-re'in). A yellowish oily substance isolated from the urine, and said to be the principal organic constituent and the true cause of uremia. It has a specific gravity of 1.27 and mixes freely with water and alcohol.

Urelcosis (u-rel-ko'sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἕλκωσις ulceration]. 1. Ulceration of the urinary passages. 2. An ulcer due to derangement of the urinary apparatus.

Uremia, Uræmia (u-re'me-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + αἷμα blood]. The presence of urinary constituents in the blood and the toxic condition produced thereby. It is marked by nausea, vomiting, headache, vertigo, dimness of vision, coma or convulsions, and a urinous odor of the breath and perspiration. It is due to suppression or deficient secretion of urine from any cause.

Uremic (u-re'mik). Caused by or pertaining to uremia.

Uremide (u-rem-īd). An erythematous eruption due to uremic poisoning.

Ureol (u're-ol). A preparation of urotropin, sodium benzoate, and lithium benzoate: used as a urinary antiseptic and diuretic.

Ureometer (u-re-om'et-er). Same as *Ureameter*.

Ureometry (u-re-om'et-re). Same as *Ureametry*.

Urerythrin (u-rer'ith-rin). Same as *Uro-erythrin*.

Uresiesthesis, Uresiæsthesis (u-re-se-es-the'sis) [Gr. οὖρησις urination + αἴσθησις sensation]. The normal impulse to pass the urine.

Uresin (u-re'sin). The double citrate of urotropin and lithium; a white crystalline powder, used as a solvent for stone.

Uresis (u-re'sis) [Gr. οὖρησις]. The passage of urine; urination.

Uret (u'ret). The chemical group CH_2NO.

-uret [L. *ure'tum*]. A termination denoting a binary compound of sulphur, carbon, etc., with some other element. See *-id*.

Uretal (u-re'tal). Pertaining to a ureter.

Ureter (u-re'ter) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter]. The fibromuscular tube which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It begins with the pelvis of the kidney, a funnel-like dilatation, and empties into the base of the bladder, being from sixteen to eighteen inches long. **Truant u.**, a ureter which opens into the external meatus of the urethra instead of at its normal place.

Ureteral (u-re'ter-al). Pertaining to or used upon the ureter.

Ureteralgia (u''re-ter-al'je-ah) [οὐρητήρ ureter + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the ureter; neuralgia of the ureter.

Uretercystoscope (u-re-ter-sis'to-skōp) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + κύστις bladder + σκοπεῖν to examine]. An electric cystoscope with a long groove in its wall in which lies a catheter, which is inserted into the ureter.

Ureterectomy (u''re-ter-ek'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of a ureter.

Ureteric (u-re-ter'ik). Same as *Ureteral*.

Ureteritis (u''re-ter-i'tis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a ureter.

Ureterocervical (u-re''ter-o-ser'vik-al). Pertaining to a ureter and to the cervix uteri, as a ureterocervical fistula.

Ureterocolostomy (u-re''ter-o-ko-los'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + κῶλον colon + στόμα mouth]. The operation of implanting the ureter into the colon.

Ureterocystoneostomy (u-re''ter-o-sis''to-ne-os'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + κύστις bladder + νεός new + στόμα mouth]. Same as *Ureteroneocystostomy*.

Ureterocystoscope (u-re''ter-o-sis'to-skōp). A cystoscope with an appliance for catheterizing the ureters.

Ureterocystostomy (u-re''ter-o-sis-tos'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + κύστις cyst + στόμα mouth]. The artificial formation of an opening from the ureter to the bladder.

Ureterodialysis (u-re''ter-o-di-al'is-is) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + διάλυσις separation]. Rupture of a ureter.

Uretero-enterostomy (u-re''ter-o-en-ter-os'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + ἔντερον bowel + στόμα mouth]. The artificial formation of a passage from a ureter to the intestine.

Uretero-intestinal (u-re''ter-o-in-tes'tin-al). Pertaining to the ureter and intestine.

Ureterolith (u-re'ter-o-lith) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + λίθος stone]. A calculus lodged or formed in a ureter.

Ureterolithotomy (u-re''ter-o-lith-ot'o-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + λίθος stone + τόμη cut]. The removal of a calculus from the ureter by incision.

Ureteroneocystostomy (u-re''ter-o-ne''o-sis-tos'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + νεός new + κύστις bladder + στόμα mouth]. The surgical formation of a communication between the ureter and a new portion of the bladder.

Ureteroneopyelostomy (u-re''ter-o-ne''o-pi-el-os'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + νεός new + πύελος pelvis + στόμα mouth]. An operation for cutting out a stricture of the ureter and inserting the upper end of the lower segment of the ureter into a new aperture into the pelvis of the kidney.

Ureteronephrectomy (u-re''ter-o-nef-rek'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + νεφρός kidney + ἐκτομή excision]. Extirpation of a kidney and its ureter.

Ureteroplasty (u-re'ter-o-plas-te) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic operation upon the ureter for widening a stricture.

Ureteroproctostomy (u-re''ter-o-prok-tos'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πρωκτός anus + στόμα mouth]. The operation of forming an artificial passage between the ureter and the anus.

Ureteropyelitis (u-re''ter-o-pi'el-i-tis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πύελος pelvis]. Inflammation of a ureter and of the pelvis of a kidney.

Ureteropyeloneostomy (u-re''ter-o-pi''el-o-neos'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πύελος pelvis + νεός new + στόμα mouth]. The surgical formation of a new passage from the pelvis of a kidney to the ureter.

Ureteropyelonephritis (u-re''ter-o-pi''el-o-nefri'tis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πύελος pelvis + νεφρος kidney + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the ureters and the pelvis of the kidney.

Ureteropyosis (u-re''ter-o-pi-o'sis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + πύον pus]. Suppurative inflammation of the ureter.

Ureterorectostomy (u-re''ter-o-rek-tos'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + *Rectum* + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The operation of implanting the ureter into the rectum so that it opens there.

Ureterorrhagia (u-re''ter-or-ra'je-ah) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + ῥηγνύναι to burst forth]. A discharge of blood from the ureter.

Ureterorrhaphy (u''re-ter-or'ra-fe) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + ῥαφή suture]. The operation of suturing the ureter or fistula.

Ureterosigmoidostomy (u-re''ter-o-sig-moi-dos'to-me). The operation of implanting the ureter into the sigmoid flexure.

Ureterostegnosis (u-re''ter-o-steg-no'sis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + στεγνώσις contraction]. See *Ureterostenosis*.

Ureterostenoma (u-re''ter-o-sten-o'mah) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + στένωμα stricture]. Stricture of the ureter.

Ureterostenosis (u-re''ter-o-ste-no'sis) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + στένωσις constriction]. Stricture of the ureter.

Ureterostoma (u''re-ter-os'to-mah) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + στόμα mouth]. 1. The vesical orifice of the urethra. 2. A ureteral fistula.

Ureterostomy (u''re-ter-os'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + στόμα mouth]. The formation of a permanent fistula through which a ureter may discharge its contents.

Ureterotomy (u''re-ter-ot'o-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + τομή cut]. The surgical incision of a ureter.

Uretero-ureteral (u-re''ter-o-u-re'ter-al). Connecting two parts of the ureter.

Uretero-ureterostomy (u-re''ter-o-u''re-ter-os'to-me) [Gr. οὐρητήρ ureter + *Ureterostomy*]. The splicing of the ends of a divided ureter; the formation of a passage from one ureter to another.

Uretero-uterine (u-re''ter-o-u'ter-īn). Pertaining to a ureter and the uterus.

Uretherovaginal (u-re''ter-o-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to a ureter and the vagina.

Urethan (u-re'than). 1. Ethyl carbamate, $C_2H_7NO_2 = C_2H_5O.CO.NH_2$: a crystalline hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic. It is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Dose, 10–15 gr. (0.66–1 gm.). 2. Any ester of carbamic acid.

Urethra (u-re'thrah) [Gr. οὐρήθρα]. A membranous

canal conveying urine from the bladder to the surface, and in the male conveying the seminal ejaculations. The **male urethra** extends from the neck of the bladder to the urinary meatus, measures eight or nine inches in length, and presents a double curve when the penis is flaccid. It is divided into three portions—the *prostatic*, the *membranous*, and the *spongy*. The *prostatic portion* runs from the base to the apex of the prostate gland; it is the largest portion of the canal in diameter, and is one and a quarter inches long. In its floor is a ridge, the *verumontanum*, or *caput gallinaginis*. On either side is a fossa, its floor showing the many openings of the prostatic ducts, called the *prostatic sinus*. The *sinus pocularis* is a depression beneath the middle lobe of the prostate, and in this or on its edges open the ejaculatory ducts. The *membranous urethra* is the smallest in diameter of any portion of the canal. It runs from the apex of the prostate to the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, being included between the layers of the triangular ligament. It is one and a quarter inches in length. The *spongy portion*, about six inches long, runs from the membranous portion to the meatus. It has a dilatation posteriorly, the bulb, and one anteriorly, the fossa navicularis. The ducts of Cowper's glands empty into the bulb. The *lacuna magna* is a mucous crypt in the roof of the vesicular fossa. The meatus is the anterior urethral orifice; it is a vertical slit, and is the narrowest part of the urethra. The **female urethra** is one and a half inches long; it runs above the anterior vaginal wall, and pierces the triangular ligaments, as in the male. Its structure is similar to that of the male urethra.

Urethral (u-re'thral). Pertaining to the urethra.

Urethralgia (u-re-thral'je-ah) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the urethra.

Urethrascope (u-re'thras-kōp). See *Urethroscope*.

Urethratresia (u-re''thrat-re'zhe-ah) [*Urethra* + *Atresia*]. Imperforation of the urethra.

Urethrectomy (u-re-threk'to-me) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ἐκτομή excision]. The surgical removal of the urethra or a part of it.

Urethremphraxis (u-re-threm-frak'sis) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ἔμφραξις obstruction]. Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethreurynter (u-rēth-ru-rin'ter) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + εὐρύνειν to make wide]. An instrument for dilating the urethra.

Urethrism (u're-thrizm) [L. *urethris'mus*]. Irritability or chronic spasm of the urethra.

Urethritis (u-re-thri'tis) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the urethra. **Anterior u.**, inflammation affecting the urethra in front of the anterior layer of the triangular ligament. **Gonorrheal u.**, gonorrhea. **Gouty u.**, urethritis due to gout. **U. petrifi'cans**, urethritis with the formation of calcareous matter in the urethral wall. **Posterior u.**, inflammation affecting the membranous and prostatic parts of the urethra. **Simple u.**, inflammation due to specific infection. **Specific u.**, that due to infection with the gonococcus.

Urethrobulbar (u-re''thro-bul'bar). Pertaining to the urethra and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

Urethrocele (u-re'thro-sēl) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + κήλη tumor]. 1. Prolapse of the female urethra through the meatus urinarius. 2. A thickening of the cellular tissue that surrounds the female urethra. 3. A diverticulum of the urethral wall encroaching upon the vaginal canal.

Urethrocystitis (u-re''thro-sis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the urethra and bladder together.

Urethrometer (u-re-throm'et-er) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the urethra.

Urethropenile (u-re-thro-pe'nil). Pertaining to the urethra and the penis.

Urethroperineal (u-re''thro-per-in-e'al). Pertaining to the urethra and the perineum.

Urethroperineoscrotal (u-re''thro-per-in''e-o-skro'tal). Pertaining to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

Urethrophraxis (u-re''thro-frak'sis) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + φράσσειν to obstruct]. Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethroplasty (u-re'thro-plas-te) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + πλάσσειν to form]. Plastic surgery of the urethra; operative repair of a wound or defect in the urethra.

Urethroprostatic (u-reth''ro-pros-tat'ik). Pertaining to the urethra and prostate.

Urethrorectal (u-re-thro-rek'tal). Pertaining to the urethra and the rectum.

Urethrorrhagia (u-re-thror-ra'je-ah) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ῥηγνύναι to burst out]. A flow of blood from the urethra.

Urethrorrhaphy (u-re-thror'ra-fe) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ῥαφή seam]. Suturation of the urethra; the closing of an urethral fistula by suture.

Urethrorrhea, Urethrorrhœa (u-re-thro-re'ah) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + ῥοία flow]. An abnormal discharge from the urethra.

Urethroscope (u-re'thro-skōp) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

Urethroscopic (u-re-thro-skop'ik). Pertaining to the urethroscope.

Urethroscopy (u-re-thros'ko-pe) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + σκοπεῖν to view]. Visual inspection of the interior of the urethra.

Urethrospasm (u-re'thro-spazm) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + σπασμός spasm]. Spasm of the muscular tissue of the urethra.

Urethrostenosis (u-re''thro-ste-no'sis) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + στένωσις stricture]. Stricture, or stenosis, of the urethra.

Urethrostomy (u-re-thros'to-me) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + στόμα mouth]. The formation of a permanent fistula opening into the urethra in cases of incurable stricture.

Urethrotome (u-re'thro-tōm) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + τέμνειν to cut]. An instrument for cutting an urethral stricture.

Urethrotomy (u-re-throt'o-me) [Gr. οὐρήθρα urethra + τέμνειν to cut]. A cutting operation for curing a stricture of the urethra. It may be performed either externally or internally. *External urethrotomy* consists in opening the urethra from the outside. *Symes's operation* is the cutting of a stricture on a fine staff which has passed through it. In *Wheelhouse's* external urethrotomy the stricture is found by a staff, the urethra is opened in front of the constriction by cutting on the sound which rests against the stricture; a fine probe is now passed through the stricture, which is divided by cutting on the probe. *Cock's* operation opens the urethra without a guide behind the stricture. *Internal urethrotomy* may be performed in two ways, viz.: Incising from before backward, as with the instrument of Maisonneuve; incising from behind forward, as with the urethrotome of S. W. Gross.

Urethrovaginal (u-re-thro-vaj'in-al). Of or pertaining to the urethra and vagina.

Urethrovesical (u-re-thro-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder.

Urethylan (u-reth'il-an). Same as *Methyl-urethane*.

Uretic (u-ret'ik) [L. *uret'icus*; Gr. οὐρητικός]. 1. Pertaining to the urine. 2. Diuretic.

Urginea (ur-jin'e-ah) [L.]. A genus of liliaceous plants. *U. marit'ima* affords squills. See *Scilla*.

Urian (u're-an). Same as *Urochrome*.

Uric (u'rik) [L. *ur'icus*]. Pertaining to the urine. **U. acid.** See *Acid*.

Uricacidemia, Uricacidæmia (u''rik-as-id-e'me-ah) [*Uric acid* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The accumulation of uric acid in the blood. See *Lithemia*.

Uricaciduria (u''rik-as-id-u're-ah) [*Uric acid* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of an excess of uric acid in the urine, and the morbid state produced thereby. See *Lithemia*.

Uricedin (u-ris-e'din). A diuretic preparation of potassium citrate and phosphate, sodium sulphate and chlorid, and lithium citrate. It is a yellowish, granular compound, soluble in hot water and slowly soluble in cold. It is used to lessen the formation of uric acid in the system. Dose, 7–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Uricemia, Uricæmia (u-ris-e'me-ah). Same as *Uricacidemia*.

Uricolysis (u-rik-ol'is-is). The splitting up of uric acid.

Uricolytic (u-rik-o-lit'ik) [*Uric acid* + Gr. λύσις dissolution]. Splitting up of uric acid into urea: said of an enzyme.

Uricsol (u-rik'sol). A proprietary uric-acid solvent.

Uridrosis (u-rid-ro'sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἱδρώς sweat]. The presence of urinous materials in the sweat, such as uric acid, urea, etc. **U. crystal'lina**, a form in which crystals of uric acid are deposited upon the skin.

Uriesthesis, Uriæsthesis (u-re-es'the-sis). Same as *Uresiesthesis*.

Uriform (u'rif-orm). A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

Urina (u-ri'nah). Latin for *Urine*. **U. chy'li.** See *U. cibi*. **U. ci'bi**, "urine of food," the urine secreted after a full meal. **U. galacto'des**, urine of a milky color. **U. hyster'ica**, "hysteric urine," urine passed after an attack of hysteria. It is watery and of a pale color. **U. po'tus**, "urine of drink," urine secreted after copious drinking. **U. san'guinis**, "urine of the blood," urine passed after a night's rest, and so not influenced by food or drink. **U. spas'tica.** Same as *U. hysterica*.

Urinaccelerator (u''rin-ak-sel'er-a-tor). The accelerator urinæ muscle.

Urinæmia (u-rin-e'me-ah). See *Urinemia*.

Urinal (u'rin-al) [L. *urina'lis* urinary]. A vessel or other receptacle for urine.

Urinalysis (u-rin-al'is-is) [L. *u'rina* urine + Gr. λύσις separation]. The chemic analysis of urine.

Urinary (u'rin-a-re). Pertaining to the urine; containing or secreting urine.

Urinaserum (u-rin-a-se'rum). Serum from an animal into which has been injected albuminous urine from another animal. The serum will precipitate albuminous urine and pleuritic exudates of an animal of the same species as that from which the injected material was taken.

Urinate (u'rin-āt). To void or discharge urine.

Urination (u-rin-a'shun). The discharge or passage of the urine; micturition. **Stuttering u.**, an intermittent flow of urine, due to vesical spasms.

Urinative (u'rin-a-tiv). Diuretic.

Urine (u'rin) [L. *uri'na*]. The fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and discharged by the urethra. Urine, in health, has an amber color, a slight acid reaction, a peculiar odor, and a bitter, saline taste. The average quantity secreted in 24 hours in a man in health is about 3 pints, or from 1200–1600 c.c. Specific gravity, about 1.024, varying from 1.005–1.030. One thousand parts of healthy urine contain about 960 parts of water and 40 parts of solid matter, which consists chiefly of urea, 23 parts; sodium chlorid, 11 parts; phosphoric acid, 2.3 parts; sulphuric acid, 1.3 parts; uric acid, 0.5 part; also hippuric acid, leukomaïns, urobilin, and certain organic salts. The abnormal matters found in the urine in various conditions include acetone, albumin, albumose, bile, blood, cystin, glucose, hemoglobin, fat, pus, spermatozoa, epithelial cells, mucous casts, etc. **Anemic u.**, the urine of anemic persons. **Black u.**, urine colored black by melanin; melanuria. **Chylous u.**, urine of a milky color from the presence of chyle or fat; chyluria. **Diabetic u.**, that which contains an excess of sugar. **Dyspeptic u.**, the urine in dyspepsia, frequently containing calcium-oxalate crystals. **Gouty u.**, scanty high-colored urine containing large quantities of uric acid. **Nebulous u.**, urine that is cloudy from the presence of earthy phosphates. **Residual u.**, the urine that remains in the bladder after urination in disease of the bladder and hypertrophy of the prostate.

Urinemia, Urinæmia (u-rin-e'me-ah) [L. *uri'na* urine + Gr. αἷμα blood]. Contamination of the blood due to the non-excretion of urinary materials. See *Uremia*.

Urine-mucoid (u-rin-mu'koid). A mucin-like substance found in the urine.

Uriniferous (u-rin-if'er-us) [L. *uri'na* urine + *fer're* to bear]. Transporting or conveying th urine. **U. tubules.** See *Tubules* and *Kidney*.

Uriniparous (u-rin-ip'ar-us) [L. *uri'na* urine + *par'ere* to produce]. Producing or elaboratin urine.

Urinocryoscopy (u-ri''no-kri-os'ko-pe). Cryoscopy of the urine.

Urinogenital (u''rin-o-jen'it-al). Same as *Uro-genital*.

Urinoglucosometer (u''rin-o-glu''ko-som'et-er). An instrument for measuring the glucose in th urine.

Urinologist (u-rin-ol'o-jist). An expert in urinology.

Urinology (u-rin-ol'o-je). Same as *Urology*.

Urinometer (u-rin-om'et-er) [L. *uri'na* urine + *me'trum* measure]. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the urine.

Urinometry (u-rin-om'et-re). The ascertainment of the specific gravity of the urine.

Urinoscopy (u-rin-os'ko-pe). Same as *Uroscopy*.

Urinose, Urinous (u'rin-ōs, u'rin-us). Pertaining to the urine; containing urine.

Uriseptin (u-ris-ep'tin). A solution of lithium methaminate, containing formaldehyd and lithia: used as a genito-urinary antiseptic and diuretic.

Urisolvin (u-ris-ol'vin). A uric acid solvent remedy composed of acid lithium citrate and urea. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.).

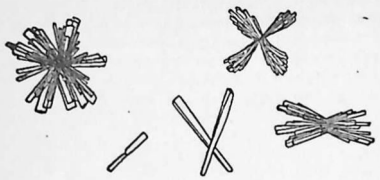
Uritone (u'rit-ōn). A white crystalline substance a product of formaldehyd and ammonia: used i cystitis and purulent urinary conditions.

Urning (oor'ning) [Ger.]. A sexual pervert who has sexual pleasure with persons of the sam sex.

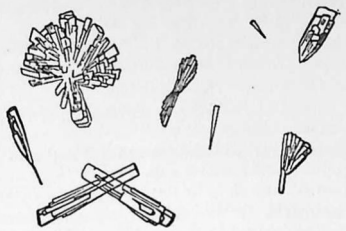
Urnism (oor'nizm). Sexual perversion; uranism.

Uro-ammoniac (u''ro-am-mo'ne-ak). Containing uric acid and ammonia, as *U. Calculus*.

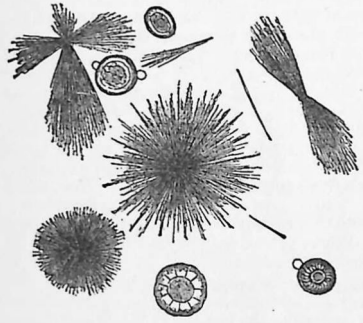
Uro-azotometer (u''ro-az-o-tom'et-er) [*Urine* +



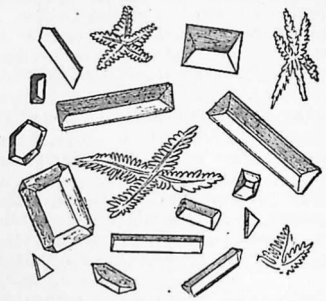
Acid sodium urate crystals.



Acid calcium phosphate crystals.



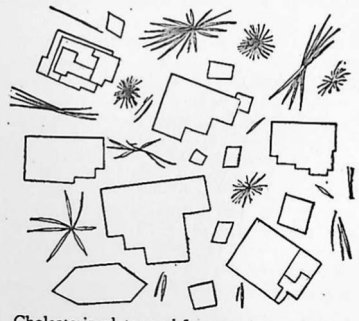
Leucin-spheres and tyrosin-needles.



Crystals of triple phosphate (ammonium-magnesium phosphate).



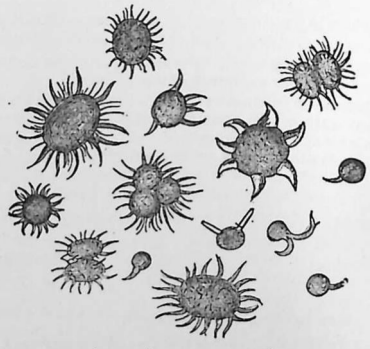
Various forms of crystals of calcium oxalate.



Cholesterin-plates and fat-crystals (needles).



Various forms of uric-acid crystals.



Ammonium urate crystals.

Azotometer]. An apparatus for measuring the nitrogenous matter of the urine.

Urobacillus (u″ro-bas-il′lus) [Gr. οὖρον urine + *Bacillus*]. Any bacillus found in the urine or in decomposing urine. **U. Freudenrei′chii,** a bacillus occurring in the air, in abscesses, and in decomposing urea. **U. liquefa′ciens,** a pathogenic bacillus of the urine. **U. liquefa′ciens sep′ticus,** a pathogenic microörganism of the bladder.

Urobilin (u-ro-bi′lin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *bi′lis* bile]. An amorphous, brownish pigment, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$ (**normal u.**), found in healthy urine, in the urine of fevers (**febrile u.**), or in the dark-colored urine of certain other diseases (**pathologic u.**). It is sometimes found in the blood.

Urobilinemia, Urobilinæmia (u″ro-bi-lin-e′mea-ah) [*Urobilin* + Gr. αἷμα blood]. The presence of urobilin in the blood.

Urobilinogen (u″ro-bi-lin′o-jen) [*Urobilin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A chromogen whose decomposition produces urobilin.

Urobilinuria (u″ro-bi-lin-u′re-ah) [*Urobilin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

Urocanin (u-ro-ka′nin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *ca′nis* dog]. A base, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$, derivable from urocaninic acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$, a crystalline substance sometimes occurring in the urine of dogs.

Urocele (u′ro-sēl) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κήλη tumor]. Distention of the scrotum with extravasated urine.

Urochesia (u-ro-ke′ze-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + χέζειν to defecate]. The discharge of urine through the anus.

Urochrome (u′ro-krōm) [Gr. οὖρον urine + χρῶμα color]. A yellow, amorphous pigment of the urine, $C_{43}H_{51}NO_{26}$; it gives the urine its yellow color: said to be impure urobilin.

Uroclepsia (u-ro-klep′se-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κλέπτειν to steal]. The unconscious escape of urine.

Urocol (u′ro-kol). A preparation of urea quinate and colchicin: used in gout.

Urocrisia (u-ro-kriz′e-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κρίνειν to judge]. Diagnosis by observing or examining the urine.

Urocrisis (u-rok′ris-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κρίσις crisis]. A crisis marked by a free discharge of urine.

Urocriterion (u″ro-kri-te′re-on) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κριτήριον test]. A symptom observed in the inspection of the urine.

Urocyanin (u-ro-si′an-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κύανος blue]. Same as *Uroglaucin.*

Urocyanogen (u″ro-si-an′o-jen) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κύανος blue + γεννᾶν to produce]. A blue pigment of the urine, especially of that of cholera patients.

Urocyanosis (u″ro-si-an-o′sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κύανος blue]. Indicanuria.

Urocyst (u′ro-sist) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κύστις cyst]. The urinary bladder.

Urocystic (u-ro-sis′tik). Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

Urocystis (u-ro-sis′tis) [L.]. Same as *Urocyst.*

Urocystitis (u″ro-sis-ti′tis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + κύστις bladder + -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Urodialysis (u″ro-di-al′is-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + διάλυσις cessation]. Partial or complete suppression of the urine.

Urodochium (u-ro-do′ke-um, u″ro-do-ki′um) [Gr. οὖρον urine + δοχεῖον holder]. A urinal.

Urodynia (u-ro-din′e-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the discharge of urine.

Urœdema (u-re-de′mah). See *Uredema.*

Uro-erythrin (u-ro-er′ith-rin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ἐρυθρος red]. A dark-reddish coloring-matter found in the urine of acute rheumatism. It gives the red color seen in deposits of urates.

Urofuscohematin (u″ro-fus-ko-hem′at-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *fus′cus* tawny + *Hematin*]. A red-brown pigment from the urine in certain diseases.

Urogaster (u-ro-gas′ter) [Gr. οὖρον urine + γαστήρ stomach]. The urinary intestine; a part of the allantoic cavity of the embryo.

Urogenital (u-ro-jen′it-al). Pertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus.

Urogenous (u-roj′en-us) [Gr. οὖρον urine + γεννᾶν to produce]. Producing urine.

Uroglaucin (u″ro-glaw′sin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + γλαυκός green]. Indigo-blue occurring in the urine. It is due to oxidation of a colorless chromogen in the urine, and is seen in conditions such as scarlet fever.

Urogravimeter (u″ro-grav-im′et-er) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *gra′vis* heavy + *me′trum* measure]. Same as *Urinometer.*

Urohematin (u-ro-hem′at-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + *Hematin*]. The coloring-matter or pigments of the urine: regarded as identical with hematin.

Urohematoporphyrin (u″ro-hem″at-o-por′fir-in). Hematoporphyrin derived from the urine.

Urol (u′rol). A compound, $C_7H_{12}O_6.2CO(NH_2)_2$, or urea quinate: used as a diuretic and in gout.

Urolite, Urolith (u′ro-līt, u′ro-lith) [Gr. οὖρον urine + λίθος stone]. A urinary calculus, or stone.

Urolithiasis (u″ro-lith-i′as-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + λιθίασις lithiasis]. The formation of urinary calculi; also the diseased condition associated with the presence of urinary calculi.

Urolithology (u″ro-lith-ol′o-je) [*Urolith* + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The sum of knowledge regarding urinary calculi.

Urolog (u′ro-log). A urologist.

Urologic (u-ro-loj′ik). Pertaining to urology.

Urologist (u-rol′o-jist). A physician who makes a specialty of urology and the urinary apparatus.

Urology (u-rol′o-je) [Gr. οὖρον urine + λόγος treatise]. The sum of what is known regarding the urine.

Urolutein (u-ro-lu′te-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *lu′teus* yellow]. A yellow pigment of the urine.

Uromancy (u′ro-man-se) [Gr. οὖρον urine + μαντεία a divination]. Prognostication or prognosis by the inspection of urine.

Uromelanin (u-ro-mel′an-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + μέλας black]. A black pigment, $C_{18}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$, sometimes found in urine. It results from the decomposition of urochrome.

Uromelus (u-rom′el-us) [Gr. οὐρά tail + μέλος limb]. A monster-fetus with the legs fused and one foot.

Urometer (u-rom′et-er) [Gr. οὖρον urine + μέτρον measure]. Same as *Urinometer.*

Uron (u′ron). A proprietary diuretic and genito-urinary antiseptic.

Uroncus (u-rong′kus) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ὄγκος tumor]. A swelling containing urine.

Uronephrosis (u″ro-nef-ro′sis) [*Urine* + Gr. νεφρός kidney]. An abnormal distention of the pelvis and tubules of the kidney with urine.

Uronology (u-ro-nol′o-je). Same as *Urology.*

Urophanic (u-ro-fan′ik) [Gr. οὖρον urine + φαίνειν to appear]. Appearing in the urine.

Urophein, Urophæin (u-ro-fe′in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + φαιός gray]. An odoriferous gray pigment of the urine.

Uropherin (u-rof'er-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + φέρειν to carry]. Lithium, diuretin, a white powder, $C_7H_7N_4O_2Li + C_6H_4(OH)COOLi$, soluble in five parts of water. It is used as a diuretic in nephritis, heart-disease, etc. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). **U. benzoate,** a white powder, a mixture of lithium benzoate and theobromin. It is used as a nerve-stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). **U. salicylate,** a compound of lithium salicylate and lithium theobromin, $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2$. It is an effective diuretic and nerve-stimulant.

Urophthisis (u-rof'this-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + φθίσις a wasting]. Diabetes mellitus.

Uropittin (u-ro-pit'tin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + πίττα pitch]. A resinous product, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$, of the decomposition of urochrome.

Uroplania (u-ro-pla'ne-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + πλάνη wandering]. The presence of urine in, or its discharge from, organs not of the urogenital tract.

Uropoiesis (u''ro-poi-e'sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ποιεῖν to make]. The secretion of the urine.

Uropoietic (u''ro-poi-et'ik). Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion of the urine.

Uropsammus (u-ro-sam'us) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ψάμμος sand]. Sediment or gravel in the urine.

Uropurol (u-ro-pu'rol). A proprietary urinary antiseptic.

Urorosein (u-ro-ro'ze-in). Same as *Urorrhodin.*

Uroroseinogen (u''ro-ro-se-in'o-jen). Same as *Urorrhodinogen.*

Urorrhagia (u-ror-ra'je-ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ῥήγνυναι to burst forth]. An excessive flow of urine; diabetes.

Urorrhea, Urorrhœa (u-ror-re'ah) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ῥοία flow]. An involuntary discharge of urine; enuresis.

Urorrhodin (u-ror-ro'din) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ῥόδον rose]. A rose-colored pigment found in the urine in certain diseased conditions by decomposition of a chromogen in the urine.

Urorrhodinogen (u''ro-ro-din'o-jen) [*Urorrhodin* + Gr. γεννᾶν to produce]. A chromogen in the urine which, on decomposition, yields urorrhodin.

Urorubin (u-ro-ru'bin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *ru'ber* red]. A red pigment derivable from the urine by the action of hydrochloric acid.

Urorubrohematin (u''ro-ru-bro-hem'at-in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + L. *ru'ber* red + *Hematin*]. A red pigment rarely found in the urine in certain constitutional diseases, as leprosy.

Urosacin (u-ro'sa-sin). Same as *Urorrhodin.*

Urosanol (u-ro-sa'nol). A preparation of protargol and gelatin: used in urethritis.

Uroscheocele (u-ros'ke-o-sēl) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ὄσχεον scrotum + κήλη tumor]. Same as *Urocele.*

Uroschesis (u-ros'kes-is) [Gr. οὖρον urine + σχίσις holding]. Retention of the urine.

Uroscopy (u-ros'ko-pe) [Gr. οὖρον urine + σκοπεῖν to view]. Diagnostic examination of the urine.

Urosemiology (u''ro-se-mi-ol'o-je) [Gr. οὖρον urine + *Semiology*]. Diagnostic study of the urine.

Urosepsin (u-ro-sep'sin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + σῆψις decay]. An aseptic poison arising from urine in the tissues.

Urosepsis (u-ro-sep'sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine + σῆψις decay]. Septic poisoning from the absorption and decomposition of urinary substances in the tissues.

Uroseptic (u-ro-sep'tik). Pertaining to or marked by urosepsis.

Urosin (u'ro-sin). A proprietary uric-acid solvent in tablets, each containing quinic acid, 0.5 gm.; lithium citrate, 0.15 gm.; sugar, 0.3 gm.

Urosis (u-ro'sis) [Gr. οὖρον urine]. Any disease of the urinary apparatus.

Urospectrin (u-ro-spek'trin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + *Spectrum*]. One of the pigments of normal urine; a substance obtainable from certain specimens of urine allied to hematoporphyrin.

Urostealith (u-ro-ste'al-ith) [Gr. οὖρον urine + στέαρ fat + λίθος stone]. A fatty constituent of certain urinary calculi.

Urotheobromin (u''ro-the-o-bro'min). Same as *Paraxanthin.*

Urotoxia, Urotoxy (u-ro-tox'e-ah, u'ro-tox-e) [Gr. οὖρον urine + τοξικόν poison]. 1. The toxicity of the urine; also the toxic substance of the urine. 2. The unit of the toxicity of the urine, or a quantity sufficient to kill one kilogram of living substance.

Urotoxic (u-ro-tox'ik) [Gr. οὖρον urine + τοξικόν poison]. Pertaining to the toxic materials of the urine. **U. coefficient.** See *Coefficient.*

Urotoxicity (u''ro-toks-is'it-e). The toxic quality of the urine.

Urotoxin (u-ro-toks'in). The toxic or poisonous principle of the urine.

Urotoxy (u'ro-toks-e). See *Urotoxia.*

Urotropin (u-rot'ro-pin). Hexamethylenamin or hexamethylen-tetramin, $(CH_2)_6N_4 = C_6H_{12}N_4$, a crystalline substance, soluble in water, slightly so in alcohol, and nearly insoluble in ether. It is diuretic and a solvent of uric acid: used as a diuretic in pyelitis and cystitis and to sterilize the urine in the body in typhoid fever. Dose, 7–30 gr. (0.5–2 gm.).

Uroxanthin (u-ro-zan'thin) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ξανθός yellow]. A yellow pigment of normal urine convertible into indigo-blue.

Uroxin (u-rox'in) [Gr. οὖρον urine + ὀξύς sharp]. Same as *Alloxantin.*

Urrhodin (u-ro'din). See *Urorrhodin.*

Ursal (ur'sal). A urea and salicylic-acid compound: antirheumatic. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.333–1.333 gm.).

Ursin (ur'sin). Same as *Arbutin.*

Ursone (ur'sōn). A crystallizable principle, $C_{30}H_{52}O_5$, from *Arctostaph'ylos u'va ur'si* and other ericaceous plants.

Urtica (ur-ti'kah) [L.]. 1. A genus of plants including the true or typical nettles; plants covered with stinging hairs and secreting a poisonous fluid. 2. A wheal, or pomphus. **U. dio'ica,** a stinging nettle of temperate regions, having stimulant, diuretic, and hemostatic properties; also its homeopathic preparation.

Urticaria (ur-tik-a're-ah) [L.]. Nettle-rash, or hives; a skin-disease characterized by the sudden appearance of smooth, slightly elevated patches, which are usually whiter than the surrounding skin and attended by severe itching. The eruption rarely lasts longer than two days. It may, however, exist in a chronic form. The disorder often arises from irritation of the gastro-intestinal, pulmonary, or urinary mucous membrane. The ingestion of certain foods, such as shell-fish, is apt to produce it. Menstruation or mental emotion may also be a cause. **U. bullo'sa, U. vesiculo'sa,** an eruption of transient bullæ or vesicles. **U. confer'ta,** a form in which the lesions occur in groups. **U. endem'ica,** a variety caused by certain species of caterpillar, and occurring as an endemic. **Epidemic u.,** a severe form ascribed to caterpillar-poisoning. **U. facti'tia.** Same as *Autographism.* **U. gigan'tea,** urticaria marked by large, soft swellings, chiefly about the face and eyes; angioneurotic edema. Called also *Giant u.* and *U. œdematosa.* **U.**

hæmorrhagi'ca. Same as *Purpura urticans.* **U. maculo'sa,** a form in which the wheals retain their red color. **U. mariti'ma,** a form due to salt-water bathing. **U. medicamento'sa,** a form due to the use of certain drugs. **U. œdemato'sa,** a form marked by a suddenly appearing edematous swelling of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of very large area. Called also *Giant u.* **U. papulo'sa,** urticaria with a papulous eruption, leaving a solid papule after the eruption has disappeared. It chiefly affects children. Called also *Lichen urticatus.* **U. per'stans,** a form in which the wheals remain. **U. pigmento'sa,** a form which leaves the skin marked with permanent pigmented stains. It occurs in early infant life, and is a very rare disease. **U. subcuta'nea,** a form with swellings, due to subcutaneous edema. **U. tubero'sa,** angioneurotic edema. **U. vesiculo'sa,** a kind characterized by an eruption of blisters and vesicles.

Urticarial (ur-tik-a're-al). Same as *Urticarious.*

Urticarious (ur-tik-a're-us). Pertaining to or of the nature of urticaria.

Urtication (ur-tik-a'shun) [L. *ur'tica* a nettle]. 1. The flogging of a part with green nettles for their revulsive or stimulant effect. 2. A burning sensation as of stinging with nettles.

Usane (u'sān). A local anesthetic for use in dentistry.

Usnea barbata (us'ne-ah bar-ba'tah). A large lichen growing on forest-trees; also its homeopathic preparation.

Ustilago (us-til-a'go) [L.]. A genus of mould-like fungi, called smuts, parasitic on other plants. *U. ma'ydis,* the smut of maize, is used like ergot. Dose of *fluid extract,* 15–60 min. (1–4 c.c.).

Ustulation (us-tu-la'shun) [L. *ustula're* to scorch]. The drying of a moist drug by heat.

Ustus (us'tus). Latin for *Burnt* or *Calcined.*

Uteralgia (u-ter-al'je-ah) [L. *u'terus* womb + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the uterus; metralgia.

Uterectomy (u-ter-ek'to-me). Same as *Hysterectomy.*

Uterin (u'ter-in). Bell's name for a supposed substance secreted by the uterus, and which, when excreted in excess, causes menstruation.

Uterine (u'ter-in) [L. *uteri'nus*]. Of or pertaining to the uterus.

Uterismus (u-ter-iz'mus). Uterine pain.

Uteritis (u-ter-i'tis). Inflammation of the womb; metritis.

Utero-abdominal (u''ter-o-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen.

Uterocervical (u''ter-o-ser'vik-al). Pertaining to the uterus and the cervix uteri.

Uterofixation (u''ter-o-fik-sa'shun). Same as *Hysteropexy.*

Uterogestation (u''ter-o-jes-ta'shun) [L. *u'terus* womb + *gesta'tio* a carrying]. 1. Uterine pregnancy; any pregnancy which is not extra-uterine. 2. The full period or time of normal pregnancy.

Uterol (u'ter-ol). A preparation of black haw, hydrastis, aletris, etc.: used as a sedative and antispasmodic in uterine disorders.

Uterolith (u'ter-o-lith) [*L. u'terus* + Gr. λίθος stone]. A uterine calculus.

Uteromania (u''ter-o-ma'ne-ah). Same as *Nymphomania.*

Utero-ovarian (u''ter-o-o-va're-an). Pertaining to the uterus and ovary.

Uteropexy (u'ter-o-peks-e). Same as *Hysteropexy.*

Uteroplacental (u''ter-o-plas-en'tal). Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta.

Uterosacral (u''ter-o-sa'kral). Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum.

Uterotome (u'ter-o-tōm). Same us *Hysterotome.*

Uterotomy (u-ter-ot'o-me). Same as *Hysterotomy.*

Uterotonic (u-ter-o-ton'ik). Giving muscular tone to the uterus.

Uterotractor (u''ter-o-trak'tor). A kind of traction-forceps with thick lateral projections on the back of its jaws. It is inserted into the cavity of the uterus and opened, serving to draw the organ down in operation for hysterectomy.

Uterovaginal (u''ter-o-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.

Uteroventral (u''ter-o-ven'tral). Pertaining to the uterus and the cavity of the abdomen.

Uterovesical (u''ter-o-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder.

Uterus (u'ter-us) [L. "womb"]. The womb; a hollow muscular organ, the abode and place of nourishment of the embryo and fetus. It is a pear-shaped structure, about three inches in length, consisting of a broad, flattened part (*body*) above and a narrow, cylindric part (*cervix*) below. Its cavity opens into the vagina below, and into the Fallopian tubes on either side above. It is held in place by a broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which encloses it on either side, and by various ligaments, such as the round ligaments, the recto-uterine ligaments, and the vesico-uterine ligaments. It is made up of a peritoneal coat, a middle layer of unstriated muscular fibers, which constitutes most of its thickness, and a mucous coat, which contains numerous mucous follicles or uterine (utricular) glands, and is lined by ciliated epithelium. The glands of the cervix are known as the Nabothian glands. **U. acol'lis,** a uterus in which the vaginal portion is absent. **U. bicamera'tus vetula'rum,** a uterus in which both the external and internal os are closed, and a catarrhal discharge accumulates in the body and in the cervix, giving the organ a peculiar double swelling. **U. bicor'nis,** one with two horns. **U. bif'oris,** one in which the external os is divided by a septum. **U. bilocula'ris,** one the cavity of which is divided into two parts by a partition. **U. cordifor'mis,** a heart-shaped uterus. **U. didel'phys,** either of two distinct uteri occurring side by side in the same individual. **Duplex u.,** a double uterus; normal in marsupial mammals, and rarely seen in the human subject. **Gravid u.,** the pregnant uterus. **Irritable u.,** one affected with neuralgia or hysteralgia. **U. masculi'nus,** the sinus pocularis in the male urethra. **U. parvicol'lis,** a uterus in which the cervical portion is very small. **U. unicor'nis,** one with only one cornu, one lateral half being undeveloped or imperfectly developed.

Utricle (u'trik-l) [L. *utric'ulus,* dim. of *u'ter* a little bag]. 1. The larger of the two sacs of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Utriculus vestibuli* and *Sacculus communis.* 2. The sinus pocularis. **Prostatic u.,** the remains of the Müllerian duct in the male. It is enclosed between the prostate and pelvic connective tissue and opens into the urethra.

Utricular (u-trik'u-lar). 1. Pertaining to a utricle. 2. Resembling a bladder.

Utriculitis (u''trik-u-li'tis) [*Utriculus* + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.

Utriculus (u-trik'u-lus), pl. *utric'uli.* Latin for *Utricle.*

Utriform (u'trif-orm) [L. *u'ter* bottle + *for'ma* shape]. Having the shape of a bottle.

Uva (u'vah), pl. *u'væ* [L. "grape"]. The raisin; the dried fruit of *Vi'tis vinif'era,* grape-vine. **U. pas'sæ,** dried grapes, or raisins. **U. pas'sæ**

mino'res, commercial currants; a variety of small raisins. **U. ur'si** [L. "bear's grapes"], the leaves of *Arctostaph'ylos u'va ur'si*, or bearberry, a trailing ericaceous shrub. The leaves contain the glucosid *arbutin*, and are tonic, astringent, diuretic, and anthelmintic. It is used in cystitis, strangury, and irritation of the bladder and pyelitis. Dose, ¼–1 dr. (0.97–3.89 gm.); of *extract*, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 10–60 min. (0.666–4 c.c.).

Uvæformis (u''ve-for'mis) [L.]. The middle layer of the choroid coat.

Uvea (u've-ah) [L.]. 1. Formerly the posterior surface of the iris. 2. In present use, the iris, ciliary body, and choroid considered together, and forming the pigmentary layer of the eye.

Uveal (u've-al). Pertaining to the uvea.

Uveitic (u-ve-it'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of uveitis.

Uveitis (u-ve-i'tis) [*Uvea* + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvea. **U. anterior,** keratitis involving the front part of the uvea.

Uviform (u'vif-orm) [L. *u'va* grape + *for'ma* form] Having the form of a grape.

Uviol (u've-ol). A lamp for supplying ultraviolet rays for therapeutic purposes.

Uvula (u'vu-lah) [L. "little grape"]. The pendulum of the palate; a small fleshy mass hanging from the soft palate above the root of the tongue, and composed of the levator and tensor palati and azygos uvulæ muscles, connective tissue, and mucous membrane. **U. cerebel'li,** the intertonsillar lobe of the cerebellum. **Lieutaud's u.,** a longitudinal ridge on the trigon of the bladder. **U. vesi'cæ,** a small eminence at the apex of the trigon of the bladder, projecting into the orifice of the urethra.

Uvulaptosis (u''vu-lap-to'sis) [*Uvula* + Gr. *πτῶσις* falling]. See *Uvuloptosis*.

Uvular (u'vu-lar) [L. *uvula'ris*]. Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvularis (u-vu-la'ris). The azygos uvulæ muscle.

Uvulatome (u'vu-lat-ōm). See *Uvulotome*.

Uvulitis (u-vu-li'tis). Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvuloptosis (u''vu-lop-to'sis) [*Uvula* + Gr. *πτῶσις* falling]. Falling of the palate: a relaxed and pendulous condition of the palate; staphyloptosis.

Uvulotome (u'vu-lo-tōm) [*Uvula* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. An instrument for cutting off the uvula.

Uvulotomy (u-vu-lot'o-me). The operation of cutting of the uvula or a part of it.

V.

V. An abbreviation for *Vision* or *Visual acuity*; also a symbol of *Vanadium*.

Vaccigenous (vak-sij'en-us) [*Vaccine* + Gr. *γεννᾶν* to produce]. Producing vaccine.

Vaccina (vak-si'nah). See *Vaccinia*.

Vaccinable (vak'sin-a-bl). Susceptible of being successfully vaccinated.

Vaccinal (vak'sin-al) [L. *vacci'nus*]. 1. Pertaining to vaccinia or to vaccination. 2. Having protective qualities when used by way of inoculation. **V. fever,** the slight fever that often occurs after vaccination.

Vaccinate (vak'sin-āt). 1. To inoculate with vaccine-virus. 2. To inoculate with any virus so as to procure immunity against any disease.

Vaccination (vak-sin-a'shun) [L. *vac'ca* cow]. The act or process of vaccinating; protective inoculation against small-pox by inoculation with vaccinal virus. It is performed by placing lymph from the vaccinia-vesicles of a cow or of a man upon the denuded or scarified skin. In a few days a small papule appears at the site of inoculation, followed in a few more days by a vesicle. After about eight days the vesicle becomes pustular and surrounded by a red, inflammatory area. About two weeks after inoculation a scab is formed, which, falling off, leaves a pitted, permanent scar. Sometimes the progress of the inoculation is attended with slight constitutional symptoms, and occasionally a general symptom (*Vaccine-rash*) is developed.

Vaccinationist (vak-sin-a'shun-ist). One who defends the practice of vaccination.

Vaccinator (vak'sin-a-tor). 1. One who vaccinates. 2. An instrument for use in vaccination.

Vaccine (vak'sin) [L. *vacci'nus*]. 1. Pertaining to the cow 2. Vaccinal. 3. Lymph, scab, or any substance containing the virus of cow-pox; lymph taken from a vesicle of cow-pox and used in inoculating that disease. 4. Any material for preventive inoculation; particularly a preparation of a bacillus or its toxins which, on introduction into the body, produces active immunization by the formation of antibodies. **Antityphoid v.,** a liquid containing dead typhoid bacilli and the toxins that are formed in bouillon cultures of the bacilli. **Bacterial v.,** a preparation of killed bacteria suspended in normal salt solution which is injected for the purpose of raising the opsonic index of patients suffering from infection by that organism. Called also *Bacterin*. The vaccine from bacillus coli (*colibacterin*) is used in cystitis, catarrhal jaundice, and various local infections; that from gonococci (*Neisser bacterin*) is used in acute gonorrhea and various gonorrheal inflammations; that from pneumococci (*pneumobacterin*), in empyema and cystitis; that from staphylococci (*staphylobacterin*), in furunculosis, acne, etc.; that from streptococci (*streptobacterin*), in abscess and cystitis. Vaccines are also prepared from bacillus neoformans (*neoformans-bacterin*); for bacillus pyocyaneus (*pyocyano-bacterin*); and for typhoid bacilli (*typho-bacterin*). **Blackleg v.,** inoculative material obtained from animals dying of blackleg: injected as a protective against the disease. **Bovine v.,** vaccine derived from the cow. **Haffkine's v.** Same as *Haffkine's serum*. See *Serum*. **Humanized v.,** vaccine obtained from vaccina-vesicles in man. **V.-lymph, v.-virus.** Same as *Vaccine*. **V.-rash.** See *Vaccination*. **Wright's v.,** antityphoid vaccine.

Vaccinella (vak-sin-el'lah). A spurious and ineffective form of vaccinia.

Vaccinia (vak-sin'e-ah) [L., from *vac'ca* cow]. Cow-pox; a disease of cattle regarded as a form of small-pox. When communicated to man, usually by vaccination, it confers a greater or less degree of immunity against small-pox. The course of the disease in man is described under *Vaccination*.

Vacciniform (vak-sin'if-orm). Resembling vaccinia, or cow-pox.

Vaccinin (vak'sin-in). The inoculable principle by which cow-pox is communicated.

Vaccininum (vak-sin-i'num). A homeopathic remedy prepared from vaccine-virus.

Vacciniola (vak-sin-e-o'lah) [diminutive of *Vaccinia*]. A secondary form of vesicle appearing after vaccination, and resembling the rash of small-pox.

Vaccinization (vak''sin-iz-a'shun). Vaccination persistently repeated until the virus has no perceptible effect.

Vaccinoid (vak'sin-oid). Spurious or modified vaccinia.

Vaccinophobia (vak''sin-o-fo'be-ah) [*Vaccine* + Gr. *φόβος* fear]. Perverse and morbid dread of vaccination.

Vaccinosyphilis (vak''sin-o-sif'il-is). Syphilis following inoculation with impure vaccine.

Vacuolar (vak'u-o-lar). Pertaining to a vacuole; characterized by the presence of vacuoles.

Vacuolated (vak'u-o-la-ted). Pertaining to or characterized by vacuoles.

Vacuolation (vak''u-o-la'shun). The process of forming vacuoles; the condition of being vacuolated.

Vacuole (vak'u-ōl) [L. *vac'uus* empty]. Any space or cavity formed in the protoplasm of a cell.

Vacuolization (vak''u-o-liz-a'shun). Same as *Vacuolation*.

Vacuum (vak'u-um) [L.]. A space devoid of air or of other gas; a space from which the air has been exhausted. **Torricellian v.,** the vacuum in a barometric tube. **Uteroplacental v.,** the vacuum between the placenta and the wall of the uterus, produced by traction for detachment of the placenta.

Vadum (va'dum) [L. "ford"]. An elevation within a cerebral fissure, rendering it more or less shallow.

Vagabonds' disease or **pigmentation** (vag'abondz). See under *Disease*.

Vagal (va'gal). Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

Vagina (vaj-i'nah) [L.]. 1. A sheath. 2. The canal from the slit of the vulva to the cervix uteri which receives the penis in copulation. In the virgin adult it is two to two and a half inches on the anterior wall, three to three and a half inches on the posterior wall. The anterior and posterior walls are in contact. Its upper extremity embraces the cervix uteri, the posterior wall reaching the cervix higher up than does the anterior wall. Anteriorly and posteriorly there are a median ridge and the columnæ vaginæ, and running out from the columnæ on either side transverse folds or rugæ. The *hymen* is a crescentic or circular mucous fold which constricts its entrance. When the hymen is ruptured warty eminences mark its site, the carunculæ myrtiformes. The vagina has three coats: 1. Outer, or fibro-elastic. 2. Middle, or muscular. 3. Mucous, or internal. The circular muscular fibers near the entrance constitute the vaginal sphincter. **V. bul'bi,** the capsule of Tenon. **V. cor'dis,** the pericardium. **V. fem'oris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. **V. muco'sa,** a synovial sheath. **V. oc'uli,** Tenon's capsule. **V. pi'li,** a hair-sheath. **V. proces'sus styloi'dei,** the vaginal process of the temporal bone. **V. synovia'lis,** a synovial sheath.

Vaginæ fixura (vaj-i'ne fik-su'rah). Same as *Vaginofixation*.

Vaginal (vaj'in-al). 1. Of the nature of a sheath; ensheathing. 2. Pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginalitis (vaj''in-al-i'tis). Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Vaginate (vaj'in-āt) [L. *vagina'tus* sheathed]. Provided with a sheath.

Vaginectomy (vaj-in-ek'to-me). Resection of the tunica vaginalis.

Vaginicoline (vaj-in-ik'o-lin) [L. *vagi'na* sheath + *co'lere* to inhabit]. Living in the vagina: used of certain microörganisms.

Vaginismus (vaj-in-iz'mus) [L.]. Painful spasm of the vagina due to local hyperesthesia. It is distinguished as **Superficial** and **Deep,** according as the seat is at the entrance of the vagina, or probably in the bulbocavernosus muscle, or in the levator ani muscle. **Mental v.,** extreme aversion to coitus on the part of a woman, attended with contraction of the muscles when the act is attempted. **Perineal v.,** spasm of the perineal muscles. **Posterior v.,** vaginismus caused by spasm of the levator ani muscle. **Vulvar v.,** vaginismus caused by spasm of the constrictor vaginæ muscle.

Vaginitis (vaj-in-i'tis) [*Vagina* + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the vagina. It is marked by pain and by a purulent leukorrheal discharge. 2. Inflammation of a sheath. **V. adhæ'siva.** See *Senile v.* **Diphtheric v.,** diphtheric inflammation of the vagina. **Emphysematous v.,** a variety marked by the formation of gas in the meshes of the connective tissue. Called also *Gaseous v.* **Granular v.,** the most common variety, in which the papillæ are enlarged and infiltrated with small cells. **Senile v.,** vaginitis occurring in old age and marked by the formation of raw patches, which often adhere (*V. adhæsi'va*) to apposed surfaces, causing obliteration of the vaginal canal. **V. tes'tis,** peridídymitis.

Vagino-abdominal (vaj''in-o-ab-dom'in-al). Pertaining to the vagina and the abdomen.

Vaginodynia (vaj''in-o-din'e-ah) [*Vagina* + Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain]. Pain in the vagina.

Vaginofixation (vaj''in-o-fix-a'shun). 1. The fixation of an abnormally movable vagina. 2. The suturing of the fundus of the uterus to the vaginal peritoneum in cases of retroflexion. Called also *Vaginal hysteropexy*.

Vaginomycosis (vaj''in-o-mi-ko'sis) [*Vagina* + Gr. *μύκης* fungus]. A diseased state of the vagina due to a plant-growth, chiefly *Lep'tothrix vagina'lis*.

Vaginoperitoneal (vaj''in-o-per''it-o-ne'al). Pertaining to the vagina and peritoneum.

Vaginopexy (va-ji'no-pek-se) [*Vagina* + Gr. *πῆξις* fixation] The operation of suturing the vagina to the abdominal wall in cases of vaginal relaxation.

Vaginoscope (vaj'in-o-skōp) [*Vagina* + *σκοπεῖν* to view]. A vaginal speculum.

Vaginotomy (vaj-in-ot'o-me) [*Vagina* + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. Surgical incision of the vaginal wall.

Vaginovesical (vaj''in-o-ves'ik-al). Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.

Vagitus (vaj'it-us) [L.]. The cry of an infant. **V. uteri'nus,** the crying of a child at or just before birth. **V. vagina'lis,** the crying of a child while its head is still within the vagina.

Vago-accessorius (va''go-ak-ses-o're-us) [L.]. The vagus and accessory portion of the spinal accessory nerves regarded as together forming one nerve.

Vagotomy (va-got'o-me) [L. *va'gus* wandering + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. The operation of cutting the vagus nerve.

Vagus (va'gus) [L. "wandering"]. The pneumogastric nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*. **V.-area,** an area on the floor of the fourth ventricle in which the vagus nerve has its origin. **V.-pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia*.

Valence, Valency (va'lens, va'len-se) [L. *valen'tia* strength]. Same as *Quantivalence*.

Valent (va'lent). See *Quantivalent*.

Valentin's corpuscles, ganglion (val'en-tinz). See *Corpuscle, Ganglion.*

Valeral, Valeraldehyd (val'e-rl, val-e-ral'dē-hid). A mobile liquid ($C_4H_9.CHO$), with an irritating odor. Produced by oxidization of amyl alcohol.

Valerene (val'er-ēn). A principle obtainable from the oil of valerian.

Valerian (va-le're-an) [L. *valeria'na*]. Any plant of the genus *Valeria'na*. The roots and rhizome of *Valeria'na officina'lis*, of Europe, are antispasmodic and nerve-stimulant, and are used in nervousness and hysteria. Dose of *abstract*, 5–15 gr. (0.333–1 gm.); of *extract*, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.); of *fluid extract*, 10–30 min. (0.666–2 c.c.); of *volatile oil*, 2–5 min. (0.133–0.333 c.c.); of *tincture*, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.); of *ammoniated tincture*, ½–2 dr. (2–8 c.c.). **Greek v.**, the European plant *Polemo'nium cæru'leum*, or Jacob's ladder: used as an application to ulcers, and vaunted a cure for hydrophobia.

Valerianate (va-le're-an-āt). Any salt of valerianate acid.

Valerianic acid (val-e-re-an'ik). See *Acid.*

Valeridin (val-er'id-in). A crystalline valerian and phenidin preparation, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_5H_4O$, occurring in white needles: a nervous sedative. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Valerol (val'er-ol). A clear oily substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2(C_6H_{10}O)$, from valerian. It has a strong unpleasant odor.

Valerylene (val'er-il-ēn). A hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, C_5Hd.

Valetudinarian (val''e-tu-din-a're-an) [L. *valetudina'rius*]. An invalid; a feeble person.

Valetudinarianism (val''e-tu-din-a're-an-izm). An infirm or feeble habit of body.

Valgoid (val'goid) [*Valgus* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling the valgus.

Valgus (val'gus) [L.]. 1. Same as *Talipes valgus.* 2. A bow-legged person. **Spurious v.**, splay-foot; a flat, broad foot.

Validol (val'id-ol). A clear, syrupy liquid, the valeric-acid ester of menthol: analeptic and antihysteric. Dose, 3–5 min. (0.18–0.333 c.c.).

Vallate (val'lāt) [L. *valla'tus* walled]. Having a wall or rim; cup-shaped.

Vallecula (val-lek'u-lah) [L. "a depression"]. 1. Any depression or furrow. 2. The glosso-epiglottidean pouch. **V. cerebel'li**, the longitudinal fissure of the cerebellum. **V. ova'ta**, the fissure of the liver which contains the gall-bladder. **V. Syl'vii**, a depression of the surface of the fetal brain which becomes developed into the fissure of Sylvius. **V. un'guis**, the socket for the root of the nail.

Valledol (val'ed-ol). A preparation of the gum of mistletoe berries: used in menstrual disorders and post-partum hemorrhage.

Valleix's points (vahl-lāz'). See under *Point.*

Vallet's mass (val-āz'). Mass of iron carbonate.

Valley of the cerebellum (val'e). See *Vallecula cerebelli.*

Valli-Ritter law (val-e-rit'er). See *Ritter-Valli law*, under *Law.*

Vallis (val'lis) [L. "valley"]. The vallecula cerebelli.

Valoid (val'oid) [L. *vale're* to be equal]. A fluid extract equal weights of which and of the drug from which it is prepared contain an equal amount of the active principle of the drug. Called also *Equivalent extract.*

Valonia (val-o'ne-ah) [Ital. *vallonia*; Gr. βάλανος acorn]. The acorn-cups of *Quer'cus æ'gilops*: strongly astringent.

Valsalva's experiment (val-sal'vahz) [named from *Valsalva*, an Italian anatomist of the seventeenth century]. Inflation of the Eustachian tube by closing the nose and mouth and employing a forcible expiration. **V's sinus.** See *Sinus.*

Valsol (val'sol). An ointment-basis; a mixture of the various oxygenized solid hydrocarbons.

Value, Globular (val'u). The percentage of hemoglobin in a red-corpuscle. It is represented by a fraction, the numerator of which represents the quantity of hemoglobin and the denominator the amount of the red-corpuscle.

Valval, Valvar (val'val, val'var). Pertaining to a valve.

Valve (valv) [L. *val'va*]. A fold in a canal or passage which represents the reflex of its contents: it is in three segments. **Amussat's v.** Same as *Heister's v.* **Aortic v.**, the semilunar valve at the aortic orifice of the heart. **Auriculoventricular v's**, the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart. **Bauhin's v.**, the ileocecal valve. **Béraud's v.**, a valve said to occur at the bottom of the lacrimal sac, over the entrance to the nasal duct. **Bicuspid v.** Same as *Mitral v.* **Bochdalek's v.**, a fold within the lacrimal duct near the punctum lacrimale. **V. of colon**, the ileocecal valve. **Coronary v.**, the valve at the entrance of the coronary sinus into the right auricle. **Eustachian v.**, a semilunar fold within the right auricle of the heart, between the orifice of the postcava and the auriculoventricular opening. **Foltz's v.** [J. C. E. *Foltz*, French ophthalmic surgeon (1822–1876)], the fold of membrane at the lacrimal canaliculus. **Gerlach's v.**, a circular fold which sometimes surrounds the orifice of the vermiform appendix. **Hasner's v.**, a kind of valve at the meatal end of the nasal duct. **Heister's v's**, folds of the mucosa in the cystic duct and in the neck of the gall-bladder. **Houston's v's**, folds of mucous membrane in the rectum. **Huschke's v.**, a crescentic fold in the lacrimal duct near its junction with the lacrimal sac. **Ileocecal v.**, the fold at the junction of the ileum and cecum. Called also *V. of Bauhin* and *Valvula coli* (B. N. A.). **Kerkring's v's**, the vulvulæ conniventes. **Krause's v.** See *Béraud's v.* **Mercièr's v.**, a fold which sometimes partially closes the vesical orifice of the ureter. **Mitral v.**, the valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle. **Morgagni's v's**, the folds of the rectal mucosa which form the sinuses of Morgagni. **Pulmonary v.**, the valve at the junction of the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle. **Pyloric v.**, the mucous fold at the pylorus. **Rosenmüller's v.** See *Huschke's v.* **Semilunar v's**, the valves which guard the entrances to the aorta (*Aortic semilunar v.*) and the pulmonary artery (*Pulmonic semilunar v.*). **Spiral v. of Heister.** See *Heister's v's.* **Taillefer's v.**, a fold of the mucous membrane of the nasal duct near the middle of its course. **Tarinus's v.** See *Velum medullare posticum.* **V.-test.** See *Test.* **Thebesius's v's**, the coronary valves. **Tricuspid v.**, the valve which controls the opening from the right auricle to the right ventricle. **V. of Tulpius**, the ileocecal valve. **V. of Varolius**, the ileocecal valve. **V. of Vieussens**, the superior medullary velum; the transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. **Willis's v.**, the valve of Vieussens.

Valved (val'vd). Having valves; opening by valves.

Valviform (val'vif-orm) [L. *val'va* valve + *for'ma* shape]. Shaped like a valve.

Valvotomy (val-vot'o-me) [*val'va* valve + Gr. τομή cut]. The operation of cutting a valve; especially Houston's valves of the rectum.

Valvula (val'vu-la), pl. *val'vulæ* [L.]. A little valve. **V. co'li**, the ileocecal valve. See *Valve.* **V. conniven'tes** [L. "closing valves"], the transverse mucous folds in the small intestine. **V. proces'sus vermifor'mis**, a fold of mucous membrane at the opening into the cecum of the canal of the vermiform appendix. **V. pylo'ri.** See *Pyloric valve.* **V. vagi'næ**, the hymen. **V. vestib'uli sinis'tra**, one of two thin folds bordering the opening of the venous sinus reuniens into the right auricle of the embryonic heart. It disappears, but the other fold develops into the Eustachian and Thebesian valves.

Valvular (val'vu-lar). Pertaining to, affecting, or of the nature of, a valve.

Valvulitis (val-vu-li'tis). Inflammation of a valve or valvula, especially a valve of the heart.

Valyl (val'il). Valerianic dimethylamid, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.N(C_2H_5)_2$, a liquid with a strong odor: used in hysteria and other nervous disorders. Daily dose, 2–5 min. (0.12–0.33 c.c.).

Valylene (val'il-ēn). A hydrocarbon, C_5H_6.

Valzin (val'zin). Same as *Sucrol.*

Vampire (vam'pīr). A blood-sucking bat, *Desmo'dus ru'fus*; also *Diphyl'la ecauda'ta*, a bat of similar habits; both South American.

Vanadate (van'ad-āt). Any salt of vanadic acid.

Vanadin (van'ad-in). A proprietary solution; said to contain vanadium and sodium chlorate; antiseptic: used in tuberculosis. Dose, 2–10 min. (0.12–0.666 c.c.).

Vanadium (van-a'de-um) [*Vanadis*, a Norse deity]. A rare, gray, metallic element; symbol, V. See *Table of Elements.*

Vandellia (van-del'e-ah) [after one *Vandelli*]. A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs. *R. diffu'sa*, a South American plant, is purgative, emetic, cholagogue, and antipyretic.

Vanilla (van-il'lah) [L.]. A genus of climbing orchidaceous plants of hot climates. The fruit of *V. planifo'lia*, of Mexico, are the vanilla-beans, which contain vanilla and are used as a flavor and a milk-stimulant: it is said to be aphrodisiac. **False v.**, a fragrant North American composite-flowered plant, *Lia'tris odoratis'sima*: used in making toilet-waters and in flavoring tobacco.

Vanillin (van-il'lin). An aromatic crystallizable principle, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_3OCH_3.OH.COH$, from vanilla. It may be prepared from eugenol and from coniferin, and is soluble in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and chloroform, but only slightly in water. It is used as a flavoring agent and gastric stimulant. **V.-paraphenetidin**, a crystalline derivative of vanillin and paraphenetidin,

$$C_6H_3\begin{cases}OH\\OCA_3\\CH.N.C_6H_4OC_2H_6\end{cases}:$$

styptic, antineuralgic, and hypnotic.

Vanillism (van-il'lizm). Dermatitis, coryza, and malaise from handling vanilla.

Vanoline (van'o-lin). A proprietary remedy for skin-diseases.

Vapo-aural massage (va-po-aw'ral). A vapor and massage treatment for the ear.

Vapocain (va-po-ka'in). A proprietary toothache cure containing 15 per cent. of cocain hydrochlorid.

Vapocauterization (va''po-kaw''ter-iz-a'shun). Cauterization by means of steam or other hot vapor.

Vapocresolin (va-po-kres'o-lin). An antiseptic remedy for the treatment of diphtheria and whooping-cough by inhalation. It contains cresols, which are volatilized by heat.

Vapopulmonary massage (va-po-pul'mo-na-re). [illegible] and vapor treatment for the lungs.

Vapor (va'por), pl. *vapo'res* [L.]; English pl. *va'pors*. A Latin word signifying steam, gas, or exhalation.

Vaporarium (va-por-a're-um) [L.]. An apparatus for treating certain diseases by the local application of heat and cold.

Vaporish (va'por-ish). Splenetic or hysteric.

Vaporium (va-po're-um) [L.]. An apparatus for treating disease by the local application of heat or cold.

Vaporization (va''por-iz-a'shun). 1. The conversion of a solid or liquid into a vapor without chemic change. 2. Treatment by vapors.

Vaporize (va'por-īz). To convert into vapor or to be transformed into vapor.

Vaporole (va'po-rōl). A glass capsule containing a single dose of a volatile drug, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.

Vapors (va'perz). Hypochondriasis, or hysteric depression of spirits.

Varalette (var-al-et'). A proprietary form of compressed effervescent tablet.

Variation, Inborn (va-re-a'shun). One which arises from changes in the germ and not from the somatic cells.

Varication (var-ik-a'shun). 1. The formation of a varix. 2. A varicose condition.

Varicella (var-is-el'lah) [L.]. Chicken-pox; an acute contagious disease, principally of young children, marked by slight fever and an eruption of macular vesicles, which appear in crops, and are superficial and rarely umbilicated. They rarely become pustular, but dry up, and are only occasionally followed by scars. The duration of the disease is about a week, during which time it runs a very mild course. **V. gangræno'sa**, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption leads to a gangrenous ulceration. Called also *Dermatitis gangræno'sa infantum.* **Pustular v.**, varioloid.

Varicelliform (var-is-el'if-ōrm). Shaped like the vesicles of varicella.

Varicelloid (var-is-el'oid) [*Varicella* + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling varicella.

Varices (var'is-ēs) [L.]. Plural of *Varix.*

Variciform (var-is'if-orm) [L. *va'rix* varix + *for'ma* form]. Resembling a varix; varicose.

Varicoblepharon (var''ik-o-blef'ar-on) [L. *va'rix* varix + Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid]. A varicose swelling of the eyelid.

Varicocele (var'ik-o-sel) [L. *va'rix* varix + Gr. κήλη tumor]. A varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord, forming a swelling that feels like a bag of worms, and accompanied by a dragging pain. **Ovarian v.**, a varicose state of the veins of the broad ligament. **Utero-ovarian v.**, a varicose condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus of the female.

Varicocelectomy (var''ik-o-se-lek'to-me) [*Varicocele* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. The excision of a part of the scrotum and the enlarged veins for varicocele.

Varicoid (var'ik-oid) [L. *va'rix* varix + Gr. εἶδος form]. Resembling a varix.

Varicole (var'ik-ōl). Same as *Varicocele.*

Varicomphalus (var-ik-om'fal-us) [L. *va'rix* swollen vein + ὀμφαλός navel]. A varicose tumor at the navel.

Varicose (var'ik-ōs) [L. *varico'sus*]. Of the nature of or pertaining to a varix; unnaturally swollen: said of a vein.

Varicosis (var-ik-o'sis) [L.]. A varicose condition of the veins of any part.

Varicosity (var-ik-os'it-e). 1. A varicose condition; the quality or fact of being varicose. 2. A varix, or varicose vein.

Varicotomy (var-ik-ot'o-me) [L. *va'rix* varix + Gr. *τέμνειν* to cut]. The excision of a varix, or of a varicose vein.

Varicula (var-ik'u-lah) [L.]. A varix of the conjunctiva.

Variola (var-i'o-lah) [L.]. Small-pox; an acute infectious disease characterized by vomiting, lumbar pains, an eruption which is first papular, then vesicular, and finally pustular, and by fever which is marked by a distinct remission, beginning with the eruption and continuing until the latter becomes pustular. The disease is thought to be due to a protozoön, the *Cytorrhyctes variolæ*. The period of inoculation is about twelve days, and the eruption consists in infiltration of cells into the skin, which cells undergo liquefaction with the production of suppuration. The eruption begins about the third or fourth day with the formation of small red spots on the forehead, face, and wrists. These change into smooth, round papules, which feel like shot under the skin. This eruption spreads over the body, and about the third day the papules become converted into vesicles with a depression or umbilication at the top. The vesicles gradually become converted into pustules, which increase in size and dry up and break, forming soft, yellow crusts, which have a peculiar offensive odor. After a week the scabs fall off, leaving pitted scars or pock-marks. **Black v.** Same as *Hemorrhagic v.* **Bovine v.** Same as *Vaccinia*. **Coherent v.**, a kind in which the pustules cohere at the edges, but do not become confluent. **Confluent v.**, a severe form in which the pustules become more or less confluent. **Discrete v.**, a form in which the pustules remain more or less distinct. **Equine v.** See *Equinia*. **Hemorrhagic v.**, a form in which hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles or from the mucous surfaces. **V. inser'ta**, small-pox acquired by inoculation. **Malignant v.**, a severe and very fatal form of hemorrhagic variola. **Modified v.** Same as *Varioloid*. **Ovine v.**, ovinia; the small-pox of sheep. **V. ve'ra**, simple and unmodified small-pox. **V. verruco'sa**, wart-pox, a variety in which the eruption does not pass beyond the papular stage.

Variolaria amara (va''re-o-la're-ah am-a'rah). A febrifugal and anthelmintic lichen of the Old World.

Variolate (va're-o-lāt). Having the nature or appearance of small-pox.

Variolation (va''re-o-la'shun). Inoculation with the virus of unmodified small-pox.

Varioliform (va-re-o'lif-orm). Resembling small-pox.

Variolinum (va''re-o-li'num). A homeopathic remedy prepared from the virus of small-pox.

Variolization (va''re-o-liz-a'shun). See *Variolation*.

Varioloid (va''re-o-loid'). A modified and mild form of small-pox occurring in a patient who has had a previous attack or has been vaccinated.

Variolous (va-ri'o-lus). Pertaining to or of the nature of small-pox.

Variolovaccine (var-i''o-lo-vak'sin). 1. Pertaining to vaccine or bovine variola. 2. A virus obtained by vaccinating the heifer with the virus of small-pox.

Variolovaccinia (var-i''o-lo-vak-sin'e-ah). Cow-pox in the heifer caused by inoculation with small-pox.

Variscope (va'ris-kōp). A variety of chromophotograph.

Varisse (var-is'). A lump on the inner surface of a horse's hind leg.

Varix (va'riks), pl. *var'ices* [L.]. An enlarged and tortuous vein. **Aneurysmal v., Aneurysmoid v.**, a form of arteriovenous aneurysm in which the blood flows directly into a neighboring vein without the intervention of a connecting sac. **Arterial v.**, a cirsoid aneurysm or varicose artery. **V. lymphat'icus**, an enlarged and tortuous lymphatic vessel, due usually to the presence of *Fila'ria san'guinis hom'inis*.

Varnish (var'nish). A resinous solution in oil or alcohol, having a limited use in surgery. **Martaban v., Black v.**, or **Burmese v.**, a varnish produced in Burmah from *Melanorrhœ'a usitatis'sima*, a terebinthaceous tree. **Piney v.** See *Vateria indica*. **V.-tree,** *Rhus Coria'ria*, a European tree: highly astringent; also *R. ver'nix*, which yields Japan varnish.

Varolian (va-ro'le-an). 1. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. 2. Described by or named in honor of C. *Varoli* (*Varolius*) (1542–1575).

Varoma (va-ro'mah). A proprietary vaporizing disinfectant.

Varus (va'rus) [L.]. 1. Having the legs bent in; knock-kneed. 2. Same as *Talipes varus*. 3. A blotch or whelk on the face.

Vas (vas), pl. *va'sa* [L.]. A vessel; especially a blood-vessel or lymphatic duct. **V. aber'rans.** 1. A blind tube sometimes connected with the epididymis or vas deferens. 2. Any anomalous or unusual vessel. **V. afferen'tia**, the lymphatic vessels which enter a gland. **V. bre'via**, the small branches of the splenic artery going to the stomach. **V. def'erens**, the excretory duct of the testicle passing from the testis to the ejaculatory duct. **V. efferen'tia.** 1. The lymphatics which have lymph-glands connected with them. 2. The excretory ducts of the testicle. See *Testicle*. **V. intesti'ni ten'uis**, branches of the superior mesenteric artery to the small intestine. **V. rec'ta.** 1. The straight tubes going to the seminiferous tubules. 2. See *Testicle*. **V. vaso'rum**, the small nutrient arteries and veins in the walls of the larger blood-vessels. **V. vortico'sa**, the stellate veins of the chorioid.

Vasa (va'sah) [L]. Plural of *Vas*. **V. pre'via**, a condition in which the blood vessels of the umbilical cord where they enter the placenta present in front of the fetal head in labor.

Vasal (va'sal). Pertaining to a vas or to a vessel.

Vasalium (vas-a'le-um). True vascular tissue, such as is found in closed or vascular organs.

Vascular (vas'ku-lar). Pertaining to or full of vessels.

Vascularity (vas-ku-lar'it-e). The condition of being vascular.

Vascularization (vas''ku-lar-iz-a'tion). The process of becoming vascular.

Vascularize (vas'ku-lar-īz). To supply with vessels.

Vasculitis (vas-ku-lī'tis) [L. *vas'culum* vessel + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of a vessel.

Vasculomotor (vas''ku-lo-mo'tor). Effecting movement of the walls of minor vessels.

Vasculum (vas'ku-lum) [L.]. A small vessel. **V. aber'rans.** Same as *Vas aberrans*.

Vasectomy (vas-ek'to-me) [L. *vas* vessel + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision]. Surgical removal of the vas deferens.

Vaselin (vas'el-in). A variety of petrolatum. See *Petrolatum*. **Liquid v.** Same as *Petrolatum liquidum*. **Vaseli'num adus'tum sapona'tum**, an ointment of petrolatum with 1 per cent. of sodium stearate and 1 to 2 per cent. of pyraloxin; said to be identical with naftalan: used in skin-diseases.

Vaselon (vas'el-on). An ointment-basis, said to be a solution of stearin and margarin in a mineral oil: proprietary.

Vasenol (vas'en-ol). A proprietary emulsifiable ointment base.

Vasicin (vas'is-in). A microbicidal alkaloid from *Adhato'da vas'ica*, a plant of South Asia: useful in bronchitis, etc.

Vasifactive (va-sif-ak'tiv) [L. *vas* vessel + *fac'ere* to make]. Forming new blood-vessels or vascular tissue. See *Cell*.

Vasiform (va'sif-orm) [L. *vas* vessel + *for'ma* form]. Having the appearance of a vessel.

Vasoconstriction (va''so-kon-strik'shun). The diminution of the caliber of vessels, whether due to nerve-influence or not.

Vasoconstrictive (va''so-kon-strik'tiv). Causing constriction of the blood-vessels.

Vasoconstrictor (va''so-kon-strik'tor). 1. Causing constriction of the blood-vessels. 2. A vasomotor nerve or a drug which causes constriction of the blood-vessels.

Vasocorona (va''so-ko-ro'nah) [L. *vas* vessel + *coro'na* crown]. The arterial vessels which pass radially from the spinal cord to its periphery.

Vasodentin (va-so-den'tin) [L. *vas* vessel + *dens* tooth]. Dentin provided with blood-vessels.

Vasodilatation (va''zo-di-la-ta'shun). Dilatation of a vessel.

Vasodilator (va''so-di-la'tor). 1. Causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. 2. Any nerve or drug which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels.

Vasofactive, Vasoformative (va-so-fak'tiv, va-so-for'ma-tiv). Same as *Vasifactive*.

Vasoganglion (va-so-gang'gle-on). Any vascular ganglion or rete.

Vasogen (va'so-jen). A proprietary ointment-base: said to contain olein, vaselin, vaselin oil, etc.

Vasohypertonic (va''so-hi-per-ton'ic). Same as *Vasoconstrictor*.

Vasohypotonic (va''so-hi-po-ton'ik). Same as *Vasodilator*.

Vaso-inhibitor (va''so-in-hib'it-or). Any agent or drug that inhibits the action of the vasomotor nerves.

Vaso-inhibitory (va''so-in-hib'it-or-e). Hindering the action of the vasomotor nerves.

Vasol (va'sol). 1. A form of atomizer. 2. A proprietary liquid petroleum oil combined with ammonium oleate.

Vasomotion (va-so-mo'shun) [L. *vas* vessel + *mo'tio* movement]. The contraction or dilatation of the caliber of a vessel.

Vasomotor (va-so-mo'tor) [L. *vas* vessel + *mo'tor* mover]. 1. Presiding over the movements of the walls of blood-vessels; that is, their expansion (vasodilatation) or contraction (vasoconstriction). 2. Any agent or nerve that effects vasomotion.

Vasomotorial, Vasomotory (va''so-mo-to're-al, va-so-mo'tor-e). Pertaining to or effecting vasomotion.

Vasoparesis (va-so-par'es-is) [L. *vas* vessel + *πάρεσις* relaxation]. Partial paralysis of vasomotor nerves.

Vasosection (va-so-sek'shun) [L. *vas* vessel + *sec'tio* a cutting]. The severing of the vasa deferentia.

Vasosensory (va-so-sen'sor-e). Supplying sensory filaments to the vessels.

Vasospastic (va-so-spas'tik) [L. *vas* vessel + *Spastic*]. Same as *Angiospastic*.

Vasothion (va-so'the-on). Vasogen containing 10 per cent. of sulphur: used in skin-diseases.

Vasotonic (va-so-ton'ik) [L. *vas* vessel + Gr. *τονικός* tonic]. Concerned in regulating the tone or tension of the vessels.

Vasotribe (va'so-trīb). Same as *Angiotribe*.

Vasotrophic (va-so-trof'ik) [L. *vas* vessel + Gr. *τροφικός* nursing]. Affecting nutrition through the alteration of the caliber of the blood-vessels.

Vasovesiculectomy (va''so-ves-ik-u-lek'to-me). Excision of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles.

Vastus (vas'tus) [L. "great, vast"]. See *Muscles, Table of*. **V. latera'lis.** Same as *Vastus externus* (in *Muscles, Table of*). **V. media'lis.** Same as *Vastus internus*.

Vateria indica (vat-e're-ah in'dik-ah) [named for A. *Vater*]. An East Indian tree which affords Indian copal, piney varnish, white dammar, or Indian anime: used as a varnish, candle-stuff, and medicine.

Vater's ampulla, corpuscles, papilla (fah'terz). See *Ampulla, Corpuscles, Papilla*.

V. C. A symbol for the acuity of color-vision.

Vectis (vek'tis) [L. from *ve'here* to carry]. A curved lever for making traction upon the fetal head in labor.

Vector (vek'tor) [L. "one who carries," from *ve'here vectus* to carry]. A carrier, especially the animal host that carries protozoal disease germs from one human host to another.

Vegetable (vej'et-ab-l) [L. *vegetab'ilis* quickening]. 1. Pertaining to or derived from plants. 2. Any plant or species of plant.

Vegetal (vej'et-al). 1. Pertaining to plants or to a plant. 2. Common to animals and plants alike.

Vegetality (vej-et-al'it-e). The aggregate of phenomena that are common to animals and plants.

Vegetarian (vej-et-a're-an). One whose food is exclusively of vegetable origin.

Vegetarianism (vej-et-a're-an-izm). The opinion and practice which restrict man's food to substances of vegetable origin.

Vegetation (veg-et-a'shun) [L. *vegeta'tio*]. Any plant-like fungoid neoplasm or growth; a luxuriant fungus-like growth of pathologic tissue. **Adenoid v.**, fungus-like growths of lymphoid tissue in the nasopharynx. **Dendritic v.**, the shaggy appearance of a villous cancer; also the arachnoidal tufts and villous neoplasms on the pleura and other serous membranes.

Vegetative (vej'et-a-tiv). Concerned with growth and with nutrition.

Vegeto-animal (vej''et-o-an'im-al). Common to plants and animals.

Vehicle (ve'hik-kl) [L. *vehic'ulum*]. 1. An excipient. 2. Any medium through which an impulse is propagated.

Veil (vāl) [L. *ve'lum*]. 1. Same as *Velum*. 2. A caul or piece of the amniotic sac occasionally covering the face of a newborn child. 3. A slight huskiness in the voice of a singer. **Hottentot v.** See *Velamen vulvæ*.

Vein (vān) [L. *ve'na*]. A vessel which conveys the blood to or toward the heart. All veins except the pulmonary carry dark, venous blood. Veins, like arteries, have three coats, an *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, but the coats are not so thick, and they collapse when the vessel is cut. Many veins, especially the superficial, have *valves* formed of reduplications of their lining membrane. The large arteries have deep veins, generally included in the same sheath, while such vessels as the brachial and radial have two veins each, the *venæ comites*. The superficial veins, which are usually unaccompanied by arteries, run between the layers of the superficial fascia and terminate in the deep veins. Venous channels within the skull, formed by separation of layers of dura mater, are called sinuses. Veins belong to either the (1) pulmonary system, (2) systemic system, or (3) portal system, the latter being a part of the systemic system.

A TABLE OF THE VEINS.

Afferent v's. The vessels which convey the venous blood of the kidney; the emulgent veins.

Anastomotic v., great. A vein arising on the parietal lobe of the cerebrum, running along the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius, and opening into the cavernous sinus. Called also *Trolard's v.*

Anastomotic v., posterior. A vein that establishes communication between the cavernous and lateral sinuses. Called also *Labbe's v.*

Angular v. is formed by the frontal and supraorbital veins; at the side of the root of the nose it takes the name of *facial* vein.

Auditory v's. Vessels which accompany the arteries of the vestibule and receive those of the cochlea at the base of the modiolus, terminating in the superior petrosal sinus.

Auricular v., posterior, begins in a plexus on the side of the head, descends behind the external ear, and joins the temporomaxillary vein to form the external jugular.

Axillary v. is formed by the venæ comites of the brachial artery and the basilic vein; it receives the cephalic vein and is continued by the subclavian.

Azygos v., left lower (*ve'na az'ygos mi'nor*), arises from the left ascending lumbar or left renal vein; receives various intercostal, esophageal, and mediastinal veins and joins the right azygos.

Azygos v., left upper, receives several intercostal veins and goes to the left lower or right azygos.

Azygos v., right (*ve'na az'ygos ma'jor*), commences usually from the right ascending lumbar vein; receives the left azygos, several esophageal, mediastinal, and pericardial veins, the right bronchial, etc., and goes to the precava.

Basilar v. crosses over the crus cerebri and joins with Galen's veins.

Basilic v. is formed by the union of the median basilic and common ulnar: passes to the axillary vein.

Basilic v., median. A vein of the forearm formed by division of the median vein: joins the common ulnar to form the basilic vein.

Basivertebral v's. (*ve'næ ba'sis vertebra'rum*) lie in large channels in the vertebral bodies, emerge from the bodies on their dorsal surfaces, and join a transverse trunk connecting the anterior longitudinal spinal veins.

Brachial v's. One on either side of the brachial artery: they join the basilic to form the axillary vein.

Brachiocephalic v's. The innominate veins.

Breschet's v's. The veins of the diploë.

Bronchial v's, left and **right,** return the blood of the systemic circulation from the substance of the lungs: they usually join the azygos major and minor.

Buccal v. arises in the buccinator muscle and goes to the pterygoid plexus.

Burow's v. A vein formed by the two inferior epigastric veins and a branch from the bladder: it joins the portal vein.

Cardiac v., anterior or **great,** rises near the heart's apex and passes to the great coronary sinus.

Cardiac v's, left. Three or four small vessels arising on the posterior surface of the left ventricle and opening into the great coronary sinus.

Cardiac v's, right. Three or four small vessels which collect the blood from the anterior surface of the right ventricle and pour it into the great coronary sinus.

Cardinal v's. The four main veins of the earliest embryonic life: they convey the blood to the heart. Some give this name to the two ascending veins only.

Cephalic v. A vein of the forearm and arm formed by the union of the radial and median cephalic: it terminates in the axillary vein.

Cephalic v., median. A vein of the forearm formed by the division of the median vein: it joins the radial to form the cephalic vein.

Cerebellar v's are on the surface of the cerebellum, and are in three sets: the *superior,* going to the straight sinus and venæ Galeni; the *inferior,* to the lateral sinuses; and the *lateral anterior,* to the superior petrosal sinus.

Cerebral v's, deep. The venæ Galeni, or ventricular veins, one in either hemisphere, formed by the union of the choroid and striatal veins: they unite and go to the straight sinus.

Cerebral v's, inferior. Veins of the lower part of the outer and the under surface of the cerebral hemispheres which pass to the cavernous, superior petrosal, and lateral sinuses.

Cerebral v's, median, arise on the mesial surface of either hemisphere.

Cerebral v's, middle. A large vein arising on the under surface of the temporosphenoid lobe, running along the fissure of Sylvius, and going to the cavernous sinus.

Cerebral v's, superficial. Eight to twelve pairs are joined by the median cerebral veins and open into the superior longitudinal sinus.

Cervical v., ascending. The companion of the ascending cervical artery.

Cervical v., deep, passes with the deep cervical artery between the semispinalis colli and complexus muscles to the vertebral vein.

Choroid v. runs along the outer border of the choroid plexus and joins the striatal vein.

Ciliary v's. 1. Veins on the outer surface of the choroid; the venæ vorticosæ. 2. A set of veins that accompany the ciliary arteries.

Circular v. A large vein which runs around the placenta, near its edge.

Circumflex iliac v's. Veins (*deep* and *superficial*) that accompany the deep and superficial circumflex iliac arteries.

Conarial v. arises in a plexus of venules over the conarium and flows to the subcerebral vein.

Coronary v. A vein of the stomach, begins near the pylorus, passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach to the esophageal opening, enters the folds of the lesser omentum, and ends in the portal vein.

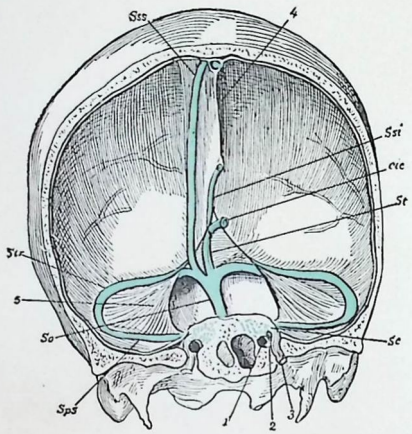
V's of the corpora striata, Striatal v's. Veins (one on each side) formed by small vessels from the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, overlaid by the bony band of Tarinus, and each terminating in the vein of Galen of its own side.

Cystic v. A branch of the portal vein coming from the gall-bladder.

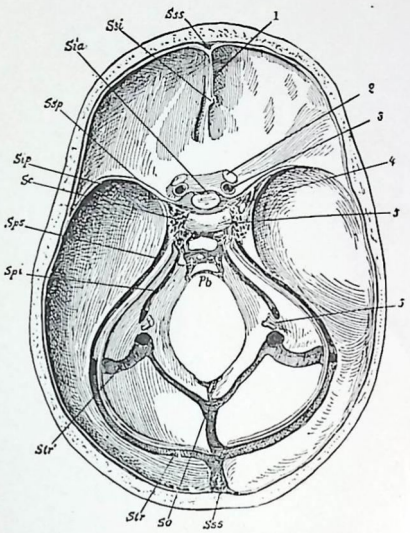
Dental v., inferior. A branch of the pterygoid plexus from regions supplied by the inferior dental arteries.

Diploetic v's. Four veins of the diploë: the frontal, anterior and posterior temporal, and occipital.

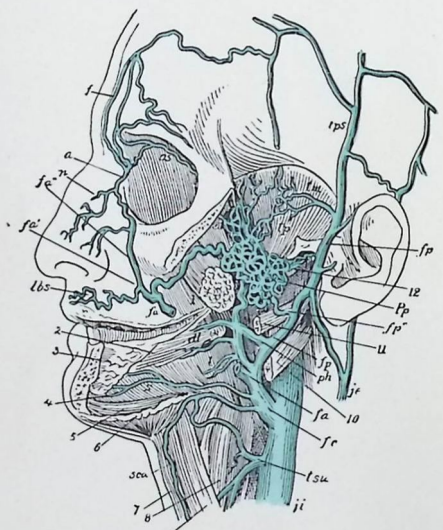
Dorsal v. (of the penis). A large vein of the groove of the dorsum of the penis; its two main branches unite, pass through the triangular ligament as one vein, then fork, and enter the prostatic plexus.



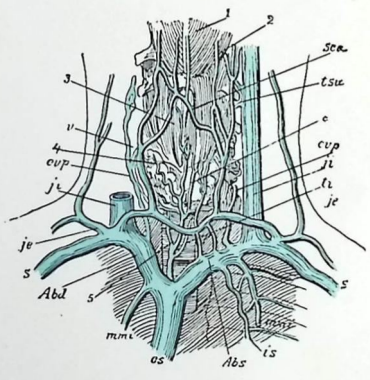
Frontal Section of Cerebrum showing Veins that form the Sinuses (after Henle).—1, internal carotid artery; 2, abducens nerve; 3, third branch of trigeminal nerve; 4, falx cerebri; 5, tentorium cerebelli; *Str*, transverse sinus; *Sss*, *Ssi*, superior and inferior sagittal sinuses; *St*, sinus tentorii; *Sc*, cavernous sinus; *Sps*, superior petrosal sinus; *So*, occipital sinus; *cic*, internal cerebral vein.



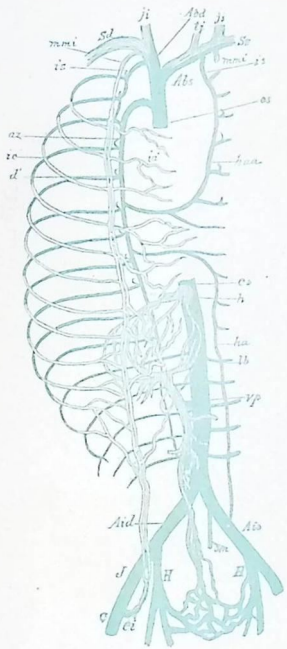
Venous Sinuses at Base of Skull (after Henle).—1, section of falx cerebri; 2, optic nerve; 3, internal carotid artery; 4, oculomotor nerve; 5, dorsum sellæ; 6, nerves protruding from the jugular foramen; *Sss*, *Ssi*, superior and inferior sagittal sinus; *Sia*, *Sip*, anterior and posterior intercavernous sinuses; *Ssp*, sphenoparietal sinus; *Sc*, cavernous sinus; *Sps*, *Spi*, superior and inferior petrosal sinuses; *Str*, *Str'*, transverse sinus; *So*, occipital sinus; *Pb*, basilar plexus.



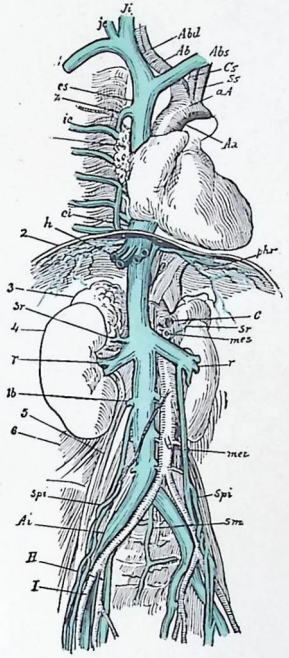
The Internal Jugular and Common Facial Veins and their Branches (after Henle).—The zygoma and the left side of the inferior maxilla, together with the masseter, have been removed. 1, pterygoid muscle; 2, styloglossus muscle; 3, sublingual gland; 4, hyoglossus muscle; 5, geniohyoid muscle; 6, mylohyoid muscle; 7, sternohyoid muscle; 8, thyrohyoid muscle; 9, omohyoid muscle; 10, stylohyoid muscle; 11, styloglossus muscle; 12, stylopharyngeus muscle; *ji*, *je*, internal and external jugular vein; *ph*, pharyngeal vein; *dl*, dorsal vein of tongue; *l*, lingual veins; *s*, sublingual vein; *tsu*, superior thyroid vein; *fc*, common facial vein; *fa*, anterior facial vein; *fa'*, superficial, and *fa''*, deep branches of same; *f*, frontal vein; *a*, angular vein; *as*, superior ophthalmic vein; *n*, nasal vein; *lbs*, superior labial vein; *fp*, posterior facial vein; *fp'*, *fp''*, superficial and deep branches of same; *tps*, *tpm*, *tpr*, superficial, middle, and deep temporal veins; *Pp*, pterygoid plexus· *oi*, inferior ophthalmic vein; *sca*, anterior jugular vein.



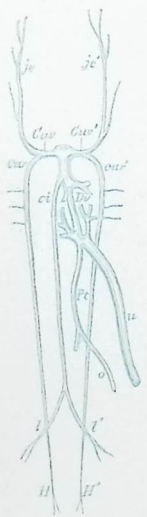
Innominate Vein and its Branches (after Henle).—1, mylohyoid muscle; 2, root of tongue; 3, larynx; 4, thyroid gland; 5, trachea; *cs*, superior vena cava; *Abd*, *Abs*, right and left innominate veins; 5, subclavian vein; *ji*, *je*, internal and external jugular veins; *tsu*, *ti*, superior and inferior thyroid vein; *cvp*, deep cervical vein; *v*, vertebral vein; *mmi*, internal mammary; *is*, superior intercostal vein; *sca*, anterior jugular vein; * thyroid plexus.



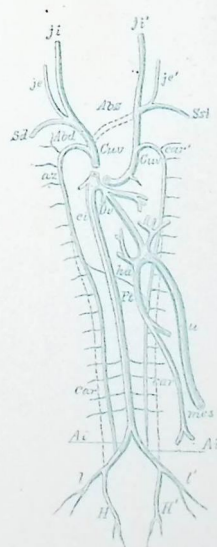
Scheme of the Veins of the Body (after Henle).—The veins in the anterior portion of the body are given in outline, those of the intestine are shaded. *cs*, vena cava superior; *ci*, vena cava inferior; *Abd*, *Abs*, right and left innominate veins; *Sd*, *Ss*, right and left subclavian; *ji*, internal jugular vein; *ti*, inferior thyroid vein; *mmi*, internal mammary vein; *is*, superior intercostal vein; *az*, azygos vein; *ha*, small azygos vein; *haa*, left upper azygos vein; *ic*, intercostal vein; *d'*, dorsal branch of same; *ia'*, anterior intercostal branch of the internal mammary vein; *h*, hepatic vein; *lb*, lumbar vein; *vp*, portal vein; *Aid*, *Ais*, right and left common iliac veins; *sm*, middle sacral vein; *S*, iliac vein; *H*, hypogastric vein; *C*, femoral vein; *ei*, inferior epigastric vein.



Veins and Arteries of the Thoracic and Abdominal Cavities (after Henle).—1, root of right lung; 2, section of diaphragm; 3, suprarenal body; 4, kidney; 5, psoas magnus muscle; 6, quadratus lumborum muscle; *Aa*, descending aorta; *aA*, arch of aorta; *Ab*, innominate artery; *cs*, left carotid artery; *Ss*, left subclavian artery; *c*, celiac artery; *mes*, *mei*, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries; *cs*, *ci*, superior and inferior venæ cavæ; *Abd*, *Abs*, right and left innominate veins; *S*, subclavian vein; *je*, *ji*, external and internal jugular; *az*, azygos vein; *ic*, intercostal vein; *h*, hepatic veins; *phr*, phrenic vein and artery; *sr*, suprarenal vein; *r*, renal artery and vein; *lb*, lumbar vein; *spi*, internal spermatic artery and vein; *sm*, middle sacral artery and vein; *ai*, common iliac artery and vein; *H*, hypogastric artery and vein; *I*, iliac artery and vein.



Veins of the Fetus (about four weeks old).—*je*, *je'*, right and left primitive jugular veins; *Cuv*, *Cuv'*, right and left duct of Cuvier; *Car*, *car'*, right and left cardinal veins in which the intercostals of either side empty; *ci*, vena cava inferior; *Dv*, ductus venosus; *Pt*, portal vein; *u*, umbilical vein; *o*, omphalomesenteric vein; *I*, *I'*, right and left iliac; *H*, *H'*, right and left hypogastric.



Veins of the Fetus (after establishment of placental circulation).—*je*, *je'*, right and left primitive jugular veins; *Sd*, *Ssi*, right and left subclavian veins; *ji*, *ji'*, right and left internal jugular veins; *Abd*, lower end of right external jugular vein; *Abs*, transverse jugular vein; *Cuv*, *Cuv'*, right and left duct of Cuvier; *az*, azygos vein; *ha*, small azygos vein; *car'*, left cardinal vein; *ci*, inferior vena cava; *Dv*, ductus venosus; *Pt*, portal vein; *u*, umbilical vein; *mes*, superior mesenteric vein; *Ai*, *Ai'*, right and left common iliac; *I*, *I'*, right and left iliac; *H*, *H'*, right and left hypogastric.

Dorsales nasi v's. Small veins of the dorsum of the nose flowing to the nasal arch.

Dorsispinal v. A great network of veins from the integument and muscles of the back, surrounding the processes and laminæ of all the vertebræ: they flow to the vessels of the veins of the spinal canal, and the vertebral, intercostal, lumbar, and sacral veins.

Emissary v. Any one of the small veins which connect the intracranial sinuses with the veins outside the skull, passing through the various foramina.

Emulgent v's. The afferent veins of the kidneys. See *Afferent v.*

Epigastric v's, deep. Two veins which accompany the deep epigastric artery: they unite into a single trunk before their termination in the external iliac vein.

Epigastric v., superficial. A vein which joins the long saphena at the saphenous opening.

Extraspinal v's. The dorsispinal veins.

Facial v. arises from a plexus of temporal branches on the anterior part of the skull; descends as the frontal along the middle of the forehead; at the root of the nose the nasal arch joins it to its fellow; it then runs down by the root of the nose as the angular, passes beneath the zygomatic muscles, and becomes the facial; descends along the anterior border of the masseter, crosses the body of the lower jaw to the submaxillary gland, and terminates in the internal jugular vein. Branches: Inferior palpebral, labial, buccal, masseteric, ranine, inferior palatine, and submaxillary veins.

Femoral v., common, accompanies the femoral artery, and at Poupart's ligament takes the name of external iliac vein.

Femoral v., deep, accompanies the femoral artery, and joins the superficial femoral to form the common femoral vein.

Femoral v., superficial. The largest branch of the common femoral.

Frontal v's. A pair of veins which arises in a plexus on the anterior part of the scalp: each vein runs down the middle line of the forehead, and being joined by the supra-orbital at the root of the nose forms the angular vein.

Galen's v's. 1. The deep cerebral or ventricular veins. 2. The anterior cardiac vein.

Gastric v's. The veins of the stomach: of these the *coronary* is the largest, and the *pyloric* next in size.

Gastro-epiploic v's. Two veins of the stomach and epiploön flowing to the superior mesenteric: the right gastro-epiploic sometimes opens into the splenic vein.

Gluteal v. passes through the sacrosciatic foramen in company with the gluteal artery.

Hemiazygos v's. Small vessels accessory to the azygos veins.

Hemorrhoidal v's. A plexus of veins around the lower rectum, in three sets: the *superior* join the inferior mesenteric, and the *middle* and *inferior* the internal iliac vein.

Hepatic v's. Three large veins of the liver tributary to the postcava.

Iliac v., common, is formed by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins. The right and left common iliacs unite to form the postcava.

Iliac v's, deep circumflex. Two veins which accompany the deep epigastric artery: they usually unite into a single trunk and flow into the external iliac vein.

Iliac v., external. A branch of the common iliac, itself the upward extension of the common femoral vein.

Innominate v's. Two large veins formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian at each side of the root of the neck. The *right innominate vein* is one and a quarter inches long, lies external to the innominate artery, and unites with the left innominate to form the superior cava. Branches: Right vertebral vein, right internal mammary vein, right inferior thyroid. Receives also the ductus lymphaticus dexter. The *left innominate* runs horizontally across the roots of the three great aortic branches, and unites with the right innominate at the right side of the mediastinum. Branches: Left vertebral vein, left inferior thyroid vein, left internal mammary vein, and superior intercostal vein. Receives also the thoracic duct.

Intercostal superior v. is formed by the union of five or six left upper intercostal veins. It communicates below with the azygos minor, and terminates above in the left innominate vein.

Intralobular v. A vessel in the center of each lobule of the liver, opening into the sublobular vein.

Intraspinal v's. The veins within the spinal canal, including the meningorachidian and medullispinal veins.

Jugular v., anterior, arises by several branches from the submaxillary region and opens into the external vein.

Jugular v., external, is formed by the posterior division of the temporomaxillary and the posterior auricular veins.

Jugular v., internal, arises from the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, and with the subclavian forms the innominate vein: it receives several large veins of the head.

Jugular v., posterior external, commences in the occipital region, runs down the back of the neck, and opens into the external jugular.

Kohlrausch's v's. Superficial veins of the penis passing from its under surface to the dorsal vein.

Labbe's v. The posterior anastomosing vein of the cerebral cortex.

Marshall's oblique v. The relic of the left duct of Cuvier, remaining as a vein of the heart-substance, and joining the coronary sinus.

Mastoid v. A vein of junction between the lateral sinus and the occipital vein. It passes through the mastoid foramen.

Maxillary internal v. arises from the pterygoid plexus, passes back behind the neck of the lower jaw, and joins the temporal vein, the common trunk being the temporomaxillary vein.

Median v. passes between the anterior ulnar and radial veins. At the bend of the elbow it receives a branch from the deep veins. Divides into two branches, viz., the *median cephalic*, which passes obliquely outward to join the cephalic vein; the *median basilic*, which passes obliquely inward to join the basilic vein.

Medullispinal v's. The veins of the spinal cord proper, mostly lying in a plexus between the pia and arachnoid.

Meningorachidian v's pass between the vertebral theca and the vertebræ. In front they form two trunks—longitudinal spinal sinuses—which run the whole length of the column on each side of the posterior common ligament. A transverse trunk on the body of each vertebra passes beneath the ligament and joins these two trunks, and also receives the basivertebral veins. The meningorachidian veins pass anteriorly through the anterior condyloid foramina, and so communicate with the internal jugulars. In the neck they empty into the vertebral veins; in the chest, into the

intercostal; and in the loins and pelvis, into the lumbar and sacral veins.

Mesenteric inferior v. receives the inferior hemorrhoidal veins and the blood from the sigmoid flexure and descending colon, and terminates in the splenic vein.

Mesenteric superior v. is formed by branches collecting the blood from the capillaries of the superior mesenteric artery. These branches form a large trunk, which unites with the splenic vein in the formation of the portal vein.

Oblique v. See *Marshall's v.*

Omphalomesenteric v's. Two important fetal veins of the portal circulation.

Ophthalmic v. A large vein which connects the angular vein at the inner angle of the orbit with the cavernous sinus.

Ovarian v's correspond to the spermatic veins of the male. The right ovarian empties into the vena cava, and the left ovarian into the left renal vein.

Parietal v. A branch of the superior longitudinal sinus from the pericranium and scalp.

Popliteal v. is formed by the anterior and posterior tibial veins, ascends through the popliteal space, and, after piercing the adductor magnus, becomes the femoral vein.

Portal v. takes the blood of the superior mesenteric, splenic, gastric, and cystic veins to the liver and distributes it to that organ, from which it is taken by the hepatic veins to the postcava.

Pulmonary v's. Four veins which return the arterialized blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart.

Radial v. extends from the dorsum of the wrist, and at the bend of the elbow unites with the median cephalic to form the cephalic vein.

Renal v. extends from the hilum of the kidney to the postcava.

Salvatella v. A vein from the little finger.

Saphenous v., external or **short,** extends from the dorsum of the foot to the popliteal vein, between the heads of the gastrocnemius.

Saphenous v., internal or **long,** begins at the inner side of the dorsum of the foot and passes upon the inner side of the leg and thigh to the femoral vein, one and a half inches below Poupart's ligament.

Spermatic v. passes from the back of the testis through the pampiniform plexus, the right going to the postcava, and the left to the left renal vein.

Splenic v. A large vessel passing from the spleen and adjacent parts to the portal vein.

Subclavian v. A continuation of the axillary, extends from the lower border of the first rib to the inner ends of the sternoclavicular articulation, and unites with the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. It receives the anterior and external jugulars.

Sublobular v's. Small veins of the liver around which the bases of the lobules are clustered.

Sylvian v. A vein which runs along the fissure of Sylvius and crosses the hemisphere.

Temporal v. arises by a minute plexus on the side and vertex of the scalp, and with the internal maxillary forms the temporomaxillary.

Temporal v., middle. A large tributary of the temporal vein coming from the temporal muscle.

Temporomaxillary v. is formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary, and becomes the external jugular at the lower border of the parotid gland after passing through it. Branches: Anterior auricular, mesenteric, transverse facial, parotid, and posterior auricular.

V's of Thebesius. Numerous small venules which carry blood from the heart-substance into the right auricle.

Thyroid v's, inferior, two in number, one on each side, receive blood from the thyroid gland. The right vein terminates in the right innominate; the left vein in the left innominate.

Thyroid v., superior. A branch of the internal jugular.

Trolard's v. The great anastomotic vein. See *Anastomotic v.*

Ulnar v. The principal vein of the anterior and ulnar aspects of the forearm. It is formed by the anterior and posterior ulnar veins, and with the median basilic forms the basilic vein.

Ulnar v., anterior, rises on the palmar surface of the hand and wrist, and passes to the ulnar vein.

Ulnar v., posterior, passes from the dorsal surface of the wrist, and near the elbow unites with its anterior fellow to form the ulnar vein.

Umbilical v. A vessel which conveys the blood from the placenta to the fetus, going to the postcava. After birth it becomes the round ligament of the liver.

Vertebral v. lies in the canal formed by the foramina of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ. It terminates in the innominate vein on each side. Branches: Posterior condyloid, muscular, cervical meningorachidian, superficial cervical, deep cervical.

Vesalian v. A vessel which connects the pterygoid plexus with the cavernous sinus.

Vitelline v's. Fetal veins going from the yolk-sac to the sinus venosus.

Vortex v., four venous trunks with tributary whorls in the superficial layer of the choroid of the eye.

Zuckerkandl's v. A small vessel by which the ethmoid veins and those of the nose communicate with the veins of the cerebrum.

Velamen (ve-la′men) [L. "veil"]. Any membrane, velum, meninx, or tegument. **V. vul′væ,** the Hottentot veil, or pudendal apron.

Velamentous (vel-am-en′tus) [L. *vela′men* veil]. Membranous and pendent like a veil.

Velamentum (ve-lam-en′tum), pl. *velamen′ta* [L.]. Any covering, velum, or envelop.

Velar (ve′lar) [L. *vela′ris*]. Pertaining to a velum, especially to the velum of the palate.

Vella's fistula (vel′ahz). See under *Fistula.*

Vellication (vel-lik-a′shun) [L. *vellica′tio*]. A twitching of the muscles.

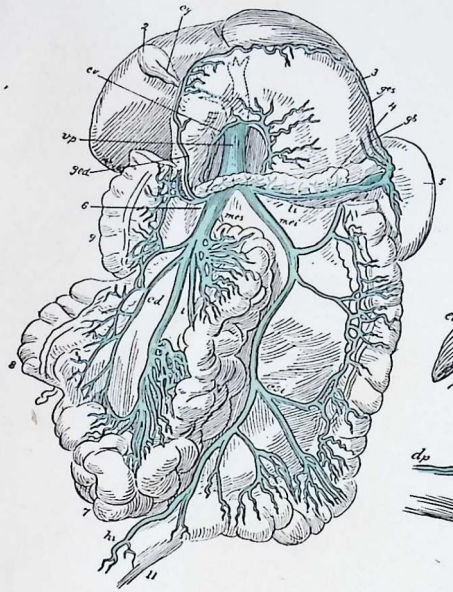
Vellolin (vel′lo-lin). A proprietary purified wool-fat.

Vellosin (vel-lo′sin). A poisonous agent occurring in yellow crystals, $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$, from the bark of *Geissosper′mum velo′sii,* or paopereira: its physiologic action is said to be not unlike that of brucin.

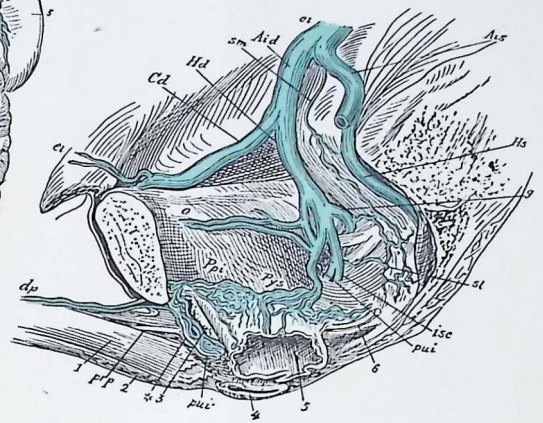
Velosynthesis (vel-o-sin′thes-is) [L. *ve′lum* veil + Gr. σύνθεσις, a putting together]. Same as *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Velpeau's bandage (vel-pōz′). See *Bandage.*

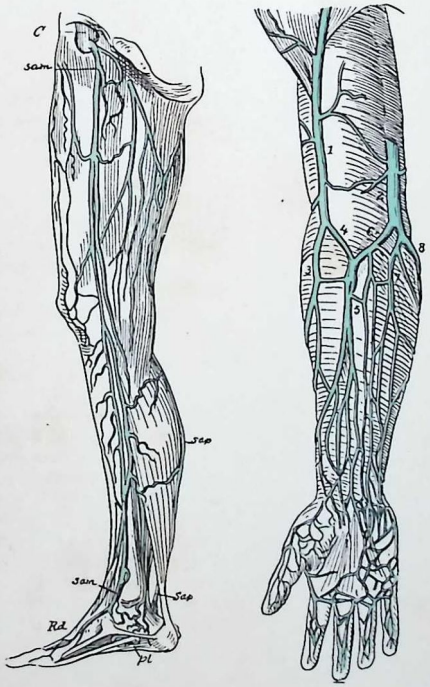
Velum (ve′lum) [L. "veil"]. Any veil or veil-like organ. **Anterior v., Superior v.,** the valve of Vieussens. **Inferior** or **posterior medullary v.,** the commissure of the flocculi of the cerebellar hemisphere forming part of the floor of the fourth ventricle. **V. interpos′itum,** the membranous roof of the third ventricle. **V. medulla′re ante′rius.** See *Vieussens's valve.* **V. medulla′re posti′cum,** a thin white lamina in front



The Portal Vein and its Branches (after Henle).—The liver and stomach are turned up; the transverse colon has been removed. 1, liver; 2, gall-bladder; 3, stomach; 4, pancreas; 5, spleen; 6, duodenum; 7, small intestine; 8, cecum; 9, ascending colon; 10, descending colon; 11, rectum; *vp*, portal vein; *mes, mei*, superior and inferior mesenteric veins; *li*, splenic vein; *gb*, gastric veins; *ged, ges*, right and left gastro-epiploic veins; *i*, intestinal branches; *cd*, colica dextra; *csi*, colica sinistra; *hi*, internal hemorrhoidal; *cv*, coronary vein of stomach; *cy*, cystic vein.



Veins of the Pelvis (after Henle).—1, left corpus cavernosum of the penis; 2, urethra; 3, section of internal obturator muscle; 4, buttock; 5, bladder; 6, vas deferens; *ci*, inferior vena cava; *Aid. Ais*, right and left common iliac veins; *Hd, Hs*, right and left hypogastric veins; *Cd*, right crural vein; *sm*, middle sacral vein; *g*, gluteal vein; *sl*, lateral sacral vein; *isc*, sciatic vein; *pui*, right internal pudic vein; *pui′*, left internal pudic vein; *dp*, dorsal vein of penis; *prp*, branch to deep structures of penis; *Ppi*, pubic plexus; *pys*, vesical plexus; *o*, obturator veins; *ei*, inferior epigastric veins.



Superficial Veins of Lower Limb (after Henle).—*C*, femoral vein; *Sam, Sap*, internal and external saphenous veins; *Rd*, dorsal rete of foot; *pl*, plantar vein.

Superficial Veins of Upper Limb (after Quain).—1, cephalic vein; 2, basilic vein; 3, radial vein; 4, median cephalic vein; 5, median vein; 6, median basilic vein; 7, anterior ulnar vein; 8, posterior ulnar vein.

of the nodule of the vermis of the cerebellum, and forming a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle; the valve of Taranus. **V. pala'ti,** the soft palate. **V. pen'dulum pala'ti,** the pendulous and posterior portion of the soft palate; the uvula, or pendulum of the palate. **V. of Tara'nus,** the inferior or posterior medullary velum.

Velvene (vel'vēn). A proprietary cosmetic and skin-remedy.

Velvril (vel'vril). A preparation of nitrocellulose with nitrated oil. It forms, when hardened, an elastic film, and is used for covering operation wounds. It is soluble only in acetone.

Vena (ve'nah), pl. *ve'næ* [L.]. A vein. See *Vein.* **Venæ advehen'tes,** fetal veins conveying arterial blood from the umbilical and omphalomesenteric veins to the liver. **V. az'ygos, V. az'ygos ma'jor, V. az'ygos dex'tra,** the principal vein which connects the precava with the postcava. **V. az'ygos mi'nor, V. hemiaz'ygos,** the principal vein on the left side going from the postcava to the precava. **V. ca'væ,** the two great venous trunks of the body; the precava, or vena cava descendens, and the postcava, or vena cava descendens. **V. com'ites,** the veins which accompany an artery. **V. cor'dis min'imæ.** See *V. Thebesii.* **V. Gale'ni,** two veins of the cerebrum which discharge themselves into the straight sinus. **V. Gale'ni cor'dis,** a vein in the right side of the septal wall of the heart. Its opening in the auricle is one of the foramina Thebesii. **V. por'tæ,** the portal vein. See *Vein.* **V. revehen'tes,** fetal veins which return the blood from the liver to the umbilical vein. **V. stella'tæ,** the stars of Verheyen; a star-shaped plexus of veins beneath the capsule of the kidney whence the interlobular veins arise. Called the *Stellate veins.* **V. Thebe'sii,** the foramina of Thebesius; small veins conveying blood from the heart-substance into the right auricle. Called also *Venæ cordis minimæ.* **V. vortico'sæ,** the venous network of the choroid.

Venation (ve-na'shun) [L. *ve'na* vein]. The manner of distribution of the veins of a part.

Venenation (ven-e-na'shun) [L. *vene'num* poison]. Poisoning; a condition of being poisoned.

Venenosa (ven-e-no'sah), pl. [L. *veneno'sus* poisonous]. Venomous snakes collectively; thanatophidia.

Venenosalivary (ven''en-o-sal'iv-a-re). Same as *Venomosalivary.*

Venenous (ven'e-nus) [L. *veneno'sus*]. Poisonous or toxic.

Venereal (ve-ne're-al) [L. *vene'reus*]. Due to or propagated by sexual intercourse, as *V. disease.* **V. Wart.** See *Verruca acuminata.*

Venerology (ven-er-ol'o-je) [*Venereal* + Gr. λόγος treatise]. The study or science of venereal diseases.

Venery (ven'er-e) [L. *vene'reus* pertaining to Venus]. Coitus; sexual intercourse.

Venesection (ven-e-sek'shun) [L. *ve'na* vein + *sec'tio* cutting]. The opening of a vein for the purpose of letting blood; phlebotomy.

Veniplex (ven'e-plex) [L. *ve'na* vein + *plex'us* plexus]. A venous plexus.

Venipuncture (ven'e-punk-tūr). The surgical or therapeutic puncture of a vein.

Venisuture (ven'e-su-cher) [L. *ve'num* vein + *sutu'ra* stitch]. The suturation of a vein.

Venom (ven'um) [L. *vene'num* poison]. A poison; especially one normally secreted by a serpent, insect, or other animal. **V.-globulin.** See under *Globulin.* **V.-peptone.** See under *Peptone.*

Venomosalivary (ven''o-mo-sal'iv-a-re). Secreting a poisonous saliva.

Venomotor (ve-no-mo'tor). Causing constriction or dilatation of the veins.

Venosclerosis (ve''no-skle-ro'sis). Sclerosis of the veins; especially those of the rectum: usually syphilitic; phlebosclerosis.

Venosity (ve-nos'it-e). 1. Excess of venous blood in a part. 2. A plentiful supply of blood-vessels or of venous blood.

Venous (ve'nus) [L. *veno'sus*]. Of or pertaining to the veins.

Venstoria (ven-sto're-ah). A proprietary food-preparation.

Vent (vent) [O. Fr. *fente* slit]. 1. Any opening or outlet; especially the anus. 2. An opening that discharges pus. 3. Free discharge.

Venter (ven'ter), pl. *ven'tres* [L. "belly"]. 1. The stomach, or belly; also the uterus. 2. Any belly-shaped part; a hollowed part.

Ventilation (ven-til-a'shun) [L. *ventila'tio*]. The process or act of supplying a house or room continuously with fresh air. **Downward v.,** that in which the outlets have places lower than those of the inlets. **Exhausting v.,** ventilation by means of the exhausting fan, or by some other process which withdraws the foul air. **Natural v.,** ventilation effected without any special appliance to render it certain. **Plenum v.,** the supply of fresh air to a building by fan-blowers. **Upward v.,** that which introduces air below the place of its withdrawal. **Vacuum-v.,** that which is effected by the forced extraction of air.

Ventouse (vaw-tooz') [Fr.]. A cupping-glass.

Ventrad (ven'trad) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *ad* to]. Toward a belly, venter, or ventral aspect.

Ventral (ven'tral) [L. *ventra'lis*]. Pertaining to the belly or to a venter; abdominal. **V. aspect,** the aspect directed toward the belly.

Ventralward (ven'tral-ward). Same as *Ventrad.*

Ventricle (ven'trik-l) [L. *ventric'ulus*]. Any small cavity; especially either one of the two lower (right and left) cavities of the heart; any one of the various cavities of the brain. **V. of Arantius,** the lower end of the fourth ventricle. **V's of the brain,** the cavities within the brain, including the two *lateral,* the *third,* the *fourth,* and the *fifth* ventricles. **Calossal v.,** the space between either labium cerebri. **V. of the cord,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **Duncan's v.,** the fifth ventricle. **Fifth v.,** the narrow space between the layers of the septum lucidum. **Fourth v.,** a space which represents the primitive cavity of the hind-brain: it has the pons and oblongata in front, while the cerebellum lies dorsad. **Galen's v.,** the sacculus laryngis. **V's of the heart,** one of the pair of cavities constituting the lower portion of the heart. That on the left side (**Left v.**) propels the blood through the arteries; that on the right side (**Right v.**) forces the blood through the pulmonary artery into the lungs. See *Heart.* **Krause's v.** See *Terminal ventricle.* **V. of the larynx,** the space between the true and the false vocal cords. **Lateral v.,** the space in each hemisphere representing the cavity of the original central vesicle. **Morgagni's v.,** the sacculus laryngis. **V. of the myelon,** the central cavity of the spinal cord. **Pineal v.,** the cavity beneath or within the pineal body. Called also *Recessus pinealis.* **Sixth v.** See *Verga's v.* **Sylvius's v.,** the fifth ventricle. **Terminal v.,** a sac-like expansion of the central canal of the spinal cord within the conus terminalis. **Third v.,** the space between the optic thalami which represents the cavity of the embryonic fore-brain. **Verga's v.,** an occasional space between the callosum and the fornix. Called also *Sixth v.* **Vieussens's v.,** the fifth ventricle.

Ventricornu (ven-tre-kor'nu) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *cor'nu* horn]. The anterior ventral cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord.

Ventricornual (ven-tre-kor'nu-al). Pertaining to the ventricornu.

Ventricose (ven'trik-ōs). Having an inflation or belly on one side.

Ventricular (ven-trik'u-lar). Pertaining to a ventricle.

Ventricularis (ven-trik-u-la'ris). The thyro-epiglottideus muscle.

Ventriculus (ven-trik'u-lus). Latin for *Ventricle* and for *Stomach*.

Ventricumbent (ven-tre-kum'bent) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *cumbere* to lie]. Lying upon the belly; prone.

Ventriduct (ven'tre-dukt) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *du'cere* to draw]. To bring or carry ventrad.

Ventriduction (ven-tre-duk'shun). The act of drawing a part ventrad.

Ventrifixation (ven''tre-fix-a'shun) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *fixa're* to fix]. The stitching of a viscus to the abdominal wall.

Ventrifixure (ven'tre-fix-ūr) [L. *ventrifix'ura*]. Same as *Ventrifixation*.

Ventrimesal (ven-trim-e'sal). Pertaining to the ventrimeson.

Ventrimeson (ven-trim'es-on) [L. *ven'ter* belly + Gr. *μέσον* middle]. The middle line on the ventral surface.

Ventripyramid (ven-tre-pir'am-id). The ventral pyramid of the oblongata.

Ventrocystorrhaphy (ven''tro-sis-tor'ra-fe) [L. *ven'ter* abdomen + *Cystorrhaphy*]. The stitching of a cyst, or of the bladder, to the abdominal wall.

Ventrodorsad (ven-tro-dor'sad). From the ventral toward the dorsal aspect.

Ventrofixation (ven-tro-fix-a'shun). See *Ventrifixation*.

Ventrohysteropexy (ven-tro-his'ter-o-pex-e). Ventrofixation of the uterus.

Ventro-inguinal (ven-tro-ing'gwin-al). Pertaining to the abdomen and the inguinal region.

Ventrolateral (ven-tro-lat'er-al). Both ventral and lateral, as ventrolateral tracts of the spinal cord. **V. mass** or **muscle**. See under *Mass*.

Ventromedian (ven-tro-me'de-an). Both ventral and median.

Ventroscopy (ven-tros'ko-pe) [L. *ven'ter* abdomen + Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view]. Illumination of the abdominal cavity for purposes of examination.

Ventrose (ven'trōs) [L. *ventro'sus*]. Having a belly-like expansion.

Ventrosuspension (ven''tro-sus-pen'shun). The cure of uterine retroposition by fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall. Same as *Ventrofixation*.

Ventrotomy (ven-trot'o-me) [L. *ven'ter* belly + Gr. *τομή* a cut]. Same as *Laparotomy* or *Celiotomy*.

Ventrovesicofixation (ven''tro-ves''ik-o-fix-a'shun) [L. *ven'ter* belly + *vesi'ca* bladder + *fixa'tio* fastening]. The operation of suturing the uterus to the bladder and the abdominal wall. Called also *Hysterocystopexy*.

Venula (ven'u-la). See *Venule*.

Venule (ven'ūl) [L. *ven'ula*]. A venous radicle or minute vein.

Veratriin (ve-rat're-in). A proprietary powdered concentration from *Vera'trum vir'ide*. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.004–0.033 gm.).

Veratrin (ve-ra'trin). A poisonous alkaloidal mixture from sabadilla. It is an irritant, stimulant, and heart-depressant, and produces violent sneezing: used for the most part externally as a counter-irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism, in the form of an ointment. Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.001–0.006 gm.).

Veratrinize, Veratrize (ve-rat'rin-īz, ver'at-rīz). To bring under the influence of veratrin.

Veratroidin (ver-at-roi'din). A crystallizable base, $C_{32}H_{53}NO_9$, from *Vera'trum al'bum* and *V. vir'ide*: it is a powerful nerve-stimulant and cardiac inhibitor.

Veratrol (ver'at-rol). An antipyretic oily principle, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, derivable from veratric acid: used externally it lowers the temperature, and is safer than guaiacol, but much more caustic.

Veratrum (ver-a'trum) [L.]. A genus of poisonous liliaceous plants. *V. al'bum*, white hellebore, has an emetic, errhine, and cathartic rhizome: used externally as an antipruritic and parasiticide. Dose of *tincture*, 5–10 min. (0.333–0.666 c.c.). **V. vir'ide**, the green hellebore of North America, and its sedative and depressant rhizome and roots. It contains *jervin*, a depressant of the heart and vasomotor centers, while its veratroidin stimulates the heart and depresses the spinal motor center; hence it slows the pulse and reduces the blood-pressure. It is especially used in pleurisy and sthenic pneumonia, and in nervous or hypertrophic overaction of the heart. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.); of *tincture*, 1–5 min. (0.066–0.333 c.c.).

Verbal (ver'bal) [L. *ver'bum*]. Consisting of words; affecting words or speech.

Verbascum (ver-bas'kum) [L.]. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants; mullein. *V. thap'sus*, common mullein, is demulcent, emollient, and stimulant. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–20 min. (0.666–1.33 c.c.).

Verbena (ver-be'nah). A genus of gamopetalous herbs and shrubs. *V. hasta'ta*, blue vervain, is used in the treatment of epilepsy. Dose of *fluid extract*, 5–30 min. (0.333–2 c.c.).

Verbigeration (ver''bij-er-à'shun) [L. *verbigera're* to chatter]. The insane repetition of meaningless words and sentences.

Verdigris (ver'dig-ris) [Fr., from L. *vir'ide æ'ris* brass green]. A mixture of basic copper acetates: astringent.

Vergence (ver'jens). A movement of convergence, divergence, or sursumvergence of the eyes.

Verheyen's stars (ver-hi'enz). See *Star*.

Verin (ve'rin). A substance, $C_{28}H_{45}NO_8$, from sabadilla.

Verjuice (ver-jūs') [Fr. *verjus* : *verd* green + *jus* juice]. The juice of green or unripe grapes.

Vermicella (ver-mis-el'lah) [L.]. A genus of venomous Australian serpents.

Vermicidal (ver-mis-i'dal). Destructive to worms.

Vermicide (ver'mis-īd) [L. *ver'mis* worm + *cæ'dere* to kill]. An anthelmintic drug or medicine destructive to intestinal animal parasites.

Vermicular (ver-mik'u-lar) [L. *vermicula'ris*, from *ver'mis* worm]. Worm-like in shape or appearance.

Vermiculation (ver-mik-u-la'shun) [L. *vermicula'tio*, from *ver'mis* worm]. Peristaltic or worm-like movements, as of the intestine: peristalsis.

Vermicule (ver'mik-ūl). A worm-like structure. See also *Oökinete*.

Vermiform (ver'mif-orm) [L. *vermifor'mis*, from *ver'mis* worm + *for'ma* shape]. Shaped like a worm. See *Appendix* and *Process*.

Vermifugal (ver-mif'u-gal) [L. *ver'mis* worm + *fuga're* to drive away]. Expelling worms, or intestinal animal parasites.

Vermifuge (ver'mif-ūj) [L. *ver'mis* worm + *fuga're* to expel]. 1. Having the power to expel worms. 2. A drug or remedy that expels worms, or intestinal animal parasites. Among the chief vermifuges are spigelia, chenopodium, granatum, kamala, kousso, brayera, male fern, and santonica. See *Anthelmintic*.

Vermilion (ver-mil'yun) [L. *vermil'ium*]. Cinnabar, or mercuric sulphid, HgS: a red pigment.

Vermin (ver'min) [L. *ver'mis* worm]. An external animal parasite; animal ectoparasites collectively.

Verminal (ver'min-al). Pertaining or due to worms or vermin.

Vermination (ver-min-a'shun) [L. *vermina'tio*]. Infestation with worms or with other vermin.

Verminous (ver'min-us) [L. *vermino'sus*]. Pertaining or due to worms.

Vermis (ver'mis). 1. Latin for *Worm*. 2. The median lobe of the cerebellum.

Vermix (ver'mix). The vermiform appendix.

Vermuth, Vermouth (ver'mooth) [Ger. *wer'muth* wormwood]. A cordial or liqueur prepared from wine and aromatic herbs.

Vernal (ver'nal) [L. *verna'lis* of the spring]. Pertaining to or occurring in the spring.

Vernin (ver'nin). An alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{20}N_6O_3$, found in young clover, vetches, and ergot. It yields guanin on treating with hydrochloric and other acids.

Vernix caseosa (ver'nix ka-se-o'sah) [L. "cheesy varnish"]. An unctuous substance which covers the skin of the fetus.

Vernonia anthelmin'tica (ver-no'ne-ah). A plant called *somraj* in India: anthelmintic.

Vernonin (ver-no'nin). A cardiant glucosid, $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$, from *Verno'nia ni'gritiana* an African plant, resembling digitalin in its action, but less toxic.

Vérole nerveuse (va-ro-la ner-vus') [Fr.]. Special virulence in the nervous symptoms which accompany syphilis.

Veronal (ve'ro-nal). A white powder derived from urea, being diethylmalonyl-urea: used as a hypnotic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.33–1 gm.). **V.-sodium**, the sodium salt of veronal, used like the latter.

Veronica (ve-ron'ik-ah) [L.]. An extensive genus of scrophulariaceous plants; speedwell. *V. virgin'ica*, Culver's physic, is a tall herb of North America and Asia: cholagogue and cathartic.

Verruca (ver-ru'kah), pl. *verru'cæ* [L.]. A wart. See *Wart*. **V. acumina'ta**, the fig-wart, moist, pointed, or venereal wart; a form of condyloma on or near the anus or the genitals, mostly of venereal origin, but not always so. Called also *Cauliflower excrescence*. **V. digita'ta**, a flat wart with finger-like excrescences growing from it. **V. filifor'mis**, a form known as filiform wart. **V. gla'bra**, a variety known as smooth wart. **V. men'strua**, a homeopathic preparation of the menses of a woman with warts. **V. necrogen'ica**, a node of the skin due to dissection-poisoning. Same as *Dissection-tubercle*. See *Tubercle*. **V. perua'na**, Peruvian wart; a disease of the skin endemic in Peru, and due to Carrion's bacillus. It is marked by an eruption which develops into bleeding, warty tumors. Called also *Carrion's d.* and *Onoya fever*. **V. pla'na, V. seni'lis, V. seborrhœ'ica**, a flat, greasy wart, seen chiefly upon old or elderly persons. It is believed to be a kind of seborrhea.

Verruciform (ver-ru'sif-orm) [L. *verru'ca* wart + *for'ma* form]. Resembling or shaped like a wart.

Verrucose, Verrucous (ver'u-kōs, ver-ru'kus) [L. *verruco'sus*]. Warty; covered with warts.

Verrugas (ver-roo'gas) [Sp.]. Same as *Verruca peruana*.

Version (ver'shun) [L. *ver'sio*]. The act of turning; especially the manual turning of the fetus in delivery. **Abdominal v.**, version performed by external manipulation. Called also *External v.* **Anopelvic v.**, that which is accomplished by manipulating the pelvis of the fetus by means of a finger passed into the rectum of the mother. **Bipolar v.**, that which is effected by manipulating both poles of the fetus. **Cephalic v.**, version which causes the fetal head to present. **Combined v.**, a combination of external and internal version. **External v.**, that which is performed by outside manipulation. **Internal v.**, version performed by the hand introduced into the uterus. **Pelvic v.**, that which is performed by manipulating the breech. **Podalic v.**, version which causes the feet to present. **Spontaneous v.**, version which occurs without artificial interference.

Vertebra (ver'te-brah), pl. *ver'tebræ* [L.]. 1. Any one of the thirty-three bones of the spinal column. The vertebræ comprise seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, five *lumbar*, five *sacral*, and four *coccygeal*. Each vertebra is composed of (*a*) a *body*, or *centrum*, forming the main part of the spine; (*b*) four *articulating processes* (*zygapophyses*), by which it is joined to the next vertebra. These are sometimes called *oblique* processes—the upper ones the *ascending* oblique, the lower the *descending* oblique, processes. (*c*) A *spinous process*, which projects directly backward, those of the different vertebræ forming with their points the ridge of the back. (*d*) Two *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or laterally, from the body of the vertebra, and in the thoracic region articulate with the ribs. 2. By extension, any one of the segments of which the cranium and facial bones have been assumed to be made up. **Basilar v.**, the lowest or last of the lumbar vertebræ. **Cervical v.**, the seven vertebræ of the neck. **Cranial v.**, the segments of the skull and facial bones, by some regarded as modified vertebræ. **V. denta'ta**, the axis. **Dorsal v.**, the eleven vertebræ which connect the ribs and form part of the posterior wall of the thorax. **False v.**, the segments of the sacrum and the coccyx. **Lumbar v.**, the five vertebræ between the dorsal vertebræ and the sacrum. **V. prom'inens**, the seventh cervical vertebra. **Sternal v.** Same as *Sternebra*. **Thoracic v.**, the dorsal vertebræ. **True v.**, the vertebræ which remain unfused through life.

Vertebral (ver'te-bral) [L. *vertebra'lis*]. Of or pertaining to a vertebra.

Vertebrarium (ver-te-bra're-um) [L.]. The spinal column.

Vertebrarterial (ver''teb-rahr-te're-al). Pertaining to the vertebral artery.

Vertebrate (ver'te-brāt) [L. *vertebra'tus*]. Having a vertebral column.

Vertebrated (ver'te-bra-ted). Made up of joints resembling the vertebræ.

Vertebrochondral (ver''te-bro-kon'dral) [*Vertebral* + *Chondral*]. Pertaining to a vertebra and a costal cartilage. See *Rib*.

Vertebrocostal (ver''te-bro-kos'tal) [L. *ver'tebra* vertebra + *cos'ta* rib]. Pertaining to a vertebra and a rib. See *Rib*.

Vertebrodidymia (ver''te-bro-did-im'e-ah) [*Vertebra* + Gr. *δίδυμος* twin]. A twin monster united by the vertebræ.

Vertebrodymus (ver-te-brod'im-us). A twin-monster united by the vertebræ.

Vertebrofemoral (ver''te-bro-fem'or-al). Relating to the vertebræ and the femur.

Vertebro-iliac (ver″te-bro-il′e-ak). Pertaining to the vertebræ and the ilium.

Vertebromammary (ver″te-bro-mam′ma-re). Pertaining to or extending between the vertebral and mammary aspects of the chest.

Vertebrosacral (ver″te-bro-sa′kral). Pertaining to the vertebræ and the sacrum.

Vertebrosternal (ver″te-bro-ster′nal). Pertaining to the vertebræ and the sternum.

Vertex (ver′tex), pl *ver′tices* [L.]. The summit or top; the crown of the head. **V.-presentation.** See *Presentation.*

Vertical (ver′tik-al). 1. Perpendicular. 2. Relating to the vertex.

Verticillium Graphii (ver-tis-il′le-um gra′fe-i). A mould sometimes occurring in otitis externa.

Verticomental (ver″tik-o-men′tal). Pertaining to the vertex and the chin.

Vertiginous (ver-tij′in-us) [L. *vertigino′sus*]. Pertaining to or affected with vertigo.

Vertigo (ver′tig-o) [L. *verti′go*]. Dizziness; giddiness; disorder of the equilibrating sense marked by a swimming in the head; a sense of instability and of apparent rotary movement of the body or of other objects. Vertigo may result from disease of the middle ear (Ménière's disease), from cardiac, gastric, or ocular disorders, from some peripheral irritations (as laryngeal vertigo), as a precursor of an epileptic fit, in hysteria, from toxemias (as Bright's disease), from organic brain-disease, and from unrecognized causes (essential vertigo). **Auditory v., Aural v.,** that which is due to ear-disease. **Bilious v.,** that which is caused by a functional derangement of the liver. **Cardiac v.,** vertigo due to some chronic disease of the heart. **Cardiovascular v.,** vertigo due to sclerosis of the blood-vessels and heart. **Cerebral v.,** that which is due to some brain-disease. **Epileptic v.,** that which attends or follows an epileptic attack. **V. e stom′acho læ′so,** vertigo due to chronic gastritis. **Essential v.,** a vertigo often severe, but of no discoverable cause; probably due to some disease or lesion in a brain-center. **Gastric v.,** a form associated with disease or disorder of the stomach. **Horizontal v.,** that which comes on when a person lies down. **Hysteric v.,** vertigo associated with hysteric symptoms, often of a bizarre form. **Labyrinthine v.,** a form associated with disease of the labyrinth of the ear. **Laryngeal v.,** spasm of the larynx with vertigo and loss of consciousness. **Lateral v.,** that which is caused by rapidly passing a row of similar objects, as a fence or series of pillars. **Lithemic v.,** that which is associated with gout and lithemia. **Mechanic v.,** vertigo due to long-continued turning or vibration of the body, as in sea-sickness. **Neurasthenic v.,** a subjective form of vertiginous sensation associated with neurasthenia. **Objective v.,** a form in which the objects seen by the patient seem to be moving around him. **Ocular v.** a form due to eye-disease, especially to paralysis of or lack of balance in the eye-muscles. **Oleander v.,** a variety said to be caused by the administration of oleander. **Organic v.,** vertigo which is due to brain-disease or to locomotor ataxia. **Paralyzing v.,** Gerlier's disease; a disease of farm-laborers, attended with pains in the head and neck, giddiness, and muscular paresis. **Peripheral v.,** vertigo due to irritation in some part distant from the brain. **Riders' v.,** a form of mechanic vertigo produced by riding in cars. **Smokers' v.,** vertigo occurring as a result of excessive smoking, and generally in persons past middle life. **Special-sense v.,** aural or ocular vertigo; also that which occurs in waltzing, swinging, swimming, or sailing. **Subjective v.,** that in which the patient seems to himself to be turning round and round. **Toxemic v., Toxic v.,** a form of vertigo which results from poisoning, alcoholism, uremia, or lithemia. **Vertical v.,** that which is caused by looking up or down at a distant object.

Verumontanum (ve″ru-mon-ta′num) [L. "mountain ridge"]. A rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra. Called also *Caput gallinaginis.*

Vervain (ver′vān). See *Verbena.*

Vesalius, Foramen of (ves-a′le-us). See *Foramen.*

Vesania (ve-sa′ne-ah) [L.]. Strict insanity with neither coma nor pyrexia.

Vesanic (ve-san′ik). Pertaining to strict or pure insanity. **V. type.** See *Type.*

Vesica (ves-i′kah). Latin for *Bladder.* **V. fel′lea,** the gall-bladder.

Vesical (ves′ik-al). Pertaining to the bladder.

Vesicant (ves′ik-ant) [L. *vesi′ca* blister]. 1. Causing blisters; blistering. 2. A blistering drug or agent.

Vesication (ves-ik-a′shun). 1. The process of blistering. 2. A blistered spot or surface.

Vesicatory (ves′ik-at-or-e) [L. *vesica′re* to blister]. Causing vesication; blistering.

Vesicle (ves′ik-l) [L. *vesic′ula,* dim. of *vesi′ca* bladder]. 1. A small bladder or sac containing liquid. 2. A small blister; a small circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing a serous liquid. **Air-v.,** an air-cell, vacuole, or saccule of the lung-tissue. **Allantoic v.,** the internal hollow portion of the allantois. **Ascherson's v's,** small vesicles formed by shaking together oil and liquid albumin. They consist of drops of oil enclosed in a layer of albumin. **Auditory v.,** the epiblastic expansion which becomes the membranous labyrinth. **Blastodermic v.,** the sac formed by the blastoderm. See *Blastoderm.* **Cephalic v., Cerebral v.,** the embryonic expansion of the neural canal whence the brain is formed. **Compound v.,** a vesicle on the skin containing more than one chamber. **Encephalic v.,** the cerebral vesicles. **Germinal v.,** the nucleus of an ovum. **Graafian v.,** the structure which holds the ovum while still within the ovary. **Lens-v.,** a vesicle formed from the lens-pit of the embryo and developing into the crystalline lens. Called also *Lens-sac.* **Malpighi's v's,** the alveoli of the lungs. **Naboth's v's.** See *Naboth's follicles,* under *Follicle.* **Ocular v.** Same as *Optic v.* **Olfactory v.,** the vesicle in the embryo which later forms the olfactory bulb and tract. **Optic v.,** a process of the cerebral vesicle whence the percipient parts of the eye are formed. **Otic v.** See *Auditory v.* **Pituitary v.,** the embryonic structure which develops into the pituitary body. **Prostatic v.,** the sinus pocularis. **Purkinje's v.,** the germinal vesicle. **Seminal v.,** either one of the two reservoirs for the semen. **Simple v.,** a vesicle on the skin having only a single chamber. **Umbilical v.,** that part of the yolk-sac which is outside the body of the embryo, being joined with it by means of the umbilical or omphalomesenteric duct.

Vesico-abdominal (ves″ik-o-ab-dom′in-al). Pertaining to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.

Vesicocavernous (ves″ik-o-kav′er-nus) [*Vesical* + *Cavernous*]. Both vesicular and cavernous.

Vesicocele (ves′ik-o-sēl) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + Gr. κήλη tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the bladder.

Vesicocervical (ves″ik-o-ser′vik-al) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + *cer′vix* neck]. Pertaining to the bladder and the cervix uteri.

Vesicoclysis (ves-ik-ok′lis-is) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + Gr. κλύσις washing]. The injection of a fluid into the bladder.

Vesicofixation (ves″ik-o-fix-a′shun) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + *Fixation*]. 1. The stitching of the uterus to the bladder. 2. The surgical fixation of the bladder; cystopexy.

Vesicoprostatic (ves″ik-o-pros-tat′ik). Pertaining to the bladder and the prostate.

Vesicopubic (ves″ik-o-pu′bik). Pertaining to the bladder and the pubes. **V. ligament,** a ligament extending from the urinary bladder to the pubis. **V. muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Vesicorectal (ves″ik-o-rek′tal). Pertaining to the bladder and the rectum.

Vesicosigmoid (ves″ik-o-sig′moid). Pertaining to the bladder and sigmoid flexure.

Vesicosigmoidostomy (ves″ik-o-sig-moi-dos′to-me) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + *Sigmoid* flexure + Gr. στόμα mouth]. The operation of making a permanent communication between the bladder and sigmoid flexure.

Vesicospinal (ves″ik-o-spi′nal). Pertaining to the bladder and the spine.

Vesicotomy (ves-ik-ot′o-me) [L. *vesi′ca* bladder + Gr. τέμνειν to cut]. A surgical incision or cutting into the bladder; cystotomy.

Vesico-umbilical (ves″ik-o-um-bil′ik-al). Pertaining to the umbilicus and the bladder. **V. ligaments,** the peritoneal folds extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. The central one covers the urachus; the others enclose the remains of the hypogastric arteries.

Vesico-ureteral (ves″ik-o-u-re′ter-al). Pertaining to the bladder and the ureter.

Vesico-uterine (ves″ik-o-u′ter-īn). Of or pertaining to the bladder and the uterus. **V. folds** or **ligaments,** two peritoneal folds extending from the bladder to the cervix uteri. **V. pouch,** a pouch of peritoneum between the uterus and the bladder.

Vesico-uterovaginal (ves″ik-o-u″ter-o-vaj′in-al). Pertaining to or joining the bladder, uterus, and vagina.

Vesicovaginal (ves″ik-o-vaj′in-al). Pertaining to the bladder and vagina.

Vesicovaginorectal (ves″ik-o-vaj″in-o-rek′tal). Pertaining to the bladder, vagina, and rectum; as *V. fistula.*

Vesicula (ves-ik′u-lah), pl. *vesic′ulæ.* Latin for *Vesicle.* **V. fel′lis,** the gall-bladder. **V. germinati′va,** the germinal vesicle. See *Vesicle.* **V. Graafia′na,** a Graafian vesicle. See *Vesicle.* **V. Nabo′thi,** Naboth's follicles. See *Follicle.* **V. prostat′ica,** the sinus pocularis. **V. semina′lis,** the seminal vesicles. **V. sero′sa,** the false amnion. See *Amnion.*

Vesicular (ves-ik′u-lar) [L. *vesic′ula* a little bladder]. 1. Composed of or relating to small sac-like bodies. 2. Pertaining to or made up of vesicles on the skin.

Vesiculated (ves-ik′u-la-ted) [L. *vesic′ula* a little bladder]. Made up of vesicles.

Vesiculation (ves-ik-u-la′shun) [L. *vesic′ula* a little bladder]. The presence or formation of vesicles.

Vesiculectomy (ves″ik-u-lek′to-mē) [*Vesicle* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision]. Excision of a vesicle, especially the seminal vesicle.

Vesiculiform (ves-ik′u-lif-orm) [L. *vesic′ula* vesicle + *for′ma* form]. Shaped like a vesicle.

Vesiculitis (ves″ik-u-li′tis) [L. *vesic′ula* vesicle + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of a seminal vesicle. **Seminal v.,** inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Vesiculobronchial (ves-ik″u-lo-brong′ke-al). Both vesicular and bronchial. See *Respiration.*

Vesiculocavernous (ves-ik″u-lo-kav′er-nus). Both vesicular and cavernous. See *Respiration.*

Vesiculotympanic (ves-ik″u-lo-tim-pan′ik). Both vesicular and tympanic.

Vesipyrin (ves-ip-i′rin). An insoluble compound, $C_6H_4<^{OCOCH_3}_{COOC_6H_5}$, used like salol in acute articular rheumatism, neuralgia, and influenza.

Vespa Crabro (ves′pah kra′bro). A common wasp of Europe; also its homeopathic preparation.

Vespajus (ves-pa′jus). Suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

Vessel (ves′sel). Any canal for carrying a fluid, such as the blood or lymph. **Absorbent v's,** the lymphatics and lacteals, and the capillaries and minute veins of the stomach and intestine. **Chyliferous v's,** lacteal vessels; absorbent vessels transporting chyle from the intestinal villi to the thoracic duct. **Hemorrhoidal v's,** varicose veins of the rectum. **Jungbluth's v's,** certain nutrient vessels of early embryonic life situated beneath the amnion. **Lacteal v's.** See *Chyliferous v's.* **Nutrient v's,** the vessels that supply the interior of the bones.

Vessicnon, Vessignon (ves′ik-non, ves′ēn-yon) [Fr.]. A tumor within the synovial membrane of a joint, especially of the hock of a horse. Called also *Wind-gall.*

Vestibular (ves-tib′u-lar). Pertaining to a vestibule. **V. glands,** the glands of the vestibule of the vagina, including the glands of Bartholin and the peri-urethral glands.

Vestibule (ves′tib-ūl) [L. *vestib′ulum*]. The oval cavity of the internal ear forming the approach to the cochlea. See *Ear.* **V. of the aorta,** a small space within the left ventricle at the root of the aorta. **V. of the ear,** a cavity at the entrance to the cochlea within the internal ear. **Gibson's v.,** the vestibule of the aorta. **V. of the mouth,** the part of the mouth exterior to the teeth. **V. of the nose,** the anterior part of the nostrils. **V. of the pharynx,** the fauces, or the oropharynx. **V. of the vagina, V. of the vulva,** the space below the clitoris and between the nymphæ.

Vestibulo-urethral (ves-tib″u-lo-u-re′thral). Pertaining to the vestibule of the vulva and to the urethra.

Vestibulum (ves-tib′u-lum). Latin for *Vestibule.*

Vestige (ves′tij) [L. *vestig′ium*]. A rudimentary or degenerate part which either in the embryo or in some other species or organism is well developed.

Vestigial (ves-tij′e-al). Of the nature of a vestige, trace, or relic; rudimentary.

Vestosol (ves′to-sol). A formaldehyd ointment used as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Vesuvin (ve-su′vin). Bismarck-brown, or triamido-azobenzene: used as a microscopic stain. See *Stains, Table of.*

Veta (va′tah) [Sp.]. Mountain-sickness of the Andes.

Veterinarian (vet″er-in-a′re-an). One who practises veterinary medicine.

Veterinary (vet′er-in-a-re) [L. *veterina′rius*]. 1. Pertaining to domestic animals and their diseases. 2. A veterinarian.

Via (vi′ah), pl. *vi′æ* [L.]. A way or passage. **V. natura′les,** the natural passages of the body.

Viability (vi-ab-il′it-e). Ability to live after birth.

Viable (vi′ab-l). Capable of living outside of the uterus: said of a fetus that has reached such a

stage of development that it can live outside of the uterus.

Vial (vi'al) [Gr. φιάλη]. A small bottle or phial.

Vibex, Vibix (vi'bex, vi'bix), pl. *vib'ices* [L.]. A narrow linear mark or streak; a linear subcutaneous effusion of blood.

Vibratile (vi'brat-il) [L. *vibrati'lis*]. Having an oscillatory motion; swaying or moving to and fro.

Vibration (vi-bra'shun) [L. *vibra'tio*, from *vibra're* to shake]. 1. A rapid movement to and fro; oscillation. 2. The shaking of the body as a therapeutic measure. 3. A form of massage. **Photo-electric v.**, a change in the position of the visual cells, and a series of photo-electric movements in the rods and cones under the influence of light.

Vibrative (vib'rat-iv). A consonantal sound like that of *r*, produced by so forcing the breath that the margins of a narrow portion of the respiratory canal are made to vibrate, the nasal cavity being shut off.

Vibratode (vi'bra-tōd). The instrument or appliance at the end of a vibratory appliance by which the vibrations are applied to the body.

Vibrator (vi-bra'tor). An instrument used in the mechanic treatment of disease.

Vibratory (vi'brat-or-e) [L. *vibrato'rius*]. Vibrating or causing vibration. **V. cicatrix**, a cicatrix which vibrates with the pulse, the respiration, or the voice.

Vibrio (vib're-o), pl. *vibrio'nes* [L.]. A form or genus of schizomycetous microörganisms resembling spirillum, but longer and less screw-like. **V. aquat'ilis Günther**, a species resembling the spirillum of cholera: derived from river-water. **V. au'reus**, a species from the air and mud of sewers: in immotile, polymorphous filaments; it forms a golden-yellow pigment. **V. Berolinen'sis**, a species from the river-water of Berlin, resembling the cholera-spirillum. **V. flaves'cens**, a species from sewer-mud and air, like *V. au'reus*, but producing a greenish-yellow pigment. **V. fla'vus**, a species from the air and mud of sewers, like *V. au'reus*, but forming an ochraceous pigment. **V. lingua'lis**, a form much resembling the cholera-spirillum, from mice inoculated with the coating of the tongue: toxic, but said not to be pathogenic. **V. maszau'ah**, a pathogenic organism from the dejections of a local epidemic at Massowah resembling cholera: it is much like the cholera-bacillus, but has four flagella and is more pathogenic. **V. Metschniko'vii**, a species closely resembling the germ of Asiatic cholera, from a kind of chicken-cholera; actively motile: it causes a deadly septicemia. **V. nasa'lis**, a form in non-motile curved rods from the buccal cavity and nasal mucus: pathogenic to animals. **V. pro'teus**, the Finkler-Prior bacillus, from feces: in motile curved rods, less curved than the cholera-spirillum; actively pathogenic: its cultures produce cadaverin. **V. sapro'philes**, a species in three forms (I., II., and III.) from sewer-mud, etc.: actively motile; not pathogenic. **V. Schuylkillien'sis**, a pathogenic spirillum from the water of the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia: closely related to *V. Metschniko'vii*.

Vibrissæ (vi-bris'se) [L.]. The hairs within the nostrils; also the whiskers of a cat.

Vibrolode (vi'bro-lōd). Same as *Vibratode*.

Vibromasseur (vib''ro-mahs-sūr') [Fr.]. An instrument used in vibratory massage for diseases of the ear.

Vibrometer (vi-brom'et-er) [L. *vi'bro* to quiver + *me'trum* measure]. A device used in the treatment of deafness due to deposits of plastic material or inspissated mucus: it acts by producing vibrations which tend to break up adhesions.

Vibrophone (vib'ro-fōn) [L. *vi'bro* to quiver + Gr. *φωνή* sound]. An instrument similar to a vibrometer, and used for the same purpose.

Vibrotherapeutics (vi''bro-ther-ap-u'tiks) [L. *vi'bro* to shake + *Therapeutics*]. The therapeutic use of vibratory appliances.

Viburnum (vi-bur'num) [L.]. A genus of caprifoliaceous trees and shrubs. **V. op'ulus**, or cranberry-tree, affords *cramp-bark*, which is antispasmodic, and is used in asthma, hysteria, and dysmenorrhea. Dose of *fluid extract*, ½–1 fl. dr. (1.9–3.75 c.c.). **V. prunifo'lium**, black haw, is used mainly in uterine diseases, as dysmenorrhea, menstrual colic, etc. Dose of *fluid extract*, ½–1 fl. dr. (1.9–3.75 c.c.).

Vibutero (vi-bu'ter-o). A preparation of viburnum and saw palmetto: used as a uterine tonic.

Vicarious (vi-ka're-us) [L. *vica'rius*]. Acting in the place of another or of something else; also occurring in an abnormal situation, as *V. menstruation*.

Vice (vīs) [L. *vit'ium*]. A blemish, defect, or imperfection.

Vichy water (ve'she). A mineral water from a spring at Vichy, in France: used in rheumatism, diabetes, and in various gastrohepatic and hepatic disorders.

Vicious (vish'us) [L. *vitio'sus*]. Faulty or defective; malformed.

Vicocoa (vi-ko'ko-ah). A preparation of malt, hops, kola, and cacao.

Vicq d'Azyr's bundle (vik daz-ār'). See *Bundle*.

Victoria blue (vik-to're-ah). A blue stain used in the examination of histologic specimens.

Victorium (vik-to're-um) [after Queen *Victoria*]. A metallic earth-element discovered in 1898 by Sir W. Crookes. Symbol, Vi. See *Elements, Table of*.

Vidian (vid'e-an). Discovered by or named in honor of *Vidius* (or Guido Guidi) (1500–1569). See *Artery, Canal, Nerve*.

Vieirin, Vierin (ve-a'ir-in, vi-e'rin). An aromatic, white, bitter substance from *Remij'ia vellos'ii*, a tropical American tree: an antiperiodic. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.066–0.2 gm.).

Vienna paste (ve-en'ah). See *Paste*.

Vieussens's valve (ve-uh-sahz'). See *Valve*.

Vigilambulism (vij-il-am'bu-lizm). A state resembling somnambulism, but not occurring in sleep; double or multiple personality.

Vigilance (vij'il-ans) [L. *vigilan'tia*]. Morbid wakefulness.

Vigintinormal (vij-in-tin-or'mal) [L. *vigin'ti* twenty + *nor'ma* rule]. Having one-twentieth of what is normal.

Vigoral (vig'or-al). A proprietary beef food-preparation.

Vigoroux's sign (vig-oo-rooz'). See *Sign*.

Vigo's plaster (vi'gōz). See *Plaster*.

Villarsia nymphæoi'des (vil-lar'ze-ah). An Old World gentianaceous plant: antiscorbutic.

Villi (vil'li) [L.]. The plural of *Villus*.

Villitis (vil-li'tis) [*Vil'lus* + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the villous tissue of the coronet and of the plantar substance of a horse's foot.

Villoma, Villioma (vil-lo'mah, vil-le-o'mah) [*Villus* + Gr. *-ωμα* tumor]. A villous tumor, chiefly of the rectum.

Villose, Villous (vil-lōs', vil'lus) [L. *villo'sus*]. Shaggy with soft hairs; covered with villi.

Villositis (vil''lo-si'tis) [L. *villo'sus* + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. A bacterial disease characterized by alterations in the villosities of the placenta.

Villosity (vil-los'it-e). 1. The condition of being covered with villi. 2. A villus.

Villus (vil'lus), pl. *vil'li* [L.]. 1. A vascular chorionic tuft. 2. A minute club-shaped projection from the mucous membrane of the intestine. It consists of a central axis of lacteals, capillaries, cellular tissue, and unstriped muscle covered by a nascent membrane, upon which is a layer of columnar epithelium. Its function is to absorb fat and other digestive products, and to secrete mucus.

Vin. An abbreviation for L. *vi'num* wine.

Vinca minor (vin'kah mi'nor). An apocynaceous plant, lesser periwinkle; also its homeopathic preparation.

Vinculum (vin'ku-lum), pl. *vin'cula* [L.]. A band, frenum, or ligament. **V. ten'dinum.** 1. Slender tendinous folds in the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the fingers connecting the flexor tendons with the phalanges. 2. The retinacula tendinum.

Vinegar (vin'e-gar) [Fr. *vinaigre* sour wine]. 1. A weak and impure dilution of acetic acid; especially a sour liquid consisting chiefly of acetic acid, formed by the fermentation of cider, wine, etc., or by the distillation of wood. 2. A medicinal preparation of dilute acetic acid. See under *Acetum*. **Aromatic v.**, a refreshing and restorative preparation of alcohol, dilute acetic acid, and various aromatic oils. **Cider-v.**, vinegar made of cider by acetous fermentation. **V. of lead**, solution of lead subacetate. **Marseille's v., Thieves' v.** 1. An ancient medicine, containing camphor, garlic, etc., formerly regarded as a prophylactic of sovereign quality. 2. Same as *Aromatic v.* **Wood-v.**, impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Vinic (vi'nik) [L. *vi'num* wine]. Pertaining to wine.

Vinolia (vi-no'le-ah). A proprietary toilet and healing preparation.

Vinopyrin (vi-no-pi'rin). A proprietary bitartrate of paraphenetidin, used as an antipyretic. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.).

Vinous (vi'nus) [L. *vino'sus*, from *vi'num* wine]. Pertaining to, or containing, wine.

Vinum (vi'num), gen. *vi'ni*. Latin for *Wine*. **V. antimo'nii**, wine of antimony; a liquid made from 4 gm. of antimony and potassium tartrate, 65 c.c. of boiling distilled water, 150 c.c. of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of white wine to make 1000 c.c. It is a diaphoretic or expectorant, and in infantile cases is used as an emetic. Dose, 10–30 min. (0.6–2 c.c.); ½–2 fl. dr. (1.9–3.75 c.c.). **V. aromat'icum**, aromatic wine; a liquid made from 1 part of lavender, 1 part of origanum, 1 part of peppermint, 1 part of rosemary, 1 part of sage, 1 part of wormwood, and a sufficient quantity of stronger white wine to make 100 parts. Used as an astringent and stimulating lotion in chancres, buboes, and indolent ulcers. **V. gadeo-morrhui'ne**, wine of codfish-gall.

Vioform (vi'o-form). Iodochloroxyquinolin: used as a substitute for iodoform.

Viola (vi'o-lah) [L.]. A genus of plants: the violets and pansies. **V. tri'color** is emetic, and is useful in bronchitis and eczema. Dose of *fluid extract*, 2–10 min. (0.133–0.66 c.c.). **V. odora'ta**, a sweet-scented violet of Europe and Asia; also its homeopathic preparation.

Violet (vi'o-let). 1. Same as *Viola*. 2. The hue seen in the most refracted end of the spectrum. **Gentian-v.**, a violet anilin-stain. See *Stains, Table of*. **Hoffmann's v.**, an anilin-dye used in microscopy. **Lauth's v.**, thionin blue. **Methyl-v.** See *Stains, Table of*.

Violin (vi'o-lin). The active principle of several species of violet: its properties are much like those of emetin.

Violinists' cramp (vi-o-lin'ists). See *Cramp*.

Vipera re'di (vi'per-ah) [L.]. The Italian viper; also a homeopathic preparation of its virus. **V. tor'va**, a European viper; also a homeopathic preparation of its virus.

Viperine (vi'per-in) [L. *viperi'nus*]. 1. Pertaining to a viper. 2. Virginia snake-root; *Aristolo'chia serpenta'ria*; also *A. officina'lis*.

Viraginity (vi-raj-in'it-e) [L. *vira'go* a man-like woman]. The assumption of male characteristics by a woman.

Virgin (vir'jin) [L. *vir'go*]. A woman or girl who has had no sexual intercourse.

Virginal (vir'jin-al). Pertaining to a virgin or to virginity.

Virginity (vir-jin'it-e) [L. *virgin'itas*]. Maidenhood; the condition of being a virgin.

Viridin (vir-id'in). 1. An oily principle, $C_{12}H_{19}N$, distilled from bone oil and from coal-tar. 2. Same as *Jervin*.

Virile (vir'il) [L. *viri'lis*]. Peculiar to men or to the male sex; procreative.

Virilescence (vir-il-es'ens). The manifestation of male qualities in women of advanced age.

Virilia (vi-ril'e-ah) [L.]. The male generative organs.

Virilin (vi-ril'in). A preparation of yohimbin, strychnin, and glycerophosphates: used as an aphrodisiac.

Virility (vir-il'it-e) [L. *virili'tas*, from *vir* man]. The normal reproductive power in one of the male sex.

Viripotent (vir-ip'o-tent) [L. *virip'otens*; *vir* man + *po'tens* able]. Marriageable or nubile: used of the female.

Virol (vi'rol). 1. A proprietary bone-marrow food and medicine. 2. A proprietary medicated meat-extract.

Virone (vi'rōn). A preparation of yohimbin and strychnin: used in sexual impotence.

Virose, Virous (vi'rōs, vi'rus) [L. *viro'sus*, from *vi'rus* poison]. Having poisonous qualities.

Virtual (virt'u-al) [L. *vir'tus* strength]. Appearing to be present, but not really so; having efficacy without a material substratum. See *Focus*.

Virulence (vir'u-lens) [L. *virulen'tia*, from *vi'rus* poison]. Extreme poisonousness or acrimony.

Virulent (vir'u-lent) [L. *virulen'tus*, from *vi'rus* poison]. Exceedingly noxious or deleterious.

Viruliferous (vir-u-lif'er-us) [L. *vi'rus* poison + *fer're* to bear]. Conveying or producing a virus or infective germ.

Virus (vi'rus) [L.]. Any animal poison; especially one produced by and capable of transmitting a disease. **T. anima'tum**, a living animal poison. **Attenuated v.**, a virus which has been rendered less pathogenic by repeated inoculation, by successive culture, or by other means. **Dehumanized v.**, vaccine-virus obtained by inoculating the heifer with virus from a human subject. **Humanized v.**, vaccine-lymph from the human subject. **Organized v.**, a living pathogenic microorganism. **Unorganized v.**, any poisonous chemic substance developed within the body.

Vis (vis), pl. *vi'res*. Latin for *Force* or *Energy*. **V. a fron'te**, a force that draws or attracts. **V. a**

ter'go, any impelling power; a force that pushes or impels. **V. formati'va**, an energy that manifests itself in the formation of a new tissue to replace that which has been destroyed. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ**, the healing power of nature.

Viscera (vis'er-ah). Plural of *Viscus*.

Viscerad (vis'er-ad). Toward the viscera.

Visceral (vis'er-al) [L. *viscera'lis*, from *vis'cus* a viscus]. Pertaining to a viscus. See *Cleft*.

Visceralgia (vis-er-al'je-ah) [L. *vis'cus* viscus + Gr. ἄλγος pain]. Pain in the viscera.

Visceralism (vis'er-al-izm). The opinion that the viscera are the principal seats of disease.

Viscerimotor (vis''ser-im-o'tor) [L. *vis'cus* viscus + *mo'tor* mover]. Conveying motor impulses to a viscus.

Viscero-inhibitory (vis''ser-o-in-hib'it-or-e). Inhibiting the essential movements of any viscus or organ.

Visceromotor (vis''ser-o-mo'tor). Concerned in the essential movements of the viscera.

Visceroptosis (vis''ser-op-to'sis) [L. *vis'cus* viscus + Gr. πτῶσις fall]. Same as *Splanchnoptosis*.

Viscerosomatic (vis''er-o-so-mat'ik). Pertaining to the viscera and body.

Viscid (vis'sid) [L. *vis'cidus*]. Clammy; glutinous or sticky.

Viscidity (vis-sid'it-e). The quality of being viscid.

Viscin (vis'sin) [L. *vis'cum* mistletoe]. A glutinous principle obtainable from mistletoe.

Viscolan (vis'ko-lan). An ointment base made from viscin, oils, fats, and resins.

Viscose (vis'kōs). 1. A glutinous product of the viscous fermentation of dextrose or of invertin. 2. See *Viscous*.

Viscosimeter (vis-kos-im'et-er). An instrument for estimating the viscosity of the blood.

Viscosity (vis-kos'it-e). The quality of being viscous.

Viscous (vis'kus) [L. *visco'sus*]. Sticky or gummy; viscid.

Viscum (vis'kum) [L.]. A genus of plants. See *Mistletoe*. **V. al'bum**, a homeopathic preparation of a European mistletoe.

Viscus (vis'kus), pl. *vis'cera* [L.]. Any large interior organ in either of the four great cavities of the body, especially the abdomen.

Visibility (vis-ib-il'it-e) [L. *visibil'itas*]. The quality of being visible.

Visible (viz'ib-l) [L. *visib'ilis*]. Capable of being seen; perceptible by the sight.

Vision (vish'un) [L. *vis'io*, *vid'ere* to see]. 1. The act or faculty of seeing; sight. 2. An apparition; a subjective appearance as of something seen which does not really exist. 3. Visual acuity; symbol V. **Binocular v.**, the use of both eyes together without diplopia. **Central v.**, that which is performed by the macula lutea. Called also *Direct v.* **Chromatic v.** Same as *Chromatopsia*. **Defective v., Depraved v.** Same as *Dysopia*. **Direct v.** See *Central v.* **Double v.** Same as *Diplopia*. **Half-v.** Same as *Hemianopia*. **Indirect v., Peripheral v.**, that which is performed by the parts of the retina outside of the macula lutea. **Multiple v.** Same as *Polyopia*. **Pseudoscopic v.**, the reverse of stereoscopic v.; vision in which the object appears not as a solid body, but as a hollow one. **Solid v., Stereoscopic v.**, perception of the relief of objects or of their depth; that in which objects appear as solid objects, and not as flat pictures. **Word-v.**, the special function of the general visual center.

Viskolein (vis-ko'le-in). A proprietary antiseptic and antipyretic.

Visual (vizh'u-al) [L. *visua'lis*, from *vid'ere* to see]. Pertaining to vision, or sight.

Visualize (vizh'u-al-īz). To make visible.

Visuo-auditory (vish''u-o-aw'dit-or-e). Both visual and auditory; pertaining to the visual and auditory centers, or to sight and hearing.

Visvit (vis'vit). A proprietary nutrient preparation for anemia, early tuberculosis, diabetes, etc.

Vitagraph (vi'tah-graf). A variety of chronophotograph.

Vital (vi'tal) [L. *vita'lis*, from *vi'ta* life]. Pertaining to life.

Vitaletiscope (vi-tel-et'is-kōp). A form of chronophotograph.

Vitalin (vi'tal-in). A proprietary remedy: said to be the same as boroglycerin.

Vitalism (vi'tal-izm) [L. *vi'ta* life]. The opinion that the bodily functions are produced by a distinct principle called the vital force.

Vitalist (vi'tal-ist). A believer in vitalism.

Vitalizon (vi-ta'liz-on). A tonic preparation of phosphorus, nux vomica, etc.

Vitals (vi'talz). The parts and organs necessary to life.

Vitamalt (vi'tah-mawlt). A proprietary preparation of malt.

Vitapath (vi'tah-path). A vitapathic practitioner.

Vitapathic (vi-tah-path'ik). Pertaining to vitapathy.

Vitapathy (vi-tap'ath-e) [L. *vi'ta* life + Gr. πάθος disease]. A modern system of quack medicine.

Vitascope (vi'tas-kōp) [L. *vi'ta* life + Gr. σκοπεῖν to view]. An instrument for use in the study of animal movements: it is of some service in diagnosis.

Vitascopic (vi-tas-kop'ik). Pertaining to the vitascope.

Vitellary (vi'tel-la-re). Pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk.

Vitellicle (vi-tel'lik-l) [L. *vitel'lus* yolk]. The yolk-sac.

Vitellin (vi-tel'lin) [L. *vitel'lus* yolk]. A simple proteid resembling a globulin in all respects except that it cannot be precipitated from its solution with sodium chlorid. It includes ordinary vitellin and crystallin. Ordinary vitellin (ovovitellin) is derived from the yolk of eggs, in which it exists in combination with lecithin.

Vitelline (vi-tel'lin) [L. *vitel'lus* yolk]. Resembling or pertaining to the yolk of an egg or ovum.

Vitellolutein (vit-el-lo-lu'te-in) [L. *vitel'lus* yolk + *lu'teus* yellow]. A yellow pigment obtainable from lutein.

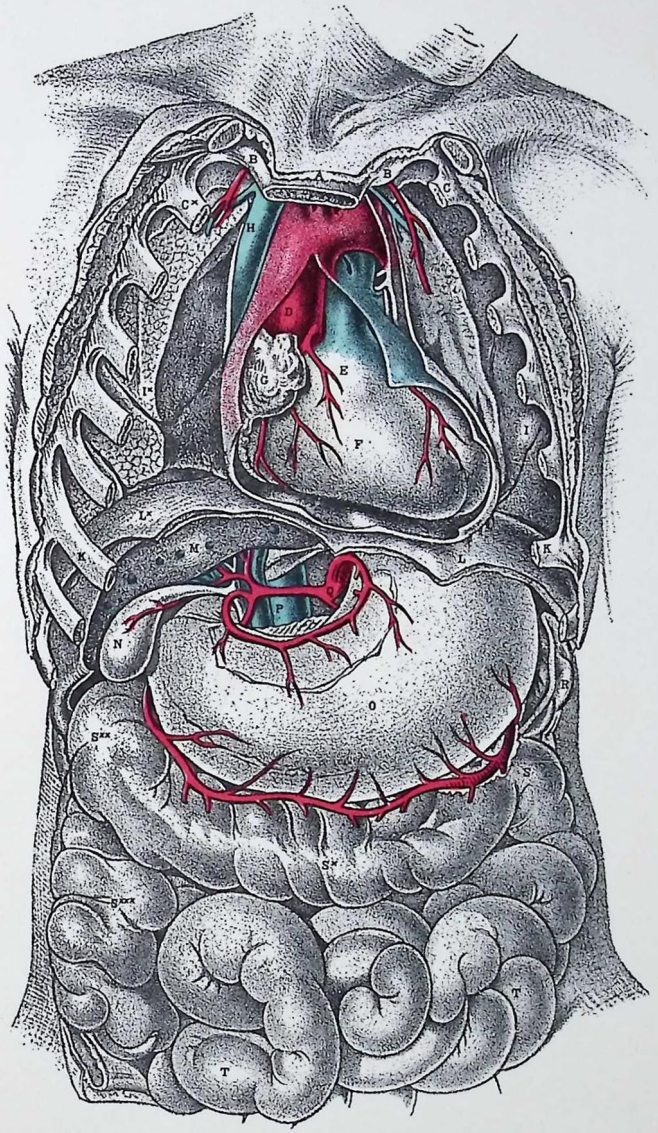
Vitellorubin (vit-el-lo-ru'bin) [L. *vitel'lus* yolk + *ru'ber* red]. A reddish pigment obtainable from lutein.

Vitellose (vi-tel'lōs). A form of proteose derived from vitellin.

Vitellus (vi-tel'lus) [L.]. The yolk of eggs or of an ovum.

Vitiation (vish-e-a'shun) [L. *vitia'tio*]. Impairment of efficiency; the perversion of any process so as to render it faulty or ineffective.

Vitiligo (vit-il-i'go), pl. *vitilig'ines* [L.]. A skin-disease attended with the formation of smooth, light-colored patches. It occurs in youth and adult life. Called also *Piebald skin* and *Leukoderma*. **V. cap'itis**, alopecia areata. **Celsus's v.**, alopecia areata.



ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC VISCERA, SHOWING THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS: *A*, upper end of sternum; *B*, *B*×, first pair of ribs; *C*, *C*×, second pair of ribs; *D*, aorta, with left vagus and phrenic nerves crossing its transverse arch; *E*, root of pulmonary artery; *F*, right ventricle; *G*, right auricle; *H*, vena cava superior with right phrenic nerve on its outer border; *I*, *I*×, right and left lungs collapsed; *K*, *K*×, seventh pair of ribs; *L*, *L*×, the diaphragm in section; *M*, the gall-bladder, with its duct to form the common bile-duct; the hepatic artery is seen superficial to the common duct; the portal vein is seen beneath it; the open orifices of the hepatic veins are seen on the cut surface of the liver; *O*, the stomach; *P*, inferior vena cava; *Q*, the celiac axis dividing into the gastric, splenic, and hepatic arteries; *R*, spleen; *S*, *S*×, *S*××, the transverse colon, between which and the lower border of the stomach is seen the gastro-epiploic artery, formed by the splenic and hepatic arteries; *S*×××, ascending colon in the right iliac region; *T*, convolutions of the small intestine (Maclise).

Vitiligoidea (vit-il-ig-oid′e-ah). Same as *Xanthoma*.

Vitis (vi′tis) [L.]. A genus of plants including various species of grape or grape-vine. **V. carno′sa**, an Asiatic species of grape: in India the seeds and roots are used in medicine. **V. latifo′lia**, an East Indian grape-vine affording detergent, alterative, and soothing medicines. **V. vinif′era**, a species affording most of the more valuable varieties of cultivated and wine-producing grapes.

Vitodynamic (vi″to-di-nam′ik). Same as *Biodynamic*.

Vitogen (vi′to-jen). A proprietary antiseptic: used like iodoform.

Vitreocapsulitis (vit″re-o-kap-su-li′tis) [L. *vit′reus* glassy + *cap′sula* capsule + Gr. -ιτις inflammation]. Inflammation of the capsule enclosing the vitreous; hyalitis.

Vitreodentin (vit″re-o-den′tin) [L. *vit′reus* glassy + *dens* tooth]. An unusually hard and glass-like form of dentin.

Vitreous (vit′re-us) [L. *vit′reus* glassy]. 1. Glass-like or hyaline. 2. The vitreous body or humor; the semifluid transparent substance which lies between the retina and the lens of the eye. **Fluid v.** See *Synchysis scintillans*.

Vitreum (vit′re-um). The vitreous body of the eye.

Vitriol (vit′re-ol) [L. *vitri′olum*]. Any crystalline sulphate. **Blue v.**, copper sulphate, or blue-stone, $CuSO_4$. **Elixir of v.**, aromatic sulphuric acid. **Green v.**, iron sulphate, or copperas, Fe_2SO_4. **Oil of v.**, sulphuric acid. **White v.**, zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4$.

Vitrum (vit′rum). Latin for *Glass*.

Vitular, Vituline (vit′u-lar, vit′u-lin) [L. *vit′ulus* calf]. Pertaining to a calf.

Vives (vīvz). Chronic inflammation of the submaxillary glands of the horse.

Vivification (viv″if-ik-a′shun) [L. *vivifica′tio*, from *vi′vus* living + *fa′cere* to make]. The conversion of lifeless into living proteid matter in the process of assimilation.

Viviparous (vi-vip′er-us) [L. *vi′vus* alive + *pa′rere* to bring forth]. Bringing forth young alive; producing living young.

Viviperception (viv″e-per-sep′shun) [L. *vi′vus* alive + *Perception*]. The study of the vital processes of the living organism.

Vivisect (viv′is-ekt) [L. *vi′vum* living + *seca′re* to cut]. To dissect while yet alive.

Vivisection (viv-is-ek′shun) [see *Vivisect*]. A dissection of or cutting operation upon a living animal.

Vivisectionist (viv″e-sek′shun-ist). One who practises or defends vivisection.

Vivisector (viv-is-ek′tor). One who performs vivisection.

Vivisectorium (viv-is-ek-to′re-um). A place for the performance of vivisection.

Vleminckx's solution (vlem′inks). See *Solution*.

Vocal (vo′kal) [L. *voca′lis*, from *vox* voice]. Pertaining to the voice. **V. cords.** See under *Larynx*. **V. process**, a process of the arytenoid cartilage for attachment of the vocal cord.

Vodka (vod′kah) [Russian]. A variety of whiskey made in Russia.

Voice (vois) [L. *vox* voice]. A sound produced by the speech-organs and uttered by the mouth. **Eunuchoid v.**, a high falsetto voice in a man, resembling that of a eunuch or a woman.

Void (void). To cast out as waste matter.

Voigt's lines (voigt's). See *Line*.

Voix de polichinelle (vwah″deh-pol-ish-in-el′) [Fr. "voice of Punch"]. A variety of egophony.

Vola (vo′lah) [L.]. The sole or palm. **V. ma′nus**, the palm of the hand. **V. pe′dis**, the sole of the foot.

Volar (vo′lar) [L. *vola′ris*, from *vo′la* palm or sole]. Pertaining to the palm or sole.

Volatile (vol′at-il) [L. *vola′tilis*, from *vola′re* to fly]. Tending to evaporate rapidly. See *Oil*.

Volatilization (vol″at-il-iz-a′shun). The conversion into vapor or gas without chemic change.

Volatilize (vol′at-il-īz). To convert into vapor.

Volesan (vol′es-san). A proprietary preparation of heroin, creosote carbonate, camphor, and balsam of tolu.

Volition (vo-lish′un) [L. *vel′le* to will]. The act or power of willing.

Volitional (vo-lish′un-al). Pertaining to the will.

Volley (vol′le). A rhythmic succession of muscular twitches artificially induced.

Volsella (vol-sel′lah) [L.]. A forceps with hooked blades.

Volt (vōlt) [after A. *Volta* (1775–1827)]. The unit of electromotive force, being the force necessary to cause one ampère of current to flow against one ohm of resistance.

Voltage (vōl′tej). Electromotive force measured in volts.

Voltagramme (vōl′tah-gram). A kind of faradic battery giving a nearly continuous current.

Voltaic (vol-ta′ik). Pertaining to voltaism.

Voltaism (vol′ta-izm). Same as *Galvanism*.

Voltaization (vol-ta-iz-a′shun). Continued or discontinuous electrization with a current of relatively large quantity under medium or feeble tension.

Voltameter (vol-tam′et-er) [*Volt* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring the voltage of an electric current.

Voltampère (vōlt-am′pēr). The product of multiplying a volt by a milliampère.

Voltmeter (vōlt′me-ter). An instrument for measuring electromotive force in volts.

Voltolini's disease (vol-to-le′nēz). See *Disease*.

Volumetric (vol-u-met′rik) [*Volume* + *Metric*]. Pertaining to or accomplished by measurement in volumes. See *Analysis* and *Solution*.

Volumometer (vol-u-mom′et-er) [*Volume* + Gr. μέτρον measure]. An instrument for measuring volume or changes in volume.

Voluntary (vol′un-ta-re) [L. *volun′tas* will]. Accomplished in accordance with the will.

Voluntomotory (vo″lun-to-mo′tor-e) [L. *volun′tas* will + *mo′tor* mover]. Subject to voluntary motor influence.

Volupty (vo-lup′te) [L. *volup′tas* pleasure]. Sensual enjoyment.

Volvulus (vol′vu-lus) [L.]. Intestinal obstruction due to a knotting and twisting of the bowel.

Vomer (vo′mer) [L. "plowshare"]. The bone which forms the lower and posterior portion of the septum of the nose.

Vomerine (vo′mer-in). Of or pertaining to the vomer.

Vomerobasilar (vo″mer-o-bas′il-ar). Pertaining to the vomer and to the basilar portion of the cranium.

Vomica (vom′ik-ah), pl. *vom′icæ* [L. "abscess"]. 1. The profuse and sudden expectoration of pus and putrescent matter. 2. An abnormal cavity in an organ, especially in the lung, by suppuration and the breaking down of tissue.

Vomicose (vom'ik-ōs). Full of ulcers; ulcerous.

Vomit (vom'it) [L. *vomita're*]. 1. To cast up from the stomach by the mouth. 2. Matter cast up from the stomach; vomited matter. 3. An emetic. **Bilious v.,** vomited matter stained with bile. **Black v.,** blackish matter consisting of blood which has been acted upon by the gastric juice, cast up from the stomach in yellow fever and other conditions in which blood collects in the stomach. **Coffee-ground v.,** the bloody vomit of malignant disease of the stomach. It consists of broken down blood mixed with stomach-contents.

Vomiting (vom'it-ing). The forcible expulsion of the contents of the stomach through the mouth. **Cyclic v.,** vomiting recurring at irregular intervals: called also *Periodic v.*, and *Recurrent v.* **Dry v.,** nausea with attempts at vomiting, but with the ejection of nothing but gas. **Hyperacid v.,** gastroxynsis. **Incoercible v.,** vomiting that cannot be controlled. **Periodic v.** See *Cyclic v.* **Pernicious v.,** vomiting in pregnancy, so severe as to threaten the life of the patient. **Recurrent v.** See *Cyclic v.* **Stercoraceous v.,** the vomiting of fecal matter. It is seen in intestinal obstruction, appendicitis, etc.

Vomitive (vom'it-iv). Emetic.

Vomito negro (vom'it-o na'gro) [Sp.]. Black vomit; also yellow fever.

Vomitory (vom'it-or-e). An emetic.

Vomiturition (vom''it-u-rish'un). Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retching.

Vomitus (vom'it-us) [L.]. Vomiting; also matter vomited. **V. cruen'tus,** bloody vomit. **V. matuti'nus,** the morning vomiting of chronic gastric catarrh.

Von Graefe's sign (von gra'fēz). See *Sign.*

Vonulo (von'u-lo). A disease of the bronchi occurring in west Africa, and marked by severe pains in the chest, usually under the sternum, and occasionally under the shoulder-blades.

Vortex (vor'teks), pl. *vor'tices* [L. "whirl"]. A whorled arrangement of muscle-fibers in the heart.

Vorticella (vor-tis-el'ah). A genus of ciliate protozoans: often found in feces, urine, nasal mucus, etc.

Vosgelin (vos'jel-in). A gelatinous product of the action of the hypochlorites on starch: a substitute for gelatin.

Vox (voks), pl. *vo'ces*. Latin for *Voice.* **V. choler'ica,** the peculiar suppressed voice of true cholera.

Vuerometer (vu-er-om'et-er) [Fr. *vue* sight + Gr. *μέτρον* measure]. An instrument for measuring the distance of the eyes from each other.

Vulcanite (vul'kan-īt). Vulcanized caoutchouc, or India rubber.

Vulneral (vul'ner-al). A proprietary antiseptic salve or unguent for wounds and ulcers.

Vulnerant (vul'ner-ant). Administering a wound.

Vulnerary (vul'ner-a-re) [L. *vulnera'rius*, from *vul'nus* wound]. 1. Pertaining to or healing wounds. 2. An agent that heals wounds.

Vulnerate (vul'ner-āt) [L. *vul'nerare*]. To wound.

Vulnus (vul'nus), pl. *vul'nera* [L.]. A wound, or trauma.

Vulpis fel (vul'pis fel). The bile or gall of the fox; also a homeopathic preparation of the same. **V. he'par,** the liver of the fox; also a homeopathic preparation of the same. **V. pul'mo,** the lung of a fox; also a homeopathic preparation of the same.

Vulsella (vul-sel'lah) [L.]. Same as *Volsella.*

Vulva (vul'vah) [L.]. The external part of the organs of generation of the female.

Vulval, Vulvar (vul'val, vul'var). Pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvismus (vul-viz'mus). Same as *Vaginismus.*

Vulvitis (vul-vi'tis) [*Vulva* + Gr. *-ιτις* inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva. **V. blennorrha'gica,** a mucopurulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the vulva, usually resulting from gonorrheal infection. **Diphtheric v., Diphtheritic v.,** vulvitis with the formation of a false membrane. **Follicular v.,** inflammation of the follicles of the vulva.

Vulvo-uterine (vul-vo-u'ter-in). Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.

Vulvovaginal (vul-vo-vaj'in-al). Pertaining to the vulva and vagina.

Vulvovaginitis (vul''vo-vaj-in-i'tis). Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

W.

W. The chemic symbol of *Tungsten.*

Wabain (wah-ba'in). A glucosid, $C_{36}H_{46}O_{12}$, from *Wa'ba*, or *Waba'io*, the root of *Caris'sa Schimper'i*, an apocynaceous tree. It is sometimes crystalline and sometimes amorphous: it is a heart-stimulant and local anesthetic.

Wachendorf's membrane (vahk'en-dorfs). See under *Membrane.*

Wachsmuth's mixture (vachs'moots). See *Mixture.*

Wafer (wa'fer). A thin, double layer of dried paste to enclose a dose of medicine; also a flat vaginal suppository.

Wagaga (wah-gag'ah). Periodic lymphangitis and abscess of the spermatic cord and epididymis. It is very common in Fiji and is due to filariasis.

Wagner's corpuscles (vahg'nerz). See *Corpuscle.* **W.'s spot,** the germinal spot of an ovum.

Wagogo (wa-go'go). An African arrow-poison; the concrete juice of a tree of the genus *Euphor'bia*: it much resembles wakamba.

Wahlenbergia (wahl-en-ber'je-ah). A genus of campanulaceous plants. *W. graminifo'ra*, of Europe, is said to be good in epilepsy; *W. linarioi'des*, of Chili, is used in colic.

Wahoo (waw-hoo'). Same as *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Waist (wāst). That part of the body between the thorax and the hips.

Wakamba (wa-kam'bah). An African arrow-poison.

Wall (wawl). A parietal portion, as of the chest.

abdomen, or uterus; a paries. **Tubal w.,** the anterior wall of the tympanum.

Wallerian degeneration (wol-e're-an). See *Degeneration.* **W. law.** See *Law.*

Wall-eye (wawl'i). Leukoma of the cornea; also divergent strabismus.

Walnut (wol'nut). Any tree or species of the genus *Jug'lans;* also its fruit. **Black w.,** the tree *Jug'lans ni'gra:* the leaves are alterative and vermifuge. **European w., English w.,** the tree *Jug'lans re'gia:* its leaves are astringent. **White w.,** the tree *Jug'lans cine'rea* or butternut (q. v.).

Waltheria (wal-the're-ah). A genus of sterculiaceous trees of both hemispheres. Several species have medicinal properties.

Wander-cell (won'der-sel). Same as *Wandering cell.* See *Cell.*

Wandering (won'der-ing). Moving about freely; abnormally movable; too loosely attached. **W. cell,** a leukocyte. **W. rash,** geographic tongue. See *Tongue.*

Wanklynize (wonk'lin-īz). To treat with Wanklyn's test, as in treating bread for alum.

Waras, Warras (wahr'as) [India]. A purplish powder derived from the seed-pods of *Flemin'gia grahamia'na*, a shrub of Africa and Southern Asia: used as a stain; also good against tapeworm and useful in skin-diseases. Dose, 1–5 fl. dr. (3.89–19.5 gm.); of *tincture,* 1 fl. oz. (29.5 c.c.).

Warburg's tincture (wahr'bergz). See *Tincture.*

Ward (ward). A large room in a hospital. **Probationary w.,** a ward of a hospital where patients are kept until it is ascertained whether or not they have a contagious disease.

Wardrop's disease (war'drops). See *Disease.* **W.'s operation.** See *Operation.*

Ward's paste (wardz). Confection of black pepper.

Warming plaster (warm'ing). See *Plaster.*

Warras (wahr'as). See *Waras.*

Warren's fat-columns (war'enz). See *Fat-columns,* under *Column.*

Wart (wart) [L. *verru'ca*]. An elevation of the skin, more rarely of the mucous membrane, formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ. See also *Verruca.* **Anatomic w.** Same as *Dissection-tubercle.* See *Tubercle.* **Fig-w., Moist w., Pointed w.** See *Venereal w.* **Fugitive w.,** a form seen on the hands of young persons and generally not persistent. **Peruvian w.** See *Verruca peruana.* **Post-mortem w.** Same as *Dissection-tubercle.* See *Tubercle.* **Soot-w.,** chimney-sweeps' cancer (or epithelioma) of the scrotum. **Telangiectatic w.** See *Angiokeratoma.* **Tuberculous w.,** tuberculosis of the skin leading to the development of warts, chiefly upon the hands, and occurring principally in childhood. **Venereal w.,** a reddish, pointed elevation growing upon the genitals or the anus, and caused by infection from the secretions of the parts around it. It is usually moist, and is also known as *Moist w., Pointed w., Fig-w., Verruca acuminata,* and *Pointed condyloma.* **Vitreous w.,** any one of a set of small, roundish, transparent masses on the posterior surface of the cornea near the border of Descemet's membrane.

Warty (war'te). Covered with warts; resembling warts.

Wash (wash). A lotion. **Black-w.** (*lo'tio ni'gra*), a lotion of calomel (64 gr.) and lime-water (*li'quor cal'cis*) (16 fl. oz.): used in treating syphilitic sores. **Yellow-w.** (*lo'tio fla'va*), mercuric bichlorid (corrosive sublimate) (24 gr.) in lime-water (*li'quor cal'cis*) (6 fl. oz.).

Wash-bottle. 1. A bottle having two tubes through the cork, and so arranged that blowing into one will force a stream of water from the other: used in washing chemic materials. 2. A bottle containing some washing fluid, through which gases are passed for the purpose of freeing them from impurities.

Washerwomen's itch (wash-er-wim'enz). See *Itch.*

Washing soda (wash'ing). See *Sodium carbonate.*

Wash-leather skin. See *Skin.*

Wasp (wosp) [L. *ves'pa*]. Any stinging hymenopterous insect of the family *Ves'pidæ*, of which the genus *Ves'pa* is the type. Wasp-venom is employed in homeopathic practice. See *Vespa.*

Waste (wāst). 1. Gradual loss, decay, or diminution of bulk. 2. Useless and effete material, unfit for further use within the organism. 3. To pine away or dwindle. **Phonetic w. of the breath,** a too rapid expiratory act, due to paralysis of a lateral crico-arytenoid muscle.

Waster (wās'ter). An ox or cow affected with tuberculosis.

Wasting palsy (wās'ting). Progressive muscular atrophy. See *Atrophy.*

Watchmakers' cramp (wahtsh'ma-kerz). See *Cramp.*

Water (waw'ter). 1. A tasteless, inodorous liquid, H_2O, present in all organic tissues and in many other substances. It freezes at 32° F. (0° C.) and boils at 212° F. (100° C.), and is used as the standard of specific gravity and of specific heat. 2. An aqueous pharmaceutic preparation. See *Aqua.* **Apenta w.,** a natural aperient water from springs near Buda-Pesth, in Hungary. **Apollinaris w.,** an effervescent table-water from Germany. It contains sodium carbonate and carbonic acid. **W. on the brain,** hydrocephalus. **Carlsbad w.,** a saline water from springs at Carlsbad, in Bohemia: used in affections of the stomach, intestines, and liver, in gout, diabetes, etc. **W. on the chest,** hydrothorax. **W. of crystallization,** that which is an ingredient of many salts, imparting to them a crystalline form. **W.-equivalent,** a number representing the specific heat of a quantity of water equal in weight to the body of an animal. It is the number produced by multiplying the weight of the animal by its specific heat. **Florida w.,** a perfume made from 4 oz. of oil of bergamot, 2 oz. of compound tincture of benzoin, and 1 oz. of alcohol. **W.-glass,** a solution of sodium silicate. **Hard w.,** water that contains salts of calcium or magnesium, which resist the action of soap, so that it does not readily form lather. **Hunyádi Janos w.** [after *Hunyádi Janos*, or John Corvinus (d. 1456)], a purgative saline water from springs in Hungary. **Javelle w.,** a solution of potassium hypochlorite. See *Stains, Table of.* **Kissingen w.,** a saline laxative and tonic water from Kissingen, in Bavaria. **Mineral w.,** a water containing mineral salts in solution in sufficient quantity to give it special properties and taste. **Rubinat w.,** a Spanish mineral water containing sodium sulphate and small amounts of potassium, calcium, and magnesium sulphates. It has aperient properties. **Selters w., Seltzer w.,** an effervescent mineral water occurring in springs at Selters, in Prussia. It contains sodium carbonate, sodium chlorid, and certain sulphates. An artificial preparation resembling the natural water is made. **Soft w.,** water that contains little or no mineral matter. **Toast-w.,** water in which toasted bread has been soaked: used as a drink to patients suffering with fever. **Vichy w.,** a mineral water from Vichy, in France: a diuretic; useful in rheumatism, diabetes, and chronic gastro-enteritis and hepatic disorders.

Waterborne (waw'ter-born). Propagated by contaminated drinking-water: said of diseases.

Water-gurgle test. See under *Test*.

Water-hammer pulse (waw'ter-ham-er). See *Pulse*.

Waters (waw'terz). A popular name for the liquor amnii.

Watt (wot) [after James *Watt* (1736–1819)]. The unit of electric activity; the amount of pressure developed by one volt of potential with one ampère of current.

Wattmeter (wot'me-ter). An instrument for measuring electric activity in watts.

Wave (wāv). A disturbance of the equilibrium of the particles of a fluid or elastic solid which is propagated from point to point with a continuous motion, and is due to the to-and-fro movements of the particles. In solids and liquids the motions of the particles are perpendicular to the direction in which the wave moves. Such a wave is known as a *Transverse w.* In the air and similar media waves (as sound-waves) are formed by the forward and back motion of the particles; that is, by motions in the same direction in which the wave moves. Such a wave is called a *Longitudinal w.* The various forms of radiant energy, as light, heat, and electricity, are due to transverse waves in the ether, a medium that is supposed to fill all space. **Anacrotic w.** See *Anacrotic*. **Arterial w.**, a wave in the phlebogram of the jugular vein, due to a shock transmitted to the vein by a pulsation of the carotid artery. **Catacrotic w., Catadicrotic w.** See *Catacrotic* and *Catadicrotic*. **Dicrotic w.** 1. The second, or smaller, ascending wave in the descending line of the sphygmogram. 2. Same as *Recoil-w.* **Erb's w's,** undulations in a muscle stimulated by a moderately powerful constant current: sometimes seen in myotonia congenita. **W.-length,** the distance between similar points of two adjacent waves. **Menstrual w.,** the pelvic congestion preceding the appearance of the menses, culminating in the flow, and gradually passing away after the cessation of the flow. **Outflow remainder w., Predicrotic w.** Same as *Overflow-w.* **Overflow-w.,** the part of the descending line of the sphygmographic wall which intervenes between the apex and the dicrotic wave, and corresponds to the overflow of the ventricles. **Papillary w., Percussion-w.,** the chief ascending wave of a sphygmographic tracing. **Recoil-w.,** the second of the two principal waves of a dicrotic pulse, due to the reflected impulse of the closure of the aortic valves. **Stephenson w.** Same as *Menstrual w.* So called from its discoverer, Wm. Stephenson. **W.-theory,** the theory that light, heat, and electricity are due to vibrations in a hypothetic substance—the ether—which pervades all space and penetrates all substances. Called also *Undulatory theory.* **Tidal w.,** the sphygmographic wave next after the percussion-wave; the second elevation of the sphygmographic tracing between the percussion-wave and the dicrotic elevation. It is believed to be caused by the afflux of blood in systole. **Traube-Hering w's,** rhythmic rises and falls in the arterial pressure, due to rhythmic activity of the vasoconstrictor center. **Ventricular w.,** the part of the tracing of the venous pulse between the auricular and ventricular depressions.

Wavy respiration (wa've). See *Respiration*.

Wax (waks) [L. *ce'ra*]. Any one of a series of plastic substances deposited by insects or obtained from plants. The wax of pharmacy is principally **beeswax,** the material of which honey-comb is made. It consists chiefly of cerin and myricin. It is used in making ointments, cerates, etc. In its natural state it is yellow (*Yellow w.*), but in bleaching it becomes white (*White w.*). See *Cera*. **Carnauba w.,** a wax largely obtained from *Cory'pha cerif'era*, a palm of South America. **Chinese w.,** a hard white wax of insect origin procured from *Frax'inus chinen'sis*, a tree of China; also a similar wax from *Ligus'trum mad'ra*. **Ear-w.** See *Cerumen*. **Horsley's w.,** a mixture of wax, oil, and carbolic acid: used for stopping small bone cavities and for controlling bleeding from them. **Japan w.,** a wax from the fruit of *Myri'ca cerif'era* and other species of the same genus. **Ocuba-w.,** a wax obtained from *Myris'tica oc'uba*, a South American tree. **Palm-w.** Same as *Carnauba w.*; also a wax from *Cerox'ylon andic'ola*, a South American palm. **Vegetable w.,** a waxy substance resembling beeswax, derived from various vegetable sources, as bayberry.

Waxy (wax'e). Resembling wax. See *Cast, Degeneration, Kidney, Liver*, etc.

Wean (wēn). To cause an infant to cease from taking food by sucking, and to take it in the ordinary way.

Weavers' bottom (we'verz). Chronic inflammation of a bursa on the tuberosity of the ischium, caused by pressure: sometimes occurring in weavers.

Weazand (we'zand). The trachea, or windpipe.

Webbed fingers, W. toes (webd). See *Finger, Toe*. **W. penis.** See *Penis palmatus*.

Weber (web'er). Same as *Coulomb*.

Weber's law (web'erz). See *Law*. **W.'s test.** See *Test*.

Weeping eczema (we'ping). See *Eczema*. **W. sinew.** See *Ganglion* (second definition).

Weichselbaum's coccus. The Diplococcus intracellularis.

Weidel's test (vi'dalz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Weigert's method or stain (wi'gertz). See *Stains, Table of*.

Weight (wāt). Heaviness; the degree to which a body is drawn toward the earth by gravity. **Atomic w.,** the weight of an atom of a substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen, which is taken as 1. **Combining w.,** the relative weight, compared with that of hydrogen (which is considered as 1), of the amount of an element that enters into combination with other elements. **Molecular w.,** the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with that of a hydrogen element.

Weil's disease (wilz). See *Disease*.

Weinmannia (wīn-man'ne-ah). A genus of saxifrageous plants with an astringent medicinal bark.

Weir-Mitchell treatment (wēr-mit'chel). See *Treatment*.

Weismannism (wīs'man-izm). The doctrine of the non-inheritance of acquired characters.

Weissmann's bundle (wīs'mahnz). See under *Bundle*.

Weltmerism (welt'mer-izm) [named from **S. A.** *Weltmer*]. A system of suggestive treatment aiming to bring mind and body into harmony.

Wen (wen). A sebaceous cyst.

Wenzell's test (wen'zelz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Werlhoff's disease (verl'hōfs). See *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Wernicke's sign (wer'nik-ēz). See *Sign*.

Westphal's contraction (west'fals). See *Contraction*. **W.'s nucleus.** See *Nucleus*. **W.'s sign.** See *Sign*.

Wet-brain (wet'brān). A moist and edematous state of the brain due to alcoholism; incorrectly called acute serous (or alcoholic) meningitis.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Troy grains.		Scruples.		Drams.		Troy ounces.		Pound.		Metric equivalents. Grams.
gr. 20	=	℈ 1							=	1.295
60	=	3	=	ʒ 1					=	3.885
480	=	24	=	8	=	℥ 1			=	31.08
5760	=	288	=	96	=	12	=	℔ 1	=	372.96

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy grains.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.		Metric equivalents. Grams.
gr. 27.34375	=	dr. 1					=	1.7705
437.5	=	16	=	oz. 1			=	28.328
7000	=	256	=	16	=	℔ 1	=	453.25

TROY WEIGHT.

Grains.		Pennyweights.		Ounces.		Pound.
24	=	dwt. 1				
480	=	20	=	oz. 1		
5760	=	240	=	12	=	℔ 1

APOTHECARIES' (WINE) MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
♏ 60	=	f ʒ 1						
480	=	8	=	f ℥ 1				
7680	=	128	=	16	=	O 1		
61440	=	1024	=	128	=	8	=	C. 1

RELATION OF MEASURES OF U. S. PHARMACOPEIA TO CUBIC MEASURE.

1 gallon	=	231.0	cubic inches.
1 pint	=	28.875	cubic inches.
1 fluidounce	=	1.80468	cubic inches.
1 fluidram	=	0.22558	cubic inch.
1 minim	=	0.00375	cubic inch.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
60	=	1						
480	=	8	=	1				
9600	=	160	=	20	=	1		
76800	=	1280	=	160	=	8	=	1

TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' INTO IMPERIAL MEASURE.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.		IMPERIAL MEASURE. Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrams.	Minims.
1 minim	=				1.04
1 fluidram	=			1	2.5
1 fluidounce	=		1	0	20
1 pint	=		16	5	18
1 gallon	=	6	13	2	23

TABLE FOR CONVERTING IMPERIAL INTO APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' MEASURE. Gallon.	Pint.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrams.	Minims.
1 minim	=					0.96
1 fluidram	=					58
1 fluidounce	=				7	41
1 pint	=		1	3	1	38
1 gallon	=	1	1	9	5	8

RELATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF U. S. PHARMACOPEIA.

1 pound	=	0.7900031 pint	=	6067.2238
1 ounce	=	1.0533376 fluidounces	=	505.6019
1 dram	=	1.0533376 fluidrams	=	63.2002
1 scruple			=	21.0667
1 grain			=	1.0533
1 gallon	=	10.1265427 pounds	=	58328.8862
1 pint	=	1.2658178 pounds	=	7291.1107
1 fluidounce	=	0.9493633 ounce	=	455.6944
1 fluidram	=	0.9493633 dram	=	56.9618
1 minim			=	0.9493

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF DOMESTIC MEASURES.

Tea-cup	=	f℥iv.	Tablespoon	=	f℥ss.
Wine-glass	=	f℥ij.	Teaspoon	=	f℥j.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Lines.	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Perches.	Furlongs.	Mile.
1 =	0.0833 =	0.00696					
	12 =	1					
	36 =	**3** =	1				
	72 =	6 =	2 =	1			
	198 =	165 =	**5.5** =	2.75 =	1		
	7920 =	660 =	220 =	110 =	**40** =	1	
	63360 =	5280 =	1760 =	880 =	320 =	**8** =	1

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square inches.	Square feet.	Square yards.	Square perches.	Rods.	Acre.
144 =	1				
1296 =	**9** =	1			
39204 =	272.25 =	**30.25** =	1		
1568160 =	10890 =	1210 =	**40** =	1	
6272640 =	43560 =	4840 =	160 =	**4** =	1

SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic inches.	Cubic feet.	Cubic yard.
1728 =	1	
46656 =	**27** =	1

DRY MEASURE.

Pints.	Quarts.	Gallons.	Pecks.	Bushels.	Quarter.
4 =	1				
8 =	**4** =	1			
16 =	8 =	**2** =	1		
64 =	32 =	8 =	**4** =	1	
512 =	256 =	64 =	32 =	**8** =	1

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 myriameter = 10000 meters.
1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 decameter = 10 meters.
1 meter = ten-millionth part of a quarter of a meridian of the earth.
1 decimeter = tenth part of 1 meter, or 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = hundredth part of 1 meter, or 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = thousandth part of 1 meter, or 0.001 meter.

	English inches.	Miles.	Rods.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
Millimeter (mm.) =	.03937					
Centimeter (cm.) =	.39370					
Decimeter (dm.) =	3.93704					
Meter (m.) =	39.37043 =			1	0	3.370
Decameter (Dm.) =	393.70432 =			10	2	9.704
Hectometer (Hm.) =	3937.04320 =			109	1	1.043
Kilometer (Km.) =	39370.43200 =		160	213	1	10.432
Myriameter (Mm.) =	393704.32000 =	6	40	156	0	8.320

METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 myrialiter = 10 cubic meters, or the measure of 10 milliliters of water.
1 kiloliter = 1 cubic meter, or the measure of 1 milliliter of water.
1 hectoliter = 100 cubic decimeters, or the measure of one quintal of water.
1 decaliter = 10 cubic decimeters, or the measure of 1 myriagram of water.
1 liter = 1 cubic decimeter, or the measure of 1 kilogram of water.
1 deciliter = 100 cubic centimeters, or the measure of 1 hectogram of water.
1 centiliter = 10 cubic centimeters, or the measure of 1 decagram of water.
1 milliliter = 1 cubic centimeter, or the measure of 1 gram of water.

	English Cubic Inches.	Apothecaries' Measure.	English. Tons.	Hhd.	Wine Gals.	Pints.
Milliliter (c.c.) =	.061028 =	16.2318 minims.				
Centiliter (cl.) =	.610280 =	2.7053 fluidrams.				2.1133
Deciliter (dl.) =	6.102800 =	3.3816 fluidounces.			2	5.1352
Liter (l.) =	61.028000 =	2.1135 pints.			26.419	
Decaliter (Dl.) =	610.280000 =	2.6419 gallons.				
Hectoliter (Hl.) =	6102.800000 =		1	0	12.19	
Kiloliter (Kl.) =	61028.000000 =		10	1	58.9	
Myrialiter (Ml.) =	610280.000000 =					

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 myriagram = 10000 grams.
1 kilogram = 1000 grams.
1 hectogram = 100 grams.
1 decagram = 10 grams.
1 gram = weight of 1 cubic centimeter of water.
1 decigram = tenth part of 1 gram, or 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = hundredth part of 1 gram, or 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = thousandth part of 1 gram, or 0.001 gram.

	Troy grains.	lb (troy).	℥	ʒ	Gr.
Milligram (mg.) =	.0154				
Centigram (cg.) =	.1543				
Decigram (dg.) =	1.5432				
Gram (Gm.) =	15.4323			2	34.3
Decagram (Dg.) =	154.3234 =			3	43.2
Hectogram (Hg.) =	1543.2348 =		3	1	12.3
Kilogram (Kg.) =	15432.3487 =	2	8	1	3.4
Myriagram (Mg.) =	154323.4874 =	26	9	4	

VALUE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS AND IMPERIAL MEASURES IN METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weights.	Metric Weights.	Imperial Measures.	Metric Measures.
1 pound =	453.5925 grams.	1 gallon =	4.543487 liters.
1 ounce =	28.3495 grams.	1 pint =	0.567936 liter.
1 grain =	0.0648 gram.	1 fluidounce =	0.028396 liter.
		1 fluidram =	0.003549 liter.
		1 minim =	0.000059 liter.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF STANDARD AND METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Inches.	Centimeters.	Inches.	Centimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.	Inches.	Millimeters.
12 =	30.48	6 =	15.24	$\frac{1}{25}$ =	1.00	$\frac{5}{8}$ =	15.85
11 =	27.94	5 =	12.70	$\frac{1}{12}$ =	2.11	$\frac{21}{32}$ =	16.92
10 =	25.40	4 =	10.16	$\frac{1}{8}$ =	3.17	$\frac{11}{16}$ =	19.05
9 =	22.86	3 =	7.62	$\frac{1}{4}$ =	6.35	$\frac{27}{32}$ =	21.15
8 =	20.32	2 =	5.08	$\frac{1}{3}$ =	8.46	$\frac{7}{8}$ =	22.19
7 =	17.78	1 =	2.54	$\frac{1}{2}$ =	12.70	$\frac{11}{12}$ =	23.28

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC FLUID MEASURES.

Minims.	Cubic Centimeters.	Minims.	Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.
1 =	0.06	25 =	1.54	**1** =	**30.00** [1]	21 =	621.00
2 =	0.12	**30** =	**1.90**	2 =	59.20	22 =	650.00
3 =	0.18	35 =	2.16	3 =	89.00	23 =	680.00
4 =	0.24	40 =	2.50	4 =	118.40	24 =	710.00
5 =	0.30	45 =	2.80	5 =	148.00	25 =	740.00
6 =	0.36	50 =	3.08	6 =	178.00	26 =	769.00
7 =	0.42	55 =	3.40	7 =	207.00	27 =	798.50
8 =	0.50	Fluidrams.		8 =	236.00	28 =	828.00
9 =	0.55	1 =	**3.75**	9 =	266.00	29 =	858.00
10 =	0.60	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	4.65	10 =	295.70	30 =	887.25
11 =	0.68	$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	5.60	11 =	325.25	31 =	917.00
12 =	0.74	$1\frac{3}{4}$ =	6.51	12 =	355.00	32 =	946.00
13 =	0.80	2 =	7.50	13 =	385.00	48 =	1419.00
14 =	0.85	3 =	11.25	14 =	414.00	56 =	1655.00
15 =	0.92	4 =	15.00	15 =	444.00	64 =	1892.00
16 =	1.00	5 =	18.50	**16** =	**473.11**	72 =	2128.00
17 =	1.05	6 =	22.50	17 =	503.00	80 =	2365.00
18 =	1.12	7 =	26.00	18 =	532.00	96 =	2839.00
19 =	1.17			19 =	562.00	112 =	3312.00
20 =	1.25			20 =	591.50	**128** =	**3785.00**

[1] More accurately, 29.57 c.c.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC FLUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimeters.		Fluidrams.	Cubic Centimeters.		Minims.
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	**1**	=	**16.00**[2]
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	**30**	=	**1.00**[1]	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.	Grams.		Grains.
0.0010	=	1/64	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43	100	=	1543.23
0.0020	=	1/32	0.100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86	125	=	1929.04
0.0040	=	1/16	0.130	=	2.006	3	=	46.30	150	=	2314.85
0.0065	=	1/10	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73	175	=	2700.65
0.0081	=	1/8	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16	450	=	6944.55
0.0108	=	1/6	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60	550	=	8487.78
0.0162	=	1/4	0.300	=	4.630	7	=	108.01	650	=	10031.01
0.0324	=	1/2	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46	750	=	11574.26
0.0486	=	3/4	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90	850	=	13117.49
0.0567	=	7/8	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32	1000	=	15432.35

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Grains.		Grams.	Grains.		Grams.	Grains.		Grams.	Drams.		Grams.
1/100	=	0.00065	1	=	0.065	24	=	1.55	1	=	3.90
1/64	=	0.00101	2	=	0.130	25	=	1.62	2	=	7.80
1/60	=	0.00108	3	=	0.195	26	=	1.70	3	=	11.65
1/50	=	0.00130	4	=	0.260	27	=	1.75	4	=	15.50
1/48	=	0.00135	5	=	0.324	28	=	1.82	5	=	19.40
1/40	=	0.00162	6	=	0.400	29	=	1.87	6	=	23.30
1/36	=	0.00180	7	=	0.460	30	=	1.95	7	=	27.20
1/32	=	0.00202	8	=	0.520	31	=	2.00	Ounces.		
1/30	=	0.00216	9	=	0.600	32	=	2.10	**1**	=	**31.10**[4]
1/25	=	0.00259	10	=	0.650	33	=	2.16	2	=	62.20
1/24	=	0.00270	11	=	0.715	34	=	2.20	3	=	93.30
1/20	=	0.00324	12	=	0.780	35	=	2.25	4	=	124.40
1/18	=	0.00360	13	=	0.845	36	=	2.30	5	=	155.50
1/16	=	0.00405	14	=	0.907	37	=	2.40	6	=	186.60
1/15	=	0.00432	15	=	0.972	38	=	2.47	7	=	217.70
1/12	=	0.00540	**15.53**	=	**1.000**	39	=	2.55	8	=	248.80
1/10	=	0.00648	16	=	1.040	40	=	2.60	9	=	280.00
1/8	=	0.00810	17	=	1.102	42	=	2.73	10	=	311.00
1/6	=	0.01080	18	=	1.160	44	=	2.86	11	=	342.14
1/5	=	0.01296	19	=	1.240	48	=	3.00	12	=	373.23
1/4	=	0.01620	20	=	1.300	50	=	3.25	14	=	435.50
1/3	=	0.02160	21	=	1.360	52	=	3.40	16	=	497.60
1/2	=	0.03240	22	=	1.425	56	=	3.65	24	=	746.40
3/4	=	0.04860	23	=	1.460	58	=	3.75	48	=	1492.80
									100	=	3110.40

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Ounces.		Grams.	Avoir. Pounds.		Grams.
1/16	=	1.772	5	=	141.75	13	=	368.54	3	=	1360.78
1/8	=	3.544	6	=	170.10	14	=	396.90	4	=	1814.37
1/4	=	7.088	7	=	198.45	15	=	425.25	5	=	2267.96
1/2	=	14.175	8	=	226.80	Avoir. Pounds.			6	=	2727.55
1	=	28.350	9	=	255.15				7	=	3175.14
2	=	56.700	10	=	283.50	1	=	453.60	8	=	3628.74
3	=	85.050	11	=	311.84	2	=	907.18	9	=	4082.33
4	=	113.400	12	=	340.20	2.2	=	1000.00	10	=	4535.92

[1] More accurately, 1.01.
[2] More accurately, 16.23.
[3] More accurately, 15.432 + gr. = 1 gram.
[4] More accurately, 31.10349 grams.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Grams.		Oz.	Gr.	Grams.		Oz.	Gr.	Grams.		Oz.	Gr.	Grams.		Oz.	Gr.
28.35	=	1		38	=	1	149	125	=	4	179	600	=	21	72
29	=	1	10	39	=	1	164	150	=	5	127	650	=	22	405
30	=	1	25	40	=	1	180	200	=	7	24	700	=	24	303
31	=	1	41	50	=	1	334	250	=	8	358	750	=	26	198
32	=	1	56	60	=	2	50	300	=	10	255	800	=	28	96
33	=	1	72	70	=	2	205	350	=	12	152	850	=	29	429
34	=	1	87	80	=	2	360	400	=	14	48	900	=	31	326
35	=	1	103	85	=	3		450	=	15	382	950	=	33	222
36	=	1	118	90	=	3	76	500	=	17	279	1000	=	35	120
37	=	1	133	100	=	3	230	550	=	19	175				

Wet-cup (wet'kup). A cupping-glass to be used after scarification.

Wet-nurse (wet'nurs). A nurse who gives suck to her charge.

Wet-pack (wet-pak'). The wrapping of a patient in wet sheets to reduce temperature.

Weyl's test (wāl). See *Tests, Table of.*

Whalebone (hwāl'bōn). A horny substance from the mouths of various whales, especially *Balæ'na mystice'tes*. It is used in making probangs and other articles used in surgery.

Wharl (hwarl). A rattling or uvular utterance of the *r*-sound.

Wharton's duct (hwar'tunz). See *Duct.* **W.'s jelly.** See *Jelly.*

Wheal (hwēl). A white or pinkish elevation or ridge on the skin, as in urticaria or after the stroke of a whip.

Wheelhouse's operation (hwēl'hows-ez). See *Urethrotomy.*

Wheeze (hwēz). A sound made by suddenly forcing the breath through the glottis.

Wheezing (hwe'zing). Difficult breathing attended with a whistling sound.

Whelk (hwelk). A wheal; also a protuberance on the face: seen especially upon the faces of hard drinkers.

Whetstone crystals (hwet'stōn). Crystals of xanthin in the urine.

Whettle-bones (hwet'tl-bōnz). The dorsal vertebræ.

Whey (hwā). The thin serum of milk remaining after the curd and cream have been removed. **Alum-w.,** a whey prepared by boiling milk with a piece of alum and removing the curd by straining. **W.-cure,** the treatment of disease by the administration of whey. **Wine-w.,** a preparation of milk coagulated with white wine, strained from the curd, and sweetened with sugar.

Wheyn (hwān). A proprietary nutrient and stimulating drink prepared from sterilized whey.

Whin (hwin). See *Ulex.*

Whip-worm (hwip'werm). See *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Whirl-bone (whirl'bōn). 1. The patella, rotula, or knee-cap. 2. The head of the femur.

Whiskey, Whisky (hwis'ke). An alcoholic liquor distilled from barley, rye, maize, wheat, or potatoes; spiritus frumenti.

Whisper (hwis'per). A soft, low, sibilant breathing sound produced by the unvoiced passage of the breath through the glottis.

Whispered bronchophony (hwis'perd). See *Bronchophony.*

Whispering pectoriloquy (hwis'per-ing). See *Pectoriloquy.*

Whistle, Galton's (hwis'sl). A metallic whistle used in testing the sense of hearing.

Whites (hwīts). Same as *Leukorrhea.*

Whitlow (hwit'lo). A felon, panaris, or paronychia. See *Paronychia.*

Whoop (hoop). The sonorous and convulsive inspiration of whooping-cough.

Whooping-cough (hoop'ing kawf), Pertussis; an infectious disease characterized by catarrh of the respiratory tract and peculiar paroxysms of cough, ending in a prolonged crowing or whooping respiration. After an incubation-period of about two weeks the *catarrhal stage* begins with slight fever, sneezing, running at the nose, and a dry cough. In a week or two the *paroxysmal stage* begins with the characteristic paroxysmal cough. This consists of a deep inspiration, followed by a series of quick, short coughs, continuing until the air is expelled from the lungs. During the paroxysm the face becomes cyanosed, the eyes injected, and the veins distended. The cough frequently induces vomiting, and, in severe cases, epistaxis or other hemorrhage. The close of the paroxysm is marked by a long-drawn, shrill, whooping inspiration, due to spasmodic closure of the glottis. The number of paroxysms varies from ten or twelve to forty or fifty in twenty-four hours. This stage lasts from three to four weeks, and is followed by the *stage of decline*, during which the paroxysms grow less frequent and less violent, and finally cease. The disease is most frequently met with in children, is much more prevalent in cold weather, and is very contagious, the virus being apparently associated with the sputum. The disease is apt to be complicated with catarrhal pneumonia, pulmonary collapse, emphysema, convulsions, and hemorrhages into the eye, ear, or brain, and severe cases are sometimes followed by chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, or nephritis.

Whytt's disease (hwits) [R. *Whytt*, Scotch physician (1714–1766)]. Acute hydrocephalus.

Wickersheimer's fluid (wik'er-shi-merz). See *Fluid.*

Widal reaction or **test** (we'dal). See *Test.*

Wild-mint (wīld'mint). *Men'tha canaden'sis*, a fragrant North American plant resembling pennyroyal in its odor and properties.

Williams's tracheal tone (wil'yamz). See *Williams's sign*, under *Sign.*

Willis's circle (wil'is-iz). See *Circle.* **W.'s cords.** See *Cord.*

Willow (wil'lo). Any tree or species of the genus *Sal'lix*: the bark is tonic and antiperiodic, containing salicin.

Winckel's disease (win'kelz). See *Disease.*

Winckler's test (wink'lerz). See *Tests, Table of.*

Wind, broken. Dyspnea, often paroxysmal, in the horse, sometimes associated with heart disease.

Windage (win'dej). A supposed lesion caused by missiles which do not really strike.

Windlass, Spanish (wind'las). An improvised tourniquet consisting of a handkerchief tied

around a part and twisted by a stick passed under it.

Window (win'do). See *Fenestra*.

Wind-pipe (wind'pīp). The trachea.

Wind-stroke (wind'strōk). Acute spinal paralysis of a horse.

Wine (wīn) [L. *vi'num*]. 1. Fermented grape-juice; an alcoholic stimulant containing, according to the variety, from 6 to 22 per cent. of alcohol. 2. A solution of a medicine in wine. See under *Vinum*. **Red w.**, a wine of dark color, such as Bordeaux, claret, and especially port. **W. of Vickers**, formerly used as a restorative medicine. **White w.**, wine of a light color, like Madeira, Burgundy, sherry, Rhine wine, or champagne.

Wineglass (wīn'glas). A measure nearly equal to two fluidounces.

Wing (wing). Same as *Ala*. **W's of Ingrassias,** the wings of the sphenoid bone. **W's of the nose.** See *Ala nasi*. **W's of the sphenoid,** the laterally projecting processes of the sphenoid bone. The *great wings* lie between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone behind, and the parietal, malar, and frontal bones in front. The *lesser wings* articulate with the frontal bone and cover the back part of the orbit.

Winslow's foramen, ligament (wins'lo). See *Foramen, Ligament*.

Wintergreen (win'ter-grēn). Same as *Gaultheria*.

Wintrich's sign (vin'triks). See *Sign*.

Wiring (wīr'ing). The fastening of pieces of broken bone by means of wire sutures.

Wirsung's canal (vēr'soongz). See *Canal*.

Wisdom-tooth (wiz'dum tooth). The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw.

Wismol (wis'mol). A proprietary dressing powder.

Wistarin (wis'tar-in). A crystallizable and poisonous glucosid from *Wista'ria chinen'sis*.

Witch-hazel (wich-ha'zl). Same as *Hamamelis*.

Withania somnif'era (with-a'ne-ah). A plant recommended as a hypnotic: the plant is nearly related to *At'ropa belladon'na*.

Withers (with'erz). The top of the shoulders of the horse.

Wladimiroff's operation (vlad-im-er'ofs). See *Operation*.

Wolffian (wool'fe-an). Described by C. F. *Wolff*, a German anatomist and embryologist of the eighteenth century. **W. body.** See under *Body*. **W. cyst.** See under *Cyst*. **W. duct.** See under *Duct*.

Wolfsbane (woolfs'bān). 1. Same as *Aconite*. 2. A poisonous asclepiadaceous plant, *Periplo'ca græ'ca*: formerly used in medicine.

Womb (woom). Same as *Uterus*.

Wood-alcohol (wuhd-al'ko-hol). Same as *Methyl alcohol*.

Wood, Brazil (wuhd). The wood of the tree *Cæsalpin'ia echina'ta*, which furnishes the crystalline dye brazilin.

Woodbridge treatment (wuhd'brij). See *Treatment*.

Wooden tongue (wud'un). Actinomycosis of cattle.

Wood-flour (wuhd'flowr). A very fine saw-dust used in surgical dressings.

Wood-naphtha (wuhd-naf'thah). A hydrocarbon mixture distilled from wood.

Wood-oil (wuhd'oil). Same as *Gur'jun balsam*.

Wood-pulp (wuhd-pulp). A material used in making paper: highly recommended for use in making surgeons' splints.

Wood-tar (wuhd'tahr). See under *Tar*.

Wood-wool (wuhd'wuhl). A wood-fiber fabric for surgeons' and obstetricians' wadding, sheets, napkins, etc.

Wool (wuhl) [L. *la'na*]. The hair of sheep and lambs; lambs' wool is used in surgery. **W.-fat,** lanolin or agnin; a yellow, fatty substance, the prepared suint, or yolk, of sheeps' wool. It is used as an emollient and a basis for ointments. *Hydrous w.-fat*, contains 30 per cent. of water, and is used for the same purposes. **Gut w.**, catgut torn into shreds: used as a packing in cavities to arrest bleeding.

Woolsorters' disease (wool'sor-terz). See *Anthrax*.

Woorali, Woorara (woo'ral-e, woo'rah'rah). Same as *Curare*.

Word-blindness. See *Aphasia*. **W.-center.** See *Center*. **W.-deafness.** See *Deafness*.

Worm (werm) [L. *ver'mis*]. 1. Any small creeping animal made up of rings or joints. 2. In medical literature, a helmuth; an animal endoparasite. **W.-abscess,** an abscess caused by worms, or one containing worms. **Beef-w.,** a burrowing parasite, *Dermato'bia noxia'lis*, of tropical America. It infests man and domestic animals. **Bladder-w.,** a cestode parasite, or tapeworm, in the stage succeeding the scolex: bladder-worms exist in various parenchymatous tissues of a host; being then transferred to the stomach of another host, they develop into tapeworms. The echinococcus is one variety of bladder-worm. **W. of the cerebellum.** See *Vermis* and *Postvermis*. **W.-fever,** a fever of young children, believed to be due to worms. **Fluke-w.,** any hematode, as *Bilharzia* or *Distoma*. **Guinea w.** See *Filaria*. **Inferior w. of the cerebellum.** See *Postvermis*. **Medina w.** See *Filaria medinensis*. **Pin-w., Seat-w.** See *Oxyuris*. **Round-w.** See *Ascaris*. **Screw-w.** See *Compsomyia*. **Tape-w.** See *Tænia* and *Tapeworm*. **W.-tea,** compound infusion of spigelia: a preparation of 240 gr. each of spigelia and manna, 120 gr. of senna, 60 gr. of fennel, and 16 fl. oz. of boiling water. Dose, 1–5 fl. oz. (30–148 c.c.). Called also *Pink and Senna*. **Thread-w.** See *Oxyuris* and *Trichocephalus*. **Whip-w.** See *Trichocephalus*.

Wormian bones (wer'me-an). See *Bone*.

Worm-Müller's test. See *Tests, Table of*.

Wormseed (werm'sēd). See *Chenopodium* and *Santonica*.

Wormwood (werm'wood). See *Absinthium*.

Worsted test. See *Holmgren's test*, under *Test*.

Woulfe's bottle (wool'fez). A three-necked bottle used for washing gases or for saturating liquids with a gas.

Wound (woond) [L. *vul'nus*]. Any solution of the continuity of an internal or external surface caused by violence; a traumatism. **Aseptic w.,** one which is not infected with pathogenic germs. **Contused w.,** one made by a blunt instrument. **Dissection-w.,** a septic wound acquired in dissecting. **Gunshot-w.,** a wound produced by a projectile from a gun. **Incised w.,** one caused by a cutting-instrument. **Lacerated w.,** one in which the tissues are torn. **Open w.,** one that has a free outward opening. **Penetrating w.,** one that 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. **Septic w.,** one that is infected with pathogenic germs. **Subcutaneous w.,** one in which there is only a very small opening in the skin.

Wound-wort (woond'wurt). The hedge-nettle; a European labiate plant, sparingly naturalized in the United States, *Sta'chys arven'sis*.

Wreath, Daughter- (rēth). The daughter-star as viewed from its surface.

Wrightin (ri'tin). Conessin; an astringent and anthelmintic alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$, from the bark of *Wright'ia zeylan'ica*.

Wrisberg's cartilage, nerve, etc. (ris'bergz). See *Cartilage, Nerves, Table of*, etc.

Wrist (rist). The carpus; the part that connects the forearm and hand. **W.-clonus.** See *Clonus*.

W.-drop, a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand and fingers.

Writers' cramp (ri'terz). See *Cramp*.

Writing-hand (ri'ting). A peculiar position of the hand seen in paralysis agitans.

Wry-neck (ri-nek'). See *Torticollis*.

Wurari (woo-rah're). See *Curare* and *Urare*.

Wurras (wur'ras). See *Waras*.

Wuster's test (wus'terz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Wyethia (wi-e'the-ah). A genus of plants. **W. helenioi'des,** a composite-flowered herb of California; also a homeopathic preparation of same.

X.

Xanol (za'nol). Sodiocaffein salicylate: used hypodermically as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

Xanthæmatin (zan-them'at-in). See *Xanthematin*.

Xanthalin (zan'thal-in) [Gr. ξανθός yellow]. An alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$, from opium.

Xanthamid (zan-tham'id). A white, crystalline substance, C_3H_7NSO, derivable from xanthic acid.

Xanthate (zan'thāt). Any salt of xanthic acid.

Xanthein (zan'the-in) [Gr. ξανθός yellow]. A yellow coloring-matter of plants, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water.

Xanthelasma (zan-thel-az'mah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ἔλασμα plate]. Same as *Xanthoma*.

Xanthelasmoidea (zan''thel-as-moi'de-ah) [*Xanthelasma* + Gr. εἶδος form]. A disease of infants characterized by the development of brownish wheals, occurring in crops, and followed by pigmentation.

Xanthematin, Xanthæmatin (zan-them'at-in) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + *Hematin*]. A yellow, bitter substance derivable from hematin.

Xanthic (zan'thik) [Gr. ξανθός yellow]. 1. Yellow 2. Pertaining to xanthin. **X. acid.** See under *Acid*.

Xanthin (zan'thin) [Gr. ξανθός yellow: named from the yellow color of its nitrate]. A white, amorphous leukomain, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, from most of the body tissues and fluids, urinary calculi, and certain plants. It is formed by the decomposition of nuclein by acids, and is insoluble in cold water, but freely soluble in dilute acid and alkaline solutions. It possesses stimulant properties to muscle-tissue, especially that of the heart. **X.-bases.** See *Alloxuric bases*.

Xanthinin (zan'thin-in). A white, crystalline substance, $C_4H_3N_3O_2$, formed by heating ammonium thionurate.

Xanthinoxidase (zan-thin-oks'id-ās). A ferment which oxidizes xanthin and hypoxanthin into uric acid.

Xanthinuria (zan-thin-u're-ah) [*Xanthin* + Gr. οὖρον urine]. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthium (zan'the-um) [L.; Gr. ξάνθιον]. A genus of composite-flowered weeds; clotburs. *X. struma'rium*, of the old and new worlds, is styptic, and is used for the bites of insects. Dose of *fluidextract*, 30–60 min. (2–4 c.c.). **X. spino'sum,** a composite-flowered plant of the north temperate zone; also a homeopathic preparation of the same.

Xanthochroia (zan-tho-kroi'ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + χροιά color]. Yellowish discoloration caused by changes in the pigmentary layer of the skin.

Xanthochromia (zan''tho-kro'me-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + χρῶμα color]. Any yellowish discoloration, as of the skin.

Xanthochroöus (zan-thok'ro-us) [Gr. ξανθόχροος]. Having a yellowish complexion.

Xanthochymus picto'rius (zan-thok'him-us). An East Indian plant, called *thaikal*: it affords a purgative extract resembling gamboge.

Xanthocreatinin (zan''tho-kre-at'in-in) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + *Creatinin*]. A poisonous leukomain, $C_5H_{10}N_4O$, occurring in muscle-tissue. It resembles creatinin and appears in the form of yellow crystals. Its physiologic action is to produce depression, fatigue, diarrhea, and vomiting.

Xanthocyanopia, Xanthocyanopy (zan''tho-si-an-o'pe-ah, zan''tho-si-an'o-pe) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + κύανος blue + ὄψις vision]. Ability to discern yellow and blue tints; but not red or green.

Xanthocystin (zan-tho-sis'tin) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + κύστις bladder]. A substance found in tubercles from a dead body.

Xanthoderma, Xanthodermia (zan-tho-der'mah, zan-tho-der'me-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + δέρμα skin]. A yellow coloration of the skin.

Xanthodontous (zan-tho-don'tus) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ὀδούς tooth]. Having yellowish teeth.

Xanthogen (zan'tho-jen) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + γεννᾶν to produce]. A coloring-matter of vegetables, producing a yellow color with alkalies.

Xanthogenic acid (zan-tho-jen'ik). Same as *Xanthic acid*.

Xanthoglobulin (zan-tho-glob'u-lin) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + *Globulin*]. A yellow pigment from the liver and pancreas.

Xanthokreatinin. See *Xanthocreatinin*.

Xanthokyanopy (zan''tho-ki-an'o-pe). Same as *Xanthocyanopsia*.

Xanthoma (zan-tho'mah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + -ωμα tumor]. A disease attended with the formation of yellow neoplastic growths upon the skin, especially that of the eyelids, without constitutional symptoms. The growths consist of flat patches or nodules, which are slightly raised above the surface, and vary in size from that of a pin's head to that of a bean. **X. diabetico'rum,** a skin-disease associated with diabetes mellitus, and marked by the formation of reddish, solid patches, larger than those of xanthoma. The patches sometimes have a yellow spot at the top. **X. mul'tiplex,** that which is distributed over the whole body, including the serous and mucous membranes. **X. palpebra'rum,** xanthoma that

affects the eyelids. **X. pla'num,** a disease attended with the formation of smooth, neoplastic plates in the skin. **X. tubero'sum,** a disease attended with the formation of neoplastic nodules upon the skin, chiefly of the palms, soles, and extensor surfaces of the extremities.

Xanthomatosis (zan-tho-mat-o'sis). The xanthomatous diathesis.

Xanthone (zan'thōn). Same as *Brometone.*

Xanthophose (zan'tho-fōz) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + φῶς light]. Any yellow or yellowish phose.

Xanthophyll (zan'tho-fil) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + φύλλον leaf]. The yellow coloring-matter of plants which is developed in the leaves in autumn.

Xanthopia (zan-tho'pe-ah). Same as *Xanthopsia.*

Xanthopicrite (zan-tho-pik'rīt). An acrid, bitter, crystallizable resin from various species of *Xanthox'ylum.*

Xanthoplasty (zan'tho-plas-te) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + πλάσσειν to form]. Same as *Xanthoderma.*

Xanthoproteic (zan''tho-pro-te'ik). Pertaining to xanthoprotein. **X. reaction,** or **test.** See *Mulder's test,* under *Test.*

Xanthoprotein (zan-tho-pro'te-in) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + *Protein*]. An orange-pigment produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.

Xanthopsia (zan-thop'se-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ὄψις vision]. A condition in which objects looked at appear yellow.

Xanthopsin (zan-thop'sin) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ὄψις vision]. Visual purple partially discolored or bleached by light; visual yellow.

Xanthopsis (zan-thop'sis) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ὄφις appearance]. A yellow pigment or pigmentation in cancers.

Xanthopsydracia (zan''thop-sid-ra'she-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ψύδραξ pustule]. The occurrence on the skin of small yellow pustules.

Xanthopuccin (zan-tho-puk'sin) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + *Puccoon,* Algonkian name for plants used as pigments]. An alkaloid from *Hydras'tis canaden'sis.*

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia (zan-thor-ri'zah a-pe-if-o'-le-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ῥίζα root]. A North American shrub, called yellow root: the root and wood are bitter and tonic.

Xanthosis (zan-tho'sis) [Gr. ξανθός yellow]. A yellowish discoloration; degeneration with yellowish pigmentation. **X. of the septum nasi,** yellow pigmentation of the mucous membrane of the nose, due to degeneration of the blood after hemorrhage.

Xanthous (zan'thus) [Gr. ξανθός yellow]. Yellow or yellowish.

Xanthoxylene (zan-thox'il-ēn). A clear, volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from *Xanthox'ylum ala'tum,* of Southern Asia.

Xanthoxylin (zan-thox'il-in). 1. A crystallizable principle, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, from *Xanthox'ylum piper'itum,* or Japanese pepper. 2. A concentration prepared from the bark of *Xanthox'ylum fraxin'eum.* Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.133 gm.).

Xanthoxylum (zan-thox'il-um) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + ξύλον wood]. Prickly-ash; a genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs, with a medicinal bark. The bark of *Xanthox'ylum america'num,* or of *X. Clava-Her'culis,* or prickly-ash, contains *Xanthoxylin,* and has stimulant, sialagogue, and antirheumatic properties. It is used as an emmenagogue and carminative. Dose of *extract,* 3–10 gr. (0.02–0.6 gm.); of *fluid extract,* 10–40 min. (0.6–2.5 c.c.).

Xanthuria (zan-thu're-ah) [Gr. ξανθός yellow + οὖρον urine]. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthylic (zan-thil'ik). Pertaining to xanthin.

Xanthylic acid (zan-thil'ik). One of the nucleic acids.

Xenembole (zen-em'bo-le) [Gr. ξένος foreign + ἐμβολή hurling]. The introduction of foreign substances into the system.

Xenenthesis (zen-en-the'sis) [Gr. ξένος foreign, strange + ἐνθεσις putting on]. Same as *Xenembole.*

Xenogenesis (zen-o-jen'es-is) [Gr. ξένος strange + *Genesis*]. 1. Alternation of generation; heterogenesis. 2. The production of offspring unlike either parent.

Xenogenous (zen-oj'en-us) [Gr. ξένος strange + γενν̂ν to produce]. Caused by a foreign body, or originating outside the organism.

Xenomenia (zen-o-me'ne-ah) [Gr. ξένος strange + μηνιαῖα menses]. Vicarious menstruation.

Xenon (zen'on) [Gr. ξένος strange]. A gaseous element found in the atmosphere: atomic weight, 0.128.

Xenophthalmia (zen-of-thal'me-ah) [Gr. ξένος strange + ὀφθαλμία ophthalmia]. Traumatic conjunctivitis.

Xerasia (ze-ra'se-ah) [Gr. ξηρός dry]. A disease of the hair in which it becomes dry and dusty.

Xerium (ze're-um) [Gr. ξήριον]. A desiccative powder.

Xerocollyrium (ze''ro-kol-lir'e-um) [Gr. ξηρός dry + κολλύριον collyrium]. A dry collyrium; an eye-salve.

Xeroderma (ze-ro-der'mah) [Gr. ξηρός dry + δέρμα skin]. A disease marked by roughness and dryness of the skin; especially a disease resembling ichthyosis, and marked by a dry, rough, discolored state of the skin, with the formation of a scaly desquamation. **X. of Kaposi,** a diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. **X. pigmento'sum,** a rare and equally fatal disease marked by brown spots and ulcers of the skin, with muscular and cutaneous atrophy and telangiectasis. It is also known as *Atrophoderma pigmentosum, Kaposi's disease,* and *Melanosis lenticularis progressiva.*

Xerodermia (ze-ro-der'me-ah) [Gr. ξηρός dry + δέρμα skin]. Same as *Asteatosis.*

Xeroform (ze'ro-form). A yellow neutral powder derived from tribromphenol and bismuth, $(C_6H_2Br_3O)_2BiOH + Bi_2O_3$: useful in the treatment of wounds, abscesses, etc., and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.333–0.518 gm.).

Xeroma (ze-ro'mah) [Gr. ξηρός dry]. An abnormally dry condition of the conjunctiva; xerophthalmia.

Xerophagia (ze-ro-fa'je-ah) [Gr. ξηρός dry + φαγεῖν to eat]. The eating of dry food.

Xerophthalmia, Xerophthalmus (ze-rof-thal'me-ah, ze-rof-thal'mus) [Gr. ξηρός dry + ὀφθαλμία ophthalmia]. Conjunctivitis with atrophy and no liquid discharge, producing an abnormally dry and lusterless condition of the eyeball.

Xerosis (ze-ro'sis) [Gr. ξήρωσις]. Abnormal dryness, as of the eye or skin. **X. parenchymato'sus,** xerophthalmia due to trachoma. **X. superficia'lis,** xerophthalmia due to exposure of the eyeball to the air.

Xerostomia (ze-ro-sto'me-ah) [Gr. ξηρός dry + στόμα mouth]. Dryness of the mouth from lack of the normal secretion.

Xerotic (ze-rot'ik). Characterized by xerosis, or dryness.

Xerotripsis (ze-ro-trip'sis) [Gr. ξηρός dry + τρῖψις friction]. Dry friction.

Ximenia (zi-me'ne-ah). A genus of African olacineous trees: the drupes of some species are edible and aromatic.

X-ing (ex'ing). Same as *Radiography,*

Xinol (zi'nol). A combination of 1 part of zinc acetate and 4 parts of albumin naphthosulphonate: used in gonorrhea.

Xiphisternal (zif-is-ter'nal). Pertaining to the xiphisternum.

Xiphisternum (zif-is-ter'num) [Gr. ξίφος sword + στέρνον sternum]. The xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphocostal (zif''o-kos'tal) [Gr. ξίφος sword + L. *cos'ta* rib]. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs.

Xiphodymus (zi-fod'im-us) [Gr. ξίφος sword + δίδυμος twin]. Same as *Xiphopagus.*

Xiphodynia (zif-o-din'e-ah) [Gr. ξίφος sword + ὀδύνη pain]. Pain in the xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphoid (zi'foid) [Gr. ξίφος sword + εἶδος form]. Shaped like a sword. See *Cartilage.* **X. ligament,** the costoxiphoid ligament.

Xiphopagus (zi-fop'ag-us) [Gr. ξίφος sword + πάγος fixed]. A double monster joined at the thorax and pelvis.

Xograph (ex'o-graf). Same as *Radiograph.*

X-rays (ex'rāz). Same as *Röntgen rays.*

Xylan (zi'lan). One of the hemicelluloses.

Xylene (zi-lēn') [Gr. ξύλον wood]. 1. Same as *Xylol.* 2. A group of hydrocarbons of the benzene series.

Xylenin (zi-le'nin). A poison like etherin, chloroformin, and benzenin, extractable by xylene from tubercle-baçilli. Called also *Xylenobacillin.*

Xylenobacillin (zi-le''no-bas-il'in). See *Xylenin.*

Xylenol-salol (zil''en-ol-sa'lol). Either one of three isomeric compounds (ortho-, meta-, and para-xylenol-salol), $(C_6H_2Br_2)_2BiOH + B_{12}O_3$: intestinal antiseptics.

Xylobalsamum (zi-lo-bal'sam-um) [Gr. ξυλοβάλσαμον]. The wood of the oriental balsam-tree.

Xylocarpus (zi-lo-kar'pus). A genus of Asiatic meliaceous trees: said to afford stomachic remedies.

Xylocassia (zi-lo-kash'e-ah) [Gr. ξυλοκασσία]. The wood of the cassia-tree.

Xylochloral (zi-lo-klo'ral). A hypnotic derivative of xylose and chloral. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.).

Xylocinnamomum (zi''lo-sin-nam-o'mum). The wood of the cinnamon-tree.

Xyloidin (zi-loid'in) [Gr. ξύλον wood + εἶδος form]. A white explosive substance, $C_6H_9NO_7$, prepared from starch by the action of nitric acid.

Xylol (zi'lol) [Gr. ξύλον wood]. Dimethyl-benzene; an antiseptic hydrocarbon, C_8H_{10}, from methyl alcohol or coal-tar: used as a mouth-wash, and in microscopy as a solvent and clarifier. It is also used in syphilis. Dose, 15–20 min. (1–1.33 c.c.). **X. balsam,** Canada balsam dissolved in xylol. See *Stains, Table of.*

Xyloma (zi-lo'mah) [Gr. ξύλον wood + -ωμα tumor]. A woody tumor on a tree or plant.

Xylonite (zi'lo-nīt) [Gr. ξύλον wood]. A substance which resembles celluloid manufactured from pyroxylin.

Xylose (zi'lōs) [Gr. ξύλον wood]. A sugar, or pentose, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained from beech-wood, jute, etc. and sometimes found in the urine.

Xylostein (zi-los'te-in). A poisonous glucosid from the berry of *Lonice'ra xylos'teum;* a species of honeysuckle: purgative and emetic.

Xylostyptic ether (zi-lo-stip'tik). Same as *Collodium stypticum.*

Xylotherapy (zi-lo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ξύλον wood + θεραπεία treatment]. Medical treatment by the application of certain woods to the body.

Xylylene-diamine (zi''lil-ēn-di-am'in). One of a group of compounds, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(NH_2)_2$: used in making dye-colors.

Xyphoid (zi'foid). See *Xiphoid.*

Xysma (zis'mah) [Gr. ξῦσμα]. A material, like bits of membrane, seen in the stools of diarrhea.

Xyster (zis'ter) [Gr. ξυστήρ]. A surgeon's file or raspatory.

Xystos, Xystus (zis'tos, zis'tus) [Gr. ξυστός scraped]. Scraped lint.

Y.

Y. The symbol of *Yttrium.*

Yabin (ya'bin). An amorphous alkaloid from yaba, the bark of *Andi'ra excel'sa.*

Yam, Wild (yam). See *Dioscorea.*

Y-angle. The angle between the radius fixus and a line joining the lambda and the inion.

Yaourt (yah-oort') [Turk.] Same as *Matzoon.*

Yard (yard). 1. A measure of three feet. See *Weights and Measures, Table of.* 2. The penis. **Y.-sitting,** sitting with the arms stretched out horizontally from the sides, a position assumed in receiving massage.

Yarns of Holmgren (yarnz). Skeins of light-green, purple, and red yarn, used in testing the color-sense. See *Test, Holmgren's.*

Yarrow (yar'ro). See *Achillea.*

Yava-skin (yah'vah-skin). A kind of elephantiasis caused by the habitual use of kava.

Yaw (yaw). A frambesial sore. **Guinea-corn y.,** frambesia in which the lesions resemble a grain of maize. **Mother-y.,** the largest and most persistent of a crop of frambesial sores. **Ringworm-y.,** frambesia in which the lesions are circular.

Yawey (yaw'e). Affected with yaws.

Yawn (yawn). A deep, involuntary respiration made with the open mouth.

Yawning (yawn'ing). Pandiculation; a deep, involuntary inspiration with the open mouth, often accompanied by the act of stretching one's self.

Yaws (yaws). Same as *Frambesia.*

Yb. The symbol of *Ytterbium.*

Y.-cartilage. See *Cartilage.*

Yeast (yēst). A ferment consisting of various species of *Saccharom'yces:* antiseptic and useful in poultices. **Beer-y., Brewers' y.,** yeast produced by the *Saccharom'yces cerevis'iæ* and obtained in the brewing of beer. It is used as an antiseptic and stimulant in typhoid fever, as a preventive of boils, and as an application to ulcers.

Yelk (yelk). The yelk of an egg, or ovum.

Yellow fever (yel'lo). See under *Fever.*

Yellow, Manchester, or **Martin's.** Naphtalen-yellow; a poisonous, yellow, coal-tar dye. **Visual y.,** visual purple that has been bleached by light; xanthopsin.

Yemen ulcer (yem'en). Same as *Cochin-China ulcer.* See under *Ulcer.*

Yenomal (yen'o-mal). A proprietary remedy: said to be a coal-tar derivative.

Yerba (yer'bah). Spanish for *Herb.* **Y. Buena** (bwa'nah) [Sp. "good herb"], an aromatic labiate plant of California, *Microme'ria Douglas'ii:*

carminative, anthelmintic, and anticatarrhal. Dose of *fluid extract*, ½–2 fl. dr. (2–8 c.c.). **Y. de la Golondrina** (da lah go-lon-dre'nah) [Sp.], a name given in Mexico, etc., to various plants of the genus *Euphor'bia:* locally used as a remedy for snake-bite. **Y. de Maté** (da mah-ta').. Same as *Maté*, or *Ilex paraguayensis*. **Y. Mansa** man'sah). See *Mansa*. **Y. reuma** (ree-oo'-mah), the plant *Franke'nia grandifo'lia*, of California, Texas, etc. The leaves are astringent, and are used in catarrhal affections. Dose of *fluid extract*, 10–20 min. (0.666–1.333 c.c.). **Y. santa** (sahn'tah). Same as *Eriodictyon*.

Yerbazin (yer'ba-zin). A syrupy aromatic preparation of yerba santa (*Eriodic'tyon glutino'sum*).

Yerbin (yer'bin). An alkaloid from *I'lex paraguayen'sis*, resembling caffein.

Yerli (yer'le). A fine quality of Turkey opium.

-yl [Gr. ὑλη matter or substance]. A suffix signifying a radical, particularly a univalent hydrocarbon radical.

Ylang-Ylang (e''lahng-e'lahng). A tree of the Malayan Islands, *Canan'ga odora'ta:* its flowers afford a fragrant volatile oil.

-ylene. A suffix signifying a bivalent hydrocarbon radical derived from a compound in -yl by removal of one hydrogen atom.

Y.-ligament. The ileofemoral ligament. See *Ligament*.

Yochubio (yo-tshu'be-oh). See *Tsutsugamushi disease*, under *Disease*.

Yoghurt (yog'hert). Bulgarian clotted milk: said to expel harmful intestinal bacteria.

Yohimbin (yo-him'bin). An alkaloid, $(C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3)_2H_2O$, from a tree of West Africa called yohimbehe. The hydrochlorate is said to be useful in functional impotence. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.005–0.007 gm.) in water.

Yolk (yōk) [L. *vitel'lus*]. 1. The nutrient part of the ovum; also the yellow portion of the egg of a bird. 2. Crude wool-fat, or suint. **Accessory y.**, the nutritive yolk; the portion of the yolk that serves for the nutrition of the formative portion. **Y.-cells, Y.-granules,** the morphologic elements composing the yolk. **Y.-cleavage,** segmentation of the vitellus. **Y.-food,** the nutritive part of the yolk of an ovum; deutoplasm. **Formative y.,** that part of the ovum whence the embryo is developed. **Y.-sac.** Same as *Umbilical vesicle*. See *Vesicle*. **Y.-skin,** the *Vitelline membrane* (q. v.). **Y.-space,** the space formed in the ovum by the shrinking of the vitellus from the zona pellucida. **Y.-stalk.** Same as *Umbilical duct*. See *Duct*.

Young-Helmholtz theory (yung-helm'hōlts) [Thomas *Young*, English physician (1773–1829); H. L. F. *Helmholtz*, German physician of the nineteenth century]. See *Theory*.

Young's rule (yungz). A rule for determining the proportion of an adult dose to give to a young child, consisting in adding 12 to the age and dividing by the age, which will give the denominator of a fraction whose numerator is 1. Thus, for a child three years old, $\frac{3+12}{3}=5$, so that the dose for the child is one-fifth of the adult dose.

Ytterbium (it-ter'be-um) [from *Ytterby*, in Sweden]. A very rare metal; symbol, Yb.

Yttrium (it'tre-um) [from *Ytterby*, in Sweden]. A very rare metal, allied to cerium; symbol, Y.

Yucca (yuk'kah). 1. A genus of liliaceous plants. The wood of some species is used for surgeons' splints. 2. A homeopathic preparation from the roots and leaves of *Y. filamento'sa*, a diuretic species.

Yvon's test (e'vonz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Yzquierdo's bacillus (iz-ke-er'doz). See under *Bacillus*.

Z.

Zacatilla (zak''ah-tēl'yah) [Sp.]. The choicest quality of cochineal.

Zachun (zah-koon') [Arab.]. A fatty oil afforded by the shrub *Balani'tes ægyptia'ca*. The edible drupes in their unripe state are purgative.

Zanaloin (zan-al'o-in). The aloin of Zanzibar aloes: said to be identical with socaloin.

Zanthin (zan'thin). See *Xanthin*.

Zapon lac (za-pon'). A varnish of pyroxylin dissolved in amyl alcohol and amyl acetate.

Zaranthan (zar-an'than) [Heb.]. A hardening of the breast.

Zea (ze'ah) [L.]. A genus of annual grasses, including the maize, or Indian corn. The stigmas and styles of *Ze'a ma'ys*, the maize-plant or corn-silk, are diuretic, and have been used in cystitis, dropsy, and gonorrhea. Dose of *fluid extract*, 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 c.c.).

Zean (ze'an). An active diuretic used in disease of the mucous membranes. It is a fluidextract of maize silk.

Zedoary (zed'o-a-re) [L. *zedoa'ria*]. The rhizome of *Curcu'ma zedoa'ria*, a plant of India, which resembles ginger. Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.5–2 gm.).

Zein (ze'in). A soft, yellowish proteid obtainable from maize.

Zeisel's test (zīs'lz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Zeism, Zeismus (ze'izm, ze-is'mus) [L. *ze'a* maize]. A skin-disease: said to be due to the too free use of maize as an article of food.

Zeissian (zīs'se-an). Named for or described by Zeiss. See *Gland, Stye*, etc.

Zeller's test (zel'erz). See *Tests, Table of*.

Zelotypia (ze-lo-tip'e-ah) [Gr. ζῦλος zeal + τύπτειν to strike]. Morbid or insane zeal; also insane jealousy.

Zematol (zem'at-ol). A proprietary ointment of ichthyol, zinc oxid, and oil of betula.

Zematone (zem'at-ōn). A powder for asthma, containing various sedative agents.

Zenkerism (zen'ker-izm). Zenker's degeneration of muscular tissue. See under *Degeneration*.

Zenker's degeneration (zenk'erz). See *Degeneration*.

Zenoleum (ze-no'le-um). A proprietary disinfectant preparation.

Zeodoti (ze-od'o-te). A drug formerly used against flatulence.

Zeoscope (ze'o-skōp) [Gr. ζεῖν to boil + σκοπεῖν to view]. An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point.

Zero (ze'ro) [Ital. "naught"]. The point on a thermometer-scale at which the graduation begins. The zero of the centigrade and Réaumur thermometers is the melting-point of ice. That of the Fahrenheit scale is 32 degrees below the melting-point of ice. **Absolute z.,** the supposed lowest possible temperature. It is 273.7 degrees below the centigrade zero.

Zerodone (ze'ro-dōn). An apparatus for cooling the rectum by maintaining a circulation of a liquid at a low temperature.

Zerumbet (ze-rum'bet) [East Indian]. A spice or drug, the dried rhizome of *Zin'giber zerum'bet:* now little used.

Zest (zest). The oil in the rind of the orange or lemon.

Zestocausis (zes-to-kaw'sis) [Gr. ζεστός boiling hot + καῦσις burning]. The therapeutic application of a tube containing superheated steam.

Zestocautery (zes-to-kaw'ter-e). A tube or appliance for use in making a zestocausis.

Zibeth (zi'beth). A species of civet, *Viver'ra zibet'ta*, of Southern Asia: it affords civet.

Ziega (ze-a'gah). A kind of curd made by treating milk with rennet and afterward with acetic acid.

Ziehl's solution (zēlz'). See *Solution*.

Zimb (zimb). A fly of the genus *Pango'nia*, found in Abyssinia: excessively annoying to man and animals.

Zimphene (zim'fēn). Metaoxycyanocinnamate of sodium; a yellowish white crystalline substance, recommended as an antiseptic stimulant for gastric secretion in dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal atony. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.333–0.666 gm.).

Zinc (zink) [L. *zin'cum*]. A blue-white metal many of whose salts are medicinal and poisonous; symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 65.1; specific gravity, 6.9–7.2. Melted zinc when poured into water becomes granular in form (**Granulated z.**), and its salts are poisonous, often, when absorbed by the system, producing a chronic poisoning resembling that caused by lead. **Z. acetate,** a salt, $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2+2H_2O$, used locally in eardiseases, gonorrhea, etc., in a solution of ⅛–1 per cent. strength. **Z. and mercury cyanid,** an antiseptic: used in dressing wounds. Called also *Z. mercuricyanid*. **Z. and potassium cyanid,** $K_2Zn(CN)_4$: used in neuralgia, gastralgia, epilepsy, and chorea. Dose, ⅛–½ gr. (0.01–0.03 gm.). **Z. borate** (*Z. pyroborate*), a white powder, $ZnB_4O_7+7H_2O$; used as an antiseptic application. **Z. bromid** (*zin'ci bromi'dum*), $ZnBr_2$: used in epilepsy. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.13 gm.). **Z. calcium cyanid,** a salt in white crystals, $Zn\text{-}Ca(CN)_4$: an antiseptic for wounds. **Z. carbonate,** a salt, $2ZnCO_3.3Zn(OH)_2$: used as a dusting-powder or in the form of a cerate. *Calamine* is a native zinc carbonate, and is used like the ordinary carbonate in the form of an ointment (*Turner's cerate*). **Z. chlorid** (*zin'ci chlo'ridum*), a crystalline compound, $ZnCl_2$: used as an escharotic for cancer and ulcers, and in a weak solution as a disinfectant and astringent in vaginitis and throat-inflammations. A 50 per cent. solution of zinc chlorid is used as a disinfectant and preservative under the name of *Burnett's disinfecting fluid*. **Z. chrysophanate,** a red-brown powder: an antiseptic for external use. **Z. cyanid,** a white compound, $Zn(CN)_2$: used in epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, palpitation, and pain in the cardiac region. Dose, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.065 gm.). **Z. ferrocyanid,** $Zn_2Fe(CN)_6+3H_2O$: used like zinc cyanid. Dose, 1–4 gr. (0.066–0.266 gm.). **Z. gallate.** See *Z. subgallate*. **Z. gynocardate,** a yellow powder: used in skin-diseases. **Z. ichthyol sulphonate,** a salt, $(C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6H.)Zn_2$: used in skin-diseases. **Z. iodate,** a salt, $Zn(IO_3)_2$: used externally. **Z. iodid** [L. *zin'ci iod'idum*], ZnI_2, is used in chorea, scrofula, etc.: astringent and disinfectant. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 gm.). **Z. lactate,** a salt, $Zn(C_3H_5O_3)_2.3H_2O$: useful in epilepsy. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.666 gm.). **Z. mercuricyanid,** a white, insoluble powder, $Zn_4Hg(N_{10})$: a non-irritating antiseptic. **Z. oleate** (L. *zin'ci olea'tum*) is used in skin-diseases. **Z. oleostearate,** a semifluid oily substance prepared from zinc stearate and benzoated albolene: used in intranasal and throat-disorders. **Z. oxid** (*zin'ci ox'idum*), a white, amorphous salt, ZnO, known also as *Z. white*. It is given in whooping-cough, asthma, epilepsy, diarrhea, phthisical night-sweats, etc., and is used in the form of a dusting-powder or ointment in intertigo, eczema, ulcers, etc. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 gm.). **Z. permanganate,** a salt in violet crystals: antiseptic. **Z. phosphid** (*zin'ci phos'phidum*), a substance, Zn_3P: used like phosphorus in neuralgia, neurasthenia, sexual weakness, hysteria, amenorrhea, chlorosis, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.003–0.006 gm.). **Z. salicylate,** a salt in colorless crystals, $(C_7H_5O_3)_2Zn+H_2O$; an antiseptic: used in skin-diseases, etc. **Z. sozoiodolate,** a salt, $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Zn+6H_2O$, occurring in colorless needles. **Z. stearate,** a white, insoluble powder, $Zn(C_{18}O_{35}C_2)_2$: used in gonorrhea and in diseases of the nose. **Z. subgallate,** a greenish-gray powder; an antiseptic: used internally and externally in internal and external disorders. Dose for night-sweats, etc., ¼–4 gr. (0.03–0.25 gm.). **Z. sulphate** (*zin'ci sul'phas*), white vitriol, $ZnSO_4+7H_2O$, a colorless, crystalline substance with tonic, astringent, and emetic properties. It is used as an emetic in croup and in poisoning; as an internal astringent in diarrhea and dysentery; and externally as a caustic, and in a 1 per cent. solution in laryngitis, conjunctivitis, etc. Dose, ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 gm.); emetic dose, 10–30 gr. (0.66–2 gm.). **Z. sulphite,** a white, crystalline salt, $ZnSO_3.2H_2O$: used in preparing antiseptic bandages. **Z. sulphocarbolate,** a colorless, crystalline salt, $Zn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2+8H_2O$: used in antiseptic washes. **Z. sulphoichthyolate:** used mainly in skin-diseases. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.033–0.066 gm.). **Z. sulphydrate,** a white, unstable salt, $Zn(SH)_2$; antiseptic: used in skin-diseases, externally and internally. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.03–0.13 gm.). **Z. valerianate** (*zin'ci vale'rianas*), $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2+2H_2O$: useful in neuralgia, epilepsy, hysteria, etc. Dose, 1–2 gr. (0.066–0.133 gm.)

Zincoid (zing'koid) [*Zincum* + Gr. εἶδος form]. The platinum (or other metallic) plate which is connected with a copper plate in the voltaic circuit. It is called *zincoid* because it takes the place of the zinc in the voltaic circuit.

Zincum (zing'kum). Latin for *Zinc*.

Zingiber (zin'jib-er). Latin for *Ginger*.

Zinn's central artery (zinz) [J. G. *Zinn*, German naturalist (1727–1759)]. See *Central artery of the retina*, in *Arteries, Table of*. **Z.'s circlet** or **corona.** Same as *Circulus arteriosus Halleri*. **Z.'s ligament.** See *Ligament*. **Z.'s membrane.** See *Membrane*. **Z.'s tendon.** See *Z.'s ligament*. **Z.'s zonule.** See *Zonule*.

Zinol (zi'nol). A patented combination of zinc acetate and alumnol, in powder or in tablets. Its aqueous solution is used in gonorrhea.

Zirbus (zir'bus). An old name for the omentum.

Zirconium (zir-ko'ne-um). A rather rare metallic

element; symbol Zr; chiefly obtained from a mineral called zircon.

Zittmann's decoction (zit'manz). The compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

Zizia aurea (ziz'e-ah aw're-ah). An umbelliferous plant called golden alexanders: believed to have the properties of *Smyr'nium*.

Zizyphus vulgaris (ziz'e-fus vul-ga'ris). Same as *Jujube*. *Z. lo'tus*, of North Africa, affords an agreeable fruit called *nabbe* and *lotos*.

Zn. The symbol of *Zinc*.

Znak (tznahk) [Russ.]. A badge worn in Russia by members of the medical profession.

Zoanthropic (zo-an-throp'ik). Pertaining to or of the nature of zoanthropy.

Zoanthropy (zo-an'thro-pe) [Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄνθρωπος man]. The maniacal belief of a patient that he has become a beast.

Zoeoptroscope (zo-e-op'tro-skōp) [Gr. ζωή life + σκοπεῖν to view]. A variety of chronophotograph.

Zoetic (zo-et'ik) [Gr. ζωή life]. Pertaining to life.

Zoetrope (zo'e-trōp) [Gr. ζωή life + τροπειν to turn]. An apparatus which affords pictures of objects apparently moving as in life.

Zoic (zo'ik) [Gr. ζωικός, from ζωή life]. Pertaining to life or characterized by animal life.

Zomakyne (zo'mak-in). A proprietary analgesic, anodyne, and antipyretic medicine.

Zomidin (zo'mid-in) [Gr. ζωμός broth]. A constituent of meat-extract.

Zomol (zo'mol). A proprietary preparation of meat-plasm.

Zomotherapy (zo-mo-ther'ap-e) [Gr. ζωμός broth + *Therapy*]. The treatment of disease by injections of muscle-plasma or by meat-diet.

Zona (zo'nah) [L.]. 1. A girdle or belt. 2. Herpes zoster. See *Zoster*. **Z. arcua'ta**, the tunnel formed by the combined arches of Corti. **Z. cartilagin'ea**, the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. cilia'ris**, the ciliary processes taken together. **Z. denticula'ta**, the inner zone of basilar membrane with the zona cartilaginea. **Z. facia'lis**, herpes zoster of the face. **Z. fascicula'ta**, the central part of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **Z. glomerulo'sa**, the outermost of the layers of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule, having a net-like appearance on section. **Z. incer'ta**, a mixture of gray and white matter between Guys's body and the dorsal layer of white matter of the hypothalamus. **Z. ophthal'mica**, herpes of the ophthalmic nerve. **Z. orbicula'ris**, the thick ring of capsular ligament around the acetabulum. **Z. pectina'ta**, the outer part of the basilar membrane of the cochlea, running from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament. **Z. pellu'cida**, **Z. radia'ta**, the innermost of the two lining membranes of the ovum. It is a thick layer traversed by radiating spores. **Z. perfora'ta**, the inner portion of the membrana basilaris. **Z. reticula'ris**, the inner layer of the cortex of a suprarenal capsule. **Z. rolan'dica**, the postcentral and precentral convolutions. **Z. tec'ta**, the part of the basilar membrane which lodges the organ of Corti. **Z. tendino'sa**, a fibrous ring at the auriculoventricular opening of the heart. **Z. vasculo'sa**, the medullary part of the basilar membrane which lodges the organ of Corti.

Zonæsthesia (zōn-es-the'ze-ah). See *Zonesthesia*.

Zonal (zo'nal) [L. *zona'lis*]. Of the nature of a zone.

Zone (zōn) [L. *zo'na*; Gr. ζόνη]. A girdle or belt. **Anelectrotone z.** See *Polar z.* **Arsenical z.**, a vesicular eruption caused by arsenic. **Cervical z.**, the lowest quarter of the internal surface of the uterus. **Charcot's z's**, the hysterogenic zones. **Cornuradicular z.**, the outer part of Burdach's column. **Dorsal z. of His**, the smaller upper thickening of the dorsal embryonic spinal cord projecting into the central canal. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres and optic thalami. **Epileptogenic z.**, **Epileptogenous z.**, an area stimulation of which may bring on epileptic attacks. **Erotogenic z.**, a portion of the body excitation of which produces erotic fancies or sensations. **Extravisual z.**, that part of the dioptric surfaces and media which is not capable of accurately focusing light. **Head's z's**, areas of cutaneous sensitiveness associated with diseases of the viscera; called also *Zones of hyperalgesia*. **Z. of His**, the four thickenings which run the entire length of the medullary cord in the fetus. **Hyperesthetic z.**, a region of the surface of the body marked by abnormal sensibility. **Hysterogenic z.**, **Hysterogenous z.**, a region of the body whereon pressure may elicit a hysteric attack. **Intermediate z.**, that portion of the field of vision which lies between the fifteenth and forty-fifth concentric circles. **Z. of large pyramids**, the deepest but one of the four zones in the cortex of the cerebrum. **Lissauer's z.**, **Marginal z.**, a bridge of white substance between the apex of the dorsal horn and the periphery of the spinal cord. **Neutral z. of His**, a thickening of the dorsal portion of the embryonic spinal cord projecting into the central canal. **Peripolar z.**, the region around the polar zone. **Placental z.**, the surface of the uterus to which the placenta is attached. **Polar z.**, the region immediately around an electrode applied to the body. **Z. of polymorphous cells**, the innermost or deepest of the four zones of the cerebral cortex. **Root-s.**, that part of the white matter of the spinal cord which is connected with the anterior and posterior nerve-roots. **Z. of small pyramids**, the layer next beneath the superficial zone in the cerebral cortex. **Superficial z.**, the outermost of the four layers of cortical cells of the cerebrum. **Transition-z.**, **Transitional z.**, the circle in the equator of the lens of the eye in which epithelial fibers are developed into lens-fibers. **Visual z.**, the area around an optic axis in which there is practically no aberration. The extravisual zone just outside of it is practically incapable of accurately focussing light. **Westphal's z.**, a zone of the dorsal column of the spinal cord in the lumbar region; said to contain the esodic fibers concerned in the patellar reflex.

Zonesthesia, Zonæsthesia (zo-nes-the'ze-ah) [Gr. ζώνη zone + αἴσθησις sensation]. A sensation of constriction, as by a girdle.

Zonula (zōn'u-lah), pl. *zon'ulæ* [L.]. A little zone, or zonule; especially the zonule of Zinn.

Zonular (zōn'u-lar). Pertaining to a zonule.

Zonule (zōn'ūl) [L. *zon'ula*]. A little zone or girdle. **Z. of Zinn**, the suspensory ligament of the eye-lens, consisting of a ring-shaped series of fibers extending from the ciliary body to the equator of the lens. Called also *Zone of Zinn*.

Zonulitis (zōn-u-li'tis). Inflammation of the zonule of Zinn.

Zooamylon (zo-o-am'il-on) [Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄμυλον starch]. Animal starch; glycogen.

Zoobiology (zo''o-bi-ol'o-je) [Gr. ζῳον animal + βίος life + λόγος discourse]. The biology of animals.

Zooblast (zo'o-blast) [Gr. ζῷον animal + βλαστός germ]. An animal cell.

Zoochemic (zo-o-kem'ik). Pertaining to zoöchemistry.

Zoochemistry (zo-o-kem'is-tre) [Gr. ζῷον animal + *Chemistry*]. The chemistry of the animal tissues.

Zoodynamic (zo''o-di-nam'ik). Pertaining to zoödynamics.

Zoodynamics (zo''o-di-nam'ix) [Gr. ζῷον animal + δύναμις power]. Animal physiology.

Zoogenesis (zo-o-jen'es-is). Same as *Zoögeny*.

Zoogenous (zo-oj'en-us) [Gr. ζῷον animal + γεννᾶν to produce]. Acquired from animals.

Zoogeny (zo-oj'en-e) [Gr. ζῷον animal + γεννᾶν to produce]. The production or generation of animals.

Zooglea, Zooglœa (zo-o-gle'ah) [Gr. ζῷον animal + γλοιός sticky]. A colony of certain microbes embedded in a jelly-like matrix.

Zoogleic, Zooglœic (zo-o-gle'ik). Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of zooglea.

Zoogony (zo-og'o-ne) [Gr. ζῷον animal + γονή offspring]. The production of animals.

Zoograft (zo'o-graft) [Gr. ζῷον animal + *Graft*]. A graft of tissue from one animal to another; a zoöplastic graft.

Zoografting (zo'o-graft-ing). The grafting of an animal tissue upon the human body.

Zooid (zo'oid) [Gr. ζῷον animal + εἶδος form]. 1. Resembling an animal. 2. An object or form which resembles an animal. 3. One of the individuals in a united colony of animals.

Zoolak (zo'o-lak). A proprietary milk-food preparation. Same as *Matzoon*.

Zoology (zo-ol'o-je) [Gr. ζῷον animal + λόγος discourse]. The biology of animals; the sum of what is known regarding animals.

Zoonite (zo'on-īt). A cerebrospinal metamere.

Zoonomy (zo-on'o-me) [Gr. ζῷον animal + νόμος. law]. Same as *Zoöbiology*.

Zoonosis (zo-on'o-sis) [Gr. ζῷον animal + νόσος disease]. A disease produced by animal parasites.

Zoonotic (zo-on-ot'ik). Due to animal parasites: said of certain diseases.

Zooparasite (zo-o-par'as-īt) [Gr. ζῷον animal + *Parasite*]. Any animal parasite.

Zooparasitic (zo''o-par-as-it'ik). Pertaining to or produced by animal parasites.

Zoopathology (zo-o-path-ol'o-je) [Gr. ζῷον animal + *Pathology*]. Animal pathology; the study of the diseases of animals.

Zooperal (zo-op'er-al). Pertaining to zoöpery.

Zoopery (zo-op'er-e) [Gr. ζῷον animal + πειρᾶν to experiment]. The performing of experiments on animals.

Zoophagous (zo-of'ag-us) [Gr. ζῷον animal + φάγειν to eat]. Subsisting upon animal food.

Zoophile (zo'o-fil) [Gr. ζῷον animal + φιλεῖν to love]. An antivivisectionist.

Zoophilism (zo-of'il-izm). Opposition to vivisection.

Zoophobia (zo-o-fo'be-ah) [Gr. ζῷον animal + φόβος fear]. The insane dread of animals.

Zoophyte (zo'o-fīt) [Gr. ζῷον animal + φύτον plant]. Any plant-like animal.

Zooplasty (zo'o-plas-te) [Gr. ζῷον animal + πλάσσειν to form]. The transplantation of tissue from an animal to man. Same as *Zoögrafting*.

Zooprecipitin (zo-o-pre-sip'it-in). A precipitin obtained by immunizing injections of albuminous substances of animal origin.

Zoopsia (zo-op'se-ah) [Gr. ζῷον animal + ὄψις vision]. An hallucination in which the patient thinks he sees animals.

Zoosis (zo-o'sis) [Gr. ζῷον animal]. Any disease due to animal agents.

Zoosmosis (zo-os-mo'sis) [Gr. ζωή life + *Osmosis*]. The passage of living protoplasm from the blood-vessels into the tissues.

Zoosperm (zo'o-sperm) [Gr. ζῷον animal + σπέρμα seed]. Same as *Spermatozoön*.

Zoospore (zo'o-spōr) [Gr. ζῷον animal + *Spore*]. See *Spore*.

Zootomist (zo-ot'o-mist). A dissector of animals.

Zootomy (zo-ot'o-me) [Gr. ζῷον animal + τέμνειν to cut]. The dissection or anatomy of animals.

Zootoxin (zo-o-toks'in) [Gr. ζῷον animal + τόξις poisoning]. A toxin or poison of animal origin, such as the venoms of snakes, spiders, scorpions, and lizards, and the serum of eels and snakes.

Zooxanthin (zo-ox-an'thin). A red pigment from the feathers of certain birds, as *Pharom'acrus au'riceps*, a Trogon.

Zoster (zos'ter) [Gr. ζωστήρ girdle]. Shingles, or herpes zoster, an acute inflammatory skin-disease marked by the development of groups of vesicles on a reddish base, usually along the course of a cutaneous nerve. It is frequently attended by neuralgic pains. **Z. auricula'ris**, herpes zoster of the ear. **Z. brachia'lis**, herpes zoster of the arm and forearm. **Z. ophthal'micus**, herpes along the course of the ophthalmic nerve.

Zostera marina (zos'ter-ah mar-i'nah). Seawrack, a marine plant: has been recommended as an application for indolent tumors.

Zosteriform (zos-ter'if-orm). Resembling herpes zoster.

Zosteroid (zos'ter-oid). Resembling herpes zoster.

Zouchlos's test (zūk'los-es). See *Tests, Table of*.

Zumo-anana (zu''mo-an-ah'nah). A digestant tonic and stimulant prepared from the juice of pineapple.

Zumoid (zu'moid) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + εἶδος form]. Any ferment that may be pathogenic.

Zwetschen-wasser (tswet-chen-vos'ser) [Ger. "plum-water"]. A cordial or liquor prepared in Germany from prunes.

Zygal (zi'gal) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke]. Shaped like a yoke.

Zygapophyseal (zi''gap-of-iz'e-al). Pertaining to a zygapophysis.

Zygapophysis (zi-gap-of'is-is) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *Apophysis*]. The articular process of a vertebra.

Zygion (zij'e-on) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke]. A craniometric point at either end of the bregmatic diameter.

Zygocyte (zi'go-sīt). See *Zygote*.

Zygoma (zi-go'mah) [Gr. ζύγωμα]. 1. The arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and by the malar bone. 2. The malar bone.

Zygomatic (zi-go-mat'ik). Pertaining to the zygoma.

Zygomatico-auricularis (zi''go-mat'ik-o-aw''rik-u-la'ris). The attrahens aurem muscle.

Zygomaticofacial (zi-go-mat''ik-o-fa'shal). Relating to the zygoma and the face.

Zygomaticotemporal (zi-go-mat''ik-o-tem'por-al). Relating to the zygoma and the temporal bone.

Zygomaticus (zi-go-mat'ik-us). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Zygomaxillare (zi-go-max'il-la-re) [L.]. A craniometric point at the lower end of the zygomatic suture.

Zygomaxillary (zi-go-max'il-la-re). Pertaining to the zygoma and the maxilla.

Zygomycetes (zi''go-mi-se'tēz). A group of phycomycetic fungi, including some of the moulds.

Zygon (zi'gon) [Gr. ζυγόν]. The bar or stem connecting the two branches of a zygal fissure.

Zygoneure (zi'go-nūr) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + νεῦρον nerve]. A nerve-cell connected with other nerve-cells.

Zygoplast (zi'go-plast) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + πλάσσειν to form]. A body connected with the nucleus and giving rise to the flagellum in certain protozoa.

Zygospore (zi'go-spōr) [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *Spore*]. See *Spore*.

Zygote (zi'gōt). The individual resulting from the fusion of two gametes: specifically, the fertilized coccidium or cyst in which are developed the germinal rods or spores of plasmodium proteosoma. Called also *Zygocyte*.

Zygotoblast (zi-go'to-blast) [*Zygote* + Gr. βλαστός germ]. Any germ set free from zygote. The zygotoblasts of various species of *Anoph'eles* (the malaria-bearing mosquito) accumulate in the salivary glands of the insect, and are inoculated by its bite.

Zylonite (zi'lon-īt) [Gr. ξύλον wood]. A material not unlike celluloid: used to some extent in surgery and dentistry.

Zymase (zi-mās). An enzyme or soluble ferment, especially the ferment formed by a microzyme.

Zymasis (zi'ma-sis). The extraction of the active substance of yeast by hydraulic pressure.

Zyme (zīm) [Gr. ζύμος ferment]. A ferment; also a disease-producing ferment or virus that produces zymotic diseases.

Zymeoid (zi'me-oid). A white crystalline powder, a double borate salt containing 50 per cent. of oxygen: used in intestinal fermentation.

Zymic (zi'mik) [Gr. ζύμη leaven]. Pertaining to organized ferments.

Zymin (zi'min). 1. A pancreatic extract prepared for therapeutic use. 2. Same as *Zyme*.

Zymocide (zi'mo-sīd) [Gr. ζυμη leaven + L. *cæd'ere* to kill]. A proprietary disinfectant remedy.

Zymogen (zi'mo-jen) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + γεννᾶν to create]. Any substance which may give rise to a ferment; a substance existing in the secreting glands of the digestive system which, though not itself a ferment, is split up into a ferment and a proteid. **Lab-z.** See *Lab-zymogen*.

Zymogene (zi'mo-jēn). Any microbe which causes a fermentation.

Zymogenic (zi-mo-jen'ik). 1. Causing a fermentation. 2. Pertaining to a fermentation.

Zymoid (zi'moid) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + εἶδος form]. Any poison derived from a decaying tissue.

Zymoidin (zi-moid'in). A proprietary antiseptic powder for external use.

Zymology (zi-mol'o-je) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + λόγος speech]. The sum of knowledge regarding fermentation.

Zymolysis (zi-mol'is-is) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + λῦσις solution]. Fermentation or digestion by means of an enzyme.

Zymolytic (zi-mo-lit'ik) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + λύσις loosening]. Pertaining to or caused by zymolysis.

Zymome (zi'mōm). Same as *Microzyme*.

Zymometer (zi-mom'et-er) [Gr. ζύμος leaven + μέτρον measure]. Same as *Zymosimeter*.

Zymophore, Zymophorous (zi'mo-fōr, zi-mof'o-rus) [Gr. ζύμος leaven + φορεῖν to bear]. Bearing the ferment: a term applied to the active part of an enzyme.

Zymophyte (zi'mo-fīt) [Gr. ζῦμη leaven + φύτον plant]. A bacterium that causes fermentation.

Zymoplastic (zi-mo-plas'tik) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + πλάσσειν to form]. Ferment-forming.

Zymose (zi'mōs). Invertin.

Zymosimeter, Zymosiometer (zi-mo-sim'et-er, zi-mo-se-om'et-er). An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

Zymosis (zi-mo'sis) [Gr. ζύμωσις, from ζυμόειν to ferment]. 1. Fermentation. 2. The development of any zymotic disease; the propagation and development of an infectious disease, known by the growth of bacteria and their products. 3. Any infectious or contagious disease.

Zymotic (zi-mot'ik). Caused by or pertaining to zymosis.

Zymotoid (zi'mo-toid). A proprietary preparation used as an antiseptic and germicide for affections of the skin and mucous membranes.

Zymotoxic group (zi-mo-tok'sik). See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory* under *Theory*.

Zymurgy (zi'mer-je) [Gr. ζύμη leaven + ἔργον work]. The art of brewing, distilling, and wine-making; the branch of chemistry that deals with the commercial application of fermentation.