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THE STUDENT'S
MEDICAL DICTIONARY

GOULD

THE STUDENT'S

MEDICAL DICTIONARY

INCLUDING ALL THE WORDS AND PHRASES GENERALLY USED IN MEDICINE, WITH THEIR PROPER PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITIONS

BASED ON RECENT MEDICAL LITERATURE

BY

GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D.

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WITH ELABORATE TABLES OF THE BACILLI, MICROCOCCI, LEUCOMAINS, PTOMAINS, ETC.; OF THE ARTERIES, GANGLIA, MUSCLES, AND NERVES; OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ANALYSES OF THE WATERS OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC., ETC.

AND A NEW TABLE OF EPONYMIC TERMS AND TESTS

ELEVENTH EDITION, ENLARGED

WITH MANY ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON

H. K. LEWIS

136 GOWER STREET, W. C.

1900

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PREFACE TO ELEVENTH EDITION.

THIS edition has been enlarged by over a hundred pages. It contains a new table of eponymic Terms and Tests, prepared especially for it, and a large number of illustrations,—a feature that has proved so useful in the larger book that I would secure its many advantages for the student. Despite their popularity, the older editions were unsatisfactory to me, and, when making the tenth revision, I determined to replace them by one that should more fully represent the recent rapid progress in medical science, and that would more adequately meet the ordinary lexicographic demands of the student and the practising physician.

The ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL DICTIONARY issued in 1894 (the fifth edition in 1900) is more encyclopedic than the forelying volume, has many new and large tables or groupings of systematized medical facts, such as those of Stains, Parasites, Pigments, Tests, etc., of too special character to be fitting in the present book, and includes Biology and other sciences closely related to medicine. Thus to the larger work one is referred for the more complete information desired by the physician, the educated layman, the lawyer, and the student of the more highly specialized branches of medicine.

This, the STUDENT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY, is especially adapted to the wants of medical students. It can not be used as a substitute for, but rather as an introduction to, "The Illustrated," or for a brief suggestion of a more extended or half-forgotten definition. In it one will find correct and succinct definitions of all the more common words likely to be found in the usual text-books, compends, lectures, tables of anatomic facts, etc., of those

engaged in the study of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, or in the early years of practice.

Much care has been given to the difficult subject of pronunciation, and what has seemed as the most commendable method of pronouncing each word has been sought, and a simple, easily understood manner of expressing the same has been adopted, that does away with all diacritic marks and bothersome as well as doubtful means, so that "he who runs may read."

A vigorous endeavor has been made to keep the volume within the limit of a "handy" size and a low price, and the cordial cooperation of both publisher and printer has in this respect resulted in success.

I am unable to express my gratitude to Dr. David Riesman, who has unreservedly devoted to the work a scholarship and a painstaking conscientiousness of which every line bears evidence. I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Clarence W. Lincoln and Dr. Emma Billstein for valuable assistance.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

August, 1900.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GENERAL MEDICINE.

āā	ana	Of each.
A. c.	Ante cibum	Before meals.
Abdom.	Abdomen	The belly.
Abs. feb.	Absente febre	When fever is absent.
Abstr.	Abstractum	Abstract.
Ad.	Adde	Add.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum	At pleasure, as desired.
Admov.	Admoveatur	Let it be applied.
Ad pond. om.,	Ad pondus omnium,	To the weight of the whole.
Adv.	Adversum	Against.
Aggred. feb.,	Aggrediente febre,	While fever is coming on.
Al.	Aluminum	Aluminum.
Al. dieb.	Alterius diebus	Every other day.
Alt. hor.	Alterius horis	Every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.,	Alvo adstricto	The bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.,	Alvi dejectiones,	The intestinal evacuations.
Anat.		Anatomy.
Aq.	Aqua	Water.
Aq. astr.	Aqua astricta	Ice.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens	Boiling water.
Aq. com.	Aqua communis	Common water.
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata	Distilled water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens	Hot water.
Aq. font.	Aqua fontana	Spring water.
Aq. mar.	Aqua marina	Ocean water.
Aq. pur.	Aqua pura	Pure water.
As.		Arsenic.
At. wt.		Atomic weight.
Av.		Avoirdupois.
B.		Boron.
Ba.		Barium.
B. a.	Balneum arenæ,	Sand bath.
Bals.	Balsamum	Balsam.
Be.		Beryllium.
Bi.		Bismuth.
Bib.	Bibe	Drink.
B. i. d.	Bis in die	Twice daily.
Biol.		Biology.
B. m.	Balneum maris	Sea-water bath.
Bol.	Bolus	A large pill.
B. p.		Boiling-point.
Br.		Bromin.
Bull.	Bulliat	Let it boil.
B. v.	Balneum vaporis	Vapor-bath.
C.		Carbon; Cubic; a Gallon (Congius); Centigrade.
Ca.		Calcium.
Cap.	Capiat	Let him take.
c. c.		Cubic centimeter.
Cd.		Cadmium.
Ce.		Cerium.
Cel.		Celsius.
Cent.		Centigrade.
Cg.		Centigram.
C.m.	Cras mane	To-morrow morning.
cm.		Centimeter.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus,	To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte	To-morrow night.
Co.		Cobalt.
Cochl.	Cochleare	Spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.,	Cochleare amplum,	A tablespoonful.
Cochl. infant.,	Cochleare infantis,	A teaspoonful.
Cochl. mag.,	Cochleare magnum,	A tablespoonful.
Cochl. med.,	Cochleare medium,	A dessertspoonful.
Cochl. parv.,	Cochleare parvum,	A teaspoonful.
Col.	Cola	Strain.
Colat.	Colatus	Strained.
Colet.	Coletur	Let it be strained.
Color.	Coloretur	Let it be colored.
Comp.	Compositus	Compound.
Cong.	Congius	A gallon.
Cons.	Conserva	Keep.
Coq.	Coque	Boil.
Cort.	Cortex	Bark.
Crast.	Crastinus	For to-morrow.
Crys.		Crystal.
Cs.		Cesium.
Cu.	Cuprum	Copper.
Cuj.	Cujus	Of which.
C. v.	Cras vespere	To-morrow evening.
Cyath.	Cyathus	A glassful.
D.	Dosis; Da	A dose; Give.
Decub.	Decubitus	Lying down.
De d. in d.	De die in diem	From day to day.
Deg.		Degree.
De R.		Reaction of degeneration.
Destil.	Destilla	Distil.
Det.	Detur	Let it be given.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alterius	On alternate days.
" tert.	" tertius	Every third day.
Dil.	Dilue	Let it be dissolved.
Dilut.	Dilutus	Dilute.
Dim.	Dimidius	One-half.
D. in p. æq.	Divide in partes æquales,	Divide into equal parts.
Div.	Divide	Divide.
Ejusd.	Ejusdem	Of the same.
Elec.	Electuarium	An electuary; Electricity.
Enem.		Enema.
Exhib.	Exhibeatur	Let it be given.
Ext.	Extractum	Extract.

ABBREVIATIONS.

F.		Fahrenheit; Fluorin.
Far.		Faradic.
Fe.	Ferrum	Iron.
Feb. dur.	Febre durante	The fever continuing.
F., Ft.	Fac, Fiat	Make.
Filt.	Filtra	Filter.
Fld.	Fluidus	Fluid.
Flor.	Flores	Flowers.
F. m.	Fiat mistura	Make a mixture.
Fol.	Folia	Leaves.
F. p.	Fiat potio	Make a potion.
F. pil.	Fiat pilulæ	Make pills.
Galv.		Galvanic.
Gl.		Glucinum.
Gm.		Gram.
Gr.	Granum	Grain.
Gtt.	Guttæ	Drops.
Guttat.	Guttatim	By drops.
H.		Hydrogen.
Hg.	Hydrargyrum	Mercury.
Hl.		Hectoliter.
Hm.		Hectometer.
Hor. decub.,	Hora decubitus	At bed-time.
H. s.	Hora somni	At bed-time.
I.	Iodum	Iodin.
In.		Indium.
In d.	In die	Daily.
Inf.	Infunde	Pour in.
Ir.		Iridium.
K.	Kalium	Potassium.
K.-j., K. J.		Knee-jerk.
Kl.		Kiloliter.
Km.		Kilometer.
L.		Liter.
Li.		Lithium.
Liq.		Liquor.
M.	Meridies; Misce	Noon; Mix.
Mac.	Macera	Macerate.
Mass. pil.	Massa pilularum	Pill-mass.
M. ft.	Mistura fiat	Let a mixture be made.
Mg.		Magnesium; Milligram.
Ml.		Milliliter.
Mm.		Millimeter.
Mol. wt.		Molecular weight.
Muc.	Mucilago	Mucilage.
Myg.		Myriagram.
Myl.		Myrialiter.
Mym.		Myriameter.
N.		Nitrogen.
Na.	Natrium	Sodium.
Ni.		Nickel.
No.	Numero	Number.
Noct.	Nocte	By night.
O.	Octarius	A pint.
Ol.	Oleum	Oil.
O. m.	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omn. bih.,	Omni bihora	Every two hours.
Omn. hor.,	Omni hora	Every hour.
Omn. noct.,	Omni nocte	Every night.
Os.		Osmium.
Ov.	Ovum	An egg.
Oz.	Uncia	Ounce.
P.		Phosphorus, Pulse, Pharmacopeia.
Part. æq.,	Partes æquales	Equal parts.
Pb.	Plumbum	Lead.
P. c.	Post cibum	After meals.
P. C.	Pondus civile	Avoirdupois weight.
Pd.		Palladium.
Phar.		Pharmacopeia.
Pil.	Pilula	Pill.
Pocul.	Poculum	A cup.
Pond.	Pondere	By weight.
Pot.	Potio	Potion; Potassa.
Ppt.		Precipitate.
P. rat. ætat.,	Pro rata ætatis	In proportion to age.
P. r. n.	Pro re nata	When required.
Pt.		Pint.
Pulv.	Pulvis	Powder.
Q. d.	Quater in die	Four times a day.
Q. l.	Quantum libet	According as required.
Q. p.	Quantum placeat	At will.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
Qt.		Quart.
Q. v.	Quantum vis	As much as you wish.
R.		Reaumur's thermometer; Respiration.
℞.	Recipe	Take.
Rad.	Radix	Root.
Rb.		Rubidium.
R. D.		Reaction of degeneration.
Rect.	Rectificatus	Rectified.
Rep.	Repetatur	Let it be repeated.
S.	Semis	Half; Sulphur.
S.	Signa	Label.
S. a.	Secundum artem	According to art.
Sb.	Stibium	Antimony.
Scr.	Scrupulum	Scruple.
Sig.	Signa, Signetur	Let it be labeled.
Sing.	Singulorum	Of each.
Solv.	Solve	Dissolve.
Sp. gr.		Specific gravity.
Sp., or Spir.,	Spiritus	Spirit.
Ss.	Semi, semissis	One-half.
Su.	Sumet	Let him take.
S. v.	Spiritus vini	Alcoholic spirit.
S. v. r.	Spiritus vini rectificatus,	Rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t.	Spiritus vini tenuis,	Dilute alcohol, proof-spirit.
Syr.	Syrupus	Syrup.
T.		Temperature.
T. d.	Ter in die	Three times a day.
Tr., Tinct.,	Tinctura	Tincture.
Ung.	Unguentum	Ointment.
Ur.		Urine.
Vesic.	Vesicatorum	A blister.
Wt.		Weight.
♏.	Minimum	Minim.
ʒ.	Drachma	Dram.
℈.	Scrupulum	Scruple.
℥.	Uncia	Ounce.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Acc.	Accommodation.
Ah.	Hyperopic Astigmatism.
Am.	Myopic Astigmatism.
As.	Astigmatism.
Ax.	Axis.
B. D.	Base (of prism) down.
B. I.	" " " in.
B. O.	" " " out.
B. U.	Base (of prism) up.
Cyl.	Cylinder; Cylindric Lens.
D.	Diopter.
E.	Emmetropia; Emmetropic.
F.	Formula.
H.	Hyperopia; Hyperopic; Horizontal.
L. E.	Left Eye.
M.	Myopia; Myopic.

ABBREVIATIONS.

mm. . . . . Millimeter.
O. D. . . . . Oculus dexter—Right Eye.
O. S. . . . . Oculus sinister—Left Eye.
P. p. . . . . Punctum proximum—Near Point.
P. r. . . . . Punctum remotum—Far Point.
R. E. . . . . Right Eye.
Sph. . . . . Spheric; Spheric Lens.
Sym. . . . . Symmetric.
V. . . . . Vision; Visual Acuity; Vertical.
+, −, = . . . Plus; Minus; Equal to.
∞ . . . . . Infinity, 20 ft. distance.
( ) . . . . . Combined with.
° . . . . . Degree.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OTOLOGY.

a. . . . . . Applied to or in contact with Auricle.
A. C. . . . . Air-conduction.
A. D. . . . . Auris dextra—Right Ear.
A. S. . . . . Auris sinistra—Left Ear.
B. C. . . . . Bone-conduction.
c. . . . . . Contact.
d. . . . . . Dentes—applied to Teeth.
F. . . . . Tuning-fork.
gl. . . . . . Glabella—applied to Forehead.
h. . . . . . Hearing Power.
L. . . . . Left Ear.
m. . . . . Applied to Mastoid.
Meat. Aud. Ext.; M. E. } External Auditory Meatus.
Meat. Aud. Int.; M. I. } Internal Auditory Meatus.
M. flac. . . . Membrana flaccida; Shrapnell's Membrane.
M. T.; Mt. . . Membrana tympani.
O. . . . . Complete Lack of Perception of Sound.
ot. ext. ac. . . Otitis externa acuta.
ot. ext. chron. Otitis externa chronica.
ot. ext. diff. . Otitis externa diffusa.
ot. med. sup. ac. } Otitis media suppurativa acuta.
ot. med. sup. chron. } Otitis media suppurativa chronica.
Pol. . . . . Politzer's.
Pol. Ac. . . . Politzer's Acoumeter.
R. . . . . Right Ear.
S. . . . . Susurrus—a Whisper.
t. . . . . . Applied to Temple.
Tymp. . . . . Tympanum.
ub. . . . . . Ubique—when applied at all points.
v. . . . . . Voice.
V. . . . . Applied to Vertex.
vib. . . . . Vibration.
z. . . . . . Applied to Zygoma.
′ . . . . . Foot.
″ . . . . . Inches.
$\overline{\infty}$ . . . . . Heard, but Not Understood.
+R. . . . . Rinné's Test Positive.
−R. . . . . Rinné's Test Negative.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

A., or An. . . Anode.
Amp. . . . . Ampère.
A. C. . . . . Anodal Closing.
A. C. C. . . . Anodal Closure Contraction.
A. C. O. . . . Anodal Closing Odor.
A. C. P. . . . Anodal Closing Picture.
A. C. S. . . . Anodal Closing Sound.
A. D. . . . . Anodal Duration.
A. D. C. . . . Anodal Duration Contraction.
A. M. . . . . Ampère-meter.
A. O. . . . . Anodal Opening.
A. O. C. . . . Anodal Opening Contraction.
A. O. O. . . . Anodal Opening Odor.
A. O. P. . . . Anodal Opening Picture.
A. O. S. . . . Anodal Opening Sound.
B. . . . . Magnetic Induction.
B. A. U. . . . British Association Unit.
C. . . . . Centigrade; Current; Cathode.
C. C. . . . . Cathodal Closure.
C. C. C. . . . Cathodal Closure Contraction.
C. C′ C″ . . . Various Degrees of Contraction.
C. C. T. . . . Cathodal Closing Tetanus.
C. G. S. Units. Centimeter-gram-second Units.
C. O. . . . . Cathodal Opening.
C. O. C. . . . Cathodal Opening Contraction.
C. S. . . . . Current-strength.
D. . . . . Duration; Density.
De. R. . . . . Reaction of Degeneration.
E. . . . . Earth; Electromotive Force.
E. M. D. P. . Electromotive Difference of Potential.
E. M. F. . . . Electromotive Force.
F. M. . . . . Field Magnet.
H. . . . . Horizontal Intensity of the Earth's Magnetism; One Unit of Self-induction.
H . . . . . Intensity of Magnetic Force.
I. . . . . Intensity of Magnetism.
J. . . . . Joule.
K. . . . . Electrostatic Capacity.
K. . . . . Kathode.
Kl. . . . . Klang (sound).
K. C. . . . . Kathodal Closing.
K. C. C. . . . Kathodal Closing Contraction.
K. C. T. . . . Kathodal Closing Tetanus.
K. D. . . . . Kathodal Duration (or Period of Closure of Circuit).
K. D. C. . . . Kathodal Duration Contraction.
K. D. T. . . . Kathodal Duration Tetanus.
K. W. . . . . Kilo-watt.
L. . . . . Inductance (Coefficient of); Length.
M. . . . . Strength of Pole.
Ma. . . . . Milliampère.
Mfd. . . . . Microfarad.
O. . . . . Opening of Circuit.
P. D. . . . . Potential Difference.
Q. . . . . Electric Quantity.
R. . . . . Ohmic Resistance.
T. . . . . Time.
Te. . . . . Tetanic Contraction.
U. . . . . Unit.
V. . . . . Volume; Velocity.
v. . . . . Volt.
V. A. . . . . Voltaic Alternative.
V. M. . . . . Volt-meter.
W. . . . . Work; Weight; Watt.
Z. . . . . Contraction (Zuckung).
Z. Z′ Z″ . . . Increasing Strengths of Contraction.
κ . . . . . Magnetic Susceptibility.
μ . . . . . Magnetic Permeability.
ω . . . . . Ohm.
ρ . . . . . Specific Resistance.
Ω . . . . . Megohm (one-millionth part of an ohm).
⊣⊢ . . . . . Battery.
+ . . . . . Anode or Positive Pole.
− . . . . . Kathode or Negative Pole.
> . . . . . Greater than, as K > A.
< . . . . . Less than.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN CHEMISTRY.

Am- indicates the group NH_2.
Azo-, diazo-, and **hydrazo-** indicate compounds in which nitrogen atoms are linked in various ways.
Di- is applied as a prefix to signify *two*.
Im- indicates the group NH.
Ket- indicates the molecule CO in certain structural relations.
Mon- is employed as a prefix to signify *one*.
Nitro- indicates the group NO_2.
Pent- is applied as a prefix to signify *five*.
per- denotes in a rather vague sense an indefinitely large amount of the body to which it is prefixed, or to which it is referred.
Sesqui- indicates the proportion of *two* to *three*.
Sub- is employed in a rather vague sense to indicate deficiency of the body to which it is prefixed.
Tetr- is applied as a prefix to signify *four*.
Thio- indicates sulphur, especially replacing oxygen.
Tri- (sometimes "*ter-*") is applied as a prefix to signify *three*.
-al indicates aldehydic structure.
-an is applied to a class of bodies related to the starch and sugar group.
-ane indicates a saturated hydrocarbon.
-ase indicates an enzyme, or nonorganized ferment, *e. g.*, diastase. This termination is at present restricted generally to enzymes of vegetable origin, but it should also be used with animal enzymes—which, however, usually end in "in." It would thus be better to say *pepsase* and *trypsase*, rather than *pepsin* and *trypsin*.
-ate. A suffix to nouns in chemistry signifying any salt formed by an acid acting on a base; *e. g.*, *sulphate*, *phosphate*.
-ic denotes the higher of two valencies assumed by an element, and incidentally in many cases a larger amount of oxygen.
-in is of no precise significance, and is mostly applied to bodies the structure of which is not yet known.
-yl, -ene, -enyl, and **-ine** indicate hydrocarbons. According to the American system of orthography, the only case in which "*ine*" is used is as a termination for a series of hydrocarbons, beginning with Ethine, C_2H_2. English writers and some American chemists use it to signify basic properties, regarding *-in* as the proper term for nonbasic bodies. They thus distinguish between salicin, which forms no salts with acids, and morphin (which under such system is spelled "morphine"), which does. It must be noted that such methods are not in accordance with the tendency of modern chemic nomenclature, which seeks to express structure, not properties. The organic bases or alkaloids are not all of the same type, and when their structure is elucidated systematic names will be found for them. Until then there is no particular gain in indicating them as a group.
-id is similar to "in."
-ol indicates alcoholic structure, *i. e.*, presence of the group HO (hydroxyl), *e. g.*, alcohol, glycerol, phenol.
-one is applied to bodies related to the starches and sugars. It is, however, not used with this significance in "peptone," which word is not formed according to any established system.
-ose indicates a carbohydrate, *e. g.*, glucose, although it is also occasionally applied to the results of digestion of proteids, *e. g.*, albumose.
-ous denotes the lower of two degrees of valency assumed by an element and incidentally indicates, in many cases, a small amount of oxygen.
The word *sulphonic* indicates the group HSO_3.

SUNDRY ABBREVIATIONS.

Am.	American.
Arab.	Arabic.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.
Beng.	Bengalese.
B. P., Br. P.	British Pharmacopeia.
B. Ph., Br. Ph.	" "
Bret.	Breton.
Celt.	Celtic.
Comp.	Comparative.
D., Du.	Dutch.
Dim.	Diminutive.
Elec.	Electricity.
Eng.	English.
F., Fem.	Feminine.
Fr.	French.
Gael.	Gaelic.
Ger.	German.
G. Ph.	German Pharmacopeia.
Gr.	Greek.
Heb.	Hebrew.
Icel.	Icelandic.
It.	Italian.
Jav.,	Javanese.
L., or Lat.	Latin.
Masc.	Masculine.
ME.	Middle English.
Med.	Medicine; Medical.
Neg.	Negative.
N. F.	National Formulary.
Obs.	Obsolete.
O. D., O. Du.	Old Dutch.
O. Fr.	Old French.
O. L. G.	Old Low German.
Ophth.	Ophthalmology; Ophthalmologic.
Pers.	Persian.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
Pg.	Portuguese.
pl.	Plural.
priv.	Privative.
Sax.	Saxon.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Sp.	Spanish.
Superl.	Superlative.
Surg.	Surgery; Surgical.
Teut.	Teutonic.
Unof.	Unofficial.
U. S. Ph., U. S. P.	United States Pharmacopeia.

MATHEMATIC MEMORANDA.

To reduce grams to grains, multiply by 15.432. To reduce grains to grams, multiply by 0.0648. To reduce kilograms to pounds, multiply by 2.2046. To reduce ounces to grams, multiply by 28.349. To reduce inches to meters, multiply by 0.0254. To reduce inches to centimeters, multiply by 2.540. To reduce centimeters to inches, multiply by 0.3937. To reduce pints to cubic centimeters, multiply by 567.936. To reduce liters to gallons, multiply by 0.22. To reduce gallons to liters, multiply by 4.548. 1 grain = 0.064799 gram. 1 gram = 15.43235 grains. 1 millimeter = 0.03937 inch. 1 liter = 1.76077 pints. 1 minim = 0.91 grain of water. 1 line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch. 1 μ = one-thousandth of a millimeter, 1 micron, or 1 micromillimeter, or 0.001 mm. 1 oz. (*Avoirdupois*) = 28.34954 grams. 1 oz. (*Troy*) = 31.10349 grams. 1 cc. of water at 4° C. = 1 gram. 30 in. (barometer) = 761.986 millimeters.

VALUES OF LETTERS USED IN PRONUNCIATION.

In giving the pronunciation, the word has been divided into syllables according to the following plan: When a vowel is long and is followed by a consonant, the latter is considered as belonging to the succeeding syllable; *e. g.*, pet-*ro′*-le-um. When the vowel is short the consonant is considered as of the syllable containing the vowel; *e. g.*, man-*ip*-u-la′-shun.

The vowels have then the following values: a, e, i, o, u, when immediately followed by a hyphen or at the end of a word, are long—a = *ay* in may; e = *ee* in feel; i = *i* in mine; o = *ow* in flow; u = *ew* in new. When followed by a consonant and not marked with a - above, a = *a* in cat; e = *e* in met; i = *i* in sit; o = *o* in not; u = *u* in but; oo = *oo* in boot. Consonants: ch = *ch* in cherry; g = *g* in get; j = *j* in joy; n(g) = *ng* in gong.

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THE NEW STUDENTS'

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A

A [*ȧ, ȧv*, or *aμ*, without]. 1. The Greek letter *alpha*, called alpha privative, equivalent to the prefix *un* or *in*. It denotes absence or want of the thing or quality expressed by the root of the word. 2. Symbol of *Argon*.

Aa [*ȧvá*, of each]. An abbreviation, written **āā**, used in prescriptions to denote repetition of the same quantity for each item.

Ab [*ab*, from]. A Latin preposition signifying *from*.

Abaca (*ab'-ak-ah*, Sp. pron. *ah-vah-kah'*). Manilla hemp. See *Hemp*. Also *Musa textilis*, the plant which produces it.

Abadie's Sign. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Abaptiston (*ah-bap-tis'-ton*) [*ȧ* priv.; *βάπτιστος*, immersed]. A trephine so shaped that penetration of the brain is impossible.

Abarthrosis (*ab-ar-thro'-sis*) [*ab*, from; *arthrosis*, a joint]. Same as *Diarthrosis*, or *Abarticulation*.

Abarticular (*ab-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*ab*, from; *articulus*, joint]. Not connected with or not situated near a joint.

Abarticulation (*ab-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *articulatio*, joint]. 1. Same as *Diarthrosis;* sometimes also a synonym of *Synarthrosis*. 2. A luxation.

Abasia (*ah-ba'-ze-ah*) [*ȧ* priv.; *βάσις*, a step]. Motor incoordination in walking. See *Astasia*.

Abasic (*ah-ba'-sik*) [*ȧ* priv.; *βάσις*, a step]. Pertaining to, or affected with, abasia.

Abattoir (*ah-bat-war'*) [Fr.]. A slaughter-house or establishment for the killing and dressing of animals.

Abaxial (*ab-ak'-se-al*) [*ab*, from; *axis*, an axle]. Not situated in the line of the axis.

Abbé's Catgut Rings, rings composed of eight or ten turns of heavy catgut in the shape of an oval, with inside diameter of two inches, for use in intestinal anastomosis. **A. Condenser.** See *Illuminator, Abbé*. **A. Illuminator.** See *Illuminator*.

Abdomen (*ab-do'-men*) [*abdere*, to hide]. The large inferior cavity of the trunk, extending from the pelvic cavity to the diaphragm, and bounded in front and at the sides by the lower ribs and abdominal muscles, and behind by the vertebral column, the psoas and the quadratus lumborum muscles. It is artificially divided into nine regions by two circular lines, the upper parallel with the cartilages of the ninth ribs, the lower with the iliac crests, and by two lines from the cartilages of the eighth rib to the center of Poupart's ligament. The regions thus formed are, above, the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and the left hypochondriac; in the middle, the right lumbar, umbilical, and left lumbar; and below, the right inguinal, the hypogastric, and the left inguinal. **A., Pendulous,** a relaxed condition of the abdominal walls in which the latter hang down over the pubis.

Abdominal (*ab-dom'-in-al*) [*abdere*, to hide]. Pertaining to or connected with the abdomen. **A. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm*. **A. Aorta,** the part of the aorta below the diaphragm. **A. Aponeurosis.** See *Aponeurosis*. **A. Bandage.** See *A. Binder*. **A. Binder,** a broad bandage of muslin or flannel applied to the abdomen for making pressure after delivery or after an operation. Sometimes a many-tailed bandage is used. **A. Brain,** the solar plexus. **A. Breathing.** See *A. Respiration*. **A. Compress,** a form of local pack, made by forming folds of a coarse linen towel of sufficient breadth to reach from the ensiform cartilage to the pubis; one of the folds is then wrung out of cold water, applied,

and the remainder is rolled around the body so as to retain it in position. **A. Dropsy,** ascites. **A. Gestation.** See *Pregnancy, Extra-uterine.* **A. Hysteria,** an hysteric condition simulating peritonitis, in which the abdomen becomes extremely painful to the touch, swollen, and distended with gas. **A. Line,** the linea alba. **A. Muscles,** the internal and external obliques, the transversalis, rectus, pyramidalis, and quadratus lumborum. **A. Press.** See *Prelum Abdominale.* **A. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of.* **A. Regions.** See *Abdomen.* **A. Respiration,** R. carried on chiefly by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A. Ring, External,** a triangular opening in the fibers of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle transmitting the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female. **A. Ring, Internal,** an oval aperture in the fascia transversalis that transmits the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female. **A. Section.** See *Celiotomy.* **A. Surgery,** the branch of surgery that deals with the lesions of the abdominal viscera and the operations performed upon them through incisions in the abdominal walls. **A. Typhus,** Enteric Fever.

Abdomino-anterior (*ab-dom'-in-o-an-te'-re-or*). Having the belly forward (used of the fetus in utero).

Abdomino-genital (*ab-dom'-in-o-jen'-it-al*). Relating to the abdomen and the genitalia. **A. Nerve, Inferior,** the ilio-inguinal nerve. **A. Nerve, Superior,** the ilio-hypogastric nerve.

Abdomino-posterior (*ab-dom'-in-o-pos-te'-re-or*). Having the belly toward the mother's back (used of the fetus in utero).

Abdomino-scrotal (*ab-dom'-in-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the abdomen and the scrotum. **A. Muscle,** the cremaster muscle.

Abdomino-thoracic (*ab-dom'-in-o-tho-ras'-ik*). Relating to the abdomen and thorax.

Abdomino-vesical (*ab-dom'-in-o-ves'-ik-al*). Relating to the abdomen and the urinary bladder. **A. Pouch,** a fold of the peritoneum in which are comprised the urachal fossæ.

Abducens (*ab-du'-senz*) [L., "leading away"]. A term applied to certain muscles, or their nerves, that draw the related part from the median line of the body. Also, the sixth pair of nerves supplying the external recti of the eyes. **A. oculi,** the external rectus muscle of the eye.

Abducent (*ab-du'-sent*). Abducting.

Abduct (*ab-dukt'*) [*abducere*]. To draw away from the median line, as to abduct a limb.

Abduction (*ab-duk'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. The withdrawal of a part from the axis of the body. 2. The recession or separation from each other of the parts of a fractured bone.

Abductor (*ab-duk'-tor*). Same as *Abducens.* **A. Auris.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Aberrant (*ab-er'-ant*) [*ab*, from; *errare*, to wander]. Deviating from the normal or regular type, in appearance, structure, course, etc., as the aberrant duct of the testis or liver, aberrant arteries, etc.

Aberration (*ab-er-a'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *errare*, to wander]. Deviation from the normal; mental derangement; fetal malformation; vicarious menstruation; escape of the fluids of the body by an unnatural channel. In optics, any imperfection of focalization or refraction of a lens. **A., Chromatic,** the dispersion arising from unequal refraction of light of different parts of the spectrum. The violet rays, being more refrangible than the red rays, are brought to a focus nearer the lens, and the image is surrounded by a halo of colors. **A., Mental,** a degree of paranoia that may or may not amount to insanity. **A., Spheric,** the excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central part, producing an imperfect focus and a blurred image.

Abies (*a'-be-ēz*) [L.]. A genus of coniferous plants, including the fir, hemlock, and spruce. **A. balsamea,** Silver Fir, Balsam Fir, or Balm of Gilead, a tree of the nat. ord. *Conifera*, from which is derived the Terebinthina Canadensis. **A. canadensis,** Hemlock Spruce; bark of the Canadian Fir-tree. It is used as an astringent in various local and internal conditions. It yields Pix Canadensis. **A. excelsa,** Norway Spruce. It yields Pix Burgundica. **A. pectinata,** the European Silver Fir. Its buds are resinous, balsamic, and sudorific. Unof. **A. Preparations,** Extractum Abietis Canadensis Liquidum (B. P.). Dose ♏xv–lx (1–4). Glycerinum Abietis (B. P.). Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Geddes' Fluid-Extract of Hemlock Bark. Dose ♏v–x (0.3–0.6).

Abietene (*a-bi'-et-ēn*), C_7H_{16}. A hydrocarbon, obtained from the *Pinus sabiniana*, a California nut pine. It is an aromatic, volatile liquid, agreeing in composition with normal heptane. It is extensively used as a popular remedy; called, also, *Erasene.* Unof.

Abietic, Abietinic (*ab-i-et'-ik, ab-i-et-in'-ik*) [*Abies*]. Pertaining to the genus *Abies*, as *Abietic Acid*, $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$ or $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in the resin of *Abies excelsa* and *Larix europea.*

Abietin (*a-bi'-et-in*) [*Abies*]. A resinous principle obtained from the turpentine of various species of pine and fir. **A. Anhydrid,** $C_{44}H_{62}O_4$, the main constituent of *Resin.*

Abietite (*ab'-i-et-īt*), $C_4H_8O_3$. A sugar re-

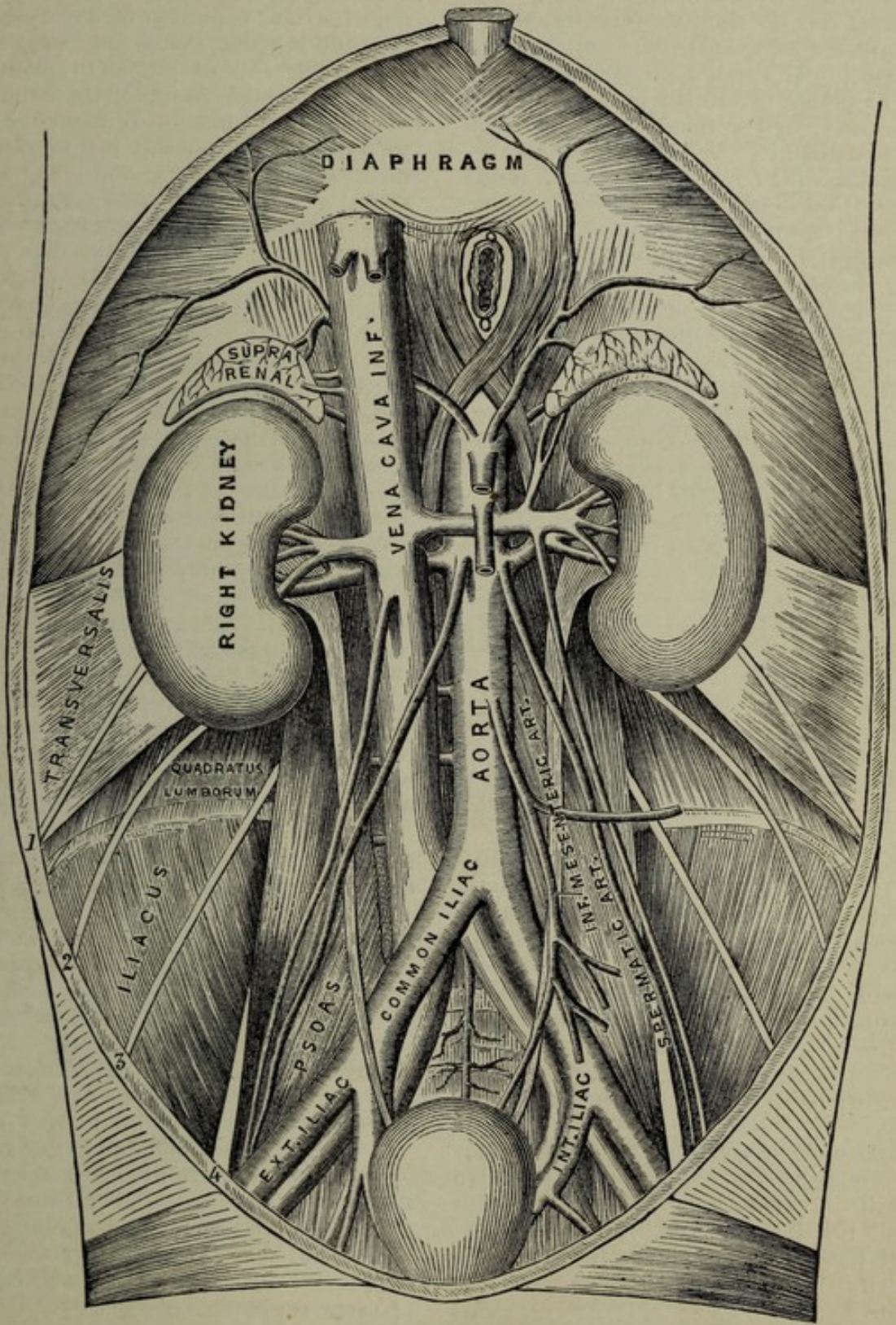


Diagram of the Course and Relations of the Abdominal Aorta and Inferior Vena Cava.—(*Holden.*)

sembling mannite, found in the needles of the European Silver Fir, *Abies pectinata*.

Abiogenesis (*ab-i-o-jen'-es-is*) [ἀ priv.; βιός, life, and *genesis*]. The (theoretic) production of living by non-living matter. The older term was *Spontaneous Generation*.

Abirritant (*ab-ir'-it-ant*) [*ab*, from; *irritare*, to irritate]. 1. Tending to diminish irritation; soothing. 2. Relating to diminished sensitiveness. 3. A remedy or agent that allays irritation.

Abirritation (*ab-ir-it-a'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *irritare*, to irritate]. Diminished tissue-irritability; atony or asthenia.

Ablactation (*ab-lak-ta'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *lactare*, to give suck]. The weaning of a child. The end of the suckling period.

Ablate (*ab-late'*) [*ab*, from; *latum*, from *ferre*, to bear]. To remove, to cut off.

Ablation (*ab-la'-shun*) [*ab*, from; *latum*, from *ferre*, to bear]. Removal of a part, as a tumor, by amputation, excision, etc.

Ablatio retinæ (*ab-la'-she-o ret-in'-e*). Detachment of the retina.

Ablepharia (*ah-b'lef-a'-re-ah*) [ἀ priv.; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. The condition of the absence of the eyelids.

Blepharon (*ah-blef'-ar-on*) [ἀ priv.; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Absence of the eyelids.

Ablepharous (*ah-blef'-ar-us*) [ἀ priv.; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Without eyelids.

Ablepsia (*ah-blep'-se-ah*) [ἀβλεψία, without sight]. 1. Blindness. 2. Dulness of perception.

Abluent (*ab'-lu-ent*) [*abluere*, to wash away]. Detergent. That which cleanses or washes away.

Ablution (*ab-lu'-shun*) [*abluere*, to wash away]. Washing or cleansing the body. Separation of chemic impurities by washing.

Abnormal (*ab-nor'-mal*) [*ab*, away from; *norma*, a law]. Not normal; not conformable with nature or with the general rule.

Abnormality (*ab-nor-mal'-it-e*) [*ab*, away from; *norma*, a law]. The quality of being abnormal; a deformity or malformation.

Abnormity (*ab-nor'-mit-e*). Same as *Abnormality*.

Abomasum (*ab-o-ma'-sum*) [*ab*, away; *omasum*, paunch]. The reed or proper digestive stomach of ruminating mammals. Also called "fourth," or "true," stomach.

Aboral (*ab-o'-ral*) [*ab*, away from; *os*, the mouth]. Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.

Abort (*ab-ort'*) [*ab*, from; *ortus*, from *oriri*, to grow]. 1. To miscarry; to expel the fetus before it is viable. 2. To prevent the full development, as of a disease. 3. To come short of full development.

Abortient (*ab-or'-shent*) [*ab*, from; *oriri*, to grow]. Abortive; abortifacient.

Abortifacient (*ab-or-te-fa'-shent*) [*abortus*; *facere*, to make]. 1. Causing abortion. 2. A drug or agent inducing the expulsion of the fetus.

Abortion (*ab-or'-shun*) [*abortus*, a miscarriage]. The expulsion of the ovum before the child is viable, that is, occurring any time before the end of the sixth month. By some authors expulsion of the ovum during the first three months is termed *abortion*; from this time to viability it is termed *immature delivery*, or *miscarriage*, and from the period of viability to that of maturity, *premature delivery*. **A., Accidental.** See *A., Spontaneous.* **A., Artificial,** that produced intentionally. **A., Criminal,** when not demanded for therapeutic reasons. **A., Habitual,** repeated A. in successive pregnancies, usually due to syphilis. **A., Incomplete,** when the membranes or the placenta is retained. **A., Induced.** See *A., Artificial.* **A., Inevitable,** when the embryo or fetus is dead, or when there is an extensive detachment or rupture of the ovum. **A., Missed,** the death of the fetus and not followed within two weeks by its expulsion. **A., Spontaneous,** that not induced by artificial means.

Abortionist (*ab-or'-shun-ist*) [*abortus*, a miscarriage]. One who criminally produces abortions; especially one who follows the business of producing abortions.

Abortive (*ab-or'-tiv*) [*abortus*, a miscarriage]. Prematurely born; coming to an untimely end; incompletely developed; cutting short the course of a disease; abortifacient.

Abortus (*ab-or'-tus*) [L.]. An aborted fetus; abortion.

Aboulia (*ah-boo'-le-ah*). See *Abulia*.

Aboulomania (*ah-boo lo-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Abulomania*.

Abrachia (*ah-bra'-ke-ah*) [ἀ priv.; βραχίων, arm]. The condition of an armless monster.

Abrachiocephalia (*ah-bra-ke-o-sef-a'-le ah*) [ἀ priv.; βραχίων, arm; κεφαλή, head]. Absence of the head and arms.

Abrachius (*ah-bra'-ke-us*). A monster without arms. See *Abrachia*.

Abrasio (*ab-ra'-ze-o*) [L.]. An abrasion. **A. corneæ,** a scraping off of the superficial epithelium of the cornea.

Abrasion (*ab-ra'-zhun*) [*ab*, from; *radere*, to rub]. The rubbing off of the cutaneous or mucous surface by an injury.

Abrin (*a'-brin*). The chemic ferment or poisonous principle of jequirity. It has been employed in the study of immunity.

Abrotanum (*ab-rot'-an-um*) [ἀβρότονον, an aromatic plant]. The plant called Southern Wood, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Abrus (*a'-brus*) [ἁβρός, pretty]. Jequirity; Indian Licorice. The seeds of *A. precatorius*, or Wild Licorice. Its properties are thought

to be due to the presence of certain ferments. See *Abrin*. Infusions applied to the conjunctiva or to any mucous surface induce violent purulent inflammation with growth of false membrane. It is used in producing artificial conjunctivitis.

Abscess (*ab'-ses*) [*abscessus*, a departure or separation]. A localized collection of pus surrounded by a wall of lymph. According to location, abscesses are named *Dorsal*, *Iliac*, *Mammary*, *Ischio-rectal*, *Perityphlitic*, *Retropharyngeal*, *Urethral*, etc. **A., Alveolar,** abscess in the gum or alveolus. **A., Atheromatous,** an area of softening in the wall of a vessel the result of sclerotic endarteritis. **A., Bursal,** abscess in the bursæ. **A., Canalicular,** mammary abscess that communicates with a milk duct. **A., Chronic,** or *Cold Abscess*, one of slow and apparently non-inflammatory development, generally about a bone, joint, or gland. It is usually tuberculous and contains cheesy material. **A., Cold.** See *A. Chronic*. **A., Congestive,** the pus appears at a point distant from where it is formed. **A., Embolic,** formed at the seat of a septic embolus. **A., Metastatic.** See *A. Embolic*. **A., Miliary,** a small embolic abscess. **A., Primary,** one formed at the seat of pyogenic infection. **A., Psoas,** one arising from disease of the lumbar or lower dorsal vertebræ, the pus descending in the sheath of the psoas muscle, and usually pointing beneath Poupart's ligament. **A., Pyemic.** See *Pyemia*. **A., Residual,** one formed in or about the residues of former inflammation. **A., Tuberculous.** Same as *A., Chronic*.

Abscissæ (*ab-sis'-se*) [*ab*, away; *scindere*, to cut]. The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles, to show by a diagram the relations of two series of facts, as, *e. g.*, the number of pulse-beats, or the temperature record in given periods of time.

Abscission (*ab-sish'-un*) [*ab*, from; *scindere*, to cut]. Removal of a part by cutting.

Absinthe (*ab'sinth*). See *Absinthium*.

Absinthin (*ab-sin'-thin*) [*absinthium*]. A bitter crystalline principle obtainable from wormwood. See *Absinthium*.

Absinthism (*ab-sinth'-izm*). A disease similar to alcoholism, the result of the excessive use of absinthe. It is characterized by general muscular debility and mental disturbances, that may proceed to convulsions, acute mania, or general paralysis.

Absinthium (*ab-sinth'-e-um*) [L.]. Wormwood. The leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*. A. contains a volatile oil and an intensely bitter principle, *Absinthin*, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$, which is a narcotic poison. A. increases cardiac action, produces tremor and epileptiform convulsions. Dose gr. xx–xl (1.3–2.6), in infusion. It is used as a stomachic tonic. *Absinthe*, a French liquor, is an alcoholic solution of the oil exhibited with oils of anise, marjoram, and other aromatic oils.

Absinthol (*ab-sinth'-ol*), $C_{10}H_{16}O$. The principal constituent of oil of wormwood; it is isomeric with ordinary camphor.

Absorb (*ab-sorb'*) [*ab*, from; *sorbere*, to suck up]. To suck up or imbibe; to take within one's self.

Absorbent (*ab-sor'-bent*) [*absorbere*, to suck in]. 1. Absorbing, capable of absorbing. 2. An organ or part that absorbs. 3. A term applied to the *Lacteals* and *Lymphatics*. 4. In materia medica, a drug or medicine that produces absorption of diseased tissue. **A. Glands.** See *Lymphatics*. **A. System,** the lacteals and lymphatics, with their associated glands.

Absorptiometer (*ab-sorp-te-om'-et-er*) [*absorption*; *μέτρον*, measure]. A device for measuring the thickness of the layer of liquid that is taken up between two glass plates by capillary attraction. Used in conjunction with a spectro-photometer, it serves as a hematoscope.

Absorption (*ab-sorp'-shun*) [*absorbere*, to suck in]. The permeation or imbibition of one body by another. **A. Lines** or **Bands,** dark lines of the spectrum, called Fraunhofer's lines, caused by the arrest or absorption of the ethereal waves of certain lengths and rapidities, mainly by vapors of the sun's atmosphere. **A., Interstitial,** the removal by the absorbent system of effete matters.

Absorptive (*ab-sorp'-tiv*) [*absorbere*, to suck in]. Having the power or function of absorbing.

Abstergent (*ab-ster'-jent*) [*abs*, from; *tergere*, to cleanse]. Cleansing, detergent. See *Detergent*.

Abstersive (*ab-ster'-siv*) [*abstersivus*]. Abstergent.

Abstract (*ab'-strakt*) [*abstrahere*, to draw away]. In pharmacy, a solid preparation in which two parts of the drug are represented by one part of the abstract (which is compounded with milk-sugar). Abstracts are double the strength of the fluid extracts.

Abterminal (*ab-ter'-min-al*) [*ab*, from; *terminus*, end]. Passing from tendinous into muscular tissue (used of electric currents).

Abulia (*ah-bu'-le-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *βουλή*, will]. Loss or defect of will-power.

Abulic (*ah-bu'-lik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *βουλή*, will]. Characterized by or affected with abulia.

Abulomania (*ah-bu-lo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *βουλή*, will; *μανία*, madness]. A disease of the mind characterized by imperfect or lost will-power.

Acacia (*ah-ka'-she-ah*) [L.]. 1. A large genus of leguminous trees, shrubs, and

herbs, many of them Australian or African. A number of the species are medicinal, and some are poisonous. The bark is usually very astringent. Gum arabic is produced by various species. 2. **A. anthelmintica.** See *Mussanin*. *A. catechu.* See *Catechu*. *A. lebbek*, *A. nilotica*, *A. vera*, and *A. verek*, are among the species that furnish gum arabic. 3. Gum Arabic. A nearly white, transparent gum, exuding from *Acacia Senegal.* Soluble in water. It is used in the manufacture of mucilage, and contains *Arabin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical in composition with cane sugar. **A., Mucilago,** acacia 34, water, to make 100 parts; incompatible with alcoholic tinctures. **A., Syrup.,** mucilage 25, syrup. simp. 75. It is used in various mixtures as a demulcent and to suspend insoluble powders.

Acalypha (*ah-kal'-if-ah*) [ἀκαλυφής, unveiled]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. **A., Ext. Liq.** Dose ♏ x–ʒj (0.6–4.0). *A. fruticosa*, of India, is useful in dyspepsia and diarrhea, and is tonic and alterant. *A. hispida* has similar uses. *A. indica*, a euphorbiaceous plant, common in India. The leaves are expectorant, emetic, laxative. **A., Succus.** Dose for an infant ʒj (4.0). Unof. *A. virginica*, of North America, is diuretic and expectorant.

Acanthia lectularia (*ak-an'-the-ah lek-chu-la'-re-ah*) [L.]. The common bedbug.

Acanthial (*ak-an'-the-al*) [ἀκάνθιον, a little thorn]. Pertaining to the acanthion.

Acanthion (*ak-an'-the-on*) [ἀκάνθιον, a little thorn]. A point at the base of the nasal spine.

Acanthoma (*ak-an-tho'-mah*) [ἄκανθα, a spine]. A localized excessive growth in any part of the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

Acanthosis (*ak-an-tho'-sis*) [ἄκανθα, thorn]. Any skin disease marked by abnormalities in the prickle-cell layer. **A. nigricans,** a general pigmentation of the skin, with papillary, mole-like growths; a rare condition.

Acardia (*ah-kar'-de-ah*) [ἀ priv.; καρδία, heart]. Congenital absence of the heart.

Acariasis (*ak-ar-i'-as-is*) [ἀ priv.; κείρειν, to cut]. See *Mange*.

Acarid, Acaridan (*ak'-ar-id*, *ak-ar'-id-an*) [ἀκαρής, small, tiny]. Pertaining to *Acarus*.

Acarinosis (*ak-ar-in-o'-sis*) [*acarus*, a mite]. Any disease, as the itch, produced by a mite, or acarid.

Acarodermatitis (*ak-ar-o-der-mat-i'-tis*) [*acarus*, a mite; *dermatitis*]. Dermatitis caused by acari, or mites.

Acaroid (*ak'-ar-oid*) [*Acarus*, a mite]. Mite-like. **A. Gum,** Botany Bay Gum; Resina lutea. An aromatic resin used in Australia as a remedy for gastric troubles, intestinal catarrhs, diarrheas, etc. Dose grs. viij–xvj, (0.5–1.0), in alcoholic solution. Unof. **A. Resin,** Black Boy Gum. The resin of various species of *Xanthorrhea*. Benzoic acid is prepared from it, and it is said to have the properties of storax, and balsam of Peru.

Acarus (*ak'-ar-us*) [ἀ priv.; κείρειν, to cut (because so small)]. The mite, or tick, a parasite of man and animals.

Acataphasia (*ah-kat-af-a'-ze-ah*) [ἀ priv.; κατά, after; φάσις, utterance]. A disorder in the syntactical arrangement of uttered speech, due to some central lesion.

Acathectic (*ak-ah-thek'-tik*) [ἀκαθεκτός, unretained]. A term applied by Liebermeister, to that form of icterus caused by pathologic changes in the liver cells through which they become unable to retain their secretion.

Acaudal, Acaudate (*ah-kaw'-dal*, *ah-kaw'-dāt*) [ἀ priv.; *cauda*, a tail]. Tailless.

Acceleration (*ak-sel-er-a'-shun*) [*accelerare*, to hasten]. Quickening, as of the rate of the pulse, or of the respiration.

Accelerator (*ak-sel'-er-a-tor*) [L.]. That which accelerates. **A. Nerves,** nerves passing from the medulla to the heart and conducting stimuli that cause acceleration of the heart's action. **A. Urinæ,** a muscle of the penis the function of which is to expel the last drops in urination, to expel the semen, and to assist erection. The sphincter vaginæ is its analogue in the female.

Accentuation (*ak-sen-tu-a'-shun*) [*accentuare*]. Increased loudness or distinctness.

Accessory (*ak'-ses-o-re*, or *ak-ses'-o-re*) [*accessorius*]. A term applied to certain glands, muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc., that are auxiliary in function, course, etc., to the principal. Certain small muscles, as the lumbricales, are regarded as accessory to more important muscles.

Accidental (*ak-se-dent'-al*) [*accidentalis*]. 1. Due to, or caused by, an accident. 2. Intercurrent; having no essential connection with other conditions or symptoms.

Accipiter (*ak-sip'-it-er*) [L., a hawk]. A facial bandage with tails radiating like the claws of a hawk.

Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization (*ak-kli-mat-a'-shun*, *ak-lim-a'-shun*, *ak-kli-mat-iz-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *clima*, climate]. The process of becoming accustomed to the climate, soil, water, etc., of a country to which a plant, animal, person, or a people has removed.

Accommodation (*ak-om-o-da'-shun*) [*accommodare*, to adjust]. Adaptation or adjustment, particularly the adjustment of the eye for different distances. **A., Absolute,** the accommodation of either eye separately. **A., Histologic,** the occurrence of changes in the morphology and function of cells following changed conditions. **A., Negative,** the condition of the eye at rest. **A. of the Eye,** that

function of the ciliary muscle and lens whereby objects at different distances are clearly seen. It depends upon the inherent elasticity of the lens, which when the ciliary muscle of an emmetropic eye is at rest, is adapted to the proper focalization of theoretically parallel rays of light. Objects nearer, to be clearly seen, require a greater refracting power on the part of the eye because the rays from such objects are more divergent. This additional refracting power is gained by an increased antero-posterior diameter of the lens, brought about by the contraction of the ciliary muscle, which occasions a loosening of the suspensory ligament and a thickening of the lens by its own elasticity. **A. Phosphenes,** the peripheral light-streak seen in the dark after the act of accommodation. **A., Range of,** the distance between the nearest point of distinct vision, and the most distant point.

Accouchement (*ak-koosh-mon(g′)*) [Fr.]. The French term for childbirth. **A. Forcé,** rapid and forcible delivery with the hand.

Accoucheur (*ak-koo-shur′*) [Fr.]. A male midwife.

Accoucheuse (*ak-koo-shu(r)z′*) [Fr.]. A female midwife.

Accretion (*ak-re′-shun*) [*ad*, to; *crescere*, to increase]. A term denoting the manner by which crystalline and certain organic forms increase their material substance. Also, the adherence of parts normally separate.

Accumulator (*ak-u′-mu-la-tor*) [*accumulare*, to heap up]. An apparatus to store electricity.

A. C. E. Mixture. An anesthetic mixture composed of alcohol 1 part, chloroform 2 parts, ether 3 parts. See *Anesthetic.*

Acentric (*ah-sen′-trik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κέντρον*, center]. Not eccentric; not originating in, or pertaining to, a nerve center; peripheric.

Acephalia (*ah-sef-a′-le-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head]. The absence of the head.

Acephalism (*ah-sef′-al-izm*) [*a* priv; *κεφαλή*, head]. See *Acephalia.*

Acephalobrachia (*ah-sef-al-o-bra′-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *βραχίων*, arm]. Absence of the head and arms.

Acephalobrachius (*ah-sef-al-o-bra′-ke-us*) [*ἀ*; *κεφαλή*; *βραχίων*]. A monster with neither head nor arms.

Acephalocardia (*ah-sef-al-o-kar′-de-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *καρδία*, heart]. Absence of the head and heart.

Acephalocardius (*ah-sef-al-o-kar′-de-us*) [*ἀ*; *κεφαλή*; *καρδία*]. A monster with neither head nor heart.

Acephalochiria (*ah-sef-al-o-ki′-re-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *χείρ*, hand]. Absence of the head and hands.

Acephalochirus (*ah-sef-al-o-ki′-rus*) [see *Acephalochiria*]. A monster with neither head nor hands.

Acephalocyst (*ah-sef′-al-o-sist*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *κύστις*, a bladder]. The bladder-worm. A headless, sterile hydatid, found in the liver and other organs. **A. racemosa,** the hydatid mole of the uterus.

Acephalogaster (*ah-sef-al-o-gas′-ter*) [*ἀκεφαλός*, headless; *γαστήρ*, belly]. A monster with neither head nor stomach.

Acephalogasteria (*ah-sef-al-o-gas-te′-re-ah*). Absence of the head and stomach. See *Acephalogaster.*

Acephalopodia (*ah-sef-al-o-po′-de-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *πούς*, foot]. Absence of the head and feet.

Acephalopodius (*ah-sef-al-o-po′-de-us*). A monster with neither head nor feet. See *Acephalopodia.*

Acephalorrhachia (*ah-sef-al-or-a′-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Absence of the head and vertebral column.

Acephalostomia (*ah-sef-al-o-sto′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head; *στόμα*, mouth]. Absence of the head, with a mouth-like opening on the superior aspect.

Acephalostomus (*ah-sef-al-os′-to-mus*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*; *στόμα*]. A monster without a head, but with a mouth-like aperture.

Acephalous (*ah-sef′-al-us*) [*ἀκεφαλός*, headless]. Headless.

Acephalus (*ah-sef′-al-us*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κεφαλή*, head]. 1. A species of omphalositic monsters characterized by complete absence of the head and usually of the upper extremities. It is the commonest condition among the omphalosites. 2. A variety of the foregoing species marked by the highest form of development. The head is absent, but there is at least one superior extremity, and the thorax is generally fairly well-developed.

Acervulus, or **Acervulus cerebri** (*as-er′-vu-lus ser′-e-bri*). Concretionary matter near the base of the pineal gland, consisting of alkaline phosphates and carbonates, with amyloid matter; brain-sand.

Acescence (*as-es′-ens*) [*acescere*, to grow sour]. 1. The process of becoming sour; the quality of being somewhat sour. 2. A disease of wines, whereby they become sour owing to the agency of *Mycoderma aceti.*

Acetabular (*as-et-ab′-u-lar*) [*acetabulum*, a cup]. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

Acetabulum (*as-et-ab′-u-lum*) [*acetabulum*, a small cup]. A cup-shaped depression on the outer aspect of the innominate bone for the reception of the head of the femur.

Acetal (*as′-et-al*) [*acetum*, vinegar]; $C_6H_{14}O_2$. Ethidene diethylate, a colorless, liquid, with an ethereal odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black. It is sparingly soluble in

water; boils at 104° C.; sp.gr. at 20° is 0.8304. Its action is that of a soporific. Dose ʒj (4.0).

Acetaldehyd (*as-et-al′-de-hid*). The normal aldehyd; ethaldehyd. See *Aldehyd.*

Acetamid (*as-et′-am-id*), C_2H_5NO. A white crystalline solid produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

Acetanilid (*as-et-an′-il-id*), C_8H_9NO. Phenylacetamid. A white, crystalline solid, produced by boiling anilin and glacial acetic acid together for several hours, the crystalline mass being then distilled. It melts at 114° and boils at 295°. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. Under the name *antifebrin* it is prescribed as an antipyretic. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65), not exceeding gr. xxx (2.0) in the 24 hours.

Acetate (*as′-et-āt*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. Any salt of acetic acid.

Acetic (*as-e′-tik*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. Pertaining to *acetum* or vinegar; sour. See *Acid, Acetic.* **A. Fermentation,** the development of acetic acid by the activity of the *Mycoderma aceti.*

Acetin (*as′-et-in*) [*acetum*, vinegar], $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. A chemic compound formed by the union of glycerol and acetic acid.

Aceto-acetic Acid. See *Acid, Diacetic.*

Acetometer (*as-et-om′-et-er*) [*acetum*, vinegar; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument used in the quantitive determination of acetic acid.

Acetone (*as′-et-ōn*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_3H_6O. Dimethyl ketone. A colorless, mobile liquid, of peculiar odor and burning taste, present in crude wood-spirit; it occurs in small quantities in the blood and in normal urine, and in considerable quantities at times in the urine of diabetic patients. It is miscible with ether, alcohol, and water.

Acetonemia (*as-et-o-ne′-me-ah*) [*acetone; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of acetone in the blood.

Acetones (*as′-et-ōnz*). A class of compounds that may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehyds in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radicle.

Acetonitril (*as-et-o-ni′-tril*), CH_3CN. Methyl cyanid. It is a colorless liquid.

Acetono-resorcin. A combination of two molecules of resorcin and one molecule of acetone, obtained by heating together 15 gm. resorcin, 100 gm. acetone, and 50 gm. concentrated hydrochloric acid. It appears as small, anhydrous, prismatic crystals, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, or chloroform, but readily soluble in alkalies.

Acetonuria (*as-et-ōn-u′-re-ah*) [*acetone; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of acetone in the urine.

Acetophenone (*as-et-o-fe′-nōn*), $C_6H_5(CO)(CH_3)$. "Hypnone;" an hypnotic and antiseptic. It results from the action of zinc methyl upon benzoyl chlorid and crystallizes in large plates, melts at 20.5°, and boils at 202°. It is without satisfactory action. Dose ♏iv–xv (0.26–1.0).

Acetous (*as-e′-tus*) [*acetum*, vinegar]. Resembling vinegar; pertaining to, or charged with vinegar or acetic acid.

Acetphenetidin (*as-et-fe-net′-id-in*). See *Phenacetin.*

Acet-toluide (*as-et-tol′-u-ed*), $C_7H_7NH.C_2H_3O$. Aceto-orthotoluide. An antipyretic resembling acetanilid. The dose is not accurately determined.

Acetum (*as-e′-tum*) [*gen., Aceti: pl., Aceta*]. [L.]. Vinegar. An impure, dilute acetic acid produced by acetous fermentation of wine, cider, or other fruit-juice. In pharmacy, a solution of the active principles of certain drugs in dilute acetic acid. **A. aromaticum** (N. F.) ["aromatic vinegar"], a mixture of alcohol, water, and acetic acid, aromatized with the oils of rosemary, lavender, juniper, peppermint, cassia, lemon, and cloves. **A. britannicum,** an aromatic vinegar consisting of glacial acetic acid 600.0, camphor 60.0, oil of cloves 2.0, oil of cinnamon 1.0, oil of lavender 0.5.

Acetyl (*as′-et-il*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_2H_3O. A univalent radicle supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyd may be regarded as the hydrid and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl. **A. Chlorid,** C_2H_3OCl, a colorless liquid, used as a reagent. **A. Peroxid,** $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$, a thick liquid, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by ether and alcohol. It is a powerful oxidizing agent. It is decomposed in sunlight and explodes violently when heated.

Acetylene (*as-et′-il-ēn*) [*acetum*, vinegar], C_2H_2. A colorless gas, with a characteristic, unpleasant odor, burning with a luminous, smoky flame. It is formed by the imperfect combustion of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. The *acetylene series* of hydrocarbons has the general formula, C_nH_{2n-2}.

Acetylphenylhydrazin (*as-et-il-fe-nil-hi′-dra-zin*), $C_6H_5N_2H_2C_2H_3O$. See *Pyrodin.*

Ache (*āk*) [A.S., *acan*, to ache]. Any continuous or throbbing pain.

Acheilia (*ah-ki′-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χεῖλος, a lip]. The congenital absence of lips.

Acheilous (*ah-ki′-lus*) [ἀ priv.; χεῖλος, a lip]. Without lips.

Acheiria (*ah-ki′-re-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χείρ, a hand]. The congenital absence of hands.

Acheirous (*ah-ki′-rus*) [ἀ priv.; χείρ, a hand]. Affected with acheiria.

Achilia (*ah-kil'-le-ah*). See *Acheilia*.

Achillea (*ak-il-e'-ah*) [*Achilles*, its reputed discoverer]. Milfoil, Yarrow. The herb *A. millefolium*. Its properties are due to a bitter, aromatic, astringent, tonic extractive, *achillein*, and a volatile oil. It has long been used as a vulnerary, and has been highly recommended for intermittent and low exanthematous fevers. Dose ʒj–Oj, infusion *ad lib.*; of the extractive, ʒj–iij (3.0–12.0); of the volatile oil, gtt. v–xv (0.3–1.0). Unof. To the genus *Achillea* belong various other unofficial medicinal plants, as *A. moschata*, of the Alps, used in preparing cordials and a diaphoretic medicine, and *A. ptarmica*, or sneezewort, a strong sialagogue.

Achillein (*ak-il'-e-in*). An extractive from *Achillea millifolium*.

Achilles Tendon (*ak-il'-ēz ten'-don*). The tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, inserted into the back of the heel.

Achillodynia (*ak-il-o-din'-e-ah*) [*Achilles*; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain referred to the insertion of the tendo Achillis.

Achlorhydria (*a-klor-hi'-dri-a*) [ἀ priv.; χλωρός, green; ὕδωρ, water]. Absence of free hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.

Achloropsia (*ah-klo-rop'-se-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χλωρός, green; ὄψις, vision]. Green-blindness.

Acholia (*ah-ko'-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χολή, bile]. Absence of biliary secretion.

Achorion (*a-ko'-re-on*) [dim. of ἄχωρ, chaff]. A genus of fungous organisms including several species (possibly modified forms of *Penicillium glaucum*), found in the skin, especially the hair follicles. **A. keratophagus**, the form causing *Onychomycosis*. **A. lebertii**, the parasite of *Tinea tonsurans*. **A. Schönleinii**, the species occurring in ringworm, or *Tinea favosa*.

Achroma (*ah-kro'-mah*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. Absence of color. **A., Congenital.** See *Albinism*. **A. Cutis.** See *Leukoderma*.

Achromatic (*ah-kro-mat'-ik*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. Without color. **A. Lens**, one the dispersing power of which is exactly neutralized by another lens with the same curvature but having a different refractive index.

Achromatin (*ah-kro'-mat-in*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. The groundwork of the nucleus of a cell; it is so called because it is not readily stained by coloring agents.

Achromatism (*ah-kro'-mat-izm*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromatopsia (*ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, eyesight]. Color-blindness; Daltonism.

Achromatosis (*ah-kro-mat-o'-sis*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. Any disease characterized by deficiency of pigmentation in the integumentary tissues.

Achromia (*ah-kro'-me-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color]. Albinism; achroma.

Achromodermia (*ah-kro-mo-der'-me-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color; δέρμα, skin]. An albinotic, or colorless state of the skin.

Achromotrichia (*ah-kro-mo-trik'-e-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color; θρίξ, hair]. Absence of pigment from the hair.

Achroodextrin (*ah-kro-o-deks'-trin*) [ἄχροος, colorless; *dexter*, right]. A reducing dextrin formed by the action of the diastatic ferment of saliva upon starch. It is a modification of dextrin and may be precipitated by alcohol; it is not converted into sugar by ptyalin, nor colored by iodin.

Achylia (*ah-ki'-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; χυλός, juice]. Absence of chyle.

Achylosis (*ah-ki-lo'-sis*). Syn. of *Achylia*.

Achylous (*ah-ki'-lus*) [ἀ priv.; χυλός, juice]. Deficient in chyle.

Achymosis (*ah-ki-mo'-sis*) [ἀ priv.; χυμός, chyme]. Deficient formation of chyme.

Acicular (*as-ik'-u-lar*) [*acus*, a needle]. Needle-like.

Acid (*as'-id*) [*acere*, to be sour]. 1. A name applied to any substance having a sour taste. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by electro-positive or basic atoms. The majority of acids contain oxygen, and are known as *oxyacids*; those not containing oxygen are termed *hydrogen acids*. Acids vary in their terminations according to the quantity of oxygen or other electro-negative constituent. Those having the maximum of oxygen end in *-ic*; those of a lower degree in *-ous*. When there are more than two combinations the preposition *hyper-* is prefixed to the highest, and *hypo-* to the lowest. Acids that end in *-ic*, as sulphur*ic* acid, form salts terminating in *-ate*; those ending in *-ous* form salts terminating in *-ite*. **A., Abietic.** See *Abietic*. **A., Abric**, $C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$, a crystallizable acid, said to exist in jequirity. **A., Acetic**, an acid solution composed of 36 parts of absolute acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, and 64 parts of water. It has strongly acid properties. **A., Acetic, Dilute**, contains six per cent. of absolute acid. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). An impure form obtained by the destructive distillation of wood is known as wood vinegar, or pyroligneous acid. **A., Acetic, Glacial**, the absolute acid occurring in crystals melting at 22.5° C. It is an escharotic. **A., Aconitic**, $C_6H_6O_6$, occurs in different plants, as *Aconitum napellus*, sugar cane, and beet-roots. It crystallizes in small plates, that

dissolve readily in alcohol, ether, and water, and melt at 186°–7°. **A., Adipic,** $C_6H_{10}O_4$, obtained by oxidizing fats with nitric acid. It crystallizes in shining leaflets, or prisms; is soluble in thirteen parts of cold water; melts at 148°. It is dibasic. **A., Agaric** or **Agaricic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$, a resin acid obtained from the fungus *Polyporus officinalis*, growing on larch trees. The acid has been recommended for the checking of night-sweats. It also checks the other excretions and diminishes thirst. It is mildly cathartic. Unof. **A., Aldepalmitic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, the chief component of the butter of the cow. **A., Alloxanic,** $C_4H_2N_2O_4$, a crystalline acid, obtained by treating alloxan with alkalies. **A., Amido-acetic.** See *Glycin*. **A., Amido-benzoic,** $C_7H_7NO_2$, occasionally found in the urine. **A., Amido-succinamic,** same as *Asparagin*. **A., Angelic,** $C_5H_8O_2$, a crystalline monobasic acid. It exists free along with valeric and acetic acids in the roots of *Angelica archangelica*, and as butyl and amyl esters in Roman oil of cumin. It crystallizes in shining prisms, melts at 45°, and boils at 185°. It has a peculiar smell and taste. **A., Anisic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, obtained by oxidizing anisol and anethol with HNO_3, and from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. **A., Anticylic,** a white, fragrant powder with pleasant, acid taste, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerol; it is used as an antipyretic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (.0006). **A., Arabic.** See *Arabin*. **A., Aromatic,** a name applied to certain organic acids occurring in the balsams, resins, and other odoriferous principles. Also, in pharmacy, a dilute mineral acid reinforced by aromatic substances in order to modify its flavor. **A., Arsenic,** and **Arsenous.** See *Arsenic*. **A., Aspartic,** $C_4H_7NO_4$, occurs in the vinasse obtained from the beet root, and is procured from albuminous bodies in various reactions. It is prepared by boiling asparagin with alkalies and acids, crystallizes in rhombic dibasic prisms, or leaflets, and dissolves with difficulty in water. **A., Auric,** $Au(OH)_3$, gold trihydroxid. **A., Benzoic,** $C_7H_6O_2$, occurs free in some resins, chiefly in gum benzoin, and in coal tar. It crystallizes in white, shining needles, or leaflets, melts at 120°, and distils at 250°. It volatilizes readily, its vapor possessing a peculiar odor. **A., Boracic,** or **Boric.** See *Boron*. **A., Butyric,** $C_4H_8O_2$, an acid having a viscid appearance and rancid smell. It is obtained commercially by the fermentation of a mixture of sugar and butter or cheese in the presence of an alkaline carbonate, but occurs in various plants, in cod-liver oil, in the juice of meats, and in the perspiration. Combined with glycerol as glyceryl butyrate, it is essentially butter. **A., Caffeic,** $C_9H_8O_4$, obtained when the tannin of coffee is boiled with potassium hydroxid. **A., Camphoric,** $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid, obtained by boiling camphor with HNO_3; it crystallizes from hot water in colorless leaflets; melts at 178°, and decomposes into water and its anhydrid, $C_8H_{14}(CO)_2O$. It is used in night-sweats of phthisis. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A., Capric,** $C_9H_{19}CO.OH$, occurs in small quantity, as a glycerid in cow's butter. It crystallizes in fine needles, melting at 30° C., and is very insoluble in boiling water. **A., Caproic,** $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the sixth in the series of fatty acids; a clear, mobile oil, colorless, inflammable, and with a very acid and penetrating taste. **A., Caprylic,** $C_7H_{15}CO.OH$, an acid combined with glycerol, forming a glycerid existing in various animal fats; it is liquid at ordinary temperatures. **A., Carbamic,** $H_2N.CO.OH$, carbonic acid in which NH_2 replaces OH; it is not known in the free state; its ammonium salt is contained in commercial ammonium carbonate. The esters of carbamic acid are called urethanes. **A., Carbazotic.** See *A., Picric*. **A., Carbolic,** C_6H_5OH, phenol,—the correct designation of this substance—is procured from coal tar by fractional distillation. It has a very peculiar and characteristic odor, a burning taste, is poisonous, and has antiseptic properties. The sp. gr. at 0° is 1.084; it crystallizes in colorless rhombic needles that melt at 42.2°, boiling at 180°, and it is not decomposed upon distillation. At ordinary temperatures it dissolves in water with difficulty (1 : 15), but is soluble in alcohol, ether, glacial acetic acid, and glycerol, in all proportions. It unites with bases to form salts, known as *Carbolates*. Upon exposure to light and air it deliquesces and acquires a pinkish color. It is used in the manufacture of many of the artificial coloring matters, *e. g.*, picric acid. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. Internally it is useful in vomiting, fermentation in the stomach, and as an intestinal antiseptic; locally, as a caustic. Dose, internally, gr. ½–ij (0.03–0.13). **A. Carb., Aqua,** contains 10 drams of the glycerite to 1 pint of water. Dose ʒj–ʒss (4.0–16.0). **A. Carb., Gargarisma,** grs. ij–ʒj (0.13–32.0) for fetid sore throat. **A. Carb., Glyceritum,** contains acid 1, glycerol 4 parts. **A. Carb., Liquefactum** (B. P.). Dose ♏j–ij (0.06–0.13). **A., Carb., Solutions,** vary from 1 to 5 per cent. in water. **A. Carb., Suppos. cum Sapone** (B. P.), each contains gr. j (0.06) of carbolic acid. **A. Carb., Unguent.,** contains acid 10, ointment 90 parts. **A. Carbol., Injectio Hypoderm.,** 2–5 per cent., for anthrax and erysipelas. **A., Carbonic,** CO_2, carbon

dioxid; an ultimate product of the combustion of carbon compounds; a colorless, odorless gas, heavier than air, incapable of sustaining respiration. **A., Carminic,** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, a coloring matter found in the buds of certain plants and especially in cochineal, an insect inhabiting different varieties of cactus. It is an amorphous purple-red mass, readily soluble in water and alcohol, and yields red salts with the alkalies. **A., Cathartic,** or **Cathartinic,** an active principle from several species of *Cassia*. **A., Cerotic,** $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a fatty acid, existing in beeswax and in Chinese wax. **A., Chloracetic** [*chlorin and acetic*], an acid, called also *monochloracetic* acid, produced by the substitution of chlorin for the hydrogen of the radicle in acetic acid. It is sometimes used as a caustic. **A., Chloric,** $HClO_3$, an acid known only in its compounds (*chlorates*) and its aqueous solution. **A., Cholalic.** See *A., Cholic.* **A., Cholic,** $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$, *Cholalic Acid*, from glycocholic and taurocholic acids; it crystallizes from hot water in small anhydrous prisms, sparingly soluble in water, and melting at 195°. **A., Chromic,** strictly the compound H_2CrO_4; it forms salts called chromates. In most books the chromium trioxid, CrO_3, is called by this name. It is crystalline solid; escharotic. **A., Chrysophanic,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, *Rheinic Acid*, exists in the lichen, *Parmelia parietina*, in senna leaves, and in the rhubarb root. It crystallizes in golden yellow needles or prisms, melting at 162°. See *Chrysarobin.* **A., Cinnamic,** $C_9H_8O_2$, occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams, in storax, and in some benzoin resins. It has been used in tuberculosis, both internally and externally. Dose ♏j–x (0.06–0.65) hypodermatically. **A., Citric,** $C_6H_8O_7$, occurs free in lemons, black currants, bilberry, beets, and in various other acid fruits. It crystallizes with one molecule of water in large rhombic prisms, that melt at 100°, are colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in taste. It is refrigerant, antiseptic, and diuretic. **A., Cresolsulphuric,** $C_7H_7O.SO_2.OH$, exists in the urine in small traces. **A., Cresylic.** See *Cresol.* **A., Cyanic,** CONH, obtained by heating polymeric cyanuric acid. **A., Cyanuric.** See *A., Tricyanic.* **A., Diacetic,** $C_4H_6O_3$, an acid present in the urine in certain stages of diabetes and other diseased conditions. **A., Fatty,** a monobasic acid formed by the oxidation of a primary alcohol. The fatty acids have a general formula of $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. **A., Fluoric,** HF, gaseous and soluble in water; a strong escharotic. **A., Formic,** CH_2O_2, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated; it is also found in stinging nettles, in shoots of the pine, and in various animal secretions. It is prepared by heating oxalic acid and glycerol. It is a colorless, mobile fluid, with a pungent odor, and vesicates the skin. **A., Gallic,** $C_7H_6O_5$, occurs free in nutgalls, in tea, and in the fruit of various other plants. It is obtained from ordinary tannic acid by boiling it with dilute acids. It crystallizes in fine, silky needles, containing one molecule of water. It dissolves slowly in water and readily in alcohol and ether; has a faintly acid, astringent taste; melts near 220°. It is astringent and disinfectant; useful in night sweats, diabetes, and chronic diarrhea. **A. Gallici, Unguent.,** benzoated lard 90, gallic acid 10. **A., Glycocholic,** $C_{26}H_{43}NO_{61}$, a monobasic acid found in bile; sparingly soluble in water, and crystallizing in minute needles. **A., Glycuronic,** $C_6H_{10}O_7$. This acid has been found in urine; it probably does not exist there normally, but appears after taking certain drugs, as benzol, indol, nitro-benzol, and the quinin derivatives. **A., Hippuric,** $C_9H_9NO_3$, *Benzoyl Glycocoll*, occurs in considerable amount in the urine of herbivorous animals, sometimes in that of man. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, and dissolves readily in hot water and alcohol. **A., Hydriodic,** HI, *Acidum Hydriodicum;* a gaseous acid. Its solution and a syrup prepared from it, *Syrupus acidi hydriodici* (U. S. Ph.), are used as alteratives, with the general effects of iodin. Dose of the syrup, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **A., Hydrobromic,** HBr; the dilute acid, which is the chief form used, consists of 10 parts acid and 90 parts water. It is a solvent for quinin, is useful in hysteria, congestive headaches, and neuralgia, and is recommended as a substitute for potassium and sodium bromids. Dose ♏xx–ʒij (1.3–8.0). **A., Hydrochloric,** *Muriatic Acid*, HCl, a liquid consisting of 31.9 per cent. by weight of HCl gas in 68.1 per cent. of water. It is colorless, pungent, and intensely acid. **A., Hydrochloric, Dilute,** a ten per cent. solution of absolute acid in water. Valuable as an aid to digestion. Dose ♏iij–x (0.19–0.65). **A., Hydrocyanic, Dilute,** HCN, *Prussic Acid*, a liquid consisting of two per cent. of the acid with 98 per cent. of water and alcohol. It possesses an odor like that of bitter almonds. Prussic acid is found in the bitter almond, the leaves of the peach, and in the cherry laurel, from the leaves of which it is distilled. It is one of the most active poisons known, death from complete asphyxia being almost instantaneous. It is valuable for its sedative effects in vomiting, whooping-cough, and spasmodic affections. Dose ♏j–iij (0.06–0.2). **A., Hydrocyanic, Vapor,** 1 part of dilute acid in 4–6 parts

of water, warmed, and the vapor inhaled to relieve irritable coughs. **A., Hydrofluoric,** HF, an aqueous solution of hydrofluoric gas, powerfully corrosive, used for etching on glass. **A., Hydrosulphuric,** H_2S, a gas formed during the putrefaction of albuminous substances; it occurs in sulphur mineral waters, and is produced by the action of mineral acids on metallic sulphids. It has the odor of rotten eggs. It is also called *Hydrogen Sulphid*, *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, and *Sulphydric Acid*. **A., Hypochlorous,** HClO, an unstable compound, important as a disinfecting and bleaching agent. **A., Hypophosphorous,** H_3PO_2, its salts (hypophosphites), also the dilute acid, and a syrup prepared from it, are used as remedial agents. (See *Calcii Hypophosphis*, *Ferri Hypophosphis*, *Sodii Hypophosphis*, *Potassii Hypophosphis*.) **A., Indoxylsulphuric,** an acid that, combined with potassium, occurs in the urine as indican. **A., Iodic,** HIO_3, a monobasic acid. Its solution (two per cent.) has been recommended as an alterative by subcutaneous injection. **A., Lactic,** $HC_3H_5O_3$, a liquid containing 75 per cent. of absolute acid in 25 per cent. of water, produced in the fermentation of milk. It is useful in aiding digestion, in diabetes, in tuberculosis of the larynx, and as a solvent of false membrane in diphtheria. Dose ʒss–ℨss (2.0–16.0) in the 24 hours. **A., Lactic, Dil.** (B. P.). Dose ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **A., Linoleic,** $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, occurs as glycerid in drying oils, such as linseed oil, hemp oil, poppy oil, and nut oil. **A., Malic,** $C_4H_6O_5$, a bibasic acid, occurring free or in the form of salts in many plant juices, in unripe apples, in grapes, and in mountain-ash berries. It forms deliquescent crystals, that dissolve readily in alcohol, slightly in ether, and melt at 100°; it has a pleasant acid taste. **A., Malonic,** $C_3H_4O_4$, occurs in the deposit found in the vacuum pans employed in the beet-sugar manufacture; it may be obtained by the oxidation of malic acid with chromic acid. **A., Meconic,** $C_7H_4O_7$, a tribasic acid, occurring in opium in union with morphin. It crystallizes with $3H_2O$ in white laminæ. **A., Metaphosphoric,** HPO_3, a glassy solid, freely soluble in cold water, and converted by boiling into orthophosphoric acid. It is used as a test for albumin in the urine. **A., Muriatic.** See *A., Hydrochloric*. **A., Myronic,** $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$, an acid that occurs as a potassium salt in the seeds of black mustard. **A., Nitric,** HNO_3, a liquid consisting of 68 per cent. absolute acid in 32 per cent. of water. The pure acid is colorless, fuming, and highly caustic. It is used in cauterization of chancres and phagedenic ulcers and as a reagent. **A., Nitric, Dilute,** contains 10 per cent. absolute acid. It is used internally to aid digestion; to stimulate the hepatic function, etc. Dose ♏iij–xv (0.2–1.0), well diluted. **A. Nitrohydrochloric, A., Nitromuriatic,** *Aqua Regia*, a golden-yellow, fuming mixture of 4 parts of nitric and 15 of hydrochloric acid. It is a solvent of gold, and is valuable in affections of the liver. Dose ♏j–vij (0.06–0.45), very dilute. **A., Nitrohydrochloric, Dilute,** consists of 4 parts nitric and 18 hydrochloric acid, and 78 parts water. Dose ♏v–xx (0.3–1.3), well diluted. **A. Oleic,** $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid present in many fats and oils. It is a colorless oil, crystallizing on cooling, soluble in alcohol, benzol, and the essential oils; insoluble in water. It saponifies when heated with alkaline bases. It is used in making the oleates. **A., Organic,** an acid characterized by the presence of the carboxyl group, CO.OH. **A., Orthophosphoric,** H_3PO_4, ordinary phosphoric acid, as distinguished from metaphosphoric and pyrophosphoric acids. **A., Osmic,** OsO_4, the oxid of *osmium*, one of the rarer elements; it occurs as yellow, acrid, burning crystals, yielding an intensely irritating vapor; it has been recommended for hypodermatic use in sciatica, strumous glands, and cancer. It is used in histology as a fixing agent and as a stain for fat. **A., Oxalic,** $C_2H_2O_4$, a colorless crystalline solid obtained by treating sawdust with caustic soda and potash. It occurs in many plants chiefly as potassium oxalate; with two parts of water it crystallizes in fine transparent monoclinic prisms. It is soluble in nine parts of water at moderate temperature and quite easily in alcohol. It has been recommended in amenorrhea. Dose gr. ½–¾ (0.032–0.048). In large doses it is a violent poison. **A., Palmitic,** $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerin ether in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. **A., Phosphoric,** H_3PO_4, *Orthophosphoric Acid*, contains 50 per cent. each of acid and water; it is obtained from bones or by oxidation of phosphorus. **A., Phosphoric, Dilute,** contains 10 per cent. of absolute acid. It is employed in digestive disturbances, in strumous diseases, and to dissolve phosphatic deposits. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A., Phosphorous,** H_3PO_3, a tribasic oxyacid of phosphorus, containing one atom of oxygen less than phosphoric acid. **A., Picric,** $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, *Carbazotic Acid*, *Trinitrophenol*, obtained by the nitration of phenol. It crystallizes from hot water and alcohol in yellow leaflets or prisms which possess a very bitter taste. It is readily soluble in hot water, its solution imparting a beautiful yellow color to silk and wool. It

is recommended as an antiperiodic and anthelmintic. It is used as a test for albumin and sugar. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0) *per diem*. **A., Prussic.** See *A., Hydrocyanic*. **A., Pyrogallic,** $C_6H_6O_3$, pyrogallol, formed by heating gallic acid with water to 210°. It forms white leaflets or needles, is readily soluble in water, less so in alcohol and ether. It is useful in the treatment of certain skin diseases, but is poisonous, and must be used with caution. **A., Pyroligneous,** the crude acid obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is a clear liquid of reddish-brown color and strong acid taste, with a peculiar penetrating odor described as empyreumatic, due largely to the furfurol it contains. It contains from four to seven per cent. of real acetic acid. **A., Pyrophosphoric,** the dihydric phosphate, $2H_2O.P_2O_5$, one of the forms of phosphoric acid. It is poisonous. Its iron salt is used in medicine. The pure acid is a soft, glassy mass. **A., Salicylic,** $C_7H_6O_3$, *Ortho-oxybenzoic Acid*, occurs in the buds of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, in the oil of wintergreen, and other varieties of gaultheria. It consists of four-sided prisms and crystallizes readily from hot water in long needles. It is soluble in water and in chloroform, and is antiseptic; it is used in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism and myalgia. Dose grs. v–xx (0.3–1.3), not exceeding ʒj (4.0), daily. **A., Sarcolactic,** $C_3H_6O_3$, occurs in blood and in muscles, to which it gives their acid reaction, especially after the muscles have been in a state of activity. It is also found in urine in phosphorus poisoning. **A., Sclerotinic,** an acid found in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles. **A., Stearic,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, associated with palmitic and oleic acids as a mixed ether, in solid animal fats, the tallows. **A., Succinic,** $C_4H_6O_4$, an acid obtained in the distillation of amber, and also prepared artificially. **A., Sulphanilic,** $C_6H_4(NH_2).SO_3H$, obtained by heating anilin (1 part) with fuming H_2SO_4 (2 parts) to 180° until SO_2 appears. It crystallizes in rhombic plates which effloresce in the air. It is used as a reagent. **A., Sulphocarbolic,** $C_6H_5HSO_4$, phenyl bisulphate, formed by the union of carbolic and sulphuric acids. Its salts, the sulphocarbolates, are used in medicine as intestinal antiseptics, etc. **A., Sulphuric,** H_2SO_4, *Oil of Vitriol*, a heavy, oily, corrosive acid, consisting of not less than 92.5 per cent. sulphuric anhydrid and 7.5 per cent. of water. It is used as a reagent and as a caustic. **A., Sulph., Aromatic,** contains 20 per cent. acid, diluted with alcohol and flavored with cinnamon and ginger. It is used as an astringent in diarrhea and in night-sweats; also in hemoptysis. Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **A., Sulph., Dilute,** contains 10 per cent. strong acid to 90 of water. It is used as an astringent. Dose ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0), well diluted. **A., Sulphurous,** H_2SO_3, a colorless acid containing about 6.4 per cent. of sulphurous anhydrid in 93.6 per cent. of water. The gas, SO_2, is a valuable disinfectant. The acid is used as a spray or lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, and as a wash for indolent and syphilitic ulcers. The various hyposulphites are mainly valuable in that they decompose and give off sulphur dioxid. Dose ♏v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **A., Sulphydric.** See *A., Hydrosulphuric*. **A., Tannic,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, *Tannin*, an astringent acid obtained from nutgalls, and occurring in yellowish, scaly crystals. It is soluble in water and alcohol. It is an antidote in poisoning by alkaloids and tartar emetic, and is used as an astringent in catarrh of mucous membranes, and externally in many skin diseases. Dose gr. j–xx (0.065–1.3). **A., Tann., Glyceritum,** one part tannin in four of glycerol. **A., Tann., Suppositories,** one part of tannin to five of butter of cacao. **A., Tann., Troches,** each contains ½ gr. (0.032) of tannic acid. **A., Tann., Unguent,** a ten per cent. ointment of the acid incorporated with benzoated lard. **A., Tartaric,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, an astringent acid widely distributed in the vegetable world, occurring principally in the juice of the grape, from which it deposits after fermentation in the form of acid potassium tartrate (argol). It is chiefly employed in refrigerant drinks and in baking powders; 20 grains neutralize 27 of potassium dicarbonate, 22 of sodium dicarbonate, and 15½ of ammonium carbonate. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–1.3). **A., Taurocholic,** $C_{24}H_{45}NOS_7$, occurs in bile; it is very soluble in water and alcohol and crystallizes in fine needles. **A., Trichloracetic,** $HC_2Cl_3O_2$, an acid formed from acetic acid, three atoms of the hydrogen of which are (in the new acid) replaced by chlorin. It is used as a reagent for the detection of albumin in the urine, and as a caustic. **A., Uric,** $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, an acid found in the urine of all animals, especially man and the carnivora—rarely in the herbivora—abundantly in the excrement of birds, reptiles, and molluscs. It exists usually in combination with the metals of the alkaline group. It is separated from urine by adding hydrochloric acid and allowing the crystals to settle. **A., Valeric,** $C_5H_{10}O_2$, is formed by oxidizing normal amyl alcohol. It is a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese.

Acid-Albumin (*as'-id-al-bu'-min*). A proteid acted upon or dissolved in the stronger acids, and yielding an acid reaction.

Acidifiable (*as-id′-if-i-a-bl*) [*acidum*, acid; *fieri*, to become]. Capable of becoming an acid, or of becoming sour.

Acidification (*as-id-if-ik-a′-shun*) [*acidum*, acid; *facere*, to make]. Conversion into an acid; the process of becoming sour.

Acidimeter (*as-id-im′-et-er*) [*acidum*, acid; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for performing acidimetry.

Acidimetry (*as-id-im′-et-re*) [*acidum*, acid; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Determination of the free acid in a solution by an acidimeter, or by chemic reactions.

Acidity (*as-id′-it-e*) [*acidum*, acid]. The quality of being acid; sourness; excess of acid.

Acidulated (*as-id′-u-la-ted*) [*acidulare*, to make sour]. Somewhat sour or acid.

Acidulous (*as-id′-u-lus*) [*acidulare*, to make sour]. Moderately sour.

Acidum (*as′-id-um*) [L.]. See *Acid*.

Acinesia (*as-in-e′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κίνησις*, motion]. Motor paralysis.

Acinetic (*as-in-et′-ik*) [*ἀκίνητος*, motionless]. Relating to, or affected with, acinesia.

Aciniform (*as-in′-if-orm*) [*acinus*, a grape]. Grape-like.

Acinus (*as′-in-us*) [*acinus*, a grape: *pl.*, *Acini*]. Any one of the smallest lobules of a compound gland, as an acinus of the liver.

Acme (*ak′-me*) [*ακμή*, a point]. The highest point of anything. The critical stage of a disease; the crisis.

Acmon (*ak′-mon*) [*ἄκμων*, an anvil]. The incus.

Acne (*ak′-ne*) [*ἀχνή*, a point]. *Acne vulgaris; Varus;* a common, usually chronic, inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands, occurring mostly about the face, chest, and back. The lesions may be papular, pustular, or tubercular. It occurs usually between the ages of puberty and twenty-four years, is generally worse in winter, and is associated with menstrual and gastro-intestinal troubles. The individual lesions consist of minute pink, acuminate papules or pimples, in the center of which is a black-topped comedo (*A. punctata*, *A. papulosa*). **A., Adenoid.** See *Lupus*, *Disseminated Follicular*. **A. adolescentium.** Synonym of *A. vulgaris*. **A. albida.** Synonym of *Milium*. **A. artificialis**, that form that disappears when the cause is removed. **A. atrophica.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. cachecticorum**, a form occurring in starved or debilitated persons after long wasting diseases, as phthisis. **A. ciliaris**, acne at the edges of the eyelids. **A. disseminata.** Synonym of *A. vulgaris*. **A. erythematosa.** Synonym of *A. rosacea*. **A. frontalis.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. generalis**, acne that has become general over the surface of the body. **A. hypertrophica**, a stage of *A. rosacea* in which there is a permanent, intensely red, non-inflammatory, nodulated thickening of the tips and sides of the nose, expanding it, both laterally and longitudinally. **A. indurata**, a variety of *A. vulgaris*, characterized by chronic, livid indurations, the result of extensive perifollicular infiltration. It is especially seen in strumous subjects. **A. keratosa**, a rare form of acne in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo, and by its presence excites inflammation. **A. mentagra.** See *Sycosis*. **A. necrotica.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. papulosa.** See *Acne*. **A. picealis**, *Tar Acne;* a form of dermatitis common in fiber-dressers who work with paraffin and in persons otherwise brought in contact with tar or its vapor. It involves chiefly the extensor surfaces of the limbs. **A. punctata**, a variety of *A. vulgaris*. **A. pustulosa**, a variety of *A. vulgaris*, characterized by abscesses. **A. rodens.** Synonym of *A. varioliformis*. **A. rosacea.** *Rosacea; Telangiectasis faciei; Nævus araneus; Brandy Nose; Whisky Nose; Spider Nevus; Spider Cancer.* A chronic, hyperemic, or inflammatory affection of the skin, situated usually upon the face, especially the nose, cheeks, forehead, and chin. **A. scrofulosa**, a variety of *A. cachecticorum*, occurring in strumous children. **A. sebacea.** Synonym of *Seborrhea*. **A. simplex**, a variety of *A. vulgaris*. **A. sycosiformis.** Same as *Sycosis non-parasitica*. **A. tarsi**, an inflammatory affection of the large sebaceous glands of the eye-lashes (Meibomian glands). **A. varioliformis**, a rather rare disease, situated chiefly about the forehead, at the junction with the hairy scalp, and extending into the hair. The pustules appear in groups. Its etiology is unknown. **A. vulgaris.** See *Acne*.

Aconite (*ak′-on-it*). See *Aconitum*.

Aconitic Acid (*ak-on-it′-ik*). See *Acid*.

Aconitum (*ak-on-i′-tum*) [L.]. The root of *Aconitum napellus*. It possesses a bitter, pungent taste, and produces numbness and persistent tingling in the tongue and lips. It is very poisonous. It depresses the heart, respiration, circulation, and paralyzes the sensory nerves. It is antipyretic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The active principle is *Aconitin*. As a diaphoretic and depressant to the circulation, it is highly beneficial in fevers, acute throat affections, and inflammation of the respiratory organs. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.03–0.13). **A., Abstractum**, has double the strength of the powdered drug, or its fluid extract. Dose gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **A. Extractum.** Dose gr. ⅙–⅓ (0.011–0.022). **A., Ext. Fld.**, has a strength of one drop

to the grain of powdered drug. Dose ♏½–ij (0.032–0.13). **A., Liniment.** (B. P.), aconite root, camphor, and rectified spirit. **A., Tinct.,** contains, aconite 35, alcohol and water, each *q. s.* to make 100 parts. Dose ♏½–iv (0.032–0.26). The following are unofficial: **Aconitina,** $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$ (aconitum), an amorphous solid. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0003–0.0013). **A., Injectio Hypodermica,** one grain in ½ ounce. Dose ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26). **A. Oleatum,** a two per cent. solution of aconite in oleic acid. **A., Ung.** (B. P.). eight grains to the ounce.

Acorea (*ah-ko'-re-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κόρη*, pupil]. Absence of the pupil.

Acoria (*ah-ko-re'-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κόρος*, satisfaction]. A greedy or insatiable appetite.

Acormus (*ah-kor'-mus*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κορμός*, the trunk]. A monster without a trunk or body.

Acorus (*ak'-o-rus*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κόρη*, the pupil]. See *Calamus*.

Acoumeter, Acouometer (*ah-koo'-met-er, ah-koo-om'-et-er*) [*ἀκούειν*, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Acoustic (*ah-koos'-tik* or *ah-kowz-tik*) [*ἀκουστικός*]. Relating to the ear or sense of hearing. **A. Duct,** the external meatus of the ear. **A. Nerve,** the eighth cranial nerve. **A. Tetanus,** the rapidity of the induction shocks in a frog's nerve-muscle preparation, as measured by the pitch of a vibrating rod. **A. Tubercle,** a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Acoustics (*ah-koos'-tiks* or *a-kows'-tiks*) [*ἀκουστικός*]. The science of sound.

Acquired (*ak-wi'-erd*) [*acquærere*, to acquire]. Obtained; especially obtained after birth, not inherited.

Acraconitin (*ah-kra-con'-it-in*). See *Pseudoconitin*.

Acrania (*ah-kra'-ne-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κρανίον*, skull]. The condition of a monster with partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Acranial (*ah-kra'-ne-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κρανίον*, skull]. Without cranium.

Acraturesis (*ah-krat-u-re'-sis*) [*ἀκράτεια*, lack of strength; *οὖρησις*, micturition]. Inability to micturate, from atony of the bladder.

Acrid (*ak'-rid*) [*acer, acris*, sharp]. Pungent, irritating.

Acridin (*ak'-rid-in*) [*acer*, acrid], $C_{13}H_9N$. A substance produced by heating anilin and salicylic aldehyd to 260° with $ZnCl_2$. It dissolves in dilute acids with a beautiful green fluorescence, and has a very pungent odor.

Acritical (*ah-krit'-ik-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κρίσις*, a crisis]. Without a crisis; not relating to a crisis.

Acroæsthesia (*ak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Acroesthesia*.

Acroanesthesia (*ak-ro-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. Anesthesia of the extremities.

Acroasphyxia (*ak-ro-as-fiks'-e-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, extremity; *ἀ* priv.; *σφύξις*, pulse]. Asphyxia of the extremities, the so-called phenomena of Raynaud.

Acrocephalia (*ak-ro-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἄκρον*, a point; *κεφαλή*, the head]. A deformity of the head in which the vertical diameter is increased and the top is more or less pointed.

Acrocephalic, Acrocephalous (*ak-ro-sef'-al-ik, ak-ro-sef'-al-us*) [*ἄκρον*, a point; *κεφαλή*, the head]. Characterized by acrocephalia; having the top of the head unusually high.

Acrocinesis (*ak-ro-sin-e'-sis*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *κίνησις*, movement]. Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement, as seen in certain cases of hysteria.

Acrocinetic (*ak-ro-sin-et'-ik*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *κίνησις*, movement]. Characterized by acrocinesis.

Acrodynia (*ak-ro-din'-e-ah*) [*ἄκρος*, an extremity; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Epidemic erythema; a disease closely allied to pellagra. It is characterized principally by pricking pains in the palm and soles, hyperesthesia followed by anesthesia of these parts, and an erythematous eruption preceded by bullæ, chiefly on the hands and feet. This is followed by exfoliation and dark-brown or black pigmentation.

Acroesthesia (*ak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Exaggerated sensitiveness, or sensibility.

Acrolein (*ak-ro'-le-in*) [*acer*, sharp; *oleum*, oil], C_3H_4O. Acrylic aldehyd. A volatile liquid derived from the decomposition of glycerol.

Acromania (*ak-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *μανία*, madness]. Incurable or extreme insanity.

Acromastitis (*ak-ro-mas-ti'-tis*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *μαστός*, nipple; *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nipple.

Acromegalia, Akromegaly (*ak-ro-meg-a'-le-ah, ak-ro-meg'-al-e*) [*ἄκρος*; *μεγάλη*, large]. A disease characterized by an overgrowth of the extremities and of the face, including the bony as well as the soft parts. The etiology is unknown. In a number of cases the pituitary body has been enlarged; disease of the thyroid gland has also been found in some instances.

Acromial (*ak-ro'-me-al*) [*ἄκρος*, the summit; *ὦμος*, the shoulder]. Relating to the acromion.

Acromio-clavicular (*ak-ro'-me-o-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*ἄκρος*, the summit; *ὦμος*, the shoulder; *clavus*, a key]. Relating to the acromion and the clavicle.

Acromio-humeral (*ak-ro′-me-o-hu′-mer-al*) [*ακρον*, the summit; *ὠμος*, the shoulder; *humerus*]. Relating to the acromion and the humerus. **A. Muscle**, the deltoid.

Acromion (*ak-ro′-me-on*) [*ἀκρον*, the summit; *ὠμος*, the shoulder]. The triangular-shaped process at the summit of the scapula.

Acromio-thoracic (*ak-ro′-me-o-tho-ra′-sik*) [*acromion*; *θώραξ*, thorax]. Relating to the shoulder and thorax.

Acromphalus (*ak-rom′-fal-us*) [*ἀκρον*, extremity; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel]. 1. The center of the umbilicus, to which the cord is attached. 2. The first stage of umbilical hernia, marked by a pouting of the navel.

Acronarcotic (*ak-ro-nar-kot′-ik*) [*acer*, sharp; *ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. Both acrid and narcotic.

Acroneurosis (*ak-ro-nu-ro′-sis*) [*ἀκρον*, an extremity; *νεῦρον*, a nerve]. Any neurosis manifesting itself in the extremities.

Acronyx (*ak′-ro-nix*) [*ἀκρον*, an extremity; *ὄνυξ*, a nail]. The ingrowing of the nail.

Acroparalysis (*ak-ro-par-al′-is-is*) [*ἀκρον*, an extreme; *παρά*, by; *λύειν*, to loose]. Paralysis of the extremities.

Acroparesthesia (*ak-ro-par-es-the′-ze-ah*) [*ἀκρον*, extremity; *παρά*, around; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Abnormal or perverted sensation in the extremities.

Acropathology (*ak-ro-path-ol′-o-je*) [*ἀκρον*, an extremity; *πάθος*, disease; *λόγος*, treatise]. The pathology of the extremities.

Acropathy (*ak-rop′-a-the*) [*ἀκρόν*, an extremity; *πάθος*, suffering]. Any disease of the extremities.

Acrophobia (*ak-ro-fo′-be-ah*) [*ἀκρον*, a height; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of being at a great height.

Acrotarsium (*ak-ro-tar′-se-um*) [*ἀκρον*, the summit; *ταρσός*, the tarsus]. The instep.

Acrotic (*ak-rot′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κροτός*, a striking]. Relating to acrotism.

Acrotism (*ah′-krot-izm*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κρότος*, a striking]. Any defective beating of the pulse; failure of the pulse.

Acrylaldehyd (*ak-ril-al′-de-hīd*) [*acer*, sharp; *aldehyd*], C_3H_4O. *Acrolein*, the aldehyd of the allyl series; a colorless, mobile liquid, of a pungent odor.

Actea, or **Actæa** (*ak-te′-ah*) [*ἀκτῆ*, the elder]. A genus of ranunculaceous plants having active medicinal qualities. **A. alba**, the white cohosh, has much the same qualities as **A. spicata**. **A. cimicifuga** is more important. See *Cimicifuga*. **A. racemosa.** See *Cimicifuga*. **A. rubra**, red cohosh, and **A. spicata** are purgative and emetic.

Actinic (*ak-tin′-ik*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray]. Referring to those rays of the spectrum capable of producing chemic changes; they occur in the violet and ultra-violet.

Actinism (*ak′-tin-izm*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray]. The chemic quality of light.

Actinomyces (*ak-tin-o-mī′-sez*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *μύκης*, fungus]. A vegetable parasite, the cause of the disease actinomycosis. It is also called the *Ray Fungus*. It probably belongs to the Cladothrix group of Schizomycetes. As seen in tissues it presents itself in the form of a rosette of fine filaments clubbed at their outer ends; in the center are numerous coccus-like bodies, the spores of the organism.

Actinomycosis (*ak-tin-o-mi-co′-sis*) [*ἀκτίς*, a ray; *μύκης*, a fungus]. A parasitic, infectious, inoculable disease first observed in cattle, and also occurring in man, and characterized by the manifestations of chronic inflammation, with or without suppuration, often resulting in the formation of granulation tumors, especially about the jaws. The disease is due to the presence of a parasite, the *ray fungus*, or *actinomyces*. The disease is often called *lumpy-jaw*, *holdfast*, or *wooden tongue*.

Actinomycotic (*ak-tin-o-mi-kot′-ik*) [*ἀκτίς*, ray; *μύκης*, fungus]. Pertaining to or affected with actinomycosis.

Action (*ak′-shun*) [*agere*, to do, or perform]. A doing, a working; especially the performance of a function. **A., Reflex**, an involuntary movement of part of the body resulting from an impression carried by a sensory or afferent nerve to a center, and then sent back by an efferent nerve to the part, usually at or near the source of irritation.

Active (*ak′-tiv*) [*agere*, to do or perform]. 1. Energetic; decisive; as A. treatment. 2. Due to an intrinsic force as distinguished from passive, as A. hyperemia.

Actual (*ak′-chu-al*) [*agere*, to do]. Real, effective. **A. Cautery.** See *Cautery*.

Actuation (*ak-chu-a′-shun*) [*agere*, to do or perform]. The mental function that is exercised between the impulse of volition and its performance.

Acuity (*ak-u′-it-e*) [*acuitas*; *acuere*, to sharpen]. Acuteness or clearness, as acuity of vision.

Acumeter (*ak-oo′-met-er*) [*ἀκούειν*, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for testing hearing.

Acuminate (*ak-u′-min-āt*) [*acuminatus*, pointed, acute]. Sharp-pointed.

Acupressure (*ak′-u-presh-ūr*) [*acus*, a needle; *premere*, to press]. An operation to stop hemorrhage by compressing the artery with a needle inserted into the tissues upon either side.

Acupuncture (*ak′-u-punk-chūr*) [*acus*, a needle; *pungere*, to prick]. Puncture of the skin or tissue by one or more needles for the relief of pain, the exit of fluid, the coagulation of blood in an aneurysm, etc.

Acute (*ak-ūt'*) [*acutus*, sharp]. Sharp, sharp-pointed, keen; of diseases, having a rapid onset, a short course, and pronounced symptoms and termination.

Acuteness (*ak-ūt'-nes*) [*acutus*, sharp]. The quality of being acute.

Acutorsion (*ak-u-tor'-shun*) [*acus*, a needle; *torsion*]. The twisting of an artery with a needle as a means of controlling hemorrhage.

Acyesis (*ah-si-e'-sis*) [ἀ priv.; κύησις, pregnancy]. 1. Sterility of the female. 2. The absence of pregnancy.

Ad [*ad*, to]. A Latin preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *at*, etc. *Ad deliquium*, to fainting. *Ad libitum*, at pleasure, or according to discretion.

Adactylism (*ah-dak'-til-izm*) [ἀ priv.; δάκτυλος, a finger]. The absence of the digits.

Adactylous (*ah-dak'-til-us*) [ἀ priv.; δάκτυλος, finger]. Without fingers or toes.

Adam's Apple (*ad'-amz ap'-pl*). See *Pomum Adami*.

Adansonia digitata (*ad-an-so'-ne-ah dij-it-a'-tah*). The Baobab tree, a native of Africa. The bark is used in the form of an infusion, ℥j to Oj, as a remedy for intermittent fever. Unof.

Addison's Disease. Melasma suprarenale, dermatomelasma suprarenale, or cutis ærea ("bronzed skin"), a disease of the suprarenal capsules, first described by Addison, and characterized by tuberculous infiltration of the capsules, discoloration of the skin, progressive anemia, and asthenia, ending in death from exhaustion. Bronzed skin can occur without disease of the suprarenal capsules, and the latter have been the seat of morbid processes without an accompanying change in the skin. See *Diseases, Table of.* **A. Keloid.** See *Diseases, Table of.*

Adducens (*ad-du'-senz*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. An adductor, a term applied to certain muscles. **A. Oculi**, the internal rectus muscle of the eye.

Adducent (*ad-du'-sent*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. Performing adduction.

Adduction (*ad-duk'-shun*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. Any movement whereby a part is brought toward another or toward the median line of the body.

Adductor (*ad-duk'-tor*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. Any muscle effecting adduction.

Adelomorphous (*ad-el-o-mor'-fus*) [ἀδηλος, not evident; μορφή, form]. Not clearly defined; not having a determinate form (a term applied to certain cells in the gastric glands).

Adenia (*ad-e'-ne-ah*) [ἀδήν, gland]. A hyperplasia of the tissue of lymphatic glands leading to the formation of tumors. **A., Leukemic**, adenia associated with a leukemic condition of the blood. **A., Simple**, a synonym of *Hodgkin's Disease.*

Adeniform (*ad-en'-e-form*) [ἀδήν, gland; *forma*, resemblance]. Of the shape of a gland; gland-like.

Adenin (*ad'-en-in*) [ἀδήν, a gland—first discovered in the pancreas], $C_5H_5N_5$. The simplest member of the uric acid group of leukomains, apparently formed by polymerization of hydrocyanic acid. It occurs, with other bases, as a decomposition product of nuclein, and may be obtained from all animal and vegetable tissues rich in nucleated cells. It crystallizes in leaflets with pearly luster. It exists abundantly in the liver and urine of leukocythemic patients. Adenin is not poisonous.

Adenitis (*ad-en-i'-tis*) [ἀδήν, gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a gland.

Adeno- [ἀδήν, gland]. A prefix denoting relation to glands.

Adenocarcinoma (*ad-en-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [ἀδήν, gland; καρκίνος, a cancer]. Adenoma blended with carcinoma.

Adenocele (*ad'-en-o-sēl*, or *ad-en-o-se'-le*) [ἀδήν, gland; κήλη, a tumor]. A cystic tumor containing adenomatous elements.

Adenocystoma (*ad-en-o-sis-to'-mah*) [ἀδήν, gland; κύστις, tumor; *oma*, tumor]. A cystic adenoma.

Adenofibroma (*ad-en-o-fi-bro'-mah*) [ἀδήν, gland; *fibra*, fiber]. A combination of adenoma and fibroma.

Adenography (*ad-en-og'-ra-fe*) [ἀδήν, a gland; γράφειν, to write]. A treatise on the glandular system.

Adenoid (*ad'-en-oid*) [ἀδήν, gland; εἰδος, resemblance]. Resembling a gland. **A. Acne.** See *Lupus, Disseminated Follicular.* **A. Body**, the prostate gland. **A. Disease.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's Disease.* **A. Tissue.** Lymphadenoid tissue. **A. Tumor.** See *Adenoma.* **A. Vegetations**, a term applied to an hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue that normally exists in the naso-pharynx.

Adenology (*ad-en-ol'-o-je*) [ἀδήν, gland; λόγος, a discourse]. The science of the glandular system.

Adenoma (*ad-en-o'-mah*) [ἀδήν, gland; *oma*, tumor]. An epithelial tumor constructed after the type of a secreting gland. **A. destruens**, a destructive form of adenoma. **A., Malignant**, an adenomatous carcinoma. **A., Racemose**, an adenoma after the type of a racemose gland. **A. Simplex**, a tumor-like hyperplasia of a gland. **A., Tubular**, an adenoma after the type of a tubular gland.

Adenomalacia (*ad-en-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; μαλακία, softening]. Abnormal softening of a gland.

Adenomyoma (*ad-en-o-mi-o′-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μῦς*, a muscle; *oma*, tumor]. A tumor composed of glandular and muscular tissues.

Adenomyxoma (*ad-en-o-miks-o′-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *μύξα*, mucus; *oma*, tumor]. A growth having the characters of adenoma and myxoma.

Adenopathy (*ad-en-op′-a-the*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of a gland.

Adenopharyngitis (*ad-en-o-far-in-ji′-tis*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *φάρυγξ*, the throat; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adenophthalmia (*ad-en-off-thal′-me-ah*) [*ἀδήν*, gland; *ὀφθάλμος*, the eye]. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Adenosarcoma (*ad-en-o-sar-ko′-mah*) [*ἀδήν*, a gland; *σάρξ*, flesh; *oma*, a tumor]. A tumor with the characters of adenoma and sarcoma.

Adeps (*ad′-eps*) [L., *gen.*, *Adipis*]. Lard. The fat obtained from the abdomen of the hog, composed of 38 per cent. stearin and margarin, and 62 per cent. olein. It forms 70 per cent. of ceratum and 80 of unguentum. **A. anserinus**, goose grease. **A. benzoinatus**, contains two per cent. of benzoin. **A. lanæ**, lanolin. **A. lanæ hydrosus**, hydrous wool fat, the purified fat of the wool of the sheep. **A. ovillus**, mutton suet. **Adipis, Oleum**, a fixed oil expressed from lard. **A. preparatus** (B. P.), purified fat of the hog. **Unguentum Simplex**, contains white wax, benzoated lard, and almond oil. **A. suillus**, hog's lard; adeps.

Adermia (*ah-der′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *δέρμα*, skin]. Absence of the skin.

Adhesion (*ad-he′-zhun*) [*adhærere*, to stick to]. 1. The attractive force between two dissimilar bodies that are in contact. 2. Abnormal union of two surfaces as a result of inflammation, etc. **A., Primary**, called also *Healing by First Intention* and by *Immediate Union*, a method of healing of wounds by the production of lymph, followed by the vascularization and cicatrization of the exudate. **A., Secondary**, or *Healing by Second Intention*, or *by Granulation*, is that mode of healing attended by the production of pus and the formation of granulations. **A., Plaster.** See *Emplastrum*.

Adhesive (*ad-he′-siv*) [*adhærere*, to adhere]. Sticky, tenacious. **A. Inflammation**, inflammation accompanied by plastic exudation, and tending to the union of apposed surfaces. **A. Plaster.** See *Resin* and *Emplastrum*.

Adiantum (*ad-e-an′-tum*) [*ἀ* priv.; *διαντός*, wettable]. A genus of ferns; the maidenhair. *A. capillus Veneris* and *A. pedatum*, of N. America, are serviceable in coughs and as demulcents.

Adipic (*ad-ip′-ik*) [*adeps*, lard]. Of or belonging to fat. **A. Acid.** See *Acid*.

Adipocere (*ad′-ip-o-sēr*) [*adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax]. A wax-like substance formed by the exposure of fleshy tissue to moisture, with the exclusion of air, *i. e.*, in the earth or under water. It consists of the fatty acids in combination with the alkaline earths and ammonium. Human bodies in moist burial places often undergo this change.

Adipoma (*ad-ip-o′-mah*) [*adeps*, fat; *oma*, a tumor: *pl.*, *Adipomata*]. A fatty tumor; lipoma.

Adipose (*ad′-ip-ōs*) [*adeps*, fat]. Fatty. **A. Tissue**, fatty tissue, which is distributed extensively through the body. It consists of areolar connective tissue, the cells of which contain fat globules.

Adiposis (*ad-ip-o′-sis*) [*adeps*, fat]. Corpulence; fatty infiltration. **A. dolorosa**, a disease characterized by the formation of soft nodules throughout the connective tissue of the body, accompanied by neuralgic pains. **A. hepatica**, fatty degeneration or infiltration of the liver.

Adipositas (*ad-ip-os′-it-as*) [L.]. Fatness; corpulency.

Adiposity (*ad-ip-os′-it-e*). Fatness; corpulency.

Adipsia (*ah-dip′-se-ah*) [*a* priv.; *δίψα*, thirst]. Absence of thirst.

Aditus (*ad′-it-us*) [*ad*, to; *ire*, to go]. In anatomy, an entrance. **A. laryngis**, the entrance to the larynx.

Adjuster (*ad-jus′-ter*) [Fr., *adjuster*, to adjust]. 1. He who or that which adjusts. 2. A device formerly used for the forcible reduction of dislocations.

Adjustment, Coarse. The rack and pinion for raising or lowering the tube of a microscope a considerable distance. **A., Fine**, the micrometer screw generally at the top of the column of a microscope for raising or lowering the tube slowly through a short distance.

Adjuvant (*aj′-u-vant*) [*adjuvare*, to assist]. A medicine that assists the action of another to which it is added.

Adnexa (*ad-neks′-ah*) [*ad*, to; *nectere*, to join]. Adjunct parts, as the adnexa of the uterus. **A. bulbi**, the appendages of the bulb of the eye.

Adolescence (*ad-o-les′-ens*) [*adolescere*, to grow]. Youth, or the period between puberty and maturity, usually reckoned as extending in males from about 14 to 25 years, and in females from 12 to 21 years.

Adonidin (*ad-on′-id-in*) [*Adonis*]. A glucosid derived from *Adonis vernalis*, a plant indigenous in Europe and Asia. It is recommended in cardiac dropsy. Dose gr. ⅛–¼ (0.0075–0.015). Unof.

Adonis æstivalis (*ad-o′-nis es-tiv-a′-lis*). A plant much used in Italy as a cardiac tonic.

Similar properties are possessed by *A. vernalis*. Dose of fld. ext. ℥j–ij (0.06–0.13). **A., Tinctura,** dose ℥x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Adrenal (*ad-rē'-nal*) [*ad*, near to; *ren*, the kidney]. 1. Adjacent to the kidney. 2. The suprarenal capsule.

Adrue (*ad-ru'-e*). Antiemetic root. The root of *Cyperus articulatus;* it is anthelmintic, aromatic, stomachic. Dose of the fld. ext. gtt. xx–xxx (1.3–2.) Unof.

Advancement (*ad-vans'-ment*) [Fr. *avancer*, to advance]. The act of bringing or going forward. Specifically, an operation to remedy strabismus, generally in conjunction with tenotomy, whereby the opposite tendon from the over-acting one, having been cut, is brought forward, so that, growing fast in a more advanced position, it shall have more power to act upon the globe of the eye.

Adventitia (*ad-ven-tish'-e-ah*) [*adventitius*, foreign]. The external coat of a blood-vessel.

Adynamia (*ah-din-a'-me-ah*) [ἀ priv.; *δύναμις*, power]. Deficiency or loss of vital or muscular power; prostration.

Adynamic (*ah-din-am'-ik*) [ἀ priv.; *δύναμις*, power]. Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia.

Æ–. See *E–*.

Ægophony (*e-goff'-o-ne*). See *Egophony*.

Æquator. See *Equator*.

Aer (*a'-er*). See *Air*.

Aerated (*a'-er-a-ted*) [ἀήρ, the atmosphere]. Impregnated or charged with carbon dioxid or air.

Aeration (*a-er-a'-shun*) [ἀήρ, air]. The process of supplying or charging with air or with some gas, such as carbon dioxid; the state of being supplied with air or gas.

Aerial (*a-e'-re-al*). Pertaining to the air; conveyed by the air, as A. conduction of sound waves.

Aeriform (*a-e'-re-form*) [ἀήρ, air; *forma*, form]. Resembling air or gas.

Aerobic (*a-er-ob'-ik*) [ἀήρ, air; *βίος*, life]. Requiring oxygen (air) in order to live. A term applied to those bacteria requiring free oxygen. Those that do not grow in its presence are called *anaerobic*. Between these extremes there are forms that are able to grow without oxygen under favorable conditions, though they make use of it when present; others that may grow in its presence, though flourishing best in its absence; these are called respectively *facultative aerobic* or *facultative anaerobic*, in distinction from those first mentioned, which are called *obligatory aerobic* or *obligatory anaerobic*.

Aerobiotic (*a-er-o-bi-ot'-ik*) [ἀήρ, air; *βιωτικός*, pertaining to life]. Thriving only in the presence of air.

Aerodynamics (*a-er-o-di-nam'-ics*) [ἀήρ, air; *δύναμις*, power]. The branch of physics that deals with gases in motion.

Aerography (*a-er-og'-ra-fe*) [ἀήρ, air; *γράφη*, a writing]. The description of the air and its qualities.

Aerology (*a-er-ol'-o-je*) [ἀήρ, air; *λόγος*, treatise]. The science of the air and its qualities.

Aerometer (*a-er-om'-et-er*) [ἀήρ, air; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for ascertaining the density of gases.

Aerophobia (*a-er-o-fo'-be-ah*) [ἀήρ, air; *φόβος*, fear]. Dread of a current of air.

Aerophone (*a'-er-o-fōn*) [ἀήρ, air; *φωνή*, sound]. An instrument for increasing the amplitude of sound-waves.

Aerophore (*a'-er-o-fōr*) [ἀήρ, air; *φορεῖν*, to carry]. 1. A device for the inflation of the lungs of a still-born child with air. 2. A breathing apparatus to be used by firemen and others, to prevent the inhalation of noxious gases.

Aeroplethysmograph (*a-er-o-pleth-iz'-mo-graf*) [ἀήρ, air; *πλῆθος*, fulness; *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus for registering graphically the expired air; the latter raises a very light and carefully equipoised box placed over water, and this moves a writing-style.

Aeroscope (*a'-er-o-skōp*) [ἀήρ, air; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument for estimating the purity of the air.

Aeroscopy (*a-er-os'-ko-pe*) [ἀήρ, air; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. The investigation of atmospheric conditions.

Aerostatics (*a-er-o-stat'-iks*) [ἀήρ, air; *στατικός*, standing]. The branch of physics that treats of the properties of gases at rest.

Aerotherapeutics, Aerotherapy (*a-e-ro-ther-a-pu'-tiks, a-er-o-ther'-a-pe*) [ἀήρ, air; *θεραπεύειν*, to heal]. A mode of treating disease by compressed or rarefied air or by other gases.

Aerothorax (*a-er-o-tho'-raks*) [ἀήρ, air; *θώραξ*, the chest]. See *Pneumothorax*.

Aerotonometer (*a-er-o-ton-om'-et-er*) [ἀήρ, air; *τόνος*, tension; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for estimating the tension of gases in the blood.

Aerourethroscopy (*a-er-o-u-re-thros'-ko-pe*) [ἀήρ, air; *οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Urethroscopy conjoined with inflation of the urethra with air.

Aerteriversion (*a-er-ter-iv-er'-shun*) [ἀήρ, air; *τηρέειν*, to hold; *vertere*, to turn]. A method of arresting hemorrhage by everting the cut end of an artery, invaginating the vessel in itself, and fixing the parts by a needle.

Aerteriverter (*a-er-ter-iv-er'-ter*) [ἀήρ, air; *τηρέειν*, to hold; *vertere*, to turn]. An instrument used in performing aerteriversion.

Ærugo (*e-ru′-go*) [L., *gen. Æruginis*]. 1. Rust of a metal. 2. Subacetate of copper. **Æ. Ferri,** the subcarbonate of iron. **Æ. Plumbi,** lead carbonate, or subcarbonate.

Æsculin (*es′-ku-lin*). See *Esculin.*

Æsculus hippocastanum (*es′-ku-lus hip-o-kas-ta′-num*) [L.]. Horse-chestnut. The fruit of the common "buckeye," or horse-chestnut. It is recommended in hemorrhoids. Dose gr. iij (0.20). Unof.

Æstates (*es-ta′-tēz*) [L., *pl.*]. Freckles, or sunburn.

Æsthesio- (*es-the′-ze-o*). For all compounds of this word see *Esthesio-.*

Æsthesis (*es-the′-sis*). See *Esthesis.*

Æsthesodic (*es-the-sod′-ik*). See *Esthesodic.*

Æstival (*es′-tiv-al*). See *Estival.*

Æstivation (*es-tiv-a′-shun*). See *Estivation.*

Ætas (*e′-tas*) [L.]. Age; a period of life. See *Age.*

Æther (*e′-ther*). See *Ether.*

Æthyl (*eth′-il*). See *Ethyl.*

Ætiology (*e-te-ol′-o-je*). See *Etiology.*

Afebrile (*ah-feb′-ril*) [ἀ priv.; *febrilis*, feverish]. Without fever.

Affection (*af-ek′-shun*) [*afficere*, to affect]. Disease.

Affective (*af-ek′-tiv*) [*afficere*, to affect]. Exciting emotion. **A. Faculties,** the emotions and propensities—especially those peculiar to man. **A. Insanity,** emotional or impulsive insanity.

Afferent (*af′-er-ent*) [*afferens*, carrying to]. Carrying toward the center. Of *nerves:* conveying impulses toward the central nervous system; sensory, centripetal. Of *blood-vessels:* those, as the arteries, conveying blood to the tissues. Of *lymphatics:* those conveying lymph to a lymphatic gland.

Afferentia, or **Vasa afferentia** (*va′-sah af-er-en′-she-ah*) [L.]. 1. The lymphatic vessels. 2. Any vessels carrying blood or lymph to an organ.

Affiliation (*af-il-e-a′-shun*) [*ad*, to; *filius*, son]. In medical jurisprudence, the act of imputing or affixing the paternity of a child in order to provide for its maintenance.

Affinity (*af-in′-it-e*) [*affinis*, akin to]. Relationship. Attraction. **A., Chemic,** the force, exerted at inappreciable distances, that unites atoms of different substances. **A., Elective,** the preference of one substance for another.

Afflux (*af′-lux*) [*affluere, affluxus*, to flow toward]. The flow of the blood or other liquid to a part.

Affusion (*af-u′-zhun*) [*affundere*, to pour upon]. The pouring of water upon an object, as upon the body in fever, to reduce temperature and calm nervous symptoms.

African (*af′-rik-an*) [*Africa*]. Pertaining to Africa. **A. Arrow poison.** See *Strophanthus.* **A. Fever.** Synonym of *Dengue.* **A. Gum,** gum arabic. **A. Lethargy,** or **Nelavan,** a "sleeping sickness" affecting negroes of the West African coast. Increasing somnolence is the characteristic symptom. It is very fatal. Death from exhaustion follows in from three to six months.

After (*af′-ter*) [A. S., *æfter*, back]. 1. The anus. The buttocks. 2. Next in succession. **A.-Action,** the negative variation in an electric current continuing for a short time in a tetanized muscle. **A.-Birth,** the popular designation of the placenta, cord, and membranes. **A.-Brain.** See *Hindbrain* and *Metencephalon.* **A.-Cataract,** *Cataracta Secundaria;* an opacity of the media of the eye after operation for cataract due to opacification of the capsule or to non-absorption of the remains of the lens-substance. **A.-Hearing,** a condition in which sounds are heard after the wave-motion that produces them has ceased. **A.-Images,** continued retinal impressions after the stimulus of the light or image has ceased to act. A *positive after-image* is a simple prolongation of the sensation; a *negative after-image* is the appearance of the image in complementary colors. **A.-Pains.** See *Pains.* **A.-Perception,** the perception of a sensation after the stimulus has passed away. **A.-Sensation,** a sensation lasting longer than the stimulus producing it. **A.-Taste,** a gustatory sensation produced some time after the stimulus has been removed.

Agalactia (*ah-gal-ak′-te-ah*) [ἀ priv.; γάλα, milk]. Failure of secretion of the milk after childbirth.

Agar-agar (*a′-gar-a′-gar*) [Ceylon]. A kind of glue made from certain sea-weeds, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *Gigartina speciosa*, used in medicine to make suppositories, and in bacteriologic studies in the preparation of culture media.

Agaric (*ag-ar′-ik*). Touchwood; Spunk; Tinder; the product of different species of *Boletus*, a genus of mushrooms. *Boletus laricis, Polyporus officinalis*—is the *white* or *purging agaric. Agaricin* is an impure alcoholic extract, which in doses of 1–3 grains (0.065–0.19) [U. S. Dispensatory] gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.01) [Brunton] is valuable in the night-sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Agaric* or *Agaricinic acid*, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.0038–0.02) is also useful in night-sweats. **A., Ext.** Dose gr. iij–vj (0.19–0.39). **A., Tinct.** Dose ♏ iij–xx (0.19–1.3). *A. chirurgorum, Boletus chirurgorum*, Surgeon's Agaric, a parasitic fungus formerly used for *Moxa.* Soaked in solution of potassium nitrate it forms *spunk. A. muscarius*, Fly Agaric, a poisonous mushroom, contains an alkaloid, *Muscarin.* Dose of

the alkaloid gr. 1/8–ij (0.008–0.13). *Muscarin Nitrate*, used hypodermatically. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ (0.0065–0.048).

Agaricin (*ag-ar'-is-in*) [see *Agaric*], $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$. A white crystalline substance, the active principle of *Agaricus albus*. It has proved useful in the night sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065). Unof.

Agaster (*ah-gas'-ter*) [ἀ priv.; γαστήρ, the stomach]. One without a stomach.

Agastric (*ah-gas'-tric*) [a priv.; γαστήρ, the stomach]. Without an intestinal canal, as the tape-worms.

Agathin (*ag'-ath-in*) [ἀγαθός, good], C_6H_4-(OH).CH.N.N.(CH_3).C_6H_5. A greenish-white, crystalline substance, obtained by the interaction of salicylic aldehyd and alpha-methyl-phenyl-hydrazin. It is used as an antineuralgic in doses of eight grains (0.52) two or three times daily. Its action is cumulative. Unof.

Agave (*a-ga'-ve*) [ἀγαυή, noble]. A large genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of North America. *A. americana*, American Aloe, the leaves of a plant growing in North America. It is diuretic and antisyphilitic. Dose of the fld. ext. ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0). The fresh juice is also similarly employed. The fermented juice, called *pulque*, is a moderately stimulant drink, very popular in Mexico. Unof.

Agenesia, Agenesis (*ah-jen-e'-se-ah, ah-jen'-es-is*) [ἀ priv.; γένεσις, generation]. Absent development.

Agenosomus (*ah-jen-o-so'-mus*) [ἀ priv.; γεννᾶν, to beget; σῶμα, body]. A variety of single autositic monsters, of the species *Celosoma*, in which there is a lateral or median eventration occupying principally the lower portion of the abdomen, while the genital and urinary organs are either absent or very rudimentary.

Ageusia (*ah-gu'-se-ah*) [ἀ priv.; γεῦσις, taste]. Abolition of the sense of taste.

Agglomerate (*ag-lom'-er-āt*) [*agglomerare*, to wind into a ball]. Grouped or clustered.

Agglutinant (*ag-lu'-tin-ant*) [*agglutinare*, to paste to]. See *Agglutinative*.

Agglutinate (*ag-lu'-tin-āt*) [*agglutinare*, to paste to]. To glue together; to unite by adhesion.

Agglutination (*ag-lu-tin-a'-shun*) [*agglutinare*, to glue to]. A joining together.

Agglutinative (*ag-lu'-tin-a-tiv*) [*agglutinare*, to glue upon or to]. 1. Favoring agglutination; adhesive. 2. Any substance with adhesive properties, fitted to retain the edges of wounds in apposition.

Aggregate (*ag'-re-gāt*) [*ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect into a flock]. Grouped into a mass

Aglobulia (*ah-glo-bu'-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; *globulus*, a globule]. A decrease in the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

Aglossia (*ah-glos'-e-ah*) [ἀ priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. Absence of the tongue.

Aglossus (*ah-glos'-us*) [ἀ priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. A person without a tongue.

Agmatology (*ag-mat-ol'-o-je*) [ἀγμός, a fracture; λόγος, discourse]. The science or study of fractures.

Agminate (*ag'-min-āt*) [*agmen*, a multitude]. Aggregated, clustered. **A. Glands.** See *Gland, Peyer's*.

Agnail (*ag'-nāl*) [A. S., *angnægl*]. 1. Hangnail. 2. A whitlow. 3. A corn.

Agnathia (*ag-na'-the-ah*) [ἀ priv.; γνάθος, a jaw]. Absence or defective development of the jaws.

Agnin (*ag'-nin*) [*agnus*, a lamb]. A fatty substance derived from sheep's wool.

Agomphious (*ah-gom'-fe-us*) [ἀ priv.; γομφιός, a tooth]. Without teeth.

Agomphosis (*ah-gom-fo'-sis*) [ἀ priv.; γομφίος, a tooth]. 1. Absence of the teeth. 2. A loosening of the teeth.

Agony (*ag'-o-ne*) [ἀγωνία, a contest or struggle]. Violent pain; extreme anguish; the death-struggle.

Agoraphobia (*ag-o-ra-fo'-be-ah*) [ἀγορά, a market-place, assembly; φόβος, fear]. A morbid fear of open places or spaces.

Agrammatism (*ah-gram'-at-izm*) [ἀ priv.; γράμμα, a word]. A phenomenon of aphasia, consisting in the inability to form words grammatically, or the suppression of certain words of a phrase; a form of aphasia.

Agraphia (*ah-gra'-fe-ah*) [ἀ priv.; γράφειν, to write]. Inability to express ideas by writing. In some cases not a single letter can be formed (*A., Absolute or Literal*); in others, letters are strung together in a manner resembling words, but without meaning (*A., Verbal*).

Agraphic (*ah-gra'-fik*) [ἀ priv.; γράφειν, to write]. Affected with agraphia.

Agria (*ag'-re-ah*) [ἄγριος, wild]. A pustular eruption; malignant pustule; herpes.

Agrimony (*ag'-rim-o-ne*) [ἀγρός, a field; μόνος, alone]. The root of *Agrimonia eupatoria*, a mild astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss-ij (2.0–8.0). Unof.

Agriothymia (*ag-re-o-thi'-me-ah*) [ἄγριός, wild; θυμός, mind, will]. Maniacal fury.

Agrippa (*ah-grip'-ah*) [L.]. A person born with the feet foremost.

Agromania (*ag-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [ἀγρός, a field; μανία, madness]. A mania for living in the country.

Agrypnia (*ah-grip'-ne-ah*) [ἀ priv.; ὕπνος, sleep]. Loss of sleep, insomnia.

Agrypnotic (*ah-grip-not'-ik*) [ἀ priv.; ὕπνος, sleep]. 1. Preventing sleep. 2. A medicine that prevents sleep.

Ague (*a′-gu*) [*acutus*, sharp, acute; Fr., *aīgu*]. Malarial or intermittent fever, characterized by paroxysms, consisting of chill, fever, and sweating, at regularly recurring times, and followed by an interval or intermission the length of which determines the epithets, quotidian, tertian, etc. In some cases there is a double paroxysm, and hence called double quotidian, double tertian, etc. The duration of each paroxysm varies from two to twelve hours. See *Malarial Fever*. **A., Aden.** See *Dengue*. **A., Brass-founders'**, a disease common among brass-founders, characterized by symptoms somewhat resembling an imperfect attack of intermittent fever, the recurrence of the paroxysms, however, being irregular. The direct cause is generally thought to be the inhalation of the fumes of deflagrating zinc or "spelter." **A., Brow,** intermittent neuralgia of the brow. **A. Cake,** chronic enlargement of the spleen in diseases of malarial origin. **A., Catenating,** ague associated with other diseases. **A. Drop.** See *Fowler's Solution*. **A., Dumb,** latent ague; masked ague; ague without well-marked chill, and with at most only partial or slight periodicity. **A., Latent.** See *A., Dumb*. **A., Masked.** See *A., Dumb*. **A. Tree,** common Sassafras. **A. Weed.** 1. See *Grindelia*. 2. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, or thorough-wort.

Ailanthus (*a-lan′-thus*) [Malacca, *Ailanto*, "tree of heaven"]. The bark of *A. glandulosa*, commonly known as Tree of Heaven. Its properties are due to an oleoresin and a volatile oil. It is a nauseant and drastic purgative, and an excellent anthelmintic against tape-worm. **A., Ext. Fld.** Dose ♏x–℥j (0.65–4.0). **A., Tinct.** Dose ♏x–℥ij (0.65–8.0)

Ailment (*āl′-ment*) [M.E., *eyle*]. A disease; sickness; complaint.

Ainhum (*īn′-hum*) [Negro word, meaning *to saw*]. A disease of Guinea and Hindostan, peculiar to negroes, in which the little toes are slowly and spontaneously amputated at about the digitoplantar fold. The process is very slow, is unaccompanied by any constitutional symptoms, and its cause is unknown. It sometimes attacks the great toe.

Air [*ἀήρ*, from *ἀειν*, to blow, or breathe]. The atmosphere. *Atmospheric air* consists of a mixture of 77 parts by weight, or 79.19 by volume, of nitrogen, and 23 parts by weight, or 20.81 by volume, of oxygen, with 3.7 to 6.2 parts by volume of CO_2 in 10,000 parts. It also contains traces of ammonia, argon, nitrites, and organic matter. By virtue of its oxygen it is able to sustain respiration. 100 cubic inches weigh 30,935 grains. The pressure of the air at sea-level is about 14¾ pounds upon the square inch. **A., Alkaline,** free or volatile ammonia. **A., Azotic,** nitrogen. **A. Bag.** See *A. Cushion*. **A. Bath,** therapeutic exposure to air which may be heated, condensed, or variously medicated. **A.-bed,** an air-tight, rubber mattress, inflated with air, employed in conditions requiring long confinement to bed. **A.-bladder.** See *A.-vesicle*. **A.-cell,** an air-sac; an air-vesicle of the lung. **A., Complemental,** the amount of air that can still be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration. **A. Conduction,** a method of testing the hearing-power by means of a watch held at varying distances from the ear, or by the employment of a number of tuning forks of varying pitch. **A.-cure,** the therapeutic employment of air. **A.-cushion, a** cushion filled with air, and usually made of soft india-rubber. **A., Dephlogisticated,** an old name for oxygen. **A.-douche,** the inflation of the middle ear through the nose. **A.-embolism,** the entrance of free air into the blood-vessels during life. **A., Expired,** that driven from the lungs in expiration. **A., Fixed,** an old name for carbon dioxid. **A., Inspired,** that taken into the lungs on inspiration. **A., Mephitic,** carbon dioxid. **A. Passages,** the nares, mouth, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes. **A.-pump,** an apparatus for exhausting or compressing air. **A., Reserve** or **Supplemental,** the air that can still be exhaled after an ordinary expiration. **A., Residual,** that remaining in the lungs after the most complete expiration possible. **A.-sac.** See *Air-vesicle*. **A., Stationary,** that remaining in the lungs during normal respiration. **A., Supplemental.** See *A., Reserve*. **A.-tester,** an instrument for testing the purity of the air. **A., Tidal,** that taken in and given out at each respiration. **A.-vesicles,** the alveoli of the lung, the ultimate division of the air-passages. **A., Vital,** an old name for Oxygen.

Akanthion (*a-kan′-the-on*). See *Acanthion*.

Akatamathesia (*ah-kat-am-ath-e′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *καταμάθησις*, understanding]. Inability to understand.

Akinesia, Akinesis (*ah-kin-e′-se-ah, ah-kin-e′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *κίνησις*, motion]. Absent or imperfect motion. **A. Algera,** an affection characterized by abstinence from voluntary movement on account of pain, which any active muscular effort causes. The condition is probably a form of neurasthenia.

Akromegaly (*ak-ro-meg′-a-le*). See *Acromegalia*.

Al. 1. The Arabic definite article, *the*, prefixed to many words to designate pre-eminence, etc., as alkali, alcohol. 2. A chemic suffix denoting similarity to or derivation from an aldehyd, as chloral, butyral, etc.

Ala (*a′-lah*) [L., a wing: *pl.*, *Alæ*]. A wing. **A. Auris**, the pinna of the ear. **A. cinerea**, a triangular space of gray matter in the fourth ventricle of the brain, probably giving origin to the pneumogastric nerves. **A. majores.** 1. The greater wings of the sphenoid. 2. The external labia pudendi. **A. minores.** 1. The lesser wings of the sphenoid. 2. The labia minora pudendi. **A. Nasi**, the lateral cartilage of the nose. **A. parvæ**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **A. Pontis.** See *Ponticulus*. **A. Pulmonum**, the lobes of the lung. **A. of Sacrum**, the flat triangular surface of bone extending outward from the base of the sacrum, supporting the psoas magnus muscle. **A. Vespertilionis**, the broad ligament of the uterus. **A. Vulvæ**, the labia of the pudendum.

Alalia (*al-a′-le-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *λαλιά*, talk]. Impairment of articulation from paralysis of the muscles of speech or from local laryngeal disease.

Alantin (*al-an′-tin*). Same as *Inulin*.

Alanthol (*al-an′-thol*), $C_{20}H_{22}O$. Inulol. An aromatic liquid obtained from elecampane; used like creosote in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Alar (*a′-lar*) [*ala*, wing]. Winglike. **A. Ligaments**, lateral synovial folds of the ligament of the knee-joint. **A. Odontoid Ligaments**, lateral ligaments of the odontoid process.

Alate (*a′-lāt*) [*ala*, a wing]. Winged.

Albedo (*al-be′-do*) [L., "whiteness"]. Whiteness. **A. retinæ**, retinal edema. **A. unguis**, the lunula of the nail.

Albescent (*al-bes′-ent*) [*albescere*, to become white]. Whitish.

Albicans (*al′-be-kanz*) [*albicare*, to grow white]. White; whitish.

Albicantia (*al-be-kan′-she-ah*) [L.]. Plural of *Albicans*.

Albinism, Albinismus (*al′-bin-izm, al-bin-iz′-mus*) [*albus*, white]. *Congenital Achroma; Congenital Leukoderma.* That condition of the skin in which there is a congenital absence of pigment involving its entire surface, including the hair and the choroid coats and irides of the eyes. It is usually associated with nystagmus, photophobia, and astigmatism.

Albino (*al-bi′-no*) [Sp.]. A person affected with albinism.

Albinotic (*al-bin-ot′-ik*) [Sp.]. Affected with albinism.

Albolene (*al′-bo-lēn*) [*albus*, white; *oleum*, oil]. A hydrocarbon oil, colorless, tasteless, odorless, used as an application to inflamed surfaces.

Albuginea (*al-bu-jin′-e-ah*) [*albus*, white]. White, or whitish. **A. oculi**, the sclerotic coat of the eye. **A. ovarii**, and **testis**, the tunica albuginea of the ovary and testicle.

Albugineous (*al-bu-jin′-e-us*) [*albus*, white]. Whitish.

Albumen (*al-bu′-men*) [*albus*, white]. The white of an egg. See *Albumin*.

Albumimeter (*al-bu-mim′-et-er*) [*albumen; μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for the quantitive estimation of albumin in urine.

Albumin (*al-bu′-min*) [*albus*, white]. A proteid substance, the chief constituent of the animal tissues. Its molecule is highly complex. It is soluble in water and coagulable by heat. It contains the following elements: Carbon 51.5 to 54.5; hydrogen 6.9 to 7.3; nitrogen 15.2 to 17.0; oxygen 20.9 to 23.5; sulphur 0.3 to 2.0. Its approximate formula is $C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}O_{22}S$. Albumen, white of egg, often called albumin, is largely composed of it. Other varieties are called after their sources or characteristic reactions, as acid-albumin, alkali-albumin, muscle-, serum-, ovum-, vegetable-albumin, etc. **A., Blood.** See *Serum-albumin*. **A., Caseiform**, that variety not coagulated by heat, but precipitated by acids. **A., Circulating**, that found in the fluids of the body. **A., Derived**, a modification of albumin resulting from the action of certain chemicals upon native albumin. **A., Muscle-**, a variety found in muscle-juice. **A., Native**, any albumin occurring normally in the tissues. **A., Organic**, that forming an integral part of the tissue. **A., Serum-.** See *Serum-albumin*. **A., Vegetable**, that found in various vegetable juices.

Albuminate (*al-bu′-min-āt*) [*albus*, white]. A compound of albumin and certain bases, as albuminate of iron.

Albuminiferous (*al-bu-min-if′-er-us*) [*albumin; ferre*, to bear]. Yielding albumin.

Albuminimeter (*al-bu-min-im′-et-er*). See *Albumimeter*.

Albuminogenous (*al-bu-min-oj′-en-us*) [*albumin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing albumin.

Albuminoid (*al-bu′-min-oid*) [*albumin; εἶδος*, form]. 1. Resembling albumin. Applied to certain compounds having many of the characteristics of albumin. 2. Any nitrogenous principle of the class of which normal albumin may be regarded as the type. **A. Disease.** See *Amyloid Degeneration*.

Albuminometer (*al-bu-min-om′-et-er*). See *Albumimeter*.

Albuminone (*al-bu′-min-ōn*) [*albumin*]. A principle derived from certain albuminoids; it is soluble in alcohol, and is not coagulable by heat.

Albuminorrhea (*al-bu-min-or-e′-ah*) [*albumin; ῥοία*, a flow]. Excessive discharge of albumins.

Albuminose (*al-bu′-min-ōs*) [*albumin*]. 1. A product of the digestion of fibrin or any

albuminoid in very dilute hydrochloric acid; acid albumin. 2. Albumose, or one of the products of the digestion of albumin by the gastric juice.

Albuminous (*al-bu'-min-us*) [*albumin*]. Containing, or of the nature of, albumin.

Albuminuria (*al-bu-min-u'-re-ah*) [*albumin; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence in the urine of albumin, usually serum-albumin. Albumin in the urine may result from disease of the kidneys or from the admixture of blood or pus to the urine. Its presence is sometimes not accounted for by either of these causes. See *A., Cyclic.* **A. of Adolescence.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A. Adventitious.** See *A., Pseudo-.* **A. Cardiac,** that due to chronic valvular disease. **A. Cyclic,** a condition also known as physiologic, simple, functional, or transient albuminuria, or the albuminuria of adolescence, in which a small quantity of albumin appears in the urine, especially of the young, at stated times of the day; hence the term "cyclic." The nature of this phenomenon is not positively known, but it is probably the result of some changes in the renal circulation. **A., Dietetic,** that due to the ingestion of certain forms of food. **A., False,** a mixture of albumin with the urine during its transit through the urinary passages, where it may be derived from blood, pus, or special secretions that contain albumin. **A., Febrile,** that due to fever, or associated with acute infectious diseases, slight changes occurring in the glomeruli without organic lesion. **A., Functional.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., Gouty,** albumin in the urine of elderly persons, who secrete a rather dense urine containing an excess of urea. **A., Intrinsic.** See *A., True.* **A., Mixed,** the presence of a true with a pseudo-albuminuria. **A., Nephrogenous,** that due to renal disease. **A., Neurotic,** that due to nervous disorders. **A., Paroxysmal.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., Physiologic,** the presence of albumin in normal urine, without appreciable coexisting renal lesion or diseased condition of the system. **A., Pseudo-,** *A., Adventitious;* albuminuria dependent upon the presence of such fluids as blood, pus, lymph, spermatic fluid, or the contents of an abscess cavity, in the urine. **A., Simple.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., Temporary,** that lasting but for a short time. **A., Transient.** See *A., Cyclic.* **A., True,** *A., Intrinsic;* that due to the excretion of a portion of the albuminous constituents of the blood with the water and salts of the urine.

Albuminuric (*al-bu-min-u'-rik*) [*albumin; οὖρον*, urine]. Associated with, of the nature of, or affected by, albuminuria.

Albumose (*al'-bu-mōs*) [*albumin*]. Any albuminoid substance ranking among the first products of the splitting up of proteids by enzymes, and intermediate between the food-albumins and the typical peptones. According to Kühne there are at least two albumoses, *antialbumose* and *hemialbumose.* The latter yields the following: *Protalbumose, deuteroalbumose, heteroalbumose,* and *dysalbumose.*

Albumosuria (*al-bu-mōs-u'-re-ah*) [*albumose; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of albumose in the urine.

Alchemy (*al'-kem-e*) [Arab., of doubtful derivation]. The supposed art of the transmutation of metals (into gold) and of finding a remedy for all diseases.

Alcohol (*al'-ko-hol*) [Arab., *al-koh'l*, the fine powder for staining eyelids]. 1. Any compound of an organic hydrocarbon radicle with hydroxyl. Alcohols are classed as *monacid* (monatomic), *diacid* (diatomic), and *triacid* (triatomic), according to the number of hydroxyl radicles present in the molecules. 2. Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_6O. A liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain or starchy substance. It is inflammable, colorless, and possesses a pungent odor and burning taste. Internally, it is a cerebral excitant and cardiac stimulant; in large doses a depressant, narcotic poison, producing muscular incoordination, delirium, and coma. It exists in wine, whisky, brandy, beer, etc., and gives to them their stimulant properties. Commercial alcohol contains 91 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with 9 per cent. of water. It is valuable as a cardiac stimulant in acute failure of the heart's action and in adynamic conditions. **A., Benzyl,** C_7H_8O, obtained from benzaldehyd by the action of sodium amalgam. **A. deodoratum,** deodorized alcohol, containing 92.5 per cent. by weight of ethyl alcohol and 7.5 per cent. of water. **A., Dilute,** composed of 41 per cent., by weight, of alcohol. **A., Ethyl.** See *Alcohol.* **A., Methyl,** CH_4O commonly known as "Wood Spirit." **A., Phenic.** See *Acid, Carbolic.* **A., Primary, A., Secondary, A., Tertiary,** an alcohol produced by the replacement of one, two, or three hydrogen atoms in carbinol by alkyls. **A., Unsaturated,** those derived from the unsaturated alkylens in the same manner as the normal alcohols are obtained from their hydrocarbons. In addition to the general character of alcohols, they are also capable of directly binding two additional affinities.

Alcoholate (*al'-ko-hol-āt*) [see *Alcohol*]. 1. A chemic compound, as a salt, into which an alcohol enters as a definite constituent. 2. A preparation made with alcohol.

Alcoholature (*al'-ko-hol-at-chur*) [Fr. *alcoolature*]. An alcoholic tincture.

Alcoholic Radicle, the name applied to the hydrocarbon radicle that unites with hydrogen and oxygen to form an alcohol.

Alcoholica (*al-ko-hol′-ik-ah*) [see *Alcohol*]. In pharmacy, alcoholic preparations.

Alcoholimeter (*al-ko-hol-im′-it-er*). See *Alcoholometer.*

Alcoholism (*al′-ko-hol-ism*) [see *Alcohol*]. The morbid results of excessive or prolonged use of alcoholic liquors. The term **acute A.** has been used as a synonym for inebriety. The **chronic** form is associated with severe disturbances of the digestive and nervous systems.

Alcoholization (*al-ko-hol-iz-a′-shun*) [see *Alcohol*]. The art or process of alcoholizing; the state of being alcoholized; the product of the process of alcoholizing.

Alcoholize (*al′-ko-hol-īz*) [see *Alcohol*]. 1. To impregnate with alcohol. 2. To convert into an alcohol.

Alcoholometer (*al-ko-hol-om′-et-er*) [*alcohol; μέτρον*, a measure]. An hydrometer or other instrument used in determining the percentage of alcohol in any liquid.

Alcoholophilia (*al-ko-hol-o-fil′-e-ah*) [*alcohol; φιλέειν*, to love]. The appetite for strong drink; a craving for intoxicants.

Aldehyd (*al′-de-hīd*) [*al*, the first syllable of alcohol; *dehyd*, from *dehydratus*]. 1. A class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen. They contain the group COH. 2. C_2H_4O. Alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen, or *acetic aldehyd.* It is a colorless, limpid liquid, with a characteristic odor. **A., Anisic,** $C_8H_8O_2$, results on oxidizing various essential oils (anise, fennel, etc.,) with dilute HNO_3. **A., Benzoic,** C_7H_6O. *Benzaldehyd*, the oil of bitter almonds. **A., Cinnamic,** C_9H_8O, the chief ingredient of the essential oil of cinnamon and cassia. **A., Formic,** CH_2O, *Formaldehyd*, is said to be microbicidal and antiseptic. See *Formaldehyd.*

Ale (*āl*) [A. S., *ealw*]. An alcoholic beverage brewed from malt and hops. It contains from three to seven per cent. of alcohol.

Alecithal (*ah-les′-ith-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *λεκίθος*, yolk]. A term applied to certain ova having the food-yolk absent, or present only in very small quantity.

Alembic (*al-em′-bik*) [Arab., *al*, the; *ἄμβιξ*, a cup]. A vessel used for distillation.

Alembroth (*al-em′-broth*) [origin unknown]. An old name for a compound of the chlorid of ammonium and mercury. Its solution has been used as an antiseptic.

Aleppo Boil, Button, Evil, Pustule, or Ulcer. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Aletris (*al′-et-ris*). Star Grass, Unicorn Root, Starwort, Colic Root. The root of *A. farinosa.* It is tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, and was formerly a popular domestic remedy in colic, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism. Dose of fld. ext. ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of tincture (1 in 8 proof spirit) ʒi–ij (4.0–8.0); of *aletrin*, the extractive, gr. ¼-iv (0.016–0.26). **A. Cordial.** Dose ʒj (4.0) three times daily. Unof.

Aleukemia (*ah-lu-ke′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, blood]. Deficiency in the proportion of white cells in the blood.

Aleurometer (*al-u-rom′-et-er*) [*ἄλευρον*, flour; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument used for the examination of crude gluten as to its power of distending under the influence of heat, as a means of judging of the value of a flour for bread-making.

Aleuronat (*al-u′-ro-nat*) [*ἄλευρον*, flour]. A vegetable albumin used as a substitute for bread in cases of diabetes.

Aleuroscope (*al-u′-ro-skōp*) [*ἄλευρον*, flour; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. See *Aleurometer.*

Alexanderism (*al-eks-an′-der-izm*) [*Alexander*, the Macedonian King]. The insanity of conquest.

Alexia (*al-eks′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *λέξις*, word]. Word-blindness. A form of aphasia, in which the patient is unable to recognize written or printed characters. **A., Musical,** musical blindness; loss of the ability to read music.

Alexin (*al-eks′-in*) [*ἄλεξις*, help]. A defensive proteid existing normally in the blood.

Alexipharmac, or **Alexipharmic** (*al-eks-e-far′-mak*, or *-mik*) [*ἀλέξειν*, to repel; *φάρμακον*, a poison]. A medicine neutralizing a poison.

Alexipharmacon (*al-eks-e-far′-mak-on*) [*ἀλέξειν*, to repel; *φάρμακον*, a poison]. Any alexipharmac medicine.

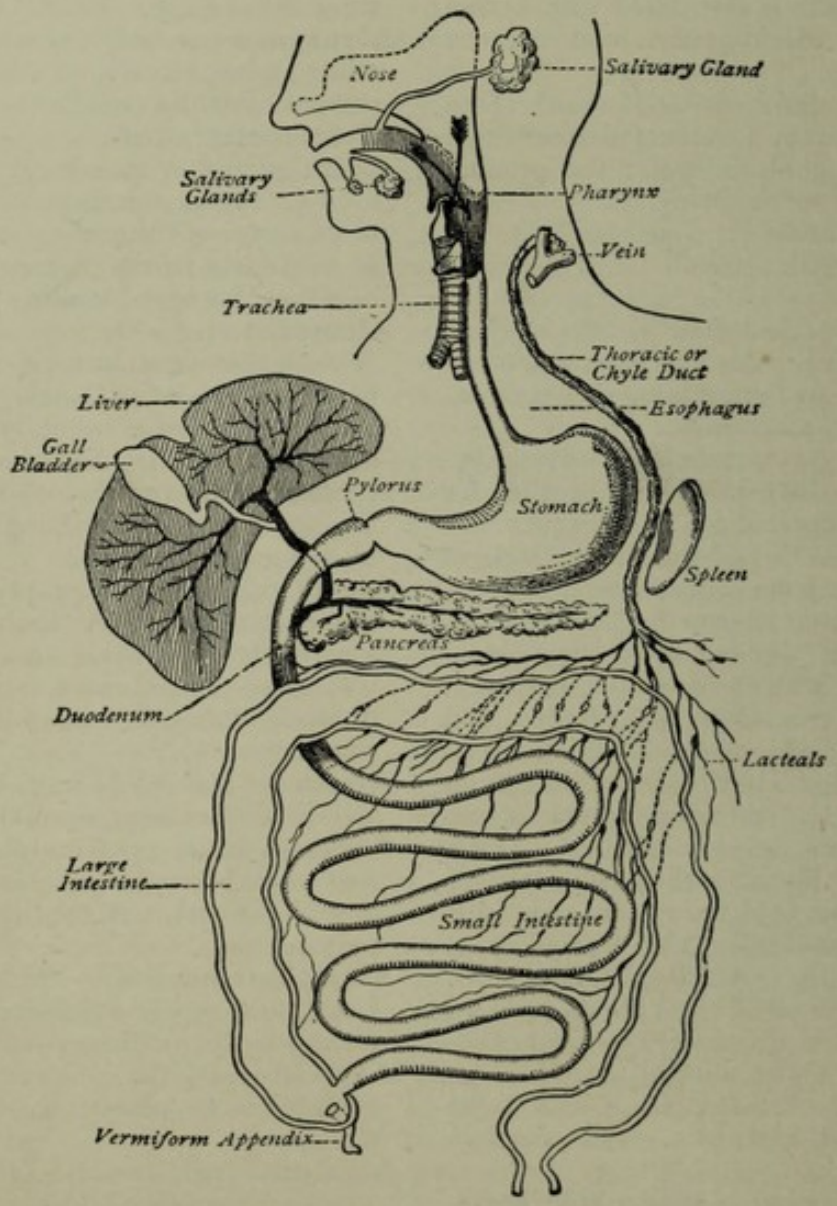
Algæ (*al′-je*) [*alga*, a seaweed]. A group of acotyledonous plants, living mostly in the water.

Algaroth (*al′-gar-oth*) [It., *Algarotti*, the Veronese physician]. Oxychlorid of antimony.

Algesia (*al-je′-ze-ah*) [*ἄλγησις*, pain]. Pain; suffering.

Algesimeter (*al-jes-im′-et-er*) [*ἄλγησις*, pain; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of pain. **A., Boas',** an instrument consisting of a pad and spring, used to determine the relative sensitiveness over the epigastrium. The normal tolerance is 9 to 10 kilograms. In cases of gastric ulcer, 1 to 2 kilograms.

Algesthesis, or **Algæsthesis** (*al-jes-the′-sis*) [*ἄλγος*, pain; *αἴσθησις*, feeling]. The perception of pain; painful disease.



General Scheme of the Digestive Tract, with the Glands Opening into It; Together with the Lacteals Arising from the Intestine and Joining the Thoracic Duct.—(*Landois.*)

Algid (*al'-jid*) [*algidus*, cold]. Cold, chilly. **A. Fever**, a pernicious intermittent fever, with great coldness of the surface of the body. **A. Cholera**, the cold stage of Asiatic cholera.

Algometer (*al-gom'-et-er*) [ἄλγος, pain; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for testing the sensibility of a part to pain.

Algor (*al'-gor*) [L.]. A sense of chilliness or coldness.

Alible (*al'-i-bl*) [*alibilis*, nutritive]. Nutritive; absorbable and assimilable.

Alienation (*āl-yen-a'-shun*) [*alienus*, strange]. Mental derangement.

Alienist (*āl'-yen-ist*) [*alienus*, strange]. One who treats mental diseases.

Aliform (*al'-if-orm*) [*ala*, wing; *forma*, shape]. Wing-shaped. **A. Process**, the wing of the sphenoid.

Aliment (*al'-im-ent*) [*alimentum*, from *alimentare*, to nourish]. Nourishment, food.

Alimentary (*al-im-en'-ta-re*) [*alimentum*, from *alimentare*, to nourish]. Nourishing. **A. Bolus**, the food after mastication and just prior to swallowing. **A. Canal, Duct, System**, or **Tube**, the digestive tube, from the lips to the anus, with its accessory glands.

Alimentation (*al-im-en-ta'-shun*) [*alimentare*, to nourish]. The act of supplying with food. **A., Rectal**, the nourishing of a patient by the administration of small quantities of concentrated food through the rectum. There are many formulæ for these nutritive enemata, the most important of which are the following: 1. *Leube's Pancreatic-meat Emulsion.*—"For rectal alimentation: chop five ounces of finely-scraped meat still finer, add to it one and a half ounces of finely-chopped pancreas, free from fat, and then three ounces of lukewarm water; stir to the consistence of a thick pulp. Give at one time, care being taken to wash out the rectum with water about an hour before." 2. *Mayet's Formula.*—"Fresh ox-pancreas 150 to 200 grams; lean meat 400 to 500 grams. Bruise the pancreas in a mortar with water at a temperature of 37° C., and strain through a cloth. Chop the meat and mix thoroughly with the strained fluid, after separating all the fat and tendinous portions. Add the yolk of one egg, let stand for two hours, and administer at the same temperature, after having cleansed the rectum with an injection of oil. This quantity is sufficient for 24 hours' nourishment, and should be administered in two doses." 3. *Rennie's Formula.*—"Add to a bowl of good beef-tea one-half pound of lean, raw beefsteak pulled into shreds. At 99° F. add one dram of fresh pepsin and one-half dram of dilute HCl. Place the mixture before the fire and let it remain for four hours, stirring frequently. The heat must not be too great, or the artificial digestive process will be stopped altogether. It is better to have the mixture too cold than too hot. If alcohol is to be given it should be added at the last moment. Eggs may also be added, but should be previously well beaten." 4. *Peaslee's Formula.*—"Crush or grind a pound of beef-muscle fine; then add one pint of cold water; allow it to macerate 40 minutes, and then gradually raise it to the boiling point; allow it to boil two minutes—no more—and then strain." 5. *Flint's Mixture.*—"Milk ℥ ij, whisky ℥ ss, to which add half an egg."

Alinasal (*al-in-a'-sal*) [*ala*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the *ala nasi*, or wing of the nose.

Alisphenoid (*al-is-fe'-noid*) [*ala*, a wing; σφήν, a wedge; εἶδος, form]. 1. Pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. 2. The bone that in adult life forms the main portion of the greater wing of the sphenoid.

Alkalescence (*al-ka-les'-ens*) [Arab., *al-qalî*, soda-ash]. Slight or commencing alkalinity.

Alkalescent (*al-ka-les'-ent*) [Arab., *al-qalî*, soda-ash]. Somewhat alkaline.

Alkali (*al'-ka-li*) [Arab., *al-qalî*, soda-ash]. The term includes the hydrated oxids of the alkali metals; these are electro-positive, are strong bases, uniting with acids to form salts, turn red litmus blue, and saponify fats. **A., Caustic**, the solid hydroxid of potassium or sodium. **A., Fixed**, potassium or sodium hydrate. **A. Metals**, sodium, potassium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium. **A., Volatile**, ammonium hydrate, which is decomposed by heat with the evolution of ammonia.

Alkali-albumin (*al'-ka-li-al-bu'-min*). A derived albumin; a proteid that has been acted upon by dilute alkalies and yields an alkaline reaction.

Alkalimeter (*al-ka-lim'-et-er*) [*alkali*; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the alkali in a substance.

Alkalimetry (*al-ka-lim'-et-re*) [*alkali*; μέτρον, a measure]. The measurement of the amount of an alkali in a substance.

Alkaline (*al'-ka-lin*) [*alkali*]. Having the qualities of or pertaining to an alkali. **A. Earths**, the oxids of calcium, barium, strontium, and magnesium.

Alkalinity (*al-ka-lin'-i-te*) [*alkali*]. The quality of being alkaline.

Alkalinuria (*al-ka-lin-u'-re-ah*) [*alkali*; οὖρον, urine]. Alkalinity of the urine.

Alkalization (*al-ka-li-za'-shun*) [*alkali*]. The act of rendering a thing alkaline; the state or quality of being rendered alkaline.

Alkaloid (*al'-ka-loid*) [*alkali*; εἶδος, likeness]. Any one of the nitrogeneous compounds occurring in plants and resembling ammonia in being basic and capable of forming salts with acids. They are believed

to be substituted ammonias. Several of the important alkaloids are related to piperidin and to quinolin. Alkaloids are, as a rule, the most active parts of plants; many are used in medicine. **A., Animal,** substances chemically like alkaloids, formed in the decomposition of animal tissues. **A., Cadaveric,** or **Putrefactive.** See *Ptomains.*

Alkanet (*al'-kan-et*) [Sp., dim. of *alcaña*, henna]. The root of the herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, yielding a red dye that is used in staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc.

Alkanna Red. See *Alkannin.*

Alkannin (*al'-kan-in*) [Sp., dim. of *alcaña*, henna]. Alkanna red; a valuable coloring matter obtained from alkanet.

Alkapton (*al-kap'-ton*) a yellowish, resinous, nitrogenous body occasionally found in urine.

Alkaptonuria (*al-kap-ton-u'-re-ah*) [*alkapton; οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of alkapton in the urine. It has been found in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in other instances in which there were no local lesions or general disease. Urine containing alkapton turns dark on standing or on the addition of an alkali.

Alkarsin (*al-kar'-sin*) [*alcohol; arsenic*]. Cadet's Fuming Liquid; an extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl. It is of a brown color, and on exposure to the air ignites spontaneously.

Alkyls (*al'-kilz*) [*alkali*]. The name applied to the univalent alcohol radicles, C_nH_{2n+1}; methyl, ethyl, etc., are alkyls.

Alkyl-sulphids (*al'-kil-sul'-fids*). Thioethers. Sulphur analogues of the ethers. They are colorless liquids, generally insoluble in water, and possessing a disagreeable odor resembling that of garlic.

Allantiasis (*al-an-ti'-as-is*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage]. Sausage poisoning, due to the ingestion of sausages in which putrefactive changes have taken place.

Allantoic (*al-an-to'-ik*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Pertaining to the allantois.

Allantoid (*al-an'-toid*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, sausage; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. 1. Resembling a sausage. 2. Relating to the allantois.

Allantoin (*al-an'-to-in*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *εἶδος*, resemblance], $C_4H_6N_4O_3$. A crystalline substance occurring in traces in normal urine, and prepared from uric acid by oxidation. Also the characteristic constituent of the allantoic fluid, and likewise found in fetal urine and amniotic fluid.

Allantois (*al-an'-to-is*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. One of the fetal membranes, derived from the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers. Its function is to convey the blood-vessels to the chorion. The lower part finally becomes the bladder, the upper, the urachus.

Allantotoxicon (*al-an-to-toks'-ik-on*) [*ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. A poisonous substance, probably a ptomain, that develops during the putrefactive fermentation of sausage.

Allesthesia (*al-es-the'-se-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *αἴσθησις*, feeling]. Same as *Allochiria.*

Alleviator (*al-e'-ve-a-tor*) [*allevare*, to lighten]. A device for raising or lifting a sick person from the bed.

Alliaceous (*al-e-a'-shus*) [*allium*, garlic]. Resembling garlic, or pertaining to the same.

Alliteration (*al it-er-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *litera*, letter]. A form of dysphrasia in which the patient arranges his words according to the sound.

Allium (*al'-e-um*) [L.]. Garlic. The bulb of *A. sativum.* It contains a pungent volatile oil (allyl sulphid), that is found also in the leek and the onion. The tubers are used both as a food and as a condiment, and are stimulants to digestion. **A. cepa,** the common onion, and **A. porrum,** the leek, have similar qualities. **A., Syr.,** contains, fresh garlic 20 gm., sugar 80 gm., dil. acetic acid, a sufficient quantity to make 100 c.c. Dose ʒj-ʒiv (4.0-16.0).

Allocheiria, or **Allochiria** (*al-o-ki'-re-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *χείρ*, hand]. A peculiar disturbance of sensation in which, if one extremity be pricked, the patient locates the sensation in the corresponding part on the other side.

Allochesthesia, Allochæsthesia (*al-ok-es-the'-ze-ah*). Same as *Allochiria.*

Allolalia (*al-o-la'-le-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *λαλεῖν*, to speak]. Any perversion of the faculty of speech.

Allopathy (*al-op'-a-the*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *πάθος*, affection]. According to Hahnemann, the inventor of the term, that method of the treatment of disease consisting in the use of medicines the action of which upon the body in health produces morbid phenomena different from those of the disease treated. Opposed to homeopathy.

Allorrhythmia (*al-o-rith'-me-ah*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *ῥυθμός*, rhythm]. Variation in intervals of the pulse.

Allotoxin (*al-o-toks'-in*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *τοξικόν*, poison]. Any substance, produced by tissue metamorphosis within the organism, that tends to shield the body by destroying microorganisms or toxins that are inimical to it.

Allotriodontia (*al-ot-re-o-don'-she-ah*) [*ἀλλότριος*, strange; *ὀδούς*, tooth]. 1. The transplanting of teeth from one person to another.

2. The existence of teeth in abnormal situations, as in tumors.

Allotriogeustia (*al-ot-re-o-gūs′-te-ah*) [*ἀλλότριος*, strange; *γεῦσις*, taste]. Perversion of the sense of taste; abnormality of the appetite.

Allotriophagy (*al-ot-re-off′-a-je*) [*ἀλλότριος*, strange; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Depraved or unnatural appetite.

Allotropic (*al-o-trop′-ic*) [*ἄλλος*, different; *τρόπος*, turn]. Characterized by allotropism.

Allotropism (*al-ot′-ro-pizm*) [*ἄλλος*, other; *τρόπος*, turn]. 1. The term expresses the fact of certain elements existing in two or more conditions with differences of physical properties. Thus carbon illustrates allotropism by existing in the forms of charcoal, plumbago, and the diamond. 2. Appearance in an unusual or abnormal form.

Alloxan (*al-oks′-an*) [*allantoin; oxalic*], $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. A crystalline substance produced by the oxidation of uric acid.

Alloxantin (*al-oks-an′-tin*) [*allantoin; oxalic*], $C_8H_4N_4O_7 + {}_3H_2O$. A substance obtained by reducing alloxan with $SnCl_2$, zinc, and HCl, or H_2S in the cold. It occurs in small, hard, colorless prisms that turn red when treated with ammonia.

Alloy (*al-oi′*) [from the French word *aloi*, a contraction of *à la loi*]. 1. A compound of two or more metals by fusion. 2. The least valuable of two or more metals that are fused together.

Allspice (*awl′-spīs*). See *Pimenta*, and *Florida Allspice*.

Allyl (*al′-il*) [*allium*, garlick], C_3H_5. A univalent alcohol-radicle. **A. Alcohol,** C_3H_5-HO, a colorless, inflammable liquid, with pungent odor, boiling at 97° C. **A. Aldehyd,** C_3H_4O, a syn. of *Acrolein*. **A. Cyanid.** See *Sinamin*. **A. Mustard Oil,** CS.N.C_3H_5, Allyl thiocarbimid. The principal constituent of ordinary mustard oil. **A. sulphid,** $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the essential oil of garlic. **A. thiocarbimid.** See *A. Mustard Oil*. **A. tribromid,** $C_3H_5Br_3$, a colorless liquid used as an antispasmodic. Dose, five drops (0.15). Unof.

Allylamin (*al-il′-am-in*) [*allium*, garlick; *ammonia*], $NH_2(C_3H_5)$. Ammonia in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl. It is a caustic liquid.

Almond (*am′-und*) [ME., *almonde*]. See *Amygdala*. **A. Bread,** a variety of bread made from almond flour, for use in diabetes as a substitute for ordinary bread. **A.-eyed,** applied to the Mongolian race on account of the peculiar elliptical form and slanting position of the eyes. **A. of the Ear,** the tonsil. **A. Mixture.** See *Amygdalæ Mistura*. **A. Oil,** oleum amygdalæ, the fixed oil obtained from both the sweet and the bitter almond. It is odorless, agreeable to the taste, and of a yellow color; sp. gr. .919 at 15° C. **A. Oil, Bitter,** oleum amygdalæ amaræ. See *Amygdala*. **A. Paste,** a magma of bitter almonds, alcohol, white of egg, and rose-water, used to soften the skin and prevent the hands and lips from chapping. **A. of the Throat,** the tonsil.

Alnus (*al′-nus*) [L.]. Alder Bark. The bark of the American Alder. *A. serrulata*, contains tannic acid. The decoction of bark and leaves is astringent, and used as a gargle and as a lotion for wounds and ulcers. Dose of powdered bark gr. x (0.65).

Alochia (*ah-lo′-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *λόχια*, the lochia]. Absence of the lochia.

Aloe (*al′-o*) [*ἀλόη*, the aloe]. The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, of which the *A. socotrina*, *A. barbadensis*, and *A. capensis* are most commonly used. Its properties are due to a glucosid, *aloin*, $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$. It is a tonic astringent, useful in amenorrhea, chronic constipation, and atonic dyspepsia. It is also an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **A. americana.** See *Agave*. **A., Decoct., Comp.** (B. P.). Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **A., Enema** (B. P.), aloes, carbonate of potassium, and mucilage of starch. **A. et Asafœtidæ, Pil.,** aloes and asafetida āā gr. 1⅓ (0.1). **A. et Canellæ, Pulv.,** contains powdered bark of Canella alba. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A. et Ferri, Pil.,** contains gr. j each of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and aromatic powder, incorporated with confection of roses. **A. et Mastich, Pil.,** "Lady Webster's" pill, contains aloes gr. ij (0.13), mastich and red rose gr. ss (0.032). **A. et Myrrh., Pil.,** contains each aloes gr. ij (0.13), myrrh gr. j (0.065), aromatic powder gr. ss (0.032), mixed with syrup. **A. et Myrrh., Tinct.,** aloes 10, myrrh 10, alcohol 100 parts. Dose ʒss–ʒij (2.0–8.0). **A., Ext., Aquosum,** prepared by mixing aloes 1 part with 10 parts boiling water, straining and evaporating. Dose gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **A., Hepatic,** dark liver-colored aloes, mostly Socotrine or Barbadian. **A., Pil.,** aloes and soap āā gr. ij (0.13). **A. Purificata,** the common drug purified by solution in alcohol and evaporation. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **A. Socotrin., Pil.** (B. P.), contains socotrine aloes, hard soap, oil of nutmeg, and confection of roses. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **A., Tinct.,** consists of aloes 10, glycyrrhiza 10, dil. alcohol 100 parts. Dose ʒss–ʒij (2.0–8.0) **A., Vin.,** has aloes 6, cardamon 1, ginger 1, white wine 100 parts. Dose ʒj–ʒiv (4.0–16.0).

Aloeretin (*al-o-e-re′-tin*) [*ἀλόη*, aloes; *ῥητίνη*, resin]. A brown resin contained in aloes.

Aloetic (*al-o-et'-ik*) [*ἀλόη*, the aloe]. Containing or pertaining to aloes.

Aloetin (*al-o-e'-tin*). 1. Aloeretin. 2. A yellow crystalline principle obtainable from aloes.

Aloin (*al'-o-in*) [*ἀλόη*, the aloe]. A bitter principle found in aloes. It forms fine needles, possesses a very bitter taste, and acts as a strong purgative. Several glucosids of this name are described; as *Barbaloin*, *Nataloin*, *Zanaloin*, *Socaloin*. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13).

Alopecia (*al-o-pe'-she-ah*) [*ἀλώπηξ*, a fox]. Deficiency of hair; baldness. It may be universal or partial, congenital or acquired. It follows a large number of systemic affections. **A. adnata.** See *A.*, *Congenital.* **A. areata**; Area celsi; Tinea decalvans; Porrigo decalvans; Alopecia circumscripta; that condition in which suddenly or slowly one or several, usually asymmetrically distributed, patches of baldness appear upon the hairy regions of the body, more often upon the scalp and parts covered by the beard. **A. circumscripta.** See *A. areata.* **A., Congenital,** a rare form, seldom complete, due to absence of hair-bulbs. **A. furfuracea**; *Alopecia pityroides capillitii; Pityriasis capitis; Seborrhœa capillitii; Pityriasis simplex; Dandruff;* a form of baldness associated with a disorder of the scalp, marked by hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of dry or fatty scales from its surface. It may be acute or chronic, and produce a dryness, brittleness, and lack of luster in the hair. **A. localis**; *A. neuritica;* that form occurring in one or more patches at the site of an injury, or in the course of a nerve. **A. neuritica.** See *A. localis.* **A. neurotica,** a name given to baldness of trophoneurotic origin. **A. orbicularis.** Same as *A. circumscripta.* **A. pityroides capillitii.** See *A. furfuracea.* **A. pityroides universalis,** a rapid and general denudation of hair occurring in debilitated states, preceded by abundant desquamation of fatty scales. **A. senilis,** that occurring in old age. **A. simplex,** the idiopathic premature baldness of young adults. It is most common in males, and is often associated with premature grayness. **A. syphilitica,** that due to syphilis. **A. universalis,** that in which there is a general falling out of the hairs of the body.

Aloxanthin (*al-oks-an'-thin*), $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A yellow substance obtained from barbaloin and socaloin by the action of bichromate of potassium.

Alpha (*al'-fah*) [*ἄλφα*, the first letter of the alphabet]. The Greek letter *a*, used in combination with many chemic terms to indicate the first of a series, as alpha-naphthol.

Alphos (*al'-fos*) [*ἀλφός*, vitiligo]. 1. An old name for leprosy. 2. Psoriasis.

Alphosis (*al-fo'-sis*) [*ἀλφός*, vitiligo]. Albinism; leukoderma.

Alpinia (*al-pin'-e-ah*) [*Alpinus*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century]. A genus of zingiberaceous tropical plants. *A. officinarum*, *A. chinensis*, and other species furnish Galangal.

Alsace Gum (*al-sas'-gum*). See *Dextrin.*

Alstonidin (*al-ston'-id-in*) [*Alston*, a Scotch botanist]. An amorphous substance contained in a variety of Dita bark.

Alstonin (*al-sto'-nin*) [*Alston*, a Scotch botanist]. 1. An amorphous substance contained in a variety of Dita bark. 2. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained from *Alstonia Constricta.*

Alter (*awl'-ter*). To castrate or spay.

Alterant (*awl'-ter-ant*). Same as *Alterative.*

Alterative (*awl'-ter-a-tiv*) [*alter*, another]. A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition, restoring, in some unknown way, the normal functions of an organ, or of the system. The most important alteratives are arsenic, iodin, and the iodids, mercury, and gold.

Alternate (*awl'-ter-nāt*) [*alternare*, to do by turns]. Occurring successively in space or time. **A., Hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.*

Alternating (*awl'-ter-na-ting*) [*alternare*, to do by turns]. Occurring successively. **A. Currents,** electric currents, the direction of which is constantly changing. **A. Insanity,** a form of insanity in which there are regular cycles of exaltation and depression.

Alternation (*awl-ter-na'-shun*) [*alternare*, to do by turns]. Repeated transition from one state to another.

Althaus's Oil. It is made as follows: Metallic mercury 1 part, pure lanolin 4 parts, 2 per cent. carbolic oil 5 parts. It is used in the treatment of syphilis in injections of ♏v (0.32) at a dose.

Althea, or Althæa (*al-the'-ah*) [L.]. Marshmallow. The peeled root of *A. officinalis*, a plant of the mallow family. It consists of about one-third of vegetable mucus and starch, together with the alkaloids *Asparagin* and *Althein* (latterly regarded as identical). Its decoction is employed as a mucilaginous drink. **A., Syrupus,** contains four per cent. althea. Dose indefinite. *Asparagin* possesses sedative and diuretic properties, and is useful in ascites and gout. Dose gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.19).

Altitude (*al'-ti-tūd*) [*altitudo*, height]. The elevation of a place above the sea-level.

Alum (*al'-um*) [*alumen*, alum]. Any one of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of one of the sulphates of certain non-alkaline metals with a sulphate of some alkaline metal. The standard (or common

commercial) alum, the official *Alumen*, U. S. P., is the aluminium-potassium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. It is a powerful astringent and styptic, and is also extensively used in the arts. **A., Ammonia,** is the same as the above, except that the potassium is replaced by ammonium. It is official in Great Britain, and is extensively used on account of its cheapness. What is known as *concentrated* or *patent* alum, is the normal aluminium sulphate (*aluminii sulphas*), which is not a true alum. **A., Ammonio-ferric** (*Ferri et Ammonii sulphas*), U. S. P., is strongly styptic, and is useful in leukorrhea. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **A., Potassio-ferric,** is similar to the A., ammonio-ferric. **A., Soda,** double sulphate of sodium and aluminium, is too soluble for ordinary uses. **A. Whey,** a preparation obtained by boiling ʒij of alum in a pint of milk, and straining. It is used as an astringent and internal hemostatic, in wineglassful doses.

Alumen (*al-u′-men*) [L., *gen.*, *Aluminis*]. See *Alum*. **A. exsiccatum,** burnt or dehydrated alum.

Alumina (*al-u′-min-ah*) [L.], Al_2O_3. Aluminium oxid; the principal ingredient of clay, and of many stones, earths, and minerals.

Aluminate (*al-u′-min-āt*) [*alumina*]. A basic salt of alumina.

Aluminated Copper. See *Lapis divinus*.

Aluminiferous (*al-u-min-if′-er-us*) [*alumen*, alum; *ferre*, to form]. Yielding alum.

Aluminium (*al-u-min′-e-um*) [L.]. Al = 27. Quantivalence II, IV. A silver white metal distinguished by its low sp. gr.,—about 2.6. It is largely used in the arts and for certain surgical instruments. **A. hydrate,** $Al_2(HO)_6$, a tasteless white powder, feebly astringent. Dose gr. iij–xx (0.2–1.3). **A. and Potassium sulphate,** $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$ (*Alum*), a valuable astringent used in catarrh, leukorrhea, gonorrhea. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). In teaspoonful doses it is an emetic. **A. sulphate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, an antiseptic and astringent used as a lotion in 5 per cent. solution. **A. acetate,** a disinfectant. Unof.

Aluminol, Alumnol (*al-um-i′-nol*, *al-um′-nol*) [*aluminium*]. An astringent and antiseptic sulphur compound of aluminium, used in gonorrhea, endometritis, and diseases of the ear, nose, skin, etc. Unof.

Alum Root. The root of *Heuchera americana*. Its properties are due to gallic and tannic acids. It is very astringent. Dose of the fld. ext., gtt. x–xx (0.65–1.3). Also the root of *Geranium maculatum*, a mild astringent.

Alvegniat's Pump. See *Alvergniat's Pump*.

Alveolar (*al-ve′-o-lar*) [*alveolus*, a small hollow]. Pertaining to an alveolus. **A. Abscess,** a gum-boil. **A. Arch,** the alveolar surface of the jaw. **A. Artery,** a branch of the internal maxillary artery. **A. Border,** the margin of the jaws. **A. Index,** in craniometry, the gnathic index; the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point, to the distance between the basion and the nasal point, multiplied by 100. (Sometimes the basilar index is called the alveolar index). **A. Passages.** The ultimate division of the bronchi, emptying into the infundibula. **A. Points.** See *Craniometric Points*. **A. Process,** the border of the superior maxilla in which the alveoli are placed. **A. Sarcoma.** See *Sarcoma*.

Alveolitis (*al-ve-o-li′-tis*) [*alveolus*, a hollow; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the alveolus of a tooth.

Alveolodental (*al-ve′-o-lo-den′-tal*) [*alveolus*, a hollow; *dens*, a tooth]. Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.

Alveolus (*al-ve′-o-lus*) [L.]. 1. The bony socket of a tooth. 2. An air cell of the lung. **A. of Glands,** the ultimate sacs of a racemose gland. **A. of the Stomach,** one of the honeycomb-like depressions found in the stomach.

Alvine (*al′-vin* or *al′-vīn*) [*alvus*, belly]. Pertaining to the belly. **A. Concretion,** an intestinal calculus. **A. Dejections, A. Discharges,** the feces. **A. Obstruction.** Constipation.

Alvus (*al′-vus*) [L.]. The belly, or its contained viscera.

Alymphia (*ah-limf′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *lympha*, lymph]. A deficiency of lymph.

Amacrine (*am′-ak-rēn*) [*a*, priv.; *μακρός*, long; *ἴς*, a fiber]. Applied to nerve-cells entirely devoid of axis-cylinder processes.

Amadou (*am′-a-doo*) [Fr., *amadouer*, to coax]. German tinder or touchwood; *Boletus igniarius*, a fungus found on old tree-trunks, used to stanch local hemorrhage, and as a dressing of wounds, etc.

Amalgam (*am-al′-gam*) [*μάλαγμα*, a soft mass]. A combination of mercury with any other metal.

Amalgamation (*am-al-gam-a′-shun*) [*μάλαγμα*, a soft mass]. In metallurgy, the process of combining mercury with some other metal, as practised in separating silver and gold from ores.

Amanitin (*am-an′-it-in*) [*ἀμανῖται*, a kind of fungus]. 1. A principle identical with cholin, obtained from the fly agaric. 2. A poisonous glucosid obtainable from various species of agaric.

Amara (*am-a′-ra*) [*amarus*, bitter]. Bitters.

Amasesis (*ah-mas-e′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μάσησις*, chewing]. Inability to chew the food.

Amastia (*ah-mas'-te-ah*) [ἀ priv.; μαστός, breast]. Absence of the mammæ or nipples.

Amativeness (*am'-at-iv-nes*) [*amare*, to love]. The sexual passion.

Amaurosis (*am-aw-ro'-sis*) [ἀμαυρόειν, to darken]. Blindness, especially that occurring without demonstrable lesion of the eye. **A., Albuminuric,** that due to renal disease. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the brain. **A., Congenital,** that form existing from birth. **A., Diabetic,** that associated with diabetes. **A., Hysteric,** that associated with hysteria. **A., Reflex,** that resulting from a reflex action upon the optic nerve from some remote source of irritation. **A., Saburral,** sudden temporary blindness occurring in an attack of acute gastritis. **A., Uremic,** that due to uremia.

Amaurotic (*am-aw-rot'-ik*) [ἀμαυρόειν, to darken]. Relating to, or affected with amaurosis. **A. Cats-eye,** a light-reflex through the pupil in suppurative choroiditis.

Amazia (*ah-ma'-ze-ah*) [ἀ priv.; μαζός, the breast]. Absence of the mammary gland.

Amber (*am'-ber*). See *Succinum*.

Ambergris (*am'-ber-gris*) [*amber;* Fr., *gris*, gray]. A substance excreted by the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*. It is not known whether it is a pathologic product or not. It exhales a fragrant, musky odor when warmed, and is used in adynamic fevers, chronic catarrh, and nervous diseases. Dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.19). Unof.

Ambidexter (*am-be-deks'-ter*) [*ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand]. An ambidextrous person.

Ambidextrous (*am-be-deks'-trus*) [*ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand]. Able to use both hands equally well.

Amblyopia (*am-ble-o'-pe-ah*) [ἀμβλύς, dulled; ὤψ, eye]. Dimness of vision, especially that not due to refractive errors or organic disease of the eye. It may be *congenital* or *acquired*, being due, in the latter case, to the use of *tobacco* (*A. nicotinica*), or *alcohol*, or to other *toxic* influences; to *traumatism;* or it may be *hysteric*. *Nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia* are other forms; it may arise from *entoptic phenomena*, such as *muscæ volitantes*, *micropsia*, *megalopsia*, *metamorphopsia*, *etc.* It may take the form of *contracted fields of vision*, of *color-blindness*, or *anesthesia of the retina*. **A. exanopsia,** amblyopia from disuse, or from non-use.

Ambrosia (*am-bro'-zhe-ah*) [ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs. *A. artemisiæfolia*, common hog-weed of North America; stimulant, tonic, antiperiodic, and astringent. *A. trifida* has similar properties. The pollen of these plants is by some regarded as a cause of hay-fever.

Ambulance (*am'-bu-lans*) [*ambulare*, to walk about]. In Europe the term is applied to the surgical staff and arrangements of an army in service. In the United States the word is restricted to a vehicle for the transference of the sick or wounded from one place to another.

Ambulant, Ambulating, Ambulatory (*am'-bu-lat-o-re*) [*ambulare*, to walk about]. Relating to walking, or changing location; not confined to bed. **A. Blister,** a blister that changes its location. **A. Clinic,** a clinic for patients that can walk. **A. Erysipelas,** erysipelas that shifts from place to place. **A. Tumor,** a pseudo-tumor. **A. Typhoid,** walking typhoid; enteric fever in which the patient does not, or will not, take to his bed.

Ambustion (*am-bus'-chun*) [*ambustio*, a burn]. A burn or scald.

Ameba, Amœba (*am-e'-bah*) [ἀμοιβή, a change]. A colorless, single-celled, jelly-like, protoplasmic organism found in sea and fresh waters, constantly undergoing changes of form and nourishing itself by englobing surrounding objects. **A. coli,** the ameba of dysentery. This is a protoplasmic mass, resembling the water ameba, 20 to 30 μ in diameter, and composed of a nucleus and a highly granular protoplasm containing vacuoles. It is found in large numbers in the stools of certain forms of dysentery, in the intestinal mucous membrane, and at times in the so-called dysenteric abscess of the liver. Whether it is the real cause of the disease is not definitely established.

Amebic (*am-e'-bik*) [ἀμοιβή, a change]. Pertaining to or characterized by amebæ. **A. Dysentery,** dysentery associated with the presence in the bowel of the amœba coli.

Ameboid (*am-e'-boid*) [ἀμοιβή, a change; εἶδος, resemblance]. Resembling an ameba in form or in movement, as the white blood-cells.

Amelia (*ah-me'-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; μέλος, a limb]. Absence of the limbs.

Amelioration (*am-ēl-yo-ra'-shun*) [*ad*, to; *melior*, better]. Improvement.

Ameloblast (*am-el'-o-blast*) [Anglo-French, *amel*, enamel; βλαστός, a germ]. An enamel-cell, one of the cylindric cells covering the papilla of the enamel organ of the teeth, and forming a beautifully regular epithelial layer that produces the enamel.

Amelus (*am'-el-us*) [ἀ priv.; μέλος, a limb]. A monstrosity without limbs.

Amenia (*ah-me'-ne-ah*). See *Amenorrhea*.

Amenorrhea (*ah-men-or-e'-ah*) [ἀ priv.; μήν, month; ῥέειν, to flow]. Abnormal absence of menstruation. **A., Primitive,** is a term applied to those cases in which the catamenia have not appeared at the proper time, and **A., Secondary,** to those in which the dis-

charge has been arrested after it has existed during the reproductive period.

Amenorrheal (*ah-men-or-e′-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μήν*, month; *ῥέειν*, to flow]. Pertaining to amenorrhea.

Amentia (*ah-men′-she-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *mens*, mind]. Defective intellect; idiocy.

Ametria (*ah-met′-re-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μήτρα*, womb]. Absence of the uterus.

Ametrometer (*ah-met-rom′-et-er*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring ametropia.

Ametropia (*ah-met-ro′-pe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὄψις*, sight]. Ametropia exists when an imperfect image is formed upon the retina, due to defective refractive power of the media, or to abnormalities of form of the eye. In *myopia* the antero-posterior diameter is too great, or the power of the refractive media is too great; *hypermetropia* (or *hyperopia*) is the exact reverse; *astigmatism* is due to imperfect curvature of the cornea, or of the retina, or to inequality of refracting power in different parts of the lens; *presbyopia* is due to inelasticity of the lens, producing insufficient accommodation; *aphakia*, or absence of the lens, produces both insufficient refracting power and loss of accommodation.

Ametropic (*ah-met-rop′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὄψις*, sight]. Affected with or pertaining to ametropia.

Amid (*am′-id*) [*ammonia*]. A chemic compound produced by the substitution of an acid radicle for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia. The amids are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been so replaced. They are white crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. **A. Bases.** See *Amins*, *Primary*.

Amidin (*am′-id-in*) [Fr., *amidon*, starch]. Starch altered by heat into a horny, transparent mass; soluble starch; the part of starch that is soluble in water.

Amidins (*am′-id-inz*) [*ammonia*]. Monoacid bases produced from the nitrites by heating with ammonium chlorid. In the free condition they are quite unstable. They contain the group $C.NH.NH_2$.

Amido-acetic Acid (*am′-id-o-as-e′-tik as′-id*). See *Glycocoll* and *Glycin*.

Amido-acid (*am′-id-o-as′-id*) [*ammonia; acetum*, vinegar]. An acid containing the amido-group, NH_2.

Amidogen (*am-id′-o-jen*) [*amid; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The hypothetic radicle, NH_2 regarded as an essential part of all amids. See *Amid*.

Amido-succinamic Acid (*am′-id-o-suk-sin-am′-ik as′-id*). Same as *Asparagin*.

Amidulin (*am-id′-u-lin*) [Fr., *amidon*, starch]. Soluble starch; prepared by the action of H_2SO_4 on starch, thus removing the starch-cellulose.

Amimia (*ah-mim′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv; *μῖμος*, a mimic]. Loss of the power of imitation or of making gestures.

Amin (*am′-in*) [*ammonia*]. The *Amins* are chemic compounds produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radicle for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia; or basic derivatives of carbon, containing nitrogen and viewed as ammonia derivatives. In deportment they bear some similarity to ammonia. The lower members are gases with ammoniacal odor and are readily soluble in water; they differ from ammonia in their combustibility. The highest members are liquids soluble in water; only the highest are sparingly soluble. They are called *Monamins*, *Diamins*, *Triamins*, etc., according to the number of amidogen molecules, NH_2, substituted for H. **A., Primary,** an amin in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by a univalent alkyl. **A., Secondary,** an amin in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by univalent alkyls. **A., Tertiary,** an amin in which three hydrogen atoms are replaced by univalent alkyls.

Aminol (*am′-in-ol*) [*amin*]. A gaseous substance derived from the methylamin of herring-brine mixed with milk of lime. It is disinfectant, and it has been used in the purification of sewage.

Amitosis (*ah-mit-o′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μίτος*, a thread]. Cell multiplication by direct division, or simple cleavage,

Amitotic (*ah-mit-ot′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μίτος*, thread]. Of the nature of, or characterized by, amitosis. **A. Cell Division,** direct cell division, as distinguished from karyokinesis.

Ammonemia (*am-o-ne′-me-ah*). The supposed presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

Ammonia (*am-o′-ne-ah*) [from the name of Jupiter *Ammon*, from the neighborhood of whose temple in Libya, ammonium chlorid was obtained]. A colorless, pungent gas, NH_3, very soluble in water. The preparations of ammonium are used as antacids and as gastric and cardiac stimulants, in headache, hysteria, etc. It is a stimulant to the heart, and, in its elimination through the lungs, stimulates and liquefies the bronchial secretion. **Ammoniæ, Aqua,** water of ammonia, a solution containing ten per cent. of the gas in water. Dose ♏v–℥ss (0.32–2.0), well diluted. **A., Aqua Fortior,** contains 28 per cent. of the gas in solution. **A., Linimentum,** aqua ammonia 35, cottonseed oil 60, alcohol 5 per cent. **A., Spiritus,**

a ten per cent. solution of aqua ammonia in alcohol. Dose ♏x–℥j (0.65–4.0), diluted. **A., Spiritus, Aromaticus,** aromatic spirit of ammonia, an alcoholic solution of ammonium carbonate, flavored with lemon, lavender, and pimenta. Dose ℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Ammoniac (*am-o′-ne-ak*). See *Ammoniacum.*

Ammoniacal (*am-o-ni′-ak-al*) [*ammonia*]. Containing or relating to ammonia.

Ammoniacum (*am-o-ni′-ak-um*) [*ammonia*]. Ammoniac. A gum obtained from a Persian plant, *Dorema ammoniacum.* It is a stimulating expectorant and laxative, resembling asafetida, employed in chronic bronchial affections. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. cum Hydrargyro, Emplastrum,** ammoniac 72, mercury 18 per cent., with sulphur, acetic acid, and oil, *q. s.* **A., Emplastrum,** 100 parts of ammoniac, digested with 140 parts of acetic acid, diluted, strained, and evaporated. **A., Emulsum,** a four per cent. emulsion in water. Dose ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0).

Ammoniameter (*am-o-ne-am′-et-er*) [*ammonia; μέτρον,* a measure]. An instrument for testing the strength of ammonia solutions.

Ammoniated (*am-o-ne-a′-ted*) [*ammonia*]. Combined with ammonia.

Ammonium (*am-o′-ne-um*) [*ammonia*]. A hypothetic univalent alkaline base, having the composition NH_4. It exists only in combination. **Ammonii acetatis, Liq.,** Spirit of Mindererus, dilute acetic acid neutralized with ammonia. Dose ℥j–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. benzoate,** $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **A. bromid,** NH_4Br, used in epilepsy, cough, and rheumatism. Dose gr. x–℥ss (0.65–2.0). **A. carbonate,** $NH_4HCO_3.NH_4NH_2CO_2$, a mixture of carbonate and dicarbonate. It is a stimulant expectorant and cardiac stimulant. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **A. chlorid,** NH_4Cl, sal ammoniac, is used in bronchitis, rheumatism, and liver disease. Dose gr. j–xx (0.065–1.3). **A. chloridi, Trochisci,** each lozenge contains gr. ij of the salt. **A. fluorid,** used in enlargement of the spleen. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0027–0.032). **A. glycyrrhizas.** Unof. An expectorant. **A. iodid,** NH_4I. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. nitrate,** NH_4NO_3, used in preparing nitrous oxide. **A. phosphate,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A. picras,** $C_6H_2(NH_4)(NO_2)_3O$, a salt in yellow needles, of bitter taste; like other picrates it is explosive, and must be handled with care. It is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and tends to correct gastric disturbances. Dose gr. v (0.32) in 24 hours. **A. sulphate,** $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, used in the preparation of other ammonium salts. **A. urate,** occurs in alkaline urine and at times in urinary calculi. **A. valerianate,** $NH_4C_5H_9O_2$, is used as a sedative in hysteria. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

Ammotherapy (*am-o-ther′-a-pe*) [*ἄμμος,* sand; *θεραπεύειν,* to heal]. The use of sand-baths in the treatment of disease.

Amnesia (*am-ne′-se-ah*) [*ἀμνησία,* forgetfulness]. Loss of memory, especially of the ideas represented by words. **A. Auditory,** word-deafness. **A., Visual,** word-blindness.

Amnesic (*am-ne′-sik*). Relating to amnesia. **A. Aphasia.** See *Amnesia.*

Amnio-chorial (*am-ne-o-ko′-re-al*) [*ἀμνίον,* the amnion; *χόριον,* a membrane]. Pertaining to both amnion and chorion.

Amnion (*am′-ne-on*) [*ἀμνίον,* a young lamb]. The innermost of the fetal membranes; it is continuous with the fetal epidermis at the umbilicus, forming a complete sheath for the umbilical cord and a sac or bag in which the fetus is enclosed. It contains one or two pints of *liquor amnii.* It is a double, non-vascular membrane, the inner layer or *sac* derived from the epiblast, the outer from the mesoblast. The cavity of the inner folds is called the *true amnion,* that of the outer, the *false.* **A., Dropsy of,** excessive secretion of liquor amnii.

Amnionic (*am-ne-on′-ik*) [*ἀμνίον,* a young lamb]. Relating to the amnion.

Amniorrhea (*am-ne-o-re′-ah*) [*amnion, ῥοία,* a flow]. The discharge of the liquor amnii.

Amniotic (*am-ne-ot′-ik*) [*ἀμνίον,* a young lamb]. Relating to the amnion. **A. Fluid.** The liquor amnii. See *Amnion.*

Amœba (*am-e′-bah*). See *Ameba.*

Amœboid (*am-e′-boid*). See *Ameboid.*

Amomum (*am-o′-mum*) [*ἄμωμον,* an Eastern spice plant]. A genus of scitaminaceous plants to which the cardamon (*A. cardamomum*) and Grains of Paradise (*A. granum paradisi*) belong.

Amorphia (*ah-mor′-fe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μορφή,* form]. Shapeless condition.

Amorphism (*ah-mor′-fism*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μορφή,* a form]. The state of being amorphous or without shape; want of crystalline structure.

Amorphous (*ah-mor′-fus*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μορφή,* a form]. Formless, shapeless, not crystalline.

Ampelotherapy (*am-pel-o-ther′-a-pe*) [*ἄμπελος,* a grape vine; *θεραπεύειν,* to heal]. The *Grape-cure.*

Amperage (*am-pār′-ahj*) [*Ampère,* a French physicist]. The number of amperes passing in a given circuit.

Ampere (*am-pār′*) [*Ampère,* a French physicist]. A unit of measurement of an electric current.

Amperemeter (*am-pār′-me-ter*) [*Ampère; μέτρον,* to measure]. An instrument for estimating the current of an electric circuit in amperes.

Amphiarkyochrome (*am-fe-ar′-ke-o-krom*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *ἀρκυς*, net; *χρῶμα*, color]. A term applied by Nissl to a nerve cell the stainable portion of whose cell body is in the form of a pale network, the nodal points of which are joined by an intensely staining network.

Amphiarthrosis (*am-fe-ar-thro′-sis*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A form of mixed articulation in which the surfaces of the bones are connected by broad discs of fibro-cartilage, or else are covered with fibro-cartilage and connected by external ligaments. It is distinguished by limited flexion in every direction, as, *e.g.*, between the vertebræ.

Amphiaster (*am′-fe-as-ter*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *ἀστήρ*, a star]. The figure formed in indirect cell-division by the achromatin threads and chromatin granules united to form the so-called nuclear spindle, together with the threads of cell-protoplasm radiating from a rounded clear space at each end of the spindle, known as the stars or suns.

Amphibia (*am-fib′-e-ah*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *βίος*, life]. A class of the *Vertebrata*, living both in the water and upon the land, as the frog, newt, etc.

Amphibious (*am-fib′-e-us*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *βίος*, life]. Living both on land and water.

Amphiblastic (*am-fe-blas′-tik*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Pertaining to that form of complete segmentation that gives rise to an amphiblastula.

Amphiblastula (*am-fe-blas′-tu-lah*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; dim. of *βλαστός*, a germ]. The mulberry-mass or morula-stage in the development of a holoblastic egg. It follows the stage known as amphimorula.

Amphibolia (*am-fe-bo′-le-ah*) [*ἀμφιβολία*, uncertainty]. The vacillating period of a fever or disease.

Amphibolic (*am-fe-bol′-ik*) [*ἀμφίβολος*, uncertain]. Uncertain; doubtful. Applied to a period in the febrile process occurring between the fastigium and the defervescence, and marked by exacerbations and remissions.

Amphicrania (*am-fe-kra′-ne-ah*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *κρανίον*, the skull]. Headache affecting both sides of the head.

Amphicreatin (*am-fe-kre′-at-in*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *κρέας*, flesh], $C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$. One of the muscle-leukomains. It crystallizes in brilliant oblique prisms of a yellowish-white color, and is faintly basic.

Amphicreatinin (*am-fe-kre-at′-in-in*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *κρέας*, flesh], $C_9H_{10}N_7O_4$. A member of the creatinin group of leukomains derived from muscle.

Amphidiarthrosis (*am-fe-di-ar-thro′-sis*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *διάρθρωσις*, articulation]. The articulation of the lower jaw, as it partakes of the nature both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

Amphigony (*am-fig′-o-ne*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *γόνος*, offspring]. The sexual process in its broadest sense; gamogenesis.

Amphimixis (*am-fi-miks′-is*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *μίξις*, mixing]. The mingling of two individuals or their germs; sexual reproduction.

Amphimorula (*am-fe-mor′-u-lah*) [*amphi*, on both sides; *morula*, a mulberry]. The morula, or globular mass of cleavage cells resulting from unequal segmentation, the cells of the hemispheres being unlike in size.

Amphistoma (*am-fis′-to-mah*) [*ἀμφί*, double; *στόμα*, mouth]. A genus of trematode worms, named from the mouth-like apparatus at either end. One species, *A. hominis*, has been found in the large intestine of man.

Amphodiplopia (*am-fo-dip-lo′-pe-ah*) [*ἀμφω*, both; *διπλόος*, double; *ὤψ*, eye]. Double vision affecting each of the eyes.

Amphophile, Amphophilous (*am′-fo-fil*, *am-fof′-il-us*) [*ἀμφω*, both; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Readily stainable alike with acid and basic dyes.

Amphoric (*am-for′-ik*) [*amphora*, a vase with two handles]. Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. **A. Breathing,** breath sounds with musical quality heard in diseased conditions of the lung, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis with cavity-formation. **A. Resonance,** in auscultation, a metallic sound like that of blowing into a bottle, caused by the reverberation of sound in a cavity of the lung. **A. Respiration.** See *A. Breathing.*

Amphorophony (*am-for-of′-o-ne*) [*amphora*, a vase with two handles; *φωνή*, a sound]. An amphoric resonance or sound.

Amphoteric, Amphoterous (*am-fo-ter′-ik*, *am-fot′-er-us*) [*ἀμφότερος*, both of two]. Double-sided; having the power of altering the color of both red and blue litmus test paper; a condition sometimes presented by the urine.

Amplification (*am-plif-ik-a′-shun*) [*amplificare*, to enlarge]. Increase of the visual area, in microscopy.

Amplifier (*am′-ple-fi-er*) [*amplificare*, to enlarge]. An apparatus used in microscopy for increasing the magnification. It consists of a diverging lens or combination placed between the objective and the ocular, and gives to the image-forming rays from the objective an increased divergence.

Amplitude (*am′-ple-tūd*) [*amplus*, broad]. The range or extent, as of vibrations and undulations, the pulse wave, etc.

Ampulla (*am-pul′-ah*) [L., a Roman wine jug]. The trumpet-mouthed or dilated extremity of a canal, as of the lachrymal canal, the receptaculum chyli, the Fallopian tubes, mammary ducts, semicircular canals, vas de-

ferens, etc. **A. Chyli**, the receptaculum chyli. **A., Lieberkühn's**, the cecal terminus of one of the lacteals in the villi of the intestines. **A. of Rectum**, the portion above the perineal flexure. **A. of Vater**, the site of entrance of the common bile-duct and pancreatic duct into the duodenum.

Amputation (*am-pu-ta'-shun*) [*amputare*, to cut away]. The removal of a limb or any projecting part of the body. Amputation may be by the knife, ligature, or other means, or it may be the result of pathologic processes, as gangrene, constriction (*e. g.*, of the cord in the fetus). **A., Accidental**, the separation of a limb by some form of accident. **A., Bloodless**, one in which there is but slight loss of blood, on account of the circulation being controlled by mechanical means. **A., Central**, one in which the scar is situated at or near the center of the stump. **A., Circular**, that performed by making a single flap, by circular sweeps of a long knife, through skin and muscles, in a direction vertical to the long axis of the limb. **A., Circular Skin Flap**, a modification of the circular, in which the skin flap is dissected up, and the muscles divided at a higher level. **A., Coat-sleeve**, a modification of the circular, in which the cutaneous flap is made very long, the end being closed by being gathered together by means of a tape. **A., Congenital**, amputation of fetal portions, due to constriction by bands of lymph. **A. in the Contiguity**, amputation at a joint. **A. in the Continuity**, amputation of a limb elsewhere than at a joint. **A., Consecutive**, an amputation during the period of suppuration or later. **A., Cutaneous**, one in which the flaps are composed exclusively of the integuments. **A., Diclastic**, one in which the bone is broken with an osteoclast, and the soft tissues divided by means of an écraseur. Its object is to avoid hemorrhage and purulent infection. **A., Double Flap**, one in which two flaps are formed from the soft tissues. **A., Dry.** See *A., Bloodless*. **A., Eccentric**, one in which the scar is situated away from the center of the stump. **A., Elliptical**, one that may be performed by a single sweep, as in the circular method; the wound, however, having an elliptical outline, on account of the oblique direction of the incision. **A. of Expediency**, one performed for cosmetic effect. **A., Flap**, one in which one or more flaps are made from the soft tissues, the division being made obliquely. **A., Flapless**, one in which, on account of destruction of the soft parts, flaps cannot be formed, the wound healing by granulation. **A., Galvano-caustic**, one in which the soft parts are divided with the galvano-cautery followed by division of the bone by the saw. **A., Immediate**, one done within twelve hours after the injury, during the period of shock. **A., Intermediary**, or **Intermediate**, one performed during the period of reaction, and before suppuration. **A., Intrauterine.** See *A., Congenital.* **A., Major**, amputation of an extremity above the wrist or ankle joint. **A., Mediate.** See *A., Intermediary.* **A., Minor**, amputation of a small part, as a finger. **A., Mixed**, a combination of the circular and flap methods. **A., Multiple**, amputation of two or more members at the same time. **A., Musculo-cutaneous**, one in which the flaps consist of skin and muscle. **A., Musculo-tegumentary.** See *A., Musculo-cutaneous.* **A., Natural.** See *A., Congenital.* **A., Oblique.** See *A., Oval.* **A., Osteoplastic**, one in which there is section and apposition of portions of bone, in addition to the amputation. **A., Oval**, a modification of the elliptical, in which the incision consists of two reversed spirals, instead of the one oblique. **A., Partial**, 1. One in which but a portion of the extremity is removed. 2. An incomplete congenital amputation. **A., Pathologic**, one done for tumor or other diseased condition. **A., Primary**, one done after the period of shock and before the occurrence of inflammation. **A., Racket**, a variety of the oval amputation, in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb. **A., Secondary**, one performed during the period of suppuration. **A., Spontaneous.** See *A., Congenital.* It also occurs in the disease, ainhum. **A., Subperiosteal**, one in the continuity, the cut end of the bone being covered by periosteal flaps. **A., Synchronous.** See *A., Multiple.* **A. by Transfixion**, one done by thrusting a long knife completely through a limb, and cutting the flaps from within out.

Amusia (*ah-mu'-se-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *musa*, *μοῦσα*, muse]. Loss of the ability to produce or comprehend music or musical sounds; an abnormality as regards music analogous to aphasia as regards the faculty of speech. **Motor A.**, the music is understood, but there is loss of the power of singing or of otherwise reproducing music. **Paramusia**, faulty and imperfect reproduction of music. **Sensory A.**, musical deafness, or the loss of the power of comprehension of musical sounds.

Amyelencephalia (*ah-mi-el-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μυελός*, marrow; *κεφαλή*, the head]. Absence of both brain and spinal cord.

Amyelia (*ah-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μυελός*, marrow]. Absence of the spinal cord.

Amyelinic (*ah-mi-el-in'-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μυελός*, marrow]. Without myelin.

Amyelotrophy (*ah-mi-el-ot'-ro-fe*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μυελός*, marrow; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amyelus (*ah-mi'-el-us*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μυελός*, marrow]. A fetal monstrosity with partial or complete absence of the spinal cord.

Amygdala (*am-ig'-dal-ah*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond]. 1. The tonsil. 2. A small lobule on the lower surface of each cerebellar hemisphere, projecting into the fourth ventricle. 3. Almond. The seeds of *A. amara* and *A. dulcis*, containing the principle *Emulsin*. The former contains *Amygdalin*. The expressed oil of the sweet almond is a demulcent, and is useful in skin affections; in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) a mild laxative. That of *A. amara* is used in cosmetics. **A. Amaræ, Aqua**, a 1 : 1000 solution of the oil in water. Dose indefinite. **A. Amaræ, Oleum**, a bitter volatile oil, containing 3–14 per cent of hydrocyanic acid and having similar uses. Dose ♏¼–j (0.016–0.065). **A., Oleum expressum**, oil of sweet almonds. **A., Emulsum**, oil of sweet almonds 6 per cent., sugar, water, and acacia q. s. Dose ʒj–ʒ ss. (4.0–16.0.) **A., Pulv. Comp.** (B. P.), containing sweet almonds, refined sugar, and gum acacia. It is used to make *A., Emulsum*. **A., Syrupus**, contains oil of bitter almonds 3, sweet almonds 10, syrup 87 per cent. It is used as a vehicle.

Amygdalin (*am-ig'-dal-in*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond], $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$. A glucosid formed in bitter almonds, in various plants, and in the leaves of the cherry laurel. Under the influence of emulsin, contained in the almond, it splits up into glucose and hydrocyanic acid.

Amygdaline (*am-ig'-dal-in*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond]. 1. Almond-like. 2. Pertaining to the tonsil.

Amygdalitis (*am-ig-dal-i'-tis*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Tonsillitis.

Amygdaloid (*am-ig'-dal-oid*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, almond; *εἶδος*, form]. Resembling an almond. **A. Fossa**, the depression for the lodgment of the tonsil. **A. Tubercle**, a projection of gray matter at the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is attached to the temporal lobe, and appears to be nearly isolated by white substance.

Amygdalolith (*am-ig-dal'-o-lith*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, an almond; *λίθος*, a stone]. A concretion or calculus found in the tonsil.

Amygdalopathy (*am-ig-dal-op'-ath-e*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, an almond; *πάθος*, a disease]. Any disease of the tonsils.

Amygdalotome (*am-ig'-dal-o-tōm*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, tonsil; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument used in cutting the tonsils.

Amygdalotomy (*am-ig-dal-ot'-o-me*) [*ἀμυγδάλη*, a tonsil; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Tonsillotomy.

Amyl (*am'-il*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. The radicle, C_5H_{11}, of amyl alcohol, the fifth member of the series of alcohol radicles, C_nH_{2n+1}. **A. Alcohol.** See *Amylic Alcohol*. **A. Hydrate.** See *Amylic Alcohol*. **A. Nitrite**, nitrite of amyl, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, a clear, yellowish, volatile liquid, of a penetrating odor. It produces vascular dilatation and stimulates the heart's action, and is useful in angina pectoris, respiratory neuroses, etc. Dose, *internally*, ♏ ¼–j (0.016–0.065) dissolved in alcohol; by *inhalation*, ♏ ij–v (0.13–0.32). **A. Valerianate.** See *Apple Oil*.

Amylaceous (*am-il-a'-se-us*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. Containing starch; starch-like.

Amylene (*am'-il-ēn*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch], C_5H_{10}. A liquid hydrocarbon, having anesthetic properties. See *Anesthetic*. **A. Hydrate**, $C_5H_{12}O$, a tertiary alcohol used as an hypnotic. Dose ♏ xxx–ʒj (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Amylic (*am-il'-ik*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. Pertaining to amyl. **A. Alcohol**, Fusel Oil, Potato-starch Alcohol, Amyl Hydrate. An alcohol having the composition $C_5H_{12}O$, produced in the continued distillation of fermented grain. It was formerly used to adulterate whisky. It is employed as a solvent and reagent.

Amylin (*am'-il-in*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. The insoluble wall of the starch grain.

Amylogenic (*am-il-o-jen'-ik*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch; *γέννᾶν*, to produce]. Starch-producing.

Amyloid (*am'-il-oid*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch; *εἶδος*, form]. Starch-like. **A. Bodies**, bodies resembling starch grains, found in the nervous system, the prostate, etc. They are the result of a localized amyloid degeneration. **A. Degeneration**, waxy, or lardaceous degeneration. A degeneration characterized by the formation of an albuminous substance, resembling starch in its chemic reactions. The process affects primarily the connective tissue of the blood-vessels of various organs, and is connected with or due to chronic suppuration in the body. Amyloid substance gives a brown color with iodin, a red color with gentian-violet, and turns blue on being treated with iodin and sulphuric acid. **A. Kidney.** See *Bright's Disease*.

Amylolysis (*am-il-ol'-is-is*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch; *λύσις*, solution]. The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

Amylolytic (*am-il-o-lit'-ik*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch; *λύσις*, solution]. Pertaining to or effecting the digestion of starch, as the ferments in the saliva and pancreatic juice, that convert starch into sugar.

Amylopsin (*am-il-op'-sin*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch; *ὄψις*, appearance]. A ferment found in the

pancreatic juice, which changes starch into sugar.

Amylose (*am′-il-ōs*) [*ἄμυλον*, starch]. Any one of the group of carbohydrates, comprising starch, glycogen, dextrin, inulin, gum, cellulose, and tunicin.

Amylum (*am′-il-um*)[L.], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch. **A., Glyceritum,** contains starch 10, water 10, glycerin 80 per cent.; used for external application. **A., Mucilago** (B. P.), used in making enemata. **A. iodatum,** contains starch 95, iodin 5 per cent., triturated with distilled water and dried. Dose ʒj–ʒss (4.0–16.0).

Amyocardia (*am-i-o-kar′-de-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μῦς*, muscle; *καρδία*, the heart]. Lack of muscular power in the heart's contractions.

Amyostasia (*am-i-os-ta′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μῦς*, muscle; *στάσις*, standing]. An abnormal trembling of the muscles while in use, often seen in locomotor ataxia.

Amyosthenia (*am-i-os-the′-ne-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μῦς*, muscle; *σθένος*, force]. Deficient muscular power.

Amyotrophia (*am-i-o-tro′-fe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μῦς*, muscle; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Atrophy of a muscle.

Amyotrophic (*am-i-o-trof′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *μῦς*, muscle; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Characterized by muscular atrophy. **A. Lateral Sclerosis,** lateral sclerosis combined with muscular atrophy. The lesion is in the pyramidal tracts and in the ganglion cells of the anterior gray horns of the spinal cord. The disease has a marked tendency to involve the medulla. **A. Paralysis,** that due to muscular atrophy.

Anabasis (*an-ab′-as-is*) [*ἀναβαίνειν*, to go up]. The increasing stage of acute disease.

Anabatic (*an-ab-at′-ik*) [*ἀναβατικός*, ascending]. Increasing; growing more intense; as the anabatic stage of a fever.

Anabiosis (*an-ab-i-o′-sis*) [*ἀναβιόειν*, to come to life again]. The reappearance of vitality in an apparently lifeless organism.

Anabolergy (*an-ab-ol′-er-je*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up; *ἔργον*, work]. The force expended or work performed in anabolism, or in anabolic processes.

Anabolic (*an-ab-ol′-ik*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up]. Pertaining to or characterized by anabolism.

Anabolin (*an-ab′-o-lin*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up]. Any substance formed during the anabolic process.

Anabolism (*an-ab′-o-lizm*) [*ἀναβάλλειν*, to throw up]. Synthetic or constructive metabolism. Activity and repair of function; opposed to katabolism.

Anacamptic (*an-ak-amp′-tik*) [*ἀνακάμπτειν*, to bend back]. Reflected, as sound or light; pertaining to or causing a reflection.

Anacardium (*an-ak-ar′-de-um*) [*ἀνά*, up; *καρδία*, the heart, from its heart-shaped seeds]. 1. A genus of tropical trees. *A. occidentale* yields cashew gum and the cashew nut. 2. The oil of the pericarp of the cashew nut, known as cardol, and used as an escharotic. It is said to be of value in leprosy. **A., Tinct.,** 1 to 10 of rectified spirit. Dose, ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A., Unguentum,** one part of the tar to eight of lard or vaselin, used as a blistering ointment.

Anaclasis (*an-ak′-las-is*) [*ἀνάκλασις*, a breaking off, or back]. 1. Reflection or refraction of light or sound. 2. A fracture; forcible flexion of a stiff joint.

Anacrotic (*an-ak-rot′-ik*) [*ἀνά*, upward; *κρότος*, a stroke]. Relating to or characterized by anacrotism.

Anacrotism (*an-ak′-ro-tizm*) [*ἀνά*, upward; *κρότος*, a stroke]. The condition in which there is one or more notches on the ascending limb of the pulse curve.

Anacusia (*an-ak-oo′-se-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Complete deafness.

Anadenia (*an-ad-e′-ne-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀδήν*, gland]. Insufficiency of glandular function.

Anadicrotic (*an-ah-di-krot′-ik*) [*ἀνά*, upward; *δίς*, twice; *κρότος*, a stroke]. Characterized by anadicrotism.

Anadicrotism (*an-ah-di′-krot-izm*) [*ἀνά*, upward; *δίς*, twice; *κρότος*, a stroke]. Dicrotism of the pulse-wave occurring in the upward stroke.

Anadidymous (*an-ad-id′-im-us*) [*ἀνά*, up; *δίδυμος*, a twin]. Cleft upward into two, while single below—said of certain joined twins.

Anadidymus (*an-ad-id′-im-us*) [*ἀνά*, up; *δίδυμος*, a twin]. An anadidymous monster.

Anadipsia (*an-ah-dip′-se-ah*) [*ἀνά*, intensive; *δίψα*, thirst]. Intense thirst.

Anæmia (*an-e′-me-ah*). See *Anemia*.

Anaerobia (*an-a-er-o′-be-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀήρ*, air; *βίος*, life]. Microorganisms having the power of living without free oxygen. **A., Facultative,** applied to organisms normally or usually living in the presence of oxygen, but capable of becoming anaerobic.

Anaerobic (*an-a-e-ro′-bik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀήρ*, air; *βίος*, life]. Living in the absence of free oxygen or air. See *Aerobic*.

Anaerobiosis (*an-a-er-o-bi-o′-sis*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀήρ*, air; *βίος*, life]. Life sustained in the absence of free oxygen; the power of living where there is no free oxygen.

Anaerobiotic, Anaerobious (*an-a-er-o-bi-ot′-ik, an-a-er-o′-be-us*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀή*, air; *βίος*, life]. Capable of existing without free oxygen.

Anæsthesia (*an-es-the′-ze-ah*). See *Anesthesia*.

Anæsthetic (*an-es-thet′-ik*). See *Anesthetic*.

Anagraph (*an'-a-graf*) [*αναγραφή*, a writing out]. A physician's prescription or recipe.

Anakusis (*an-ak-oo'-sis*). See *Anacusia*.

Anal (*a'-nal*) [*anus*, the fundament]. Pertaining to the anus.

Analepsia, Analepsis (*an-al-ep'-se-ah, an-al-ep'-sis*) [*ἀνάληψις*, a taking up]. Recovery of strength after disease.

Analeptic (*an-al-ep'-tik*) [*ἀναληπτικός*, restorative]. 1. Restorative. 2. Any agent restoring health after illness.

Analgen (*an-al'-jen*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain], $C_{26}H_{14}N_2O_4$. A white, tasteless, crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol, but more readily in hot alcohol, and dilute acids. It melts at 406.4° F. It is employed as an analgesic, antineuralgic, and antipyretic. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Analgesia (*an-al-je'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Insensibility to or absence of pain.

Analgesic (*an-al-je'-sik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain]. 1. Anodyne; relieving pain. 2. Affected with analgesia. 3. A remedy that relieves pain.

Analgesin (*an-al'-je-sin*). See *Antipyrin*.

Analgic (*an-al'-jik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Analgesic.

Analgine. Synonym of *Creolin*.

Analogous (*an-al'-o-gus*) [*ἀνάλογος*, conformable]. Conforming to, proportionate, answering to.

Analogue (*an'-al-og*) [*ἀνάλογος*, conformable]. A part or organ having the same function as another, but with a difference of structure. The correlative term, *homologue*, denotes identity of structure with difference of function. The wing of the butterfly and that of the bird are *analogous*, but the wing of a bird and the arm of a man are *homologous*.

Analysis (*an-al'-is-is*) [*ἀναλύειν*, to unloose]. The resolution of a compound body into its constituent parts. **A., Gasometric,** the determination of the constituents of gaseous compounds, especially the determination of the amount of oxygen in samples of atmospheric air. **A., Gravimetric,** the quantitative determination by weight of the elements of a body. **A., Organic,** the determination of the elements of matter formed under the influence of life. The analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **A., Proximate,** the determination of the simpler compound into which a substance may be resolved. **A., Qualitative,** the determination of the nature of the elements that compose a body. **A., Quantitative,** the determination of the proportionate parts of the various elements of a compound. **A., Spectral,** the determination of the composition of a body by means of the spectroscope. **A., Ultimate,** the resolution of a compound into its ultimate elements. **A., Volumetric,** the quantitative determination of a constituent by volume.

Analyzer (*an'-al-i-zer*) [*ἀναλύειν*, to unloose]. In microscopy, the Nicol prism, which exhibits the properties of light after polarization.

Anamirta (*an-am-er'-ta*). A genus of Menispermaceæ. **A. paniculata,** or Menispermum cocculus, is the source of Cocculus indicus.

Anamnesis (*an-am-ne'-sis*) [*ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind]. 1. The faculty of memory; recollection. 2. That which is recollected: information gained regarding the past history of a case from the patient.

Anamnestic (*an-am-nes'-tik*) [*ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind]. 1. Recalling to mind. 2. Restorative of the memory.

Anamniotic (*an-am-ne-ot'-ik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀμνίον*, amnion]. Without an amnion.

Anandria (*an-an'-dre-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀνήρ*, man]. Lack of virility; impotence.

Anapeiratic (*an-ap-i-rat'-ik*) [*ἀναπειρᾶσθαι*, to do again]. Due to excessive use of certain parts, or of certain muscles, as in writers' and telegraphers' cramp.

Anaphases (*an-af-a'-sez*) [*ἀνά*, up; *φάσις*, a phase]. The phenomena of karyokinesis immediately preceding the formation of the daughter stars, and up to the formation of the resting daughter nuclei.

Anaphia (*an-a'-fe-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἀφή*, touch]. Defect in the sense of touch.

Anaphoresis (*an-af-or-e'-sis*) [*ἀν* priv.; *φορέειν*, to carry]. A diminution in the activity of the sweat-glands.

Anaphrodisia (*an-af-ro-diz'-e-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. Absence or impairment of sexual appetite.

Anaphrodisiac (*an-af-ro-diz'-e-ak*) [*ἀν* priv.; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. 1. Relating to, affected by, or causing anaphrodisia. 2. An agent that allays the sexual desire.

Anaplastic (*an-ap-las'-tik*) [*ἀναπλάσσειν*, to build up]. 1. Relating to anaplasty; restoring a lost or defective part. 2. An agent that facilitates repair.

Anaplasty (*an'-ap-las-te*) [*ἀναπλάσσειν*, to build up]. An operation for the restoration of lost parts; plastic surgery.

Anapnograph (*an-ap'-no-graf*) [*ἀναπνοή*, respiration; *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus registering the movements of inspiration and expiration, together with the quantity of air inhaled.

Anapnoic (*an-ap-no'-ik*) [*ἀνά*, against; *ἄπνοια*, want of breath]. Relieving dyspnea.

Anapophysis (*an-ap-off'-is-is*) [*ἀνά*, back; *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot]. An accessory process of a lumbar or dorsal vertebra, corresponding to the inferior tubercle of the transverse process of a typical dorsal vertebra.

Anarthria (*an-ar'-thre-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἄρθρον*, articulation]. Defective articulation.

Anasarca (*an-ah-sar'-kah*) [*ἀνά*, through; *σάρξ*, the flesh]. An accumulation of serum in the subcutaneous areolar tissues of the body.

Anasarcous (*an-ah-sar'-kus*) [*ἀνα*, through; *σάρξ*, the flesh]. Affected with anasarca.

Anaspadias (*an-as-pa'-de-as*) [*ἀνά*, up; *σπάειν*, to draw]. A urethral opening upon the upper surface of the penis.

Anastaltic (*an-as-tal'-tik*) [*ἀναστaλτικός*, checking, putting back]. 1. Strongly astringent. 2. Centripetal; afferent.

Anastasis (*an-as'-tas-is*) [*ἀνάστασις*, a setting up]. Recovery; convalescence.

Anastatic (*an-as-tat'-ik*) [*ἀνάστασις*, a setting up]. Tending to recovery; restorative.

Anastole (*an-as'-to-le*) [*ἀναστολή*, retracted]. Retraction; shrinking away, as of the lips of a wound.

Anastomosis (*an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [*ἀναστομόειν*, to bring to a mouth]. 1. The intercommunication of blood-vessels. 2. The establishment of a communication between two hollow parts, or between two distinct portions of the same organ. See *A., Intestinal.* **A., Crucial,** an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh, formed by the anastomotic branch of the sciatic, the first perforating, the internal circumflex, and the transverse branch of the external circumflex arteries. **A., Intestinal,** an operation consisting in establishing a communication between two parts of the intestine.

Anastomotic (*an-as-to-mot'-ik*) [*ἀναστομόειν*, to bring to a mouth]. Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastomotica magna. See *Arteries, Table of.*

Anatherapeusis (*an-ath-er-ap-u'-sis*) [*ἀνά*, forward; *θεραπεύσις*, medical treatment]. Treatment by increasing doses.

Anatomic (*an-at-om'-ik*) [*ἀνατομία*, anatomy]. Pertaining to anatomy. **A. Tubercle.** See *Verruca necrogenica.*

Anatomist (*an-at'-om-ist*) [*ἀνατομία*, anatomy]. One who is skilled in anatomy.

Anatomy (*an-at'-o-me*) [*ανατομία*]. The science of the structure of organs or of organic bodies. **A., Applied,** anatomy as concerned in the diagnosis and treatment of pathologic conditions. **A., Comparative,** the investigation and comparison of the anatomy of different orders of animals or of plants, one with another. **A., Descriptive,** a study of the separate and individual portions of the body, apart from their relationship to surrounding parts. **A., Gross,** anatomy dealing with the naked-eye appearance of tissues. **A., Homologic,** the study of the correlations of the several parts of the body. **A., Microscopic,** or **Minute,** that studied under the microscope. **A., Morbid,** or **Pathologic,** a study of diseased structures. **A., Physiognomic,** the study of expressions depicted upon the exterior of the body, especially upon the face. **A., Regional,** a study of limited parts or regions of the body, the divisions of which are collectively or peculiarly affected by disease, injury, operations, etc. **A., Surgical,** the application of anatomy to surgery. **A., Topographic,** the anatomy of a part in its relation to other parts. **A., Veterinary,** the anatomy of domestic animals.

Anatriptic (*an-at-rip'-tik*) [*ανάτριψις*, a rubbing]. A medicine to be applied by rubbing.

Anaxone (*an-aks'-ōn*) [*ἀν* priv.; *axis*, axle-tree]. A neurone devoid of axis-cylinder processes; it is also called *amacrine cell.*

Anazoturia (*an-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *azotum*, nitrogen; *οὖρον*, urine]. A condition of deficient excretion of nitrogen in the urine, the urea being chiefly diminished.

Anchusin (*ang'-ku-sin*) [*ἀχουσα*, alkanet], $C_{35}H_{40}O_8$. The red coloring matter found in alkanet-root. See *Alkanet.*

Anchyloglossia (*ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah*) [*ἀγκύλη*, a loop; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Tongue-tie.

Anchylosis (*ang-kil-o'-sis*). See *Ankylosis.*

Anchylostomiasis (*ang-kil-o-sto-mi'-as-is*) [*anchylostomum*]. The morbid condition depending upon the presence of anchylostomum duodenale in the intestines.

Anchylostomum (*ang-kil-os'-to-mum*) [*ἀγκύλος*, crooked; *στόμα* mouth]. A genus of nematoid worms of which the species *A. duodenale* is sometimes found in the human intestine. It produces a condition analogous to pernicious anemia. See *Parasites, Animal, Table of,* in *Gould's Illustrated Dictionary.*

Ancipital (*an-sip'-it-al*) [*anceps*, double]. Two-edged.

Anconagra (*ang-kon-a'-grah*) [*ἀγκών*, the elbow; *ἄγρα*, a seizure]. Arthritic pain at the elbow.

Anconal, Anconeal (*ang'-kon-al, ang-ko'-ne-al*) [*ἀγκών*, the elbow]. Pertaining to the elbow.

Anconeus (*ang-ko-ne'-us*) [*ἀγκών*, the elbow]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ancyroid (*an'-sir-oid*) [*ἄγκυρα*, anchor; *εἶδος*, form]. Shaped like an anchor.

Androgalactozemia (*an-dro-gal-ak-to-ze'-me-ah*) [*ἀνήρ*, man, *γάλα*, milk; *ζημία*, loss]. The presence of milk in the male mamma.

Androgyna (*an-droj'-in-ah*) [*ἀνήρ*, man; *γυνή*, woman]. An hermaphrodite; a female in whom the genital organs are similar to those of the male.

Androgyneity (*an-droj-in-e'-it-e*) [*ἀνήρ*, man; *γυνή*, woman]. Hermaphroditism.

Androgynus (*an-droj'-in-us*) [ἀνήρ, man; γυνή, woman]. An hermaphrodite. A male with genital organs similar to those of the female.

Andrology (*an-drol'-o-je*) [ἀνήρ, man; λόγος, science]. 1. The science of man, especially of the male sex. 2. The science of the diseases of the male genito-urinary organs.

Andromania (*an-dro-ma'-ne-ah*) [ἀνήρ, a man; μανία, madness]. Nymphomania.

Androphobia (*an-dro-fo'-be-ah*) [ἀνήρ, man; φόβος, dread]. Fear or dislike of the male sex.

Anelectrode (*an-el-ek'-trōd*) [ἀνά, upward; *electrode*]. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anelectrotonic (*an-el-ek-tro-ton'-ik*) [ἀν priv.; ἤλεκτρον, amber; τόνος, tension]. Relating to anelectrotonus.

Anelectrotonus (*an-el-ek-trot'-o-nus*) [ἀν priv.; ἤλεκτρον, electricity; τόνος, tension]. The decreased irritability that is present in a nerve in the neighborhood of the anode.

Anel's Probe, or **Sound**, a fine probe used in operations upon the lacrymal passages. **A. Syringe**, a syringe used in injecting fluids into the lacrymal passages.

Anemia (*an-e'-me-ah*) [ἀν priv.; αἷμα, blood]. Deficiency of blood as a whole, or deficiency of the number of the red corpuscles, or of the hemoglobin. It may be *general* or *local*. Local anemia, or *ischemia*, is the result of mechanical interference with the circulation of the affected part. General anemia is either idiopathic or symptomatic. **A., Cytogenic.** Synonym of *A., Idiopathic.* **A., Essential.** Synonym of *A., Idiopathic.* **A., Idiopathic**, one in which the lesion is in the blood or the blood-making organs. **A. lymphatica.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's Disease.* See *Lymphadenoma.* **A., Primary.** See A., *Idiopathic.* **A., Secondary**, or **Symptomatic**, that due to a distinct cause, as hemorrhage, cancer, wasting discharges, poisons, etc.

Anemic (*an-em'-ik*) [ἀν priv.; αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to anemia. **A. Infarct**, a wedge-shaped area of coagulation-necrosis occurring in organs possessing terminal arteries. It is the result of the sudden stopping of such an artery by a thrombus or an embolus. **A. Murmur**, a murmur heard in anemic conditions, soft and blowing in character, and disappearing with the anemia. It is generally heard over the base of the heart. **A. Necrosis**, the coagulation-necrosis of tissues resulting from the sudden stoppage of the supplying artery.

Anemometer (*an-em-om'-et-er*) [ἄνεμος, wind; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind.

Anemone (*an-em'-o-ne*) [ἀνεμώνη, wind flower]. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, most of which have active medicinal and poisonous qualities. See *Pulsatilla.*

Anemonin (*an-em'-o-nin*) [ἀνεμώνη, windflower], $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. The active principle of the *Anemone.* It is given in bronchitis, asthma, and spasmodic cough. Dose gr. ¼–¾ (0.016–0.048) twice daily.

Anencephalia (*an-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [ἀν priv.; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. Absence of the brain.

Anencephalic (*an-en-sef-al'-ik*) [ἀν priv.; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. Pertaining to or characterized by anencephalia.

Anencephalus (*an en-sef'-al-us*) [ἀν priv.; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A species of single autositic monsters in which there is no trace of the brain.

Anergia (*an-er'-je-ah*) [ἀν priv.; ἔργον, work]. Sluggishness; inactivity.

Anergic (*an-er'-jik*) [ἀν priv.; ἔργον, work]. Characterized by sluggishness; as *anergic* dementia.

Aneroid (*an'-er-oid*) [ἀ priv.; νηρός, wet; εἶδος, form]. Working without a fluid. **A. Barometer.** See *Barometer.*

Anerythropsia (*an-er-ith-rop'-se-ah*) [ἀν priv.; ἐρυθρός, red; ὄψις, sight]. Impaired color perception of red.

Anesthesia, or **Anæsthesia** (*an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ἀναισθησία, want of feeling]. A condition of total or partial insensibility, particularly to touch. **A., Central**, due to disease in the nerve centers. **A., Crossed**, anesthesia on one side of the body, due to a central lesion of the other side. **A. dolorosa**, severe pain experienced after the occurrence of complete motor and sensory paralysis, a symptom observed in certain diseases of the spinal cord. **A., Local**, that limited to a part of the body. **A., Muscular**, loss of the muscular sense. **A., Peripheral**, that depending upon changes in the peripheral nerves. **A., Primary**, a temporary insensibility to slight pain occurring in the beginning of anesthesia and during which minor operations can be performed. **A., Surgical**, that induced by the surgeon by means of anesthetics for the purpose of preventing pain, producing relaxation of muscles, or for diagnostic purposes.

Anesthetic, or **Anæsthetic** (*an-es-thet'-ik*) [ἀν priv.; αἰσθησία, feeling]. 1. Without feeling; insensible to touch or pain. 2. A substance that produces insensibility to touch or to pain, diminished muscular action, and other phenomena. Anesthetics may be general, local, partial, and complete. **A., General**; the following are the substances that have been used for general anesthesia: AMYLENE, C_5H_{10} (*Pental*), a thin, colorless, translucent liquid; action rapid, producing partial anesthesia. It should not be brought near a flame. CARBON TETRACHLORID,

not so irritating to the organs of respiration, but far more dangerous than chloroform. CHLORAL HYDRATE, action indirect and incomplete, and rarely, if ever, now used. CHLOROFORM, by inhalation. Largely employed in general surgery. It seems to have a selective action upon the nervous system, and also exercises a direct influence upon the muscular tissues of the heart. It paralyzes the vasomotor system, and death results from cardiac paralysis. Chloroform should always be administered freely mixed with air. The *Lister Method*, also known as the *Scotch* or *Open Method* of administering chloroform, consists in pouring a small amount of the anesthetic upon a common towel arranged in a square of six folds, and holding this as near to the face as can be borne without inconvenience. ETHENE CHLORID, formerly called *ethylene chlorid*, *Dutch liquid*, *chloric ether*, closely resembles chloroform, but is less depressant to the heart, and is considered safer than chloroform. Death results from paralysis of the respiratory centers. ETHER, by inhalation, is probably the safest known agent for the production of prolonged narcosis. Its action is directed largely to the nervous system, which becomes profoundly affected. It frequently causes spasmodic action and suspension of respiration. Death results from paralysis of respiration. It may be administered alone or in combination with nitrous oxid gas, in which case the patient is more rapidly narcotized. ETHIDENE CHLORID is similar in its action to chloroform. Patients take a longer time to recover consciousness than when chloroform is used, but they experience fewer after-effects. Anesthetization occurs in from 3 to 5 minutes. HYDROBROMIC ETHER (*bromid of ethyl*) produces unconsciousness and anesthesia in one minute, and complete muscular relaxation in two or three minutes. The heart's action is somewhat weakened. Return to consciousness after withdrawal of the ether is very prompt. Its use may be followed by vomiting. According to some observers, death results from cardiac failure, while others believe it kills by direct action upon the respiratory center. It is best administered by an Allis inhaler, and is of most service in minor surgery for short operations. NITROUS OXID, by inhalation, is much used by dentists as an anesthetic in the extraction of teeth. The symptoms resemble those of asphyxia hence it is more important to watch the respiration than the pulse. It may be employed in minor surgical operations. There are but few after-effects, those most often observed being headache and malaise.

A., Local, an anesthetic that, locally applied, produces absence of sensation in the organ or tissue so treated. ALCOHOL, locally, removes sensation to pain, while tactile sense persists. Cool the alcohol to about 10° below the freezing point, by placing it in ice and salt, and place the part to be numbed in it. CARBOLIC ACID painted over the skin—its action, however, is caustic. CHLORETHYL, in vapor form, is useful in minor and dental surgery. CHLORID OF METHYL, CH_3Cl, allowing the liquid chlorid to drop on the skin or mucous membrane. Unless kept carefully under control the vitality of the tissues may be affected by the substance. COCAIN is used in subcutaneous injections, by painting over mucous or cutaneous surfaces, or, in the case of the eye, by instillation. As a paint, a 20 per cent. solution is used, weaker preparations being of little value over cutaneous surfaces; several coats are necessary. A 10 per cent. solution should be used on mucous surfaces; for the eye a 2 to 4 per cent. solution will answer, and this solution is strong enough when cocain is employed as a spray. Hypodermically, ♏ij-v of a 10 to 20 per cent. solution are usually injected, and this may be repeated two or three times during the operation. DISULPHID OF CARBON, by spray or irrigation, is a local anesthetic, but has a disgusting odor and is a powerful poison. ETHER, in spray, is also a local anesthetic. The anesthesia thus produced is confined to the skin, and is very transient. It may produce a slough from excessive freezing. RHIGOLENE, in spray, its use being similar to that of ether.

A. Mixtures contain combinations of substances for producing anesthesia. The following are the most important: A. C. E. MIXTURE:— alcohol, sp. gr. .838, 1 part; chloroform, sp. gr. 1.497, 2 parts; ether, sp. gr. .735, 3 parts. BILLROTH'S: — chloroform 3 parts, alcohol and ether each 1 part. LINHART'S: — alcohol 1, chloroform 4. It is administered similarly to chloroform. MARTINDALE'S: — a volumetric mixture, the ingredients of which evaporate almost uniformly; it consists of absolute alcohol, sp. gr. .795, one volume; chloroform, sp. gr. 1.498, two volumes; pure ether, sp. gr. .720, three volumes. MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON: — ether 3, chloroform 2, alcohol 1. METHYLENE, or METHYLENE BICHLORID:—a mixture of methylic alcohol 30 per cent., and chloroform 70 per cent. The so-called "*Liquid of Regnauld*" consisted of 80 per cent. chloroform, 20 per cent. methylic alcohol. Methylene is not much used, several deaths from cardiac paralysis having occurred from its employment. NUSSBAUM'S:—ether 3, chloroform 1, alcohol 1. RICHARDSON'S:—alcohol 2, chloroform 2, ether 3. SANFORD'S:—the

so-called "CHLORAMYL," is a mixture of chloroform and amyl nitrate in the proportion of two drams of the nitrate to the pound of chloroform. It is a dangerous mixture, both drugs depressing the heart. VIENNA GENERAL HOSPITAL:—ether 9, chloroform 30, alcohol 9. VIENNA MIXTURE:—ether 3, chloroform 1. VON MERING'S:—chloroform one volume, dimethylacetal two volumes. It is said not to produce failure of respiration or heart, nor lowering of the blood pressure. WACHMUTH'S:—one-fifth part of oil of turpentine is added to the chloroform. It is said to prevent any danger of heart-failure.

Anesthetization (*an-es-thet-iz-a'-shun*) [ἀναίσθητος, insensible]. The act of placing under the influence of an anesthetic.

Anesthetize (*an-es'-thet-īz*) [ἀναίσθητος, insensible]. To put under the influence of an anesthetic.

Anesthetizer (*an-es'-thet-i-zer*) [ἀναίσθητος, insensible]. One who administers an anesthetic.

Anethol (*an'-eth-ol*) [ἀνά, up; αἴθειν, to burn; *oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{12}O$. The chief constituent of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It is employed in preparing the *Elixir anethi*, N. F., being more fragrant and agreeable than the anise oil.

Anethum (*an-e'-thum*) [ἄνηθον, anise]. Dill; the dried fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*, indigenous to Southern Europe. It is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. **A., Aqua** (B. P.). Dose ʒ j–ij (32.0–64.0). **A., Oleum** (B. P.). Dose ♏ j–iv (0.065–0.26).

Aneuria (*ah-nu'-re-ah*) [ἀ priv.; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Lack of nervous power.

Aneuric (*ah-nu'-rik*) [ἀ priv.; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Characterized by aneuria.

Aneurysm (*an'-u-rizm*) [ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening]. A circumscribed dilatation of the walls of an artery. The symptoms of aneurysm depend upon the location of the aneurysmal tumor. Expansile pulsation and a bruit are important; very significant are the so-called pressure-symptoms, which vary with the organ or part pressed upon. **A., Abdominal,** one of the abdominal aorta. **A., Ampullary,** a small saccular aneurysm; it is most common in the arteries of the brain. **A. by Anastomosis,** a dilatation of a large number of vessels—small arteries, veins, and capillaries—the whole forming a pulsating tumor under the skin. This form of aneurysm is especially seen upon the scalp. **A., Arterio-venous,** the simultaneous rupture of an artery and a vein, the blood from both being poured out into the cellular tissue and forming a false aneurysm. A *Varicose Aneurysm* is produced by the rupture of an aneurysm into a vein. An *Aneurysmal Varix* results from the establishment of a communication between an artery and a vein, the latter becoming dilated and pulsating. **A., Bérard's,** a varicose aneurysm with the sac in the tissues immediately around the vein. **A., Cardiac,** an aneurysm of the heart. **A., Cirsoid,** a tortuous lengthening and dilatation of a part of an artery. **A., Compound,** one in which one or several of the coats of the artery are ruptured and the others merely dilated. **A., Consecutive,** or **Diffused,** follows rupture of all the arterial coats with infiltration of surrounding tissues with blood. **A., Dissecting,** one in which the blood forces its way between the coats of an artery. **A., Ectatic,** an expansion of a portion of an artery due to yielding of all the coats. **A., Endogenous,** one formed by disease of the vessel walls. **A., Exogenous,** one due to traumatism. **A., False,** or **Spurious,** one due to a rupture of all the coats of an artery, the effused blood being retained by the surrounding tissues. **A., Fusiform,** a spindle-shaped dilatation of the artery. **A., Sacculated,** a sac-like dilatation of an artery communicating with the main arterial trunk by an opening that is relatively small. **A., Park's,** a variety of arterio-venous aneurysm in which the arterial dilatation communicates with two contiguous veins. **A., Pott's.** Same as *Aneurysmal Varix*. **A., Rodrigues',** a varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery. **A., Spurious.** See *A., False*. **A., Varicose.** See *A., Arterio-venous*.

Aneurysmal (*an-u-riz'-mal*) [ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening]. Of the nature of or pertaining to an aneurysm. **A., Varix.** See *Aneurysm*.

Angeio- (*an'-je-o*). See *Angio-*.

Angelica (*an-jel'-ik-ah*) [L.]. The seeds and root of *Angelica archangelica*. It is an aromatic stimulant and emmenagogue. Dose of the seeds or roots, gr. xxx–ʒ j (2.0–4.0).

Angel's Wing (*ān'-jelz wing*). A deformity of the scapula in which it turns forward and then backward, giving the shoulder a peculiar dorsal bulge.

Angiectasis (*an-je-ek'-tas-is*) [ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, dilatation]. Abnormal dilatation of a vessel.

Angiitis, or **Angeiitis** (*an-je-i'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymph-vessel or a blood-vessel.

Angina (*an'-jin-ah* or *an-ji'-nah*) [*angere*, to strangle]. Any disease attended by a sense of choking or suffocation, particularly an affection of the fauces or pharynx presenting such symptoms. **A. acuta** or **simplex,** simple sore-throat. **A. externa.** Synonym of *Mumps*. **A. laryngea.** Synonym of

Laryngitis. **A. lingualis.** Same as *Glossitis.* **A. Ludovici,** or **A., Ludwig's,** acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the submaxillary glands. **A. membranacea.** Synonym of *Diphtheria.* **A. parotidea,** the mumps, or Parotitis. **A. pectoris,** a paroxysmal neurosis with intense pain and oppression about the heart. It usually occurs in the male after forty years of age, and is generally associated with diseased conditions of the heart and aorta. There is a sense of impending death, and frequently there is a fatal termination. **A. pectoris vasomotoria,** a term given by Nothnagel and Landois to an angina associated with vasomotor disturbances, coldness of the surface, etc. **A., Pseudo-,** a neurosis occurring in anemic females, characterized by a less grave set of symptoms and never resulting fatally. **A. simplex.** See A. *acuta.* **A. tonsillans,** Quinsy. **A. trachealis,** Croup. **A. ulcero-membranus.** See *Tonsillitis, Herpetic.*

Anginoid (*an'-jin-oid*) [*angere,* to strangle]. Resembling angina.

Anginose (*an-jin'-ose*) [*angere,* to strangle]. Pertaining to angina; characterized by symptoms of suffocation.

Angiocholitis (*an-je-o-ko-li'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; κολή, bile; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the biliary ducts.

Angioderma pigmentosum (*an-je-o-der'-mah pig-men-to'-sum*). See *Atrophoderma.*

Angiogenesis, Angiogeny (*an-je-o-jen'-es-is, an-je-og'-en-e*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The development of the vessels.

Angioglioma (*an-je-o gli-o'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; *glioma*]. A glioma rich in blood-vessels.

Angiograph (*an'-je-o-graf*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γράφειν, to write]. A variety of sphygmograph.

Angiography (*an-je-og'-ra-fe*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γράφη, a writing]. A description of the vessels; angiology.

Angiokeratoma (*an-je-o-ker-at-o'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; κέρας, horn; ὄμα, tumor]. Lymphangiectasis; Telangiectatic warts; a very rare disease of the extremities characterized by warty-looking growths that develop on dilated vessels in persons with chilblains, etc. Dark vascular spots the size of pins' points or pins' heads, develop as an attack of chilblains is subsiding. The disease is peculiar to childhood.

Angioleucitis (*an-je-o-lu-si'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; λευκός, white; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angiolithic (*an-je-o-lith'-ik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; λιθος, a stone]. A term applied to neoplasms in which crystalline or mineral deposits take place, with hyaline degeneration of the coats of the vessels.

Angiology (*an-je-ol'-o-je*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; λόγος, science]. The science of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Angiolymphitis (*an-je-o-limf-i'-tis*). Same as *Angioleucitis.*

Angiolymphoma (*an-je-o-limf-o'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; *lympha,* lymph; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor formed of lymphatic vessels.

Angioma (*an-je-o'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὄμα, a tumor]. A tumor formed of blood-vessels. **A., Cavernous,** an angioma with communicating blood spaces, like the cavernous tissue of the penis. **A., Telangiectatic,** an angioma composed of dilated blood-vessels.

Angiomalacia (*an-je-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; μαλακία, a softening]. Softening of the blood-vessels.

Angiometer (*an-je-om'-et-er*). See *Sphygmograph.*

Angioneurosis (*an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νεῦρον, a nerve]. A neurosis of the blood-vessels; a disturbance of the vasomotor system, either of the nature of a spasm of the blood-vessels (*Angiospasm*) or of paralysis (*Angioparalysis*).

Angioneurotic (*an-je-o-nu-rot'-ik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Pertaining to angioneurosis. **A. Edema,** an acute circumscribed swelling of the subcutaneous or submucous tissues, probably due to vasomotor lesion. The disease often runs in families. It is at times periodic and is associated with colic and gastric disturbances.

Angioparalysis (*an-je-o-par-al'-is-is*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; παράλυσις, paralysis]. Vasomotor paralysis.

Angioparalytic (*an-je-o-par-al-it'-ik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; παράλυσις, paralysis]. Relating to or characterized by angioparalysis.

Angioparesis (*an-je-o-par'-es-is*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πάρεσις, paresis]. Partial paralysis of the vasomotor apparatus.

Angiopathy (*an-je-op'-a-the*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the vascular system.

Angiorrhexis (*an-je-o-reks'-is*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ῥῆξις, a bursting]. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

Angiosarcoma (*an-je-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, a tumor]. A vascular sarcoma.

Angiosialitis (*an-je-o-si-al-i'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σίαλον, saliva; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the duct of a salivary gland.

Angiosis (*an-je-o'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel]. Any disease of blood-vessels or lymphatics.

Angiospasm (*an'-je-o-spazm*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σπασμός, a spasm]. A vasomotor spasm.

Angiospastic (*an-je-o-spas'-tik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σπασμός, spasm]. Characterized by or of the nature of angiospasm.

Angiostenosis (*an-je-o-sten-o′-sis*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *στένωσις*, a narrowing]. Narrowing of a vessel.

Angiotelectasia (*an-je-o-tel-ek-ta′-ze-ah*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *τέλος*, end; *ἔκτασις*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the blood-vessels.

Angiotomy (*an-je-ot′-o-me*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into a vessel.

Angle, Angulus (*ang′-gl* or *ang′-gu-lus*) [*angulus*, an angle]. 1. A corner. 2. The degree of divergence of two lines or planes that meet each other; the space between two such lines. **A. of Aberration.** See *A. of Deviation*. **A., Acromial,** that formed between the head of the humerus and the clavicle. **A., Alpha.** In optics, that formed by the intersection of the visual line and optic axis. **A., Alveolar,** that formed between a line passing through a spot beneath the nasal spine and the most prominent point of the lower edge of the alveolar process of the superior maxilla and the cephalic horizontal line. **A. of Aperture,** in optics, that included between two lines joining the opposite points of the periphery of a lens and the focus. **A., Biorbital,** in optics, that formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **A., Costal.** The angle formed by the meeting of ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **A., Critical,** that made by a beam of light passing from a rarer to a denser medium, with the perpendicular, without being entirely reflected. **A. of Deviation.** 1. In magnetism, the angle traversed by the needle when disturbed by some magnetic force. 2. In optics, that formed by a refracted ray and the prolongation of the incident ray. **A. of Elevation,** in optics, that made by the visual plane with its primary position when moved upward or downward. **A. of Incidence,** in optics, the angle at which a ray of light strikes a denser medium and undergoes reflexion or refraction. **A. of Inclination (of Pelvic Canal),** in obstetrics, that formed by the anterior wall of the pelvis with the conjugate diameter. **A. of Inclination (of Pelvis),** in obstetrics, that formed by the pelvis with the general line of the trunk, or that formed by the plane of the inferior strait with the horizon. **A. of Jaw,** the junction of the lower border of the ramus of the mandible with its posterior border. **A., Limiting.** See *A., Critical.* **A. of the Lips,** those formed by the union of the lips at each extremity of the mouth. **A., Louis's,** that between the manubrium and gladiolus of the sternum. **A., Ludwig's.** See *A., Louis's.* **A., Meter-,** in optics, the degree of convergence of the eyes when centered on an object one meter distant from each. **A., Optic,** that included between lines joining the extremities of an object and the nodal point. The smallest is about 30 seconds. **A. of Polarization,** in optics, the angle of reflection at which light is most completely polarized. **A. of the Pubes,** that formed by the junction of the pubic bones at the symphysis. **A. of Reflection,** in optics, that which a reflected ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the point of incidence. **A. of Refraction,** in optics, that which exists between a refracted ray of light and a line drawn perpendicular to the point of incidence. **A., Sacro-vertebral,** that which the sacrum forms with the last lumbar vertebra. **A., Sterno-clavicular,** that existing between the clavicle and the sternum. **A., Subcostal.** See *A., Costal.* **A., Subpubic,** that formed at the pubic arch. **A. Visual.** See *A. Optic.* **A., Xiphoid,** that formed by the sides of the xiphoid notch.

Anglesey Leg (*ang′-gl-se leg*) [so called after the Marquis of Anglesey]. An artificial limb formed from a solid piece of wood hollowed out to receive the stump and provided with a steel joint at the knee. The ankle-joint was made of wood, to which motion was communicated by strong cat-gut strings posteriorly and a spiral spring anteriorly.

Angophrasia (*ang-go-fra′-ze-ah*) [*ἀγχειν*, to choke; *φράσις*, utterance]. A speech-defect consisting of a choking, drawling utterance, occurring in paralytic dementia.

Anguillula (*ang-gwil′-u-lah*) [dim. of *anguilla*, an eel]. A genus of parasitic round worms. **A., Stercoralis.** See *Thread-worms.*

Angular (*ang′-gu-lar*) [*angulus*, an angle]. Pertaining to an angle. **A. Artery,** the terminal branch of the facial artery. **A. Gyrus,** or **Convolution,** a convolution of the brain. See *Convolutions.* **A. Movement,** the movement between two bones that may take place forward and backward, or inward and outward. **A. Processes,** the external and internal extremities of the orbital arch of the frontal bone.

Angulus (*ang′-gu-lus*). [L.]. See *Angle.*

Angustura (*ang-gus-tu′-rah*) [Sp., *Angostura*, a S. A. town]. Cusparia Bark. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*. It is a stimulant tonic and febrifuge used in malignant bilious fever, intermittent fever, and dysentery. In large doses it is emetic. Dose of fld. ext. ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of the bark gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). Unof. **Infus. Cuspariæ** (B. P.). Dose ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0).

Angusturin (*ang-gus′-tu-rin*) [Sp., *Angostura*, a S. A. town]. Synonym of *Brucin.*

Anhelation (*an-hel-a′-shun*) [*anhelare*, to pant]. Shortness of breath; dyspnea.

Anhematosis (*an-hem-at-o′-sis*) [*ἀν* priv; *αἱματόειν*, to make bloody]. Defective formation of the blood.

Anhidrosis (*an-hid-ro′-sis*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Partial or complete absence of sweat secretion.

Anhidrotic (*an-hid-rot′-ik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. 1. Tending to check sweating. 2. An agent that checks sweating.

Anhydremia (*an-hi-dre′-me-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὑδωρ*, water; *αἷμα*, blood]. The opposite of hydremia. A diminution of the watery constituents of the blood.

Anhydrid (*an-hi′-drid*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὑδωρ*, water]. A chemic compound, particularly an acid, formed by the withdrawal of a molecule of water. Carbon dioxid and sulphur dioxid are examples.

Anhydrous (*an-hi′-drus*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὑδωρ*, water]. In chemistry, a term used to denote the absence of water.

Anideus (*an-id′-e-us*) [*ἀν* priv.; *εἶδος*, form]. The lowest form of omphalosite, in which the parasitic fetus is reduced to a shapeless mass of flesh covered with skin.

Anidrosis (*an-id-ro′-sis*). See *Anhidrosis.*

Anidrotic (*an-id-rot′-ik*). See *Anhidrotic.*

Anilid (*an′-il-id*) [Arab., *al*, the; *nīl*, dark blue]. Compounds formed by the action of acid chlorids or acid anhydrids upon the anilins. They are very stable derivatives.

Anilin (*an′-il-in*) [Arab., *al*, the; *nīl*, dark blue], C_6H_7N. Amidobenzene; formed in the dry distillation of bituminous coal, bones, indigo, isatin, and other nitrogenous substances. It is made by reducing nitrobenzene. It is a colorless liquid with a faint, peculiar odor, boiling at 183°; its sp. gr. at 0° is 1.036. When perfectly pure it solidifies on cooling, and melts at —8°. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether. Combined with chlorin, the chlorates and hypochlorites, it yields the various anilin dyes. It is used in chorea and epilepsy in one-half grain doses (0.03). Unof.

Anilism (*an′-il-izm*) [*anilin*]. An acute or chronic disease produced in workmen in anilin factories by the poisonous fumes. The symptoms are debility, vertigo, gastro-intestinal disturbance, and cyanosis.

Animal (*an′-im-al*) [*anima*, the spirit, breath, or life]. An organism capable of ingesting and digesting food. No sharp line of distinction exists between the lowest animals and certain vegetables. The higher animals are distinguished by the power of locomotion and the possession of a nervous system. **A. Charcoal**, bone-black, ivory-black, etc., is the product of the calcining of bones in closed vessels. **A. Chemistry**, that concerning itself with the composition of animal bodies. **A. Electricity**, electricity generated in the body. **A. Gum**, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + 2H_2O$. A substance prepared from mucin by Landwehr, and so named on account of its resemblance to the gum of commerce. It occurs in many tissues of the body, is soluble in water, and in alkaline solution readily dissolves cupric oxid, the solution not being reduced on boiling. It yields no coloration with iodin, and is very feebly dextrorotatory. **A. Heat**, the normal temperature of the body in man—about 98.5° F. (37° C.). **A. Magnetism**, mesmerism, hypnotism. **A. Starch.** See *Glycogen.*

Animalcule (*an-im-al′-kūl*) [*animalculum*, a minute animal]. An animal organism so small as to require the microscope for its examination.

Anime (*an′-im-e*) [Fr., *animé*, origin doubtful]. A name of various resins, especially that of *Hymenæa courbaril*, a tree of tropical America; sometimes used in plaster, etc. Unof.

Anion (*an′-e-on*) [*ἀνά*, up; *ἰών*, going]. In electrolysis, an electro-negative element.

Aniridia (*an-i-rid′-e-ah*) [*ἀν*, priv.; *ἶρις*, the rainbow]. Absence or defect of the iris.

Anisated (*an′-is-a-ted*) [*anisum*, anise]. Containing anise.

Anise (*an′-is*). See *Anisum.*

Anisic Acid, $C_8H_8O_3$. Methyl-para-oxybenzoic acid, an oxidation product of anethol. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, and is used in the treatment of wounds and acute articular rheumatism. Dose of the sodium salt 15 grains (1.0).

Anisin (*an′-is-in*) [*anisum*, anise], $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$. A crystalline alkaloid, a derivative of anise.

Anisocoria (*an-is-o-ko′-re-ah*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal; *κορή*, pupil]. Inequality of the diameter of the pupils.

Anisol (*an′-is-ol*) [*anisum*, anise], C_7H_8O. Methyl-phenyl ether, produced by heating phenol with potassium and methyl iodid or potassium methyl sulphate in alcoholic solution. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 152°; its sp. gr. at 15° is 0.991.

Anisomelous (*an-is-om′-el-us*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal; *μέλος*, a limb]. Having limbs of unequal length.

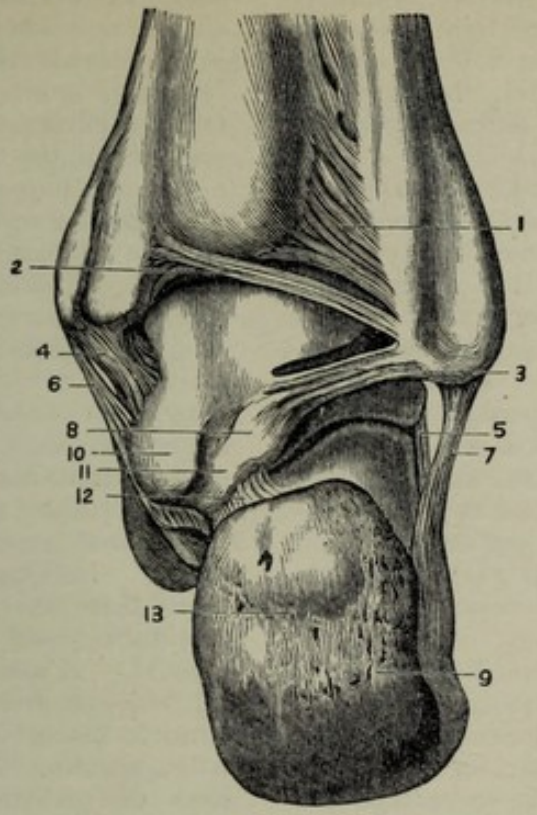
Anisometropia (*an-is-o-met-ro′-pe-ah*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, the eye]. A difference in the refraction of the two eyes.

Anisometropic (*an-is-o-met-rop′-ik*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, the eye] Affected with anisometropia.

Anisopia (*an-is-o′-pe-ah*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal *ὤψ*, eye]. Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.

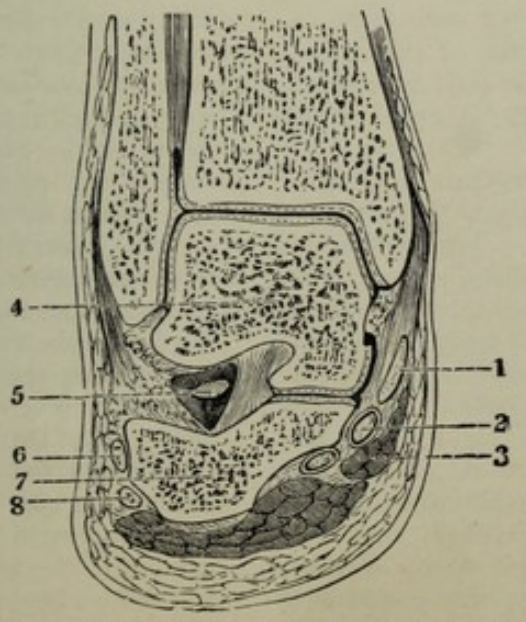
Anisosthenic (*an-is-o-sthen′-ik*) [*ἀνισος*, unequal; *σθενός*, strength]. Not of equal power; used of pairs of muscles.

Anisotropal, Anisotropic, Anisotropous (*an-is-o-trop′-al, an-is-o-trop′-ik, an-is-ot′-*



Posterior View of the Ankle-joint —(*Sappey.*)

1. Posterior inferior tibiofibular ligament. 2. Transverse ligament. 3. Posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament. 4, 6. Internal lateral ligament. 5. External calcaneo-astragalar ligament. 7. Middle fasciculus of external lateral ligament. 8. Tubercle on outer side of groove for flexor longus pollicis. 9. Posterior tuberosity of os calcis. 10. Tubercle on inner side of groove for flexor longus pollicis. 11. Groove on astragalus for flexor longus pollicis. 12. Posterior calcaneo-astragalar ligament. 13. Point of insertion of tendo Achillis.



Vertical Section of Ankle-joint.—(*Henle.*)

1. Tibialis posticus. 2. Flexor longus digitorum. 3. Flexor longus hallucis. 4. Astragalus. 5. Astragalocalcanean ligament. 6. Peroneus brevis. 7. Os calcis. 8. Peroneus longus.

ro-pus) [ἀνισος, unequal; τρόπος, turning]. Not possessing the same light-refracting properties in all directions; a term applied to doubly refracting bodies. In biology, varying in irritability in different parts or organs.

Anisum (*an'-is-um*) [L.]. Anise. The fruit of *Anisum pimpinella*. Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is slightly stimulant to the heart action. It is useful chiefly to liquefy bronchial secretions, and is therefore a favorite ingredient in cough mixtures. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.32). **A., Aqua,** oil of anise 1, water 500 parts. Dose indefinite. **A., Essentia** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **A., Oleum,** an ingredient in tinct. opii camph. Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **A., Spiritus,** a ten per cent. solution of the oil in alcohol. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0).

Anitrogenous (*ah-ni-troj'-en-us*) [ἀ priv.; *nitrogen*]. Non-nitrogenous.

Ankle (*ang'-kl*) [ME., *ancle*]. The joint between the leg and the foot. It is a ginglymus joint, with three ligaments, the anterior, internal, and external. **A-bone,** the astragalus. **A. Clonus,** the succession of a number of rhythmic muscular contractions in the calf of the leg, when the foot is suddenly flexed by a pressure upon the sole. It is a symptom of various diseases of the spinal cord, especially those involving the lateral pyramidal tracts. **A.-jerk.** See *A. Clonus.* **A.-joint.** See *Ankle.* **A. Reflex.** See *A. Clonus.*

Ankyloblepharon (*ang-kil-o-blef'-ar-on*) [ἀγκύλη, a thong or loop; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. The adhesion of the ciliary edges of the eyelids.

Ankylochilia (*ang-kil-o-ki'-le-ah*) [ἀγκύλη, loop; χεῖλος, lip]. Adhesion of the lips.

Ankylocolpos (*ang-kil-o-kol'-pōs*) [ἀγκύλη, a loop; κόλπος, the vagina]. Atresia of the vagina or vulva.

Ankyloglossia, Ankyloglossum (*ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah, ang-kil-o-glos'-sum*) [ἀγκύλη, a loop; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. Tongue-tie.

Ankylose (*ang'-kil-ōs*) [ἀγκύλη, a loop]. To be, or to become, consolidated or firmly united.

Ankylosis (*ang-kil-o'-sis*) [αγκύλη, a loop]. Union of the bones forming an articulation, resulting in a stiff joint. **A., Extracapsular,** that due to rigidity of the parts external to the joint. **A., False,** or **Spurious,** is due to the rigidity of surrounding parts. **A., Intracapsular,** that due to rigidity of the structures within a joint. **A., True,** or **Bony,** when the connecting material is bone. **A., Ligamentous,** when the medium is fibrous.

Ankylostoma, Ankylostomum (*ang-kil-os'-to-mah, ang-kil-os'-to-mum*) [ἀγκύλος, crooked; στόμα, a mouth]. A genus of nematoid worms, one species of which, *A. duodenale*, is found in the human intestine.

Ankylostomiasis (*ang-kil-os-to-mi'-as-is*) [ἀγκύλος, crooked; στόμα, a mouth]. A form of pernicious anemia produced by the presence of the parasite *Ankylostoma duodenale* in the human intestine. It is especially prevalent among brickmakers and other workmen in Europe. It is called also Dochmiasis, Brickmakers' Anemia, Tunnel Anemia, Miners' Cachexia, Egyptian Chlorosis, etc. Male fern and thymol expel the worm.

Ankylotia (*ang-kil-o'-she-ah*) [ἀγκύλη, a noose; οὖς, ear]. Union of the walls of the meatus auditorius.

Annatto (*an-at'-o*). See *Annotto.*

Annectant (*an-ek'-tant*) [*ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind]. Linking or binding together. **A. Convolutions.** See *Convolution.*

Annidalin (*an-id'-al-in*). 1. Dithymol triiodid. A substitute for iodoform and aristol. 2. See *Aristol.*

Annotto (*an-ot'-o*) [native American]. Annatto, arnotto. A coloring matter obtained from the pellicles of the seeds of *Bixa orellana*. It is used to color plasters, and as an artificial color for butter.

Annuens (*an'-u-enz*) [*annuere*, to nod]. The rectus capitis anticus minor muscle.

Annular (*an'-u-lar*) [*annulus*, a ring]. Ring-like. **A. Cartilage,** the cricoid cartilage. **A. Finger,** the ring finger. **A. Ligament,** the ligament surrounding the wrist and the ankle. **A. Muscle of Müller,** the circular fibers of the ciliary muscle. **A. Process,** or **Protuberance,** the pons varolii. **A. Reflex** (of macula), a ring-like reflection sometimes seen with the ophthalmoscope around the macula.

Annulus (*an'-u-lus*) [*annulus*, a ring]. A ring-shaped or circular opening. **A. abdominalis,** the external or internal abdominal rings. **A. abdominis,** the inguinal ring. **A. ciliaris,** the boundary between the iris and choroid. **A. fibrosus,** the external part of the intervertebral discs. **A. membranæ tympani,** an incomplete bony ring that forms the fetal auditory process of the temporal bone. **A. osseus,** the tympanic plate. **A. ovalis,** the rounded or oval margin of the *Foramen ovale.* **A. tracheæ,** any tracheal ring. **A. umbilicus,** the umbilical ring.

Anococcygeal (*a-no-kok-sij'-e-al*) [*anus*, the fundament; κόκκυξ, the coccyx]. Pertaining to the anus and the coccyx. **A. Ligament,** a ligament that connects the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter ani muscle.

Anodal (*an'-o-dal*) [ἀνά, up; ὁδός, a way]. Relating to the anode; electro-positive. **A. Opening Contraction.** See *Contraction.*

Anode (*an′-ōd*) [*ἀνά*, up; *ὁδός*, a way]. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anodontia (*an-o-don′-she-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀδούς*, tooth]. Absence of the teeth.

Anodyne (*an′-o-dīn*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. A medicine that gives relief from pain. **A., Hoffmann's.** See *Ether.*

Anoesia (*an-o-e′-ze-ah*) [*ἀνοησία*, a want of sense]. Want of understanding.

Anoia (*an-oi′-ah*) [*ἄνοια*, idiocy]. Synonym of *Idiocy.*

Anomalous (*an-om′-al-us*) [*ἀνώμαλος*, not ordinary]. Irregular; characterized by deviation from the common or normal order.

Anomaly (*an-om′-al-e*) [*ἀνωμαλία*, irregularity]. A marked deviation from the normal; an abnormal thing or occurrence.

Anonyma (*an-on′-im-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὄνυμα*, name]. The innominate artery.

Anonymous (*an-on′-im-us*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὄνυμα*, a name]. Nameless. **A. Bone.** See *Innominatum.*

Anophthalmia (*an-off-thal′-me-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Congenital absence of the eyes. **A. cyclopica,** a congenital malformation in which the eye-socket is very ill-developed and the orbit rudimentary or altogether absent.

Anophthalmus (*an-off-thal′-mus*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. 1. Congenital absence of the eyes. 2. A person born without eyes.

Anopia (*an-o′-pe-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὤψ*, the eye]. Absence of sight, especially that due to defect of the eyes.

Anorchia (*an-or′-ke-ah*). See *Anorchism.*

Anorchism (*an′-or-kizm*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὄρχις*, the testicle]. Absence of the testicles.

Anorexia (*an-or-ek′-se-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὄρεξις*, appetite]. Absence of appetite. **A. nervosa,** an hysteric affection occurring chiefly in young neurotic females, and characterized by a great aversion to food.

Anorthopia (*an-or-tho′-pe-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀρθός*, straight; *ὄψις*, vision]. 1. A defect in vision in which straight lines do not seem straight, and parallelism or symmetry is not properly perceived. 2. Squinting; obliquity of vision.

Anorthosis (*an-or-tho′-sis*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὄρθωσις*, a making straight]. Absence or defect of erectility.

Anosmia (*an-oz′-me-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀσμή*, smell]. Absence of the sense of smell.

Anosphrasia (*an-os-fra′-ze-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὀσφρασία*, smell]. Absence of the sense of smell.

Anospinal (*a-no-spi′-nal*) [*anus*, the fundament; *spina*, the backbone]. Relating to the anus and the spinal cord. **A. Center,** a center that controls the anal sphincters. It is situated in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

Anotus (*an-o′-tus*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὖς*, the ear]. An earless monstrosity.

Anovesical (*a-no-ves′-ik-al*) [*anus*, the fundament; *vesica*, the bladder]. Pertaining conjointly to the anus and urinary bladder.

Ansa (*an′-sah*) [L., a "handle."] A loop. **A. capitis,** the zygomatic arch. **A., Haller's,** the loop formed by the nerve joining the facial and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. **A., Henle's.** See *Henle's Loop.* **A. hypoglossi,** a loop formed at the side of the neck by the junction of the descendens noni nerve with branches of the second and third cervical nerves. **A. sacralis,** a loop joining the ganglion impar with the sympathetic trunks of the two sides. **A. of Vieussens,** a loop extending from the third cervical ganglion and surrounding the subclavian artery. **A. of Wrisberg,** the nerve joining the right great splanchnic and right pneumogastric nerves.

Anserine (*an′-ser-in*) [*anser*, a goose]. Resembling a goose. **A. Disease,** a wasting of the muscles of the hands, rendering the tendons unduly prominent, and suggesting the appearance of a goose's foot. **A. Skin,** goose-skin.

Antacid (*ant-as′-id*) [*anti*, against; *acidus*, acid]. 1. Neutralizing acidity. 2. A substance counteracting or neutralizing acidity.

Antacidin (*ant-as′-id-in*). Saccharate of lime.

Antagonism (*an-tag′-on-izm*) [*ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, to struggle against]. Opposition; opposed action, as of two sets of muscles or of two remedial agents.

Antagonist (*an-tag′-o-nist*) [*ἀνταγωνιστής*, counteracting]. A term applied to a drug that neutralizes the therapeutic effects of another. In anatomy, a muscle that acts in opposition to another. **A., Associated,** a name given to that muscle of a healthy eye that turns the globe in the same direction as the affected muscle of the opposite eye would, if normal, turn the eye to which it belongs.

Antagonistic (*an-tag-o-nis′-tik*) [*ἀνταγωνιστής*, counteracting]. Opposing.

Antalgic (*ant-al′-jik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἄλγος*, pain]. 1. Relieving pain. 2. A remedy that relieves pain.

Antalkaline (*ant-al′-kal-in*) [*ἀντί*, against; *alkali*]. 1. Neutralizing alkalies. 2. An agent neutralizing alkalies, as acids.

Antaphrodisiac (*ant-af-ro-diz′-e-ak*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἀφροδίσια*, sexual desire]. 1. Lessening venereal desire. 2. An agent that lessens the venereal impulse; an anaphrodisiac.

Antapoplectic (*ant-ap-o-plek′-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy]. Efficient in preventing or treating apoplexy.

Antarthritic (*ant-ar-thrit′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against;

ἀρθριτικός, gouty]. 1. Relieving gout. 2. A medicine for the relief of gout.

Antasthenic (*ant-as-then'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Tending to correct debility and restore the strength.

Antasthmatic (*ant-az-mat'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἄσθμα*, short-drawn breath]. 1. Relieving asthma. 2. A medicine serving for the relief of asthma.

Antebrachium [*an-te-bra'-ke-um*) [*ante*, before; *brachium*, the arm]. The forearm.

Antecurvature (*an-te-ker'-vat-chūr*) [*ante*, forward; *curvatus*, bent]. A forward curvature.

Anteflexion (*an-te-flek'-shun*) [*ante*, before; *flectere*, to bend]. A bending forward. **A. of Uterus**, a condition in which the fundus of the uterus is bent forward.

Antemetic (*ant-em-et'-ik*). See *Antiemetic.*

Ante mortem (*an'-te mor'-tem*) [L.]. Before death.

Antenna (*an-ten'-ah*) [*ἀντείνειν*, to stretch out]. In biology, one of the paired, articulated, sensory appendages of the head of an arthropod.

Ante partum (*an'-te par'-tum*) [L.]. Before delivery.

Antephialtic (*ant-ef-e-al'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἐφιάλτης*, nightmare]. Preventive of nightmare.

Antepileptic (*ant-ep-il-ep'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy]. Relieving epilepsy.

Anteprostatic (*an-te-pros-tat'-ik*) [*ante*, before; *προστάτης*, one who stands before]. Situated before the prostate. **A. Glands**, certain small accessory glands sometimes found between Cowper's gland and the prostate.

Anterior (*an-te'-re-or*) [*anterior*, forward]. Situated before or in front of; pertaining to the part of organ situated toward the ventral aspect of the body. **A. Poliomyelitis**, inflammation of the anterior horns of the spinal cord, giving rise to a characteristic paralysis, common in children. **A. Rotation**, the forward turning of the presenting part in labor.

Antero- (*an'-te-ro*) [*anterior*, before]. A prefix signifying position in front.

Antero-inferior (*an-te-ro-in-fe'-re-or*) [*anterior*, forward; *inferior*, lower]. Situated in front and below.

Antero-lateral (*an-te-ro-lat'-er-al*) [*anterior*, before; *latus*, a side]. In front and to or on one side; from the front to one side.

Antero-parietal (*an'-te-ro-par-i'-et-al*) [*anterior*, before; *paries*, a wall]. Anterior and also parietal. **A. Area**, the anterior part of the parietal area of the cranium.

Antero-posterior (*an'-te-ro-pos-te'-re-or*) [*anterior*, forward; *posterior*, backward]. Extending from before backward.

Antero-superior (*an'-te-ro-su-pe'-re-or*) [*anterior*, forward; *superior*, upper]. Situated in front and above.

Anteversion (*an-te-ver'-shun*) [*ante*, before; *vertere*, to turn]. A turning forward. **A. of Uterus**, a tilting forward of the uterus.

Anthelix (*ant'-he-liks* or *an'-the-liks*) [*ἀνθέλιξ*, the inner curvature of the ear]. The ridge surrounding the concha of the external ear posteriorly.

Anthelmintic (*an-thel-min'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἕλμις*, a worm]. 1. Efficacious against worms. 2. A vermicide.

Anthemis (*an'-them-is*) [*ἀνθεμίς*, a flower]. Camomile. The flower-heads of *A. nobilis*, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil, a camphor, and a bitter principle. It is useful in coughs and spasmodic infantile complaints, and is an excellent stomachic tonic. Infusion of ʒiv to Oj, given in doses of ʒj–ij (32.0-64.0). No official preparations. **A., Extract.** (B. P.), dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A., Infus.** (B. P.), dose ʒj–iv (32.0–128.0). **A., Oleum**, the volatile oil of camomile. Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65).

Anthemorrhagic (*ant-hem-or-aj'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *αἷμα*, blood; *ῥαγία*, a bursting]. Checking or preventing hemorrhage.

Anthony's Fire, St. A popular name for erysipelas.

Anthracemia (*an-thras-e'-me-ah*) [*ἄνθραξ*, a coal; *αἷμα*, blood]. Wool-sorter's disease; splenic fever of animals; a disease due to the presence in the blood of the *Bacillus anthracis.*

Anthracene (*an'-thra-sēn*) [*ἄνθραξ*, a coal], $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon formed from many carbon compounds when they are exposed to a high heat; also from coal-tar. It crystallizes in colorless, monoclinic tables, showing a beautiful blue fluorescence; dissolves with difficulty in alcohol and ether, but easily in hot benzene; melts at 213°. It is the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared.

Anthracia (*an-thra'-se-ah*)[*ἄνθραξ*, a coal]. A name for diseases characterized by the formation of carbuncles. **A. pestis**, the plague. **A. rubula.** Synonym of *Frambesia.*

Anthracic (*an'-thras-ik*) [*ἄνθραξ*, a coal]. Pertaining to or of the nature of anthrax.

Anthracin (*an'-thras-in*) [*ἄνθραξ*, a coal]. A toxic ptomain derived from pure cultures of the bacillus of anthrax.

Anthracoid (*an'-thrak-oid*) [*ἄνθραξ*, coal; *εἶδος*, form]. Resembling anthrax.

Anthracometer (*an-thrak-om'-et-er*)[*ἄνθραξ*, coal; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the amount of carbon dioxid in the air.

Anthraconecrosis (*an-thrak-o-ne-kro'-sis*) [*ἄνθραξ*, coal; *νέκρωσις*, death]. The ne-

crotic transformation of a tissue into a black mass, as in dry gangrene.

Anthracosis (*an-thrak-o′-sis*) [ἀνθραξ, carbon; νόσος, disease]. "Miner's Lung." A diseased condition of the lung produced by the inhalation of coal dust. It is a form of pneumonokoniosis.

Anthraquinone (*an-thra-kwin-ōn′*) [ἀνθραξ, coal; Sp., *quina*, bark], $C_{14}H_8O_2$. A substance produced by oxidizing anthracene with HNO_3. It sublimes in yellow needles, melting at 277°, and is soluble in hot benzene and HNO_3.

Anthrarobin (*an-thra-ro′-bin*), $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$. A derivative of alizarin, similar to chrysarobin. It is a yellowish-white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and dilute alkaline solutions. It is useful in psoriasis, herpes, pityriasis versicolor. Unof.

Anthrax (*an′-thraks*) [ἀνθραξ, a coal or carbuncle]. 1. A carbuncle. 2. An acute infectious disease due to the bacillus anthracis. It is most common in cattle and sheep, but may occur in man. Infection in man may occur (*a*) through a wound, the resulting lesion being a boil or carbuncle, whence the disease becomes disseminated through the blood. (*b*) Through the intestinal tract. In this case there are marked local lesions, either such as resemble the dermal boils, or a hemorrhagic infiltration of the mucous membrane. (*c*) Through the respiratory tract. The results are inflammatory processes in the lungs and pleura. Synonyms: *Milzbrand*, *Charbon*, *Woolsorter's Disease*. **A., Symptomatic.** See *Black-leg*.

Anthropogenesis (*an-thro-po-jen′-es-is*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; γένεσις, generation]. The development of man, as a race (*phylogenesis*) and as an individual (*ontogenesis*).

Anthropoglot (*an′-thro-po-glot*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. Human-tongued, as a parrot.

Anthropography (*an-thro-pog′-ra-fe*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; γράφειν, to write]. A treatise upon the human structure or organism.

Anthropoid (*an′-thro-poid*) [ἀνθρωπος, a man; εἶδος, form]. Man-like.

Anthropology (*an-thro-pol′-o-je*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; λόγος, discourse]. The science of man.

Anthropometalism (*an-thro-po-met′-al-izm*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; M. E., *metal*]. Hypnotism or the like condition, induced by looking at a metallic disc.

Anthropometry (*an-thro-pom′-et-re*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; μέτρον, a measure]. The determination of the measurement, weight, strength, and proportions of the parts of the human body.

Anthropomorphic (*an-thro-po-mor′-fik*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; μορφή, form]. Man-like.

Anthropophagy (*an-thro-poff′-a-je*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; φαγεῖν, to devour]. 1. Cannibalism. 2. Sexual perversion leading to rape, mutilation, and cannibalism.

Anthropophobia (*an-thro-po-fo′-be-ah*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; φόβος, fear]. A symptom of mental disease consisting in fear of society.

Anthropotoxin (*an-thro-po-toks′-in*) [ἀνθρωπος, man; τοξικόν, poison]. The toxic substance supposed to be excreted by the lungs of human beings.

Anthydropic (*ant-hi-drop′-ik*) [ἀντί, against; ὑδωρ, water]. Effective against dropsy.

Anthypnotic (*ant-hip-not′-ik*) [ἀντί, against; ὕπνος, sleep]. 1. Preventive of sleep. 2. An agent that tends to induce wakefulness.

Anthysteric (*ant-his-ter′-ik*) [ἀντί, against; ὑστέρα, the womb]. Overcoming hysteria.

Antialbumate (*an-te-al′-bu-māt*) [ἀντί, against; *albumen*, white of egg]. Parapeptone; a product of the imperfect digestion of albumin. It is changed by the pancreatic ferment into antipeptone.

Antialbumin (*an-te-al-bu′-min*) [ἀντί, against; *albumen*, white of egg]. One of the products of the action of the digestion of albumin; it is probably one of the preformed substances existing in the proteid molecule.

Antialbumose (*an-te-al-bu′-mōs*) [ἀντί, against; *albumen*, white of egg]. One of the albumoses produced by the action of pancreatic juice on albumin. It resembles syntonin or acid-albumin, and is convertible into antipeptone.

Antiaphrodisiac (*an-te-af-ro-dis′-e-ak*). See *Antaphrodisiac*.

Antiarin (*an′-te-ar-in*) [Javanese, *antiar* or *antschar*], $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$. The active principle of *Antiaris toxicaria* or *Upas antiar*, the Javanese poison-tree. It is intensely poisonous and is used as an arrow poison. It is a cardiac depressant. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00065). Unof.

Antiarthritic (*an-te-ar-thrit′-ik*). Synonym of *Antarthritic*.

Antiasthmatic (*an-te-az-mat′-ik*). Synonym of *Antasthmatic*.

Antibacterial (*an-te-bak-te′-re-al*) [ἀντί, against; βακτήριον, a staff, stick]. Acting against bacteria.

Antibiotic (*an-te-bi-ot′-ik*) [ἀντί, against; βίος, life]. Tending to destroy life.

Antiblenorrhagic (*an-te-blen-or-aj′-ik*) [ἀντί, against; βλέννος, mucus; ῥηγνύμι, to burst]. Efficient in preventing or curing gonorrhea.

Antibrachial (*an-te-bra′-ke-al*) [ἀντί, against; βραχίων, the arm]. Pertaining to the forearm.

Antibrachium (*an-te-bra′-ke-um*) [ἀντί, against; βραχίων, the arm]. The forearm; antebrachium.

Anticardium (*an-te-kar′-de-um*) [ἀντί, over

against; *καρδία*, the heart]. The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach; the infrasternal depression.

Antichirotonus (*an-te-ki-rot′-o-nus*) [*ἀντί*, against, *χεῖρ*, hand; *τόνος*, tension]. Forcible and steady inflection of the thumb, seen at times in or before attacks of epilepsy.

Anticholerin (*an-te-kol′-er-in*) [*ἀντί*, against; *χολέρα*, cholera]. A product isolated by Klebs from cultures of cholera-bacilli. Immunizing and curative properties have been ascribed to it.

Anticipating (*an-tis′-ip-a-ting*) [*anticipare*, to take before]. Occurring before the regular or expected time, as an anticipating intermittent fever, one in which the paroxysms occur earlier on successive days.

Anticlinal (*an-te-kli′-nal*) [*ἀντί*, against; *κλινειν*, to slope]. Sloping in opposite directions. **A. Vertebra**, in man, the tenth thoracic vertebra, where the thoracic vertebræ begin to assume the characters of the lumbar.

Anticnemion (*an-tik-ne′-me-on*) [*ἀντί*, against; *κνήμη*, leg]. The shin or front of the leg.

Anticus (*an-ti′-kus*) [*anticus*, that in front]. Anterior, in front of.

Anticylic Acid. A white, fragrant powder, with a pleasant taste. It is said to be antipyretic. Dose $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain (0.0006). Unof.

Antidinic (*an-te-din′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *δῖνος*, a whirl]. Curing or preventing vertigo.

Antidotal (*an-te-do′-tal*) [*ἀντί*, against; *δοῖός*, given]. Having the nature of an antidote.

Antidote (*an′-te-dōt*) [*ἀντί*, against; *δοῖός*, given]. An agent preventing or counteracting the action of a poison. **A., Arsenical**, G. Ph., is prepared by dissolving 100 parts of the hydrated sulphate of iron in 250 parts of water, to which 15 parts of burnt magnesia and 250 parts of water are added. **A., Chemic**, one that changes the chemic nature of the poison so that it becomes insoluble or harmless. **A., Mechanical**, one that prevents absorption by holding the poison in mechanical suspension or by coating the stomach. **A., Physiologic**, one that counteracts the physiologic effects of a poison. **A., Universal**, a mixture of one part of dissolved iron sulphate in two parts of magnesia water.

Antidynamic (*an-te-di-nam′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *δύναμις*, force]. Weakening.

Antidysenteric (*an-te-dis-in-ter′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *δυσεντερία*, dysentery]. 1. Serviceable against dysentery. 2. A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic (*an-te-em-et′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἐμετικός*, causing vomit]. Preventing emesis; relieving nausea.

Antifebrin (*an-te-feb′-rin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *febris*, a fever], $C_6H_5.C_2H_3O.NH$. The proprietary name of acetanilid or phenylacetamid. A white, crystalline powder insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is antipyretic and analgesic. The drug's official name is acetanilidum. Dose gr. v–x (0.3–0.6).

Antiferment (*an-te-fer′-ment*) [*ἀντί*, against; *fermentum*, leaven]. An agent that prevents fermentation.

Antifermentative (*an-te-fer-men′-ta-tive*) [*ἀντί*, against; *fermentum*, leaven]. Preventing fermentation.

Antigalactic (*an-te-gal-ak′-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *γάλα*, milk]. 1. Lessening the secretion of milk. 2. A drug that lessens the secretion of milk.

Antihelix (*an-te-he′-lik*). See *Anthelix*.

Antihidrotic (*an-te-hi-drot′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. 1. Diminishing the secretion of sweat. 2. An agent lessening the secretion of sweat.

Antihydropin (*an-te-hi′-dro-pin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ὕδωρ*, water]. A crystalline principle obtainable from the common cockroach, *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, and said to be diuretic. Dose gr. x–xx (0.6–1.3).

Antikamnia (*an-te-kam′-ne-ah*) [*ἀντί*, against; *κάμνειν*, to suffer pain]. A proprietary remedy said to be composed of sodium bicarbonate, acetanilid, and caffein. It is used as an analgesic in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Antikol (*an′-tik-ol*). A proprietary antipyretic mixture said to contain acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid.

Antilemic, or **Antilœmic**, **Antiloimic** (*an-te-le′-mik*, or *an-te-loi′-mik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *λοιμός*, the plague]. Efficacious against the plague or other pestilence.

Antileptic (*an-til-ep′-tik*) [*ἀντίληψις*, a receiving in return]. Revulsive.

Antilithic (*an-te-lith′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *λίθος*, a stone]. 1. Efficacious against calculus. 2. An agent preventing the deposit of urinary sediment.

Antilœmic. See *Antilemic*.

Antiluetic (*an-te-lu-et′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *lues*, the plague; syphilis]. Efficacious against syphilis.

Antilyssic (*an-te-lis′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *λύσσα*, rabies]. 1. Tending to cure rabies. 2. A remedy for rabies.

Antimiasmatic (*an-te-mi-as-mat′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *μίασμα*, exhalation]. Preventive of malaria.

Antimonial (*an-te-mo′-ne-al*) [*antimonium*, antimony]. Containing antimony.

Antimonic (*an-te-mon′-ik*) [*antimonium*, antimony]. A term applied to those compounds of antimony that correspond to its higher oxid.

Antimonious (*an-te-mo'-ne-us*) [*antimonium*, antimony]. A term denoting those compounds of antimony that correspond to its lower oxid.

Antimony (*an'-te-mo-ne*) [*antimonium*]. Sb = 122; quantivalence III and V. A metallic, crystalline element possessing a bluish-white luster. The symbol Sb is derived from the old name, *stibium*. Antimony is found native, as the sulphid, Sb_2S_3, as the oxid, and is a constituent of many minerals. It is used commercially chiefly for making alloys. Type-metal, Britannia-metal, and Babbit's anti-friction metal are alloys of antimony. In medicine antimonium salts are used less frequently than formerly. The salts are cardiac and arterial depressants, diaphoretic and emetic, and in large doses powerful gastro-intestinal irritants, producing symptoms resembling Asiatic cholera. Antimony has been used as an antiphlogistic in sthenic inflammation, as a diaphoretic and expectorant, and as an emetic. **A. chlorid**, $SbCl_3$, the "butter" of antimony; a strong caustic. Unof. **A., Pilulæ Compositæ**, Plummer's pills, which contain calomel and sulphuretted antimony, āā gr. ss (0.032). **A. trioxid**, antimonious acid, Sb_2O_3; soluble in hydrochloric and tartaric acids. Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). It is an ingredient of James' powder. **A. oxychlorid**, the "powder of algaroth;" now little used. **A. pentoxid**, Sb_2O_5, antimonic acid, combines with bases to form antimonates. **A. et Potassii tartras (A. tartaratum)** (B. P.), $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6 \cdot H_2O$, tartrate of antimony and potassium, "tartar emetic." Dose gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.004–0.016). **A., Pulvis**, powder of antimony, James' powder, consists of antimonious oxid 33, and calcium phosphate 67 parts, and is diaphoretic; in large doses, emetic and cathartic. Dose gr. iij–viij (0.2–0.5). **A. sulphid**, Sb_2S_3, black sulphid of antimony. Dose gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **A. sulphuratum**, the sulphid with a small but indefinite amount of the oxid. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **Syr. Scillæ Comp.**, Cox's hive mixture, hive syrup. Each ℥j contains gr. ¾ of tartar emetic. Dose ♏v–℥j (0.32–4.0) cautiously. **A., Vinum**, wine of antimony. Boiling water 60, tartar emetic 4, stronger white wine 1000 parts. It contains about 2 grains of tartar emetic to the ounce. Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

Antimycotic (*an-te-mi-kot'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *μύκης*, a fungus]. Destructive to microorganisms.

Antinarcotic (*an-te-nar-kot'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing]. Preventing narcosis.

Antineuralgic (*an-te-nu-ral'-jik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Overcoming neuralgia.

Antiparasitic (*an-te-par-as-it'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *παράσιτος*, a parasite]. 1. Destroying parasites. 2. An agent destroying parasites.

Antipeptone (*an-te-pep'-tōn*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πέπτειν*, to cook, digest]. A variety of peptone not acted upon by trypsin.

Antiperiodic (*an-te-pe-re-od'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *περίοδος*, a going round]. 1. Preventing periodic attacks of a disease. 2. A remedy against periodic disease. **A. Tincture.** See *Warburg's Tincture*.

Antiperistalsis (*an-te-per-is-tal'-sis*) [*ἀντί*, against; *περί*, around; *στάλσις*, compression]. Reversed peristalsis.

Antiperistaltic (*an-te-per-is-tal'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *περί*, around; *στάλσις*, compression]. Relating to antiperistalsis.

Antiphlogistic (*an-te-flo-jis'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *φλόγωσις*, inflammatory heat]. 1. Counteracting fever. 2. An agent subduing or reducing inflammation or fever. **A. Treatment**, consists in bloodletting, the application of cold, the administration of antipyretics, etc.

Antiplastic (*an-te-plas'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. 1. Unfavorable to granulation or to the healing process. 2. An agent impoverishing the blood.

Antipneumotoxin (*an-te-nu-mo-toks'-in*). See *Pneumotoxin*.

Antipodal Cells (*an-tip'-o-dal*) [*ἀντί*, opposite; *πούς*, foot]. A term applied to a group of four cells formed in the lower end of the embryo-sac opposite to the cells constituting the egg-apparatus.

Antipraxia (*an-te-praks'-e-ah*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πράσσειν*, to do]. Antagonism of functions or of symptoms.

Antipruritic (*an-te-pru-rit'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *pruritus*, itching]. 1. Relieving the sensation of itching. 2. A drug that relieves the sensation of itching.

Antipsoric (*an-te-pso'-rik*) [*αντί*, against; *ψώρα*, the itch]. Effective against itching or the itch.

Antipyresis (*an-te-pi-re'-sis*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πυρέσσειν*, to be feverish]. The reduction of fever by means of antipyretics.

Antipyretic (*an-te-pi-ret'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πυρετός*, fever]. 1. Cooling; lowering the temperature. 2. An agent reducing temperature. The most important antipyretic agents are cold, diaphoretics, and the newer remedies, many of which are coal-tar products, such as antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, etc.

Antipyrin (*an-te-pi'-rin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *πυρετός*, fever], $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. Phenazon. The scientific name is dimethyl-oxy-chinicin-phenyl-dimethylpyrazolon, or dehydrodimethylphenylpyrazin. An alkaloidal pro-

duct of the destructive distillation of coal-tar. It may be produced by heating acetoacetic ester with methyl-phenyl-hydrazin. It is a grayish or reddish-white crystalline powder, slightly bitter, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform, and crystallizes from ether in shining leaflets, melting at 113°. It reduces the temperature, causes sweating, at times vomiting, peculiar eruptions, pruritus, coryza, etc. Not rarely a cyanotic condition of the face and hands is produced. Antipyrin is incompatible with nitrous compounds. It is a powerful antipyretic and analgesic. Dose gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0). **A. Salicylate.** See *Salipyrin.*

Antirabic (*an-te-rab′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *rabies*, madness]. Preventing or curing rabies.

Antirheumatic (*an-te-ru-mat′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux]. Preventing or curing rheumatism.

Antirheumatin (*an-te-ru′-mat-in*). A combination of sodium salicylate and methylene blue. It occurs as blue prismatic crystals easily soluble in water and alcohol, and tasting very much like sodium salicylate. It colors the urine blue or green.

Antirrhinum (*an-te-ri′-num*) [L.]. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants. *A. linaria*, called also *Linaria vulgaris*, Toad-flax, Ramsted, Butter-and-Eggs; an herbaceous plant of Europe and North America; diuretic, cathartic, and irritant; used as a poultice and fomentation. Unof.

Antiscorbutic (*an-te-skor-bu′-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *scorbutus*, scurvy]. 1. Effective against scurvy. 2. A remedy useful in scurvy.

Antisepsin (*an te-sep′-sin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction], $C_6H_4BrNHC_2H_3O$. Asepsin; bromated acetanilid; soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic. Dose gr. vj–vij (0.39–0.45).

Antisepsis (*an-te-sep′-sis*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. Exclusion of the germs that cause putrefaction.

Antiseptic (*an-te-sep′-tic*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. 1. Having power to prevent the growth of the bacteria upon which putrefaction depends. 2. A remedy or agent that prevents the development of bacteria. The principal antiseptics in use are corrosive sublimate, creolin, carbolic acid, iodoform, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, etc. **A. Gauze**, open cotton cloth charged with an antiseptic. **A. Ligature**, catgut or other material rendered aseptic by soaking in antiseptic solutions. **A. Treatment of Wounds** looks to thorough antisepsis as regards the wound, the instruments, the operator's hands, the dressings, etc.

Antisepticism (*an-te-sep′-tis-izm*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. The theory or systematic employment of antiseptic methods.

Antisepticize (*an-te-sep′-tis-īz*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. To render antiseptic; to treat with antiseptics.

Antiseptin (*an-te-sep′-tin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. Zinc boro-thymo-iodid. It consists of 85 parts zinc sulphate, 2.5 parts each of zinc iodid and thymol, and 10 parts boric acid. It is an antiseptic. Unof.

Antiseptol (*an-te-sep′-tol*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σήψις*, putrefaction]. Cinchonin iodosulphate, an odorless and fairly effective substitute for iodoform.

Antisialagogue (*an-te-si-al′-a-gog*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σίαλον*, saliva; *ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Preventing or checking salivation. 2. A remedy that is effective against salivation.

Antisialic (*an-te-si-al′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σίαλον*, saliva]. 1. Checking the flow of saliva. 2. An agent that checks the secretion of saliva.

Antispasmin (*an-te-spaz′-min*). A whitish powder, consisting of a mixture of narceinsodium and sodium salicylate. It is sedative and hypnotic, and has been used in laryngismus stridulus and whooping-cough. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–iv (0.01–0.26).

Antispasmodic (*an-te-spas-mod′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σπασμός*, a spasm]. 1. Tending to relieve spasm. 2. An agent relieving convulsions or spasmodic pains, as the narcotics, the nitrites, etc.

Antispastic (*an-te-spas′-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σπαστικός*, drawing]. 1. Revulsive; counter-irritant. 2. Antispasmodic. 3. A revulsive agent.

Antisudoral (*an-te-su′-dor-al*) [*ἀντί*, against; *sudor*, sweat]. Checking the secretion of sweat.

Antisyphilitic (*an-te-sif-il-it′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *syphilis*]. 1. Effective against syphilis. 2. A remedy used in the treatment of syphilis.

Antithenar (*an-tith′-en-ar*) [*ἀντί*, against; *θέναρ*, the hollow of the hand or foot]. 1. Opposite to thenar. 2. A muscle that extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand: an antithenar muscle. **A. Eminence**, the border of the palm of the hand from the base of the little finger to the wrist. **A. Muscles**, of the toe and of the thumb; the abductor pollicis pedis and the flexor brevis pollicis manus; also, the first dorsal interosseous muscle.

Antithermic (*an-te-ther′-mik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *θέρμη*, heat]. Cooling; antipyretic.

Antithermin (*an-te-ther′-min*) [*ἀντί*, against; *θέρμη*, heat], $C_{11}H_{14}O_2N_2$. Phenylhydrazin-levulinic acid, a coal-tar derivative used as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic. Dose gr. v (0.3). Unof.

Antitoxic (*an-te-toks′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *τοξικόν*, poison]. Antidotal; counteracting poisons.

Antitoxin (*an-te-toks′-in*) [*ἀντί*, against; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A counter poison or antidote elaborated by the body to counteract the toxins of bacteria. According to some authorities, antitoxins are, like the toxins, bacterial products. Antitoxins are used in the treatment of certain infectious diseases and also to confer immunity against these diseases.

Antitragic (*an-te-traj′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, opposite to; *τράγος*, the tragus]. Pertaining to the antitragus. **A. Muscle**, a mere rudiment in man; it arises from the antitragus, and extends to the cauda of the helix.

Antitragus (*an-te-tra′-gus*) [*ἀντί*, opposite to; *τράγος*, the tragus]. An eminence of the external ear opposite the tragus.

Antitrope (*an′-te-trōp*) [*ἀντί*, against; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Any organ set over against another to form a symmetric pair. Thus, the right eye is an antitrope to the left.

Antivenene (*an-te-ven′-ēn*) [*ἀντί*, against; *venenum*, poison]. A term given to the blood-serum of animals rendered immune against snake-poison, on account of its antidotal properties.

Antizymotic (*an-te-zi-mot′-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ζύμωσις*, fermentation]. 1. Preventing or checking fermentation. 2. An agent preventing the process of fermentation; an antiferment.

Antracele (*an′-tra-sēl*) [*antrum*, a cavity; *κήλη*, a tumor]. Dropsy of the antrum; an accumulation of fluid in the maxillary sinus.

Antral (*an′-tral*) [*antrum*, a cave]. Relating to an antrum.

Antrectomy (*an-trek′-to-me*) [*ἄντρον*, antrum; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Surgical removal of the walls of the antrum.

Antritis (*an-tri′-tis*) [*ἄντρον*, a cave; *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an antrum.

Antrophore (*an′-tro-fōr*) [*ἄντρον*, a cavity; *φέρειν*, to bear]. A soluble, medicated bougie.

Antrotympanic (*an-tro-tim-pan′-ik*) [*ἄντρον*, a cave; *τύμπανον*, a drum]. Relating to the cavity of the tympanum and to the tympanic antrum.

Antrum (*an′-trum*) [L.]. A cavity or hollow space, especially in a bone. **A. cardiacum**, a dilatation of the lower end of the esophagus. It has been noted in cases of rumination, and in other conditions. **A. ethmoidale**, the ethmoidal sinus. **A. highmorianum**, Antrum of Highmore, a cavity in the superior maxillary bone. **A. highmori testis.** See *Mediastinum testis*. **A., Mastoid**, the hollow space beneath the roof of the mastoid process. **A., Maxillary.** See *A. highmorianum*. **A. pyloricum willisii**, the cavity of the pylorus.

Anuresis (*an-u-re′-sis*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὖρον*, urine]. Anuria.

Anuretic (*an-u-ret′-ik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὖρον*, urine]. Pertaining to or affected with anuria.

Anuria (*an-u′-re-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὖρον*, urine]. Suppression of the urine.

Anuric (*an-u′-rik*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὖρον*, urine]. Pertaining to anuria.

Anurous (*an-u′-rus*) [*ἀν* priv.; *οὐρά*, a tail]. Without a tail.

Anus (*a′-nus*) [*anus*, the fundament]. The extremity of the rectum; the lower opening of the alimentary canal. **A., Artificial**, an opening established from the bowel to the exterior at a point above the normal anus, most commonly from the colon, either in the lumbar or the iliac region. **A., Fissure of**, a slight tear in the mucous membrane at the anus, usually due to passage of hardened feces. It is very painful. **A., Fistula of**, fistula in ano, a sinus opening from the rectum into the connective tissue about the rectum, or discharging externally. **A., Imperforate**, absence of the anus, the natural opening being closed by a membranous septum.

Anvil (*an′-vil*). See *Incus*.

Anydremia, Anydræmia (*an-id-re′-me-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὕδωρ*, water; *αἷμα*, blood]. A deficiency of water in the blood.

Anypnia (*an-ip′-ne-ah*) [*ἀν* priv.; *ὕπνος*, sleep]. Sleeplessness.

Aorta (*a-ort′-ah*) [*ἀορτή*, aorta]. The large vessel arising from the left ventricle and distributing by its branches arterial blood to every part of the body. It ends by bifurcating into the two common iliacs at the fourth lumbar vertebra. *The arch*, that extending from the heart to the third dorsal vertebra, is divided into an *ascending*, a *transverse*, and a *descending* part. The *thoracic* portion extends to the diaphragm; the *abdominal* to the bifurcation.

Aortal (*a-ort′-al*) [*ἀορτή*, the aorta]. Relating to the aorta.

Aortic (*a-ort′-ik*) [*ἀορτή*, the aorta]. Pertaining to the aorta. **A. Arch.** See *Aorta*. **A. Arches.** See *Arch*. **A. Foramen.** See *A. Opening of Diaphragm*. **A. Murmur.** A murmur produced by disease of the aortic valves. **A. Opening of Diaphragm**, the aperture in, or really behind, the diaphragm, through which the aorta passes. **A. Opening of Heart**, the opening between the heart and the aorta. **A. Plexus**, the plexus of sympathetic nerves, situated on the front and sides of the aorta, between the origins of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. **A. Sinus**, a deep depression between the leaflets of the aortic valve and the

aortic wall. **A. Valve,** the three semilunar valves closing the aortic opening during the cardiac diastole.

Aortitis (*a-ort-i′-tis*) [*ἀορτή*, the aorta; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the aorta.

Aortomalacia, or **Aortomalaxia** (*a-ort-o-mal-a′-se-ah*, or *-aks′-e-ah*) [*ἀορτή*, aorta; *μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of the aorta.

Aortostenosis (*a-ort-o-sten-o′-sis*) [*ἀορτή*, aorta; *στενός*, narrow]. Stenosis or narrowing of the aorta.

Apatropin (*ap-at′-ro-pin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *ἀτροπος*, unchangeable], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. A compound derived from atropin by the action of nitric acid. It is said to produce peculiar convulsions.

Ape (*āp*) [ME., *ape*]. A man-like monkey. **A. Fissures,** those fissures of the human brain that are also found in apes. **A.-hand,** a peculiar shape of the hand produced by the wasting of the thumb-muscles; it is seen in some cases of progressive muscular atrophy.

Apellous (*ah-pel′-us*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πέλλα*, skin]. Skinless.

Apepsia (*ah-pep′-se-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πέπτειν*, to digest]. Cessation or absence of the digestive function. **A., Hysteric,** condition of apepsia due to hysteria. It is also called *Hysteric Anorexia*. **A. nervosa.** See *Anorexia nervosa*.

Apeptic (*ah-pep′-tik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πέπτειν*, to digest]. Affected with apepsia.

Aperient (*ap-e′-re-ent*) [*aperire*, to open]. 1. Laxative; mildly purgative. 2. A mild purgative; a laxative.

Aperistalsis (*ah-per-is-tal′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *περί*, around; *στάλσις*, constriction]. Cessation of the peristaltic movements of the intestine.

Aperture (*ap′-er-chūr*) [*apertura*, an opening]. An opening. **A., Angular,** in the microscope, the angle formed between a luminous point placed in focus and the most divergent rays that are capable of passing through the entire system of an objective. **A., Numeric,** the capacity of an objective for admitting rays from the object and transmitting them to the image.

Apex (*a′-peks*) [*apex*, the extreme end of a thing]. The summit or top of anything; the point or extremity of a cone. **A. Beat,** the impulse of the heart felt in the fifth intercostal space, about 3½ inches from the middle of the sternum. **A. Murmur,** a murmur heard over the apex of the heart. **A. of the Lung,** the upper extremity of the lung behind the border of the first rib.

Aphacia (*ah-fa′-se-ah*). Same as *Aphakia*.

Aphacic (*ah fa′-sik*). Syn. of *Aphakic*.

Aphagia (*ah-fa′-je-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Inability to eat or to swallow.

Aphakia (*ah-fa′-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φακός*, a lentil, the crystalline lens]. The condition of an eye without the lens.

Aphakic (*ah-fa′-kik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φακός*, the lens]. Not possessing a crystalline lens.

Aphasia (*ah-fa′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φάσις*, speech]. Partial or complete loss of the power of expressing ideas by means of speech or writing. Aphasia may be either motor or sensory. **Motor** or **Ataxic Aphasia** consists in a loss of speech owing to inability to execute the various movements of the mouth necessary to speech, the muscles not being properly coordinated, owing to disease of the cortical center. It is usually associated with *agraphia*, "aphasia of the hand," inability to write, and right-sided hemiplegia. Some aphasics can write, but are unable to articulate words or sentences; this variety is variously named **aphemia, alalia,** or **anarthria,** according as the impairment of speech is more or less marked. Charcot supposes the center for articulate language divided into four subcenters, a visual center for words, an auditory center for words, a motor center of articulate language, and a motor center of written language. Lesions of one or more of these centers produce the characteristic forms of aphasia, all of which have clinical exemplifications. **Sensory Aphasia,** or **Amnesia** is the loss of memory for words, and may exist alone or in association with motor aphasia. Amnesia appears clinically in three distinct forms: 1. Simple loss of memory of words. 2. *Word-deafness*, or inability to understand spoken words (there is usually some paraphasia connected with this form). 3. *Word-blindness*, or inability to understand written or printed words. **Paraphasia,** a form of aphasia in which there is inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express the ideas. **Agrammatism,** a phenomenon of aphasia consisting in the inability to form words grammatically, or the suppression of certain words of a phrase. **Ataxaphasia,** inability to arrange words synthetically into sentences. **Bradyphasia,** abnormal slowness of speech, from pathologic cause. **Tumultus sermonis,** a stuttering manner of reading, from pathologic cause. **A., Conduction,** such as is due to defect in some commissural connection between centers. **A., Gibberish,** aphasia in which the patient can utter many words, but uses them in such a way that they express no meaning.

Aphasiac (*ah-fa′-ze-ak*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φάσις*, speech]. One who is aphasic.

Aphasic (*ah-fa′-zik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φάσις*, speech]. Relating to or affected with aphasia.

Aphemia (*ah-fe′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φήμη*, voice]. Motor aphasia; inability to articulate words or sentences, from centric and not from peripheral disease. See *Aphasia*.

Aphemic (*ah-fem′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φήμη*, voice]. Relating to or affected with aphemia.

Aphonia (*ah-fo′-ne-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φωνή*, voice]. Loss of speech due to some peripheral lesion, as in clergyman's sore throat; it may be due to hysteria.

Aphonic (*ah-fon′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φωνή*, voice]. Speechless; voiceless.

Aphrasia (*ah-fra′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φράζειν*, to utter]. Absence of the power to utter connected phrases.

Aphrodisia (*af-ro-diz′-e-ah*) ['Αφροδίτη, Venus]. Sexual desire, especially when morbid, or immoderate; sexual congress.

Aphrodisiac (*af-ro-diz′-e-ak*) ['Αφροδίτη, Venus]. 1. Stimulating the sexual appetite; erotic. 2. An agent stimulating the sexual passion.

Aphtha (*af′-thah*) [*ἄφθα*, an eruption]. An eruption; an ulcer.

Aphthæ (*af′-the*) [*ἀφθα*, an eruption]. Also called *Aphthous stomatitis*. A form of stomatitis characterized by the presence of small white vesicles in the mouth, occurring chiefly in children under three years of age, and supposed to be due to a special microorganism. **A., Bednar's**, two symmetrically placed ulcers seen at times on the hard palate of cachectic infants, one on either side of the mesial line. **A., Cachectic**, aphthæ appearing beneath the tongue, and associated with grave constitutional symptoms; Riga's disease.

Aphthoid (*af′-thoid*) [*ἄφθα*, an eruption]. Resembling aphthæ.

Aphthongia (*af-thong′-ge-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *φθόγγος*, a sound]. A peculiar form of aphasia due to spasm of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

Aphthous (*af′-thus*) [*ἄφθα*, an eruption]. Pertaining to or affected with aphthæ.

Apical (*a′-pik-al*) [*apex*, the top]. Pertaining to the apex.

Apices (*a′-pis-ēz*) [L.]. Plural of *Apex*.

Apinoid (*ap′-in-oid*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πίνος*, dirt; *εἶδος*, form]. Clean; not foul. **A. Cancer**, scirrhus; so called from its cleanly section.

Apiol (*ap′-e-ol*) [*apium*, parsley; *oleum*, oil], $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. A principle occurring in parsley seeds; it crystallizes in long white needles, with a slight parsley odor; melts at 30° C. (86° F.), and boils at 294° C. (572° F.). It is used in dysmenorrhea and in malaria. In large doses it produces ringing in the ears and frontal headache. It is also called *Parsley-camphor*. Dose gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). Unof.

Aplacental (*ah-plas-en′-tal*) [*ἀ* priv.; *placenta*, a cake]. Destitute of placenta.

Aplanatic (*ah-plan-at′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πλανάειν*, to wander]. Not wandering; rectilinear. **A. Focus**, that focus of a lens the rays from which do not undergo spheric aberration in their passage through the lens. **A. Lens**, a lens corrected for aberration of light and color; a rectilinear lens.

Aplasia (*ah-pla′-se-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Incomplete or defective development; also termed *agenesis*.

Aplastic (*ah-plas′-tik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. 1. Structureless, formless. 2. Incapable of forming new tissue. **A. Lymph**, a non-fibrinous material incapable of coagulation or organization.

Apnea (*ap-ne′-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πνέειν*, to breathe]. 1. A transient cessation of respiration from an over-abundance of oxygen, as, *e. g.*, after forcible respiration. 2. Asphyxia.

Apneumatosis (*ap nu-mat-o′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πνευμάτωσις*, inflation]. Collapse of the air cells.

Apnœa (*ap-ne′-ah*). See *Apnea*.

Apoaconitin (*ap-o-ak-on′-it-in*) [*ἀπό*, from; *aconitum*, aconite], $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$. An alkaloid prepared from aconitin by dehydration.

Apoatropin (*ap-o-at′-ro-pin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *ἀτροπος*, unchangeable], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. An alkaloid obtained by the action of HNO_3 on atropin.

Apochromatic (*ap-o-kro-mat′-ik*) [*ἀπό*, away; *χρῶμα*, color]. Without color. **A. Lens**, a lens of a special variety of glass, corrected for spheric and chromatic aberration.

Apocodein (*ap-o-ko′-de-in*) [*ἀπό*, from; *κώδεια*, the head], $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid prepared from codein by dehydration. It is emetic and expectorant, with other qualities much like those of codein, and is recommended in chronic bronchitis. The hydrochlorate is generally used. Dose gr. iij–iv (0.2 to 0.25). Unof.

Apocynin (*ap-os′-in-in*) [*apocynon*, dogbane]. The precipitate from a tincture of *Apocynum cannabinum*; tonic, alterative, and cathartic. Dose gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). Unof.

Apocynum (*ap-os′-in-um*) [*apocynon*, dogbane]. Canadian Hemp. The root of *A. cannabinum*, the properties of which are due to *apocynin*. It is a good expectorant; in full doses it is emetic and cathartic. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A., Extractum fluidum**. Dose ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A., Tinct.** Dose ♏v–xl (0.32–2.6). Unof. Another American species, **A. androsæmifolium**, has similar properties. Unof.

Apodia (*ah-po′-de-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πούς*, a foot]. Absence of feet.

Apolar (*ah-po′-lar*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πόλος*, the end of an axis]. Not possessing a pole. **A. Cells**, nerve cells without processes.

Apollinaris Water (*ap-ol-in-a′-ris*). A German alkaline mineral water, highly charged

with carbonic acid, and largely used as a diluent in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Apomorphin (*ap-o-mor'-fin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *Morpheus*, the god of sleep] $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. An artificial alkaloid, derived from morphin by the abstraction of a molecule of water. The *hydrochlorate* is the salt used, and is a grayish crystalline powder. It acts as a centric emetic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.003–0.0065), hypodermically, or gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.0065–0.001) by the mouth. It is expectorant in small doses. **A., Injectio hypodermica** (B. P.). A two-per-cent. solution. **Apomorphinæ hydrochloratis, Syrupus.** Dose ʒss–j (16.0–32.0).

Aponeurosis (*ap-on-u-ro'-sis*) [*ἀπό*, from; *νεῦρον*, a tendon]. A fibrous, membranous expansion of a tendon giving attachment to muscles or serving to enclose and bind down muscles. Important are the *infraspinous*, enclosing the infraspinous muscle; that *of the deltoid muscle*, *of the external oblique* or *abdominal*, *of the forearm*, *of the leg*, *of the transversalis*, *of the head*, etc., etc. **A. of Occipito-frontalis Muscle,** the aponeurosis that separates the two slips of the occipito-frontalis muscle. **A. of Soft Palate,** a thin but firm fibrous layer, attached above to the hard palate, and becoming thinner toward the free margin of the velum. **A., Subscapular,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, and affording attachment by its inner surface to some of the fibers of the subscapularis muscle. **A., Supraspinous,** a thick and dense membranous layer that completes the osseo-fibrous case in which the supraspinatus muscle is contained, affording attachment by its inner surface to some of the fibers of the muscle. **A., Vertebral,** a thin aponeurotic lamina extending along the whole length of the back part of the thoracic region, serving to bind down the erector spinæ, and separating it from those muscles that connect the spine to the upper extremity.

Aponeurositis (*ap-on-u-ro-si'-tis*) [*ἀπονεύρωσις*, an aponeurosis; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

Aponeurotic (*ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*ἀπονεύρωσις*, aponeurosis]. Pertaining to an aponeurosis.

Apophysis (*ap-off'-is-is*) [*ἀπό*, from; *φύσις*, growth]. A process, outgrowth, or swelling of some part or organ, as of a bone. **A. lenticularis,** the orbicular process of the temporal bone. **A. raviana,** the processus gracilis of the malleus.

Apoplectic (*ap-o-plek'-tik*) [*ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy]. Pertaining to or affected with apoplexy. **A. Equivalents,** a name given to the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, indicating that the brain is subject to alterations in blood-pressure.

Apoplectiform (*ap-o-plek'-tif-orm*) [*ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy; *forma*, form]. Resembling apoplexy.

Apoplexy (*ap'-o-pleks-e*) [*ἀποπληξία*, a striking down]. The symptom-complex resulting from hemorrhage, or from the plugging of a vessel, in the brain or spinal cord. The term is sometimes also applied to the bursting of a vessel in the lungs, liver, etc. **A., Capillary,** one resulting from rupture of capillaries. **A., Ingravescent,** a term applied to a form of apoplexy in which there is a slowly progressive loss of consciousness due to a gradual leakage of blood from a ruptured vessel. **A., Pulmonary,** escape of blood into the pulmonary parenchyma. **A., Simple,** the name given to those cases of death from coma in which no cerebral lesion is found. **A., Spinal,** rupture of a blood-vessel of the spinal cord.

Aporetin (*ap-o-re'-tin*) [*ἀπό*, from; *ῥητίνη*, a resin]. A resinous substance found in rhubarb.

Apositia (*ap-o-sit'-e-ah*) [*ἀπό*, from; *σῖτος*, food]. Aversion to or loathing of food.

Apostasis (*ap-os'-tas-is*) [*ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from]. 1. An abscess. 2. The end or the crisis of an attack of disease; termination by crisis. 3. An exfoliation.

Aposthia (*ah-pos'-the-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πόσθη*, penis, prepuce]. Absence of the penis or of the prepuce.

Apostoli's Method. The use of strong electrolytic or chemic galvano-caustic currents in the treatment of diseases of the female generative organs, especially uterine fibroids.

Apothecaries' Weight. A system of weights and measures used in compounding medicines. The Troy pound of 5760 grains is the standard. It is subdivided into 12 ounces. The ounce is subdivided into eight drams, the dram into three scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains. For fluid measure the quart of 32 fluidounces is subdivided into two pints, the pint into 16 fluidounces, the ounce into eight fluidrams, and the fluidram into 60 minims. The following abbreviations are used:—

♏, *minim.*	ʒ, *uncia*, an ounce (480 grains).
℈, *scrupulus*, a scruple (20 grains).	℔, *libra*, a pound.
ʒ, *drachma*, a dram (60 grains).	O., *octarius*, a pint.
	gr., *granum*, a grain.
	ss., *semissis*, one-half.

See *Weights and Measures.*

Apothem, or **Apothema** (*ap'-o-them* or *ap-oth'-em-ah*) [*ἀπό*, from; *θέμα*, a deposit]. A brown powder deposited from vegetable infusions or decoctions exposed to the air.

Apothesis (*ap-oth'-es-is*) [*ἀπόθεσις*, a putting back]. The reduction of a fracture or luxation.

Apotheter (*ap-oth′-et-er*). A navel-string repositor devised by Braun, consisting of a staff with a sling attached in which the prolapsed funis is placed and carried up into the uterine cavity.

Apozem, or **Apozema** (*ap′-o-zem* or *ap-oz′-em-ah*) [*ἀπό*, away; *ξέειν*, to boil]. A decoction, especially one to which medicines are admixed.

Apparatus (*ap-ar-a′-tus*) [*apparatus*, prepared]. 1. A collection of instruments or devices used for a special purpose. 2. Anatomically the word is used to designate collectively the organs performing a certain function. **A. ligamentosus colli,** the *occipito-axoid ligament*, a broad band at the front surface of the spinal canal that covers the odontoid process.

Appendage (*ap-en′-dāj*) [*appendere*, to weigh; hang]. Anything appended, usually something of minor importance. **A., Auricular,** the projecting part of the cardiac auricle. **A., Epiploic.** See *Appendix*. **A. of the Eye,** the eye-lashes, eye-brows, lacrymal gland, lacrymal sac and ducts, and conjunctiva. **A., Ovarian,** the parovarium. **A. of the Skin,** the nails, hairs, sebaceous and sweat glands. **A., Uterine,** the uterine ligaments, the Fallopian tubes, and the ovaries.

Appendicectomy (*ap-en-dis-ek′-to-me*) [*appendix; ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the appendix.

Appendicitis (*ap-en-dis-i′-tis*) [*appendix; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis. **A. obliterans,** an inflammation characterized by the progressive obliteration of the lumen of the appendix, by the disappearance of the epithelial lining and glandular structure. The symptoms are acute attacks of brief duration, moderate swelling at the seat of disease, and persistence of tenderness in the region of the appendix during the intermissions.

Appendicular (*ap-en-dik′-u-lar*) [*appendicula*, a small appendix]. Pertaining to the appendix vermiformis. **A. Colic,** a spasmodic colicky pain originating in the appendix.

Appendix (*ap-en′-diks*) [*appendere*, to hang upon or to: *pl.*, *Appendices*]. An appendage. **A. auricularis,** the auricular appendage, a process of the auricles of the heart. **A. cerebri,** the pituitary body. **A., Ensiform.** See *Xiphoid*. **A. epiploicæ,** fatty projections of the peritoneum of the large intestine. **A. vermiformis,** the small, blind gut projecting from the cecum. **A., Xiphoid.** See *Xiphoid*.

Apperception (*ap-er-sep′-shun*) [*apper-cipere*, to receive]. The conscious reception or perception of a sensory impression; the power of receiving and appreciating sensory impressions.

Appetence (*ap′-e-tens*) [*appetentia*, appetite]. An appetite or desire; the attraction of a living tissue for those materials that are appropriate for its nutrition.

Appetite (*ap′-e-tit*) [*appetere*, to desire]. The desire for food; also any natural desire; lust. **A., Perverted,** that for unnatural and undigestible things, frequent in disease and in pregnancy.

Applanate (*ap′-lan-āt*) [*ad*, to; *planus*, flat]. Horizontally flattened.

Applanatio, Applanation (*ap-lan-a′-she-o, ap-lan-a′-shun*) [L.]. A flattening. **A. corneæ,** flattening of the entire surface of the cornea from disease.

Apple (*ap′-l*) [AS., *æppel*, an apple]. The fruit of the tree, *Pyrus malus*. **A., Adam's.** See *Pomum adami*. **A.-brandy,** an alcoholic spirit distilled from cider; cider-brandy. **A. Extract.** See *Extractum ferri pomatum*. **A.-eye,** a synonym of *Exophthalmos*. **A.-oil,** amyl valerianate.

Applicator (*ap′-lik-a-tor*) [L.]. An instrument used in making applications.

Apposition (*ap-o-zish′-un*) [*apponere*, to apply to]. The act of fitting together; the state of being fitted together.

Apraxia (*ah-praks′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πράσσειν*, to do]. Soul-blindness; mind-blindness; object-blindness; an affection in which the memory for the uses of things is lost, as well as the understanding for the signs by which the things are expressed.

Aproctia (*ah-prok′-te-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πρωκτός*, anus]. Absence of the anus.

Apron (*a′-prun*) [ME., *apern*]. 1. A cloth or rubber covering to prevent the clothing from becoming soiled. 2. The omentum. **A., Hottentot,** artificially elongated labia minora. **A. of Succor,** a canvas appliance borne by two men, and used for the transportation of wounded persons.

Aprosexia (*ap-ro-seks′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *προσέχειν*, to give heed]. A mental disturbance consisting in inability to fix the attention upon a subject. An inability to think clearly and to comprehend readily what is read or heard; a condition sometimes observed in the course of chronic catarrh of the nose or of the nose and pharynx.

Aprosopia (*ap-ro-so′-pe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πρόσωπον*, the face]. A form of fetal monstrosity with partial or complete absence of the face.

Apselaphesia (*ap-sel-af-e′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Loss of the tactile sense.

Apsithyria, or **Apsithurea** (*ap-sith-i′-re-ah*, or *-u′-re-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ψιθυρίζειν*, to whisper]. Hysteric aphonia, in which the patient not only loses the voice, but is also unable to whisper.

Apsychia (*ap-sik′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ψυχή*, spirit]. Unconsciousness; a faint or swoon.

Aptyalia, Aptyalism (*ap-ti-a′-le-ah, ap-ti′-al-izm*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πτυαλίξειν*, to spit]. Deficiency or absence of saliva.

Apyonin (*ah-pi′-on-in*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πῦον*, pus]. A remedy introduced as a substitute for pyoktanin in ophthalmic practice. It is said to be identical with yellow pyoktanin. Unof.

Apyretic (*ah-pi-ret′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πυρετός*, fever]. Without fever.

Apyrexia (*ah-pi-reks′-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πυρεκτός*, feverish]. Absence of fever.

Apyrexial (*ah-pi-reks′-e-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *πυρεκτός*, feverish]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, apyrexia.

Aqua (*a′-kwah*) [L.]. Water. An oxid of hydrogen, having the composition H_2O. It is a solid below 32°, a liquid between 32° and 212°, vaporizes at 212° at the sea level (bar. 760 mm.), giving off vapor of tension equal to that of the air. It covers four-fifths of the surface of the earth, but is never pure in nature, containing from a trace of soluble matter, in rain water, to 26 per cent. of soluble mineral salts, in the Dead Sea. Water is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In the human body it forms two per cent. of the enamel of the teeth, 77 per cent. of the ligaments, 78 per cent. of the blood, and 93 per cent. of the urine. Water is a valuable antipyretic; internally, it is diuretic. It is the most useful of all the solvents. **A. bulliens**, boiling water. **A. communis**, common water. **A. destillata**, distilled water. **A. fervens**, hot water. **A. fluvialis**, river-water. **A. fontana**, well- or spring-water. **A. marina**, sea-water. **A. pluvialis**, rain-water. *Aqua*, in pharmacy, designates various medicated waters, as: **A. ammoniæ.** Dose ♏ x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. ammoniæ fortior**, used externally. **A. amygdalæ amaræ.** Dose f ʒ ij (8.0). **A. anethi**, dill-water (Br. Ph.). Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ ij (16.0–64.0). **A. anisi.** Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ ij (16.0–64.0). **A. aurantii florum.** Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ ij (16.0–64.0). **A. aurantii florum fortior**, triple orange flower water. **A. camphoræ.** Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ j (16.0–32.0). **A. chlori.** Dose f ʒ j–f ʒ iv (4.0–16.0). **A. chloroformi.** Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ ij (16.0–64.0). **A. cinnamomi.** Dose f ʒ ss–ʒ ij (16.0–64.0) **A. creosoti.** Dose f ʒ j–ʒ iv (4.0–16.0). **A. destillata**, distilled water. **A. fœniculi.** Dose f ʒ j–f ʒ ij (32.0–64.0). **A. fortis.** See *Acid, Nitric.* **A. hydrogenii dioxidi**, used chiefly locally. **A. lauro-cerasi**, cherry-laurel water (Br. Ph.). Dose ♏ v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A. menthæ piperitæ.** Dose f ʒ j–f ʒ ij (32.0–64.0). **A. menthæ viridis.** Dose f ʒ j–f ʒ ij (32.0–64.0). **A. pimentæ** (Br. Ph.). Dose f ʒ ss–f ʒ ij (16.0–64.0). **A. regia.** See *A., Nitro-hydrochloric.* **A. rosæ.** Dose f ʒ j–f ʒ ij (32.0–64.0). **A. rosæ fortior**, used for making rose-water. **A. vitæ**, brandy or spirit. In anatomy, **A. labyrinthi**, the clear fluid existing in the labyrinth of the ear. **A. oculi**, aqueous humor.

Aquacapsulitis (*a-kwah-kap-su-li′-tis*) [*aqua*, water, *capsula*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet; serous iritis.

Aquæductus (*ak-we-duk′-tus*). See *Aqueduct.*

Aquapuncture (*ak-wah-pungk′-chūr*) [*aqua*, water; *punctura*, a puncture]. Counter-irritation by means of a very fine jet of water impinging upon the skin; it is useful in neuralgic disorders.

Aquatic (*a-kwat′-ik*) [*aqua*, water]. Pertaining to water. **A. Cancer.** Synonym of *Cancrum oris.*

Aqueduct, or **Aquæductus** (*ak′-we-dukt*, or *ak-we-duk′-tus*) [*aqua*, water; *ductus*, a leading]. A canal for the passage of fluid; any canal. **A. cerebri**, the infundibulum. **A. cochleæ**, aqueduct of the cochlea. **A. of Cotunnius**, the aqueduct of the vestibule, extending from the utricle to the posterior wall of the pyramid in the brain. **A. Fallopii**, the canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone through which the facial nerve passes. **A. Sylvii**, the aqueduct of Sylvius, the passageway from the third to the fourth ventricle, the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* **A. vestibuli**, the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear.

Aqueous (*a′-kwe-us*) [*aqua*, water]. Watery. **A. Chamber of the Eye**, the space between the cornea and the lens; the iris divides it into an anterior and a posterior chamber. **A. Extract**, a solid preparation of a drug made by evaporation of its aqueous solution. **A. Humor**, the fluid filling the anterior chamber of the eye.

Aquocapsulitis (*a-kwo-kap su-li′-tis*) [*aqua*, water; *capsula*, a small box]. Serous iritis.

Aquosity (*a-kwos′-it-e*) [*aquositas*, watery]. The state or condition of being watery.

Arabic (*ar′-ab-ik*) [*Ἀραβικός*, Arabic]. Of or pertaining to Arabia. **A. Acid.** See *Arabin.* **A. Gum.** See *Acacia.*

Arabin (*ar′-ab-in*) [*Ἀραβικός*, Arabic], $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2 + H_2O$. Arabic acid. A transparent, glassy, amorphous mass, an exudate from many plants. It is soluble in water, and is the principal constituent of gum arabic.

Arabinose (*ar′-ab-in-ōs*) [*Ἀραβικός*, Arabic], $C_5H_{10}O_5$. One of the glucoses made from gum arabic on boiling with dilute H_2SO_4. It crystallizes in shining prisms that melt at 100°; is slightly soluble in cold water, has a sweet taste, and reduces Fehling's solution, but is not fermented by yeast.

Arabite (*ar'-ab-īt*) ['Αραβικός, Arabic], $C_5H_{12}O_5$. A substance formed from arabinose by the action of sodium amalgam. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in shining needles, melting at 102°. It has a sweet taste, but does not reduce Fehling's solution.

Arachnitis (*ar-ak-nī'-tis*) [ἀράχνη, a spider's web; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

Arachnoid (*ar-ak'-noid*) [ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, form]. Resembling a web. **A. Membrane,** the delicate membrane of the brain and cord between the dura and pia mater. It is separated from the latter by the subarachnoid space, and passes over the convolutions without dipping down into the fissures between them.

Arachnoidal (*ar-ak-noid'-al*) [ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, form]. Pertaining to the arachnoid.

Arack (*ar'-ak*) [*Ind.*]. A spirituous liquor distilled from rice, dates, palm-sap, etc.

Aræometer (*ar-e-om'-et-er*). See *Areometer.*

Aralia (*ar-a'-le-ah*) [L.]. A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ*, embracing several species, having aromatic, diaphoretic, and resolvent properties. Ginseng, wild sarsaparilla, petty morrel, and other plants esteemed in popular medicine belong here; few have active qualities of high value in any disease. Unof.

Aran-Duchenne's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Araneous (*ar-a'-ne-us*) [*aranea*, a spider's web]. Full of webs; resembling a cobweb. **A. Membrane,** the arachnoid.

Arantius, Bodies of. See *Corpus.* **A., Canal of.** See *Canal.* **A., Duct of.** See *Duct.* **A., Nodules of.** See *Arantius, Bodies of.* **A., Valves of.** See *Valvulæ Arantii.* **A., Ventricle of,** a small cul-de-sac in the medulla oblongata, forming the lower termination of the fourth ventricle.

Araroba (*ar-ar-o'-bah*) [Brazil]. *Goa Powder.* An oxidation product of the resin found deposited in the wood of the trunk of the *A. andira* of Brazil. Its active principle is *Chrysarobin* or *Chrysophanic acid.* It is largely used in skin affections.

Arbor (*ar'-bor*) [L.]. A tree. A name for the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum. **A. vitæ,** 1. a term applied to the arborescent appearance of a section of the cerebellum, and also to a similar appearance of the folds of the interior of the cervix uteri. 2. The *Thuja occidentalis.*

Arborescent (*ar-bor-es'-ent*) [*arbor*, a tree]. Branching like a tree.

Arborization (*ar-bor-iz-a'-tion*) [*arbor*, a tree]. A form of nerve termination in which nerve-fiber is brought into contact with muscle fiber by means of an expansion.

Arbutin (*ar'-bu-tin*) [*arbutus*, the wild strawberry tree], $(C_{12}H_{16}O_7)2H_2O$. A bitter glucosid obtained from *Uva ursi*, or bearberry. It is neutral, crystalline, and resolvable into glucose and hydroquinon. It is diuretic. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). See *Uva ursi.*

Arbutus (*ar-bu'-tus*) [L.]. A genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees. **A. menziesii,** the madroño of California, has an astringent bark, useful in diarrheas. Unof. **A. unedo,** the European arbutus; astringent and narcotic. **A., Trailing.** See *Epigæa.*

Arc (*ark*) [*arcus*, a bow]. A part of the circumference of a circle; a more or less curved passage-way. **A., Binauricular,** a measurement from the center of one auditory meatus to the other, directly upward across the top of the head. **A., Bregmato-lambdoid,** a measurement along the sagittal suture. **A., Naso-bregmatic,** a line measured from the root of the nose to the bregma. **A., Naso-occipital,** measurement from the root of the nose to the lowest occipital protuberance. **A., Reflex,** the pathway for a reflex act, comprising the center, the afferent and efferent nerve.

Arcanum (*ar-ka'-num*) [*arcanum*, a secret]. A secret medicine.

Arcate (*ar'-kāt*) [*arcatus*, bow-shaped]. Bow-shaped; curved; arcuate.

Arch (*arch*) [*arcus*, a bow]. A structure having a curved outline resembling that of an arc or a bow. **A., Aortic,** five pairs of vascular arches existing in the fetus. **A., Branchial,** the cartilaginous arches that support the gills of fishes. In the human fetus they are also present. **A., Crural,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Femoral,** same as *A., Crural.* **A., Palmar,** the arch formed by the radial artery and ulnar arteries in the palm of the hand; there are two, a superficial and a deep. **A., Plantar,** the arch made by the external plantar artery. **A., Postoral,** arches in the fetus, five in number, that develop into the lower jaw and throat. See *A., Branchial.* **A. of Pubes,** that part of the pelvis formed by the convergence of the rami of the ischia and pubes on each side. **A., Supraorbital,** the curved and prominent margin of the frontal bone that forms the upper boundary of the orbit. **A. of a Vertebra,** the part of a vertebra formed of two pedicles and two laminæ and enclosing the spinal foramen. **A., Zygomatic,** the arch formed by the malar and temporal bones.

Archameba (*ark-am-e'-bah*) [ἀρχή, primitive; ἀμοιβή, change]. Haeckel's hypothetic progenitor of all amebæ and of all higher forms of life.

Archamphiaster, or **Archiamphiaster** (*ark-am-fe-as'-ter,* or *ar-ke-am-fe-as'-ter*) [ἀρχή,

first; *αμφί*, around; *ἀστήρ*, star]. In biology, those amphiasters concerned in the production of the polar globules.

Archangelica (*ark-an-jel'-ik-ah*) [*ἀρχαγγελικός*, archangel]. A genus of umbelliferous plants. See *Angelica*.

Archebiosis (*ar-ke-bi-o'-sis*) [*ἀρχή*, the beginning; *βίος*, life]. Spontaneous generation.

Archegenesis (*ark-e-jen'-es-is*). The same as *Archebiosis*.

Archenteron (*ark-en'-ter-on*) [*ἀρχή*, a beginning; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. The embryonic alimentary cavity.

Archetype (*ar'-ke-tip*) [*ἀρχή*, a beginning; *τύπος*, a type]. In comparative anatomy, an ideal type or form with which the individuals or classes may be compared. A standard type.

Archiblast (*ar'-ke-blast*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *βλαστός*, germ]. In embryology, the granular areola surrounding the germinal vesicle. It is composed of three layers, the outer, or *epiblast*, from which the skin and its adnexa, the nervous system, and the terminal portions of the alimentary canal are formed; the middle, or *mesoblast*, from which the epithelium of the genito urinary organs and the smooth and striated muscle-tissue are derived; and the inner, or *hypoblast*, for the development of the epithelium of the respiratory tract and of the alimentary canal. In pathology, the important tissues of the body as contrasted with the parablast, or connective tissues.

Archiblastic (*ar-ke-blas'-tik*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *βλαστός*, germ]. Derived from the archiblast. The parenchymatous tissues are regarded as archiblastic.

Archiblastoma (*ar-ke-blas-to'-mah*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *βλαστός*, germ; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of archiblastic tissue, such as myoma, neuroma, papilloma, adenoma, carcinoma, etc.

Archiblastula (*ar-ke-blas'-tu-lah*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *βλαστός*, a germ or bud]. In embryology, a ciliated, vesicular morula, resulting from complete and regular yelk-division and by invagination forming the archigastrula.

Archicytula (*ar-ke-sit'-u-lah*) [*ἀρχή*, a beginning; *κύτος*, a cell]. A fertilized egg-cell in which the nucleus is discernible.

Archigaster (*ar-ke-gas'-ter*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *γαστήρ*, belly]. The primitive, perfectly simple intestine; archenteron.

Archigastrula (*ar-ke-gas'-tru-lah*) [*ἀρχή*, beginning; *γαστήρ*, belly]. The gastrula as it is observed in the most primitive types of animal development; called also bell-gastrula from its shape.

Archigenesis (*ar-ke-jen'-es-is*). See *Archebiosis*.

Archil (*ar'-kil*) [ME., *orchell*]. A coloring matter similar to litmus, chiefly obtained from the lichen, *Roccella tinctoria;* used for staining animal tissues.

Archimonerula (*ar-ke-mon-er'-u-lah*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *μονήρης*, single, solitary]. In embryology, a special name given by Haeckel to the monerula stage of an egg undergoing primitive and total cleavage.

Archimorula (*ar-ke-mor'-u-lah*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *μόρον*, a mulberry]. In embryology, the solid mass of cleavage cells, or mulberry mass, arising from the segmentation of an archicytula, and preceding the archiblastula and archigastrula.

Archineuron (*ar'-che-nu-ron*) [*ἀρχή*, beginning; *neuron*]. See *Neuron*, 2d definition.

Archinephron (*ar-ke-nef'-ron*) [*ἀρχή*, beginning; *νεφρός*, kidney]. The primitive or embryonic stage of the kidney or renal apparatus.

Archistome (*ar'-kis-tōm*) [*ἀρχή*, first; *στόμα*, mouth]. The gastrula mouth or opening of the archenteron; blastoporus.

Architis (*ar-ki'-tis*) [*ἀρχός*, anus]. Proctitis; inflammation of the anus.

Arciform (*ar'-se-form*) [*arcus*, bow; arch; *forma*, form]. Bow-shaped; especially used to designate certain sets of fibers in the medulla oblongata.

Arctation (*ark-ta'-shun*) [*arctatio; arctare*, to draw close together]. Contraction of an opening or canal.

Arctium (*ark'-she-um*) [L.]. Burdock. See *Lappa*.

Arcual (*ar'-ku-al*) [*arcualis*, arched]. Arched; bent or curved.

Arcuate (*ar'-ku-āt*) [*arcuatio*, a bowing]. Arched; curved; bow-shaped. **A. Fibers of the Cerebellum**, associating fibers connecting one lamina with another. **A. Fibers of the Cerebrum**, associating fibers connecting adjacent convolutions.

Arcuation (*ar-ku-a'-shun*) [*arcuatio*, a bowing]. Curvature, especially of a bone.

Arcus (*ar'-kus*) [*arcus*, a bow]. A bow or arch. **A. dentalis**, the dental arch. **A. senilis**, a ring of fatty degeneration seen about the periphery of the cornea in old persons. **A. senilis lentis**, an opaque ring in the equator of the crystalline lens; it sometimes occurs in the old. **A. zygomaticus**, the zygomatic arch.

Ardor (*ar'-dor*) [*ardor*, heat]. Violent heat, burning. **A. urinæ**, burning pain in the inflamed urethra during micturition.

Area (*a'-re-ah*) [*area*, an open space]. A limited extent of surface. **A. Celsi.** See *Alopecia areata*. **A., Cohnheim's**, certain clear-cut areas seen in a transverse section of muscle-fibers. **A., Crural**, a space at the base of the brain included between the pons and chiasm. **A. germinativa**, or *embryonic*

spot, the oval germinating spot of the embryo. **A., Motor,** the convolutions on either side of the rolandic fissure, containing the centers for voluntary motion. **A. opaca,** the opaque circle about the *A. pellucida*. **A. pellucida,** the light central portion of the *A. germinativa*. **A. vasculosa,** the vascular area of the *A. opaca*.

Areca Nut (*ar'-ek-ah*). See *Betel*.

Arecane, Arekane (*ar'-ek-ān*) [Malay]. An oily and volatile basic substance obtainable from areca nut; said to be a purgative and sialagogue, and to slow the pulse. Unof.

Arecin (*ar'-es-in*) [Sp., *areca*], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$. 1. An organic base isomeric with brucin, derived from cinchona bark. 2. A brown-red coloring matter, obtained from areca nuts; areca red.

Areola (*ar-e'-o-lah*) [dim. of *area*, an open space: *pl.*, *Areolæ*]. 1. The brownish space surrounding the nipple of the female breast. This is sometimes called *Areola papillaris*. A *second areola*, surrounding this, occurs during pregnancy. The pigmentation about the umbilicus is called the *umbilical areola*. 2. Any interstice or minute space in a tissue.

Areolar (*ar-e'-o-lar*) [*areola*, dim. of *area*, an open space]. Relating to or characterized by areolæ. **A. Tissue,** cellular tissue; loose connective tissue.

Argentamin (*ar-jen-tam'-in*) [*argentum*, silver; *amin*]. A solution of silver phosphate in ethylendiamin. It is an antiseptic agent that does not coagulate albumin.

Argentation (*ar-jen-ta'-shun*) [*argentum*, silver]. Staining with a preparation of silver.

Argentic (*ar-jen'-tik*) [*argentum*, silver]. Containing silver.

Argentine (*ar'-jen-tin*) [*argentum*, silver]. Containing or resembling silver.

Argentum (*ar-jen-'tum*) [L.]. Silver. Ag= 108; quantivalence, 1; specific gravity, 10.4 to 10.5. A malleable and ductile metal of brilliant white luster. It tarnishes only in the presence of free sulphur, sulphur gases, and phosphorus. The following salts are used in medicine: **A. cyanidum,** AgCN, used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid. **A. iodidum,** AgI, sometimes used internally instead of A. nitras. Dose gr. ¼–j (0.016-0.065). **A. nitras,** $AgNO_3$, nitrate of silver, argentic nitrate, "lunar caustic," a powerful astringent and an escharotic of moderate strength. It stains skin and other tissues black. If too long administered, it leaves a slate-colored, insoluble deposit of silver under the skin (*Argyria*). It is used in gastric catarrh, in gastric ulcer, in intestinal ulceration, and as an alterative in scleroses of the nervous system. Dose gr. ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032). **A. nitras dilutum,** the mitigated caustic, or diluted stick, is fused with an equal amount of potassium nitrate. **A. nitras fusum,** "stick caustic," contains four per cent. of silver chlorid. It is used locally. **A. oxidum,** Ag_2O, explosive when treated with ammonia. Dose gr. ½–ij (0.032-0.13). **A. vivum,** an old name for mercury or quicksilver.

Argilla (*ar-jil'-ah*) [ἀργιλλος, potter's clay]. White or potter's clay; alumina.

Argol (*ar'-gol*) [ἀργός, white]. The impure tartar derived from wine.

Argon (*ar'-gon*) [ἀργός, inactive]. A new element discovered in the atmosphere in 1894 by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey. Its symbol is A; the atomic weight has not been definitely determined, but is thought to be 19.7. It is soluble to the extent of 4 volumes in 100 of water, and condenses to a colorless liquid at —128.6° C. and under a pressure of 33 atmospheres, the liquid having a density of 1.5. Argon may be obtained by freeing air which has been deprived of its carbon dioxid and water, from oxygen by means of red-hot copper, and then absorbing the nitrogen by means of metallic magnesium. The residual gas, the passage of the gases being repeated a number of times, is argon. Chemically, it is the most inert element yet known.

Argyll Robertson Pupil. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of*, and *Pupil*.

Argyria (*ar-ji'-re-ah*) [*argentum*, silver]. A form of discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes produced by the prolonged administration of silver, the granules of silver being deposited in much the same position as those of the natural pigment of the skin.

Argyrosis (*ar-ji-ro'-sis*). Same as *Argyria*, *q. v.*

Arhinia (*ah-rin'-e-ah*) [ἀ priv.; ῥίς, nose]. Congenital absence of the nose.

Arhythmia (*ar-ith'-me-ah*). See *Arrhythmia*.

Arica Bark. Calisaya bark exported from Arica, Peru. It contains the alkaloid, aricin.

Aricin (*ar'-is-in*) [*Arica*, in Peru], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid obtained from several varieties of cinchona bark.

Aristol (*ar'-is-tol*) [ἄριστος, best], $(C_6H_2CH_3OI.C_3H_7)_2$. Dithymol-iodid. It is also called annidalin, although this is dithymol-triiodid. An iodin compound used as a substitute for iodoform as an antiseptic dressing. It has the advantage of being odorless, and is used either in the powder form or as a five to ten per cent. ointment with vaselin or lanolin.

Aristolochia (*ar-is-to-lo'-ke-ah*) [ἄριστος, best; λοχεία, the lochia]. A genus of exogenous herbs, many species of which have

active medicinal qualities. **A. clematitis,** of Europe, has been used as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. **A. cymbifera,** of S. America, furnishes a part of the drug called *Guaco*, and is a good tonic and stimulant. **A. serpentaria** (see *Serpentaria*) is at present more used in medicine than any other species.

Aristolochin (*ar-is-to-lo′-kin*) [ἄριστος, best; λοχεῖα, the lochia]. A bitter principle found in Virginia snake-root. See *Serpentaria.*

Aristotle's Experiment. The double feeling experienced by the fingers when a single pebble is placed between the crossed fingers of one hand.

Arithmomania (*ar-ith-mo-ma′-ne-ah*) [ἀριθμός, a number; μανία, madness]. An insane anxiety with regard to the number of things that fall under the observation. Sometimes it consists in constant or uncalled-for counting, either of objects or in mere repeating of consecutive numbers.

Arlt's Ointment. An ointment containing grs. viiss of belladonna to ʒj¼ of blue ointment.

Arm (*arm*) [*armare*, to arm]. 1. That part of the upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist. 2. That portion of the stand connecting the body or tube of a microscope to the pillar. **A. Center,** the cortical center for the movement of the arm; it is situated in the middle third of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Armature (*ar′-mat-chūr*) [*armatura*, equipment]. A mass of soft iron at the extremity of a magnet. Also, the core of iron around which coils of insulated wire are wound.

Army Itch (*ar′-me itch*). A distressing, chronic form of itch prevalent in the United States at the close of the civil war. The itching was intense. The eruption was seen especially on the arms, forearms, chest, abdomen, and lower extremities, particularly on the ulnar side of the forearm and inner aspect of the thigh. It resembled prurigo associated with vesicles, pustules, and eczema.

Arnica (*ar′-nik-ah*) [L.]. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The name in medicine denotes the plant commonly known as "Leopard's bane," *A. montana.* Both flowers and roots are used in medicine. Its properties are probably due to an alkaloid, *trimethylamin*, C_3H_9N. In small doses it is a cardiac stimulant; in larger doses a depressant. It is a popular remedy, when locally applied, for sprains, bruises, and surface wounds. **A., Emplastrum,** contains extract of root 33, lead plaster 67 parts. **A. Radicis, Ext.** Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **A. Rad., Ext. Fld.** Dose ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A., Infusum,** 20 parts flowers, 100 parts water. It is superior to the tincture for local use. **A., Tinct.,** 20 per cent. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A. Rad., Tinct.,** 10 per cent. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **Arnicæ flores,** arnica flowers. **Arnicæ radix,** the root of arnica.

Arnicin (*ar′-nis-in*) [*arnica*], $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$. A brownish, bitter glucosid extracted from the flowers of *Arnica montana.*

Arnold's Nerve. The auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.

Aroma (*ar-o′-mah*) [ἄρωμα, spice]. The fragrance or odor emanating from certain vegetable substances, especially those used for food and drink.

Aromatic (*ar-o-mat′-ik*) [ἄρωμα, spice]. 1. Having a spicy odor. 2. A substance characterized by a fragrant, spicy taste and odor, as cinnamon, ginger, the essential oils, etc. 3. A qualification applied to any carbon compound originating from benzin, C_6H_6. Their stability is relatively great as compared with that of the fatty bodies. **A. Acids,** those derived from the benzin group of hydrocarbons. **A. Compound,** any benzyl derivative. **A. Fluid Extract,** aromatic powder 100, alcohol sufficient to make 100 c.c. **A. Group,** a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$. **A. Powder.** See *Cinnamomum.* **A. Sulphuric Acid.** See *Acid, Sulphuric.* **A. Vinegar,** any mixture of aromatic oils in vinegar. **A. Wine,** a wine containing in each 100 parts, one part each of lavender, origanum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, and wormwood.

Aromin (*ar-o′-min*) [ἄρωμα, spice]. An alkaloid obtainable from urine. When heated it emits a fragrant odor.

Arrack (*ar′-ak*) [Ind.]. A liquor distilled from malted rice. Any alcoholic liquor is called arrack in the East.

Arrector (*ar-ek′-tor*) [L., an erector]. An erector. **A. pili,** a fan-like arrangement of a layer of smooth muscular fibers surrounding the hair follicle, the contraction of which erects the follicle and produces *cutis anserina*, or "goose-skin."

Arrhinia (*ah-rin′-e-ah*). Same as *Arhinia.*

Arrhythmia (*ah-rith′-me-ah*) [ἀ priv.; ῥυθμός, rhythm]. Absence of rhythm.

Arrhythmic (*ah-rith′-mik*) [ἀ priv.; ῥυθμός, rhythm]. Without rhythm; irregular.

Arrow-poison (*ar′-o-poi′-zun*). See *Curare.*

Arrowroot (*ar′-o-root*) [ME., *arow; roote*]. A variety of starch derived from *Maranta arundinacea* of the West Indies, Southern States, etc. It is a popular remedy for diarrhea, and is widely used as a food. Many other starchy preparations are sold as arrowroot.

Arsenate, or **Arseniate** (*ar′-sen-āt*, or *ar-se′-ne-āt*) [*arsenum*]. Any salt of arsenic acid.

Arsenum (*ar-se′-num*). As = 75; quantivalence III, V. A brittle, crystalline metal, of a steel-gray color, tarnishing on exposure to the air. Sp. gr. 5.73. It sublimes at 180° C., and gives off a garlicky odor. It forms two oxids: arsenous oxid, As_2O_3, and arsenic oxid, As_2O_5. The sulphids are used as pigments in the arts, rarely in medicine. Scheele's green is copper arsenite; Schweinfurth and Paris-green likewise contain arsenic. Arsenic is also an ingredient of certain poisons used against rodents and insects. In medicine, arsenic is used as an alterative in anemias, chronic malaria, asthma, phthisis pulmonalis, as a gastric sedative, and in chorea. **Arsenous Acid**, white arsenic, "ratsbane," As_2O_3. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.002–0.006). **A., Acidi, Liquor** (*Liq. arsenici hydrochlorici*, B. P.), a 1 per cent. solution of the oxid in hydrochloric acid and distilled water. Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). **Ferri Arsenias**, $Fe_3As_2O_8$. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.004–0.03). **Liq. arsenici hydrochlor.** (B. P.). Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). **Potassii arsenitis, Liq.** (*Liquor Arsenicalis*, B. P.). *Fowler's solution.* It contains A. acid 1, potass. bicarbonate 1, comp. tinct. lavender 3, and distilled water q. s. to make 100 parts. Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **Sodii arsenias**, $Na_2HAsO_4.7H_2O$. Dose of the dried salt gr. $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ (0.0025–0.005). **Sodii arseniatis, Liq.**, Pearson's solution. Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. iodidum**, AsI_3. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.003–0.008). **A. et hydrargyri iod., Liq.**, liquor of the iodid of arsenic and mercury. Donovan's solution. It contains A. iodid 1, mercuric iodid 1, distilled water 100 parts. Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. bromidum**, $AsBr_3$, is used in diabetes. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ (0.001). **A. bromidi, Liq.**, Clemens' solution, a one per cent. solution of the bromid of arsenic. Dose ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26).

Arsenical (*ar-sen′-ik-al*) [*arsenium*, arsenic]. Pertaining to arsenic.

Arsenicalism, Arsenism (*ar-sen′-ik al-izm*, *ar′-sen-izm*) [*arsenum*, arsenic]. Chronic arsenical poisoning.

Arsenite (*ar′-sen-it*) [*arsenum*, arsenic]. Any salt of arsenous acid.

Arsenous (*ar-se′-nus*) [*arsenum*, arsenic]. Containing arsenic. **A. Acid.** See *Arsenic.*

Arsins (*ar′-sinz*) [*arsenum*, arsenic]. Peculiar volatile arsenical bases found by Selmi to be produced by the contact of arsenous acid and albuminous substances.

Arsonium (*ar-so′-ne-um*) [*arsenum*, arsenic; *ammonium*], AsH_4. A univalent radical in which arsenic replaces the nitrogen of ammonium.

Artefact (*ar′-te-fakt*) [*arte*, by art; *factum*, made]. In microscopy and histology, a structure that has been produced by mechanic, chemic, or other artificial means; a structure or tissue that has been changed from its natural state.

Artemisia (*ar-tem-iz′-e-ah*) [Ἀρτεμις, the goddess Diana]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. **A. abrotanum**, *Southern wood*, is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge, and is popularly used as a vulnerary. It is similar in properties to wormwood. Dose of fld. ext. ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). Unof. **A. absinthium.** See *Absinthe.* **A. maritima** affords pure wormseed. **A. vulgaris**, mugwort, a popular remedy in various diseases.

Arteria (*ar-te′-re-ah*) [ἀρτερία, the trachea]. A hollow tube. See *Artery.*

Arterial (*ar-te′-re-al*) [ἀρτερία, the trachea]. Pertaining to an artery.

Arterialization (*ar-te-re-al-iz-a′-shun*) [ἀρτερία, the trachea]. The process of making or becoming arterial; the change from venous blood into arterial.

Arterin (*ar′-ter-in*) [ἀρτερία, trachea]. Hoppe-Seyler's term for the arterial blood-pigment as contained in the red corpuscles.

Arteriocapillary (*ar-te-re-o-kap′-il-a-re*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; *capillus*, a hair]. Pertaining to arteries and capillaries. **A. Fibrosis**, a chronic inflammatory process characterized by an overgrowth of connective tissue in the walls of the blood-vessels. It is also known as arteriocapillary fibrosis of Gull and Sutton.

Arteriofibrosis (*ar-te-re-o-fi-bro′-sis*). See *Arteriocapillary Fibrosis.*

Arteriogram (*ar-te′-re-o-gram*). See *Sphygmogram.*

Arteriography (*ar-te-re-og′-ra-fe*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; γράφη, a writing]. 1. A description of the arteries. 2. The graphic representation of the pulse waves.

Arteriole (*ar-te′-re-ōl*) [*arteriola*]. A very small artery. **A., Straight**, the small blood-vessels that supply the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

Arteriology (*ar-te-re-ol′-o-je*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; λόγος, science]. The science of the arteries; the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the arteries.

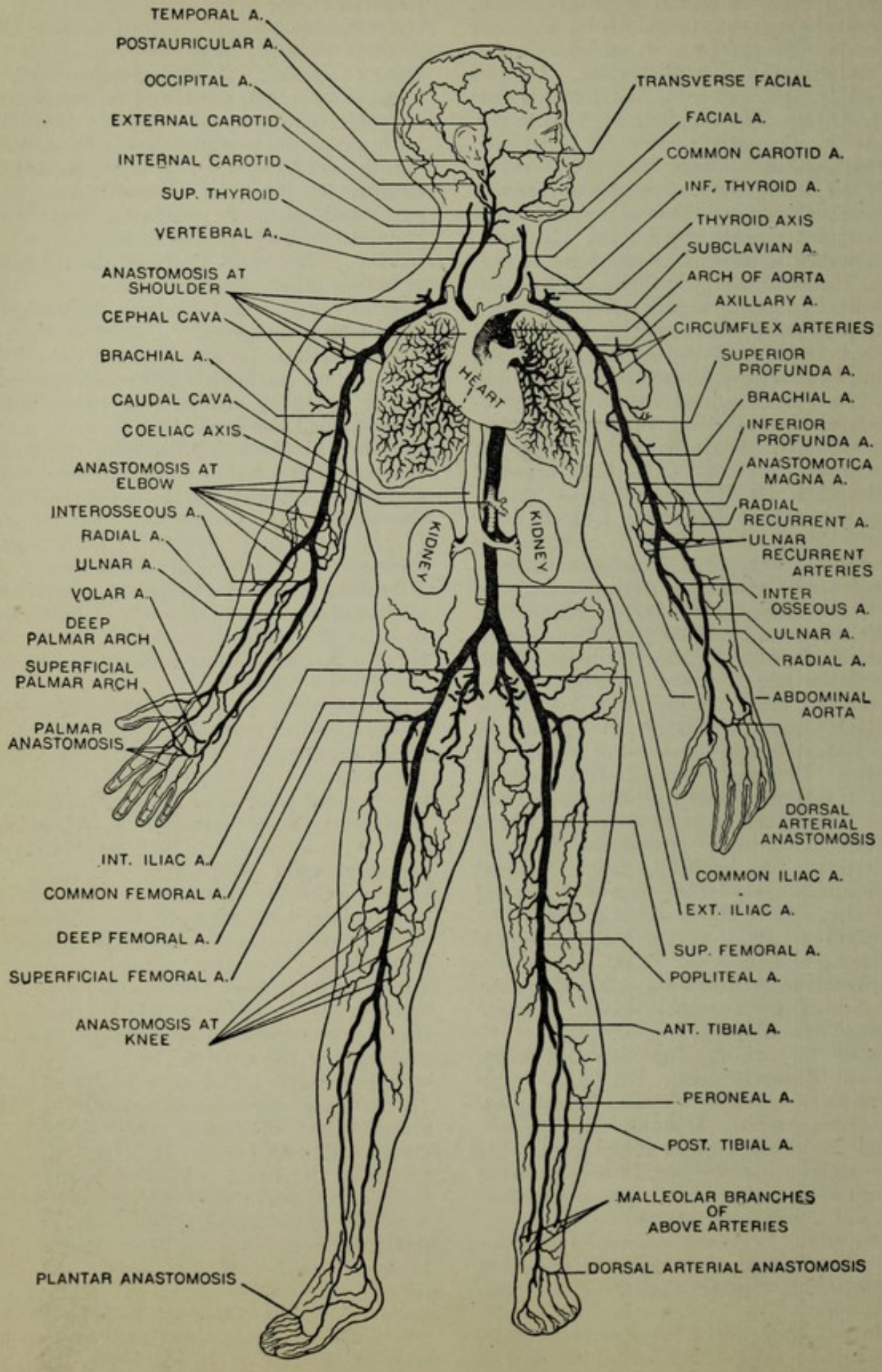
Arteriomalacia (*ar-te-re-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of the wall of an artery.

Arteriosclerosis (*ar-te-re-o-skle-ro′-sis*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; σκληρός, hard]. A chronic inflammation of the arterial walls, especially of the intima.

Arteriosclerotic (*ar-te-re-o-skle-rot′-ik*) [ἀρτερία, trachea; σκληρός, hard]. Pertaining to arteriosclerosis. **A. Kidney**, a kidney the seat of chronic interstitial inflammation affecting primarily the blood-vessels.

Arteriosity (*ar-te-re-os′-it-e*) [ἀρτερία, trachea]. The quality of being arterial.

Arteriotomy (*ar-te-re-ot′-o-me*) [ἀρτερία,



Scheme of Arteries.—(*Hewson.*)

trachea; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The cutting or opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood. The temporal artery is generally selected.

Arteriovenous (*ar-te-re-o-ve'-nus*) [*ἀρτερία*, trachea; *vena*, vein]. Both arterial and venous; involving an artery and a vein, as an arteriovenous aneurysm.

Arterioversion (*ar-te-re-o-ver'-shun*) [*ἀρτερία*, trachea; *vertere*, to turn]. Weber's method of arresting hemorrhage by turning vessels inside out by means of an instrument called the arterioverter.

Arterioverter. See *Arterioversion*.

Arteritis (*ar-te-ri'-tis*) [*ἀρτερία*, trachea; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an artery. **A. deformans.** See *Endarteritis, Chronic.* **A. Obliterans.** See *Endarteritis obliterans.*

Artery (*ar'-ter-e*) [*arteria; ἀρτερία*, trachea]. One of the tube-like vessels through which the blood is propelled by the heart to all parts of the body. Arteries end in arterioles and capillaries. They are composed of three coats: the outer, or *tunica adventitia;* the middle, or *tunica media*, the muscular coat; the internal, or *intima*, composed of endothelial cells, fibrous and elastic tissue. **A. Compressor, A. Constrictor,** an instrument for occluding an artery for the purpose of arresting or preventing hemorrhage. **A., End,** or **A., Terminal,** an artery that does not anastomose with other arteries by means of large branches; there is usually a capillary anastomosis. **A. Forceps,** a forceps for catching or twisting an artery. A table of the arteries is appended.

TABLE OF ARTERIES.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Acromio-thoracic (thoracic axis).	Second branch of first part of axillary.	Shoulder, arm, upper anterior part of chest, and mammary gland.	Acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular.
Alar thoracic.	Second part of axillary.	Lymphatic glands in axilla.	
Anastomotic (of external plantar).	External plantar.	Outer border of foot.	Anastomoses with the tarsal and metatarsal branches of the dorsalis pedis.
Anastomotic (of internal plantar).	Internal plantar.	Inner side of foot.	Anastomoses with internal tarsal branch of the dorsalis pedis.
Anastomotica magna (of brachial).	Brachial.	Elbow.	Posterior and anterior.
Anastomotica magna (of superficial femoral).	Superficial femoral (in Hunter's canal).	Knee.	Superficial and deep.
Angular.	The termination of the facial.	Lacrymal sac and lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Anastomoses with infraorbital.
Aorta, abdominal.	Thoracic aorta.	Two common iliacs.	Phrenic (right and left), celiac axis, suprarenal or capsular (right and left), superior mesenteric, lumbar (four pairs), renal (right and left), spermatic (right and left), inferior mesenteric, right and left common iliac, middle sacral.
Aorta, arch.	Left ventricle of heart.	Thoracic aorta.	Two coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.
Aorta, primitive.	That portion from the origin to the point at which the first branch is given off.		
Aorta, thoracic.	Arch of aorta.	Abdominal aorta.	Two or three pericardiac, three bronchial, four or five esophageal, twenty intercostal, subcostal (or twelfth dorsal), diaphragmatic, aberrans.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Articular, middle (of knee).	Popliteal.	Crucial ligaments and joint.	
Articular, superior external (of knee).	Popliteal.	Crureus and knee.	
Articular, superior internal.	Popliteal.	Knee.	
Auricular, posterior.	Fifth branch of external carotid.	Back of auricle, scalp, and part of neck.	Parotid, muscular, stylo-mastoid, anterior terminal or auricular, and posterior terminal or mastoid.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Brachial and seven branches.	Superior thoracic, acromio-thoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular, anterior and posterior circumflex.
Basilar.	By confluence of right and left vertebral.	Brain.	Transverse (or pontile), internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, two posterior cerebral.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Arm and forearm.	Superior and inferior profunda, anastomotica magna, nutrient, muscular, radial and ulnar.
Cardiac.	Gastric.	Cardiac end of stomach.	
Carotid, common.	*Right side*, innominate; *left side*, arch of aorta.	External and internal carotid.	External and internal carotid.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Anterior part of neck, face, side of head, integuments and dura mater.	Ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, temporal, internal maxillary.
Carotid, internal.	Common carotid.	Greater part of brain, the orbit, internal ear, forehead, and nose.	Tympanic, vidian, arteria receptaculi, pituitary, gasserian, meningeal, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral.
Carotid, primitive.	See *Carotid, common.*		
Celiac.	Abdominal aorta.	Stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, and gall-bladder.	Gastric, hepatic, splenic.
Central (of retina).	Ophthalmic.	Retina.	
Cerebellar, anterior.	Basilar.	Anterior inferior surface of cerebellum.	
Cerebellar, inferior.	Vertebral.	Vermiform process, and cortex of cerebellum.	Inferior vermiform and the hemispheral.
Cerebellar, superior.	Basilar.	Superior vermiform process and circumference of cerebellum.	Superior vermiform and hemispheral.
Cerebral, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Anterior portion of cerebrum.	Anterior communicating, ganglionic (or central), commissural, hemispheral (or cortical).
Cerebral, middle.	Internal carotid.	Middle portion of cerebrum.	Ganglionic (or central), hemispheral (or cortical).
Cerebral, posterior.	Basilar.	Temporo-sphenoidal and occipital lobes.	Ganglionic (or central), and hemispheral (or cortical).
Cervical.	Uterine.	Cervix uteri.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervical, ascending.	Inferior thyroid.	Deep muscles of neck and spinal canal.	Muscular, spinal, and phrenic.
Cervical, deep.	Superior intercostal.	Deep muscles of neck and spinal canal.	Muscular, anastomotic, vertebral (or spinal).
Cervical, superficial.	Transverse cervical.	Trapezius, levator anguli scapulæ, splenius muscles, and posterior chain of lymphatic glands.	
Cervical, transverse (transversalis colli).	Thyroid axis.	Posterior cervical and scapular regions.	Posterior scapular and superficial cervical.
Circumflex, anterior (of axillary).	Axillary.	Pectoralis major, biceps, and shoulder-joint.	Bicipital and pectoral.
Circumflex, posterior (of axillary).	Axillary.	Deltoid, teres minor, triceps, and shoulder-joint.	Nutrient, articular, acromial, muscular.
Colic, left.	Inferior mesenteric.	Descending colon.	
Colic, middle.	Superior mesenteric.	Transverse colon.	
Colic, right.	Superior mesenteric.	Ascending colon.	
Colic, transverse.	Colic, middle.	Transverse colon.	
Comes nervi phrenici.	See *Phrenic, superior.*		
Communicating.	Dorsalis pedis.	Enters into formation of plantar arch.	Two digital.
Communicating (or perforating).	Deep palmar arch.	Join proximal ends of metacarpal and second and third dorsal interosseous arteries.	
Communicating, anterior.	Anterior cerebral.	Assists in formation of anterior boundary of circle of Willis; sends branches to caudate nucleus.	
Communicating, posterior.	Posterior cerebral.	Enters into formation of circle of Willis; uncinate convolution and optic thalamus.	Uncinate, middle thalamic.
Coronary, inferior.	Facial.	Lower lip.	
Coronary, left.	Left anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Heart.	Left auricular, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal.
Coronary, right.	Right anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Heart.	Right auricular, preventricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse.
Coronary, superior.	Facial.	Upper lip.	
Diaphragmatic.	Thoracic aorta.	Diaphragm.	
Digital.	External plantar.	Outer side of the 2d and 3d, 4th, and 5th toes.	
Digital, palmar.	Superficial palmar arch.	Both sides of little, ring, and middle finger, and ulnar side of index finger.	
Dorsal (of penis).	Pudic.	Penis.	
Dorsalis hallucis.	Continuation of dorsalis pedis.	Great and second toe.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Dorsalis pedis.	Continuation of anterior tibial.	Assists to form plantar arch.	Tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating.
Epigastric, deep (or inferior).	External iliac.	Abdominal wall.	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular, cutaneous, terminal.
Epigastric, superficial.	Common femoral.	Inguinal glands, skin, superficial fascia, and abdominal wall.	
Epigastric, superior.	Internal mammary.	Abdominal wall and diaphragm, liver and peritoneum.	Phrenic, xiphoid, cutaneous, muscular, hepatic, and peritoneal.
Epiploic.	Right and left gastro-epiploic.	Omentum.	
Esophageal.	Gastric.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal.	Inferior thyroid.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal.	Left phrenic.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal (4 or 5).	Thoracic aorta.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal, inferior.	Coronary (of stomach).	Esophagus.	
Facial.	Third branch external carotid.	Pharynx and face.	Ascending, or inferior palatine, tonsillar, glandular, muscular, submental, masseteric, buccal, inferior labial, inferior and superior coronary, lateralis nasi, angular.
Femoral, common.	Continuation of external iliac.	Lower part of abdominal wall, upper part of thigh and genitalia.	Superficial epigastric, superficial circumflex iliac, superficial external pudic, deep external pudic, profunda.
Femoral, deep.	See *Femoral, profunda.*		
Femoral, profunda.	Common femoral.	Muscles of thigh.	External circumflex, internal circumflex, and three perforating.
Femoral, superficial.	Continuation of common femoral.	Muscles of thigh and knee-joint.	Muscular, saphenous, anastomotica magna.
Gastric (or coronary).	Celiac axis.	Stomach, liver, and esophagus.	Esophageal, cardiac, gastric, and hepatic.
Gastro-duodenal.	Hepatic.	Stomach and duodenum.	Right gastro-epiploic and superior pancreatico-duodenal.
Gastro-hepatic.	See *Coronary, of*	*Stomach.*	
Helicine.		The arteries found in cavernous tissue, as in the testicle, uterus, ovary, etc.	
Hemorrhoidal, inferior (or external).	Pudic.	Sphincter muscle, levator ani.	
Hemorrhoidal, middle.	Internal iliac, anterior division.	Middle part of rectum.	
Hemorrhoidal, superior.	Inferior mesenteric.	Upper part of rectum.	
Hepatic.	Celiac axis.	Liver, pancreas, part of duodenum, and stomach.	Pancreatic, subpyloric, gastroduodenal, right and left terminal.
Iliac, common.	Terminal branch of abdominal aorta.	Peritoneum, subperitoneal fat, ureter, and terminates in external and internal iliac.	Peritoneal, subperitoneal, ureteric, external and internal iliac.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliac, external.	Common iliac.	Lower limb.	Deep epigastric, deep circumflex iliac, muscular, and continues as femoral.
Iliac, internal.	Common iliac.	Pelvic and generative organs, and inner side of thigh.	Anterior and posterior trunk.
Iliac, internal, anterior trunk.	Internal iliac.	Pelvic and generative organs and thigh.	Hypogastric, superior, middle, and inferior vesical, middle hemorrhoidal, uterine, vaginal, obturator, sciatic, internal pudic.
Iliac, internal, posterior trunk.	Internal iliac.	Muscles of hip and sacrum.	Ilio-lumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal.
Innominate.	Arch of aorta.	Right side of head and right arm.	Right common carotid, right subclavian, occasionally thyroidea ima.
Intercostal, anterior.	Internal mammary.	Intercostal muscles, ribs (upper 5 or 6), and pectoralis major.	
Intercostal, anterior.	Musculo-phrenic.	Lower 5 or 6 intercostal spaces.	
Intercostal, superior.	Subclavian.	Neck and upper part of thorax.	Deep cervical, first intercostal, arteria aberrans.
Interosseous, anterior.	Interosseous (common).	Muscles of forearm.	
Interosseous, common.	Ulnar.	Interosseous membrane and deep muscles of the forearm.	Anterior and posterior interosseous.
Interosseous, posterior.	Ulnar.	Muscles of forearm.	
Labial, superior.	See *Coronary, superior.*		
Laryngeal, superior.	Superior thyroid.	Intrinsic muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.	
Lenticulo-striate.	Middle cerebral.	Lenticular and caudate nuclei.	
Lingual.	External carotid.	Tongue.	Hyoid, dorsalis linguæ, sublingual, ranine.
Mammary, external	See *Thoracic, long.*		
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.	Structures of thorax.	Superior phrenic, mediastinal (or thymic), pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, lateral intercostal, superior epigastric, internal mammary.
Maxillary, external	See *Facial.*		
Maxillary, internal (maxillary group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Deep auricular, tympanic, middle meningeal, mandibular, small meningeal.
Maxillary, internal (pterygoid group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Masseteric, posterior deep temporal, internal and external pterygoid, buccal, anterior deep temporal.
Maxillary, internal (spheno-maxillary group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Posterior dental (or alveolar), infra-orbital, posterior (or descending) palatine, vidian, pterygo-palatine, nasal, or spheno-palatine.
Median (arteria comes nervi mediani).	Anterior interosseous.	Median nerve and superficial palmar arch.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Mediastinal, anterior (or thymic).	Internal mammary.	Connective tissue, fat and lymphatics, in superior and anterior mediastina, thymus gland.	
Meningeal.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Membranes of brain.	
Meningeal.	Posterior ethmoidal.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, middle or great.	Internal maxillary.	Cranium and dura mater.	Anterior and posterior.
Meningeal, posterior.	Occipital.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, posterior.	Vertebral.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, small.	Internal maxillary.	Gasserian ganglion, walls of cavernous sinus, and dura mater.	
Mesenteric, inferior.	Abdominal aorta.	Lower half of large intestine.	Left colic, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, superior.	Abdominal aorta.	Whole of small intestine and upper half of large.	Inferior pancreatico-duodenal, colica media, colica dextra, ileo-colic, vasa intestini tenuis.
Musculo-phrenic.	Internal mammary.	Diaphragm, fifth and sixth lower intercostal spaces, oblique muscles of abdomen.	Phrenic, anterior intercostals, muscular.
Nasal.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrymal sac and integuments of nose.	Lacrymal, and transverse nasal.
Obturator.	Anterior division, internal iliac.	Pelvis and thigh.	Iliac (or nutrient), vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic.
Obturator, external.	Obturator.	Muscles about obturator foramen.	
Occipital.	Fourth branch of external carotid.	Muscles of neck, and scalp.	Sterno-mastoid, posterior meningeal, auricular, mastoid, princeps cervicis, communicating, muscular, terminal.
Omphalo-mesenteric.	Primitive aorta.	Subsequently becomes the umbilical.	
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	The eye, adjacent structures, portion of face.	Lacrymal, supraorbital, central artery of retina, muscular, ciliary, posterior and anterior ethmoidal, palpebral, frontal, nasal.
Ovarian.	Abdominal aorta.	Ovary, ureter, Fallopian tube, uterus.	Ureteral, Fallopian, uterine, ligamentous.
Palatine.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Soft palate and its muscles.	
Palatine, ascending (or inferior).	First branch of facial.	Upper part of pharynx, palate and tonsils.	Palatine, tonsillar.
Palatine, descending.	Internal maxillary.	To soft and hard palate.	Anterior and posterior.
Palmar arch, deep.	Radial and communicating of ulna.	Palm and fingers.	Princeps pollicis, radialis indicis, palmar interosseous (3), recurrent carpal, posterior perforating.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palmar arch, superficial.	Ulnar and superficialis volæ.	Palm and fingers.	Digital (4), muscular, cutaneous.
Pancreatic.	Hepatic.	Pancreas.	
Pancreatic.	Splenic.	Pancreas.	
Pancreatico-duodenal, inferior.	Superior mesenteric.	Pancreas and duodenum.	
Pancreatico-duodenal, superior.	Gastro-duodenal.	Duodenum and pancreas.	
Perforating (or posterior communicating), (3).	Deep palmar arch.	Interosseous spaces.	
Pharyngeal.	Pterygo-palatine.	Roof of pharynx.	
Pharyngeal.	Spheno-palatine.	Roof and contiguous portions of pharynx.	
Pharyngeal, ascending.	First branch external carotid.	Pharynx, soft palate, tympanum, posterior part of neck, and membranes of brain.	Prevertebral, pharyngeal, palatine, tympanic, meningeal.
Phrenic.	Ascending cervical.	Phrenic nerve.	
Phrenic, superior (or comes nervi phrenici).	Internal mammary.	Pleura, pericardium, and diaphragm.	
Plantar arch.	External plantar artery.	Anterior part of foot and toes.	Articular and plantar digital.
Plantar, deep.	Metatarsal.	Assists in formation of plantar arch.	
Plantar, external.	Posterior tibial.	Sole and toes.	Muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch.
Plantar, internal.	Posterior tibial.	Inner side of foot.	Muscular, cutaneous, articular, anastomotic, superficial digital.
Popliteal.	Continuation of femoral.	Knee and leg.	Cutaneous, muscular (superior and inferior) or sural, articular, superior and inferior external, superior and inferior internal and azygos, terminal (anterior and posterior tibial).
Profunda (or deep femoral)	Femoral.	Thigh.	External and internal circumflex, three perforating.
Profunda, inferior.	Brachial.	Triceps, elbow-joint.	
Profunda, superior.	Brachial.	Humerus, muscles and skin of arm.	Ascending, cutaneous, articular, nutrient, muscular.
Pterygo-palatine (or pterygo-pharyngeal).	Internal maxillary.	Pharynx, Eustachian tubes, and sphenoidal cells.	Pharyngeal, Eustachian, sphenoidal.
Pudic, external, deep (or inferior).	Femoral, common.	Skin of scrotum (or labium in female).	
Pudic, external, superficial (or superior).	Common, femoral.	Integument above pubes and external genitalia.	
Pudic, internal.	Internal iliac, anterior division.	Generative organs.	External (or inferior) hemorrhoidal, superficial perineal, muscular, arteries of bulb, crus, and dorsal of penis.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pulmonary.	Right ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and left.
Pyloric, inferior.	Gastro-duodenal or right gastro-epiploic.	Pyloric end of stomach.	
Pyloric, superior.	Hepatic.	Pyloric end of stomach.	
Radial.	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist, hand.	Radial recurrent, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, superficial volar, metacarpal, dorsalis pollicis, dorsalis indicis, deep palmar arch.
Ranine.	Lingual.	Tongue and mucous membrane of mouth.	
Renal.	Abdominal aorta.	Kidney.	Inferior suprarenal, capsular, ureteral.
Sacra media. See	*Sacral, middle.*		
Sacral, middle.	Continuation of aorta.	Sacrum and coccyx.	
Scapular, dorsal.	Subscapular.	Muscles of infraspinous fossa.	Infrascapular.
Scapular, posterior.	Continuation of transverse cervical.	Muscles of scapular region.	Supra-spinous and infra-spinous, subscapular, muscular.
Sciatic.	Internal iliac, anterior division.	Pelvic muscles and viscera, and branches.	Coccygeal, inferior gluteal, muscular, anastomotic, articular cutaneous, comes nervi ischiadici, vesical, rectal, prostatic, etc.
Spermatic.	Abdominal aorta.	Scrotum and testis.	Ureteral, cremasteric, epididymal, testicular.
Spheno-palatine (or naso-palatine).	Internal maxillary.	Pharynx, nose, and sphenoidal cells.	Pharyngeal, sphenoidal, nasal, ascending septal.
Spinal.	Ascending cervical.	Spinal canal.	
Spinal.	Intercostals.	Spinal canal and spine.	
Spinal.	Lateral sacral.	Spinal membranes and muscles and skin over sacrum.	
Spinal, anterior.	Vertebral.	Spinal cord.	
Spinal, lateral.	Vertebral.	Vertebræ and spinal canal.	
Spinal, posterior.	Vertebral.	Spine.	
Splenic.	Celiac axis.	Spleen, pancreas, part of stomach, omentum.	Small and large pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, vasa brevia, terminal.
Splenic.	Left phrenic.	Spleen.	
Subclavian.	*Right*, innominate. *Left*, arch of aorta.	Neck, thorax, arms, brain, meninges, etc.	Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal.
Subscapular.	Axillary.	Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi, serratus magnus, axillary glands.	Dorsal and infrascapular.
Suprascapular (or transversalis humeri).	Thyroid axis.	Muscles of shoulder.	Inferior sternomastoid, subclavian, nutrient, suprasternal, acromial, articular, subscapular, supraspinous and infraspinous.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Temporal.	External carotid.	Forehead, parotid gland, masseter muscle, ear.	Parotid, articular, masseteric, anterior auricular, transverse facial, middle, anterior and posterior temporal.
Temporal, deep, anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Anterior part of temporal fossa.	
Termatic.	Anterior communicating.	Lamina cinerea and corpus callosum.	
Thoracic, acromial.	Axillary.	Muscles of shoulder, arm, and chest.	Acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular.
Thoracic, alar.	Axillary.	Axillary glands.	
Thoracic, external.	See *Thoracic, long.*		
Thoracic, internal.	See *Mammary, internal.*		
Thoracic, long (external mammary).	Axillary.	Pectoral muscles, serratus magnus, mammary and axillary glands.	
Thymic.	Internal mammary.	Connective tissue, fat and lymphatics of mediastinum, and thymus.	
Thyroid axis.	Subclavian.	Shoulder, neck, thorax, spine, cord.	Inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transverse cervical.
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyroid axis.	Larynx, esophagus, and muscles of neck.	Muscular, ascending cervical, esophageal, tracheal, and inferior laryngeal.
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid.	Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyroid gland.	Hyoid, sternomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid.
Thyroidea ima.	Innominate (usually).	Thyroid body.	
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Leg.	Posterior and anterior tibial recurrent, muscular, internal and external malleolar.
Tibial, posterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, heel, and foot.	Peroneal, muscular, medullary, cutaneous, communicating, malleolar, calcanean, internal and external plantar.
Tonsillar.	Ascending palatine.	Tonsil and Eustachian tube.	
Tonsillar.	Facial.	Tonsil and root of tongue.	
Transversalis colli.	Thyroid axis.	Neck and scapular region.	Superficial cervical and posterior scapular.
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist, and hand.	Anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, common interosseous, muscular, nutrient, anterior and posterior ulnar carpal, palmar arch.
Uterine.	Internal iliac, anterior branch.	Uterus.	Cervical, vaginal, azygos.
Uterine.	Ovarian.	Uterus.	
Vasa brevia.	Splenic.	Stomach.	
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Neck and cerebrum.	Lateral spinal, muscular, anastomotic, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal, posterior cerebellar.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Vesical, inferior.	Internal iliac, anterior division.	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, and vagina (in female).	
Vesical, middle.	Superior vesical.	Bladder.	
Vesical, superior.	Internal iliac, anterior division.	Bladder.	Deferentia, ureteric, middle vesical (occasionally).
Vidian.	Internal maxillary.	Roof of pharynx, Eustachian tube, and tympanum.	Pharyngeal, Eustachian, tympanic.
Vitelline. See *Omphalo-mesenteric.*			

Arthragra (*ar-thra′-grah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout.

Arthralgia (*ar-thral′-je′-ah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in a joint.

Arthralgic (*ar-thral′-jik*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄλγος, pain]. Relating to arthralgia.

Arthrectomy (*ar-threk′-to-me*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a joint.

Arthritic (*ar-thrit′-ik*) [ἄρθρον, a joint]. Relating to arthritis or to gout.

Arthritis (*ar-thri′-tis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a joint. **A. deformans**, chronic inflammation of a joint with deformity; rheumatoid arthritis. **A. fungosa**, tuberculous disease of the joints; white swelling. **A., Gouty**, that due to gout. **A. pauperum.** Synonym of *Rheumatoid Arthritis.* **A., Proliferating.** See *A. deformans.* **A., Rheumatoid.** *Chronic rheumatoid arthritis; Osteo-arthritis; Rheumatic gout; Nodular rheumatism; Arthritis deformans;* a chronic joint-affection characterized by inflammatory overgrowth of the articular cartilages and synovial membranes, with destruction of those parts of the cartilages subject to intraarticular pressure; there is progressive deformity. The nature of the disease is unknown; by some it is considered a trophic disorder consequent upon spinal changes. It occurs in the young, in whom it is often acute, and in the old, in whom it is of a more mild form. **A., Urethral**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. uritica**, arthritis due to gout.

Arthritism (*ar′-thrit-izm*) [ἄρθρον, a joint]. Gout or the gouty diathesis.

Arthrobacterium (*ar-thro-bak-te′-ri-um*). A bacterium forming arthrospores.

Arthroclasia (*ar-thro-kla′-se-ah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; κλάειν, to break]. The breaking down of ankyloses in order to produce free movement of a joint.

Arthrodesis (*ar-throd′-es-is*) [ἄρθρον, joint; δέσις, a binding]. Fixation of paralyzed joints.

Arthrodia (*ar-thro′-de-ah*) [ἀρθρωδία, a kind of articulation]. A form of joint admitting of a gliding movement.

Arthrodynia (*ar-thro-din′-e-ah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ὀδύνη, pain]. See *Arthralgia.*

Arthrography (*ar-throg′-ra-fe*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; γράφειν, to write]. A description of the joints.

Arthrogryposis (*ar-thro-grip-o′-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; γρυπός, curved]. 1. Persistent contracture of a joint. 2. Tetany or tetanilla.

Arthroneuralgia (*ar-thro-nu-ral′-ge-ah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; νεῦρον, nerve; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in a joint.

Arthropathy (*ar-throp′-a-the*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; πάθος, disease]. 1. Any joint-disease. 2. A peculiar trophic disease of the joints, sometimes occurring in locomotor ataxia and syringomyelia; rarely in general paralysis of the insane, and in disseminated sclerosis. It is also known as Charcot's joint.

Arthrophyma (*ar-thro-fi′-ma*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; φῦμα, a swelling]. Swelling of a joint.

Arthroplasty (*ar′-thro-plas-te*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; πλάσσειν, to form]. The making of an artificial joint.

Arthropodous (*ar-throp′-o-dus*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; πούς, a foot]. In biology, having jointed legs.

Arthropyosis (*ar-thro-pi-o′-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; πύωσις, suppuration]. Pus-formation in a joint.

Arthrosis (*ar-thro′-sis*) [ἀρθρόειν, to fasten by a joint]. Articulation or jointing.

Arthrospore (*ar′-thro-spōr*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; σπόρος, a seed]. A permanent form assumed by some bacteria, chiefly the cocci. It is analogous to a spore.

Arthrotomy (*ar-throt′-o-me*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of a joint.

Artiad (*ar′-te-ad*) [ἄρτιος, even]. In chemistry, a term used to designate atoms having an even quantivalence, as oxygen, which is bivalent.

Articular (*ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*articularis*, of the joints]. Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Articulate (*ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*articulare*, to divide in joints]. Divided into joints, distinct. **A. Speech,** the communication of ideas by spoken words.

Articulation (*ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*articulus*, a joint]. 1. A joint; a connection between two or more bones, whether allowing movement between them or not. The articulations are divided into: (1) *Synarthroses*, immovable, subdivided into *schindyleses*, or grooved joints, *gomphoses*, in sockets, as the teeth, and *suturæ*, as in the bones of the skull; (2) *Diarthroses*, or movable joints, subdivided into the *arthrodia*, or gliding joints, the *ginglymus*, or hinge-like, the *enarthroses*, or ball-and-socket joints; (3) *Amphiarthroses*, or those of a mixed type. 2. The enunciation of spoken speech.

Articulo mortis, In (*ar-tik'-u-lo-mor'-tis*) [L.]. At the moment of death. In the act of dying.

Artifact (*ar'-te-fakt*) [*arte*, by art; *factum*, made]. See *Artefact.*

Artificial (*ar-te-fish'-al*) [*artificialis*]. Made or imitated by art. **A. Anus,** an opening in the abdomen or loin to give exit to the feces. **A. Eye,** a film of glass, celluloid, rubber, etc., made in imitation of the front part of the globe of the eye and worn in the socket or over a blind eye for cosmetic reasons. **A. Feeding,** the feeding of an infant by other means than mother's milk. Various mixtures and foods are to be had, such as *Meigs's*, *Rotch's*, *Biedert's Mixtures*, etc. See *Table at end of this article.* **A. Leech.** See *Leech.* **A. Palate,** a mechanical contrivance for supplying the loss of the whole or a portion of the hard or soft palate, or both. **A. Pupil,** removal of a piece of the iris (*iridectomy*, *iridodialysis*, etc.), to allow the light to pass through the opening. **A. Respiration,** the aeration of the blood by artificial means. A method of inducing the normal function of respiration when from any cause it is temporarily in abeyance, as in asphyxia neonatorum, drowning, etc. *Bain's Method:* a modification of Sylvester's method, the axilla itself being seized so that the traction is made directly upon the pectoral muscles. *Byrd's (H. L.) Method:* the physician's hands are placed under the middle portion of the child's back with their ulnar borders in contact and at right angles to the spine. With the thumbs extended, the two extremities of the trunk are carried forward by gentle but firm pressure, so that they form an angle of 45 degrees with each other in the diaphragmatic region. Then the angle is reversed by carrying backward the shoulders and the nates. *Dew's Method:* the infant is grasped in the left hand, allowing the neck to rest between the thumb and forefinger, the head falling far over backward. The upper portion of the back and scapulæ rest in the palm of the hand, the other three fingers being inserted in the axilla of the babe's left arm, raising it upward and outward. The right hand grasps the babe's knees, and the lower portion of the body is depressed to favor inspiration. The movement is reversed to favor expiration, the head, shoulders, and chest being brought forward and the thighs pressed upon the abdomen. *Forest's Method:* the child is placed on its face and quick, firm pressure is made on the back; then it is placed in a pail of hot water, and the hands carried upward until the child is suspended by its arms, and mouth-to-mouth insufflation is practised; the arms are then lowered and the body doubled forward; these movements are repeated at the rate of 40 per minute. *Hall's Method:* by turning the body alternately upon the side or face to compress the chest, and then upon the back to allow the lungs to expand. *Howard's Method:* by pressure upon the lower ribs every few seconds. *Pacini's Method:* for resuscitating asphyxiated infants. The child lying on its back, the operator stands at its head, and grasps the axillæ, pulling the shoulders forward and upward to compress the thorax, and allowing them to fall in order to expand the chest. *Satterthwaite's Method:* pressure upon the abdomen alternating with relaxation to allow descent of the diaphragm. *Schræder's Method:* the babe while in a bath is supported by the operator on the back, its head, arms, and pelvis being allowed to fall backward; a forceful expiration is then effected by bending up the babe over its belly, thereby compressing the thorax. *Schultze's Method:* the child is seized from behind with both hands, by the shoulders, in such a way that the right index finger of the operator is in the right axilla of the child from behind forward, and the left index finger in the left axilla, the thumbs hanging loosely over the clavicles. The other three fingers hang diagonally downward along the back of the thorax. The operator stands with his feet apart and holds the child as above, practically hanging on the index fingers in the first position, with the feet downward, the whole weight resting on the index fingers in the axillæ, the head being supported by the ulnar borders of the hands. This is the first inspiratory position. At once the operator swings the child gently forward and upward. When the operator's hands are somewhat above the horizontal the child is moved gently, so that the lower end of the body falls for

ward toward its head. The body is not flung over, but moved gently until the lower end rests on the chest. In this position the chest and upper end of the abdomen are compressed tightly. The child's thorax rests on the tips of the thumbs of the operator. As a result of this forcible expiration the fluids usually pour out of the nose and mouth of the infant. The child is allowed to rest in this position (the first expiratory position) about one or two seconds. The operator gradually lowers his arms, the child's body bends back, and he again holds the infant hanging on his index fingers with its feet downward; this is the second inspiratory position. These movements are repeated 15 to 20 times in the minute. *Sylvester's Method* consists chiefly of movements of the arms. This method is valueless in asphyxia neonatorum, owing to non-development of the pectoral muscles.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

TABLE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

AGE.	INTERVAL.	NUMBER OF FEEDINGS IN 24 HOURS.	AMOUNT OF FOOD AT EACH FEEDING.	TOTAL AMOUNT IN 24 HOURS.
1st week, . . .	2 hours.	10	1 oz.	10ozs.
2d to 4th week, .	2 "	9	1½ ozs.	13½ "
2d to 3d month,	3 "	6	3 "	18 "
3d to 4th month,	3 "	6	4 "	24 "
4th to 5th month,	3 "	6	4-4½ "	24-27 "
6th month, . .	3 "	6	5 "	30 "
8th month, . . .	3 "	6	6 "	36 "
10th month, . .	3 "	5	8 "	40 "

Aryepiglottic (*ar-e-ep-e-glot'-ik*). Same as *Arytenoepiglottic*.

Arytenoepiglottic (*ar-i-ten-o-ep-e-glot'-ik*) [ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; εἶδος, likeness; ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, glottis]. Relating to an arytenoid cartilage and to the epiglottis; as the arytenoepiglottic fold (or folds), consisting of a fold of mucous membrane that extends from each arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis.

Arytenoid (*ar-i'-te-noid*) [ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling the mouth of a pitcher. **A. Cartilages**, two cartilages of the larynx regulating, by the means of the attached muscles, the tension of the vocal bands. **A. Glands**, muciparous glands found in large numbers along the posterior margin of the arytenoepiglottic fold in front of the arytenoid cartilages. **A. Muscle**, a muscle arising from the posterior surface of one arytenoid cartilage and inserted into the corresponding parts of the other. It is composed of three planes of fibers, two oblique and one transverse. It draws the arytenoid cartilages together.

Arythmia (*ar-ith'-me-ah*). See *Arrhythmia*.

Arythmic (*ar-ith'-mik*). See *Arrhythmic*.

Asafetida, Asafœtida (*as-a-fet'-id-ah*) [*asa*, gum; *fœtida*, stinking]. A resinous gum obtained from the root of *Ferula narthex* and *F. scordosoma*. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and forms an emulsion with water. Its properties are due to *allyl sulphid*, $C_6H_{10}S$. It is a powerful antispasmodic, stimulant, and expectorant, and is used in hysteria and bronchial affections. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A., Tinct.**, strength 20 per cent. Dose ʒ ss–ij (2.0–8.0). **A., Emplastrum**, asafetida 35, lead plaster 35, galbanum 15, yellow wax 15, alcohol 120 parts. **A., Emulsum**, a 4 per cent. emulsion. Dose ℥ ss–℥ ij (16.0–64.0). **A., Enema** (B. P.), asafetida and distilled water. **A. et Magnesiæ, Mist.**, Dewees's carminative, magnesium carb. 5, tinct. asafœtidæ 7, tinct. opii 1, sugar 10, distilled water sufficient to make 100 parts. Dose ʒ ss–℥ ss (2.0–16.0). **A., Pilulæ**, contain each gr. iij (0.19) of asafetida and gr. j (0.065) of soap. Dose j–iv. **A. et Aloes, Pil.**, have gr. 1⅓ (0.087) of each ingredient. **A., Pil., Comp.** (B. P.). Pil. galbani comp. It consists of asafetida, galbanum, myrrh, and treacle. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3).

Asaphia (*as-a'-fe-ah*) [ἀσάφεια, indistinctness]. Indistinctness of utterance, especially that due to cleft palate.

Asaprol (*as'-ap-rol*), $Ca(OH.C_{10}H_6SO_3)_2$,-3Aq. Calcium-β-naphthol-α-mono-sulphonate, a substance readily soluble in water and alcohol, and recommended in asthma, tonsillitis, and acute articular rheumatism, in doses of from 15 to 60 grains (1.0–4.0).

Asarol (*as'-ar-ōl*) [ἄσαρον, asarabacca; *oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A camphor-like body derived from asarum.

Asarum (*as'-ar-um*) [ἄσαρον, asarabacca]. A genus of aristolochiaceous plants. **A. canadense**, called wild ginger, Canada snake-root, with other N. American species, is used chiefly in domestic practice. *A. canadense* is a fragrant, aromatic stimulant. Dose of fld. ext. ♏ xv-ʒ ss (1.0–2.0). **A. europæum** has diaphoretic, emetic, purgative, and diuretic qualities, but is now little used except in veterinary practice.

Ascariasis (*as-kar-i'-as-is*) [ἀσκαρις, a species of intestinal worm]. The symptoms produced by the presence of ascarides in the gastro-intestinal canal.

Ascaricide (*as-kar′-is-īd*) [*ἀσκαρις*, a species of intestinal worm; *cædere*, to kill]. A medicine that kills ascarides.

Ascaris (*as′-kar-is*) [*ἀσκαρις*, a species of intestinal worm: *pl.*, *Ascarides*]. A genus of parasitic worms inhabiting the intestines of most animals. **A. lumbricis** is found in the ox, hog, and man. It inhabits the small intestine, especially of children. **A. mystax**, the round-worm of the cat, and **A. alata** have rarely been found in man. **A. vermicularis**, a synonym of *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Ascending (*as-end′-ing*) [*ascendere*, to rise]. Taking an upward course; rising (as parts of the aorta and colon, and as one of the venæ cavæ). **A. Current**, in electricity, one going from the periphery to a nerve-center. **A. Degeneration**, a degeneration of the nerve-fibers extending from the periphery to the center, or, in the spinal cord, from below upward toward the brain. **A. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis*. **A. Tracts**, the centripetal tracts of the spinal cord, carrying afferent impulses.

Ascherson's Vesicles. The peculiar small globules formed when oil and an albuminous fluid are agitated together, and formerly thought to be cells.

Ascia (*a′-se-ah* or *as′-ke-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σκία*, shadow]. *Fascia spiralis; dolabra currens;* a spiral bandage applied without reverses, each turn of which overlaps the preceding for about a third of its width. *Dolabra repens*, is the same as the preceding, in which, however, the spirals are formed more obliquely, and do not overlap each other, but are separated by a greater or less interval.

Ascites (*as-i′-tēz*) [*ἀσκίτης*, a kind of dropsy; from *ἀσκός*, a bag]. An abnormal collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the peritoneum. It is either local in origin or a part of a general dropsy. The ascitic fluid is usually clear, yellow, and coagulates on standing. It may be turbid, blood-stained, and contain lymph-particles or shreds. There is a uniform enlargement of the abdomen, fluctuation, percussion-dulness. Its usual cause is cirrhosis of the liver. **A. adiposus**, ascites characterized by a fluid milky appearance due to the presence in it of numerous cells that have undergone fatty degeneration and solution. It is seen in certain cases of carcinoma, tuberculosis, and other chronic inflammations of the peritoneum. **A. chylosus**, the presence of chyle in the peritoneal cavity. It follows rupture of a chyle duct.

Ascitic (*as-it′-ik*) [*ἀσκίτης*, a kind of dropsy]. Pertaining to or affected with ascites.

Asclepiadin (*as-kle-pi′-ad-in*) [*ἀσκληπιός*]. A bitter glucosid obtainable from various species of *Asclepias*. It is poisonous, and has emetic, purgative, and sudorific properties. Unof.

Asclepias (*as-kle′-pe-as*) [*ἀσκληπιός*]. Pleurisy Root. The root of *Asclepias tuberosa*. A popular remedy in the Southern States for pleurisy. It is diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic. The infusion recommended has a strength of ℥j of the powdered root to ℥xxxij of water. Dose, a teacupful every three or four hours. Also, **A. curassavica**, blood flower, an herb common to tropical America; astringent, styptic, and anthelmintic against the tape-worm. **A., Ext. fld.** Dose ♏xx–f℥j (1.3–4.0).

Asclepin (*as-kle′-pin*) [*ἀσκληπιός*]. 1. A poisonous principle obtainable from asclepiadin by the separation of glucose from the latter. 2. The precipitate from a tincture of *Asclepias tuberosa;* alterative, evacuant, tonic, sedative. Dose grs. ij–iv (0.13–0.27). Unof.

Ascococcus (*as-ko-kok′-us*) [*ἀσκός*, a leather bag; *κόκκος*, a kernel]. A genus of the family of Schizomycetes. The ascococci are microorganisms made up of round or ovoid cells united in massive colonies, and surrounded by tough, thick, gelatinous envelops. **A. billrothii**, found in putrefied meat; its natural habitat is the air; it is probably not pathogenic.

Ascospore (*as′-ko-spōr*) [*ἀσκός*, a bag; *σπόρος*, seed]. A spore produced by or in an ascus.

Ascus (*as′-kus*) [*ἀσκός*, a bag or bladder]. The characteristic spore case of some fungi and lichens, usually consisting of a single terminal cell containing eight spores.

Asemasia (*as-em-a′-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σημασία*, a signaling]. Absence of the power to communicate either by signs or language.

Asepsin (*ah-sep′-sin*). See *Antisepsin*.

Asepsis (*ah-sep′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σῆψις*, putrefaction]. Absence of pathogenic microorganisms.

Aseptic (*ah-sep′-tik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σῆψις*, putrefaction]. Free from pathogenic bacteria, as aseptic wounds. **A. Surgery**, the mode of surgical practice in which everything that is used as well as the wound is in a germ-free condition.

Asepticism (*ah-sep′-tis-izm*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σηπτός*, septic]. The doctrine or principles of aseptic surgery.

Asepticize (*ah-sep′-tis-īz*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σηπτός*, septic]. To render aseptic.

Aseptin (*ah-sep′-tin*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σηπτός*, septic]. A secret preparation containing boric acid, used for preserving articles of food.

Aseptol (*ah-sep′-tol*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σηπτός*, septic], $C_6H_6SO_4$. Sulphocarbolic acid; sozolic acid. A reddish liquid, with an odor of carbolic acid, recommended as a disinfectant and antiseptic. It is used externally (1–10 per cent. solution), and internally in about the same dose as carbolic acid.

Asexual (*ah-seks′-u-al*) [*ἀ* priv.; *sexus*, sex]. Without sex; non-sexual.

Ash (*ash*) [ME., *asch*]. 1. The incombustible mineral residue that remains when a substance is incinerated. 2. See *Fraxinus*. **A. Manna.** See *Fraxinus*. **A., Prickly.** See *Xanthoxylum*.

Asialia (*as-e-a′-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; σίαλον, spittle]. Defect or failure of the secretion of saliva.

Asiatic (*a-ze-at′-ik*) [Asia]. Pertaining or belonging to Asia. **A. Cholera.** See *Cholera*. **A. Pill,** a pill composed of arsenous acid, black pepper, powdered licorice, and mucilage.

Asitia (*ah-sit′-e-ah*) [ἀ priv.; σῖτος, food]. The want of food. Also a loathing for food.

Asomata (*ah-so′-mat-ah*) [ἀ priv.; σῶμα, body]. A species of omphalositic monster characterized by an absence of the trunk. The head is never well-formed, and the vessels run from it to the placenta in the membranes. Beneath the head is a sac in which rudiments of body-organs may be found. This is the rarest form of omphalosites.

Aspalasoma (*as-pal-as-o′-mah*) [ἀσπάλαξ, mole; σῶμα, body]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species celosoma, in which there is a lateral or median eventration occupying principally the lower portion of the abdomen, with the urinary apparatus, the genital apparatus, and the rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices.

Asparagin (*as-par′-ag-in*) [ἀσπάραγος, asparagus], $C_4H_8N_2O_3.H_2O_3$. An alkaloid found in the seeds of many plants, in asparagus, beet root, peas, and beans. It forms shining, four-sided, rhombic prisms, readily soluble in hot water, but not in alcohol or ether. It is an amid of aspartic acid, and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is diuretic. The hydrargyrate of asparagin has been used as an antisyphilitic, in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) hypodermically.

Asparaginic Acid, $C_4H_7NC_4$. A dibasic acid, a decomposition-product of asparagin and also of proteids and gelatin.

Asparagus (*as-par′-ag-us*) [ἀσπάραγος, asparagus]. The green root of *Asparagus officinalis*, a mild diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Aspartic Acid (*as-par′-tik*). See *Acid*.

Aspergillus (*as-per-jil′-us*) [*aspergere*, to scatter]. A genus of fungi. **A. auricularis,** a fungus found in the wax of the ear. **A. fumigatus,** found in the ear, nose, and lungs. **A. glaucus,** the bluish mold found upon dried fruit. **A. mucoroides,** a species found in tuberculous or gangrenous lung-tissue.

Aspergillusmycosis (*as-per-jil′-us-mi-ko′-sis*). See *Otomycosis*.

Aspermatic (*ah-sper-mat′-ik*) [ἀ priv.; σπέρμα, seed]. Affected with or relating to aspermatism.

Aspermatism (*ah-sper′-mat-izm*) [ἀ priv.; σπέρμα, seed]. Defective secretion of semen or lack of formation of spermatozoa.

Aspermous (*ah-sper′-mus*) [ἀ priv.; σπέρμα, seed]. Without seed.

Aspersion (*as-per′-zhun*) [*aspersio, aspergere*, to sprinkle]. Treatment of disease by sprinkling the body or the affected part with a medicinal agent.

Asphyctic, or **Asphyctous** (*as-fik′-tik, as-fik′-tus*) [ἀ priv.; σφύξις, the pulse]. Affected with asphyxia.

Asphyxia (*as-fiks′-e-ah*) [ἀ priv.; σφίξις, the pulse]. Suffocation; the suspension of vital phenomena resulting when the lungs are deprived of oxygen. The excess of carbon dioxid in the blood at first stimulates, then paralyzes the respiratory center of the medulla. Artificial respiration is therefore required in cases of asphyxia. **A., Local,** that stage of Raynaud's disease in which the affected parts are dusky red from intense congestion. **A. neonatorum,** the asphyxia of the new-born from any cause.

Asphyxiant (*as-fiks′-e-ant*) [ἀσφυκτος, pulseless]. 1. Producing asphyxia. 2. An agent capable of producing asphyxia.

Asphyxiate (*as-fiks′-e-āt*) [ἀ priv.; σφίξειν, to pulsate]. To produce or cause asphyxia.

Aspidium (*as-pid′-e-um*) [L.: *gen. Aspidii*]. 1. A genus of ferns, known as shield ferns. 2. The rhizome of *Dryopteris filix mas* and of *D. marginalis*, or male fern. Its properties are due to a resin containing filicilic acid. It is valuable chiefly against tape-worm. Dose ʒ ss–ʒ ss (2.0–16.0). **A., Oleoresina,** an ethereal extract. Dose ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0). **Extractum Filicis Liquidum** (B. P.). Dose ♏ xv–ʒ j (1.0–4.0).

Aspidosamin (*as-pid-os′-am-in*). $C_{27}H_{28}N_2O_2$. A basic principle, from quebracho bark. It is emetic. Unof.

Aspidosperma (*as-pid-o-sper′-mah*) [ἀσπίς, a shield; σπέρμα, a seed]. A genus of apocynaceous trees, of which the *Quebracho* is the most important.

Aspidospermin (*as-pid-o-sper′-min*) [ἀσπίς, shield; σπέρμα, seed], $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid extracted from Quebracho. (*Aspidosperma quebracho*). It has the general effects of quebracho. Unof.

Aspiration (*as-pir-a′-shun*) [*ad*, to; *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The act of sucking up or sucking in; inspiration, imbibition. 2. The act of using the aspirator. 3. A method of withdrawing the fluids and gases from a cavity. **A. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia*.

Aspirator (*as′-pir-a-tor*) [*ad*, to; *spirare*, to breathe]. An apparatus for withdrawing liquids from cavities by means of suction.

Asporogenic (*ah-spōr-o-jen′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σπόρος*, seed; *γενής*, producing]. Not reproducing by means of spores; not producing spores.

Assault (*as-awlt′*) [*assalire*, to assail]. An attack. **A., Criminal,** in medical jurisprudence, the touching or attempting to touch, on the part of a male, any of the sexual organs (the breasts included) of a female against her will, even though they be covered by clothing.

Assideration (*as-id-er-a′-shun*) [*ad*, intensive; *sideratio*, an evil influence]. In forensic medicine, infanticide by immersing in ice-water.

Assimilable (*as-im′-il-a-bl*) [*assimulare*, to make like]. Capable of being assimilated; nutritious.

Assimilation (*as-im-il-a′-shun*) [*assimulare*, to make like]. The process of transforming food into such a nutrient condition that it is taken up by the circulatory system, to form an integral part of the economy; synthetic or constructive metabolism; anabolism. **A., Mental,** the mental reception of impressions and their assignment by the consciousness to their proper place. **A., Primary,** that concerned in the conversion of food into chyle and blood. **A., Secondary,** that relating to the formation of the organized tissues of the body.

Associated (*as-o′-se-a-ted*) [*associatus*, united]. Joined. **A. Movements,** coincident or consensual movements of other muscles than the leading one, and which by habit or unity of purpose are involuntarily connected with its action. Both eyeballs move alike in reading, though one be a blind eye. Movement of the normal arm will sometimes produce slight motion of the opposite paralyzed arm. Uniformity of innervation is usually the cause of these movements. **A. Paralysis, A. Spasm,** a common paralysis, or spasm, of associated muscles.

Assurin (*as′-u-rin*), $C_{46}H_{94}N_2P_2O_9$. A name given by Thudichum to a complex substance occurring in brain-tissue.

Astasia (*as-ta′-se-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *στάσις*, standing]. Motor incoordination for standing. **A.-Abasia,** a symptom consisting in inability to stand or walk in a normal manner. The person affected seems to collapse when attempting to walk.

Asteatosis (*as-te-at-o′-sis*) [*ἀ* priv.; *στέαρ*, tallow; *ώδης*, fulness]. 1. A deficiency or absence of the sebaceous secretion. 2. Any skin disease (as xeroderma) characterized by scantiness or lack of the sebaceous secretion. **A. cutis,** a condition of diminished sebaceous secretion, as the result of which the skin becomes dry, scaly, and often fissured.

Aster (*as′-ter*) [*aster*, a star]. The stellate form assumed by the mitome of the nucleus when undergoing karyokinesis.

Asterion (*as-te′-re-on*) [*ἀστήρ*, star]. A point on the skull corresponding to the junction of the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

Asternal (*ah-ster′-nal*) [*ἀ* priv.; *στέρνον*, the breast-bone]. Not connected with the sternum. **A. Ribs,** the five lower pairs, because not joined directly to the sternum.

Asternia (*ah-ster′-ne-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *στέρνον*, the breast-bone]. Absence of the sternum.

Asteroid (*as′-ter-oid*) [*ἀστήρ*, a star; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Shaped like a star.

Asthenia (*as-then-i′-ah, as-the′-ne-ah*) [*ἀσθένεια*; *ἀ* priv.; *σθένος*, strength]. Absence of strength; adynamia.

Asthenic (*as-then′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σθένος*, strength]. Characterized by asthenia.

Asthenometer (*as-then-om′-et-er*) [*ἀσθένεια*, want of strength; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for detecting and measuring asthenia; especially, a device for measuring muscular asthenopia.

Asthenopia (*as-then-o′-pe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σθένος*, strength; *ὤψ*, eye]. Weakness of the ocular muscles or of visual power, due to errors of refraction, heterophoria, over-use, anemia, etc. **A., Accommodative,** due to hyperopia, astigmatism, or a combination of the two, producing strain of the ciliary muscle. **A., Muscular,** due to weakness, incoordination (heterophoria), or strain of the external ocular muscles. **A., Retinal,** or **Nervous,** a rare variety, caused by retinal hyperesthesia, anesthesia, or other abnormality, or by general nervous affections.

Asthenopic (*as-then-op′-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *σθένος*, strength; *ὤψ*, eye]. Characterized by asthenopia.

Asthma (*az′-mah*) [*ἄσθμα*, panting]. A paroxysmal affection of the bronchial tubes characterized by dyspnea, cough, and a feeling of constriction and suffocation. The disease is probably a neurosis, and is due to hyperemia and swelling of the bronchial mucous membrane, with a peculiar secretion of a mucin-like substance. The attacks may be caused by direct irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane or by indirect or reflex irritation, as from the nose, the stomach, the uterus. When dependent upon disease of the heart, the kidneys, stomach, thymus, etc., it has been designated, *cardiac*, *renal*, *peptic*, *thymic*, etc. **A., Bronchial.** See *Asthma*. **A., Cardiac,** paroxymal dyspnea due to heart-disease. **A. convulsivum.** Synonym of *Bronchial Asthma*. **A. Crystals,** acicular crystals (Charcot-Leyden crystals) contained in the sputum of asthmatic patients. They are generally associated with eosinophile cells. **A. dyspepticum,** is due to nervous reflexes

through the vagus. **A., Grinders'.** Same as *Fibroid Phthisis.* **A., Hay.** See *Hay Fever.* **A., Heberden's,** angina pectoris. **A., Kopp's,** spasm of the glottis. **A., Marine.** See *Beriberi.* **A., Miller's.** See *Laryngismus stridulus.* **A., Miner's.** See *Anthracosis.* **A. nervosum.** Synonym of *Bronchial Asthma.* **A., Renal,** a paroxymal dyspnea sometimes occurring in the course of Bright's disease. **A., Spasmodic.** See *Asthma.* **A., Thymic.** Synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Asthmatic (*az-mat'-ik*) [ἆσθμα, panting]. Relating to or affected with asthma.

Astigmatic (*as-tig-mat'-ik*) [ἀ priv.; στίγμα, a point]. Pertaining to or affected with astigmatism.

Astigmatism (*as-tig'-mat-izm*) [ἀ priv.; στίγμα, a point, because rays of light from a point are never brought to a point by the refractive media of the eye]. That condition of the eye in which rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina. It is usually due to inequality of curvature of the different meridians of the cornea (**corneal A.**), but may be caused by imperfections of the lens (**lenticular A.**), unequal contraction of the ciliary muscle, or may perhaps be due to retinal imperfection. It may be **acquired** or **congenital**, and may complicate hypermetropia or myopia, producing either **simple hypermetropic A.**, in which one principal meridian is emmetropic, the other hypermetropic; or **compound hypermetropic A.**, in which both meridians are hypermetropic, but one more so than the other. Complicating myopia, we may in the same way have **simple myopic** or **compound myopic A.** In **mixed A.**, one principal meridian is myopic, the other hypermetropic. **Regular A.** is when the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other. **Irregular A.**, when different parts of a meridian have different refracting powers.

Astigmatometer (*as-tig-mat-om'-et-er*) [ἀ priv.; στίγμα, a point; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of astigmatism.

Astigmometer (*as-tig-mom'-et-er*). See *Astigmatometer.*

Astigmometry (*as-tig-mom'-et-re*) [ἀ priv.; στίγμα, a point; μέτρον, a measure]. The measurement of astigmatism.

Astragalectomy (*as-trag-al-ek'-to-me*) [ἀστράγαλος, astragalus; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the astragalus.

Astragaloscaphoid (*as-trag-al-o-skaf'-oid*) [ἀστράγαλος, astragalus; σκαφοειδής, like a boat]. Relating to the astragalus and the scaphoid bone.

Astragalus (*as-trag'-al-us*) [ἀστράγαλος, a dice; the analogous bones of the sheep were used by the ancients as dice]. 1. The anklebone, upon which the tibia rests. 2. A genus of leguminous plants from some varieties of which gum tragacanth is derived. **A. mollissimus,** Loco Plant. The active principle of this plant has mydriatic properties. Unof.

Astrapaphobia (*as-trap-af-o'-be-ah*) [ἀστραπή, lightning; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of lightning.

Astrokinetic (*as-tro-kin-et'-ik*) [ἄστρον, a star; κινεῖν, to move]. Applied to the phenomena of motion as exhibited by the centrosomes of cells.

Astrostatic (*as-tro-stat'-ik*) [ἄστρον, a star; ἱστασθαι, to stand]. Applied to the resting condition of the centrosomes of cells.

Asylum (*as-i'-lum*) [*asylum*, a place of refuge]. An institution for the support, safekeeping, cure, or education of those incapable of caring for themselves, such as the insane, the blind, etc. **A. Ear.** See *Hematoma auris.*

Asymbolia (*ah-sim-bo'-le-ah*) [ἀ priv.; σύμβολον, symbol]. The loss of all power of communication, even by signs or symbols.

Asymmetry (*ah-sim'-et-re*) [ἀ priv.; συμμετρία, symmetry]. 1. Unlikeness of corresponding organs or parts of opposite sides of the body that are normally of the same size, etc., *e. g.*, asymmetry of the two halves of the skull or brain. 2. The linking of carbon atoms to four different groups; the combination of carbon atoms with different atoms or atomic groups.

Asynergy (*ah-sin'-er-je*) [ἀ priv.; συνεργία, cooperation]. Faulty coordination of the different organs or muscles normally acting in unison.

Asynesia (*as-in-e'-ze-ah*) [ἀσυνεσία, stupidity]. Stupidity; loss or disorder of mental power.

Asynodia (*ah-sin-o'-de-ah*) [ἀ priv.; συνοδία, a traveling together]. Impotence.

Asystole (*ah-sis'-to-le*) [ἀ priv.; συστολή, a shortening]. Imperfect contraction of the ventricles of the heart.

Asystolic (*ah-sis-tol'-ik*) [ἀ priv.; συστολή, a shortening]. Characterized by asystole.

Atactic (*at-ak'-tic*) [ἄτακτος, irregular]. Irregular, incoordinate. Pertaining to muscular incoordination, especially in aphasia.

Atavic (*at'-av-ik*) [*atavus*, a forefather]. Relating to or characterized by atavism.

Atavism (*at'-av-izm*) [*atavus*, a forefather]. A variety of heredity characterized by the reappearance of a peculiarity in an individual whose more or less remote progenitors possessed the same peculiarity but whose immediate ancestors did not present it.

Atavistic (*at-av-is'-tik*). Same as *Atavic.*

Ataxia (*at-aks'-e-ah*) [ἀταξία, want of order]. Incoordination of muscular action. **A.,**

Cerebellar, A., Cerebral, A., Spinal, that due to disease of the cerebellum, of the brain, or of the spinal cord. **A., Briquet's,** an hysteric state marked by loss of sensation in the skin and in the leg-muscles. **A. cordis.** See *Delirium cordis.* **A. Family.** See *A., Hereditary.* **A., Hereditary.** See *Friedreich's Disease.* **A., Locomotor,** a synonym of tabes dorsalis, or posterior spinal sclerosis, a disease of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, characterized by static and motor ataxia, by fulgurant pains, girdle-sensation, the Robertson pupil, disturbances of sensation and of the sphincters, and the loss of the patellar reflex. **A., Motor,** inability to coordinate the muscles in walking. **A., Static,** the failure of muscular coordination in standing still, or in fixed positions of the limbs. **A., Thermal,** peculiar large and irregular fluctuations of the body-temperature, due to a condition of incoordination, or a disordered or weakened thermotaxic mechanism. This may give rise to the so-called *paradoxic* or *hysteric temperatures*, rising occasionally to 108° or 110° F., without grave or permanent injury. **A., Vasomotor.** See *Vasomotor Ataxia.*

Ataxic (*at-aks'-ic*) [*ἀταξία*, want of order]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with ataxia. 2. A person affected with ataxia. **A. Aphasia.** See *Aphasia.* **A. Fever.** Synonym of Typhus Fever.

Ataxophemia (*at-aks-o-fe'-me-ah*) [*ἀταξία*, want of order; *φήμι*, to speak]. Lack of coordination in speech.

Ataxy (*at-aks'-e*). See *Ataxia.*

Atelectasis (*at-el-ek'-tas-is*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *ἔκτασις*, expansion]. Imperfect expansion or collapse of the air-vesicles of the lung. It may be present at birth, or may be acquired from diseases of the bronchi or lungs.

Atelectatic (*at-el-ek-tat'-ik*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *ἔκτασις*, expansion]. Relating to or characterized by atelectasis.

Ateleocephalous (*at-el-e-o-sef'-al-us*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *κεφαλή*, head]. Having the skull or head more or less incomplete.

Atelia (*at-el-i'-ah*) [*ἀτέλεια*, imperfection]. Imperfect development. The word is compounded with others to designate the part affected, as *atelocardia*, etc., imperfect development of the heart, etc. Cf. *Asthenia.*

Atelocardia (*at-el-o-kar'-de-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *καρδία*, heart]. An imperfect or undeveloped state of the heart.

Atelochilia (*at-el-o-ki'-le-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *χεῖλος*, lip]. Defective development of a lip.

Atelochiria (*at-el-o-ki'-re-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *χείρ*, hand]. Defective development of the hand.

Ateloencephalia (*at-el-o-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, incomplete; *ἐγκέφαλον*, brain]. Incomplete development of the brain.

Ateloglossia (*at-el-o-glos'-e-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Congenital defect in the tongue.

Atelognathia (*at-el-og-na'-the-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *γνάθος*, jaw]. Imperfect development of a jaw, especially of the lower jaw.

Atelomyelia (*at-el-o-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *μυελός*, marrow]. Congenital defect of the spinal cord.

Atelopodia (*at-el-o-po'-de-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *πούς*, foot]. Defective development of the foot.

Ateloprosopia (*at-el-o-pro-so'-pe-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, incomplete; *πρόσωπον*, face]. Incomplete facial development.

Atelorrhachidia (*at-el-o-rak-id'-e-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, imperfect; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Imperfect development of the spinal column, as in spina bifida.

Atelostomia (*at-el-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*ἀτελής*, incomplete; *στόμα*, mouth]. Incomplete development of the mouth.

Atheroma (*ath-er-o'-mah*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel; *ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. A sebaceous cyst containing a cheesy material. 2. The fatty degeneration of the walls of the arteries in arteriosclerosis; by common usage, the word is also applied to the whole process of arteriosclerosis. Arterial atheroma is also termed atherosis.

Atheromasia (*ath-er-o-ma'-ze-ah*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Atheromatous degeneration; the condition of atheroma.

Atheromatous (*ath-er-o'-mat-us*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Characterized by or affected with atheroma. **A. Abscess,** is a collection of soft matter beneath the intima resulting from chronic arteritis, while an **A. Ulcer** is formed by the abscess breaking through the intima.

Atherosis (*ath-er-o'-sis*) [*ἀθήρη*, gruel]. A synonym of atheroma (second definition).

Athetoid (*ath'-et-oid*) [*ἀθητος*, unfixed]. Pertaining to or affected with athetosis. **A. Spasm,** a spasm in which the affected member performs athetoid movements.

Athetosis (*ath-et-o'-sis*) [*ἀθητος*, unfixed; changeable]. A condition most frequently occurring in children, and characterized by continual slow change of position of the fingers and toes. It is usually due to a lesion of the brain. It is also called "post-hemiplegic chorea," from its occurrence after hemiplegia. **A., Double Congenital.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.*

Athlete's Heart (*ath'-let*) [*ἀθλεῖν*, to contend with]. A slight incompetency of the aortic valves, a condition sometimes found in athletes.

Athrepsia (*ah-threps'-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τρέφειν*, to nourish]. Malnutrition.

Athymia (*ah-thi'-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *θύμος*, mind]. 1. Despondency. 2. Loss of consciousness. 3. Insanity.

Atlas (*at'-las*) [*ἄτλας*, able]. The first of the cervical vertebræ. It articulates with the occipital bone of the skull and with the axis.

Atlodymus (*at-lod'-im-us*) [*ἄτλας*, able; *δίδυμος*, double]. A monosomic dual monstrosity with two heads and a single body.

Atmograph (*at'-mo-graf*) [*ἀτμός*, breath; *γράφειν*, to record]. A form of self-registering respirometer.

Atmometer, or **Atmidometer** (*at-mom'-et-er*, or *at-mid-om'-et-er*) [*ἀτμίς*, vapor; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of water exhaled by evaporation from a given surface in a given time, in order to determine the humidity of the atmosphere.

Atmosphere (*at'-mos-fēr*) [*ἀτμός*, vapor; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere]. 1. The air; the mixture of gases, surrounding the earth, to the height of about 200 miles. 2. The pressure exerted by the earth's atmosphere at the level of the sea; it is about 15 pounds to the square inch, or 1 kilogram to the square centimeter.

Atmospheric (*at-mos-fer'-ik*) [*ἀτμός*, vapor; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere]. Pertaining to the atmosphere. **A. Moisture**, the vapor of water mingled with the atmosphere. It varies in quantity according to the temperature. **A. Tension**, the pressure of the air per square inch on the surface of a body. Normally, at the sea level, it is about 15 lbs. per square inch, or equal to that of a column of mercury about 30 in. in height. It decreases about $\frac{1}{10}$ in. or $\frac{1}{20}$ lb. per square inch for every 90 feet of altitude. Above 10,000 feet, the rarity of the atmosphere is usually noticeable in quickened breathing and pulse-rate.

Atocia (*at-o'-se-ah*) [*ἄτοκος*, barren]. Sterility of the female.

Atom (*at'-um*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The ultimate unit of an element; that part of a substance incapable of further division, or the smallest part capable of entering into the formation of a chemic compound, or uniting with another to form a molecule—which last is the smallest quantity of a substance that can exist free or uncombined.

Atomic (*at-om'-ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Pertaining to atoms. **A. Heat**, the specific heat of an atom of a chemic element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. **A. Theory**, the theory of Dalton, that all matter is composed of atoms, the weight of each atom differing for the different elements. **A. Valence, Equivalence**, or the **Atomicity** of an element, is the saturating power of its atom as compared with that of hydrogen. **A. Weight**, the weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Atomicity (*at-om-is'-i-te*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Chemic valence; quantivalence.

Atomization (*at-om-iz-a'-tion*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The mechanic process of breaking up a liquid into fine spray.

Atomizer (*at'-om-i-zer*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for transforming a liquid into a spray.

Atonic (*at-on'-ik*) [*ἀτονία*, want of tone]. Relating to or characterized by atony.

Atony (*at'-o-ne*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τόνος*, tone]. Want of power, especially of muscular power.

Atrabiliary (*at-rah-bil'-e-a-re*) [*ater*, black; *bilis*, bile]. Pertaining to black bile. **A. Capsules**, an old name for the suprarenal capsules.

Atresia (*at-re'-ze-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τρῆσις*, perforation]. Imperforation of a normal opening or canal, as of the anus, vagina, meatus auditorius, pupil, etc.

Atresic (*at-re'-zik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τρῆσις*, perforation]. Characterized by atresia.

Atrichia (*ah-trik'-e-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *θρίξ*, hair]. Absence of the hair.

Atrichosis (*ah-trik-o'-sis*) [*ἀ*, priv.; *θρίξ*, hair]. A condition characterized by absence of hair.

Atrioventricular (*a-tre-o-ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*atrium*, hall; *ventriculus*, ventricle]. Relating both to the atrium (or auricle) and to the ventricle of the heart.

Atrium (*a'-tre-um*) [*atrium*, the fore-court or hall]. 1. That part of the auricle of the heart into which the venous blood is poured. 2. The part of the tympanic cavity of the ear below the head of the malleus. **A., Infection**, the point of entrance of the bacteria in an infectious disease.

Atropa (*at'-ro-pah*) [Ἄτροπος, "she who turns not," undeviating; one of the three Fates, who cut the thread of life,—in allusion to the poisonous effects of the plant]. A genus of the natural order *Solanaceæ*. **A. belladonna**, the deadly nightshade, from which *atropin* is obtained. See *Belladonna*.

Atrophia (*at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Atrophy. Diminution in size of a part from degeneration or shrinkage of its component cells. **A. cordis**, atrophy of the heart, following senile changes, or occurring in cachectic conditions, or as a result of pressure exerted by mediastinal tumors, etc. **A. cutis**, Atrophoderma; a term applied to various changes in the skin characterized by the diminution or disappearance of certain of its elements, especially seen in advanced age. The skin becomes thin, loose, wrinkled, and discolored. **A. cutis senilis**, Senile Atrophoderma; an atrophy of the skin usually associated with general signs of senile

degeneration. **A. infantum.** Synonym of *Tabes mesenterica*. **A. mesenterica.** Synonym of *Tabes mesenterica*. **A. pilorum propria,** atrophy of the hair, either symptomatic or idiopathic in origin. **A. unguis,** atrophy of the nails.

Atrophic (*at-ro'-fik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τροφή*, nourishment]. Pertaining to, or affected with atrophy.

Atrophoderma (*at-ro-fo-der'-mah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *τροφή*, nourishment; *δέρμα*, the skin]. Atrophy of the skin.

Atrophy (*at'-ro-fe*) [*ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment]. Diminution in the size of a tissue, organ, or part, the result of degeneration of the cells or a decrease in the size of the cells. **A., Acute Yellow.** See *Icterus gravis*. **A., Brown,** a form of atrophy in which the normal pigment of the organ is retained, and in which there is also frequently the addition of new pigment. It occurs most frequently in the heart, muscles, and liver, and is caused by chronic congestion; also called pigmented atrophy. **A., Correlated,** an atrophy of certain portions of the body following the removal or destruction of other portions. Thus amputation of an arm will be followed by an atrophy of the scapula; of a leg, by atrophy of the corresponding os innominatum. **A., Cruveilhier's.** See *Diseases, Table of*. **A., Degenerative,** that due to degeneration of the cells. **A., Gray,** a degenerative change in the optic disc in which the latter assumes a grayish color. **A., Idiopathic Muscular,** muscular wasting, beginning in various groups of muscles, usually progressive in character, and dependent on primary changes in the muscles themselves. There is a strong hereditary predisposition to the disease. **A., Muscular,** atrophy affecting muscles; it may be hereditary or acquired, idiopathic, myelopathic, myopathic, neuropathic, primary, secondary, simple, or progressive. **A., Pigmentary, A., Pigmented,** a form of atrophy so called from a deposit of pigment (yellow or yellowish-brown) in the atrophied cells. **A., Progressive Muscular;** Chronic Anterior Poliomyelitis; Wasting Palsy. A chronic disease characterized by progressive wasting of individual muscles or physiologic groups of muscles, and by an associated and proportional amount of paralysis. It is due to a degeneration and atrophy of the multipolar cells in the anterior gray horns of the cord, with consecutive degeneration of the anterior nerve-roots and muscles. The right hand is usually the part first attacked, and takes on a peculiar claw-like form (*main en griffe*). The disease is most frequent in males of adult life, and follows excessive muscular exertion. **A., Progressive Unilateral Facial,** a disease characterized by progressive wasting of the skin, connective tissue, fat, bone, and more rarely the muscles of one side of the face. It is most common in females; its course is slow and generally progressive. **A., Red,** a form of atrophy due to chronic congestion, as seen in the liver in mitral and tricuspid valvular lesions. **A., Senile,** the physiologic atrophy of advanced life. It affects the lungs, the sexual and other organs. **A., Serous,** atrophy associated with an infiltration of fluid into the atrophic tissues. **A., Simple,** that due to a decrease in the size of individual cells. **A., Trophoneurotic,** that dependent upon abnormality of the nervous supply of an organ or tissue, best illustrated in muscular atrophy from disease of the anterior horns of the spinal cord.

Atropina, or Atropin (*at-ro-pi'-nah*, or *at'-ro-pin*) [Ἄτροπος, one of the Fates who cut the thread of life; *gen.*, *Atropinæ*], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A crystalline alkaloid derived from *Atropa belladonna*. The sulphate is a white powder of bitter taste and neutral reaction, and is soluble in water. Atropin is a mydriatic, antispasmodic, and anodyne; in small doses a cardiac, respiratory, and spinal stimulant, in large doses a paralyzant of the cardiac and respiratory centers, the spinal cord, motor nerves, and involuntary and voluntary muscles. It lessens all the secretions except the urine. In full doses it produces dryness of the throat, flushing of the face, dilatation of the pupils, a rise of temperature and sometimes an erythematous rash. It is extensively used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil, to paralyze accommodation, and also in various corneal, iritic, and other ocular diseases. Its therapeutic use in general medicine is also manifold; *e. g.*, in inflammatory affections and the pain of cerebral and spinal hyperemia, atonic constipation, cardiac failure, hypersecretions, especially of the sweat, to relieve local spasms, as in intestinal and biliary colic, in asthma, whooping cough, etc., and as a physiologic antagonist in opium poisoning. Dose of atropin sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0005–0.001).

Atropinize (*at'-ro-pin-iz*) [Ἄτροπος]. To bring under the influence of, or to treat with atropin.

Attar (*at'-ar*) [Arab. *itr*, perfume]. A general name for any of the volatile oils. **A. of Rose,** Oil of Rose. The volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of the Damascene rose. It comes mainly from eastern Roumelia and is generally adulterated with other volatile oils. It is used as a perfume.

Attendant (*at-ten'-dant*) [*attendere*, to attend]. A non-professional attaché of an asylum or hospital, especially of an insane asylum.

Attenuant (*at-ten'-u-ant*) [*attenuare*, to

make thin]. A medicine or agent increasing the fluidity or thinness of the blood or other secretion.

Attenuating (*at-ten′-u-a-ting*) [*attenuare*, to make thin]. Making thin.

Attenuation (*at-ten-u-a′-shun*) [*attenuare*, to make thin]. The act of making thin; a thinning, narrowing, or reduction of the strength or size of a substance, especially the weakening of the pathogenic virulence of microorganisms by successive cultivation, by exposure to light, air, heat, or other agency, or by passing through certain animals, so that they may be used as a vaccine to confer immunity from future attacks of the disease. **A., Sanderson's Method of,** the passing of the virus through the system of another animal (*e. g.*, the guinea-pig, in anthrax), so that it becomes modified in virulency.

Attic (*at′-ik*) [Ἀττικός, Attic]. Part of the tympanic cavity situated above the atrium. **A. Disease,** chronic suppurative inflammation of the attic of the tympanum.

Attitude (*at′-e-tūd*) [*aptitudo*, aptitude]. See *Posture*. **A., Crucifixion,** in hystero-epilepsy, a rigid state of the body, the arms stretched out at right angles. **A., Frozen,** a peculiar stiffness of the gait characteristic of disease of the spinal cord, especially of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. **A., Passionate,** the assumption of a dramatic or theatric expression, a position assumed by some hysteric patients.

Attollens (*at-ol′-enz*) [*attollere*, to rise up]. Raising. **A. auris,** a muscle raising the external ear.

Attraction (*at-rak′-shun*) [*attrahere*, to draw to]. The tendency of one particle of matter to approach another. Affinity. As existing between masses, it is termed *gravitation*, while *molecular attraction* or *cohesion* expresses the force aggregating molecules. **A., Chemic,** *the attraction of affinity*, relates to the attraction of atoms of one element to those of others, resulting in chemic compounds. **A., Capillary,** the force that causes liquids to rise in fine tubes or between two closely approximated surfaces, or on the sides of the containing vessel. **A., Electric,** the tendency of bodies toward each other when charged with opposite electricities. **A., Magnetic,** the influence of a magnet upon certain metallic substances, chiefly iron.

Attrahens (*at′-rah-enz*) [*attrahens*, drawing]. Drawing forward, as **Attrahens aurem,** a muscle drawing the ear forward and upward.

Attrition (*at-rish′-un*) [*atterere*, to rub against]. Rubbing or friction.

Atypic (*ah-tip′-ik*) [ἀ priv.; τύπος, a type]. Irregular; not conformable to the type. **A. Fever,** an intermittent fever with irregularity of the paroxysm.

Atypical (*ah-tip′-ik-al*). See *Atypic*.

Audiometer (*aw-de-om′-et-er*) [*audire*, to hear; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Audiphone (*aw′-dif-ōn*) [*audire*, to hear; φωνή, a sound]. An instrument for improving the power of hearing by conveying sounds through the bones of the head to the labyrinth.

Audition (*aw-dish′-un*) [*audire*, to hear]. The act of hearing. **A. colorée,** color-hearing, a peculiar association between the auditory and optic nerves, by which a certain sound or musical note will give rise to a subjective sensation of color, the same note in the same person being always associated with the same color.

Auditory (*aw′-dit-o-re*) [*audire*, to hear]. Pertaining to the act or the organs of hearing. **A. After-Sensations,** the sensations of sounds continuing or occurring after the cessation of the stimulus. **A. Amnesia.** See *Mind-deafness*. **A. Area,** the cerebral center for hearing, probably located in the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **A. Aura,** an auditory sensation preceding an attack of epilepsy. **A. Center,** same as *A. Area*. **A. Hairs,** the processes of the crista acustica. **A. Meatus** (external and internal), the external and internal canals or openings of the ear. **A. Nerve,** the eighth cranial nerve, supplying the internal ear; formerly the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair of cranial nerves. **A. Ossicles,** the chain of small bones of the middle ear. **A. Pit,** the depression in the epiblast on both sides of the embryonic after-brain, destined to form the labyrinth of the ear. **A. Vertigo,** dizziness due to pathologic conditions of the ear. See *Ménière's Disease*.

Auerbach's Plexus. A nerve-plexus found between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the stomach and intestines, and consisting of a network of pale nerve-fibers, at the nodal points of which minute ganglia exist.

Augnathus (*awg-na′-thus*) [αὖ, besides; γνάθος, the jaw]. A monster with two lower jaws.

Aula (*aw′-lah*) [αὐλή, a hall or open court]. The common mesal cavity of the cerebrum, it being also the anterior portion of the third ventricle.

Aura (*aw′-rah*) [αὔρα, a breath]. A breath of wind; a soft vapor. The phenomena preceding an attack of epilepsy. It may be motor, sensory, vasomotor, secretory, or psychic. It is also applied to the symptom preceding an attack of any disease or paroxysm, as the *aura hysterica*, *aura vertiginosa*, etc.

Aural (*aw′-ral*) [*auris*, the ear]. Relating

to the ear or to hearing. **A. Vertigo.** See *Ménière's Disease.*

Auramin (*aw'-ram-in*) [*aurum*, gold; *amin*]. Yellow Pyoktanin, a yellow anilin color used to some extent as an antiseptic. See *Pyoktanin.*

Aurantia (*aw-ran'-she-ah*) [*aurantium*, an orange]. An orange coal-tar dye; an ammonium salt of hexanitro-diphenylamin.

Aurantin (*aw-ran'-tin*). See *Heptane.*

Aurantium (*aw-ran'-she-um*) [L.: *gen.*, *Aurantii*]. Orange. The fruit of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium.* Both the flowers and the rind of the fruit are employed in medicine. The volatile oil from the rind is aromatic and a mild tonic, but is used mainly as a flavor. **A. amari, Ext. Fld.,** bitter orange peel, alcohol, and water. It is used as a flavor. Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **A. amari, Tinct.,** bitter orange peel 20, dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **A. corticis, Oleum,** the volatile oil expressed from the rind of the orange. Dose gtt. j–v (0.065–0.32). **A. dulcis, Tinct.,** sweet orange peel 20, dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **A., Elixir,** oil of orange 1, sugar 100, alcohol and water, q. s. ad 300. **A. florum, Aqua,** stronger orange water and distilled water, of each, one volume. **A. florum fortior, Aqua.** Water saturated with the volatile oil of fresh orange flowers. **A. florum, Oleum,** "oil of neroli," a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange flowers. Dose gtt. j–v (0.065–0.32). **A. florum, Syr.,** sugar 85, orange flower water sufficient to make 100 parts. A common flavoring agent. **A., Infus.** (B. P.). Dose ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **A., Infus. Comp.** (B. P.). Dose ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **A. Spt.,** oil of orange 5, deodorized alcohol 95. Dose according to quantity of alcohol desired. **A., Spt. Comp.,** oil of orange peel 20, oil of lemon 5, oil of coriander 2, oil of anise 5, deodorized alcohol, sufficient to make 100 parts. **A., Syr.,** sweet orange peel 5, calcium phosphate precip. 1, sugar 70, alcohol and water, each a sufficient quantity to make 100 parts. **A., Tinct.** (B. P.). Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **A. recentis, Tinct.** (B. P.), tincture of fresh orange peel. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **A., Vinum** (B. P.), contains 12 per cent. of alcohol.

Auric (*aw-rik*) [*aurum*, gold]. Pertaining to aurum or gold. **A. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Auricle (*aw'-rik-l*) [*auricula*, the ear]. 1. The expanded portion or pinna of the ear. 2. One of the upper chambers of the heart receiving the blood from the lungs (left A.) or from the general circulation (right A.).

Auricular (*aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*auricula*, the ear]. 1. Relating to the auricle of the ear. 2. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart, as *A. appendix.* 3. Relating to the auricular nerve, arteries, veins, etc. **A. Finger,** the little finger. **A. Point,** the central point of the external auricular meatus.

Auricularis (*aw-rik-u-la'-ris*) [*auricula*, the ear]. Auricular. **A. magnus,** a branch of the cervical plexus of nerves.

Auriculotemporal (*aw-rik'-u-lo-tem'-po-ral*) [*auricula*, the ear; *tempus*, the temple]. Relating to the auricle and to the temporal region. **A. Nerve,** a branch of the inferior maxillary, supplying superficial parts about the auricle and the temple.

Auriculoventricular (*aw-rik'-u-lo-ven-trik'-u-lar*) [*auricula*, the ear; *ventriculus*, the ventricle]. Relating to an auricle and a ventricle of the heart. **A. Opening,** the opening between the auricles and the ventricles of the heart.

Auripuncture (*aw'-re-punkt-chūr*) [*auris*, ear; *punctura*, puncture]. Puncture of the membrana tympani.

Auris (*aw'-ris*) [L.]. The ear.

Auriscope (*aw'-ris-kōp*) [*auris*, the ear; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for examining the ear, and especially the Eustachian passage; an otoscope.

Aurist (*aw'-rist*) [*auris*, the ear]. A specialist in diseases of the ear.

Aurum (*aw'-rum*) [L.: *gen.*, *Auri*]. Gold. Au = 196.7; quantivalence, III. A brilliant yellow metal, having a specific gravity of 19.3. It is soluble in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. **A. bromidum,** $AuBr_3$, is used in epilepsy and migraine. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.003–0.01). **A. chloridum.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ (0.0012–0.002). Gold chlorid is also used as a stain for nerve-tissue. **A. et sodii chloridum,** the double chlorid of gold and sodium. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.002–0.006). It is used as an alterative in chronic inflammations, diabetes, in the treatment of the alcohol habit, etc.

Auscult, or **Auscultate** (*aws-kult'*, *aws'-kul-tāt*) [*auscultare*, to listen to]. To perform or practise auscultation; to examine by auscultation.

Auscultation (*aws-kul-ta'-shun*) [*auscultare*, to listen to]. A method of investigation of the functions and condition of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, and other organs by the sounds they themselves give out, or that are elicited by percussion. It is called *immediate*, when the ear is directly applied to the part, and *mediate*, if practised by the aid of the stethoscope. *Obstetric auscultation* is practised in pregnancy to detect or study the fetal heart-sounds or the placental murmur. **A.-tube,** in otology, an instrument for listening to the forced passage of air through the ear of another.

Auscultatory (*aws-kul'-tat-o-re*) [*auscultare*,

to listen to]. Relating to auscultation. **A. Percussion**, the practice of listening with the stethoscope to the sounds produced by percussing a part.

Autechoscope (*aw-tek'-o-skōp*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ἦχος*, sound; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. A device for enabling a person to listen to sounds produced within his own body.

Autecious, or Autœcious (*aw-te'-shus*) [*αὐτός*, self; *οἶκος*, dwelling]. Applied to parasitic fungi that pass through all the stages of their existence in the same host.

Autochthon (*aw-tok'-thon*) [*αὐτόχθων*, sprung from the land]. An aboriginal inhabitant.

Autochthonous (*aw-tok'-thon-us*) [*αὐτόχθων*, sprung from the land]. Aboriginal; formed (as *e. g.*, a clot) in the place where it is found.

Autocinesis (*aw-to-sin-e'-sis*) [*αὐτός*, self; *κίνησις*, motion]. Motion that is voluntary.

Autocinetic (*aw-to-sin-et'-ik*) [*αὐτός*, self; *κίνησις*, motion]. Possessed of the power of spontaneous motion.

Autoclave (*aw'-to-klāv*) [*αὐτός*, self; *clavis*, a key]. 1. Self-fastening; closing itself. 2. An apparatus for sterilizing objects by steam-heat at high pressure.

Autodidact (*aw'-to-di-dakt*) [*αὐτός*, self; *διδακτός*, taught]. One who is self-taught in his profession.

Autodigestion (*aw-to-di-jes'-chun*) [*αὐτός*, self; *digere*, to digest]. Digestion of an organ by its own secretion.

Autogenesis (*au-to-jen'-es-is*) [*αὐτός*, self; *γένεσις*, production]. Spontaneous generation; self-production.

Autogenetic (*aw-to-jen-et'-ik*) [*αὐτός*, self; *γένεσις*, production]. Produced within the organism.

Autogenous (*aw-toj'-en-us*) [*αὐτός*, self; *γένεσις*, production]. Pertaining to diseases or conditions self-produced within the body and not derived from external sources; applied to poisons generated in the body by its inherent processes. **A. Hemorrhage**, hemorrhage due to causes residing within the body; not traumatic.

Autohypnotism (*aw-to-hip'-not-izm*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ὕπνος*, sleep]. Mental stupor induced by dwelling intensely upon some all-absorbing thought.

Autoinfection (*aw-to-in-fek'-shun*) [*αυτός*, self; *infection*. Infection by virus originating within the body or transferred from one part of the body to another.

Autoinoculable (*aw-to-in-ok'-u-la-bl*) [*αὐτός*, self; *inoculare*, to implant]. Capable of being inoculated upon the person already infected. Chancroid is autoinoculable.

Autoinoculation (*aw-to-in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [*αὐτός*, self; *inoculare*, to implant]. Inoculation in one part of the body by virus present in another part; self-inoculation.

Autointoxication (*aw-to in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*αὐτός*, self; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. Poisoning by faulty metabolic products elaborated within the body; autoinfection.

Autokinesis (*aw-to-kin-e'-sis*) [*αὐτός*, self; *κίνησις*, movement]. Voluntary movement.

Autokinetic (*aw-to-kin-et'-ik*) [*αὐτός*, self; *κίνησις*, movement]. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, autokinesis.

Automatic (*aw-to-mat'-ik*) [*αυτοματίζειν*, to act spontaneously]. Performed without the influence of the will.

Automatism (*aw-tom'-at-izm*) [*ἀυτοματίζειν*, to act spontaneously]. The performance of acts without apparent volition, as seen in certain somnambulists and in some hysteric and epileptic patients. **A., Epileptic.** See *Automatism*.

Automaton (*aw-tom'-at-on*) [*ἀυτόματος*, spontaneous]. One who acts in an involuntary or mechanic manner.

Autonomy (*aw-ton'-o-me*) [*αὐτός*, self; *νόμος*, law]. Independence.

Autonomous (*aw-ton-om'-us*) [*αὐτός*, self; *νόμος*, law]. Self-ruled; independent.

Autopepsia (*aw-to-pep'-se-ah*) [*αὐτός*, self; *πέπτειν*, to digest]. Autodigestion.

Autophagia (*aw-to-pha'-je-ah*) [*αὐτός*, self; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Self-consumption; emaciation.

Autophagy (*aw-toff'-a-je*). See *Autophagia*.

Autophobia (*aw-to-fo'-be-ah*) [*αὐτός*, self; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid dread of one's self, or of solitude.

Autophonous (*aw-toff'-on-us*) [*αὐτός*, self; *φωνή*, voice]. Having the character of autophony.

Autophony (*aw-toff'-o-ne*) [*αὐτός*, self; *φωνή*, voice]. 1. The auscultation of the physician's own voice through the patient's chest. 2. The condition in which one's own voice appears changed. It may be due to chronic inflammation of the ear or to other causes.

Autophthalmoscopy (*aw-toff-thal-mos'-ko-pe*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Ophthalmoscopy performed upon one's own eye.

Autoplasty (*aw'-to-plas-te*) [*αὐτός*, self; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. A method of repairing the effects of a wound or lesion involving loss of tissue by grafting or implanting fresh parts taken from other portions of the patient's body.

Autopsy (*aw'-top-se*) [*αὐτός*, self; *ὄψις*, a seeing]. The post-mortem examination.

Autoscope (*aw'-to-skōp*) [*αὐτός*, self; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument, *e. g.*, the ophthalmoscope, arranged for the examination of an organ by oneself.

Autoscopy (*aw-tos'-ko-pe*) [*αὐτός*, self; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. The examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope.

Autosite (*aw'-to-sīt*)[*αὐτός*, self; *σίτος*, food]. 1. A monster capable of an independent existence after birth. 2. That member of a double fetal monstrosity that nourishes itself by its own organs and also the other member, which is called the parasite.

Autositic (*aw-to-sit'-ik*) [*αὐτός*, self; *σίτος*, food]. Of the nature of an autosite.

Autostethoscope (*aw-to-steth'-o-skōp*)[*αὐτός*, self; *στῆθος*, the breast; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. A stethoscope so arranged that by it one may listen to his own chest-sounds.

Autosuggestion (*aw-to-sug-jes'-chun*)[*αὐτός*, self; *suggestio*, an intimation]. A term suggested by Page for a peculiar mental condition, often developing after accidents, especially railway accidents; it is intimately associated with the hypnotic state. In both of these conditions the mental spontaneity, the will, or the judgment, is more or less suppressed or obscured, and suggestions become easy. Thus the slightest traumatic action directed to any member may become the occasion of a paralysis, of a contracture, or of an arthralgia. It is also called *traumatic suggestion*.

Autotherapy (*aw-to-ther'-a-pe*) [*αὐτός*, self; *θεραπεία*, a waiting on]. The spontaneous or self-cure of a disease.

Autotoxemia (*aw-to-toks-e'-me-ah*) [*αὐτός*, self; *τοξικόν*, a poison; *αἷμα*, blood]. Toxemia from poisons derived from the organism itself.

Autotoxin (*aw-to-toks'-in*) [*αὐτός*, self; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. Any poisonous product of tissue-metamorphosis.

Autotransfusion (*aw-to-tranz-fu'-zhun*) [*αὐτός*, self; *transfusio*, a pouring out or forth]. The transfer of the blood to the brain and other central organs by elevating the hips and legs, and by the use of elastic bandages compressing the limbs.

Autovaccination (*aw-to-vaks-in-a'-shun*) [*αὐτός*, self; *vaccinare*, to vaccinate]. The reinsertion of fresh-vaccine lymph upon the same person from whom it is taken.

Autumn Catarrh. Synonym of Hay-fever, since it occurs in August and the fall of the year.

Autumnal (*aw-tum'-nal*) [*autumnus*, autumn]. Pertaining to the fall of the year. **A. Fever.** Synonym of Typhoid Fever.

Auxiliary (*awks-il'-e-a-re*) [*auxilium*, help]. Aiding.

Auxilium (*awks-il'-e-um*) [L., help]. A wheeled vehicle or ambulance with couch and mattresses, for use in the service of field military hospitals.

Ava Kava (*ah'-vah kah'-vah*). See *Kava-Kava*.

Avalanche Theory. Pflüger's theory that nerve-energy gathers intensity as it passes toward the muscles.

Avascular (*ah-vas'-cul-ar*) [*ἀ* priv.; *vasa*, vessel]. Without blood; not possessing blood-vessels.

Avena (*av-e'-nah*) [L.]. A genus of plants. Oat. **A. farina,** oatmeal. **A. sativa,** the embryo of the seed of the common oat plant. It contains starch, gluten, a ferment called diastase, and a small amount of alkaline phosphates, and is a nutritious food. Dose of the concentrated tinct. or fld. ext. ♏x–℥ij (0.65–8.0). The pericarp contains an alkaloid possessed of slight narcotic powers. Unof.

Avenin (*av-e'-nin*) [*avena*, the oat]. 1. A precipitate made from a tincture of *avena sativa*, or the oat. It is a nerve-stimulant and tonic. Unof. 2. A nitrogenous principle obtained from the oat, and nearly identical with legumin; the gluten-casein of oats.

Avogadro, Law of. See *Law*.

Avoirdupois Weight (*av-or-du-poiz'-wāt*) [Fr., *avoirdupois*, to have some weight]. See *Weights and Measures*.

Avulsion (*av-ul'-shun*) [*avulsio; avellere*, to tear away]. A tearing or wrenching away of a part, as a polypus, a limb, etc.

Axial (*aks'-e-al*) [*axis*, axis]. Pertaining to or situated in an axis. **A. Current,** the column of red corpuscles which, by reason of the weight of the cells, occupies the center or axis of the blood-stream. **A. Hypermetropia.** See *Hypermetropia*. **A. Stream.** See *A. Current*.

Axilemma (*aks-il-em'-ah*) [*axis*, axis; *λέμμα*, husk, skin]. An elastic sheath composed of neurokeratin, enclosing the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibers.

Axilla (*aks-il'-ah*) [L.; *pl.*, *Axillæ*]. The armpit.

Axillary (*aks'-il-a-re*) [*axilla*, armpit]. Pertaining to the axilla. **A. Artery,** the continuation of the subclavian artery, extending from the lower border of the first rib to the insertion of the pectoralis major muscle, where it becomes the brachial. See *Arteries, Table of*. **A. Glands,** the lymphatic glands in the axilla. **A. Plexus,** the brachial plexus, formed by the last three cervical and the first dorsal nerves. **A. Space,** the irregular conical space of the axilla. **A. Vein,** a continuation of the brachial vein, corresponding with the artery and terminating in the subclavian vein.

Axis (*aks'-is*) [L. for axletree]. 1. An imaginary line passing through the center of a body. 2. The second cervical vertebra. 3. A short artery which breaks up into several branches, *e. g.* A., Thyroid; A., Celiac. See *Arteries, Table of*. **A., Basicranial,** in craniometry, a line drawn from the basion to the middle of the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid

bone. **A., Basifacial,** in craniometry, a line drawn from the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid to the alveolar point. **A., Binauricular,** in craniometry, the imaginary line joining the two auricular points. **A., Cerebrospinal,** the central nervous system. **A., Frontal** (of the eye), an imaginary line running through the eyeball from right to left, and corresponding with the movements of elevation and depression of the eyeball. **A., Optic.** 1. The line from the center of the cornea to the macula lutea. 2. An imaginary line passing from the center of the eye-piece of a microscope through the body, objective, stage, and sub-stage, to the mirror. **A., Sagittal** (of the eye), an imaginary line running through the eyeball from before backward, and conciding with the line of vision. **A., Visual,** the line from the object through the nodal point to the macula.

Axis-cylinder (*aks-is-sil′-in-der*) [*axis; cylinder*]. The conducting or essential part of a nerve. It is also called the axis-cylinder of Purkinje. **A.-cylinder Process,** that one of the protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell which becomes an axis-cylinder.

Axis-traction (*aks-is-trak′-shun*) [*axis; trahere*, to draw]. Traction on the fetus in the axis of the pelvis. **A.-traction Forceps,** a forceps for performing axis-traction.

Axon, Axone (*aks′-ōn*) [*axis*, axle-tree]. 1. The body-axis. 2. An unbranched nerve-cell process of the second order.

Axungia (*aks-un′-je-ah*) [L.: *gen.*, *Axungiæ*]. Fat; lard; adeps.

Azalein (*az-a′-le-in*). Same as *Rosanilin.*

Azedarach (*az-ed′-ar-ak*) [Pers. *âzâd*, free; *dirakht*, a tree]. Pride of China, the bark of *Melia azedarach*, an Asiatic tree naturalized in the southern U. S. It occurs in curved pieces or quills, having a sweetish taste. A decoction, ℥ss to Oj, is used as an anthelmintic against the round-worm. Dose ℥ss–j (16.0-32.0). **A., Ext. Fld.** Dose ℥j (4.0). Unof. **A., Tinctura,** 1 to 8. Dose ℥ss–ij (2.0-8.0). Unof.

Azerin (*az′-er-in*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ξηρός*, dry]. A ferment analogous to ptyalin and found in the digestive secretions of *Drosera Nepenthes*, and probably all other insectivorous plants.

Azobenzene (*az-o-ben′-zēn*) [*azote*, nitrogen; *benzoin*], $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$. A compound formed by the action of sodium-amalgam upon the alcoholic solution of nitro-benzene. It forms orange-red, rhombic crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but sparingly soluble in water. It melts at 68°, and distils at 293°.

Azo-compounds. In chemistry, compounds intermediate between the nitro-compounds and the amido-compounds, and made from the former by partial reduction, or from the latter by partial oxidation.

Azo-dyes. A well defined group of the coal-tar colors, all containing the diatomic group —N=N—, bound on either side to a benzene radical. They may be prepared by reduction of the nitro-compounds in alkaline solutions, or by acting on diazo-compounds with phenols or amins of the aromatic series. The azo-dyes are the amido-derivatives of simple azo-compounds, and are to be distinguished as amidoazo-dyes and oxyazo-dyes.

Azoic (*az-o′ik*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζωή*, life]. Destitute of living organisms.

Azolitmin (*az-o-lit′-min*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζωή*, life; *litmus*], $C_7H_7NO_4$. A deep blood-red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

Azoospermia (*ah-zo-o-sper′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζωή*, life; *σπέρμα*, seed]. Absence of, or deficient vitality of, the spermatozoa.

Azote (*az′-ōt*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζωή*, life]. A synonym of nitrogen. *Azotic acid*, nitric acid.

Azotemia (*az-o-te′-me-ah*) [*azote*, nitrogen; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of nitrogenous compounds in the blood; uremia.

Azotized (*az′-ot-īzd*) [*azote*, nitrogen]. Nitrogenized; containing nitrogen.

Azoturia (*az-o-tu′-re-ah*) [*azote*, nitrogen; *οὖρον*, the urine]. An increase of the urea and urates in the urine.

Azygos (*az′-ig-os*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζυγός*, a yoke]. Applied to parts that are single, not in pairs. **A. uvulæ,** a small muscle of the uvula. **A. Vein,** a vein connecting the superior and inferior venæ cavæ.

Azygous (*az′-ig-us*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζυγός*, a yoke]. Not paired.

Azymia (*ah-zi′-me-ah*) [*ἀ* priv.; *ζύμη*, a ferment]. Absence of ferment.

Azzle Teeth (*az′-l tēth*) [E. dial., *assal teeth*]. A name given to the molar teeth.

B

B. In chemic terminology the symbol of *Boron.*

Ba. The chemic symbol of *Barium.*

Babbitt Metal. See *Antimony.*

Bacca (*bak'-ka*) [L.]. Berry.

Bacilliform (*bas-il'-if-orm*) [*bacillum*, rod; *forma*, form]. Having the shape or appearance of a bacillus.

Bacilluria (*bas-il-u'-re-ah*) [*bacillum*, a rod; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of bacilli in the urine.

Bacillus (*bas-il'-us*) [dim. of *baculum;* a small staff: *pl.*, *Bacilli*]. 1. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* comprising the rod-shaped forms of bacteria. 2. An individual of the genus *Bacillus.* 3. A medicated rod or bougie. 4. Any rod-like body, or specifically, one of the retinal rods.

Bacony Infiltration (*ba'-kon-e in-fil-tra'-shun*). Same as *Amyloid Degeneration.*

Bacteremia (*bak-ter-e'-me-ah*) [*βακτήριον*, a little rod; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of bacteria in the blood.

Bacterium (*bak-te'-re-um*) [*βακτήριον*, a little stick: *pl.*, *Bacteria*]. 1. A synonym of Schizomyces or microorganism. 2. The word was formerly restricted to a genus of schizomycetous fungi established by Ehrenberg (1838) and Dujardin (1841), characterized by short, linear, inflexible, rod-like forms, without tendency to unite into chains or filaments. Morphologically, bacteria are spheric (**cocci**); in the form of straight rods (**bacilli**); or of twisted rods (**spirilla**). Bacteria are either **aerobic** requiring free oxygen, or **anaerobic**, not requiring free oxygen. Again, certain forms appear to possess the ability to flourish in either condition, and are known as **facultative aerobic** or **anaerobic.** Bacteria are either motile or nonmotile; they may exist as **saprophytes, facultative parasites, strict, obligate,** or **true parasites** Those that produce pigment are known as **chromogenic**; those that produce fermentation as **zymogenic**; those that affect adversely the health of plants or animals as **pathogenic.** See *Bacteria, Table of,* and special terms under appropriate headings.

TABLE OF BACTERIA.*

Actinobacter polymorphus. See *Bacillus butyricus,* Prazmowski. **Actinomyces bovis,** Harz. Syn. *Cladothrix bovis, Cladothrix canis,* Rabe (?). Found in Actinomycosis. Occurs in grains the size of a poppy-seed; composed of radiating threads. Stains with anilin dyes; is not decolorized by Gram's method. Grows on egg-albumin, gelatin, potato, and bouillon. *liqf.*, *pg.*, *chg.* (Sulphur-yellow.) **Anthrax bacillus.** See *Bacillus anthracis.* **Arthrobacterium aceti,** De Bary. See *Bacillus aceti.* **Arthrobacterium chlorinum,** De Bary. See *Bacillus chlorinus.* **Arthrobacterium merismopœdioides,** De Bary. See *Bacillus merismopœdioides.* **Arthrobacterium pastorianum,** De Bary. See *Bacillus pasteurianus.* **Arthrobacterium viride,** De Bary. See *Bacillus viridis.* **Arthrobacterium zopfii.** See *Bacillus zopfii.* **Ascobacillus citreus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Syn. *Ascococcus citreus.* On the skin, in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Ascobacterium ulvina,** Van Tieghem. Short rods occurring in liquids containing decaying leguminous seeds. **Ascococcus billrothii,** Cohn. Lobulated masses, producing a viscous fermentation of saccharine fluids and evolving butyric acid in solution of ammonium tartrate. **Ascococcus johnei,** Cohn. See *Micrococcus botryogenus.* **Ascococcus mesenteroides,** Cienkowski. See *Leuconostoc mesenteroides.* **Ascococcus vibrans,** Van Tieghem. Upon water containing *Beggiatoa;* distinguished from *A. billrothii* by the whirling and oscillating of the cells. **Bacilli of Butyric Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus butyricus,* Hueppe and Prazmowski. *Bacillus butylicus,* Fitz. **Bacilli of Fermentation of Carbohydrates.** See *Bacillus acidi lactici,* Hueppe. *Bacillus butyricus,* Hueppe and Prazmowski. *Bacillus butylicus,* Fitz. *Bacillus dysodes,* Zopf. *Bacillus polymixa,* Prazmowski. **Bacilli of Guillebeau** (a, b, c), obtained from milk of cows with mastitis; give rise to a peculiar fermentation of cheese. (a) *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *mot.*, *nliqf.;* (b) *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.;* (c) *aer.*, *nliqf.* **Bacillus aceti,** Kützing, Sommer. Syn., *Arthrobacterium aceti,* De Bary. *Bacillus aceticus,* Flügge; *Bacterium aceti,* Lanzi. *Micrococcus aceti; Mycoderma aceti,* Pasteur. *Ulvina aceti,* Kützing. Found in air and vinegar; common. Large cylindrical cells of varying size. Absorbs oxygen from air and oxidizes alcohol to acetic acid; produces vinegar; may, by further oxidation, convert this into carbon dioxid and water.

* **Abbreviations.**—*aer.* = aerobic. *anaer.* = anaerobic. *chg.* = chromogenic. *facanaer.* = facultative anaerobic. *liqf.* = liquefactive. *monom.* = monomorphic. *mot.* = motile. *nliqf.* = nonliquefactive. *nmot.* = nonmotile. *npg.* = nonpathogenic. *obl.* = obligate. *oscl.* = oscillating. *pg.* = pathogenic. *phos.* = phosphorescent. *pleom.* = pleomorphic. *sap.* = saprophytic.

aer., *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.*, *pleom.* **Bacillus aceticus**, Flügge. See *Bacillus aceti*, Kützing. **Bacillus acidiformans**, Sternberg. Obtained from the liver of a yellow fever cadaver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus acidi lactici**, Hueppe. Syn., *Bacterium lactis*, Lister. Found in the air and in sour milk. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus actinobacter**, Duclaux. Syn., *Actinobacter polymorphus*. A minute capsulated bacillus, rendering milk gelatinous and ropy. *aer.*, *nmot.* See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Bacillus aerogenes**, I, II, III, Miller. Syn., *Bacterium aerogenes*, Miller. *Helicobacterium aerogenes*, Miller. Three small bacilli from the alimentary tract of healthy persons. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* See *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. **Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus**, Welch and Nuttall. Found in the blood-vessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm. *anaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus aerophilus**, Liborius. Obtained from the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* Syn., *Bacille aerophile*, Fr. *Bacillus aeruginosum.* See *Bacillus pyocyaneus*, Gessard. **Bacillus albuminis**, Bienstock. Found abundantly in feces. Decomposes albumin, hence its name. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus albus**, Becker, Eisenberg. The white bacillus of water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus albus anaerobiescens**, Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus albus cadaveris**, Strassmann and Stricker. Found in blood of cadaver. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus albus putridis**, De Bary. Found in water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus allantoides**, Klein. Obtained from the air. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Not sufficiently studied. **Bacillus allii**, Griffiths. Syn., *Bacterium allii.* Found on surface of decaying onions. *aer.*, *chg.* (green), *npg.* **Bacillus alvei**, Cheshire and Cheyne. Syn., *Bacillus preussii*, Ciesielski. *Bacillus melittopthorus*, Cohn. Bacillus of foul brood. Obtained from bee larvæ infected with "foul brood." *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* Also pathogenic for mice and guinea pigs. Cf. Bacillus of Canestrini. **Bacillus anaerobicus liquefaciens**, Sternberg. Obtained from contents of intestine of yellow fever cadaver. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus anthracis**, Pollender and Davaine. Syn., *Bacterium anthracicum*, Bollinger. *Bacterium anthracis*, Zopf. *Bacterium carbunculare*, Pollender, Brauell, Delafond, Davaine. *Mettalacter anthracis*, Trevisan. Bacille du charbon, Fr.; Milzbrand-bacillus, Ger. Found in the blood of animals and persons infected with anthrax. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus aquaticus liquefaciens**, Pokrowsky. Found in river water (Kura), and hydrant water (Tiflis). **Bacillus aquatilis**, Frankland. Found in well-water in the chalk-formations of Kent, Eng. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus aquatilis sulcatus**, I, II, III, IV, V, Weichselbaum. Found in hydrant water (Vienna). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus arborescens**, Frankland. Found in hydrant water (London). **Bacillus argenteo-phosphorescens**, I, II, III, Katz. Obtained respectively from sea-water, phosphorescent pieces of fish, and cuttle-fish (Sydney, N. S. W). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.* (except II), *phos.*, *npg.* **Bacillus argenteo-phosphorescens liquefaciens**, Katz. Obtained from sea-water, near Sydney, N. S. W. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *phos.*, *npg.* **Bacillus aurantiacus**, Frankland. Found in well-water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (orange), *npg.* **Bacillus aureus**, Adametz. Found in water; also on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum, Unna and Tommasoli. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (golden yellow). **Bacillus *b***, Vignal. See *Bacillus buccalis*, Vignal. **Bacillus B.**, Hofmann. Found in the larvæ of *Liparis monacha*. The cause of *Flacherie*, or Schlaffsucht. **Bacillus beribericus**, Lacerda. Syn., *Micrococcus of beriberi*, Lacerda; Neisseria winkleri. Found by Lacerda, Pekelharing and Winkler, in the blood of persons affected with beriberi. Negative results were obtained by Eykmann and Sternberg. See Beri-beri. **Bacillus berolinensis indicus**, Clässen. Found in water of the Spree. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.*(indigo-blue), *npg.* **Bacillus bienstockii**, Bienstock. Found in human feces. *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus brassicæ**, Pommer. Found in infusions of cabbage-leaves. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus brunneus**, Adametz and Weichmann. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus buccalis**, Vignal. Syn., *Bacillus ulna*, Vignal. *Bacillus a*, Vignal; *Bacillus b*, Vignal; *Bacillus f*, Vignal; *Bacillus g*, Vignal; *Bacillus j*, Vignal. *Bacillus buccalis fortuitus*, Vignal. *Bacillus buccalis minutus*, Vignal. *Leptothrix buccalis*, Vignal. From the salivary secretions of healthy persons. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.*, *chg.* (golden yellow). **Bacillus buccalis maximus**, Miller. Found in the mouth of man. Common. Biologic characters undetermined. **Bacillus buccalis minutus**, Vignal. See *Bacillus buccalis*, Vignal. **Bacillus butylicus**, Fitz. Syn., Bacille butylique, Fr. See *Bacillus butyricus*, Hueppe. **Bacillus butyricus**, Botkin, Hueppe, Prazmowski. Obtained from milk, hydrant water, and well water, old cheese, garden earth, dust, etc. Syn., *Actinobacter polymorphus*, Duclaux. *Amylobacter clostridium*, Trecul. *Bacillus actino-*

bacter, Duclaux. *Bacillus amylobacter*, Van Tieghem. *Bacillus butylicus*, Fitz. *Bacterium navicula*, Reinke and Berthold. *Clostridium butyricum*, Prazmowski. *Micrococcus amylovorus*, Burrill. *Vibrione butyrique*, Pasteur. Bacillus of butyric acid fermentation; Bacillus of fire-blight; Bacillus of pear-blight; Micrococcus of apple-blight; Micrococcus of pear-blight. One of the most widely diffused forms, exceedingly important and varied in its powers of decomposition. It is typically anaerobic and the chief of all the ferments giving rise to butyric acid as a primary product. It plays an important part in the human economy and in the destruction of plant cellulose. Botkin regards the form observed by him as distinct. *aer.*, *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.*, *pleom.* **Bacillus butyri fluorescens**, Lafar. Occurring in every sample of natural butter examined. See *Bacterium butyri colloideum*, Lafar. *Bacillus melochloros*, Winkler and Schröter. **Bacillus butyri viscosus**, Lafar. Found in butter. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus cadaveris**, Sternberg; obtained from yellow fever cadavers. *obl.*, *anaer.* (strict), *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus canalis capsulatus**, Mori. Found in sewer water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for mice; guinea pigs and rabbits immune). **Bacillus canalis parvus**, Mori. Found in sewer water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for mice and guinea pigs). **Bacillus candicans**, Frankland. Found in soil. *aer.*, *nliqf. nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus capsulatus**, Pfeiffer. Obtained from the blood of a guinea pig. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for white mice and house mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and pigeons (septicemia). **Bacillus capsulatus mucosus**, Fasching. Found in the nasal secretions of man in cases of influenza. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* (for white mice and field mice), *npg.* (for rabbits and pigeons). **Bacillus capsulatus smithii**, *a*, *b*, *c*, Theobald Smith. Syn., Capsule-bacillus of Smith. Found in the intestines of swine. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* According to Smith, possibly identical with *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. **Bacilius carabiformis**, Kaczynsky. Found in the stomach of meat-fed dogs. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus carotarum**, A. Koch. Obtained from cooked carrots and sugar beets. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus catenula**, Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix catenula*. Found in cheese. *anaer.* (will, however grow in air), *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus caucasicus**, Kern. Syn., *Bacterium caucasicum*. *Dispora caucasica*, Kern. Used in the preparation of the peculiar milk-wine, "Kefir." *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus caviæ fortuitus**, Sternberg. Found in exudates of guinea pig inoculated with liver from yellow fever cadaver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus cavicida**, Brieger. See *Bacillus cavicidus*, Brieger. **Bacillus cavicida havaniensis**, Sternberg. Obtained from intestine of yellow fever cadaver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.* **Bacillus cavicidus**, Brieger. Syn., *Bacillus cavicida*. Brieger's bacillus. Obtained from human feces. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* (not for rabbits or mice). Perhaps identical with *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacillus chauvæi**, Bollinger and Feser, Arloing, Cornevin, and Thomas. Syn., Bacillus of symptomatic anthrax. Bacille du charbon symtomatique. Rauschbrandbacillus. Clostridium of symptomatic anthrax, Neelsen and Ehlers. Found in tissues of cattle suffering from symptomatic anthrax, "black leg," or "quarter evil." *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus chlorinus**, Engelmann. Syn., *Arthrobacterium chlorinum*, De Bary. *Bacterium chlorinum*, Engelmann. Found in infusions of decaying vegetable matter. *aer.*, *sap.*, *chg.* (green), *npg.* **Bacillus choleræ asiaticæ**, Koch. See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Bacillus choleræ gallinarum**, Flügge. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus chromoaromaticus**, Galtier. Obtained from the carcass of a diseased pig. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* (for rabbits). **Bacillus circulans**, Jordan. Found in the water of Merrimac River. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus citreus**. See *Ascobacillus citreus*, Unna and Tommasoli. **Bacillus citreus cadaveris**, Strassmann. Found in cadaver. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg.* (yellow). **Bacillus claviformis**, Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix claviformis*, Duclaux. Found in fermenting casein. *anaer.*, *pg.* **Bacillus cloacæ**, Jordan. One of the most common microbes in sewage. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus cœruleus**, Smith. Found in river water (Schuykill). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (blue), *npg.* **Bacillus coli communis**. See *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacillus coli similis**, Sternberg. Obtained from human liver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus constrictus**, Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (cadmium yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus coprogenes fœtidus**, Schottelius. Obtained from intestinal contents of pigs dead of malignant erysipelas. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus coprogenes parvus**. Obtained from human feces. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus crassus**, Van Tieghem. The broadest known bacterium, 4 μ. *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus crassus sputigenus**, Kreibohm. Syn., *Bacillus sputigenus crassus*. From the sputum and tongue of man. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.*

Bacillus crystallosus. Bacillus cuneatus. Syn., *Bacterium cuneatum*, Rivolta. Found in the blood and viscera of horses, cattle, and dogs dead of septic processes. *pg.* **Bacillus cuniculicidus,** Koch. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus cuniculicida havaniensis,** Sternberg. Found in viscera of yellow fever cadavers. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus cuticularis,** Tils. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus cyaneophosphorescens,** Katz. Obtained from sea water (Australia). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., phos., chg.* (greenish), *npg.* **Bacillus cyanofuscus,** Beyerinck. Obtained from glue and Edam cheese. *aer., chg.* (green, changing to blue, brown, black), *liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus cyanogenus,** Fuchs. Hueppe, Neelsen. Syn., *Bacillus lactis cyanogenus. Bacillus syncyanum. Bacterium cyanogenum*, Fuchs, *Bacterium syncyanum*, Ehrenberg, Schröter. *Vibrio cyanogenus.* Fuchs. *Vibrio syncyanus*, Ehrenberg. Bacillus of blue milk. Found in milk. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (grayish blue), *npg.* **Bacillus cystiformis,** Clado. Found in urine of patient with cystitis. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus delicatulus,** Jordan. Found in hydrant water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus dentalis viridans,** Miller. Syn., Miller's bacillus. Found in carious dentine. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus denitrificans,** Giltay and Aberson. Obtained from the soil, air, and sewage. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* Cf. *Bacterium denitrificans*, Gayon and Dupetit. **Bacillus devorans,** Zimmermann. Found in well water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus diffusus,** Frankland. Found in the soil. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Bacillus diphtheriæ,** Klebs and Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus diphtheriticus, Bacillus diphtheritidis, Micrococcus diphtheriticus*, Cohn. Found in diphtheritic false membranes. *aer., nliqf., nmot., facanaer., pg.* **Bacillus diphtheriæ columbarum,** Löffler. From the pseudomembranes in the mouths of pigeons infected with pigeon diphtheria. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **Bacillus diphtheriæ vitulorum,** Löffler. From the pseudomembranes in the mouths of calves infected with epidemic diphtheria; culture experiments unsuccessful. *pg.* Rabbits and guinea pigs immune. **Bacillus diphtheriticus, Bacillus diphtheridis, Bacillus diphtheritis.** See *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, Klebs and Löffler. **Bacillus distortus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix distortus.* Found in milk and cheese. *aer., mot., npg.* **Bacillus dysenteriæ,** Chantemesse and Widal. Found in the intestinal contents and viscera of dysentery cadavers. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus dysodes,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium dysodes.* Found in yeast, inducing fermentative changes in bread, causing it to smell disagreeably and to become greasy and unfit for use. **Bacillus Emmerich.** See *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacillus endocarditidis capsulatus,** Weichselbaum. From viscera of man who died of endocarditis with thrombi. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus endocarditidis griseus,** Weichselbaum. From the heart in a case of endocarditis recurrens ulcerosa. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **Bacillus enteritidis,** Gärtner. Obtained from the tissues of a cow killed on account of sickness attended with mucous diarrhea, and from the spleen of a man who died shortly after eating of the flesh of this cow. *aer., nliqf., mot., pg.* Dogs, cats, chickens, and sparrows are immune. **Bacillus epidermidis,** Bizzozero. Syn., *Leptothrix epidermidis, Microsporon minutissimum*, Burchart. From the epidermis between the toes. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Bacillus epidermidis,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. See Bacillus of Scheurlen. **Bacillus Epsilon, von Miller.** See *Spirillum*, Finkler-Prior. **Bacillus erysipelatos suis,** Koch, Löffler, Schütz, Pasteur. Syn., *Bacillus erysipelas malignum, Bacillus minimus, Bacillus murisepticus*, Flügge. *Bacillus septicus*, Koch. Bacillus of mouse septicemia. Bacillus of hog erysipelas. First obtained by Koch by injecting putrefying flesh beneath the skin of mice, afterward by Löffler and Schütz from carcasses of swine dead of "Rotlauf." *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus erysipelatos leporis,** Koch. Bacillus of erysipelas in the rabbit. Found in the erysipelatous inflammation in a rabbit's ear caused by the injection of mouse's dung. **Bacillus erythrosporus,** Eidam, Cohn, and Miflet. Found in putrefying albuminous fluids, water, etc. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow, fluorescent), *npg.* **Bacillus ethaceticus,** Frankland. Cause of fermentation of arabinose. **Bacillus ex penumo-enteritide suis,** E. Klein, Schütz, Salmon, Cornil, Chantemesse, Selander. Bacillus of hog cholera. Found in the intestinal contents, blood, and viscera of swine dead of hog cholera. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **Bacillus *f*,** Vignal. See *Bacillus buccalis*, Vignal. **Bacillus facultatus,** Sadebeck and E. Fränkel. Found in non-malignant pharyngeal mycosis. **Bacillus fœtidus,** Liborius. Syn., *Bacterium fœtidum. Clostridium fœtidus*, Liborius. Obtained from soil. *anaer., liqf., mot.* **Bacillus fœtidus lactis,** Jensen. From milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Bacillus fœtidus ozænæ,** Hajek. Obtained from nasal secretions of patients with ozena. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., pg.* **Bacillus figu-**

rans, Crookshank. See *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus.* **Bacillus figurans,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus filiformis,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix filiformis.* Found in cheese and milk. *aer., mot., npg.* **Bacillus filiformis,** Tils. Found in water. *aer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **Bacillus filiformis havaniensis,** Sternberg. From the liver of a yellow fever cadaver. *anaer., facanaer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* **Bacillus fitzianus,** Zopf. See *Bacillus subtilis,* Cohn. **Bacillus flavescens,** Pohl. Found in swamp water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow). **Bacillus flavocoriaceus,** Eisenberg. Syn., Sulphur yellow bacillus (Adametz). Found in water. *aer., nliqf., nmot., chg.* (sulphur yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus flavus,** Macé. Found in drinking water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (golden yellow), *nmot.* **Bacillus fluorescens aureus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (ocher yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus fluorescens longus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (grayish yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens,** Flügge. Common in water and putrefying infusions. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* Cf. *Bacillus viscosus,* Frankland. **Bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens minutissimus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found upon skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* Possibly identical with the preceding species. **Bacillus fluorescens nivalis,** Schmolck. Syn., *Bacillus nivalis.* Glacier bacillus. Found in snow and ice water from Norwegian glaciers. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (bluish green). *npg.* **Bacillus fluorescens nonliquefaciens,** Schiller. **Bacillus fluorescens putidus,** Flügge. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (greenish), *npg.* **Bacillus fluorescens tenuis,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., nliqf., nmot. chg.* (greenish yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus fœtidus,** Passet. Syn., *Bacterium fœtidum,* Thin. *Clostridium fœtidum,* Liborius. Corpuscles brillants. Found in cases of fetid sweating feet, in the exudations of mice inoculated with garden earth, and in cases of malignant edema. *anaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus fœtidus lactis,** Jensen. Found in milk. *aer., nliqf., npg.* Resembles *Bacillus neapolitanus,* Emmerich. **Bacillus fulvus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (gamboge yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus fuscus.** Obtained from a putrefying infusion of maize, from the air, etc. Cf. *Bacterium brunneum,* Schröter. **Bacillus fuscus limbatus.** Scheibenzuber. Obtained from rotten eggs. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., chg.* (brown), *npg.* **Bacillus gallinarum,** Klein. Found in blood of chickens dead from a disease resembling chicken-cholera. *aer., nliqf., nmot., pg.* **Bacillus gasoformans,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus gaytoni,** Cheshire. The cause of a disease of honey-bees. Cf. *Bacillus alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **Bacillus geniculatus,** De Bary. Syn., *Tyrothrix geniculatus,* Duclaux, Bacterium en zigzag, Fr. Found in the contents of the stomach. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus gingivæ,** Miller. **Bacillus gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. See *Bacterium gingivæ pyogenes,* Miller. Found in a filthy mouth and in purulent dental pulp. *aer., facanaer., liqf., pg.* (for white mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits). **Bacillus glaucus,** Maschek. Found in water. *aer., liqf., nmot., chg.* (gray), *npg.* **Bacillus gliscrogenus.** See *Bacterium gliscrogenum,* Malerba. **Bacillus glycerinæ,** Buchner. See *Bacillus subtilis,* Cohn. **Bacillus gracilis,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., facanaer., liqf., oscl., npg.* **Bacillus gracilis anærobiescens,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus gracilis cadaveris,** Sternberg. Obtained from human liver. *aer., facanaer., nmot., nliqf., pg.* **Bacillus granulosus,** Russel. Found in mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus graveolens,** Bordoni and Uffreduzzi. Found on epidermis between the toes of man. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Bacillus guttatus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., facanaer., liqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus halophilus,** Russel. Obtained from water and mud (Bay of Naples). *aer., liqf., mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus hansenii,** Raspmussen. Found in various nutrient liquids. *aer., mot., chg.* (chrome yellow to yellowish brown). **Bacillus havaniensis,** Sternberg. Syn., *Micrococcus havaniensis,* (?) Sternberg. **Bacillus havaniensis liquefaciens,** Sternberg. Obtained from the surface of the body of patients in the hospital at Havana. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (blood-red). **Bacillus helvolus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer., liqf., mot.* (rotary only), *chg.* (Naples yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus heminecrobiophilus,** Arloing. Found in a caseous lymphatic gland of a guinea pig. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., mot., pg.* **Bacillus hepaticus fortuitus,** Sternberg. Obtained from the exudations of a guinea-pig inoculated with liver from a yellow fever patient. *aer., nliqf., mot., npg.* **Bacillus hessii,** Guillebeau. Found in cow's milk. *aer.,*

liqf., *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus hominis capsulatus,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. Syn., *Proteus capsulatus septicus*, Banti. *Proteus hominis capsulatus*. Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. Bacillus of rag-picker's disease. Obtained from persons dead from rag-picker's disease. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus hyacinthi septicus,** Heinz. Found in diseased hyacinths. *aer.*, *facanaer*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Cf. *Bacterium hyacinthi*, Wakker. **Bacillus hyalinus,** Jordan. Found in hydrant water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Reduces nitrates rapidly. **Bacillus hydrophilus fuscus,** Sanarelli. From the lymph of diseased frogs. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus implexus,** Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus incanus,** Pohl. Found in swamp water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Not sufficiently studied. **Bacillus indicus,** Koch. Syn., *Bacillus indicus ruber*, Koch. *Micrococcus indicus*, Koch. Found in the intestinal contents of a monkey. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (brick-red), *pg.* (for rabbits). **Bacillus indigoferus,** Classen. Found in river water (Spree). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (deep indigo blue), *npg.* **Bacillus indigogenus,** Alvarez. Found in an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant. (*Indigofera tinctoria*, L.). *aer.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (indigo blue), *pg.* **Bacillus inflatus,** A. Koch. Obtained from the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus intestinus motilis,** Sternberg. From the intestinal contents of yellow fever cadavers. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus inunctus,** Pohl. Found in swamp water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus invisibilis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus iodococcus vaginatus,** Miller. See *Iodococcus vaginatus*. **Bacillus iris,** Frick. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.* (green), *npg.* **Bacillus janthinus,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium janthinus*, Zopf. Violet bacillus, found in sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.*, (bluish violet), *npg.* **Bacillus klebsii.** See *Bacillus syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Bacillus lacticus,** Pasteur. See *Bacillus acidi lactici*, Hueppe. **Bacillus lactis aerogenes,** Escherich and Abelous. Syn., *Bacillus aerogenes*, *Bacillus capsulatus*, Smith. *Bacterium lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. Found in the stomach and intestine of healthy adults. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus lactis albus,** Löffler. Found in milk *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus lactis cyanogenus.** See *Bacillus cyanogenus*, Hueppe. **Bacillus lactis erythrogenes,** Hueppe and Baginsky. Syn., Bacillus of red milk. Found in milk and the feces of a child. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg.*, (yellow and red), *npg.* **Bacillus lactis pituitosi,** Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus lactis viscosus*, Adametz. Found in milk. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus lactis viscosus,** Adametz. Found in ropy milk. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* Capsulated. **Bacillus latericeus,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg.* (brick-red), *npg.* **Bacillus leiodermos,** Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus liodermos*, Flügge. **Bacillus leporis lethalis,** Gibier and Sternberg. From the intestinal contents of yellow fever patients. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus lepræ,** Armauer and Hansen. Found in leprous tubercles. Cannot be cultivated in ordinary media. Specific pathogenesis settled by inoculation of a condemned criminal. **Bacillus leptosporus,** L. Klein. Obtained from the air. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus lethalis,** Babes. Syn., *Proteus lethalis*. Obtained from spleen and lung of patient dead of septicemia. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus limbatus acidi lactici,** Marpmann. Found in cow's milk. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus limosus,** Russel. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus lineola.** See *Bacterium lineola*, Cohn. **Bacillus liodermos,** Flügge. See *Bacillus leiodermos*, Löffler. **Bacillus liquefaciens,** Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus liquefaciens bovis,** Arloing. Syn., *Pneumobacillus liquefaciens bovis*. From the lungs of a diseased ox. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus liquefaciens communis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the feces of yellow fever patients. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus liquefaciens magnus,** Lüderitz. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden earth. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus liquefaciens parvus,** Lüderitz. Source same as last. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus liquidus,** Frænkland. Found in river water (Thames). Common. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus litoralis,** Russel. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus lividus,** Plagge and Proskauer. Found in hydrant water (Berlin). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (brick-red), *npg.* **Bacillus lucens,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Bacterium lucens*, Van Tieghem. Found on the surface of water. *aer.*, *nmot.* Brilliant. **Bacillus luteus,** Flügge. Syn., *Bacterium luteum*. Found in superficial layers of gelatin plate culture. *aer.*, *nmot.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus luteus suis,** Salmon and Smith. Found in the perivisceral fluids of swine. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*,

chg. (yellow red). Smells like glue. **Bacillus lyssæ**, Pasteur. Syn., *Coccobacterium lyssæ*, Rivolta. *Lissophyton suspectum*, Hallier. Cf. *Bacterium septicum sputigenum*, Fraenkel. Found in saliva of hydrophobic patients and animals. Cf. *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Bacillus maidis**, Cuboni. From macerated corn and the feces of pellagra patients. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus malandriæ**, Israel. See *Bacillus mallei*, Löffler. **Bacillus malariæ**, Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli. Bacillus of the blood. Obtained from the soil and air of the Campagna, from swamps, from the blood of malarial patients, etc. Pathogenesis disputed. **Bacillus mallei**, Löffler. Syn., *Bacillus malandriæ*, Israel. Found in the nasal discharges, nodules, etc., of animals with glanders. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *mot.* (strictly parasitic), *pg.* (proven by inoculation). **Bacillus martinez**, Sternberg. Obtained from the liver of a yellow fever cadaver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus megatherium**, De Bary. Found on the leaves of boiled cabbage. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus melittopthorus.** See *Bacillus alvei*, Cheshire and Cheyne. **Bacillus melochloros**, Winkler and Schrötter. Syn., *Bacillus butyri fluorescens*, Lafar. Obtained from the dejections of the larva in a wormy apple. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (emerald green), *pg.* (for rabbits). **Bacillus membranaceus amethystinus**, Eisenberg. Found in well water (Spalato). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg.* (dark violet), *npg.* **Bacillus meningitidis purulentæ**, Naumann and Schäffer. Obtained from pus taken from beneath the pia mater in a person dead of purulent meningitis. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus merismopœdioides**, Zopf. Syn., *Arthrobacterium* or *Bacterium merismopœdioides*, De Bary. Obtained from sewage mud; the type of the so-called "tablet-cocci." **Bacillus mesentericus fuscus**, Flügge. Potato bacillus. Obtained from the air, hay dust, water, etc. Common. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus mesentericus ruber**, Globig. Potato bacillus. Found upon potatoes. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot*, *chg.* (reddish yellow or pink), *npg.* **Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus**, Flügge. Syn., *Bacillus figurans*, Crookshank. *Proteus vulgaris.* Potato bacillus. Common. Found in potatoes, water, milk, intestinal contents of man, etc. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus miniaceus.** See *Bacillus ruber.* **Bacillus minimus**, Klebs. See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch, etc. **Bacillus miriabilis**, Hauser. Syn., *Proteus mirabilis.* Obtained from decaying animal matter. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus mollusci**, Domenico. Found in molluscum contagiosum; resembles somewhat *Bacillus lepræ* and *Bacillus malariæ.* Pathogenesis disputed, the disease being attributed by some to psorosperms. **Bacillus multipediculosus**, Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus murisepticus**, Flügge. See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch. **Bacillus murisepticus pleomorphus**, Karlinski. Found in purulent uterine discharges. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* Probably identical with *Proteus vulgaris*, Hauser. **Bacillus muscoides Liborius**, Flügge. Found in soil, old cheese, cow-dung, etc. *anaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus mycoides**, Flügge. Common in soil and water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus mycoides roseus**, Scholl. Found in the soil. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (red), *npg.* **Bacillus neapolitanus**, Emmerich. Syn., *Bacillus coli communis*, *Bacterium coli commune*, Escherich, *Bacterium neapolitanum*, Colon bacillus of Escherich. Bacillus of Booker, *a* to *n.* A normal inhabitant of the intestine of man; resembles the bacillus of typhoid fever, differing from it in producing gas, coagulating milk, forming lactic acid in media containing lactose or glucose, in producing indol, in being nonmotile, and in giving a visible growth on potato. It is the cause of certain forms of suppuration in the peritoneum, liver, pelvis of kidney, urethra, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus necrophorus**, Löffler. Obtained from rabbits after inoculation in the anterior chamber of the eye with portions of condyloma. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pleom.*, *pg.* **Bacillus nodosus parvus**, Lustgarten. From the healthy urethra of man. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus œdematis aerobicus.** A new bacillus of malignant edema, Klein. Found in the exudates of guinea pigs after inoculating with garden earth. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus œdematis maligni**, Koch. Syn., *Bacillus œdematis*, Koch; *Bacillus septicus*, Pasteur. Bacillus of gangrene, Bacillus of gangrenous septicemia. Pink bacillus of spreading edema, A. B. Harris. A widely scattered species, obtained from surface soil, dust, putrefying matter, foul water, etc., and from the exudates produced by inoculating animals with garden earth. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Afanassiew.** See *Bacillus tussis convulsivæ.* **Bacillus of Albuminous Decomposition.** See *Bacillus putrificus coli.* **Bacillus of Allantiasis**, Müller, Hoppe-Seyler. See also *Sarcina botulina*, Van den Corput. Cf. Bacillus of choleraic diarrhea from meat-poisoning, Klein. Found in poisonous sausages, particularly in "Blunzen." *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Alopecia areata**, Kasauli. Found at

tached to the hairs from the diseased patches; easily cultivated. See Micrococcus of Alopecia areata, and *Bacterium decalvans*. **Bacillus of Babes and Oprescu.** Obtained from a case presenting symptoms of typhus fever. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Belfanti and Pascarola.** Syn., Impftetanusbacillus, Ger. From the pus of wounds in a person dead of tetanus. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Beri-beri,** Eykmann. See *Bacillus beribericus*, Lacerda. **Bacillus of Blue Milk.** See *Bacillus cyanogenus*, Hueppe. **Bacillus of Blue or Green Pus.** See *Bacillus pyocyaneus*, Gessard. **Bacillus of Booker,** *a* to *n*. Found in alvine discharges of children suffering from cholera infantum; probably varieties of *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacillus of Bovet.** Obtained from the intestines of a woman dead of acute choleraic enteritis. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Braxy.** See *Bacillus anthracis*, Pollender and Davaine. **Bacillus of Bronchitis,** Lumnitzer. Syn., Bacillus of Lumnitzer. From the bronchial secretions in cases of putrid bronchitis. *aer.*, *mot.* Cf. Micrococcus of bronchitis, Picchini. **Bacillus of Butyric Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Bacillus of Carcinoma,** Rappin and Scheurlen and Domingo-Freire. See Bacillus of Scheurlen. **Bacillus of Canestrini.** Found in larvæ and bees suffering from a malady common among bees in certain parts of Italy. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (pink), *pg.* **Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke.** See Bacillus of measles. **Bacillus of Cattle Plague,** Metschnikoff. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus of Cazal and Vaillard.** Obtained from cheesy nodules upon the peritoneum and in the pancreas. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Chancroid,** Ducrey. Found in pustules developed upon the arm from the inoculation of chancroidal virus; does not grow in artificial cultures. Cf. *Micrococcus ulceris mollis*. **Bacillus of Cheese.** See *Spirillum tyrogenum*, Denecke. **Bacillus of Chicken Cholera.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus of Cholera.** See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Bacillus of Choleraic Diarrhea from Meat Poisoning,** Klein. Found in the blood and feces of persons poisoned with tainted meat. Cf. Bacillus of allantiasis, Müller and Hoppe-Seyler. **Bacillus of Cholera in Ducks,** Cornil and Toupet. Obtained from the blood of ducks that had died of an epidemic disease characterized by choleraic symptoms. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for ducks, but not for chickens or pigeons). **Bacillus of Chyluria,** Wilson. Found in the coagulum of chylous urine. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *mot.* **Bacillus of Colomiatti.** Obtained from cases of conjunctivitis and xerotic masses in the eye. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* Cf. Bacillus of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ, Leber. **Bacillus of Conjunctival Catarrh,** Koch. Bacillus of conjunctivitis, Bacillus of pink eye, Weeks. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Resembles *Bacillus xerosis*. **Bacillus of Dantec.** Syn., Bacille du rouge de morue, Fr. Obtained from salted codfish to which it gives a red color. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (red), *npg.* **Bacillus of Davaine's Septicemia.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus of Demme.** Obtained from the contents of tumors and pustules and from the blood of patients suffering from erythema nodosum. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, (?) *nliqf.*, *pg.* (to guinea pigs; rabbits, dogs, and goats refractory). **Bacillus of Diphtheria in Calves.** See *Bacillus diphtheriæ vitulorum*, Löffler. **Bacillus of Diphtheria in Doves.** See *Bacillus diphtheriæ columbarum*, Löffler. **Bacillus of Diphtheria in Man.** See *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, Klebs and Löffler. **Bacillus of Döderlein.** See *Bacillus vaginalis*, Döderlein. **Bacillus of Endocarditis.** See *Bacillus pyogenes fœtidus*, Fränkel and Saenger. **Bacillus of Egyptian Catarrhal Conjunctivitis.** See Bacillus of Kartulis. **Bacillus of Erysipelas in the Rabbit,** Koch. See *Bacillus erysipelatos leporis*, Koch. **Bacillus of False Hog Cholera.** See *Bacillus parvus ovatus*, Löffler. **Bacillus of False Tuberculosis in Rabbits.** See Bacillus of pseudotuberculosis in rabbits, Malassez and Vignal. **Bacillus of Fiocca.** Found in the saliva of cats and dogs. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, mice). **Bacillus of Foot Sweat.** See *Bacillus fœtidus*, *Bacillus saprogenes No. II.* and *Bacillus graveolens*. **Bacillus of Foul Brood of Bees.** See *Bacillus alvei*, Cheshire and Cheyne. **Bacillus of Fowl Cholera.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus of Friedländer.** See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri*. **Bacillus of Fulles, III.** **Bacillus of Gangrene.** See *Bacillus ædematis maligni*, Koch, *Bacillus saprogenes, III*, Rosenbach, and *Bacillus of senile gangrene*. **Bacillus of Gangrenous Septicemia.** See *Bacillus ædematis maligni*, Koch. **Bacillus of Gessner.** See *Bacterium tholoideum*, Gessner. **Bacillus of Glanders.** See *Bacillus mallei*, Löffler. **Bacillus of Green Diarrhea in Children,** Lesage. See Bacillus of Lesage. **Bacillus of Green Pus.** See *Bacillus pyocyaneus*, Gessard. **Bacillus of Grouse Disease,** Klein. Obtained

from the lungs and liver of grouse that had died of an epidemic disease. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* (for mice, guinea-pigs, linnets, green finches, sparrows; chickens, pigeons, and rabbits immune). **Bacillus of Hay Infusions.** See *Bacillus subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **Bacillus heminecrobiophilus,** Arloing. Obtained from the callous lymphatic glands of a guinea pig. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pleom.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Hog Cholera,** Salmon and Smith. See *Bacillus ex pneumo-enteritide suis,* Klein. **Bacillus of Hog Erysipelas.** See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch, etc. **Bacillus of Horse Pox,** Dieckerhoff and Grawitz. Syn., Bacillus of acne contagiosa of horses. Obtained from the pustules of horses suffering from acne contagiosa. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Hydrophobia.** See *Bacillus lyssæ*, Pasteur. **Bacillus of Icterus,** Karlinsky and Ducamp. Found in the blood during an attack of infectious icterus. Did not thrive on ordinary culture media. **Bacillus of Influenza,** Pfeiffer, Kitasato, and Canon. Influenza bacillus. Found in the purulent bronchial secretions and in the blood of persons suffering from epidemic influenza. *aer.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Cf. *Micrococcus influenzæ*, Letzerich. **Bacillus of Intestinal Diphtheria in Rabbits,** Ribbert. Obtained from the viscera of rabbits dead of a disease characterized by a diphtheritic inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, (?) *pg.* **Bacillus of Jeffries.** A group (A, G, J, K, P, S, Z,) of bacilli, resembling *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich, and *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. Found in the alvine discharges of children suffering from summer diarrhea. *anaer.*, *npg.* **Bacillus of Jequirity Ophthalmia,** DeWecker and Sattler. Found in cases of jequirity ophthalmia and in infusions of jequirity seeds (*Abrus precatorius*), the supposed source of Abrin. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* The disease is now held to be caused by a soluble poison, *jequiritin.* **Bacillus of Karlinski.** See *Bacillus murisepticus pleomorphus*, Karlinski. **Bacillus of Kartulis,** Koch and Kartulis. Obtained from the conjunctiva in cases of Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis. *aer.* Pathogenesis not well determined. **Bacillus of Koubasoff.** Obtained from carcinomatous growth in the human stomach. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* (for guinea pigs and rabbits). Cf. Bacillus of Scheuerlen. **Bacillus of Lactic Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus acidi lactici*, Hueppe. **Bacillus of Laser.** Obtained from mice infected with an epidemic disease. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* (for field-mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits and pigeons). **Bacillus of Leprosy.** See *Bacillus lepræ*, Hansen. **Bacillus of Lesage.** Bacillus of green diarrhea in children. Obtained in the green alvine discharges of infants suffering from green diarrhea. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* According to Baumgarten identical with *Bacillus fluorescens non-liquefaciens*, Schiller. **Bacillus of Letzerich.** Obtained from the urine of children suffering from nephritis interstitialis primaria. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Liborius.** See *Bacillus amylobacter*, Prazmowski. **Bacillus of Lichen Ruber,** Laser. Found in the lymph passages in cases of lichen ruber. **Bacillus of Lucet.** Obtained from chickens and turkeys suffering from an infectious form of septicemia characterized by dysenteric discharges. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Lumnitzer.** See Bacillus of Bronchitis. **Bacillus of Lupus.** See *Bacillus tuberculosis*, Koch. **Bacillus of Lustgarten.** See *Bacillus syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Bacillus of Lymph in Fishes,** Oliver and Richet. Observed in the lymph of certain fishes. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus of Malaria.** See *Bacillus malariæ*, Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli. **Bacillus of Malignant Edema.** See *Bacillus œdematis maligni*, Koch. **Bacillus of Measles,** Canon and Pielicke. Syn., Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke. Found in the blood and in the secretions of the nose and conjunctiva of persons with measles. Cf. Micrococcus of measles, Klebs and Keating. **Bacillus of Mouse Septicemia.** See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Pasteur. **Bacillus of Necrosis of the Liver in Badgers,** Eberth. Found in the necrotic liver of a badger. **Bacillus of Necrosis of the Liver in Guinea Pigs,** Eberth. Found in the necrotic liver of a guinea-pig. **Bacillus of Nephritis,** Letzerich. See Bacillus of Letzerich. **Bacillus of Nocard.** Found in the superficial abscesses of cattle suffering from farcy. *aer.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Okada.** Obtained from the dust between the boards of a floor. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Osteomyelitis,** Kraske and Becker. Found in cases of osteomyelitis. *aer.*, *liqf.* (or in some forms *nliqf.*), *mot.*, *pleom.*, *pg.* Held by Pasteur as identical with the micrococcus of furuncle. **Bacillus of Phthisis.** See *Bacillus tuberculosis*, Koch. **Bacillus of Pink Eye,** Weeks. See *Bacillus of Conjunctival Catarrh*, Koch. **Bacillus of Potato Rot,** Kramer. Obtained from potatoes affected with wet rot. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Putrefies the albuminous substances of potatoes. **Bacillus of Pseudotuberculosis in Rabbits,** Eberth, Malassez, and Vignal. Syn., Bacille de la tuberculose zoogléique, Bacille de la pseudo-tuberculose du lapin,

Fr.; Bacillus der Pseudo-tuberculose der Kaninchen, Ger. Found in the nodular deposits characteristic of this disease. **Bacillus of Puerperal Fever.** See *Bacillus puerperalis*, Engel and Spillmann. **Bacillus of Purpura Hæmorrhagica of Babes.** Obtained from the viscera of a patient dead of purpura hæmorrhagica. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Resembles the next two forms. **Bacillus of Purpura Hæmorrhagica of Kolb.** Obtained from the viscera of patients dead of purpura. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Purpura Hæmorrhagica of Tizzoni and Giovannini.** Obtained from the blood of two children dead of purpura hæmorrhagica. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Pyemia,** Beltzow. Two forms found in pyemia, one of which resembles *Bacillus œdematis maligni*, Koch. **Bacillus of Rabbit Septicemia.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus of Rabies.** See *Bacillus lyssæ*, Pasteur. **Bacillus of Rag-pickers' Disease.** See *Bacillus hominis capsulatus*, Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. **Bacillus of Red Bread.** See *Bacillus prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg. **Bacillus of Red Milk.** See *Bacillus lactis erythrogenes*, Hueppe; and *Bacillus prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg. **Bacillus of Rheumatism.** See *Bacillus rheumarthritidis*, Kussmaul. **Bacillus of Rhinoscleroma.** See *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*, Cornil and Alvarez. **Bacillus of Roth, I, II.** Obtained from old rags. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Resembles *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich; and *Bacillus cavicidus*, Burger. **Bacillus of Rouget.** See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch, etc. **Bacillus of Scarlet Fever,** Crooke. Found in the nasal mucus and tissues of the throat in a case of anginose scarlet fever. *mot.* Resembles *Bacillus œdematis maligni*, Koch, and the *Proteus* of Hauser. According to Dœhle the parasite of this disease is a protozoon. Cf. *Micrococcus scarlatinæ*. **Bacillus of Scheuerlen,** Scheuerlen, Rapin, and Domingo Freire. Syn., *Bacillus epidermidis*, Bordoni Uffreduzzi. From cancerous tissues and from mammary epithelium of healthy persons. According to Macé possibly identical with a variety of *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*, Flügge. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus of Schimmelbusch.** Obtained from the necrotic tissues of a case of cancrum oris or noma. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Schou.** See *Bacillus pneumonicus agilis*, Schou. **Bacillus of Senile Gangrene,** Tricomi. Bacillus of gangrene, Bacillus of Tricomi. Found in the blood, in the tissues along the line of demarcation, in the subcutaneous tissue and the lymph-spaces of the skin, and in the ichorous discharge. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Cf. *Bacillus œdematis maligni*, Koch and *Bacillus saprogenes, III*, Rosenbach. **Bacillus of Septicemia in Man,** Klein. **Bacillus of Southern Cattle Plague,** F. S. Billings. Syn., Bacillus of Texas fever in cattle. Found in the blood, viscera, and manure of cattle infected with cattle plague or Texas fever, and in their discharges; also in the ticks (*Boophilus bovis*, Curtice) infecting the cattle. The spread of the disease is largely due to the manure of the cattle and also indirectly to the ticks. *aer*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pleom*, *pg.* Smith and Kilborn now attribute this disease to the psorosperm *Pyrosoma bigeminum*. **Bacillus of Spontaneous Rabbit Septicemia,** Eberth. See *Bacillus of swine plague*, Marseilles. **Bacillus of Symptomatic Anthrax.** See *Bacillus chauvæi*, Bollinger and Feser. **Bacillus of Swine Pest,** Selander. See *Bacillus ex pneumoenteritide suis*, Klein. **Bacillus of Swine Plague, Marseilles,** Reitsch, and Jobert. Syn., *Bacillus suis*, Detmers. Bacillus of spontaneous rabbit septicemia; Bacillus of swine plague, Detmers and Billings; Bacillus of ferret disease. First obtained from swine attacked by a fatal epidemic disease in Marseilles. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot. pg.* Caneva and others identify this with the Bacillus of ferret disease and with that of American swine plague; also with the Bacillus of Southern cattle plague, Billings; but this latter seems to be a distinct species. See *Bacillus tardigradus*. **Bacillus of Syphilis.** See *Bacillus syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Bacillus of Tetanus.** See *Bacillus tetani*, Nicolaier. **Bacillus of Texas Cattle Fever,** F. S. Billings. See *Bacillus of Southern Cattle Plague*. **Bacillus of the Blood. Bacillus of the Lungs of Cattle,** Lüstig. Found in the lungs of healthy and diseased cattle. *aer.*, *liqf.* **Bacillus of the Meconium,** Escherich. Found in the meconium. **Bacillus of the Pneumoenteritis of the Pig.** See *Bacillus ex pneumoenteritide suis*, Klein. **Bacillus of the Smegma.** Found in the smegma of the male and female genitals. **Bacillus of Tommasoli.** Found on the hair in a case of sycosis. **Bacillus of Tricomi.** See *Bacillus of senile gangrene*. **Bacillus of Tuberculosis of Vines.** Regarded by Corvo as the cause of the diseased condition of vines usually attributed to *Phylloxera vastatrix*, Planchon. **Bacillus of Ulcerative Stomatitis of Cattle,** Lingard and Batt. Found on the skin, the mucous membranes, and in the lungs of young cattle. Cf. *Streptocytus of eczema epizootica*, Schottelius. **Bacillus of Ulcus Molle,** Kröfting. Identical with that described by Ducrey as the

Bacillus of Chancroid. **Bacillus of Utpadel,** Utpadel and Gessner. Obtained from the stuffing of the bed quilts in a military hospital (Augsburg), and from the intestinal contents of man. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus of Vagus Pneumonia.** See *Bacillus pneumonicus agilis.* Schou. **Bacillus of Verruga Peruana,** Izquierdo. Found in the intercellular spaces and blood-vessels in the nodules characteristic of Peruvian wart. **Bacillus of Vignal.** See *Bacillus buccalis minutus,* Vignal. **Bacillus of Whooping Cough.** See *Bacillus tussis convulsivæ,* Afanassiew. **Bacillus of Xerosis Epithelialis Conjunctivæ,** Leber, Kuschbert, Fränkel, and Neisser. Syn., *Bacillus xerosis,* Fränkel; Bacillus of Colomiatti, Bacillus of xerosis, Schreiber. Found in the white, fatty scales of the conjunctivæ in cases of xerophthalmia. *nmot.* Does not grow on gelatin or potato. Pathogenesis not fully determined. **Bacillus of Yellow Fever.** Found in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in two cases of yellow fever. Sternberg has found many forms in the intestinal contents and viscera of yellow fever cadavers, the most frequent and abundant being the *Bacillus neapolitanus,* Emmerich; *Bacillus cadaverus,* Sternberg; and *Bacillus X,* Sternberg. The last is held by Sternberg as being possibly concerned in the etiology of yellow fever. **Bacillus of Yellow Milk.** See *Bacillus synxanthus,* Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Bacillus ovatus minutissimus,** Unna. Found upon the skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus oxytocus perniciosus,** Wyssokowitsch. Found in milk left standing a long time. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus panificans,** Laurent. Claimed as the active agent in the raising of bread. Found especially in black bread. Dunnenberger considers it a mere impurity and not concerned in the leavening processes. **Bacillus parvus ovatus,** Löffler. Bacillus of false hog cholera. Found in the carcass of a pig dead of a disease resembling rouget. It resembles *Bacillus septicæmiæ hemorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Bacillus pasteurianus,** Hansen. Syn., *Bacterium pasteurianum, Micrococcus pasteurianus.* Found in beer-wort and beer, especially that poor in alcohol. Resembles *Bacillus aceti,* Kützing and Sommer. **Bacillus pestifer,** Frankland. Found in the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus phosphorescens,** Fischer. Syn., *Bacillus phosphorescens indicus,* Fischer; *Photobacterium indicum,* Fischer. Found in sea water (Gulf of Mexico). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *phos.*, *npg.* **Bacillus phosphorescens gelidus,** Forster. See *Bacillus phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Bacillus phosphorescens indicus,** Fischer. See *Bacillus phosphorescens,* Fischer. **Bacillus phosphorescens indigenus,** Fischer. Found in sea water (harbor of Kiel) and upon herring. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *phos.*, *npg.* **Bacillus phosphoreus,** Cohn. Syn., *Micrococcus phosphoreus,* Cohn; *Bacterium phosphorescens,* Hermes; *Bacillus phosphorescens gelidus,* Forster. Found on sea fish, raw and cooked (cooked salmon, Cohn). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *phos.*, *npg.* **Bacillus plicatus,** Zimmerman. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer, liqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg.* (grayish yellow) *npg.* **Bacillus pneumoniæ,** Flügge. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.** Syn., *Bacillus pneumoniæ,* Flügge; *Diplococcus pneumoniæ fibrinosæ,* Friedländer; *Micrococcus pneumoniæ infectiosæ,* Friedländer. Occasionally obtained from the exudates in the pulmonary alveoli in cases of croupous pneumonia. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus pneumonicus agilis,** Schou. Syn., Bacillus of Schou; Bacillus of Vagus pneumonia. Obtained from rabbits suffering from pneumonia induced by section of the vagi. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus pneumosepticus,** Babes. Obtained from the blood and tissues of a person dead of septic pneumonia. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus polymyxa,** Prazmowski. Syn., *Claustridium polymyxa,* Prazmowski. Found in infusion of potatoes, lupin seeds, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *npg.* **Bacillus polypiformis,** Liborius. Found in cow dung and in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden earth. *anaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus preussii,** Ciesielski. See *Bacillus alvei,* Cheshire and Cheyne. **Bacillus prodigiosus,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Bacteridium prodigiosum,* Schröter; *Bacterium prodigiosum, Micrococcus prodigiosus,* Cohn; *Micrococcus imetrophus,* Trevisan; *Monas prodigiosa,* Ehrenberg; *Palmella prodigiosa,* Mont; *Zoogalactina imetropa,* Sette. Frequently found upon food-stuffs, boiled potatoes, hard-boiled eggs, moist bread, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (red), *npg.* Acts as a protective to rabbits against anthrax. **Bacillus pseudœdema,** Liborius. Syn., *Bacillus pseudosepticus,* Macé; *Pseudo-œdembacillus,* Ger. Obtained from the exudates of mice, after inoculation with garden earth. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* Resembles *Bacillus œdematis maligni,* Koch. **Bacillus pseudopneumonicus,** Passet. Syn., *Bacterium pseudopneumonicum.* Found in pus. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Resembles *Micrococcus pneumoniæ croupосæ,* Fränkel. **Bacillus pseudosepticus,** Macé. See *Bacillus pseudœdema,* Liborius. **Bacillus pseudosepticus of Mice,** Bienstock. Syn., *Bacillus of pseudosepticemia of*

mice. Found in feces. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg*. Found after inoculation, mostly in the edematous fluid and not in the blood. **Bacillus pseudotuberculosis**, Pfeiffer. Obtained from the viscera of a horse killed on suspicion of having glanders. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg*. **Bacillus puerperalis**, Engel and Spillmann. Leptothrix of puerperal fever; Bacillus of puerperal fever. Found in two cases of puerperal sepsis. *pg*. (for mice and rabbits). Considered by Pasteur to be identical with *Bacillus anthracis*. **Bacillus pulpæ pyogenes**, Miller. Obtained from gangrenous tooth-pulp. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *pg*. **Bacillus punctatus**, Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg*. **Bacillus putrificus coli**, Bienstock. Found in human feces. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus pyocyaneus** *a*, Gessard. Syn., *Bacillus aeruginosis*, *Bacterium aeruginosum*, Schröter; *Micrococcus pyocyaneus*, Gessard. Bacillus of blue or green pus. A widely distributed form, found in purulent and serous wounds, in perspiration, and in the viscera of human cadavers. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.*, *pg*. Two pigments, one fluorescent green, the other blue, pyocyanin. **Bacillus pyocyaneus** *β*, Ernst. Found in pus from bandages stained green. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (yellowish green), *npg*. **Bacillus pyogenes fœtidus**, Passet. Syn., *bacille pyogène fétide*, Fr. Obtained from an ischiorectal abscess. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg*. **Bacillus pyogenes soli**, Bolton. Obtained from the exudates of a rat after inoculation with garden earth. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus radiatus**, Lüderitz. Obtained from the exudates of mice and guinea-pigs after inoculation with garden earth. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus radiatus aquatilis**, Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus ramosus**, Eisenberg. Syn., *Wurzelbacillus*. Common in soil and water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg*. **Bacillus ramosus liquefaciens**. Obtained from the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus reticularis**, Jordan. Found in hydrant water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus rheumarthritidis**, Kussmaul. Syn., *Bacillus rheumarthritis*, *Micrococcus rheumarthritis*, Leyden. Found in the joint effusions in articular rheumatism. **Bacillus rhinoscleromatis**, Cornil and Alvarez, Von Frisch, Paltauf, Von Eiselsberg, Dittrich, Stepanow, etc. Found in the newly-formed tubercles of rhinoscleroma. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, usually *nmot.* (becomes motile on cultivation), *pg*. Etiologic relations not established. Considered by many as identical with *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri*. It is less virulent, gelatin cultures more transparent, and the capsules more persistent. **Bacillus rosaceum metalloides**, Dowdeswell. **Bacillus rubefaciens**, Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (pale pink), *npg*. **Bacillus rubellus**, Okada. Found in the exudates of guinea-pigs after inoculation with street dust. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (red), *npg*. **Bacillus ruber** Frank, Cohn, and Becker. Syn., *Bacillu miniaceus*, Zimmermann. *Bacillus* (or *Bacterium*) *rosaceum metalloides*, Dowdeswell. The red bacillus of water. Found in water and on boiled rice. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (magenta red), *npg*. **Bacillus ruber indicus.** See *Bacillus indicus*, Koch. **Bacillus rubescens**, Jordan. Found in sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (pale pink), *npg*. **Bacillus rubidus**, Eisenberg. Found in water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (brownish red), *npg*. (Lustig describes a red bacillus from river water which he claims to be different from this). **Bacillus salivarius septicus**, Biondi. See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Bacillus sanguinis typhi**, Brannan and Cheesman. Obtained from the blood of typhus-fever patients. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.* **Bacillus saprogenes**, I, II, III, Rosenbach. Found in putrefying matter on fetid feet, the white plugs of the pharyngeal follicles, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *pg*. **Bacillus scaber**, Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix scaber*. Found in cheese. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, (in early stages becoming non motile), *npg*. **Bacillus schafferi**, Freudenreich. Obtained from cheese and fermenting potato infusion. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. Closely resembles *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacillus scissus**, Frankland. Found in the soil. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg*. **Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ**, Sternberg. *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum*, Flügge. *Bacillus cuniculicida*, Flügge. *Bacillus cuniculicidus*, Koch. *Bacterium septicæmiæ*, Koch. *Bacterium morbilli*, Lanzi. *Coccobacteria septica*, Billroth. *Micrococcus septicus*, Cohn. *Micrococcus choleræ gallinarum*, *Micrococcus gallicidus*, *Microsporon septicus*, Klebs. **Bacillus septicus**, Koch. See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch. **Bacillus septicus.** Pasteur. See *Bacillus ædematis maligni*, Koch. Cf. *Proteus septicus*. **Bacillus septicus acuminatus**, Babes. Obtained from the umbilical stump, blood and viscera of a five days old child, dead of septic infection. *aer.*, no growth on gelatin, *pg*. (for rabbits and guinea-pigs, not for mice). **Bacillus septicus agrigenus**, Nicolaier. Obtained from manured garden soil. *aer.*, *nliqf.* (?) Resembles *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus septicus from**

Sputum. See *Bacillus septicus sputi*, I, II, Kreibohm. **Bacillus septicus keratomalaciæ**, Babes. Obtained from the corneal tissues and viscera of a child that died of septicemia following keratomalacia. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* (for rabbits and mice, slightly for birds, not for guinea-pigs). **Bacillus septicus sputi, I, II**, Kreibohm. Obtained from human buccal secretions. Does not grow in any known culture-medium. Resembles *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacillus septicus sputigenus**, Flügge. Syn., *Bacterium septicum sputigenum*, Fränkel. *Micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ*, Fränkel. *Micrococcus pasteuri*, Sternberg. *Diplococcus pneumoniæ*, Weichselbaum. · *Streptococcus lanceolatus pasteuri*, Gamaleia. Micrococcus of sputum septicemia, Fränkel. Lancet-shaped micrococcus, Talamon. Pneumococcus of Fränkel. Found both in healthy and in pneumonic sputum, in the fibrinous exudate of croupous pneumonia, and in the pus of meningitis, in middle-ear disease, in certain forms of pleurisy, joint-disease, and endocarditis. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Held to be the cause of croupous pneumonia in man, and by some to be identical with *Bacillus lyssae*, Pasteur. **Bacillus septicus ulceris gangrænosi**, Babes. Found in the blood and viscera of a boy dead of septicemia following gangrene of the skin. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus septicus vesicæ**, Clado. Found in the urine of a patient with cystitis. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.*. **Bacillus sessilis**, L. Klein. Found in the blood of a cow supposed to have died of anthrax. *aer.*, *mot.* (convulsive jerking), *npg.* **Bacillus similis**, Bienstock. See *Bacillus subtilis simulans*, I, II, Bienstock. **Bacillus smaragdinus fœtidus**, Reimann. Found in the nasal secretions in a case of ozena. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Bacillus smaragdinophosphorescens**, Katz. Obtained from a herring in fish market (Sidney, N. S. W.). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *phos.* (emerald green) *npg.* Resembles *Photobacterium phosphorescens*, Cohn, and *Photobacterium pflügeri*, Ludwig. **Bacillus solidus**, Lüderitz. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with garden earth. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus spiniferus**, Unna. Found upon the skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (grayish yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus sputigenus crassus.** See *Bacillus crassus sputigenus*, Kreibohm. **Bacillus stolonatus**, Adametz. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus stoloniferus**, Pohl. Found in swamp water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus striatus albus**, Von Besser. Found in the nasal secretions of healthy persons. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus striatus flavus**, Von Besser. Occasionally found in nasal mucus. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (sulphur yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus subflavus**, Zimmermann. Found in hydrant water (Chemnitz). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (pale yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus subtilis**, Ehrenberg, Cohn, Brefeld, Prazmowski, and Fitz. Syn. *Bacillus glycerinæ*, Fitz; *Bacillus fitzianus*, Zopf; *Bacterium subtile*, Zopf; *Metallacter subtile*, Pertz; *Vibrio subtilis*, Ehrenberg. DeBary confines *B. subtilis* to the form described by Brefeld and Prazmowski. The relation of the starch fermentation species of Fitz remains doubtful. A common form found in the air, water, soil, and on plants. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *oscl.*, *npg.* **Bacillus subtiliformis**, Bienstock. Syn., *Bacillus subtilis simulans*, I, II, Bienstock. *Bacillus similis*, Bienstock. Found in human feces. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus suis**, Detmers. See *Bacillus tardigradus.* **Bacillus sulfhydrogenus**, Miquel. Found in water. *aer.*, *mot.* Decomposes albumin with evolution of H_2S. **Bacillus sulfureum**, Holschewnikoff and Rosenheim. Two forms found in urine and in mud. **Bacillus superficialis**, Jordan. Common in sewage. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus synxanthus**, Ehrenberg and Schröter. Syn., *Bacillus xanthogenus*, Fuchs and Ehrenberg. *Bacterium xanthinum*, Schröter. *Vibrio synxanthus*, Ehrenberg. *Vibrio xanthogenus*, Fuchs. Bacillus of yellow milk. Found in milk that has been boiled. *aer.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (golden yellow), *npg.* Precipitates the casein; renders the milk alkaline. **Bacillus syphilidis**, Lustgarten. Syn., *Bacillus syphilis*, Lustgarten. Bacillus of Lustgarten. Found in syphilitic new growths and secretions; does not develop in ordinary culture media. In staining, reaction seems to be identical with that of the Bacillus of the Smegma. Doehle describes parasitic infusoria as the causative agents of syphilis. **Bacillus tardigradus.** Syn., *Bacillus suis*, Detmers. *Micrococcus suis*, Burrill. Found in dew, water, and in the fluids of pigs affected with swine plague. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Cf. *Bacillus of swine plague*, Marseilles, Rietsch and Jobert. **Bacillus tenuis**, Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix tenuis*, Duclaux. Found in decomposing albuminoid matter, cheese, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, (?) *mot.*, *npg.* Used in ripening certain French cheeses. **Bacillus tenuis sputigenus**, Pansini. Obtained from sputum. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus termo**, Dujardin and Ehrenberg. See *Bacterium termo*, Cohn. **Bacillus tetani**, Nicolaier. Syn., *Bacillus tetani traumatici*, Rosenbach. Bacillus of tetanus. Found in garden earth and in the wounds of persons

suffering from tetanus. Spores form at one end and give bacillus a drum-stick appearance. *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus tetani traumatici.** See the preceding. **Bacillus thalassophilus,** Russel. Obtained from mud (Bay of Naples). *anaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Bacillus thermophilus,** Miquel. Found in the intestinal tract of man and animals, in sewage, and in the soil. *aer.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus tremelloides,** Schottelius. Found in hydrant water (Freiburg). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (golden yellow), *npg.* **Bacillus tremulus,** Koch. Syn., *Metallacter tremulus*, Trevisan. Found as a surface pellicle on decomposing plant infusions. Resembles *Bacillus subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **Bacillus tuberculosis,** Koch. Syn., *Bacterium tuberculosis*, Zopf; *Bacterium tuberculosum*, *Bacillus tuberculi*, *Bacillus tuberculosus.* Found in the sputum, in tuberculous organs, and elsewhere in persons and animals affected with tuberculosis. Parasitic. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus tuberculosis gallinarum,** Maffucci. Obtained from cases of spontaneous tuberculosis in fowls. This seems to be a distinct species, characterized by its staining reactions, etc., its growth in pure cultures, and its pathogenic qualities, Koch. **Bacillus tumescens,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium tumescens*, Zopf. Found upon beets. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus turgidus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix turgidus*, Duclaux. Found in cheese. *aer.* Produces alkaline reaction (carbonate and butyrate of ammonium) in milk. **Bacillus tussis convulsivæ,** Afanassiew. Syn., *Bacillus of Afanassiew.* Found in the sputum of persons affected with pertussis. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus typhi abdominalis,** Eberth, Gaffky, Klebs, Eppinger, Brautlecht. Syn., *Bacillus typhosus*, *Bacterium typhosum.* Found in water and in milk, and in the feces and organs in typhoid fever. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.* **Bacillus typhi murium,** Löffler. Obtained from mice affected with an epidemic disease. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.* **Bacillus typhosus.** See *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, Eberth, etc. **Bacillus ubiquitus,** Jordan. Found in air, water, sewage (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* Resembles *Bacillus candicans*, Frankland. **Bacillus ulna,** Cohn, and Prazmowski. Syn., Vibrio *b*, Ehrenberg. *Bacterium ulna*, Miller. Vibrio bacillus, Müller, Ehrenberg. Found in egg albumin. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus ulna of Vignal.** Found in saliva of healthy persons; perhaps identical with the preceding form. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus ureæ,** Miquel. Found in the air. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* Perhaps identical with the preceding form. **Bacillus ureæ,** Leube. Three varieties found in old urine. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.*, Converts urea into ammonium carbonate. **Bacillus urocephalus,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix urocephalus*, Duclaux. One of the commonest forms associated with putrefaction of animal matter. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *npg.* **Bacillus vasculosis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the intestine and stomach of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus vaginalis,** Döderlein. Constantly found in the normal vaginal secretions of adults. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nmot.*, (no growth in gelatin), *npg.* **Bacillus varicosus conjunctivæ,** Gombert. Found in the healthy conjunctival sac of man. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus venenosus,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus venenosus brevis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus venenosus invisibilis,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus venenosus liquefaciens,** Vaughan. Found in water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus ventriculi,** Raczynssky. Obtained from the stomach of meat-fed dogs. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus vermicularis,** Frankland. Found in river water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *oscl.*, *npg.* **Bacillus vermiculosus,** Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *oscl.*, *npg.* **Bacillus violaceus,** Becker. Found in river water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (dark violet). **Bacillus violaceus laurentius,** Jordan. Found in hydrant water (Lawrence, Mass.). *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus virens,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Sporonema gracile.* Found in stagnant water. *aer.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (green, held by some to be chlorophyll, but not sufficiently studied), *npg.* **Bacillus virescens,** Frick. Found in green sputum. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (green), *npg.* **Bacillus virgula,** Duclaux. Syn., *Tyrothrix virgula*, Duclaux. Found in albuminous solutions. *aer.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus virgula.** See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Bacillus viridis,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Bacterium viride*, Van Tieghem, *Arthrobacterium viride*, De Bary. Found in water collected in the hollow of a polyporous fungus. *aer.*, *chg.* (green). Not thoroughly investigated. **Bacillus viridis flavus,** Frick. Syn., *Bacillus viridis pallescens*, Frick. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (yellowish-green), *npg.* Resembles *Bacillus virescens*, Frick. **Bacillus viridis pallescens,** Frick. See *Bacillus viridis flavus*, Frick. **Bacillus viscosus,** Frankland. Found in river water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (fluorescent green). Perhaps identical with *Bacillus fluorescens*, Flügge. **Bacillus viscosus,** I, II, Van

Laer. Found in ropy milk. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus viscosus cerevisiæ,** Van Laer. Found in viscous beer and in milk. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Bacillus viscosus saccharari,** Kramer. Found in viscous saccharine fluids. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *ngp.* **Bacillus vulgaris,** Hauser; Syn., *Proteus vulgaris. Proteus sulfureus,* Holschenikoff. Proteus of Hauser. Commonly associated with putrefaction. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* This species is probably one of those formerly included under *Bacterium termo.* **Bacillus X,** Sternberg. Found in yellow-fever cadavers. Sternberg thinks it possible that this form is concerned in the etiology of the fever. *pg.* (for rabbits). **Bacillus xanthogenus,** Fuchs and Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus synxanthus,* Ehrenberg. **Bacillus xerosis,** Fränkel. Syn. *Xerose bacillus.* See Bacillus of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ, Leber. **Bacillus zenkeri,** Hauser. Syn., *Proteus zenkeri.* Bacille de Hauser, Fr. Found in putrefying animal matter. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Bacillus zopfii.** Syn., *Bacterium zopfii,* Kurth. *Arthrobacterium zopfii,* De Bary. Found in the intestinal tract of fowls. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacillus zurnianum,** List. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Bacteridium prodigiosum,** Schröter. See *Bacillus prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Bacterium aceti,** Lanzi. See *Bacillus aceti,* Kützing. **Bacterium aerogenes,** Miller. See *Bacillus aerogenes,* II, Miller. **Bacterium aeruginosum,** Schröter. See *Bacillus pyocyaneus a,* Gessard. **Bacterium allii.** See *Bacillus allii,* Griffiths. **Bacterium anthracis,** Zopf. See *Bacillus anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Bacterium articulatum,** Ehrenberg. See *Bacterium lineola,* Cohn. **Bacterium aurantiacum,** Trelease; a chromogenic form. **Bacterium bacillus,** Pasteur. See *Bacterium termo,* Davaine. **Bacterium brunneum,** Schröter. Found in a putrid infusion of Indian corn, *chg.* (brown). Perhaps identical with *Bacillus fuscus,* Zimmerman. **Bacterium butyri colloideum,** Lafar. Found in every sample of natural butter examined. Cf. *Bacillus butyri fluorescens,* Lafar. **Bacterium candidum,** Trelease. A chromogenous form, identical with *Bacillus mesentericus fuscus,* Flügge. **Bacterium capitatum,** Davaine. Found in an infusion of albuminous matter. *aer.*, *mot.* **Bacterium carbuncolare,** Pollender, Brauell, Delafond, and Davaine. See *Bacillus anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Bacterium carlsbergense,** Hansen. Found in the air. Cf. *Bacterium kochii,* Hansen. **Bacterium catenula,** Dujardin. Has been observed especially in putrid wine or putrefying blood, generally in albuminous liquids in contact with air. Coze and Feltz found it in typhoid fever in man. It resembles *Bacillus acidi lactici,* Davaine, Hueppe. **Bacterium caucasicum.** See *Bacillus caucasicus,* Kern. **Bacterium chlorinum,** Engelmann. Found in water. *aer.*, *chg.* (green). Engelmann holds this to be chlorophyll, as a small amount of oxygen is given off, indicating the assimilation of carbon. **Bacterium coli commune,** Escherich. See *Bacillus neapolitanus.* **Bacterium commune,** Pasteur. See *Bacterium termo,* Dujardin. **Bacterium cuneatum,** Rivolta. See *Bacillus cuneatus.* **Bacterium cyanogenum,** Fuchs. See *Bacillus cyanogenus,* Hueppe. **Bacterium denitrificans.** See *Bacillus denitrificans.* **Bacterium dysodes,** Zopf. See *Bacillus dysodes.* **Bacterium enchelys,** Ehrenberg. Found in river water. **Bacterium farinaceum,** Wigand. Found in sour sponge or dough. **Bacterium fitzianum,** Zopf. See *Bacillus subtilis,* Ehrenberg. **Bacterium fœtidum,** Thin. See *Bacillus fœtidus,* Passet. **Bacterium fusiforme,** Warming. Found in sea water. **Bacterium gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. See *Bacillus gingivæ pyogenes.* **Bacterium gliscrogenum,** Malerba. Syn. *Bacillus gliscrogenus.* Found in viscid acid urine. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacterium griseum,** Warning. Syn. *Micrococcus griseus,* Winter, a doubtful form. **Bacterium gummis,** Commes. The cause of the gummous disease of the fig, almond, and orange trees, and the *mal nero* of vines. Cf. *Bacterium putredinis,* Davaine. **Bacterium gummosum,** Ritsert. Found to produce the viscosity of infusions of digitalis. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pleom.* **Bacterium hessii,** Guillebeau. One of the two forms found by Gillebeau to cause milk to become ropy. Thrives best in pasteurized milk. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* Cf. *Micrococcus freudenreichii.* **Bacterium hyacinthi,** Wakker. Found in the bulbs and leaves of the hyacinth and causing the "yellows" of hyacinths. Cf. *Bacillus hyacinthi septicus,* Heinz. **Bacterium janthinum,** Zopf. See *Bacillus janthinus,* Zopf. **Bacterium kochii,** Hansen. Found in the air of Carlsberg. Cf. *Bacterium carlsbergense,* Hansen. **Bacterium lactis,** Lister. See *Bacillus acidi lactici,* Hueppe. **Bacterium lactis aerogenes,** Escherich. See *Bacillus lactis aerogenes,* Abelous. **Bacterium lineola,** Müller, Cohn. Syn. *Bacterium punctum,* Rivolta. *Bacterium tremulans,* Trevisan. *Bacterium triloculare,* Ehrenberg. *Bacterium articulatum,* Ehrenberg. *Vibrio lineola* (Müller), Ehrenberg. *Vibrio tremulans,* Ehrenberg. *Bacillus lineola.* Found in well and other water, in infusions, in soil on vegetables, etc. *aer.*, *mot.*

(trembling and darting back and forth), *pleom.*, *npg.* Probably represents several species, or a developmental form of a spirillum. **Bacterium litoreum,** Warming. Found only in sea water. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Bacterium lucens,** Van Tieghem. See *Bacillus lucens*, Van T. **Bacterium luteum,** Trelease. See *Bacillus luteus*, Flügge, **Bacterium maidis,** Cuboni. See *Bacillus maidis*, Cuboni. **Bacterium merismopœdioides,** Zopf. See *Bacillus merismopædioides*, Zopf. **Bacterium morbilli,** Lanzi. Found in the urine of persons with measles. Cf. *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacterium navicula,** Reinke and Berthold. See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Bacterium neapolitanum.** See *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. **Bacterium oblongum,** Boutroux. Syn., *Micrococcus oblongus*, Boutroux. Found in beer; the agent of gluconic fermentation. **Bacterium of Butyric Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Bacterium of Diphtheria,** Emmerich. Found in cases of diphtheria in man and doves. **Bacterium of Fire Blight.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Bacterium of Infectious Pneumonia in the Horse.** See *Streptococcus coryzæ contagiosæ equorum*, Schütz. **Bacterium of Kefir.** See *Bacillus caucasicus*, Kern. **Bacterium of Pear Blight.** Cf. *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski, and *Micrococcus amylovorus*, Burrill. **Bacterium of Sheep Pox.** Found in cases of sheep pox, or "Schafblattern." **Bacterium of Variola,** Cose and Feltz. Found in the vesicles of smallpox; pathogenic for rabbits. **Bacterium oleæ,** Arcangeli. Said to cause the so-called tuberculosis ("Maladie de la loupe;" "Rogner") of olives. **Bacterium ovatum,** Lebert. See *Nosema bombycis*, Nägeli. **Bacterium pasteurianum,** or **Bacterium pastorianum.** See *Bacillus pasteurianus*, Hansen. **Bacterium periplanetæ,** Tichomirow. Found in the common cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), and producing in it a specific disease. **Bacterium pflügeri,** Lüdwig. See *Photobacterium pflügeri*, Ludwig. **Bacterium phosphorescens,** Hermes. **Bacterium phosphorescens,** Cohn. See *Photobacterium phosphorescens.* See **Bacillus phosphoreus,** Cohn. **Bacterium photometricum,** Engelmann. Found in water; motion dependent on light; possibly not a bacterium at all. **Bacterium pneumoniæ, Bacterium pneumoniæ crouposæ,** Friedländer. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Bacterium porri,** Tommasi-Crudeli. Found in warts. **Bacterium prodigiosum.** See *Bacillus prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg. **Bacterium pseudopneumonicum.** See *Bacillus pseudopneumonicus*, Flügge. **Bacterium punctum,** Rivolta. See *Bacterium lineola* (Müller), Cohn. **Bacterium putredinis,** Davaine. Found in rapidly-decaying plants. Cf. *Bacterium gummis*, Comes. **Bacterium pyriforme,** Hansen. Found in the air. **Bacterium radicicola,** Prazmowski. Syn., *Bacillus radicicola*, Beyernick; *Rhizobium leguminosarum*, Frank. Found in the soil, particularly in the roots of the *Leguminosæ*, where it is held to stimulate the cells to unusual growth, affect nitrification, constitute the "bacteroids" of Woronin, and form the so-called "bacteroid tissue." **Bacterium rosaceum metalloides,** Dowdeswell. See *Bacillus ruber*, Frank, Cohn. **Bacterium rubescens,** Lankester. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Bacterium septicæmiæ,** Koch. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Bacterium septicum sputigenum.** See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Bacterium subtile,** Buchner. See *Bacillis subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **Bacterium sulfuratum; Bacterium sulphuratum,** Warming. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Bacterium sulfureum,** Rosenheim. Found in wine. *nliqf.* Evolves H_2S. **Bacterium syncyaneum,** Ehrenberg, Schröter. See *Bacillus cyanogenus*, Hueppe. **Bacterium synxanthum,** Schröter. See *Bacillus synxanthus.* **Bacterium termo,** Dujardin and Ehrenberg. Syn., *Bacillus termo*, Davaine. *Bacterium bacillus*, Pasteur. *Cryptococcus natans*, Kützing. *Cryptococcus nebulosus*, Kützing. *Micrococcus crepusculum*, Cohn. *Zooglœa termo*, *Monas termo* (Müller). A collective species. **Bacterium termo,** Vignal. Found in the saliva of healthy persons. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (yellowish gray), *npg.* **Bacterium tholoideum,** Gessner. Syn., *Bacillus of Gessner.* Found in the intestinal contents of healthy persons. Resembles *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, Escherich. *pg.* (for mice and guinea-pigs). **Bacterium tremulans,** Trevisan. See *Bacterium lineola*, Cohn. **Bacterium triloculare,** Ehrenberg. See *Bacterium lineola*, Cohn. **Bacterium tuberculosis,** Zopf. **Bacterium tuberculosum,** Koch. See *Bacillus tuberculosis*, Koch. **Bacterium tumescens,** Zopf. See *Bacillus tumescens*, Zopf. **Bacterium typhosum.** See *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, Eberth and Gaffky. **Bacterium ulna.** See *Bacillus ulna*, Cohn. **Bacterium ulna,** Cohn. See *Micrococcus ureæ.* **Bacterium ureæ,** Jaksch. Found in ammoniacal urine. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.* Not sufficiently investigated. **Bacterium vermiforme,** Ward. Found in fermented ginger-beer. **Bacterium viola-**

ceum, Bergonzini. Syn., *Chromobacterium violaceum*, Bergonzini. Found in putrefying solutions of egg-albumen. *chg.* (violet). **Bacterium viride.** See *Bacillus viridis*, Van Tieghem. **Bacterium xanthinum.** See *Bacillus synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Bacterium xylinum,** A. J. Brown. Found in solutions of carbohydrates, giving rise to acetic acid, and converting dextrose into gluconic acid, and mannitol into levulose. **Bacterium zopfii,** Kurth. See *Bacillus zopfii.* **Bacteroides,** Woronin. Microorganisms forming tubercles in the roots of leguminous plants, and assisting in the fixing of nitrogen. **Beggiatoa alba,** Vaucher. Syn., *Beggiatoa punctata*, Trevisan. *Beggiatoa leptomitiformis*, Meneghi. *Oscillaria alba*, Vaucher. *Hygrocrocis vandelli*, Meneghi. Next to Cladothrix the most common bacterium of water, forming a superficial layer in the mud. **Beggiatoa alba,** var. **marina,** Cohn. Syn., *Beggiatoa ærstedtii*, Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa marina*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa arachnoidæ,** Agardh. Syn., *Oscillaria arachnoidea*, Agardh. *Oscillaria versatilis*, Kutz. Found in swamps and sulphur springs. **Beggiatoa leptomitiformis,** Meneghi and Trevisan. Syn., *Oscillaria leptomitiformis*, Meneghi. Found in sulphur springs. **Beggiatoa marina,** Cohn. Syn., *Beggiatoa alba*, var. *marina*, Cohn. *Beggiatoa ærstedtii*, Rabenhorst. Found in a salt water aquarium, forming a whitish slimy layer on dead fish. **Beggiatoa minima,** Warming. Found in sea water; gray. **Beggiatoa mirabilis,** Cohn. Found in a salt water aquarium; snow white. **Beggiatoa multisepta.** See *Pragmidiothrix multisepta*, Engler. Held by Zopf to be identical with *Beggiatoa alba*, Vaucher. **Beggiatoa nivea,** Rabenhorst. Syn., *Leptonema niveum*, *Symphiothrix nivea*, Brugger. Found in sulphur springs. **Beggiatoa nodosa,** Van Tieghem. A doubtful form characterized by nodes in the filaments, which differ from other members of the genus in the absence of sulphur grains and of motion. **Beggiatoa ærstedtii,** Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa alba*, var. *marina*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa pellucida,** Cohn. Found in a marine aquarium; sulphur grains few. **Beggiatoa punctata,** Trevisan. See *Beggiatoa alba*, Cohn. **Beggiatoa roseopersicina,** Zopf. Syn., *Bacterium rubescens*, Lankester. *Bacterium sulfuratum* or *Bacterium sulphuratum*, Warming. *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, Cohn. *Cohnia roseopersicina*, Winter, Kützing. *Microhaloa rosea*, Kutz. *Ophidiomonas sanguinea*, Ehrenberg. *Pleurococcus roseopersicina*, Rabenhorst. Peach-colored bacterium. Morphologically identical with *Beggiatoa alba*, Vaucher. Forms rose-colored to violet pellicles on putrid matter. Produces bacteriopurpurin. **Beggiatoa tigrina,** Rabenhorst. Syn., *Oscillaria tigrina*, Rœmer. Found in swamps on submerged wood. Forms a thin white layer. **Bienstock's Putrefactive Bacillus. Bienstock's Putrefactive Bacillus from the Feces.** See *Bacillus putreficus coli*, Bienstock. **Brieger's Bacillus.** See *Bacillus cavicidus*, Brieger. **Buff Bacillus of Spreading Edema,** A. B. Harris. *nliqf.*, *aer.*, *chg.* (buff), *pleom.* **Capsule Bacillus of Loeb.** Obtained from a case of keratomalacia infantum. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *pg.* Resembles *Bacillus capsulatus*, Pfeiffer. **Capsule Bacillus of Ozena,** Marano. Found in the nasal secretions in ten cases of ozena. Resembles *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* Cf. *Micrococcus lœwenbergii.* **Capsule Bacillus of Smith.** See *Bacillus capsulatus smithii.* **Cheese Spirillum.** See *Spirillum tyrogenum*, Denecke. **Chromobacterium violaceum,** Bergonzini. See *Bacterium violaceum*, Bergonzini. **Cladothrix bovis.** See *Actinomyces bovis*, Harz. **Cladothrix canis.** Held by Rabe to be very like *Actinomyces bovis.* **Cladothrix dichotoma,** Cohn and Zopf. See *Leptothrix ochracea*, Kützing. *Myconostoc gregarium*, Cohn. **Cladothrix fœrsteri,** Cohn. Syn., *Crenothrix fœrsteri*, *Streptothrix fœrsteri*, Cohn. Forms yellowish or grayish concretions in the human lacrymal ducts. **Cladothrix intricata,** Russel. Obtained from sea mud (bay of Naples). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* **Clathrocystis roseopersicina,** Cohn. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Clostridium butyricum,** Prazmowski. See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Clostridium fœtidum,** Liborius. See *Bacillus fœtidus*, Passet. **Clostridium of Symptomatic Anthrax (or Charbon),** Neelsen and Ehlers. See *Bacillus chauvæi*, Bollinger and Feser. **Clostridium polymyxa,** Prazmowski. See *Bacillus polymyxa*, Prazmowski. **Coccobacillus pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ.* **Coccobacteria septica,** Billroth. The single term under which Billroth includes all putrefactive bacteria. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ.* **Coccobacteria ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ.* **Coccobacterium lyssæ,** Rivolta. See *Bacillus lyssæ.* **Cohnia roseopersicina,** Winter and Kützing. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Colon Bacillus of Escherich.** See *Bacillus neapolitanus.* **Comma Bacillus, Comma Bacillus of Koch, Comma-shaped Bacillus,** Waten. See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Corpuscles brillants.** See *Bacillus fœtidus*, Passet. **Coryza diplococci.** See *Micrococcus cereus aureus*, Schröter and Winckler. **Crenothrix fœrsteri,** Cohn. See

Cladothrix fœrsteri. **Crenothrix kühniana,** Saccardo and Rabenhorst. Syn., *Crenothrix polyspora*, Cohn. *Hypæothrix kühniana, Leptothrix kühniana.* Found in drinking water, to which it imparts a disagreeable taste. **Crenothrix polyspora,** Cohn. See *Crenothrix kühniana*, Saccardo and Rabenhorst. **Cryptococcus alveareus.** See *Bacillus alvei.* Cheshire and Cheyne. **Cryptococcus clava,** Wedl. Found in the stomachs of ruminants. **Cryptococcus cerevisiæ,** Robin. **Cryptococcus fermentatum.** Kützing. See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, Reess and Robin. **Cryptococcus glutinis,** Fersen. See *Saccharomyces glutinis.* **Cryptococcus guttulatus,** Robin. See *Saccharomyces guttulatus.* **Cryptococcus natans, Cryptococcus nebulosus,** Kützing. See *Bacterium termo*, Dujardin and Davaine. **Cryptococcus of Yellow Fever.** See *C. xanthogenicus*, Freire. **Cryptococcus xanthogenicus,** Domingo Freire. Considered by D. Freire to be the cause of yellow fever. Cf. *Bacillus of Yellow Fever.* **Denecke's Cheese Bacillus.** See *Spirillum tyrogenum.* **Dengue Micrococci.** See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **Detionella ochracea,** Saccardo. See *Leptothrix ochracea*, Kützing. **Diplococcus albicans amplus,** Bumm. Grayish white micrococcus. Found in mucus from the healthy vagina. *aer., facanaer., liqf., npg.* **Diplococcus albicans tardus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found in eczema. *aer., nliqf., nmot.* **Diplococcus albicans tardissimus.** Morphologically identical with the gonococcus; but more adherent, forming small masses. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Diplococcus citreus conglomeratus,** Bumm. Obtained from the air, in dust, and from gonorrheal pus. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Diplococcus citreus liquefaciens,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer., liqf. nmot., chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Diplococcus coryzæ,** Klebs and Hajek. Obtained from the nasal secretions in cases of acute nasal catarrh. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Diplococcus flavus liquefaciens tardus,** Unna and Tommasoli. Found on the skin in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (chrome-yellow), *npg.* **Diplococcus fluorescens fœtidus,** Klamann. Obtained from the posterior nares. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (grass-green to violet), *npg.* **Diplococcus intercellularis meningitidis,** Goldschmidt and Weichselbaum. Found within the cells of the exudate in cerebro-spinal meningitis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Diplococcus lacteus faviformis,** Bumm. Found frequently in the vaginal secretions. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Diplococcus luteus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., liqf., mot., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Diplococcus of Gonorrhea.** See *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*, Neisser. **Diplococcus of Orchitis,** Hugouneng and Eraud. Syn., *Orchiococcus.* Frequently found in gonorrheal pus during the first few days. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Diplococcus of Ozena,** Loewenberg. Found in the secretions in cases of ozena. **Diplococcus of Pemphigus, Diplococcus of Pemphigus Acutus,** Demme. Syn., *Micrococcus of Demme.* Found in the bullæ of pemphigus. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Resembles the gonococcus. **Diplococcus of Pneumonia in Horses,** Schütz. Obtained from the lungs of a horse affected with acute pneumonia. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Diplococcus pneumoniæ fibrinosæ,** Friedländer. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Diplococcus pneumoniæ,** Weichselbaum. Syn., *Pneumococcus of Fränkel.* See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. Syn., *Diplococcus ureæ*, Rörsing. *Coccobacillus pyogenes ureæ*, Rörsing. *Coccobacterium ureæ*, Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Diplococcus ureæ trifoliatus*, Rörsing. *Micrococcus pyogenes ureæ flavus*, Rörsing. **Diplococcus roseus,** Bumm. Found in the air. *aer., facanaer., liqf., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Diplococcus ureæ,** Rörsing. See *Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ*, Rörsing. **Diplococcus ureæ trifoliatus,** Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ*, Rörsing. *Micrococcus pyogenes ureæ flavus*, Rörsing. **Dispora caucasica,** Kern. See *Bacillus caucasicus*, Kern. **Drumstick Bacillus.** See *Bacillus putrificus coli.* **Epsilon Bacillus.** See *Spirillum finkleri.* **Erythroconus litoralis,** Œrstedt. See *Sarcina litoralis.* **Feet-sweat Bacillus.** See *Bacillus fœtidus, Bacillus saprogenes,* II, and *Bacillus graveolens.* **Finkler-Prior's Bacillus.** See *Spirillum Finkler-Prior.* **Flesh-colored Bacillus,** Tils. *aer., liqf. mot., chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Flowers of Wine.** See *Saccharomyces mycoderma*, Reess. **Fränkel's Pneumobacillus.** See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Frog-spawn Bacterium of Sugar Factories, Frog-spawn fungus.** See *Leuconostoc mesenteroides.* **Gaffkya tetragenes,** Saccardo. See *Micrococcus tetragenus*, Gaffky. **Gas Forming Bacillus.** See *Bacillus gasoformans*, Eisenberg. **Ginger Beer Plant,** Marshall Ward. Forms jelly-like, semi-transparent, yellowish-white, brain-like masses at the bottom of the fermentation; resembles Caucasian kephir grains; it is a symbiotic association of *Saccharomyces pyriformis* and of *Bacterium vermiforme.* **Glacier Bacillus.** See *Bacillus fluorescens nivalis,* Schmolck. **Gliococcus,** a micro-

coccus with a slimy capsule. **Golden Staphylococcus.** See *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, Ogston, Beeker. **Gray-white micrococcus,** Bumm. See *Diplococcus albicans amplus*, Bumm. **Hæmatococcus bovis,** Babes. Zimmermann. Obtained from the blood and viscera of cattle dead of an epidemic, infectious disease characterized by hemoglobinuria (in Roumania). *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Hay bacillus.** See *Bacillus subtilis*, Ehrenberg. **Helicobacterium aerogenes,** Miller. See *Bacillus aerogenes*, III, Miller. **Helicobacterium klebsii,** Escherich. Found in the intestine of guinea pigs. *pleom.* **Helicomonas,** Klebs. Syphilis fungus. Cf. *Bacillus syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Hormiscium cerevisiæ,** Bonard. **Hormiscium vini. Hormiscium vini et cerevisiæ,** Bonard. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma*. **Hueppe's Bacillus of Butyric Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Hueppe. **Hygrocrocis vandelli,** Meneghi. See *Beggiatoa alba*, Trevisan. **Hypæothrix kühniana.** See *Crenothrix kühniana*. **Influenza-bacillus.** See *Bacillus of Influenza*, Pfeiffer. **Iodococcus vaginatus,** Miller. Found in unclean mouths; gives peculiar reaction with iodin, the sheath being stained yellow, the cocci dark blue. **Koch's Bacillus. Koch's Comma Bacillus, Commabacillus.** See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Lanceolate Coccus, Lancet-shaped Micrococcus,** Talamon. See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Lepra-bacillus.** See *Bacillus lepræ*, Hansen. **Leptonema niveum.** See *Beggiatoa nivea*, Rabenhorst. **Leptothrix buccalis,** Robin. Syn., *Leptothrix gigantea*, Miller. *Leptothrix pulmonalis, Rasmussenia buccalis*, Saccardo. Found in the mouth of man and animals. Falsely considered the cause of dental caries. **Leptothrix buccalis of Vignal.** See *Bacillus buccalis* (*a*), Vignal. **Leptothrix epidermidis.** Syn., *Bacillus epidermidis*, Bizzozero. *Microsporon minutissimum*, Burchart. Found on the epidermis between the toes, and held by Bizzozero to be nonpathogenic, but by Boeck as the cause of erythrasma. **Leptothrix gigantea,** Miller. Found on the teeth of dogs, sheep, cattle, and other animals affected with *Pyorrhæa alveolaris*. Some consider it identical with *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix hyalina,** Reinsch. Found on marine algæ. **Leptothrix innominata,** Miller. See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix kühniana.** See *Crenothrix kühniana*, Saccardo. **Leptothrix lacrimalis.** See *Cladothrix fœrsteri*, Cohn. **Leptothrix lanugo,** Kützing. Found on marine algæ near Heligoland. **Leptothrix maxima buccalis,** Miller. See *Bacillus buccalis maximus*, Miller. **Leptothrix muralis,** Kützing. See *Leptothrix parasitica*. **Leptothrix natans.** See *Sphærotilus natans*, Saccardo. **Leptothrix ochracea,** Kützing. Syn., *Detionella ochracea*, Saccardo. *Cladothrix dichotoma*, Zopf. According to Zopf, this represents filaments of Cladothrix stained with oxid of iron. **Leptothrix of Puerperal Fever, Leptothrix puerperalis,** Fettz. See *Bacillus puerperalis*, Engel and Spillman. **Leptothrix parasitica,** Kützing. Parasitic on fresh-water algæ. **Leptothrix pulmonalis.** See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Leptothrix pusilla,** Rabenhorst. Found on fresh-water algæ, also in the mouth, Klebs. **Leptothrix symplacoides,** Dickie. Found on marine algæ. **Leptothrix vaginalis.** Found in the vagina of animals and women. **Leptothrix variabilis,** Saccardo. Found in saliva of healthy persons. **Leuconostoc mesenteroides,** Van Tieghem. Syn., *Ascococcus mesenteroides*, Cienkowski. Frog spawn bacterium of sugar factories, Frog spawn fungus. A source of great loss to the manufacturers of beet sugar, frequently and rapidly converting large quantities of the beet juice into a mucilagino-gelatinous mass. **Liborius's Bacillus of Butyric Acid Fermentation,** Liborius. See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Lissophyton suspectum,** Hallier. See *Bacillus lyssæ*, Pasteur. **Melunella flexuosa,** Borg. See *Spirillum rugula*, Müller. **Merismopedia chondroidea,** With, **Merismopedia glauca.** See *Sarcina renis*, Hepworth. **Merismopedia goodsirii.** See *Sarcina ventriculi*, Goodsir. **Merismopedia hyalina,** Kützing. *Sarcina hyalina*, Kützing. **Merismopedia litoralis,** Rabenhorst. See *Sarcina litoralis*, Œrstedt. **Merismopedia reitenbachii,** Caspary. See *Sarcina reitenbachii*, Caspary. **Merismopedia urinæ,** Rabenhorst. See *Sarcina urinæ*, Welcker. **Merismopedia ventriculi,** Husem. See *Sarcina ventriculi*, Goodsir. **Merismopedia violacea,** Kützing. See *Sarcina violacea*, Kützing. **Metallacter anthracis,** Trevisan. See *Bacillus anthracis*, Pollender and Davaine. **Metallacter tremulus,** Trevisan. See *Bacillus tremulus*, Koch. **Metallacter ulna,** Trevisan. See *Bacillus ulna*, Cohn. **Micoderma cerevisiæ,** Trecul. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma*, Reess. **Micrococcus aceti.** See *Bacillus aceti*, Kützing. **Micrococcus acidi lactici,** Marpmann. Found in milk; resembles in its action *Bacillus acidi lactici*, Hueppe. *aer., nliqf., nmot., npg.* Cf. *Sphærococcus acidi lactici*, Marpman. **Micrococcus acidi lactici liquefaciens,** Krüger. Found in butter and cheese. *aer., facanaer., liqf., nmot.* **Micrococcus aerogenes,** Miller. Found in the intestinal

tract of man. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus agilis**, Ali-Cohen. Found in drinking water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* A motile coccus, provided with a flagellum; described by Menge. **Micrococcus agilis citreus**, Menge. **Micrococcus (Diplococcus) albicans amplus**, Bumm. Syn. *Neisseria albicans.* Frequently found in the vaginal secretions. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus (Diplococcus) albicans tardus**, Unna and Tommasoli. Found in eczema. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.* **Micrococcus albicans tardissimus**, Eisenberg, Bumm. Found in the vaginal secretions of puerperal women. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus liquefaciens**, Von Besser. Found in the nasal secretions of healthy persons. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus albus urinæ.** See *Micrococcus urinalbus.* **Micrococcus amylovorus**, Burrill and Arthur. Syn., *Micrococcus of apple blight. Bacterium of pear blight.* Produces fermentation in saccharine fluids. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* (for apple and pear trees). Cf. *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Micrococcus aquatilis**, Bolton. Found frequently in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus arei celsii**, Buchner and Sehlen. Syn., *Bacterium decalvans*, Thin. Found on the diseased hairs in alopecia areata. Cf. *Bacillus of alopecia areata*, Kasauli, and *Micrococcus of alopecia areata*, Robinson. **Micrococcus ascoformans**, Johne. See *Micrococcus botryogenus*, Rabe. **Micrococcus aurantiacus**, Cohn. Syn., *Pediococcus aurantiacus.* Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (orange-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus biskræ.** See *Micrococcus of Heydenreich.* **Micrococcus blennorrhœus.** See *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*, Neisser. **Micrococcus bombycis**, Cohn, Bechamp. Syn., *Streptococcus bombycis*, Bechamp. Found in the intestinal tract of silkworms and other Lepidoptera dead of the epidemic disease known in France as *la flacherie;* etiologic relation demonstrated by Pasteur. **Micrococcus botryogenes**, Bollinger, Rabe. Syn., *Bollingera equi*, Saccardo; *Ascococcus johnei*, Cohn; *Micrococcus ascoformans*, Johne; Micrococcus of myko-desmoids of the horse. Found in colonies in the connective tissue of horses affected with "mykodesmoids." *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus candicans**, Flügge. Found abundantly in air and water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus candidus**, Cohn. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus capillorum.** Found on the scalp and said to alter the color of the hair. *aer.*, *chg.* (reddish-yellow). **Micrococcus carneus**, Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (red to violet), *npg.* **Micrococcus cerasinus siccus**, List. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (cherry-red), *npg.* **Micrococcus cereus albus**, Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus albus*, Passet. Found in the pus of acute abscesses, and by Tils in hydrant water (Freiburg). *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus cereus aureus**, Schröter and Winkler. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus aureus*, S. and W. Found in the thin secretions of coryza. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (orange-red), *npg.* **Micrococcus cereus flavus**, Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus cereus flavus*, Passet. *Staphylococcus passetii.* Found in an acute abscess. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus chlorinus.** Occurs in zoogloœa masses. *aer.*, *chg.* (greenish-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus choleræ gallinarum**, Pasteur. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Micrococcus cinnabareus**, Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus cinnabareus*, Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (reddish-brown), *npg.* **Micrococcus citreus**, List. Syn., *Staphylococcus citreus*, List. Found in water, also by Lannelongue and Achard in the seat of an old osteomyelitis. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (pale-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus**, Bumm. See *Diplococcus citreus conglomeratus*, Bumm; **Micrococcus concentricus**, Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *sap.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus conglomeratus**, Weichselbaum. Syn., *Neissera conglomerata*, W. **Micrococcus coronatus**, Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus coronatus*, Flügge. Found in the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus cremoides**, Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (yellowish-white), *npg.* **Micrococcus crepusculum**, Cohn. See *Bacillus termo*, Ehrenberg and Dujardin. **Micrococcus cumulatus tenuis**, Von Besser. Found in abundance in the nasal mucus of man. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus cyaneus**, Schröter. Obtained from the air, on boiled potatoes. *aer.*, *chg* (cobalt blue, altered to carmine by acids, restored by alkalies). **Micrococcus decalvans**, Schröter. Syn., *Bacterium decalvans*, Saccardo. Cf. Bacillus of alopecia areata, Kasauli, *Micrococcus arei celsii*, Buchner and Sehlen; Micrococcus of alopecia areata, Robinson. **Micrococcus diffluens**, Schröter. Found in the air, dust, and in excrement; common. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (yellow, with a greenish fluorescence; not modified by acids). Resembles *Bacillus fluorescens putidus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus diphtheriticus**, Oertel, Cohn, Löffler. Syn., *Streptococcus articulorum*, Löffler. Found in the false membranes, and in the tissues of diphtheria patients; Cornil identifies this with *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Rosenbach. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus doyenii.** See *Micrococcus urinæ albus olearius*, Doyen. **Micrococcus endocarditicus.** Syn.,

Streptococcus endocarditicus. **Micrococcus endocarditidis rugatus,** Weichselbaum. Found in a case of ulcerative endocarditis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Micrococcus erysipelatis, Micrococcus erysipelatos, Micrococcus erysipelatosus,** Fehleisen. See *Micrococcus pyogenes,* Rosenbach. **Micrococcus fermenti.** See *Micrococcus viniperda.* **Micrococcus fervidosus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Micrococcus fickii.** Found in healthy and diseased eyes. **Micrococcus finlayensis,** Sternberg. Obtained from the viscera of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer., liqf., chg.* (pale-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus flavus.** See *Micrococcus flavus liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Micrococcus flavus desidens,** Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (yellowish-brown), *npg.* **Micrococcus flavus liquefaciens,** Flügge. Syn., *Micrococcus flavus, Micrococcus liquefaciens.* **Micrococcus flavus tardigradus,** Flügge. Syn., *Micrococcus tardigradus.* Found in the air and water. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (dark olive-green), *npg.* **Micrococcus fœtidus,** Klamann, Rosenbach. Found in the posterior nares of man. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Micrococcus fervidosus,** Adametz. Found in water. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Micrococcus freudenreichii,** Guillebeau. One of the two forms found by Guillebeau to produce ropiness in milk. *aer., liqf., npg.* Cf. *Bacterium hessii,* Guillebeau. **Micrococcus friedländeri.** See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Micrococcus fulvus,** Cohn. Syn., *Staphylococcus fulvus.* Found in horse and rabbit dung, *aer. nmot., nliqf., chg.* (rose), *npg.* **Micrococcus fuscus,** Maschek. Found in water. *aer., nmot., liqf., chg.* (sepia-brown), *npg.* **Micrococcus gallicidus.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Micrococcus gelatinosus.** Found in milk, which it causes to coagulate at about 22° C. **Micrococcus gingivæ pyogenes,** Miller. Found in the mouth of a man affected with alveolar abscess. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., pg.* **Micrococcus gonorrhœæ,** Neisser. *Micrococcus blennorrhœus, Neissera gonorrhœæ, Micrococcus gonococcus.* Found in gonorrheal pus. *aer.* No growth on ordinary gelatin; has been grown on acid gelatin and human blood-serum. *pg.* **Micrococcus griseus,** Winter. See *Bacterium griseum,* Warming. **Micrococcus hæmatodes,** Babes. Syn., *Micrococcus of red sweat.* Found in foul sweat from the axilla. *aer., chg.* (red), *npg.* **Micrococcus havaniensis,** Sternberg. Syn., *Bacillus havaniensis,* Sternberg. Obtained by Sternberg in his investigation of yellow fever. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (blood-red). Only found in the presence of free oxygen. **Micrococcus of hepatitis enzootica of hogs.** See *Micrococcus porcellorum.* **Micrococcus imetrophus,** Trevisan. See *Bacillus prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Micrococcus indicus,** Koch. See *Bacillus indicus,* Koch. **Micrococcus influenzæ,** Letzerich. Syn., *Streptococcus seiferti,* Micrococcus of influenza, Seifert. See *Bacillus of influenza,* Pfeiffer. **Micrococcus insectorum,** Burrill, *Streptococcus insectorum.* Found in the cecal appendages or pancreatic organs of the Chinch bug (*Blissus leukopterus,* Say) and the higher Hemiptera. Especially recommended as a remedy for the Chinch bug and for *Halticus minutus,* so damaging to the peanut. **Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis,** Neumann and Schäffer. Syn., *Micrococcus meningitidis,* Neumann. *Neisseria Weichselbaumii.* Found in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. **Micrococcus lacteus faviformis,** Bumm. Syn., *Neisseria lactea.* Frequently found in normal vaginal mucus. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Micrococcus lactis viscosus,** Conn. Syn., Micrococcus of bitter milk, Conn. The cause of the bitter taste of milk and cream. *aer., liqf., nmot., npg.* **Micrococcus liquefaciens.** See *Micrococcus flavus liquefaciens,* Flügge. **Micrococcus lœwenbergii.** Syn., Micrococcus of ozena. Found in the secretions, in cases of ozena. *aer., liqf., pg.* **Micrococcus luteus,** Cohn. Found in water, the superficial soil, dust of bed-rooms, moist foods, etc. *aer., nliqf., chg.* (yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus lyssæ,** Neisser. Syn., *Neisseria lyssæ,* Micrococcus of hydrophobia, Micrococcus of rabies, Fol. Found in the spinal cord of rabid animals. Cornil and Babes throw doubt on the culture experiments of Fol. **Micrococcus major,** Doyen. See *Micrococcus urinæ major,* Doyen. **Micrococcus manfredii.** Syn., *Streptococcus manfredii.* Micrococcus of progressive granuloma formation. Found in the sputum of two cases of pneumonia following measles. *aer., nliqf., pg.* **Micrococcus mastobius,** Nocard, Mollereau and Kitt. Syn., *Streptococcus nocardi.* Micrococcus of bovine mastitis, Kitt. Micrococcus of mastitis in cows. Streptococcus of mastitis in cows. Micrococcus of contagious mammitis. Micrococcus of gangrenous mastitis in sheep, Nocard. Obtained from the milk of cows and sheep affected with mastitis. *aer., facanaer.* The form found in cattle is said to be nonliquefactive; that of sheep liquefies both gelatin and blood-serum. Sternberg recognizes three distinct forms producing mastitis. **Micrococcus meningitidis,** Neumann. See *Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Micro-**

coccus meningitidis purulentæ, Heydenreich. **Micrococcus morbillosus.** Syn., *Streptococcus morbillosus.* **Micrococcus nasalis**, Hack. Found in the nasopharyngeal space. *aer.*, *mot.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus nitrificans**, Van Tieghem. Found in water. *aer.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus, II, of Fischel.** Found in the blood of two cases of influenza. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus oblongus.** See *Bacterium oblongum*, Boutroux. **Micrococcus ochroleucus**, Prove and Legrain. Syn., *Streptococcus ochroleucus.* Found in urine. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (sulphur yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus of Acute Infectious Osteomyelitis.** See *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, Rosenbach. **Micrococcus of Alopecia areata**, Von Sehlen, Robinson, Vaillard, and Vincent. Found on the hairs from the diseased patches. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* Cf. Bacillus of Alopecia areata, and *Micrococcus decalvans.* Schröter. **Micrococcus of Ammoniacal Urine.** See *Micrococcus ureæ*, Cohn, and *Micrococcus ureæ liquefaciens*, Flügge. **Micrococcus of Apple Blight.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Botkin, Prazmowski, etc. **Micrococcus of Beriberi**, Lacerda. See *Bacillus beribericus*, Lacerda. *Micrococcus of Biskra Button.* See Micrococcus of Heydenreich. **Micrococcus of Bitter Milk.** See *Micrococcus lactis viscosus*, Conn. **Micrococcus of Bronchitis**, Picchini. Three distinct forms. *aer.*, *liqf.* Cf. *Bacillus of Lumnitzer.* **Micrococcus of Bovine Mastitis**, Kitt. See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Micrococcus of Bovine Pneumonia**, Poels and Nolen. Micrococcus of cattle pneumonia. Found in the lungs of cattle suffering from infectious pleuropneumonia. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus of Cerebrospinal Meningitis.** See *Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis.* Neumann and Schäffer. **Micrococcus of Chicken Pox.** See *Staphylococcus viridis flavescens*, Guttmann. **Micrococcus of Contagious Mammitis.** See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Micrococcus of Cow Pox.** See *Micrococcus variolæ et vaccinæ*, Cohn. **Micrococcus of Dantec.** Obtained from salted codfish which had turned red. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (yellow, changing to deep red), *npg.* **Micrococcus of Demme.** See *Diplococcus of pemphigus acutus*, Demme. **Micrococcus of Dental Caries.** See *Leptothrix vulgaris*, Robin; *Leptothrix gigantea*, Miller; *Miller's epsilon bacillus*, and *Spirillum dentium*, Arnt. **Micrococcus of Dengue**, McLaughlin. See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **Micrococcus of Diphtheria.** *Streptococcus articulorum*, Löffler. **Micrococcus of Disse and Taguchi.** Obtained from the blood, the secretions of broad condyloma, as well as the primary indurations of syphilis. Etiologic relations not confirmed. **Micrococcus of Drinking Water.** See *Micrococcus aquatilis*, Bolton. **Micrococcus of Egyptian Ophthalmia.** See *Micrococcus of trachoma*, Sattler and Michel. **Micrococcus of Endocarditis.** See *Streptococcus endocarditicus* and *Micrococcus endocarditicus rugatus*, Weichselbaum. **Micrococcus of Erysipelas**, Fehleisen. See *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Rosenbach. **Micrococcus of Foot and Mouth Disease.** Syn., *Streptocytus of eczema epizootica*, Schottelius, *Streptocytus aphthicola*, Hallier. Found in the vesicular eruptions about the mouth and feet of cattle, pigs, and sheep. Communicable to man. *aer.*, *facanaer.* Pathogenesis not fully settled. Cf. *Bacillus of ulcerative stomatitis of cattle.* **Micrococcus of Forbes.** Found in the bodies of larvæ of the cabbage butterfly, *Pieris rapæ*, affected with an infectious disease. **Micrococcus of Fowl Cholera.** See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Micrococcus of Freire.** See *Cryptococcus xanthogenicus.* **Micrococcus of Furuncle.** See *Bacillus osteomyelitidis.* **Micrococcus of Gangrenous Mastitis in Sheep, Micrococcus of Gangrenous Mammitis.** See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt. **Micrococcus of Gonorrhea.** See *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*, Neisser. **Micrococcus of Gray Parrot Disease.** See *Micrococcus psittaci*, Eberth and Wolff. **Micrococcus of Heydenreich.** Syn., *Streptococcus biskræ.* Micrococcus of Biskra Button. Found in the tumors and ulcers characteristic of Aleppo boil or Biskra button. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus of Hydrophobia.** See *Micrococcus lyssæ*, Pasteur. **Micrococcus of Infectious Osteomyelitis.** See *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, Rosenbach, and *Micrococcus osteomyelitidis*, Becker and Kraske. **Micrococcus of Influenza**, Seifert, *Streptococcus seiferti.* See *Micrococcus influenzæ*, Letzerich. **Micrococcus of Kirchner.** Obtained from the sputum of patients suffering with influenza. *aer.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus of Manfredi.** See *Micrococcus manfredii.* **Micrococcus of Mastitis**, Kitt. See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard and Mollereau. **Micrococcus of Measles**, Klebs and Keating. Syn., *Streptococcus morbillosus*, *Micrococcus morbillosus.* Found in the blood and exudates of persons afflicted with measles. Flügge considers it unimportant. **Micrococcus of Mykodesmoids of the Horse.** See *Micrococcus botryogenes*, Rabe. **Micrococcus of Osteomyelitis.** See *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, Ogston. **Micrococcus of Ozena.** See *Micrococcus lœwenbergii.* **Micrococcus of Pear Blight,**

Burrill. See *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Micrococcus of Pébrine.** See *Nosema bombycis*, Nägeli. **Micrococcus of Pneumonia.** See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländerii* and *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus of Progressive Abscess Formation in Rabbits,** Koch. Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying blood. *pg.* **Micrococcus of Progressive Granuloma Formation.** See *Micrococcus manfredii.* **Micrococcus of Progressive Tissue Necrosis in Mice,** Koch. Found in the exudates of mice inoculated with putrid blood. *pg.* **Micrococcus of Pyemia in Rabbits,** Koch. Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying flesh infusion. *pg.* **Micrococcus of Rabies,** Fol. See *Micrococcus lyssæ*, Neisser. **Micrococcus of Red Sweat.** See *Micrococcus hæmatodes*, Babes. **Micrococcus of S. Le M. Moore.** See *Bacillus fœtidus*, Liborius. **Micrococcus of Salvioli.** See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus of Scarlet Fever,** Pohl and Pincus. See *Micrococcus scarlatinæ.* **Micrococcus of Septicemia in Rabbits,** Koch. Syn., *Streptococcus Kochii.* Found in the exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrefying flesh-infusion. *pg.* **Micrococcus of Smallpox.** See *Micrococcus variolæ et vaccinæ*, Cohn. **Micrococcus of Sputum Septicemia.** See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus of Swine Plague or Hog Cholera.** See *Bacillus of swine plague*, Marseilles, Rietsch, and Jobert, and *Bacillus ex pneumo-enteritide suis*, Klein. **Micrococcus of Syphilis,** Haberkorn and Marcus. Found in the white blood corpuscles in cases of syphilis. *aer.*, *osc.*, *chg.* (red). **Micrococcus of Trachoma,** Sattler and Michel. Syn., *Neisseria rebellis.* Micrococcus of Egyptian ophthalmia. Found in the secretions and nodules of the conjunctiva in cases of trachoma. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Researches of Baumgarten and Kartulis go to show that this form has no etiologic relation to the diseases mentioned. **Micrococcus of Vaccinia.** See *Micrococcus variolæ et vaccinæ*, Cohn. **Micrococcus of Whooping Cough,** Letzerich. Found in the sputum in cases of whooping cough. See *Bacillus tussis convulsivæ*, Afanassiew. **Micrococcus olearius.** See *Micrococcus urinæ flavus olearius.* **Micrococcus osteomyelitidis,** Becker. Syn., Micrococcus of acute infectious osteomyelitis. See *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, Rosenbach. **Micrococcus ovalis,** Escherich. Found in the meconium and feces of infants. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus ovatus.** See *Micrococcus of pébrine.* **Micrococcus pasteuri,** Sternberg. See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus petechialis.** Syn., *Neisseria petechialis.* **Micrococcus pflügeri,** Ludwig. See *Photobacterium pflügeri*, Ludwig. **Micrococcus phosphoreus,** Cohn. See *Bacillus phosphoreus*, Cohn. **Micrococcus plumosus,** Bräutigam. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ,** Sternberg. See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus pneumoniæ infectiosæ,** Friedländer. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländerii.* **Micrococcus porcellorum.** Syn., Micrococcus of Hepatitis enzootica of hogs. Found in hogs affected with hepatitis (Russia). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus prodigiosus,** Cohn. See *Bacillus prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg. **Micrococcus pseudocyanus,** Cohn. Found in boiled potatoes exposed to air. *aer.*, *chg.* (verdigris green), *npg.* **Micrococcus psittaci,** Wolf. Syn., *Streptococcus perniciosus psittacorum*, Eberth and Wolf. Micrococcus of gray parrot disease. The cause of a disease of parrots resembling fowl cholera; fatal to many of the parrots imported from Guinea into Europe. **Micrococcus putridus.** A form emitting a fetid gas from gelatin when mixed with iodoform. **Micrococcus pyocyaneus,** Gessard. See *Bacillus pyocyaneus a*, Gessard. **Micrococcus pyogenes,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus erysipelatos*, *Streptococcus longus*, Von Lingelsheim. *Micrococcus erysipelatis* (*tos*) (*tosus*), Streptococcus of pus. Micrococcus of erysipelas, Fehleisen. Found in the pus of acute abscesses, and in the skin in cases of erysipelas. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus pyogenes albus,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyogenes albus.* Passet. *Staphylococcus epidermidis albus*, Welch. Frequently found in company with *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus.* The cause of "stitch abscesses." *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus pyogenes aureus,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.* Micrococcus of infectious osteomyelitis. The species most frequently found in pus. Obtained from various suppurations, boils, anthrax, osteomyelitis, ulcerative endocarditis, phlegmon, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (brilliant golden yellow), *pg.* **Micrococcus pyogenes citreus,** Passet. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyogenes citreus*, Passet. *Micrococcus pyogenes flavus.* Found associated with the two preceding forms first described in acute abscesses. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (lemon yellow), *pg.* Held by some to be but a variety of *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus.* **Micrococcus pyogenes tenuis,** Rosenbach. Syn., *Micrococcus rosenbachii.* Found in pus. Culture thin, varnish-like; pathogenesis not settled. Cf. *Micrococcus septicus*,

Flügge. **Micrococcus pyogenes ureæ flavus**, Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ*, Rörsing; *Diplococcus ureæ trifoliatus*, Rörsing. **Micrococcus pyosepticus**, Richet. Syn., *Staphylococcus pyosepticus*, Hericourt and Richet. Obtained from a carcinomatous tumor in a dog. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.*; resembles *Micrococcus pyogenes albus*, Rosenbach. **Micrococcus radiatus**, Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus radiatus*, Flügge. Found in air and water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus rheumarthritidis**, Küssmaul. See *Bacillus rheumarthritidis*, Küssmaul. **Micrococcus rosenbachii.** See *Micrococcus pyogenes tenuis*, Rosenbach. **Micrococcus rosettaceus**, Zimmermann. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus roseus**, Eisenberg. Found in the sputum of a person suffering from influenza. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Micrococcus roseus**, Bumm. See *Diplococcus roseus*, Bumm. **Micrococcus roseus**, Maggiora, Flügge. Syn., *Neisseria rosea.* Found on the skin. *aer.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus salivarius pyogenes**, Biondi. Syn., *Staphylococcus salivarius pyogenes*, Biondi. Found in an abscess produced in a guinea-pig by inoculation with saliva from a child affected with anginose scarlatina. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus salivarius septicus**, Biondi. Obtained from animals after inoculation with saliva from a person with puerperal septicemia. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Cf. *Micrococcus sialosepticus.* **Micrococcus scarlatinæ, Micrococcus scarlatinosus**, Coze and Feltz. Syn., *Perroncitoa scarlatinosa.* Micrococcus of scarlet fever, Pohl and Pincus. Found in the blood, on the desquamating skin, and on the palate of scarlet fever patients; resembles *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. Cf. *Streptococcus rubiginosus*, Edington, and *Bacillus of scarlet fever*, Crooke. **Micrococcus septicus.** Cohn. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ*, Sternberg. **Micrococcus septicus**, Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus septicus*, Flügge, and *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Saccardo, *Streptococcus pneumoniæ*, Weichselbaum. Found in soil. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus septopyæmicus.** Syn., *Streptococcus septopyæmicus.* Obtained from cases of phlegmonous angina and erysipelas of the larynx. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Resembles *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus sialosepticus.** Found in the saliva in a case of puerperal septicemia. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* Cf. *Micrococcus salivarius septicus*, Biondi. **Micrococcus subflavus**, Flügge, Neisser. Syn., *Neisseria subflava.* Yellowish-white micrococcus or diplococcus, Bumm. Obtained from the lochia of puerperal women, and from vaginal mucus. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus suis**, Burrill. See *Bacillus tardigradus.* **Micrococcus tardigradus.** See *Micrococcus flavus tardigradus*, Flügge. **Micrococcus tetragenes, Micrococcus tetragenus**, Gaffky. Syn., *Gaffkya tetragenus*, Saccardo. Obtained from a cavity in the lung of a person with pulmonary tuberculosis. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* **Micrococcus tetragenus**, Marotta. Constantly found in small-pox vesicles and pustules. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* Produces vaccinia in calves. **Micrococcus tetragenus febris flavæ**, Finlay. Syn., *Micrococcus tetragenus versatilis*, Sternberg. Obtained from the excrements of mosquitoes which had drawn blood from yellow fever patients; also from the surface of the body in the same disease (Sternberg). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (lemon-yellow), *npg.* **Micrococcus tetragenus mobilis ventriculi**, Mendosa. Found in the contents of the stomach of man. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus tetragenus subflavus**, Von Besser. Found in nasal mucus. *aer.*, *facanaer.* (no growth in gelatin), *npg.* **Micrococcus tetragenus versatilis**, Sternberg. See *Micrococcus tetragenus febris flavæ*, Finlay. **Micrococcus toxicatus**, Burrill. Syn., *Micrococcus variolæ et vaccinæ*, Cohn. *Streptococcus toxicatus*, Burrill. Found in the poison of the poison ivy, *Rhus toxicodendron.* **Micrococcus ulceris mollis.** See *Bacillus of chancroid*, Ducrey. **Micrococcus ureæ**, Cohn. Syn., *Bacterium ureæ*, Cohn. *Streptococcus ureæ. Torula ureæ*, Pasteur. Found in urine, in which it produces ammoniacal fermentation. **Micrococcus ureæ**, Pasteur and Van Tieghem. Found in the air and in ammoniacal urine. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* Possibly the last two forms and the *Bacterium ureæ*, Jaksch, are identical. **Micrococcus ureæ liquefaciens**, Flügge. Syn., *Streptococcus æthebius.* Found in ammoniacal urine. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Micrococcus urin-albus.** Syn., *Micrococcus albus urinæ*, Found in the urine in cases of pyelonephritis and cystitis. **Micrococcus urinæ albus olearius**, Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus doyenii.* Found under the same circumstances as the last form. *aer.*, *liqf.* **Micrococcus urinæ flavus olearius**, Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus olearius.* Found in the urine of cystitis, with the two preceding forms. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg.* (golden-yellow). **Micrococcus urinæ major**, Doyen. Syn., *Micrococcus major.* Found in same circumstances as the three preceding forms. **Micrococcus versatilis.** Found on the skin of healthy persons, also in the liver, spleen and kidneys after death from yellow fever. Not sufficiently studied. **Micrococcus versicolor**, Flügge. Found in water. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (yellow), *npg.*

Micrococcus viniperda. Syn., *Micrococcus fermenti.* Found in spoiled wine. **Micrococcus violaceus,** Cohn. Found in water. *aer., nliq f., chg.* (violet), *npg.* **Micrococcus viridis flavescens,** Guttmann. Found in the lymph of a varicella pustule. *aer., nliqf., npg.* **Micrococcus viscosus,** Pasteur. Found in the disease of wine known as *la graisse.* **Micrococcus viticulosus,** Flügge, Katz. Found in air and water. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Micrococcus xanthogenicus.** *Cryptococcus xanthogenicus,* Freire. Found in cases of yellow fever. **Microhaloa rosea,** Kützing. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Microsporon minutissimum,** Burchardt. See *Bacillus epidermidis,* Bizzozero. **Microsporon septicum,** Klebs. See *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ,* Sternberg. **Microzyma bombycis,** Béchamp. See *Micrococcus bombycis,* Cohn, Beck. **Milkwhite Micrococcus.** Bumm. See *Micrococcus albicans tardissimus,* Eisenberg. **Milk Yeast.** See *Saccharomyces lactis,* Adametz. **Miller's Bacillus.** See *Bacillus dentalis viridans,* Miller, and *Spirillum of Miller.* **Miller's Bacillus of the Intestine.** See *Bacillus aerogenes, I, II, III,* Miller. **Miller's Epsilon Bacillus.** See *Epsilon Bacillus,* Miller. **Milzbrandbacillus.** See *Bacillus anthracis,* Pollender and Davaine. **Monas prodigiosa,** Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Monas termo,** Müller. See *Bacillus termo,* Dujardin. **Mycoderma aceti.** See *Bacillus aceti,* Kützing. **Mycoderma vini,** Pasteur. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma,* Reess. **Myconostoc gregarium,** Cohn. A spiral or crumpled condition of a filamentous schizomycete, perhaps *Cladothrix dichotoma,* Cohn. **Neisseria albicans.** See *Micrococcus albicans amplus,* Neisser. **Neisseria citrea.** See *Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus,* Bumm. **Neisseria conglomerata.** See *Micrococcus conglomeratus,* Weichselbaum. **Neisseria gonorrhœa.** See *Micrococcus gonorrhœa,* Neisser. **Neisseria lactea.** See *Micrococcus lacteus faviformis,* Neisser. **Neisseria lyssæ.** See *Micrococcus lyssæ,* Neisser. **Neisseria petechialis.** See *Micrococcus petechialis,* Neisser. **Neisseria rebellis.** See *Micrococcus of trachoma,* Sattler. **Neisseria rosea.** See *Micrococcus roseus,* Maggiora. **Neisseria subflava.** See *Micrococcus subflavus,* Flügge. **Neisseria tardissima.** See *Micrococcus albicans tardissimus,* Bumm. **Neisseria weichselbaumii.** See *Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis,* Neumann and Schäffer. **Neisseria winckleri.** See *Bacillus beribericus,* Lacerda. **Nitrifying Bacillus of Winogradsky, Nitromonas of Winogradsky.** It is found in the soil; no growth on ordinary culture media; one of the very few nitrifying ferments. **Nosema bombycis,** Nägeli. Syn. *Micrococcus ovatus.* It is found in the organs and the blood of silkworms suffering from *pébrine.* **Ophidomonas jenensis, Ophidomonas sanguinea,** Ehrenberg. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Orchiococcus.** See *Diplococcus of Orchitis,* Hugouneng and Eraud. **Oscillaria alba,** Vaucher. See *Beggiatoa alba,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria arachnoidea,** Agardh. See *Beggiatoa arachnoidea,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria leptomitiformis,** Meneghi. See *Beggiatoa leptomitiformis,* Trevisan. **Oscillaria tigrina.** See *Beggiatoa tigrina,* Rabenhorst. **Oscillaria versatilis,** Kützing. See *Beggiatoa arachnoidea,* Trevisan. **Palmella infusionum,** Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus termo,* Dujardin. **Palmella prodigiosa,** Mont. See *Bacillus prodigiosus,* Ehrenberg. **Palmellina capillorum** (Radlkoffer), Bulh. Syn., *Zooglæa capillorum,* Bulh. Found in the epidermis of the head; supposed to affect the color of the hair. **Panhystophyton ovatum.** Syn. of *Nosema bombycis.* **Passet's Putrefying Bacillus of Pus.** See *Bacillus pyogenes fœtidus,* Passet. **Peach-colored Bacterium,** Lankester. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina,* Zopf. **Pediococcus acidi lactici,** Lindner. Found in hay infusion and in mash from malt. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Pediococcus albus,** Lindner. Found in well water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Pediococcus aurantiacus,** Cohn. See *Micrococcus aurantiacus,* Cohn. **Pediococcus cerevisiæ,** Balcke. Syn., *Sarcina cerevisiæ,* Lindner. Found in beer and in the air of breweries. *aer., facanaer., nliqf., npg.* **Peroncitoa scarlatinosæ.** See *Micrococcus scarlatinæ,* Pohl-Pincus. **Pfeiffer's Bacillus.** See *Bacillus capsulatus,* Pfeiffer. **Photobacterium balticum,** Fischer. Found in the waters of the Baltic. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* Cf. *Bacillus phosphorescens indigenus,* Fischer. **Photobacterium fischeri,** Katz. Found in the waters of the Baltic. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium indicum,** Fischer. See *Bacillus phosphorescens,* Fischer. **Photobacterium luminosum,** Beyerinck. Found on many of the phosphorescent animals, crustaceous polyps, infusoria, of the North Sea. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium pflügeri,** Ludwig. Syn., *Bacterium pflügeri, Micrococcus pflügeri.* Found upon butcher's meat and upon market fish. The most phosphorescent of all light-producing bacteria. *aer., liqf., phos., npg.* **Photobacterium phosphorescens,** Fischer. See *Bacillus phosphoreus,* Cohn. **Photobacterium phosphorescens,** Cohn. Syn., *Bacterium phosphorescens.* **Pink Bacillus of Spreading Edema,** A. B. Harris. *aer., nliqf., pleom., chg.* (pink),

npg. Cf. *Bacillus œdematis maligni*, Koch. **Pleurococcus roseopersicina,** Rabenhorst. See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Pneumobacillus friedländeri.** See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Pneumobacillus liquefaciens bovis.** See *Bacillus liquefaciens bovis*, Arloing. **Pneumococcus, Friedländer's; Pneumoniacoccus of Friedländer,** Sternberg. See *Bacillus pneumoniæ friedländeri.* **Potato Bacillus.** Applied to *Bacillus mesentericus fuscus*, Flügge. *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*, Flügge. *Bacterium mesentericum rubrum*, Globig. **Pragmidiothrix multisepta,** Engler. Syn., *Beggiatoa multisepta.* Found in sea-water upon crustaceans (Kieler Bucht). It is distinguished from *Beggiatoa* by the absence of sulphur grains. **Prazmowski's Bacillus of Butyric Acid Fermentation.** See *Bacillus butyricus*, Botkin, Prazmowski. **Proteus capsulatus septicus, Proteus hominis capsulatus.** See *Bacillus hominis capsulatus*, Banti, Bordoni-Uffreduzzi. **Proteus lethalis.** See *Bacillus lethalis*, Babes. **Proteus mirabilis.** See *Bacillus mirabilis*, Hauser. **Proteus of Karlinski.** See *Bacillus murisepticus pleomorphus*, Karlinski. **Proteus septicus.** See *Bacillus septicus*, Pasteur. **Proteus sulfureus.** See *Bacillus sulfureus*, Lindenborn. **Proteus sulfureus of Holochenikoff, Proteus vulgaris,** Hauser. See *Bacillus vulgaris*, Hauser. **Proteus zenkeri.** See *Bacillus zenkeri*, Hauser. **Pseudodiphtheria Bacillus,** Löffler, Von Hoffmann, Roux, Yersin, and Abbott. Found in the mucus from the pharynx and tonsils of children suffering from nondiphtheric throat affections. **Pseudodiplococcus pneumoniæ,** Bonome. Obtained from the serofibrinous exudate of a person dead of cerebrospinal meningitis. *aer., nliqf., pg.* Cf. *Micrococcus meningitidis*, Neumann, and *Bacillus meningitidis purulentæ*, Neumann. **Rasmussenia buccalis,** Saccardo. See *Leptothrix buccalis*, Robin. **Rauschbrand-bacillus.** See *Bacillus chauvæi*, Bollinger and Feser. **Red Bacillus of Water.** See *Bacillus ruber*, Frank and Becker. **Saccharomyces albicans,** Robin. Syn., *Oidium albicans*, Robin; the cause of thrush. **Saccharomyces apiculatus,** Reess. Occurs in fermented wine and beer, and, in the hot seasons, on sweet succulent fruits; in winter, in the soil beneath the trees that bear these fruits. **Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,** Reess and Robin. Syn., *Cryptococcus cerevisiæ*, Kützing, *Cryptococcus fermentatum, torula cerevisiæ*, yeast plant. Under this heading are included a series of different yeasts. **Saccharomyces conglomeratus,** Reess. As the result of Hansen's investigations this species has been dropped by recent writers. **Saccharomyces ellipsoideus I, II,** Hansen, a "wild" species of wine ferment. **Saccharomyces exiguus,** Hansen. Found in German yeast; acts toward sugar exactly as does *Saccharomyces marxianus.* **Saccharomyces glutinis.** Syn., *Cryptococcus glutinis*, Fersen. A pullulating yeast that forms beautiful rose-colored patches on cooked potatoes. **Saccharomyces guttulatus,** Robin. Syn., *Cryptococcus guttulatus*, Robin, Winter. Found in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The feces of patients suffering from tunnel anemia, or anchylostomiasis, frequently contain this species of saccharomyces. **Saccharomyces lactis,** Adametz. Syn., *Milk-yeast.* Found in milk, of which it ferments the milk-sugar. **Saccharomyces marxianus.** Found in wine; acts vigorously on saccharose, inverting and fermenting it with great activity; it also acts on dextrose. **Saccharomyces membranifaciens.** Forms a bright yellow, tough scum on beer-wort; liquefies gelatin; has no fermentative action on ordinary carbohydrates, and does not invert cane-sugar. **Saccharomyces minor,** Engel. According to Engel this is the cause of fermentation in bread. **Saccharomyces mycoderma,** Reess. Syn., *Mycoderma mesentericum*, Pers. *Mycoderma cerevisiæ et vini*, Desm. *Hormiscium vini et cerevisiæ*, Bonard. *Mycoderma vini*, Pasteur. *Mycoderma cerevisiæ*, Trecul. Found on the surface of wine and beer, forming the so-called "flowers of wine." **Saccharomyces pasteurianus,** Reess. According to Hansen, this represents a group of three forms that cause changes in beer and wine. **Saccharomyces pyriformis,** Ward. Found in the fermentation of ginger-beer. A yeast which develops much CO_2 but little alcohol; it inverts cane-sugar and ferments the products; does not ferment milk-sugar. *aer., facanaer.* **Saccharomyces ruber,** Demme. Found in milk and cheese, forming red spots in the latter, and red sediment in the former. *nliqf.* **Saccharomyces vacciniæ,** Pfeiffer. Found in the lymph of a vaccinia pustule; nothing is known of its action. **Sarcina alba,** Eisenberg. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., npg.* **Sarcina aurantiaca.** Syn., Orange Sarcina, Koch. Found in air and water. *aer., liqf., chg.* (orange yellow), *npg.* **Sarcina aurea,** Macé. Found in the pulmonary exudates of a person dead of a pneumonia complicated with purulent pleurisy. *aer., liqf., chg.* (brilliant golden yellow). **Sarcina botulina,** Van den Corput. Found in cases of poisoning with tainted sausage (*botulismus*) and believed to be the active

agent. Cf. *Bacillus of allantiasis*. **Sarcina candida,** Reinke. Found in the air of breweries. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg*. **Sarcina cerevisiæ,** Lindner. Syn., *Pediococcus cerevisiæ*, Balcke. Found in beer and the air of breweries. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg*. **Sarcina flava,** De Bary. Found in beer. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg*. (yellow), *npg*. **Sarcina fuscescens,** Falkenheim. Found in the human stomach. **Sarcina hyalina,** Kützing. Syn., *Merismopedia hyalina*, Kützing. Found in swamps. **Sarcina intestinalis,** Zopf. Found in the intestines of chickens and turkeys, principally in the cecum. **Sarcina litoralis,** Œrstedt. Syn., *Merismopedia litoralis*, Rabenhorst, *Erythroconis*, Œrstedt. Found in sea-water; forms a thin reddish layer between decomposing algæ on the shore. **Sarcina lutea,** Schröter. Found in the air and in fungus cultures. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg*. (yellow), *npg*. **Sarcina minuta,** De Bary. Occurred spontaneously in a culture of sour milk on a microscopic slide; resembles *Sarcina welckeri*. **Sarcina mobilis,** Maurea. Found in old ascitic fluid. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *chg*. (brick-red). **Sarcina morrhuæ.** Obtained from codfish. **Sarcina of the Lungs.** See *Sarcina pulmonum*, Hauser. **Sarcina of the Urine.** See *Sarcina urinæ*, Welcker. **Sarcina paludosa,** Schröter. Found in bog water. **Sarcina pulmonum,** Hauser. Syn., Sarcina of the lungs. Found in sputum. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg*. **Sarcina reitenbachii,** Caspary. Syn., *Merismopedium reitenbachii*. Found in fresh water on decaying plants. **Sarcina renis,** Hepworth. Found in the lungs of persons dead of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Sarcina rosea,** Menge. Found in milk and other food-stuffs. Held to be distinct from the form described by Schröter. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg*. (rose-red), *npg*. **Sarcina rosea,** Schröter. Found in the air. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *chg*. (intense red, giving same reaction as the pigment of *Sarcina aurantiaca*), *npg*. **Sarcina urinæ,** Welcker. Syn., *Merismopedia urinæ*, Rabenhorst. Found in the bladder; appears to be destitute of zymotic action. **Sarcina ventriculi,** Goodsir. Common in the stomach of man and animals. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg*. **Sarcina welckeri,** Rossmann. Repeatedly found in the human bladder and voided for months at a time in the urine, which is usually abnormally rich in phosphates, the patient retaining good health. **Scheutzia laughlini.** Syn., Micrococcus of Dengue, Staphylococcus of Dengue, Dengue Micrococcus. Found in the blood of patients suffering from dengue. Pathogenetic relations not determined. **Schweinerotlaufbacillus.** See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch. **Smegma bacillus.** See Bacillus of the smegma. **Sphærococcus acidi lactici,** Marpmann. Found in fresh cow's milk. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg*. **Sphærotilus natans,** Kützing, Saccardo. Syn., *Leptothrix natans*. Found in running and stagnant water. Old portions yellowish, younger portions colorless. **Spirillum amyliferum,** Van Tieghem. Found in water. Forms granulose at certain developmental stages; gives the blue reaction with iodin. Cf. *Bacillus butyricus*, Prazmowski. **Spirillum anserum.** Syn., *Spirochæte anserina*, Sakharoff. Found in the blood of geese affected with a fatal form of septicemia due to this microbe. A disease prevalent in the swampy regions of Caucasia. *aer.*, *mot.*, *pg*. (not for chickens). **Spirillum α of Weibel.** See *Spirillum saprophiles α*, Weibel. **Spirillum attenuatum,** Warming. Found in sea water. **Spirillum aureum.** Syn., *Vibrio aureus*, Weibel. Found in the air and slime of sewers. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg*. (golden yellow), *npg*. **Spirillum β of Weibel.** See *Spirillum saprophiles β*, Weibel. **Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ,** Koch. Syn., *Spirillum choleræ*. Spirillum of cholera, Bacillus of cholera, Comma bacillus of Koch. Found in the discharges of cholera patients and in the intestines of cholera cadavers. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg*. **Spirillum concentricum,** Kitasato. Found in putrefying blood. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg*. **Spirillum denticola,** Miller; or, **Spirillum dentium,** Arnt. Syn., *Spirochæte denticola*, *Spirochæte dentium*. Found under the margins of the gums in the mouths of healthy persons; biologic characters unknown, as it does not thrive in culture fluids. **Spirillum endoparagogicum,** Sorokin. Found in a glairy, liquid exuding from a poplar tree. **Spirillum finkleri, Spirillum Finkler-Prior.** Syn., *Vibrio proteus*. Bacillus of Finkler-Prior. Found in the feces of persons affected with cholera nostras, after allowing the discharge to stand for some time. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot*. Pathogenetic relation not confirmed. **Spirillum flavescens.** Syn., *Vibrio flavescens*, Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg*. (yellowish-green), *npg*. **Spirillum flavum.** Syn., *Vibrio flavescens*, Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *chg*. (ocher yellow), *npg*. **Spirillum jenensis,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Ophidomonas jenensis*, Ehrenberg. A doubtful species. **Spirillum leukomelænum,** Perty. Found in water containing decaying algæ. **Spirillum linguæ.** Syn., *Vibrio lingualis*. Found in the deposit on the tongue of a mouse, after inoculation. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg*. (for mice). **Spirillum litorale,** Warm-

ing. Syn., *Vibrio spirillum*, Müller; *Melunella spirillum*, Borg. Found in bog water. **Spirillum metschnikovi.** Syn., *Vibrio metschnikovi*, Gameleia. Found in the intestinal contents of chickens affected with an epidemic infectious disease resembling fowl cholera. *aer.*, *facanaer.* (*?*), *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* **Spirillum nasale.** Syn., *Vibrio nasale*, Weibel. Found in nasal mucus. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *nmot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum obermeieri,** Cohn. Syn., *Spirochæta obermeieri.* Spirillum of relapsing fever. Found in the blood of persons affected with relapsing fever. *aer.*, *mot.*, (efforts to cultivate thus far unsuccessful), *pg.* **Spirillum of Asiatic cholera.** Spirillum of cholera. See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Spirillum of Denecke.** See *Spirillum tyrogenum*, Denecke. **Spirillum of Finkler and Prior.** See *Spirillum finkleri.* **Spirillum of Miller.** Syn., Miller's bacillus. Found in carious teeth. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum of Relapsing Fever.** See *Spirillum obermeieri*, Cohn. **Spirillum of Smith.** Found in the intestines of swine. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum plicatile,** Dujardin. Syn., *Spirochæte plicatilis*, Ehrenberg; *Spirulina plicatilis*, Cohn. Found in water containing decomposing algæ. Biologic characters undetermined. **Spirillum rosaceum.** Observed upon excrement in water. *aer.*, *chg.* (red), *npg.* **Spirillum rosenbergii,** Warming. Found in brackish water. Contains refractive sulphur grains. *aer.*, *mot.* **Spirillum roseum,** Macè. Found in a tube culture of blennorrhagic pus. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (rose-red), *npg.* **Spirillum rubrum,** von Esmarch. Obtained from the putrefying body of a mouse. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (pink), *npg.* **Spirillum rufum,** Perty. Found in cistern water. *aer.*, *mot.*, *chg.* (rose-red), *npg.* **Spirillum rugula,** Müller. Syn., *Vibrio rugula.* Found in swamp water and frequently in the alimentary canal, on the teeth, etc. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* According to Prazmowski this species gives rise to decomposition of cellulose. **Spirillum sanguineum.** See *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*, Zopf. **Spirillum saprophiles *a* of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles a* of Weibel. Found in rotting hay infusion and in the slime of sewers. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum saprophiles *β* of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles β*, Weibel. Found in rotting hay infusion. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum saprophiles *γ* of Weibel.** Syn., *Vibrio saprophiles γ*, Weibel. Found in the slime of sewers. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum serpens,** Müller. Syn., *Vibrio serpens*, Müller. Found in stagnant water containing decaying plants, etc. Biologic characters not determined. **Spirillum sputigenum,** Miller. Common in the neglected mouths of healthy persons. Does not grow on culture media. **Spirillum tenue,** Ehrenberg. Found in putrefying plant infusions. Biologic characters undetermined. **Spirillum tyrogenum,** Denecke. Spirillum of Denecke, Bacillus of cheese, Denecke's cheese spirillum. Found in old cheese. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.*, *pg.* (for guinea pigs). **Spirillum undula,** Cohn, Müller. Syn., *Vibrio undula*, Müller; *Vibrio prolifer*, Ehrenberg. Found in zooglea masses in swamp water, vegetable infusions, etc. *aer.*, *mot.*, *npg.* **Spirillum violaceum,** Warming. Found in brackish water; cell contents violet, with a few sulphur grains. **Spirillum volutans,** Ehrenberg. Syn., *Vibrio spirillum*, Müller; *Melunella spirillum*, Borg. Found in infusions and in bog water. Biologic characters undetermined. **Spirochæte anserina,** Sakharoff. See *Spirillum anserum.* **Spirochæte denticola,** Miller, or **Spirochæte dentium,** Arnt. See *Spirillum dentium.* **Spirochæte obermeieri.** See *Spirillum obermeieri*, Cohn. **Spirochæte plicatilis,** Ehrenberg. See *Spirillum plicatile*, Dujardin. **Spiromonas cohnii,** Warming. Found in foul water. **Spiromonas volubilis,** Pertz. Found in putrefying infusions and in bog water. **Sporonema gracile.** See *Bacillus virens*, Van Tieghem. **Staphylococcus albus liquefaciens,** Escherich. Syn., White liquefying staphylococcus. Found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Staphylococcus biskræ.** See *Micrococcus of Heydenreich.* **Staphylococcus cereus albus,** Passet. See *Micrococcus cereus albus*, Passet. **Staphylococcus cereus aureus,** Schröter and Winkler. See *Micrococcus cereus aureus*, S. and W. **Staphylococcus cereus flavus,** Passet. See *Micrococcus cereus flavus*, Passet. **Staphylococcus citreus.** See *Micrococcus citreus*, List. **Staphylococcus epidermidis albus,** Welch. See *Micrococcus pyogenes albus*, Rosenbach. **Staphylococcus of Dengue,** McLaughlin. See *Scheutzia laughlini.* **Staphylococcus of pemphigus,** De Michele. Obtained from the skin, kidney, and spleen of a case of pemphigus chronica. **Staphylococcus passetti.** See *Micrococcus cereus flavus*, Passet. **Staphylococcus pyogenes albus,** Rosenbach. See *Micrococcus pyogenes albus*, Rosenbach. **Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus,** Ogston, Becker. See *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, Rosenbach. **Staphylococcus pyogenes citreus,** Passet. See *Micrococcus pyogenes citreus*, Passet.

Staphylococcus pyosepticus, Hericourt and Richet. See *Micrococcus pyosepticus*, Richet. **Staphylococcus salivarius pyogenes,** Biondi. See *Micrococcus salivarius pyogenes*, Biondi. **Staphylococcus viridis flavescens,** Guttmann. Syn., Micrococcus of chicken-pox. Found in the vesicles of varicella. *aer.*, *nliqf.*, *chg.* (greenish-yellow), *npg.* **Streptococcus acidi lactici,** Grotenfeldt. Found in coagulated milk in Finland. *anaer.* (not strictly), *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus aethebius.** See *Micrococcus ureæ liquefaciens*, Flügge. **Streptococcus albus,** Maschek. Found in hydrant water (Freiburg). *aer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus apthicola,** Hallier. See *Streptocytus of eczema epizootica*, Schottelius. **Streptococcus articulorum,** Löffler. Syn., Micrococcus of diphtheria. Obtained from the affected mucous membrane in cases of diphtheria. Possibly a variety of *Micrococcus pyogenes*. *pg.* (for mice). **Streptococcus bombycis.** See *Micrococcus bombycis*, Cohn. **Streptococcus brevis,** Von Lingelsheim. Obtained from normal human saliva. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus cadaveris,** Sternberg. Found in the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *npg.* Probably identical with the preceding species. **Streptococcus cinnabareus.** See *Micrococcus cinnabareus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus coli gracilis,** Escherich. Found in the feces of healthy children living on a meat diet. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus conglomeratus,** Kurth. Obtained from cases of scarlet fever. *pg.* (for mice). **Streptococcus coronatus,** Flügge. See *Micrococcus coronatus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus coryzæ contagiosæ equorum,** Schütz. Found in the pus from affected lymphatic glands in horses suffering with the disease known in Germany as *Drüse des Pferdes*. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *pg.* (for horses and mice), *npg.* (for rabbits, guinea pigs, and pigeons). **Streptococcus endocarditicus.** See *Micrococcus endocarditicus rugatus*, Weichselbaum. **Streptococcus erysipelatis (erysipelatos),** Fehleisen. See *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Rosenbach. **Streptococcus fermenti.** See *Micrococcus viniperda*. **Streptococcus giganteus urethræ,** Lustgarten and Manneberg. Found in the healthy human urethra. *aer.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus havaniensis,** Sternberg. Found in the acid vomit of a yellow-fever patient. Biologic characters undetermined. **Streptococcus insectorum,** Burrill. See *Micrococcus insectorum*, Burrill. **Streptococcus kochii.** See *Micrococcus of septicemia in rabbits*, Koch. **Streptococcus lanceolatus pasteuri,** Gamaléia. See *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus liquefaciens,** Sternberg. Obtained from the intestines and livers of yellow-fever cadavers. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *liqf.*, *npg.* **Streptococcus longus,** von Lingelsheim. See *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Rosenbach. **Streptococcus lucæ.** See *Micrococcus ulceris mollis*. **Streptococcus manfredii.** See *Micrococcus manfredii*. **Streptococcus meningitidis.** See *Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis*, Naumann and Schäffer. **Streptococcus monomorphus,** Bujwid, Heryng. Found in benign pharyngeal ulcers. *npg.* **Streptococcus morbillosus.** See *Micrococcus of measles*. **Streptococcus nocardi.** See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard. **Streptococcus ochroleukus.** See *Micrococcus ochroleukus*, Prove and Legrain. **Streptococcus of Bonome.** Obtained from the exudations in the cerebrospinal meninges and from hemorrhagic extravasations in the lungs, in cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. *pg.* (for white mice and rabbits). **Streptococcus of granuloma fungoides,** Rindfleisch and Auspetz. See *Streptococcus of mycosis fungoides*. **Streptococcus of Manneberg.** Obtained from the urine in cases of acute nephritis. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *nliqf.*, *pg.* (for dogs and rabbits). **Streptococcus of Mastitis in Cows.** See *Micrococcus mastobius*, Nocard and Mollereau. **Streptococcus of Mycosis fungoides.** Streptococcus of granuloma-fungoides, Rindfleisch and Auspetz. Found in the capillaries and subcutaneous tissue in the parts affected by this disease. Not sufficiently investigated. **Streptococcus of Pus.** See *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus perniciosus psittacorum,** Eberth and Wolf. See *Micrococcus psittaci*, Wolf. **Streptococcus pneumoniæ,** Weichselbaum. See *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Flügge. **Streptococcus putrefaciens.** Micrococcus of putrefaction. Refers to any one of the many micrococci found in putrefying substances. **Streptococcus pyogenes,** Rosenbach. See *Micrococcus pyogenes*, Rosenbach. **Streptococcus pyogenes,** Saccardo. See *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus pyogenes maligni,** Krause and Flügge. Found in necrotic masses in a leukemic spleen. *pg.* (for mice and rabbits). **Streptococcus pyogenes ureæ,** Rörsing. Found in purulent urine. Cf. *Micrococcus pyogenes ureæ flavus*, Rörsing. **Streptococcus radiatus.** See *Micrococcus radiatus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus rubiginosus,** Edington. Found in cases of scarlatina. *npg.* Does not appear till late in the disease. **Streptococcus seiferti.** See *Micrococcus influenzæ*, Letzerich. **Streptococcus septicus,** Flügge. See *Micrococcus septicus*, Flügge. **Streptococcus septicus liquefaciens,** Babes. Obtained from the blood and viscera

of a child that died of septicemia following scarlatina. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *pg.* (for mice and rabbits). **Streptococcus septopyæmicus.** See *Micrococcus septopyæmicus*, Biondi. **Streptococcus toxicatus.** See *Micrococcus toxicatus*, Burrill. **Streptococcus ureæ.** See *Micrococcus ureæ*, Cohn. **Streptococcus ureæ rugosus**, Rörsing. Found in urine. **Streptococcus vermiformis**, Maschek. Found in hydrant water (Freiburg). *aer. liqf.*, *npg.* **Streptocytus of Eczema epizootica**, Schottelius. Syn., *Streptococcus apthicola*, Hallier. Micrococcus of foot-and-mouth disease. Found in vesicular eruptions about the mouth and feet of cattle, pigs, and sheep. Communicable to man. *aer.*, *facanaer.* Pathogenesis not fully settled. Cf. Bacillus of ulcerative stomatitis of cattle. **Streptothrix fœrsteri**, Cohn. See *Cladothrix fœrsteri*, Cohn. **Swine Plague Schizophyte**, Detmers. See Bacillus of swine plague, Marseilles, Rietsch, and Jobert. **Syphilis Bacillus.** See *Bacillus syphilidis*, Lustgarten. **Syphilis Bacillus of Eve and Lingard.** Obtained from the blood and diseased tissues of syphilitic persons who have not undergone mercurial treatment. *aer.*, *chg.* (pale yellow or brown). Pathogenetic relations not settled. Not stained by Lustgarten's method; capable of development on blood-serum. **Tetanus Bacillus.** See *Bacillus tetani*, Nicolaier. **Thiothrix nivea.** See *Beggiatoa nivea*, Rabenhorst. **Thiothrix tenuis**, Winogradsky. Found in sulphur springs. **Thiothrix tenuissima**, Winogradsky. Found in sulphur springs. **Torula cerevisiæ.** See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, Reess and Robin. **Torula ureæ**, Pasteur. See *Micrococcus ureæ*, Cohn. **Tubercle bacillus.** See *Bacillus tuberculosis*, Koch. **Typhus bacillus.** See *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, Eberth. **Tyrothrix catenula. T. claviformis. T. distortus. T. filiformis. T. geniculatus. T. scaber. T. tenuis. T. turgidus. T. urocephalus. T. virgula.** See the corresponding terms under *Bacillus*. **Ulvina aceti**, Kützing. See *Bacillus aceti*, Kützing. **Urobacillus duclauxi**, Miquel. Found in sewage and river water. *aer.*, *facanaer.*, *mot.*, *liqf.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus freudenreichii**, Miquel. Obtained from air, dust, sewage. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus maddoxi**, Miquel. Obtained from sewage and river water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus pasteuri**, Miquel. Obtained from decomposing urine. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Urobacillus schutzenbergii**, Miquel. Obtained from sewage and river water. *aer.*, *liqf.*, *mot.* Pathogenesis not determined. **Vibrio aureus**, Weibel. See *Spirillum aureum*. **Vibrio bacillus**, Müller, Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus ulna*, Cohn. **Vibrio choleræ.** See *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, Koch. **Vibrio cyanogenus**, Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus cyanogenus*, Fuchs. **Vibrio flavescens**, Weibel. See *Spirillum flavescens*, Weibel. **Vibrio flavus**, Weibel. See *Spirillum flavum*, Weibel. **Vibrio lineola**, Müller and Ehrenberg. See *Bacterium lineola*, Cohn. **Vibrio lingualis.** See *Spirillum linguæ*, Weibel. **Vibrio metschnikovi**, Gamaleia. See *Spirillum metschnikovi*, Gamaleia. **Vibrio nasalis**, Weibel. See *Spirillum nasale*, Weibel. **Vibrio proteus.** See *Spirillum finkleri*. **Vibrio rugula**, Müller. See *Spirillum rugula*, Müller. **Vibrio saprophiles** *a*, Weibel. See *Spirillum saprophiles a*, Weibel. **Vibrio saprophiles** *β*, Weibel. See *Spirillum saprophiles β*, Weibel. **Vibrio saprophiles** *γ*, Weibel. See Spirillum saprophiles *γ*, Weibel. **Vibrio serpens**, Müller. See *Spirillum serpens*, Müller. **Vibrio syncyanus**, Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus cyanogenus*, Fuchs. **Vibrio synxanthus**, Ehrenberg. See *Bacillus synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Vibrio tremulans**, Ehrenberg. See *Bacterium lineola*, Cohn. **Vibrio undula**, Müller. See *Spirillum undula*, Müller. **Vibrio Xanthogenus**, Fuchs. *Bacillus synxanthus*, Ehrenberg and Schröter. **Violet Bacillus.** See *Bacillus janthinus*, Zopf. **Zooglœa capillorum**, Buhl. See *Palmellina capillorum*, Radlkofer. **Zooglœa termo**, Müller, Cohn. See *Bacillus termo*, Dujardin. **Zooglœa ramigera.** A tree-like variety of *Cladothrix dichotoma*. **Zoogalactina imetropa**, Sette. See *Bacillus prodigiosus*, Ehrenberg.

Bacteriaceæ (*bak-te-re-a'-se-e*) [βακτήριον, a little stick]. The Schizomycetes.

Bacterial (*bak-te'-re-al*) [βακτήριον, a little stick]. Resembling, of the nature of, or derived from bacteria.

Bactericidal (*bak-te-ris-i'-dal*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; *cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to bacteria.

Bactericide (*bak-te'-ris-id*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; *cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to bacteria. 2. An agent that destroys bacteria.

Bacteridium (*bak-ter-id'-e-um*) [βακτήριον, a little stick]. According to Davaine, a genus of *Bacteriaceæ* characterized by immobility of the elements at all periods of their existence. The distinction does not now obtain.

Bacterioid (*bak-te'-re-oid*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; εἶδος, form]. Applied to certain microorganisms flourishing in and around the roots of leguminous plants, assisting in the accumulation of nitrogen, and giving rise to

tubercles. They may be cultivated in artificial media like ordinary bacteria.

Bacteriologist (*bak-te-re-ol′-o-jist*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; λόγος, science]. One who makes a special study of bacteriology.

Bacteriology (*bak-te-re-ol′-o-je*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; λόγος, science]. The science concerned with the study of bacteria.

Bacterioprotein (*bak-te-re-o-pro′-te-in*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; πρῶτος, first]. A protein contained in bacteria.

Bacteriopurpurin (*bak-te-re-o-per′-pu-rin*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; *purpura*, purple]. A peach-colored pigment found by Lankester in the protoplasm of *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ammonia, acetic and sulphuric acids.

Bacterioscopic (*bak-te-re-o-skop′-ik*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Pertaining to bacterioscopy.

Bacterioscopy (*bak-te-re-os′-ko-pe*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; σκοπεῖν, to view]. The microscopic study of bacteria.

Bacteriotherapy (*bak-te-re o-ther′-ap-e*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by the introduction of bacteria into the system.

Bacterium (*bak-te′-re-um*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; dim. of βακτηρία, a stick, staff: *pl.*, *Bacteria*]. 1. A unicellular vegetable microorganism. The word is a generic term and includes the groups bacillus, coccus, and spirillum. 2. Formerly, a genus of fungi characterized by inflexible linear filaments.

Bacteroid (*bak′-ter-oid*) [βακτήριον, a little stick; εἶδος, form]. Resembling bacteria.

Bael (*ba′-el*). See *Bela*.

Bag (*bag*) [AS., *bælg*]. 1. A sac. 2. The scrotum. **B., Barnes's.** A rubber bag shaped somewhat like a lyre, used for dilating the cervical canal. **B., Politzer's,** a soft rubber bag for inflating the middle ear. **B. of Waters,** the fetal membranes enclosing the liquor amnii and projecting through the *os uteri* early in labor. The sac usually ruptures when the cervix is dilated.

Bagnio (*ban′-yo*) [It., *bagno*]. 1. A house of prostitution. 2. A bath-house.

Bakers' Itch. An eczematous affection of the hands, caused by the irritation of the yeast. **B. Leg,** knock-knee, or genu valgum. **B. Salt,** a synonym of smelling salts, or the carbonate of ammonium; it is sometimes used by bakers in leavening cakes.

Balance (*bal′-ans*) [*bilanx*, having two scales]. 1. An instrument for weighing. 2. The harmonious adjustment of related parts.

Balanic (*bal′-an-ik*) [βάλανος, the glans penis]. Pertaining to the glans of the penis or of the clitoris.

Balanitis (*bal-an-i′-tis*) [βάλανος, the glans penis; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glans penis.

Balanoblennorrhea (*bal-an-o-blen-o-re′-ah*) [βάλανος, the glans; βλέννα, mucus; ῥοία, a flow]. Gonorrheal balanitis.

Balanoplasty (*bal-an′-o-plas-te*) [βάλανος, the glans penis; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

Balanoposthitis (*bal-an-o-pos-thi′-tis*) [βάλανος, the glans penis; πόσθη, prepuce; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glans penis and of the prepuce.

Balantidium (*bal-an-tid′-e-um*) [βαλαντίδιον, dim. of βαλάντιον, a bag]. A genus of protozoa. **B. coli,** a protozoan parasite that inhabits the intestine of the pig.

Balbuties (*bal-bu′-she-ēz*) [*balbutire*, to stammer]. Stammering.

Baldness (*bawld′-nes*) [ME., *balde*, bald]. Loss of hair; alopecia.

Ball (*bawl*) [ME., *bal*]. An object having a round or spheric shape. **B.-and-Socket Joint.** See *Diarthrosis* and *Enarthrosis*. **B. Thrombus.** See *Thrombus*.

Ballottement (*bal-ot′-mon(g)*) [Fr., from *ballotte*, a ball]. A method of diagnosticating pregnancy from the fourth to the eighth month. A push is given the uterus by the finger inserted into the vagina, and if the fetus be present, it will rise and fall again like a heavy body in water.

Balm (*bahm*) [*balsamum*, a balsam]. 1. A popular synonym of *balsamum*. 2. Any soothing application or ointment. **B. of Gilead.** See *Balsam*, *Abies*, and *Melissa*.

Balneography (*bal-ne-og′-ra-fe*) [*balneum*, a bath; γράφη, a writing]. A treatise on bathing and baths.

Balneology (*bal-ne-ol′-o-je*) [*balneum*, a bath; λόγος, science]. The science of baths and their effects upon the system.

Balneotherapy (*bal-ne-o-ther′-ap-e*) [*balneum*, a bath; θεραπεία, treatment]. Systematic bathing for therapeutic purposes, or the treatment of disease by baths.

Balneum (*bal′-ne-um*) [L.]. A bath. See *Bath*. **B. arenæ,** a sand-bath. See *Ammotherapy*. **B. lacteum,** a milk-bath. **B. luteum,** a mud-bath. **B. pneumaticum,** an air-bath.

Balsam (*bawl′-sam*) [βάλσαμον, the resin of the balsam tree]. The resinous, volatile, aromatic substance, liquid or solid, obtained from certain trees by natural exudation or by artificial extraction. Balsams are divided into two classes, those with, and those without benzoic and cinnamic acids. In general they are mixtures of various essential oils, resins, and acids. **B. Apple,** the plant *Momordica balsamina*, and its warty, gourd-like fruit. It is purgative, but its tincture is chiefly used in domestic medicine as a vul-

nerary. Unof. **B. Bog,** a singular stone-like, woody, umbelliferous plant, *Bolax*, or *Azorella glebaria*, of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. Its aromatic gum is locally prized as a vulnerary, desiccative, and anti-gonorrheal remedy. Unof. **B., Canada,** a turpentine gathered from the natural blisters of the bark of *Abies balsamum*. It is used as a mounting-medium by microscopists. **B. of Copaiba.** See *Copaiba*. **B. of Fir.** Same as *Canada Balsam*. **B., Friar's.** See *Benzoin*. **B. of Gilead,** the balm of the Old Testament; an oleoresin obtained from the *Balsamodendron gileadense*. **B. of Peru,** the balsam obtained from *Myroxylon pereiræ;* antiseptic, stimulant to the circulation, and sedative to the nervous system, tonic, and expectorant. Applied locally, it is useful in chronic inflammatory skin-diseases. Dose of the emulsion ♏x–xxv (0.65–1.6). **B. Root,** a popular name for certain composite-flowered plants of the genus *Balsamorrhiza*. *B. hookerii*, *B. macrophylla*, *B. sagittata* are common in the Pacific States and abound in a resinous balsam. Unof. **B. of Tolutan,** or **of Tolu,** obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera*. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, *toluene*. It possesses an agreeable odor, and is a basis for many cough-mixtures. It is expectorant. *Tinct. tolutana* contains 10 per cent. of the balsam in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Syr. tolutanus*. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0).

Balsamation (*bawl-sam-a'-shun*) [βάλσαμον, the resin of the balsam tree]. Embalmment with balsamic or aromatic spices.

Balsamic (*bawl-sam'-ic*) [βάλσαμον, the resin of the balsam tree]. Having the nature or qualities of a balsam.

Balsamodendron (*bawl-sam-o-den'-dron*). See *Myrrh* and *Bdellium*.

Balsamum (*bal'-sam-um*) [βάλσαμον, balsam]. A balsam. **B. dipterocarpi.** See *Gurjun Balsam*.

Balser's Fat-Necrosis. See *Diseases, Table of*.

Bamberger's Fluid. An albuminous mercuric compound used in the treatment of syphilis. It is made as follows: To 100 c.c. of a filtered solution of white of egg (containing 40 c.c. of albumin and 60 c.c. of water) there are added 60 c.c. of a solution of mercuric chlorid (containing 5 per cent., or 3 grams, of bichlorid of mercury) and 60 c.c. of a solution of sodium chlorid (containing 20 per cent.); finally, 80 grams of distilled water are added, which brings the bulk of the solution up to 300, containing 0.010 mercuric chlorid in every cubic centimeter.

Bamboo (*bam-boo'*) [E. Ind., *bambu*]. A popular name for many tree-like, woody-stemmed grasses, especially those of the genus *Bambusa*. *B. arundinacea* is employed as an alterative, anthelmintic, and depurative. Unof. **B. Brier,** the root of *Smilax sarsaparilla*, habitat, Southern United States. Its properties are identical with those of sarsaparilla. Dose of the fld. ext. fʒ ss–ij (2.0–8.0). Unof.

Banana (*ban-an'-ah*) [Sp.]. The fruit of the common banana, *Musa sapientum*, said to be a valuable alterative, and useful in strumous affections. Dose of the fld. ext. ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Unof.

Band (*band*) [ME., *bande*]. That which binds. A stripe. A ligament. **B., Axis,** the primitive streak. **B., Belly,** a flannel band wound around the abdomen. **B., Head,** a strap for securing a mirror to the forehead. **B., Horny, of Tarinus,** the fore part of the tænia semicircularis. **B., Moderator.** See *B., Reil's*. **B., Reil's,** a fibromuscular fillet that frequently extends across the right ventricle of the heart; it is also called the moderator band. **B. of Remak.** See *Fiber, axial;* also *Purkinje, Axis Cylinder of*. **B. of Tarinus.** See *B., Horny*.

Bandage (*ban'-dāj*) [Fr., *bande*, a strip]. Bandages are usually strips of muslin or other material, of varying widths and lengths, used in surgery for the purpose of protecting, compressing, etc., a part, or for the retention of dressings and applications. A *simple bandage* or *roller* consists of one piece; a *compound*, of two or more pieces. *Starch, plaster-of-Paris, silica, dextrin, tripolith*, etc., etc., are used for making stiff and *immovable dressings or bandages*. According to their direction bandages are classed as: 1. *Circular*, circular turns about the part. 2. *Figure-of-8*, the turns crossing each other like the figure 8. 3. *Oblique*, covering the part by oblique turns. 4. *Recurrent*, the turns returning successively to the point of origin. 5. *Spica*, the turns resembling the arrangement of the husks of an ear of corn. 6. *Spiral*, each turn covering one-half of the preceding. 7. *Spiral reverse*, the bandage is reversed in order better to adapt it to the part. Bandages are also classed according to the part to which they are applied. **B., Genga's.** See *B., Theden's*. **B., Heliodorus's,** the T-bandage. **B., Hueter's,** a spica bandage for the perineum. **B., Langier's,** a many-tailed paper bandage. **B., Larrey's,** a form of many-tailed bandage, the edges being glued together. **B., Maisonneuve's,** a variety of plaster-of-Paris bandage, formed from cloths folded, these being supported by other bandages. **B., Recurrent,** is used after amputations, to support the flaps of the stump. **B., Richet's,** a form of plaster-



Crossed Bandage of Both Eyes.



T-Bandage of the Eye.



Recurrent Bandage of the Head.—(*Moullin*)



Four-tailed Bandage of the Head.



Four-tailed Bandage of the Head.



Barton's Bandage.



The Six-tailed Bandage of Galen.



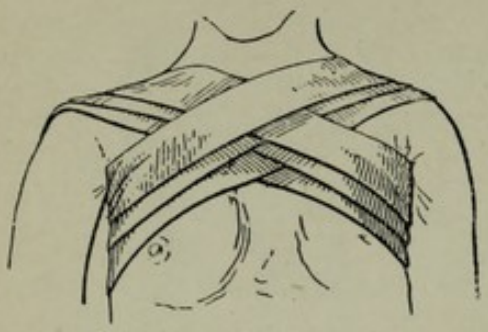
Transverse Recurrent Bandage of the Head.—(*Moullin.*)



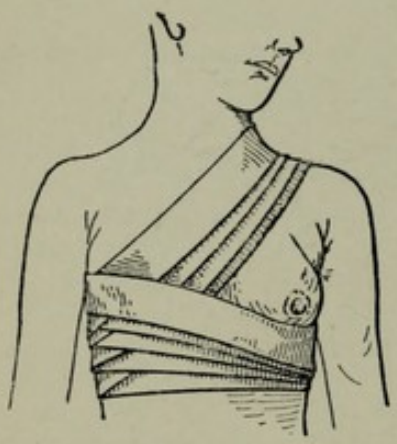
Agnew's Bandage.—(*Moullin.*)



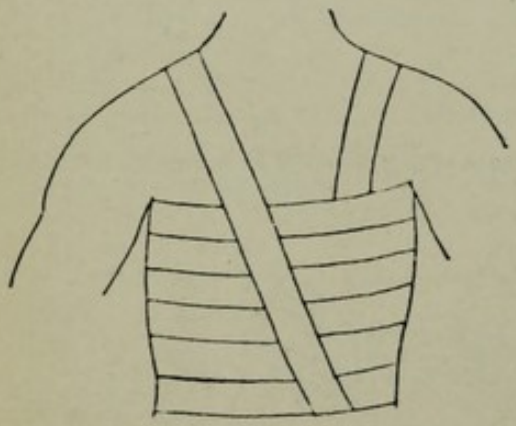
Gibson's Bandage.—(*Moullin.*)



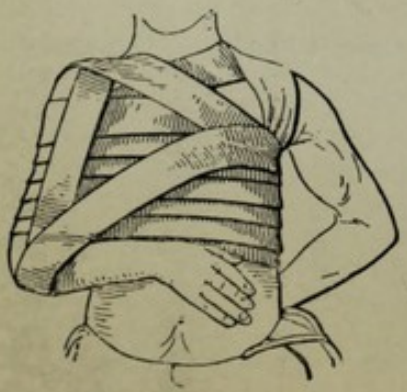
Anterior Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Chest.



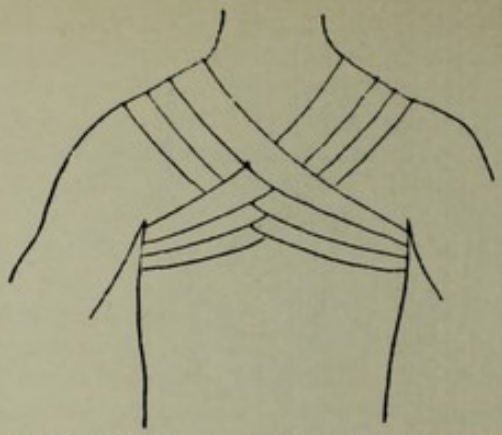
Suspensory and Compressor Bandage of the Breast.



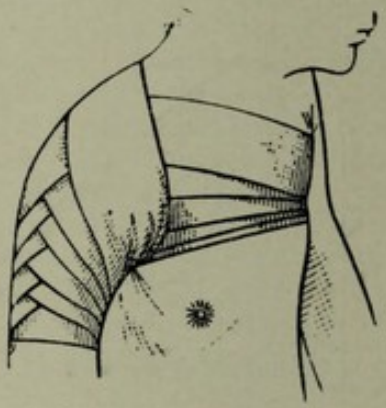
Spiral Bandage of the Chest.



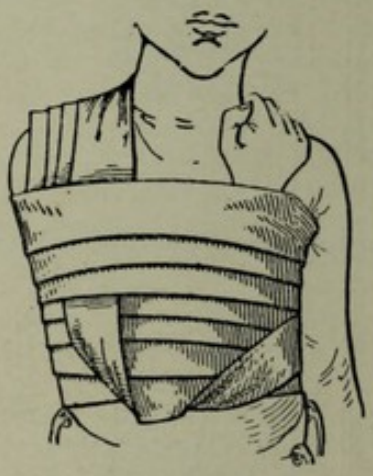
Desault's Bandage.



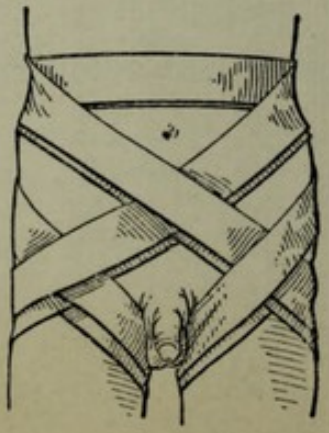
Posterior Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Chest.



Spica Bandage of Shoulder.

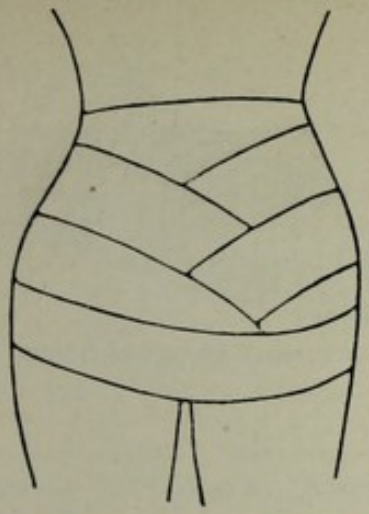


Velpeau's Bandage.

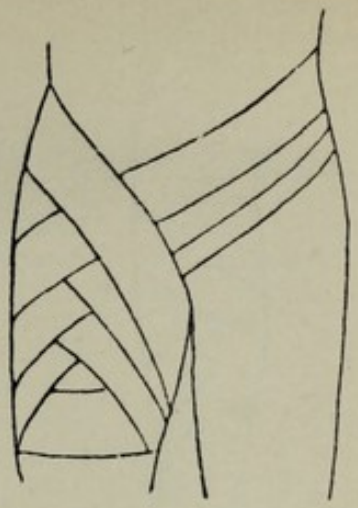


Double Spica Bandage of the Groins.

BANDAGE



Eight-tailed Bandage of the Abdomen.—(*Moullin.*)



Ascending Spica Bandage of the Groin.—(*Moullin.*)

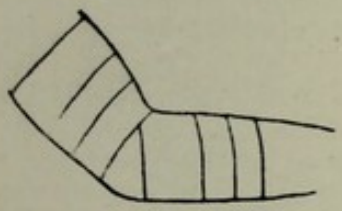
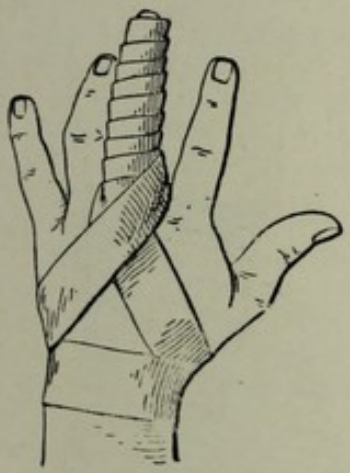


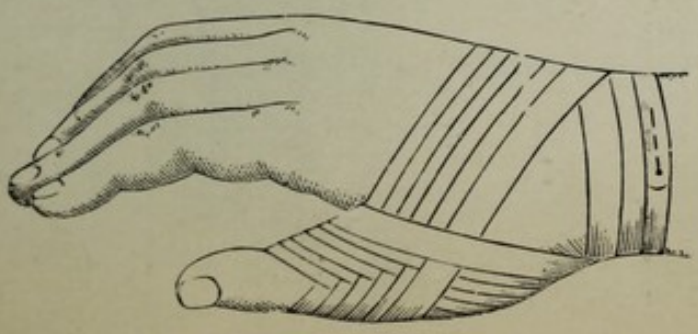
Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Elbow.—(*Moullin.*)



Gantlet Bandage.



Spiral Bandage of the Finger.

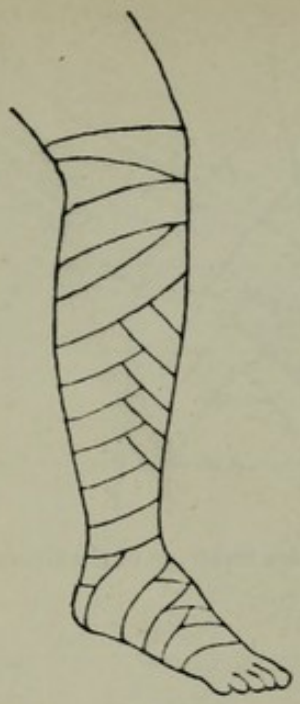


Spica Bandage of the Thumb.—(*Horwitz.*)

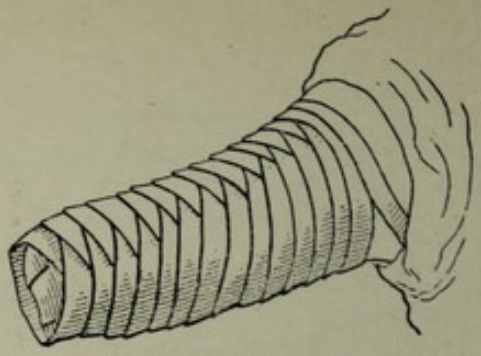


Demigantlet Bandage.

BANDAGE



Modified Figure-of-8 Bandage of the Lower Extremity.—(*Moullin.*)



Recurrent Bandage of Stump.



Spica Bandage of the Foot.—(*Moullin.*)



Spiral Reversed Bandage of the Forearm (or Leg). —(*Moullin.*)

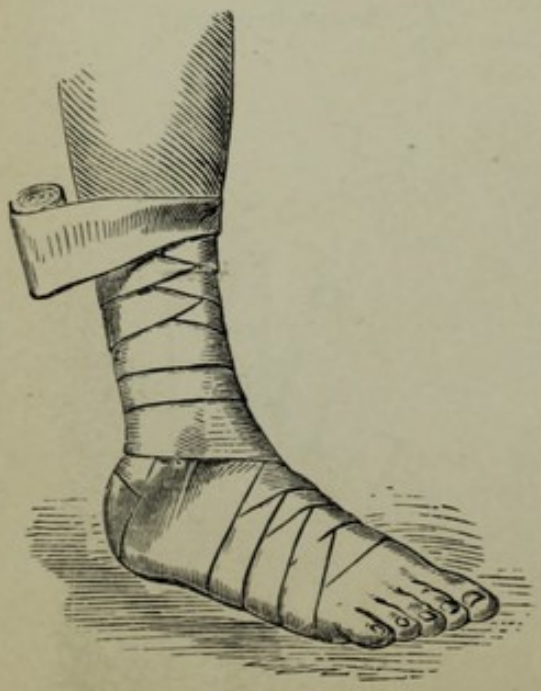
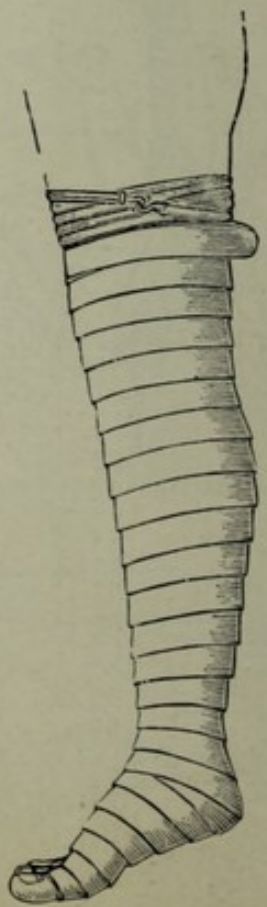


Figure-of-8 Bandage of Ankle.—(*Horwitz.*)



Esmarch's Bandage.—(*Horwitz.*)

of-Paris bandage to which a small amount of gelatin has been added. **B. of Scultetus,** a compound bandage, similar to a spiral reverse in appearance and action, used in compound fractures, so that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb. **T.-Bandages** bandages shaped like the letter T. **B., Theden's,** a form of roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress, to control hemorrhage from a limb. (For a more complete description of bandages, with illustrations, see *Gould's Illustrated Dictionary*.)

Baneberry (*bān'-ber-e*). See *Actæa*.

Bang, Bhang, or **Bangue** (*bang*). See *Cannabis indica*.

Banian (*ban'-yan*) [Ar., *banyān*, a trader]. A South Asiatic fig-tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, remarkable for the development of roots and secondary trunks from its branches. The bark and seeds are tonic, diuretic, and antipyretic. Unof.

Bantingism (*ban'-ting-izm*) [from *Banting*, the name of the inventor]. A method for the treatment of obesity, consisting in the abstinence from saccharine and farinaceous foods.

Banyan (*ban'-yan*). See *Banian*.

Baobab Tree. See *Adansonia digitata*.

Baptin (*bap'-tin*) [*βάπτισις*, a dipping]. A purgative glucosid, obtainable from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

Baptisia (*bap-tiz'-e-ah*) [*βάπτισις*, a dipping]. Wild Indigo. The root bark of *B. tinctoria* the properties of which are due to an impure glucosid, the so-called *Baptisin*. It is laxative and stimulant in moderate doses; emetic and cathartic in large doses, and is used in amenorrhea, typhus and typhoid fevers, and as a local application to indolent ulcers and gangrenous sores. **B., Extract.** Dose gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). **B., Ext. Fld.** Dose ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **B., Tinct.** Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Dose of the resin gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). All unof.

Baptisin (*bap'-tiz-in*) [*βάπτισις*, a dipping]. 1. A precipitate from the tincture of *Baptisia tinctoria;* antiseptic, purgative, ecbolic, resolvent. Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). Unof. 2. A bitter glucosid obtainable from the plant, *Baptisia tinctoria;* it has little medicinal activity.

Baraquet (*bar-ah-kwet'*) [Fr.]. Synonym of *Influenza*.

Barba (*bar'-bah*) [L.]. The beard.

Barbadoes Leg (*bar-ba'-dōz leg*). See *Elephantiasis Arabum*. **B. Aloes.** See *Aloes*. **B. Nut.** See *Purging Nut*.

Barbaloin (*bar-bal'-o-in*) [*Barbadoes; ἀλόη*, aloe], $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$. The aloin derived from Barbadoes aloes.

Barber's Itch (*bar'-berz ich*). Tinea barbæ.

Barberry (*bar'-ber-e*). See *Berberis*. **B. Gum,** a commercial name of certain varieties of gum-arabic.

Bardana (*bar-da'-nah*) [L.]. The burdock. See *Lappa*.

Baregin (*bar-a'-zhin*). See *Glaisin*.

Baresthesiometer (*bar-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*) [*βάρος*, weight; *αἰσθησις*, perception; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the sense of weight or pressure.

Baric (*ba'-rik*) [*βάρος*, weight]. Pertaining to or containing barium.

Barilla (*bar-il'-ah*) [Fr., *barille*, impure soda]. The ashes obtained by burning various chenopodiaceous plants of the genera *Salicornia* and *Salsola*. They contain about 30 per cent. of sodium carbonate.

Barium (*ba'-re-um*) [*βάρος*, weight]. Ba = 136.8; quantivalence II. A metal of the group of alkaline earths, of pale, yellow color, characterized by a strong affinity for oxygen. The salts are poisonous. **B. Carbonate,** $BaCO_3$, used in the preparation of the chlorid. **B. Chlorid,** $BaCl_2.2H_2O$, soluble, used as a test for sulphates, which it precipitates as barium sulphate, and also as a cardiac and vasomotor stimulant. Dose gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **B. Hydrate,** $Ba(OH)_2$, caustic baryta; a crystalline substance, soluble in water, and used as a test for sulphates, which it precipitates as barium sulphate. **B. Iodid,** formerly used as an alterative. Dose gr. ⅛ (0.008). It is employed in ointments. Unof. **B. Oxid,** BaO, baryta. **B. Sulphate,** $BaSO_4$.

Bark (*bark*) [ME., *barke*]. 1. The cortex or covering surrounding the wood of exogenous trees. 2. A synonym of cinchona or calisaya bark. **B., Peruvian.** See *Cinchona*. (For other barks, see the names of the plants or trees that produce them.)

Barley (*bar'-le*) [ME., *barly*]. A cereal belonging to the order *Gramineæ;* the most common variety, *Hordeum distichon*, is used as a food, and also in the preparation of malt. **B. Decoct.** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–iv (32.0–128.0). **B., Pearl,** is the decorticated grain, rounded and polished. **B. Water,** *decoctum hordei*, a decoction consisting of two ounces of Pearl B. boiled in one and one-half pints of water and afterward strained. It is used as a demulcent and food in the diarrheas of children.

Barnes's Curve [*Barnes*, an English obstetrician]. In obstetrics, the segment of a circle, having for its center the sacral promontory, its concavity looking backward. **B.'s Dilators,** graduated rubber bags used for dilating the cervix uteri in the induction of abortion or premature labor.

Barograph (*bar'-o-graf*) [*βάρος*, weight; *γράφειν*, to record]. A self-registering barometer.

Barometer (*bar-om'-et-er*) [*βάρος*, weight; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the weight and tension of the atmosphere. It consists essentially of a glass tube about 36 inches long, closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a basin of mercury. The mercury will sink in the tube until it rests at a height of about 30 inches (760 mm.) at the sea-level, the height varying as the atmospheric pressure increases or diminishes. **B., Aneroid,** a metallic box from which the air has been exhausted, the tension being indicated by the collapsing or bulging of the thin corrugated cover, which is connected with a movable index. **B.-maker's Disease,** a form of chronic mercurial poisoning among the workmen who make barometers. It is due to the inhalation of the fumes of mercury.

Barometrograph (*bar-o-met'-ro-graf*). See *Barograph.*

Baroscope (*bar'-o-skōp*) [*βάρος*, weight; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument used for determining the loss of weight of a body in air, compared with its weight in a vacuum. A form of baroscope has been invented by Esbach for the quantitative determination of urea.

Barosma (*bar-oz'-mah*) [*βάρος*, weight; *ὀσμή*, smell]. A plant of the order *Rutaceæ*, native to the Cape of Good Hope and vicinity, several species of which yield the Buchu of commerce.

Barosmin (*bar-oz'-min*) [*βάρος*, weight; *ὀσμή*, smell]. A precipitate from the tincture of *Barosma crenata*. Dose grs. ij–iij (0.13–0.2). Unof.

Bartholin, Duct of (*bar'-tho-lin*). An excretory duct of the sublingual gland emptying into Wharton's duct. **B., Glands of,** the vulvovaginal glands, a pair of glands situated at the entrance of the vagina, one on each side, and corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male.

Barton's Fracture. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Baruria (*bar-u'-re-ah*) [*βάρος*, weight; *οὖρον*, urine]. The passage of urine having a high specific gravity; also the condition of the body associated therewith.

Baryencephalia (*bar-e-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [*βαρύς*, heavy; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Dulness of intellect.

Baryglossia (*bar-e-glos'-e-ah*) [*βαρύς*, heavy; *γλῶσσα*, a tongue]. Thick, slow utterance.

Barylalia (*bar-e-la'-le-ah*) [*βαρύς*, heavy; *λαλιά*, speech]. Thickness of speech.

Baryta, or **Barytes** (*bar-i'-tah*, or *bar-i'-tes*) [*βαρύς*, heavy]. Oxid of barium. See *Barium.*

Barythymia (*bar-e-thi'-me-ah*) [*βαρύς*, heavy; *θυμός*, mind]. A melancholy, gloomy, or sullen state of mind.

Basal (*ba'-sal*) [*βάσις*, a foundation]. Pertaining to or located at the base. **B. Ganglia,** the optic thalamus and corpus striatum of the brain.

Bascule Movement (*bas'-kūl moov'-ment*) [Fr., *bascule*, a swing]. The recoil of the heart in its systolic motion.

Base (*bās*) [*βάσις*, a foundation]. The lowest part of a body or the foundation upon which anything rests. In chemistry, an element or radicle that combines with an acid to form a salt. The electropositive molecule or radicle of a compound. In pharmacy, the most important part of a prescription.

Basedow's Disease. Exophthalmic Goiter, or Graves' Disease. See *Goiter* and *Diseases, Table of.*

Basement (*bās'-ment*) [Fr., *bassement*]. The fundamental portion. **B. Membrane.** See *Membrane.*

Bas-fond (*bah fon(g)*) [Fr.]. The floor or lowest portion of the urinary bladder.

Basham's Mixture. Liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis.

Basial (*ba'-ze-al*) [*βάσις*, a foundation]. Relating to a base, or to the basion.

Basic (*ba'-sik*) [*βάσις*, a foundation]. Having properties of a base; *i. e.*, capable of neutralizing acids.

Basicity (*bas-is'-it-e*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. 1. The quality of being basic. 2. The combining power of an acid.

Basicranial (*bas-e-kra'-ne-al*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *κρανίον*, the skull]. Relating to the base of the skull. **B. Axis,** a line running from a point midway between the occipital condyles through the median plane to the junction of the ethmoid and presphenoid.

Basifacial (*bas-e-fa'-shal*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *facies*, face]. Pertaining to the lower portion of the face. **B. Axis,** in craniometry, a line from the anterior point of the premaxilla to the anterior point of the basicranial axis.

Basihyal (*bas-e-hi'-al*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *ὑοειδής*, from *υ*, upsilon; *εἶδος*, resemblance]. Either one of the two bones, one on each side, that form the principal part of the body of the hyoid arch.

Basihyoid (*bas-e-hi'-oid*). See *Basihyal.*

Basilar (*bas'-il-ar*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. Pertaining to the base. **B. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **B. Membrane,** a membranous division-wall separating the scala vestibuli from the scala tympani, extending from the base to the apex of the cochlea, and supporting the organ of Corti. **B. Process,** a strong quadrilateral plate of bone in front of the foramen magnum. **B. Suture,** the suture formed by the junction of the basilar process of the occipital bone with the posterior surface of the body of the sphenoid.

Basilateral (*bas-e-lat'-er-al*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *latus*, side]. Both basilar and lateral.

Basilic (*bas-il'-ik*) [*βασιλικός*, royal]. Illustrious; eminent. **B. Vein**, a large vein of the arm on the inner side of the biceps.

Basilicon Ointment (*bas-il'-ik-on oint'-ment*). Ceratum resinæ. It consists of resin 35 grams, yellow wax 15 grams, lard 50 grams.

Basilysis (*bas-il'-is-is*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *λύσις*, a loosening]. The breaking up of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

Basilyst (*bas'-il-ist*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *λύσις*, a loosening]. An instrument for use in perforating the cranial vault and breaking up the base of the skull.

Basin (*ba'-sin*) [ME., *basin*]. 1. The third ventricle of the brain. 2. The pelvis. **B.-Trap**, a trap or seat in the outlet of the basin of a water-closet, placed there to prevent the escape into the apartment of noxious and offensive vapors and gases.

Basinasal (*bas-e-na'-sal*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *nasus*, the nose]. Relating to the basion and the nasion.

Basioccipital (*bas-e-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *occiput*, the back of the head]. A bone, separate in many of the lower vertebrate animals, forming the central axis of the skull. In adult human life, it is the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basioglossus (*bas-e-o-glos'-us*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue]. That part of the hyoglossus muscle that is attached to the base of the hyoid bone.

Basion (*ba'-se-on*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. A point located at the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

Basiotribe (*bas'-e-o-trib*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *τρίβειν*, to grind or crush]. An instrument used for perforating or crushing the fetal head.

Basiotripsy (*bas-e-ot'-rip-se*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *τρίβειν*, to grind or crush]. The operation of crushing the fetal head.

Basirrhinal (*bas-e-rin'-al*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *ῥίς*, nose]. Relating to the base of the brain and to the nose. Applied to a cerebral fissure located at the base of the olfactory lobe.

Basis (*ba'-sis*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. Base.

Basisphenoid (*bas-e-sfe'-noid*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *σφήν*, wedge; *εἶδος*, form]. The lower part of the sphenoid bone.

Basisylvian (*bas-e-sil'-ve-an*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *Sylvius*, an anatomist]. Applied to the transverse basilar portion or stem of the Sylvian fissure.

Basitemporal (*bas-e-tem'-po-ral*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *tempora*, the temples]. Relating to the base or lower part of the temporal bone.

Basivertebral (*bas-e-ver'-te-bral*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *vertebra*, a joint]. Relating to the basis or centrum of a vertebra.

Basophile (*bas'-o-fil*). See *Basophilous*.

Basophilic (*bas-o-fil'-ic*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *φιλέειν*, to love]. Combining readily with bases; stainable by means of basic dyes.

Basophilous (*bas-off'-il-us*) [*βάσις*, foundation; *φιλέειν*, to love]. Stained by basic rather than by acid dyes.

Bass-deafness (*bās-def'-nes*) [Fr., *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low; ME., *deef*]. Deafness to certain bass-notes, the perception of the higher notes being retained.

Bassorin (*bas'-o-rin*) [*Bassora*, an Asiatic town] $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $2C_6H_{10}O_5$. A tasteless, odorless, vegetable mucilage, insoluble in cold water, but rendered soluble by alkalies; it is found in gum-tragacanth (of Bassora) and in cherry and plum gums.

Bast (*bast*) [AS., *bæst*, a lime-tree]. The inner bark of exogenous plants. The fibrous parts of the bark are used in making cordage, and have a limited use in surgery.

Bastard (*bas'-tard*) [OF., *bastard*, son of a bast, or pack-saddle]. 1. An illegitimate child. 2. Illegitimate.

Bastards (*bas'-tardz*) [see *bastard*]. The name given to an impure sugar procured by concentrating molasses and allowing it to crystallize slowly in molds.

Basyl (*ba'-sil*) [*βάσις*, foundation]. The electropositive constituent of a compound.

Bateman's Drops. The *tinctura pectoralis*, N. F.; a weak tincture of opium, camphor, and catechu; a popular remedy in coughs.

Bath (*bath*) [AS., *bæth*, a bath]. 1. A bathing-place or room. 2. The medium in which the body is wholly or partly immersed. As therapeutic agents, baths are classified according as water, vapor, air, etc., is used; according to the temperature, as hot, temperate, cold, etc.; according to the end desired, as nutritional, medicinal, stimulant, etc. Special forms of bath are the moor, peat, mud-slime, pine-leaf,. herb (hay, gentian, camomile, juniper, marjoram, etc.), brine, sand, tan, bran, malt, glue, soup, milk, whey, blood, wine, guano, starch, soap, acid, iron, sulphur, carbonic acid, compressed air, mustard, electric, etc. **B., Acid**, add 1½ ounces of nitric acid and 1 to 3 ounces of hydrochloric acid to 30 gallons of warm water in a wooden or earthenware vessel, and immerse the patient in this for from 10 to 20 minutes. For a foot-bath, add ½ ounce of nitric acid and 1 ounce of hydrochloric acid to 4 gallons of warm water. This is said to be useful in cases of dyspepsia, with sluggish liver and constipation. **B., Air**, a bath in which but little water is employed, the body being exposed freely to the air. It is employed in those cases in which there is a tendency to catch cold on slight exposure. **B., Alcohol**, one in dilute alcohol, used to

reduce temperature in fever. **B., Alkaline,** add 3 ounces of potassium carbonate, or 6 of sodium carbonate, to 25 or 30 gallons of hot water. It is used in chronic squamous skin-diseases, chronic rheumatism, and lithemia. It should be taken in a wooden, earthenware, or enameled tub. **B., Bog,** a bath made by mixing bog-earth (produced by the decomposition of plants in the presence of water and found at iron and sulphur springs) with warm water to form a pulpy or mushy consistence. This is used as a mud-bath. **B., Borax,** borax, 4 ounces; glycerol, 3 ounces; water, 30 gallons. It is used in the same class of cases as the bran-bath. **B., Bran,** boil 1 pound of bran in 1 gallon of water, strain, and add 30 gallons of water. This is a soothing and emollient bath, and is of service in squamous and irritable conditions of the skin. **B., Chemic,** in chemistry, an apparatus for regulating the temperature of chemic processes by surrounding the substance with water, sand, oil, or mercury, through which the heat is communicated. **B., Cold,** a bath of cold water, the temperature of the latter varying from 32°–70° F. (0°–21° C.). It is used to reduce fever and as a general stimulant. **B., Foot,** a bath for the feet, used as a derivative agent in cases of cold, etc. **B., Full,** one in which the patient's body is entirely covered by water, so that his chin just clears it. **B., Graduated,** one in which the temperature of the water is gradually lowered by the addition of cold or ice-water. **B., Herb;** this is made by using the extract of pine-needles, or of some aromatic herbs, and is used as a tonic. **B., Hip.** See *B., Sitz.* **B., Hot,** one in which the temperature of the water ranges from 104° to 110° F. (40°–43.3° C). It acts upon the skin, producing free perspiration, and accelerates the pulse and respiration. **B., Hot-air;** Turkish bath. A bath in hot air. It is useful as a diaphoretic, and in catarrhal, neuralgic, and rheumatic conditions, but is contraindicated in fatty degeneration of the heart. **B., Medicated,** a bath in which medicinal substances, as mineral salt, sulphur, etc., are dissolved or held in suspension. **B., Mercurial,** for the treatment of syphilis. A bath in the vapor of mercury, usually prepared by vaporizing calomel over an alcohol lamp. **B., Milk,** a bath in milk, for nutritive purposes. **B., Moor,** a bath in water mixed with the earth of moors. **B., Mud,** a bath prepared by mixing well-seasoned earths, containing more or less mineral matter, with water containing the same substances. It is useful in chronic rheumatism. **B., Mustard,** made by enclosing from two to four ounces of ordinary mustard in a piece of muslin or thin linen and hanging it in about four gallons of hot water until the latter becomes yellow, or simply by adding mustard to water. It is used as a general bath for infants in collapse, convulsions, or severe bronchitis, the child being left in until the skin becomes distinctly reddened. It is also used as the foot or sitz-bath in amenorrhea. **B., Pack,** or **Sheet,** one in which the body is wrapped in wet cloths. **B., Pine,** prepared by adding a decoction of pine-needles, or some pine-extract, to hot water. It is mildly stimulating, and is employed in hysteria, gout, and rheumatism **B., Rain,** consists of from four to six three-fourths circles of pipes secured together at a distance of two to three inches. Each pipe has three lines of fine perforations, from which the stream issues under pressure, striking the body of the patient at all points with considerable force. **B., Russian,** a vapor-bath, the vapor being generated by throwing water upon heated mineral or metallic substances. Syn., *B., Vapor.* **B., Sand,** the body of the patient is placed in a layer of dry sand that has been heated. In chemistry, the immersion of a crucible, etc., containing a chemic compound, in a vessel containing fine sand, the latter being heated gradually to a high temperature. **B., Sheet,** the application of cold water to the body through the medium of a wet sheet or towel of fine or coarse texture, placed upon the skin. It is used to reduce temperature. **B., Shower,** a douche in which the water is delivered against the body from a nozzle with numerous perforations. **B., Sitz,** one in which only the buttocks and hips are immersed in water. It is useful in pelvic inflammations, amenorrhea, and retention of urine. **B., Slime,** a bath in water mixed with the slimy deposit of organic matter found in rivers or ponds. **B., Sponge,** one in which the patient's body is rubbed with a wet sponge. It is used to reduce temperature. **B., Sulphur,** potassium sulphid 4 to 8 ounces in 30 gallons of water; a little sulphuric acid may be added. It is used in certain skin diseases, scabies, lead colic, and lead palsy. **B., Sun,** the exposure of the naked body to the sun's rays. **B., Tepid,** the temperature of the water ranges from 85° to 95° F. (29.4°–35° C.). It acts as a sedative, cleansing, and detergent agent; the pulse, respiration, excretion, secretion, and temperature are practically unaffected. **B., Turkish,** one in which the bather is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then shampooed or rubbed, and finally stimulated by a douche of cold water. See *Bath, Hot-air.* **B., Vapor.** See *B., Russian.* **B., Warm,** a bath in water having a tem-

perature of from 90° to 104° F. (32.2°–40° C.). It is used to calm the nervous system, produce sleep, and allay reflex irritability. **B., Water,** a bath of water. In chemistry, a bath of water for immersing vessels containing substances that must not be heated above the boiling-point of water.

Batophobia (*bat-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*βατός*, a height; *φόβος*, fear]. 1. Acrophobia; dread of being at a great height. 2. Dread of high objects; fear of passing near a high building, or of going through a deep valley.

Battarism (*bat'-ar-izm*) [*βατταρισμός*, a stuttering]. Stuttering or stammering.

Battery (*bat'-er-e*) [*batteria*, a beating; battery]. A series of two or more pieces of apparatus arranged to produce increased effect, as battery of boilers, prisms, lenses, galvanic cells. It is usually applied to a series of cells producing electricity (voltaic or galvanic battery); also, frequently to a single cell. **B., Faradic,** one giving a faradic current. **B., Galvanic,** one giving a galvanic or chemic current. **B., Primary,** the combination of a number of primary cells so as to form a single battery. **B., Secondary,** the combination of a number of storage-cells to form a single electric source. The following table shows the materials used in the more important batteries, and the electromotive force (E. M. F.) in volts.

NAMES, ELEMENTS, FLUIDS, ETC., OF THE PRINCIPAL BATTERIES.

Name of Cell.	Positive Element.	Negative Element.	Exciting Agent.	Depolarizing Agent.	E. M. F. in Volts.
Bunsen.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	Nitric acid.	1.75 to 1.96
Beetz.	Zinc.	Copper.	Zinc sulphate in plaster-of-Paris.	Copper sulphate, in plaster-of-Paris.	1.04
Callaud.	Zinc.	Copper.	Solution of zinc sulphate.	Cupric sulphate.	1.0 to 1.14
Daniell.	Zinc.	Copper.	Zinc sulphate.	Cupric sulphate.	1. to 1.14
Edison-Lalande.	Zinc.	Cupric oxid and carbon.	Potassium hydroxid.	Cupric oxid.	0.75
Fuller.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Zinc chlorid.	Potassium dichromate and hydrochloric acid.	1.5
Gravity. See	*Callaud.*				
Gaiffe.	Zinc.	Silver.	Zinc chlorid.	Silver chlorid.	1.02
Grenet.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Sulphuric acid and potassium dichromate.	Chromic acid.	2.0
Grove.	Zinc.	Platinum.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	Nitric acid.	1.94 to 1.97
Latimer Clark.	Zinc.	Mercury.	Mercuric sulphate.	Mercuric sulphate.	1.436
Leclanché.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Ammonium chlorid.	Manganese dioxid.	1.42
Lelande Chaperone.	Zinc.	Copper or iron.	Potassium hydroxid.	Cupric oxid.	0.98
Maische.	Zinc scraps in a bath of mercury.	Platinized carbon.	Common salt solution.	None separate.	1.25
Marié-Davy.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	Mercuric sulphate.	1.52
Maynooth.	Zinc.	Iron.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	Nitric acid (strong).	
Niaudet.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Common salt solution.	Chlorated lime.	1.63
Poggendorf.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid.	Chromic acid.	1.98
Schanschieff.	Zinc.	Carbon.	Mercurial solution.	None separate.	1.56
Scrivanoff.	Zinc.	Silver.	Potassium hydroxid.	Silver chlorid.	1.5
Smee.	Zinc.	Platinized silver.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	None.	0 5 to 1.0
Walker.	Zinc.	Platinized carbon.	Sulphuric acid, dilute.	None.	0.66
Warren de la Rue.	Zinc.	Silver.	Ammonium chlorid.	Silver chlorid.	1.05

Battledore (*bat′-l-dōr*) [ME., *batyldoure*, a bat for beating clothes]. An instrument shaped like a racket. **B. Placenta,** one in which there is a marginal insertion of the cord.

Baudelocque's Diameter (*bo′-del-oks*). In obstetrics, the external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

Bauhin, Valve of (*bo′-hin*). The ileocecal valve.

Baunscheidtism (*bown′-shīt-izm*) [named from *Baunscheidt*, the inventor]. A mode of treating rheumatism and chronic neuralgias by counterirritation, the latter being produced by pricking the exterior of the part affected with fine needles dipped in oil of mustard, formic acid, or other irritant.

Bavarian (*bah-va′-re-an*) [*Bavaria*]. Pertaining to Bavaria. **B. Dressing.** See *B. Splint.* **B. Splint,** a variety of immovable dressing in which the plaster is applied between two flannel cloths.

Bayberry (*ba′-ber-e*) [ME., *bay; bery*]. 1. The berry of the *Laurus nobilis*, bay, or noble laurel. 2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrcia cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrcia*. 3. The pimento, or allspice. **B. Rum** and **B., Oil of.** See *Myrcia*. **B. Tree,** the *Laurus nobilis;* also *Prunus laurocerasus;* commonly called the laurel and the cherry-laurel.

Bazin (*ba′-zin*). Synonym of *Molluscum contagiosum*.

Bazin's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Bdellium (*del′-e-um*) [Heb., *b'dolach*]. A resinous gum exuding from various species of *Balsamodendron*. It resembles myrrh. **B., Indian,** has been recommended as an emmenagogue.

Beads, Rhachitic. "Rhachitic rosary;" the so-called "beading of the ribs" in rickets; a succession of visible and palpable swellings at the points where the ribs join their cartilages.

Beak (*bēk*) [ME., *beeke*]. 1. The mandibular portion of a forceps. 2. The lower end of the calamus scriptorius. 3. The pad or splenium of the corpus callosum.

Beaker (*bē′-ker*) [ME., *biker*]. A wide-mouthed glass vessel used in chemic laboratories. **B.-cell,** the goblet-cell found in mucous membranes.

Bean (*bēn*) [ME., *bene*]. The seeds of several plants, mostly *Leguminosæ*, especially that of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris*. **B. of St. Ignatius.** See *Ignatia*.

Bearberry. See *Uva ursi*.

Bear's-foot. Leaf-cup. A composite-flowered plant, *Polymnia uvedalia* of N. America. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the "ague-cake" of malarious regions.

Beat (*bēt*) [ME., *beten*]. The pulsation of the arteries, or the impulse of the heart.

Beauperthuy's Method (*bo′-per-thwēz*). A method of treating leprosy by bathing with olive oil, the internal administration of mercuric chlorid, abstinence from salted meats, and good hygiene.

Beberin (*be′-ber-in*). See *Nectandra*.

Bechic (*bek′-ik*) [βήξ, a cough]. Relieving cough; a remedy against cough.

Bechterew's Nucleus (*bek′-ter-ūs*). The accessory auditory nucleus.

Béclard's Hernia. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Becquerel's Pills (*bek′-a-relz*). Pills containing quinin, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seeds, for use in gout.

Bed (*bed*) [AS., *bedd*]. The couch or support on which the body may rest in sleep; usually a mattress of straw, hair, or similar substance. **B., Air,** a mattress of rubber or leather that can be inflated with air. **B.-bug,** an apterous insect, *Cimex lectularius*, that infests filthy bedsteads, and at times is parasitic upon the human body. **B.-pan,** a large shallow vessel for receiving the alvine discharges of bedridden patients. **B.-rest,** an apparatus for propping up patients in bed. **B.-ridden,** confined to bed. **B.-sore,** a sore produced on any part of the body by prolonged pressure against the bed, or by trophic changes in paralyzed parts. **B., Water,** a rubber mattress containing water; it is used to prevent the formation of bed-sores.

Bedlam (*bed′-lam*) [ME., *bedlem*, a corruption of *Bethlehem*]. An insane asylum.

Bedlamism (*bed′-lam-ism*) [see *Bedlam*]. Insanity.

Bedlamite (*bed′-lam-īt*) [see *Bedlam*]. A madman; an insane person.

Bednar's Aphthæ. See *Aphthæ*, and *Diseases, Table of.*

Beef (*bēf*) [ME., *befe*]. The flesh of domestic cattle. Good beef should be of red color, possess firm texture, and be free from unpleasant smell. Beef consists of water 73, fibrin 15, gelatin 4, albumin 3, fat and other substances 5 per cent. **B.-extract,** the soluble fibrin of lean meat partly desiccated. **B.-measles.** See *Cysticercus bovis*. **B.-tea,** the soluble extractive matter of beef, made by steeping finely-cut lean beef with its weight of water, and straining.

Beer (*bēr*). See *Malt-liquors*.

Beer's Cataract Knife. A knife with a triangular-shaped blade, for making section of the cornea in the removal of the crystalline lens.

Beeswax (*bēz′-waks*). *Cera flava;* wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. It is used in making candles, ointments, and pomades.

Beet (*bēt*). See *Beta*.

Beggiatoa (*bej-e-at-o′-ah*) [after the Italian

botanist, *J. Beggiato*]. A genus of bacteria founded by Trevisan, consisting of swinging or gliding, milk-white, gray, rosy, or violet threads. They decompose sulphur compounds, and store up sulphur granules in their protoplasm. They are found in stagnant, fresh, or salt water, particularly in that contaminated with sewage or factory-waste. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Behen-nut (*be'-hen nut*). The seed of *Moringa pterygosperma*, and *M. aptera*, trees of tropical countries. They afford *Oil of Behen*, or *Oil of Ben.*

Bela (*be'-lah*) [Hind.]. The dried, half-ripe fruit of *Aegle marmelos*, or Bengal quince. It is recommended as a remedy for chronic diarrhea and dysentery. The ripe fruit is slightly laxative. Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4–0). **B., Ext., Liq.** (B.P.). Dose fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Belching (*belch'-ing*) [ME., *belchen*]. The expulsion of gas from the stomach; eructation.

Belemnoid (*bel-em'-noid*) [*βέλεμνον*, a dart; *εἶδος*, form]. 1. Dart-shaped; styloid. 2. The styloid process of the ulna or of the temporal bone.

Bell (*bel*) [ME., *bel*]. A hollow, metallic, sounding instrument. **B. Gastrula.** See *Archigastrula.* **B. Metal,** an alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony. **B., Nerves of,** the external and internal respiratory nerves, *i. e.*, the posterior thoracic and phrenic nerves. **B. Sound, B. Tympany,** the sound produced in pneumothorax by striking a coin, placed flat upon the chest, with another coin. It can be heard through the stethoscope placed over the affected side.

Belladonna (*bel-ah-don'-ah*) [It., *belladonna*, beautiful lady]. Deadly night-shade. A perennial plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, indigenous to Southern Europe and Asia, and cultivated in the U. S. Its properties are due to two alkaloids, *atropin* and *belladonnin*, the latter thought to be identical with hyoscyamin. Both leaves and root are employed. It is used as an antispasmodic, as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant, and to check secretion, as that of the sweat and milk. **B., Folia,** the leaves of belladonna. **B., Radix,** the root of belladonna. The preparations of the leaves are: **B., Extractum, Alcoholicum.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0065–0.032). **B., Tinct.**, 15 per cent. Dose ♏j–xxx (0.065–2.0). **B., Unguent.**, contains extract 10, dilute alcohol 6, benzoated lard 84 parts. From the root are prepared: **B., Abstractum.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–j (0.0065–0.065). **B., Emplastrum,** made with resin-plaster. **B., Extractum, Fluidum.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **B., Linimentum,** fluid extract 95, camphor 5. **B., Succus** (B. P.). Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **Atropin Sulphate,** the most frequently used preparation. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{180}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ (0.00036–0.0008). **Lamellæ Atropinæ** (B. P.), each containing of atropin $\frac{1}{5000}$ grain (0.000013). **Liq. Atropinæ Sulphatis** (B. P.). Dose ♏j–vj (0.065–0.40).

Belladonnin (*bel-ah-don'-in*) [see *Belladonna*], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in Belladonna. It resembles atropin, hyoscyamin, and hyoscin. It occurs with atropin, and is likewise decomposed into tropic acid and oxytropin, $C_8H_{15}NO_2$. See *Belladonna.*

Bellocq's Canula (*bel'-oks*). An instrument used in plugging the nares.

Bell's Disease. See *Periencephalitis* and *Diseases, Table of.* **B. Mania.** See *Periencephalitis* and *Diseases, Table of.* **B. Palsy or Paralysis.** See *Diseases, Table of.*

Belly (*bel'-e*) [ME., *bely*]. See *Abdomen.* **B.-ache.** See *Colic.* **B.-bound,** a vulgar term for constipated. **B.-button,** the navel.

Ben, or **Benne Oil** (*ben*, or *ben'-e*). Oleum balatinum, is obtained by expression from the seeds of the several species of *Moringia.* It is a colorless, odorless oil, not readily turning rancid. It is used for extracting odors, and for lubricating clocks and light machinery.

Benedikt, Syndrome of. Paralysis of the muscles supplied by the oculomotor nerve of one side and tremor and paresis of the upper extremity of the other side.

Bengalin (*ben'-gawl-in*) [Hind., *Bengāl*]. A blue pigment derived from the benzene colors.

Benign, or **Benignant** (*be-nīn'*, or *be-nig'-nant*) [*benignus*, kind]. Not endangering health or life; applied to certain tumors.

Benzaldehyd (*ben-zal'-de-hīd*) [*benzoin; aldehyd*], C_7H_6O. Bitter-almond oil; a compound that results from the oxidation of benzyl alcohol.

Benzanalgen, $C_9H_5OC_2H_5.NHCOC_6H_5N$. A derivative of chinolin. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and antineuralgic, and has the power of dissolving uric acid. It is used in rheumatism, tabes dorsalis, and chronic gout. Dose gr. viiss–xlv (0.5–3.0).

Benzanilid (*ben-zan'-il-id*) [*benzoin; anilin*], $C_{13}H_{11}NO$. Benzoyl anilid, prepared by the action of benzoyl chlorid on anilin. It is used as an antipyretic in children, in doses of gr. iij–viij (0.20–0.50). Unof.

Benzene (*ben'-zēn*) [*benzoin*], C_6H_6. A hydrocarbon contained in coal-tar. It is formed by the dry distillation of all benzene acids. It is a mobile, ethereal-smelling liquid, of specific gravity 0.899 at 0°. It solidifies about 0°, melts at + 6°, boils at 80.5°, and burns with a luminous flame. It readily

dissolves resins, fats, sulphur, iodin, and phosphorus. Anilin and the anilin-colors are derived from it. **B.-sulphonic Acid,** $C_6H_5.SO_3H$, is prepared by boiling together equal parts of benzene and H_2SO_4. It occurs in small plates, readily soluble in alcohol and water, and which deliquesce in the air.

Benzimid (*ben'-zim-id*) [*benzoin; amid*], $C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$. A compound formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrid of benzoyl. It occurs also in the resinous residue of the rectification of the oil of bitter almonds.

Benzine (*ben'-zin*). See *Benzinum.*

Benzinum (*ben-zi'-num*) [L.]. Benzine, Petroleum ether. A purified distillate from American petroleum, having a specific gravity of .77 to .79, boiling at 80° to 90° C., colorless, of ethereal odor, and a slightly peppermint-like taste. It is a valuable solvent for oils, fats, resins, caoutchouc, and some alkaloids. It has been used against tapeworm. It should be distinguished from *Benzol*, which is called *Benzene* by English chemists. Dose gtt. v–x (0.33–0.66), on sugar or in mucilage.

Benzoate (*ben'-zo-āt*) [*benzoin*]. Any salt of benzoic acid. **B. of Naphtol.** See *Benzonaphtol.*

Benzoated (*ben'-zo-a-ted*) [*benzoin*]. Impregnated with benzoin or with benzoic acid.

Benzoic (*ben-zo'-ik*) [*benzoin*]. Pertaining to or derived from benzoin. **B. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Benzoin (*ben'-zo-in* or *-zoin*) [origin obscure]. A resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree native to Sumatra and Siam. It is a ketone alcohol, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, and may be produced by oxidizing hydrobenzoin with concentrated HNO_3. It is sparingly soluble in water, cold alcohol, and ether, and crystallizes in shining prisms, melting at 134°. It yields benzoic and cinnamic acids, is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used mainly as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. **Adeps benzoinatus,** benzoinated lard, contains 2 per cent. of benzoin. **B., Tinct.,** 20 per cent. of the resin in alcohol. Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). **B., Tinct. Comp.,** Friar's Balsam, benzoin 12, aloes 2, storax 8, balsam of Tolu 4, alcohol, sufficient to make 100 parts. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Benzol (*ben'-zol*) [*benzoin*], C_6H_6. A hydrocarbon formed by the dry distillation of organic substances, but in commerce chiefly derived from coal-tar. It is inflammable, volatile, and a solvent for fats. It is employed externally as a parasiticide; internally, as a pulmonary antiseptic, in influenza, and in trichiniasis. Its vapor is used in whooping-cough. Dose gtt. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Benzonaphtol (*ben-zo-naf'-tol*) [*benzoin; νάφθα*, a kind of asphalt], $C_{10}H_7O(C_7H_5O)$. The benzoate of beta-naphtol, used as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases. Dose gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.52).

Benzonitrile (*ben-zo-ni'-tril*) [*benzoin; nitrum*, niter], C_7H_5N. A substance obtained from benzene-sulphonic acid by distillation with potassium cyanid. It is an oil with an odor resembling that of oil of bitter almonds, and boils at 191°; its specific gravity is 1.023 at 0°.

Benzosol (*ben'-zo-sol*) [*benzoin*], $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$. Benzoyl-guaiacol, a substitute for creasote in tuberculous affections. It also has antipyretic properties. Dose gr. iv–x (0.20–0.65). **B.-eugenol,** $C_{17}H_{16}O_3$, a derivative of eugenol, used in tuberculosis. **B.-guaiacol,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, benzosol. It is the benzoate of guaiacol and contains 54 per cent. of guaiacol. Its chief uses are as an intestinal antiseptic, and in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose gr. iij–xij (0.2–0.75).

Benzoyl (*ben'-zo-il*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_5O. The radicle of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations. **B.-ecgonin,** $C_{16}H_{18}NO_4H$, a substance intermediate in composition between cocain and ecgonin. **B.-glycocoll.** See *Acid, Hippuric.*

Benzyl (*ben'-zil*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_7. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle that does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds. **B. Alcohol.** See *Alcohol.*

Benzylidene (*ben-zil'-id-ēn*) [*benzoin*], C_7H_6. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle derived from benzoin compounds.

Bérard's Aneurysm. See *Aneurysm* and *Diseases, Table of.*

Béraud, Ligament of (*ba-roh'*). The ligament that suspends the pericardium. **B., Valve of,** a valve supposed to exist at the bottom of the lacrymal sac over the entrance to the nasal duct.

Berberin (*ber'-ber-in*) [*berberina*], $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Berberis*, and in many other plants. It is recommended as a tonic and antiperiodic, and is an ingredient of various lotions for mucous membranes; it is useful in nasal catarrh, etc. Dose gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). Unof.

Berberis (*ber'-ber-is*) [L.]. Barberry. The root of *Berberis vulgaris*, or common barberry. Its properties are due to an alkaloid, *berberin*, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. It is an astringent, bitter tonic; in large doses a cathartic. It has been used locally in conjunctivitis, and internally in malarial and typhoid fevers. **B., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **B., Tinct.,** contains 20 per cent. of the root.

Dose ♏ x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **Berberin,** the alkaloid. Dose gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). **B. Hydrochlorate,** is used locally in gonorrhea. All unof. *B. asiatica*, *B. aquifolium* (or Oregon grape), and *B. lycium* are all medicinally active, and have similar properties to those of the common barberry.

Bergamot, Oil of (*ber'-gam-ot*) [*Bergamo*, a town in Italy], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A volatile oil derived from the rind of the *Citrus bergamia*. It is used mainly as a perfume, and as a clearing-agent in histologic work.

Bergeron's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Beriberi (*ber'-e-ber'-e*) [Cingalese, *beri*, weakness]. Synonyms: *Kakke*, *Panneuritis epidemica.* An infectious disease, endemic in various countries of Asia (Ceylon, India, China, Japan), Africa, and Australia, and presenting the features of a multiple neuritis. Bad food and defective hygienic conditions are predisposing causes; the true etiologic factor is probably a microorganism. Various types of the disease have been described, particularly an anasarcous form and an atrophic form. The main symptoms are anesthesia, paralysis, wasting of the muscles, edema, changes in the electric reactions, dyspnea, and palpitation. The mortality is variable; often it is very great. True beriberi has been met with in the seaport towns of the United States, introduced there by East Indian sailors, and an affection resembling it seems to occur among certain fishermen of New England.

Bernard's Granular Layer. The inner zone of the cells lining the acini of the pancreas. It is granular in appearance and stains but slightly with carmin.

Berry (*ber'-e*) [ME., *bery*]. An indehiscent fruit with a pericarp that is succulent throughout, as the grape and gooseberry.

Bertillonage (*ber-til-lon-a(h)j*) [*Bertillon*, a French criminologist]. A system of carefully-recorded measurements and descriptions of criminals, for the purpose of future identification, introduced into France by Bertillon and adopted by the police of many large cities of the U. S.

Bertin, Bones of. The sphenoidal turbinated bones, partly closing the sphenoidal sinuses. **B., Column of,** a cortical column of the kidney; the part separating the medullary pyramids. **B., Ligament of,** the iliofemoral ligament.

Berthollet's Law. See *Law.*

Beryllium (*ber-il'-e-um*) [*βήρυλλος*, beryl]. A bivalent metal obtained from the beryl, whence its name; it is called also glucinum. See *Elements, Table of.*

Bestiality (*bes-te-al'-it-e*) [*bestia*, a beast]. Unnatural intercourse with an animal.

Bestucheff's Mixture or Tincture. The ethereal tincture of chlorid of iron, used in erysipelas. It is made as follows: ℞. Tinct. ferri chloridi, 1 part; sp. æther. nitrosi, 4 parts. Mix and expose to the rays of the sun in well-closed bottles until the brownish color disappears. The dose is from one to two teaspoonfuls every three hours.

Beta (*ba'-tah*) [L.]. 1. The beet. 2. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, used in chemic nomenclature, to indicate the second of two isomeric compounds. **B.-naphtol.** See *Naphtol.*

Betacism (*ba'-tas-izm*) [*beta*, *βῆτα*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet]. The too-frequent use of the *b*-sound in speech, or the conversion of other sounds into it.

Betain (*be-ta'-in*) [*beta*, a beet], $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, or $C_{10}H_{22}N_2O_4$. Called also oxyneurin and lycin. A basic substance obtained by the careful oxidation of cholin. It occurs already formed in the sugar-beet (*Beta vulgaris*) and crystallizes from alcohol with one molecule of water in shining crystals that deliquesce in the air; it has an alkaline reaction and a sweetish taste.

Beta-naphtol Bismuth. A preparation containing 80 per cent. of bismuth oxid and 20 per cent. of beta-naphtol. It is a brown powder, insoluble in water and decomposed into its component parts in the intestine, the beta-naphtol being absorbed and discharged with the urine, while the bismuth is evacuated with the stools. It is an intestinal antiseptic. Dose gr. xv–xlv (1.0–3.0).

Betel (*be'-tel*) [E. Ind.]. A masticatory used in the East. A few grains of the nut of the Catechu palm, *Areca C.*, are rolled up with a small amount of quicklime in a leaf of *Piper betel*, and chewed. It is tonic, astringent, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and seems to increase the powers of endurance. Dose of fld. ext. f℥j–iij (4.0–12.0). Unof.

Betol (*be'-tol*), $C_{10}H_7O.C_7H_5O_2$. Salinaphtol. Naphthalol. A salicylic ether of naphtol, used in rheumatism and cystitis. It resembles salicylic acid in its properties. Dose gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0).

Betula (*bet'-u-lah*). See *Birch.*

Betulin (*bet'-u-lin*) [*betula*, birch], $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$ (Hausmann). Birch-resin, or birch-camphor, derived from the bark of the white birch.

Bezoar (*be'-zo-ar*) [Pers., *pád-zahr*, the bezoar-stone, a supposed antidote against poison]. A concretion found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly believed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison.

Bhang (*bang*). See *Cannabis indica.*

Bhel (*bel*). See *Bela.*

Biauricular (*bi-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*bis*, twice; *auricula*, the ear]. Relating to two auricles, or to two corresponding auricular points.

Bibulous (*bib′-u-lus*) [*bibere*, to drink]. Having the property of absorbing moisture, as, *B. Paper*.

Bicarbonate (*bi-kar′-bon-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *carbo*, a coal]. Any salt of carbonic acid that has two carbonic acid equivalents for one of the base.

Bicaudal, Bicaudate (*bi-kaw′-dal, bi-kaw′-dāt*) [*bicaudalis*, two-tailed]. Having two tails or appendages.

Biceps (*bi′-seps*) [*bis*, twice; *caput*, the head]. Having two heads, a term applied to several muscles, as *B. brachii*, *B. extensor*, *B. flexor cruris*.

Bichat (*be′-shah*) **Canal of.** See *Canal*. **B., Fissure of.** See *Fissure*. **B., Foramen of.** See *Foramina, Table of*. **B., Tunic of,** the intima of the blood-vessels.

Bichlorid (*bi-klo′-rid*) [*bi*, two; *chlorin*]. A salt containing two equivalents of chlorin.

Bichromate (*bi-kro′-māt*) [*bi*, two; *chromium*]. A salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid.

Bicipital (*bi-sip′-it-al*) [*bi*, two; *caput*, the head]. Pertaining to the biceps muscle.

Biconcave (*bi-kon′-kāv*). See *Lens*.

Biconvex (*bi-kon′-veks*). See *Lens*.

Bicuspid (*bi-kus′-pid*) [*bi*, two; *cuspis*, the point of a spear]. Having two cusps, as *B. Teeth*. **B. Valve,** the mitral valve of the heart.

Bidder's Ganglia. See *Ganglia, Table of*.

Bidet (*be-det′*, or *-da*) [Fr. for pony]. A tub or basin with fixed attachments for the administering of injections; also for use as a sitz-bath or hip-bath.

Biedert's Cream Mixture. An infant's food made by mixing 4 oz. of cream with 12 oz. of warm water, and adding ½ oz. of milk-sugar. It contains 1 per cent. of casein, 2.5 per cent. of fat, and 3.8 per cent. of sugar. As the child grows older a larger proportion of milk is added.

Biermer's Change of Note. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of*.

Bifid (*bi′-fid*) [*bis*, twice; *findere*, to cleave]. Divided into two parts; cleft, as *bifid uvula*.

Bifocal (*bi-fo′-kal*) [*bi*, two; *focus*, a point]. Having a double focus. Applied to a system of lenses or spectacle-glasses with two foci, chiefly used for the correction of presbyopia, when there is at the same time an error of refraction for distant vision. The distance lens is above that for near work. These are sometimes called *Pantoscopic lenses*, and also *Franklin spectacles*, because the device was first made by Benjamin Franklin. They are also called *Cement lenses*, because now made by cementing the lower segment to the distance lens.

Bifurcate (*bi-fer′-kāt*) [*bi*, two; *furca*, a fork]. Divided into two, like a fork.

Bifurcation (*bi-fer-ka′-shun*) [*bifurcatio*; from *bi*, two; *furca*, a fork]. Division into two branches, as of the trachea or of the aorta.

Bigelow's Ligament. The Y-ligament of the hip-joint; iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s Septum,** in anatomy, a layer of hard bony tissue in the neck of the thigh-bone.

Bilateral (*bi-lat′-er-al*) [*bi*, two; *latus*, a side]. Relating to two sides; pertaining to or affecting both sides of the body. **B. Symmetry,** the symmetry of right and left halves.

Bilateralism (*bi-lat′-er-al-izm*) [*bi*, two; *latus*, a side]. Bilateral symmetry.

Bile (*bil*) [*bilis*, the bile]. The substance secreted by the liver. It is mucilaginous, golden-brown, and is composed of biliary salts, cholesterin, mucus, and certain pigments. The principal salts are the sodium salts of taurocholic acid ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$), and glycocholic acid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$). The taste of bile is intensely bitter, its reaction feebly alkaline, and its density from 1026 to 1032. It exercises a diastatic action on starch, emulsifies fats, and precipitates soluble peptone; it is also the natural antiseptic of the intestines, and has an action on the intestinal mucous membrane through which absorption is favored. Its composition varies, but according to Hoppe-Seyler, in 100 parts bile there are of—

Water, ...	91.68	Parts.
Inorganic matter, ...		
Organic matter, ...	8.32	"
Mucus, ...	1.29	"
Taurocholate of sodium, .	0.87	"
Glycocholate of sodium, .	3.03	"
Saponified fat, ...	1.39	"
Cholesterin, ...	0.35	"
Lecithin, ...	0.53	"
Fat, ...	0.73	"

B. Pigments, the coloring-matters of the bile.

Bilharzia (*bil-har′-ze-ah*) [named after Theodor *Bilharz*, a physician of Cairo]. A genus of trematode worms, established by Cobbold, characterized by having the sexes separate. **B. hæmatobia.** See *Distoma*.

Bilharziosis (*bil-har-ze-o′-sis*) [*Bilharzia*]. The group of symptoms produced by the presence in the intestine of worms of the genus *Bilharzia*.

Biliary (*bil′-e-a-re*) [*bilis*, bile]. Pertaining to the bile. **B. Acids,** glycocholic and taurocholic acids. **B. Colic,** colic produced by the passage of gall-stones. **B. Diabetes,** Hanot's disease, or hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with icterus. **B. Ducts,** the hepatic and cystic ducts, and the ductus communis choledochus, together with the small ducts in the liver itself.

Bilicyanin (*bil-e-si′-an-in*) [*bilis*, bile; κυά-

νεος, blue]. Cholecyanin, choleverdin. A blue pigment obtained from bilirubin.

Biliflavin (*bil-e-fla'-vin*) [*bilis*, bile; *flavus*, yellow]. A yellow coloring-matter derivable from biliverdin.

Bilifulvin (*bil-e-ful'-vin*) [*bilis*, bile; *fulvus*, fulvous]. An impure form of bilirubin; also a yellow bile-color from ox-gall, not normally present in human bile.

Bilifuscin (*bil-e-fus'-in*) [*bilis*, bile; *fuscus*, brown], $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. A pigment occurring in bile and in gall-stones.

Bilihumin (*bil-e-hu'-min*) [*bilis*, bile; *humus*, earth]. An insoluble residue left after treating gall-stones with various solvents.

Bilin (*bi'-lin*) [*bilis*, bile]. A mixture of the taurocholate and glycocholate of sodium, forming a constituent of the bile.

Bilineurin (*bil-e-nu'-rin*). Cholin.

Bilious (*bil'-yus*) [*biliosus*, full of bile]. A term popularly applied to disorders supposed to arise from a too free secretion of bile. **B. Fever**, a remittent fever characterized by the vomiting of bile.

Biliousness (*bil'-yus-nes*) [*biliosus*, full of bile]. A popular name for a condition characterized by anorexia, constipation, coated tongue, lassitude, and headache, and supposed to be due to an excessive secretion of bile.

Biliprasin (*bil-e-pra'-sin*) [*bilis*, bile; *πράσον*, leek; *πράσινος*, leek-green], $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. A pigment occurring in gall-stones, icteric urine, and bile.

Bilirubin (*bil-e-ru'-bin*) [*bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red], $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. A red coloring-matter, the chief pigment of the bile, and also found in the urine in jaundice. It is insoluble in water, and almost so in ether and alcohol, but it is readily soluble in alkaline solutions. It crystallizes in rhombic plates or prisms.

Biliverdin (*bil-e-ver'-din*) [*bilis*, bile; *viridis*, green], $C_{12}H_{20}N_2O_5$, or $C_8H_9NO_2$. A green pigment, the first product of the oxidation of bilirubin. It gives the characteristic color to the bile of herbivora, and occurs in the urine in jaundice, and in gall-stones.

Billroth's Mixture. See *Anesthetic*.

Bimanual (*bi-man'-u-al*) [*bi*, two; *manus*, a hand]. With both hands; two-handed. **B. Palpation**, palpation by means of both hands.

Binary (*bi'-nar-e*) [*binus*, a couple]. In chemistry, compounded of two elements. In anatomy, separating into two branches.

Binaural (*bin-aw'-ral*) [*bis*, twice; *auris*, ear]. Pertaining to or having two ears; used for both ears. **B. Stethoscope**, a stethoscope with two tubes, one for each ear.

Binauricular (*bin-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*bis*, twice; *auricula*, the ear]. Pertaining or belonging to both ears.

Binder (*bind'-er*) [ME., *byndere*]. A wide bandage about the abdomen, worn by women after labor, or after celiotomy, to support the abdominal walls. **B., Mammary**, a sling or suspensory for the mamma.

Biniodid (*bin-i'-o-did*). Having two atoms of iodin in the molecule.

Binocular (*bin-ok'-u-lar*) [*bi*, two; *oculus*, an eye]. Pertaining to both eyes. In optics, an instrument with two eye-pieces for use with both eyes at once. **B. Vision**, the faculty of using both eyes synchronously and without diplopia.

Binoxid (*bin-oks'-id*) [*bi*, two; *oxid*]. See *Dioxid*.

Bioblast (*bi'-o-blast*) [*βίος*, life; *βλαστός*, a germ]. A plastidule or formative cell; a corpuscle that has not yet become a cell.

Biochemics (*bi-o-kem'-iks*) [*βίος*, life; *χημεία*, chemistry]. The chemistry of life. See *Biochemy*.

Biochemistry (*bi-o-kem'-is-tre*) [*βίος*, life; *χημεία*, chemistry]. The chemistry of the living body, or of life.

Biochemy (*bi'-o-kem-e*) [*βίος*, life; *χημεία*, chemistry]. Chemic force as exhibited in living organisms.

Biodynamics (*bi-o-di-nam'-iks*) [*βίος*, life; *δύναμις*, power]. The dynamics of life; dynamic biology.

Biogenesis (*bi-o-jen'-es-is*) [*βίος*, life; *γένεσις*, origin]. 1. The doctrine that living things are produced only from living things—the reverse of abiogenesis. 2. Reproduction from living parents.

Biogenetic (*bi-o-jen-et'-ik*) [*βίος*, life; *γένεσις*, origin]. Pertaining to biogenesis. **B. Law**, the fact that a certain tendency directs the drift or trend of development of a being along a line parallel with that of the series of forms ancestral to it. The being in the course of its development briefly recapitulates that of the ancestral series to which it belongs. This is also called *Müller's Law*.

Biogeny (*bi-oj'-en-e*) [*βίος*, life; *γένεσις*, origin]. In biology, the evolution of organic forms, either considered individually (*ontogeny*) or tribally (*phylogeny*).

Biologic (*bi-o-loj'-ik*) [*βίος*, life; *λόγος*, science]. Pertaining or belonging to biology.

Biologist (*bi-ol'-o-jist*) [*βίος*, life; *λόγος*, science]. One who is a student of biology.

Biologos (*bi-o-log'-os*) [*βίος*, life; *λόγος*, a word]. A designation proposed for the intelligent living power displayed in cellular and organic action and reaction.

Biology (*bi-ol'-o-je*) [*βίος*, life; *λόγος*, science]. The science embracing the structure, function, and organization of living forms.

Biometry (*bi-om'-et-re*) [*βίος*, life; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Life-measurement; the estima-

tion of the probable duration of any given life-form—in the past or future.

Biondi's Fluid. A staining medium used in histologic laboratories. It is a mixture of orange-G, methyl-green, and acid-fuchsin.

Bionergy (*bi-on'-er-je*) [βίος, life; ἔργον, work]. Life-force; force exercised in the living organism.

Bionomy (*bi-on'-o-me*) [βίος, life; νόμος, a law]. Dynamic biology; biodynamics; the science of the laws of life.

Biophagous (*bi-off'-ag-us*) [βίος, life; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Feeding upon living organisms, or upon living tissue, as insectivorous plants.

Biophysiography (*bi-o fiz-e-og'-ra-fe*) [βίος, life; φύσις, nature; γράφειν, to write]. Descriptive or structural biology; organography, as distinguished from biophysiology.

Biophysiology (*bi-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [βιός, life; φύσις, nature; λόγος, science]. The branch of biology including organogeny, morphology, and physiology.

Bioplasm (*bi'-o-plazm*) [βίος, life; πλάσμα, form]. Any living matter, but especially germinal or forming matter; matter possessing reproductive vitality.

Bioplast (*bi'-o-plast*) [βίος, life; πλαστός, formed]. A mass or cell of bioplasm that is a unit of living matter.

Biorbital (*bi-or'-bit-al*) [*bi*, two; *orbita*, a circle]. Relating to both orbits.

Bioscope (*bi'-o-skōp*) [βίος, life; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument used in bioscopy.

Bioscopy (*bi-os'-ko-pe*) [βίος, life; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Examination of the body to ascertain whether life is present. **B., Electro-**, examination by the aid of the electric current. The muscular reaction is lost to faradic stimulation in about two hours after death in the tongue; after three or four hours in the extremities; after five or six hours in the trunk. The reaction to galvanism persists somewhat longer.

Biosis (*bi-o'-sis*) [βίος, life]. Life; vitality.

Biostatics (*bi-o-stat'-iks*) [βίος, life; στατικός, causing to stand]. Static biology; the science of the determinate parts of biology, including anatomy, and the physics of the living body.

Biotic (*bi-ot'-ik*) [βίος, life]. Pertaining to life or to the laws of animal and vegetable progress and evolution.

Biotomy (*bi-ot'-o-me*) [βίος, life; τέμνειν, to cut]. Vivisection.

Biparasitic (*bi-par-as-it'-ik*) [*bi*, two; παράσιτος, a parasite]. Parasitic upon a parasite.

Biparietal (*bi-par-i'-et-al*) [*bi*, two; *paries*, a wall]. Relating to both parietal bones. **B. Diameter**, the distance from one parietal eminence of the cranium to the other.

Biparous (*bip'-ar-us*) [*bi*, double; *parere*, to bring forth]. Producing two at a birth.

Bipartite (*bi-par'-tit*) [*bi*, two; *pars*, a part]. In biology, composed of two parts or divisions.

Biped (*bi'-ped*) [*bi*, two; *pes*, a foot]. 1. Having two feet. 2. An animal with two feet.

Bipolar (*bi-po'-lar*) [*bi*, two; *polus*, a pole]. Having two poles. **B. Nerve-cells**, nerve-cells that have two prolongations of the cell-matter. They are found chiefly in the spinal ganglia.

Birch (*berch*) [AS., *birce*]. Any tree of the genus *Betula*. Birch-tar, or the tarry oil of *B. alba*, is useful in certain skin-diseases. The bark of *B. lenta*, the American black birch, yields a fragrant volatile oil, identical with that of *Gaultheria procumbens*, for which it is extensively substituted. **B. Camphor.** Same as *B. Resin*. **B. Resin.** See *Betulin*.

Bird-lime (*berd'-lim*). A viscous vegetable substance used in Japan as a local dressing for wounds.

Bird's Formula. The last two figures of the specific gravity of urine nearly represent the number of grains of solids to the ounce contained in the urine. The same two figures multiplied by 2 (*Trapp's Factor*) give the parts per 1000.

Birth (*berth*) [ME., *byrth*]. 1. The delivery of a child; parturition. 2. That which is brought forth in parturition. **B.-mark.** See *Nævus pigmentosus*. **B.-palsy**, any paralytic affection due to an injury received at birth; less correctly, a congenital paralytic affection due to a lesion that existed in the fetal state.

Bisacromial (*bis-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*bis*, two; *acromion*]. Relating to the two acromia.

Biscara Button (*bis'-kar-ah but'-un*). See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Bisexual (*bi-seks'-u-al*) [*bi*, two; *sexus*, sex]. Having the reproductive organs of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bisiliac (*bis-il'-e-ak*) [*bis*, two; *iliacus*]. Relating to the two most distant points of the two iliac crests.

Biskra Boil, or Button. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Bismarck Brown. A brown, basic anilin dye, extensively used as a stain and counterstain in histology.

Bismuth, or Bismuthum (*biz'-muth, biz-mu'-thum*) [L.]. Bi = 210; quantivalence I, III, V. A pinkish-white crystalline metal. Its commercial salts often contain arsenic. The insoluble salts of bismuth are feebly astringent. The derivatives of bismuth are chiefly employed as astringents and sedatives to mucous membranes and as gastrointestinal antiseptics. The soluble salts are irritant in large doses. **B. et Ammonii Citras**, soluble in water. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **B. et Ammon. Citratis, Liquor** (B. P.).

Dose f℥ ss–j (2.0–4.0). **B. Carbonas** (B. P.), $(Bi_2O_2CO_3)_2,H_2O$. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **B. Citras,** $BiC_6H_5O_7$, soluble in water of ammonia. Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **B. Oxid** (B. P.), Bi_2O_3. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **B. Oxychlorid,** pearl white. Unof. It is used as a cosmetic. **B., Pulvis, Comp.,** *Ferrier's Snuff*, contains two grains of hydrochlorate of morphin in one ounce, with bismuth and acacia. It is used in the treatment of coryza. **B. Salicylas,** $Bi(C_7H_5O_3)_3.Bi_2O_3$. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65); an intestinal antiseptic. **B. Subcarbonas,** $(BiO)_2CO_3.H_2O$, insoluble. Dose gr. x–℥j (0.65–4.0); feebly astringent and sedative. **B. Subgallas.** See *Dermatol.* **B. Subiodid,** BiOI, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder, like iodoform. **B. Subnitras,** $BiONO_3.H_2O$, the salt chiefly used in medicine as a sedative astringent to the gastrointestinal mucous membrane. Dose gr. x–℥j (0.65–4.0). **B., Trochisci** (B. P.), each contains gr. ij (0.13).

Bismuthosis (*biz-muth-o'-sis*). Chronic bismuth-poisoning; it may follow the use of the soluble salts.

Bistoury (*bis'-too-re*) [Fr. *bistouri*]. A long, slender knife, straight or curved, used in surgery.

Bisulphate (*bi-sul'-fāt*) [*bi*, two; *sulphur*]. A sulphate in which the base replaces but one of the two hydrogen atoms of the acid. Any acid sulphate having twice the amount of acid contained in the corresponding normal sulphate.

Bitartrate (*bi-tar'-trāt*) [*bi*, two; τάρταρον, tartar]. Any tartrate in which one replaceable hydrogen atom has been replaced by a base.

Bitemporal (*bi-tem'-por-al*) [*bi*, two; *tempora*, the temples]. Pertaining to the two temples.

Bitter (*bit'-er*) [AS., *bitan*, to bite]. A peculiar, well-known taste, of which that of quinin is an example; unpalatable. **B. Almond,** the nut of the *Amygdalum amarum*. It contains hydrocyanic acid. **B. Almond Oil,** oleum amygdalæ amaræ. See *Benzaldehyd.* **B. Apple,** the fruit of the colocynth, a purgative remedy. **B. Blain,** a West Indian herb, *Vandellia diffusa*, employed in fevers and in hepatic disorders. Unof. **B. Bugleweed,** the herb *Lycopus europæus*, alterative and tonic. Dose of fld. ext. f℥ ss–j (16.0–32.0). Unof. **B. Cucumber,** colocynth. **B. Cup,** a cup made of quassia wood. It is a tonic. **B. Purging Salt,** magnesium sulphate. **B. Root,** the root of *Gentiana catesbœi*, a tonic. **B. Tincture,** the *tinctura amara* (N. F.), prescribed also in the German pharmacy; it is a tincture of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary; it is known also as *Stomach-drops.* **B. Wine of Iron,** a solution of white wine, syrup, citrate of iron, and quinin.

Bitters (*bit'-ers*) [AS., *bitan*, to bite]. Medicines characterized by a bitter taste. **B., Aromatic,** medicines that unite the properties of aromatics with those of simple bitters. **B., Simple,** medicines that stimulate the gastrointestinal tract without influencing the general system. **B., Styptic,** medicines that add styptic and astringent properties to those of bitterness.

Bittersweet (*bit'-er-swēt*). See *Dulcamara.*

Bitumen (*bit-u'-men*) [L., *bitumen*]. Mineral pitch or oil, composed of various hydrocarbons. In the solid form it is usually called *asphalt;* in the liquid form, *petroleum.* An intermediate form is known as mineral tar or *maltha.* By distillation, bitumen yields benzol, naphtha, paraffin, and various other hydrocarbons, liquid and gaseous.

Biuret (*bi'-u-ret*) [*bi*, two; οὖρον, urine], $C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$. A compound formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol; it crystallizes with one molecule of water in the form of warts and needles. When anhydrous, biuret melts at 190° with decomposition. **B. Reaction,** or **Test,** a reaction given by proteids and by urea when heated (when biuret is formed). It consists in the development of a violet color when a few drops of a solution of cupric sulphate and an excess of potassium or sodium hydrate are added to the substance.

Bivalence (*biv'-al-ens*) [*bi*, two; *valens*, having power]. In chemistry, a valence or saturating power double that of the hydrogen atom.

Bivalent (*biv'-al-ent*) [*bi*, two; *valens*, having power]. In chemistry, applied to an element of which an atom can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radicle that has the same valence as such an element.

Bivalve (*bi'-valv*) [*bi*, two; *valva*, a valve]. Having two valves or shells, as a speculum.

Biventer (*bi-ven'-ter*) [*bi*, two; *venter*, a belly]. Having two bellies, as a muscle. **B. cervicis,** the inner portion of the complexus muscle. **B. maxillæ,** the digastricus muscle.

Biventral (*bi-ven'-tral*) [*bi*, two; *ventrum*, a stomach]. Having two stomachs; having two bellies, as the digastric muscle.

Bixin (*biks'-in*) [*Bixa*, a genus of plants], $C_{16}H_{26}O_2$. An orange-red coloring-matter found in annatto.

Bizygomatic (*bi-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*bi*, two; ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch]. Relating to the most prominent points on the two zygomatic arches.

Bizzozero's Blood-plates. See *Blood-plates.*

Black (*blak*) [AS., *blæc*]. Characterized by an absence of color. The appearance of an object from the surface of which none of the spectrum colors are reflected. **B. Alder.** See *Prinos.* **B. Antimony,** antimonium tersulphid, SbS_3. **B. Ash,** the bark of *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, a mild tonic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof. **B. Blood,** venous blood. **B. Cohosh.** See *Cimicifuga*. **B.-damp,** carbon dioxid gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the miners, by fires, and by explosions of fire-damp. Also called choke-damp. **B. Death.** See *Plague.* **B. Disease,** a disease of malarial origin and pernicious course, characterized by extreme darkening of the skin, which may be brown or black in color. It occurs in the Garo Hills in Assam. **B. Draught.** See *Senna.* **B. Drop.** See *Opium.* **B. Erysipelas.** Synonym of *Anthrax.* **B. Eye,** livor (or sugillatio) oculi; ecchymosis of the tissues about the eye, usually from injury. **B. Haw.** See *Viburnum.* **B.-head.** See *Comedo.* **B. Hellebore.** See *Hellebore.* **B. Jaundice,** an excessive jaundice arising from obstruction of the gall-ducts. The color of the skin is greenish-black. **B. Lead,** a form of carbon properly known as the mineral graphite. **B.-Leg,** a febrile, generally fatal disease chiefly affecting cattle and sheep, which is characterized by the rapid appearance of irregular nodules in the skin and muscular tissues, that are at first tense and very painful, but rapidly become painless and crepitating. It is caused by the Bacillus chauvæi, or B. of Symptomatic Anthrax. It is also called *Symptomatic Anthrax.* **B. Measles,** rubeola nigra; a grave or malignant form of measles. **B. Pepper.** See *Piper nigrum.* **B. Phthisis,** a synonym of *Miner's Phthisis.* **B. Sickness,** cerebrospinal fever. **B. Snake-root.** See *Cimicifuga.* **B. Spauld.** See *Black-Leg.* **B. Spit.** See *Miner's Phthisis.* **B. Tongue.** 1. A name given to a condition characterized by the formation upon the dorsum of the tongue of a hair-like deposit that passes through various stages of coloration from yellow to brown and finally black, ultimately disappearing by desquamation as gradually as it came. Repeated recurrence is the rule. It is probably an undue proliferation of the epithelium, the result of irritation. 2. A term applied to erysipelatous glossitis. **B. Vomit,** the coffee-ground vomit of yellow fever, etc. **B. Walnut,** the leaves of *Juglans nigra,* a tonic, alterative, and deobstruent. Dose of fld. ext. ♏ xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). Unof. **B. Wash.** See *Hydrargyrum.* **B. Willow,** the buds of *Salix nigra*, a bitter tonic with aphrodisiac properties. Dose of fld. ext. ♏ xv–fʒj (1.0–4.0). Unof.

Blackberry (*blak'-ber-e*) [AS., *blæc; berie*, berry]. See *Rubus.* **B. Cordial,** the *cordiale rubi fructus* (N.F.). Its formula is: blackberry juice, 3 pints; cinnamon, in coarse powder, 2 Troy oz.; cloves and nutmeg, in coarse powder, each ½ Troy oz.; dilute alcohol, 2 pints; syrup, 3 pints.

Blackwater-fever. A very fatal infectious disease occurring especially on the low coasts of tropic Africa, but also in Sicily, Greece, Central and South America, Java, and New Guinea. The disease is almost exclusively confined to the white race and is characterized by a chill, an irregular intermittent or remittent fever, vomiting, dyspnea, jaundice, and hemoglobinuria. An almost invariable complication is nephritis. Studies of the blood have revealed the presence of a small, annular, non-pigmented, intracellular parasite; also forms having a rosette or crescent shape.

Bladder (*blad'-er*) [AS., *blædre*, a blister]. 1. A membranous sac serving for the reception of fluids or gases. 2. The receptacle for the urine. **B., Atony of,** inability to expel the urine, from deficient muscular power. **B., Catarrh of.** See *Cystitis.* **B., Extrophy,** or **Extroversion of,** absence of the anterior wall of the bladder, and more or less deficiency of the corresponding part of the abdomen. **B., Gall-,** the receptacle for the bile, situated on the lower surface of the liver. **B., Irritable,** a condition characterized by constant desire to urinate. **B., Neck of,** the constricted portion continuous with the urethra in front. **B., Nervous,** a condition in which there is a frequent desire to pass water, with inability at the same time to perform the act perfectly, and consequent slight dribbling at its close. **B., Sacculated,** pouches formed between the hypertrophied muscular fibers. **B. Worm.** See *Worm.*

Blancard's Pills (*blang'-kardz*). Pills of the iodid of iron.

Bland (*bland*) [*blandus*, mild]. Mild; soothing.

Blastema (*blas-te'-mah*) [βλάστημα, from βλαστάνειν, to germinate]. The formative lymph or rudimentary tissue, from which, by differentiation, tissues and organs are developed.

Blastochyle (*blas'-to-kīl*) [βλαστός, a germ; χυλός, juice]. The colorless fluid in the blastodermic vesicles.

Blastocyst (*blas'-to-sist*) [βλαστός, a germ; κύστις, a bladder]. The germinal vesicle.

Blastoderm (*blas'-to-derm*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *δέρμα*, the skin]. In embryology, the germinal membrane formed by the cells of the morula, lying on the internal surface of the vitelline membrane of the impregnated ovum. The whole hollow sphere, with its surrounding cells, is called the *blastodermic vesicle*, and is formed about the tenth day. The *ectoderm* (or *epiblast*) and the *endoderm* (*entoderm* or *hypoblast*) layers are simply due to a proliferation of the blastodermic cells about the *germinal area*, whereby the blastoderm is doubled, thus forming these outer and inner layers. The *mesoblast* or middle layer is developed after the others, and probably from the hypoblast.

Blastodermic (*blas-to-der'-mik*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *δέρμα*, the skin]. Relating to the blastoderm.

Blastodisc (*blas'-to-disk*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *δίσκος*, disc]. A blastodermic disc; a mass or disc capping one pole of the yolk.

Blastogeny (*blas-toj'-en-e*) [*βλάστος*, a germ; *γένεσις*, generation]. Haeckel's term for the germ-history of an individual organism; a division of ontogeny.

Blastomere (*blas'-to-mēr*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *μέρος*, a part]. Any one of the nucleated cells or segments into which the fecundated vitellus divides.

Blastoneuropore (*blas-to-nu'-ro-pōr*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *πόρος*, a pore]. In biology, the temporary aperture in certain embryos formed by the coalescence of the *blastopore* and *neuropore*.

Blastophore (*blas'-to-fōr*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *φέρειν*, to bear]. That part of a sperm-cell that does not become converted into spermatozoa.

Blastophyllum (*blas-to-fil'-um*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *φύλλον*, a leaf]. The endoderm or ectoderm; a primitive germ-layer.

Blastophyly (*blas-toff'-il-e*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *φυλή*, a tribe]. The tribal history of individual organisms.

Blastopore (*blas'-to-pōr*) [*βλαστός*, a germ; *πόρος*, passage, pore]. The small opening leading into the notochordal canal, or, after the canal has fused with the yolk-cavity, leading into the archenteron. It is situated at the hind end of the primitive axis, and is a small portion of the gastrula mouth.

Blastula (*blas'-tu-lah*) [dim. of *βλαστός*, a germ]. The blastodermic vesicle.

Blaud's Pill (*blohs*). A pill containing equal parts iron sulphate and potassium carbonate; for use in anemia, etc.

Bleach (*blēch*) [ME., *blæcan*, to make white]. To make white or pale. **Bleaching Powder**, chlorinated lime, a mixture of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite, containing free chlorin-gas. It is used as a disinfectant. **Bleaching Fluid**, *eau de Javelle*, a fluid obtained by passing chlorin-gas into an emulsion of calcium hydrate.

Bleacher's Eczema (*blēch'-erz ek'-zem-ah*). Eczema of the hands of bleachers, due to the use of hot water and strong lye.

Blear Eye (*blēr'-i*). See *Blepharitis ulcerosa*.

Bleb (*bleb*). See *Bulla*.

Bleeders (*blē'-derz*) [AS., *blēdan*, to bleed]. A popular term for those who are subjects of the hemorrhagic diathesis. **B.'s Disease.** See *Hemophilia*.

Blennorrhagia (*blen-or-a'-je-ah*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥεγνύναι*, to burst forth]. 1. An excessive mucous discharge. 2. Gonorrhea.

Blennorrhagic (*blen-or-a'-jik*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥεγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Relating to blennorrhagia.

Blennorrhea (*blen-or-e'-ah*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥέειν*, to flow]. Same as *Blennorrhagia*.

Blennorrheal (*blen-or-e'-al*) [*βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥέειν*, to flow]. Relating to blennorrhea.

Blepharadenitis (*blef-ar-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ἀδήν*, a gland; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Blepharitis (*blef-ar-i'-tis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eyelids. **B. ciliaris**, or **B. marginalis**, inflammation of the ciliary or marginal border of the lids. **B. ulcerosa**, an ulcerative inflammation of the eyelids.

Blepharoadenitis (*blef-ar-o-ad-en-i'-tis*). See *Blepharadenitis*.

Blepharoadenoma (*blef'-ar-o-ad-en-o'-mah*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ἀδήν*, a gland; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. An adenoma of the eyelid.

Blepharoatheroma (*blef-ar-o-ath-er-o'-mah*) [*βλέφαρον*, an eyelid; *ἀθήρη*, gruel; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A sebaceous cyst of the eyelid.

Blepharochromidrosis (*blef-ar-o-kro-mid-ro'-sis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *χρῶμα*, color; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Colored sweat of the eyelids, usually of a bluish tint.

Blepharophimosis (*blef-ar-o-fi-mo'-sis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *φίμωσις*, a shutting up]. Abnormal smallness of the palpebral aperture.

Blepharoplasty (*blef'-ar-o-plas-te*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. An operation for the restoration of any part of the eyelid.

Blepharoplegia (*blef-ar-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of an eyelid.

Blepharoptosis (*blef-ar-op-to'-sis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *πτῶσις*, a fall]. Drooping of the upper eyelid.

Blepharorrhaphy (*blef-ar-or'-a-fe*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ῥαφή*, a seam]. The stitching together of a portion of the edges of the lids.

Blepharospasm (*blef'-ar-o-spazm*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *σπασμός*, a spasm]. Spasm of

the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle; excessive winking.

Blepharostat (*blef'-ar-o-stat*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ἱστάναι*, to cause to stand]. An instrument for holding the eyelids apart whilst performing operations upon the eyes or lids.

Blepharostenosis (*blef-ar-o-ste-no'-sis*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *στενός*, narrow]. Diminution of the space between the eyelids.

Blepharosynechia (*blef-ar-o-sin-ek-i'-ah*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *συνέχεια*, a holding together]. The adhesion or growing together of the eyelids.

Blepharotomy (*blef-ar-ot'-o-me*) [*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision into the eyelid.

Blessed Thistle (*bles'-ed this'-l*). See *Centaurea benedicta*.

Blind (*blind*) [AS., *blind*]. Without sight; deprived of sight. **B. Spot**, that part of the fundus of the eye where the optic nerve enters.

Blindness (*blind'-nes*) [AS., *blind*]. Want of vision. **B., Color-**, imperfect color-perception. This condition is found in about 4 per cent. of persons, is more frequent in men than in women, and is probably due to non-exercise of the color-sense. **Complete Color-B.** is very rare, the different colors probably appearing as different intensities or shades of white light. In **Partial Color-B.** defective perception of red is the most frequent, green, blue, and yellow, respectively, being next in order. **Tests for Color-B.** usually consist in matching and classifying colored yarns. **B., Cortical**, blindness due to lesion of the cortical center of vision. **B., Day-.** See *Nyctalopia*. **B., Mind-.** See *B., Psychic*. **B., Moon-**, a rare condition of retinal anesthesia said to be due to exposure of the eyes to the moon's rays in sleeping. **B., Night-.** See *Hemeralopia*. **B., Object-.** See *Apraxia*. **B., Psychic**, loss of conscious visual sensation from destruction of the cerebral visual center; there is sight but not recognition. **B., Snow-**, photophobia and conjunctivitis due to exposure of the eyes to the glare of sunlight upon snow. **B., Word-.** See *Aphasia*.

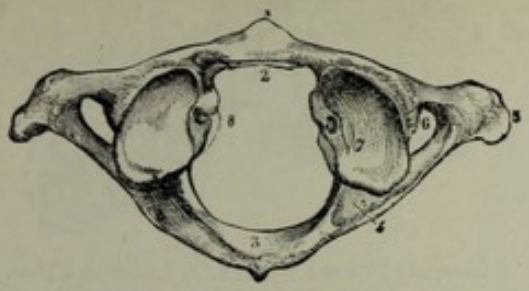
Blister (*blis'-ter*) [ME., *blister*, a vesicle]. A vesicle resulting from the exudation of serous fluid between the epidermis and true skin. Also the agent by which the blister is produced. **B., Fly-**, a blister of cantharides. See *Cantharis*. **B., Flying**, a blister that remains long enough to produce redness of the skin and not vesication.

Blistering (*blis'-ter-ing*) [ME., *blister*, a vesicle]. Forming a vesicle upon the skin. **B. Collodion**, a solution of cantharidin in collodion. **B. Liquid.** Same as *B. Collodion*. **B. Paper**, paper saturated with cantharides; used for producing vesication.

Blood (*blud*) [AS., *blód*]. The fluid that circulates through the heart, arteries, and veins, supplying nutritive material to all parts of the body. In the human being the blood of the arteries is bright-red and dichroic; that of the veins dark-red and monochroic. Blood consists of plasma and corpuscular elements, the latter being the red corpuscles, the white corpuscles, and the blood-plaques. In a cubic millimeter there are about 5,000,000 red and 10,000 white corpuscles. The red color of the blood is due to the hemoglobin contained in the red corpuscles. The total amount of blood is estimated at $\frac{1}{13}$ of the body-weight. When exposed to the air it coagulates, forming a red clot and a yellowish fluid called serum. Healthy blood consists of 78 per cent. of water, and 22 per cent. solids. **B.-Casts**, tube-casts to which red blood-corpuscles are attached. **B.-Corpuscles, Red**, circular, biconcave discs floating in the blood. Red corpuscles are circular in mammals (except the camel), and elliptical in birds and reptiles. In man they are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ inch (7 μ) in diameter and $\frac{1}{12000}$ inch thick. *Colorless corpuscles* are about one-third larger in diameter, $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch (10 μ). They exhibit movements similar to those of the ameba. **B.-crasis**, the mixture of the constituents of the blood. When the blood-crasis is diseased or disordered, the condition is known as dyscrasia. **B.-crystals**, crystals of hematoidin. **B., Defibrinated**, blood from which the fibrin has been removed by agitating it with twigs. **B.-disease**, a synonym of *Dyscrasia*. **B.-fluke.** See *Bilharzia hematobia*. **B.-islands**, a term applied to the groups of corpuscles developed during the first days of embryonic life, within the large branched cells of the mesoblast. **B.-plaque.** See *B.-platelets*. **B.-plasma**, the *liquor sanguinis*, or fluid part of the blood. **B.-plate.** See *B.-platelets*. **B.-platelets**, circular or oval, light-gray bodies found in the blood. They are from 1 to 1.3 μ in size, and number from 18,000 to 300,000 in the cubic millimeter. Their function is not definitely known; they are an important factor in thrombosis. **B.-poisoning**, a morbid state due to the circulation of bacteria or their products, or both, in the blood, as the result of a local infection. **B.-pressure**, the tension of the blood in the arteries. **B.-root.** See *Sanguinaria*. **B.-tumor.** See *Hematoma*.

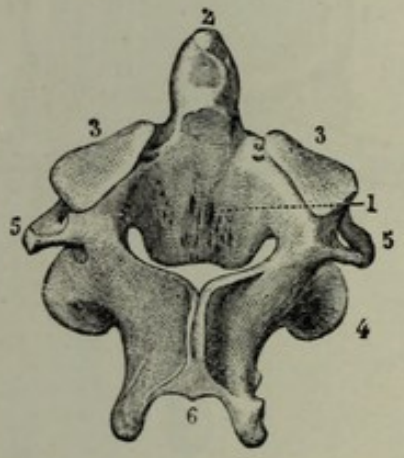
Bloodless (*blud'-les*) [AS., *blód*]. Without blood. **B. Operations**, surgical operations, such as amputations, in which the member is so bandaged by compresses and elastic bands that the blood is expelled and kept from the part to be operated upon.

Bloodletting (*blud-let'-ing*) [AS., *blód*;



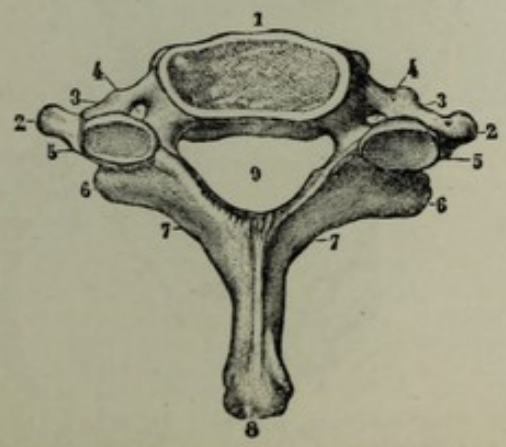
Atlas, Superior Surface.

1. Tubercle of anterior arch. 2. Articular facet for odontoid process of axis. 3. Posterior arch and posterior tubercle. 4. Groove for vertebral artery and first cervical nerve. 5. Transverse process. 6. Foramen for vertebral artery. 7. Superior articular process. 8. Tubercle for attachment of transverse ligament.



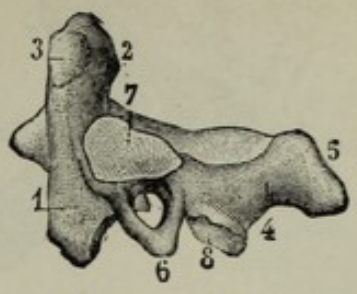
Axis, Posterosuperior View.

1. Posterior surface of body. 2. Odontoid process. 3, 3. Superior articular processes. 4, 4. Inferior articular processes. 5, 5. Transverse processes. 6. Spinous process.



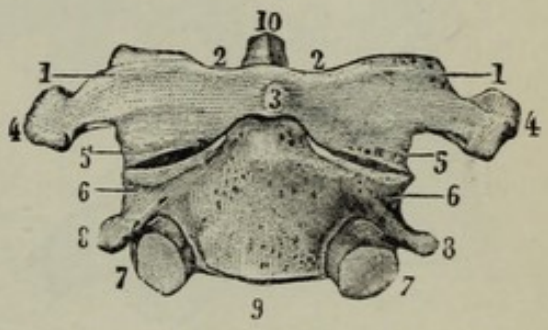
Seventh Cervical Vertebra, Posterosuperior View.

1. Body. 2, 2. Transverse processes. 3, 3. Anterior or costal roots of transverse processes. 4, 4. Foramina for vertebral arteries. 5, 5. Superior articular processes. 6, 6. Inferior articular processes. 7, 7. Laminæ. 8. Spinous process. 9. Spinal foramen.



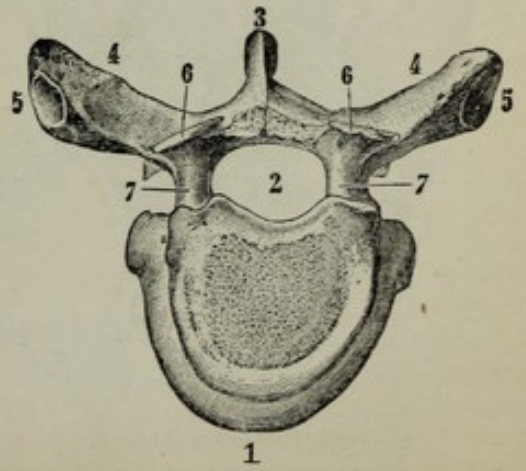
Axis, Lateral Aspect.

1. Body. 2. Odontoid process. 3. Facet for articulating with anterior arch of atlas. 4. Lamina. 5. Spinous process. 6. Transverse process. 7. Superior articular process. 8. Inferior articular process.



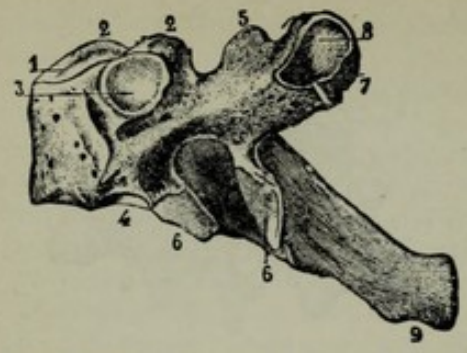
Atlas and Axis, Anterior Surface.

1, 1. Lateral masses of atlas. 2, 2. Anterior arch of atlas, including odontoid process of axis. 3. Tubercle of anterior arch. 4, 4. Transverse processes of atlas. 5, 5. Inferior articular processes of atlas. 6, 6. Superior articular processes of atlas. 7, 7. Inferior articular processes. 8, 8. Transverse processes. 9. Anterior surface of body of axis. 10. Apex of odontoid process.



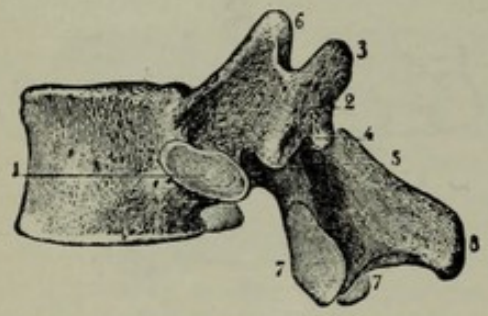
Dorsal Vertebra, Anterosuperior View.

1. Anterior surface. 2. Vertebral foramen. 3. Spinous process. 4, 4. Transverse processes. 5, 5. Articular surfaces for tubercles of ribs. 6, 6. Superior articular processes. 7, 7. Pedicles.



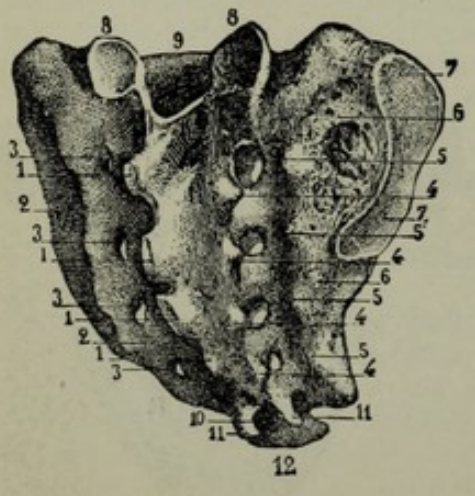
First Dorsal Vertebra, Lateral View.

1. Superior surface of body. 2, 2. Semilunar processes. 3. Articular facet for head of first rib. 4. Demifacet for head of second rib. 5. Superior articular process. 6, 6. Inferior articular processes. 7. Transverse process. 8. Articular facet for tubercle of first rib. 9. Spinous process.



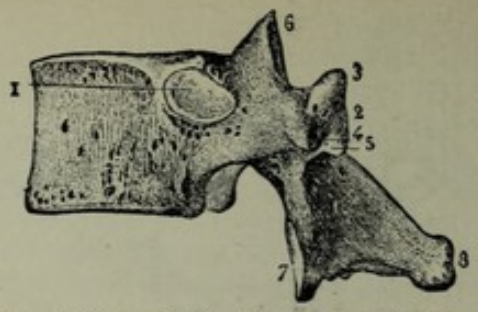
Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra, Lateral View.

1. Articular facet for head of twelfth rib. 2. Transverse process. 3. Superior and posterior tubercle of transverse process. 4. Inferior and posterior tubercle. 5. Inferior and anterior tubercle. 6. Superior articular process. 7, 7. Inferior articular processes. 8. Spinous process.



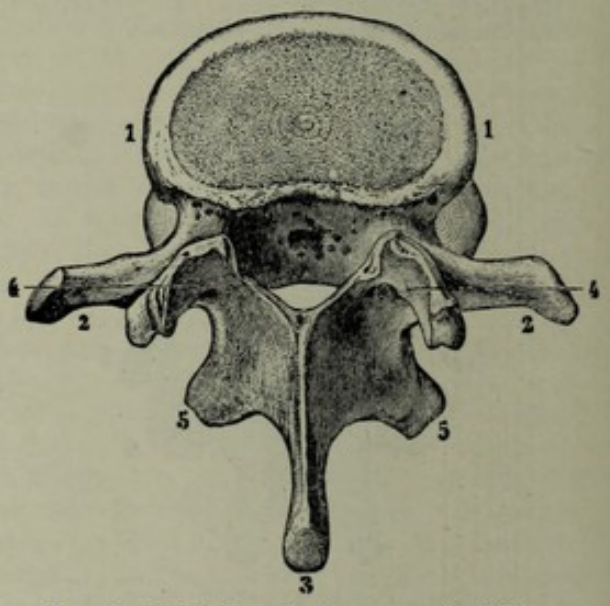
Sacrum, Posterior Aspect.

1, 1, 1, 1. Spinous processes of sacral vertebræ. 2, 2. Sacral groove. 3, 3, 3, 3. Posterior sacral foramina. 4, 4, 4, 4. Articular processes, united. 5, 5, 5, 5. Transverse processes. 6, 6. Cribiform fossa. 7, 7. Auricular surface. 8, 8. Superior articular processes of first sacral vertebra. 9. Superior orifice of sacral canal. 10. Groove representing inferior orifice. 11, 11. Cornua. 12. Apex.



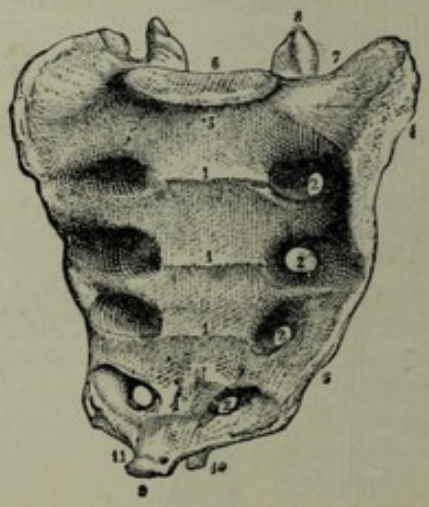
Eleventh Dorsal Vertebra, Lateral View.

1. Articular facet for head of eleventh rib. 2. Transverse process. 3. Superior tubercle of transverse process. 4. Inferior and anterior tubercle. 5. Inferior and posterior tubercle. 6. Superior articular process. 7. Inferior articular process. 8. Spinous process.



Lumbar Vertebra, Posterosuperior View.

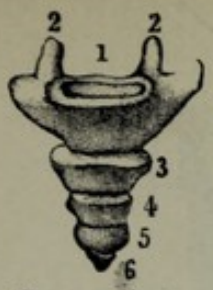
1, 1. Anterior surface of body. 2, 2. Transverse processes. 3. Spinous process. 4, 4. Superior articular processes. 5, 5. Inferior articular processes.



Sacrum, Anterior Aspect.

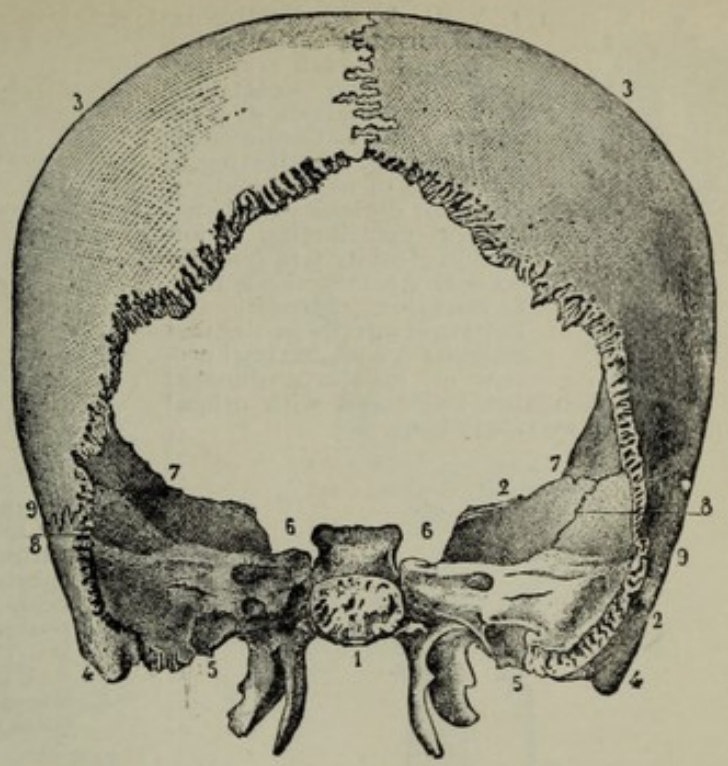
1, 1, 1, 1. Bodies of sacral vertebræ, with transverse lines of union. 2, 2, 2, 2. Anterior sacral foramina. 3. Base. 4. Auricular surface of lateral aspect. 5. Its inferior portion. 6. Articular surface of base. 7. Notch for formation of last lumbar intervertebral foramen. 8. Superior articular process of first sacral vertebra. 9. Apex of sacrum. 10. Cornu. 11. Notch for transmission of fifth sacral nerve.

BONES



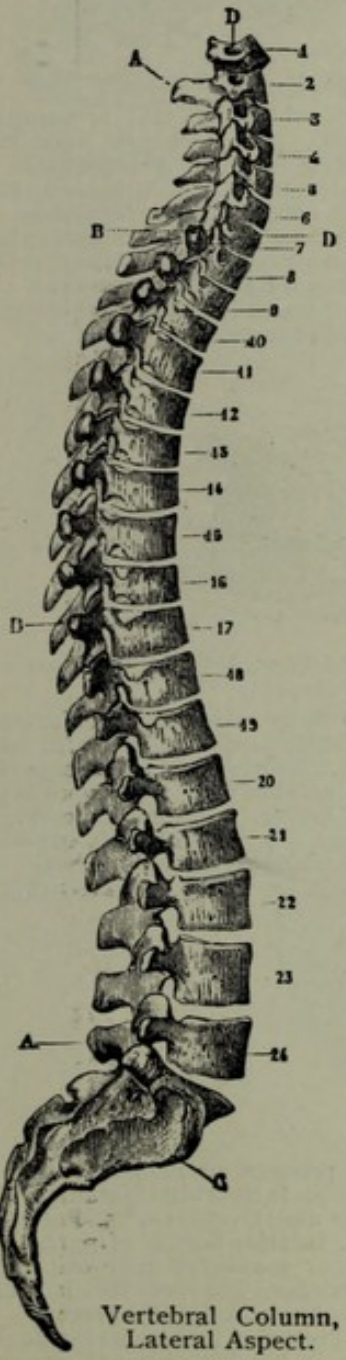
Coccyx, Anterior Aspect.

1. Base. 2, 2. Cornua. 3. Second coccygeal vertebra. 4. Third coccygeal vertebra. 5. Fourth coccygeal vertebra. 6. Fifth coccygeal vertebra.



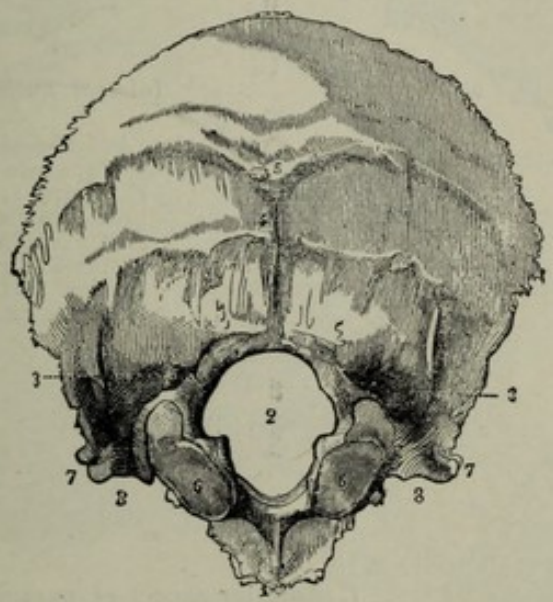
Parietal, Temporal, and Sphenoid Bones; Posterior Aspect.

1. Body of sphenoid bone. 2, 2. Sphenoid and temporal bones. 3, 3. Parietal bones. 4, 4. Mastoid processes. 5, 5. Jugular fossæ. 6, 6. Notches entering into formation of sphenoid fissures. 7, 7. Sphenoparietal sutures. 8, 8. Sphenotemporal sutures. 9, 9. Temporoparietal sutures.



Vertebral Column, Lateral Aspect.

1–7. Cervical vertebræ. 8–19. Dorsal vertebræ. 20–24. Lumbar vertebræ. A, A. Spinous processes. B, B. Articular facets of transverse processes of first ten dorsal vertebræ. C. Auricular surface of sacrum. D. Foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebræ.



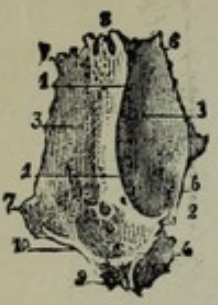
Occipital Bone; Posteroinferior View.

1. Basilar process. 2. Foramen magnum. 3, 3. Posterior condyloid foramina. 4. Crest. 5. External occipital protuberance. 6, 6. Condyles. 7, 7. Jugular processes. 8, 8. Jugular fossæ.



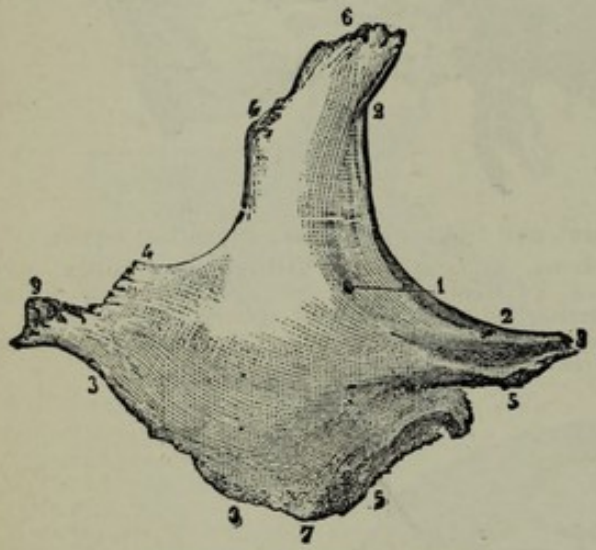
Nasal Bones, External Aspect.

1, 1. The two nasal bones. 2, 2. Superior extremity. 3, 3. Inferior border. 4, 4. Internal border. 5, 5, 5, 5. External border.



Lacrimal Bone, External Aspect.

1, 1. Vertical crest, dividing external surface into two parts. 2. Spine, in which crest terminates. 3. Sulcus contributing to the formation of lacrimal canal. 4. Continuation of preceding, contributing to formation of nasal canal. 5. Posterior division of external surface, contributing to formation of orbit. 6, 6. Anterior border. 7, 7. Posterior border. 8. Superior extremity. 9. Portion of inferior border that articulates with lacrimal process of inferior turbinated bone. 10. Portion that articulates with orbital plate of superior maxillary bone.



Malar Bone, External Aspect.

1. Orifice for malar nerve. 2, 2. Superior or orbital border. 3, 3. Inferior or zygomatic border. 4, 4. Posterior or temporal border. 5, 5. Anterior or maxillary border. 6. Superior angle. 7. Inferior angle. 8. Anterior angle. 9. Posterior angle.



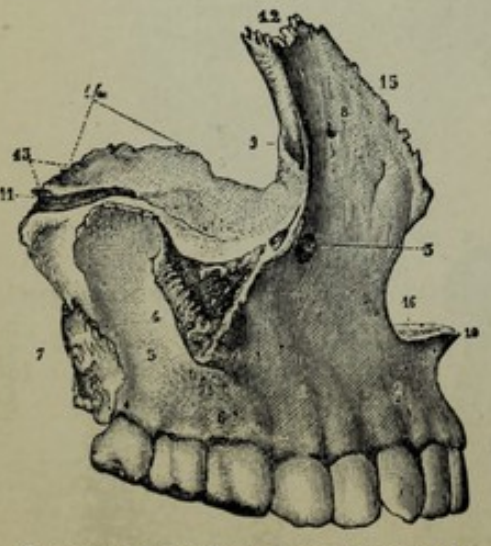
Palate Bone, External Aspect.

1. External surface of orbital process. 2. Superior or orbital surface. 3. Anterior or maxillary surface. 4. Notch forming greater part of sphenopalatine foramen. 5. Sphenoid process. 6. Groove entering into formation of posterior palatine canal. 7. Surface that enters into the formation of base of maxillary sinus. 8. External surface of pterygoid process. 9. Groove to receive posterior border of internal plate of pterygoid process.



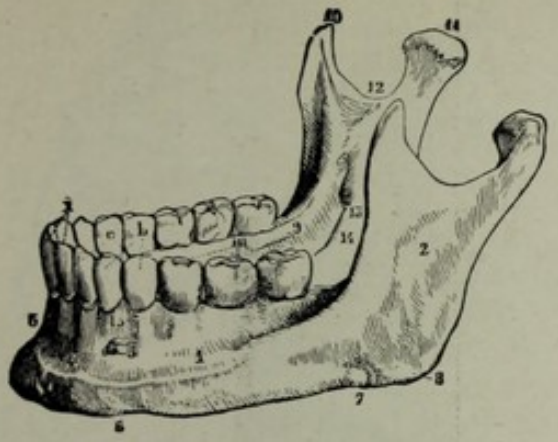
Inferior Turbinated Bone, Internal or Convex Aspect.

1, 1. Anteroposterior ridge, dividing the internal surface into two almost equal parts. 2, 2. Inferior border. 3, 3. Anterior portion of superior border, articulating with nasal process of superior maxillary bone. 4. Lacrimal process. 5. Ethmoid process. 6. Portion of superior border that articulates with palate bone. 7. Anterior extremity. 8. Posterior extremity.



Superior Maxillary Bone External Aspect.

1. Anterior aspect of pyramidal process, or canine fossa. 2. Incisive or myrtiform fossa. 3. Infraorbital foramen. 4. Summit of pyramidal process, or malar process. 5. Posterior aspect of pyramidal process. 6. Inferior border of pyramidal process. 7. Posterior border, or maxillary tuberosity. 8. Nasal process. 9. Posterior border, grooved for lacrimal duct. 10. Anterior nasal spine. 11. Infra-orbital groove. 12. Summit of nasal process. 13. Posterior and superior angle. 14. Superior border. 15. Anterior border of nasal process. 16. Notch for anterior opening of nasal fossæ.



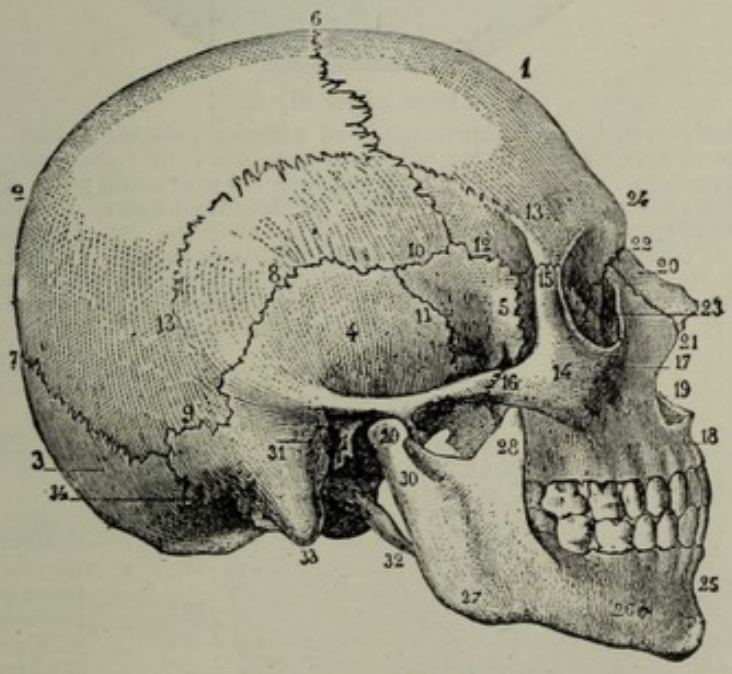
Inferior Maxillary Bone, External Aspect.

1. Body of bone and external oblique line. 2. Ramus. 3. Symphysis. 4. Incisive fossa. 5. Mental foramen. 6. Depression in inferior border for attachment of digastric muscle. 7. Depression for passage of facial artery. 8. Angle of jaw. 9. Posterior extremity of internal oblique line. 10. Coronoid process. 11. Condyle. 12. Sigmoid notch. 13. Origin of inferior dental canal. 14. Mylohyoid groove. 15. Alveolar border. a. Incisors. b. Bicuspids. c. Canines. m. Molars.



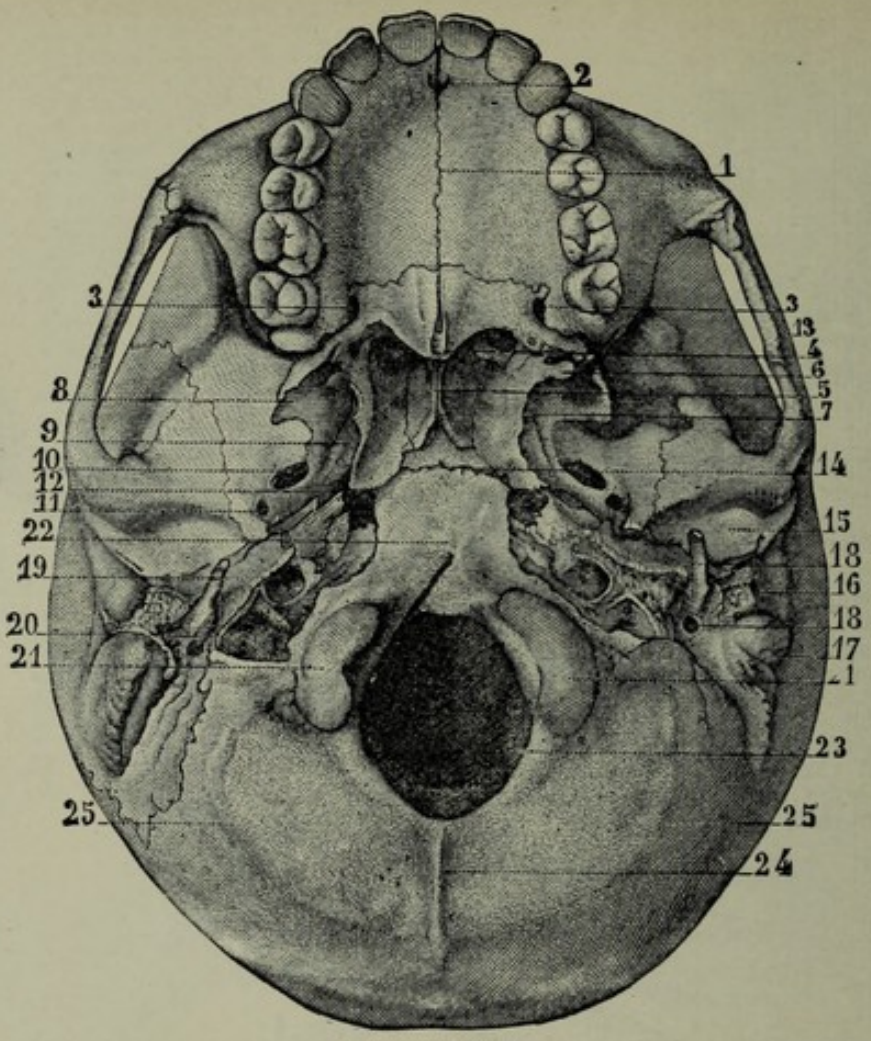
Hyoid Bone, Anterior Aspect.

1, 1. Anterior or convex surface of body. 2, 2. Greater cornua. 3, 3. Junction of greater cornua with body. 4, 4. Lesser cornua.



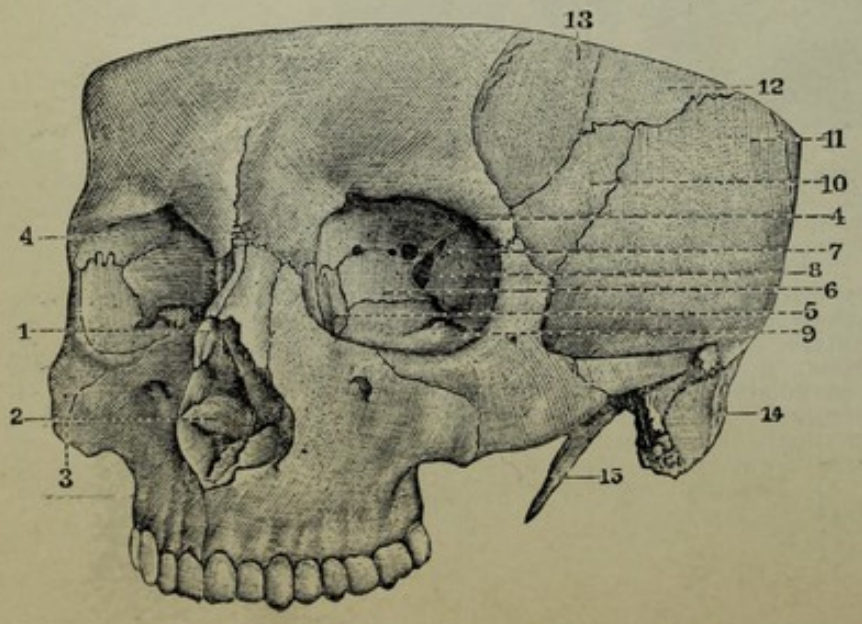
Lateral Aspect of Skull.

1. Frontal bone. 2. Parietal bone. 3. Occipital bone. 4. Temporal bone. 5. Greater wing of sphenoid bone. 6. Lambdoid suture. 7. Occipitoparietal suture. 8. Squamoparietal suture. 9. Mastoparietal suture. 10. Sphenoparietal suture. 11. Sphenotemporal suture. 12. Sphenofrontal suture. 13, 13. Temporal ridge. 14. Malar bone. 15. Frontomalar suture. 16. Malotemporal suture. 17. Malomaxillary suture. 18. Superior maxillary bone. 19. Infraorbital foramen. 20. Nasal bone. 21. Nasomaxillary suture. 22. Nasofrontal suture. 23. Lacrimal groove, at the bottom of which may be seen the suture between the lacrimal and the superior maxillary bones. 24. Nasal eminence. 25. Inferior maxillary bone. 26. Mental foramen. 27. Angle of lower jaw. 28. Coronoid process. 29. Condyle. 30. Neck of condyle. 31. External auditory canal. 32. Styloid process. 33. Mastoid process. 34. Masto-occipital suture.



Base of Skull.

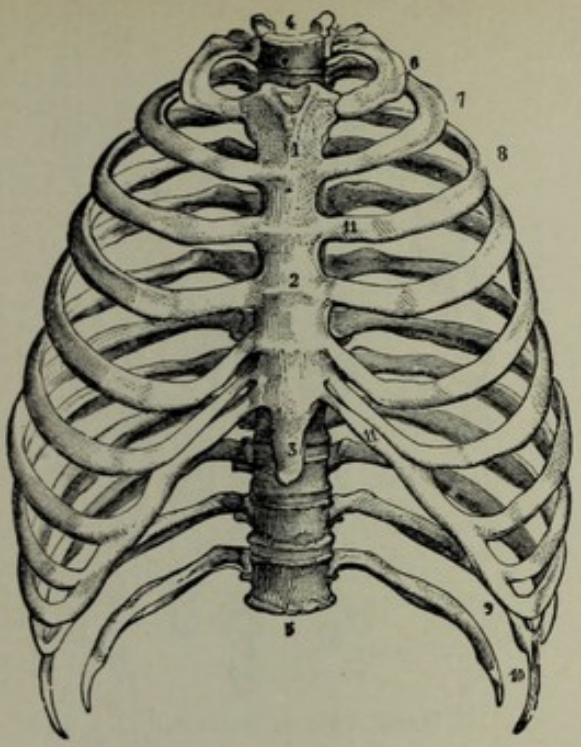
1. Median suture of palatine vault. 2. Inferior orifice of anterior palatine canal. 3, 3. Inferior openings of posterior palatine canals. 4. Posterior border of palatine vault; posterior nasal spine. 5. Posterior border of nasal septum. 6. Hamular process of internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone. 7. Internal pterygoid plate. 8. External pterygoid plate. 9. Scaphoid fossa. 10. Oval or inferior maxillary foramen. 11. Foramen spinosum. 12. Foramen lacerum medium. 13. Zygomatic arch. 14. Spheno-occipital suture. 15. Glenoid cavity. 16. External auditory canal. 17. Mastoid process. 18, 18. Styloid process and stylomastoid foramen. 19. Inferior orifice of carotid canal. 20. Foramen lacerum posterius. 21, 21. Occipital condyles. 22. Basilar process. 23. Foramen magnum. 24. External occipital crest. 25, 25. Inferior curved lines of occipital bone.



The Orbital Cavities.

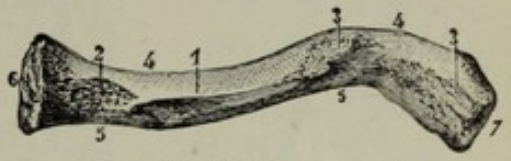
1. Anterior opening of the nasal fossa. 2. Anterior extremity of inferior turbinated bone. 3. Malar bone. 4, 4. Orbital cavities. 5. Lacrimal canal. 6. Os planum of ethmoid. 7. Optic foramen. 8. Sphenoid fissure. 9. Sphenomaxillary fissure. 10. Great wing of sphenoid. 11. Squamous portion of temporal. 12. Antero-inferior angle of parietal. 13. Portion of frontal entering into formation of temporal fossa. 14. Mastoid process. 15. Styloid process.

BONES



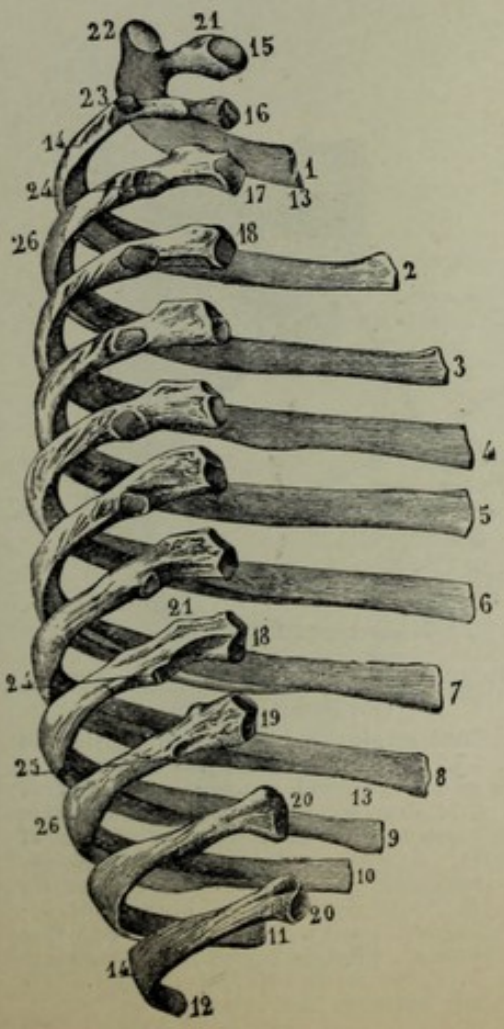
Thorax, Anterior View.

1. Manubrium sterni. 2. Gladiolus. 3. Ensiform cartilage or xiphoid appendix. 4. Circumference of apex of thorax. 5. Circumference of base. 6. First rib. 7. Second rib. 8, 8. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. 9. Eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs. 10. Eleventh and twelfth ribs. 11, 11. Costal cartilages.



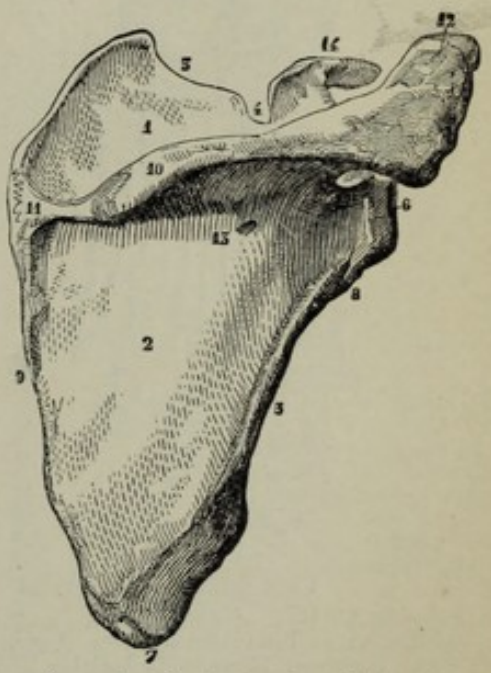
Clavicle, Inferior Aspect.

1. Longitudinal depression for insertion of subclavius muscle. 2. Rough impression for attachment of costoclavicular ligament. 3, 3. For attachment of coracoclavicular ligaments. 4, 4. Posterior border. 5, 5. Anterior border. 6. Facet for articulation with sternum. 7. Facet for articulation with acromion.



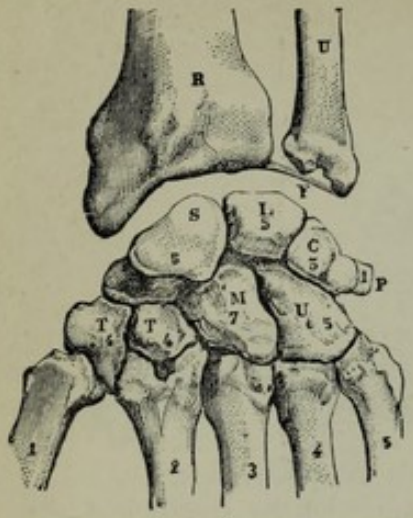
Ribs of Left Side, Posterior Aspect.

1–12. Anterior extremities of twelve ribs of left side. 13, 13. Internal surface. 14, 14. External surface. 15. Head of first rib. 16. Head of second rib. 17. Head of third rib. 18, 18. Heads of ribs from fourth to ninth. 19. Head of tenth rib. 20, 20. Heads of eleventh and twelfth ribs. 21, 21. Necks of ribs. 22. Tubercle of first rib. 23. Articular facet of tubercle of second rib. 24, 24. Articular facets of tubercles of ribs from third to ninth. 25. Articular facet for tubercle of tenth rib. 26, 26. Angles of ribs.



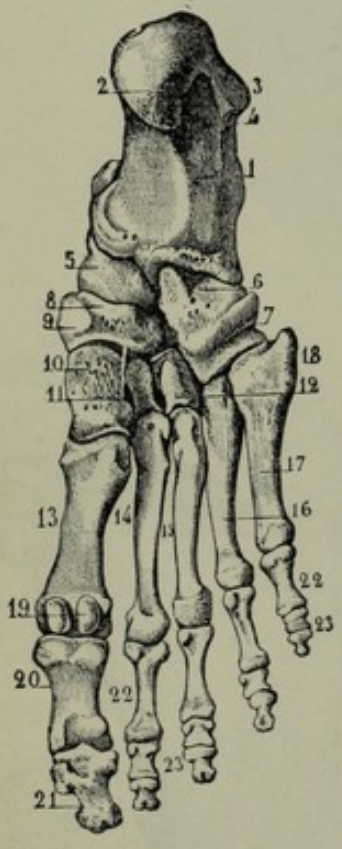
Scapula, Postero-external Aspect.

1. Supraspinous fossa. 2. Infraspinous fossa. 3. Superior or coracoid border. 4. Coracoid or supra-scapular notch. 5. Axillary or external border. 6. Anterior angle and glenoid cavity. 7. Inferior angle. 8. Rough impression for long head of triceps. 9. Internal or spinal or vertebral border. 10. Spine. 11. Smooth surface over which trapezius muscle glides. 12. Acromion. 13. Base of spine. 14. Coracoid process.



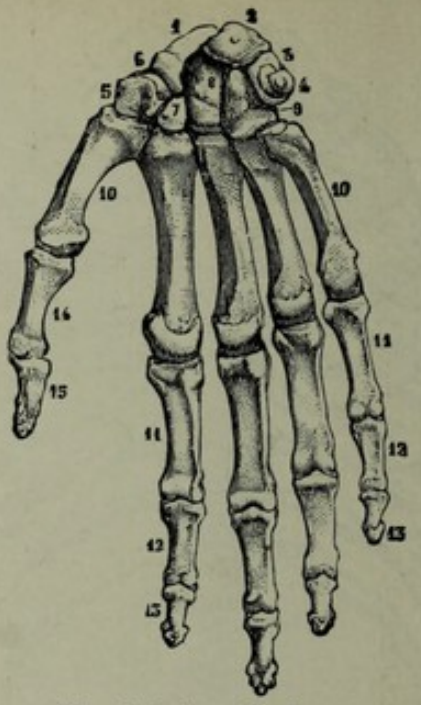
Bones of Carpus, Dorsal Aspect.

R. Inferior extremity of radius. U. Inferior extremity of ulna. F. Interarticular fibrocartilage. S. Scaphoid. L. Semilunar. C. Cuneiform. P. Pisiform. T. Trapezium. T. Trapezoid. M. Os magnum. U. Unciform. The numbers upon these bones indicate the number of others with which each articulates. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Proximal extremities of first, second, third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones.



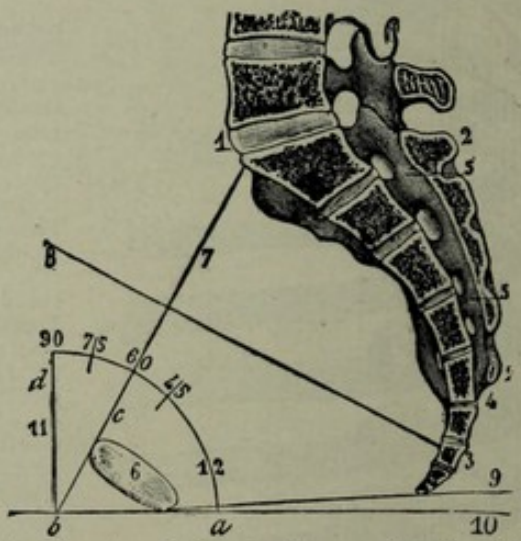
Foot, Plantar Aspect.

1. Inferior surface of calcaneum. 2. Inner tuberosity. 3. Outer tuberosity. 4. Angular depression between these tuberosities. 5. Inferior portion of head of astragalus. 6. Plantar surface of cuboid, for attachment of inferior calcaneocuboid ligament. 7. Tuberosity of cuboid. 8. Scaphoid. 9. Tuberosity of scaphoid. 10. Inferior portion of internal cuneiform. 11. Apex of middle cuneiform. 12. Apex of internal cuneiform. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones. 18. Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. 19. Two sesamoid bones. 20. First phalanx of great toe. 21. Last phalanx of great toe. 22, 22. First phalanges of remaining toes. 23, 23. Second and third phalanges of these toes.



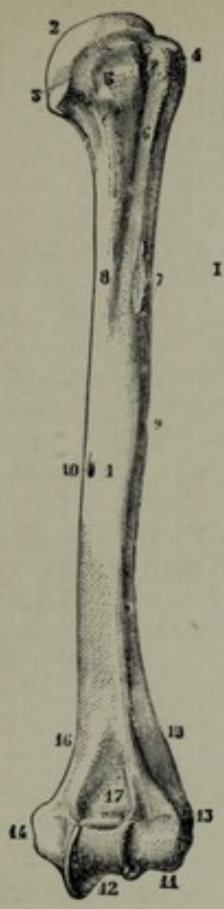
Hand, Palmar Surface.

1. Scaphoid. 2. Semilunar. 3. Cuneiform. 4. Pisiform. 5. Trapezium. 6. Groove for tendon of flexor carpi radialis. 7. Trapezoid. 8. Os magnum. 9. Unciform. 10, 10. Metacarpal bones. 11, 11. First phalanges of fingers. 12, 12. Second phalanges. 13, 13. Third phalanges. 14. First phalanx of thumb. 15. Second phalanx.



Median Section of Pelvis, Plane and Axis of Superior Strait.

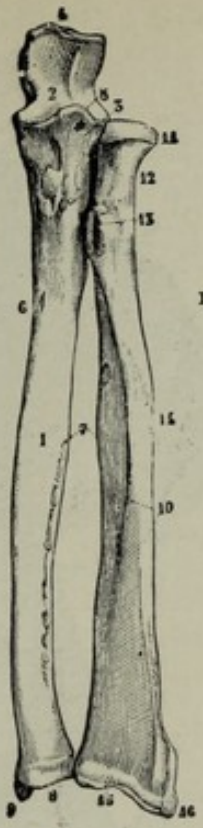
1. Sacrovertebral angle. 2, 2. Median section of sacrum. 3. Median section of coccyx. 4. Junction of sacrum and coccyx. 5, 5. Sacral canal. 6. Median section of symphysis pubis. 7. Anteroposterior or sacropubic diameter of pelvic inlet. *b*. Prolongation of this diameter. 8. Line perpendicular to this diameter at its middle. 9. Anteroposterior or coccipubic diameter of pelvic outlet. 10. Horizontal line passing through inferior margin of symphysis pubis. 11. Line perpendicular to last. 12. Arc of angle between these two.



Humerus, Anterior Aspect.

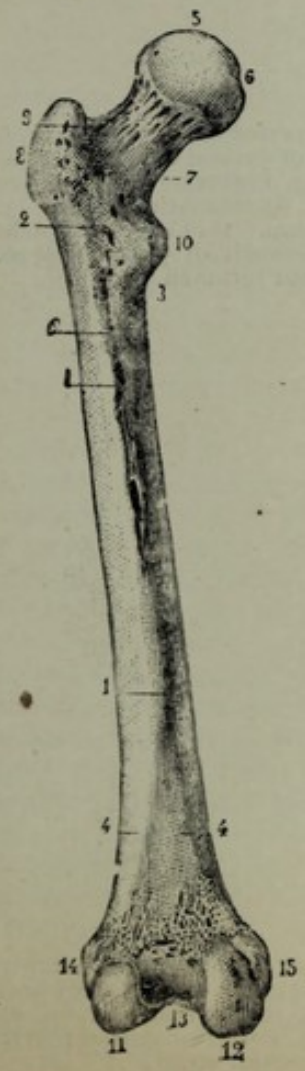
1. Diaphysis. 2. Humeral head. 3. Anatomic neck. 4. Greater or external tuberosity. 5. Lesser or anterior tuberosity. 6. Bicipital groove. 7. Ridge for attachment of coracobrachialis muscle. 8. Anterior border of shaft. 9. External surface. 10. Orifice of nutrient canal. 11. Lesser or radial head. 12. Trochlea. 13. External condyle or epicondyle. 14. Internal condyle or epitrochlea. 15. Inferior portion of external border. 16. Inferior portion of internal border. 17. Coronoid fossa.

BONES



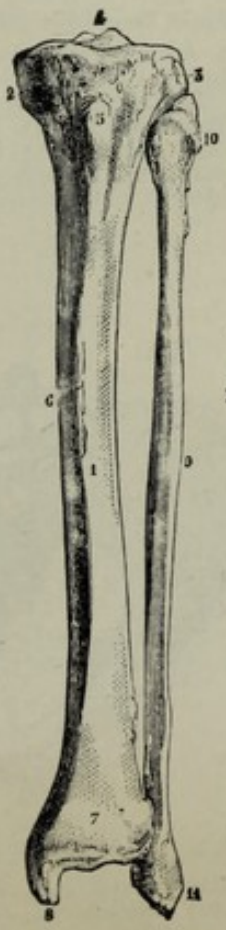
Radius and Ulna, Anterior Aspect.

1. Anterior surface of body of ulna. 2. Greater sigmoid cavity. 3. Lesser sigmoid cavity. 4. Olecranon. 5. Coronoid process. 6. Orifice of nutrient canal. 7. Interosseous space. 8. Head of ulna. 9. Styloid process. 10. Body of radius. 11. Head. 12. Neck. 13. Bicipital tuberosity. 14. Ridge for insertion of pronator radii teres. 15. Inferior extremity of radius. 16. Styloid process.



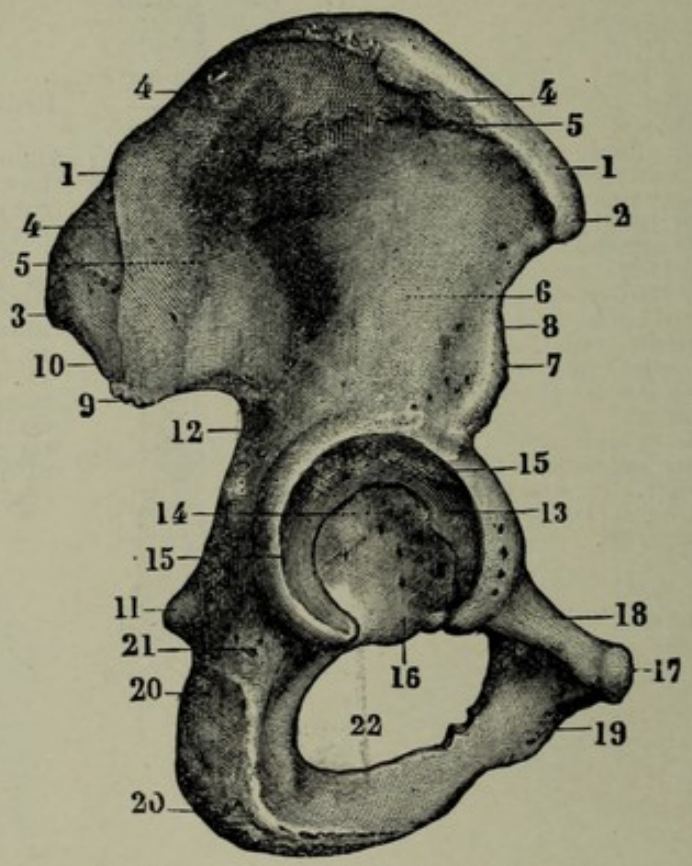
Femur, Posterior Aspect.

1, 1. Linea aspera. 2, 2. External division. 3. Internal division. 4, 4. Inferior divisions. 5. Head. 6. Depression for attachment of round ligament. 7. Neck. 8. Great trochanter. 9. Digital or trochanteric fossa. 10. Lesser trochanter. 11. Outer condyle. 12. Inner condyle. 13. Intercondyloid notch. 14. Outer tuberosity. 15. Inner tuberosity.



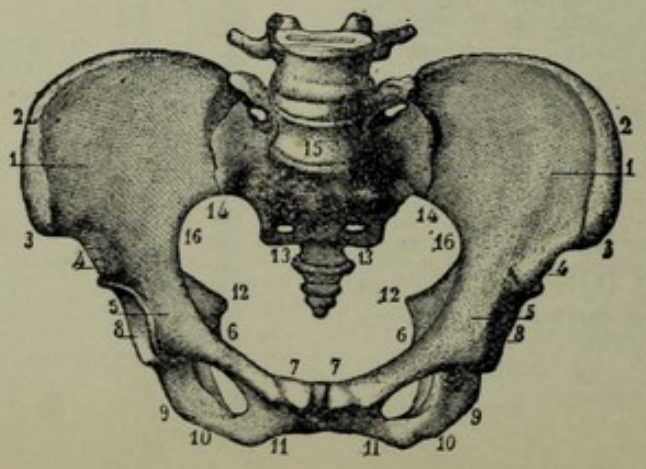
Tibia and Fibula, Anterior Aspect.

1. Shaft of tibia. 2. Internal tuberosity. 3. External tuberosity. 4. Spine. 5. Tubercle. 6. Crest. 7. Inferior extremity. 8. Internal malleolus. 9. Shaft of fibula. 10. Superior extremity. 11. Inferior extremity and external malleolus.



Right Innominate Bone, External Aspect.

1, 1. Superior border, or crest. 2. Anterior superior iliac spine. 3. Posterior superior iliac spine. 4, 4, 4. Superior curved line. 5, 5. Inferior curved line. 6. Surface between inferior curved line and acetabulum. 7. Anterior inferior iliac spine. 8. Anterior interspinous notch. 9. Posterior inferior iliac spine. 10. Posterior interspinous notch. 11. Spine of ischium. 12. Great sacrosciatic notch. 13. Acetabulum. 14. Fundus of acetabulum. 15, 15. Circumference of acetabulum. 16. Cotyloid notch. 17. Spine of pubes. 18. Horizontal branch of pubes. 19. Descending branch of pubes. 20, 20. Ischium. 21. Groove for tendon of obturator externus muscle. 22. Obturator foramen.



Pelvis, Anterosuperior View, Superior Strait.

1, 1. Internal iliac fossæ. 2, 2. Iliac crests. 3, 3. Anterior superior iliac spines. 4, 4. Anterior inferior iliac spines. 5, 5. Iliopectineal eminences. 6, 6. Horizontal branches of pubes. 7, 7. Bodies and symphysis of pubes. 8, 8. Acetabula. 9, 9. Tuberosities of ischia. 10, 10. Ascending rami of ischium. 11, 11. Descending rami of pubes. 12, 12. Spines of ischia. 13, 13. Posterior wall of pelvic cavity. 14, 14. Sacro-iliac symphyses. 15. Sacrovertebral angle. 16, 16. Superior strait.

letan]. The artificial abstraction of blood from the body. **B., General,** venesection or phlebotomy. **B., Local** or **Topic,** the removal of a small quantity of blood by cupping, leeching, or scarification.

Blue (*bleu*) [ME., blew]. One of the colors of the spectrum. **B.-baby,** a child with congenital cyanosis. **B.-bottle.** See *Centaurea.* **B. Blindness,** defective color-perception for blue. **B. Cohosh.** See *Caulophyllum.* **B. Disease,** cyanosis of the newborn, usually due to congenital disease of the heart. **B. Flag.** See *Iris.* **B. Gentian,** the root of *Gentiana catesbæi,* tonic and stomachic. Dose of fld. ext. ♏x–xl (0.65–2.65). Unof. **B. Gum Tree.** See *Eucalyptus.* **B. Cardinal Flower.** Synonym of *Lobelia syphilitica.* **B. Edema,** a puffed and bluish appearance of the limb sometimes seen in hysteric paralysis. **B. Mass.** See *Hydrargyrum.* **B., Methylene.** See *Methylene Blue.* **B. Ointment.** See *Hydrargyrum.* **B. Pill.** See *Hydrargyrum.* **B., Prussian,** ferric ferrocyanid, $Fe_4 3Fe(C_3N_3)_2$. **B. Stick.** Same as *B. Stone.* **B. Stone,** copper sulphate. **B., Turnbull's,** ferrous ferrocyanid, $Fe_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. **B. Vitriol,** copper sulphate.

Blunt-hook (*blunt'-hook*). An obstetric instrument, used mainly in embryotomy.

Boas's Reagent. A reagent for detecting the presence of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. It consists of resorcin 5, sugar 3, dilute alcohol 100 parts.

Bochdalek's Ganglion. See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Body (*bod'-e*) [AS., *bodig*]. 1. The animal frame with its organs. Also a cadaver or corpse. 2. The important and largest part of an organ, as the body of the uterus. See also *Corpus* and *Corpora.* **B. Louse.** See *Pediculus.*

Boil (*boil*) [ME., *boile*]. A furuncle; a localized inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue attended by the formation of pus. See *Furunculus.* **B., Aleppo,** or **B., Delhi,** a peculiar ulcerative affection endemic in India, due to a specific microorganism.

Boiled Oil. Linseed oil that has been heated to a high temperature (130° C. and upward), while a current of air is passed through or over the oil, and the temperature increased until the oil begins to effervesce from evolution of products of decomposition.

Boiler-makers' Deafness. See *Deafness.*

Boiling (*boil'-ing*) [ME., *boilen,* to stir]. The vaporization of a liquid when it gives off vapor having the same tension as the surrounding air.

Boldo (*bol'-do*). See *Boldus.* **B.-glucine,** an aromatic glucosid obtained from *Peumus boldo* and other species. It is an hypnotic in doses of gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). Unof.

Boldus (*bol'-dus*) [L.]. Boldo. The leaves and stems of an evergreen, *Peumus boldo,* native to Chili, sometimes used in anemia and general debility as a substitute for quinin. It contains a bitter alkaloid, *Boldin,* an hypnotic in doses of gr. iij (0.2). **B., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26). **B., Tinct.,** contains 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose ♏v–viij (0.32–0.52).

Bole (*bōl*) [βῶλος, a clod of earth]. A translucent, soft variety of clay formerly much used in medicine, internally as an astringent, externally as an absorbent. Several varieties are used, as the *Armenian bole,* the *Lemnian,* and the *French bole.*

Boletus (*bo-le'-tus*) [βωλίτης, a kind of mushroom]. A genus of fungi, some species of which are edible, while others are highly poisonous.

Bolus (*bo'-lus*) [L.]. 1. A large pill. 2. The rounded mass of food prepared by the mouth for swallowing. 3. See *Bole.*

Bone (*bōn*) [AS., *bān,* a bone]. A hard tissue that constitutes the framework or skeleton of the body. Bone usually consists of a compact outer mass covered with periosteum, surrounding a reticulated inner structure that encloses a central cavity filled with marrow. A transverse section of a long bone shows bone-tissue to be composed of a number of nearly circular zones, each having a central tube, the Haversian canal, through which the blood circulates. Surrounding the Haversian canal are concentrically arranged laminæ, or layers of bone, between which are found irregular spaces called lacunæ, containing bone corpuscles and communicating with the Haversian canal and each other by means of canaliculi, through which the nutrition is conveyed to all parts of the bone. **B. Ash,** the calcic phosphate remaining after bones have been incinerated. **B. Cartilage.** See *Ostein.* **B., Collar,** the clavicle. **B.-conduction,** the transmission of sound-waves to the auditory nerve by means of sonorous vibrations communicated to the bones of the skull. **B.-cyst,** a tumor distending and thinning bone, and filled with serum or bloody fluid; in rare cases bone-cysts contain hydatids. **B., Epipteric** [ἐπί, upon; πτερόν, a wing], a small Wormian bone sometimes found between the great wing of the sphenoid and the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. **B., Flat,** a bone more or less in the form of a plate. **B.-gelatin.** See *Gelatin.* **B., Long,** one consisting of a narrow shaft and two expanded ends. **B., Rider's,** an ossification of the lower tendon of the adductor longus or magnus from pressure. **B., Sesamoid.**

See *Sesamoid.* **B., Short,** one the three dimensions of which are approximately equal. **B., Wormian,** small bones in the sutures of the skull.

Boneset. See *Eupatorium.*

Bonnet's Capsule. See *Tenon's Capsule.*

Boot, Junod's. See *Junod's Boot.*

Boracic Acid (*bo-ras'-ik as'-id*). See *Acid, Boric,* and *Boron.*

Borate (*bo'-rāt*) [Ar., *búraq*, borax]. Any salt of boric acid.

Borax (*bo'-raks*). See *Boron.*

Borborygmus (*bor-bor-ig'-mus*) [βορβορυγμός, a rumbling]. A rumbling of the bowels.

Boric Acid (*bo'-rik as'-id*). See *Boron.*

Borneo Camphor (*bor'-ne-o kam'-for*). See *Borneol.*

Borneol (*bor'-ne-ol*) [*Borneo*], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Borneo Camphor; a substance that occurs in *Dryobalanops camphoræ*, a tree growing in Borneo and Sumatra. It is artificially prepared by treating the alcoholic solution of common camphor with sodium.

Boroglycerid (*bo-ro-glis'-er-id*). A mixture of boric acid, 62 parts, with glycerol, 92 parts. It is antiseptic. Unof.

Boron (*bo'-ron*)[Ar., *búraq*, borax]. B = 11; quantivalence III, V. A non-metallic element occurring in two allotropic forms—as a powder and as a crystalline substance. It is the base of boric acid and of the mineral borax. **Boracic,** or, more properly, **Boric Acid,** H_3BO_3, a crystalline substance, found native in the volcanic lagoons of Tuscany. It occurs in white, transparent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; it is antiseptic. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). *Unguent. Acidi Borici* (B. P.), contains hard paraffin 2, soft paraffin 4, boric acid 1. It is used as an antiseptic and in dermatology. **Borax,** $Na_2B_2O_7,10H_2O$, sodium biborate, occurs as white, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerol. It is used as an antiseptic. Dose gr. v–xl (0.32–2.6). *Glycerinum Boracis* (B. P.), contains borax, glycerol, and distilled water; it is used as a local application. *Mel Boracis* (B. P.), borax honey, contains borax, clarified honey, and glycerol (about 1 in 7); it is used as a local application.

Bosselated (*bos'-el-a-ted*) [ME., *bos*]. Covered with bosses or small nodules.

Bot (*bot*) [*botus*, a belly worm]. The larva of certain species of flies of the genus *Œstrus*, which are conveyed into the stomach of man, where they hatch. Also the thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

Botal, or Botallo, Duct of. See *Duct.* **B., Foramen of.** See *Foramina, Table of.*

Botalismus (*bot-al-iz'-mus*). See *Botulismus.*

Botany (*bot'-an-e*) [βοτάνη, an herb]. The science of plants—their classification and structure.

Bothriocephalus (*both-re-o-sef'-al-us*) [βοθρίον, a pit; κεφαλή, a head]. A genus of tapeworms. **B. latus,** the fish tapeworm, a common parasite of man in certain European localities. It may reach twenty-five feet in length, with a breadth of three-fourths of an inch. It is also called *Tænia lata* and *Dibothrium latum.*

Botryoid (*bot'-re-oid*) [βότρυς, a cluster; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling in shape a bunch of grapes.

Böttcher's Cells. Small cells in the cochlea, occurring in a single layer on the basilar membrane. **B.'s Crystals,** peculiar microscopic crystals formed by adding a drop of a one per cent. solution of phosphate of ammonia to a drop of prostatic secretion. They are composed of a phosphate formed from a base that exists in prostatic fluid, and that is supposed to impart to it its peculiar odor.

Böttger's Test. A test for sugar in the urine. The urine is alkalinized with sodium hydrate, a little bismuth subnitrate is added, and the urine boiled. A black color, due to the reduction of the bismuth, will be produced if sugar is present. Albumin, if present, must previously be removed.

Botulism, Botulismus (*bot'-u-lizm, bot-u-liz'-mus*) [*botulus*, a sausage]. Sausage-poisoning.

Bougie (*boo-zhe'*) [Fr., a candle]. A slender, cylindric instrument made of waxed silk, catgut, etc., for introduction into the urethra or other passage, for the purpose of dilatation, exploration, etc. **B. à boule.** See *B., Bulbous.* **B., Armed,** a bougie with a piece of silver nitrate or other caustic attached to its extremity. **B., Bulbous,** a bougie with a bulbous tip. **B., Filiform,** a whalebone or other bougie of very small diameter.

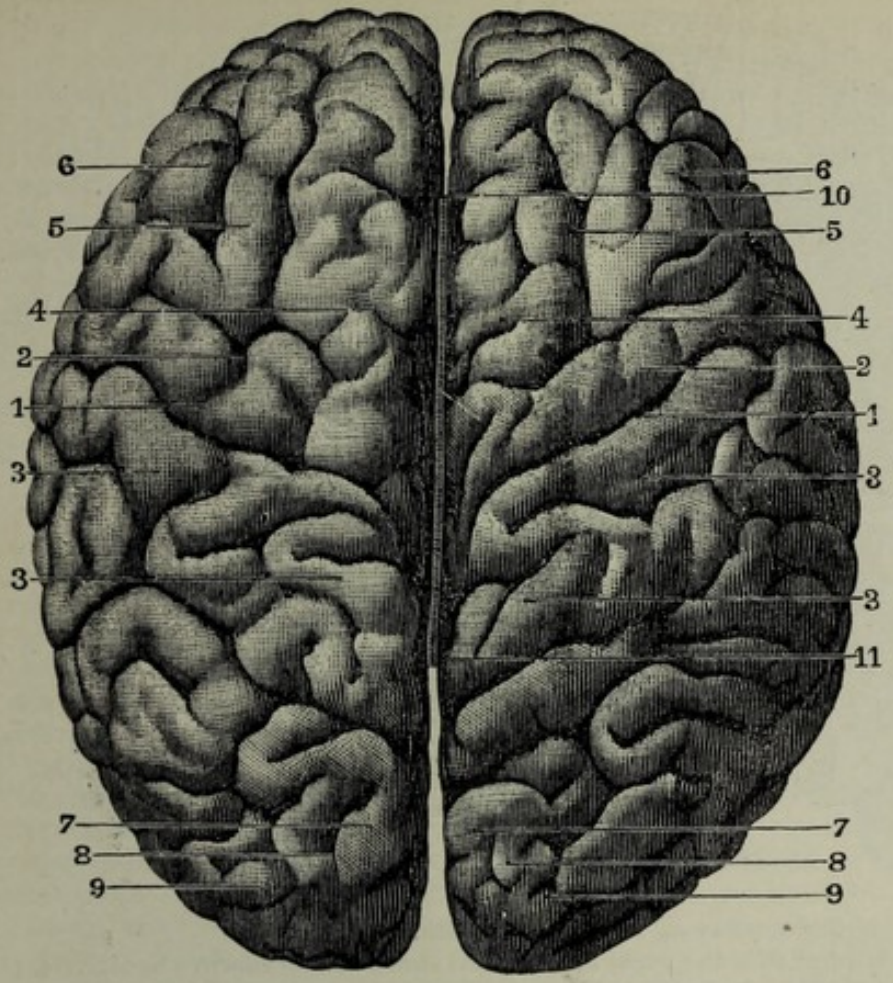
Bouillon (*boo-e-yon(g)'*) [Fr.]. 1. A broth made by boiling meat, usually beef, in water. 2. A liquid nutritive medium for the culture of microorganisms prepared from finely chopped beef or beef-extract.

Bourdin's Paste. A mixture of nitric acid with flowers of sulphur; it is used as an escharotic.

Bourdonnement (*boor-dun-mon(g)'*) [Fr., *bourdonner*, to *buzz*]. Any buzzing sound. The murmur that is heard when the stethoscope is applied to any part of the body. It is thought to result from contraction of the muscular fibrillæ.

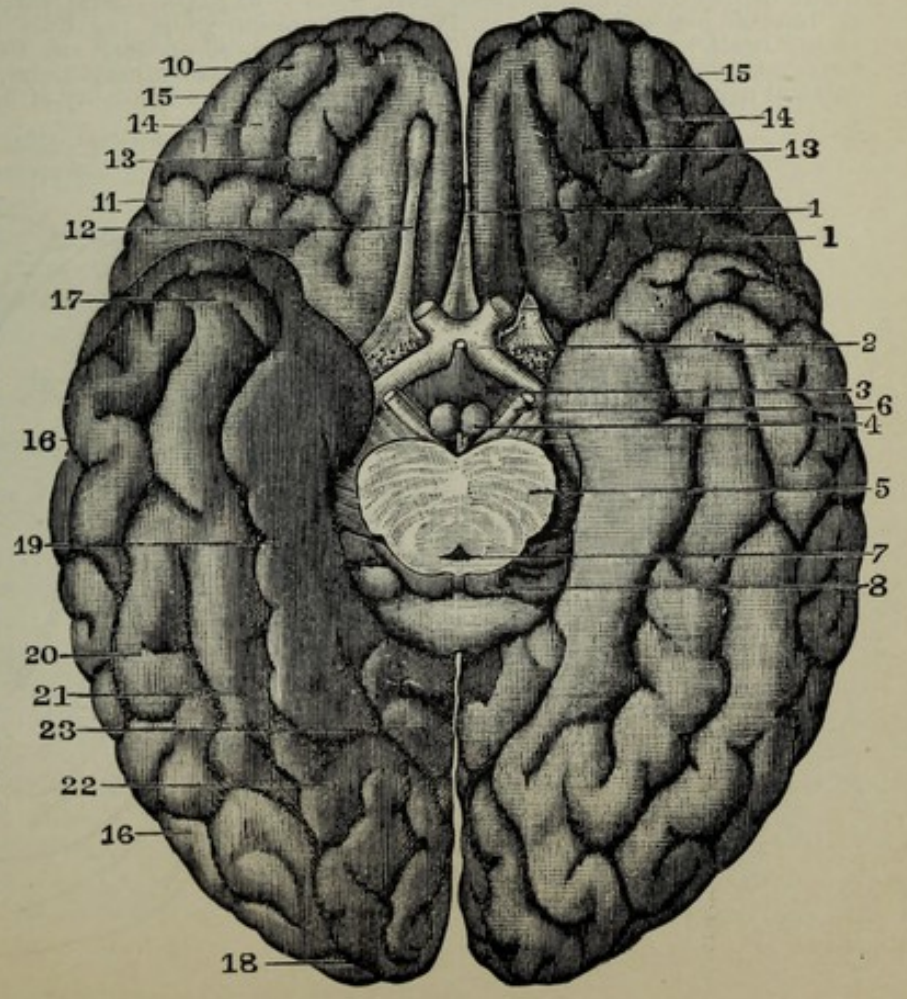
Bovine (*bo'-vin*) [*bovinus*, of an ox]. Ox-like. **B. Heart,** the immensely hypertrophied heart of aortic valvular disease.

Bovinine (*bo'-vin-in*) [*bos* (*gen. bovis*), an ox]. A proprietary preparation of beef used as a food for invalids and convalescents.



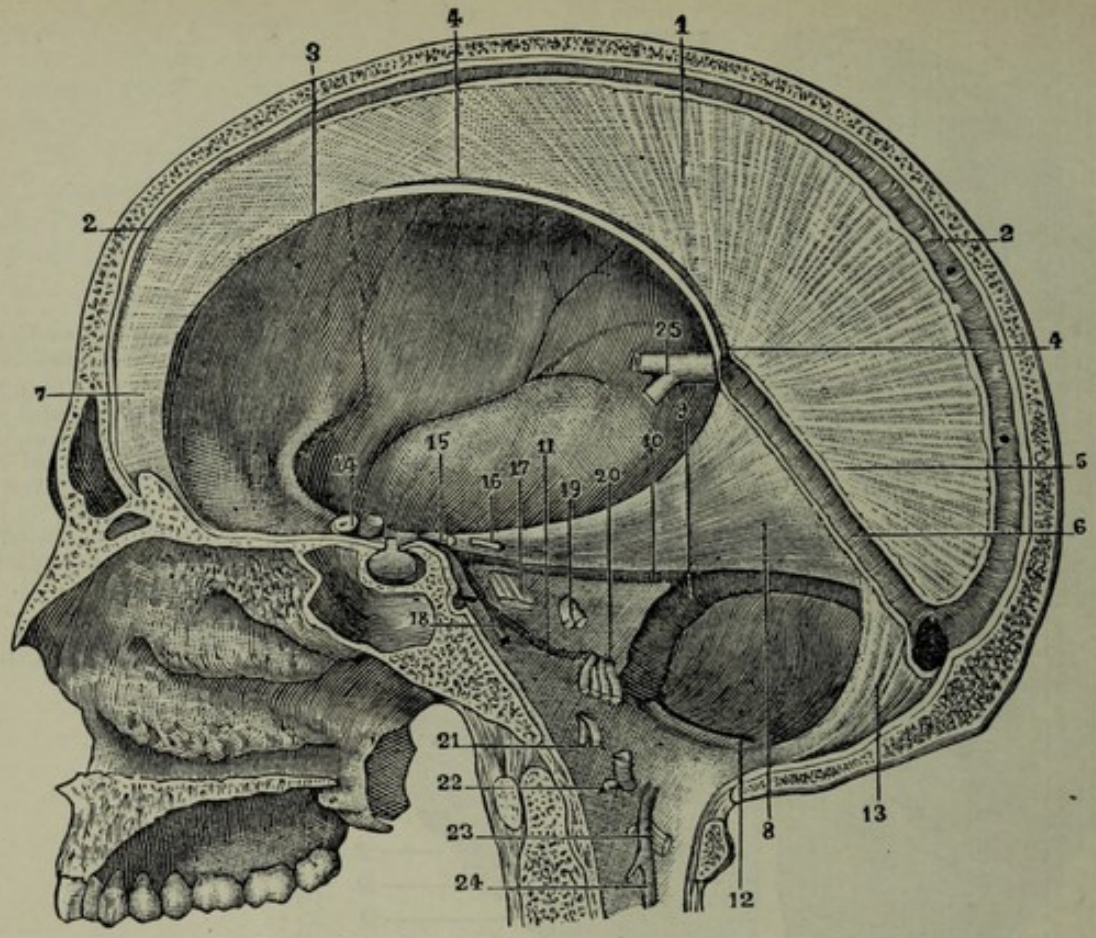
Superior Aspect, or Convexity, of the Brain.

1, 1. Fissure of Rolando. 2, 2. Ascending frontal convolution. 3, 3. Ascending and superior parietal convolutions. 4, 4. First frontal convolution. 5, 5. Second frontal. 6, 6. Third frontal. 7, 7. First occipital. 8, 8. Second occipital. 9, 9. Third occipital. 10. Anterior extremity of corpus callosum. 11. Posterior extremity.



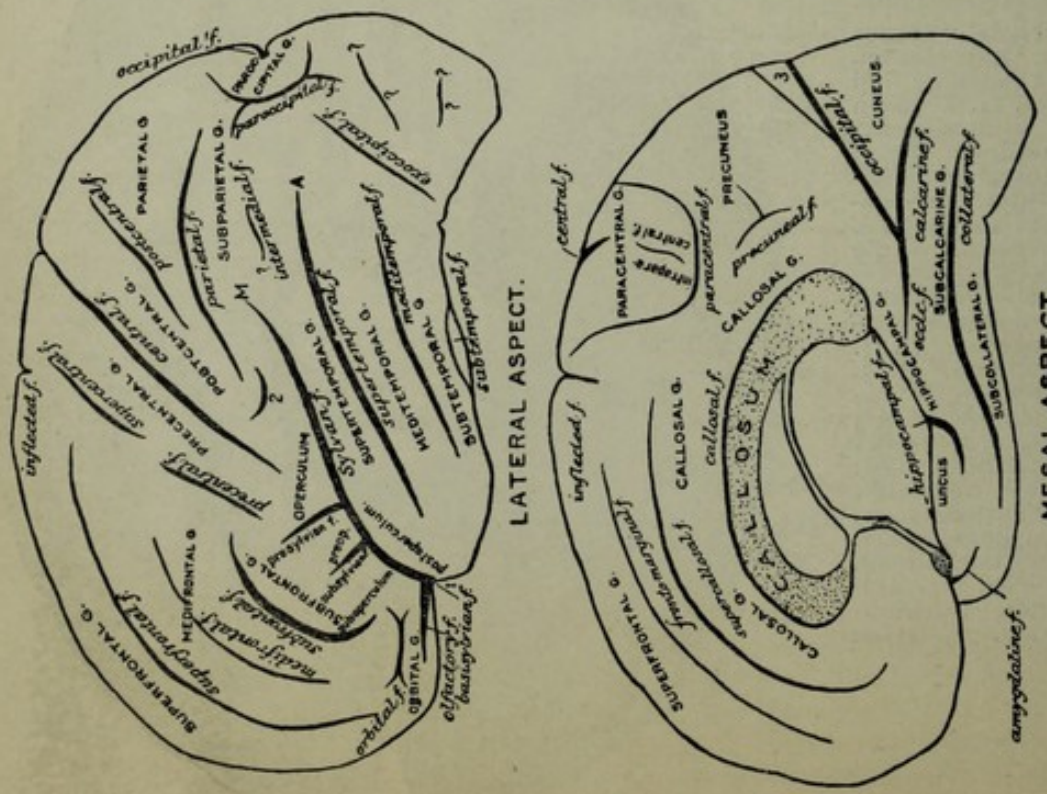
Inferior Aspect of the Brain.

1. Anterior extremity of corpus callosum. 2. Optic chiasm. 3. Tuber cinereum and infundibulum. 4. Corpora albicantia, or mamillaria. 5. Pons varolii. 6. Third nerve. 7. Aqueduct of Sylvius. 8. Testes. 10. Inferior surface of frontal lobe. 11, 11. Convolution of the fissure of Sylvius. 12. Olfactory nerve. 13, 13. Third convolution of inferior surface of frontal lobe. 14, 14. Fourth convolution. 15, 15. Third convolution of external surface of frontal lobe. 16, 16. External border of posterior lobe. 17. Sphenoid extremity. 18. Occipital extremity. 19. Hippocampal convolution. 20. External convolution of posterior lobe. 21. Middle convolution 22. Internal convolution. 23. Gyrus fornicatus.



Medisection of Brain, Showing Important Sinuses.—(*Holden.*)

1. Falx cerebri. 2, 2. Its convex border, with the great longitudinal sinus. 3. Its concave border. 4, 4. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 5. Base of falx cerebri. 6. Straight sinus. 7. Apex of falx cerebri. 8. Right half of the tentorium, seen from below. 9. Right lateral sinus. 10. Superior petrosal sinus. 11. Inferior petrosal sinus. 12. Posterior occipital sinus. 13. Falx cerebelli. 14. Optic nerve. 15. Motor oculi. 16. Pathetic. 17. Trigeminus. 18. Abducens. 19. Facial and auditory nerves. 20. Glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. 21. Hypoglossal nerve. 22. First cervical nerve. 23. Second cervical nerve. 24. Upper extremity of ligamentum denticulatum.



Lateral Aspect.—Preop. Preoperculum. 2. Subcentral fissure. Mesal Aspect.—3. Cuneolus; the fissure cephalad of it is the adoccipital.

Bovista (*bo-vis′-tah*) [L.]. 1. A genus of fungi closely allied to Lycoperdon; some of the species are edible. 2. The Lycoperdon bovista, a fungus or puff-ball. When dry it is a good styptic, and its tincture has been used for nervous diseases.

Bowels (*bow′-elz*) [OF., *boel*, from L. *botellus*, a sausage]. The intestines.

Bow-leg [ME., *bowe*]. An arching outward of the lower limbs. See *Genu varum*.

Bowman's Capsule. The expanded portion forming the beginning of a uriniferous tubule. **B. Discs,** the products of a breaking up of muscle-fibers in the direction of the transverse striations. **B. Glands,** glands found in the olfactory mucous membrane. **B. Membrane,** a thin, homogeneous membrane representing the uppermost layer of the stroma of the cornea, with which it is intimately connected. **B. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **B. Probe,** a probe used in dilating strictures of the lacrymal duct.

Boyle's Law. See *Law.*

Bozeman's Catheter. A double-current catheter.

Brachia (*bra′-ke-ah*). Plural of *Brachium.*

Brachial (*bra′-ke-al*) [*brachium*, the arm]. Pertaining to the arm. **B. Artery,** the continuation of the axillary artery, extending along the inner side of the arm. See *Arteries, Table of.* **B. Glands,** the lymphatic glands of the arm. **B. Plexus,** the plexus of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and the first dorsal nerves. **B. Veins,** the veins of the arm that accompany the brachial artery.

Brachialgia (*bra-ke-al′-je-ah*) [βραχίων, the arm; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain or neuralgia in the arm or in the brachial plexus.

Brachinin (*brak′-in-in*) [βραχύς, short]. A substance obtained from the bombardier beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, of Europe. It is said to be efficacious against rheumatism. Unof.

Brachiocephalic (*bra-ke-o-sef-al′-ik*) [βραχίων, the arm; κεφαλή, head]. Pertaining to the arm and the head. **B. Artery** and **Vein,** the innominate artery and vein.

Brachiocubital (*bra-ke-o-ku′-bit-al*) [βραχίων, the arm; *cubitus*, forearm]. Relating to the arm and forearm; as the brachiocubital ligament.

Brachium (*bra′-ke-um*) [*brachium*, βραχίων, the arm]. The arm, especially the upper arm. **B. cerebri** or **B. of Optic Lobes,** the bands connecting the nates and testes with the optic thalamus. **B. cerebelli,** the peduncles of the cerebellum. **B. pontis,** the brachium of the pons, being also the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Brach-Romberg Symptom. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Brachycardia (*brak-e-kar′-de-ah*). Same as *Bradycardia.*

Brachycephalic (*brak-e-sef-al′-ik*) [βραχύς, short; κεφαλή, a head]. 1. Applied to skulls of an egg-like shape, with the larger end behind. 2. Having a skull the transverse diameter of which is more than eight-tenths of the long diameter.

Brachycephalous (*brak-e-sef′-al-us*) [βραχύς, short; κεφαλή, a head]. Brachycephalic.

Brachymetropia (*brak-e-met-ro′-pe-ah*) [βραχύς, short; μέτρον, a measure; ὤψ, the eye]. See *Myopia.*

Bradycardia (*brad-e-kar′-de-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; καρδία, the heart]. Slowness of the heart-beat.

Bradyesthesia (*brad-e-es-the′-ze-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; αἴσθησις, perception]. Dulness of perception.

Bradylalia (*brad-e-la′-le-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; λαλεῖν, to talk]. A slowness of utterance.

Bradypepsia (*brad-e-pep′-se-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; πέψις, digestion]. Slow digestion.

Bradyphasia (*brad-e-fa′-ze-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; φάσις, speech]. Bradylalia.

Bradyphrasia (*brad-e-fra′-ze-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; φράσις, utterance]. Slowness of speech.

Braidism (*brād′-izm*) [*Braid*, the originator]. The hypnotic state produced by fixation of the eyes upon a shining object; described by James Braid in 1842.

Brain (*brān*) [AS., *brægen*]. That part of the central nervous system contained in the cranial cavity, and consisting of the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. **B., Abdominal,** the solar plexus. **B., After-.** See *Metencephalon.* **B.-axis,** that portion of the brain-substance including the island of Reil, the basal ganglia, the crura, pons, medulla, and cerebellum. **B.-bladder,** a cerebral vesicle of the embryo. **B. Fever.** See *Meningitis;* also synonym of *Typhoid Fever.* **B., Fore-.** See *Prosencephalon.* **B., Hind-.** See *Epencephalon.* **B., Mid-.** See *Mesencephalon.* **B., Railway-,** a condition analogous to railway spine and characterized by cerebral disturbance. See *Erichsen's Disease, in Diseases, Table of.* **B. Sand,** a gritty mineral matter found in and about the pineal gland, consisting mainly of calcium and magnesium carbonates and phosphates. **B.-tire,** a condition of brain-exhaustion due to excessive functional activity.

Bran (*bran*) [Breton, *bran*]. The epidermis or outer covering of the seeds of most cereals. **B. Bath.** See *Bath.* **B. Dressing,** a dressing formerly used for compound fracture of the leg. The leg was placed in a fracture box and surrounded with clean bran.

Branchiæ (*brang′-ke-e*) [βράγχια, gills] The gills of fishes.

Branchial (*brang'-ke-al*) [βράγχια, gills]. Pertaining to the branchiæ. **B. Arches.** See *Arches.* **B. Openings.** See *Clefts, Visceral.*

Branchiogenous (*brang-ke-oj'en-us*) [βράγχια, gills; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Produced or developed from a branchial cleft.

Brandy (*bran'-de*). See *Spiritus.*

Brassica (*bras'-ik-ah*) [AS., *brassica*, cabbage]. A genus of plants, Nat. Order, *Cruciferæ*, including the common cabbage.

Brawn (*brawn*) [OF., *braon*, a piece of flesh]. The flesh of a muscle; well-developed muscles.

Brawny (*brawn'-e*) [OF., *braon*, a piece of flesh]. Fleshy; muscular. **B. Induration,** pathologic hardening and thickening of the tissues.

Brayera (*bra-ye'-rah*) [Fr., *brayer*]. Kousso, Cusso, Koso. The female flowers of *B. anthelmintica*, containing tannic acid, a volatile oil, and a crystalline principle, Koussin, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. It is valuable as an anthelmintic against tapeworm. In large doses it produces nausea and emesis. Dose ʒij–ʒss (8.0–16.0), in infusion of boiling water. **Cusso, Ext., Fld.,** dose fʒij–fʒj (8.0–32.0). **Infusum Cusso** (B. P.). Dose fʒiv–viij (128.0–256.0).

Bread (*bred*) [AS., *breád*]. A mixture of flour and water rendered porous by carbon dioxid, and baked. The flour may be of wheat, corn, oat, or rye. The carbon dioxid may be introduced by decomposing an alkaline carbonate (sodium or potassium), by an acid ("cream of tartar"), or by fermenting the starch with yeast. **B., Brown,** a kind of bread made from a mixture of corn, rye, and wheat-flour. **B., Graham,** made from unbolted wheat-flour; it contains more gluten, diastase, and mineral phosphates than ordinary bread. **B. Poultice,** a poultice made with bread-crumbs. **B., White,** bread made from bolted wheat-flour, and therefore deficient in diastase, gluten, and mineral phosphates. Other kinds, such as rye (or black), corn, bran, barley, etc., indicate their composition by their name. **B.-paste,** a culture-medium for bacteria and molds. Stale, coarse bread is dried, ground to powder and made into a paste with water.

Break (*brāk*) [AS., *brecan*]. In electricity, to open the circuit of a battery. **B.-bone Fever.** See *Dengue.* **B. Shock,** a term sometimes employed in electrotherapeutics for the physiologic shock produced on the opening or breaking of an electric circuit.

Breast (*brest*) [ME., *brest*, the breast]. 1. The anterior part of the chest. 2. The mamma. **B.-bone,** the sternum. **B., Broken,** abscess of the mammary gland. **B., Chicken,** *Pectus carinatum*, a deformity marked by prominence of the sternal portion of the chest. **B., Gathered,** mammary abscess. **B. Pang,** angina pectoris. **B., Pigeon.** Same as *B., Chicken.* **B. Pump,** a suction-apparatus for removing the milk from the breast.

Breath (*breth*) [AS., *bræth*]. The air exhaled from the lungs. **B.-sounds,** the respiratory sounds heard upon auscultation. A *Table of Breath-sounds* is given.

TABLE OF BREATH-SOUNDS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

(*Altered and enlarged from J. K. Fowler.*)

Variety of Breathing.	Period.	Pitch.	Quality.	Interval.	Duration.	Intensity.	Where Heard.	Condition in which Heard.
Vesicular.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	Low. Lower.	Vesicular. Blowing.	None.	. . . . Shorter than inspiration or absent.	Variable. Faint or absent.	Over the lungs, in health.	In health.
Bronchial.	1. Inspiration. 2. Expiration.	High. Higher.	Tracheal. Tracheal.	Distinct.	. . . . Equal to or longer than inspiration.	Variable. Greater.	In *health*, in regions of seventh cervical spine. In *disease*, over areas of consolidation	In health; pulmonary tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, large pleuritic effusions, thoracic aneurysm, mediastinal tumors.

TABLE OF BREATH-SOUNDS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—*Continued.*

Variety of Breathing.	Period.	Pitch.	Quality.	Interval.	Duration.	Intensity.	Where Heard.	Condition in which Heard.
Broncho-vesicular.	1. Inspiration.	Higher than in vesicular breathing	More or less tracheal.	Slight.	. . . .	Variable.	In *health*, *ant.*, over sternal portion of infraclavic. region; *post.*, upper part of interscapular region. In *disease*, over slight consolidation.	In health; pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.
	2. Expiration.	Higher than in vesicular breathing	More or less tracheal.	. . . .	About equal to inspiration.	Greater.		
Amphoric.	1. Inspiration.	Low.	Hollow and metallic.	Distinct.	. . . .	Variable.	Over a large cavity communicating with an open bronchus.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
	2. Expiration.	Lower.	Both characters more marked.	. . . .	Longer than inspiration.	Greater.		
Cavernous.	1. Inspiration.	Low.	Blowing and hollow.	Distinct.	. . . .	Variable.	Over a cavity communicating with an open bronchus.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
	2. Expiration.	Lower.	Both characters more marked.	. . . .	Longer than inspiration.	Greater.		
Tubular.	1. Inspiration.	Higher than in bronchial breathing	Laryngeal or whiffing.	Distinct.	. . . .	Variable.	Over consolidated areas.	Lobar pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.
	2. Expiration.	Higher.	Laryngeal or whiffing.	. . . .	Equal to or longer than inspiration.	Greater.		

Breathing (*brēth'-ing*) [AS., *bræth*]. See *Respiration*. **B., Abdominal,** breathing in which the abdominal walls move decidedly and in which the diaphragm is actively engaged. **B., Interrupted, Wavy, or Cog-wheel,** a broken or interrupted inspiratory sound produced by nervousness, irregular contraction of the muscles of respiration, or irregular expansion of the lung from disease. **B., Mouth,** habitual respiration through the mouth. **B., Puerile,** the breathing normally heard in children, and heard in adults when the respiratory murmur is exaggerated. **B., Suppressed,** entire absence of breath-sounds, as in pleuritic effusion and certain solid conditions of the lung. **B., Thoracic,** respiration in which the thoracic walls are actively moved.

Breech (*brēch*) [ME., *breech*]. The buttocks. **B. Presentation,** presentation of the buttocks of the child at the os uteri during labor.

Bregenin (*breg'-en-in*) [Low Ger., *bregen*, brain], $C_{40}H_{87}NO_5$. A name given by Thudichum to a viscous principle, soluble in and crystallizable from alcohol, by means of which it has been extracted from brain-tissue. It is fusible like a fat, but is miscible with water.

Bregma (*breg'-mah*) [βρέγμα, the sinciput]. The part of the skull corresponding to the anterior fontanel.

Bregmatic (*breg-mat'-ik*) [βρέγμα, the sinciput]. Relating to the bregma.

Brick-dust Deposit (*brik'-dust de-pos'-it*). A reddish sediment in the urine consisting of urates.

Bricklayers' Itch (*brik'-la-erz itch*). Eczema due to irritation of lime-mortar.

Brickmakers' Anemia. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

Bridle (*brī'-dl*) [AS., *bridel*]. A band or filament stretching across the lumen of a passage, or from side to side of an ulcer, scar, abscess, etc. **B. Stricture,** a stricture due to the presence of a delicate band stretched across the lumen of the urethra.

Bright's Disease (*brīts dis-ēz'*) [*Bright*, an English physician]. A term applied to any disease of the kidney associated with albuminuria. **Acute Bright's Disease,** an acute inflammation of the kidney; it may be parenchymatous, interstitial, or diffuse. **Chronic Bright's Disease,** a chronic inflammation

of the kidney, affecting the parenchyma, the connective tissue, or both. Amyloid degeneration is also considered a chronic form of Bright's disease.

Brim (*brim*) [ME., *brim*]. An edge or margin, as the brim of the pelvis.

Briquet's Ataxia. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Brisement (*brēz-mon(g)′*) [Fr.]. A crushing; the forcible breaking up of structures causing ankylosis of a joint.

Bristle-cell [AS., *byrst*, a bristle]. Any one of the ciliated cells at the terminations of the auditory nerve-filaments.

British (*brit′-ish*) [AS., *Bryttisc*, Britons, the original inhabitants of Britain]. Of or pertaining to Great Britain. **B. Gum.** See *Dextrin.*

Broad (*brod*) [AS., *brád*]. Wide, extensive. **B. Ligament.** See *Ligament.* **B. Tapeworm.** See *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Broca's Area. The speech-center in the frontal convolution. **B. Auricular Point,** the center of the external auditory meatus. **B. Convolution,** the third left frontal convolution; the center for voluntary speech. **B. Fissure.** See *Fissures, Table of.*

Brodie's Abscess. See *Diseases, Table of.* **B. Disease.** Same as *Brodie's Knee.* **B. Joint.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **B. Knee.** See *Diseases, Table of.*

Brokaw Ring (*brok′-aw ring*). A ring used in intestinal anastomosis, made of segments of rubber drainage-tubing and threaded with catgut strands.

Bromal (*bro′-mal*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *aldehyd*], $CBr_3.CHO$. Tribromaldehyd, analogous to chloral, and produced by the action of bromin on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor, and sharp, burning taste, boiling at 172°–173°; it has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral. **B. Hydrate,** $CBr_3.CHO + H_2O$, a fluid of oily consistence, having a structure similar to that of chloral hydrate, but more irritating and narcotic than the latter. It is used as an hypnotic and in epilepsy. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). Unof.

Bromamid (*bro′-mam-id*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *amid*]. A bromin compound of the anilin group with the formula, $C_6H_2Br_3NH.HBr$. It contains 75 per cent. of bromin, and is used as an antipyretic in 10 or 15-grain doses (0.65–1.0).

Bromate (*bro′-māt*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench]. A salt of bromic acid.

Bromid (*bro′-mid*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench]. A salt of hydrobromic acid; those of calcium, iron, ammonium, potassium, and sodium are used in medicine. They allay nervous excitement, and are employed as sedatives. **B. of Ethyl.** See *Ethyl bromid,* under *Bromin.*

Bromidrosis (*bro-mid-ro′-sis*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *ἱδρώς*, sweat]. Osmidrosis; an affection of the sweat-glands in which the sweat has an offensive odor.

Bromin, Bromum (*bro′-min*, or *-mum*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench]. Br = 80; quantivalence 1. A reddish-brown liquid, which, at ordinary temperatures, gives off a heavy, suffocating vapor. It is a very active escharotic, and internally a violent poison. It is used as an escharotic and disinfectant. The salts of bromin are cerebrospinal and cardiac depressants, and are employed as sedatives, particularly in epilepsy, eclampsia, spasmodic affections, insomnia, hysteria, migraine, etc. The salts of the alkaline metals are those most commonly used. **Ammonii bromidum,** NH_4Br. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **Calcii bromidum,** $CaBr_2$. Dose gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **Ethyl bromid,** C_2H_5Br, useful in spasmodic coughs. Dose ♏x–fʒj (0.65–4.0). **Ferri bromidi, Syr.,** contains ten per cent. of the salt. Dose fʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **Lithii bromidum,** LiBr. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **Nickel bromidum.** See *Nickel.* **Potassii bromidum,** KBr. Dose gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **Sodii bromidum,** NaBr. Dose gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **Strontii bromidum,** $SrBr_2$. Dose gr. xv–xx (1.0–1.3). **Zinci bromidum,** $ZnBr_2$. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13).

Brominism, Bromism (*bro′-min-izm, bro′-mizm*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench]. Certain peculiar phenomena produced by the prolonged administration of the bromids. The most marked symptoms are headache, coldness of the extremities, feebleness of the heart's action, somnolence, apathy, anesthesia of the soft palate and pharynx, pallor of the skin, and a peculiar eruption of acne which is one of the earliest and most constant symptoms. There is also anorexia and at times loss of sexual power and atrophy of the testes or mammæ.

Bromoform (*bro′-mo-form*) [*βρῶμος*, a stench; *forma*, form], $CHBr_3$. A bromid having a structure like that of chloroform, $CHCl_3$; it is sedative and anesthetic and is used in whooping-cough, and in seasickness, in doses of gtt. ij–v (0.13–0.32). Unof.

Bromum. See *Bromin.*

Bronchial (*brong′-ke-al*) (*βρόγχος*, the windpipe]. Relating to the bronchi. **B. Arteries.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **B. Fluke.** See *Distoma ringeri.* **B. Glands,** the chain of lymphatic glands running beside the bronchi.

Bronchiectasis (*brong-ke-ek′-tas-is*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *ἔκτασις*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the walls of the bronchi. It occurs in chronic bronchitis, in fibroid pneumonia, and tuberculosis of the lung. It may involve a tube uniformly, producing the cylindric form; or it may occur irregularly in sacs

or pockets,—the sacculated form. The characteristic symptom of bronchiectasis is paroxysmal coughing, with the expectoration of large quantities of mucopurulent, often fetid, matter. Cavernous breathing may be heard over the dilated tubes.

Bronchiole (*brong'-ke-ōl*) [dim. of *bronchus*]. One of the smallest subdivisions of the bronchi.

Bronchiolitis (*bron-ke-o-li'-tis*) [*bronchiolus*, a little bronchus; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bronchioles. **B. exudativa**, an inflammation of the bronchioles, with exudation, a condition by some held to be the cause of bronchial asthma.

Bronchitic (*brong-kit'-ik*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with, bronchitis.

Bronchitis (*brong-ki'-tis*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. **B., Acute**, is due to exposure to cold, to the inhalation of irritant vapors, to certain infectious agents, etc. It is characterized by fever, cough, substernal pain, and by dry râles in the early, and moist râles in the later stages. **B., Capillary**, an acute bronchitis of the finer bronchioles; it is generally the result of a downward extension of an acute bronchitis. Children are most frequently affected. Dyspnea, nervous depression, and cyanosis are prominent symptoms. Catarrhal pneumonia is a common complication. **B., Catarrhal**, a form attended with profuse mucopurulent discharges. **B., Chronic**, a form of bronchitis usually occurring in middle or advanced life, characterized by cough and by dry and moist râles. It may be due to repeated attacks of acute bronchitis, to gout, rheumatism, or tuberculosis, or it may be secondary to cardiac and renal disease. **B., Croupous, Fibrinous,** or **Plastic**, a rare variety attended with the expectoration of casts of the bronchial tubes, containing Charcot-Leyden crystals and eosinophile cells, after a paroxysm of dyspnea and violent coughing. **B., Dry**, that unattended by expectoration. **B., Mechanic,** or **Potter's**, a form caused by the inhalation of dust, etc. **B., Potter's.** See *B., Mechanic.* **B., Putrid,** or **Fetid**, a variety of chronic bronchitis characterized by the discharge of a copious, half-liquid, extremely offensive sputum. **B., Summer**, hay-fever.

Bronchocele (*brong'-ko-sēl*, or *-se'-le*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *κήλη*, a tumor]. Really a tumor of a bronchus, but generally signifying goiter.

Bronchocephalitis (*brong-ko-sef-al-i'-tis*). Synonym of *Whooping-cough.*

Broncholith (*brong'-ko-lith*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus or concretion formed in a bronchial tube.

Bronchomycosis (*brong-ko-mi-ko'-sis*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *μῦκης*, a fungus]. The growth or presence of fungi in a bronchial tube.

Bronchopathy (*brong-kop'-a-the*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of a bronchus.

Bronchophony (*brong-koff'-o-ne*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *φωνή*, the voice]. The resonance of the voice within the bronchi as heard on ausculting the chest. It is normally present over the lower cervical spines, in the upper interscapular region, and over the sternal portion of the infraclavicular regions. The most frequent pathologic cause is consolidation of the lung. **B., Whispered**, bronchophony elicited by causing the patient to whisper.

Bronchoplasty (*brong'-ko-plas-te*) [*βρόγχος*, the trachea; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. The closure of a tracheal or bronchial fistula by operation.

Bronchopneumonia (*brong-ko-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *πνεύμων*, the lung]. Lobular pneumonia, a term applied to inflammation of the lungs, which, beginning in the bronchi, finally involves the parenchyma of the lungs. This disease is most frequently encountered in children, but may occur in old age, and may be a simple catarrhal or a tuberculous process.

Bronchorrhagia (*brong-kor-a'-je-ah*) [*βρόγχος*, the bronchus; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrhea (*brong-kor-e'-ah*) [*βρόγχος*, the bronchus; *ῥέειν*, to flow]. A form of bronchitis attended with profuse expectoration.

Bronchotome (*brong'-ko-tōm*) [*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for cutting the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy.

Bronchotomy (*brong-kot'-o-me*) [*βρόγχος*, bronchus; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision into the larynx, trachea, or bronchus.

Bronchotracheal (*brong-ko-tra'-ke-al*) [*βρόγχος*, the bronchus; *τραχεῖα*, the windpipe]. Relating to a bronchus (or to both bronchi) and to the trachea.

Bronchovesicular (*brong-ko-ves-ik'-u-lar*) [*βρόγχος*, the bronchus; *vesicula*, a vesicle]. Both bronchial and vesicular. See *Breath-Sounds, Table of.*

Bronchus (*brong'-kus*) [*βρόγχος*, bronchus]. One of the primary divisions of the trachea.

Bronzed (*bronzd*) [*bronzium*, bronze]. Tanned; of a bronzed color. **B. Skin**, a symptom of Addison's Disease. **B.-skin Disease.** See *Addison's Disease, Diseases, Table of.*

Broom (*broom*). See *Scoparius.*

Broth (*broth*). See *Bouillon.*

Brow (*brow*) [AS., *brú*]. The forehead;

the upper anterior portion of the head. **B.-Ague,** neuralgia of the first division of the fifth cranial nerve, generally due to malaria. **B.-pang.** Synonym of *Hemicrania.* **B. Presentation,** presentation of the fetal brow in labor.

Brown (*brown*) [AS., *brún*]. Having a dark color inclining toward red or yellow. **B. Atrophy,** an atrophy of a tissue associated with a deposit therein of a brown or yellow pigment. **B., Bismarck.** See *Bismarck Brown.* **B. Induration of Lung,** a state of the lung due to long-continued congestion, usually arising from valvular heart disease. It is characterized by an increase in connective tissue and an excess of pigment. **B. Mixture.** Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **B. Ointment,** the unguentum fuscum, N.F.; called also unguentum matris, or "mother's salve." It is composed of "brown plaster" two parts, oil one part, suet one part. **B. Plaster,** the emplastrum fuscum camphoratum, N. F.; called also emplastrum matris camphoratum, or "camphorated mother's plaster;" official in German pharmacy. It is made of red oxid of lead thirty parts, oil of olives sixty parts, yellow wax fifteen parts, camphor one part.

Brownian Movement. An oscillatory movement observed under the microscope in very fine granules, drops, etc., when suspended in a liquid. The movement is not locomotion, and is to be distinguished from that of the self-motility of living microorganisms. Its cause is not definitely known, but it may be due to heat, light, electricity, osmosis, etc.

Brown-Sequard's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.* **B. Paralysis.** See *Diseases, Table of.*

Brucin (*bru'-sin*) [*Brucea*, a genus of shrubs], $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. A poisonous alkaloid found in Strychnos nux vomica and in Strychnos ignatius. It crystallizes in prisms containing $4H_2O$, and melts at 178°. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid. Its action on the animal economy is similar to but much less powerful than that of strychnin.

Bruit (*bru-e'*) [Fr., a noise or report]. An adventitious sound heard on auscultation. **B., Aneurysmal.** The blowing murmur heard over an aneurysm. **B. d'airain,** the ringing note heard through the stethoscope applied to the chest wall when a coin is struck against another pressed against the surface of the chest on the opposite side. It is pathognomonic of a collection of gas in the pleural cavity. **B. de clapôtement,** a splashing sound often heard in cases of well-marked dilatation of the stomach when pressure is made upon the abdominal walls. **B. de cuir neuf,** the creaking sound, like that of new leather, sometimes heard in pericarditis. **B. de diable,** a humming, rushing sound heard in the veins in anemia. **B. de galop,** a cantering rhythm of the heart sounds, in which owing to a reduplication of the second sound, three sounds are heard. It occurs most frequently in mitral stenosis. **B. de pot fêlé,** The cracked-pot sound. **B. de rappel,** a sound resembling the double beat upon a drum. **B. de soufflet,** the bellows-murmur. **B., Placental,** the uterine souffle, a blowing sound heard over the uterus in pregnancy.

Brunner's Glands. See *Glands.*

Brunonian Movement. See *Brownian Movement.* **B. Theory,** Brownism; a doctrine, taught by Dr. J. Brown (1735–88), that both physiologic and pathologic phenomena are due to variations in a natural stimulus, its excess causing sthenic and its deficiency producing asthenic diseases.

Brush (*brush*) [OF., *broce*]. An instrument consisting of a collection of some flexible material fastened to a handle. In medicine, various forms of brush are employed, as the acid brush, of glass threads; the electric brush, an electrode in the form of a brush; the laryngeal brush; the nasal, pharyngeal, and stomach brush. **B.-burn,** the injury produced by violent friction, and the resulting heat; it often resembles a burn or scald.

Bryce's Test. A test to determine if systemic infection has taken place after vaccination. It consists in repeating the inoculation during the evolution of the vaccine disease. If systemic infection has occurred, the second inoculation will mature rapidly, so as to overtake the first.

Bryonia (*bri-o'-ne-ah*) [βρυωνία, bryony]. Bryony. The root of *B. alba* and *B. dioica;* indigenous to Europe. Its properties are due to an intensely bitter glucosid, bryonin, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$, which is a strong irritant when applied to the skin or mucous membrane, often producing vesication. It is used in pleurisy, pleuropneumonia, rheumatic fever, and colds. Dose of the powdered root gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **B., Infusum** (unof.), has a strength of 1 to 16. Dose f℥ ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **B., Tinct.,** a 10 per cent. solution of the root in alcohol. Dose f℥ j–ij (4.0–8.0).

Bryonin (*bri'-o-nin*) [βρυωνία, bryony]. See *Bryonia.*

Bryony (*bri'-o-ne*). See *Bryonia.*

Bubo (*bu'-bo*) [βουβών, the groin]. Inflammation and swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly of the groin, and usually following chancroid, gonorrhea, or syphilitic infection. **B., Indolent,** one which has no tendency to break down; a syphilitic bubo. **B., Parotid.** See *Parotitis.* **B., Pestilential,** that associated with the plague. **B., Primary,** a slight adenitis of the groin due to

mechanic irritation or other cause; formerly supposed to be due to syphilis without a chancre having preceded. **B., Sympathetic,** one caused by irritation, friction, injury, etc., and not arising from an infectious disease. **B., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis. **B., Venereal,** that due to venereal disease.

Bubon d'emblée [Fr.]. See *Bubo, Primary.*

Bubonic (*bu-bon′-ik*) [βουβών, the groin]. Relating to a bubo. **B. Plague.** Synonym of the *Plague.*

Bubonocele (*bu-bon′-o-sēl*) [βουβών, the groin; κήλη, tumor]. Inguinal hernia when the gut does not extend beyond the inguinal canal.

Buccal (*buk′-al*) [*bucca*, the cheek]. Pertaining to the cheek.

Buccinator (*buk′-sin-a-tor*) [L., a trumpeter]. The thin, flat muscle of the cheek.

Buccula (*buk′-u-lah*) [L., dim. of *bucca*, the cheek]. The fleshy fold seen beneath the chin, and forming what is called a double chin.

Buchu (*bu′-ku*) [native African]. The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, yielding a volatile oil, to which its properties are probably due, and a bitter extractive, barosmin. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). It causes a sensation of glowing warmth over the body, stimulates the appetite, and increases the circulation. It is useful in cystitis and other affections of the genitourinary mucous membrane. Dose of the leaves, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **B., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **B., Infusum** (unof.), 1–16. Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **B., Infusum** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–iv (32.0–128.0). **B., Tinctura** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0).

Buck's Fascia. The superficial perineal fascia.

Buckbean (*buk′-bēn*). Bog-bean. The rhizome of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, tonic, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue. It has been recommended as a vermifuge, and has been used in functional amenorrhea. Dose of fld. ext., ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Unof.

Buckeye Bark (*buk′-i bark*). The bark of *Æsculus glabra*, astringent and tonic, used in rectal irritation, prolapsus, and various uterine derangements. Dose of fld. ext. gtt. iij–v (0.2–0.32). Unof.

Buckthorn (*buk′-thorn*). See *Frangula.* **B., California.** See *Cascara sagrada.*

Budding (*bud′-ing*) [ME., *budden*]. In biology, a form of reproduction or cell-division, occurring among the polyps and infusorians, in which a bud is given off by the parent and comes to resemble the latter. The process is also called gemmation.

Buffy Coat (*buf′-e kōt*). A grayish or buff-colored crust or layer sometimes seen upon a blood-clot, after phlebotomy, and once looked upon as a sign of inflammation. It is caused by the partial subsidence of the red blood-corpuscles.

Buhl's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Bulb (*bulb*) [βολβός, a bulb]. 1. An oval or circular expansion of a cylinder or tube. 2. The medulla oblongata. **B. of a Hair,** the swelling at the root of a hair. **B., Olfactory,** one of the two bulbs of the olfactory nerve situated on either side of the longitudinal fissure upon the under surface of each anterior lobe of the cerebrum. **B. of Urethra,** the posterior expanded part of the corpus spongiosum penis. **B. of the Vagina,** a small body of erectile tissue on each side of the vestibule of the vagina, homologous to the bulb of the urethra of the male. **B. of Vena Jugularis,** the dilatation at the termination of the external jugular vein.

Bulbar (*bul′-bar*) [βολβός, a bulb]. Bulbous. Pertaining to the medulla. **B. Disease,** or **Paralysis,** a term applied to the progressive and symmetric paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, tongue, pharynx, and sometimes those of the larynx. This paralysis is due to a disease of the motor nuclei in the medulla oblongata; an acute and a chronic form are met with. The acute form is due to hemorrhage or softening; the chronic to degeneration. The disease is also called labio glossolaryngeal paralysis. There is also a pseudobulbar paralysis, due to symmetric lesions of the motor cerebral cortex.

Bulbi vestibuli (*bul′-bi ves-tib′-u-li*) [L.]. A name sometimes given to the glands of Bartholin.

Bulbocavernosus (*bul-bo-kav-ern-o′-sus*) [βολβός, a bulb; *caverna*, a cavern]. The accelerator urinæ muscle, corresponding to the sphincter vaginæ of the female.

Bulbourethral (*bul-bo-u-re′-thral*) [βολβός, a bulb; οὐρήθρα, the urethra]. Relating to the bulb of the urethra.

Bulbous [βολβός, a bulb]. Terminating in a bulb. **B. Urethra.** See *Urethra.*

Bulesis (*bu-le′-sis*) [βούλησις, the will]. The will, or an act of the will.

Bulimia (*bu-lim′-e-ah*) [βοῦ, increase; λιμός, hunger]. Excessive, morbid hunger; it sometimes occurs in idiots and insane persons, and it is also a symptom of diabetes mellitus and of certain cerebral lesions.

Bulimic (*bu-lim′-ik*) [βοῦ, increase; λιμός, hunger]. Pertaining to or affected with bulimia.

Bulla (*bull′-ah*) [*bulla*, a bubble]. A bleb or blister, consisting of a portion of the epidermis detached from the skin by the infiltration beneath it of watery fluid, the result of a liquefaction-necrosis. **B. ethmoid-**

alis, a rounded projection into the middle meatus of the nose, due to an enlarged ethmoid cell. **B. ossea**, the inflated or dilated part of the bony external meatus of the ear.

Bullet Forceps. A forceps for extracting bullets.

Bullous (*bull'-us*) [*bulla*, a blister]. Marked by bullæ; of the nature of a bulla.

Bundle (*bun'-dl*) [AS., *bindan*, to bind]. In biology, a fascicular grouping of elementary tissues, as nerve-fibers or muscle-fibers.

Bunion (*bun'-yun*) [origin uncertain]. A swelling of a bursa of the foot, especially of the great toe.

Bunsen Burner. See *Burner*. **B. Cell.** See *Batteries, Table of*.

Buphthalmia (*boof-thal'-me-ah*), or **Buphthalmos** (*boof-thal'-mos*) [βοῦς, ox; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. See *Keratoglobus*.

Burdach, Column of. The posteroexternal column of the spinal cord.

Burdock (*ber'-dok*). See *Lappa*.

Buret, or **Burette** (*bu-ret'*) [Fr.]. A graduated tube designed for measuring small quantities of a reagent. It is usually held vertically in a stand and is provided with a stopcock.

Burgundy Pitch. See *Pix*.

Burn [ME., *bernen*, to burn]. 1. To become inflamed. 2. To be charred or scorched. 3. To have the sensation of heat. 4. An injury caused by fire or dry heat. 5. A disease in vegetables. 6. In chemistry, to oxygenize. 7. In surgery, to cauterize.

Burner [ME., *bernen*, to burn]. A common name for a lamp or heating apparatus used in laboratories for chemic and pharmaceutic purposes. **B., Argand**, uses gas or oil, and contains an inner tube for supplying the flame with air. **B., Bunsen**, a form in which, before ignition, the gas is mixed with a sufficient quantity of air to produce complete oxidation.

Burns, Ligament of. The falciform process of the fascia lata.

Burrowing (*bur'-o-ing*) [ME., *borwgh*, a lurking-place]. The term given to the passage of pus through the tissues, after the formation of an abscess.

Bursa (*bur'-sah*) [*bursa*, a purse]. A small sac interposed between parts that move upon one another. **B. Pharnygea**, a blind pouch projecting upward from the pharynx toward the occipital bone. **B., Popliteal**, a bursa situated in the popliteal space between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius, where they rub against each other. **B., Prepatellar**, a bursa situated over the patella and the upper part of the patellar ligament. **B., Synovial**, found between tendons and bony surfaces.

Bursitis (*bur-si'-tis*) [*bursa*, a purse; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bursa.

Butter of Cacao. See *Theobroma*.

Butterin (*but'-er-in*) [*butyrum*, butter]. An artificial substitute for butter, made principally of beef-fat.

Buttocks (*but'-uks*) [dim. of *butt*, an end]. The nates. The fleshy part of the body posterior to the hip-joints, formed by the masses of the glutei muscles.

Button (*but'-un*) [ME., *boton*]. See *Furunculus orientalis*. **B., Amboyna.** See *Frambesia*. **B., Belly**, the navel. **B., Biskra.** See *Furunculus orientalis*. **B.-bush**, the bark of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a tonic, febrifuge, and diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof. **B., Corrigan's**, a steel button-shaped cautery-iron, introduced by Sir J. C. Corrigan (1802–80). **B.-hole Mitral**, an advanced degree of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart. **B.-makers' Chorea.** See *Chorea*. **B., Murphy**, a device used in gastroenterostomy or intestinal anastomosis. **B.-snakeroot**, the root of *Liatris spicata*, and of *Eryngium yuccæfolium*; a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Dose of fld. ext. f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Butyl (*bu'-til*) [*butyrum*, butter], C_4H_9. A hydrocarbon alcohol radicle. **B. Chloral.** See *Chloral butylicum*. **B.-chloral Hydrate.** See *Chloral butylicum*.

Butylamin (*bu-til'-am-in*) [*butyrum*, butter; *amin*], $C_4H_9NH_2$. A substance contained in cod-liver oil, possessing diuretic and diaphoretic properties.

Butylene (*bu'-til-ēn*) [*butyrum*, butter], C_4H_8. A hydrocarbon belonging to the olefin series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

Butyrin (*bu'-tir-in*) [*butyrum*, butter], $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$. A constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerids. It is a neutral, yellowish, liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

Butyroid (*bu'-tir-oid*) [*butyrum*, butter]. Buttery; having the consistence of butter.

C

C. 1. The chemic symbol of *Carbon*. 2. The abbreviation of *Centigrade*.

Caballine Aloes (*kab′-al-in al′-ōs*). An inferior quality of aloes, known also as fetid, or horse aloes.

Cabbage (*kab′-āj*). See *Brassica*. **C. Rose.** See *Rosa centifolia*. **C., Skunk,** a fetid plant of N. America, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. Its tincture and fluid extract are prescribed as antispasmodic and antasthmatic.

Cacao (*kak-a′-o*). See *Theobroma*. **C. Butter,** oleum theobromæ, is obtained from seeds or nibs of *Theobroma cacao*. It is a pure white fat, with a pleasant odor and taste; it fuses at 86° F. (30° C.); its specific gravity is from .945 to .952. It is used in cosmetics and for pharmaceutic preparations. See also *Theobroma*.

Cachectic (*kak-ek′-tic*) [κακός, bad; ἕξις, a habit]. Characterized by cachexia.

Cachet (*kash-a′*) [Fr.]. A pharmaceutic preparation consisting of two concave pieces of wafer, varying in size from ¾ to 1⅛ inches in diameter, round or oblong in shape, in one of which the powder to be administered is placed, and the other, having previously been moistened, is then laid over the powder and the two margins are pressed together, when they adhere and completely enclose the powder.

Cachexia (*kak-eks′-e-ah*) [κακός, bad; ἕξις, a habit]. A depraved condition of general nutrition, due to some serious disease, as syphilis, tuberculosis, carcinoma, etc. **C., Lymphatic.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's Disease*. **C., Pachydermic.** See *Myxedema*. **C. strumipriva,** the condition allied to, if not identical with, myxedema, following the extirpation of the thyroid gland. **C. thyreopriva.** See *Myxedema*. **C. virginum.** See *Chlorosis*.

Cacodyl (*kak′-o-dil*). See *Kakodyl*.

Cacoplastic (*kak-o-plas′-tik*) [κακός, bad; πλαστός, formed]. Characterized by a low degree of organization.

Cacosmia, or **Kakosmia** (*kak-oz′-me-ah*) [κακός, foul; ὀσμή, smell]. A disgusting smell.

Cacotrophy (*kak-ot′-ro-fe*) [κακός, bad; τρέφειν, to nourish]. Disordered or defective nutrition.

Cactina (*kak-ti′-nah*) [κάκτος, a prickly plant]. A proprietary preparation said to be a proximate principle derived from night-blooming cereus (*Cereus grandiflora* and *C. mexicana*). It is a cardiac stimulant, recommended as a substitute for digitalis. Unof.

Cactus Grandiflorus, *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Night-blooming Cereus*. The preparations of cactus are stimulant to the spinal cord, the vasomotor center, and the cardiac ganglia. They have been used as substitutes for digitalis. **C. G., Tinct.** Dose ♏xv–xx (1.0–1.3). **C. G., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏v–x (0.32–0.65).

Cacumen (*kak-u′-men*) [L.: *pl.*, *Cacumina*]. 1. The top, as of a plant. 2. The culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

Cadaver (*kad-av′-er*) [*cadere*, to fall]. The dead body, especially that of a human being.

Cadaveric (*kad-av′-er-ik*) [*cadere*, to fall]. Pertaining to the cadaver. **C. Alkaloids,** ptomains. **C. Ecchymoses, C. Lividity,** certain postmortem stains, closely resembling in their general appearance the effects of bruises or contusions. They occur on the lowest and most dependent parts of the body. **C. Spasm,** the early, at times instantaneous, appearance of rigor mortis, seen after death from certain causes. It is also called instantaneous rigor and tetanic rigidity.

Cadaverin (*kad-av′-er-in*) [*cadere*, to fall], $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain, occurring very frequently in decomposing animal tissues. It is obtained from human hearts, lungs, livers, etc., after three days' decomposition at ordinary temperature,—also from horseflesh, from putrid mussel, from herring, and haddock. It is a constant product of the growth of the comma-bacillus. It is a thick, clear, syrupy liquid, having an exceedingly unpleasant odor.

Cade (*kād*) [a Languedoc name]. See *Juniperus*. **C., Oil of** (*oleum cadinum*), a tarry oil from the wood of *Juniperus communis*; it is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Cadmium (*kad′-me-um*) [καδμία, calamin]. Cd = 112; quantivalence II. Sp. gr. 8.60–8.69. A bluish-white metal resembling zinc in its general properties. In its physiologic action it is escharotic and astringent; internally, in large doses, it produces emesis and violent gastritis. **C. iodidum,** CdI_2, used as an ointment, 1 to 8 of lard. **C. sulphas,** $CdSO_4.4H_2O$, an astringent in gonorrhea and in corneal opacities; used in a lotion in strength of gr. ½ or 4 to ℥j of water, or as an ointment 1 to 40 of fresh lard.

Cæcal (*se′-kal*). See *Cecal*.

Cæcitis (*se-si′-tis*). See *Cecitis*.

Cæcum (*se′-kum*). See *Cecum*.

Cæsarean Operation (*se-sar′-e-an*). See *Cesarean*.

Cæsium (*se′-se-um*). See *Cesium*.

Caffea (*kaf′-e-ah*) [L.]. The seeds of *C.*

arabica. The dried and roasted seeds are almost universally used in infusion as a beverage, forming a cerebral stimulant and stomachic tonic. They are valuable in promoting digestion and allaying hunger and fatigue. The properties are due to an alkaloid, **Caffein**, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2O$, identical with *Thein*. See *Tea* and *Caffein*. Dose of the alkaloid gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. citrate.** Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. valerianas**, for nervous vomiting in hysteria. Dose gr. j–iv (0.065–0.26). **Ext. Caffeæ Viridis Fld.**, is intended as a substitute for the Fluid Extract of Guarana. Unof. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0). See *Guarana*. **Injectio Caf. hypodermatica**, one grain of caffein in three minims. Dose ♏j–vj (0.065–0 39).

Caffeic Acid (*kaf-e'-ik*), $C_9H_8O_4$. A crystalline acid substance found in coffee.

Caffein (*kaf'-e-in*) [*caffea*, coffee], $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$. An alkaloid found in the leaves and beans of the coffee-tree, in tea, in Paraguay tea, and in guarana, the roasted pulp of the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*. It occurs in long, silky needles, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, with a feebly bitter taste. It is a cerebrospinal, circulatory, and renal stimulant. See *Caffea*. **C. citrate.** Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **Sodium and Caffein benzoate**, and **Sodium and Caffein salicylate** are used hypodermically. Dose gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

Caffeinism (*kaf-e'-in-izm*) [*caffea*, coffee]. Chronic coffee-poisoning; a train of morbid symptoms due to excess in the use of coffee.

Caisson Disease (*ka'-son diz-ēz*). Diver's disease or tunnel disease, a morbid condition due to increased atmospheric pressure, sometimes occurring in divers, caisson-workers, etc. Paraplegia, hemiplegia, anesthesia, or apoplectic attacks are common, coming on only after return to the normal atmosphere. The nature of the lesion is obscure.

Cajeput Oil (*kaj'-e-put oil*) [Malay, "white wood;" *oleum*, oil]. A volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Leukadendron cajuputi*. It resembles oil of turpentine. It is used in flatulent colic, hysteria, cutaneous disorders, and toothache. Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C., Spiritus** (B.P.), contains 2 per cent. of the oil. Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Cajuputol (*kaj u-pu'-tol*) [Malay, *Cajuputi*, "white wood"]. The more limpid part of oil of cajuput; it is found also in some other fragrant volatile oils.

Calabar Bean (*kal'-ab-ar bēn*). See *Physostigma*.

Calabarin (*kal-ab'-ar-in*) [*Calabar*]. An alkaloid from Calabar bean.

Calamin (*kal'-am-in*) [*calamina*, a corruption of *cadmia*]. Native zinc carbonate. Calamina præparata, the prepared calamin, washed and pulverized, is used mainly as an external exsiccant and astringent. Unguentum calaminæ, Turner's cerate. Unof.

Calamus (*kal'-am-us*) [L., a reed]. Sweet flag. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. It contains a volatile oil and acorin, a bitter nitrogenous principle. The root is an aromatic, stomachic tonic, and a common ingredient of many popular "bitters." **C., Draco**, a species of rattan-palm that affords a part of the so-called Dragon's Blood of commerce. **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0). **C. scriptorius** (a writing pen or reed). The groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle, at the end of which is the ventricle of Arantius.

Calcaneum (*kal-ka'-ne-um*) [L., the heel]. The os calcis, or heel-bone.

Calcareous (*kal-ka'-re-us*) [*calx*, limestone]. Pertaining to or having the nature of limestone. **C. Infiltration**. See *Infiltration*.

Calcarine (*kal'-kar-en*) [*calcar*, a spur]. Spur-shaped; relating to the hippocampus minor. **C. Fissure.** See *Fissure*.

Calcic (*kal'-sik*) [*calx*, lime]. Of or pertaining to lime.

Calcicosis (*kal-sik-o'-sis*) [*calx*, lime]. Marble-cutter's phthisis; a chronic inflammation of the lung due to the inhalation of marble-dust.

Calcification (*kal-sif-ik-a'-shun*) [*calx*, lime; *fiere*, to become]. The deposit of calcareous matter within the tissues of the body. **C., Metastatic**, that resulting from an excess of lime-salts in the blood, as occurs in the rapid breaking down of bones from osteomalacia.

Calcine (*kal'-sin* or *kal-sīn'*) [*calcinare*, to calcine]. To separate the inorganic elements of a substance by subjecting it to an intense heat.

Calcium (*kal'-se-um*) [*calx*, lime]. Ca = 40; quantivalence II. A brilliant, silver-white metal, the basis of limestone, characterized by strong affinity for oxygen, and isolated with great difficulty. It is best known in the form of *calcium oxid*, quicklime; *C. hydrate*, slaked lime; and *C. carbonate*, limestone or chalk. **C. benzoas**, $Ca(C_7H_5O_2)_2$, used in nephritis and albuminuria of pregnancy. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **C. bromidum**, used as a sedative. Dose gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). **C. chloridum**, $CaCl_2$, soluble in water; used internally to increase the coagulability of the blood. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **C. chlorid., Liq.**, (B.P.). Dose ♏xv–l (1.0–3.2). **Calcis, Liquor**, lime-water, contains about 1 ½ parts of lime in 1000 of water. Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **Calcis, Liq., Saccharatus** (B. P.). Dose ♏xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0). **Calcis, Syr.**, saccharated syrup of lime, contains 5 per cent. lime, 30 per cent. sugar, 65 per cent. water. It is the antidote

to poisoning by phenol or oxalic acid. Dose ʒ ss–ij (2.0–8.0). **Calx**, CaO, calcium oxid, quicklime.

Calculous (*kal′-ku-lus*) [*calculus*, a stone]. Of the nature of a calculus.

Calculus (*kal′-ku-lus*) [dim. of *calx*, chalk]. A calcareous or stone-like concretion found in the body, particularly in cavities. **C., Arthritic,** a gouty concretion. **C., Biliary,** a gall-stone. **C., Bronchial,** a concretion in an air-passage. **C., Cutaneous.** See *Milium*. **C., Dental,** tartar on the teeth or gums. **C., Fusible,** a urinary calculus composed of phosphates of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. **C., Lacteal,** or **Mammary,** a calcareous nodule sometimes obstructing the lactiferous ducts. **C., Mulberry,** the oxalate-of-lime variety, resembling a mulberry in shape and color. **C., Nasal,** one found in the nasal cavities. **C., Prostatic,** one in the prostate gland. **C., Renal,** a calculus found in the kidney. **C., Salivary,** one formed in the ducts of the salivary glands. **C., Uterine,** an intrauterine concretion; a womb-stone; formed mainly by calcareous degeneration of a tumor. **C., Vesical,** a calculus found in the urinary bladder.

Calendula (*kal-en′-du-lah*) [*calendæ*, the first day of the month]. Marigold. The flowering plant known as the garden-marigold. *C. officinalis*. **C., Tinct.,** contains 20 per cent. of the leaves and stems. It is used as a local application to wounds, bruises, and ulcers, and has been vaunted as a cure for carcinoma.

Calendulin (*kal-en′-du-lin*) [*calendæ*, the first day of the month]. An amorphous principle obtainable from calendula.

Calenture (*kal′-en-tūr*) [Sp., *calentura*, heat; L., *calere*, to be hot]. 1. A tropical remittent fever with delirium; formerly, a supposed fever of this kind that attacked mariners, leading them to leap into the sea. 2. Sunstroke.

Calf (*kalf*) [Icel., *kálfi*]. The thick, fleshy part of the back of the leg, formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

California Buckthorn. See *Cascara sagrada*.

Calipers (*kal′-ip-erz*) [corruption of *caliber*]. Compasses with curved legs.

Calisaya (*kal-is-a′-yah*) [South America]. Cinchona bark, especially that of *Cinchona calisaya*. See *Cinchona*.

Calisthenics, or **Callisthenics** (*kal-is-then′-iks*), [καλός, beautiful; σθένος, strength]. The practice of various rhythmic movements of the body, intended to develop the muscles and produce gracefulness of carriage; light gymnastics, especially designed for the use of girls and young women.

Calix (*ka′-lix*) [L.]. A cup; especially one of the cup-like divisions of the pelvis of the kidney into which the pyramids project.

Callosal (*kal-o′-sal*) [*callosus*, hard]. Pertaining to the corpus callosum.

Callositas (*kal-os′-it-as*). See *Callosity*.

Callosity (*cal-os′-it-e*) [*callus*, hardness]. Callositas, Tylosis, Tyloma, Keratoma. A hard, thickened patch on the skin produced by excessive accumulation of the horny layers.

Callosomarginal (*kal-o-so-mar′-jin-al*) [*callosus*, hard; *margo*, margin]. Relating to the callosal and marginal gyri of the brain.

Callosum (*kal-o′-sum*). Same as *Corpus callosum*.

Callous (*kal′-us*) [*callosus*, hard]. Hard; tough, like callus.

Callus (*kal′-us*) [L.]. 1. A callosity; hardened and thickened skin. 2. The new growth of incomplete osseous tissue that surrounds the ends of a fractured bone during the process of repair. **C., Permanent,** the permanent bond of bony union after reabsorption of the **C. Provisional,** or cartilage-like, plastic material first thrown out. **C. of Skin,** induration and thickening of the skin.

Calmative (*kah′-ma-tiv*) [F., *calme*, still]. Calming; sedative.

Calomel (*kal′-o-mel*) [καλός, fair; μέλος, black]. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Calor (*ka′-lor*) [L.]. 1. Heat. 2. Moderate fever-heat; less than *fervor* and *ardor*. **C. animalis,** animal heat. **C. febrilis,** fever-heat. **C. fervens,** boiling heat. **C. innatus,** natural or normal heat. **C. internus,** inward fever; fever not appreciable on the surface of the body. **C. mordax, C. mordicans,** biting or pungent heat. **C. nativus,** native or animal heat; blood-heat; normal heat.

Calorie (*kal′-or-e*) [Fr.]. See *Calory*.

Calorifacient (*kal-or-if-a′-she-ent*) [*calor*, heat; *facere*, to make]. Heat-producing (applied to certain foods).

Calorimeter (*kal-or-im′-et-er*) [*calor*, heat; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the amount of heat that bodies produce or absorb.

Calorimetry (*kal-or-im′-et-re*) [*calor*, heat; μέτρον, a measure]. The estimation of the heat-units by the calorimeter.

Calory (*kal′-or-e*) [Fr., *Calorie*]. A heat-unit; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Centigrade.

Calumba (*kal-um′-bah*) [native Mozambique, *kalumb*]. Columbo. The root of *C. jateorrhiza*, native to South Africa and parts of the E. Indies. It is an excellent example of a simple bitter, and contains a bitter principle, calumbin, $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$, of which the dose is gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). It is not astringent, and may be prescribed with salts of iron. It is use-

ful in atonic dyspepsia, and as a mild, appetizing tonic in convalescence. **C., Ext.** (B. P.). Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **C., Ext. Fld.** Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C., Infus.** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Tinct.**, contains ten per cent. of C. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Calvaria, Calvarium (*kal-va′-re-ah, kal-va′-re-um*) [*calva*, the scalp]. The upper part of the skull.

Calvities (*kal-vish′-e-ēz*) [*calvus*, bald]. Baldness.

Calx (*kalks*) [L.]. 1. The heel. 2. The oxid of calcium, CaO. See *Calcium*. **C. chlorata** (U. S. P.), **C. chlorinata** (B. P.), chlorinated lime. **C. sulphurata** (U. S. P., B. P.), consists largely of calcium sulphid; used externally and internally in skin diseases. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006).

Cambodia, Cambogia (*kam-bo′-je-ah*) [*Camboja*, or *Cambodia*, in Siam]. Gamboge. A resinous gum from *Carcinia hanburii*, a tree native to Southern Asia. Its properties are due to gambogic acid. It is a drastic, hydragogue cathartic, decidedly diuretic. **C., Pil. Comp.** (B. P.), contains gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, hard soap, compound powder of cinnamon, and syrup. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). It is also officially a constituent of **Pil. Cathartic. Comp.** See *Colocynth*. Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Camera (*kam′-er-ah*) [καμάρα, an arched roof or chamber]. A box or chamber. In optics, the chamber or dark-box of the apparatus used for photography. **C. lucida**, an optic device for superimposing or combining two fields of view in one eye, invented by the chemist, Wollaston.

Camisole (*kam-is-ōl′*) [Fr.]. The straight-jacket, formerly used for the restraint of violently insane persons.

Camomile, or Chamomile (*kam′-o-mīl*). See *Anthemis* and *Matricaria*.

Camp Fever. Synonym of *Typhus Fever*.

Camphenes (*kam′-fēnz*) [*camphor*]. The volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, isomeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes exist ready-formed in plants, as oil of cloves, etc. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Campho-phenique (*kam-fo-fen-ēk′*) [Fr.]. A proprietary preparation combining camphor and phenol; it is recommended as an antiseptic and local stimulant. Unof.

Camphor (*kam′-for*) [*camphora*, camphor], $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A solid, volatile oil obtained from *Cinnamomum camphora*, a tree indigenous to Eastern Asia. It yields camphoric and camphonic acids, also C. Cymol when exposed to a high heat in close vessels. It is antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Applied locally, it is rubefacient. It is used in cholera, vomiting, the typhoid state, headache, diarrhea with pain, etc., cardiac depression, and affections requiring an antispasmodic. **C., Aqua**, consists of camphor 8, alcohol 5, distilled water sufficient to make 1000 parts. Dose f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0). **C. Ball**, an English preparation used as an application to chapped skin. Its composition is spermaceti 4, white wax 12, oil of almonds 5; melt in a water bath, and add flowers of camphor 4. Dissolve and when nearly cold pour into boxes or mould in gallipots. **C., Borneo.** See *Borneol*. **C., Carbolated**, a mixture of 2½ parts of camphor with one each of phenol and alcohol; it is a good antiseptic dressing for wounds. **C., Ceratum**, consists of camphor liniment 3, olive oil 12, simple cerate 85. It is used for itching skin-affections. **C., Chloral**, a fluid prepared by mixing equal parts of camphor and chloral. It is an excellent solvent for many alkaloids, and is used externally as a sedative application. **C.-ice**, the *ceratum camphoræ compositum*, N. F. **C., Linimentum**, has camphor 20, cottonseed oil 80 parts. **C., Liniment. Comp.** (B. P.), contains camphor and oil of lavender dissolved in rectified spirit, and strong solution of ammonia added. **C., Monobromated**, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, camphor in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by an atom of bromin. It resembles the bromids in therapeutic action. Dose gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). **C. salicylate**, prepared by heating together 14 parts of camphor with 11 of salicylic acid. It is used as an ointment. **C., Spt.**, contains camphor 10, alcohol 70, water 20 parts. Dose ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **C., Tinct., Comp.** (B. P.), contains opium, benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and proof spirit. Dose ♏xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0). **C., Tinct., Rubini's.** Unof. A saturated solution of camphor in alcohol. Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Camphorated (*cam′-for-a-ted*) [*camphora*, camphor]. Containing camphor.

Camphoric Acid (*kam-for′-ik*). See *Acid*.

Campimeter (*kam-pim′-et-er*). See *Perimeter*.

Canada (*kan′-a dah*) [Sp.]. A British possession in North America. **C. Balsam**, the oleoresin of *Abies balsamea* used as a mounting medium in microscopy. **C. Hemp.** See *Apocynum*.

Canadol (*kan′-ad-ol*). A transparent volatile liquid resembling benzene in smell. It is a local anesthetic used in minor surgical operations. Unof.

Canal, or Canalis (*kan-al′*, or *kan-a′-lis*) [*cannalis*]. A tubular channel or passage. **C., Abdominal.** See *C., Inguinal*. **C., Alcock's**, a strong sheath of the obturator layer of the pelvic fascia containing the in-

ternal pudic artery. **C., Alimentary,** the whole digestive tube from the mouth to the anus. **C., Alisphenoid,** in comparative anatomy, a canal in the alisphenoid bone, opening anteriorly into the foramen rotundum, and transmitting the external carotid artery. **C., Alveolar, Anterior,** one located in the superior maxilla; it transmits the anterior superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolar, Inferior,** the inferior dental canal. **C., Alveolar, Median,** one located in the superior maxilla and transmitting the middle superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolar, Posterior,** one situated in the superior maxilla; it transmits the posterior superior dental nerve. **C., Alveolodental.** See *C., Dental.* **C., Arachnoid,** a space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain; it transmits the venæ magnæ Galeni. **C. of Arantius,** the ductus venosus. **C., Archinephric,** the duct of the archinephron or primitive kidney. **C., Arterial.** See *Ductus arteriosus.* **C., Atrial,** the cavity of the atrium. **C., Auditory, External,** that from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. **C., Auditory, Internal,** that beginning on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and extending outward and backward for a distance of about four lines; it transmits the auditory and facial nerves, and the auditory artery. **C., Auricular.** 1. See *C., Auditory, External.* 2. The constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of the fetal heart. **C., Avant,** the anterior portion of the male urethra. **C., Bartholin's,** the duct of Bartholin's gland. **C., Bernard's,** a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called Santorini's canal. **C., Bichat's.** See *C., Arachnoid.* **C., Biliary.** See *C., Hepatic.* **C., Blastoporic.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C. of Bone,** a canaliculus of bone. **C., Braun's.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C., Braune's,** the continuous passage formed by the uterine cavity and the vagina during labor, after full dilatation of the os uteri. **C., Breschet's.** See *C. of the Diploe.* **C., Bullular.** See *C. of Petit.* **C., Caroticotympanic,** two or three short canals extending from the carotid canal to the tympanum; they transmit branches of the carotid plexus. **C., Carotid,** one in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it transmits the internal carotid artery. **C. of Cartilage,** the canals in ossifying cartilage, during its vascularization intended to receive prolongations of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the center of ossification. **C., Central (of the modiolus),** a canal running from the base to the apex of the cochlea. **C., Central (of spinal cord),** the small canal that extends through the center of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle. It represents the embryonic ectodermal canal. **C., Cerebrospinal.** 1. The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. 2. The primitive continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities. **C., Cervical.** See *C. of Cervix Uteri.* **C., Cervicouterine.** See *C., Uterine.* **C. of Cervix Uteri,** that portion of the uterine canal that extends between the internal and external os. **C. of Chorda Tympani,** a small canal in the temporal bone, between its squamous and petrous portions, parallel with the Glaserian fissure; it transmits the chorda tympani nerve. **C., Ciliary.** See *C. of Fontana.* **C. of Cloquet.** See *C., Hyaloid.* **C., Cochlear,** the spiral and snail-like cavity of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum. **C., Connecting,** the arched or coiled portion of a uriniferous tubule, joining with a collecting tubule. **C. of Corti,** the triangular canal formed by the pillars of Corti, the base of which corresponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis. **C. of Cotunnius.** See *Aqueduct of Cotunnius.* **C., Craniovertebral.** See *C., Cerebrospinal,* and *C., Neural.* **C., Crural.** See *C., Femoral.* **C. of Cuvier,** the ductus venosus. **C., Cystic,** the cystic duct. **C., Deferent,** the vas deferens. **C., Demicircular.** See *C., Semicircular.* **C., Dental, Anterior,** one extending into the facial portion of the superior maxilla; it transmits the anterior dental vessels and nerves. **C., Dental, Inferior,** the dental canal of the inferior maxilla; it transmits the inferior dental nerve and vessels. **C., Dental, Posterior,** two canals in the superior maxilla. They transmit the superior posterior dental vessels and nerves. **C., Dentinal,** the minute canals in dentine, extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp-cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. **C., Digestive.** See *C., Alimentary.* **C. of Diploe,** canals in the diploe of the cranium transmitting Breschet's veins. **C., Ejaculatory.** See *Duct, Ejaculatory.* **C. of Epididymis,** a convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, forming the epididymis and continuous with the vas deferens. **C., Ethmoidal, Anterior,** one between the ethmoid and frontal bones; it transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and the an-

terior ethmoidal vessels. **C., Ethmoidal, Posterior.** See *C., Orbital, Posterior, Internal.* **C., Eustachian,** one in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the Eustachian tube. **C., Facial,** the aqueduct of Fallopius; it transmits the facial nerve. **C., Fallopian.** See *C. Facial.* **C., Femoral.** 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels behind Poupart's ligament. 2. See *C., Hunter's.* **C. of Ferrein,** a triangular channel, supposed to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrymalia during sleep. **C. of Fontana,** a series of small spaces formed by the interlacing of the connective-tissue fibers of the framework of the peripheral processes of the iris, situated in the angle of the anterior chamber, and serving as a medium for the transudation of the aqueous humor from the posterior to the anterior chamber of the eye. They are also called *C. of Hovius, C., Ciliary,* and *Fontana's Spaces.* **C., Galactophorous,** the lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland. **C. of Gärtner,** in the female, the remains of the main portion of the Wolffian duct of the embryo; it is a tube extending transversely along the broad ligament, and is the homologue of the vas deferens. **C., Genital,** in comparative anatomy, any canal designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova. **C. of Guidi.** See *C., Vidian.* **C. of Havers.** See *C., Haversian.* **C., Haversian,** canals in the compact substance of bone forming a wide-meshed network, and establishing communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{500}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum; they transmit blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. **C., Hemal,** the ventral of the two canals of which, according to R. Owen, the vertebrate animal is composed. It contains the heart and the other viscera, while the neural canal encloses the central nervous system. **C. of Henle,** a portion of the uriniferous tubules. **C., Hepatic.** 1. The excretory duct of the liver. 2. The radicles of the hepatic duct. **C., Hernial,** one transmitting a hernia. **C., of Hovius.** See *C. of Fontana.* **C. of Huguier.** See *C. of the Chorda Tympani.* **C., Hunter's,** a triangular canal formed in the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh; it transmits the femoral artery and vein and internal saphenous nerve. **C. of Huschke,** one formed by the junction of the tubercles of the annulus tympanicus. This is generally obliterated after the fifth year, but may persist through life. **C., Hyaloid,** a canal running anteroposteriorly through the vitreous body, through which in the fetus the hyaloid artery passes, to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens. **C., Incisor,** a canal that opens into the mouth by an aperture just behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw; it is formed by a groove on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxillæ, and has two branches that open into the nasal fossæ. **C., Infraorbital,** a small canal running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit; it transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve. **C., Inguinal,** a canal about one and one-half inches long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal to the external abdominal ring, and constituting the channel through which an inguinal hernia descends; it transmits the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament of the uterus in the female. **C., Intestinal,** that portion of the alimentary canal that is included between the pylorus and the anus. **C., Intralobular, Biliary,** the radicles of the bile-ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells, and communicating with vacuoles in the cells. **C. of Jacobson.** See *C., Tympanic.* **C. of Kowalevsky.** See *C., Neurenteric.* **C., Lacrymal.** 1. The bony canal that lodges the nasal duct. 2. One of the lacrymal canaliculi. **C. of Loewenberg,** that portion of the cochlear canal that is situated above the membrane of Corti. **C., Malar,** one in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporomalar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. **C., Maxillary.** See *C., Dental.* **C., Median.** 1. The central canal of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius. **C., Medullary.** 1. The hollow cavity of a long bone, containing the marrow. 2. See *C., Vertebral.* 3. The central canal of the spinal cord. 4. An Haversian canal. 5. In embryology, the medullary tube. **C., Medullary, Cerebrospinal,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **C., Membranous, of the Cochlea,** a canal in the cochlea, following the turns of the lamina spiralis; it is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reissner, and the wall of the cochlea. **C., Membranous, Semicircular.** See *C., Semicircular.* **C. of Modiolus,** the spiral canal of the cochlea. **C., Myelonal,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **C., Nasal.** 1. See *C., Lacrymal.* 2 An occasional canal found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone; it transmits the nasal nerves. **C., Nasolacrymal.** See *C., Lacrymal.* **C., Nasopalatine.** See *C., Incisor.* **C., Neural.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C., Neurenteric, of Kowalevsky,** also called blastoporic canal, in the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron. **C., Neurocentral.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C. of Nuck,** a pouch of peritoneum which, in the female fetus, de-

scends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal canal; it is the analogue of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth. **C., Nutritive.** See *C., Haversian.* **C., Obstetric.** See *C., Parturient.* **C., Obturator,** a canal in the ilium transmitting the obturator nerve and vessels. **C., Olfactory,** in the embryo, the nasal fossæ at an early period of development. **C., Omphalomesenteric,** in the embryo, a canal that connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle. **C., Orbital, Anterior Internal.** See *C., Ethmoidal, Anterior.* **C., Orbital, Posterior Internal,** the posterior of two canals formed by the ethmoid bone and the orbital plate of the frontal bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels. **C., Palatine, Accessory Posterior,** one or two canals in the horizontal plate of the palate bone, near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine canal. **C., Palatine, Anterior,** formed by the union of the incisive canals; it opens on the palate behind the incisor teeth. **C., Palatine, Descending.** See *C., Palatomaxillary.* **C., Palatine, External, Small,** a small canal in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate. It transmits the external palatine nerve. **C., Palatine, Posterior.** See *C., Palatomaxillary.* **C., Palatine, Smaller.** See *C., Palatine, Posterior.* **C., Palatine, Superior,** one formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. **C., Palatomaxillary,** one formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla. It transmits the large palatine nerve and blood-vessel. **C., Parturient,** the channel through which the fetus passes in parturition, comprising the cavity formed by the uterus and vagina considered as a single canal. **C., Pelvic,** the canal of the pelvis from the superior to the inferior strait. **C., Perivascular,** the lymph spaces about the blood-vessels. **C. of Petit,** a space, intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibers, existing between the anterior and posterior laminæ of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. It extends from the periphery of the lens, nearly to the apices of the ciliary processes, and transmits the secretion from the posterior chamber. **C., Petromastoid,** a small canal, not always present, situated at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones. It transmits a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. **C., Petrosal,** two canals on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves. **C., Plasmatic,** an Haversian canal. **C., Pore.** See *C., Porous.* **C., Porous,** a canal in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozoids in fecundation. **C., Portal,** the space in the capsule of Glisson of the liver, in which the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-duct lie. **C., Primitive,** the neural canal of the embryo. **C., Pseudostomatous,** the processes of branched cells that extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostomata. **C., Pterygoid.** See *C., Vidian.* **C., Pterygopalatine,** one formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and nerve. **C., Pulmoaortic.** See *Ductus arteriosus.* **C. of Recklinghausen,** minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tissue, which are directly continuous with the lymphatic vessels, and hence may be said to form their origin. **C. of Reissner.** See *C., Membranous, of the Cochlea.* **C. of Rivinus,** the duct of the sublingual gland. **C. of Rosenthal.** See *C., Spiral, of the Modiolus.* **C., Sacculocochlear,** one connecting the sacculus and the cochlea. **C., Sacculoutricular,** one connecting the sacculus and the utricle. **C., Sacral,** the continuation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum. **C. of Schlemm,** an irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclerocorneal region of the eye; it is regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph-channel. **C., Semicircular,** bony canals of the labyrinth of the internal ear. They are three in number, the external, superior, and posterior, and contain the membranous semicircular canals. **C., Semicircular, Anterior.** See *C., Semicircular, Superior.* **C., Semicircular, Anterior Vertical.** See *C., Semicircular, Superior.* **C., Semicircular, External,** that one of the semicircular canals of the labyrinth having its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward. **C., Semicircular, Frontal.** See *C., Semicircular, Superior.* **C., Semicircular, Horizontal.** See *C., Semicircular, External.* **C., Semicircular, Inferior.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Inner.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Internal.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Lateral.** See *C., Semicircular, External.* **C., Semicircular, Osseous.** See *C., Semicircular.* **C., Semicircular, Posterior,** that one of the semicircular canals having its convexity directed backward, and its plane almost parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid. **C., Semicircular, Posterior Vertical.** See

C., Semicircular, Posterior. **C., Semicircular, Sagittal.** See *C., Semicircular, Posterior.* **C., Semicircular, Superior,** that one of the semicircular canals having its convexity directed toward the upper surface of the pyramid. **C., Seminal,** the seminiferous tubules. **C., Serous,** any minute canal connected with the lymph-vessels and supposed to be filled with lymph. **C., Sheathing,** the communication between the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle and the general peritoneal cavity. It soon closes in man, leaving the tunica vaginalis a closed sac. **C., Spermatic.** 1. The vas deferens. 2. The inguinal canal in the male. **C., Sphenopalatine.** See *C., Pterygopalatine.* **C., Spinal.** See *C., Vertebral.* **C., Spiral, of the Cochlea,** one that runs spirally around the modiolus, taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, and terminating in the cupola. **C., Spiral, of the Modiolus,** a small canal winding around the modiolus at the base of the lamina spiralis. **C., Spiroid, of the Temporal Bone.** See *C., Fallopian.* **C. of Steno,** the duct of the parotid gland. **C. of Stilling.** See *C., Hyaloid,* and *C., Central, of Spinal Cord.* **C., Suborbital.** See *C., Infraorbital.* **C., Supraorbital,** one at the upper margin of the orbit. It transmits the supraorbital artery and nerve. **C., Temporal.** See *C., Zygomaticotemporal.* **C., Temporomalar.** See *C., Zygomaticotemporal.* **C., Thoracic,** the thoracic duct. **C., Tympanic,** one that opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid canal and the groove for the internal jugular vein. It transmits Jacobson's nerve. **C., Uterine,** the cavity of the uterus, including the body and neck. **C., Uterocervical,** the cavity of the cervix uteri. **C., Uterovaginal.** 1. The common canal formed by the uterus and vagina. 2. In embryology, the duct of Müller. **C., Vaginal,** the canal of the vagina. **C., Vascular.** See *C., Haversian.* **C., Vector,** the oviduct. **C., Venous,** the ductus venosus. **C., Vertebral,** the canal formed by the vertebræ. It contains the spinal cord and its membranes. **C., Vidian,** a canal of the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa, and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum. It transmits the vidian nerve and vessels. **C., Vulvar,** the vestibule of the vagina. **C., Vulvouterine,** the vagina. **C., Vulvovaginal.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single canal. 2. The orifice of the hymen. **C. of Wirsung,** the pancreatic duct. **C. of Wolff.** See *Wolffian Duct.* **C., Zygomatic.** See *C., Zygomaticotemporal.* **C., Zygomaticofacial.** See *C., Malar.* **C., Zygomaticotemporal,** the temporal canal of the malar bone, running from its orbital to its temporal surface. It transmits a branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

Canalicular (*kan-al-ik'-u-lar*) [*canalis,* a channel]. Canal-shaped.

Canaliculus (*kan-al-ik'-u-lus*) [L.]. 1. A small canal; especially that leading from the punctum to the lacrymal sac of the eye. 2. Any one of the minute canals opening into the lacunæ of bone.

Canalization (*kan-al-iz-a'-shun*) [*canalis,* a canal]. 1. The formation of canals, as in tissues, etc. 2. A system of wound-drainage without tubes.

Cancellous (*kan'-sel-us*) [*cancelli,* lattice-work]. Resembling lattice-work, as the tissue in the articular ends of long bones.

Cancer (*kan'-ser*). See *Carcinoma.* **C. aquaticus.** Synonym of *Stomatitis, Gangrenous.* **C.-bandage,** a crab-shaped bandage; a split cloth of eight tails. **C.-cell,** an epithelial cell of peculiar distorted shape, found in the interior of cancer-nests. It is an ordinary epithelial cell altered in outline by pressure. **C., Clay-pipe.** See *C., Smokers'.* **C., Colloid,** one containing colloid material. **C., Encephaloid.** See *C., Soft.* **C. en cuirasse,** disseminated cancer of the skin of the thorax. **C., Hard,** one containing an excess of fibrous tissue. **C.-juice,** the milky fluid yielded by the cut surface of a cancer on scraping. **C., Medullary.** See *C., Soft.* **C., Melanotic,** a pigmented form. **C., Scirrhous.** See *C., Hard.* **C., Smokers',** epithelioma of the lip due to the irritation of a pipe. **C., Soft,** one in which the cells predominate, the connective tissue being very small in amount.

Cancerin (*kan'-ser-in*) [*cancer,* a crab]. The name given to a ptomain obtained from the urine in cases of carcinoma of the uterus. It is a white substance crystallizing in fine needles and soluble in alkaline solutions. Its formula is $C_8H_5NO_3$.

Cancerous (*kan'-ser-us*) [*cancer,* a crab]. Having the qualities of a cancer; malignant.

Canceromyces (*kan-ser-o-mi'-sez*). See *Cladosporium cancerogenes.*

Cancroid (*kang'-kroid*) [*cancer,* a crab]. Cancer-like. **C. Corpuscles,** the pearly bodies of squamous epithelioma. **C. Ulcer.** See *Rodent Ulcer.*

Cancroin (*kan'-kro-in*) [*cancer,* a crab]. A substance (said to be identical with neurin), introduced by Adamkiewicz as a material for hypodermic injection in cases of malignant disease, it being regarded by him as an alexin destructive of cancer-tissue.

Cancrum (*kang'-krum*) [*cancer,* a crab]. A cancer or rapidly-spreading ulcer. **C. oris,** canker of the mouth, gangrenous stomatitis,

noma, gangrenous ulceration of the mouth. It is a disease of childhood between the ages of one and five, characterized by the formation of foul, deep ulcers of the buccal surfaces of the cheeks or lips. There is but slight pain, but the prostration is great, and death usually results from exhaustion or blood-poisoning. The disease is bacterial, poor hygienic surroundings and a debilitated system being predisposing causes.

Cane Sugar. See *Saccharum*.

Canella (*kan-el′-ah*) [dim. of *Canna*, a reed]. The bark of *C. alba* deprived of its corky layer and dried. It is a native of the West Indies and is an aromatic tonic and bitter stomachic. Dose of the powdered bark, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). It is official in the B. P.

Canine (*ka′-nīn*) [*canis*, a dog]. Partaking of the nature of, relating to, or resembling a dog, or the sharp tearing-teeth of mammals, located between the incisors and the molars. **C. Appetite,** bulimia. **C. Eminence,** a prominence on the outer side of the upper maxillary bone. **C. Fossa.** See *Fossa*. **C. Laugh,** a sardonic smile or grin. **C. Madness,** rabies, hydrophobia. **C. Muscle,** the levator anguli oris. **C. Teeth,** dentes canini; cynodontes; dentes laniarii; dents angulaires; cuspidati; conoides; eye-teeth. The cuspid teeth next to the lateral incisors; so called from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

Canities (*kan-ish′-e-ēz*) [Lat.]. Poliosis; hoariness; blanching of the hair.

Canker (*kang′-ker*) [*cancer*, a crab]. An ulceration of the mouth, or any ulcerous or gangrenous sore; cancrum oris; in farriery, a fetid abscess of the horse's foot. See *Cancrum oris*. **C.-rash.** Synonym of *Scarlet Fever*.

Canna (*kan′-ah*) [κάννα, a cane]. A genus of large-leaved marantaceous plants. **C. indica,** has an acrid and stimulant root; it is alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Unof. The rhizome of *C. speciosa* affords canna-starch, a substitute for arrow-root.

Cannabene (*kan′-ab-ēn*). See *Cannabis*.

Cannabin. See *Cannabis*.

Cannabinin (*kan-ab′-in-in*) [*cannabis*, hemp]. A volatile alkaloid from cannabis indica.

Cannabinon, Cannabinone (*kan-ab′-in-ōn*) [*cannabis*, hemp]. An amorphous bitter resinoid from Indian hemp, used as an hypnotic. Dose 1 to 3 grains (0.065–0.2). Unof.

Cannabis (*kan′-ab-is*) [L.]. Hemp. Indian hemp. The flowering tops of *C. sativa*, of which there are two varieties, *C. indica* and *C. americana*, the former being the more potent. They contain a resin, cannabin, and a volatile oil, from which are obtained cannabene, $C_{18}H_{20}$, a light hydrocarbon, and hydrid of cannabene, a crystalline body. It is antispasmodic, narcotic, and aphrodisiac. In large doses it produces mental exaltation, intoxication, and a sensation of double consciousness. It is used in migraine, in paralysis agitans, in spasm of the bladder, in sexual impotence, in whooping-cough, in asthma, and in other spasmodic affections. *Bang*, *Bhang*, *Gunjah*, *Churrus*, and *Hashish* are the various Indian names by which the drug is known. **C. indica, Ext.,** dose gr. ⅙–j (0.01–0.065). **C. ind., Ext., Fld.,** an alcoholic preparation. Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. ind., Tinct.,** contains 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose ♏xx–f ʒj (1.3–4.0). **Cannabin Tannate.** Dose as an hypnotic gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Cannula (*kan′-u-lah*) [dim. of *canna*, a tube]. A tube used for withdrawing fluids from the body. It is generally fitted with a pointed rod for puncturing the integument.

Canquoin's Paste. A paste of flour, water, and zinc chlorid; it is a powerful escharotic.

Cantani's Diet. An exclusive meat-diet in diabetes.

Cantering Rhythm (*kan′-ter-ing rithm*). See *Bruit de Galop*.

Canthal (*kan′-thal*) [κανθός, a canthus]. Relating to a canthus.

Cantharidal (*kan-thar′-id-al*) [κανθαρίς, a blistering fly]. Relating to or containing cantharides.

Cantharides (*kan-thar′-id-ēz*). Plural of *Cantharis*.

Cantharidin (*kan-thar′-id-in*) [κανθαρίς, a blistering fly], $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. The bitter principle contained in Spanish flies and other insects; it crystallizes in prisms or leaflets, and melts at 218°. It has an extremely bitter taste, and produces blisters on the skin. See *Cantharis*.

Cantharis (*kan′-thar-is*) [κανθαρίς, a blistering fly: *pl.*, *Cantharides*]. Spanish fly. The dried body of a species of beetle, *C. vesicatoria* (nat. ord. *Coleoptera*). It contains a powerful poisonous principle, cantharidin, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. Locally applied, cantharis is a rubefacient and vesicant; internally it is an irritant, causing pain and vomiting. In toxic doses it produces severe gastroenteritis, strangury, and priapism. It is used as an external counterirritant in the form of "blisters." Internally it is employed as a stimulant to the genitourinary mucous membrane, especially in cystitis, atony of the bladder, amenorrhea, etc.; also in skin diseases. **C., Acetum** (B. P.), of the strength of 1 to 8. **C., Ceratum,** cantharides 35, yellow wax 20, resin 20, lard 35 parts, alcohol q. s. **C., Ext., Ceratum,** cantharides 30, resin 15, yellow wax 35, lard 35, alcohol q. s. **C., Charta,** cantharides 1, Canada turpentine 1, olive oil 4, spermaceti 3, white wax 8, water 10 parts, spread on

paper. **Charta epispastica** (B. P.), blistering-paper (white-wax, spermaceti, olive oil, resin, Canada balsam, cantharides, distilled water). **C. cum collodio**, cantharides 60, flexible collodion 85, chloroform q. s. **Emplastrum picis cum cantharide**, warming plaster, Burgundy pitch 92, cerat. canthar. 8 parts. **Emplastrum calefaciens** (B. P.), cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, resin-plaster, soap-plaster, boiling water. **C., Emplastrum** (B. P.), cantharides, yellow wax, prepared suet, prepared lard, resin. **C., Liniment.**, cantharides 15 parts, oil of turpentine q. s. ad 100. **C., Tinct.**, contains 5 per cent. of the drug. Dose 3–10 drops (0.09–0.3). **C., Unguent.** (B. P.), cantharides, yellow wax, olive oil.

Canthectomy (*kan-thek'-to-me*) [κανθός, canthus; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a canthus.

Canthitis (*kan-thi'-tis*) [κανθός, canthus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a canthus.

Canthoplasty (*kan'-tho-plas-te*) [κανθός, canthus; πλάσσειν, to form]. An operation for increasing the size of the palpebral fissure by cutting the outer canthus.

Canthorraphy (*kan-thor'-a-fe*) [κανθός, canthus; ῥαφή, a seam]. An operation to reduce the size of the palpebral fissure by suture of the canthus.

Canthotomy (*kan-thot'-o-me*) [κανθός, canthus; τομή, a cutting]. Surgical division of a canthus.

Canthus (*kan'-thus*) [κανθός, canthus]. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids.

Canula (*kan'-u-lah*). See *Cannula*.

Caoutchouc (*koo'-chuk*) [S. American]. India-rubber. The chief substance contained in the milky juice that exudes upon incision of a number of tropic trees belonging to the natural orders *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Artocarpaceæ*, and *Apocynaceæ*. The juice is a vegetable emulsion, the caoutchouc being suspended in it in the form of minute transparent globules. When pure, caoutchouc is nearly white, soft, elastic, and glutinous; it swells up in water without dissolving; the best solvents are carbon disulphid and chloroform. It melts at about 150° C., and decomposes at 200° C.

Capacity (*kap-as'-it-e*) [*capacitas*, capacity]. The power of holding or containing; mental or physical ability. **C., Vital**, the total amount of air that can be expelled by the most forcible expiration after the deepest inspiration.

Capillarity (*kap-il-ar'-it-e*) [*capillus*, a hair]. Capillary attraction: the force that causes fluids to rise in fine tubes or bores.

Capillary (*kap'-il-a-re*) [*capillus*, a hair]. 1. Hair-like: relating to a hair, or to a hair-like filament, or to a tube with a hair-like bore. 2. A minute blood-vessel connecting the smallest ramifications of the arteries with those of the veins. **C. Attraction.** See *Capillarity*. **C. Bronchitis.** See *Bronchitis*. **C. Fissure, C. Fracture**, a linear fracture, without displacement. **C. Nevus.** See *Nævus vascularis*. **C. Pulse**, pulsation of the capillaries sometimes seen in aortic regurgitation. **C. Vessels**, the capillaries. **Capillaries, Meigs's**, branching capillaries discovered by A. V. Meigs in the human heart.

Capital (*kap'-it-al*) [*caput*, the head]. 1. Pertaining to the head, or to the summit of a body or object. 2. Of great importance, as a capital operation in surgery.

Capitellum (*kap-it-el'-um*) [dim. of *caput*]. The rounded, external surface of the lower end of the humerus.

Capitulum (*kap-it'-u-lum*) [*capitulum*, a small head]. A little head. **C. of Santorini**, a small elevation on the apex of the arytenoid cartilage corresponding in position to the posterior extremity of the vocal band.

Capric Acid (*kap'-rik as'-id*). See *Acid*.

Caprin (*kap'-rin*) [*caper*, a goat]. An oily and flavoring constituent of butter; glycerol caprate.

Caproic Acid (*ka-pro'-ik as'-id*). See *Acid*.

Caprone (*kap'-rōn*) [*caper*, a goat], $C_{11}H_{22}O$. Caproic ketone; a clear, volatile oil found in butter, and forming the larger part of the oil of rue.

Caproylamin (*kap-ro-il'-am-in*) [*caper*, a goat; *amin*], $C_6H_{15}N$. Hexylamin. A ptomain formed in the putrefaction of yeast.

Caprylic Acid (*kap-ril'-ic as'-id*). See *Acid*.

Capsicin (*kap'-sis-in*), $C_9H_{14}O_2$. The active principle of Cayenne pepper. It is a thick, yellowish-red substance.

Capsicol (*kap'-sik-ol*) [*capsicum; oleum*, oil]. A red oil obtainable from the oleoresin of capsicum.

Capsicum (*kap'-sik-um*) [*capsa*, a box]. Cayenne pepper. The fruit of *C. fastigiatum*, native to tropic Africa and America. Its odor and hot taste are due to a volatile oil, capsicin, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, which is irritant to the skin and mucous membranes. Internally, it is a stomachic, tonic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and in intermittent fever. **C., Emplastrum**, prepared from the oleoresin and resin plaster. **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏v–f℥j (0.32–4.0). **C., Linimentum**, 1 in 10, for chest-affections, rheumatism, etc. **C., Oleoresin, Ethereal.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C., Tinct.**, contains 5 per cent. of capsicum. Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0).

Capsitis (*kap-si'-tis*). Same as *Capsulitis*.

Capsular (*kap'-su-lar*) [*capsula*, a small

box]. Pertaining to a capsule. **C. Cataract,** an opacity of the capsule of the crystalline lens. **C. Hemiplegia,** a hemiplegia due to a lesion in the internal capsule.

Capsule (*kap'-sūl*) [dim. of *capsa*, a chest]. A receptacle or bag. In pharmacy, a small, spheroidal shell composed of glycerol and gelatin, divided so that the parts fit together like a box and cover. It is used for the administration of nauseous medicines. **C., Atrabiliary.** See *C., Suprarenal.* **C., Bonnet's,** the posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball. **C., Bowman's,** the covering of the tuft of vessels of a renal glomerulus. It is the beginning of the uriniferous tubule. **C., External,** a layer of white nerve-fibers forming part of the external boundary of the lenticular nucleus. **C. of Glisson,** the connective-tissue sheath of the hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile-duct. **C., Internal,** a layer of nerve-fibers on the outer side of the optic thalamus and caudate nucleus, which it separates from the lenticular nucleus, and containing the continuation upward of the crus cerebri. **C. of the Lens,** a transparent, structureless membrane enclosing the lens of the eye. **C., Malpighian,** the commencement of the uriniferous tubules. See *C., Bowman's.* **C., Mueller's.** See *C., Bowman's.* **C., Suprarenal,** the ductless, glandular body at the apex of each kidney. **C. of Tenon,** the tunica vaginalis of the eye.

Capsulitis (*kap-su-li'-tis*) [*capsula*, a small box; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the capsule of the lens, or of the fibrous capsule of the eyeball.

Capsulolenticular (*kap-su-lo-len-tik'-u-lar*) [*capsula*, a little box; *lenticula*, a lentil]. Relating to the lens and to its capsule.

Capsulotome (*kap'-su-lo-tōm*). See *Cystotome.*

Capsulotomy (*kap-su-lot'-o-me*) [*capsula*, a capsule; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The operation of rupturing the capsule of the crystalline lens in cataract-operations.

Captation (*kap-ta'-shun*) [*captare*, to desire]. The first or opening stage of the hypnotic trance.

Capuron, Cardinal Points of. See *Pelvis.*

Caput (*kap'-ut*) [L.]. The head; also the chief part or beginning of an organ. **C. coli,** the head of the colon. **C. cornu posterioris.** Same as *C. gelatinosum.* **C. gallinaginis.** See *Verumontanum.* **C. gelatinosum,** the name given to the translucent gray matter covering the dorsomesal periphery of the dorsal horn of the spinal cord. It is a peculiar, striated substance composed of numerous closely crowded cellular elements, in part connective-tissue cells, in part nerve-cells. **C. medusæ,** the peculiar plexus of veins surrounding the umbilicus in periportal cirrhosis of the liver. It represents collateral paths for the return of the venous blood from the abdominal viscera. **C. obstipum.** Synonym of *Wry-neck.* **C. quadratum,** the rectangular head of rickets, flattened upon the top and at the sides, with projecting occiput and prominent frontal bosses. **C. succedaneum,** a tumor composed of a serosanguineous infiltration of the connective tissue situated upon the presenting part of the fetus.

Caramel (*kar'-am-el*) [Fr., burnt sugar]. Cane-sugar deprived of two molecules of water. It is a viscid, brown-colored liquid.

Caraghen (*ka'-ra-ghen*). Irish moss.

Caraway (*kar'-ah-wa*). See *Carum.*

Carbamic Acid (*kar-bam'-ik as'-id*). See *Acid.*

Carbamid (*kar'-bam-id*) [*carbo*, a coal; *amid*], CH_4N_2O. Urea.

Carbinol (*car'-bin-ol*) [*carbo*, a coal]. Methyl alcohol, CH_3OH. Also a generic term for the alcohols formed by substituting hydrocarbon radicles for the hydrogen in the methyl radicle of carbinol.

Carbazotic Acid (*kar-baz-ot'-ik*). See *Acid, Picric.*

Carbo (*kar'-bo*) [L.]. A coal; charcoal. **C. animalis,** animal-charcoal; bone-black; it is used in pharmacy and in manufacturing chemistry largely as a decolorizing agent and as a filter. **C. ligni,** wood-charcoal; an absorbent, disinfectant, and deodorizer, used in poulticing wounds and dressing ulcers. It is used internally in gastrointestinal irritation.

Carbohydrate (*kar-bo-hi'-drāt*) [*carbo*, coal; *ὑδωρ*, water]. An organic substance containing six carbon atoms or some multiple of six, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water; that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms. The carbohydrates form a large class of organic compounds, and may be arranged into three groups: the glucoses (*monoses*); the disaccharids, or sugars; and the polysaccharids. The glucoses are the aldehyd derivatives or ketone-derivatives of the hexahydric alcohols, into which they may be converted by the absorption of two hydrogen atoms. They are mostly crystalline substances, very soluble in water, but dissolving with difficulty in alcohol. They possess a sweet taste. The disaccharids and polysaccharids are ethereal anhydrids of the glucoses. All of them may be converted into the glucoses by hydrolytic decomposition. The disaccharids are ether-like anhydrids of the hexoses.

Carbolic (*kar-bol'-ik*) [*carbo*, a coal; *oleum*, oil]. Containing or derived from coal-tar oil. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Carbolic.*

Carbolize (*kar'-bol-īz*) [*carbo*, a coal; *oleum*, oil]. To impregnate with carbolic acid.

Carbon (*kar'-bon*) [*carbo*, charcoal]. Charcoal. C = 12; quantivalence II, IV. A nonmetallic element occurring in the various forms of diamond, graphite or "black lead," charcoal, and lamp-black. It is the central or characteristic element of organic compounds. **Carbo animalis purificat.**, purified animal charcoal. Dose gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **C., Cataplasma** (B.P.), charcoal-poultice; wood-charcoal 1, bread-crumb 1, linseed-meal 3, boiling water 20 parts. **C. dioxid**, the acid, gaseous product, having the composition of CO_2, commonly known as "carbonic acid gas," or carbonic acid. It is a colorless gas, having a sp. gr. of 1.52, soluble in cold water, and possessing a pungent smell and an acid taste. Inhaled, it destroys animal life by asphyxiation. **C. disulphid**, bisulphid of carbon, CS_2, a colorless, transparent liquid of offensive odor, highly inflammable, very poisonous. It is used as a solvent for caoutchouc and as a reagent. **C. monoxid**, CO, carbonic oxid, a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, one of the products of imperfect combustion. It is actively poisonous. **C. nitrid**, CN, cyanogen. **C. tetrachlorid**, CCl_4, anesthetic, used in asthma by inhalation. Unof. **C. oxysulphid**, a body, COS, formed by conducting sulphur-vapor and carbon monoxid through red-hot tubes; it is a colorless gas, with a faint and peculiar odor. It unites readily with air, forming an explosive mixture, and is soluble in an equal volume of water. It is present in the waters of some mineral springs.

Carbonate [*carbo*, a coal]. A salt of carbon dioxid.

Carbonemia (*kar-bon-e'-me-ah*) [*carbon*, charcoal; *αἷμα*, the blood]. An accumulation of carbon dioxid in the blood.

Carbonic Acid (*kar-bon'-ik as'-id*). See *Carbon dioxid.*

Carbonization (*kar-bon-iz-a'-shun*) [*carbo*, coal]. The process of decomposing organic substances by heat without air, until the volatile products are driven off and the carbon remains.

Carbonyl (*kar'-bon-il*) [*carbo*, charcoal]. A hypothetic organic radicle having the formula CO.

Carboxyhemoglobin (*kar-boks-y-hem-o-glo'-bin*) [*carbo*, coal; *ὀξύς*, sharp; *αἷμα*, blood]. The compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin, formed when CO is present in the blood. The carbon monoxid displaces the oxygen and checks the respiratory function of the red corpuscles.

Carboxyl (*kar-boks'-il*) [*carbo*, charcoal; *ὀξύς*, sharp]. The group, CO.OH, characteristic of the organic acids. The hydrogen of this can be replaced by metals, forming salts.

Carbuncle (*kar'-bung-kl*) [*carbo*, a live coal]. A hard, circumscribed, deep-seated, painful, suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. It differs from a boil in having greater size, a flat top, and several points of suppuration. It is erroneously called anthrax.

Carcinoma (*kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*καρκίνωμα*; *καρκίνος*, a crab; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A malignant epithelial tumor composed of a connective-tissue stroma, surrounding groups or nests of epithelial cells. Three varieties are generally described—the squamous, the cylindric, and the glandular. **C., Colloid**, affects chiefly the alimentary canal, uterus, etc.; the delicate connective-tissue stroma is filled with colloid matter, the result of a colloid degeneration of the epithelial cells. In some cases the degeneration is mucoid, instead of colloid. **C., Cylindric**, one in which the cells tend to assume a cylindric or columnar shape. This shape is best seen in the cells nearest the periphery of the nests. **C., Encephaloid**, is of rapid growth, with a small amount of stroma, large alveoli, and greater amount of cells and blood-vessels. **C., Glandular**, a carcinoma in which the cells are of the glandular or secreting type. **C., Squamous**, one derived from squamous epithelium; the cells are cuboidal in shape.

Carcinomatous (*kar-sin-o'-mat-us*) [*καρκίνος*, a crab]. Relating to or affected with carcinoma.

Carcinosis (*kar-sin-o'-sis*) [*καρκίνος*, a crab]. 1. A carcinomatous cachexia; a tendency to the development of malignant disease. 2. A form of carcinoma, usually fatal, beginning generally in the uterus or the stomach and spreading to the peritoneum. **C., Acute**, rapidly fatal carcinosis. **C., Miliary**, one in which there are many secondary nodules the size of miliary tubercles.

Cardamomum (*kar-dam-o'-mum*) [L.]. Cardamom. The fruit of *C. elettaria*, cultivated in Malabar. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is an aromatic, carminative stomachic, used as an ingredient of several "bitters." It is useful when combined with purgatives to prevent griping. **C., Infusum.** Unof. Dose fʒij (64.0). **C., Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strength. Dose fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C., Tinct., Comp.**, cardamom 20, cinnamon 20, caraway 10, cochineal 5, glycerol 60, dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 1000 parts. Dose fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0).

Cardia (*kar'-de-ah*) [*καρδία*, the heart]. The heart. **C. of the Stomach**, the esophageal orifice of the stomach.

Cardiac (*kar'-de-ak*) [*καρδία*, the heart]. Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia of the stomach. **C. Cycle**, the period included between the beginning of one heart-beat and

the beginning of another. **C. Dropsy,** a dropsical effusion due to heart-disease with loss of compensation. **C. Ganglia,** ganglia lying in the grooves and substance of the heart —the principal ones are Remak's and Bidder's, the first on the surface of the sinus venosus, and the latter (two) at the auriculoventricular groove. **C. Impulse,** the elevation caused by the movement of the heart, usually seen in the fifth left intercostal space. **C. Murmurs.** See *Murmurs*. **C. Orifice,** of the stomach, the esophageal orifice. **C. Passion,** pain in the heart or the stomach. **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus*. **C. Rhythm,** the term given to the normal regularity in the force and volume of the individual heart-beats.

Cardialgia (*kar-de-al'-je-ah*) [καρδία, heart; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the region of the heart, usually due to gaseous distention of the stomach; heart-burn.

Cardinal (*kar'-din-al*) [*cardo*, a hinge]. Important; preeminent. **C. Flower,** a common name for several species of *Lobelia*, chiefly *L. cardinalis*. **C. Points of Capuron.** See *Pelvis*. **C. Veins,** the venous trunks which, in the embryonic stage, form the primitive jugular veins.

Cardiocele (*kar'-de-o-sēl*) [καρδία, heart; κήλη, tumor]. Hernial protrusion of the heart.

Cardiocentesis (*kar-de-o-sen-te'-sis*) [καρδία, heart; κέντησις, puncture]. Puncture of one of the chambers of the heart to relieve engorgement.

Cardiodynia (*kar-de-o-din'-e-ah*) [καρδία, heart; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in or about the heart.

Cardiogram (*kar'-de-o-gram*) [καρδία, heart; γράμμα, a writing]. The tracing made of the cardiac impulse by the cardiograph.

Cardiograph (*kar'-de-o-graf*) [καρδία, heart; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for registering graphically the modifications of the pulsations of the heart.

Cardioinhibitory (*kar-de-o-in-hib'-it-o-re*) [καρδία, the heart; *inhibere*, to restrain]. Inhibiting or diminishing the heart's action. The C. fibers pass to the heart through the pneumogastric nerves.

Cardiomalacia (*kar-de-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [καρδία, heart; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of the substance of the heart.

Cardiopathy (*kar-de-op'-a-the*) [καρδία, heart; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the heart.

Cardiopericarditis (*kar-de-o-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [καρδία, heart; περί, around; καρδία, the heart; ιτις, inflammation]. Associated carditis and pericarditis; inflammation of the heart-tissues and of the pericardium.

Cardioplegia (*kar-de-o-ple'-je-ah*) [καρδία, heart; πληγή, a stroke]. Paralysis of the heart.

Cardiopneumatic (*kar-de-o-nu-mat'-ik*) [καρδία, heart; πνεῦμα, the breath]. Pertaining to the heart and respiration. **C. Movements,** those movements of the air in the lungs that are caused by the pulsations of the heart and larger vessels.

Cardiopneumograph (*kar-de-o-nu'-mo-graf*) [καρδία, heart; πνεῦμα, breath; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument designed for graphically recording cardiopneumatic movements.

Cardiopuncture (*kar-de-o-punk'-chūr*) [καρδία, heart; *punctura*, a puncture]. Cardiocentesis, especially on lower animals.

Cardiovascular (*kar-de-o-vas'-ku-lar*) [καρδία, heart; *vasculum*, a small vessel]. Pertaining to the heart and the blood-vessels.

Carditis (*kar-di'-tis*) [καρδία, the heart; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the heart. **C., Internal.** Synonym of *Endocarditis*.

Cardol (*kar'-dol*). See *Anacardium*.

Carduus (*kar'-du-us*) [L., a thistle]. The seeds of *C. marianus*, St. Mary's thistle, and *C. benedictus*, blessed thistle. A decoction of the former, ℥ij ad Oj, constitutes an old and popular remedy for hemoptysis. The latter is also a popular cure-all, used mainly as a tonic bitter. Dose of decoction f℥j–f℥ss (4.0–16.0); of a tincture, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Carica Papaya (*kar'-ik-ah pap-a'-yah*). See *Papain*.

Caricin (*kar'-is-in*). See *Papain*.

Caries (*ka'-re-ēz*) [*caries*, rottenness]. A molecular death of bone, corresponding to ulceration in the soft tissues. **C., Necrotic,** when portions of the bone lie in a suppurating cavity. **C. sicca,** a form of tuberculous caries characterized by absence of suppuration, obliteration of the cavity of the joint, and sclerosis and concentric atrophy of the articular extremity of the bone. **C. of Spine,** or **Pott's Disease,** tuberculous osteitis of the bodies of the vertebræ and intervertebral fibrocartilage, producing curvature of the spine. **C. of Teeth,** a chemic decomposition of the earthy part or any portion of a tooth, accompanied by a partial or complete disorganization of the animal framework of the affected part.

Carious (*ka'-re-us*) [*caries*, rottenness]. Pertaining to or affected with caries.

Carmalum, Mayer's. A stain consisting of carminic acid 1, alum 10, water 200 parts. It is well adapted for sections cut on the freezing microtome.

Carmin (*kar'-min*), $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$. A coloring-matter extracted from cochineal.

Carnal (*kar'-nal*) [*carnalis*, fleshly]. Pertaining to flesh. **C. Knowledge,** sexual intercourse.

Carnauba (*kar-na-oo'-bah*) [Braz.]. The root of *Corypha cerifera*, a wax-producing palm-tree of tropic America. It is used in Brazil as an alterative and resembles sarsaparilla in its properties. Dose of the fld. ext. ♏ xxx–f℥j (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Carnification (*kar-nif-ik-a'-shun*) [*caro*, flesh; *fieri*, to become]. A term indicating the alteration of tissue, especially the lung, to a dense fleshy appearance.

Carnin (*kar'-nin*) [*caro*, flesh], $C_7H_8N_4O_3$. A leukomain isolated from American meat-extract, but not from muscle-tissue itself; also obtained from yeast and wine.

Carnivorous (*kar-niv'-o-rus*) [*caro*, flesh; *vorare*, to devour]. Flesh-eating.

Caroba (*kar-o'-bah*) [L.]. The leaflets of *Jacaranda procera* and of *Cybistax antisyphilitica*. It is a popular Brazilian remedy as an emetocathartic, alterative, and tonic in syphilis and in yaws. Dose of the fld. ext. ♏ xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0). Unof.

Carotid (*kar-ot'-id*) [καρωτίς; καρόειν, to produce sleep]. 1. The carotid artery, the principal large artery on each side of the neck. See *Arteries, Table of.* 2. Of or relating to the carotid artery.

Carpal (*karp'-al*) [καρπός, the wrist]. Pertaining to the wrist.

Carphologia (*kar-fo-lo'-je-ah*). See *Carphology.*

Carphology (*kar-fol'-o-je*) [κάρφος, chaff; λέγειν, to collect]. The aimless picking at the bedclothes, seen in grave fevers, particularly in the so-called typhoid state.

Carpometacarpal (*kar-po-met-a-kar'-pal*) [καρπός, carpus; μετά, between, among; καρπός, carpus]. Relating to the carpus and to the metacarpus.

Carpopedal (*kar-po-pe'-dal*) [καρπός, carpus; *pes, pedis*, a foot]. Affecting the wrists or the hands and feet. **C. Spasm**, a spasm of the hands and feet, or of the thumbs and great toes, associated with the laryngismus stridulus of children. **C. Contraction.** See *Contraction.*

Carpozyma (*kar-po-zi'-mah*) [καρπός, fruit; ζύμη, ferment]. A genus of microorganisms producing fermentation.

Carpus (*karp'-us*) [καρπός, the wrist]. The eight bones collectively forming the wrist.

Carrageen, or Carragheen (*kar'-ag-ēn*) [*Carragheen* in Ireland]. Irish moss. See *Chondrus.*

Carron Oil (*kar'-on oil*). See *Linum.*

Carswell's Grapes. Pulmonary tubercles when they occur in a racemose distribution at the extremities of several adjacent bronchioles.

Cartilage (*kar'-til-āj*) [*cartilago*, gristle]. Gristle; a white, semi-opaque, nonvascular connective tissue composed of a matrix containing nucleated cells which lie in cavities or lacunæ of the matrix. When boiled, cartilage yields a substance called chondrin. **C., Articular**, that lining the articular surfaces of bones. **C., Costal**, that occupying the interval between the true ribs and the sternum or adjacent cartilages. **C., Ensiform**, the third piece of the sternum. It is also called the xiphoid appendix. **C., Epactal**, small cartilaginous nodules on the upper edge of the alar cartilages of the nose. **C., Hyaline**, is distinguished by a granular or homogeneous matrix. **C., Fibro-**, distinguished by a fibrous matrix. **C. of Meckel**, a process from the first branchial arch, from which the internal lateral ligament of the lower jaw is formed. **C., Reticular**, a peculiar cartilage found in the auricle of the ear, the epiglottis, and Eustachian tubes. Its peculiarity consists in a network of yellow elastic fibers pervading the matrix in all directions. **C. of Santorini**, a nodule at the apex of each arytenoid cartilage, the corniculum laryngis. **C. of Weitbrecht**, the interarticular fibrocartilage that exists in the acromioclavicular articulation. **C. of Wrisberg**, the cuneiform cartilages, one on each side of the fold of membrane stretching from the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis. **C., Yellow.** See *C., Reticular.*

Cartilaginous (*kar-til-aj'-in-us*) [*cartilago*, cartilage]. Made up of or resembling cartilage.

Carum (*ka'-rum*) [κάρον, caraway]. Caraway. The seeds of *C. Carui*, indigenous to Europe and an allied species native to the Pacific coast of America. Its odor and taste are due to a volatile oil. It is used chiefly as a flavor. **C., Aqua** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Infusum**, unof., ℥j–ij, ad Oj. Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **C., Oleum.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32).

Caruncle (*kar'-ung-kl*) [*caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh]. A small, fleshy growth. **C., Lacrymal**, one upon the conjunctiva near the inner canthus. **C., Urethral**, a small, bright-red growth situated on the posterior lip of the meatus urinarius; a frequent condition in women. The caruncle varies in size from a hempseed to a filbert; it is very painful, especially during micturition and coitus, and bleeds readily.

Carunculæ (*kar-ung'-ku-le*) [*caruncula*, a caruncle]. The nymphæ. **C. myrtiformes**, the projections of membrane near the orifice of the vagina, thought to be the remains of the hymen after its rupture.

Carvacrol (*karv'-ak-rol*) [Ital., *carvi*, caraway; ἄκρος, sharp], $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$. A liquid body occurring in the oil of certain varieties of satureia.

Caryocinesis (*kar-e-o-sin-e'-sis*) [κάρυον, a

nut (nucleus); *κίνησις*, movement]. See *Karyokinesis*.

Caryolysis (*kar-e-ol′-is-is*) [*κάρυον*, nucleus; *λύειν*, to loose]. The process of the dissolution of cell-nuclei.

Caryomitosis. See *Karyomitosis*.

Caryophyllin (*kar-e-o-fil′-in*) [*κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf], $C_{10}H_{16}O$ or $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. The neutral crystalline principle of cloves.

Caryophyllus (*kar-e-o-fil′-us*) [*κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf]. Clove. The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, distinguished by their pungent, spicy taste. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, which is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. It also contains a crystalline body, eugenin, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a camphor, caryophyllin, $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is useful as a stomachic, and to prevent "griping" when combined with purgatives. **C., Infusum** (B. P.). A strength of 1 to 40 is recommended. Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Oleum**, contains an acid and a phenol compound. Dose ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26). It is used also by microscopists to clarify preparations and tissues for mounting.

Caryoplasm (*kar′-e-o-plazm*) [*κάρυον*, a nucleus; *πλάσμα*, that which is formed]. The plasm of a cell-nucleus; nuclear plasm.

Casca Bark (*kas′-kah bark*). Sassy bark; Ordeal bark. The bark of *Erythrophlæum guinensè*, a tree native to Africa. Its properties are due to an alkaloid. It is valuable in intermittent fevers, and as a heart-tonic; in over-doses it produces nausea and vomiting. **Erythrophlein**, the active alkaloid, unof., is a local anesthetic. **C., Ext., Aq.** Dose gr. j (0.065). **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **C., Tinct.**, 25 per cent. in strength. Dose ♏ x (0.65). Unof.

Cascara (*kas-kar′-ah*) [Sp., "bark"]. The bark. **C. amarga**, Honduras bark. The bark of a tree native to Mexico, much used as an alterative tonic in syphilis and skin affections. **C. Cordial**, a trade preparation. Dose ♏xv–f℥ij (1.0–8.0). **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose f℥ss–j; (2.0–4.0); of the powdered extract gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). Unof. **C. sagrada**, Chittem bark, Sacred bark. The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*, or California Buckthorn. Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is useful in the treatment of chronic constipation. **Casc. sagrad., Ext.** (B. P.). Dose gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.52). **Casc. sagrad., Ext., Liquidum** (B. P.). Dose ♏v–f℥j (0.32–4.0).

Cascarilla (*kas-kar-il′-ah*) [Sp., dim. of *casca*, bark]. The bark of *Croton eluteria*, native to the Bahama Islands, an aromatic bitter, increasing the natural secretions of the digestive organs. **C., Infus.** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Tinctura** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Cascarillin (*kas-kar-il′-in*) [*cascarilla*, dim. of *casca*, bark], $C_6H_9O_2$. The active principle of cascarilla-bark; a white, crystalline, bitter substance, scarcely soluble in water.

Caseation (*ka-ze-a′-shun*) [*caseum*, cheese]. The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of milk. Also a form of degeneration in which the structure is converted into a soft, cheese-like substance.

Casein (*ka′-ze-in*) [*caseum*, cheese]. A derived albumin, the chief proteid of milk, precipitated by acids and by rennet. It is closely allied to alkali-albumin, but contains more nitrogen and a large amount of phosphorus. It constitutes most of the curd of milk. **C. Saccharid**, a compound of dry casein one part, cane-sugar nine parts, and sodium bicarbonate enough to render it slightly alkaline. It is useful in preparing emulsions of oils, balsams, terpenes, resins, or gum-resins. **C., Vegetable**, two varieties have been described,—**Legumin**, in peas, beans, etc., and **Conglutin**, in hops and almonds.

Caseous (*ka′-ze-us*) [*caseum*, cheese]. Having the nature or consistency of cheese.

Cassava (*kas-a′-vah*) [Sp., *casabe*]. The fecula of manioc, *Janipha manihot*, separated from the juice. Unof. See *Tapioca*.

Casserian (*kas-e′-re-an*). See *Gasserian*.

Cassia (*cash′-e-ah*) [*κασία*, a perfume]. 1. A genus of leguminous plants, several species of which afford senna. 2. An old name, still used commercially, for the coarser varieties of cinnamon. See *Cinnamon*. **C. Bark**, Cassia lignea. See *Cinnamon*. **C. Buds**, the immature fruit of Chinese cinnamon; used chiefly as a spice. **C. marilandica**, of N. America, produces the leaves called American senna, which are less active as a cathartic than the true senna. **C. Oil**, a variety of oil of cinnnamon, used in pharmacy and in perfumery. The pulp, **C., Pulpa** (B. P.), is a mild laxative. Dose ℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). **C., Purging**, is the fruit of a tree, *C. fistula*, growing in tropic regions.

Cast (*kast*) [ME., *casten*, to throw]. 1. A mass of fibrous or plastic material that has taken the form of some cavity in which it has been moulded. From their source, casts may be classified as bronchial, intestinal, nasal, esophageal, renal, tracheal, urethral, vaginal, etc. Of these, the renal casts are the most important, by reason of their significance in diseases of the kidney. Classed according to their constitution, casts are epithelial, fatty, fibrinous, granular, hyaline, mucous, sanguineous, waxy, etc. See *Tube-casts*. 2. Strabismus.

Castanea (*kas-ta′-ne-ah*) [L.]. Chestnut. The leaves of *C. vesca*. They contain tannic and gallic acids and other principles the

value of which is not known. They are used in infusion or decoction as a remedy for whooping-cough. **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏ v–lx (0.32–2.6).

Castor (*kas′-tor*). See *Castoreum*. **C. Bean** and **C. Oil.** See *Ricinus*.

Castoreum (*kas-to′-re-um*) [κάστωρ, the beaver]. The dried preputial follicles and their secretion, obtained from the beaver, *Castor fiber*. It is a reddish-brown substance with a strong odor. It is antispasmodic and stimulant, its action resembling that of musk. **C., Tinct.** Dose f℥ ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Castration (*kas-tra′-shun*) [*castrare*, to cut]. Orchectomy; the excision of one or both testicles. **C., Female,** removal of the ovaries; oophorectomy; spaying.

Catabolergy, or **Katabolergy** (*kat-ab′-ol-er-je*) [κατά, down; βάλλειν, to throw; ἔργον, work]. Energy expended in katabolic processes.

Catabolic (*kat-ab-ol′-ik*) [κατά, down; βάλλειν, to throw]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catabolism.

Catabolism (*kat-ab′-o-lizm*) [κατά, down; βάλλειν, to throw]. Destructive metamorphosis; disassimilation; physiologic disintegration.

Catacrotic (*kat-ah-krot′-ik*) [κατά, down; κρότος, a striking]. Interrupting the line of descent in a sphygmogram.

Catalepsy (*kat′-al-ep-se*) [κατά, down; λαμβάνειν, to seize]. A condition of morbid sleep, associated with a loss of voluntary motion and a peculiar plastic rigidity of the muscles, by reason of which they take any position in which they are placed and preserve it for an indefinite time. The condition is associated with hysteria, with forms of insanity, and is a stage of the hypnotic sleep. **C., Local,** that affecting a single organ or group of muscles.

Cataleptic (*kat-al-ep′-tik*) [κατά, down; λαμβάνειν, to seize]. Relating to, affected with, or of the nature of, catalepsy.

Cataleptiform (*kat-al-ep′-tif-orm*) [κατά, down; λαμβάνειν, to seize; *forma*, form]. Resembling catalepsy.

Catalysis (*kat-al′-is-is*) [καταλύειν, to dissolve]. In chemistry, a reaction that appears to take place owing to the mere presence of another body that apparently undergoes no change.

Catalytic (*kat-al-it′-ik*) [καταλύειν, to dissolve]. 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, catalysis. 2. Any medicine that is supposed to break down, destroy, or counteract morbid agencies existing within the economy.

Catamenia (*kat-am-e′-ne-ah*) [κατά, concerning, according to; μήν, month]. The recurrent monthly discharge of blood during sexual life from the genital canal of the female.

Catamenial (*kat-am-e′-ne-al*) [κατά, concerning; μήν, a month]. Pertaining to the catamenia.

Cataphoresis (*kat-af-or-e′-sis*) [κατά, down; φορέειν, to carry]. The introduction of drugs into the system through the skin, by means of ointments or solutions applied by the electrode of a battery.

Cataphoric (*kat-af-or′-ik*) [κατά, down; φορέειν, to carry]. Passing or causing to pass from the anode to the kathode, through a diaphragm or septum.

Cataplasm (*kat′-ap-lazm*) [κατάπλασμα, a poultice]. See *Poultice*.

Cataplasma (*kat-ap-laz′-mah*). A poultice. **C. fermenti** (B. P.), a mixture of beer yeast, wheaten flour, water at 100° F. It is a stimulant and antiseptic for indolent ulcers.

Cataract (*kat′-ar-akt*) [καταῤῥάκτης, a waterfall]. Partial or complete opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule. **C., Capsular,** cataract due to opacity of the capsule. **C., Cortical,** one due to loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. **C., Diabetic,** is associated with diabetes. **C., Discission of,** an operation preliminary to absorption, or extraction by suction, consisting in rupturing the capsule, so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. **C., Extraction of,** removal of the cataractous lens by surgical operation. **C., Fluid,** the breaking up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. **C., Green,** a name given to a grayish-green reflex seen in glaucoma; it is also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media are not completely transparent. **C., Hard.** See *C., Senile*. **C., Immature,** only a part of the lens-substance is cataractous. **C., Incipient,** one still in its early stages. **C., Lacteal,** See *C., Fluid*. **C., Lamellar,** one due to opacity of certain layers between the cortex and nucleus, the remaining layers being transparent. **C., Lenticular,** one occurring in the lens proper. **C., Mature,** one in which the whole lens-substance is cataractous. **C., Morgagnian,** when an over-ripe *C.* shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. **C., Polar** (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **C., Pyramidal,** the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **C., Recurrent Capsular,** or **Secondary,** capsular cataract, appearing after the extraction of the lens. **C., Ripe.** See *C., Mature*. **C., Senile,** the cataract of old persons, the most frequent form, and that understood when not specified as *congenital*, *juvenile*, *traumatic*, *soft*, etc. **C., Soft,** is especially that of the young; the lens matter is of soft consistency

and milky appearance. **C., Unripe.** See *C., Immature.* **C., Zonular.** See *C., Lamellar.*

Cataractous (*kat-ar-ak′-tus*) [καταῤῥάκτης, a waterfall]. Of the nature of or affected with cataract.

Catarrh (*kat-ahr′*) [καταῤῥέειν, to flow down]. Inflammation of a mucous membrane. The term is also applied to certain inflammations of the tubules of the kidney and the air-vesicles of the lung. **C., Epidemic.** See *Influenza.* **C., Gastric,** gastritis. **C., Intestinal,** enteritis. **C., Nasal,** coryza. **C., Pulmonary,** bronchitis. **C., Suffocative.** Synonym of *Bronchitis, Capillary.* **C., Uterine,** endometritis. **C., Venereal.** Synonym of *Gonorrhea.* **C., Vesical,** cystitis.

Catarrhal (*kat-ahr′-al*) [καταρρέειν, to flow down]. Of the nature of, affected with, or relating to catarrh. **C. Fever.** Synonym of Influenza. **C. Inflammation,** an inflammation of an archiblastic surface characterized by proliferation and desquamation of the epithelium.

Catastate or **Katastate** (*kat′-as-tāt*) [κατάστατος, settling down]. Any one of a series of successive catabolic substances or conditions, each one of which is less complex, more stable, and exhibits less functional activity than its predecessor.

Catatonia, or **Katatonia** (*kat-at-o′-ne-ah*) [κατά, down; τόνος, tension]. A form of insanity characterized by a pathetic emotional state and verbigeration, combined with a condition of motor tension.

Catechin (*kat′-e-chin*) [*catechu*], $C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$. Catechinic acid, the active principle of catechu. It crystallizes in shining needles of a snow-white, silky appearance.

Catechu (*kat′-e-choo*) [E. Ind.]. An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, a native of the East Indies. It contains 50 per cent. of tannic acid, and hence is a powerful astringent. It is used for the diarrhea of children and as a gargle and mouth-wash. Dose of the powdered extract gr. x–ʒss (0.65–2.0). **C., Infusum** (B. P.). Dose fʒj–iss (32.0–48.0). **C., Pulv., Comp.** (B. P.). Contains catechu, kino, and rhatany. Dose gr. xx–xl (1.3–2.6). **C., Tinct., Composita,** contains catechu 12, cinnamon 8, dilute alcohol q. s. ad 100. Dose ♏x–fʒj (0.65–4.0). **C., Trochisci,** each contains one grain of catechu with sugar, tragacanth, and orange-flower water.

Catelectrotonus (*kat-el-ek-trot′-o-nus*) [κατά, down; ἤλεκτρον, amber; τόνος, tension]. The state of increased irritability of a nerve near the cathode. See *Anelectrotonus.*

Catgut (*kat′-gut*). The intestines of a sheep treated to make ligatures. **C., Carbolized,** catgut rendered aseptic by soaking in a solution of phenol. **C., Chromicized,** treated with chromic acid. **C. Plate,** an appliance for uniting the intestinal edges in intestinal anastomosis. It is made of a solid catgut sheet; is thin, large, and flat, and resembles the Senn decalcified bone-plates.

Catharsis (*kath-ar′-sis*) [καθαίρειν, to purge]. Purgation.

Cathartic (*kath-ar′-tik*) [καθαρτικός, purging]. 1. Purgative. 2. A medicine used to produce evacuations of the bowels. A purgative. **C. Acid.** See *Senna.* **C. Pill, Compound.** See *Colocynth.*

Catheter (*kath′-et-er*) [καθετήρ, a thing put down]. A hollow tube for introduction into a cavity through a narrow canal. **C., Bozeman's,** a double-current uterine catheter. **C., Eustachian,** an instrument for examining the E. tube, distending, or making applications to it. **C. Fever,** systemic disturbance with fever, following the introduction of the catheter into the urethra. **C., Gouley's,** a solid, curved-steel instrument grooved on its inferior aspect, for passing over a guide, through a stricture into the bladder. **C., Lung,** a soft-rubber tube that may be passed down the trachea. **C., Schrötter's,** instruments of hard rubber and of varying caliber, somewhat triangular on section, used for the dilatation of laryngeal strictures. **C., Self-retaining,** one that will hold itself within the bladder without other appliances to assist it.

Catheterism, or **Catheterization** (*kath′-et-er-izm,* or *kath-et-er-iz-a′-shun*) [καθετήρ, a thing put down]. The introduction of a catheter.

Cathodal (*kath′-o-dal*) [κατά, down; ὡδός, way]. Relating to the cathode.

Cathode (*kath′-od*) [κατά, down; ὡδός, way]. The negative electrode or pole of an electric circuit.

Cathodic (*kath-od′-ik*) [κατά, down; ὡδός, way]. Relating to the cathode.

Cation (*kat′-e-on*) [κατά, downward; ἰέναι, to go]. An electropositive element; one that accumulates at the cathode in electrolysis. See *Ion.*

Catling, or **Catlin** (*kat′-ling,* or *kat′-lin*) [dim. of *cat*]. A long, pointed, two-edged knife used in amputation.

Catnep, or **Catnip** (*kat′-nep,* or *-nip*) [corruption of catmint]. The leaves and tops of the herb *Nepeta cataria,* a stimulant and tonic; a popular remedy for chlorosis, hysteria, etc. Dose of fld. ext. fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Catoptric Test. The diagnosis of cataract by means of the reflection of images from the cornea and lens-capsules.

Catoptrics (*kat-op'-triks*) [κάτοπτρον, a mirror]. The laws of the reflection of light.

Cauda (*kaw'-dah*) [L.]. Tail. **C. cerebelli,** the vermiform process. **C. epididymidis,** the inferior part of the epididymis. **C. equina,** a term applied collectively to the roots of the sacral and coccygeal nerves, from their resemblance to a horse's tail.

Caudad (*kaw'-dad*) [*cauda*, the tail; *ad*, to]. Toward the tail or cauda; opposed to cephalad; in man, downward.

Caudal (*kaw'-dal*) [*cauda*, the tail]. Pertaining to a cauda, or tail.

Caudate (*kaw'-dat*) [*cauda*, a tail]. Having or resembling a tail. **C. Lobe of Liver,** a small lobe of the liver. **C. Nucleus,** the intraventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Caul (*kawl*) [ME., *calle*, a hood]. 1. A portion or all of the fetal membranes covering the head and carried out in advance of it in labor. 2. The great omentum.

Cauliflower Excrescence. A tumor with an irregular surface resembling the cauliflower.

Caulophyllum (*kaw-lo-fil'-um*) [καυλός, stalk: φύλλον, leaf]. Blue cohosh, "Squaw-root;" the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides*, growing in Canada and the northern U. S. It contains a glucosid, saponin, and two resins, one of which is caulophyllin. It produces intermittent contractions of the gravid uterus, and possesses diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic powers. There are no official preparations. Dose of the powdered drug gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3); of Caulophyllin, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Causalgia (*kaw-zal'-je-ah*) [καυσός, a burning; ἄλγος, pain]. The burning pain that is sometimes present in injuries of the nerves.

Caustic (*kaws'-tik*) [καίειν, to burn]. 1. Very irritant; burning; capable of destroying tissue. 2. A substance that destroys tissue. **C. Alkali,** a pure alkaline hydrate or oxid. **C., Lunar,** argentic nitrate. **C., Mitigated,** argentic nitrate made less active by fusion with potassium nitrate or argentic chlorid. **C. Potash,** potassium hydrate. **C. Soda,** sodium hydrate.

Cauterant (*kaw'-ter-ant*) [καυτήρ, a burner]. 1. Caustic; escharotic. 2. A caustic substance.

Cauterism (*kaw'-ter-ism*). See *Cauterization.*

Cauterization (*kaw-ter-iz-a'-shun*) [καυτηριάζειν, to cauterize]. The application of a cautery; the effect of such an application.

Cauterize (*kaw-ter-īz*) [καυτηριάζειν, to cauterize]. To sear or burn with a cautery or a caustic.

Cautery (*kaw'-ter-e*) [καυτήριον; a branding iron]. A metal instrument heated by the electric current or in a flame, used to destroy tissue, or for producing counterirritation. **C., Actual,** the white-hot iron. **C., Button,** an iron heated in hot water. **C., Galvanic,** a platinum-wire heated by electricity. **C., Paquelin's,** or **C., Thermo-,** a hollow platinum-point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor. **C., Potential,** or **C., Virtual,** the application of caustic substances.

Cava (*ka'-vah*) [L.]. A vena cava.

Caval (*ka'-val*) [*cava*, a hollow]. Relating to a vena cava.

Cavalry Bone (*kav'-al-re bōn*). A bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh.

Cavernoma (*kav-ern-o'-mah*) [*caverna*, a cavern; ὄμα, a tumor]. A cavernous tumor; a cavernous angioma.

Cavernous (*kav'-er-nus*) [*caverna*, a cave]. Having hollow spaces. **C. Bodies,** the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **C. Breathing,** the breath-sounds heard over a pulmonary cavity. **C. Groove,** the carotid groove. **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus.* **C. Sinus,** a venous sinus situated at the side of the body of the sphenoid. **C. Tissue,** erectile tissue. **C. Tumor,** a cavernous angioma.

Cavitary (*kav'-it-a-re*) [*cavitarius*, hollow]. Hollow; having or forming cavities.

Cayenne Pepper (*ki'-en pep'-er*). See *Capsicum.*

Cazenave's Lupus. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Cc., an abbreviation for cubic centimeter.

Cd., symbol for Cadmium.

Ce., symbol for Cerium.

Cebocephalus (*se-bo-sef'-al-us*) [κῆβος, a monkey; κεφαλή, head]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species cyclocephalus, in which there is entire absence of the nose, with, however, two orbital cavities and two eyes, the interocular region being narrow and perfectly flat.

Cedar (*se'-dar*) [*cedrus*, cedar]. One of the genus of coniferous trees, *Cedrus.* **C., Oil of,** a transparent oil obtained from *Juniperus virginiana*, and used as a clearing agent in histology and for oil-immersion lenses.

-cele (*sēl*) [κήλη, a tumor]. A suffix denoting a *tumor.*

Celia (*se'-le-ah*) [κοιλία, the belly]. 1. The belly: the stomach. 2. A ventricle of the brain.

Celiac (*se'-le-ak*) [*cœliacus; κοιλία*, belly]. Abdominal; pertaining to the belly. **C. Artery.** Same as *C. Axis.* See *Arteries, Table of.* **C. Axis,** a branch of the abdominal aorta; it divides into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. See *Arteries, Table of.* **C. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion, Semilunar.* **C. Plexus.** A sympathetic nerve-plexus situated about the origin of the celiac axis.

Celialgia (*se-le-al'-je-ah*) [κοιλία, belly; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the abdomen.

Celian, Celine (*se'-le-an, se'-lin.*) Same as *Celiac.*

Celiotomy (*se-le-ot′-o-me*) [κοιλία, belly; τομή, a cutting]. Surgical opening of the abdominal cavity.

Celiitis, Cœliitis (*se-le-i′-tis*) [κοιλία, belly; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the abdominal organs.

Cell (*sel*) [*cella*, a small, hollow cavity]. 1. A granular mass of protoplasm containing a nucleus. The typical adult cell consists of protoplasm or cell-contents, a nucleus, and within the latter, one or more nucleoli. The cell may or may not have a cell-wall. The protoplasm consists of two parts, the spongioplasm and the hyaloplasm. The nucleus is made up of a nuclear membrane, nuclear fibrils (chromatin), and nuclear matrix (achromatin). The nucleolus is a highly refracting body the function of which is not known. 2. A galvanic element, or single member of a galvanic battery without the connecting wire between the metals. **C., Air.** See *Air-cell* **C., Ameboid,** a cell capable of changing its form and of moving about like an ameba. **C., Apolar,** a nerve-cell without processes. **C., Beaker.** See *C., Goblet.* **C.-capsule,** a thick or unusually strong cell-wall. **C., Ciliated,** one provided with cilia. **C.-cones,** the cancer-nests of a squamous epithelioma—so called from their cone-shape. **C. of Corti,** any one of the hair-cells on the outer surface of the organ of Corti. **C., Cylindric,** a variety of epithelial cell shaped like a miniature cylinder. **C., Daughter,** a cell originating from the division of the protoplasm of a mother-cell. **C. of Deiters,** one of the cells with fine processes resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea, beneath the air-cells; also a neuroglia-cell. **C. Demilune,** Giannuzzi's cells, granular protoplasmic cells found in mucous glands, lying between the mucous cells and the basement-membrane. **C.-doctrine,** the theory that the cell is the unit of organic structure, and that cell-formation is the essential process of life and its phenomena. **C., Endothelial,** flat cells found on the inner surface of vessels and spaces that do not communicate directly with the external air. **C., Epidermic,** or **Epithelial.** See *Epithelium.* **C., Ganglion,** a large nerve-cell, especially that found in the spinal ganglia. **C. of Giannuzzi.** See *C., Demilune.* **C., Giant,** large multinuclear cells occurring in tuberculosis and other infectious granulomata, in bone, in giant-cell tumors, etc. **C.-globulins,** Halliburton's name for forms of globulin that occur in lymph-corpuscles and can be extracted from them by solutions of sodium chlorid. **C., Goblet,** an epithelial cell that has been bulged out like a goblet by the presence of mucin. **C.-islets,** the centers of most active growth in young cellular tissues. They contain the stores of nutriment that are gradually dissolved and digested. **C., Lymphoid,** a small, round, connective-tissue cell containing a relatively large nucleus. **C., Mother,** a cell that divides its protoplasm and gives each part a new cell-wall. **C.-multiplication,** Cytogenesis, a name given to the process of reproduction of cells. It may be *direct,* as when a cell constricts and cuts off a part of itself, or *indirect,* when the division is preceded by the cycle of nuclear changes known as karyokinesis. **C.-nests,** a collection of epithelial cells closely packed together and surrounded by a connective-tissue stroma. Cell-nests are found in carcinomata. **C., Squamous,** a variety of epithelial cells found on the surface of the skin and certain mucous membranes and characterized by their scale-like flatness. **C., Vasofactive,** or **Vasoformative,** a cell that in embryonic or very early life, and probably in certain neoplasms, anastomoses with other similar cells so as to form blood-vessels.

Celloidin (*sel-oid′-in*) [*cella*; εἶδος, form]. A concentrated form of collodion for use in imbedding objects for histologic purposes.

Cellular (*sel′-u-lar*) [*cella*, cell]. Relating to or composed of cells. **C. Pathology.** See *Pathology.*

Cellule (*sel′-ūl*) [*cellula*, a small cell]. A small cell.

Cellulitis (*sel-u-li′-tis*) [*cellula*, a small cell; ιτις, inflammation]. A diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue. **C., Pelvic.** See *Parametritis.*

Cellulose (*sel′-u-lōs*) [*cellula*, a little cell], $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. Wood-fiber; lignose, the principal ingredient of the cell-membranes of all plants. It is a white, amorphous mass, insoluble in most of the usual solvents.

Celosoma (*se-lo-so′-mah*) [κήλη, hernia; σῶμα, a body]. A species of single autositic monsters characterized by more or less extensive body-cleft with eventration, associated with various anomalies of the extremities, of the genitourinary apparatus, of the intestinal tract, and even of the whole trunk.

Celotomy (*se-lot′-o-me*) [κήλη, hernia; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation for strangulated hernia by incision of the stricture.

Cement (*se-ment′*) [*cæmentum*, a rough stone]. Any plastic material capable of becoming hard and of binding together the objects that are contiguous to it; filling-material for the teeth; the crusta petrosa of the teeth. **C. Substance,** the substance holding together the endothelial cells of the intima of blood-vessels.

Cenesthesis (*sen-es-the′-sis*) [κοινός, common; αἴσθησις, feeling]. The prevailing conscious state of feeling, either of depression or of exaltation, which is the resultant of the sub-

conscious perceptions from the whole organism.

Centaurea (*sen-taw'-re-ah*) [*κένταυρον*, centaur]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs. **C. benedicta.** See *Carduus.*

Centaury (*sen'-taw-re*) [*centauria*]. A popular name for various plants of the genera *Centaurea*, *Erythræa*, *Sabbatia*, *Chlora*, etc. It is used as a simple, bitter tonic. Dose ʒ ss–j in decoction several times a day. Unof.

Center (*sen'-ter*) [*κέντρον*, the center]. 1. The middle point of any surface or of a body. 2. The ganglion or plexus whence issue the nerves controlling a function. **C., Accelerating,** a center in the medulla sending accelerating fibers to the heart. These leave the cord through the branches of communication of the lower cervical and upper six dorsal nerves, passing thence into the sympathetic. **C., Auditory,** a center in the first temporosphenoidal convolution, upon each side. **C., Broca's.** See *C., Speech.* **C., Cardioinhibitory,** in the medulla, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **C., Ciliospinal,** connected with the dilatation of the pupil; it is in the lower cervical part of the cord, and extends downward to from the 1st to the 3d dorsal. **C., Convulsional,** a hypothetic center said to lie in the floor of the 4th ventricle. **C., Coughing,** in the medulla, above the inspiratory center. **C., Diabetic,** in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the 4th ventricle, in the median line. **C., Erection,** is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the medulla. **C. for Mastication and Sucking,** in the medulla. **C. for Secretion of Saliva,** on the floor of the 4th ventricle. **C., Olfactory,** probably in the hippocampal region of the temporal lobe. **C., Heat-regulating or Temperature,** the center for the control of body-temperature. See *Thermotaxis.* **C., Leg,** in the upper portion of the ascending frontal convolution. **C. of Ossification,** the place in bones at which ossification begins. **C., Parturition,** in the spinal cord, at the level of the 1st and 2d lumbar vertebræ. **C., Respiratory,** in the medulla, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **C., Sneezing,** in the medulla. **C., Spasm,** in the medulla, at its junction with the pons. **C., Speech,** in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people; probably the island of Reil has some influence also. **C., Swallowing,** on the floor of the 4th ventricle. **C., Sweat,** the dominating center is in the medulla, with subordinate centers in the spinal cord. **C., Upper, for Dilator Pupillæ,** in the medulla. **C., Vasodilator,** in the medulla. **C., Vaso-motor,** in the medulla. **C., Visual,** in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus.

Centering (*sen'-ter-ing*) [*κέντρον*, a center]. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object or an accessory so that its center coincides with the optic axis of the microscope. In optics, having the pupil and the optic center of the refracting lens in the same axis.

Centesimal (*sen-tes'-im-al*) [*centum*, hundred]. In the proportion of 1 to 100.

Centigrade (*sen'-te-grād*) [*centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step]. Abbreviation, C. Having 100 divisions or degrees. **C. Thermometer,** a thermometer with zero as the freezing-point and 100° as the boiling point of water. See *Thermometer.*

Centigram (*sen'-te-gram*) [*centum*, a hundred; *γράμμα*, a small weight]. The hundredth part of a gram, equal to 0.15433 Troy grain.

Centiliter (*sen'-til-e-ter*) [*centum*, a hundred; *λίτρα*, a pound]. The hundredth part of a liter, equal to 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

Centimeter (*sen'-tim-e-ter*) [*centum*, a hundred; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.39371 (or about $\frac{2}{5}$) of an inch.

Centinormal (*sen-te-nor'-mal*) [*centum*, a hundred; *norma*, normal]. The $\frac{1}{100}$ of the normal; applied to a solution the $\frac{1}{100}$ of the strength of a normal solution.

Centrad (*sen'-trad*) [*centrum*, the center; *ad*, to]. Toward the center, or toward the median line.

Central (*sen'-tral*) [*centrum*, the center]. Relating to the center; passing through the center. **C. Artery,** an artery in the optic nerve and retina; it passes to the optic papilla and then divides. See *Arteries, Table of.* **C. Ganglia,** the corpora striata and thalami optici. **C. Ligament,** the terminal filum of the spinal cord. **C. Lobe,** the island of Reil.

Centraphose (*sen'-traf-ōs*). See *Phose.*

Centric (*sen'-trik*) [*centrum*, a center]. Relating to a center, especially to a nerve-center.

Centrifugal (*sen-trif'-u-gal*) [*centrum*, center; *fugere*, to fly]. Receding from the center to the periphery. **C. Machine,** one by which tubes of liquid are rapidly revolved for the purpose of driving particles floating in the liquid to the distal ends of the tubes.

Centrifuge (*sen'-trif-ūj*) [*centrum*, the center; *fugere*, to fly]. A centrifugal machine.

Centripetal (*sen-trip'-et-al*) [*centrum*, the center; *petere*, to seek]. Traveling toward the center from the periphery.

Centrolecithal (*sen-tro-les'-ith-al*) [*κέντρον*, center; *λέκιθος*, yolk]. In embryology, having the food-yolk located centrally.

Centrosome (*sen'-tro-sōm*) [*κέντρον*, center; *σῶμα*, body]. A highly refractive body lying in the protoplasm of the ovum and other cells, and taking an active part in cell-division. It is also known as pole-capsule.

Centrum (*sen′-trum*) [L.]. The center or middle part; the body of a vertebra, exclusive of the bases of the neural arches. **C. ovale majus**, the large mass of white matter appearing when either of the cerebral hemispheres is cut down to the level of the corpus callosum. **C. ovale minus**, the white matter appearing when the upper part of a hemisphere of the brain is removed.

Cephaelis (*sef-a′-el-is*). See *Ipecacuanha*.

Cephalad (*sef′-al-ad*) [κεφαλή, head; *ad*, to]. Toward the head.

Cephalalgia (*sef-al-al′-ge-ah*) [κεφαλή, head; ἄλγος, pain]. Headache.

Cephalhematoma (*sef-al-hem-at-o′-mah*) [κεφαλή, head; αἷμα, blood; ὄμα, tumor]. A collection of blood beneath the pericranium, forming a tumor-like swelling.

Cephalic (*sef-al′-ik*) [κεφαλή, head]. Pertaining to the head. **C. Index.** See *Index*. **C. Version.** See *Version*.

Cephalodynia (*sef-al-o-din′-e-ah*) [κεφαλή, head; ὀδυνη, pain]. Rheumatism affecting the occipitofrontalis muscle, the pain being chiefly experienced in the forehead or occiput, and at times involving the eyeballs.

Cephalomelus (*sef-al-om′-el-us*) [κεφαλή, head; μέλος, a part]. A form of double monster in which there is a supernumerary limb attached to the head.

Cephalometer (*sef-al-om′-et-er*) [κεφαλή, head; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalopagus (*sef-al-op′-ag-us*) [κεφαλή, head; παγείς, joined]. A double monstrosity having the heads united at the top.

Cephalorrhachidian (*sef-al-o-rak-id′-e-an*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Cephalotomy (*sef-al-ot′-o-me*) [κεφαλή, head; τόμη, section]. The opening or division of the head of the fetus to facilitate labor.

Cephalotribe (*sef′-al-o-trīb*) [κεφαλή, the head; τρίβειν, to crush]. An instrument for crushing the fetal head.

Cephalotripsy (*sef′-al-o-trip-se*) [κεφαλή, head; τρίβειν, to crush]. The operation of crushing the fetal head when delivery is otherwise impossible.

Cera (*se′-rah*) [L.]. Wax. A mixture of cerotic acid, cerolein, and myricin, gathered by the honey bee from the pollen of flowers and the leaves of plants. **C. alba**, white wax, prepared by bleaching yellow wax. It is valuable as an ingredient of cerates and ointments. **C. flava**, yellow wax; it possesses an agreeable balsamic odor, and is soluble in ether, in hot alcohol, and in chloroform.

Cerasin (*ser′-as-in*) [*cerasus*, a cherry-tree]. 1. An ingredient of the gum of cherry, peach, and plum trees, apparently identical with bassorin. 2. A crude precipitate from tincture of choke-cherry.

Cerate (*se′-rāt*) [*cera*, wax]. In pharmacy, an unctuous preparation consisting of wax mixed with oils, fatty substances, or resins, and of such a consistence that at ordinary temperatures it can be readily spread upon linen or muslin, and yet is so firm that it will not melt or run when applied to the skin. **C., Goulard's**, ceratum plumbi subacetatis. See *Plumbum*.

Cerato- (*ser′-at-o-*). See *Kerato-*.

Cercomonas (*ser-kom′-o-nas*) [κέρκος, tail; μονάς, monad]. A genus of flagellate infusorians. **C. intestinalis**, a protozoon, occasionally found in the fecal discharges of patients suffering with typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea, and cholera. Its pathologic significance has not yet been ascertained.

Cereal (*se′-re-al*) [*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture]. 1. Relating to edible grains. 2. Any edible grain.

Cerebellar (*ser-e-bel′-ar*) [dim. of *cerebrum*]. Relating to the cerebellum.

Cerebellum (*ser-e-bel′-um*) [dim. of *cerebrum*]. The inferior part of the brain lying below the cerebrum and above the pons and medulla. It consists of two lateral and a middle lobe.

Cerebral (*ser′-e-bral*) [*cerebrum*, the brain]. Relating to the cerebrum. **C. Index.** See *Index*. **C. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia*. **C. Vesicles.** The embryonic vesicles from which the brain is developed.

Cerebrasthenia (*ser-e-bras-the′-ne-ah*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; ἀσθενής, without strength]. Cerebral asthenia; cerebral neurasthenia.

Cerebration (*ser-e-bra′-shun*) [*cerebrum*, the brain]. Mental activity. **C., Unconscious**, mental activity of which the subject is not conscious.

Cerebrin (*ser′-e-brin*) [*cerebrum*, the brain], $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$. A nitrogenous glucosid obtained from brain-tissue, nerves, and pus-corpuscles. It is a light, colorless, exceedingly hygroscopic powder. The term has also been applied to an organic extract of unknown constitution, derived from brain-tissue.

Cerebritis (*ser-e-bri′-tis*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the proper substance of the cerebrum.

Cerebromalacia (*ser-e-bro-mal-a′-se-ah*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of the brain-tissue.

Cerebropathy (*ser-e-brop′-a-the*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; πάθος, illness]. 1. A train of symptoms following overwork, and approaching the character of insanity. 2. Cerebral disease in general.

Cerebroscopy (*ser-e-bros′-ko-pe*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. Investigation of the condition of the brain by inspection, especially ophthalmoscopy, in the diagnosis of brain-disease.

Cerebrose (*ser′-e-brōs*) [*cerebrum*, the brain], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A crystallized sugar isomeric with glucose, occurring in brain-tissue.

Cerebrosid (*ser′-e-bro-sid*) [*cerebrum*, the brain]. One of a class of substances occurring in brain-tissue, containing cerebrose, just as glucosids contain glucose.

Cerebrospinal (*ser-e-bro-spi′-nal*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine]. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord. **C. Axis.** See *Axis.* **C. Fluid**, the fluid between the arachnoid membrane and the pia-mater. **C. Meningitis.** See *Fever, Cerebrospinal.* **C. System**, the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

Cerebrum (*ser′-e-brum*) [L.]. The chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper part of the cranium and consisting of the right and left hemispheres.

Cereus (*se′-re-us*) [L., "a wax candle"]. A genus of cactaceous plants. **C. grandiflorus.** See *Cactus grandiflorus.*

Cerevisia (*ser-e-vis′-e-ah*) [L.]. Ale or beer. **C., Fermentum**, beer-yeast. The ferment obtained in brewing beer, and produced by saccharomyces cerevisiæ.

Cerin (*se′-rin*) [*cera*, wax]. An ether of cerotic acid; one of the substances found in wax.

Cerium (*se′-re-um*) [named after the planet *Ceres*]. Ce = 140; quantivalence II, IV. One of the rarer metals. See *Elements, Table of.* **C. oxalas**, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3.9H_2O$, a white granular powder, insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is useful in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose gr. j–x, in pill (0.065–0.65). **C. valerianate** has been used in the same class of cases. Dose gr. iss (0.1).

Cerotic Acid (*se-rot′-ik*). See *Acid, Cerotic.*

Cerumen (*ser-u′-men*) [*cera*, wax]. The wax of the ear.

Ceruminous (*ser-u′-min-us*) [*cera*, wax]. Pertaining to cerumen.

Ceruse (*se′-rūs*) [*cerussa*, white lead]. 1. White lead: basic carbonate and hydrate of lead. 2. A white face-powder. **C. of Antimony**, white oxid of antimony; also antimonic acid.

Cervical (*ser′-vik-al*) [*cervix*, the neck]. Pertaining to the neck, or to the cervix uteri. **C. Carcinoma**, carcinoma of the neck of the womb. **C. Endometritis.** See *Endometritis.* **C. Pregnancy**, a rare condition in which from atrophy of the decidual membranes the impregnated ovum is not properly held in place, and dropping, lodges in the cervical canal, where it develops until the uterus expels it.

Cervicitis (*ser-vis-i′-tis*) [*cervix*, the neck; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervix (*ser′-viks*) [L.]. A constricted portion or neck. **C. uteri**, the neck of the womb. **C. vesicæ**, the neck of the bladder.

Cesarean, or Cæsarean, Section [from *Cæsar*, Cæsar, the Roman Consul, whose delivery is said to have been effected in this way]. Extraction of the fetus through an incision made in the abdomen. **C. S., Post-mortem**, extraction of the child after the mother's death.

Cestoid, or Cestode (*ses′-toid*, or *ses′-tōd*) [*κεστός*, a girdle; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Shaped like a girdle, or ribbon; applied to worms of which *Tænia* is a type.

Cetacea (*se-ta′-se-ah*) [*cetus*, a whale]. An order of mammals living in the sea, as the whale, dolphin, etc.

Cetaceum (*se-ta′-se-um*) [*κῆτος*, a large fish]. Spermaceti. A fatty substance somewhat resembling paraffin in its physical properties. It is obtained from the head of the sperm-whale, *Physeter macrocephalus.* It is soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in boiling alcohol, and is employed as an emollient. **C., Ceratum**, contains spermaceti 10, white wax 35, olive-oil 55 parts. **C., Ung.**, (B. P.), contains spermaceti, white wax, almond-oil, and benzoin.

Cetraria (*se-tra′-re-ah*) [*cætra*, a short Spanish shield]. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. Iceland moss,—a lichen, *C. islandica*, found in Iceland and other northern countries. It contains a form of starch, lichenin, that gelatinizes when boiled with water. It is a feebly tonic demulcent, sometimes used in pulmonary affections. **C., Decoct.** (B. P.), contains five per cent. of the lichen. Dose ʒ ij–iv (64.0–128.0).

Chagres Fever. See *Fever.*

Chalaza (*kal-a′-zah*) [*χάλαζα*, a hailstone]. One of the twisted cords binding the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane of the shell; or that part of a seed where its coats unite with each other and the nucleus.

Chalazion (*kal-a′-ze-on*) [*χαλάζιον*, a small hailstone]. A tumor of the eyelid from retained secretion of the Meibomian glands; a Meibomian cyst.

Chalicosis (*kal-ik-o′-sis*) [*χάλιξ*, gravel]. A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust or sand.

Chalk (*chawk*) [*Calx*, limestone]. Carbonate of lime. See *Calcium.* **C. Stone**, gout-stone—a deposit beneath the skin in gouty patients.

Chalybeate (*ka-lib′-e-āt*) [*χάλυψ*, iron]. Containing iron.

Chamber (*chām′-ber*) [*camera*, a chamber]. A cavity or space. **C., Anterior** (of the eye), the space between the cornea and the iris. **C., Posterior** (of the eye), the space between the iris and the lens.

The chambers of the eye contain the aqueous humor.

Chamomile (*kam′-o-mīl*). See *Anthemis* and *Matricaria*.

Champagne (*sham-pān′*) [Fr.]. An effervescent wine useful as a remedy for nausea and vomiting.

Chancre (*shang′-ker*) [Fr.]. A term formerly used indiscriminately for any primary venereal ulcer, but now generally applied to the initial lesion of syphilis (see *Syphilis*). **C., Hard, Hunterian, Indurated, Infecting, Non-suppurating,** or **True,** the ulcer of venereal origin, that is followed by constitutional syphilis. **C., Non-incubatory, Non-infecting, Simple,** or **Soft,** a contagious, suppurating, non-syphilitic venereal ulcer, properly called *chancroid*.

Chancroid (*shang′-kroid*) [*chancre*; εἶδος, form]. A local, infective process transmitted by sexual intercourse, and characterized by ulceration, local glandular involvement, and often suppuration. It has been variously termed the soft, non-indurated, simple, or non-syphilitic chancre. See *Chancre*. **C., Phagedenic,** chancroid with a tendency to slough. **C., Serpiginous,** a variety of the last that spreads superficially in curved lines.

Change (*chānj*) [*cambiare*, to change]. The word is colloquially used either for the establishment or the cessation of the menstrual function. **C. of Life,** the menopause.

Chantreuil's Method. In pelvimetry, a method of ascertaining the distance between the tuberosities of the ischia (11 cm.) in estimating the size of the pelvic outlet. The two thumbs are placed upon the tuberosities, while an assistant measures the distance between them.

Chap (*chap*) [ME., *chappen*, to cleave]. A slight or superficial fissure of the skin, usually upon the lips, hands, or nipples.

Charbon (*shar′-bon*) [Fr. charcoal]. *Anthrax*.

Charcoal (*char′-kōl*) [ME., *charren*, to turn; *col*, coal]. Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion. See *Carbo animalis* and *Carbo ligni*.

Charcot's Disease, *Sclérose en plaques*. Disseminated, multiple, or insular sclerosis. See *Diseases, Table of*. **C.'s Joint,** or **Joint Disease.** See *Arthropathy* and *Diseases, Table of*. **C.-Leyden Crystals,** microscopic, colorless, octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in semen, in the shed blood of leukemic patients, and in the sputum of asthma and croupous bronchitis. Chemically, they are the phosphate of an organic base. **C.'s Method.** See *Hypnotism*. **C.-Neumann Crystals, C.-Robin Crystals.** See *C.-Leyden Crystals*.

Charlatan (*shar′-lat-an*) [Ital., *ciarlare*, to prattle]. A quack; a pretender to medical skill; an advertising doctor.

Charles's Law. See *Law*.

Charpie (*shar′-pe*) [*carpere*, to pluck]. Picked or shredded lint; linen shreds for dressing wounds.

Charta (*kar′-tah*) [χάρτης, paper]. A paper. In pharmacy, a strip of paper the fibers of which are impregnated with a medicinal substance. Also a wrapper for holding powders. **C. emporetica,** porous or bibulous paper. **C. epispastica,** or **C. cantharidis,** blistering-paper. **C. exploratoria,** test-paper. **C. sinapis,** mustard-paper.

Chartula (*kart′-u-lah*) [dim. of *charta*]. A little paper, especially a paper containing a single dose of a medicinal powder.

Chasma (*kaz′-mah*), or **Chasmus** (*kaz′-mus*) [χασμός, a gaping]. A yawn.

Chassaignac's Tubercle. The carotid tubercle.

Chaulmugra Oil (*chawl-moog′-rah*) [E. Ind.]. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, a tree native to the E. Indies. It is soluble in alcohol, and its properties are due to gynocardic acid. It is used in leprosy, in scaly eczema, psoriasis, and syphilitic skin affections. For external use, 1 part of the acid to 24 of petroleum. Internally, dose gtt. v–x (0.32–0.65) of the oil or gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2) of the acid, in capsules. All unof.

Check (*chek*) [OF. *eschec*, from Pers. *shah*, a king]. A sudden stop. **C.-experiment.** See *Control*. **C.-ligament.** See *Ligament*.

Checker-berry (*chek′-er-ber′-e*). A popular name for *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Cheek (*chēk*) [AS., *ceáce*, the cheek]. The side of the face; it is composed of fat, areolar tissue, muscles, etc.

Cheese (*chēz*) [AS., *cese*, cheese]. A food prepared from the casein of skimmed or unskimmed milk.

Cheesy (*chēz′-e*) [AS., *cese*, cheese]. Of the nature of cheese. **C. Degeneration, C. Necrosis,** caseous degeneration, or caseation; the conversion of the tissues into a substance resembling cheese. **C. Tubercle,** a tubercle that has undergone cheesy necrosis.

Cheil-, or **Cheilo-** (*kīl-*, or *kīl′-o-*). For words thus beginning see *Chil-*, or *Chilo-*.

Cheiro- (*kīr′-o*). For words thus beginning see *Chiro-*.

Chekan, or **Cheken** (*chek′-en*) [Chilian]. 1. The leaves of *Eugenia cheken*, a South American shrub. It is diuretic and expectorant and similar in action to eucalyptus. It is used in chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, etc. Dose of the fluid extract ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof. 2. The crude resin obtained from *Cannabis indica*.

Chelidonin (*kel-id′-o-nin*) [χελιδόνιον, celandine], $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3 + H_2O$, or $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. A crystalline alkaloid of celandin (*Chelidonium majus*).

Chelidonium (*kel-id-o′-ne-um*) [χελιδόνιον, celandine]. Celandin. The leaves and stems of *C. majus*, with properties due to a number of alkaloids and acids. It is a drastic cathartic, and externally an irritant, and has been used in jaundice, whooping-cough, and catarrhal pneumonia. Dose of the plant gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of the juice ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). Unof.

Chelidoxanthin (*kel-id-oks-an′-thin*) [χελιδόνιον, celandine]. One of the bitter, crystalline constituents of celandin.

Cheloid (*ke′-loid*) [χηλή, a claw; εἶδος, form]. See *Keloid*.

Chelotomy (*ke-lot′-o-me*). See *Kelotomy*.

Chemic, Chemical (*kem′-ik, kem′-ik-al*) [χημεία, chemistry]. Of or pertaining to chemistry.

Chemiotaxis, Chimiotaxis (*kem′-e-o-taks-is, kim′-e-o-taks-is*). See *Chemotaxis*.

Chemistry (*kem′-is-tre*) [χημεία, chemistry]. The science of the molecular and atomic structure of bodies.

Chemosis (*ke-mo′-sis*) [χήμωσις, a gaping]. Swelling of the conjunctiva.

Chemotactic (*kem-o-tak′-tik*) [χημεία, chemistry; τάσσειν, to arrange]. Pertaining or relating to chemotaxis.

Chemotaxis, Chemiotaxis (*kem-o-taks′-is, kem-e-o-taks′-is*) [χημεία, chemistry; τάσσειν, to order, arrange]. The property of cellular attraction and repulsion. It is displayed by the proteid constituents of the protoplasm of various species of bacteria, as well as by proteids from a great variety of sources. The qualifications positive and negative are added according as the phenomenon is one of attraction or repulsion.

Chemotic (*ke-mot′-ik*) [χήμωσις, a gaping]. Pertaining to or marked by chemosis.

Chemotropism (*kem-ot′-ro-pizm*) [χημεία, chemistry; τροπή, a turning]. The destruction of bacteria by phagocytes; the victory of the phagocytes over bacteria, or of bacteria over phagocytes. In biology, the attraction of leukocytes by certain chemic substances held in solution in the blood. Cf. *Chemotaxis*.

Chenopodium (*ken-o po′-de-um*) [χήν, a goose; πόδιον, a little foot]. American Wormseed; the fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, or *anthelminticum*, a plant native to the United States, with properties due to a volatile oil, which is the only preparation used. It is an efficient anthelmintic against the roundworm. Dose of the oil ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

Cherry (*cher′-e*) [κέρασος, cherry-tree]. The bark of the common cherry, *Prunus serotina*, a mild bitter and tonic, containing tannin. Dose of fld. ext. ʃʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Prunin, a concentrated extract; dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). See also *Choke-cherry* and *Prunus virginiana*. **C.-laurel**, the European evergreen cherry, *Prunus laurocerasus*. Water distilled from its leaves is used in the same way as dilute hydrocyanic acid. Dose ♏xxx–fʒj (2.0–4.0).

Chest. See *Thorax*. **C., Barrel-**, a peculiar formation of the chest observed in cases of long-standing emphysema of the lungs; it is round like a barrel, and in respiration is lifted vertically instead of being expanded laterally.

Chestnut. See *Castanea*.

Cheyne-Stokes' Breathing or **Respiration.** See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of*. **C.-S.' Nystagmus**, a variety of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a rhythmic variation similar to the rhythm of Cheyne-Stokes' respiration.

Chiasm, Chiasma (*ki′-azm, ki-az′-mah*) [χιάζειν, to make a cross, as an X]. The optic commissure.

Chickahominy Fever (*chik-a-hom′-in-e fe′-ver*). See *Fever*.

Chicken (*chik′-en*) [AS., *cicen*, a chicken]. A domestic fowl. **C. Breast**, an abnormally prominent condition of the sternum and of the sternal region; pigeon-breast; it is seen in rhachitic persons, etc. **C. Cholera**. See *Cholera*. **C.-fat Clot**, a clot of blood yellowish in color, consisting largely of fibrin, and containing but few red cells. **C.-pox**. See *Varicella*.

Chicory (*chik′-or-e*) [κιχορα, chicory]. *Cichorium intybus*, a composite plant of Europe and Asia, naturalized and growing in the United States. Its ground root is used to adulterate coffee.

Chilblain (*chil′-blān*) [AS., *cele*, cold; *blêgen*, a boil]. Pernio; Erythema pernio. A congestion and swelling of the skin, due to cold, and attended with severe itching or burning; vesicles and bullæ may form, and these may lead to ulceration.

Child-bed. The popular term for the puerperal state. **C.-bed Fever**, puerperal fever. **C.-birth**, parturition. **C.-crowing**, the crowing sound of the respiration that characterizes laryngismus stridulus.

Chili Saltpeter. Sodium nitrate.

Chill (*chil*) [AS., *cêle*, chilliness]. A sensation of cold accompanied by shivering, usually appearing shortly after exposure to cold or wet. It is frequently the initial symptom of acute disorders, as pneumonia, etc. It is a prominent symptom of various forms of malarial fever.

Chills and Fever. A popular term for intermittent fever.

Chiloplasty (*ki′-lo-plas-te*) [χεῖλος, lip; πλάσ-

σειν, to form]. Any plastic operation upon the lip.

Chimaphila (*ki-maf'-il-ah*) [χεῖμα, winter; φίλος, loving]. Pipsissewa, Prince's Pine; the leaves of *C. umbellata*, an evergreen found in the U. S., an astringent tonic and excellent diuretic. The bruised leaves are used as a rubefacient. It is valuable in dropsy, in renal disease, and in affections of the urinary passages. **C., Decoctum.** Dose f℥j–iij (32.0–96.0). Unof. **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Chimiotaxis (*kim-e-o-taks'-is*). See *Chemotaxis.*

Chimney-sweep's Cancer. Epithelioma of the scrotum, occurring among chimney-sweepers.

Chin [AS., *cin, chin*]. The mentum; the lower part of the face, at or near the symphysis of the lower jaw. **C.-jerk.** See *Jaw-jerk*, and *Reflexes, Table of.* **C. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of.*

China (*kin'-ah*, or *ke'-nah*) [Sp.]. Same as *Cinchona.*

Chinoidin, or Chinoidinum (*kin-oi'-din*, or *kin-oi-din'-um*) [Sp., *China*]. Quinoidin. A mixture of amorphous alkaloids obtained in the manufacture of quinin. It has the therapeutic properties of quinin. Dose gr. j–xx (0.065–1.3).

Chinolin (*kin'-o-lin*). See *Chinolina* and *Quinolin.*

Chinolina (*kin-o-li'-nah*) [*china*, quinin], C_9H_7N. Chinolin, Leukolin. An alkaloidal derivative of quinin and cinchonin, occurring also in coal-tar. It is an antiseptic and antipyretic. It is commonly used in the form of the tartrate because of the deliquescence of the other salts. Dose ♏iij–x (0.2–0.65); of the tartrate gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The tartrate is used as a local application to the throat in strength of 1–10. Unof.

Chionablepsia (*ki-on-ab-lep'-se-ah*) [χιών, snow; ἀβλεψία, without sight]. Loss of sensibility of the retina resulting from the exposure of the eyes to reflection of the sunlight upon snow.

Chirata (*ke-ra'-tah*, or *che-ra'-tah*) [Hind., *chirāetā*, a species of gentian]. Chiretta. The leaves and lighter stems of *C. ophelia.* It resembles gentian in its therapeutic properties, and is an excellent tonic. It does not contain any tannin. Dose of the powdered plant gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **C., Ext., Fld.,** in glycerol and alcohol. Dose ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **C., Infusum** (B. P.). Dose, a wineglassful (64.0). **C., Tinct.,** ten per cent. in strength. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Chiropodist (*ki-rop'-o-dist*) [χείρ, hand; πούς, ποδός, foot]. A surgeon or person who professionally treats diseases of the hands and feet, especially corns, bunions, etc.

Chirurgeon (*ki-rer'-jon*) [χειρουργός, a surgeon]. A surgeon.

Chirurgia (*ki-rer'-je-ah*) [χείρ, hand; ἔργον, work]. Surgery.

Chittim Bark (*chit'-im bark*). See *Cascara sagrada.*

Chloasma (*klo-az'-mah*) [χλοάζειν, to be pale green]. Melanoderma; melasma; discolorations. A deposit of pigment in the skin, occurring in patches of various sizes and shapes, and of a yellow, brown, or black color. **C. hepaticum,** liver-spots; a form following dyspepsia and popularly associated with hepatic disturbance. **C. phthisicorum,** the brown patches upon the skin of the forehead or upper portions of the cheeks in tuberculous patients. **C. uterinum,** chiefly located on the forehead, temples, cheeks, nipples, and median line of abdomen. They are marked during pregnancy, and often during menstruation.

Chloracetic Acid (*klo-ras-e'-tik*). See *Acid.*

Chloral (*klo'-ral*) [*chlorin; aldehyd*], C_2Cl_3HO. A pungent, colorless, mobile liquid. The name is often misapplied to chloral hydrate. **C. butylicum, Butyl-chloral Hydrate** (B. P.), croton-chloral, $C_4H_5Cl_3O,H_2O$, a solid occurring in crystalline scales, resembling chloral hydrate, but made with butyl, C_4H_9, as a base, instead of ethyl, C_2H_5. Its properties are parallel to those of chloral, but are much feebler. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3), in syrup. **Syrupus Butyl-chloral,** strength 1–30. Dose f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0). Unof. **C. Hydrate,** a colorless, crystalline solid having the composition $C_2HCl_3(HO)_2$, the hydrate of chloral. It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and depressant to the cerebral, medullary, and spinal centers, and, to a limited extent, is an anesthetic. It is serviceable in fevers accompanied by cerebral excitement, in chorea, convulsions, and in delirium tremens, but should be used with great caution. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **C., Syrupus** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8). **C.-urethane.** See *Uralium.*

Chloralamid (*klo-ral'-am-id*) [*chloral; amid*], $CCl_3CH<^{OH}_{NHCHO}$. Chloral formamidate. In doses of 30 to 45 grains (2.0–3.0) it is an hypnotic.

Chloralimid (*klo-ral'-im-id*) [*chloral; imid*], $CCl_3.CH.NH$. An hypnotic allied to chloral, soluble in alcohol. The dose is the same as that of chloral hydrate. Unof.

Chloralism (*klo'-ral-ism*) [*chloral*]. 1. Chloral-poisoning, the morbid state caused by the injudicious use of chloral. 2. The habit of using chloral.

Chloralose (*klo'-ral-ōs*) [*chloral; glucose*]. Anhydroglycochloral; a product of the

action of anyhdrous chloral upon glucose. It is used as an hypnotic. Dose gr. iij–xiv (0.2–0.9).

Chloranemia (*klo-ran-e'me-ah*). Synonym of *Chlorosis*.

Chloranodyne (*klor-an'-o-din*) [*chlorin*; *ἀν* priv.; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. A proprietary remedy introduced as an improvement on chlorodyne. It contains morphin hydrochlorate, tinct. cannab. ind., chloroform, dilute hydrocyanic acid, and aromatics. Dose for an adult ♏xv (1.0). Unof.

Chlorate (*klo'-rāt*) [*chlorin*]. A salt of chloric acid.

Chloric (*klo'-rik*) [*chlorin*]. Pertaining to or containing chlorin. **C. Acid.** See *Acid*. **C. Ether.** 1. See *Ethyl chlorid*. 2. See *Spiritus Chloroformi*.

Chlorid (*klo'-rid*) [*chlorin*]. A binary compound, one of the elements of which is chlorin. **C. of Methyl.** See *Anesthetic*.

Chlorin (*klo'-rin*) [*χλωρός*, green]. Chlorum Cl = 35.5; quantivalence 1. A greenish-yellow gas, prepared by decomposing sodium chlorid, NaCl. It is highly irritative to the skin and mucous membranes, producing spasmodic closure of the glottis. It is a valuable disinfectant. **Chlori, Aqua,** U. S. P.; **C., Liquor,** (B. P.), chlorin-water, contains four per cent. of the gas in solution. It is a good antiseptic wash. Dose, internally, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **Calcis Chlorinatæ, Liq.,** (B. P.), contains 1 pound of the salt per gallon of water. **Calx Chlorata,** "chlorid of lime," a hypochlorite of calcium containing free chlorin; a valuable disinfectant. Dose, internally, gr. iij–vj (0.2–0.4). **C.-hunger,** the condition of the body when chlorin (usually in the form of common salt) is lacking. Among the immediate results of this deficiency are indigestion and albuminuria. **C.-vapor** (B. P.), used for inhalation. **Sodæ Chloratæ., Liq.,** Labarraque's Solution, sodium carbonate 10, calx chlorinata 8, water ad 100. Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0), in 20 parts of water.

Chlorobrom (*klo'-ro-brōm*) [*chlorin*; *bromin*]. A solution each ounce of which contains 30 grains each of chloralamid and potassium bromid. It is hypnotic and useful in seasickness.

Chlorodyne (*klo'-ro-din*) [*χλωρός*, green; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. A proprietary remedy supposed to contain chloroform, ether, morphin, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum. It is anodyne and narcotic. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Unof.

Chloroform (*klo'-ro-form*) [*chloroformum*, chloroform]. Methyl terchlorid, $CHCl_3$. A heavy, colorless liquid obtained by the action of chlorinated lime on methyl alcohol. The commercial article, C. venale, contains 2 per cent. of impurities. Administered internally in large doses, chloroform produces narcosis and violent gastroenteritis. In small doses it is antispasmodic and carminative. Chloroform has an agreeable odor and a sweetish taste. It solidifies in the cold, boils at 61°, and has a specific gravity of 1.526. Externally, it is much employed as an ingredient of rubefacient and anodyne liniments. Mixed with a large per cent. of air, and inhaled, it is one of the most valuable of general anesthetics, but occasionally (1 : 3000) causes death by cardiac paralysis. See *Anesthetic*. Deep injections in the vicinity of the sciatic nerve are recommended in sciatica. **C., Alcoholized,** a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. **C., Ammoniated,** equal parts of ammonia in alcohol and chloroform; antipyretic and anodyne. Unof. **C., Aqua** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **C., Emulsum,** chloroform 4, expressed oil of almond 6, tragacanth 1.5, water sufficient to make 100 parts. **C.-liniment,** commercial chloroform 40, soap liniment 60 parts. **C., Liniment., Comp.,** chloroform 4, oil of turpentine 4, tincture of opium 2, tincture of aconite 1 part. Unof. **C., Spt.,** pure chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts. Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **Tinct. Chloroformi et Morphinæ** (B. P.), a substitute for chlorodyne. Each dose of ♏10 contains chloroform ♏1¼, ether ♏⅓, alcohol ♏1¼, morphin hydrochlorate gr. $\frac{1}{48}$, dilute hydrocyanic acid ♏⅝, oil of peppermint ♏$\frac{1}{80}$, fluid extract of licorice ♏1¼, treacle and syrup q. s. **Tinct. C. Comp.** (B. P.), chloroform 2, alcohol 8, comp. tinct. of cardamon 10. Dose ♏xx–f℥j (1.3–4.0).

Chloroformism (*klo'-ro-form-ism*) [*chloroformum*, chloroform]. 1. The use of chloroform to excess for its narcotic effect. 2. The symptoms produced by this use of the drug.

Chloroma (*klo-ro'-mah*) [*χλωρός*, yellowish-green; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. "Green cancer"; a rare variety of sarcoma, of a greenish tint, usually seated upon the periosteum of the bones of the head.

Chlorophane (*klo'-ro-fān*) [*χλωρός*, green; *φαινεσθαι*, to appear]. A yellowish-green chromophane. See *Chromophanes*.

Chlorophyl (*klo'-ro-fil*) [*χλωρός*, green; *φύλλον*, leaf]. The green coloring-matter of plants. It decomposes carbon dioxid, setting free oxygen, and forming new organic compounds. This decomposition takes place only or chiefly in the presence of sun-light. The chlorophyl is contained in certain parts of the protoplasm of the plant. It is the substance by the agency of which carbohydrates are formed in green plants.

Chlorosarcoma (*klo-ro-sar-ko′-mah*). See *Chloroma*.

Chlorosis (*klo-ro′-sis*) [χλωρός, green]. The "green sickness." A form of anemia, most common in young women, and characterized by a marked reduction of hemoglobin in the blood, with but a slight diminution of red corpuscles. In some cases there is a hyperplasia of the sexual organs and the heart and large blood-vessels. The symptoms are those of anemia, a greenish color of the skin, gastric and menstrual disturbances.

Chlorotic (*klo-rot′-ik*) [χλωρότης, paleness]. 1. Relating to chlorosis. 2. A person affected by chlorosis.

Chlorphenol (*klor-fe′-nol*) [χλωρός, green; φοῖνιξ, purple-red], $C_6H_4Cl.OH$. Monochlor-phenol, a substance possessed of antiseptic properties. It is recommended for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory passages.

Chlorum (*klo′-rum*) [χλωρός, green]. The official pharmaceutic name of chlorin. See *Chlorin*.

Choana (*ko′-an-ah*) [χοάνη, a funnel]. 1. A funnel-like opening. 2. A name applied to the posterior nasal orifices.

Chocolate (*chok′-o-lāt*) [Mex., *chocolatl*, chocolate]. A dried paste prepared from the powder of cacao-seeds (see *Cacao*) with various mucilaginous and amylaceous ingredients. It is used to prepare a beverage, and also as a vehicle, especially for quinin.

Choked Disc (*chōkd disk*). See *Papillitis*.

Cholagogue (*kōl′-ag-og*) [χολή, bile; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Stimulating the flow or the secretion of bile. 2. Any agent that promotes the flow of bile.

Cholalic Acid (*kol-a′-lik*), $C_{18}H_{24}O_4$. A decomposition product of glycocholic or taurocholic acid, obtained when the latter is boiled with caustic potash, baryta water, or dilute mineral acids. It is dextrorotatory, and is colored blue by iodin.

Cholangitis (*kol-an-ji′-tis*) [χολή, bile; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bile-duct.

Cholecystectomy (*kol-e-sis-tek′-to-me*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, bladder; ἐκτομή, a cutting off]. Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenterostomy (*kol-e-sis-ten-ter-os′-to-me*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder; ἔντερον, intestine; στόμα, a mouth]. The artificial establishment of a communication between the gall-bladder and the intestine.

Cholecystitis (*kol-e-sis-ti′-tis*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, bladder; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystolithotripsy (*kol-e-sis-to-lith-ot′-rip-se*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder; λίθος, a stone; τρίβειν, to crush]. The crushing of gall-stones in the gall-bladder.

Cholecystorrhaphy (*kol-e-sist-or′-a-fe*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, bladder; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of the gall-bladder, especially suture to the abdominal wall.

Cholecystostomy (*kol-e-sist-os′-to-me*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder; στόμα, mouth]. The establishment of an opening into the gall-bladder.

Cholecystotomy (*kol-e-sist-ot′-o-me*) [χολή, bile; κύστις, bladder; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the gall-bladder to remove gall-stones, etc.

Choledochus (*kol-ed′-o-kus*) [χολή, bile; δέχεσθαι, to receive]. Receiving or holding bile. **C., Ductus Communis**, the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

Choleic (*kol-e′-ik*) [χολή, bile]. Pertaining to the bile.

Cholelithiasis (*kol-e-lith-i′-as-is*) [χολή, bile; λίθος, a stone]. The presence of, or a condition associated with, calculi in the gall-bladder or in a gall-duct.

Cholemia (*kol-e′-me-ah*) [χολή, bile; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of bile in the blood.

Cholera (*kol′-er-ah*) [χολέρα; from χολή, bile]. 1. A name given to a number of acute diseases characterized mainly by large discharges of fluid material from the bowels, vomiting, and collapse. 2. A synonym of *C. asiatica*. **C. asiatica**, an acute, specific, highly malignant disease, existing in India and the tropics of Asia during the entire year, and occasionally spreading as an epidemic over large areas. It is characterized by vomiting, alvine discharges resembling flocculent rice-water, severe cramps, and collapse. The rate of mortality varies from 10 to 66 per cent., the average being over 50 per cent. The cause is the comma bacillus of Koch, which is always found in the rice-water discharges. The germs commonly gain entrance into the system by means of the drinking-water. **C., Bilious**, a form of the disease attended with excessive discharge of bile. **C., Chicken**, a very fatal epidemic disease of fowls, marked by tumefaction of the lymphatic glands, with inflammation and ulceration of the digestive organs. **C., English**. See *C. nostras*. **C., Epidemic**. Synonym of *C. asiatica*. **C., Hog**, an infectious disease attacking swine and characterized by a patchy redness of the skin, with inflammation and ulceration of the bowels, enlargement of the abdominal glands, and congestion of the lungs. **C. infantum**, the "summer complaint" of infants and young children; an acute disease occurring in warm weather, and characterized by pain, vomiting, purgation, fever, and prostration. The cause of the disease is probably microorganismal, and is favored by the prolonged action of heat, to-

gether with errors in diet and hygiene. It is most common among the poor and in hand-fed babes. The disease is of short duration, death frequently ensuing in from three to five days. **C. morbus,** an acute catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, with pain, purging, vomiting, spasmodic contractions of the muscles, etc. It is a disease of the heated term and is very similar to Asiatic cholera in its symptomatology. **C. nostras,** same as *C. morbus.* **C. sicca,** a term applied to those cases of Asiatic cholera in which rice-water liquid is found in the intestines after death, though none had been voided during life.

Choleraic (*kol-er-a'-ik*) [χολέρα, cholera]. Pertaining to or resembling cholera. **C. Diarrhea,** diarrhea characterized by a profuse, exhausting discharge of watery material.

Cholerine (*kol'-er-en*) [dim. of *cholera*]. A mild form of Asiatic cholera, or the initial stage of a more severe form.

Cholesteatoma (*kol-es-te-at-o'-mah*) [χολή, bile (cholesterin); στέαρ, fat; ὄμα, tumor]. A teratoid tumor containing plates of cholesterin, epithelial cells, hair, and other dermal structures, and occurring most frequently in the brain.

Cholesteremia, Cholesterinemia (*kol-es-ter-e'-me-ah, kol-es-ter-in-e'-me-ah*) [χολή, bile; στέαρ, fat; αἷμα, blood]. The morbid state resulting from the retention of cholesterin in the blood. The condition is probably due to the retention of the bile-acids.

Cholesterin (*kol-es'-ter-in*) [χολή, bile; στέαρ, fat], $C_{26}H_{44}O$, or $C_{25}H_{42}O$. A monatomic alcohol, a constituent of bile, gall-stones, nervous tissue, yelk, and blood, and sometimes found in foci of fatty degeneration. It is a glistening, white, crystalline substance, soapy to the touch, crystallizing in fine needles and rhombic plates. It is insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, or chloroform. It is held in solution in the bile by the bile-salts; it is levorotatory.

Choletelin (*kol-et'-el-in*) [χολή, bile; τέλος, completion], $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$. An amorphous, soluble, yellow pigment derived from bilirubin. It is the final product of the oxidation of bile-pigments. It is readily soluble in alkalies, alcohol, and chloroform.

Choleuria (*kol-e-u'-re-ah*) [χολή, bile; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of bile in the urine.

Cholic (*kol'-ik*) [χολή, bile]. Pertaining to the bile. **C. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Cholin (*kol'-in*) [χολή, bile], $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. A substance found among the products of the decomposition of hog's bile and ox-bile. It is also found in the extracts of the suprarenals, and is a product of the decomposition of lecithin.

Choloidinic Acid (*kol-oi-din'-ik*), $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A decomposition product of cholalic acid.

Chololith (*kol'-o-lith*) [χολή, bile; λίθος, stone]. A gall-stone.

Chondral (*kon'-dral*) [χόνδρος, cartilage]. Cartilaginous; relating to or composed of cartilage.

Chondrification (*kon-drif-ik-a'-shun*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; *facere,* to make]. The process of being converted into cartilage.

Chondrin (*kon'-drin*) [χόνδρος, cartilage]. A substance obtained from the matrix of hyaline cartilage by boiling. It resembles gelatin in general properties, but differs from it in not being precipitated by tannic acid.

Chondritis (*kon-dri'-tis*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a cartilage.

Chondroblast (*kon'-dro-blast*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; βλαστός, germ]. A cell of developing cartilage.

Chondrocostal (*kon-dro-kos'-tal*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; *costa,* a rib]. Relating to the ribs and their cartilages.

Chondrodendron (*kon-dro-den'-dron*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; δένδρον, a tree]. A genus of S. American menispermaceous climbing-plants. **C. glaberrimum** and **C. tomentosum** are among the plants that furnish Pareira brava.

Chondrogen (*kon'-dro-jen*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; γεννεῖν, to produce]. A substance forming a part of the tissue of imperfectly developed cartilage.

Chondroma (*kon-dro'-mah*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; ὄμα, tumor]. A cartilaginous tumor.

Chondromalacia (*kon-dro-mal-a'-se-ah*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; μαλακία, softening]. Softening of a cartilage. **C. auris.** Same as *Hematoma auris.*

Chondrosarcoma (*kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

Chondrotome (*kon'-dro-tōm*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; τομός, cutting]. An instrument for cutting cartilage.

Chondrotomy (*kon-drot'-o-me*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; τέμνειν, to cut]. The division of a cartilage.

Chondrus (*kon'-drus*) [χόνδρος, a grain; cartilage]. 1. Irish Moss. The substance of the algæ *C. crispus* and *C. mammillosus.* These yield, on boiling with water, a soluble colloid consisting mainly of mucilage. This is demulcent and somewhat nutrient. Dose indefinite. Unof. 2. A cartilage; the ensiform cartilage.

Chopart's Amputation. An amputation of the foot consisting of a disarticulation through the tarsal bones, leaving only the os calcis and the astragalus.

Chorda (*kor'-dah*) [L.]. A cord, tendon, or a nerve-filament. **C. dorsalis.** See *Notochord.* **C. tendinea,** any one of the tendinous strings connecting the papillary muscles of the heart with the auriculoventricular valves. **C. tympani.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Chordee (*kor-de'*) [χορδή, a cord]. A painful curved erection of the penis with concavity downward. The corpus spongiosum being infiltrated from urethral inflammation, does not fill with blood during erection, and so acts like a bow-string.

Chorea (*ko-re'-ah*) [χορεία, dancing]. St. Vitus's dance. A functional nervous disorder, usually occurring in youth, characterized by irregular and involuntary action of the muscles of the extremities, face, etc., with general muscular weakness. Frequently a mitral systolic murmur is heard, often hemic, but in a large proportion of cases due to endocarditis, and there seems to be a close relation between the two diseases. Rheumatism often coexists. Chorea may be caused by a number of conditions, among which are fright and reflex irritation. It affects girls about three times as frequently as boys. Occasionally a form of chorea is seen in the adult, and may become a serious complication of pregnancy, resulting in the death of both fetus and mother. When it occurs late in life it generally resists treatment. **C., Button-maker's,** a form of chorea occurring in persons employed in making buttons. **C., Chronic.** See *C., Huntingdon's.* **C., Electric.** See *Dubini's Disease.* **C., Epidemic,** dancing mania. **C., Habit.** See *Spasm.* **C., Hereditary.** See *C., Huntingdon's.* **C., Hysteric.** See *C., Major.* **C., Huntingdon's,** an hereditary affection of adult or middle life, characterized by irregular movements, disturbance of speech, and gradual dementia. **C. insaniens,** maniacal chorea; a grave form of chorea usually seen in women, and associated with mania, and usually ending fatally. It may develop during pregnancy. **C., Maniacal.** See *C. insaniens.* **C. major,** a form of hysteria in which there are continual regular oscillatory movements. **C., Mimetic,** that which is caused by imitation. **C. minor,** simple chorea. **C., Posthemiplegic, C., Postparalytic,** a form of involuntary movement seen in patients after an attack of hemiplegia. **C., School-made,** chorea resulting from overstimulation of children at school. **C., Senile,** a choreiform affection coming on in old age. **C., Sydenham's,** ordinary chorea.

Choreic (*ko-re'-ik*) [χορεία, dancing]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with, chorea.

Choreiform (*ko-re'-if-orm*) [χορεία, dancing; *forma,* form]. Resembling chorea.

Choremania (*ko-re-ma'-ne-ah*) [χορεία, dancing; μανία, madness]. Synonym of *Choromania.*

Choriocapillaris (*ko-re-o-kap-il-a'-ris*) [χόριον, skin; *capillus,* a hair]. The network of capillaries over the inner portion of the choroid coat of the eye.

Chorioid (*ko'-re-oid*). See *Choroid.*

Chorioidal (*ko-re-oid'-al*). See *Choroid.*

Chorioideremia (*ko-re-oid-er-e'-me-ah*). See *Choroideremia.*

Chorioiditis (*ko'-re-oid-i'-tis*). See *Choroiditis.*

Chorion (*ko'-re-on*) [χόριον, fetal membrane]. The outermost of the fetal membranes, formed from the vitelline membrane, the false amnion, and the allantois. The chorion lies between the amnion and the deciduæ (reflexa and vera). **C., Cystic Degeneration of,** a myxoma of the chorion, producing the so-called "hydatid mole." It is characterized by rapid increase in the size of the uterus, hemorrhage, often profuse, beginning during the second month of pregnancy, and the discharge of small cysts, whitish in appearance, surrounded by bloody clots. These cysts vary in size from a pin's-head to a filbert. **C. leve,** the membranous portion of the chorion. **C., Shaggy,** or **C. frondosum,** the part covered by villi. It helps to form the placenta.

Chorionic (*ko-re-on'-ik*) [χόριον, the chorion]. Relating to the chorion.

Chorionitis (*ko-re-on-i'-tis*). See *Scleroderma.*

Choroid (*ko'-roid*) [χόριον, the chorion; εἶδος, likeness]. The vascular tunic of the eye, continuous with the iris in front and lying between the sclerotic and the retina. **C. Plexus,** a vascular plexus in the ventricles of the brain.

Choroideremia (*ko-roid-er-e'-me-ah*) [χόριον, the chorion; εἶδος, like; ἐρημία, desolation]. Absence of the choroid.

Choroiditis (*ko-roid-i'-tis*) [χόριον, the chorion; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye. It may be anterior, the foci of exudation being at the periphery of the choroid; or central, the exudate being in the region of the macula lutea; diffuse or disseminated, characterized by numerous round or irregular spots scattered over the fundus; exudative or non-suppurative, when there are isolated foci of inflammation scattered over the choroid; metastatic, when due to embolism; and suppurative, when proceeding to suppuration. **C. serosa.** Synonym of *Glaucoma.*

Choroidoiritis (*ko-roid-o-i-ri'-tis*) [χόριον, the chorion; εἶδος, like; ἶρις, the rainbow; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the choroid and the iris.

Choroidoretinitis (*ko-roid-o-ret-in-i'-tis*) [κόριον, the chorion; εἶδος, like; *retina*, the retina; ιτις, inflammation]. Choroiditis associated with retinitis. **C., Ametropic,** that caused by ametropia.

Choromania (*ko-ro-ma'-ne-ah*) [χορός, a dance; μανία, madness]. A nervous disorder characterized by dancing or other rhythmic movements; epidemic chorea; dancing mania.

Christian Science (*kris'-te-an si'-ens*). An alleged system of therapy; a form of faith-cure.

Christison's Formula. A formula for estimating the amount of solids in the urine: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity expressed in four figures by 2.33 (or by 2, *Trapp;* or by 2.2, *Lœbisch*). This gives the amount of solids in every 1000 parts.

Chromate (*kro'-māt*) [χρῶμα, color]. Any salt of chromic acid.

Chromatic (*kro-mat'-ik*) [χρῶμα, color]. Relating to or possessing color. **C. Aberration,** a failure of a lens to bring to the focus some of the color-rays into which white light has been divided, due to the difference in refrangibility of rays of different color. **C. Audition,** luminous sensations aroused by sound.

Chromatin (*kro'-mat-in*) [χρῶμα, color]. The portion of the protoplasm of a cell that takes the stain, forming a delicate reticular network or plexus of fibrils permeating the achromatin of a cell. It is also called karyomitome.

Chromatogenous (*kro-mat-oj'-en-us*) [χρῶμα, color; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing color.

Chromatopsia (*kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, vision]. A disorder of vision in which color-impressions arise subjectively. It may be due to disturbance of the optic centers, or to drugs, especially santonin.

Chromic (*kro'-mik*) [χρῶμα, color]. Pertaining to or made from chromium. **C. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Chromidrosis (*kro-mid-ro'-sis*) [χρῶμα, color; ἱδρώς, sweat]. A rare condition of the sweat in which it is variously colored, being bluish, blackish, reddish, greenish, or yellowish. *Black sweat* (*Seborrhœa nigricans*) occurs usually in hysteric women, the face being most often affected. It is associated with chronic constipation and is due to the presence of indican in the sweat. *Red sweat, hematidrosis,* may be due to an exudation of blood into the sweat-glands, or to the presence of a microorganism in the sweat.

Chromium (*kro'-me-um*) [χρῶμα, color]. Cr = 52.2; quantivalence II and IV. One of the elements of the iron-group. The various salts of chromium, especially the derivatives of C. trioxid or chromic acid, Cr_2O_3, are much used in the manufacture of pigments and as a caustic. All are poisonous. Potassium dichromate (bichromate of potash), $K_2Cr_2O_7$, is used as a caustic, antemetic, and alterative; as a preserving agent for animal tissues, as a reagent, and in battery-fluids.

Chromocytometer (*kro-mo-si-tom'-et-er*) [χρῶμα, color; κύτος, cell; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the proportion of hemoglobin present in the blood.

Chromogen (*kro'-mo-jen*) [χρῶμα, color; γένεσις, production]. Any principle of the animal or vegetable economy which is susceptible, under suitable circumstances, of being changed into a coloring matter.

Chromophane (*kro'-mo-fān*) [χρῶμα, color; φαίνειν, to appear]. The pigment of the inner segments of the retinal cones of certain animals. There are at least three varieties, chlorophane, rhodophane, xanthophane.

Chromophile (*kro'-mo-fil*). Same as *Chromophilous.*

Chromophilous (*kro-moff'-il-us*) [χρῶμα, color; φίλος, loving]. Readily stained; easily absorbing color.

Chromophose (*kro'-mo-fōs*). See *Phose.*

Chromophytosis (*kro-mo-fi-to'-sis*) [χρῶμα, color; φυτόν, a plant]. 1. Any microscopic plant-growth that produces a discoloration of the skin in which it grows; any pigmentary skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite. 2. A synonym of *Tinea versicolor,* or *Eichstedt's Disease.*

Chronic (*kron'-ik*) [χρόνος, time]. Long-continued; of long duration; opposed to acute.

Chronicity (*kro-nis'-it-e*) [χρόνος, time]. The state of being chronic or long-continued.

Chronograph (*kro'-no-graf*) [χρόνος, time; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for graphically recording intervals of time, in physiologic and psychophysic experiments.

Chrysarobin, or **Chrysarobinum** (*kris-ar-o'-bin,* or *kris-ar-o-bi'-num*) [χρύσεος, golden; *araroba* (nat. East Ind), bark of a leguminous tree], $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$. A reduction-product of chrysophanic acid; it occurs in goa-powder and araroba-powder. It is a yellow-colored powder, the product of the decay of *Andira araroba,* a Brazilian tree. It is a gastro-intestinal irritant; locally and internally it is useful in psoriasis, but stains the skin a dark yellowish-brown color. Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032). **C., Ung.,** contains 10 per cent. of the drug with 90 per cent. benzoated lard.

Chrysophanic Acid (*kris-o-fan'-ik*). See *Acid.*

Chvostek's Sign. See *Tetany;* also *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Chyle (*kīl*) [χυλός, juice]. The milk-white fluid absorbed by the lacteals during digestion. On standing, it separates into a thin, jelly-like clot and a substance identical with serum. **C.-corpuscle**, any floating cell of the chyle. These cells resemble, and are probably identical with, the colorless blood-corpuscles.

Chylifaction (*ki-le-fak'-shun*) [*chylus*, chyle; *facere*, to make]. The forming of chyle from food.

Chyliferous (*ki-lif'-er-us*) [*chylus*, chyle; *ferre*, to carry]. Containing or carrying chyle.

Chylification (*ki-le-fik-a'-shun*) [χυλός, chyle; *facere*, to make]. The process by which chyle is formed, separated and absorbed by the villi of the small intestine.

Chylodochium (*kil-o-do'-ke-um*) [χυλός, chyle; δοχεῖον, receptacle]. The receptaculum chyli.

Chylopoiesis (*ki-lo-poi-e'-sis*) [χυλός, chyle; ποιεῖν, to make]. Chylification.

Chylopoietic (*ki-lo-poi-et'-ik*) [χυλός, chyle; ποιεῖν, to make]. Making or forming chyle.

Chylous (*ki-lus*) [χυλός, chyle]. Relating to or resembling chyle.

Chyluria (*ki-lu'-re-ah*) [χυλός, juice; οὖρον, urine]. The passage of chyle in the urine. It is thought to be caused by a disordered condition of the lacteals, and is also connected with the presence in the blood of Filaria sanguinis hominis, which blocks up the lymph-channels.

Chyme (*kīm*) [χυμός, juice]. Food that has undergone gastric digestion and has not yet been acted upon by the biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions.

Chymification (*ki-me-fik-a'-shun*) [χυμός, chyme; *facere*, to make]. The change of food into chyme by the digestive process.

Cicatricial (*sik-at-rish'-al*) [*cicatrix*, a scar]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cicatrix. **C. Deformities**, abnormal contractions caused by cicatrices. **C. Tissue**, a form of dense connective tissue, seen in cicatrices.

Cicatrix (*sik-a'-triks*) [L.]. A scar. The connective-tissue which replaces a localized loss of substance. Its color is usually whitish and glistening when old, red or purple when newly-developed.

Cicatrization (*sik-at-riz-a'-shun*) [*cicatrix*, a scar]. The process of healing.

Cilia (*sil'-e-ah*) [Pl. of *cilium*, the eyelid or lash]. 1. The eyelashes. 2. The locomotor and prehensile organs of certain microorganisms. 3. The hair-like appendages of certain epithelial cells, the function of which is to propel fluid or particles.

Ciliary (*sil'-e-a-re*) [*cilium*, an eyelash]. 1. Pertaining to the eyelid or eyelash. 2. Relating to ciliary movement. 3. Pertaining to the **C. Apparatus**, or the structure related to the mechanism of accommodation. **C. Arteries**, anterior, posterior long, and posterior short, branches of the ophthalmic artery, supplying the recti muscles, the ciliary apparatus, and the posterior structures of the eye, with the exception of the retina. See *Arteries, Table of.* **C. Body**, the ciliary muscle and processes. **C. Canal**, the canal of Fontana. **C. Ganglion**, the ganglion at the apex of the orbit, supplying the ciliary muscle and iris. **C. Movement**, movement by means of vibratory cilia. **C. Muscle**, the muscle of accommodation, the contraction of which lessens the tension upon the suspensory ligament of the lens. **C. Nerves**, branches of the ophthalmic ganglion supplying the anterior structures of the eyeball and the accommodative apparatus. **C. Neuralgia**, neuralgic pain of the eye, brow, temple, etc. **C. Processes**, circularly arranged choroidal foldings continuous with the iris in front. **C. Region**, the pericorneal or "danger-zone," corresponding to the position of the ciliary body. **C. Zone**, the ciliary processes collectively.

Ciliated (*sil'-e-a-ted*) [*cilium*, an eyelash]. Having cilia.

Ciliospinal (*sil-e-o-spi'-nal*) [*cilium*, an eyelash; *spina*, the spine]. Relating to the ciliary zone and the spine. **C. Center.** See *Center.*

Cilium (*sil'-e-um*). [L.]. See *Cilia.*

Cimex (*si'-meks*) [L., a bug]. A genus of hemipterous insects. **C. lectularius**, the common bed-bug.

Cimicifuga (*sim-is-e-fu'-gah*) [*cimex*, a bug; *fugare*, to drive away]. Black snake-root, Black cohosh. The root of *C. racemosa*, ord. Ranunculaceæ. A stomachic, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, expectorant, and diuretic. Its action on the heart is similar to that of digitalis. It has been used in cardiac diseases, functional impotence, chorea, and ovarian neuralgia. **C., Ext., Fld.** (alcoholic). Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C. Ext., Liquid.**, (B.P.). Dose ♏iij–xxx (0.2–2.0). **C., Tinct.**, 20 per cent. in strength. Dose ♏xv-ʒj (1.0–4.0). **Macrotin.** (unof.), a resinous extract. Dose gr ½–ij (0.032–0.13).

Cina (*si'-nah*) [L.]. The plant *Artemisia santonica.* See *Santonica.*

Cinchamidin (*sin-kam'-id-in*) [*cinchona; amidin*], $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$. An alkaloid frequently present in commercial cinchonidin.

Cinchona (*sin-ko'-nah*) [from the Countess *Cinchon*]. Peruvian bark. The bark of several varieties of cinchona, a tree native to the eastern slopes of the Andes, the most valuable being *C. calisaya.* Other varieties are *C. succirubra*, red bark, *C. condaminea*, pale bark, *C. pitayenis*, pitaya bark, and *C. micran-*

tha. Cinchona bark contains 21 alkaloids, of which 4, quinin, cinchonin, quinidin, and cinchonidin, are the most important. Cinchona has the same physiologic action and therapeutic uses as its chief alkaloid, quinin. See *Quinin*. It is also an astringent, bitter and stomachic tonic, stimulating appetite and promoting digestion, beneficial in atonic dyspepsia and adynamia, but especially useful in malarial affections. **C., Decoctum** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Ext.** Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏ x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **C., Ext., Liquidum** (B. P.). Dose ♏ v–x (0.32–0.65). **C., Infusum**, bark 6, arom. sulph. acid 1, water, 93 parts. Dose f℥j–f℥j(4.0–32.0). **C., Infus. acidum** (B.P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Tinct.**, 20 per cent. of the bark. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0). **C., Tinct., Comp., Huxham's Tincture**, bark 10, bitter-orange peel 8, serpentaria 1, alcohol 80 parts. Dose f℥j–f℥ss (4.0–16.0).

Cinchonamin (*sin-kon'-am-in*) [*cinchona; amin*], $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid of cuprea bark. It occurs in glistening, colorless crystals that are nearly insoluble in water, and but slightly soluble in ether.

Cinchonicin (*sin-kon'-is-in*) [*cinchona*], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonin.

Cinchonidin (*sin-kon'-id-in*), $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid derived from cinchona. It is a crystalline substance resembling quinin in general properties. **C. Salicylate** (unof.) has decided antiperiodic properties. **C. Sulphate**, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4.3H_2O$, less bitter than quinin and valuable as an antipyretic. Dose gr. j–xx (0.065–1.3) or more.

Cinchonin (*sin'-ko-nin*) [*cinchona*], $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An official alkaloid derived from cinchona. It is a colorless, crystalline body, similar to quinin in therapeutic effects, but less active. **C. Sulph.**, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4.2H_2O$. It is soluble with difficulty in water, but soluble in acidulated water. Dose gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

Cinchonism (*sin'-ko-nizm*) [*cinchona*]. The systemic effect of cinchona or its alkaloids when given in full doses. The symptoms produced are a ringing in the ears with deafness, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, and a weakening of the heart's action.

Cinchonize (*sin'-ko-nīz*) [*cinchona*]. To bring under the influence of cinchona or its alkaloids.

Cincture (*singk'-tūr*) [*cinctura*, a girdle]. A belt or girdle. **C.-feeling**, a sensation as if the waist were encircled by a tight girdle.

Cinerea (*sin-ē'-re-ah*) [*cinereus*, ashen]. The gray substance of the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. **C., Lamina**, a thin layer of gray substance extending backward above the optic commissure from the termination of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum.

Cinesia (*sin-ē'-se-ah*). See *Kinesis*.

Cingulum (*sing'-gu-lum*) [*cingere*, to gird]. 1. A girdle or zone; the waist. 2. Herpes zoster, or shingles.

Cinnabar (*sin'-ab-ar*) [κιννάβαρι, a pigment]. Mercuric sulphid, HgS.

Cinnamene (*sin-am'-ēn*). See *Styrol*.

Cinnamic (*sin-am'-ik*) [κινναμωμον, cinnamon]. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. **C. Acid.** See *Acid*.

Cinnamomum, or Cinnamon (*sin-am-o'-mum*, or *sin'-am-on*) [κιννάμωμον, cinnamon]. The inner bark of the shoots of several species of *Cinnamomum*, native to Ceylon and China, the latter being known in commerce under the name of *cassia*. Its properties are due to a volatile oil. It is an agreeable carminative and aromatic stimulant, used for flatulence, colic, enteralgia, etc. **C., Aqua**, 2 parts of oil in 1000 of water. Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **C., Ext. Aromat., Fld.**, contains aromatic powder 10, alcohol 8 parts. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **C., Oleum**, the volatile oil. Dose gtt. j–v (0.065–0.32). **C., Pulv., Comp.** (B. P.), cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, and ginger. Dose gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). **C., Spt.**, 10 per cent. of the oil in spirit. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C., Tinct.**, 10 per cent. of the powdered bark in alcohol. Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0). **Pulvis aromaticus**, aromatic powder, cinnamon, āā 35, cardamom, nutmeg, āā 15. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Circle (*sir'-kl*) [κίρκος, a circle]. A ring; a line, every point of which is equidistant from a point called the center. **C. of Diffusion.** See *Diffusion*. **C. of Haller.** 1. The plexus of vessels formed by the short ciliary arteries upon the sclerotic, at the entrance of the optic nerve. 2. The circulus venosus mammæ situated beneath the areola of the nipple. **C. of Willis**, the arterial anastomosis at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior communicating artery between the anterior cerebral arteries, the internal carotids and middle and posterior cerebral arteries, and the posterior communicating arteries.

Circular Insanity. See *Insanity*.

Circuit (*sir'-kit*) [*circuitus*, a going round]. The course of an electric current.

Circulation (*sir-ku-la'-shun*) [*circulatio*, a circular course]. Passage in a circle, as the C. of the blood. **C., Collateral**, that taking place through branches and secondary channels after stoppage of the principal route. **C., Fetal**, that of the fetus, including the circulation through the placenta and umbilical cord. **C., First**, or **Primitive**, that of the embryo, a closed system,

carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. **C., Placental,** the fetal circulation. **C., Portal,** the passage of the blood from the gastrointestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and its exit by the hepatic vein. **C., Pulmonary,** the circulation of blood through the lungs by means of the pulmonary artery and veins, for the purpose of oxygenation and purification. **C., Second,** the fetal circulation, replacing the omphalomesenteric system. **C., Systemic,** the general circulation, as distinct from the pulmonary circulation. **C., Third,** that of the adult. **C., Vitelline,** first, or primitive circulation.

Circum- (*sir'-kum-*) [L.]. A prefix meaning around, about.

Circumcision (*sir-kum-sizh'-un*) [*circum*, around; *cædere*, to cut]. The removal of the foreskin.

Circumduction (*sir-kum duk'-shun*) [*circum*, around; *ducere*, to lead]. The movement of a limb in such a manner that its distal part describes a circle, the proximal end being fixed.

Circumflex (*sir'-kum-fleks*) [*circum*, around; *flectere*, to bend]. Winding around. The name given to a number of arteries, veins, and nerves, on account of their course.

Circumscribed (*sir'-kum-skrībd*) [*circum*, around; *scribere*, to write]. Strictly limited or marked off; well defined; distinct from surrounding parts, as a circumscribed inflammation or tumor.

Circumvallate (*sir-kum-val'-āt*) [*circum*, around; *vallum*, wall]. Surrounded by a wall or prominence. **C. Papillæ,** certain papillæ at the base of the tongue.

Cirrhosis (*sir-o'-sis*) [κιρρός, reddish-yellow; from the color of the cirrhotic liver]. Chronic inflammation of an organ characterized by an overgrowth of the connective tissue. **C., Atrophic,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver occurring in hard drinkers, characterized by great overgrowth of the interstitial substance with atrophy of the parenchyma. **C., Biliary,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver due to chronic retention of bile from long-continued obstruction in the bile-ducts. **C., Hypertrophic,** a form of cirrhosis in which the liver is permanently enlarged. The disease is probably infectious and is characterized by an overgrowth of the connective tissue which has no tendency to contract. **C., Periportal,** atrophic cirrhosis, so-called because the hyperplasia of the connective tissue follows the portal vessels.

Cirrhotic (*sir-ot'-ik*) [κιρρός, yellow]. Affected with, or relating to, cirrhosis. **C. Kidney,** chronic interstitial nephritis.

Cirsocele (*sir'-so-sēl*) [κιρσός, a varix; κήλη, tumor]. A varicose tumor, especially of the spermatic cord.

Cirsoid (*sir'-soid*) [κιρσός, a varix; εἶδος, form]. Resembling a varix, or dilated vein.

Cirsomphalos (*sir-som'-fal-os*) [κιρσός, varix; ὀμφαλός, navel]. A varicose condition of the navel.

Cistern (*sis'-tern*) [*cisterna*, a vessel; receptacle]. 1. A reservoir. 2. Any dilatation of the space between the pia and arachnoid. **C. of Pequet,** the receptaculum chyli.

Citrate (*sit'-rāt*) [*citrus*, citron-tree]. Any salt of citric acid.

Citric (*sit'-rik*) [*citrus*, citron-tree]. Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons. **C. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Citrine (*sit'-rin*) [*citrus*, a lemon]. Yellow; of a lemon-color. **C. Ointment.** See *Hydrargyrum.*

Citrus (*sit'-rus*) [L.]. A genus of aurantiaceous trees. See *Aurantium, Bergamot, Lime, Lemon.*

Cladosporium cancerogenes (*klad-o-spo'-reum kan-ser-oj'-en-ēz*). A fungus said to be the cause of carcinoma; also termed canceromyces.

Cladothrix (*klad'-o-thriks*) [κλάδος, branch; θρίξ, a hair]. A genus of bacteria having long, apparently branching filaments.

Clamp (*klamp*) [Ger., *Klampe*]. An instrument for compressing the parts in surgical operations to prevent hemorrhage, etc.

Clap (*klap*) [OF., *clapoir*, a venereal sore]. Gonorrhea. **C.-threads,** slimy threads consisting of mucus and pus-cells in the urine of gonorrheal patients.

Claret (*klar'-et*) [*clarus*, clear]. A light wine of a red color.

Clarify *klar'-if-i*) [*clarus*, clear; *facere*, to make]. To free a liquid or solution from insoluble substances; to make clear.

Clasmatocyte (*klas-mat'-o-sīt*) [κλάσμα, fragment; κύτος, cell]. A form of very large connective-tissue corpuscles that tend to break up into granules or pieces.

Clasp (*klasp*) [ME., *claspen*, to grasp firmly]. **C.-knife Rigidity,** a spastic condition of a limb, as a result of which extension is completed with a "spring," as in a knife-blade. It is met with in the cerebral palsies of children.

Clathrocystis (*klath-ro-sis'-tis* [κλήθρα, a trellis; κύστις, pouch]. A genus of microorganisms with round or oval cells, forming zoogleæ in the form of circular layers.

Claudication (*claw-dic-a'-shun*) [*claudicare*, to limp]. Lameness. **C., Intermittent,** a spasmodic lameness due to imperfect circulation in the muscles of the lower limbs.

Claustrophilia (*klaws-tro-fil'-e-ah*) [*claustra*, a bolt; φιλεῖν, to love]. A morbid dread of an open door; it is noted in neurasthenia.

Claustrophobia (*klaws-tro-fo'-be-ah*) [*claudere*, to shut; φόβος, fear]. Morbid distress at being in a room or confined space.

Claustrum (*klaws'-trum*) [*claudere*, to shut].

A layer of gray matter in the cerebrum to the outer side of the lenticular nucleus.

Claviceps (*klav′-is-eps*) [*clava*, club; *caput*, head]. A genus of fungi. **C. purpurea**, the fungus producing the ergot of rye.

Clavicle (*klav′-ik-l*) [*clavicula; clavus*, a key]. The collar-bone.

Clavicular (*kla-vik′-u-lar*) [*clavus*, a key]. Relating to the clavicle.

Clavus (*kla′-vus*) [*clavus*, a nail, a wart, a corn]. Corn; a hyperplasia of the horny layer of the epidermis, in which there is an ingrowth as well as an outgrowth of horny substance, forming circumscribed epidermal thickenings, chiefly about the toes. Corns may be hard or soft, the latter being situated between the toes, where they are softened by maceration. Both forms are due to pressure and friction. **C. hystericus**, a local pain in the head, as if a nail were being driven in.

Claw (*klaw*) [AS., *clawn*, a claw]. **C.-hand**, a condition of the hand characterized by over-extension of the first phalanges and extreme flexion of the others. The condition is a result of atrophy of the interosseous muscles, with contraction of the tendons of the common extensor and long flexor. (French, *main-en-griffe.*)

Clearing (*klēr′-ing*) [*clarus*, clear]. **C. Agent**, a substance used in microscopy to render tissues transparent and suitable for mounting.

Cleavage (*klē′-vaj*) [AS., *cleofan*, to split asunder]. 1. The linear clefts in the skin indicating the general direction of the fibers. They govern to a certain extent the arrangement of the lesions in skin-diseases. The lines of cleavage run, for the most part, obliquely to the axis of the trunk, sloping from the spine downward and forward; in the limbs they are mostly transverse to their longitudinal axis. 2. A mode of cell-division.

Cleft (*kleft*) [Icel., *kluft*, a cleft]. Divided. A fissure. **C. Palate**, a congenital fissure of the palate. **C. Sternum**, congenital fissure of the sternum.

Cleft, Visceral, or **Branchial.** The four slit-like openings on each side in the cervical region in the fetus, sometimes called the Branchial openings. The slits close (in the human fetus), except the upper, from which are developed the auditory meatus, tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube.

Cleido- (*kli′-do-*) [κλείς the clavicle]. A prefix, meaning pertaining to the clavicle.

Cleptomania (*klep-to-ma′-ne-ah*). See *Kleptomania.*

Clergyman's Sore-Throat. A chronic hypertrophic form of pharyngitis, with more or less enlargement of the tonsils and lymph-follicles of the posterior wall, due to excessive or improper use of the voice.

Climacteric (*kli-mak-ter′-ik*, or *kli-mak′-ter-ik*) [κλιμακτήρ, the round of a ladder]. A period of the lifetime at which the system was believed to undergo marked changes. These periods were thought to occur every seven years. The word is now generally applied to the menopause. **C. Age**, puberty; also in women the time of cessation of the catamenia. **C. Epoch.** Same as *C. Age.* **C., Grand,** the 63d year.

Climatology (*kli-mat-ol′-o-je*) [κλίμα, climate, a clime; λόγος, science]. The science of climate.

Clinic (*klin′-ik*) [κλινικός, pertaining to a bed]. 1. Medical instruction given at the bedside, or in the presence of the patient whose symptoms are studied and whose treatment is considered. 2. A gathering of instructors, students, and patients, for the study and treatment of disease.

Clinical (*klin′-ik-al*) [κλινικός, pertaining to a bed]. Relating to bedside-treatment, or to a clinic.

Clinoid (*kli′-noid*) [κλίνη, a bed; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling a bed; applied to sundry bony structures of the body, as the clinoid processes, plate, walls, etc.

Cliseometer (*klis-e-om′-e-ter*) [κλίσις, inclination; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of inclination of the pelvic axis.

Clitoridectomy (*klit-or-id-ek′-to-me*) [κλειτορίς, clitoris; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the clitoris.

Clitoris (*klit′-or-is*) [κλειτορίς, clitoris]. The homologue in the female of the penis, attached to the ischiopubic rami by two crura or branches, which meet in front of the pubic joint to form the body, or corpus. It possesses erectility. **C. Crises**, paroxysms of sexual excitement in women suffering from tabes.

Clivus (*kli′-vus*) [L., a slope]. A slope. **C. ossis,** or **C. of Blumenbach,** the slanting surface of the body of the sphenoid bone between the sella turcica and the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Cloaca (*klo-a′-kah*) [*cloaca*, a sewer]. 1. In early fetal life, the common orifice of the intestine and the allantois. 2. A fistulous tract in bone discharging pus from a sequestrum.

Clonic (*klon′-ik*) [κλόνος, commotion]. Applied to convulsive and spasmodic conditions of muscles characterized by alternate contractions and relaxations.

Clonus (*klo′-nus*) [κλόνος, commotion]. A series of movements characterized by alternate contractions and relaxations; a clonic spasm. Involuntary, reflex, irregular contractions of muscles when put suddenly upon the stretch. According to the part affected, the phenomenon is spoken of as *ankle, foot,*

rectus, or *wrist C.*, etc. See *Reflexes, Table of.*

Cloquet, Canal of. See *Canals, Table of.*

Clostridium (*klos-trid'-e-um*) [κλωστήρ, a spindle]. A genus of bacteria, differing from bacilli in the fact that their spores are formed in enlarged rods.

Closure (*klo'-zūr*) [*clausura*, a closing]. The act of completing or closing an electric circuit.

Clot (*klot*) [AS., *clate*, a bur]. A peculiar solidification of the blood, such as takes place when it is shed. It is due to the formation of fibrin which entangles the blood corpuscles and, contracting, squeezes out the liquid portion of the blood.

Cloudy Swelling. Parenchymatous degeneration; a swelling up of the elements of a tissue, with the formation in them of fine granules due to the change of soluble albuminates into insoluble.

Clove (*klōv*). See *Caryophyllus.* **C.-Hitch Knot,** a form of double-knot in which two successive loops are made close to one another on the same piece of cord or bandage, a half-twist being given to the junction of each loop at the time of making it.

Clownism (*klown'-izm*) [Icel., *klunni*, a boorish fellow]. That stage of hystero-epilepsy in which there is an emotional display and a remarkable series of contortions.

Club-foot. See *Talipes.* **C.-hand,** a deformity of the hand similar to that of club-foot.

Clubbed Fingers (*klubd fin'-gerz*). Knobbed deformity of the finger-tips, with curvature of the nails over the finger-ends; seen in some cases of pulmonary and cardiac disease.

Clyster (*klis'-ter*) [κλυστήρ, an injection]. An enema.

Coagulated (*ko-ag'-u-la-ted*) [*coagulare*, to curdle]. Clotted; curdled. **C. Proteids,** a class of proteids produced by heating solutions of egg-albumin or serum-albumin up to 70° C. or higher. At the body-temperature they are readily converted into peptones by the action of the gastric juice in an acid medium, or of pancreatic juice in an alkaline medium.

Coagulation (*ko-ag-u-la'-shun*) [*coagulatio*, a clotting]. The formation of a coagulum or clot, as in blood or in milk.

Coagulative (*ko-ag'-u-la-tiv*) [*coagulare*, to curdle]. Causing or marked by coagulation. **C. Necrosis.** See *Necrosis.*

Coagulum (*ko-ag'-u-lum*) [*coagulare*, to curdle]. A clot. The mass of fibrin, enclosing red and colorless corpuscles and serum, that forms from the blood after the latter has been drawn from the body. Also, the curd of milk, and the insoluble form of albumin.

Coal (*kōl*) [ME., *cole*]. **C.-tar,** a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas; it is a black, viscid fluid of a characteristic and disagreeable odor. The specific gravity ranges from 1.10 to 1.20. Its composition is extremely complex, and its principal constituents are separated, one from the other, by means of fractional distillation.

Coalescence (*ko-al-es'-ens*) [*coalescere*, to grow together]. The union of two or more parts or things.

Coaptation (*ko-ap-ta'-shun*) [*con*, together; *aptare*, to fit]. The proper union or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, the lips of a wound, etc.

Coarctate (*ko-ark'-tāt*) [*coarctare*, to press together]. Crowded together.

Coarctation (*ko-ark-ta'-shun*) [*coarctare*, to put together]. A compression of the walls of a vessel or canal, narrowing or closing the lumen; reduction of the normal or previous volume, as of the pulse; shrivelling and consequent detachment, as of the retina. A stricture.

Coarse (*kors*) [ME., *course*]. Not fine; gross. **C. Adjustment.** See *Adjustment.* **C. Features of Disease,** macroscopic organic lesions, such as swelling, hemorrhage, etc.

Coat (*kōt*) [*cottus*, a tunic]. A cover, or membrane covering a part or substance. **C., Buffy,** the upper fibrinous layer of the clot of coagulated blood, characterized by its pale color, due to absence of red corpuscles.

Cobalt (*ko'-bawlt*) [*Kobold*, a German mythologic goblin]. A tough, heavy metal having some of the general properties of iron. Its oxids have been employed in medicine, but are now very little used. See *Elements, Table of.*

Coca (*ko'-kah*). See *Erythroxylon.*

Cocain (*ko'-kah-in*, or *ko'-kān*) [S.A., *coca*], $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. The chief alkaloid of *Erythroxylon coca.* It is at first stimulant and afterward narcotic, and resembles caffein in its action on the nerve-centers, and atropin in its effects on the respiratory and circulatory organs. Its long-continued use (cocain-habit) is followed by insomnia, decay of moral and intellectual power, emaciation, and death. It is a local anesthetic when applied to the surface of mucous membranes or given hypodermically: Applied to the conjunctiva of the eye it causes also dilatation of the pupil and paralysis of the function of accommodation. Dose gr. ⅛–ij (0.008–0.13). **C., Ceratum,** 1 in 30, for burns, etc. **C. Citras,** used to stop toothache. **C. Hydrochloras,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4Cl$, most commonly used for local anesthesia in 2–8 per cent. solution. Dose, internally, gr. ⅛–ij (0.008–0.13). **C. Hydrochlorat., Liquor** (B. P.). Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **Injectio C. Hydrochlorat.**

Hypoderm.; 1 in 20. **C., Lamellæ** (B. P.), each containing gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00065) of cocain hydrochlorate. **C. Oleas,** a 10 per cent. solution in oleic acid, for external use. **C. Phenas or Carbolas,** a topic application in catarrhs and in rheumatism, used as a five to ten per cent. alcoholic solution; also internally. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.016).

Cocainism (*ko-ka'-in-izm*) [S. Amer., *coca*]. The cocain-habit.

Cocainization (*ko-ka-in-iz-a'-shun*) [S. Amer., *coca*]. The bringing of the system or organ under the influence of cocain.

Coccaceæ (*kok-kas'-e-e*) [κόκκος, a kernel]. A group of schizomycetous fungi, or bacteria, including as genera the Micrococcus, Sarcina, Ascococcus, and Leuconostoc.

Coccidiosis (*kok-sid-i'-o-sis*) [κόκκος, a berry; νόσος, disease]. The group of symptoms produced by the presence of coccidia in the body.

Coccidium (*kok-sid'-e-um*) [κόκκος, a berry]. A genus of protozoans, by some referred to as the so-called psorosperms (see *Psorosperm*). **C. oviforme** has been found in intestinal epithelium, and in the liver of man, and often in the liver of the rabbit. True coccidia are nonmotile cell-parasites. **C. sarkolytus,** the name given by Adamkiewicz to the so-called parasite of carcinoma.

Coccinella (*kok-sin-el'-ah*). See *Cochineal.*

Coccobacteria (*kok-o-bak-te'-re-ah*) [κόκκος, a kernel; βακτήριον, a little rod]. The rod-like or spheroidal bacteria found in putrefying liquids, and called **C. septica.** See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Cocculus indicus (*kok'-u-lus in'-dic-us*). The dried fruit of *Anamirta cocculus.* It is an active narcotic poison. It is employed as a destroyer of vermin. See *Picrotoxin.*

Coccus (*kok'-us*) [κόκκος, a berry]. 1. A genus of insects containing *C. cacti*, the cochineal insect. 2. A spheric bacterium, a micrococcus.

Coccydynia (*kok-se-din'-e-ah*). See *Coccygodynia.*

Coccygeus (*kok-sij'-e-us*) [κόκκυξ, cuckoo]. One of the pelvic muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Coccygodynia (*kok-sig-o-din'-e-ah*) [κόκκυξ, cuckoo; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain referred to the region of the coccyx; confined almost exclusively to women who have given birth to children.

Coccyx (*kok'-siks*) [κόκκυξ, the cuckoo (resembling the bill)]. The last bone of the spinal column, formed by the union of four rudimentary vertebræ.

Cochin Leg (*ko'-chin*). Synonym of *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Cochineal (*koch'-in-ēl*, or *koch-in-ēl'*) [ME., *cutchaneal*]. The dried insects of a species of plant lice, *Coccus cacti*, parasitic upon a cactus of Mexico and Central America. It contains a rich red coloring-matter, carmin, used mainly as a dyeing agent. It is thought to be valuable in whooping-cough. Dose gr. ⅓ (0.02).

Cochlea (*kok'-le-ah*) [κόχλος, a conch-shell]. A cavity of the internal ear resembling a snail-shell. It describes two and a half turns about a central pillar called the modiolus or columnella, forming the spiral canal, about 1½ inches in length. See also *Ear.*

Cochlear, or **Cochleare** (*kok'-le-ar*, or *kok-le-a'-re*) [L.]. A spoon; a spoonful. **C. magnum,** a tablespoon; **C. medium,** a dessert-spoon; **C. minimum,** a teaspoon.

Cockroach (*kok'-rōch*). See *Blatta.*

Coco (*ko'-ko*). Synonym of *Yaws.* See *Frambesia.*

Coco, or **Cocoa** (*ko'-ko*) [Port., *cacao*]. See *Cacao* and *Theobroma.*

Cod (*kod*) [ME., *cod*]. The *Gadus morrhua*, a fish furnishing **C.-liver Oil,** an oil derived from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, and ranging in color according to the method of its preparation from pale-straw to dark-brown; its specific gravity is .923 to .924 or even .930 at 15° C. See *Morrhua.*

Codein (*ko'-de-in*) [κώδεια, the poppy-head], $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3H_2O$. A white, crystalline alkaloid of opium resembling morphin in action, but being weaker. It is used in cough and in diabetes mellitus. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C. Phosphate,** soluble in water. It is similar to morphin in action, but less toxic. Dose, hypodermically, gr. ss (0.032). **C. Sulphas,** dose gr. ⅙–¼ (0.01–0.016). **C. Valerianate,** an antispasmodic and sedative. Dose gr. ¼ (0.016).

Cœliac (*se'-le-ak*). See *Celiac.*

Cœliotomy (*se-le-ot'-o-me*). See *Celiotomy.*

Cœlom, Cœloma (*se'-lom, se-lo'-mah*). See *Celom.*

Cœnesthesis (*sen-es-the'-sis*). See *Cenesthesis.*

Cœnurus (*se-nūr'-us*) [κοινός, common; οὐρά, tail]. The larva of *Tænia cœnurus* (Küchenmeister), producing the disease of sheep called staggers. **C. cerebralis,** an hydatid found mainly in the brain and spinal canal of the ox and sheep (mostly in young animals). Occasionally it has been discovered in the muscles of man. It is known to be the larva of the tapeworm, tænia cœnurus.

Coffee (*kof'-e*). See *Caffea.* **C.-ground Vomit,** the material ejected by emesis in gastric carcinoma and other conditions that give rise to a slow hemorrhage into the stomach. It consists of blood changed by the action of the gastric juice, and mixed with other contents of the stomach.

Cogwheel Breathing or Respiration. A type of breathing characterized by a jerky, wavy inspiration.

Cohabitation (*ko-hab-it-a′-shun*) [*con*, together; *habitare*, to dwell]. The living together of a man and woman, with or without legal marriage; sexual connection.

Cohesion (*ko-he′-zhun*) [*cohærere*, to stick together]. The force whereby molecules of matter adhere to each other; the attraction of aggregation.

Cohnheim's Areas. See *Area*. **C. Fields.** See *Cohnheim's Areas*. **C. Frog.** See *Salt-frog*. **C. Theory,** a theory that all true tumors are due to faulty embryonal development. The embryonal cells do not undergo the normal changes, are displaced, or are superfluous. When the favorable conditions are presented later in life they take on growth, with the formation of tumors of various kinds.

Cohosh (*ko′-hosh*) [Am. Ind.]. A name given to several medicinal plants. **C., Black.** See *Cimicifuga*.

Coil (*koil*) [*colligere*, to gather together]. A spiral formed by winding. **C.-gland.** See *Sweat-gland*. **C., Induction,** rolls of wire used to produce an electric current by induction. **C., Leiter's.** See *Leiter's Tubes*.

Coin-test (*koin′-test*). See *Tympany, Bell*.

Coition (*ko-ish′-un*) [*coire*, to come together]. Same as *Coitus*.

Coitophobia (*ko-it-o-fo′-be-ah*) [*coire*, to come together; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of coitus from disgust or dyspareunia.

Coitus (*ko′-it-us*) [*coire*, to come together]. The act of sexual connection; copulation.

Coko Disease (*ko′-ko dis-ēz′*). A name applied in the Fiji Islands to a disease resembling yaws.

Cola (*ko′-lah*). See *Kola-nut*.

Colchicin (*kol′-chis-in*) [κολχικόν, colchicum], $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. An alkaloid of colchicum; it is a pale, brownish-yellow, exceedingly bitter powder, freely soluble in water. It is a very active poison. Its dose is gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0032), hypodermatically.

Colchicum (*kol′-chik-um*) [κολχικόν, colchicum]. Meadow-saffron. The corm and seed of *C. autumnale*, the properties of which are due to an alkaloid, colchicin. It is an emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and drastic cathartic. It is valuable in acute gout, and in some forms of rheumatism. Dose of the powdered root gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.52), of the powdered seeds gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **C., Extract.** (B. P.). Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C., Extract., Aceticum** (B. P.). Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C. Rad., Ext.** Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C. Rad., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **C. Rad., Vinum,** 40 per cent. in strength. Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **C. Sem., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. Sem., Vinum,** 15 per cent. in strength. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **C., Tinct.,** prepared from the seed; strength 15 per cent. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **C., Vinum** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–1.3).

Cold (*kōld*) [AS., *ceald*]. 1. The comparative want of heat. 2. A term used popularly for coryza and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. Cold is employed largely in various forms as a therapeutic agent, mainly for the purpose of lowering temperature and allaying irritation and inflammation. It may be used in the form of affusion, that is, the sudden application of a considerable volume of cold water to the body. Cold may be used as an anesthetic in baths (see *Bath*); in the form of compresses applied over the affected part; in the form of irrigation, especially in the treatment of bruised and injured members; as a lotion, for the purpose of relieving local heat, pain, and swelling; as an injection, in the form of ice-water, into the vagina or rectum, for various conditions; and as the cold pack, which is a valuable means of reducing the body-temperature in cases of hyperpyrexia. Cold may be applied in the dry form by means of the ice-cap or bladder, an india-rubber bag filled with ice, snow, or a freezing mixture. **C. Abscess.** See *Abscess*. **C. Cream.** See *Rosa*. **C. Pack.** See *Pack*. **C. Sore,** herpes labialis.

Colectomy (*ko-lek′-to-me*) [κόλον, colon; ἐκτομή, cutting out]. Excision of a portion of the colon.

Colic (*kol′-ik*) [κολικός, pertaining to the colon]. 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. A severe griping pain in the bowels, due to spasm of the intestinal walls; also any severe spasmodic pain in the abdomen. **C., Biliary,** that due to the passage of a gall-stone through the gall ducts. **C., Devonshire.** Synonym of *C., Lead*. **C., Hepatic.** See *C., Biliary*. **C., Lead,** or **C., Saturnine,** *Colica pictonum, painter's colic*. Intestinal colic due to lead-poisoning. It is characterized by excruciating abdominal pain, a hard and retracted condition of the abdomen, slow pulse, and increased arterial tension. **C., Menstrual,** the pain of menstruation. **C., Renal,** due to the presence of a calculus in the ureter. **C., Uterine,** colic-like pains experienced at the menstrual epochs, often coming on in paroxysms.

Colitis (*ko-li′-tis*) [κόλον, the large intestine; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the colon.

Collagen (*kol′-aj-en*) [κόλλα, glue; γεννάειν,

to produce]. A substance existing in various tissues of the body, especially bone and cartilage; it is converted into gelatin by boiling.

Collapse (*kol-aps'*) [*collabere*, to fall together]. Extreme depression and prostration from failure of the circulation, as in cholera, shock, hemorrhage, etc. **C. of Lung**, return of a portion or the whole of a lung to its fetal or airless condition from some mechanic hindrance to the entrance of air. It is characterized by dyspnea, with more or less cyanosis, and is mainly encountered in bronchopneumonia.

Collapsing (*kol-aps'-ing*) [*collabere*, to fall together]. Suddenly breaking down. **C. Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.*

Collar-bone. The clavicle.

Collateral (*kol-at'-er-al*) [*con*, together; *lateralis*, of the side]. Accessory or secondary; not direct or immediate.

Collecting Tubes of the Kidney. A name given to the ducts discharging into the calices of the kidneys.

Colles' Fascia. The deep layer of the perineal fascia. It is attached to the base of the triangular ligament, to the anterior lips of the rami of the pubes and ischia laterally, and anteriorly it is continuous with the dartos of the scrotum. **C. Fracture.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **C. Law.** See *Law.*

Collidin (*kol'-id-in*) [κόλλα, glue], $C_8H_{11}N$. A ptomain, isomeric but not identical with aldehyd-collidin. The ptomain was obtained from pancreas and gelatin allowed to putrefy together in water.

Collier's Lung. Synonym of *Anthracosis.*

Collinsonia (*kol-in-so'-ne-ah*) [after Peter *Collinson*, an English gentleman]. A genus of labiate herbs. **C. canadensis.** Stoneroot, heal-all, a coarse plant with a disagreeable smell; it has tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. Dose gr. xv–lx (1.0–4.0) in decoction; of the fluid extract ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0); of the tincture (1 in 10) f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Colliquation (*kol-ik-wa'-shun*) [*con*, together; *liquare*, to melt]. The liquefaction or breaking down of a tissue or organ.

Colliquative (*kol-ik'-wa-tiv*) [*con*, together; *liquare*, to melt]. Profuse or excessive; marked by excessive fluid discharges. **C. Diarrhea**, a profuse watery diarrhea. **C. Necrosis.** See *Necrosis, Liquefaction.* **C. Sweat**, a profuse clammy sweat.

Colliquefaction (*kol-ik-we-fak'-shun*) [*con*, together; *liquare*, to melt]. A melting, or fusing together.

Collodion (*kol-o'-de-on*) [κολλώδης, glue-like]. See *Pyroxylin.*

Colloid (*kol'-oid*) [κόλλα, glue]. 1. A non-dializable organic substance. See *Dialysis.* 2. A substance formed by colloid degeneration of epithelium. See *Degeneration.* 3. Having the nature of glue. 4. In chemistry, amorphous and non crystalline. **C. Cancer.** See *Cancer.* **C. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration.* **C. Degeneration of the Skin**, a rare disease, occurring chiefly on the upper part of the face, in the form of small, glistening, translucent, flattish elevations, and yielding by pressure a small, jelly-like mass.

Colloma (*kol-o'-mah*) [κόλλα, glue; ὄμα, a tumor]. A cystic tumor containing a gelatiniform, substance.

Collum (*kol'-um*) [L.]. The neck; especially the anterior part of the neck. **C. distortum.** Synonym of *Torticollis.*

Collutory (*kol'-u-to-re*) [*collutorium, colluere*, to rinse]. A gargle or mouth-wash.

Collyrium (*kol ir'-e-um*) [κολλύριον, an eye-salve]. A lotion for the eyes.

Coloboma (*kol-o-bo'-mah*) [κολοβόειν, to mutilate]. A congenital fissure of the iris, choroid, or eyelids.

Colocynthis (*kol-o-sin'-this*) [κολοκυνθίς, colocynth]. Colocynth. The fruit of *C. citrullus*, from which the seeds and rind have been removed. Its properties are due to a bitter glucosid, colocynthin, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, the dose of which is gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ (0.003–0.013). It is a tonic and astringent purgative, and is used mainly as an ingredient of compound cathartic pills. **C., Ext.**, alcoholic. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C., Ext., Comp.**, contains colocynth extract 16, aloes 50, cardamom 6, resin of scammony 14, soap 14, alcohol 10 parts. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **C., Pilula, Comp.** (B. P.), contains colocynth, aloes, scammony, potassium sulphate and oil of cloves. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **Pilulæ Catharticæ Comp.**, compound cathartic pills; contain each, comp. ext. of colocynth gr. 1.3, abstract jalap gr. j, calomel gr. j, gamboge gr. ¼. Dose 1–3 pills. **Pilula Colocynth. et Hyoscyam.** Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Coloenteritis (*kol-o-en-ter-i'-tis*) [κόλον, colon; ἔντερον, an intestine; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the small and large intestine. See *Enterocolitis.*

Colomba, Colombo (*kol-om'-bah, kol-om'-bo*). See *Calumba.*

Colon (*ko'-lon*) [κόλον, the colon]. The part of the large intestine beginning at the cecum and terminating at the end of the sigmoid flexure. In the various parts of its course it is known as the ascending C., the transverse C., the descending C., and the sigmoid flexure.

Colony (*kol'-o-ne*) [*colonia*, a colony]. A collection or assemblage, as of microorganisms in a culture.

Colophony Resin (*kol'-o-fo-ne*) [κολοφών, a city of Ionia]. Rosin. The solid residue

left on distilling off the volatile oil from crude turpentine. See *Resin*.

Color-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Color-hearing. The excitation of the visual center for color through the auditory nerve.

Color-sensation. The perception of color; it depends on the number of vibrations of the ether.

Colorimeter (*kull-or-im'-et-er*) [*color*, color; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for determining the quantity of coloring matter in a mixture, as in the blood.

Colostomy (*ko-los'-to-me*) [*κόλον*, colon; *στόμα*, opening]. 1. The formation of an artificial anus by an opening into the colon. 2. Any surgical operation upon the colon that makes a permanent opening into it, whether internal or external.

Colostrum (*kol-os'-trum*) [L.]. The first milk from the mother's breasts after the birth of the child. It is laxative, and assists in the expulsion of the meconium. **C. Corpuscles,** small microscopic bodies contained in the colostrum. They are the epithelial cells of the mammary glands, full of oil-globules. After about the third day these cells burst and set free the fat-globules before they leave the gland, and in this way the true milk is formed.

Colotomy (*ko-lot'-o-me*) [*κόλον*, colon; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the colon, either abdominal, lateral, lumbar, or iliac, according to the region of entrance.

Colpeurynter (*kol-pu-rin'-ter*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *εὐρύνειν*, to widen]. An inflatable bag or sac used for dilating the vagina.

Colpitis (*kol-pi'-tis*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Colpocele (*kol'-po-sēl*, or *-se'-le*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *κηλή*, tumor]. Hernia of the vagina.

Colpocleisis (*kol-po-kli'-sis*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *κλείσις*, a closure]. The surgical closure of the vagina.

Colpohysterectomy (*kol-po-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *ὑστέρα*, womb; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Removal of the uterus through the vagina.

Colpoperineorrhaphy (*kol-po-per-in-e-or'-af-e*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *perineum*; *ῥαφή*, seam]. Repair of a perineal laceration by denuding and in part suturing the posterior wall of the vagina.

Colpoptosis (*kol-pop-to'-sis*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *πτῶσις*, a falling]. Prolapse of the vaginal walls.

Colporrhaphy (*kol-por'-a-fe*) [*κόλπος*, vagina; *ῥαφή*, seam]. Suture of the vagina.

Coltsfoot (*koltz'-foot*). The leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, a demulcent and tonic, sometimes prescribed for chronic cough. Dose of a decoction (ʒj to Oj) a teacupful; of fld. ext. fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Columbin (*kol-um'-bin*). An active principle of Calumba. It is a colorless crystalline substance of excessively bitter taste and neutral reaction.

Columbo (*kol-um'-bo*). See *Calumbo*.

Columella (*kol-u-mel'-ah*) [L., a little column]. The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea of the human ear. See *Cochlea* and *Modiolus*.

Column (*kol'-um*) [*columna*, a column]. A name given to several parts of the body that furnish support to surrounding parts, or that have the shape of pillars. **C., Anterior,** the layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord included between the anterior horn and nerve-roots, and the anterior median fissure. **C., Anterolateral Ascending.** See *C. of Gowers*. **C. of Burdach.** See *C., Posteroexternal*. **C. of Clarke,** a column of gray substance occupying the region to the outer and posterior side of the central canal of the spinal cord, at the inner part of the base of the posterior cornu. It contains fusiform cells, and is the trophic center for the direct cerebellar tract. **C., Direct Cerebellar,** in the spinal cord, is situated outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. **C. of Goll,** the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **C., Gowers',** in the spinal cord, a group of fibers lying in front of the direct cerebellar tract and reaching around upon the periphery of the anterior pyramidal tract. **C., Lateral,** the layer of white matter in either half of the spinal cord included between the posterior horn and nerve-roots, and the anterior horn and nerve-roots. **C. of Morgagni,** vertical folds of the rectal mucous membrane seen at the point of union of the latter with the skin of the anus. **C., Posterior,** a collection of white matter situated in the spinal cord on either side between the posterior horns and posterior nerve-roots, and the posterior median fissure. **C., Posteroexternal,** the outer wider division of the posterior column of the cord; the column of Burdach. **C., Posteromedian,** the median division of the posterior column of the cord; the column of Goll. **C. of Spitzka-Lissauer,** in the spinal cord, a group of nerve-fibers lying just in front of and just behind the posterior horns. **C., Posterovesicular.** See *Column of Clark*. **C. of Türck,** the anterior or direct pyramidal tract. **C. of the External Ring,** the free borders of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, forming the edges of the external abdominal ring.

Columna (*kol-um'-nah*) [L.]. A column or pillar. **C. Bertini,** that part of the cortical structure of the kidneys that separates the sides of any two pyramids. **Columnæ car-**

neæ, the muscular columns projecting from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart.

Coma (*ko'-mah*) [κῶμα, deep sleep]. Unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused by external stimulus. **C., Alcoholic,** that due to poisoning by alcohol. **C., Apoplectic,** that due to apoplexy. **C., Uremic,** that due to uremia. **C. Vigil,** a comatose condition in which the patient lies with open eyes, but unconscious and delirious. This occurs occasionally in typhoid and typhus fevers and in delirium tremens.

Comatose (*ko'-mat-ōs*) [κῶμα, a deep sleep]. In a condition of coma.

Combustion (*kom-bus'-chun*) [*comburere*, to burn up]. The process of oxidation, attended with the liberation of heat and sometimes of light. It is loosely used as a synonym of inflammation.

Comedo (*kom'-e-do*) [*comedo*, a glutton: *pl.*, *Comedones*]. Grubs; Grub-worms; Blackheads. A chronic disorder of the sebaceous glands characterized by yellowish or whitish pin-point and pin-head-sized elevations, containing in their center exposed blackish points. They are found usually on the face, back of the neck, chest, and back, and are often associated with acne. They occur as a rule in the young. Occasionally a parasite, the *Demodex folliculorum*, is found in each comedo.

Comes (*ko'-mēz*) [L.: *pl.*, *Comites*]. A companion, as a vein to an artery, or an artery to a nerve.

Comma-bacillus (*kom'-ah-bas-il'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Commensal (*kom-en'-sal*) [*cum*, together; *mensa*, table]. In biology, the harmonious living together of two animals or plants. One of two such organisms.

Comminuted (*kom'-in-u-ted*) [*comminuere*, to break in pieces]. Broken into a number of pieces.

Commissure, Commissura (*kom'-iss-ūr*, *kom-iss-u'-rah*) [*cum*, together; *mittere*, to send]. That which unites two parts. **C., Anterior** (*of third ventricle*) a rounded cord of white fibers placed in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. **C., Anterior White** (*of spinal cord*), a layer of fibers separating the posterior gray commissure from the bottom of the anterior median fissure. **C., Gray** (*of spinal cord*), the transverse band of gray matter connecting the masses of gray matter of the two halves of the spinal cord. **C. magna,** the corpus callosum. **C., Middle,** a band of soft gray matter connecting the optic thalami. **C., Optic,** the union and crossing of the two optic nerves in front of the tuber cinereum. **C., Posterior** (*of third ventricle*), a flattened white band connecting the optic thalami posteriorly. **C., Posterior White** (*of spinal cord*), a band of fibers separating the gray commissure from the bottom of the posterior median fissure.

Commissural (*kom-iss-u'-ral*) [*cum*, together; *mittere*, to send]. Having the properties of a commissure; uniting symmetric parts, as C. fibers of the brain.

Commotio (*kom-o'-she-o*) [L.]. A commotion or shock. **C. cerebri,** concussion of the brain.

Communicans (*kom-u'-nik-ans*) [L.]. Communicating. **C. noni.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Commutator (*kom'-u-ta-tor*) [*commutare*, to exchange]. An instrument for automatically interrupting or reversing the flow of an electric current.

Compact Tissue. The external, hard part of bone.

Comparative Anatomy. See *Anatomy.*

Compatibility (*kom-pat-ib-il'-it-e*) [*compati*, to suffer with]. Of medicines, the relation of one substance to another, so that they may be mixed without chemic change or loss of therapeutic power.

Compensating (*kom'-pen-sa-ting*) [*compensare*, to compensate]. Making good a deficiency. **C. Ocular.** See *Ocular.* **C. Operation,** in ophthalmology, tenotomy of the associated antagonist in cases of diplopia from paresis of one of the ocular muscles.

Compensation (*kom-pen-sa'-shun*) [*compensare*, to equalize]. The act of making good a deficiency; the state of counter-balancing a functional or structural defect.

Compensatory (*kom-pen'-sa-to-re*) [*compensare*, to equalize]. Making good a deficiency. Restoring the balance after failure of one organ or part of an organ by means of some other organ or part of an organ.

Complemental, Complementary (*kom-ple-men'-tal*, *kom-ple-men'-ta-re*) [*cum*, together; *plere*, to fill]. Supplying a deficiency. **C. Air.** See *Air.* **C. Colors,** a term applied to any two colors which combined produce white light, as, *e. g.*, blue and yellow.

Complexus (*kom-pleks'-us*) [*complexus*, complex]. The totality of symptoms, phenomena, or signs of a morbid condition. **C. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Complication (*kom-plik-a'-shun*) [*complicare*, to fold together]. A disease occurring in the course of some other disease and more or less dependent upon it.

Compos Mentis (*kom'-pos men'-tis*) [L.]. Of sound mind.

Composite (*kom-poz'-it*) [*componere*, to put together]. 1. Composed of distinct portions. 2. In biology, belonging to the order Compositæ.

Compound (*kom'-pound*, or *kom-pound'*)

[*cum*, together; *ponere*, to put]. 1. To mix, as drugs. 2. Composed of several parts. **C., Cathartic Pills.** See *Colocynth*. **C. Fracture.** See Fracture.

Compress (*kom'-pres*) [*compressus*, pressed together]. Folded cloths, wet or dry, applied firmly to the part for relief of inflammation, or to prevent hemorrhage. **C. Graduated,** a compress composed of folds of a gradually increasing size.

Compression (*kom-presh'-un*) [*compressus*, pressed together]. The state of being compressed. **C.-atrophy,** atrophy of a part from constant compression. **C.-myelitis,** myelitis due to compression of the spinal cord.

Compressor (*kom-pres'-or*) [*comprimere*, to press together]. 1. An instrument for compressing an artery, vein, etc. 2. The term is also applied to muscles having a compressing function. **C. sacculi laryngis,** the inferior arytenoepiglottideus muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.* **C. urethræ.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Conarium (*ko-na'-re-um*) [κωνάριον; dim. of κῶνος, a cone]. The pineal gland.

Concave (*kon-kāv'*) [*cum*, together; *cavus*, hollow]. Hollow; incurved, as the inner surface of a hollow sphere.

Concavoconvex (*kon-kah'-vo-kon'-veks*). Having one surface concave, the other convex, the convexity exceeding the concavity.

Conceive (*kon-sēv'*) [*concipere*, to take in]. To become pregnant.

Concentration (*kon-sen-tra'-shun*) [*cum*, together; *centrum*, the center]. The act of making denser, as of a mixture, by evaporating a part of the liquid.

Concentric (*kon-sen'-trik*) [*cum*, together; *centrum*, the center]. Arranged in an equidistant manner about a center. **C. Hypertrophy of the Heart,** increase in the muscular texture of the heart, the capacity of the cavities remaining unchanged.

Conception (*kon-sep'-shun*) [*concipere*, to conceive]. 1. The fecundation of the ovum by the spermatozoid. 2. The abstract mental idea of anything; the power or act of mentally conceiving. **C., Imperative,** a false idea that a person dwells upon and cannot expel from his mind, even when he knows it to be absurd. It dominates his actions, and is a symptom of insanity.

Concha (*kong'-kah*) [κόγχα, a shell]. A shell. Applied to organs having some resemblance to a shell, as the patella, vulva, etc., and especially to **C. auris,** or the hollow part of the external ear.

Conchoscope (*kong'-ko-skōp*) [κόγχα, a shell; the naris; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. A speculum and mirror for inspecting the nasal cavity.

Concomitant (*kon-kom'-it-ant*) [*concomitari*, to accompany]. Accompanying. **C. Strabismus.** See *Strabismus*. **C. Symptoms,** symptoms that are not in themselves essential to the course of a disease, but that may occur in association with the essential symptoms.

Concretion (*kon-kre'-shun*) [*concretio; concrescere*, to grow together]. The solidification or condensation of a fluid substance; a calculus; a union of parts normally separate, as the fingers.

Concussion (*kon-kush'-un*) [*concussio*, a violent shock]. Shock; the state of being shaken; a severe shaking or jarring of a part; also, the morbid state resulting from such a jarring. **C. of Brain,** a condition produced by a fall or blow on the head, and marked by unconsciousness, feeble pulse, cold skin, pallor, at times the involuntary discharge of feces and urine; this is followed by partial stupor, vomiting, and headache, and eventually recovery. In severe cases inflammation of the brain may follow, or a condition of feeble-mindedness. **C. of Spinal Cord,** a condition caused by severe shock of the spinal column, with or without appreciable lesion of the cord. It leads to functional disturbances analogous to railway-spine.

Condensed (*kon-densd'*) [*condensare*, to make thick]. Made compact; reduced to a denser form. **C. Milk,** milk that has had most of its watery elements evaporated. Condensed milk prepared with the addition of cane-sugar is a white or yellowish-white product of about the consistency of honey and ranging in specific gravity from 1.25 to 1.41. It should be completely soluble in from four to five times its bulk of water, without separation of any flocculent residue, and then possess the taste of fresh, sweetened milk. Condensed milk prepared without the addition of cane-sugar is not boiled down to the same degree, and therefore remains liquid.

Condenser (*kon-den'-ser*) [*condensare*, to make dense]. A lens or combination of lenses used in microscopy for gathering and concentrating rays of light.

Conduction (*kon-duk'-shun*) [*conductio; conducere*, to draw together]. The passage or transfer of force or material from one part to another.

Conductor (*kon-duk'-tor*) [*conducere*, to draw together]. 1. A body that transmits force-vibrations, such as those of heat or electricity. 2. A term applied to the electrodes and cords by which they are joined to the battery. 3. An instrument serving as a guide for the surgeon's knife.

Condurango Bark (*kon-du-rang'-go bark*) [native of S. Amer.]. Bark of *Gonolobus*

tetragonus, or of *Conglobus condurango*; a remedy much used in S. America as an alterative in syphilis. It was introduced into the U. S. as a remedy for carcinoma of the stomach, but yielded uncertain results. It is a stomachic tonic. Dose of the fluid extract f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0); of the tincture, f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Condy's Fluid. One part of sodium or potassium permanganate dissolved in 500 parts of water; it is a useful disinfectant.

Condylarthrosis (*kon-dil-ar-thro'-sis*) [κόνδυλος, a knuckle; ἄρθρον, a joint]. A form of diarthrosis, wherein a condyle is set in a shallow and elliptic cavity, and free and varied movement of the joint is possible; condylar articulation.

Condyle (*kon'-dil*) [κόνδυλος, a knuckle]. Any rounded eminence such as occurs in the joints of many of the bones, especially the femur, humerus, and lower jaw.

Condyloid (*kon'-dil-oid*) [κόνδυλος, a knuckle; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling or pertaining to a condyle.

Condyloma (*kon-dil-o'-mah*) [κονδύλωμα, a swelling]. A wart-like growth or tumor usually near the anus or pudendum. **C. latum**, the syphilitic mucous patch.

Cone, Conus (*kōn*, *ko'-nus*) [κῶνος, a cone]. A solid body having a circle for its base, and terminating in a point. **C. of Light**, the triangular reflection from the normal membrana tympani. **C., Retinal**, one of the rod-like bodies, which, with the associated rods; form one of the outer layers of the retina, the so-called rod-and-cone layer.

Confection (*kon-fek'-shun*) [*confectio*, a preparation]. In pharmacy, a mass of sugar and water, or of honey, used as an excipient with a prescribed medicinal substance.

Confinement (*kon-fin'-ment*) [*cum*, together; *finis*, boundary, limit]. The condition of women during childbirth.

Confluent (*kon'-flu-ent*) [*confluere*, to flow together]. Running together. The opposite of discrete. In anatomy, coalesced or blended; applied to two or more bones originally separate, but subsequently formed into one.

Confrontation (*kon-frun-ta'-shun*) [*confrontari*, to be contiguous to]. The examination of a person by whom a diseased person may have been infected as a means of diagnosing the disease in the latter.

Confusion (*kon-fu'-zhun*) [*cum*, together; *fundere*, to pour]. Mixing; confounding. **C. Colors**, a set of colors so chosen that they cannot be distinguished by one who is color-blind. **C. Letters**, test-type letters, such as C. G. O., or F. P. T., liable to be mistaken for each other.

Congelation (*kon-jel-a'-shun*) [*congelatio*, a freezing]. 1. Freezing; frost-bite; intense cold or its effect on the animal economy, or any organ or part. 2. The chilling or benumbing effect of any freezing-mixture or application; mainly employed for its local anesthetic effect. 3. Coagulation.

Congenital (*kon-jen'-it-al*) [*cum*, together; *gigni*, to be born]. Existing at birth.

Congestion (*kon-jes'-chun*) [*congerere*, to heap up]. An abnormal collection of blood in a part or organ. Congestion may be active or passive, atonic or inflammatory, functional or hypostatic. It is also named from the parts affected; the most important varieties of morbid congestion are the cerebral, spinal, pulmonary, hepatic, and renal.

Congestive (*kon-jes'-tiv*) [*congerere*, to heap up]. Marked by, due to, or of the nature of congestion.

Congius (*kon'-je-us*) [L.]. A Roman measure. A gallon.

Conglomerate (*kon-glom'-er-āt*) [*conglomerare*, to heap up]. 1. Massed together; aggregated. 2. A mass of units without order. **C. Glands**, acinous glands.

Conglutin (*kon-glu'-tin*) [*cum*, together; *gluten*, glue]. One of the proteids found in peas, beans, and other kinds of pulse.

Conglutination (*kon-glu-tin-a'-shun*) [*conglutinare*, to glue together]. The abnormal union of two contiguous surfaces or bodies, as of two fingers, or of the opposed surfaces of the pleural or pericardial sac.

Congo-red. A red coloring-matter which becomes blue in the presence of free HCl. It is used in chemic investigation of the gastric juice.

Conic, Conical (*kon'-ik*, *kon'-ik-al*) [κωνικός, pertaining to a cone]. Cone-shaped. **C. Cornea.** See *Keratoglobus*.

Coniin (*ko-ni'-in*). See *Conium* and *Conin*.

Conin (*ko'-nin*) [κώνειον, hemlock], $C_8H_{15}N$. A liquid alkaloid which is the active principle of *Conium*.

Conium (*ko-ni'-um*) [κώνειον, hemlock]. Hemlock. The leaves and the fruit of the spotted hemlock, *C. maculatum*. It contains three alkaloids and a volatile oil. Its properties are mainly due to the alkaloids coniin, $C_8H_{15}N$, and methylconiin, $C_8H_{14}NCH_3$. It produces motor-paralysis, without loss of sensation or of consciousness. Toxic doses cause death by paralysis of the organs of respiration. It is valuable in acute mania, delirium tremens, tetanus, blepharospasm, asthma, and whooping-cough. **C., Abstract.**, made from conium, 200, dilute hydrochloric acid 6, sugar of milk and alcohol q. s. to make 100 parts of abstract. Dose gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **C., Cataplasma** (B. P.), made from the leaves; for external use. **C., Ext.** Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **C., Ext. Fld.,**

Dose ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **C., Pilula, Comp.** (B. P.), contains extract of hemlock and ipecac. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **C., Succus** (B. P.), made from the leaves. Dose ♏xxx–ʒij (2.0–8.0). **C., Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strength. Dose ♏x–fʒj (0.65–40). **C. Vapor** (B. P.), for inhalations. **Coniin,** volatile alkaloid of conium. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.001–0.006). Unof. **Coniin Hydrobrom.,** $C_5H_9(C_3H_7)$, recommended for spasmodic affections. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ (0.002–0.004). Unof. All preparations are uncertain in strength.

Coni vasculosi. A series of conic masses of tubules that together form the globus major of the epididymis.

Conjugal (*kon′-ju-gal*) [*cum*, together; *jugare*, to yoke]. Pertaining to marriage; connubial. **C. Diabetes,** diabetes affecting husband and wife together; this is said to be not infrequently observed.

Conjugate (*kon′-ju-gāt*) [*cum*, together; *jugare*, to yoke]. Yoked or coupled. **C. Deviation.** See *Deviation.* **C. Diameter** (of the pelvis). See *Diameter.* **C., True,** the minimum diameter of the pelvic inlet.

Conjunctiva (*kon-junk-ti′-vah*) [*conjunctivus*, connecting]. The mucous membrane covering the anterior portion of the globe of the eye, reflected upon the lids and extending to their free edges. Its parts are called palpebral and ocular, or bulbar.

Conjunctivitis (*kon-junk-tiv-i′-tis*) [*conjunctivus*, connecting; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. **C., Acute Catarrhal,** the most common form, usually mild, resulting from cold or irritation. **C., Croupous,** a variety associated with the formation of a whitish-gray membrane that is easily removed. **C., Diphtheric,** a specific purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva, due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **C., Egyptian,** See *Trachoma.* **C., Follicular,** a form characterized by numerous round, pinkish bodies found in the retrotarsal fold. **C., Gonorrheal,** a severe form of purulent C., caused by infection with gonococci. **C., Phlyctenular,** one characterized by the presence on the ocular conjunctiva of small vesicles surrounded by a reddened zone. **C., Purulent,** one characterized by a thick, creamy discharge.

Connective (*kon-ek′-tiv*) [*connectere*, to connect]. **C. Tissue.** See *Tissue.*

Conoid, or Conoidal (*ko′-noid*, or *ko-noi′-dal*) [*κῶνος*, cone; *εἶδος*, shape]. Of a conic shape. **C. Ligament,** the lower and inner part of the coracoclavicular ligament. **C. Tubercle,** the eminence on the inferior surface of the clavicle to which the conoid ligament is attached.

Conquinamin (*kon-kwin′-a-min*). An alkaloid of Cuprea bark.

Consanguinity (*kon-san-gwin′-it-e*) [*cum*, together; *sanguinis*, of blood]. The relationship arising from common parentage; blood-relationship.

Consciousness (*kon′-shus-nes*) [*conscius*, knowing]. The state of being aware of one's own existence, of one's own mental states, and of the impressions made upon one's senses; ability to take cognizance of sensations. **C., Double,** that morbid condition in which there are two separate and alternating states of mental consciousness, in either one of which the events that have occurred in the other state are not remembered by the patient.

Consensual (*kon-sen′-su-al*) [*consensus*, agreement]. Excited reflexly by stimulation of another part, usually a fellow organ, as the C. reaction of one pupil when the iris of the other eye is stimulated.

Conservation (*kon-ser-va′-shun*) [*conservare*, to keep]. Preservation without loss. **C., of Energy.** See *Energy.*

Consolidation (*kon-sol-id-a′-shun*) [*consolidare*, to make firm]. The process of becoming firm or solid, as a lung in pneumonia.

Constant (*kon′-stant*) [*constans*, steady]. Fixed. **C. Current,** one that goes continuously in one direction.

Constipation (*kon-stip-a′-shun*) [*constipare*, to crush tightly together]. A condition in which the bowels are evacuated at long intervals or with difficulty.

Constitution (*kon-stit-u′-shun*) [*constituere*, to dispose]. In chemistry, the atomic or molecular composition of a body. In pharmacy, the composition of a substance. In physiology, the general temperament and functional condition of the body.

Constitutional (*kon-stit-u′-shun-al*) [*constituere*, to dispose]. Pertaining to the state of the constitution. **C. Diseases,** such diseases as are inherent, owing to an abnormal structure of the body. Also, a condition in which the disease pervades the whole system. General diseases, in contradistinction to local.

Constrictor (*kon-strik′-tor*) [*constringere*, to bind together]. Any muscle that contracts or tightens any part of the body. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Consumption (*kon-sump′-shun*) [*consumere*, to consume or wear away]. A wasting away, especially a wasting disease like tuberculosis, particularly pulmonary tuberculosis or tuberculosis of the bowels.

Contact (*kon′-takt*) [*contactus*, a touching]. A touching. **C. Breaker,** an instrument by means of which a galvanic circuit is broken.

Contagion (*kon-ta′-jun*) [*contagio; contingere*, to touch]. 1. The process by which a specific disease is communicated from one person to another, either by direct contact or by means of an intermediate agent. 2. Also

the specific germ or virus from which a communicable disease develops.

Contagious (*kon-ta′-jus*) [*contagium*, a touching]. Communicable or transmissible by contagion, or by a specific contagium.

Contagium (*kon-ta′-je-um*) [L.]. Any virus or morbific matter by means of which a communicable disease is transmitted from the sick to the well.

Contiguity (*kon-tig-u′-it-e*) [*cum*, together; *tangere*, to touch]. Proximity. **C., Amputation in the,** is performed at a joint, without section of a bone.

Continence (*kon′-ti-nens*) [*continere*, to hold together]. Self-restraint, especially in regard to the sexual passion.

Continued (*kon-tin′-ūd*) [*continuare*, to make continuous]. Persisted in. **C. Fever,** a fever that is long-continued, without intermissions.

Continuity (*kon-tin-u′-it-e*) [*cum*, together; *tenere*, to hold]. The state of being continuous or uninterrupted. **C., Amputation in the,** amputation in which a bone is divided.

Contractility (*kon-trak-til′-it-e*) [*contrahere*, to draw together]. That property of certain tissues, especially muscle, of shortening upon the application of a stimulus.

Contraction (*kon-trak′-shun*) [*contrahere*, to draw together]. Approximation of the elements of a tissue or organ, thus diminishing its volume or contents. **C., Anodal, Closing** or **Opening,** the contraction taking place at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. **C., Carpopedal,** a variety of tetany occurring in infants, and generally associated with dentition or seat-worms. There is a flexing of the fingers, toes, elbows, and knees, and a general tendency to convulsions. **C., Closing,** muscular contractions produced at the instant that the electric current is closed. **C., Dupuytren's,** a contraction of the palmar fascia causing the fingers to fold into the palm. **C., Front-tap,** a phenomenon often observed in cases with exaggerated knee-jerk. When the foot is placed at a right angle to the leg, and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. See *Reflexes, Table of.* **C., Hour-glass,** a contraction of an organ, as the stomach or uterus, at the middle. **C., Opening,** the muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. **C., Paradoxic,** a phenomenon that consists in the contraction of a muscle, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities. **C.-remainder,** the stage of elastic after-vibration or residual contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus. **C.-ring,** the boundary line between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus.

Contracture (*kon-trak′-chur*) [*cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw]. Contraction; permanent shortening, as of a muscle; distortion or deformity due to the shortening of a muscle or of various muscles.

Contraindication (*kon-trah-in-dik-a′-shun*) [*contra*, against; *indicare*, to point out]. That modifying condition in which a remedy or a method of treatment is forbidden.

Contrecoup (*kōn′-tr-koo*) [Fr.]. Counterstroke. The transmission of a shock from the point struck to a point on the opposite side of the body or the part.

Control (*kon-trōl′*) [*contra*, against; *rotula*, a roll]. A standard by which to check observations and insure the validity of their results. Colloquially, the term is sometimes used as a noun for control animal, or control experiment. **C. Animal,** one used in a control experiment. **C. Experiment,** an experiment carried out under normal or common circumstances or conditions, to serve as a standard whereby to test the variation or value of another experiment carried out under peculiar or abnormal circumstances.

Contusion (*kon-tu′-zhun*) [*contundere*, to bruise]. A bruise or injury inflicted without the integument being broken. **C.-pneumonia,** a form of pneumonia following traumatism.

Conus (*ko′-nus*) [κῶνος, a cone]. 1. A cone. 2. A crescentic patch of atrophic choroid tissue near the optic papilla in myopia. **C. arteriosus,** the cone-shaped eminence of the right ventricle of the heart, whence arises the pulmonary artery. **C. medullaris,** the cone-like termination of the spinal cord, continuous as the filum terminale. **Coni vasculosi,** a series of conic masses that together form the globus major of the epididymis.

Convalescence (*kon-val-es′-ens*) [*convalescere*, to become well]. A term applied to the restoration to health after disease.

Convallamarin (*kon-val-am′-ar-in*) [*convallis*, a valley; *amarus*, bitter], $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. A glucosid derived from *Convallaria*. See *Convallaria majalis.*

Convallaria (*kon-val-a′-re-ah*) [*convallis*, a valley]. A genus of liliaceous plants. **C. majalis,** lily of the valley. All parts of the plant are used in medicine. Its properties are due to convallarin, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, and convallamarin, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, glucosids. It is a cathartic, diuretic, and cardiac stimulant. **C., Ext.,** soluble in water. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **C., Ext., Fld.,** alcoholic. Dose ♏ij–xj (0.13–0.7). **C., Infusum,** prepared with three times its weight of water. Dose f℥ ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **Convallamarin,** or **Convallamarinum,** is soluble in water. Dose gr. ¼–ij (0.016–0.13). All unof.

Convallarin (*kon-val′-ar-in*) [*convallis*, a

valley], $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. A crystalline purgative glucosid derived from *Convallaria*.

Convection (*kon-vek′-shun*) [*convehere*, to carry together]. A transmission or carrying, as of heat or electricity. **C.-current**, a current of a liquid or gas heated to a temperature above that of the surrounding medium; it rises to the surface because of its lesser density and thus the entire fluid or gas acquires the same temperature.

Convergence (*kon-ver′-jens*) [*cum*, together; *vergere*, to incline]. Inclination or direction toward a common point, center, or focus, as of the axes of vision upon the near-point. **C.-stimulus Adduction**, the power of adduction of the eyes provoked by fixation of the gaze upon an object placed at the near-point.

Convergent (*kon-ver′-jent*) [*cum*, together; *vergere*, to incline]. Tending to a common center. **C. Strabismus.** See *Strabismus*.

Convex (*kon-veks′*) [*convexus*, vaulted]. Having a surface approximating more or less a part of the surface of a sphere.

Convexity (*kon-veks′-it-e*) [*convexus*, convex]. A surface rounding outward; the quality of being convex.

Convexoconcave (*kon-veks′-o-kon-kāv*). See *Lens*.

Convolution (*kon-vo-lu′-shun*) [*convolvere*, to roll together]. A fold, twist, or coil of any organ, especially any one of the prominent convex parts of the brain, separated from each other by depressions or sulci. **C., Angular**, the posterior part of a convolution situated between the intraparietal fissure in front and above, and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure, and the hinder part of the first part of the first temporal fissure below. The anterior part is called the supramarginal convolution. **C., Annectant**, small convolutions which connect the occipital with the temporosphenoidal and parietal lobes. **C., Anterior Central, C., Ascending Frontal**, the convolution in front of the fissure of Rolando. **C., Ascending Parietal**, the convolution just behind the fissure of Rolando. **C., Broca's**, the inferior or third frontal convolution. **C., Fornicate**, a long convolution on the mesial surface of the brain above the corpus callosum. **C., Frontal**, the convolutions of the frontal lobe. **C., Hippocampal**, the part of the fornicate convolution that winds around the splenium of the corpus callosum. **C., Insular**, the small convolutions composing the island of Reil. **C., Marginal**, the mesial surface of the first frontal convolution. **C., Occipital**, the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. **C., Paracentral**, a convolution on the mesial surface of the brain, representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **C., Parietal**, the convolutions of the parietal lobe. **C., Posterior Central.** See *C., Ascending Parietal*. **C., Supramarginal.** See *C., Angular*. **C., Temporal**, the convolutions of the temporal lobe. **C., Uncinate**, the hook-like termination of the fornicate convolution.

Convolvulin (*kon-vol′-vu-lin*) [*convolvere*, to roll together], $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. A glucosid derived from the roots of Jalap (*Convolvulus purga*). It is a gummy mass, with active purgative properties.

Convulsant (*kon-vul′-sant*) [*convellere*, to convulse]. A medicine that causes convulsions.

Convulsion (*kon-vul′-shun*) [*convellere*, to convulse]. An involuntary general paroxysm of muscular contraction. It is either tonic (without relaxation) or clonic (having alternate contractions of opposite groups of muscles). **C., Epileptiform**, one characterized by total loss of consciousness. **C., Hysteric**, one due to hysteria. Consciousness is only apparently lost. **C., Tetanic**, general tonic convulsions without loss of consciousness. **C., Uremic**, one that occurs in kidney disease due to retention in the blood of matters that should be eliminated by the kidney.

Coordination (*ko-or-din-a′-shun*) [*cum*, together; *ordinare*, to regulate]. The harmonious activity and proper sequence of operation of those parts that cooperate in the performance of any function.

Copaiba (*ko-pa′-e-bah*) [Sp.]. Balsam of Copaiba. The oleoresin of *Copaifera officinalis*, *C. coriacea*, *C. guianensis*, *C. multijuga*, *C. cordifolia*, *C. laxa*, *C. nitida*, *C. oblongifolia*, and *C. langsdorffii*, leguminous trees, native to South America. It is a stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and an expectorant, and is much used in gonorrhea. **C., Massa**, copaiba 94, magnesia 6 parts. Dose gr. x–℥j (0.65–4.0). **C., Mist., Comp.**, Lafayette's mixture, unof., copaiba ℥ vij, oil of cubebs ℥ j, glyceritum vitelli ℥ vij; triturate and add syr. aq. menth. piperit. ℥ iiss; then add, with constant stirring, liq. potass. ℥ ss, tinct. cardamom comp. ℥ ij, spt. æther. nitrosi, ℥ ss, aq. menth. piperit. q. s. to make ℥ viij. Dose f℥ j–f℥ ss (4.0–16.0). **C., Oleum.** Dose ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0). **C., Resina**, mainly copaibic acid. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.30).

Copiopia (*kop-i-o′-pe-ah*) [κόπος, a straining; ὤψ, eye]. Eye-strain; weariness of the eyes. **C. hysterica**, a term applied to those symptoms that indicate hyperesthesia of the fifth and optic nerves.

Copper (*kop′-er*) [ME., *coper*, copper]. Cuprum. A reddish-brown metal existing in nature chiefly in the form of copper pyrites, which is a double salt of copper and iron

sulphid. Various salts are used in medicine. In toxic doses they are gastrointestinal irritants. In therapeutic doses they are used as astringents in inflammation of mucous membranes. They are also employed as emetics, and, externally, as caustics. See *Elements, Table of.* **C. Acetate,** $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, verdigris, used in pulmonary diseases, and as a lotion in skin-diseases. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.0065–0.016). **C. Acetoarsenite,** Paris Green, used as a pigment and an insecticide. **C. Ammoniate,** unof., ammonium carbonate 3, copper sulphate 4 parts, useful in chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose gr. ⅙–j (0.01–0.065). **C. Arsenite,** a salt valuable in intestinal diseases. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00065). **C. Nitrate** (B. P.), $Cu(NO_3)3H_2O$, is used for the same purposes as the sulphate. **C. sulphate,** $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, soluble in water, valuable as an emetic, tonic and astringent. Dose, as an emetic, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32), as a tonic, gr. ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032). **C. Amalgam,** a metallic filling-material composed of copper and mercury. **C.-nose.** Synonym of *Acne rosacea.*

Copperas (*kop'-er-as*) [*cupri rosa*, rose of copper (?)]. A common name for ferrous sulphate.

Copremia (*kop-re'-me-ah*) [κόπρος, dung; αἷμα, blood]. A form of general blood-poisoning arising from chronic constipation. The symptoms are anemia, sallow complexion, anorexia, frontal headache, vertigo, nausea, flatulence, thirst, fetid breath, lassitude, hypochondriasis, and irritability of temper.

Coprolalia (*kop-ro-la'-le-ah*) [κόπρος, filth; λαλιά, speech]. The use of filthy and offensive language as a manifestation of disease.

Coprolith (*kop'-ro-lith*) [κόπρος, dung; λίθος, stone]. A hard mass of fecal matter in the bowels.

Coprophagy (*kop-roff'-a-je*) [κόπρος, dung; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The eating of dung, a symptom seen in insane and hysteric patients.

Coprostasis (*kop-ros'-tas-is*) [κόπρος, dung; στάσις, a standing]. The accumulation of fecal matter in the bowel.

Coptis (*kop'-tis*) [κόπτειν, to cut]. Goldthread. The root of *C. trifolia*, a simple bitter tonic resembling quassia. It contains coptin, an alkaloid closely allied to berberin. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Copulation (*kop-u-la'-shun*) [*copulare*, to couple]. The act of sexual intercourse.

Cor (*kor*) [L.: *gen.*, *cordis*]. The heart. See *Heart.* **C. adiposum,** a heart with a simple excess of the normal subpericardial fat. **C. bovinum.** See *Bovine Heart.* **C. villosum,** hairy heart; the peculiar shaggy appearance presented by the heart in acute plastic pericarditis, with the deposited fibrin existing in long shreds.

Coraco- (*kor'-ak-o-*) [κόραξ, a crow]. Pertaining to the coracoid process. **C.-Brachialis.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Coracoid (*kor'-ak-oid*) [κόραξ, a crow; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Having the shape of a crow's beak. 2. The coracoid process. **C. Ligament,** a triangular ligament joining the coracoid process to the acromion. **C. Process,** a beak-shaped process of the scapula.

Cord [*chorda*, a string]. 1. Any string-like body. 2. Used as a synonym for the *Umbilical Cord*, the vascular, cord-like structure connecting the placenta and fetus. **C., False or Superior** (vocal), a fold of mucous membrane on either side of the middle line of the larynx, inclosing the superior thyroarytenoid ligament. **C., Presentation of,** descent of the umbilical cord between the presenting part and the membranes, at the beginning of labor. **C., Prolapse of,** descent of the umbilical cord at the rupture of the bag of waters; incomplete, if remaining in the vagina, complete, if protruding therefrom. **C., Spinal.** See *Spinal Cord.* **C., True Vocal; C., Vocal.** See *Vocal Band.*

Cordial (*kor'-jal*) [*cor*, the heart]. 1. Pertaining to the heart; exhilarant; stimulant. 2. An aromatic, spirituous stimulant.

Core (*kor*) [*cor*, heart]. The central slough of a boil or carbuncle.

Corectopia (*kor-ek-to'-pe-ah*) [κόρη, pupil; ἔκτοπος, misplaced]. An anomalous position of the pupil; displacement of the pupil.

Coredialysis (*ko-re-di-al'-is-is*) [κόρη, pupil; διαλύειν, to liberate]. The production of an artificial pupil at the ciliary border of the iris.

Corelysis (*kor-el'-is-is*) [κόρη, pupil; λύσις, a loosening]. The detachment of iritic adhesions to the lens, or to the cornea.

Coremorphosis (*kor-e-mor-fo'-sis*) [κόρη, pupil; μόρφωσις, formation]. The operation for establishing an artificial pupil.

Coreometer (*kor-e-om'-et-er*) [κόρη, pupil; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Coriander, or **Coriandrum** (*ko-re-an'-der, ko-re-an'-drum*) [κορίαννον, coriander]. Coriander. The fruit of *C. sativum*, an aromatic, carminative, and stimulant, used mainly to give flavor to other remedies and as a corrective to griping purgatives. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **C., Oleum,** the volatile oil. Dose ♏ ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Corium (*ko'-re-um*) [L., leather]. The deep layer of the skin.

Corm (*korm*) [κορμός, the trunk of a tree]. The bulbous underground part of certain plants, as the crocus.

Corn [*cornu*, horn]. A local induration and thickening of the skin from friction or pressure. See *Clavus.* **C.-silk.** See *Zea Mays.*

C.-smut. See *Ustilago*. **C.-starch,** the commercial name of a starch derived from maize, and extensively used as an article of food, especially for invalids.

Cornea (*kor'-ne-ah*) [*corneus*, horny]. The transparent anterior portion of the eyeball, its area occupying about one-sixth the circumference of the globe. It is continuous with the sclerotic, and is nourished by lymph from the looped blood-vessels at its peripheral border. **C., Conic.** See *Keratoglobus*. **C., Transplantation of,** the operation of engrafting a section of transparent cornea from some animal into the space of an excised portion of human cornea.

Corneal (*kor'-ne-al*) [*corneus*, horny]. Relating to the cornea.

Corneitis (*kor-ne-i'-tis*). See *Keratitis*.

Corneous (*kor'-ne-us*) [*corneus*, horny]. Horny, or horn-like. **C. Tissue,** the substance of the nails.

Corniculum (*kor-nik'-u-lum*) [*cornicula*, a little horn]. A small cornu or horn-like process.

Cornification (*kor-nif-ik-a'-shun*) [*corneus*, horny; *facere*, to make]. The process of hardening or making horny.

Cornu (*kor'-nu*) [L.]. A horn. A name applied to any excrescence resembling a horn. **C. ammonis,** the hippocampus major of the brain. **C. cervi,** hartshorn or ammonium hydroxid. **C. cutaneum,** cornu humanum, a horn-like excrescence arising from the skin.

Cornual (*kor'-nu-al*) [*cornu*, a horn]. Relating to a cornu. **C. Myelitis,** myelitis affecting the anterior cornua of the spinal cord.

Cornus (*kor'-nus*) [L.]. Dogwood. The bark of the root of *C. florida*, the properties of which are due to a crystalline principle, cornin. It is a simple stomachic bitter and slightly antiperiodic. **C., Ext. Fld.** Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0).

Corona (*ko-ro'-nah*) [*corona*, a garland]. A crown. **C. glandis,** the ridge of the glans penis. **C. radiata,** a radiating mass of white nerve-fibers ascending from the internal capsule to the cortex cerebri. **C. veneris,** a circle of syphilitic blotches occurring on the forehead.

Coronal (*kor-o'-nal*) [*corona*, the crown]. Encircling like a crown; pertaining to the crown of the head. **C. Suture,** the suture joining the frontal with the two parietal bones.

Coronary (*kor'-o-na-re*) [*corona*, a crown]. A term applied to vessels, nerves, or attachments that encircle a part or organ.

Coroner (*kor'-o-ner*) [*corona*, a crown]. An officer who inquires by authority of the law into the causes of sudden or violent deaths. **C., Inquest of,** the legal inquiry before a jury into the cause of a sudden or violent death.

Coronoid (*kor'-o-noid*) [*corona*, crown; εἶδος, likeness]. Crown-shaped; as the **C. process** of the ulna or of the jaw.

Corpora (*kor'-por-ah*) [pl. of *corpus*, a body]. A general term applied to certain parts of the body having a rounded or oval shape. **C. albicantia,** two white masses in the interpeduncular space at the base of the brain, the projections of the anterior pillars of the fornix. **C. geniculata,** two small eminences projecting from the optic thalami. **C. quadrigemina,** the optic lobes of the brain, the four rounded eminences situated under the corpus callosum. The anterior pair are called the nates, and the posterior, the testes.

Corpulency (*kor'-pu-len-se*) [*corpulentus*, corpulent]. Obesity; fatness of the body.

Corpus (*kor'-pus*) [*corpus*, a body: *pl.*, *Corpora*]. A body; the human body. **C. Arantii,** the fibrous tubercle in the center of each segment of the semilunar valves. **C. callosum,** the broad band of white matter uniting the hemispheres of the cerebrum. **C. dentatum.** 1. See *Olivary Body*. 2. The central folded gray nucleus of the cerebellum. **C. highmorianum.** See *Highmore, Body of*. **C. fimbriatum,** the lateral thin edge of the tænia hippocampi. **C. luteum,** the yellow body formed in the ovary in the site of a Graafian vesicle after the escape of the ovum. **C. luteum, False,** that resulting when pregnancy does not occur, called also the **C. L. of Menstruation. C. luteum, True,** that resulting when pregnancy takes place, called also the **C. L. of Pregnancy. C. spongiosum,** the spongy part of the penis encircling the urethra. **C. striatum,** a mass of gray matter extending into the lateral ventricles of the brain and composed of the caudate and lenticular nuclei.

Corpuscle (*kor'-pus-l*) [dim. of *corpus*]. A small body or particle. **C., Bizzozero's.** See *Blood-platelets*. **C., Red, of Blood,** biconcave, non-nucleated discs, circular in outline, and containing red coloring-matter, termed hemoglobin, to which the color of the blood is due. Red corpuscles have been divided, according to their size, into normocytes (normal in size), megalocytes (of excessive size), microcytes (abnormally small), and poikilocytes (of irregular shape and size). The red corpuscles in the blood of man are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{12400}$ in. thick, and their number is about five millions to each cubic millimeter of blood. They consist of a colorless stroma infiltrated with the coloring-matter (hemoglobin). **C., White or colorless,** flattened cells, about $\frac{1}{2500}$ in. in diameter, existing in the ratio of 1 : 500 compared with red corpuscles. Their protoplasm is granular, they have one or more nuclei and no cell-wall. They pos-

sess contractile power and alter their shape readily. The colorless corpuscles are variously designated as eosinophile, basophile, neutrophile, mononuclear, polynuclear, lymphocytes, transitional, large, small, etc. **C. of Donne.** See *Colostrum-corpuscles.* **C., Malpighian,** of the spleen, a name applied to the lymphoid nodules of the spleen. **C., Malpighian,** of the kidney, the tuft of blood-vessels surrounded by the expanded portion of the uriniferous tubule, the capsule of Bowman. **C., Norris's Invisible,** colorless, transparent, biconcave discs of the same size as the red corpuscles, invisible in the serum because their color and refractive index are the same as those of the liquor sanguinis. **C., Pacinian,** certain small corpuscles occurring in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes. They consist of concentric lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding the termination of a sensory nerve. **C., Tactile, of Wagner,** the small, oval bodies found in the papillæ of the skin and enveloped by nerve-fibers.

Corpuscular (*kor-pus'-ku-lar*) [*corpusculum*, a little body]. Relating to or of the nature of a corpuscle.

Correctant, or **Corrective** (*kor-ek'-tant, kor-ek'-tiv*) [*corrigere*, to correct]. 1. Modifying favorably. 2. A substance used to modify or make more pleasant the action of a purgative or other remedy.

Corrigan's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.* **C. Pulse,** water-hammer pulse. The jerking pulse of aortic regurgitation.

Corrigent (*kor'-ij-ent*). See *Corrective.*

Corrosion (*kor-o'-zhun*) [*cum*, together; *rodere*, to gnaw]. The process of corroding, or the state of being corroded. **C.-anatomy,** that branch of anatomy which demonstrates an anatomic specimen by means of a corrosive process that eats away those parts which it is not desired to preserve. In some cases a resisting-substance is injected, so as to preserve the vessels and ducts from corrosion. **C.-preparation,** one in which the vessels, ducts, or cavities of organs are filled by a fluid that will harden and preserve the shape of the vessel or cavity after the organ itself is corroded or digested or otherwise destroyed.

Corrosive (*kor-o'-siv*) [*cum*, together; *rodere*, to gnaw]. 1. Eating away. 2. A substance that destroys organic tissue either by direct chemic means or by causing inflammation and suppuration. **C. Chlorid, C. Sublimate,** mercuric chlorid. See *Hydrargyrum.*

Corrugator (*kor'-u-ga-tor*) [*corrugere*, to wrinkle]. That which wrinkles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Cortex (*kor'-teks*) [L., bark]. 1. The bark of an exogenous plant. 2. The surface-layer of an organ. **C. aurantii,** orange-peel. **C. cerebri,** the external layer of gray matter of the brain. **C. renalis,** the cortical substance of the kidney.

Cortical (*kor'-tik-al*) [*cortex*, bark]. Pertaining to the cortex or bark, or to the cortex of the brain, or of the kidney. **C. Epilepsy, C. Paralysis,** such as is due to a lesion of the cortical substance of the brain.

Coryza (*kor-i'-zah*) [κόρυς, κόρυζα, the head]. Catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and adjacent sinuses, popularly called "cold in the head." See *Rhinitis.*

Cosaprin (*kos-ap'-rin*), $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} SO_3\,Na \\ NH\text{–}CO\text{–}CH_3 \end{matrix}$. A sulphoderivative of acetanilid; it is a whitish-gray powder with a slightly saline taste, freely soluble in water. It is used as an antipyretic instead of acetanilid. Dose 5–8 grains, 3 times daily.

Cosmetic (*kos-met'-ik*) [κοσμητικός, κοσμέειν, to adorn]. 1. Beautifying. 2. A remedy designed to hide defects of the skin or other external parts. **C. Operation,** a surgical operation to give a natural appearance to a defective or unsightly part.

Cosmolin (*koz'-mo-lin*). See *Petrolatum.*

Costa (*kos-tah*) [L.]. A rib.

Costal (*kos'-tal*) [*costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the ribs. **C. Arch,** the arch of the ribs. **C. Cartilages,** the 12 cartilaginous extensions of the ribs.

Costive (*kos'-tiv*) [*constipare*, to be bound]. Constipated.

Costiveness (*kos'-tiv-ness*) [*constipare*, to be bound]. Constipation.

Costotome (*kos'-to-tōm*) [*costa*, rib; τομός, cutting]. A strong knife or heavy shears with the under blade in the shape of a hook, for cutting the costal cartilages in dissection, etc.

Coto (*ko'-to*) [Sp., a cubit]. Coto bark. The bark of a tree native to Bolivia. It contains a bitter principle, cotoin, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, irritant to the skin and mucous membranes. It is recommended for diarrhea and zymotic fevers, and for the night-sweats of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose of the powder, gr. j–xv (0.065–1.0); of the fluid extract, gtt. v–xv (0.32–1.0); of the tincture (1 in 10), gtt. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of cotoin, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

Cotton (*kot'-n*) [Arab. *qutun*, cotton]. Gossypium, a white fibrous seed-hair that envelops the seeds of the cotton-plant. **C., Absorbent,** cotton so prepared that it readily absorbs water. **C.-root.** See *Gossypium.* **C.-seed Oil** or **C.-oil,** oleum gossypii seminis, an oil obtained by pressure from the hulled seeds of several species of *Gossypium.*

Cotyledon (*kot-il-e'-don*) [κοτυληδών, a socket]. Any one of the enlarged, vascular villi of the chorion which project into depressions of the decidua vera.

Cotyloid (*kot'-il-oid*) [κοτύλη, a cup; εἶδος,

form]. Cup-shape. **C. Fossa, or Cavity,** the acetabulum. **C. Ligament,** a ligament surrounding the acetabulum. **C. Notch,** a notch in the anterior and lower border of the acetabulum.

Couch-grass (*kowch'-gras*). See *Triticum.*

Couching (*kowch'-ing*) [Fr., *coucher*, to depress]. The operation, now fallen into disuse, of depressing a cataractous lens into the vitreous chamber, where it was left to be absorbed.

Cough (*kof*) [ME., *cough*, a cough]. A sudden, violent expulsion of air after deep inspiration and closure of the glottis. **C., Dry,** that unattended by expectoration. **C., Ear-,** cough excited reflexly from some morbid condition of the ear. **C., Moist,** cough with free expectoration. **C., Reflex,** cough produced by irritation of a remote organ, as *C., Ear*, and *C., Stomach*. **C., Stomach-.** See *C., Reflex*. **C., Winter-,** a short troublesome cough of old people due to chronic bronchitis, and recurring every winter.

Coulomb (*koo-lōm'*) [after *Coulomb*, a French physicist]. The unit of measurement of electric quantity; the quantity of electricity that passes during one second through a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, with one volt of electromotive force. The **microcoulomb** is the millionth part of this amount.

Coumarin (*koo'-mar-in*), $C_9H_6O_2$. A vegetable proximate principle that occurs in *Asperula odorata*, in the Tonka bean, and in *Melilotus officinalis*. It conceals the odor of iodoform. Unof.

Counterextension (*kown'-ter-eks-ten-shun*). See *Extension.*

Counterindication (*kown'-ter-in-dik-a-shun*). See *Contraindication.*

Counterirritation (*kown'-ter-ir-it-a-shun*) [*contra*, against; *irritare*, to irritate]. Superficial inflammation produced artificially, in order to exercise a good effect upon some adjacent or deep-seated morbid process.

Counteropening (*kown'-ter-o-pen-ing*) [*contra*, against; AS., *open*, open]. An incision made in an abscess or cavity, opposite to another, generally for purposes of drainage.

Counterpoison (*kown'-ter-poi-zn*) [*contra*, against; *potio*, a drink]. A poison given as an antidote to another poison.

Counterstroke (*kown'-ter-strōk*). See *Contre-coup.*

Coup de soleil (*koo-duh-so-lay'*) [Fr.]. Sunstroke.

Court-plaster (*kōrt'-p'as-ter*). See *Ichthyocolla.*

Cover (*kuv'-er*) [*cum*, together; *operire*, to shut]. **C.-glass,** in microscopy, the thin slip of glass covering the object mounted on the slide.

Cowage (*kow'-āj*) [Hind., *kawānch*, cowhage]. The external hairs of the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*, used in medicine as a mechanic vermifuge.

Cowhage, Cowitch (*kow'-āj, kow'-ich*). See *Mucuna* and *Cowage.*

Cowperitis (*kow-per-i'-tis*) [*Cowper*, an English anatomist; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glands of Cowper, usually gonorrheal in origin.

Cow-pock, a variety of pock seen in the cow, and thought to correspond with smallpox in man.

Coxa (*koks'-ah*) [*coxa*, hip]. The hip-joint or the hip. **C. vara,** bending or twisting of the neck of the femur.

Coxalgia (*koks-al'-je-ah*) [*coxa*, a hip; ἄλγος, pain]. Literally pain in the hip-joint, but generally used synonymously with hip-disease.

Coxalgic (*koks-al'-jik*) [*coxa*, the hip; ἄλγος, pain]. Relating to coxalgia.

Coxe's Hive-mixture. See *Scilla* and *Antimonium.*

Coxitis (*koks-i'-tis*) [*coxa*, the hip; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxofemoral (*koks-o-fem'-or-al*) [*coxa*, the hip; *femur*, the thigh-bone]. Relating to the hip and the femur, as the *C. joint*, the hip-joint.

Crab-louse (*krab'-lows*). See *Pediculus.*

Crab's-eyes (*krabz'-īz*). Flat, calcareous concretions (*Lapides cancrorum*) derived from the stomach of the crab; they have been used as a means of removing foreign bodies from the eye. Also a name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*

Cracked-pot Sound. A peculiar sound elicited by percussion over a pulmonary cavity communicating with a bronchus.

Cradle (*krad'-dl*) [AS., *cradol*, a cradle]. In surgery, a wire or wicker-frame so arranged as to keep the weight of the bed-clothing from an injured part of the body. It is employed in the treatment of fractures, wounds, etc. **C., Ice-,** the suspension over a febrile patient, by means of iron frames, of a number of buckets, kept half-filled with ice, and enclosed in a light covering.

Cramp (*kramp*) [Teut., *kramp*]. A spasmodic tonic contraction of a muscle, attended with sharp pain. **C., Professional,** spasm of certain groups of muscles, from their continuous use in different occupations, as Writer's C., Hammerman's C., Piano-player's C., Dancer's C., etc.

Crane's-bill Root. See *Geranium.*

Cranial (*kra'-ne-al*) [κρανίον, the skull]. Relating to the cranium.

Craniectomy (*kra-ne-ek'-to-me*) [κρανίον, skull; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. The surgical removal of strips or pieces of the cranial bones. It is performed in cases of microcephaly.

Cranioclast (*kra′-ne-o-klast*) [κρανίον, skull; κλάειν, to break]. A heavy forceps for crushing the fetal head.

Craniology (*kra-ne-ol′-o-je*) [κρανίον, cranium; λόγος, science]. A branch of anatomy comprising the study of skulls.

Craniometer (*kra-ne-om′-et-er*) [κρανίον, skull; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

Craniometric, Craniometrical (*kra-ne-o-met′-rik, kra-ne-o-met′-rik-al*) [κρανίον, skull; μέτρον, a measure]. Pertaining to craniometry. **C. Point,** any one of the points of measurement used in craniometry. A list of the craniometric points is given. ACANTHION, a point in the median line of the skull at the base of the nasal spine. ALVEOLAR POINT, the point between the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. ANTINION, that point on the glabellum, and in the median line, that is farthest from the inion. ASTERION, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal and occipital bones meet. AURICULAR POINT, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus. BASION, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. BREGMA, the point where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. DACRYON, or DAKRYON, the point beside the root of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet. ENTOMION, the point where the parietal notch of the temporal bone receives the anterior extension of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. GLABELLA, or GLABELLUM, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression. GNATHION, same as Mental Point. GONION, the point at the angle of the lower jaw. HORMION, the anterior point of the basilar portion of the united sphenooccipital bone, where it is crossed by the median line. INION, the external occipital protuberance. JUGAL POINT, the point situated at the angle that the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch. KORONION, the apex of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. LAMBDA, the point of meeting of the sagittal and the lambdoid sutures. MALAR POINT, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or at the intersection of a line drawn from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar bone and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar bone to the superior border of the zygomatic arch. MAXIMUM OCCIPITAL POINT, or OCCIPITAL POINT, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind. MENTAL POINT, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw. METOPION, or METOPIC POINT, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences. NASION, or NASAL POINT, the middle of the frontal suture at the root of the nose. OBELION, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina. OCCIPITAL POINT. See *Maximum Occipital Point*. OPHRYON, the middle of the supraorbital line, which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium. OPISTHION, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum. PROSTHION, the alveolar point. PTERION, the point where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together. RHINION, the upper median point of the anterior nasal opening. SPINAL POINT. Same as Subnasal Point. STEPHANION, INFERIOR, the point where the ridge for the temporal muscle intersects the coronal suture. STEPHANION, SUPERIOR, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. SUBNASAL POINT, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine. SUPRAAURICULAR POINT, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. SUPRANASAL POINT. Same as Ophryon. SUPRAORBITAL POINT. Same as Ophryon. SYMPHYSION, the median point of the outer border of the alveolus of the lower jaw. VERTEX, the superior point of the skull. In obstetrics, that conic portion of the skull the apex of which is at the posterior fontanel and the base of which is formed by the biparietal and trachelobregmatic diameters.

Craniometry (*kra-ne-om′-et-re*) [κρανίον, skull; μέτρον, a measure]. The ascertainment of the proportions and measurements of skulls.

Craniotabes (*kra-ne-o-ta′-bez*) [κρανίον, skull; *tabere*, to waste away]. An atrophy of the cranial bones occurring in infancy, with the formation of small, shallow, conic pits in the bone-substance. Craniotabes results from rhachitis, syphilis, or marasmus.

Craniotomy (*kra-ne-ot′-o-me*) [κρανίον, skull; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of reducing the size of the fetal head by cutting or breaking it up, when delivery is otherwise impossible. **C., Linear.** See *Craniectomy*.

Craniotympanic (*kra-ne-o-tim-pan′-ik*) [κρανίον, the skull; *tympanum*]. Pertaining to the skull and the tympanum.

Cranium (*kra′-ne-um*) [κρανίον, the skull]. The skull. The cavity that contains the brain, its membranes and vessels.

Crassamentum (*kras-am-en′-tum*) [L., thickness]. A clot, as of blood.

Cravat (*kra-vat′*) [Fr., *cravate*]. A bandage of triangular shape, used as a temporary dressing for a wound or fracture. The middle is applied to the injured part, and the ends are brought around and tied.

Cream (*krēm*) [*cremor*, thick juice or broth]. The rich, fat part of milk. **C., Cold.** See *Rosa*. **C. of Tartar.** See *Potassium*.

Crease (*krēs*) [*Celtic*]. A line made by folding. **C., Gluteofemoral.** See *C., Ileofemoral*. **C., Ileofemoral,** is the crease that bounds the buttock below, corresponding nearly to the lower edge of the gluteus maximus muscle. It is of supposed significance in the diagnosis of hip-disease.

Creasol (*kre′-as-ol*) [κρέας, flesh ; *oleum*, oil], $C_8H_{10}O_2$. One of the principal phenols contained in creosote. It is formed from guaiacum-resin, and is found in beechwood-tar. It is a colorless, oily liquid of an agreeable odor and a burning taste, boiling at 220° C. It is very similar to guaiacol.

Creasote (*kre′-o-sot*). See *Creosote*.

Creatin (*kre′-at-in*) [κρέας, flesh], $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. A neutral organic substance that occurs in the animal organism, especially in the juice of muscles.

Creatinin (*kre-at′-in-in*) κρέας, flesh], $C_4H_7N_3O$. An alkaline substance, a normal constituent of urine. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, and is a strong base. It is much more soluble than creatin.

Credé's Method (*kra′-da*). A method of expelling the placenta by grasping the uterus firmly through the abdominal walls, kneading it to excite contraction, and then pressing downward toward the sacrum.

Cremaster (*kre-mas′-ter*) [κρεμάειν, to support]. The muscle that draws up the testis. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Cremasteric (*kre-mas-ter′-ik*) [κρεμάειν, to support]. Pertaining to the cremaster muscle. **C. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Cremation (*kre-mā′-shun*) [*cremare*, to burn]. The destruction of the body by burning, as distinguished from interment.

Cremor (*kre′-mor*) [*cremor*, broth]. Cream. Any thick substance formed on the surface of a liquid. **C. tartari,** cream of tartar.

Crenation (*kre-na′-shun*) [*crena*, a notch]. A notched or mulberry-like appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood. It is seen when they are exposed to the air or strong saline solutions.

Crenothrix (*kren′-oth-riks*) [κρήνη, a spring ; θρίξ, hair]. A genus of Schizomycetes the filaments of which are enveloped in a gelatinous sheath.

Creolin (*kre′-o-lin*) [κρέας, flesh ; *oleum*, oil]. A coal-tar product deprived of phenol. It is an antiseptic used especially as a douche in obstetric practice. It has also been used in a solution of 5 : 1000 for irrigation of the bowel in dysentery and enterocolitis.

Creosote, or **Creosotum** (*kre′-os-ōt, o′-tum*) [κρέας, flesh ; σῶξειν, to preserve]. The product of the distillation of wood-tar, consisting of a mixture of phenol-compounds. It is an inflammable oily liquid, differing in this respect from phenol. It does not coagulate albumin or collodion. Most of the commercial creosote consists of phenol or contains a large percentage of it. It is valuable for its antiseptic, astringent, styptic, anesthetic, and escharotic properties. It is used extensively in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **Beechwood Creosote** is best for internal use. Dose ♏j (0.065). **C., Aqua,** a one per cent. solution. Dose ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **C., Mistura** (B.P.). Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C., Unguentum** (B.P.), for local application. **C., Vapor** (B.P.), for inhalation.

Crepitant (*krep′-it-ant*) [*crepitare*, to crackle]. Possessing the character of crepitus. **C. Râle.** See *Râle* and *Breath-sounds*.

Crepitation, Crepitus (*krep-it-a′-shun, krep′-it-us*) [*crepitare*, to crackle]. The grating of fractured bones. The crackling of the joints. The noise produced by pressure upon tissues containing an abnormal amount of air or gas, as in cellular emphysema. Also the sound heard at the end of inspiration in the first stage of croupous pneumonia. It closely resembles the sound produced by rubbing the hair between the fingers held close to the ear. **C., Redux,** a crepitant râle heard in pneumonia during the stage of resolution ; usually the first manifestation of the recession of the disease.

Crescent (*kres′-ent*) [*crescere*, to grow]. 1 Sickle-shaped, or shaped like the new moon. 2. A name given to one form of the malarial hematozoon. **C. of Gianuzzi,** groups of deeply staining cells in the acinus of a gland, pushed to one side by the secreting cells, and probably representing exhausted cells. **C. Myopic.** See *Myopia*..

Cresol (*kre′-sol*) [κρέας, flesh ; *oleum*, oil], $C_4H_8O_2$. Cresylic acid ; a body obtained from the distillation of coal-tar. It is a colorless, caustic liquid, with properties similar to those of phenol, but is superior as an antiseptic. Unof.

Crest (*krest*) [*crista*, a crest]. A ridge or linear prominence, especially of bone. **C., Frontal,** a ridge along the middle line of the internal surface of the frontal bone. **C. of Ilium,** the thickened and expanded upper border of the ilium. **C., Lacrymal,** a vertical ridge dividing the external surface of the lacrymal bone into two parts. **C., Nasal,**

a crest on the internal border of the nasal bone and forming part of the septum of the nose. **C., Occipital,** a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone extending from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum. **C. of Pubes,** a crest extending from the spine to the inner extremity of the pubes. **C. of Tibia,** the prominent border or ridge on the front of the tibia; the shin. **C., Turbinated,** a prominent horizontal ridge on the internal surface of the palate bone.

Creta (*kre'-tah*) [L.]. Chalk. Native calcium carbonate. **C., Mistura,** consists of C., pulv. cretæ. comp. 20, cinnamon-water 40, water 40. It is used in diarrhea. Dose f℥ss (16.0). **C. preparata,** chalk freed from impurities by washing. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **C., Pulv., Aromat.** (B. P.). Dose gr. x-℥j (0.65–4.0). **C., Pulv., Comp.,** compound chalk-powder, consists of C. prep. 30, acacia 20, sugar 50. Dose gr. v–℥j (0.32–4.0). **C., Trochisci,** each contains prepared chalk gr. iv, acacia gr. j, sugar gr. vj, with a little nutmeg.

Cretin (*kre'-tin*) [Fr., *crétin*, a simple-minded person]. A person affected with cretinism.

Cretinism (*kre'-tin-izm*) [Fr., *crétin*, a simple-minded person]. A congenital disease, characterized by absence of the thyroid gland, diminutiveness of size, thickness of neck, shortness of arms and legs, prominence of abdomen, large size of face, thickness of lips, large and protruding tongue, and imbecility or idiocy. It occurs endemically in the goitrous districts of Switzerland, and sporadically in other parts of Europe and in America. Lack of the secretion of the thyroid gland seems to be the cause.

Cretinoid (*kre'-tin-oid*) [*crétin*, a simple-minded person]. 1. Resembling a cretin; resembling cretinism. 2. A person who resembles a cretin. **C. State,** the morbid state presented by a sufferer from cretinism; cretinism.

Cribriform (*krib'-re-form*) [*cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, form]. Perforated like a sieve, as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Crico- (*kri'-ko-*) [κρίκος, a ring]. A prefix denoting connection with the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoid (*kri'-koid*) [κρίκος, a ring; εἶδος, form]. Ring-shaped. **C. Cartilage,** the ring-shaped cartilage of the larynx.

Cricothyroid (*kri-co-thi'-roid*) [κρίκος, a ring; θυρεοειδής, shield-shaped]. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Artery,** a small branch of the superior thyroid, crossing the cricothyroid membrane. **C. Membrane,** a ligamentous membrane that lies between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Crisis (*kri'-sis*) [κρίσις, a decisive point]. A turning-point, as that of a disease, fever, especially the sudden favorable termination of the acute symptoms of an infectious disease. **C., Gastric,** attacks of intense, paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, often attended with vomiting. They occur in locomotor ataxia.

Crista (*kris'-tah*) [L.]. Crest. **C. acustica,** a yellow elevation projecting into the equator of the ampulla of the ear. **C. galli,** cock's crest, the superior triangular process of the ethmoid bone.

Crith (*krith*) [κριθή, barleycorn]. The assumed unit of mass for gases. It is the weight of one liter of hydrogen, which is .0896 of a gram or 1.37 grains.

Critical (*krit'-ik-al*) [κρίσις, a decisive point]. Pertaining to a crisis.

Crocus (*kro'-kus*) [κρόκος, crocus, saffron]. Saffron. The stigmata of the flowers of *C. sativus*. It is an aromatic stimulant, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic. **C., Tinct.,** 10 per cent. in strength. Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0); of the drug, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3), in infusion.

Cross-birth. Shoulder-presentation, or other presentation requiring version. **C.-eye.** See *Strabismus.* **C.-legged Progression,** a method of walking in which one foot gets over or in front of the other.

Crossed (*krosd*) [*crux*, a cross]. Having the shape of a cross. Affecting alternate sides of the body. **C. Anesthesia.** See *Anesthesia.* **C. Hemiplegia.** See *C. Paralysis.* **C. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis.* **C. Reflexes,** reflex movements on one side of the body excited by stimulation of a part on the opposite side.

Crotchet (*kroch'-et*) [ME., *crochett*, a little hook]. A hook used in extracting the fetus after craniotomy.

Croton (*kro'-ton*) [κρότων, a tick]. A great genus of euphorbiaceous plants. **C. eleuteria,** yields cascarilla. **C. tiglium.** See *Tiglium.* **C. Chloral.** See *Chloral butylicum.* **C. Oil.** See *Tiglium.*

Croup (*kroop*) [AS., *krópan*, to cry aloud]. Membranous croup; pseudomembranous croup; true croup; a disease of the larynx and trachea of children, prominent symptoms of which are a harsh "croupy" cough, and difficulty in breathing; it is often accompanied by the development of a membranous deposit or exudate upon the parts. It is usually caused by the diphtheria-bacillus, sometimes by other microorganisms. **C., Catarrhal,** a simple non-contagious inflammation of the larynx accompanied by the formation of membrane. **C., False,** a spasm of the muscles of the larynx with a slight inflammation. **C., Spasmodic.** See *C., False.*

Crucial (*kru′-shal*) [*crux*, a cross]. Resembling or pertaining to a cross, as a crucial incision.

Crura (*kru′-rah*) [plural of *crus*, a leg]. See *Crus.*

Crural (*kru′-ral*) [*crus*, a leg]. Pertaining to the thigh. **C. Arch.** See *Ligament.* **C. Hernia,** femoral hernia. **C. Ring,** the femoral ring; the upper opening of the femoral canal, bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubis, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, externally by a fibrous band separating it from the femoral vein.

Crureus (*kru′-re-us*) [L.]. One of the muscles of the thigh.

Crus (*krus*) [L.]. A leg, limb, or support. **C. cerebelli,** any one of the cerebellar peduncles. **C. cerebri,** either of the two peduncles connecting the cerebrum with the pons. **C. of the Diaphragm,** either of the two fibromuscular bands arising in front of the vertebræ and inserted into the central tendon of the diaphragm. **C. of the Penis,** the corpus cavernosum.

Crusocreatinin (*kru-so-kre-at′-in-in*), $C_5H_8N_4O$. A leukomain, isolated from muscle-tissue.

Crust (*krust*) [*crusta*]. A covering, especially a dried exudate on the skin.

Crusta (*krus′-tah*) [L. a crust]. The inferior portion of the crus cerebri. **C. petrosa,** a thin layer of bone covering the fang of a tooth. **C. phlogistica,** the yellowish layer of the upper stratum of a blood-clot coagulating slowly.

Crutch-paralysis. Paralysis of an upper extremity due to the pressure of the crutch-head upon the nerves of the axilla, especially the musculospiral nerve.

Cruveilhier's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Crypt (*kript*) [κρυπτός, hidden]. A small sac or follicle. **Crypts of Lieberkühn,** minute tubular depressions of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Cryptocephalus (*krip-to-sef′-al-us*) [κρυπτός, hidden; κεφαλή, head]. A fetal monster with an imperfectly formed and concealed head.

Cryptophthalmos (*krip-toff-thal′-mos*) [κρυπτός, hidden; ὀφθαλμός, the eye]. 1. Congenital union of the eyelids, usually over imperfect eyes. 2. A person who has congenital union of the eyelids.

Cryptopin (*krip′-to-pin*) [κρυπτός, hidden; ὀπιον, opium], $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. One of the alkaloids of opium, colorless and odorless. It is said to be anodyne and hypnotic, but it is less safe than morphin. Dose, ⅛ gr. (0.008).

Cryptorchid, or **Cryptorchis** (*krip-tor′-kid, -kis*) [κρυπτός, hidden; ὀρχις, testicle]. A person with retained testicles, *i. e.*, not descended into the scrotum.

Crystal (*kris′-tal*) [κρύσταλλος, clear ice]. In chemistry, a substance that assumes a definite geometric form. **C. Charcot-Leyden, C. Charcot's,** minute colorless crystals found in the sputa of asthma and bronchitis, and in other conditions. They consist of spermin.

Crystallin (*kris′-tal-in*) [κρύσταλλος, clear ice]. The globulin of the crystalline lens.

Crystalline (*kris′-tal-ēn* or *-in*) [κρύσταλλος, crystal]. Like a crystal. **C. Lens.** See *Lens.*

Crystallization (*kris-tal-iz-a′-shun*) [κρύσταλλος, ice]. The process by which the molecules of a substance arrange themselves in geometric forms when passing from a gaseous or a liquid to a solid state. **C., Water of,** the water of salts that cannot be extracted without destruction of their crystalline nature.

Cubeb, or **Cubeba** (*ku′-beb*, or *ku-be′-bah*) [Pers., *ka-baba*, cubeb]. The unripe fruit of *C. officinalis*, cultivated in Java. Its properties are due to a volatile oil, $C_{15}H_{24}$, and an organic acid. It is an aromatic stimulant, diuretic in small doses, and is useful in affections of the bladder and urethra. It is also employed in catarrh of the air-passages, etc. Dose gr. x–ʒ ij (0.65–8.0). **C., Ext., Fld.,** alcoholic. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C., Oleoresina,** ethereal. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C., Oleum,** the volatile oil. Dose ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **C., Tinct.,** 10 per cent. in strength. Dose ♏x–fʒ iij (0.65–12.0). **C., Trochisci,** oleoresin gr. ½, oil of sassafras gr. $\frac{1.5}{100}$, ext. of glycyrrhiza gr. iv, acacia gr. ij, syr. of tolu q.s., in each troche. Dose j–iij.

Cubebic Acid (*ku-beb′-ik*) [*cubeb*], $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$. A resinous acid body from cubebs; actively diuretic and cathartic. Unof.

Cubebin (*ku-beb′-in*) [*cubeb*], $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. An odorless crystalline substance obtained from cubebs.

Cubitus (*ku′-bi-tus*) [*cubitus*, the elbow]. The forearm.

Cuboid (*ku′-boid*) [κύβος, cube; εἶδος, resemblance]. Resembling a cube. **C. Bone,** a bone of the foot situated at the outer anterior part of the tarsus.

Cuca (*koo′-kah*). See *Erythroxylon.*

Cucumber, Squirting. See *Elaterium.*

Cuirass (*kwe-ras′*) [Fr.]. A close-fitting or immovable bandage for the front of the chest. **C. Cancer,** a large, flat, carcinomatous growth upon the front of the chest.

Cul de sac, or preferably, **Culdesac** (*kul′-de-sak*) [Fr.]. A closed or "blind" pouch or sac. **Douglas's C.,** a pouch between the anterior wall of the rectum and the

posterior wall of the uterus, formed by the reflexion of the peritoneum.

Culex (*ku'-leks*) [L., a gnat]. A mosquito.

Culture (*kul'-chūr*) [*colere*, to till]. The growth of microorganisms on artificial media. The act of cultivating microorganisms on artificial media. **C., Hanging-drop,** a culture in which the microorganism is inoculated into a drop of fluid on a cover-glass and the latter is inverted over a glass slide having a central concavity. **C. Media,** certain substances used for cultivating bacteria. They are either liquid or solid, bouillon and milk being the important liquid, and gelatin, agar-agar, blood-serum, and potato, the principal solid media. **C., Plate,** a culture of bacteria on a medium spread upon a flat plate or in a double dish. **C., Pure,** a culture of a single microorganism. **C., Stab,** one in which the medium is inoculated by means of a needle bearing the microorganisms, and which is inserted deep down into the medium.

Cumulative (*ku'-mu-la-tiv*) [*cumulare*, to heap up]. Increasing; adding to. **C. Action,** or **Effect,** the production of a marked and sudden result, after the administration of a considerable number of comparatively ineffective doses.

Cundurango (*kun-du-ran'-go*). See *Condurango.*

Cuneate (*ku'-ne-āt*) [*cuneus*, a wedge]. Wedge-shaped.

Cuneiform (*ku-ne'-if-orm*) [*cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape]. Wedge-shaped, cuneate. **C. Bones,** three wedge-shaped bones at the anterior part of the tarsus. **C. Columns.** See *Columns of Burdach.*

Cuneus (*ku'-ne-us*) [L., a wedge]. A wedge-shaped convolution on the mesial aspect of the occipital lobe.

Cuniculus (*ku-nik'-u-lus*) [L.]. The burrow of the itch-insect.

Cup (*kup*) [AS., *cuppe*, a cup]. 1. To bleed. 2. A cupping-glass. **C., Dry,** a cup for merely drawing the blood to the surface. **C., Favus,** a depression in a favus-scale surrounding a hair. **C., Glaucomatous,** a deep depression in the optic papilla seen in cases of glaucoma. **C., Physiologic,** the normal concavity of the optic papilla. **C., Wet,** a cup for abstracting blood through incisions in the skin.

Cuphosis (*ku-fo'-sis*). See *Kyphosis.*

Cupped (*kupt*) [AS., *cuppe*, a cup]. Having the upper surface depressed; applied to the coagulum of blood after phlebotomy. **C. Disc,** excavation of the optic papilla, normally present in slight degree, but pathologic if excessive.

Cupping (*kup'-ing*) [AS., *cuppe*, a cup]. A method of blood-derivation by means of the application of cupping-glasses to the surface of the body. **C., Dry,** a form of counter-irritation in which the blood is drawn to the surface by means of a cup. This is used mainly in inflammatory affections of the lung. **C.-glass,** a small bell-shaped glass capable of holding three to four ounces, in which the air is rarefied either by heat or exhaustion, and the glass applied to the skin, either with or without scarification of the latter. **C., Wet,** with the abstraction of blood after scarification.

Cuprum (*ku'-prum*) [L.]. See *Copper.*

Curaçao (*ku-ra-so'*) [Island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela]. A cordial or elixir prepared from brandy, and flavored, principally with orange-peel. It is used as a vehicle for certain medicines.

Curaçoa (*ku-ras-o'-ah*). See *Curaçao.*

Curara, Curare, Curari (*koo-rah'-rah, koo-rah'-ree, koo-rah'-re*) [S. Am.]. Woorara. A vegetable extract obtained from *Paullinia curare* and certain members of the Strychnos family. It is a powerful paralyzant of the motor nerves and of the voluntary muscles. Its active principle is curarin, $C_{10}H_{15}N$; dose gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$, hypodermically. It is used in S. America and elsewhere as an arrow-poison. Toxic doses cause death by paralysis of the organs of respiration. It has been reported effectual in cases of hydrophobia and tetanus. Dose by hypodermic injection gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.003–0.01). For hypodermic injection a solution of 5 grains in 60 minims is employed. Dose ♏ j–vj (0.065–0.4).

Curcuma (*ker'-ku-mah*) [L.]. Turmeric. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa* of India. Its action is similar to that of ginger. It is employed as a yellow dye; in chemistry, as a test for alkalies, which turn it brown; and in pharmacy, occasionally, to color ointments and other preparations.

Curd (*kerd*) [ME., *curd*, curds]. The coagulum of milk that separates on the addition of rennet or an acid to milk.

Cure (*kūr*) [*cura*, care]. The successful treatment of a disease; also, a system of treatment, as *Faith-cure, Mind-cure, Grape-cure, Water-cure* (see *Hydropathy*), *Hunger-cure, Rest-cure*, etc. **C., Potato,** a method of treating foreign bodies in the alimentary tract by the ingestion of mashed potatoes. The body becomes imbedded in the potato-mass that is formed.

Curet or **Curette** (*ku-ret'*) [Fr.]. An instrument shaped like a spoon or scoop, for scraping away exuberant or dead tissue.

Currant-jelly Clot. A soft, red clot seen post-mortem in the heart and blood-vessels.

Current (*kur'-ent*) [*currere*, to run]. A term applied to the transference of electric force, which is likened to the flow of a liquid in a tube. **C., After,** a current produced in

nervous or muscular tissue when a constant current which has been flowing through the same has been stopped. **C., Alternating,** a term applied to a current which, by means of an interrupter, is alternately direct and reverse. **C., Ascending,** the current formed by placing the positive electrode upon the periphery of a nerve and the negative higher up on the trunk of the nerve, or on the surface over the nerve-center in the spinal cord. **C., Battery,** a galvanic current. **C., Centrifugal,** a descending current. **C., Centripetal,** an ascending current. **C., Constant,** See *C., Continuous.* **C., Continuous,** a constant, uninterrupted current in one direction. **C., Derived,** a current drawn off by a derivation-wire from the main current. **C., Descending,** one passing through a nerve centrifugally, the anode being placed proximally, the cathode distally. **C., Direct,** a current constant in direction, in contradistinction to an alternating current. **C., Faradic,** the current produced by an induction-coil, or by a magnetoelectric machine. **C., Galvanic,** a current generated by the decomposition of acidulated water by means of metallic plates. **C., Induced.** See *C., Secondary.* **C., Interrupted,** a current that is alternately opened and closed. **C., Labile,** a current applied while moving one or both electrodes over the surface treated. **C., Reversed,** that produced by changing the poles. **C., Secondary,** momentary currents produced in a coil of insulated wire, introduced within the field of another coil, when the circuit is made or broken in the second coil. **C., Stabile,** a current applied with both electrodes in a fixed position. **C., Voltaic,** the continuous current.

Curschmann's Spirals. Spiral threads of mucin contained in the small, thick pellets that are expectorated during an asthmatic paroxysm. They are supposed to be casts of the bronchioles, and contain Charcot-Leyden crystals and eosinophile cells.

Curvature (*kur'-vat-ūr*) [*curvare*, to curve]. A bending or curving. **C., Angular.** See *Spondylitis.* **C., Pott's,** angular curvature of the spine, with a posterior projection. **C. of Spine,** a bending of the vertebral column.

Cuscamin (*kus'-kam-in*). A crystalline substance found in cinchona.

Cusp (*kusp*) [*cuspis*, a point]. The eminence on the crown of a tooth.

Cusso (*kus'-o*). See *Brayera.*

Cutaneous (*ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*cutis*, the skin]. Pertaining to the skin. **C. Emphysema.** See *Emphysema.* **C. Respiration,** the transpiration of gases through the skin.

Cuticle (*ku'-tik-l*) [dim. of *cutis*, the skin]. The epidermis or scarf-skin.

Cutis (*ku'-tis*) [L.]. The derma, or true skin. **C. anserina.** See *Goose-skin.* **C. testacea,** a variety of seborrhea in which the trunk and extensor surfaces of the extremities are covered with large, thick plates of greasy, inspissated sebum, usually greenish or blackish, from accumulation of dirt upon them. **C. unctuosa.** Synonym of *Seborrhea.*

Cutisector (*ku-te-sek'-tor*) [*cutis*, skin; *sector*, a cutter]. An instrument for taking small sections of skin from the living subject.

Cutol (*ku'-tol*). Aluminum boricotannicum. A powder, insoluble in water, used in dermatology.

Cyanic (*si-an'-ik*) [κύανος, blue]. Blue or bluish. **C. Acid.** See *Acid, Cyanic.*

Cyanid (*si'-an-id*) [κύανος, blue]. Any compound of cyanogen with a metal or a radicle. Most of the cyanids are actively poisonous.

Cyanogen (*si-an'-o-jen*) [κύανος, blue; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A radicle having the structure CN, an acid compound of carbon and nitrogen, existing as a colorless, combustible gas; it is exceedingly poisonous.

Cyanosis (*si-an-o'-sis*) [κύανος, blue]. A bluish discoloration of the skin from deficient oxidation of the blood caused by local or general circulatory disturbances. **C., Congenital,** blue disease; cyanosis due to a congenital lesion of the heart or the great vessels.

Cyclic (*si'-klik*) [κυκλικός, circular]. Having cycles or periods of exacerbation or change; intermittent. **C. Albuminuria.** See *Albuminuria.* **C. Insanity.** See *Insanity.*

Cyclitis (*si-kli'-tis*) [κύκλος, a circle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ciliary body, manifested by a zone of congestion in the sclerotic coat surrounding the cornea. It may be serous, plastic, or suppurative. **Iridocyclitis,** the involvement of both iris and ciliary body in the inflammatory process.

Cyclocephalus (*si-klo-sef'-al-us*) [κύκλος, a circle; κεφαλή, head]. A species of single autositic monsters characterized by a more or less complete absence of the olfactory organs, together with an intimate union of imperfectly developed or rudimentary visual organs, situated in the median line.

Cycloplegia (*si-klo-ple'-je ah*) [κύκλος, circle; πληγή, a stroke]. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (*si'-klops*) [κύκλος, circle; ὤψ, eye]. A congenital malformation consisting in a fusion of the two eyes into one.

Cyclotomy (*si-klot'-o-me*) [κύκλος, circle; τομή, section]. An operation for the relief of glaucoma, consisting of an incision through the ciliary body.

Cydonium (*si-do'-ne-um*) [κυδώνιον, a quince]. Quince-seed. The seeds of *C. vulgaris*, em-

ployed mainly for the mucilage contained in the covering, which consists of a compound of gum and glucose. **C., Mucilago,** quince-seeds 2, macerated in water 100 parts, is a bland demulcent, and is used as a hair-dressing.

Cyesis (*si-e′-sis*) [κύησις, pregnancy]. Pregnancy.

Cyetic (*si-et′-ik*) [κυητικός, pregnant]. Relating to pregnancy.

Cylinder (*sil′-in-der*) [κύλινδρος, a cylinder]. See *Lens.*

Cylindroid (*sil′-in-droid*) [κύλινδρος, cylinder; εἶδος, likeness]. A name given to a mucous cast frequently found in the urine in cases of mild irritation of the kidney. Cylindroids are ribbon-like forms, usually of great length, and of about the same diameter as renal casts. They may assume various shapes. One extremity is usually pointed and may be drawn out into a long tail.

Cylindroma (*sil-in-dro′-mah*) [κύλινδρος, a cylinder]. A myxosarcoma in which the degeneration is confined to areas surrounding the blood-vessels.

Cynanche (*sin-ang′-ke*) [κύων, a dog; ἄγχειν, to strangle]. An old name for any acute affection of the throat, as diphtheria, croup, tonsillitis, etc., in which the patient struggles for breath (as a panting dog). **C. maligna,** a fatal form of sore-throat. **C. suffocativa.** Synonym of *Croup.* **C. tonsillaris.** See *Quinsy.*

Cynanthropia (*sin-an-thro′-pe-ah*) [κύων, dog; ἄνθρωπος, a man]. A mania in which the patient believes himself a dog, and imitates the actions of one.

Cynic (*sin′-ik*) [κυνικός, dog-like]. Pertaining to a dog. **C. Spasm,** a contraction of the facial muscles upon one side, so as to expose the teeth in the manner of an angry dog.

Cynurenic Acid (*sin-u-ren′-ik*) [κύων, a dog; οὖρον, urine], $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$. A crystalline acid found in dog's urine. It is a decomposition-product of proteids. On heating it cynurin is evolved.

Cypripedium (*sip-re-pe′-de-um*) [Κύπρις, Venus; πόδιον, a slipper]. Lady's slipper. The roots of *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum*, American valerian, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil and acid. It is an antispasmodic and stimulant tonic, used instead of valerian, which it resembles. **C., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Unof.

Cyrtometer (*sir-tom′-et-er*) [κυρτός, curved; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument adapted for measuring curves. One form is used to locate the fissures of the brain.

Cyst (*sist*) [κύστις, a pouch]. A cavity containing fluid and surrounded by a capsule. **C., Blood.** See *Hematoma.* **C., Cutaneous.** See *C., Dermoid.* **C., Daughter,** any one of the small cysts developed by secondary growth from the walls of a large cyst. **C., Dentigerous,** one containing teeth. **C., Dermoid,** a congenital cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. **C., Echinococcus,** a cyst formed in various tissues and organs of man by the larva of the Tænia echinococcus of the dog, taken into the stomach. **C., Extravasation,** a cyst formed by the encapsulation of a hemorrhage into the tissues. **C., Follicular,** one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **C., Hydatid.** See *C., Echinococcus.* **C., Meibomian.** See *Chalazion.* **C., Mucous,** a retention-cyst containing mucus. **C., Multilocular,** one composed of many separate compartments. **C., Retention,** one that is due to the retention of the secretion of a gland, in consequence of closure of the duct, as in mucous or sebaceous cysts. **C., Sebaceous,** a retention-cyst of a sebaceous gland. **C., Softening,** one due to encapsulation of the fluid after liquefaction-necrosis. **C., Sublingual.** See *Ranula.* **C., Unilocular,** one having but a single cavity.

Cystadenoma (*sist-ad-en-o′-mah*) [κύστις, cyst; ἀδήν, gland; ὄμα, a tumor]. An adenoma containing cysts.

Cystalgia (*sist-al′-je-ah*) [κύστις, bladder; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the bladder.

Cystic (*sist′-ik*) [κύστις, bladder]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyst. 2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder.

Cysticercus (*sis-te-ser′-kus*) [κύστις, a bladder; κέρκος, a tail]. The embryo of a tapeworm when it has reached the encysted stage. An hydatid. **C. cellulosæ,** the larval parasite inhabiting the intermuscular connective tissue of the pig, producing the condition known as "measles." It is rarely found in the tissues of man. Its progenitor is the tænia solium.

Cystin (*sist′-in*) [κύστις, bladder], $C_3H_7NSO_2$. A substance found in the urine. It occurs in regular, colorless, six-sided tables, of very characteristic appearance.

Cystinuria (*sist-in-u′-re-ah*) [κύστις, bladder; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of cystin in the urine.

Cystitis (*sist-i′-tis*) [κύστις, bladder; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystitome (*sist′-it-ōm*). See *Cystotome.*

Cystocele (*sist′o-sēl*) [κύστις, pouch; κήλη, a tumor]. A hernia of the bladder.

Cystoma (*sist-o′-mah*) [κύστις, a cyst; ὄμα, a tumor]. A new growth made up of cysts; applied especially to ovarian cysts.

Cystopexy (*sist′-o-peks-e*) [κύστις, bladder; πῆξις, fixation]. Fixation of the bladder, an operation for the cure of cystocele.

Cystoscope (*sist′-o-skōp*) [κυστις, bladder;

σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder.

Cystotome (*sist′-o-tōm*) [κύστις, bladder; τέμνειν, to cut]. A knife used in cystotomy; also a knife used in rupturing the capsule of the lens in cataract-operations.

Cystotomy (*sist-ot′-o-me*) [κύστις, bladder; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the bladder.

Cytochrome (*si′-to-krōm*) [κύτος, cell; χρῶμα, color]. A term applied by Nissl to nerve-cells deficient in cell-protoplasm, the nucleus not being completely surrounded. The nucleus stains well and is about the size of the leukocyte-nucleus.

Cytode (*si′-tōd*) [κύτος, a cell; εἶδος, form]. The simplest, most primitive form of cell; without nucleus or nucleolus.

Cytogenesis (*si-to-jen′-es-is*) [κύτος, a cell; γένεσις, production]. The formation or genesis of the cell.

Cytoglobin (*si-to-glo′-bin*) [κύτος, a cell; *globus*, a ball]. An albuminoid, obtainable in the form of a white, soluble powder. It forms about three per cent. of the pulp of the lymphatic glands.

Cytometer (*si-tom′-et-er*) [κύτος, cell; μέτρον, a measure]. A device for counting cells, especially blood-corpuscles. See also *Hemocytometer*.

Cytomitoma (*si-to-mi-to′-mah*) [κύτος, cell; μίτος, a fiber]. The fibrillar part of a cell-body. See *Mitoma*.

Cytoplasm, or **Cytoplasma** (*si′-to-plazm*, or *si-to-plaz′-mah*) [κύτος, cell; πλάσμα, anything formed]. Protoplasm.

Cytoreticulum (*si-to-re-tik′-u-lum*) [κύτος, a cell; *reticulum*, a little net]. Same as *Cytomitoma*.

Cytosome (*si′-to-sōm*) [κύτος, a cell; σῶμα, a body]. A cell-body as distinguished from the nucleus.

Cytozoon (*si-to-zo′-on*) [κύτος, cell; ζῷον, animal]. A protoplasmic cell-mass, probably parasitic in nature, with independent movement; found by Gaule in defibrinated blood and other structures.

D

D. An abbreviation for *dexter*, right; dioptry; and *detur*, let it be given.

Dacryadenitis, Dacryoadenitis (*dak-re-ad-en-i′-tis*, *dak-re-o-ad-en-i′-tis*) [δάκρυον, a tear; ἀδήν, a gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

Dacryocystitis (*dak-re-o-sis-ti′-tis*) [δάκρυον, tear; κύστις, a sac; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

Dacryolith (*dak′-re-o-lith*) [δάκρυον, tear; λίθος, stone]. A calcareous concretion in the lacrymal passages.

Dacryops (*dak′-re-ops*) [δάκρυον, tear; ὄψ, eye]. 1. A watery eye. 2. A cyst of the duct of a lacrymal gland.

Dacryocystotome (*dak-re-o-sis′-to-tōm*) [δάκρυον, a tear; κύστις, a sac; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument for dividing strictures of the lacrymal passages.

Dacryocystoblennorrhea (*dak-re-o-sis-to-blen-or-e′-ah*) [δάκρυον, a tear; κύστις, a sac; βλέννα, mucus; ῥοία, a flow]. Chronic inflammation of the lacrymal sac with a mucopurulent discharge.

Dactylitis (*dak-til-i′-tis*) [δάκτυλος, a finger; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a finger or toe.

Dæmonomania (*de-mo-no-ma′-ne-ah*). See *Demonomania*.

Dalton-Henry Law. See *Law*.

Daltonism (*dal′-ton-izm*) [*Dalton*, a physician]. Color-blindness.

Dam. See *Rubber-dam*.

Damiana (*dam-e-an′-ah*). The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, found in Mexico and Lower California; a stimulant tonic and aphrodisiac. It is the basis of a great number of quack remedies. **D., Ext.** Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **D., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). Dose of the leaves ℥j (32.0) daily. All unof.

Dammar (*dam′-ar*) [Hind., *dāmar*, resin]. A gum or resin produced by various species of *Dammara* and other trees. **D., True,** is obtained from the *Dammara orientalis*, a coniferous tree, indigenous in the East Indies, and also from *Dammara australis*, in New Zealand.

Dance, St. Vitus's. See *Chorea*.

Dancing Mania. See *Choromania*.

Dandelion (*dan′-de-li-on*). See *Taraxacum*.

Dandruff (*dan′-druf*) [Welsh, *ton*, skin; *drwg*, bad]. The scurf or scales formed upon the scalp in seborrhea.

Dandy (*dan′-de*) **Fever.** See *Dengue*.

Daphne (*daf′-ne*) [δάφνη, the laurel]. See *Mezereon*.

Darier's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of*.

Dartos (*dar′-tos*) [δαρτός, flayed]. The contractile musculofibrous layer beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dartrous (*dar′-trus*) [Fr., *dartre*]. Of the nature of tetter or herpes; herpetic.

Darwinism (*dar′-win-izm*). The doctrine that higher organisms have been developed from lower forms by the influence of natural selection, a theory advocated by Charles Darwin.

Datura (*da-tu'-rah*) [Hind, *dhatūra*, a certain plant]. A genus of Solanaceæ, or night-shade family. **D. stramonium.** See *Stramonium.*

Daturin (*da-tu'-rin*) [Hind., *dhatūra*, a certain plant]. A poisonous alkaloid from the thorn-apple. See *Atropin.*

Daughter (*daw'-ter*). A female child or descendant. **D.-cell.** See *Cell.* **D.-cyst,** a cyst formed within a cyst. **D.-nuclei.** See *Karyokinesis.* **D.-star,** an amphiaster. See *Karyokinesis.*

Day-blindness. See *Nyctalopia;* also *Hemeralopia.*

Deaf (*def*) [A.S., *deáf*, deaf]. Lacking the sense of hearing; in a condition of impaired hearing. **D.-mutism,** the state of being both deaf and dumb; the deafness may be congenital or acquired, and prevent the individual from learning to speak. **D.-mutism, Hysteric,** a condition of deaf-mutism of sudden development, due to hysteria.

Deafness (*def'-nes*) [AS., *deáf*, deaf]. The state of being deaf. Deafness may be due to disease of the external auditory canal, the middle ear, the internal ear, the auditory nerve, or the brain. **D., Boilermakers',** deafness resulting from working among machinery, and characterized by inability to hear ordinary conversation, while hearing-power is increased amidst loud noise. **D., Cerebral,** that due to a brain-lesion. **D., Cortical,** that due to disease of the cortical centers for hearing; it may be absolute, or consist in the inability to comprehend spoken language—a **psychic deafness. D., Word.** Synonym of *D., Psychic.*

Death (*deth*) [AS., *deáth*, death]. The cessation of life. **D., Black,** an exceedingly fatal epidemic called the "Plague," which occurred in Europe during the 14th century, and during which, it is estimated, 20,000,000 persons died. **D., Local,** death of a part. **D., Molecular,** death of individual cells; ulceration. **D., Somatic,** death of the organism as a whole.

Dèbove's Membrane. See *Membrane.*

Deca- (*dek'-a-*)[δέκα, ten]. Ten; prefixed to the units of weight, capacity, and length in the metric system, it signifies a measure ten times as large as the unit. See *Metric System.*

Decalcification (*de-kal-sif-ik-a'-shun*) [*de* priv.; *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make]. The withdrawal of the lime-salts of bone.

Decalcify (*de-kal'-sif-i*) [*de* priv.; *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make]. To remove lime-salts from tissues.

Decantation (*de kan-ta'-shun*) [*de*, down; *cantus*, a side]. The operation of removing the supernatant fluid from a sediment.

Decapitation (*de-kap-it-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *caput*, head]. The act of beheading, especially as performed on the fetus when other means of delivery have failed.

Decay (*de-ka'*) [*de*, down; *cadere*, to fall]. 1. Putrefactive change. 2. The ultimate katabolic state; decline of life, of health, or of one or more functions.

Deci-(*des'-e-*) [*decem*, ten]. A prefix which, joined to the metric units of length, capacity, and weight, signifies a measure one-tenth as large as the unit. See *Metric System.*

Decidua (*de-sid'-u-ah*) [*deciduus*, a falling off]. The mucous membrane which lines the uterus and surrounds the ovum during pregnancy. **D. reflexa,** that part of the decidua growing about the ovum and enclosing it as a sac. **D. serotina,** that part of the decidua vera upon which the ovum lies, and from which the placenta is subsequently formed. **D. vera,** the thickened, vascular, spongy mucous membrane of the gravid uterus.

Deciduoma (*de-sid-u-o'-mah*) [*deciduus*, a falling off; ὄμα, a tumor]. An intrauterine tumor containing decidual relics, and believed to arise from some hyperplasia of a retained portion of the decidua. By some it is considered a sarcoma.

Deciduous (*de-sid'-u-us*) [*de*, away, from; *cadere*, to fall]. Falling off. **D. Teeth,** the temporary teeth or milk-teeth.

Declination (*dek-lin-a'-shun*) [*declinare*, to decline]. The dip of the magnetic needle.

Decline (*de-klin'*) [*declinare*, to bend]. A gradual decrease, as of a fever; a wasting away of the bodily strength.

Decoction (*de-kok'-shun*) [*decoquere*, to boil down]. A liquid preparation obtained by boiling vegetable substances in water.

Decoloration (*de-kul-or-a'-shun*) [*decolorare*, to deprive of color]. Removal of color.

Decomposition (*de-kom-po-zish'-un*) [*decomponere*, to decompose]. 1. The separation of the component principles of a body. 2. Putrefactive fermentation.

Decortication (*de-kor-tik-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *cortex*, the bark]. 1. The stripping of the bark or husk of a plant. 2. The stripping off of portions of the cortical substance of the brain from the summits of the gyri.

Decubitus (*de-ku'-bit-us*) [*decumbere*, to lie down]. 1. The position of a sick person while in bed. 2. A bed-sore, usually acute in onset and due to spinal lesions

Decussate (*de-kus'-āt*) [*decussatus*, crossed]. To intersect, to cross.

Decussation (*de-kus-a'-shun*) [*decussatio*, a crossing]. A chiasma or X-shaped crossing, especially of symmetric parts, as of nerve-fibers or nerve-tracts, or of nerve-filaments. The principal decussations are that of the optic nerve and that of the lateral pyramidal tracts in the medulla.

Deep Reflexes. See *Reflexes, Table of.* **D. Water,** water obtained from a porous layer beneath the first impervious stratum.

Defecation (*def-ek-a'-shun*) [*defæcare*, to separate from the dregs]. The evacuation of the bowels.

Defensive Proteids. Those substances formed in the bodies of animals that render them immune against certain diseases.

Deferent (*def'-er-ent*) [*deferens*, carrying away]. Carrying away or down; efferent.

Defervescence (*de-fer-ves'-ens*) [*defervescere*, to cease boiling]. Disappearance of fever.

Defibrination (*de-fi-brin-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *fibra*, a fiber]. The removal of fibrin from blood or lymph.

Definition (*def-in-ish'-un*) [*definitio; definire*, to bound by limits]. In optics, the power of a magnifying lens to show clear outlines of the object examined, free from aberration or distortion.

Deflagration (*def-lag-ra'-shun*) [*deflagrare*, to be consumed]. A sudden, violent combustion, such as accompanies the oxidation of certain inorganic substances by mixing them with an easily decomposing salt, such as the alkaline chlorates and nitrates.

Defluvium capillorum (*de-flu'-ve-um kap-il-or'-um*). Alopecia.

Defluxion (*de-fluk'-shun*) [*defluxio; de*, down; *fluere*, to flow]. A discharge.

Deformity, Anterior. See *Lordosis.*

Degeneration (*de-jen-er-a'-shun*) [*degenerare*, to become base]. 1. A morbid process consisting in the conversion of the elements of a tissue into some inert substance. 2. A term indicating imperfect or abnormal development of the psychic faculties. **D., Albuminoid.** Synonym of *D., Amyloid.* **D., Amyloid.** See *Amyloid.* **D., Ascending,** a trophic degeneration of nerve-fibers or tracts progressing from the site of the original lesion toward the cerebrum. **D., Colloid,** the change of the protoplasm of epithelial cells into a substance that resembles mucus, but is not precipitated by alcohol or acetic acid. **D., Descending,** a degeneration of nerve-fibers or tracts extending peripherally from the original lesion. **D., Fatty,** a change of the proteids of the tissues into fat. **D., Hyaline,** a degeneration affecting particularly the connective tissue of the walls of blood-vessels, and giving rise to a substance resembling amyloid material but lacking its reactions. See *Amyloid.* **D., Mucoid,** the degeneration of tissue into a jelly-like, transparent substance containing mucin. **D., Myxomatous.** Synonym of *D., Mucoid.* **D., Parenchymatous.** See *Cloudy Swelling.* **D., Reactions of.** See *Reaction.* **D., Signs of,** physical imperfections, such as asymmetry of corresponding parts, adherent lobules of the ear, stammering, supernumerary or deficient digits, etc., observed in persons presenting psychic degeneration. **D., Wallerian,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers and tracts after separation from their trophic centers.

Deglutitio impedita (*de-glu-tish'-e-o im-ped-i'-tah*). Synonym of *Dysphagia.*

Deglutition (*deg-lu-tish'-un*) [*deglutitio*, a swallowing]. The act of swallowing.

Dehiscence (*de-his'-ens*) [*de*, off; *hiscere*, to gape or yawn]. The act of splitting open.

Dehydration (*de-hi-dra'-shun*) [*de*, away from; *ὑδωρ*, water]. The removal of water.

Deiters' Cells. 1. Certain cellular structures between the outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti. 2. The neuroglia-cells. **D. Process,** the process of a nerve-cell that goes to form an axis-cylinder.

Dejecta (*de-jek'-tah*) [L.]. Feces.

Dejection (*de-jek'-shun*) [*dejectio; de*, down; *jacere*, to throw]. The discharge of fecal matter; the matter so discharged.

Delamination (*de-lam-in-a'-shun*) [*de*, away; *lamina*, a plate]. The splitting into layers.

Delhi Boil (*del'-he boil*). See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Deligation (*del-ig-a'-shun*) [*deligatio*, a binding]. Ligation, as of an artery.

Deliquescent (*del-ik-wes'-ent*) [*deliquescere*, to melt away]. Dissolving. Applied especially to salts that absorb moisture from the air and liquefy.

Deliriant, Delirifacient (*de-le'-re-ant, de-le-re-fa'-she-ent*) [*delirium*, madness; *facere*, to make]. Producing delirium.

Delirious (*de-le'-re-us*) [*delirus*, mad, raving]. Affected with delirium.

Delirium (*de-le'-re-um*) [*delirium*, madness; *de*, out of; *lira*, the furrow]. A condition of mental excitement with confusion and usually hallucinations and illusions. **D., Alcoholic.** See *D. tremens.* **D. cordis,** a violent, tumultuous beating of the heart. **D., Febrile,** the delirium of fever. **D. of Grandeur,** a condition in which an individual has insanely exaggerated ideas of his own importance or his possessions. **D. of Persecution,** that in which the patient imagines himself the object of persecution. **D., Toxic,** delirium caused by poisons. **D. tremens,** the delirium arising from alcoholic poisoning. It is characterized by constant tremor, insomnia, great exhaustion, distressing illusions, and hallucinations.

Delitescence (*del-it-es'ens*) [*delitescere*, to lie hid]. The sudden disappearance of inflammation by resolution.

Deliver (*de-liv'-er*) [*de*, from; *liberare*, to free]. To free from something, especially to deliver a woman of a child, or of the afterbirth. The word is also applied to the part

removed, as to deliver the placenta or a tumor.

Delivery (*de-liv'-er-e*) [Fr., *délivrer; deliberare*, to set free.] The act of delivering or freeing from something, especially the relieving of a woman from the contents of the uterus. Parturition; child-birth. **D., Post-mortem**, the birth of a fetus after the death of the mother.

Delomorphous (*del-o-mor'-fus*) [δῆλος, conspicuous; μορφή, form]. Having a conspicuous form. **D. Cells of Rollet**, large, well-defined cells, between the membrana propria and the chief cells of the fundus-glands of the gastric mucous membrane. They are supposed to secrete the hydrochloric acid.

Delphinin, Delphinium, Delphinoidin, Delphisin (*del'-fin-in, del-fin'-e-um, del-fin-oid'-in, del'-fis-in*). See *Staphisagria*.

Deltoid (*del'-toid*) [*delta*, the Greek letter Δ; εἶδος, likeness]. Having the shape of the Greek letter *delta*; triangular, as the **D. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Delusion (*de-lu'-zhun*) [*de*, from; *lusus*, play]. A false belief, the falsity of which is apparent, but out of which the person cannot be reasoned by indubitable evidence.

Delusional (*de-lu'-zhun-al*) [*deludere*, to delude]. Of the nature of a delusion; characterized by delusions. **D. Stupor.** See *Insanity, Confusional.*

Demarcation (*de-mark-a'-shun*) [*demarcare*, to set the bounds of]. Separation. **D., Line of**, a red line forming at the edge of a gangrenous area and marking the limit of the process.

Dement (*de'-ment*) [*demens*, insane]. A person suffering with dementia.

Dementia (*de-men'-she-ah*) [*de*, away from; *mens*, mind]. A form of insanity characterized by a deterioration or loss of the intellectual faculties, the reasoning power, the memory, and the will. **D., Paralytic**, general paralysis of the insane. **D., Primary**, that occurring independently of other forms of insanity. **D., Secondary**, that following another form of insanity. **D., Senile**, that due to the degenerations of old age. **D., Terminal**, that coming on toward the end of other forms of insanity or certain nervous diseases.

Demi- [*dimidius*, half]. A prefix meaning half.

Demilune Cells (*dem'-e-lūn*) [*demiius*, half; *luna*, moon]. **D. C. of Heidenhain**, crescentic bodies lying between the cells and the membrana propria of an acinus of a salivary gland.

Demodex (*dem'-o-deks*) [δημός, fat; δήξ, an insect]. A genus of parasitic insects. **D. folliculorum**, the pimple-mite, a minute parasite found in the sebaceous follicles, particularly of the face. It probably does not produce any symptoms.

Demography (*de-mog'-ra-fe*), [δῆμος, the people; γράφειν, to write]. The science of peoples collectively considered; social science, including that of vital statistics and the consideration of questions of state medicine.

Demonomania (*de-mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [δαίμων, a devil; μανία, madness]. A form of madness in which a person imagines himself possessed of a devil.

Demulcent (*de-mul'-sent*) [*demulcere*, to soothe]. 1. Soothing; allaying irritation of surfaces, especially mucous membranes. 2. A soothing substance, particularly a slippery, mucilaginous liquid.

Denarcotized (*de-nar'-ko-tīzd*) [*de* priv.; ναρκωτικός, narcotic]. 1. Deprived of narcotizing qualities. 2. Of opium, deprived of narcotin.

Dendritic (*den-drit'-ik*) [δένδρον, a tree]. Branching like a tree.

Dengue (*deng'-ga*) [West Ind.]. Break-bone fever; dandy fever; an acute, epidemic, infectious disease, characterized by a febrile paroxysm, severe pains in the bones, joints, and muscles, and, at times, a cutaneous eruption. The period of incubation is from 3 to 5 days; the invasion is sudden, with high fever (106° F.), severe pains in the muscles, bones and joints, the last being swollen and reddened. After the fever has lasted 3 or 4 days it subsides, but at the end of from 2 to 4 days a second paroxysm accompanied with pain occurs. Convalescence is slow; complications are rare.

Density (*den'-sit-e*) [*densitas*, thickness]. Closeness; compactness, especially the degree of closeness of one body compared with an equal volume of another taken as a standard; specific gravity. In electricity, the amount of electricity accumulated on a unit of surface during a given time.

Dental (*den'-tal*) [*dens*, a tooth]. Pertaining to the teeth. **D. Engine**, a machine worked by a treadle and possessing a flexible cable and adjustable arm and hand-piece, which afford great facility of movement and adaptation. By means of attachments to the hand-piece, drills can be operated at various angles. **D. Tubuli**, the minute wavy tubes occurring in the dentin of teeth.

Dentate (*den'-tāt*) [*dens*, a tooth]. Toothed; having a toothed or serrated edge. **D. Body.** See *Corpus dentatum.* **D. Convolution**, a convolution found in the hippocampal fissure. **D. Fascia**, the serrated free edge of the dentate convolution. **D. Fissure**, the hippocampal fissure.

Denticulate (*den-tik'-u-lāt*) [*denticulus*, a small tooth]. Having minute dentations; furnished with small teeth or notches.

Dentifrice (*den′-tif-ris*) [*dens*, tooth; *fricere*, to rub]. A substance for cleansing the teeth.

Dentigerous (*den-tij′-er-us*) [*dens*, a tooth; *gerere*, to carry]. Bearing or containing teeth, as a dentigerous cyst.

Dentin (*den′-tin*) [*dens*, a tooth]. A modified osseous tissue forming the principal part of a tooth, and consisting, histologically, of dental tubuli and intertubular tissue, chemically, of the phosphates of calcium and magnesium, the carbonate and fluorid of lime, and organic matter, chiefly gelatin. The bony structure of the tooth, lying under the enamel of the crown and the cement substance of the root.

Dentinal (*den′-tin-al*) [*dens*, a tooth]. Pertaining to or composed of dentin.

Dentist (*den′-tist*) [*dens*, a tooth]. One who practises dentistry.

Dentistry (*den′-tis-tre*) [*dens*, a tooth]. Dental surgery, embracing everything pertaining to the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Dentition (*den-tish′-un*) [*dens*, a tooth]. Teething; the cutting of the teeth. **D., Primary**, the cutting of the temporary or milk-teeth. **D., Secondary**, the eruption of the permanent teeth.

Denture (*den′-chūr*) [*dens*, a tooth]. The entire set or group of teeth; the whole assemblage of teeth in both jaws; a set, or plate, of artificial teeth.

Denudation (*den-u-da′-shun*) [*denudare*, to denude]. A stripping or making bare.

Denutrition (*de-nu-trish′-un*) [*de*, from; *nutriare*, to nourish]. An atrophy and degeneration of tissue arising from lack of nutrition.

Deobstruent (*de-ob′-struent*) [*de*, from; *obstruere*, to obstruct.] 1. Removing obstruction. 2. A medicine that removes obstruction; an aperient.

Deodorant (*de-o′-dor-ant*) [*de* priv.; *odorare*, to smell]. 1. Removing or concealing offensive odors. 2. A substance that removes or conceals offensive odors.

Deodorized (*de-o′-dor-izd*) [*de* priv.; *odorare*, to smell]. Deprived of odor.

Deorsum (*de-or′-sum*) [L.]. Downward.

Deoxidation (*de-oks-id-a′-shun*) [*de*, from; *oxygen*]. The removal of the oxygen from a chemic compound.

Depilatory (*de-pil′-at-or-e*) [*de*, from; *pilus*, the hair]. 1. Having the power to remove the hair. 2. A substance used to destroy the hair, usually a caustic alkali.

Depletion (*de-ple′-shun*) [*deplere*, to empty]. 1. The act of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the body or in a part, especially by bleeding. 2. The condition of the system produced by the excessive loss of blood or other fluids.

Depolarization (*de-po-lar-iz-a′-shun*) [*de*, from; *polus*, pole]. The neutralization of polarity.

Depressant (*de-pres′-ant*) [*deprimere*, to press down]. 1. Lowering. 2. A medicine that diminishes functional activity.

Depression (*de-presh′-un*) [*depressio; deprimere*, to depress]. 1. A hollow, or fossa. 2. Inward displacement of a part, as of the skull. 3. Lowering of vital functions under the action of some depressing agent.

Depressomotor (*de-pres-o-mo′-tor*) [*deprimere*, to depress; *movere*, to move]. An agent that diminishes the action of the motor apparatus.

Depressor (*de-pres′-or*) [*deprimere*, to depress]. 1. A muscle, instrument, or apparatus that depresses. 2. A nerve, stimulation of which lowers the functional activity of a part, as the depressor nerve of the heart.

Depurated (*dep′-u-ra-ted*) [*depurare*, to purify]. Purified, cleansed.

Depurative (*dep′-u-ra-tiv*) [*depurare*, to purify]. Purifying or cleansing.

DeR. A contraction and symbol of the term *Reaction of Degeneration*.

Deradelphus (*der-ad-el′-fus*) [δέρη, neck; ἀδελφός, brother]. A monocephalic dual monstrosity, with fusion of the bodies above the umbilicus, and with four lower extremities, and three or four upper.

Derbyshire Neck (*der′-be-shīr nek*). See *Goiter*.

Derencephalus (*der-en-sef′-al-us*) [δέρη, neck; ἐγκέφαλον, brain]. A variety of single autositic monsters of the species anencephalus, in which the bones of the cranial vault are rudimentary, the posterior portion of the occiput absent, and the upper cervical vertebræ bifid, the brain resting in them.

Derivation (*der-iv-a′-shun*) [*derivare*, to turn a stream from its banks]. The drawing away of blood or liquid exudates from a diseased part by creating an extra demand for them in some other part.

Derivative (*de-riv′-at-iv*). 1. Producing derivation. 2. An agent that produces derivation.

Derm, Derma (*der′-mah*) [δέρμα, the skin]. The true skin.

Dermal (*der′-mal*) [δέρμα, the skin]. Pertaining to the skin.

Dermalgia (*der-mal′-je-ah*). *See Dermatalgia*.

Dermatagra (*der-mat-a′-grah*) [δέρμα, skin; ἄγρα, seizure]. See *Pellagra*.

Dermatalgia (*der-mat-al′-je-ah*) [δέρμα, skin; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the skin unaccompanied by any structural change, and caused by some nervous disease or reflex influence.

Dermatitis (*der-mat-i′-tis*) [δέρμα, skin; ιτις, inflammation]. An inflammation of the skin. **D. ambustionis, D. calorica**, the form due to burns and scalds. **D. congelationis**, same as

Frostbite. **D. contusiformis.** Erythema nodosum. **D. exfoliativa,** an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis is shed more or less freely in large or small scales. See *Pityriasis rubra*. **D. gangrænosa,** sphaceloderma; gangrenous inflammation of the skin. **D. herpetiformis,** an inflammatory skin-disease of an herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. It is a protean disease, appearing as erythema, vesicles, blebs, and pustules, and is associated with fever, itching, and burning. **D. medicamentosa,** drug-eruptions; inflammatory eruptions upon the skin due to the action of certain drugs taken internally. **D. papillaris capillitii,** a chronic skin-disease, affecting the nape of the neck and adjacent parts, and characterized by minute red papules, which occasionally suppurate, and are usually traversed by a hair. They unite to form hard, white, or reddish keloid-looking elevations, from which a bundle of atrophied hairs protrudes. **D. traumatica,** that resulting from traumatism. **D. venenata,** that produced by the local action of irritant substances.

Dermato- [*δέρμα*, skin]. A prefix, signifying pertaining to the skin.

Dermatol (*der'-mat-ol*) [*δέρμα*, skin], $C_6H_2(OH)_3.CO_2Bi(OH)_2$. The subgallate of bismuth, an astringent, antiseptic powder, of yellow color, used in affections of the skin and mucous membranes that are associated with excessive secretion; it is especially recommended for diarrhea in tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Dose internally, ʒ ss–ʒ iss (2.0–6.0) daily.

Dermatology (*der-mat-ol'-o-je*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *λόγος*, science]. The science of diseases of the skin.

Dermatolysis (*der-mat-ol'-is-is*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *λύσις*, a loosing]. An hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, with a tendency to the formation of folds.

Dermatome (*der'-ma-tōm*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. An instrument for incising the skin.

Dermatomycosis (*der-mat-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *μύκης*, fungus]. Any skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite.

Dermatoplasty (*der'-mat-o-plas-te*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. An operative replacement of destroyed skin by means of flaps or skin-grafts.

Dermatosclerosis (*der-mat-o-skle-ro'-sis*). See *Scleroderma*.

Dermatosis (*der-mat-o'-sis*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *νόσος*, disease]. Any disease of the skin.

Dermic (*der'-mik*) [*δέρμα*, the skin]. Relating to the skin, or formed of skin.

Dermis (*der'-mis*). The corium or true skin.

Dermographia (*der-mo-graf'-e-ah*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *γράφειν*, to write]. A condition of the skin in which tracings made with the fingernail or a blunt instrument are followed by elevations at the points irritated. It is common in the condition termed vasomotor ataxia.

Dermoid (*der'-moid*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *εἶδος*, form]. Resembling skin. **D. Cyst,** a cyst containing elements of the skin, as hair, teeth, etc.

Dermoplasty (*der'-mo-plas-te*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. See *Dermatoplasty*.

Dermoskeleton (*der-mo-skel'-et-un*) [*δέρμα*, skin; *σκελετόν*, a skeleton]. The exoskeleton.

Derodidymus (*der-o-did'-im-us*) [*δέρη*, neck; *διδυμος*, double]. A monstrosity with a single body, two necks and heads, two upper and lower extremities, with other rudimentary limbs occasionally present.

Descemet's Membrane. The elastic membrane lining the posterior surface of the cornea.

Descemetitis (*des-em-et-i'-tis*). Inflammation of Descemet's Membrane; serous iritis.

Descendens (*de-sen'-denz*) [*descendere*, to go down]. Downward. **D. noni,** a branch of the hypoglossal nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Descending (*de-sen'-ding*) [*descendere*, to go down]. Passing downward. **D. Current.** See *Current*. **D. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration*. **D. Tract,** a collection of nerve-fibers conducting impulses from the centers to the periphery.

Deshler's Salve. The compound resin cerate of the pharmacopeia.

Desiccant (*des'-ik-ant*) [*desiccare*, to dry up]. Drying.

Desiccation (*des-ik-a'-shun*) [*desiccare*, to dry up]. The process of drying.

Desmobacteria (*des-mo-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*δεσμός*, band; *βακτήριον*, a small staff]. A group of bacteria corresponding to the genus Bacilli.

Desmography (*des-mog'-ra-fe*) [*δεσμός*, a ligament; *γράφειν*, to write]. The description of the ligaments.

Desmoid (*des'-moid*) [*δέσμη*, a bundle; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Fibrous.

Desmoma (*des-mo'-mah*) [*δεσμός*, a band; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A connective-tissue tumor.

Despumation (*des-pu-ma'-shun*) [*despumare*, to skim froth]. The purification of a liquid by removal of the scum or froth.

Desquamation (*des-kwam-a'-shun*) [*desquamare*, to scale off]. The shedding of the superficial epithelium, as of the skin, mucous membranes, and renal tubules.

Desquamative (*des-kwam'-at-iv*) [*desquamare*, to scale off]. Characterized by desquamation.

Dessert Spoon. A domestic measure equal to about f ʒ ij (8.0).

Detergent (*de-ter'-jent*) [*detergere*, to cleanse]. Purifying; cleansing.

Determination (*de-ter-min-a′-shun*) [*determinatio*, a directing]. Of the blood, a tendency to collect in a part, as determination of the blood to the head.

Deuter-, Deutero- (*du′-ter, du′-ter-o*) [*δεύτερο*, second]. A Greek prefix indicating the second of two similar substances, or conditions, especially that one which contains more of the substance.

Deuteroalbumose (*du-ter-o-al′-bu-mōs*). A form soluble in water and not precipitated by saturation with sodium chlorid or magnesium sulphate, but by ammonium sulphate.

Deuteropathy (*du-ter-op′-a-the*) [*δεύτερος*, second; *πάθος*, a disease]. A disease that is secondary to another.

Deviation (*de-ve-a′-shun*) [*deviare*, to deviate]. A turning away from the regular course or standard. **D., Conjugate**, the turning of eyes and head toward one side, observed in some lesions of the cerebrum.

Devitalize (*de-vi′-tal-īz*) [*de*, from; *vita*, life]. To destroy vitality.

Devonshire Colic (*dev′-on-shīr kol′-ik*). Lead-colic.

Dew-point. The temperature at which the air is saturated with vapor; the temperature at which dew forms.

Dewees's Carminative. See *Asafetida.*

Dexiocardia (*deks-e-o-kar′-de-ah*) [*δεξίος*, on the right; *καρδία*, the heart]. Transposition of the heart to the right side of the thorax.

Dextrad (*deks′-trad*) [*dexter*, right; *ad*, to]. Toward the right side.

Dextran (*deks′-tran*) [*dexter*, right], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A stringy, gummy substance formed in milk by the action of cocci, and also occurring in unripe beet-root.

Dextrin (*deks′-trin*) [*dexter*, right], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A soluble carbohydrate into which starch is converted by diastase or dilute acids. It is a whitish substance, turning the plane of polarization to the right.

Dextrocardia (*deks-tro-kar′-de-ah*). See *Dexiocardia.*

Dextrogyrate (*deks-tro-ji′-rāt*). Same as *Dextrorotatory.*

Dextrorotatory (*deks-tro-ro′-tat-o-re*) [*dexter*, right; *rotare*, to whirl]. Turning the rays of light to the right.

Dextrose (*deks′-trōs*) [*dexter*, right], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar. A sugar belonging to the glucose-group, that rotates polarized light to the right.

Dextroversion (*deks-tro-ver′-zhun*) [*dexter*, right; *vertere*, to turn]. Version to the right side.

Diabetes (*di-ab-e′-tēz*) [*διαβήτης*; *διά*, through; *βαινειν*, to go]. A disease characterized by the habitual discharge of an excessive quantity of urine; used without qualification, the word indicates diabetes mellitus. **D., Biliary.** See *Biliary.* **D. decipiens**, diabetes mellitus in which there is no polyuria or polydipsia. **D., Gouty**, a form of glycosuria occurring in gouty individuals. **D. insipidus**, a chronic disease characterized by the passage of a large quantity of normal urine of low specific gravity, associated with intense thirst. The etiology of the disease is obscure—injuries and diseases of the brain, emotional disturbances, syphilis, acute infectious diseases, and heredity have been assigned as causes. The urine at times contains inosit, whence the term diabetes inositus in contradistinction to diabetes mellitus. **D. mellitus**, a nutritional disease characterized by the passage of a large quantity of urine containing sugar; there is intense thirst, voracious appetite, progressive loss of flesh and strength, and a tendency to a fatal termination. The causes are not well understood—diseases of the nervous system, especially of the medulla, intense mental strain, gout, syphilis, malaria, diseases of the pancreas, have been etiologic factors in some cases. Complications are frequent in diabetes, the most important being pulmonary tuberculosis, furunculosis, gangrene, cataract, polyneuritis. Death, if not caused by one of the complications, is generally due to the so-called diabetic coma. The ultimate cause of the presence of sugar in the urine is believed to be the incomplete destruction or utilization of the sugar formed in the system. **D., Pancreatic**, a variety of glycosuria associated with and probably dependent upon disease of the pancreas. **D., Phloridzin-**, that form produced in animals by the administration of phloridzin. **D., Phosphatic**, a condition characterized by polyuria, polydipsia, emaciation, and excessive excretion of phosphates in the urine.

Diabetic (*di-ab-et′-ik*) [*διά*, through; *βαίνειν*, to go]. 1. Pertaining to diabetes. 2. A person suffering from diabetes. **D. Cataract**, an opacity of the crystalline lens sometimes found in association with diabetes. **D. Coma**, the coma caused by diabetes mellitus. **D. Gangrene**, a moist gangrene sometimes occurring in persons suffering from diabetes. **D. Sugar**, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the glucose present in the urine in diabetes mellitus. It is identical with grape-sugar. **D. Tabes**, a peripheral neuritis occurring in diabetic patients, and causing symptoms resembling tabes dorsalis. **D. Urine**, urine containing sugar.

Diacetic Acid (*di-as-e′-tik*). See *Acid.*

Diaceturia (*di-as-et-u′-re-ah*) [*di*, two; *acetum*, vinegar; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of diacetic acid in the urine.

Diachylon (*di-ak′-il-on*) [*διά*, through; *χυλός*, juice]. Lead-plaster. See *Plumbum.*

Diacid (*di-as′-id*) [*di*, two; *acidus*, acid]. Having two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Diad (*di′-ad*) [*di*, two]. Having a quantivalence of two.

Diagnose (*di-ag-nōs′*). See *Diagnosticate*.

Diagnosis (*di-ag-no′-sis*) [*διά*, apart; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. The determination of the nature of a disease. **D., Differential,** the distinguishing between two diseases of similar character, by comparing their symptoms. **D. by Exclusion,** the recognition of a disease by excluding all other known conditions. **D., Pathologic,** the diagnosis of the structural lesions present in a disease. **D., Physical,** the determination of disease by inspection, palpation, percussion, or auscultation.

Diagnostic (*di-ag-nos′-tik*) [*διά*, apart; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. Serving as evidence in diagnosis.

Diagnosticate, Diagnose (*di-ag-nos′-tik-āt, di′-ag-nōs*) [*διά*, apart; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. To make a diagnosis.

Diagnostician (*di-ag-nos-tish′-an*) [*διά*, through; *γνῶσις*, knowledge]. One skilled in making diagnoses.

Dialysis (*di-al′-is-is*) [*διά*, through; *λύειν*, to loose]. The separation of several substances from each other in solution by taking advantage of their differing diffusibility through porous membranes. Those that pass through readily are termed crystalloids, those that do not, colloids.

Dialyzed (*di′-al-īzd*) [*διά*, through; *λύειν*, to loose]. Separated by dialysis.

Dialyzer (*di′-al-i-zer*) [*διά*, through; *λύειν*, to loose]. An apparatus for effecting dialysis; also the porous septum or diaphragm of such an apparatus.

Diamagnetic (*di-ah-mag-net′-ik*) [*διά*, across; *μάγνης*, magnet]. Taking a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

Diameter (*di-am′-et-er*) [*διά*, through; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A straight line joining opposite points of a body or figure and passing through its center. **D., Craniometric,** one of several lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium. *Biparietal*, that joining the parietal eminences; *Bitemporal*, that joining the extremities of the coronal suture; *Occipitofrontal*, that joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; *Occipitomental*, that joining the external occipital protuberance and the chin; *Trachelobregmatic*, that joining the center of the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck and floor of the mouth. **D., Pelvic,** any one of the diameters of the pelvis. The most important are the following: *Anteroposterior* (of pelvic inlet), that which joins the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; *Anteroposterior* (of pelvic outlet), that which joins the tip of the coccyx with the subpubic ligament; *Conjugate*, the *anteroposterior diameter* of the pelvic inlet; *Conjugate, diagonal*, that connecting the sacrovertebral angle and subpubic ligament; *Conjugate, external*, that connecting the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the symphysis pubis; *Conjugate, true*, that connecting the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of the symphysis pubis; *Transverse* (of pelvic inlet), that connecting the two most widely separated points of the pelvic inlet; *Transverse* (of pelvic outlet), that connecting the ischial tuberosities.

Diamid (*di′-am-id*) [*di*, two; *amid*]. A double amid formed by replacing hydrogen in two ammonia molecules by an acid radicle.

Diamin (*di′-am-in*) [*di*, two; *amin*]. An amin formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia by a basic radicle.

Diapedesis (*di-ah-ped-e′-sis*) [*διά*, through; *πηδάειν*, to leap]. The passage of the blood through the unruptured vessel walls.

Diaphanometer. See *Lactoscope*.

Diaphanoscope (*di-af-an′-o-skōp*) [*διαφανής*, translucent; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for illuminating the interior of a body-cavity so as to render the boundaries of the cavity visible from the exterior.

Diaphoresis (*di-ah-for-e′-sis*) [*διά*, a part; *φορέειν*, to carry]. Perspiration, especially perceptible perspiration.

Diaphoretic (*di-ah-for-et′-ik*) [*διά*, a part; *φορέειν*, to carry]. 1. Causing an increase of perspiration. 2. A medicine that induces diaphoresis.

Diaphragm (*di′-ah-fram*) [*διά*, across; *φράγμα*, wall]. 1. The musculomembranous partition that separates the thorax and abdomen. It is the chief muscle of respiration. 2. A thin septum, such as is used in dialysis. 3. In a microscope, a perforated plate placed between the mirror and object to regulate the amount of light that is to pass through the object.

Diaphragmatic (*di-ah-frag-mat′-ik*) [*διά*, across, *φράγμα*, a wall]. Relating to the diaphragm. **D. Phenomenon,** Litten's sign; in a state of health there can be seen a shadow rising and falling from the vertebral column to the attachment of the diaphragm from the seventh rib to the convexity; this movement can be seen through the thoracic walls, and shows the intensity of respiration, and the limit of the diaphragm between its position on inspiration and that on expiration. The upper position corresponds to the liver-margin in the state of rest. Deviations of the extent of movement mark certain pathologic states.

Diaphtherin (*di-af′-ther-in*) [*διαφθείρειν*, to destroy]. Oxychinaseptol; a coal-tar derivative composed of two molecules of oxychinolin and one of aseptol. It is a yellow powder, with a phenol-like odor, and is used as an antiseptic in solutions varying in strength from 1 to 50 per cent.

Diaphysis (*di-af′-is-is*) [*διά*, between; *φύειν*, to grow]. The shaft of a long bone.

Diapophysis (*di-ap-off′-is-is*) [*διά*, apart; *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth]. The superior or articular part of a transverse process of a vertebra.

Diarrhea (*di-ar-e′-ah*) [*διά*, through; *ῥέειν*, to flow]. A condition characterized by increased frequency and lessened consistency of the fecal evacuations. **D., Choleraic,** severe, acute diarrhea with serous stools, and accompanied by vomiting and collapse. **D., Lienteric,** a form of diarrhea characterized by the passage of fluid stools containing masses of undigested food. **D., Mucous,** that characterized by the presence of mucus in the stools. **D., Summer,** an acute form occurring particularly in children during the intense heat of summer.

Diarthrosis (*di-ar-thro′-sis*) [*διά*, throughout; *ἀρθρωσις*, articulation]. A form of articulation characterized by mobility. The various forms are: *Arthrodia*, in which the bones glide upon plane surfaces; *Enarthrosis*, ball-and-socket joint, with motion in all directions; *Ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, with backward and forward motion; and *D. rotatoria*, with pivotal movement.

Diastase (*di′-as-tās*) [*διάστασις*, separation]. A nitrogenous vegetable ferment found in malt; it converts starch into glucose.

Diastasic, or **Diastatic** (*di-as-tas′-ik*, or *di-as-tat′-ik*) [*διάστασις*, separation]. 1. Pertaining to diastase. 2. Pertaining to diastasis.

Diastasis (*di-as′-tas-is*) [*διάστασις*, separation]. 1. The separation of an epiphysis from the body of a bone without true fracture. 2. A dislocation of an amphiarthrotic joint.

Diaster (*di′-as-ter*). See *Karyokinesis*.

Diastole (*di-as′-to-le*) [*διαστολή*, a drawing apart]. The period of dilatation of a chamber of the heart; used alone it signifies D. of the ventricles.

Diastolic (*di-as-tol′-ik*) [*διαστολή*, a drawing apart]. Pertaining to the diastole of the heart.

Diathermal, or **Diathermanous** (*di-ath-er′-mal, di-ath-er′-man-us*) [*διά*, through; *θέρμη*, heat]. Permeable by waves of radiant heat.

Diathesis (*di-ath′-es-is*) [*διά*, through; *τιθέναι*, to arrange]. A state or condition of the body whereby it is especially liable to certain diseases, such as gout, calculus, diabetes, etc. It may be acquired or hereditary. **D., Hemorrhagic.** See *Hemophilia*.

Diathetic (*di-ath-et′-ik*) [*διά*, through; *τιθέναι*, to arrange]. Relating to a diathesis.

Diatomic (*di-at-om′-ik*) [*δίς*, two; *ἄτομος*, atom]. 1. Consisting of two atoms. 2. Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by radicles.

Diazo- (*di-az′-o*) [*δίς*, two; *azotum*, nitrogen]. A prefix signifying that a compound contains phenyl, C_6H_5, united with a radicle consisting of two nitrogen atoms. **D.-reaction or test,** a urinary test, valuable in the diagnosis of enteric fever. The solutions required are (*a*) a saturated solution of sulphanilic acid in a 5 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid; (*b*) a ½ per cent. solution of sodium nitrite. Mix *a* and *b* in the proportion of 40 c.c. of *a* to 1 c.c. of *b*, and to a few cubic centimeters add an equal volume of urine, and, after shaking well, allow a few drops of ammonia to flow down the side of the tube. A garnet-red color at the point of contact denotes the reaction, or a rose-pink foam after shaking.

Dibasic (*di-ba′-sik*) [*δίς*, twice; *βάσις*, base]. Of a salt, containing two atoms of a monobasic element or radicle; of an acid, having two replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Dibromid (*di-brom′-id*). A compound consisting of an element or radicle and two atoms of bromin.

Dichloracetic Acid (*di-klor-as-e′-tik*), $C_2H_2Cl_2O_2$. An acid produced by the replacement of two hydrogen atoms in acetic acid by chlorin. It is a caustic liquid.

Dichlorid (*di-klo′-rid*). A compound consisting of an element or radicle and two atoms of chlorin.

Dichroism (*di′-kro-izm*) [*δίς*, double; *χρόα*, color]. The state of presenting one color when seen by reflected light, and another when seen by transmitted light.

Dicinchonin (*di-sin′-kon-in*) [*δίς*, double; *cinchona*], $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. An alkaloid of Cinchona bark.

Dicrotic (*di-krot′-ik*) [*δίκροτος*, double beating]. Having a double beat. **D. Pulse.** See *Dicrotism*. **D. Wave,** the recoil-wave of the sphygmographic tracing, generated by closure of the aortic valves.

Dicrotism (*di′-kro-tizm*) [*δίκροτος*, a double-beat]. A condition of the pulse in which with every wave there is given to the finger of the examiner the sensation of two beats. It is present when the arterial tension is low.

Didactic (*di-dak′-tik*) [*διδακτικός*, apt at teaching]. Teaching by description and theory.

Dielectric (*di-el-ek′-trik*) [*διά*, through; *ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. Transmitting electricity by induction and not by conduction.

Diet (*di'-et*) [*δίαιτα*, a system or mode of living]. The food taken regularly by an individual; the food adapted to a certain state of the body, as fever-diet, convalescence-diet. **D., Diabetic,** a diet mostly of meats and green vegetables, starches and sugars being excluded. **D., Fever,** a nutritious, easily digestible liquid or semi-liquid diet, usually with milk and meat-broths as a basis. **D., Gouty,** a diet of simple nutritious food, avoiding wines, fats, pastries, and much meat. **D., Tuffnell's,** a highly nutritious diet including but a small amount of liquids, employed in the treatment of aneurysm.

Dietary (*di'-et-a-re*) [*δίαιτα*, a system or mode of living]. A system of food-regulation intended to meet the requirements of the animal economy.

Dietetic (*di-et-et'-ik*) [*δίαιτα*, a system or mode of living]. Pertaining to diet.

Diethylamin (*di-eth-il'-am-in*) NC_4H_{11}. A non-poisonous, liquid ptomain obtained from putrefying fish.

Diethylene-diamin. See *Piperazin.*

Differential (*dif-er-en'-shal*) [*differentia*, difference]. Pertaining to or creating a difference. **D. Diagnosis.** See *Diagnosis.* **D. Staining,** a method of staining tubercle-bacilli, syphilis-bacilli, etc., founded upon the fact that they retain the color in the presence of certain reagents that decolorize the surrounding tissues.

Differentiation (*dif-er-en-she-a'-shun*) [*differentia*, difference]. 1. The act or process of distinguishing or making different. 2. Changing from general to special characters; specialization.

Diffraction (*dif-rak'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *fractus*, broken]. The deflection or the separation into its component parts that takes place in a ray of light when it passes through a narrow slit or aperture. **D. Grating,** a strip of glass closely ruled with fine lines; it is often used in the spectroscope in the place of the battery of prisms.

Diffuse (*dif-ūs'*). Scattered; not limited to one tissue or spot; opposed to localized.

Diffusible (*dif-u'-zibl*) [*dis*, away; *fundere*, to pour]. Spreading rapidly; capable of passing through a porous membrane; applied to certain quickly-acting stimulants, usually of transient effect.

Diffusion (*dif-u'-zhun*) [*diffundere*, to spread]. A spreading-out. **D.-circle,** the imperfect image formed by incomplete focalization, the position of the true focus not having been reached by some of the rays of light or else having been passed.

Digastric (*di-gas'-trik*) [*δίς*, double; *γαστήρ*, belly]. Having two bellies, as the D. Muscle.

Digestant (*di-jest'-ant*) [*digerere*, to digest]. A substance that assists digestion of the food.

Digestion (*di-jes'-chun*) [*digerere*, to digest]. Those processes whereby the food taken into an organism is made capable of being absorbed and assimilated by the body-tissues. **D., Artificial,** digestion carried on outside of the body. **D., Gastric,** digestion by the action of the gastric juice. **D., Intestinal,** digestion by the action of the intestinal juices, including the action of the bile and the pancreatic fluid. **D., Pancreatic,** digestion by the action of the pancreatic juice. **D., Peptic.** See *D., Gastric.* **D., Primary,** gastrointestinal digestion. **D., Salivary,** digestion by the saliva. **D., Secondary,** the assimilation by the body-cells of their appropriate pabulum.

Digestive (*di-jes'-tiv*) [*digerere*, to digest]. 1. Relating to or favoring digestion. 2. An agent that promotes digestion. **D. Tract,** the whole alimentary canal from the mouth to the anus.

Digit (*dij'-it*) [*digitus*, finger]. A finger or toe.

Digital (*dij'-it-al*) [*digitus*, a finger]. Pertaining to the fingers or toes. **D. Arteries,** the arteries of the hands and feet supplying the digits. See *Arteries, Table of.* **D. Compression,** the stoppage of a flow of blood by pressure with the finger. **D. Examination,** examination or exploration with the finger.

Digitalin (*dij-it-a'-lin*) [*digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers]. 1. *Digitalinum* (U. S. P.); $C_5H_8O_2$ (?), the active principle of Digitalis purpurea. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ (0.001–0.002). 2. A precipitate from a tincture of Digitalis purpurea. Unof.

Digitalis (*dij-it-a'-lis*) [*digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers]. Foxglove. The leaves of D. purpurea. It contains an amorphous complex substance, digitalin, that does not, however, represent the full properties of the leaves. It is a powerful cardiac stimulant, strengthening the systole and lengthening the diastole of the heart. It also acts as a diuretic; in large doses it causes gastric disturbances. It is employed mainly in diseases of the heart when compensation is lost. **D., Extractum,** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.032). **D., Extractum, Fluidum.** Dose ♏ i–iij (0.065-0.2). **D., Infusum,** 1½ parts of the leaves in 100 parts. Dose f℥ ss–f℥ j (16.0–32.0). **D., Tinctura,** 15 parts of the leaves in 100 of diluted alcohol. Dose ♏x–xx (0.6–1.2).

Digitation (*dij-it-a'-shun*) [*digitatus*, having digits]. A finger-like process, or a succession of such processes, especially of a muscle.

Digiti mortui (*dij'-it-i mor'-tu-i*) [L.]. Dead fingers; a cold and white state of the fingers.

Digitonin (*dij-it-o'-nin*) [*digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers], $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$. A white, amorphous mass obtained from digitalis.

Digitoxin (*dij-it-oks'-in*) [*digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers; *τοξικόν*, poison], $C_{21}H_{32}$-

O_7, or $C_{12}H_{52}O_{34}$. A highly poisonous glucosid obtained from Digitalis purpurea.

Dihydrocollidin (*di-hi-dro-kol'-id-in*), $C_8H_{13}N$. A liquid substance isomeric with a ptomain obtained from putrid flesh and fish.

Dihydrocoridin (*di-hi-dro-kor'-id-in*), $C_{10}H_{17}N$. A substance isomeric with a ptomain found in cultures of the Bacillus allii.

Dihydrolutidin (*di-hi-dro-lu'-tid-in*) [δίς, double; ὑδωρ, water; *luteus*, yellow], $C_7H_{11}N$. One of the alkaloidal bodies found in cod-liver oil. It is slightly poisonous, in small doses diminishing general sensibility, in large doses causing tremor, paralysis of the hind limbs, and death.

Diiodid (*di-i'-o-did*) [*di*, two; *iodum*, iodin.] A compound consisting of a basic element and two atoms of iodin.

Dilaceration (*di-las-er-a'-shun*) [*dilaceratio*, a tearing apart]. A tearing apart; division of a membranous cataract by a tearing operation.

Dilatation (*di-lat-a'-shun*) [*dilatare*, to spread out]. A spreading apart; the state, especially of a hollow part or organ, of being dilated or stretched. **D. of Heart**, an increase in the size of one or more of the cavities of the heart, arising from a relaxation or weakening of the heart-muscle. It is associated with evidences of failure of circulation, resulting in congestion of the lungs and other viscera.

Dilatator (*di-lat-a'-tor*). See *Dilator*.

Dilator (*di-la'-tor*) [*dilatare*, to spread out]. An instrument for stretching or enlarging a cavity or opening; also, a dilating muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Dill (*dil*). See *Anethum*.

Diluent (*dil'-u-ent*) [*diluere*, to wash away]. 1. Diluting. 2. An agent that dilutes the secretions of an organ.

Dilution (*di-lu'-shun*) [*diluere*, to wash away]. 1. The process of adding a neutral fluid to some other fluid or substance, in order to diminish the qualities of the latter. 2. A diluted substance; the result of a diluting process.

Dimethylamin (*di-meth-il'-am-in*) [δίς, two; *methyl*, *amin*], NC_2H_7. A nontoxic ptomain found in putrefying gelatin, old decomposing yeast, etc.

Dimethylxanthin (*di-meth-yl-zan'-thin*), $C_5H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_2$. Theobromin.

Dimorphous (*di-mor'-fus*) [δίς, double; μορφή, form]. Existing in two forms.

Dinitrate (*di'-ni-trāt*). A compound resulting from the replacement of the hydrogen of two molecules of nitric acid by a base.

Dinitrocellulose (*di-ni-tro-sel'-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin*.

Dionin (*di-o'-nin*). Ethylmorphin hydrochlorate, a soluble and efficient succedaneum for morphin. Dose gr. ½–1.

Diopter (*di-op'-ter*) [διά, through; ὄψεσθαι, to see]. The unit of measurement of the refractive power of an optic lens. It is the refractive power of a lens that has a focal distance of one meter.

Dioptric (*di-op'-trik*) [διά, through; ὄψεσθαι, to see]. 1. Pertaining to transmitted and refracted light. 2. A diopter.

Dioptry (*di-op'-tre*). See *Diopter*.

Dioxid (*di-oks'-id*) [δις, two; ὀξυς, sharp]. A molecule containing two atoms of oxygen.

Dip. The deviation from the horizontal position shown by a freely-suspended magnetic needle.

Diphtheria (*dif-the'-re-ah*) [διφθερα, a skin or membrane]. An acute infectious disease caused by the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. It is characterized by the formation on a mucous membrane, most frequently that of the pharynx, of a false membrane, grayish or buff in color and quite firmly adherent. Any mucous membrane, as the laryngeal, nasal, conjunctival, and, more rarely, the gastrointestinal, vaginal, and that of the middle ear, may be the seat of the disease. The membrane may also be formed on wounds—*Surgical* or *Wound-D.* The constitutional symptoms result from the absorption of poisons elaborated by the bacteria, the bacilli themselves not being found in the blood as a rule. These poisons are a nucleoalbumin and a nuclein, the former producing the acute, the latter the later symptoms of the disease. The general symptoms are, in brief, fever, profound prostration, weakness of the heart, and a rapidly-developing anemia. A frequent sequel is paralysis, which may be general, but is often confined to the palatal and ocular muscles. Diphtheria is eminently a disease of childhood and very fatal. Death results from systemic poisoning, from heart-failure, from obstruction to respiration by the presence of membrane in the air-passages, or from a complication, as pneumonia. **D., Brétonneau's**, true diphtheria of the pharynx, first described by P. Brétonneau (1826)

Diphtheric (*dif-ther'-ik*) [διφθερα, a skin or membrane]. Of or pertaining to diphtheria.

Diphtheritic (*dif-ther-it'-ik*). See *Diphtheric*.

Diphthongia (*dif-thon'-je-ah*) [δίς, double; φθόγγος, a voice]. The production of a double tone of the voice due to incomplete unilateral paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, or to some lesion of the vocal bands that causes each to produce its own sound.

Diplacusis (*dip-lak-u'-sis*) [διπλόος, double; ἀκουσις, hearing]. 1. The hearing of a tone as higher by one ear than by the other; called D. binauralis. 2. The hearing of two tones by one ear, when only one tone is produced; called D. uniauralis.

Diplegia (*di-ple'-je-ah*) [δίς, double; πληγή,

stroke]. Paralysis of similar parts on the two sides of the body.

Diplo- [*διπλόος*, double]. A prefix signifying *double*.

Diploblastic (*dip-lo-blas'-tik*) [*διπλόος*, double; *βλαστός*, sprout]. Having two germ-layers.

Diplococcus (*dip-lo-kok'-us*) [*διπλόος*, double; *κόκκος*, kernel]. A micrococcus that occurs in groups of two.

Diploe (*dip'-lo-e*) [*διπλοή*, a fold]. The cancellous bony tissue between the outer and inner tables of the skull.

Diploetic (*dip-lo-et'-ik*) [*διπλοή*, a fold]. Relating to the diploe; diploic.

Diploic (*dip-lo'-ik*) [*διπλοή*, a fold]. Pertaining to the diploe.

Diplomyelia (*dip-lo-mi-e'-le-ah*) [*διπλόος*, double; *μυελός*, marrow]. An apparent doubleness of the spinal cord, produced by a longitudinal fissure.

Diplopia (*dip-lo'-pe-ah*) [*διπλόος*, double; *ὄψις*, sight]. Double vision, one object being seen by the eye or eyes as two. **D., Binocular,** the most frequent, is due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thereby thrown upon nonidentical points of the retinæ. **D., Crossed,** or **D., Heteronymous,** the result of divergent strabismus, the image of the right eye appearing upon the left side, and that of the left eye upon the right side. **D., Direct,** or **D., Homonymous,** the reverse of Crossed D., found in convergent strabismus. **D., Monocular,** diplopia with a single eye, usually due to hysteria, or to double pupil, or beginning cataract.

Dipotassic (*di-po-tas'-ik*) [*di*, two; *potassium*]. Containing two atoms of potassium in a molecule.

Dippel's Animal Oil. Oleum cornu cervi. An oil obtained in distilling bone and deer's horn. It contains pyridin and lutidin. It is antispasmodic and stimulant. Unof.

Dipping Needle. A magnetic needle so hung that it can move freely in a vertical plane.

Dipsomania (*dip-so-ma'-ne-ah*) [*δίψα*, thirst; *μανία*, madness]. The uncontrollable desire for spirituous liquors.

Dipterocarpus (*dip-ter-o-kar'-pus*) [*δίπτερος*, two-winged; *καρπός*, fruit]. A genus of trees chiefly found in Southern Asia, some of which furnish gurjun-balsam.

Direct (*di-rekt'*) [*directus*, straight]. In a right or straight line; without the interposition of some medium. **D. Current,** a galvanic current. **D. Image.** See *Image*. **D. Ophthalmoscopy.** See *Ophthalmoscopy*. **D. Vision,** the perception of an object the image of which falls upon the macula.

Director (*di-rek'-tor*) [*dirigere*, to guide]. Anything that guides or directs. **D., Grooved,** an instrument grooved to guide the knife in surgical operations.

Dis- [*δίς*, twice]. 1. A prefix denoting *two* or *double*. 2. A prefix to denote *apart from*.

Disarticulation (*dis-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *articulum*, a joint]. Separation at a joint; amputation at a joint.

Disassimilation (*dis-as-sim-il-a'-shun*) [*dis-assimilatio*]. The process of transformation of assimilated substances into waste-products.

Disc (*disk*) [*discus*, *δίσκος*, a quoit or round plate]. A circular, plate-like organ or structure. **D., Blood.** See *Blood-corpuscle*. **D., Choked.** See *Papillitis*. **D., Germinal,** the small disc of the blastodermic membrane, in which the first traces of the embryo are seen. **D., Optic,** the circular area in the retina that represents the termination of the optic nerve.

Discharge (*dis-charj'*) [OF., *descharger*, to unload]. 1. A setting free; also that which is discharged. 2. A sudden setting free of a force.

Discharger (*dis-char'-jer*). An instrument for setting free electricity stored in a Leyden jar or other condenser.

Discharging (*dis-char'-jing*) [OF., *descharger*, to unload]. Unloading; flowing out, as pus, etc. **D. Lesion,** a brain-lesion that causes sudden discharges of nervous motor impulses.

Discission (*dis-ish'-un*) [*discissio; discindere*, to tear or cut apart]. An operation for soft cataract, in which the capsule is lacerated a number of times, to allow the lens-substance to be absorbed.

Discrete (*dis-krēt'*) [*discretus*, separated]. Not running together; separate.

Discus (*dis'-kus*) [*δίσκος*, a disc]. A disc. **D. proligerus,** the mass of cells of the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle that surround the ovum.

Discutient (*dis-ku'-shent*) [*discutere*, to shake apart]. 1. Capable of effecting resolution. 2. A medicine having the power of causing an exudation to disappear.

Disdiaclast (*dis-di'-ak-last*) [*δίς*, double; *διά*, through; *κλάειν*, to break down]. One of the small doubly-refractive elements in the contractile discs of a muscle-fiber.

Disease (*dis-ēz'*) [*dis*, negative; *ease*, a state of rest]. A disturbance of function or structure of any organ or part of the body. A *Table of Eponymic Diseases* is appended. **D., Acute,** a disease marked by rapid onset and short course. **D., Bleeders',** synonym of *Hemophilia*. **D., Chronic,** one that is slow in its course. **D., Constitutional,** one in which a system of organs or the whole body is involved. **D., Focal,** a localized disease. **D., Functional,** a disease without

discoverable organic lesion. **D., Idiopathic,** one that exists by itself without any connection with another disorder; one of which the cause is unknown. **D., Intercurrent,** a disease occurring during the progress of another of which it is independent. **D., Organic,** one due to structural changes. **D., Parasitic,** one due to an animal or vegetal parasite. **D., Septic,** one arising from the development of pyogenic or putrefactive organisms within the body. **D., Specific,** one caused by the introduction of a specific virus or poison within the body; also a synonym of syphilis. **D., Venereal,** one due to sexual intercourse. **D., Zymotic,** a disease arising from the introduction and multiplication of some living germ within the body.

Disengagement (*dis-en-gāj'-ment*) [Fr., *desengager*, to disengage]. Emergence from a confined state; especially the escape of the head of the fetus from the vaginal canal.

Disinfectant (*dis-in-fek'-tant*) [*dis*, neg.; *inficere*, to corrupt]. An agent that destroys the germs of disease, fermentation, and putrefaction.

Disinfection (*dis-in-fek'-shun*) [*dis*, neg.; *inficere*, to corrupt]. The destroying of disease-germs, especially by means of chemic substances.

Disintegrate (*dis-in'-te-grāt*) [*dis*, apart; *integer*, the whole]. To break up or decompose.

Dislocation (*dis-lo-ka'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *locare*, to place]. The displacement of one or more bones of a joint, or of any organ from its natural position. **D., Complete,** one in which the joint surfaces are entirely separated. **D., Compound,** one in which the joint communicates with the external air through a wound. **D., Consecutive,** one in which the displaced bone is not in the same position as when originally misplaced. **D., Old,** one in which inflammatory changes have occurred. **D., Partial or Incomplete,** one in which the articulating surfaces remain in partial contact; also called subluxation. **D., Pathologic,** one the result of disease in the joint or of paralysis of the controlling muscles. **D., Primitive,** one in which the bones remain as originally displaced. **D., Recent,** one in which no inflammatory changes have ensued. **D., Simple,** one in which there is no communication with the air through a wound. **D., Traumatic,** that due to injury.

Disodic (*di-so'-dik*) [*di*, two; *sodium*]. Containing two atoms of sodium in the molecule.

Disparate (*dis'-par-āt*) [*dispar*, unequal]. Not alike; unequal or unmated. **D. Points,** nonidentical points of the two retinæ. Diplopia is produced when the images of a single object fall upon such points.

Dispareunia (*dis-par-oo'-ne-ah*). See *Dyspareunia*.

Dispensary (*dis-pens'-ar-e*) [*dispensare*, to distribute]. A charitable institution where medical treatment is given to the poor.

Dispensatory (*dis-pens'-at-or-e*) [*dispensatorium*, an apothecary's diary]. A treatise on materia medica, and the composition, effects, and preparation of medicines.

Dispersion (*dis-per'-shun*) [*dispersio; dispersus*, scattered]. The act of scattering. In physics, the separation of a ray of light into its component parts by reflection or refraction; also, any scattering of light, as that which has passed through ground glass.

Dispirem (*dis-pi'-rem*) [*dis*, two; *spira*, a spiral]. The two skeins of a dividing nucleus formed from the nuclear loops and in development giving rise to the daughter-nuclei.

Displacement (*dis-plās'-ment*) [Fr., *displacer*, to displace]. A putting out of the normal position.

Dissect (*dis-ekt'*) [*dissecare* to cut up]. To cut tissues apart carefully and slowly, to allow study of the relations of a part.

Dissection (*dis-ek'-shun*). The cutting apart of the tissues of the body for purposes of study. **D.-wound,** a septic wound acquired during dissection.

Disseminated (*dis-em'-in-a-ted*) [*disseminare*, to scatter seed]. Scattered; spread over a large area. **D. Sclerosis,** a disease of the central nervous system, in which the areas of sclerosis are irregularly scattered throughout the cord and brain. Synonyms—multiple or insular sclerosis.

Dissociation (*dis-so-se-a'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *sociare*, to associate]. Separation, especially the separation of a complex compound into simpler molecules by the action of heat. **D.-symptom,** anesthesia to pain and to heat and cold, with preservation of tactile sensibility and of the muscular sense; it is observed in syringomyelia.

Dissolution (*dis-o-lu'-shun*) [*dissolutio; dissolvere*, to set free]. 1. The separation of a body or compound into its parts. 2. Death; decomposition.

Dissonance (*dis'-o-nans*) [*dissononare*, to disagree in sound]. The combination of such tones as are so different from each other as to produce beats.

Distal (*dis'-tal*) [*distare*, to be at a distance]. Extreme; at the greatest distance from a central point; peripheral.

Distichiasis (*dis-tik-i'-as-is*) [δίς, double; στίχος, a row]. The condition in which there is a double row of eyelashes, the inner rubbing against the globe. See also *Trichiasis* and *Entropion*.

Distillate (*dis'-til-āt*). The product obtained by distillation.

Distillation (*dis-til-a′-shun*) [*destillare*, to drop little by little]. The process of vaporizing and collecting the vapor by condensation. It is used mainly in purifying liquids by separating them from nonvolatile substances. **D., Destructive,** the decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel in such a manner as to obtain liquid products. **D., Fractional,** a method of separating substances from each other by distilling the mixture containing them at a gradually increased temperature, the different substances being vaporized and collected in the order of their volatility.

Distoma, or Distomum (*dis′-to-mah, dis′-to-mum*) [*δίς*, double; *στόμα*, a mouth]. A genus of trematode worms which have an oral as well as a ventral sucker.

Distribution (*dis-trib-u′-shun*) [*distribuere*, to distribute]. The branching of a nerve or artery, and the arrangement of its branches within those parts that it supplies.

Disulphate (*di-sul′-fāt*) [*dis*, two; *sulphur*]. A sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen that can be replaced by a base.

Disulphid (*di-sul′-fid*) [*dis*, two; *sulphur*]. A compound of an element or radicle with two atoms of sulphur.

Dita Bark (*di′-tah*) [L.]. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, native to the Philippine Islands. It is employed as a tonic and antiperiodic in intermittent fever. Dose of the tincture, f℥ j–ij (4.0–8.0); of the fluid extract, gtt. ij–v (0.13–0.32); of the powder, gr. v (0.32). Unof.

Dithiosalicylate of Sodium (*di-theo-sa-li′-sil-āt*). See *Sodium*.

Dithymoldiiodid (*di-thi-mol-di-i′-o-did*). Aristol.

Dittrich's Plugs. Masses of granular matter, degenerated epithelium, and crystals of the fatty acids in the sputum of putrid bronchitis.

Diureid (*di-yu′-re-id*). A compound containing two molecules of urea.

Diuresis (*di-u-re′-sis*) [*διά*, through; *οὐρέειν*, to make water]. Increase in the secretion of urine.

Diuretic (*di-u-ret′-ik*) [*διά*, through; *οὐρέειν*, to make water]. 1. Increasing the flow of urine. 2. An agent that increases the secretion of urine. **D., Alterative,** drugs eliminated by the kidney and used for their local action on the surfaces over which they pass. **D., Hydragogue,** those that increase the flow of water from the kidneys. **D., Refrigerant,** those that render the urine less irritating while not greatly increasing its flow.

Diuretin (*di-u′-re-tin*), $C_7H_7NaN_4O_2,C_6H_4OHCOONa$. Theobromin sodiosalicylate. It has been found useful as a diuretic in pleuritic effusion and cardiac dropsy. Dose 90 grains (6.0) daily, in four doses.

Diurnule (*di-urn′-ūl*) [Fr.]. A form of medicinal tablet or capsule that contains the maximum quantity of a toxic drug that may be administered in 24 hours.

Divergent (*di-ver′-jent*) [*divergere*, to diverge]. Moving in different directions from a common point. **D. Strabismus.** See *Strabismus*.

Divers' Paralysis. See *Caisson-disease*.

Diverticulum (*di-ver-tik′-u-lum*) [*divertere*, to turn]. A small pouch or sac springing from a main structure. **D., Meckel's,** a congenital diverticulum of the ileum, the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct.

Divulsion (*di-vul′-shun*) [*divulsio*, a tearing apart]. A tearing asunder.

Dobell's Spray, or Solution. Liquor sodii boratis compositus (N. F.); a solution of borax, sodium bicarbonate, and phenol in glycerol and water; it is used as a spray for nasal and throat troubles.

Dochmiasis (*dok-mi′-as-is*) [*δόχμιος*, crumpled]. The diseased condition caused by the presence in the body of parasites belonging to the genus Dochmius. Cf. *Ankylostomiasis*.

Dochmius duodenalis (*dok′-me-us du-o-den′-al-is*). See *Anchylostomum duodenale*.

Dog's Bane. See *Apocynum*.

Dogwood (*dog′-wood*). See *Cornus*.

Dolichos. Same as *Mucuna*.

Dolichocephalic, or Dolichocephalous (*dol-ik-o-sef-al′-ik*, or *-sef′-al-us*) [*δολιχός*, long; *κεφαλή*, head]. Long-headed; having a relatively long anteroposterior cephalic diameter.

Dolorosus (*do-lor-o′-sus*) [L.]. Full of pain.

Donda Ndugu [African]. Brother ulcer; a disease common on the east coast of Africa, due to some organism that infests stagnant water. It affects especially the leg, which becomes inflamed and swollen, and sloughs below the healthy tissue.

Donovan's Solution. See *Arsenic*.

Dorsad (*dor′-sad*) [*dorsum*, the back; *ad*, toward]. Toward the dorsal aspect.

Dorsal (*dor′-sal*) [*dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back, or to the posterior part of an organ. **D. Artery.** See *Artery*. **D. Decubitus,** recumbency in the supine position. **D. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Dorsalis pedis (*dor-sa′-lis pe′-dis*). See *Arteries, Table of*.

Dorsispinal (*dor-se-spi′-nal*) [*dorsum*, back; *spina*, spine]. Relating to the back and the spinal column.

Dorso- (*dor′-so-*) [*dorsum*, back]. A prefix used to signify pertaining to the back.

Dorsum (*dor′-sum*) [L.]. 1. The back. 2. Any part corresponding to the back; as the dorsum of the foot, hand, tongue, penis, etc.

Dosage (*do′-sāj*) [*δόσις*, a portion given]. The determination of the proper amount of

a medicine or other agent for a given case or condition.

Dose (*dōs*) [δόσις, a portion]. The measured portion of medicine to be taken at one time. **D., Divided,** a relatively small quantity of a drug taken at short intervals. **D., Lethal,** a dose sufficient to kill. **D., Maximum,** the largest dose consistent with safety. **D., Minimum,** the smallest quantity of a medicine that will produce physiologic effects.

Dosimetric (*do-sim-et′-rik*) [δόσις, a dose; μέτρον, a measure]. Relating to or characterized by dosimetry.

Dosimetry (*do-sim′-et-re*) [δόσις, dose; μέτρον, a measure]. The accurate and systematic measurement of a dose.

Douche (*doosh*) [Fr.]. A stream of water directed against a part, or one used to flush a cavity of the body. **D., Air,** a current of air directed against some organ for therapeutic purposes.

Douglas's Cul-de-sac or Pouch. See *Pouch*. **D.'s Semilunar Fold,** a thin curved margin that forms the lower part of the posterior wall of the sheath of the abdominal rectus muscle.

Dover's Powder. See *Opium*.

Doyère, Eminence, Hillock, Papilla, or Tuft of (*doy-yār*). The slight elevation in a muscular fiber corresponding to the entrance of a nerve-fiber.

Drachm (*dram*). See *Dram*.

Dracontium (*dra-kon′-she-um*) [δράκων, a dragon]. Skunk cabbage.

Dracunculus (*dra-kun′-ku-lus*) [dim. of δράκων, a dragon, serpent]. A genus of thread-worms, belonging to the family *Filariidæ*.

Draft, Draught (*draft*) [AS., *dragon*, to draw]. A quantity of liquid drunk at one gulp. **D., Black,** compound infusion of senna. **D., Effervescing,** one containing sodium or potassium bicarbonate and a vegetable acid.

Dragon's Blood (*drag′-onz blud*). 1. The astringent resin of *Calamus ratang* and *C. draco*, E. Indian rattan-palms. 2. The resin of various species of *Dracæna*. 3. The resin of *Pterocarpus draco*, a W. Indian tree. The various kinds of dragon's blood are astringent, but are no longer used internally.

Drain (*drān*) [ME., *drainen*, to drain]. A material that affords a channel of exit for the discharge from a wound or cavity.

Drainage (*drān′-āj*) [ME., *drainen*, to drain]. The method of effecting the exit of the discharges from a wound or cavities, by means of tubes or strands of fibers, or by a free incision. **D.-tube,** a rubber or glass tube with perforations for draining wounds or cavities.

Dram, or Drachm (*dram*) [δραχμή, a Greek weight]. The eighth part of the apothecaries' ounce, equal to 60 grains or 3.9 grams. Also the one-sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce, equal to 27.34 grains. **D., Fluid,** the eighth part of a fluidounce, equal to 60 minims or 3.9 c.c.

Drastic (*dras′-tik*) [δράειν, to draw]. 1. Severe, harsh, powerful. 2. A powerful and irritating purgative.

Draught (*draft*). See *Draft*.

Drepanidium (*drep-an-id′-e-um*) [δρεπάνη, a sickle]. The sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans. **D. ranarum,** a (probably) parasitic cytozoon of frogs' blood.

Dressing (*dres′-ing*) [ME., *dressen*, to make straight]. 1. The application of various materials for protecting a wound and favoring its healing. 2. The material so applied.

Drop [AS., *dropa*, a drop]. A minute mass of liquid which in falling or in hanging from a surface, assumes the spheric form. **D., Black,** acetum opii. See *Opium*. **D.-culture,** in bacteriology, a culture prepared by placing a little of the infected material in a drop of the culture-medium. **D., Hanging.** See *Hanging Drop*.

Dropped Hand. A form of paralysis from lead-poisoning, consisting in the inability to contract the extensors of the wrist. **D. Foot,** extreme extension of the foot, especially observed in alcoholic neuritis, and dependent upon weakness of the flexors of the foot.

Dropsical (*drop′-sik-al*) [ὕδρωψ, dropsy]. Affected with or pertaining to dropsy.

Dropsy (*drop′-se*) [ὕδρωψ, dropsy]. An infiltration of the tissues with diluted lymph, or the collection of such lymph in the body cavities. **D. of Belly,** ascites. **D., Cardiac,** that due to failure of compensation in cardiac disease. **D. of Chest,** hydrothorax. **D. of Peritoneum,** ascites, hydroperitoneum. **D. of Pericardium,** hydropericardium.

Drosera (*dros′-er-ah*) [δροσερός, covered with dew]. Sundew; the D. rotundifolia and D. longifolia have been used in pulmonary tuberculosis. It is an antispasmodic, and is used in whooping-cough and other spasmodic coughs.

Drug [Fr., *drogue*, drug]. A substance used as a medicine. **D., Antagonistic,** one that neutralizes the action of another.

Drum [ME., *drumme*]. The tympanum. See *Ear*. **D.-head,** the membrana tympani.

Drumstick-bacillus. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Dry (*dri*) [AS., *dryge*, dry]. Free from moisture. **D. Cupping,** cupping without incising the skin. **D. Gangrene.** See *Gangrene*. **D. Labor,** one in which there is but a slight discharge of liquor amnii. **D.**

Pleurisy, pleurisy without effusion. **D. Wine,** a wine containing little or no sugar.

Dubois' Abscess. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Dubini's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Duboisin (*du-bois'-in*) [after *Dubois*, a French botanist], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid from Duboisia myoporoides, identical with hyoscyamin. It is mydriatic, sedative, and hypnotic. The dose of the sulphate, which is the salt generally used, is gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.00054–0.001).

Duchenne's Disease (*du-shenz'*). Glosso-labiolaryngeal paralysis.

Duct, or **Ductus** [*ducere*, to lead]. A tube or channel, especially one for conveying the secretions of a gland. **D. of Bartholin,** the larger and longer of the sublingual ducts, opening into the mouth near to, or in common with, Wharton's duct. **D., Common Bile,** a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. **D. of Cuvier,** two short transverse venous trunks in the fetus, one on either side, opening into the auricle of the heart. Each is formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular, and an inferior vein. The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears. **D., Cystic,** the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. **D., Ejaculatory,** a duct formed by the union of the vas deferens and the duct of the seminal vesicle and carrying the semen into the urethra. **D., Endolymphatic,** a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, passing through the aqueduct of the vestibule into the cranial cavity, where it terminates below the dura mater in a blind enlargement, the sacculus endolymphaticus. **D., Galactophorous,** one of the milk-ducts of the mammary gland. **D., Hepatic,** a duct formed at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver by the junction of the right and left hepatic ducts. **D., Lacrymal.** See *D., Nasal.* **D., Lactiferous.** See *D., Galactophorous.* **D., Lymphatic, Right,** the vessel that receives the lymph from the lymphatics of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It terminates at the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. **D. of Müller,** a duct in the embryo, one on each side, parallel to the Wolffian duct and extending from the body-cavity to the cloaca. From them are derived the oviducts, uterus, and vagina. In the male they atrophy. **D., Nasal,** the duct that conveys the tears from the lacrymal sac into the inferior meatus of the nose. **D., Prostatic,** any one of the ducts conveying the secretion of the prostate into the urethra. **D. of Rivini,** one of the ducts of the sublingual salivary gland. **D., Segmental,** a tube, on either side of the body of the embryo, situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca. **D., Spermatic,** the vas deferens. **D. of Steno.** See *D. of Stenson.* **D. of Stenson,** the duct of the parotid gland. **D., Thoracic,** a duct 18 to 20 inches long, beginning in the receptaculum chyli, passing upward, and emptying into the left subclavian vein at its junction with the left internal jugular vein. It receives all the lymph and chyle not received by the right lymphatic duct. **D. of Wharton,** the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland. **D. of Wirsung,** the main duct of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum. **D., Wolffian,** the duct of the Wolffian body of the embryo. It becomes the vas deferens.

Ductile (*duk'-til*) [*ducere*, to lead]. Capable of being drawn out thin, as a wire or thread.

Ductless Glands. The spleen, thyroid and thymus glands, suprarenal capsules, and pituitary body, which have no excretory duct.

Ductule (*duk'-tūl*) [*ductulus*, a small duct]. A small duct.

Ductus (*duk'-tus*) [L.]. A duct. **D. arteriosus,** a short vessel in the fetus connecting the pulmonary artery with the aorta. **D. auditorius** or **cochlearis,** the scala media of the cochlea. **D. cuvieri.** See *Duct of Cuvier.* **D. venosus,** a branch of the umbilical vein in the fetus which empties directly into the ascending vena cava.

Dulcamara (*dul-kam-a'-ra*) [*dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter]. Bittersweet. The young branches of D. solanum, containing an alkaloid, solanin. In overdoses it causes nausea, emesis, and convulsive muscular movements, and in toxic doses is a narcotic poison. It is employed in psoriasis and similar skin-diseases. **D., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏xxx–f℥j (2.0.4.0).

Dulcamarin (*dul-kam-a'-rin*) [*dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter], $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. A yellow, amorphous alkaloid found in dulcamara, with a sweetish-bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and acetic acid, insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Dulness (*dul'-nes*) [AS., *dol*, dull]. Lack of resonance on percussion.

Dumb (*dum*). Unable to utter articulate speech. **D. Ague,** a popular term for ague or malaria marked by obscure symptoms.

Duodenal (*du-o-de'-nal*, or *du-od'-en-al*) [*duodeni*, twelve each]. Relating to the duodenum.

Duodenostomy (*du-o-den-os'-to-me*) [*duodenum*; στόμα, a mouth]. The operation of forming an opening into the duodenum through the abdominal walls.

Duodenum (*du-o-de'-num*, or *du-od'-en-um*)

[*duodeni*, twelve each; so called because it is about twelve finger-breadths long]. The first part of the small intestine beginning at the pylorus. It is from 8 to 10 inches long, is the most fixed part of the small intestine, consists of an ascending, descending, and transverse portion, and contains the openings of the pancreatic duct and the common bile-ducts.

Dupuytren's Contraction. See *Diseases, Table of.* **D. Splint,** a splint used in the treatment of Pott's fracture of the leg.

Dura, or **Dura Mater** (*du'-rah ma'-ter*) [*durus*, hard; *mater*, mother]. The fibrous membrane forming the outermost covering of the brain and spinal cord.

Dusting-powder. Any fine powder used to dust on the skin to absorb or diminish its secretions or allay irritation.

Dutch Liquid. See *Ethene Chlorid.*

Dyad (*di'-ad*) [δνάς, two]. 1. Having a quantivalence of two. 2. An element or radicle having a quantivalence of two.

Dynamic (*di-nam'-ik*) [δύναμις, power]. Pertaining to energy; characterized by energy or great force.

Dynamics (*di-nam'-iks*) [δύναμις, power]. See *Mechanics.*

Dynamo (*di'-nam-o*) [δύναμις, power]. A machine in which an electric current is generated by revolving coils of insulated wire through the field of a magnet intensified by the same current.

Dynamograph (*di-nam'-o-graf*) [δύναμις, power; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument designed to measure and record graphically muscular strength.

Dynamometer (*di-nam-om'-et-er*) [δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for the measurement of muscular strength, particularly of the hand.

Dyne (*din*) [δύναμις, power]. A measure of force; it is the force that, when applied to a mass of one gram for one second, will give it a velocity of one centimeter a second.

Dys- [δύς], a prefix meaning bad, difficult, painful.

Dysacousma (*dis-ak-ooz'-mah*) [δύς, painful; ἀκουσία, hearing]. A sensation of pain or discomfort caused by loud or even moderately loud noises.

Dysacusia, or **Dysacousis** (*dis-ak-oo'-ze-ah* or *-sis*) [δύς, hard; ἀκουσία, hearing]. Difficulty of hearing.

Dysæsthesia (*dis-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Dysesthesia.*

Dysalbumose (*dis-al'-bu-mōz*). A variety of albumose, insoluble in hot or cold water or hydrochloric acid.

Dysarthria (*dis-ar'-thre-ah*) [δύς, difficult; ἄρθρον, articulation]. Impairment of articulation.

Dysarthrosis (*dis-ar-thro'-sis*) [δύς, bad; a joint]. A deformed joint.

Dysbasia (*dis-ba'-ze-ah*) [δύς, difficult; βάσις, a step]. Impairment of the power of walking.

Dyschromatopsia (*dis-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [δύς, difficult; χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, vision]. Partial color-blindness.

Dyscrasia (*dis-kra'-ze-ah*) [δύς, bad; κρᾶσις, combination]. A depraved condition of the blood or system due to general disease.

Dysenteric (*dis-en-ter'-ik*) [δύς, bad; ἔντερον, the bowels]. Of the nature of or affected with dysentery.

Dysentery (*dis'-en-ter-e*) [δύς, bad; ἔντερον, the bowels]. An inflammation of the large intestine, probably infectious in origin, and characterized by pain, rectal tenesmus, and the frequent passage of small amounts of mucus and blood. Anatomically, three varieties may be distinguished: the catarrhal, the diphtheritic, and the gangrenous. The true cause of dysentery is not definitely known, but with many cases the amœba coli is intimately associated, particularly in the dysentery of the tropics (*amebic dysentery*).

Dysesthesia (*dis-es-the'-ze-ah*) [δυς-, difficult; αἴσθησις, sensation]. 1. Dulness of sensation. 2. Painfulness of any sensation not normally painful.

Dysgraphia (*dis-graf'-e-ah*) [δύς, difficult; γράφειν, to write]. Impairment of the power of writing as a result of a brain-lesion.

Dysidrosis (*dis-id-ro'-sis*) [δύς, bad; ἵδρωσις, sweating]. Synonym of pompholyx.

Dyslalia (*dis-la'-le-ah*) [δύς, difficult; λαλεῖν, to talk]. Impairment of the power of speaking, due to a defect of the organs of speech.

Dyslexia (*dis-leks'-e-ah*) [δύς, difficult; λέξις, reading]. Impairment of the ability to read.

Dyslogia (*dis-lo'-je-ah*) [δύς, difficult; λόγος, speech]. Difficulty in the expression of ideas by speech.

Dysmenorrhea (*dis-men-or-e'-ah*) [δύς, difficult; μήν, month; ῥέειν, to flow]. Difficult or painful menstruation. **D., Congestive,** a form of painful menstruation due to an intense congestion of the pelvic viscera. **D., Inflammatory,** that due to inflammation. **D., Mechanic.** See *D., Obstructive.* **D., Membranous,** a very painful form characterized by the discharge of shreds of decidua. **D., Obstructive,** that due to mechanic obstruction to the free escape of the menstrual fluid. **D., Ovarian,** that form due to disease of the ovaries. **D., Spasmodic,** that form due to spasmodic uterine contraction.

Dysmimia (*dis-mim'-e-ah*) [δύς, difficult; μιμεῖσθαι, to mimic]. Impairment of the power to use signs and gestures.

Dysosmia (*dis-oz'-me-ah*) [δύς, ill; ὀσμή, odor]. Impairment of the sense of smell.

Dyspareunia (*dis-par-oo′-ne-ah*) [δυσπάρευνος, ill-mated]. Painful or difficult copulation.

Dyspepsia (*dis-pep′-se-ah*) [δύς, difficult; πέπτειν, to digest]. Disturbed digestion. **D., Atonic,** a form due to insufficient quantity or impaired quality of the gastric juice, or to deficient action of the gastric muscles. **D., Catarrhal,** that form caused by inflammation of the stomach. **D., Intestinal,** that due to imperfect digestive action of the intestinal juices, or to lack of tone in the muscular coat of the bowel. **D., Nervous,** that form characterized by gastric pains, coming on often when the stomach is empty and relieved by eating, and by various reflex nervous phenomena, especially by palpitation.

Dyspeptic (*dis-pep′-tik*) [δύς, difficult; πέπτειν, to digest]. 1. Relating to or affected with dyspepsia. 2. A person suffering from dyspepsia.

Dyspeptone (*dis-pep′-tōn*) [δύς, difficult; πέπτειν, to digest]. An insoluble and unassimilable peptone.

Dysperistalsis (*dis-per-is-tal′-sis*) [δύς, painful; περί, around; στάλσις, compression]. Painful or perverted peristalsis.

Dysphagia (*dis-fa′-je-ah*) [δύς, ill; φαγείν, to eat]. Difficulty in swallowing, or inability to swallow.

Dysphasia (*dis-fa′-ze-ah*) [δύς, ill; φάσις, speech]. Difficulty of speech depending on a central lesion.

Dysphonia (*dis-fo′-ne-ah*) [δύς, difficult; φωνή, voice]. An impairment of the voice.

Dysphrasia (*dis-fra′-ze-ah*) [δύς, ill; φράσις, speech]. Imperfect speech, due to impairment of mental power.

Dyspnea (*disp-ne′-ah*) [δύς, difficult; πνέειν, to breathe]. Difficult or labored breathing. **D., Cardiac,** that due to heart-disease. **D., Renal,** that due to renal disease.

Dyspneic (*disp-ne′-ik*) [δύς, difficult; πνέειν, to breathe]. Affected with or caused by dyspnea.

Dysspermia (*dis-sper′-me-ah*) [δύς, difficult; σπέρμα, seed]. An abnormal condition of the semen.

Dystocia (*dis-to′-se-ah*) [δύς, difficult; τόκος, birth]. Difficult labor. **D., Fetal,** difficult labor due to abnormalities of position or size and shape of the fetus. **D., Maternal,** that dystocia the cause of which resides in the mother.

Dystrophic (*dis-tro′-fic*) [δύς, difficult; τρόφη, nourishment]. Pertaining to dystrophy.

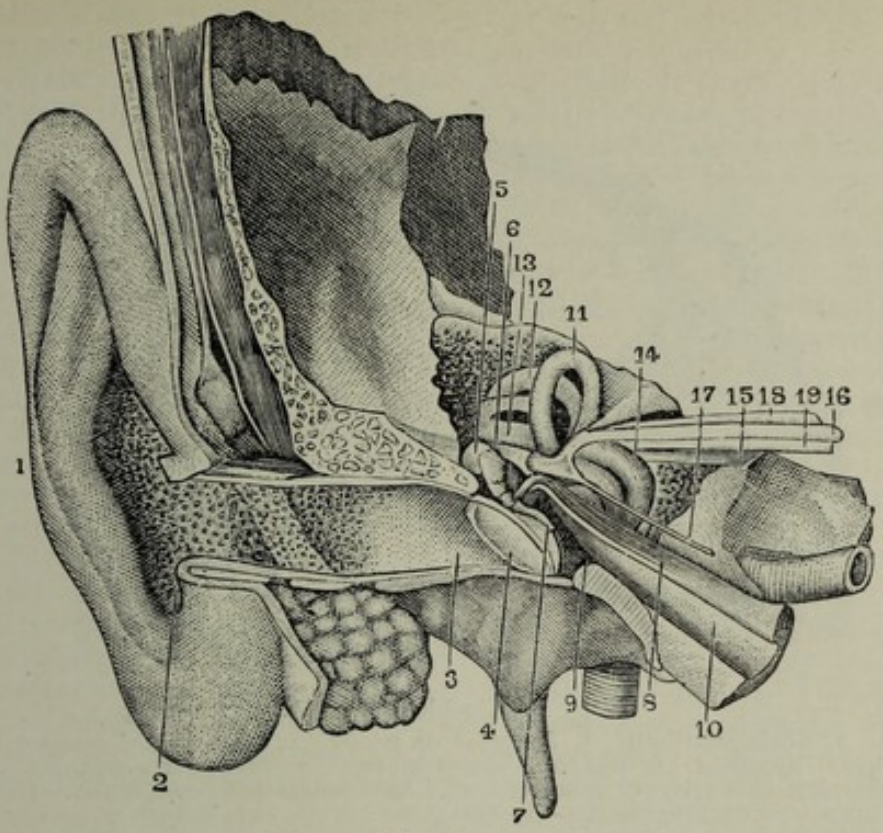
Dystrophy (*dis′-tro-fe*) [δύς, difficult; τρόφη, nourishment]. Faulty nutrition.

Dysuria (*diz-u′-re-ah*) [δύς, difficult; οὖρον, urine]. Difficult or painful urination.

E

E. Abbreviation of Eye and Emmetropia.

Ear (*ēr*) [ME., *ere*, ear]. The organ of hearing, consisting of the external ear, the middle ear or tympanum, and the internal ear or labyrinth. The outer ear is made up of an expanded portion, the pinna, and the external auditory canal. The middle consists of the tympanum, with the ear ossicles, the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid cells. The tympanum is lined by mucous membrane, and communicates with the pharynx by means of the Eustachian tube. It is divided into three parts, the atrium, the attic, and the antrum. Its outer end is closed by the tympanic membrane, from which sound is conducted along the ear-ossicles (the malleus, incus and stapes) to the fenestra ovalis, which communicates with the vestibule of the internal ear. By means of the fenestra rotunda, which is closed by the entotympanic membrane, it communicates with the cochlea of the internal ear. The mastoid cells, which are also part of the tympanum, are air-spaces in the mastoid process of the temporal bone. The internal ear consists of the bony and membranous labyrinth, which are separated from each other by a space containing the perilymph. Each labyrinth consists of three parts: the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The bony vestibule communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, closed by the base of the stapes, and also with the other parts of the internal ear. The semicircular canals are three in number, the superior, the posterior, and the inferior. The cochlea, so named from its resemblance to a snail-shell, is a cylindric tube that winds around a central axis, the modiolus, which transmits the cochlear nerves and blood-vessels. The cochlear canal is divided by the spiral lamina into the scala vestibuli, communicating with the vestibule, and the scala tympani, communicating with the fenestra rotunda of the tympanum. The membranous labyrinth is made up of parts corresponding to the bony labyrinth. The

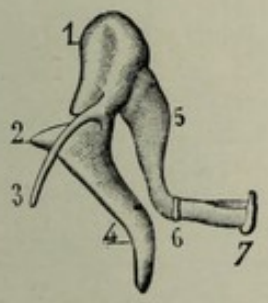


The Ear.

. Pinna, or auricle. 2. Concha. 3. External auditory canal. 4. Membrana tympani. 5. Incus. 6. Malleus. 7. Manubrium mallei. 8. Tensor tympani. 9. Tympanic cavity. 10. Eustachian tube. 11. Superior semicircular canal. 12. Posterior semicircular canal. 13. External semicircular canal. 14. Cochlea. 15. Internal auditory canal. 16. Facial nerve. 17. Large petrosal nerve. 18. Vestibular branch of auditory nerve. 19. Cochlear branch.

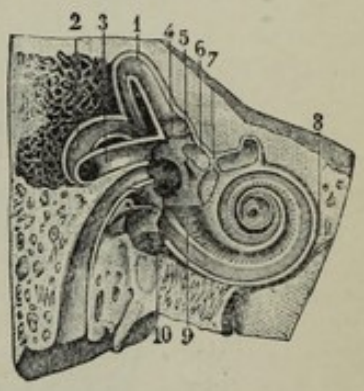
Auditory Ossicles.

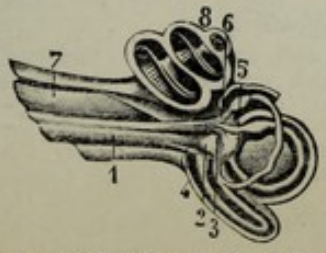
. Head of Malleus. 2. Processus brevis. 3. Processus gracilis. 4. Manubrium. 5. Long process of incus. 6. Articulation between incus and stapes. 7. Stapes.



Osseous Labyrinth of the Ear (Lamina spiralis ossea).

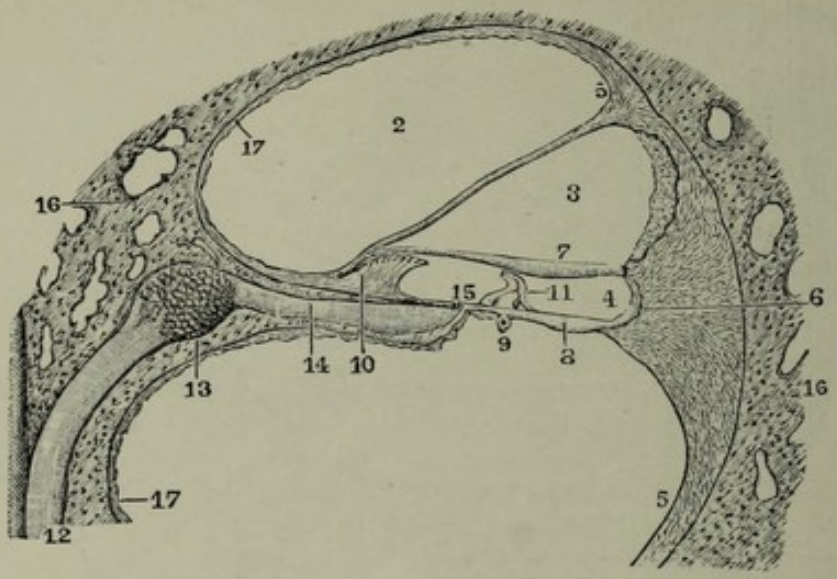
1, 2, 3. Semicircular canals. 4. Vestibule. 5. Ampulla. 6. Fovea semielliptica. 7. Fovea hemispherica. 8. Cochlea. 9. Origin of lamina spiralis ossea. 10. Foramen rotundum.





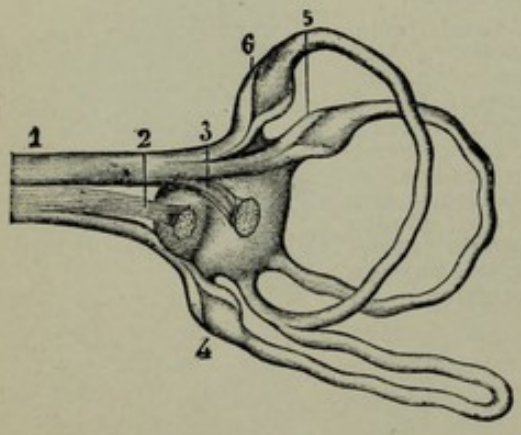
Osseous and Membranous Labyrinth of the Ear.—(*Holden.*)

1. Vestibular branch of auditory nerve. 2. Branch for sacculus. 3. Branch for utriculus. 4. Branch for ampulla of membranous posterior semicircular canal. 5. Branch for ampulla of external canal. 6. Branch for ampulla of superior canal. 7. Cochlear branch of auditory nerve. 8. Cochlea.



Cochlea.

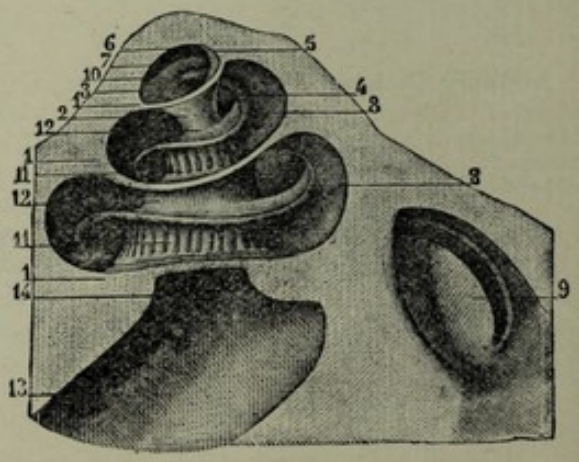
1. Scala tympani. 2. Scala vestibuli. 3. Anterior or triangular canal. 4. Posterior or quadrilateral canal. 5, 5. Spiral ligament. 6. External spiral sulcus. 7. Membrana tectoria, or membrane of Corti. 8. Membrana basilaris. 9. Spiral vessel. 10. Limbus laminæ spiralis. 11. Pillars of organ of Corti. 12. Branch of cochlear nerve. 13. Ganglion spirale. 14. Branch of cochlear nerve between the lamellæ of the lamina spiralis ossea. 15. One of the orifices by which this branch penetrates the canal of Corti. 16. Part of bony cochlea. 17, 17. Lining periosteum. 18. Membrane of Reissner.



Membranous Labyrinth of the Ear.—(*Holden.*)

Distribution of the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve to the membranous labyrinth; membranous vestibule and semicircular canals. × 3.

1. Vestibular branch. 2. Saccular branch. 3. Utricular branch. 4. Branch to ampulla of external membranous semicircular canal. 5. Branch to ampulla of superior membranous semicircular canal.



Cochlea (Lamina Spiralis Ossea).

1, 1, 1. Surrounding bony structure. 2. Semiinfundibuliform lamella. 3. Its concave surface. 4. Concave border in which it terminates. 5. Anterior extremity of this border. 6. Cupola, superior two-thirds removed. 7. Inferior portion of base of semiinfundibuliform lamella. 8, 8. Lamina spiralis ossea. 9. Its origin. 10. Its beak or terminal portion. 11, 11. Scala tympani. 12. Scala vestibuli. 13. Internal auditory canal. 14. Fossa at the base of the modiolus.

vestibule consists of two small sacs, the utricle and saccule, which communicate through the vestibular aqueduct, and are lined by an epithelium, the maculam acusticæ, which in places is largely specialized and receives the terminations of the vestibular nerve. The membranous cochlea, or cochlear duct, contains the acoustic organ of the cochlea, or organ of Corti, which consists of a series of epithelial arches formed by the interlocking of the ends of the pillars or rods of Corti. Upon the inner rods of Corti are the inner acoustic hair-cells; in relation with the outer rods are the outer hair-cells. The organ of Corti is covered by the membrana tectoria, or Corti's membrane.

Ear-wax. See *Cerumen.*

Earth (*erth*) [ME., *erthe*, earth]. A name given to various metallic oxids or silicates, not soluble in water and not affected by great heat. **E., Alkaline,** the oxids and hydrates of calcium, magnesium, strontium, barium, and other metals of the same group.

Earthy Phosphates. See *Phosphate.*

Eberth's Bacillus. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Ebullition (*eb-ul-lish′-un*) [*ebulliere*, to boil]. Boiling.

Eburnation (*e-bur-na′-shun*) [*ebur*, ivory]. An increase in the density of bone following inflammation.

Ecballium (*ek-bal′-e-um*). See *Elaterium.*

Ecbolic (*ek-bol′-ik*) [ἐκβολή, a throwing out]. 1. Producing or accelerating labor. 2. Any agent producing this effect.

Eccentric (*ek-sen′-trik*) [ἐκ, out; κέντρον, center]. Situated away from the center. **E. Hypertrophy,** hypertrophy of a hollow organ, as the heart, with dilatation.

Ecchondroma (*ek-kon-dro′-mah*) [ἐκ, out; χόνδρος, cartilage; ὄμα, tumor]. A chondroma.

Ecchymoma (*ek-e-mo′-mah*) [ἐκχύμωμα, a bursting of a small blood-vessel]. A tumor-like swelling composed of extravasated blood.

Ecchymosis (*ek-e-mo′-sis*) [ἐκχύμωμα, a bursting of a small blood-vessel]. An extravasation of blood into the subcutaneous tissues. It is marked by a purple coloration of the skin, the color gradually changing to brown, green, and yellow.

Ecchymotic (*ek-e-mot′-ik*) [ἐκχύμωμα, a bursting of a small blood-vessel]. Relating to or resembling an ecchymosis.

Echinococcus (*e-ki-no-kok′-us*) [ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; κόκκος, a berry]. 1. The scolex or larval stage of the tænia echinococcus. 2. Hydatid.

Echo (*ek′-o*) [ἠχώ, a sound]. A reverberated sound. **E., Amphoric,** a vocal resonance in which the transmitted voice sounds as if it were speaking into a narrow-necked bottle.

Echolalia (*ek-o-la′-le-ah*) [ἠχώ, echo; λαλιά, talk]. A meaningless repetition by a person of words spoken to him by others.

Eclampsia (*ek-lamp′-se-ah*) [ἐκλάμπτειν, to shine or burst forth]. An acute nervous affection, characterized by convulsions with loss of consciousness. **E., Infantile,** a reflex convulsion of childhood. **E., Puerperal,** a convulsion occurring toward the close of pregnancy, or after labor, believed to be caused by the irritation of the vasomotor centers by retained excrementitious substances.

Eclamptic (*ek-lamp′-tik*) [ἐκλάμπτειν, to shine or burst forth]. Relating to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.

Eclectic (*ek-lek′-tik*) [ἐκλεκτικός, selected]. A name chosen by a school of physicians to denote their principle of selecting that which is good from all other schools.

Écraseur (*a-krah-zer′*) [Fr.]. An instrument consisting of a chain or wire-loop which is placed about a projecting part, and by being tightened gradually cuts through the tissues.

Ecstasy (*eks′-ta-se*) [ἔκστασις, a trance]. A derangement of the nervous system characterized by an exalted visionary state, absence of volition, insensibility to surroundings, a radiant expression, and immobility in statuesque positions.

Ecstrophy (*ek′-stro-fe*) [ἐκ, out; στρέφειν, to turn]. Eversion; the turning inside-out of a part.

Ectasia, Ectasis (*ek-ta′-se-ah, ek′-tas-is*) [ἔκτασις, extension]. Distention; dilatation.

Ectatic (*ek-tat′-ik*) [ἔκτασις, extension]. Distended or dilated.

Ecthyma (*ek-thi′-mah*) [ἔκθυμα, a pustule]. An inflammatory skin-disease attended with an eruption of large, flat, superficial pustules. They vary in size from a ten-cent piece to a silver quarter-dollar, and are surrounded by a distinct inflammatory areola. The eruption appears as a rule on the legs and thighs where the hairs are thick; it occurs in crops, and may persist for an indefinite period.

Ecto- (*ek′-to-*) [ἐκτός, without]. A prefix signifying without, upon the outer side.

Ectoderm (*ek′-to-derm*) [ἐκτός, outside; δέρμα, skin]. The outer of the two primitive layers of the embryo.

Ectodermal (*ek-to-derm′-al*) [ἐκτός, outside, δέρμα, skin]. Pertaining to or formed from the ectoderm.

-ectomy [ἐκ, out of; τέμνειν, to cut]. A suffix, meaning a cutting out.

Ectogenous (*ek-toj′-en-us*) [ἐκτός out; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Capable of growth outside of the body, applied especially to bacteria and other parasites.

Ectopagus (*ek-top′-ag-us*) [ἐκτός, out; πάγος,

a fixture]. A twin monstrosity united laterally the full extent of the thorax.

Ectopia (*ek-to′-pe-ah*) [ἐκτοπος, displaced]. Malposition.

Ectopic (*ek-top′-ik*) [ἐκτοπος, displaced]. In an abnormal position. **E. Gestation,** extrauterine gestation.

Ectoplasm (*ek′-to-plazm*) [ἐκτός, without; πλάσσειν, to form]. The outer, hyaline, more compact layer of protoplasm of a cell or unicellular organism.

Ectromelus (*ek-trom′-el-us*) [ἔκτρωσις, abortion; μέλος, limb]. A single autositic monster characterized by the presence of imperfectly-formed limbs.

Ectropion (*ek-tro′-pe-on*) [ἐκ, out; τρέπειν, to turn]. Eversion of a part, especially of an eyelid.

Ectropionize (*ek-tro′-pe-on-īz*) [ἐκ, out; τρέπειν, to turn]. To produce by operation the condition of ectropion.

Eczema (*ek′-ze-mah*) [ἐκζέειν, to boil over]. Tetter; an acute or chronic, noncontagious, inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by multiformity of lesion, and the presence, in varying degrees, of itching, infiltration, and discharge. The skin is reddened, the redness shading off insensibly into the surrounding unaffected parts. **E. erythematosum,** the mildest form of eczema, in which the skin is reddened and slightly swollen. **E. fissum,** a form affecting the hands and skin over the articulations, and characterized by the formation of deep, painful cracks or fissures. **E. hypertrophicum,** a form characterized by permanent hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin, giving rise to general or limited warty outgrowths. **E. madidans,** E. rubrum; a form characterized by large, raw, weeping surfaces studded with red points. It follows E. vesiculosum. **E. papulosum,** a variety associated with the formation of minute papules of a deep-red color and firm consistence, and accompanied by intense itching. **E. pustulosum,** the stage of eczema characterized by the formation of pustules. **E. rubrum.** See *E. madidans.* **E. seborrhœicum.** Synonym of seborrhea. **E. solare,** that form due to irritation from the rays of the sun. **E. squamosum,** a variety characterized by the formation of adherent scales of shed epithelium. **E. vesiculosum,** an eczema characterized by the presence of vesicles.

Eczematous (*ek-zem′-at-us*) [ἐκζέειν, to boil over]. Of the nature of or affected with eczema.

Edema (*e-de′-mah*) [οἴδημα : οἰδέειν, to swell]. An infiltration of serum in a part. **E., Angioneurotic.** See *Angioneurotic.* **E., Inflammatory,** that due to inflammation. **E., Malignant,** an edematous inflammation that occurs at times after serious injuries, and is characterized by its rapid spread, the speedy destruction of the tissue involved, and the formation of gas. It is due to the bacillus of malignant edema. **E., Purulent,** a purulent infiltration in which there is a great deal of fluid.

Edematous (*e-dem′-at-us*) [οἴδημα, edema]. Characterized by edema.

Efferent (*ef′-er-ent*) [*efferens,* carrying from]. Carrying away, as E. nerves, nerves conveying impulses away from the central nervous system; of blood-vessels, conveying blood away from the tissues; of lymphatics, conveying lymph from the lymphatic glands.

Effervescing (*ef-er-ves′-ing*) [*effervescere,* to boil up]. Giving off gas-bubbles; foaming. **E. Powder.** See *Seidlitz Powder.*

Effleurage (*ef-flur-azh′*) [Fr.]. In massage, the stroking movement.

Efflorescence (*ef-lor-es′-enz*) [*efflorescere,* to bloom]. 1. The spontaneous conversion of a crystalline substance into powder by a loss of its water of crystallization. 2. The eruption of an exanthematous disease.

Effluvium (*ef-lu′-ve-um*) [*effluere,* to flow out]. An odor, especially one that is offensive.

Effusion (*ef-u′-zhun*) [*effundere,* to pour out]. 1. A pouring-out, especially the pouring-out of blood or serum into the cellular tissues or the serous cavities. 2. The effused fluid.

Egesta (*e-jes′-tah*) [*egerere,* to cast out]. The discharges of the bowels or of other excretory organs.

Egg (*eg*) [ME., *egge,* an egg]. See *Ovum.* **E.-albumin,** white of egg, constituting about 60 per cent. of the egg of the domestic fowl.

Egophony (*e-goff′-o-ne*) [αἴξ, a wild goat; φωνή, the voice]. A modification of bronchophony, in which the voice has a bleating character like that of a kid. It is heard in pleurisy with slight effusion.

Egyptian (*e-jip′-te-an*). Pertaining to Egypt. **E. Chlorosis.** See *Anchylostomiasis.* **E. Ophthalmia.** See *Ophthalmia, Purulent.*

Ehrlich's Anilin-water Solution, or **Ehrlich's Solution.** A solution of a basic anilin-dye in anilin-oil and water.

Eiloid (*i′-loid*) [εἰλειν, to coil; εἶδος, form]. Having a coiled structure, as an eiloid tumor.

Ejaculation (*e-jak-u-la′-shun*) [*ejaculatio,* a throwing out]. The ejection of the semen.

Ejaculatory (*e-jak′-u-la-tor-e*) [*ejaculatio,* a throwing out]. Throwing or casting out. **E. Duct.** See *Duct.*

Elastic (*e-las′-tik*) [ἐλαύνειν, to urge forward]. Returning to the original form after being stretched or compressed. **E. Bandage,** an India-rubber bandage exerting continuous compression of a part. **E. Stocking,**

an India-rubber stocking exerting continuous pressure. **E. Tissue,** a variety of connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.

Elastin (*e-las′-tin*) [ἐλαίνειν, to urge forward]. An albuminoid substance forming the basis of elastic tissue.

Elaterin, or Elaterinum (*el-at′-er-in, el-at-er-i′-num*) [ἐλατήριος, driving away], $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$. A neutral principle obtained from *Ecballium elaterium*. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ (0.0032). **E., Pulv., Comp.** (B. P.), contains elaterin 1, sugar of milk 39 parts. Dose gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **E., Trituratio,** elaterin 10, sugar of milk 90 parts, thoroughly mixed. Dose gr. ss–$\frac{5}{8}$ (0.032–0.04).

Elaterium (*el-at-e′-re-um*) [ἐλατήριος, driving away]. The dried sediment from the juice of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium elaterium*. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.008).

Elbow (*el′-bo*) [AS., *elboga*]. The region corresponding to the junction of the arm and forearm; the bend of the arm. **E.-jerk.** See *Reflexes, Table of.*

Elder (*el′-der*). See *Sambucus.*

Elecampane (*el-e-kam-pān′*). See *Inula.*

Electric (*e-lek′-trik*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber]. Having the nature of or produced by electricity. **E. Chorea.** See *Dubini's Disease*, in *Diseases, Table of.*

Electricity (*el-ek-tris′-it-e*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber]. One of the forces of nature developed or generated by chemism, magnetism, or friction. **E., Chemic.** See *E., Galvanic.* **E., Faradic,** that produced by induction. **E., Franklinic,** frictional or static electricity. **E., Frictional,** that produced by friction. **E., Galvanic,** that which is generated by chemic action in a galvanic cell. **E., Inductive,** that produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body. **E., Magnetic,** that developed by bringing a conductor near the poles of a magnet. **E., Static,** frictional electricity. **E., Voltaic.** Galvanic or chemic electricity.

Electrify (*el-ek′-trif-i*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *facere*, to make]. To make electric.

Electrization (*el-ek-triz-a′-shun*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber]. The application of electricity to the body.

Electro- (*el-ek′-tro-*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to electricity.

Electrobiology (*el-ek-tro-bi-ol′-o-je*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; βίος, life; λόγος, science]. The science of the electric relations and laws of organic beings.

Electrobioscopy (*el-ek-tro-bi-os′-ko-pe*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; βίος, life; σκοπεῖν, to view]. The test of the existence of life by means of electricity.

Electrocautery (*el-ek-tro-kaw′-ter-e*). See *Galvanocautery.*

Electrochemistry (*el-ek-tro-kem′-is-tre*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; χημεία, chemistry]. The science treating of the chemic changes produced by electricity.

Electrode (*el-ek′-trōd*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; ὁδός, a way]. The pieces of metal or other substance fastened to the conducting cords of a battery through which electricity is applied to the body.

Electrodiagnosis (*el-ek-tro-di-ag-no′-sis*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *diagnosis*]. Diagnosis by examining the reaction of the excitable tissues of the body by means of electric currents.

Electrography (*el-ek-trog′-ra-fe*). See *Skiography.*

Electrolysis (*el-ek-trol′-is-is*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, solution]. The dissolution of a chemic compound by an electric current.

Electrolyte (*el-ek-tro′-lit*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, solution]. A substance decomposed by an electric current.

Electrolytic (*el-ek-tro′-lit-ik*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, solution]. Relating to electrolysis.

Electromagnet (*el-ek-tro′mag-net*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *magnet*]. A mass of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire. A current passing through the wire will make the iron core magnetic.

Electromassage (*el-ek-tro-mas-azh′*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *massage*]. The transmission of a current of electricity through a kneading instrument.

Electrometer (*el-ek-trom′-et-er*) [ἤλεκτρον, electricity; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring electric force.

Electromotive Force (*el-ek-tro-mo′-tiv*): The force which produces an electric current. Symbol, E. M. F.

Electronegative (*el-ek-tro-neg′-a-tiv*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *negare*, to deny]. Pertaining to the electric condition found at the negative pole of a battery.

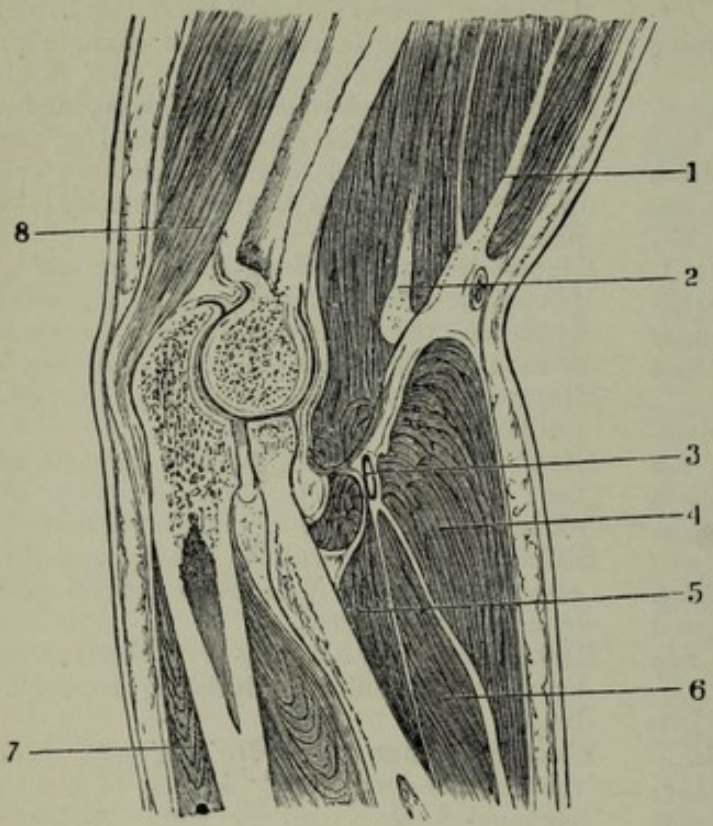
Electropathology (*el-ek-tro-path-ol′-o-je*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. The study of morbid conditions by the aid of electric irritation.

Electrophysiology (*el-ek-tro-fis-e-ol′-o-je*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *physiology*]. The study of electric reactions, properties, and relations of organs and organic tissues.

Electropositive (*el-ek-tro-pos′-it-iv*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *ponere*, to place]. Pertaining to the electric state which exists at the positive pole of a battery.

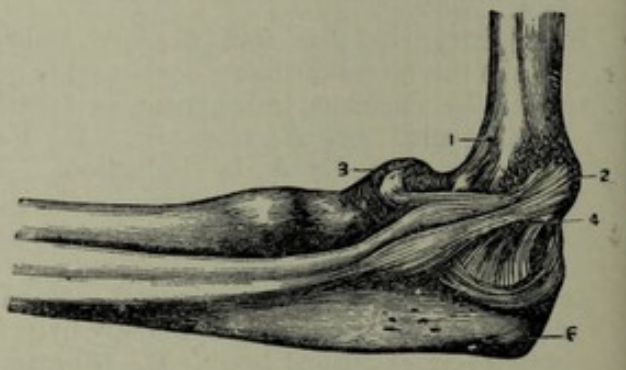
Electropuncturation, Electropuncture (*el-ek-tro-pung-tu-ra′-shun, -pung′-tūr*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; *pungere*, to prick]. The use of needles as electrodes, which are thrust into an organ or tumor.

ELBOW-JOINT



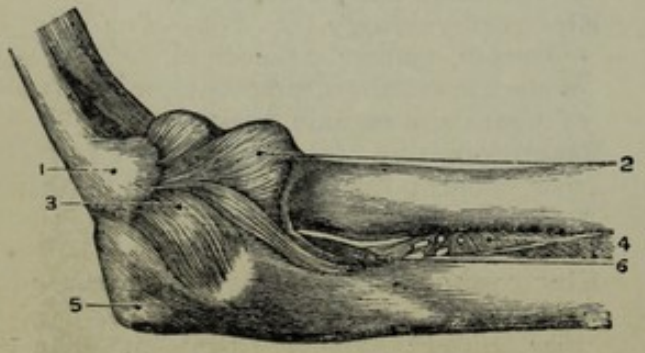
Section of Elbow.—(*From Braune.*)

1. Biceps. 2. Brachialis anticus. 3. Musculo-spiral nerve. 4. Supinator longus. 5. Supinator brevis. 6. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 7. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 8. Triceps.



Ligaments of the Elbow from the Inner Side.—(*From Sappey.*)

1. Anterior ligament. 2. Internal condyle. 3. Head of radius covered by orbicular ligament. 4. Internal lateral ligament. 6. Olecranon.



Ligaments of the Elbow from the Outer Side. —(*From Sappey.*)

1. External condyle of humerus. 2. Orbicular ligament covering head of radius. 3. External lateral ligament. 4. Interosseous membrane. 5. Olecranon. 6. Oblique ligament.

Electrostatics (*el-ek-tro-stat'-iks*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; στατικός, causing to stand]. The science of static electricity, or that developed by friction.

Electroscope (*el-ek'-tro-skop*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for detecting the presence of static electricity and determining whether it is positive or negative.

Electrotherapeutics (*el-ek-tro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; θεραπεία, treatment]. The science and art of the application of electricity for therapeutic purposes.

Electrotonus (*el-ek-trot'-o-nus*) [ἤλεκτρον, amber; τόνος, tension]. The change of condition in a nerve during the passage of a current of electricity. See *Anelectrotonus* and *Catelectrotonus*.

Electuary (*e-lek'-tu-ar-e*) [*electuarium*, an electuary]. A soft or pasty mass, consisting of a medicinal substance, with sugar, honey, water, etc.

Eleidin (*e-le'-id-in*) [ἐλαία, olive-oil]. A material occurring in the form of granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

Element (*el'-em-ent*) [*elementum*, a first principle]. Any one of the ultimate parts of which anything is composed, as the cellular elements of a tissue. In chemistry, a body that cannot be decomposed into simpler substances. The recognized elements now number about 73. See *Table of Elements*.

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.

Arranged alphabetically from Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary [*copyrighted*]. (*Published by permission.*)

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.*	Fusing-point or Melting-point. Deg. C. and F.	Valence.	Where and how Found.
Aluminum, ...	Al	27.0	2.58	627° C.; 1160° F.	III	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Antimony (*stibium*),	Sb	120.0	6.70	432° C.; 808° F.	V	Chiefly as sulphid, and in various metallic ores.
Argentum (*silver*).						
Argon, ...	A	19.7	1.5 †	—128.6° C.		Free in the atmosphere.
Arsenic, ...	As	75.0	5.71	Ab't 500° C.; 932° F.	V	Native, as sulphid, and in various metallic ores.
Aurum (*gold*).						
Barium, ...	Ba	137.0	3.75	Above redness.	II	In barite and witherite.
Beryllium (*glucinum*).						
Bismuth, ...	Bi	208.9	9.80	268° C.; 517° F.	V	Native, as sulphid, and in rare minerals.
Boron, ...	B	11.0	2.6	Very high.	III	In borax and various minerals.
Bromin, ...	Br	79.95	3.19	—7.2° C.; —20° F.	I or VII	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines.
Cadmium, ...	Cd	112.0	8.65	231° C.; 609° F.	II	In small amount in zinc ores.
Calcium, ...	Ca	40.0	1.6 to 1.8	Bright redness.	II	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks.
Carbon, ...	C	12.0	3.52 ‡	Infusible.	IV	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter.
Cerium, ...	Ce	140.2	6.7	Below silver.	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Cesium, ...	Cs	132.9	1.88	26.5° C.; 80° F.	I	In lepidolite, pollucite, and mineral springs.
Chlorin, ...	Cl	35.45	1.33 †	—75.6° C.; —103° F.	I or VII	In common salt (NaCl), and other chlorids.
Chromium, ...	Cr	52.1	7.3	Above platinum.	II or VI	Mainly in chrome-iron ore.
Cobalt, ...	Co	59.0	8.96	1500° C.; 2732° F.	II or VIII	In many metallic ores.
Columbium (*niobium*), ...	Cb	94.0	Above 7	. . . . .	V	In columbite and other rare minerals.
Copper (*cuprum*),	Cu	63.6	8.9	1054° C.; 1931° F.	I or II	Native, and in many ores.
Erbium, ...	Er	166.3	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Ferrum (*iron*).						
Fluorin, ...	F	19.0	. . .	. . . . .	I or VII	In fluorite (CaF_2) and other minerals.

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*	FUSING-POINT OR MELTING-POINT. DEG. C. AND F.	VALENCE.	WHERE AND HOW FOUND.
Gadolinium, . . .	Gd	156.1	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Gallium, ...	Ga	69.0	5.95	30.1° C.; 86° F.	III	In certain zinc-blendes.
Germanium, . . .	Ge	72.3	5.47	900° C.; 1652° F.	IV	In argyrodite, a rare mineral.
Glucinum (*beryllium*), ...	Gl	9.0	1.85	Above redness.	II	In beryl and several rare minerals.
Gold (*aurum*), . .	Au	197.3	19.3	1045° C.; 1913° F.	I or III	Generally free, rarely combined, in various ores.
Hydrargyrum (*mercury*).						
Hydrogen, ...	H	1.008	0.025 †	—200°C.†; —328°F.	I	Mainly in water (H_2O).
Indium, ...	In	113.7	7.4	176° C ; 348° F.	III	In certain zinc-ores.
Iodin, ...	I	125.85	4.95	114° C.; 238° F.	I or VII	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds.
Iridium, ...	Ir	193.1	22.4	1950° C.; 3542° F.	II or IV	In iridosmin.
Iron (*ferrum*), . .	Fe	56.0	8.0	1600° C.; 2912° F.	II or IV	As oxid and sulphid, and in nearly all rocks.
Kalium (*potassium*).						
Lanthanum, . . .	La	138.2	6.1	. . . . .	III	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Lead (*plumbum*), .	Pb	206.95	11.36	326° C.; 850° F.	II or IV	In galena (PbS) and other ores.
Lithium, ...	Li	7.02	0.585	180° C.; 356° F.	I	In lepidolite, spodumene, and some rare minerals.
Magnesium, . . .	Mg	24.3	1.75	Ab't 430°C.; 806°F.	II	In sea-water, magnesite, and many rocks.
Manganese, . . .	Mn	55.0	7.2	Above iron.	II or VII	In pyrolusite, and many other minerals.
Masrium, ...	Ms	228.	. . .	. . . . .	II	In bed of old river in upper Egypt, in masrite.
Mercury (*hydrargyrum*), ...	Hg	200.0	13.596	—38.8° C.; —38°F.	I or II	Native, and in cinnabar (HgS).
Molybdenum, . .	Mo	96.0	8.6	Very high.	II or VI	Mainly as molybdenite (MoS_2).
Natrium (*sodium*).						
Neodymium, . . .	Nd	140.5	About 6.5	. . . . .	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Nickel, ...	Ni	58.0	8.9	1450° C.; 2642° F.	II or VIII	In many metallic ores.
Niobium (*columbium*).						
Nitrogen, ...	N	14.03	0.38 ‖	. . . . .	V	In the atmosphere and organic matter.
Osmium, ...	Os	190.08	22.48	Nearly infusible.	II or VII	In iridosmin and native platinum.
Oxygen, ...	O	16 0	1.11 ‡	. . . . .	II or VI	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined.)
Palladium, ...	Pd	106.6	12.1	1500° C.; 2732° F.	II or IV	Native, and with platinum and gold.
Phosphorus, . . .	P	31.0	1.84	44.2° C.; 112° F.	V	In bones, and in apatite and many minerals.
Platinum, ...	Pt	195.0	21.5	1775° C.; 3225° F.	II or IV	Mainly as native platinum in river gravels.
Plumbum (*lead*).						
Potassium (*kalium*),	K	39.11	0.86	62.5° C.; 144.5° F.	I	In wood-ashes and many rocks.
Prascodymium, . .	Pr	143.5	About 6.5	. . . . .	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Rhodium, ...	Rh	103.0	12.1	2000° C.; 3632° F.	II or VIII	With platinum and iridosmin.
Rubidium, ...	Rb	85.5	1.52	38.5° C.; 101.5° F.	I	In lepidolite and some mineral springs.
Ruthenium, . . .	Ru	101.6	12.26	Nearly infusible.	II or VII	With platinum and iridosmin.

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.*	Fusing-point or Melting-point. Deg. C. and F.	Valence.	Where and how Found.
Samarium, ...	Sm	150.0	. . .	. . . . .	III	In samarskite, cerite, and other rare minerals.
Scandium, ...	Sc	44.0	. . .	. . . . .	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Selenium, ...	Se	79.0	4.5	217° C.; 425° F.	II or VI	Mainly in sulphur as an impurity.
Silicon, ...	Si	28.4	2.48	Above 800° C.; 1500° F.	IV	In quartz (SiO_2). Most abundant element after oxygen.
Silver (*argentum*),	Ag	107.9	10.5	954° C.; 1750° F.	I	Native, and in many ores.
Sodium (*natrium*),	Na	23.05	0.97	95.6° C.; 204° F.	I	In common salt (NaCl) and many rocks.
Stannum (*tin*).						
Stibium (*antimony*).						
Strontium, ...	Sr	87.6	2.5	Red heat.	II	In celestite and strontianite.
Sulphur, ...	S	32.06	2.07	114.5° C.; 235° F.	II or VI	Native, and in many natural sulphids and sulphates.
Tantalum, ...	Ta	182.6	Above 10	. . . . .	V	In tantalite and other rare minerals.
Tellurium, ...	Te	125.0	6.23	455° C.; 851° F.	II or VI	In several rare minerals.
Terbium, ...	Tb	160.0	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Thallium, ...	Tl	204.18	11.19	239.9° C.; 561° F.	I or III	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulphuric-acid works.
Thorium, ...	Th	232.6	11.23	Almost infusible.	IV	In thorite and other rare minerals.
Thulium, ...	Tu	170.7	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tin (*stannum*), . .	Sn	119.0	7.25	233° C.; 551° F.	II or IV	Mainly in cassiterite (SnO_2).
Titanium, ...	Ti	48.0	. . .	Not fusible.	V	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small amounts.
Tungsten (*wolframium*), . .	W	184.0	19.26	Very high.	IV or VI	Mainly in wolframite ($MnFeWO_4$).
Uranium, ...	U	239.6	18.69	Very high.	II or VI	In pitch-blende and other rare minerals.
Vanadium, ...	V	51.4	5.87	In oxyhydric flame.	V	In vanadinite and other rare minerals.
Wolframium (*tungsten*).						
Ytterbium, ...	Yb	173.0	. . .	. . . . .	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Yttrium, ...	Yt	89.1	. . .	. . . . .	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Zinc (*zincum*), . .	Zn	65.3	7.12	433° C.; 811.5° F.	II	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulphid, and carbonate.
Zirconium, ...	Zr	90.06	4.15	Above sulphur.	IV	In zircon and other rare minerals.

*The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form which the element takes (*e. g.*, in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but as far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.

†Of the liquid element. ‡Diamond. ‖Of the liquid at 0° C. ⁋Of the liquid at —181° C.

Elementary (*el-e-men′-ta-re*) [*elementum*, a first principle]. Pertaining to or having the characters of an element.

Elemi (*el′-em-e*) [Arab.]. A resinous exudation probably derived from the *Canarium commune*, although its botanic source is still undetermined. It contains a crystalline resin, elemin or amyrin. Its action is similar to that of the turpentines. **E., Unguent.** (B. P.), elemi and simple ointment; it is used as an application to indolent sores and boils.

Elephantiasis (*el-ef-an-ti′-as-is*) [ἐλέφας, an elephant]. A chronic affection of the cuta-

neous and subcutaneous tissues, due to obstruction of lymph-vessels, and characterized by enormous thickening of the affected parts. The disease occurs in successive attacks accompanied by fever, and by swelling of the affected parts, usually the lower extremities and genital organs; it is endemic in certain tropical countries, and seems to be connected, in many cases, with the presence in the blood of the Filaria sanguinis hominis. **E. arabum.** See *Elephantiasis.* **E. græcorum.** See *Leprosy.* **E. telangiectodes,** elephantiasis characterized by a great increase in the blood-vessels.

Elevator (*el′-ev-a-tor*) [*elevare*, to lift]. 1. The same as *Levator.* See *Muscles, Table of.* 2. An instrument for elevating or lifting a part.

Elimination (*e-lim-in-a′-shun*) [*e*, out; *limen*, threshold]. The process of expelling or casting out, especially waste-products.

Elixir (*el-iks′-ir*) [Arab., *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone]. A sweetened, aromatic, spirituous preparation, containing only a small amount of an active ingredient. **E. aromaticum** (U. S.). Compound spirit of orange, 1.2, syrup 37.5, deodorized alcohol, distilled water, each a sufficient quantity to make 100 c.c. It is used as a vehicle. **E. phosphori,** spirit of phosphorus 21, oil of anise 0.2, glycerol 55, aromatic elixir a sufficient quantity to make 100 cc.

Elkoplasty (*el′-ko-plas-ty*). See *Helcoplasty.*

Elm. See *Ulmus.*

Elutriation (*e-lu-tre-a′-shun*) [*elutriare*, to wash out]. A process whereby the coarser particles of an insoluble substance are separated from the finer by decanting the fluid after the coarser particles have settled.

Elytritis (*el-it-ri′-tis*) [ἔλυτρον, sheath; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytroplasty (*el′-it-ro-plas-te*) [ἔλυτρον, sheath; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation upon the vagina.

Elytroptosis (*el-it-rop-to′-sis*) [ἔλυτρον, sheath; πτῶσις, a falling]. Prolapse of the vagina.

Elytrorrhaphy (*el-it-ror′-a-fe*) [ἔλυτρον, sheath; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of the vaginal wall.

Emansio (*e-man′-se-o*) [L.]. A failing. **E. mensium,** delay in the first appearance of the menses.

Embedding (*em-bed′-ing*) [*in*, in; AS., *bed*, bed]. The fixation of a tissue-specimen in a firm medium, in order to keep it intact during the cutting of thin sections.

Embole (*em′-bo-le*). See *Emboly.*

Embolic (*em-bol′-ik*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν to throw]. Relating to or caused by an embolus.

Emboliform (*em-bol′-if-orm*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw; *forma*, form]. Resembling an embolus.

Embolism (*em′-bo-lizm*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw]. The obstruction of a blood-vessel, especially an artery, by a fragment of matter brought from another point. **E., Air,** obstruction of a vessel by a bubble of air. **E., Fat,** obstruction of blood-vessels by globules of fat. **E., Infective,** embolism in which the emboli contain microorganisms and cause metastatic abscesses. **E., Miliary,** a condition in which many small blood-vessels are the seats of emboli.

Embololalia (*em-bo-lo-la′-le-ah*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw; λαλιά, talk]. The intercalation of meaningless words into the speech.

Embolus (*em′-bo-lus*) [ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to throw]. A particle of fibrin or other material brought by the blood-current and forming an obstruction at its place of lodgment.

Emboly (*em′-bo-le*) [ἐμβολή, insertion]. The process of invagination that gives rise to a gastrula from a blastosphere or vesicular morula.

Embrocation (*em-bro-ka′-shun*) [ἐμβρέχειν, to soak in]. 1. The application, especially by rubbing, of a liquid to a part of the body. 2. The liquid so applied.

Embryo (*em′-bre-o*) [ἐν, within; βρυέιν, to swell with]. 1. The product of conception up to the fourth month of pregnancy. 2. The fertilized germ of an animal.

Embryocardia (*em-bre-o-kar′-de-ah*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with; καρδία, the heart]. A condition in which the heart sounds resemble those of the fetus, the first and second sounds being almost identical.

Embryogenetic (*em-bre-o-jen-et′-ik*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with]. Giving rise to an embryo.

Embryology (*em-bre-ol′-o-je*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with; λόγος, science]. The science dealing with the development of the embryo.

Embryonic (*em-bre-on′-ik*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with]. Pertaining to the embryo. **E. Area,** an opaque circular spot that forms on the blastoderm. **E. Tissue,** tissue in the undifferentiated state, consisting of small, round cells. **E. Spot.** See *E. Area.*

Embryotome (*em′-bre-o-tōm*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with; τομή, section]. An instrument for performing embryotomy.

Embryotomy (*em-bre-ot′-o-me*) [ἐν, within; βρύειν, to swell with; τομή, section]. The cutting up of the fetus in utero for the purpose of reducing its size.

Emesis (*em′-es-is*) [ἐμέειν, to vomit]. Vomiting.

Emetic (*e-met′-ik*) [ἐμετικός, causing vomiting]. 1. Having the power to induce vomiting. 2. An agent causing emesis. **E.,**

Direct, or **E. Mechanic**, one acting directly on the nerves of the stomach. **E., Indirect**, or **E., Systemic**, one acting through the blood upon the vomiting center.

Emetin (*em'-et-in*). See *Ipecacuanha*.

Emetocathartic (*em - et - o-kath - ar' - tik*) [ἐμεσις, vomiting; καθαίρειν, to purge]. Having power to induce vomiting and purgation.

Eminence (*em'-in-ens*) [*eminentia*, an eminence]. A projecting, prominent part of an organ, especially of a bone. **E., Canine.** See *Canine*. **E., Collateral**, a projection in the lateral ventricle of the brain between the middle and posterior horns. **E., Frontal**, the two eminences of the frontal bone above the superciliary ridges. **E., Iliopectineal**, a ridge on the upper surface of the pubic bone. **E., Nasal**, the prominence above the root of the nose between the superciliary ridges. **E., Parietal**, the eminence of the parietal bone.

Emissary Veins (*em'-is-ar-e*) [*e*, out; *mittere*, to send]. Small veins piercing the skull and conveying blood outward.

Emmenagogue (*em - en' - ag - og*) [ἐμμηνα, the menses; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Stimulating the menstrual flow. 2. An agent that stimulates the menstrual flow. **E., Direct**, one acting directly on the generative organs. **E., Indirect**, one acting by relieving an underlying condition, as anemia, constipation, etc.

Emmetropia (*em-et-ro'-pe-ah*) [ἐν, in; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, the eye]. Normal or perfect vision. The state of an eye in which, when accommodation is suspended, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus upon the retina.

Emmetropic (*em-et-rop'-ik*) [ἐν, in; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, the eye]. Characterized by emmetropia.

Emollient (*e-mol'-yent*) [*emollire*, to soften]. 1. Softening; relaxing; soothing. 2. A substance used by external application to soften the skin; or, internally, to soothe an irritated or inflamed surface.

Emotional (*e-mo'-shun-al*) [*emovere*, to move out]. Pertaining to the emotions. **E., Insanity**, insanity characterized by exaggeration of the emotions or feelings.

Emphysema (*em-fiz-e'-mah*) [ἐμφυσάειν, to inflate]. A condition in which there is air or gas in normally airless tissues or an excess of air in tissues normally containing a certain quantity of it. **E., Atrophic**, senile emphysema of the lung, characterized by a diminution in size of the lung. **E., Cutaneous**, the presence of air or gas in the connective tissues beneath the skin. **E., Gangrenous.** See *Edema, Malignant*. **E., Hypertrophic.** See *E., Pulmonary*. **E., Interstitial**, the presence of gas in the connective tissue of a part, particularly in the connective tissue of the lung. **E., Pulmonary**, a condition of the lungs characterized by a permanent dilatation of the alveoli with atrophy of the alveolar walls and the blood-vessels, resulting in a loss of the normal elasticity of the lung-tissue. It is associated with dyspnea, with hacking cough, and defective aeration of the blood. The chest becomes round or barrel-shaped, the right side of the heart hypertrophies, the abdominal viscera are displaced downward. The causes are a lessened resistance on the part of the lung, which may be inherited or acquired, and a distending force, which is usually expiratory in character, and consists in chronic cough, the blowing of wind-instruments, or other labor throwing a strain on the respiratory function. **E., Substantial**, a synonym of *E., Pulmonary*. **E., Vesicular**, that due to dilatation of the air-vesicles.

Empiric (*em-pir'-ik*) [ἐμπειρικός, experienced]. 1. Based on practical observation and not on scientific reasoning. 2. One who in practising medicine relies solely on experience and not on scientific reasoning; a quack.

Emplastrum (*em-plas'-trum*) [ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster up]. A plaster.

Emprosthotonos (*em - pros - thot' - o - nus*) [ἐμπροσθεν, forward; τόνος, tension]. Tonic muscular spasm in which the body is bent forward.

Empusa (*em-poo'-zah*) ['Εμπουσα, the name of a hobgoblin]. A genus of fungi parasitic on living insects and causing their death.

Empyema (*em-pi-e'-mah*) [ἐν, in; πύον, pus]. Pus in a cavity, especially in the pleural cavity. **E. necessitatis**, an empyema in which the pus burrows between the intercostal spaces and appears as a subcutaneous tumor. **E., Pulsating**, one which transmits the pulsations of the heart to the chest wall.

Emulsify (*e-mul'-se-fy*) [*emulgere*, to milk out]. To make into an emulsion.

Emulsin (*e-mul'-sin*) [*emulgere*, to milk out]. A proteid ferment contained in bitter almonds. It aids in emulsifying almond-oil, and by its action on amygdalin liberates hydrocyanic acid.

Emulsion (*e-mul'-shun*) [*emulsio*, emulsion]. A preparation consisting of a liquid, usually water, containing an insoluble substance in suspension.

Emulsum (*e-mul'-sum*) [L.]. An emulsion. The following emulsions are official: E. ammoniaci, E. amygdalæ, E. asafœtidæ, E. chloroformi.

Emunctory (*e-munk'-tor-e*) [*emungere*, to blow the nose, to wipe out]. 1. Excretory; removing waste-products. 2. An organ that excretes waste-materials.

Enamel (*en-am'-el*) [ME., *enamaile*, enamel]. The vitreous substance of the crown

of the tooth. **E.-column, E.-fiber, E.-prism, E.-rod,** any one of the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of a tooth is composed. **E.-organ,** the ectodermic epithelial cap or process from which the enamel of a tooth is developed.

Enarthrodial (*en-ar-thro′-de-al*) [ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint]. Having the character of an enarthrosis.

Enarthrosis (*en-ar-thro′-sis*) [ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, joint]. A ball-and-socket joint, like that of the hip.

Encanthis (*en-kan′-this*) [ἐν, in; κάνθος, canthus]. A new growth in the inner canthus of the eye.

Encapsulation (*en-kap-su-la′-shun*) [*en*, in; *capsula*, a capsule]. The process of surrounding a part with a capsule.

Encephalic (*en-sef-al′-ik*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. Pertaining to the brain.

Encephalitis (*en-sef-al-i′-tis*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain.

Encephalocele (*en-sef′-al-o-sēl*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; κήλη, tumor]. Hernia of the brain.

Encephaloid (*en-sef′-al-oid*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; εἶδος, like]. 1. Resembling brain-tissue. 2. Soft carcinoma. See *Carcinoma*.

Encephalomalacia (*en-sef-al-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; μαλακία, softening]. Softening of the brain-substance.

Encephalon (*en-sef′-al-on*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. The brain.

Encephalopathy (*en-sef-al-op′-ath-e*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the brain.

Encephalospinal (*en-sef-al-o-spi′-nal*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; *spina*, the spine]. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Enchondroma (*en-kon-dro′-mah*) [ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage; ὄμα, tumor]. A chondroma.

Enchylema (*en-ki-le′-mah*) [ἐν, in; χυλός, juice]. A fluid, granular substance filling the interstices of the cell-body and the nucleus.

Encysted (*en-sist′-ed*) [ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag]. Enclosed in a cyst, or capsule.

Endarteritis (*end-ar-ter-i′-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; ἀρτηρία, artery; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E., Obliterating,** arteritis obliterans, a form in which the production of new connective tissue obliterates the vessel-lumen.

End-artery (*end-ar′-ter-i*) [AS., *ende*, end; αρτηρία, artery]. An artery that does not communicate with other arteries. **E.-organ,** the terminal part of a sensory nerve-fiber.

Endemic (*en-dem′-ik*) [ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people]. Of a disease, found in a certain place more or less constantly.

Endermic (*en-der′-mik*) [ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin]. Situated on or applied to the true skin; within the skin. **E. Medication,** a method of administering medicines through the skin after removal of the cuticle by means of a blister.

Endo- (*end-′o-*) [ἔνδον, within]. A prefix meaning within.

Endocardiac, Endocardial (*en-do-kar′-de-ak, en-do-kar′-de-al*) [ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart]. Situated or arising within the heart.

Endocarditis (*en-do-kar-di′-tis*) [ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endocardium or lining membrane of the heart. The condition may be acute or chronic. Acute endocarditis is either warty or ulcerative, both of these being microorganismal in origin. The most frequent causes of the acute form are rheumatism and the infectious fevers. The disease usually affects the valves of the left side of the heart, and gives rise to a murmur, to fever, dyspnea, and rapid pulse. In the ulcerative form the symptoms resemble those of pyemia (hectic fever, chills, sweats, embolic processes). Chronic or sclerotic endocarditis is either a terminal process following the acute forms, or is a primary affection beginning insidiously. The latter is usually associated with general arteriosclerosis, and is due to gout, rheumatism, alcoholism, syphilis, and to other obscure causes. Both the acute and the chronic form give rise to insufficiency or obstruction of the valvular orifice, or to both combined.

Endocardium (*en-do-kar′-de-um*) [ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart]. The serous membrane lining the interior of the heart.

Endocervicitis (*en-do-ser-vis-i′-tis*) [ἔνδον, within; *cervix*, neck; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri.

Endoderm (*en′-do-derm*) [ἔνδον, within; δέρμα, skin]. The inner of the two primitive cell-layers of the embryo. It lines the cavity of the primitive intestine and its derivatives. Syn. Hypoblast. See *Blastoderm*.

Endogenous (*en-doj′-en-us*) [ἔνδον, within; γένης, producing]. Produced within. Applied to spore-formation or cell-formation inside of a parent cell.

Endolaryngeal (*en-do-lar-in′-je-al*) [ἔνδον, within; λάρυγξ, the larynx]. Within the larynx.

Endolymph (*en′-do-limf*) [ἔνδον, within; *lympha*, water]. The fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Endometritis (*en-do-me-tri′-tis*) [ἔνδον, within; μήτρα, the womb; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endometrium. **E., Cervical.** See *Endocervicitis*. **E., Fungous,** that in which the lining membrane is hypertrophied, with the formation of vascular

granulations. This is also called hemorrhagic endometritis. **E., Hemorrhagic.** See *E., fungous.* **E., Simple,** a catarrhal inflammation of the endometrium.

Endometrium (*en-do-me'-tre-um*) [ἐνδον, within; μήτρα, uterus]. The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

Endomysium (*en-do-miz'-e-um*) [ἐνδον, within; μῦς, muscle]. The connective tissue between the fibrils of a muscular bundle.

Endoneurium (*en-do-nu'-re-um*) [ἐνδον, within; νεῦρον, a nerve]. The delicate connective tissue holding together the fibrils of a bundle of nerves.

Endoparasite (*en-do-par'-as-īt*) [ἐνδον, within; παράσιτος, parasite]. A parasite living within its host.

Endoscope (*en'-do-skōp*) [ἐνδον, within; σκοπεῖν, to observe]. An instrument for the examination of a body-cavity through its natural outlet.

Endoskeleton (*en-do-skel'-et-un*) [ἐνδον, within; σκελετόν, a dry body]. The internal supporting structure of an animal.

Endosmometer (*en-dos-mom'-et-er*) [ἐνδον, within; ὠσμός, a thrusting; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

Endosmosis (*en-dos-mo'-sis*) [ἐνδον, within; ὠσμός, impulsion]. The passage of a liquid through a porous septum from without inward.

Endosmotic (*en-dos-mot'-ik*) [ἐνδον, within; ὠσμός, a thrusting]. Pertaining to endosmosis. **E. Equivalent,** the weight of distilled water that passes into the flask of the endosmometer in exchange for a known weight of the soluble substance.

Endospore (*en'-do-spōr*) [ἐνδον, within; σπόρος, seed]. A spore formed within the parent-cell.

Endosteum (*end-os'-te-um*) [ἐνδον, within; ὀστέον, bone]. The vascular membranous layer of connective tissue lining the medullary cavity of bones.

Endothelial (*en-do-the'-le-al*) [ἐνδον, within; θηλή, nipple]. Pertaining to endothelium.

Endothelioma (*en-do-the-le-o'-mah*) [ἐνδον, within; θηλή, a nipple; ὄμα, a tumor]. A variety of sarcoma, formed by the multiplication of the endothelial cells of lymphatic spaces.

Endothelium (*en-do-the'-le-um*) [ἔνδον, within; θηλή, nipple]. See *Cell, Endothelial.*

Enema (*en'-em-ah*) [ἐν, in; ἰέναι, to send]. A rectal injection for therapeutic or nutritive purposes.

Energy (*en'-er-ge*) [ἐν, in; ἔργον, work]. The capacity for doing work. All forms of energy are mutually convertible one into the other, without loss, a principle expressed in the term "conservation of energy." **E., Kinetic,** the power of a body in motion. **E., Latent, E., Potential,** the power possessed by a body at rest, by virtue of its position, as the potential E. of a suspended weight.

Engorged (*en-gorjd'*) [Fr., *engorgement,* a choking up]. Congested.

Engorgement (*en-gorj'-ment*) [Fr., *engorgement,* a choking up]. Over-distention of the vessels of a part with blood.

Enophthalmos (*en-off-thal'-mos*) [ἐν, in; ὀφθαλμός, the eye]. Recession of the eyeball into the orbit.

Enostosis (*en-os-to'-sis*) [ἐν, in; ὀστέον, bone]. A tumor or bony outgrowth within the medullary canal of a bone.

Ensiform (*en'-sif-orm*) [*ensis,* a sword; *forma,* form]. Shaped like a sword. **E. Appendix,** the cartilaginous process at the lower extremity of the sternum.

Ensomphalus (*en-som'-fal-us*) [ἐν, in; σῶμα, body; ὀμφαλός, navel]. A double monstrosity, with practically complete and functionating organs, but united with a more or less superficial bond.

Enteralgia (*en-ter-al'-je-ah*) [ἔντερον, intestine; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the bowels.

Enterectomy (*en-ter-ek'-to-me*) [ἔντερον, intestine; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a part of the intestine.

Enterepiplocele (*en-ter-ep-ip'-lo-sēl*) [ἔντερον, intestine; ἐπίπλοον, caul; κήλη, hernia]. Hernia in which both bowel and omentum are involved.

Enteric (*en-ter'-ik*) [ἔντερον, intestine]. Pertaining to the intestines. **E. Fever,** typhoid fever.

Enteritis (*en-ter-i'-tis*) [ἔντερον, bowel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the intestine.

Entero- (*en'-ter-o-*) [ἔντερον, intestine]. A prefix denoting relation to the intestine.

Enterocele (*en'-ter-o-sēl*) [ἔντερον, bowel; κήλη, tumor]. A hernia containing a loop of intestine.

Enterocholecystostomy (*en-ter-o-ko-le-sis-tos'-to-me*). Same as *Cholecystenterostomy.*

Enteroclysis (*en-ter-ok'-lis-is*) [ἔντερον, bowel; κλύσις, a drenching]. Injection of a large quantity of fluid into the rectum to reach the small intestine.

Enterocolitis (*en-ter-o-ko-li'-tis*) [ἔντερον, intestine; κόλον, colon; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the small intestine and of the colon.

Enteroepiplocele (*en-ter-o-e-pip'-lo-sēl*). See *Enterepiplocele.*

Enterogastritis (*en-ter-o-gas-tri'-tis*) [ἔντερον, intestine; γαστήρ, stomach; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and intestine.

Enterolith (*en'-ter-o-lith*) [ἔντερον, bowel; λίθος, a stone]. A concretion formed in the intestines.

Enteropathy (*en-ter-op′-ath-e*) [ἔντερον, bowel; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the intestines.

Enteroplasty (*en′-ter-o-plas-te*) [ἔντερον, bowel; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation upon the intestine.

Enterorrhagia (*en-ter-or-aj′-e-ah*) [ἔντερον, bowel; ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth]. Intestinal hemorrhage.

Enterorrhaphy (*en-ter-or′-a-fe*) [ἔντερον, bowel; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of the intestine.

Enterostomy (*en-ter-os′-to-me*) [ἔντερον, bowel; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of an artificial opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Enterotome (*en′-ter-o-tōm*) [ἔντερον, bowel; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for cutting open the intestine.

Enterotomy (*en-ter-ot′-o-me*) [ἔντερον, bowel; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the intestine.

Enterozoon (*en-ter-o-zo′-on*) [ἔντερον, intestine; ζῷον, an animal]. An animal parasite of the intestine.

Enthetic (*en-thet′-ik*) [ἐντιθέναι, to put in]. Introduced; coming from without; applied especially to syphilitic and other specific contagious diseases.

Entoblast (*en′-to-blast*) [ἐντός, within; βλαστός, a bud, germ]. 1. The nucleolus of a cell. 2. The entoderm.

Entophyte (*en′-to-fit*) [ἐντός, within; φυτόν, a plant]. A vegetable parasite living within the body of its host, as *e.g.*, a bacterium.

Entoplastic (*en-to-plas′-tik*) [ἐντός, within; πλάσσειν, to form]. 1. Having an endoplast or nucleus. 2. Pertaining to the nucleus.

Entoptic (*ent-op′-tik*) [ἐντός, within; ὀπτικός, pertaining to vision]. Pertaining to the internal parts of the eye. **E. Phenomena,** visual sensations generated within the eye.

Entotic (*ent-ot′-ik*) [ἐντός, within; οὖς, ear]. Pertaining to the internal parts of the ear.

Entozoon (*en-to-zo′-on*) [ἐντός, within; ζῷον, an animal]. An animal parasite living within another animal.

Entropion (*en-tro′-pe-on*) [ἐν, in; τρέπειν, to turn]. Inversion of the eyelid, so that the lashes rub against the globe of the eye.

Enucleation (*e-nu-kle-a′-shun*) [*e*, out of; *nucleus*, a kernel]. The shelling-out of a tumor or organ from its capsule. The excision of the eye-ball.

Enuresis (*en-u-re′-sis*) [ἐνουρέειν, to be incontinent of urine]. The involuntary emptying of the bladder. **E., Nocturnal,** that occurring at night, during sleep.

Enzyme (*en′-zīm*) [ἐν, in; ζύμη, leaven]. 1. Any ferment formed within the living organism. 2. A chemic ferment, as distinguished from organized ferments, such as the yeasts.

Eosin (*e′-o-sin*) [ἠώς, the dawn], $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Tetrabromfluorescein; an acid dye produced by the action of bromin on fluorescein suspended in glacial acetic acid. It occurs in red or yellowish crystals, and is used as a stain in histology.

Eosinophile (*e-o-sin′-o-fil*) [*eosin*, φιλεῖν, to love]. Showing a peculiar affinity for eosin-stain or for acid-stains in general.

Epencephalon (*ep-en-sef′-al-on*) [ἐπί, on; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The after-brain or hind-brain; the cerebellum and pons taken together.

Ependyma (*ep-en′-dim-ah*) [ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment]. The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central canal of the spinal cord.

Ependymitis (*ep-en-dim-i′-tis*) [ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ependyma.

Ephedra (*ef′-e-drah*) [ἐπί, upon; ἕδρα, a seat]. A genus of plants of the Gnetaceæ. **E. antisyphilitica,** has been used in gonorrhea. Dose of the fluid extract, f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. vulgaris,** contains the alkaloid ephedrin, which is mydriatic.

Ephelis (*ef′-el-is*) [ἐπί, on; ἥλος, wart]. A freckle.

Ephemeral (*ef-em′-er-al*) [ἐφήμηρος, living a day]. Temporary. Applied to fevers that pass away in a day.

Ephidrosis (*ef-id-ro′-sis*) [ἐπί, upon; ἵδρωσις, sweating]. Excessive perspiration. See *Hyperidrosis.*

Epiblast (*ep′-e-blast*) [ἐπί, upon; βλαστός, a sprout]. The external or upper layer of the blastoderm; called also the ectoderm, from which are developed the central nervous system and the epithelium of the sense-organs, the mucous membranes of the mouth and anus, the enamel of the teeth, the epidermis and its derivatives (hair, nails, glands, etc.).

Epiblastic (*ep-e-blast′-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; βλαστός, a sprout]. Pertaining to or derived from the epiblast.

Epibole, Epiboly (*ep-ib′-ol-e*) [ἐπί, upon; βάλλειν, to throw]. The enclosure of the large yolk-mass of an invertebrate ovum by the overgrowth of cleavage-cells.

Epicanthus (*ep-e-kan′-thus*) [ἐπί, on; κανθός, angle of the eye]. A fold of skin over the inner canthus of the eye.

Epicondyle (*ep-e-kon′-dil*) [ἐπί, upon; κόνδυλος, a knuckle]. An eminence upon a bone above its condyle.

Epicranium (*ep-e-kra′-ne-um*) [ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, cranium]. The structures covering the cranium.

Epicranius (*ep-e-kra′-ne-us*) [ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, cranium]. The occipito-frontalis muscle.

Epicystotomy (*ep-e-sis-tot′-o-me*) [ἐπί, upon; κύστις, a bladder; τέμνειν, to cut]. Suprapubic incision of the bladder.

Epicyte (*ep′-e-sīt*) [ἐπί, upon; κύτος, cell]. The cell-wall.

Epidemic (*ep-e-dem′-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, people]. Of a disease, affecting large numbers, or spreading over a wide area.

Epidemiography (*ep-e-dem-e-og′-ra-fe*) [ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, people; γράφειν, to write]. A description of epidemic diseases.

Epidemiology (*ep-e-dem-e-ol′-o-je*) [ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, people; λόγος, science]. The science of epidemic diseases.

Epidermatic, Epidermic (*ep-e-der-mat′-ik, -der′-mik*) [ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, skin]. Relating to the epidermis. **E. Method,** a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin.

Epidermis (*ep-e-der′-mis*) [ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin]. The outer layer of the skin. The scarf-skin, consisting of a layer of horny cells, that protects the true skin.

Epididymis (*ep-e-did′-im-is*) [ἐπί, upon; διδυμοι, the testes]. The small body lying above the testis. The superior end is the globus major, the inferior, the globus minor.

Epididymitis (*ep-e-did-im-i′-tis*) [ἐπιδιδυμίς, epididymis; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Epidural (*ep-e-du′-ral*) [ἐπί, upon; *durus*, hard]. Situated upon or over the dura.

Epigastric (*ep-e-gas′-trik*) [ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, belly]. Relating to the epigastrium. **E. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of.*

Epigastrium (*ep-e-gas′-tre-um*) [ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, stomach]. The upper and middle part of the abdominal surface corresponding to the position of the stomach; the epigastric region. See *Abdomen.*

Epigea, or Epigæa (*ep-e-je′-ah*) [ἐπί, upon; γαῖα, earth]. A genus of trailing ericaceous plants. **E. repens,** trailing arbutus of N. America; it has diuretic properties. See *Trailing Arbutus.*

Epiglottic (*ep-e-glot′-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, glottis]. Relating to the epiglottis.

Epiglottis (*ep-e-glot′-is*) [ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, glottis]. A fibrocartilaginous structure that aids in preventing food and drink from passing into the larynx.

Epignathus (*ep-ig′-na-thus*) [ἐπί, upon; γνάθος, jaw]. A monstrosity in which the rudimentary organs of a twin are united to the superior maxillary bone.

Epihyal Bone (*ep-e-hi′-al*) [ἐπί, upon; *hyoid*]. The stylohyoid ligament when it is ossified.

Epilation (*ep-il-a′-shun*) [*e*, out of; *pilus*, a hair]. The extraction of hair.

Epilating Forceps. Forceps for plucking out hairs.

Epilepsy (*ep′-il-ep-se*) [ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of]. A chronic nervous affection characterized by sudden loss of consciousness with general tonic and clonic convulsions, the paroxysms lasting but a short time. An epileptic seizure is often preceded by a peculiar sensation, or aura, and as the patient falls he sometimes makes an outcry, the epileptic cry. **E., Cortical, E., Focal,** or **E., Jacksonian,** spasmodic contractions in certain groups of muscles, with retention of consciousness, due to local disease of the cortex. **E., Masked.** E. larvata. In this, involuntary actions, often violent, replace the convulsion. **E., Nocturnal,** epilepsy in which the attack occurs during sleep. **E., Procursive,** a form in which the patient runs rapidly forward before falling. **E., Spinal,** paroxysms of clonic spasm in the lower extremities sometimes observed in the course of spastic paraplegia.

Epileptic (*ep-il-ep′-tik*) [ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of]. 1. Pertaining to or like epilepsy. 2. One affected with epilepsy. **E. Aura, E. Cry.** See *Epilepsy.* **E. Dementia,** the dementia which is frequently the terminal stage of epilepsy. **E. Equivalents,** transient psychic disturbances replacing the typic convulsions. **E. Mania,** mania following or taking the place of the fit.

Epileptiform (*ep-il-ep′-tif-orm*) [ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of; *forma*, form]. Resembling an epileptic attack.

Epileptogenous (*ep-il-ep-toj′-en-us*) [ἐπίληψις, epilepsy; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing epilepsy.

Epileptoid (*ep-il-ep′-toid*) [ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling epilepsy.

Epimysium (*ep-e-me′-ze-um*) [ἐπι, upon; μῦς, a muscle]. The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

Epinephrin (*ep-e-nef′-rin*) [ἐπί, upon; νεφρός, kidney], $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$. The active principle of the suprarenal capsule.

Epineurium (*ep-e-nu′-re-um*) [ἐπί, upon; νεῦρον, a nerve]. The connective-tissue sheath of a nerve-trunk.

Epipastic (*ep-e-pas′-tik*) [ἐπιπάσσειν, to sprinkle]. Having qualities of dusting-powder.

Epiphenomenon (*ep-e-fe-nom′-en-on*) [ἐπί, on; φαινόμενον, phenomenon]. An exceptional sequence or unusual complication arising in the course of a disease.

Epiphora (*ep-if′-or-ah*) [ἐπι, upon; φέρειν, to bear]. A persistent overflow of tears, due to excessive secretion or to impeded outflow.

Epiphyseal, or **Epiphysial** (*ep-e-fiz′-e-al*) [ἐπι, upon; φύειν, to grow]. Relating to or of the nature of an epiphysis.

Epiphyseitis (*ep-e-fiz-e-i′-tis*) [ἐπίφυσις, an epiphysis; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of an epiphysis.

Epiphysis (*ep-if′-is-is*) [ἐπί, upon; φύειν, to grow]. A process of bone attached for a time to another bone by cartilage, but in most

cases soon becoming consolidated with the principal bone. **E. cerebri**, the pineal gland.

Epiphysitis (*ep-if-is-i′-tis*). See *Epiphyseitis*.

Epiphyte (*ep′-e-fit*) [ἐπί, upon; φύτον, a plant]. A vegetable parasite growing on the exterior of the body.

Epipial (*ep-e-pe′-al*) [ἐπί, upon; *pia mater*]. Upon the pia mater.

Epiplocele (*ep-ip′-lo-sēl*) [ἐπίπλοον, caul; κήλη, hernia]. A hernia containing omentum.

Epiploic (*ep-ip-lo′-ik*) [ἐπίπλοον, caul]. Relating or belonging to the omentum. **E. Appendages**, small pouches of peritoneum filled with fat, found on the colon.

Epiploon (*ep-ip′-lo-on*) [ἐπιπλεῖν, to float upon]. The omentum.

Episcleral (*ep-e-skle′-ral*) [ἐπί, upon; σκληρός, hard]. Situated on the outside of the sclerotic coat.

Episcleritis (*ep-e-skle-ri′-tis*) [ἐπί, upon; σκληρός, hard; ιτις, inflammation]. An inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues, or of the sclera itself.

Episiorrhaphy (*ep-is-e-or′-a-fe*) [ἐπίσειον, pubes; ῥαφή, seam]. An operation for the repair of tears about the vulva.

Episiostenosis (*ep-is-e-o-sten-o′-sis*) [ἐπίσειον, pubes; στενός, narrow]. Contraction or narrowing of the vulva.

Episiotomy (*ep-is-e-ot′-o-me*) [ἐπίσειον, vulva; τομή, section]. Incision through the vulva in childbirth, to prevent rupture of the perineum and to facilitate labor.

Epispadias (*ep-e-spad′-e-as*) [ἐπί, above; σπάειν, to pierce]. A condition in which the urethra opens on the upper part of the penis, either on the dorsum or on the glans.

Epispastic (*ep-e-spas′-tik*) [ἐπί, upon; σπάσις, a drawing]. 1. Blistering. 2. A substance producing a blister.

Epistaxis (*ep-is-taks′-is*) [ἐπιστάζειν, to cause to drop]. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Episternal (*ep-e-stur′-nal*) [ἐπί, upon; στέρνον, the sternum]. Above the sternum.

Epithelial (*ep-e-the′-le-al*) [ἐπί, upon; θηλή, a nipple]. Pertaining to or made up of epithelium.

Epithelioid (*ep-e-the′-le-oid*) [ἐπί, upon; θηλή, nipple; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling epithelium.

Epithelioma (*ep-e-the-le-o′-mah*) [ἐπί, upon; θηλή, nipple; ὄμα, a tumor]. Properly, any tumor in which epithelium forms the prominent element; by usage the word is restricted to carcinoma of the skin and mucous membranes.

Epithelium (*ep-e-the′-le-um*) [ἐπί, upon; θηλή, nipple]. A term applied to the group of cells that forms the epidermis, that lines all canals having communication with the external air, and that are specialized for secretion in certain glands, as the liver, kidneys, etc. Epithelium is divided according to the shape and arrangement of the cells into columnar, cuboidal, flat, pavement, squamous, stratified, tessellated, and transitional epithelium; according to function into protective and glandular or secreting. **E., Ciliated**, a form in which the cells bear vibratile filaments or cilia on their free extremities. **E., Transitional**, that intermediate between simple and stratified.

Epitrochlea (*ep-e-trok′-le-ah*) [ἐπί, upon; τροχαλία, a pulley]. The internal condyle of the humerus.

Epizoon (*ep-e-zo′-on*) [ἐπί, upon; ζῷον, an animal]. An animal parasite living upon the exterior of the body.

Epizootic (*ep-e-zo-ot′-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; ζῷον, animal]. An epidemic disease of the lower animals.

Epoophoron (*ep-o-off′-or-on*) [ἐπί, upon; ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear]. The parovarium.

Epsom Salt (*ep′-sum*). See *Magnesium*.

Epulis (*ep-u′-lis*) [ἐπί, upon; οὐλα, the gums]. A tumor of the alveolar processes of the jaws. **E., Malignant**, a giant-cell sarcoma of the jaw.

Equation (*e-kwa′-zhun*) [*æquare*, to make equal]. In chemistry, a collection of symbols so arranged as to indicate the reaction that will take place if the bodies represented by the symbols be brought together. **E., Personal**, an allowance for individual peculiarity or error in an observer's work.

Equator (*e-kwa′-tor*) [*æquare*, to make equal]. An imaginary circle surrounding a sphere so as to divide it into equal halves. **E. of a Cell**, the boundary of the plane through which division takes place. **E. of the Eye**, the æquator oculi; a line joining the four extremities of the transverse and vertical axes of the eye.

Equilibrating Operation (*e-kwil′-ib-ra-ting*). An operation on the ocular muscles to equalize their action in cases of squint.

Equilibration (*e-kwil-ib-ra′-shun*) [*æquilibrare*, to balance equally]. The maintenance of equilibrium.

Equilibrium (*e-kwil-ib′-re-um*) [*æquus*, equal; *libra*, balance]. A state of balance.

Equinia (*e-kwin′-e-ah*) [*equus*, a horse]. Glanders; farcy.

Equivalence, Equivalency (*e-kwiv′-al-ens*, *e-quiv′-al-en-se*) [*æquus*, equal; *valere*, to be worth]. The property possessed by an element or radicle of replacing another element or radicle in a compound body in definite proportions.

Equivalent (*e-kwiv′-al-ent*) [*æquus*, equal; *valere*, to be worth]. Of equal valency; having the same value.

Erasion (*e-ra′-zhun*) [*e*, out; *radere*, to scrape]. The act of scraping.

Erb's Palsy. A paralysis involving the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus; often also the supinator brevis, and at times the infraspinatus; rarely the subscapularis. It is traumatic in origin; it may occur during birth.

Erectile (*e-rek'-til*) [*erigere*, to set up]. Having the quality of becoming erect. **E. Tissue**, a tissue consisting of a network of expansile capillaries that under stimulus become engorged with blood and cause erection of the part.

Erection (*e-rek'-shun*) [*erigere*, to set up]. The state of being erect, as erection of the penis or clitoris.

Erector (*e-rek'-tor*) [*erigere*, to erect]. A muscle that produces erection of a part. See *Muscles, Table of.* **E. pili**, the unstriped muscular fibers causing the erection of the hair and the phenomenon called goose-flesh or goose-skin.

Eremacausis (*er-e-mak-aw'-sis*) [ἤρεμα, slowly; καῦσις, burning]. Slow oxidation or gradual decay, without combustion.

Erethism, Erethismus (*er'-e-thizm, er-e-thiz'-mus*) [ἐρεθισμός, irritation]. An abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

Erethismic or **Erethistic** (*er-e-thiz'-mik, er-e-this'-tik*) [ἐρεθισμός, irritation]. Relating to, or affected with, erethism.

Erg [ἔργον, work]. A unit of work, representing the work done in moving a body against the force of one dyne through a space of one centimeter.

Ergot, or Ergota (*ur'-got*, or *ur-go'-tah*) [Fr., *ergot*, a spur]. The sclerotium of the *Claviceps purpurea*, a fungus growing on rye. It is a vasomotor stimulant and causes contraction of the involuntary muscles. It is used to control hemorrhage, and to cause uterine contraction; it is also employed in cerebral and spinal congestion, in diabetes insipidus, and in night-sweats. Dose gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E., Ext., Fld.** Dose fʒss–fʒss (2.0–16.0). **E., Ext.,—Ergotin.** Dose gr. ij–xx (0.13–1.3), hypodermically gr. ¼–v (0.016–0.32). **E., Infus.** (B. P.). Dose fʒ j–ij (32.0–64.0). **Injectio ergotinæ hypodermica** (B. P.), ergotin 1, camphor-water 2. Dose subcutaneously ♏iij–x (0.2–0.65). **E., Tinctura** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–fʒj (0.65–4.0).

Ergotin (*ur'-go-tin*). See *Ergot.*

Ergotinin (*ur-got'-in-in*) [Fr., *ergot*, a spur], $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. An alkaloid from ergot of rye.

Ergotism (*ur'-got-izm*) [Fr., *ergot*, a spur]. The constitutional effects following the prolonged use of ergot, or of grain containing the fungus, claviceps purpurea. The symptoms are of two types, either a spasmodic form with contractions and cramps of the muscles, or a form characterized by dry gangrene.

Erigeron (*er-ij'-er-on*) [ἠριγέρων, groundsel]. Fleabane. The plant *E. canadense*, having physiologic actions like those of oil of turpentine, but less irritant. It contains oil of erigeron, and is used as a hemostatic. **E. bellidifolium** and **E. philadelphicum** afford similar oils, and have the same properties. **Erigerontis, Oleum.** Dose ♏x–fʒss (0.65–2.0). Unof.

Eriodictyon (*er-e-o-dik'-te-on*) [ἔριον, wool; δίκτυον, a net]. Yerba Santa or mountain-balm. The leaves of *E. glutinosum*, a shrub of California, an expectorant, and an excipient for quinin, the taste of which it largely conceals. **E., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏xv–fʒj (1.0–4.0) **E., Ext.** Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

Erosion (*e-ro'-zhun*) [*erodere*, to eat out]. The eating away of tissue.

Erotic (*er-ot'-ik*) [ἔρως, love]. Pertaining to the sexual passion.

Erotomania (*er-ot-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [ἔρως, love; μανία, madness]. Morbid exaggeration of the affections, usually toward the opposite sex.

Errhine (*er'-in*) [ἐν, in; ῥίς, the nose]. 1. Causing discharges from the nose. 2. A medicine that increases nasal secretions; a sternutatory.

Eructation (*e-ruk-ta'-shun*) [*eructare*, to belch]. Belching.

Eruption (*e-rup'-shun*) [*erumpere*, to burst out]. A bursting forth, especially applied to the skin-lesions of the exanthematous diseases.

Eruptive (*e-rup'-tiv*) [*erumpere*, to burst out]. Attended by an eruption, as an eruptive fever.

Erysipelas (*er-is-ip'-el-as*) [ἐρυθρός, red; πέλλα, skin]. An acute infectious disease, due to the streptococcus erysipelatosus (which is probably identical with the streptococcus pyogenes), and characterized by an inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues. **E., ambulans.** See *E., Wandering.* **E., Facial**, erysipelas of the face, the most common form. After an initial chill the temperature rises very high; there may be vomiting and delirium, and the disease may rapidly spread over a great part of the body. The affected area is swollen, has a deep-red color, an elevated margin, and itches. **E., Idiopathic**, erysipelas occurring without any visible wound. **E. migrans.** See *E., Wandering.* **E., Phlegmonous**, a form of erysipelas in which there is pus-formation. **E., Surgical or Traumatic**, erysipelas occurring in the site of a wound. **E., Wandering**, a form in which the erysipelatous process successively disappears from one part of the body to appear subsequently at another part.

Erysipelatous (*er-is-ip-el'-at-us*) [ἐρυθρός, red; πέλλα, skin]. Of the nature of or affected with erysipelas.

Erythema (*er-ith-e′-mah*) [ἐρυθαίνειν, to make red]. A redness of the skin occurring in patches of variable size and shape. **E. annulare**, a form of E. multiforme, in which the lesions shrink and desquamate at the center, but continue to extend at the periphery by a raised margin. **E. intertrigo**, intertrigo; a hyperemia of the skin occurring where the folds of the integument come in contact. The epidermis may be abraded. **E. multiforme**, an acute inflammatory skin-disease, characterized by reddish macules, papules, or tubercles, usually appearing on the legs and forearms. It is often ushered in by gastric distress and rheumatic pains. **E. nodosum**, dermatitis contusiformis, an inflammatory disease characterized by the formation, especially on the tibial surfaces, of rounded, elevated, erythematous nodules. **E., Symptomatic**, a hyperemia of the skin either diffuse or in nonelevated patches. It is either idiopathic, as when arising from the action of the sun, **E. solare**, or due to various poisons, **E. venenatum**, or it is symptomatic of systemic disease or gastrointestinal disorder.

Erythematous (*er-ith-em′-at-us*) [ἐρυθαίνειν, to make red]. Of the nature of erythema.

Erythrea (*er-ith-ree′-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. A genus of plants of the *Gentianaceæ*. *E. centaurium*, is the European centaury.

Erythremelalgia (*er-ith-rem-el-al′-je-ah*). See *Erythromelalgia*.

Erythroblast (*er-ith′-ro-blast*) [ἐρυθρός, red; βλαστός, germ]. A rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocyte (*er-ith′-ro-sīt*) [ἐρυθρός, red; κυτός, cell]. A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrodextrin (*er-ith-ro-deks′-trin*) [ἐρυθρός, red; *dexter*, right]. A dextrin formed by the action of saliva on starch. It yields a red color with iodin.

Erythrogranulose (*er-ith-ro-gran′-u-lōs*) [ἐρυθρός, red; *granulum*, a little grain]. A granular substance, found in starch-grains, coloring red with iodin.

Erythromelalgia (*er-ith-ro-mel-al′-je-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red; μέλος, limb; ἄλγος, pain]. An affection of the distal parts of the extremities, particularly the feet, characterized by redness and neuralgic pain. The disease is very obstinate; its pathology is not well understood. It may be a vasomotor neurosis, a neuritis of the peripheral nerves, or it may be due to changes in the spinal cord.

Erythrophlein (*er-ith-rof′-le-in*) [ἐρυθρός, red; φλοιός, bark]. A poisonous alkaloid from Casca bark.

Erythrophleum (*er-ith-rof′-le-um*). Casca Bark.

Erythropsia (*er-ith-rop′-se-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red; ὄψις, vision]. An abnormality of vision in which all objects appear red; red vision.

Erythroxylin (*er-ith-roks′-il-in*) [ἐρυθρός, red; ξύλον, wood]. Synonym of cocain.

Erythroxylon (*er-ith-roks′-il-on*) [ἐρυθρός, red; ξύλον, wood: *gen.*, *Erythroxyli*]. Coca, Cuca. The leaves of *E. coca*, a shrub indigenous to the Andes. It contains an alkaloid, cocain, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, to which its properties are mainly due. It is an aromatic tonic and cerebral stimulant. **E. coca** (B. P.). Dose gr. ij–xv (0.13–1.0). **Cocæ, Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏xx–fʒj (1.3–4.0). **Extractum cocæ liquid.** (B. P.). Dose ♏xx–fʒj (1.3–4.0). See *Coca*.

Eschar (*es′-kar*) [ἐσχάρα, a scab]. A slough, especially that produced by the thermocautery. **E., Neuropathic.** A bedsore.

Escharotic (*es-kar-ot′-ik*) [ἐσχαρωτικός]. 1. Caustic; producing a slough. 2. A substance that produces an eschar; a caustic.

Eserin (*es′-er-in*) [*Esere*, native name of the plant or bean]. See *Physostigma*.

Esmarch's Bandage, or Apparatus. An elastic rubber bandage used upon a limb to be amputated, in order to drive the blood out of it by the pressure of progressive turns about the limb toward the trunk. **E.'s Tubes**, tubes on the sides of which agar or gelatin has been solidified in a thin layer, by rapid turning of the tube on ice or under ice-water.

Esodic (*e-sod′-ik*) [ἐς, into; ὁδός, way]. Afferent.

Esophageal (*e-sof-aj′-e-al*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus]. Pertaining or belonging to the esophagus.

Esophagismus (*e-sof-aj-iz′-mus*) [οἰσόφάγος, esophagus]. Spasmodic contraction of the esophagus.

Esophagitis (*e-sof-aj-ī′-tis*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the esophagus.

Esophagocele (*e-sof′-ag-o-sēl*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; κήλη, hernia]. An abnormal distention of a portion of the esophagus.

Esophagomycosis (*e-sof-ag-o-mi-ko′-sis*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; μύκης, a fungus]. Disease of the esophagus caused by fungi.

Esophagoscope (*e-sof-ag′-o-skōp*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for examining the interior of the esophagus by artificial light.

Esophagospasm (*e-sof′-ag-o-spazm*). See *Esophagismus*.

Esophagostenosis (*e-sof-ag-o-sten-o′-sis*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; στένωσις, constriction]. Constriction of the esophagus.

Esophagostomy (*e-sof-ag-os′-to-me*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of an artificial opening in the esophagus.

Esophagotomy (*e-sof-ag-ot′-o-me*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; τομή, a cutting]. Opening of the esophagus by an incision.

Esophagus (*e-sof′-ag-us*) [*φέρειν, οἴσειν*, to carry; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. The gullet, a musculomembranous canal, about nine inches in length, extending from the pharynx to the stomach.

Esophoria (*es-o-fo′-re-ah*) [*ἐσω*, inward; *φορεῖν*, to bear]. See *Heterophoria.*

Esotropia (*e-so-tro′-pe-ah*) [*ἐσω*, inward; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Convergent strabismus.

Essence (*es′-ens*) [*essentia*, essence]. 1. That which gives to anything its character or peculiar quality. 2. The peculiar qualities of a drug extracted and reduced to a small compass. 3. A solution of an essential oil in alcohol.

Essential (*es-en′-shal*) [*essentia*, essence]. 1. Pertaining to the essence of a substance. 2. Of diseases, occurring without a known cause. **E. Oils**, the volatile oils, obtained from aromatic plants by distillation or fermentation.

Esthesiometer (*es-the-ze-om′-e-ter*) [*αἰσθησις*, sensation; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Esthiomene (*es-the-om′-en-e*) [*ἐσθιομένη*, eating]. Lupus exedens.

Estlander's Operation. An excision of portions of one or more ribs for the relief of empyema.

Etat Mamelloné (*et-ah-mah-mel-on-ā*) [Fr.]. A condition of the stomach in chronic gastritis in which there is a projection of small elevations consisting of hyperplastic mucous membrane.

Ethene (*eth′-ēn*). Same as *Ethylene.* **E. Chlorid**, $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Dutch liquid. An anesthetic resembling chloroform, but less dangerous.

Ether (*e′-ther*) [*æther; αἰθήρ*, the upper air]. 1. The subtle fluid filling space and penetrating all bodies, the medium of transmission of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism. 2. A compound formed hypothetically from H_2O by the substitution of two alcohol-radicles for the H. 3. Diethylic oxid $(C_2H_5)_2O$, a thin, colorless, volatile, and highly inflammable liquid, known also as ethylic ether or sulphuric ether, as sulphuric acid is used in its manufacture. Its chief use is as an anesthetic, it being less dangerous than chloroform. It is also employed as a cardiac stimulant in sudden heart-failure, and as a carminative. Dose by the mouth ♏xxx–f℥ss (2.0–16.0) in ice-water. **E., Acetic,** has properties like those of ethylic ether. Dose ♏x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **E. fortior**, contains 94 per cent. of ethylic oxid. Dose ♏ x–f℥j (0.65–4.0). **E., Hydriodic,** unof. Dose for inhalation ♏xv (1.0). **E., Hydrobromic,** unof. Dose ♏x–℥j (0.65–4.0). **Spiritus ætheris compositus.** See *Hoffmann's Anodyne.*

Ethereal (*e-the′-re-al*) [*æther*, the upper air]. 1. Pertaining to the ether. 2. Made of ether, as E. tinctures. 3. Volatile.

Etherization (*e-ther-iz-a′-shun*) [*æther*, ether]. The administration of ether to produce anesthesia. This is effected by inhalation of the vapor.

Etherize (*e′-ther-īz*) [*æther*, ether]. To administer ether.

Ethidene (*eth′-id-ēn*) [*æther*, ether], C_2H_4. Ethylidene; a bivalent radicle. **E. Chlorid, or Dichlorid,** a colorless fluid, tasting and smelling like chloroform. It has been used as a general anesthetic. See *Anesthetic.*

Ethmocephalus (*eth-mo-sef′-al-us*) [*ἠθμός*, ethmoid; *κεφαλή*, head]. A variety of single autositic monsters in which there is a rudimentary nose in the shape of a proboscis terminating anteriorly in two imperfect nostrils or in a single opening.

Ethmoid (*eth′-moid*) [*ἠθμός*, a sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness]. The sieve-like bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerve; it forms a part of the base of the skull.

Ethmoid or Ethmoidal (*eth′-moid, eth-moi′-dal*) [*ἠθμός*, sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

Ethnology (*eth-nol′-o-je*) [*ἔθνος*, a nation; *λόγος*, science]. The comparative study of the races of mankind.

Ethoxycaffein (*eth-oks-e-kaf′-e-in*), $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_3$. A remedy recommended in herpes zoster and migraine. Dose gr. iv (0.26). Unof.

Ethyl (*eth′-il*) [*αἰθήρ*, ether; *ὕλη*, material]. The alcohol-radicle, C_2H_5. **E. Alcohol,** ordinary alcohol of the pharmacopeia. See *Alcohol.* **E. Bromid,** C_2H_5Br, Bromethyl; monobromethane. A rapid and transient anesthetic. See *Anesthetic.* **E. Bromid, Liq.,** 1 in 200, used in angina pectoris. Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). Unof. **E. Carbamate.** Urethane. **E. Chlorid,** C_2H_5Cl, an anesthetic resembling chloroform in action. **E. Iodid,** C_2H_5I, hydriodic ether, used to relieve the dyspnea of bronchitic asthma and edematous laryngitis. Dose to be inhaled, ♏v (0.32), three or four times daily. Unof. **E. Oxid.** See *Ether.*

Ethylate (*eth′-il-āt*). A compound of ethylic alcohol in which the H of the hydroxyl is replaced by a base.

Ethyl-chloral-urethane. See *Somnal.*

Ethylene (*eth′-il-ēn*) [*αἰθήρ*, ether; *ὕλη*, matter]. Olefiant gas, C_2H_4. A colorless, poisonous gas, which burns with a bright, luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. **E. Bromid,** a light, brownish-colored liquid with the formula, $C_2H_4Br_2$. It has been used in epilepsy. Dose

m¾–2 (0.05–0.13). Unof. **E. Chlorid, E. Bichlorid.** See *Ethene Chlorid.* **E.-diamin,** a non-poisonous base isomeric with ethylidene-diamin.

Ethylene-imid (*eth'-il-ēn-im'-id*), C_2H_5N. A nonpoisonous base found in cholera-cultures.

Ethylidene (*eth-il'-id-ēn*). See *Ethidene.*

Ethylidene-diamin (*eth-il'-id-ēn di'-a-min*) $C_2H_4.(NH_2)_2$. A poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposing haddock. Injections into mice and guinea-pigs produce hypersecretion from mouth, nose, and eyes, mydriasis, exophthalmos, great dyspnea, and death.

Ethyl-phenyl-carbamate, Ethyl-phenyl-urethane. See *Euphorin.*

Etiologic (*e-te-ol-oj'-ik*) [*αἰτία*, a cause; *λόγος*, science]. Pertaining to etiology.

Etiology (*e-te-ol'-o-je*) [*αἰτία*, a cause; *λόγος*, science]. The causation of disease.

Eucalyptol (*u-kal-ip'-tol*) [*εὖ*, well; *καλύπτειν*, to cover], $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A neutral principle obtained from the volatile oil of Eucalyptus globulus, and of some other species of Eucalyptus. It is used in bronchitis and malaria, and also in ear-diseases and in urethritis, and externally in various liniments and washes. Dose m v–x (0.32-0.65), in capsules, three times daily.

Eucalyptus (*u-kal-ip'-tus*) [*εὖ*, well; *καλύπτειν*, to cover]. The leaves of *E. globulus*, native to Australia, but now cultivated in California. It contains a volatile oil, from which eucalyptol is obtained. The properties largely depend on the volatile oil. Eucalyptus has been used as an antiseptic, as a stimulant to mucous membranes, as an antispasmodic in asthma, in migraine, and, with doubtful success, in malaria. **E., Oleum,** the volatile oil. Dose m v (0.32) in capsules or emulsion. **E., Unguentum** (B. P.), contains 20 per cent. of E. Ol.

Euchlorhydria (*u-klor-hy'-dre-a*) [*εὖ*, well; *χλωρός*, green; *ὑδώρ*, water]. The presence of a normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Eugenia (*u-je'-ne-ah*) [after Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy]. A genus of trees and shrubs, mostly tropical, among which are *E. caryophylata*, which yields caryophyllus, and *E. pimenta*, which produces pimenta.

Eugenic Acid (*u-jen'-ik*). See *Eugenol.*

Eugenol (*u'-jen-ol*) [See *Eugenia*]. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Eugenic Acid; a phenol-like compound that occurs in clove-oil and in allspice, and is convertible into vanillin. It is used as an antiseptic, and as a local anesthetic in dentistry. Dose gr. xv (1.0) well diluted. Unof.

Eunuch (*u'-nuk*) [*εὐνοῦχος*, guardian of the couch]. A male whose genital organs have been removed or mutilated so as to render him impotent.

Euonymin (*u-on'-im-in*). A precipitate from the tincture of wahoo; it is tonic, laxative, and expectorant. Dose ½ to 3 grains (0.032–0.2). Unof.

Euonymus (*u-on'-im-us*) [*εὐώνυμος*, having a good name]. Wahoo, the bark of *E. atropurpureus*, a mild purgative and cholagogue. **E., Ext.** Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

Eupatorium (*u-pat-o'-re-um*) [*εὐπατόριον*, agrimony]. 1. A genus of composite-flowered plants. The leaves and flowering-tops of *E. perfoliatum*, thoroughwort, or boneset. It is a bitter tonic, diaphoretic, and feeble emetic. Dose of the powder gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). **E., Ext., Fld.** Dose m x–f ʒ j (0.65–4.0).

Euphorbia (*u-for'-be-ah*). A genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, yielding a milky juice. **E. resinifera,** of Africa, affords euphorbium. **E. corollata, E. ipecacuanha,** American species, have been employed in medicine on account of their emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant properties. **E. pilulifera,** of S. America and Australia, is used in asthma and bronchitis. Dose of the extract gr. j (0.065); of the fluid extract f ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0); of the tincture f ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Euphorbium (*u-for'-be-um*). An acrid gum-resin obtained from *Euphorbia resinifera.* It is strongly purgative and vesicant, and is now mainly employed in veterinary medicine.

Euphoria (*u-for'-e-ah*) [*εὔφορος*, easily carried]. The sense of well-being; health.

Euphorin (*u'-for-in*) [*εὔφορος*, easily carried], $C_9O_2H_{11}$. Phenyl-urethan, a white crystalline powder derived from anilin. It is recommended as an analgesic and antipyretic in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0) daily.

Euplastic (*u-plas'-tik*) [*εὖ*, well; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Capable of being transformed into healthy tissue.

Eupnea (*ūp-ne'-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *πνέειν*, to breathe]. Normal or easy respiration.

Europhen (*u'-ro-fen*). Diisobutylorthocresol iodid. An amorphous yellow powder recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It is used hypodermatically in doses of gr. ¼–iss in syphilis.

Eustachian (*u-sta'-ke-an*) [*Eustachio*, an Italian anatomist]. **E. Catheter,** a catheter for introduction into the Eustachian tube; it is introduced along the floor of the nose. **E. Tube,** the osseocartilaginous canal extending from the tympanum to the pharynx. **E. Valve,** a prolongation of the lining membrane of the inferior vena cava into the right auricle of the fetal heart.

Euthanasia (*u-than-a'-ze-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *θάνατος*, death]. An easy or calm death.

Eutocia (*u-to'-ke-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *τόκος*, childbirth]. Natural or easy childbirth.

Evacuant (*e-vak′-u-ant*) [*evacuare*, to empty]. 1. Emptying. 2. A medicine that causes the emptying of an organ, especially the bowels; a purgative.

Evacuation (*e-vak-u-a′-shun*) [*evacuare*, to empty]. 1. The act of emptying, especially of the bowels. 2. That which is evacuated.

Evacuator (*e-vak′-u-a-tor*) [*evacuare*, to empty]. An agent to produce emptying, especially an instrument for removing from the bladder fragments of stone after lithotlapaxy.

Evaporation (*e-vap-or-a′-shun*) [*e* priv.; *vapor*, vapor]. The conversion of a liquid into vapor.

Eventration (*e-ven-tra′-shun*) [*e*, out of; *venter*, the belly]. Protrusion of the abdominal viscera through the abdominal walls.

Eversion (*e-ver′-shun*) [*eversio*, a turning out]. A turning outward.

Evisceration (*e-vis-er-a′-shun*) [*e*, out; *viscera*, the bowels]. The removal of the viscera. **E. of the Eye**, removal of the entire contents of the globe of the eye, leaving the sclerotic intact. **E., Obstetric**, the removal of the abdominal or thoracic viscera of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

Evolution (*ev-o-lu′-shun*) [*evolvere*, to unroll]. The process of unfolding or developing from a simple to a complex, specialized, perfect form. **E., Spontaneous**, a series of changes whereby a shoulder-presentation is transformed within the pelvis into a combined breech-and-shoulder-presentation and delivery effected without artificial aid.

Evulsion (*e-vul′-shun*) [*evellere*, to pluck out]. The forcible tearing or plucking away of a part.

Exacerbation (*eks-as-er-ba′-shun*) [*exacerbare*, to be violent]. An increase in the symptoms of a disease.

Exalgin (*eks-al′-jin*) [ἐξ, out; ἄλγος, pain], $C_9H_{11}NO$. Methylacetanilid; a benzene derivative allied to phenacetin. It is an analgesic and antipyretic in doses of from one-half to four grains (0.032-0.26). Unof.

Exanthema, or **Exanthem** (*eks-an′-them-ah*, *eks-an′-them*) [ἐξάνθημα, eruption]. 1. An eruption upon the skin. 2. Any exanthematous or eruptive fever.

TABLE OF EXANTHEMATA.

Name.	Period of Incubation.	Stage of Invasion.	Time of Appearance of Eruption.	Character of Eruption.	Duration of Eruption.	Location.	Desquamation.	Duration of Disease.	Convalescence.
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Unknown.	Sudden.	2d to 4th day.	Herpes labialis, purpuric spots, dusky erythema.		Herpes on lips; purpuric spots over entire body.		Variable; many sequelæ.	Lysis.
Erysipelas.	Few hours to 3 or 4 days.	1 to 3 days.	Within 24 hours.	Bright-red, shining patches, with well-defined raised margin.	4 to 8 days.	Begins usually on face; may spread to trunk and arms. In the traumatic form begins at the wound.	Branny or in large flakes.	1 to 3 weeks.	Crisis.
Measles.	10 to 12 days.	4 days.	4th day.	Small, dark-red maculæ arranged in crescentic form. Complete in 24 hours.	4 to 5 days.	Face; then downward over body.	Branny. 8-11 days.	2 weeks.	Crisis.
Rötheln.	8 to 17 days.	24 to 48 hours	Within 48 hours.	Rose-colored, rounded, discrete maculæ.	3 days.	Face and scalp; then downward over body.	Slightly branny.	4 to 7 days.	Crisis.
Scarlet Fever.	1 to 21 days.	1 to 2 days.	Within 24 hours.	Diffuse, scarlet, punctate.	7 to 10 days.	Neck, chest, face; then over body.	Scales or large flakes. About one week.	2 to 3 weeks.	Lysis.

TABLE OF EXANTHEMATA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Period of Incubation.	Stage of Invasion.	Time of Appearance of Eruption.	Character of Eruption.	Duration of Eruption.	Location.	Desquamation.	Duration of Disease.	Convalescence.
Typhoid Fever.	5 to 35 days.	6 to 8 days.	7th day.	Rose-colored, lenticular spots, coming on in successive crops.	Each crop 3 to 5 days. Lasts 10 to 20 days or throughout the whole course of the fever.	Abdomen, chest, and back.	Slightly branny or none.	3 to 4 weeks.	Lysis.
Typhus Fever.	4 to 12 days.	5 days.	Usually 5th day; may be on 3d or not till 7th day.	Dusky spots or papules, or petechiæ.	Few days, or may last throughout the course of the disease.	Sides of chest and abdomen, arms, back.	Slightly branny.	2 to 4 weeks.	Crisis.
Varicella.	4 to 14 days.	1 to 2 days.	Within 12 to 24 hours.	Vesicles appearing in crops.	5 to 8 days.	Back, chest, arms.	Crusts. 5–8 days.	2 weeks.	Lysis.
Variola.	8 to 14 days.	3 days.	4th day.	First, shot-like papules, then vesicles, then umbilicated pustules.	21 to 25 days.	Face, and over body.	Crusts. 12–22 days.	4 to 5 weeks.	Lysis.

Exanthematous (*eks-an-them′-at-us*) [ἐξάνθημα, eruption]. Of the nature of or characterized by exanthema, or eruption; of the nature of an eruptive fever.

Exarticulation (*eks-ar-tik-u-la′-shun*) [*ex*, out; *articulus*, joint]. 1. Dislocation of a joint. 2. Amputation at a joint.

Excavation (*ex-kav-a′-shun*) [*excavare*, to hollow out]. A hollow or cavity. **E. of the Optic Nerve**, a hollowing or "cupping" of the optic disc, that may be physiologic, congenital, or pathologic, the result of glaucoma, optic atrophy, etc.

Excentric (*eks-sen′-trik*) [*ex*, out; *centrum*, center]. See *Eccentric*.

Excipient (*ek-sip′-e-ent*) [*excipere*, to take up]. Any substance combined with an active drug to give the latter an agreeable or convenient form.

Excision (*ek-sizh′-un*) [*excisio*, a cutting out]. The cutting out of a part.

Excitability (*ek-si-ta-bil′-it-e*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. The property of reacting to a stimulus.

Excitant (*ek-si′-tant*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. 1. Stimulating. 2. A remedy that stimulates the activity of an organ.

Excitation (*ek-si-ta′-shun*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. The act of stimulating or irritating. **E., Direct**, the stimulation of a muscle by placing an electrode on the muscle itself. **E., Indirect**, the stimulation of a muscle through its nerve.

Exciting (*ek-si′-ting*) [*excitare*, to rouse]. Calling forth directly, as an exciting cause.

Excitomotor (*ek-si-to-mo′-tor*). Exciting or arousing motor function; also, a drug or agent that increases the activity of the motor nerve centers.

Exclusion (*eks-klu′-zhun*) [*excludere*, to shut out]. A shutting out. **E., Diagnosis by**, the reaching of a diagnosis by excluding one hypothesis after another till only one remains.

Excoriation (*eks-ko-re-a′-shun*) [*ex*, from; *corium*, the skin]. Abrasion of a portion of the skin.

Excrement (*eks′-kre-ment*) [*excernere*, to separate]. An excreted substance; the feces.

Excrementitious (*eks-kre-men-tish′-us*) [*excernere*, to separate; to excrete]. Pertaining to excrement.

Excrescence (*eks-kres′-ens*) [*excrescere*, to grow out]. An abnormal outgrowth upon the body.

Excreta (*eks-kre′-tah*) [*excernere*, to separate]. The natural discharges of the body, particularly those of the bowels.

Excrete (*eks-krēt′*) [*excernere*, to separate]. To remove from the body useless substances.

Excretin (*eks′-kre-tin*), $C_{20}H_{36}O$. A crystalline substance found in feces.

Excretion (*eks-kre′-shun*) [*excernere*, to excrete]. The discharge of waste-products.

Excretory (*eks′-kre-to-re*) [*excernere*, to excrete]. Pertaining to excretion.

Excursion (*eks-kur′-shun*) [*ex*, out of; *currere*, to run]. A wandering from the usual course.

Exencephalus (*eks-en-sef′-al-us*) [ἐξ, out; ἐνκέφαλος, brain]. A species of monsters characterized by a malformed brain, situated without the cranial cavity.

Exenteration (*eks-en-ter-a′-shun*) [ἐξ, out; ἔντερον, intestine]. Removal of the intestines of the fetus, to allow delivery.

Exfoliation (*eks-fo-le-a′-shun*) [*exfoliare*, to shed leaves]. The separation of bone or other tissue in thin layers.

Exhalation (*ex-hal-a′-shun*) [*exhalare*, to breathe out]. The giving off of matters in the form of vapor.

Exhaustion (*eg-zawst′-yun*) [*exhaurire*, to pour out]. Loss of vital and nervous power from fatigue or protracted disease.

Exhibit (*ek-zib′-it*) [*exhibere*, to give]. To administer, as a medicine.

Exhumation (*ex-hu-ma′-shun*) [*ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground]. The removal of a corpse from the ground.

Exocardiac, or **Exocardial** (*eks-o-kar′-de-ak*, or *eks-o-kar′-de-al*) [ἐξω, out; κάρδια, heart]. Originating or situated outside of the heart.

Exodic (*eks-od′-ik*) [ἐξω, out; ὁδός, a way]. Transmitting; efferent.

Exogenetic (*eks-o-jen-et′-ik*) [ἐξω, outward; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Due to an external cause; not arising within the organism.

Exogenous (*eks-oj′-en-us*) [ἐξω, out; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Growing by accretions to the outer surface.

Exomphalos (*eks-om′-fal-os*) [ἐξ, out; ὀμφαλός, navel]. Undue prominence of the navel; also, umbilical hernia.

Exophoria (*eks-o-fo′-re-ah*). See *Heterophoria*.

Exophthalmic (*eks-off-thal′-mik*) [ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Pertaining to exophthalmos. **E. Goiter.** See *Goiter*.

Exophthalmos, Exophthalmus (*eks-off-thal′-mos, -mus*) [ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Abnormal prominence of the eyeballs.

Exoskeleton (*eks-o-skel′-et-un*) [ἐξω, outside; σκελετόν, a dried body]. The rigid outer envelop of many of the lower forms of life for the protection and attachment of organs.

Exosmosis (*eks-os-mo′-sis*) [ἐξ, out; ὠσμός, thrust]. Outward osmosis. See *Osmosis*.

Exostosis (*eks-os-to′-sis*) [ἐξ, out; ὀστέον, bone]. A bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone.

Exotropia (*eks-o-tro′-pe-ah*). See *Strabismus*.

Expectant (*eks-pek′-tant*) [*expectare*, to look out for]. Awaiting or expecting. **E. Treatment**, watching the progress of a disease, and not interfering unless warranted by special symptoms.

Expectation of Life. The average number of years that persons of a given age live.

Expectorant (*eks-pek′-to-rant*) [*ex*, out; *pectus*, breast]. 1. Promoting expectoration. 2. A remedy that promotes or modifies expectoration.

Expectoration (*eks-pek-tor-a′-shun*) [*ex*, out; *pectus*, breast]. 1. The ejection from the mouth of material brought into it from the air-passages. 2. The fluid or semi-fluid matters from the lungs and air-passages expelled by coughing and spitting. **E., Prune-juice,** a sputum containing altered blood expectorated in gangrene and cancer of the lung, and in grave pneumonias in the aged. **E., Rusty.** See *Sputum*.

Expiration (*eks-pi-ra′-shun*) [*expirare*, to breathe out]. The act of breathing forth, or expelling air from the lungs.

Expiratory (*eks-pi′-ra-to-re*) [*expirare*, to breathe out]. Relating to expiration.

Exploration (*eks-plo-ra′-shun*) [*explorare*, to search out]. The act of exploring; investigation of a part hidden from sight by means of touch, by artificial light, etc.

Exploratory (*eks-plor′-at-or-e*) [*explorare*, to search out]. Pertaining to exploration. **E. Puncture,** the puncture of a cavity or tumor and extraction therefrom of some of the contents to learn their nature.

Exploring Needle. A needle with a grooved side to allow the passage of fluid along it after it is plunged into a part where fluid is suspected.

Expression (*eks-presh′-un*) [*expressus; exprimere*, to press out]. A pressing out. **E. of Fetus** or **Placenta,** assisting the expulsion of fetus or placenta by pressure upon the uterus through the abdominal walls.

Expulsive (*eks-pul′-siv*) [*expellere*, to drive out]. Forcing out.

Exsanguination (*ek-sang-gwin-a′-shun*) [*ex*, out; *sanguis*, blood]. The act of making bloodless.

Exsection (*ek-sek′-shun*) [*ex*, out of; *secare*, to cut]. The act of cutting a part out from its surroundings.

Exsiccation (*ek-sik-a′-shun*) [*ex*, out; *siccus*, dry]. The act of drying; especially the depriving of a crystalline substance of its water of crystallization.

Exstrophy of the Bladder (*ek′-strof-e*) [ἐξ, out of; στρέφειν, to turn]. A congenital condition in which the lower part of the abdominal wall, the anterior wall of the bladder, and usually the symphysis pubis are wanting, and the posterior wall of the bladder is pressed through the opening.

Extension (*eks-ten′-shun*) [*extendere*, to

stretch out]. A straightening out, especially the muscular movement by which a flexed limb is made straight. **Counterextension,** traction made on a part in a direction opposite to that in which traction is made by another force.

Extensor (*eks-ten'-sor*) [*extendere*, to extend]. That which stretches out or extends, as E. muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

External (*ex-tur'-nal*) [*externus*, outward]. On the exterior, or on the side removed from the center or middle line of the body.

Extirpation (*eks-ter-pa'-shun*) [*extirpare*, to root out]. Complete removal of a part.

Extra- (*eks'-trah-*) [L.]. A prefix meaning outside, without. **E. Current,** the induced electric current.

Extraarticular (*eks-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*). Outside of the proper structures of a joint.

Extracapsular (*eks-trah-cap'-su-lar*). Outside of the capsular ligament of a joint.

Extract, Extractum (*ex'-trakt, -trakt'-um*) [*extrahere*, to extract]. In pharmacy, a solid or semi-solid preparation, made by extracting the soluble principles of a drug with water or alcohol and evaporating the solution. **E., Alcoholic,** that in which alcohol is the solvent. **E., Aqueous,** that prepared by using water as the solvent. **E. ferri pomatum,** N. F.; this is made from iron, in the form of fine, bright wire, 1 part; ripe sour apples 50 parts; water a sufficient quantity. **E., Fluid,** a solution of the solid principles of a vegetable drug, of such strength that 1 gram of the drug is fully represented by one cubic centimeter of the fluid extract.

Extraction (*ex-trak'-shun*) [*extractio; ex*, out; *trahere*, to draw]. 1. The act of drawing out. 2. The process of making an extract. **E. of Cataract,** removal of a cataractous lens by surgical operation.

Extractive (*eks-trak'-tiv*) [*ex*, out; *trahere*, to draw]. Any organic substance that may be extracted in small amount from animal tissues.

Extractor (*eks-trak'-tor*) [*ex*, out; *trahere*, to draw]. An instrument for extracting bullets, sequestræ, etc.

Extradural (*eks-trah-du'-ral*) [*extra*, outside; *durus*, hard]. Situated outside of the dura mater.

Extramedullary (*eks-trah-me-dul'-ar-e*) [*extra*, without; *medulla*, marrow.] Situated or occurring outside of the medulla.

Extraneous (*eks-tra'-ne-us*) [*extraneus*, external]. Existing or belonging outside the organism.

Extrapolar (*eks-trah-po'-lar*) [*extra*, without; *polus*, a pole]. Not lying in the space between the electrodes of a battery.

Extrauterine (*eks-trah-yu'-ter-in*) [*extra*, outside; *uterus*]. Outside of the uterus. **E. Pregnancy.** See *Pregnancy.*

Extravasation (*eks-trav-as-a'-shun*) [*extra*, outside; *vas*, a vessel]. 1. The passing of fluid outside of the cavity or space normally containing it. 2. The fluid that has passed out.

Extravascular (*eks-trah-vas'-ku-lar*) [*extra*, outside; *vas*, a vessel]. Outside of the vessels.

Extrinsic (*eks-trin'-sik*) [*extrinsicus*, from without]. External; not directly belonging to a part. **E. Muscles,** those situated on the exterior of an organ.

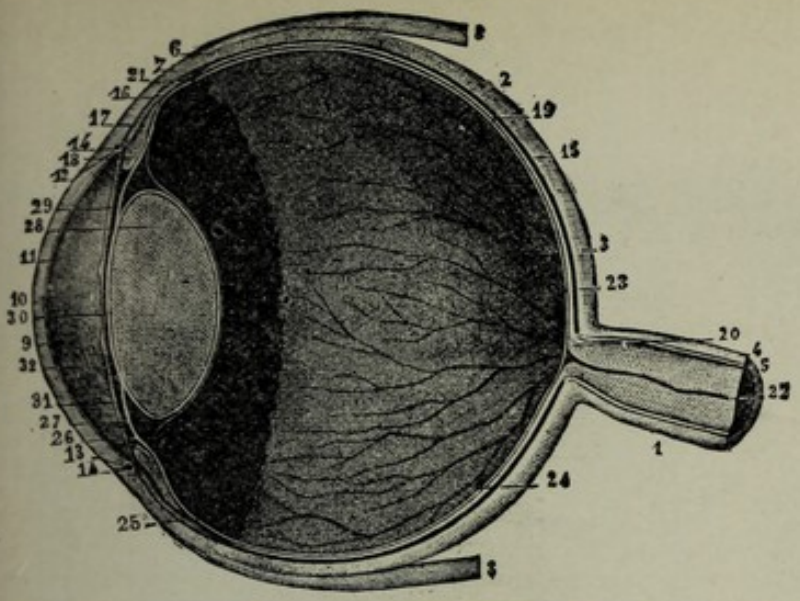
Extroversion (*eks-tro-ver'-shun*). See *Exstrophy.*

Exudate (*eks'-u-dāt*) [*exudare*, to sweat]. The material that has passed through the walls of vessels into the adjacent tissues.

Exudation (*eks-u-da'-shun*) [*exudare*, to sweat]. The passing out of serum or pus; the material that has passed out.

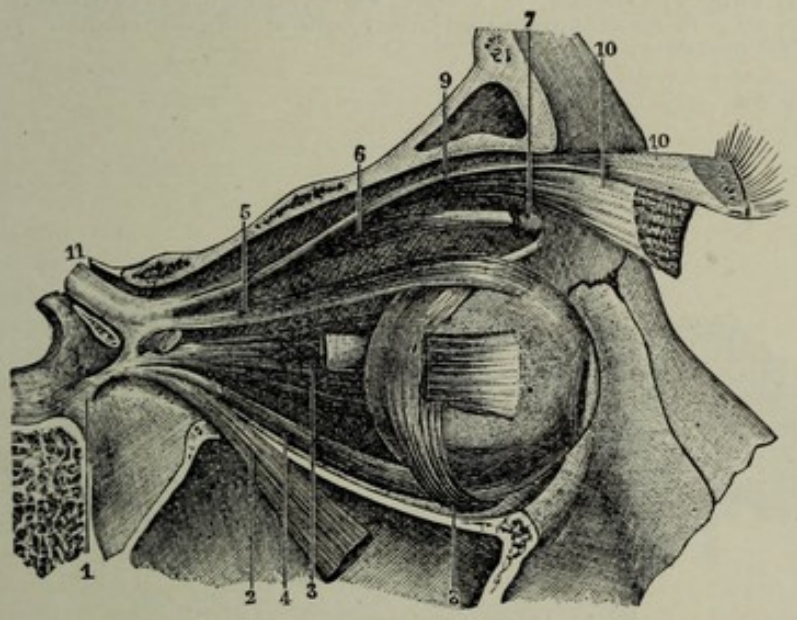
Exudative (*eks'-u-da-tiv*) [*exudare*, to exude]. Of the nature of or characterized by exudation.

Eye (*i*) [AS., *ége*]. The organ of vision. It occupies the anterior part of the orbit, is nearly spheric in outline, and is composed of three concentric coats: the sclerotic and cornea, the choroid and iris, and the retina. The sclerotic is an opaque, dense, white, fibrous membrane, into the anterior part of which the transparent cornea is fitted. The choroid is the vascular tissue, and is continuous with the iris in front. The latter is a circular membrane with a central perforation, the pupil. Within the choroid is the retina, a delicate transparent membrane containing the terminations of the optic nerve. The greater part of the eyeball is filled with a mucoid substance, the vitreous humor, against the anterior surface of which rests the crystalline lens. The space between the lens and the cornea is divided by the iris into two compartments, communicating through the pupillary opening, the anterior and posterior chambers, which contain the aqueous humor. Anteriorly the eye is covered by conjunctiva, posteriorly by a fibrous capsule (capsule of Tenon). The eyeball is moved by a series of muscles attached on the outer surface. Changes in the curvature of the lens are brought about by the ciliary muscle, while the size of the pupil is modified by the action of dilator and constrictor fibers in the iris. **E., Diagrammatic, of Listing,** a scheme for simplifying optic problems by representing the two nodal points and the two principal points of the eye by a mean nodal point and a mean principal point. **E.-brow,** the hair-covered skin on the upper margin of the orbit. **E.-lashes,** the hairs of the eyelid. **E.-lid,** the protective covering of the eyeball, composed of



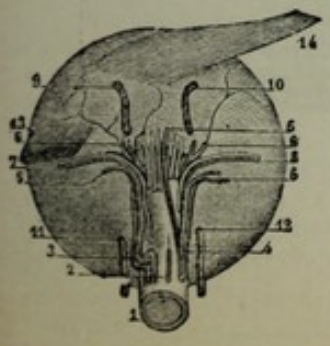
Vertical Section of Eye in its Anteroposterior Axis.—(*Gould and Pyle*, "*Eye*.")

1. Optic nerve. 2, 2. Middle portion of sclerotic. 3. Posterior portion. 4. External of optic nerve. 5. Internal tunic. 6. Sclerotic beneath insertion of superior rectus. 7. Sclerotic in advance of insertion of superior rectus. 8, 8. Superior and inferior recti. 9. Cornea. 10. Its central portion. 11. Posterior elastic lamina. 12. Junction of cornea and sclerotic superiorly. 13. Inferior junction. 14, 14. Canal of Schlemm. 15. Choroid. 16. Choroidal zone and ciliary processes. 17. Ciliary muscle. 18. Ciliary body. 19. Retina. 20. Origin of retina. 21. Its anterior limit. 22. Central artery of retina. 23. Branches of central artery. 24. Hyaloid membrane. 25. Zone of Zinn. 26. Posterior wall of canal of Petit, formed by hyaloid membrane. 27. Anterior wall of same canal, formed by the zone of Zinn. 28. Crystalline lens. 29. Iris. 30. Pupil. 31. Posterior chamber. 32. Anterior chamber.



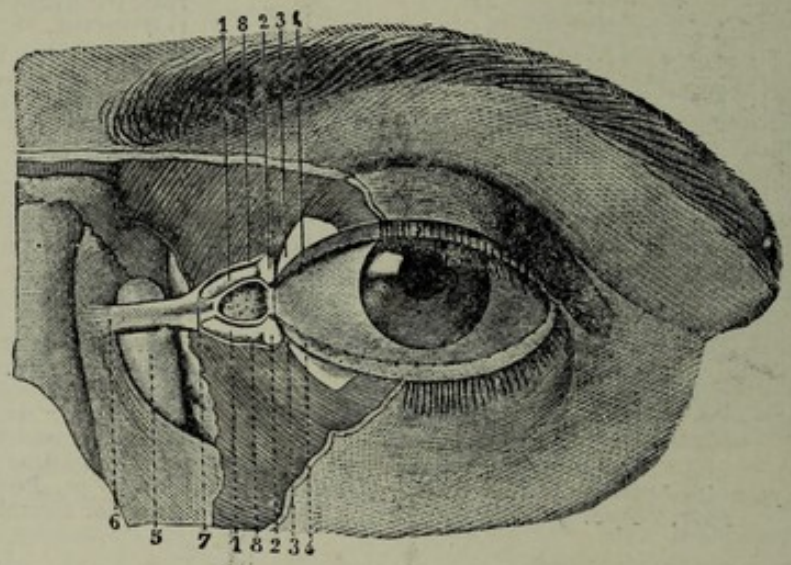
Muscles of the Eye. Tendon, or Ligament, of Zinn.

1. Tendon of Zinn. 2. External rectus divided. 3. Internal rectus. 4. Inferior rectus. 5. Superior rectus. 6. Superior oblique. 7. Pulley for superior oblique. 8. Inferior oblique. 9. Levator palpebræ superioris. 10, 10. Its anterior expansion. 11. Optic nerve.



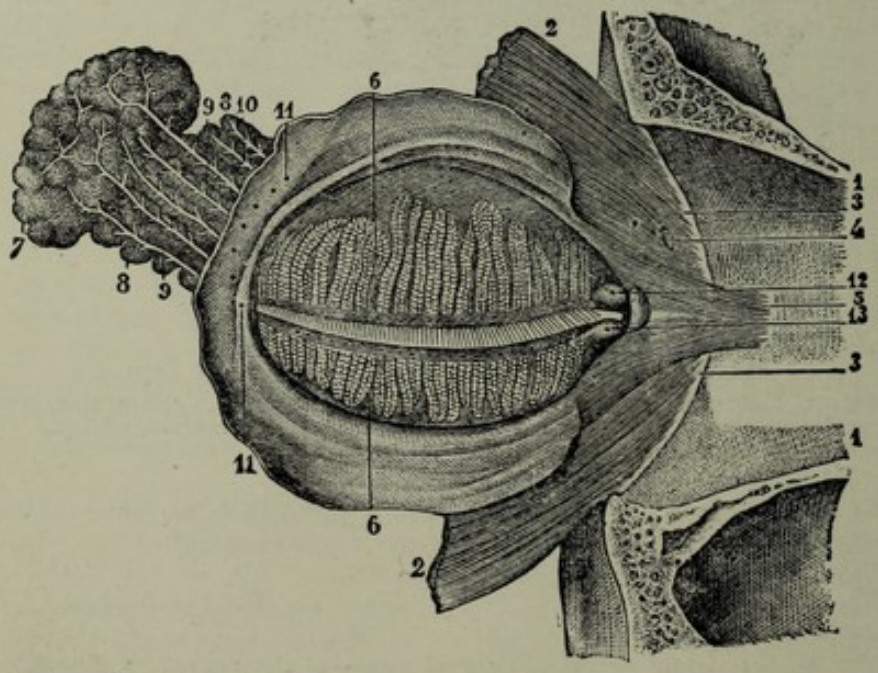
Posterior Hemisphere of the Globe of the Eye. —(*Gould and Pyle.*)

1. Optic nerve. 2. Central artery of the retina. 3. Short, posterior, and external ciliary arteries. 4. Short, posterior, and internal ciliary arteries. 5, 5, 6, 6, 6. External and internal posterior ciliary arteries. 7. Posterior long ciliary artery and long ciliary nerve. 8. Artery and nerve of opposite side. 9, 10. Superior and external choroid veins. 11, 12. Inferior choroid veins. 13. Attachment of inferior oblique muscle. 14. Tendon of superior oblique.



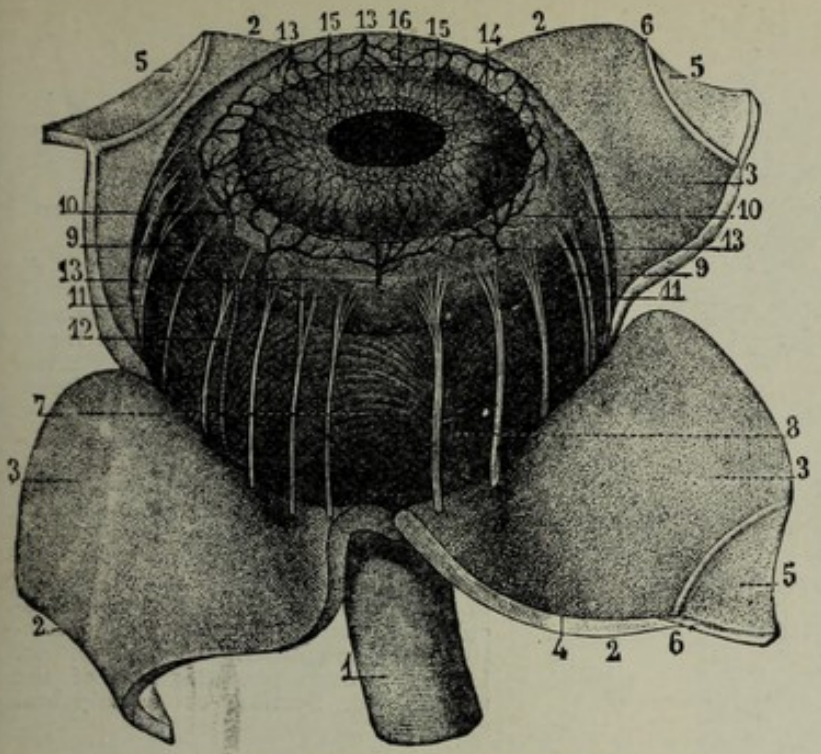
Relations of the Eye and the Lacrimal Excretory Apparatus.—(*Holden.*)

1, 1. Canaliculi. 2, 2. Puncta lacrimalia. 3, 3. Inner extremity of tarsal cartilage. 4, 4. Free borders of lids. 5. Lacrimal sac. 6. Attachment to maxillary bone of superior tendon. 7. Bifurcation of lacrimal sac. 8, 8. Two branches.



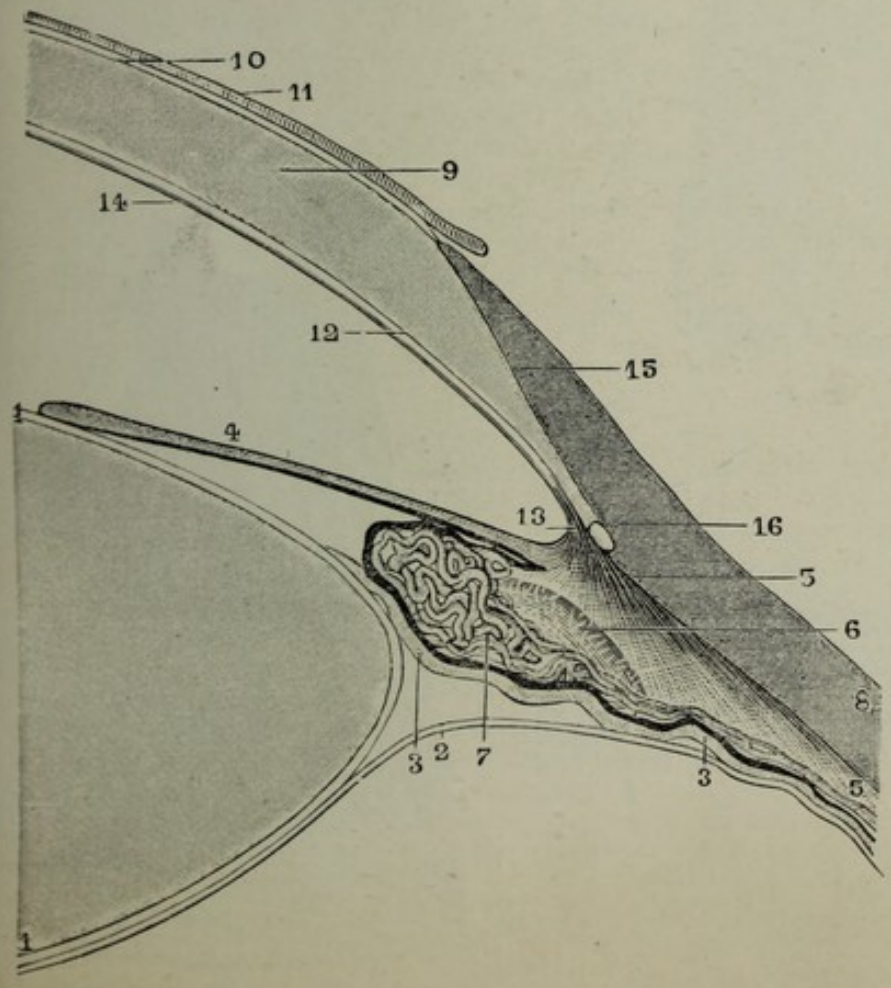
The Lacrimal and Meibomian Glands and Adjacent Organs of the Eye.

1, 1. Inner wall of orbit. 2, 2. Inner portion of orbicularis palpebrarum. 3, 3. Attachment to circumference of base of orbit. 4. Orifice for transmission of nasal artery. 5. Muscle of Horner (tensor tarsi). 6, 6. Meibomian glands. 7, 7. Orbital portion of lacrimal gland. 8, 9, 10. Palpebral portion. 11, 11, Mouths of excretory ducts. 12, 13. Lacrimal puncta.



Iris and Choroid.—(*Gould and Pyle, "Eye."*)

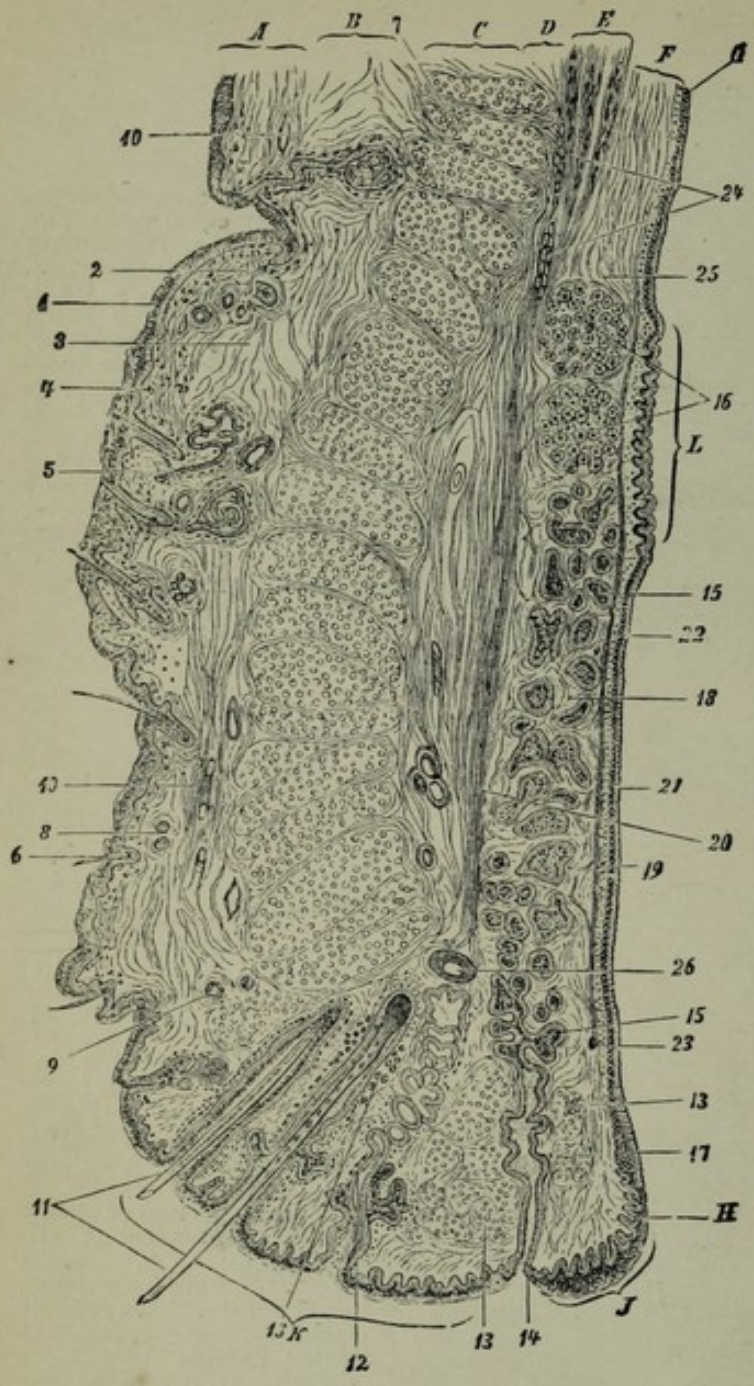
1. Optic nerve. 2, 2, 2, 2. Sclerotic, divided into four equal parts and turned back. 3, 3. Pigmentary granulation of its inner layer. 4. Section of lamina fusca. 5, 5, 5, 5. Cornea, divided into four equal parts. 6, 6. Canal of Schlemm. 7. Outer surface of choroid. 8. Superior and internal trunk of vasa vorticosa. 9, 9. Irregular border limiting the choroid zone posteriorly. 10, 10. Anterior half of this zone; ciliary muscle. 11, 11. Ciliary nerves. 12. Long ciliary artery. 13, 13, 13, 13. Anterior ciliary arteries. 14. Iris. 15. Small arterial circle of iris. 16. Pupillary orifice.



The Ciliary Muscle.—(*Gould and Pyle, "Eye."*)

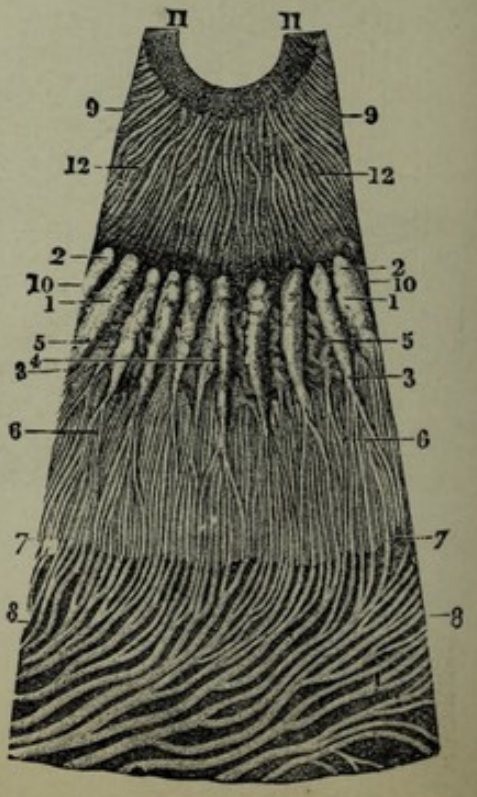
1, 1. Crystalline lens. 2. Hyaloid membrane. 3, 3. Zone of Zinn. 4. Iris. 5, 5. Radiating portion of ciliary muscle. 6. Section of circular portion. 7. Venous plexus of a ciliary process. 8. Sclerotic. 9. Middle layer of cornea. 10. Anterior hyaline layer of cornea. 11. Epithelial covering of this layer. 12. Posterior hyaline layer of the cornea, or membrane of Descemet. 13. Fibers in which this layer terminates, or ligamentum pectinatum. 14. Epithelial covering of posterior hyaline layer. 15. Junction of sclerotic and cornea. 16. Section of canal of Schlemm.

EYE



Vertical Section Through the Upper Eyelid.—(*Gould and Pyle*, "*Eye.*")

A. Cutis. 1. Epidermis. 2. Corium. *B*, 3. Subcutaneous connective tissue. *C*, 7. Orbicularis muscle. *D*. Loose submuscular connective tissue. *E*. Insertion of H. Müller's muscle. *F*. Tarsus. *G*. Conjunctiva. *J*. Inner; *K*. Outer edge of the lid. 4. Pigment cells. 5. Sweat-glands. 6. Hair follicles. 8, 23. Sections of nerves. 9. Arteries. 10. Veins. 11. Cilia. 12. Modified sweat-glands. 13, 13, 13. Circular muscle of Riolan. 14. Meibomian gland. 15, 15. Section of an acinus of the same. 16. Posterior tarsal glands. 18, 19. Tissue of the tarsus. 20. Pretarsal or submuscular connective tissue. 21, 22. Conjunctiva, with its epithelium. 24. Fat. 25. Loosely woven posterior end of the tarsus. 26. Section of a palpebral artery.



Section of Ciliary Body and Iris.—(*Gould and Pyle*, "*Eye.*")

1, 1. Ciliary processes. 2, 2. Their base or rounded extremity. 3, 3. Their apex. 4. A process with bifurcated extremity. 5, 5. Reticulated folds, or ciliary processes of the second order. 6, 6. Venules that emanate from these. 7, 7. Ora serrata of choroid. 8, 8. Veins of choroid. 9, 9. Section of iris. 10, 10. Circumference of iris. 11, 11. Small ring of iris. 12, 12. Large ring of iris.

skin, glands, connective and muscular tissue, the tarsus and conjunctiva, with the cilia at the free edge. **E.-piece.** Synonym of *Ocular*. **E., Reduced, of Donders,** a representation of the eye in such a way that all the distances needed in the calculations are represented by whole numbers. **E.-speculum,** an instrument for retracting the eyelids. **E.-teeth,** the canine teeth of the upper jaw.

F

F. 1. Abbreviation of Fahrenheit. 2. Symbol for fluorin.

Ft. Abbreviation of *fiat* or *fiant*, let there be made.

Face (*fās*) [*facies*, the face]. A name applied to the lower and anterior part of the head, including the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, lips, etc.

Facet (*fas'-et*) [Fr., *facette*, a little face]. A small plane surface, especially on a bone or a hard body, like a calculus.

Facial (*fa'-shal*) [*facies*, the face]. Pertaining to the face. **F. Angle,** an angle measured in different ways by different authorities. That of Virchow and Holder is formed by the union of a line joining the frontonasal suture and the most prominent point of the lower edge of the superior alveolar process, and a line joining the superior border of the external auditory meatus and the lower portion of the orbit. That of Camper is formed by the union of Camper's line (a line touching the most prominent points of the upper and lower face) and a line joining the acantion and the auricular point.

Facies (*fa'-she-ēz*) [L., face]. The appearance of the face. **F. hippocratica,** an appearance of the face indicative of the rapid approach of dissolution: the nose is pinched, the temples hollow, the eyes sunken, the ears leaden and cold, the lips relaxed, the skin livid. **F. leontina.** See *Leontiasis*.

Factitious (*fak-tish'-us*) [*facere*, to make]. Artificial.

Facultative (*fak'-ul-ta-tiv*) [*facultas*, capability]. Voluntary; optional. **F. aerobia.** See *Aerobic*. **F. anaerobia.** See *Anaerobia*. **F. Manifest Hyperopia,** that part of the manifest hyperopia that can be concealed by the accommodation. **F. Parasite,** an organism that while usually parasitic, can also live outside of its host.

Fæcal, Fæces (*fe'-kal, fe'-sēz*). See *Fecal, feces*.

Fænumgræcum. See *Fenugreek*.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer. See *Thermometer*.

Falciform (*fal'-si-form*) [*falx*, a sickle; *forma*, form]. Having the shape of a sickle. **F. Ligament.** See *Ligament*. **F. Process,** a process of the dura mater that separates the hemispheres of the brain; the falx.

Falling (*fawl'-ing*) [AS., *feallan*, to fall]. Dropping down. **F.-sickness,** epilepsy. **F. of Womb,** a descent of the uterus into the vagina.

Fallopian (*fal-o'-pe-an*) [*Fallopio*, an Italian anatomist]. Described by Fallopio or Fallopius. **F. Tubes.** See *Oviducts*.

Fallopius, Aqueduct of. See *Aqueduct*. **F., Hiatus of,** an opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the tranmission of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve.

False (*fawls*) [*falsus*, deceptive]. Not genuine; not real; imitating. **F. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm*. **F. Ankylosis,** ankylosis due to rigidity of the soft tissues. **F. Image,** in diplopia, the image of the deviating eye. **F. Membrane,** a fibrinous exudate upon a surface. **F. Pains,** pains that precede true labor-pains. **F. Passage,** a passage formed by the laceration of any canal. **F. Pelvis,** the portion of the pelvic cavity situated above the linea ileopectinea. **F. Ribs.** See *Ribs*.

Falx (*falks*) [L.]. A sickle; a sickle-shaped structure. **F. cerebelli,** a sickle-like process of dura mater between the lobes of the cerebellum. **F. cerebri,** the process of the dura, separating the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Famine Fever. Same as *Relapsing Fever*.

Fang [AS., *fangan*, to seize]. The root of a tooth.

Farad (*far'-ad*) [after Michael *Faraday*, a physicist]. The unit of electric capacity; a capacity sufficient to hold one coulomb of current having a potential of one volt.

Faradaic, Faradic (*far-ad-a'-ik, far-ad'-ik*) Pertaining to induced electric currents. **F. Current,** the induced electric current.

Faradism (*far'-ad-izm*) [after Michael *Faraday*, a physicist]. 1. The electricity produced in an induced or faradic current. 2. Faradization.

Faradization (*far-ad-iz-a'-shun*). The application of the induced current to a part.

Farcy (*far'-se*) [*farcire*, to stuff]. The form of glanders that attacks the skin and lymphatic glands.

Farfara (*far'-far-ah*). See *Coltsfoot*.

Farina (*far-e'-nah*) [*farina*, meal]. The ground or powdered starchy part of seeds, especially that of corn, barley, rye, and wheat.

Farinaceous (*far-in-a'-se-us*) [*farina*, meal]. Having the nature of or yielding flour.

Far Point. The most distant point at which an eye can see distinctly when accommodation is completely relaxed.

Far-sightedness. Hypermetropia.

Fascia (*fa'-she-ah*) [*fascia*, a band]. The areolar tissue forming layers beneath the skin (superficial F.), or between muscles (deep F.). **F., Anal.** See *F., Ischiorectal.* **F., Cervical, Deep,** that which invests the muscles of the neck and encloses the vessels and nerves. **F., Colles',** the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. **F., Cremasteric,** a thin covering of the spermatic cord, formed by the stretched fibers of the cremaster muscle. **F., Cribriform,** the sieve-like covering of the saphenous opening. **F. dentata,** a serrated band of gray matter of the hippocampal gyrus of the cerebrum. **F., Infundibuliform,** the process of the transversalis fascia extended over the spermatic cord. **F., Intercolumnar,** a fascia attached to the margins of the external abdominal ring and forming a sheath for the cord and testis. **F., Ischiorectal,** covers the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle. **F. lata,** the dense fascia surrounding the muscles of the thigh. **F., Transversalis,** that lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.

Fascial (*fa'-she-al*) [*fascialis*, of a fascia]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a fascia.

Fasciculus (*fas-ik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *fascis*, a bundle]. A little bundle, particularly of muscle-fibers. **F., Cuneate,** the continuation of Burdach's column, or the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **F., Gracile,** the posterior pyramid of the medulla. **F., Olivary.** See *Fillet, Olivary.* **F., Posterolongitudinal,** fibers connecting the corpora quadrigemina and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below. **F., Solitary,** fibers connecting the internal capsule and the lenticular nucleus with parts below. **F. subcallosus** (of Muratoff), a tract of long association-fibers lying under the corpus callosum, and connecting the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. **F., Uncinate,** fibers connecting the frontal and the temporosphenoidal lobes.

Fastigium (*fas-tij'-e-um*) [L., summit]. The acme of a disease.

Fat [ME., *fat*, fat]. A greasy substance, a compound of oleic, palmitic, or stearic acid with glycerol. **F.-cell,** a connective-tissue cell containing oil-globules. **F.-necrosis,** a peculiar form of necrosis of a fatty tissue occurring in pin-point sized areas of a dead-white color.

Fatigue (*fa-tēg'*) [*fatigo*, weariness]. Weariness. **F. Fever,** fever following excessive exertions, and supposed to be caused by the absorption of waste-products.

Fatty (*fat'-e*) [ME., *fat*, fat]. Containing fat, or derived from fat. **F. Acids,** a series of acids with the formula $C_nH_{2n-1}O(OH)$ some of the members of which combine with glycerol to form fats. **F. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration.*

Fauces (*faw'-sēz*) [L., the upper part of the throat.] The space surrounded by the palate, tonsils, and uvula. **F., Isthmus of,** the space at the back of the mouth enclosed by the margin of the palate, the back of the tongue and the pillars of the fauces. **F., Pillars of,** the folds formed by the palatoglossus muscle in front of the tonsils and by the palatopharyngeus behind them.

Faucial (*faw'-se-al*) [*fauces*, the upper part of the throat]. Pertaining to the fauces.

Favus (*fa'-vus*) [L., a honeycomb]. Tinea favosa; a parasitic skin-disease due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, the Achorion schönleinii. It is characterized by the presence of round, sulphur-yellow, cup-shaped crusts, having a peculiar musty odor, and which are found on microscopic examination to be composed almost entirely of the elements of the fungus. The disease affects most frequently the scalp, but may occur anywhere. **F.-cup,** any one of the cup-shaped crusts that characterize favus.

Febricula (*fe-brik'-u-lah*) [*febris*, fever]. A slight fever of short duration, most frequently encountered among children.

Febrifuge (*feb'-rif-ūj*) [*febris*, fever; *fugare*, to dispel]. 1. Dispelling fever. 2. An agent that lessens fever.

Febrile (*feb'-ril*) [*febrilis; febris*, a fever]. Pertaining to or characterized by fever.

Febris (*feb'-ris*) [L.]. See *Fever*.

Fecal (*fe'-kal*) [*fæx*, sediment]. Pertaining to, consisting of, or discharging, feces.

Feces (*fe'-sēz*) [*fæx*, sediment]. The excretions of the bowels. Feces consists of excretions and secretions from the intestines and of undigested food, the latter being made up of digestible substances that escaped digestion and of undigestible matters, such as nuclein, cellulose, chlorophyl, and mineral salts.

Fechner's Law. See *Law.*

Fecula (*fek'-u-lah*) [dim. of *fæx*, sediment]. The starchy part of a seed. Also the sediment subsiding from an infusion.

Fecundation (*fek-un-da'-shun*) [*fecundatio; fecundus*, fruitful]. The act of fertilizing. **F., Artificial,** fecundation brought about by the injection of semen into the vagina or uterus through a syringe or other instrument.

Fecundity (*fe-kun'-dit-e*) [*fecunditas*, fruitfulness]. The ability to produce offspring.

Fehling's Solution. A solution used as a test for glucose, especially in the urine. The solution is prepared as follows: (*a*) Copper sulphate, 34.652 grams, is dissolved in about 200 c.c. of water. (*b*) Sodic potassium tartrate (Rochelle salt), 173 grams, is dissolved in 480 c.c. of sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity 1.14. The two solutions are mixed and sufficient water added to make 1000 c.c. One c.c. of this solution is reduced by 0.005 of glucose. To apply the test, a small quantity of the solution is placed in a test-tube, diluted with water, boiled, and the urine added drop by drop. The presence of sugar is indicated by a reddish or yellow precipitate, due to the reduction of the copper sulphate to the copper oxid or hydrate.

Fel [L.]. Bile. **F. bovis purificatum,** purified ox-gall; it is said to be tonic and laxative. Dose gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

Felon (*fel'-on*). See *Paronychia*.

Female (*fe'-māl*) [*femina*, woman]. 1. Pertaining to the sex that conceives and bears young; pertaining to a woman. 2. Denoting that part of a double-limbed instrument that receives the complementary part. **F. Catheter,** a catheter for emptying the female bladder.

Femoral (*fem'-or-al*) [*femur*, the thigh bone]. Pertaining to the femur. **F. Arch,** Poupart's ligament. **F. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **F. Canal,** a canal in the sheath of the femoral vessels, to the inner side of the femoral vein, through which at times a hernia descends. **F. Hernia.** See *Hernia.* **F. Ligament of Hey.** See *Ligament.* **F. Ring,** the abdominal end of the femoral canal, normally closed by the crural septum and the peritoneum. **F. Sheath,** a continuation downward of the fasciæ that line the abdomen. It contains the femoral vessels.

Femorotibial (*fem-or-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the femur and the tibia.

Femur (*fe'-mur*) [L.]. The thigh-bone.

Fenestra (*fe-nes'-trah*) [L., a window]. A window-like opening, as the open space in the blade of an obstetric forceps, or an opening in a bandage or dressing for drainage, etc. **F. ovalis, F. rotunda.** See *Ear.*

Fenestrated (*fe-nes'-tra-ted*) [*fenestra*, a window]. Perforated. **F. Membrane of Henle,** the layer of elastic tissue in the intima of large arteries.

Fennel (*fen'-el*) [ME., *fenel*]. See *Fœniculum.*

Fenugreek (*fen'-u-grēk*). The Trigonella fœnumgræcum, a leguminous plant cultivated in France and Germany, the seeds of which contain two alkaloids, cholin and trigonellin. The seeds are employed for the preparation of emollient poultices, enemata, ointments, and plasters. They are not used internally.

Ferment (*fer'-ment*) [*fermentum*, leaven, yeast]. Any substance which in contact with another substance is capable of setting up changes (fermentation) in the latter, without itself undergoing much change. Ferments are classified into unorganized, or soluble, and organized, or living, ferments. According to the character of the fermentation, the unorganized ferments are divided into amylolytic, proteolytic, fat-decomposing, milk-curdling, and coagulating ferments. *Amylolytic ferments* (sugar-producing or diastatic ferments) convert starch into sugar. The most important is ptyalin of the saliva; but similar ferments are found in the pancreatic and intestinal juice, bile, blood, milk, urine, etc. *Proteolytic ferments* convert proteids into peptones and albumoses. They are found in the stomach (*pepsin*), in the pancreatic juice (*trypsin*), and elsewhere. A *fat-decomposing ferment* is found in the stomach and in the pancreatic juice. *Milk-curdling ferment* is found in the stomach and the intestinal juice. The best example of a coagulating ferment is the fibrin-ferment. The organized or living ferments are the yeasts and bacteria. See *Fermentation.*

Fermentation (*fer-men-ta'-shun*) [*fermentum*, leaven]. The decomposition of complex molecules under the influence of ferments. **F., Acetic,** the fermentation whereby weak alcoholic solutions are converted into vinegar; caused by the Bacillus aceti, etc. **F., Alcoholic,** that occurring in carbohydrates under the action of various saccharomycetes. **F., Ammoniacal,** that giving rise to ammoniacal gas and carbon dioxid, which combine to form ammonium carbonate. The agent of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine is the Micrococcus ureæ. **F., Butyric,** the conversion of sugars, starches, milk, etc., into butyric acid, due to various microorganisms, especially the bacillus butyricus. **F., Lactic,** the "souring" of milk, caused by the Bacillus lacticus. **F., Propionic,** the Bacillus cavicida, decomposes saccharine solutions, producing propionic acid. **F., Test,** a test for glucose in the urine. The glucose is decomposed by yeast into alcohol and CO_2, the escape of the latter causing a reduction in the specific gravity of the urine. From the loss in weight the amount of glucose is calculated. **F., Viscous,** a fermentation characterized by the production of a gummy substance.

Fern. Any cryptogamous plant of the order *Filices*. See *Aspidium*.

Ferralia (*fer-a'-le-ah*) [*ferrum*, iron]. Preparations containing iron.

Ferrein, Pyramids of. See *Pyramid*.

Ferric (*fer'-ik*) [*ferrum*, iron]. Containing iron as a quadrivalent element.

Ferricyanid (*fer-i-si'-an-id*). A compound of ferricyanogen $Fe_2(CN)_6$ with an element or radicle.

Ferro- (*fer'-o-*) [*ferrum*, iron]. A prefix used with the names of ferrous compounds.

Ferrocyanid (*fer-o-si'-an-id*). A compound of ferrocyanogen, $Fe(CN)_2$, with an element or radicle.

Ferrous (*fer'-us*) [*ferrum*, iron]. Containing iron as a bivalent element.

Ferrum (*fer'-um*) [L.]. Iron, Fe = 56. Quantivalence II, IV. The most familiar and most useful of all metals; it is found in many minerals, in nearly all soils, in many mineral waters, and also occurs pure, especially in the form of meteoric iron. Pure iron is rare, nearly all commercial irons containing carbon in various proportions. In pharmacy, iron is used in the form of fine, bright, non-elastic wire, as reduced iron, a metallic iron with a variable amount of iron oxid, and in the form of salts. The therapeutic properties of iron depend on its power to build up the blood, it being a normal constituent of the red corpuscles. Hence it is useful in all forms of anemia and in the diseases depending upon the latter. Externally many of the soluble salts of iron are used as styptic and astringent lotions. The following preparations of iron are chiefly employed: **F. acetatis, Liq.** Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **F. albuminas**; it contains 5 per cent. ferric oxid, or 10 per cent. ferric chlorid. Dose gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). Unof. **F. arsenias**, (B. P.), is chiefly valuable for the arsenic it contains. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.006–0.008). **F. bromidum**, used in solution, in doses of 20 drops, three times daily, as an alterative tonic in chorea and scrofula. Unof. **F. carbonas saccharatus**, U. S. P. Dose gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **F. carbonatis, Massa**, Vallet's Mass. Dose gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **F. carbonatis, Pilulæ**, Blaud's Pill; it consists of ferrous sulphate, potassium carbonate, and sugar. **F., Mistura, Composita**, Griffith's Mixture. Dose ℨss–ℨj (16.0–32.0). **F. chloridum** is used in the preparation of **F. chloridi, Liquor**, dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65), and **F. chloridi, Tinct.**, dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **F. citras.** Dose gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **F. citratis, Liquor.** Dose ♏x (0.65). **F. et ammonii citras.** Dose gr. v (0.32). **F. et quininæ citras** (B. P.). Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **F. et quininæ citras solubilis.** Dose gr. v (0.32). **F. et strychninæ citras.** Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **F., Vinum amarum**, is made from the soluble citrate of iron and quinin. Dose fℨj–ij (4.0–8.0). **F. citratis, Vinum** (U. S. P.). Dose fℨj–ij (4.0–8.0). **F. et magnesii citras.** Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). Unof. **F. et bismuthi citras.** Unof. **F. dialysatum.** Dose of the solution 10–20 drops (0.32–0.65). **F. dialysatus, Liq.** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **F. hypophosphis** is used to prepare **F. hypophosphitis, Syrupus**, N. F. Dose fℨij–vj (8.0–24.0). **F. iodidum.** Dose gr. j–viij (0.065–0.52). Unof. **F. iodidum saccharatum.** Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. iodidi, Pil.**, Blancard's pills; each contain one grain of ferrous iodid. **F. iodidi, Syrupus.** Dose ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **F. lactas.** Dose gr. v (0.32). *Syrupus hypophosphitum cum Ferro* contains F. lactas. Dose fℨss–j (2.0–4.0). **F. oxalas.** Dose gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.20). Unof. **F. oxidum hydratum** is an antidote to arsenic. **F. oxidum hydratum cum magnesio** is an antidote to arsenic. **F. oxidum magneticum.** Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). Unof. **F. phosphas** (B. P.). Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. phosphas solubilis.** Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. pyrophosphas solubilis.** Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). Syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum. Dose fℨj (4.0). **F. reductum.** Dose gr. iij–vj (0.2–0.4). **F. succinas.** Dose gr. v (0.32). Unof. **F. sulphas.** Dose gr. v (0.32). **F. sulphas exsiccatus.** Dose gr. iij (0.2). **F. sulphas granulatus.** Dose gr. iij (0.2). **F. tannas.** Dose gr. viij–xxx (0.52–2.0) in 24 hours. **F. valerianas.** Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Fertile (*fer'-til*) [*fertilis*, fruitful]. Prolific, fruitful.

Fertilization (*fer-til-iz-a'-shun*) [*fertilis*, fruitful]. The art of making fertile; impregnation.

Ferula (*fer'-u-lah*) [L.]. A genus of the order Umbelliferæ. See *Asafetida* and *Galbanum*.

Festination (*fes-tin-a'-shun*) [*festinare*, to hasten]. A gait that increases in rapidity; it is seen in paralysis agitans.

Fetal (*fe'-tal*) [*fœtus*, offspring]. Pertaining to the fetus.

Feticide (*fe'-tis-id*) [*fœtus*, offspring; *cædere*, to kill]. The killing of the fetus in the womb.

Fetus (*fe'-tus*) [*fœtus*, offspring]. The unborn offspring of viviparous animals in the later stages of development.

Fever (*fe'-ver*) [*febris*, a fever]. 1. An elevation of the body-temperature above the normal. 2. A disease the distinctive characteristic of which is elevation of temperature, accompanied also by quickened pulse and respirations, increased tissue-waste, and dis-

ordered secretions. **F., Asthenic,** one in which there is a weak circulation, a clammy skin, and a low state of the nervous system. **F.-blister.** See *Herpes labialis.* **F., Brain,** fever associated with inflammation of the cerebral meninges; meningitis. **F., Catarrhal,** influenza. **F., Catheter.** See *F., Urethral.* **F., Cerebrospinal,** an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the meninges of the brain and cord with involvement of the superficial layers of nerve-substance. See *Exanthemata, Table of.* **F., Chagres,** a malignant form of malaria. **F., Continued,** one the course of which is free from remissions or intermissions. **F., Dandy.** Synonym of *Dengue.* **F., Enteric.** See *F., Typhoid.* **F., Eruptive,** one that is accompanied by an eruption on the skin. **F., Famine.** See *F., Relapsing.* **F., Gastric,** a term used indefinitely to indicate any febrile ailment associated with abdominal symptoms. **F., Hay.** See *Hay-fever.* **F., Hectic,** a diurnally intermittent fever with the highest temperature in the evening and accompanied by sweats and chills. It is found in tuberculosis and other diseases associated with the absorption of septic products. **F., Low,** fever of an asthenic type. **F., Lung,** croupous pneumonia. **F., Milk,** a slight form of puerperal septicemia, formerly thought to be due to the formation of milk in the mother's breast. **F., Puerperal.** See *Puerperal.* **F., Relapsing.** See *Relapsing Fever.* **F., Remittent,** a paroxysmal fever with exacerbations and remissions, but not intermissions; usually applied specifically to remittent malarial fever. **F. Rheumatic.** See *Rheumatism.* **F., Scarlet.** See *Scarlet Fever.* **F., Septic,** one due to the entrance of septic matter into the system. **F., Simple Continued,** a continued, noncontagious fever, varying in duration from one to twelve days, and usually ending in recovery. **F., Spirillum.** Synonym of *F., Relapsing.* **F., Splenic.** Synonym of *Anthrax.* **F., Sthenic,** a fever characterized by rapid, full pulse, heat and dryness of the skin, high temperature, scanty urine, and delirium. **F., Traumatic,** that following traumatism. **F., Typhoid.** See *Typhoid Fever.* **F., Typhus.** See *Typhus Fever.* **F., Urethral,** the febrile disturbance that follows the use of the catheter or bougie. **F., Yellow.** See *Yellow Fever.*

Fiber (*fi'-ber*) [*fibra*, a thread]. A filamentary or thread-like structure. **F. of Gerdy,** a transverse band of fibers supporting the hand crosswise and forming the web of the fingers. **F., Muscle.** See *Muscle.* **F., Nerve.** See *Nerve.* **F. of Remak,** the nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **F. of Sharpey,** delicate processes or rods that pass through and rivet together the concentric laminæ of bone. **F. of Tome,** elongated and branched processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp, filling the dentinal tubules of teeth.

Fibril (*fi'-bril*) [*fibra*, a fiber]. A little fiber, particularly one of the ultimate fibers of muscle or of fibrous connective tissue.

Fibrillar (*fi'-bril-ar*) [*fibrilla*, a small fiber]. Pertaining to fibrils. **F. Contractions,** spontaneous contractions successively taking place in different bundles of muscular fibers; they are seen in progressive muscular atrophy and other diseases.

Fibrillary (*fi'-bril-a-re*). Same as *Fibrillar.*

Fibrin (*fi'-brin*) [*fibra*, a fiber]. A proteid formed in shed blood, lymph, in other body-fluids, and in tissues when these coagulate. It exists in the shape of fibrils, granules, plates, or as a homogeneous material. Fibrin forms about 0.2 per cent. of the blood. **F.-factors,** the substances necessary for and concerned in the formation of fibrin. They are fibrinogen, fibrin-ferment, and certain salts. **F.-ferment,** a ferment obtained from blood-serum after clotting has occurred. It is one of the fibrin-factors, and is probably derived from the leukocytes.

Fibrinogen (*fi-brin'-o-jen*) [*fibra*, a fiber; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A proteid of the globulin class, obtained from blood-plasma and serous transudations. It is one of the chief elements in the formation of fibrin.

Fibrinogenous (*fi-brin-oj'-en-us*) [*fibra*, a fiber; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Forming or producing fibrin.

Fibrinoplastic (*fi-brin-o-plas'-tik*) [*fibra*, a fiber; πλάσσειν, to form]. Of the nature of fibrinoplastin.

Fibrinoplastin (*fi-brin-o-plas'-tin*). See *Paraglobulin.*

Fibrinous (*fi'-brin-us*) [*fibra*, a fiber]. Of the nature of or containing fibrin.

Fibroareolar (*fi-bro-ar-e'-o-lar*) [*fibra*, fiber; *areola*, dim. of *area*, an open space]. Containing fibrous tissue with an areolar arrangement.

Fibrocartilage (*fi-bro-kar'-til-āj*) [*fibra*, a fiber; *cartilago*, gristle]. Cartilage with an intermixture of fibrous elements.

Fibrocellular (*fi-bro-sel'-u-lar*) [*fibra*, fiber; *cella*, cell]. Both fibrous and cellular; fibroareolar.

Fibrocyst (*fi'-bro-sist*) [*fibra*, fiber; κύστις, cyst]. A fibroma that has undergone cystic degeneration.

Fibroglioma (*fi-bro-gli-o'-mah*) [*fibra*, fiber; γλία, glue; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor having the elements of a fibroma and a glioma.

Fibroid (*fi'-broid*) [*fibra*, fiber; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling fibers or composed of fibers. Also, a fibroid tumor. **F. Heart,** a chronic form of myocarditis in which there is a development of fibrous connective tissue

in the cardiac muscle. **F. Induration.** See *Induration.* **F. Phthisis,** a chronic form of phthisis, in which there is a formation of fibrous tissue.

Fibroma (*fi-bro′-mah*) [*fibra*, a fiber; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A benign tumor composed of fibrous tissue. **F. Hard,** one containing few cells, being chiefly composed of fibers. **F. lipomatodes.** Same as *Xanthoma.* **F. molluscum.** Synonym of *Molluscum fibrosum.* **F. Soft,** one rich in cells.

Fibromyoma (*fi-bro-mi-o′-mah*) [*fibra*, fiber; *μῦς*, muscle; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of fibrous and muscular tissue.

Fibromyxoma (*fi-bro-miks-o′-mah*) [*fibra*, fiber; *μύξα*, mucus; *ὄμα*, a tumor]. A tumor composed of fibrous and myxomatous tissue.

Fibroneuroma (*fi-bro-nu-ro′-mah*) [*fibra*, fiber; *νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of fibrous tissue and nerve-fibers.

Fibroplastic (*fi-bro-plas′-tik*) [*fibra*, fiber; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Tending to form fibers.

Fibrosarcoma (*fi-bro-sar-ko′-mah*) [*fibra*, fiber; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A sarcoma containing fibrous tissue.

Fibrosis (*fi-bro′-sis*) [*fibra*, fiber]. The development of fibrous tissue. **F., Arteriocapillary.** See *Endarteritis.*

Fibrous (*fi′-brus*) [*fibra*, a fiber]. Containing fibers; of the character of fibrous tissue.

Fibula (*fib′-u-lah*) [L., a buckle]. The slender bone at the outer part of the leg articulating above with the tibia and below with the astragalus and tibia.

Ficus (*fi′-kus*) [L., a fig-tree]. The fig. The fleshy receptacle of F. carica, native of Asia Minor, and cultivated throughout Europe and tropic America. It is laxative and nutritious, and is a constituent of Confectio sennæ.

Field (*fēld*) [ME., *feeld*]. 1. An open space or area. 2. The field of vision. **F. of Fixation.** See *Fixation.* **F. Magnetic,** the portion of space about a magnet in which its action is felt. **F. of a Microscope,** the area that can be seen through a microscope at one time. **F. of Vision,** the space in which the patient can see when the eye is steadily fixed on the object held in the direct line of vision.

Fifth Nerve. See *Trifacial.* **F. Ventricle.** See *Ventricle.*

Fig. See *Ficus.* **F.-wart,** a moist condyloma. **F.-wort,** the herb Scrophularia nodosa, an alterative, diuretic, and anodyne. It is sometimes used in the form of an ointment for piles. Dose of the fld. ext. f℥ ss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Filament (*fil′-am-ent*) [*filum*, a thread]. A small, thread-like structure. **F., Spermatic,** the caudal filament of a spermatozoon.

Filaria (*fi-la′-re-ah*) [*filum*, a thread]. A genus of nematode or thread-worms of the family Filariidæ. **F. medinensis, Guinea Worm,** an animal parasite, the female of which works its way from the intestinal tract to the subcutaneous tissue, where, after developing its embryos, it is sooner or later set free by abscess-formation and discharge. **F. sanguinis hominis,** the larva or embryo of the nematode worm, Filaria bancrofti. The embryos are about 0.35 mm. long, and inhabit the lymph-channels of the lower extremities and the scrotum. They lead to dilatation of the lymphatics, to hyperplasia of the tissues, to chyluria, hematuria, abscesses, etc. They are found in the blood at night. Elephantiasis arabum and lymph-scrotum are said to be due to the filaria.

Filariasis (*fi-lar-i′-as-is*) [*filum*, a thread]. A diseased state due to the presence in the body of Filaria sanguinis hominis, or allied species.

Filicic Acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$. An acid extracted from *Filix mas.*

Filiform (*fil′-if-orm*) [*filum*, a thread; *forma*, form]. Thread-like. **F. Bougie.** See *Bougie.* **F. Papillæ,** the smallest and most numerous of the papillæ of the tongue, occurring over its whole surface.

Filix (*fi′-liks*) [L.]. A fern. **F. mas,** male fern. See *Aspidium.*

Fillet (*fil′-et*) [Fr., *filet*, a thread]. 1. A loop for the purpose of making traction on the fetus. 2. The lemniscus, a band of nerve-fibers connected below with the nucleus gracilis and nucleus caudatus of the medulla and running upward through the pons and crus cerebri to the cerebrum, a portion of the fibers (lateral fillet) entering the posterior corpora quadrigemina, another (mesal fillet) passing to the anterior corpora quadrigemina and the optic thalamus. A part of the mesal fillet is continued into the cortex. **F., Olivary,** a fasciculus of nerve-fibers enclosing the olivary body of the medulla.

Filter (*fil′-ter*) [*filtrum*, felt]. An apparatus for straining water or other liquids to remove any undissolved matters. **F., Pasteur-Chamberland,** a hollow column of unglazed porcelain through which solutions are filtered by means of a vacuum-exhaust or by pressure. **F.-paper,** an unglazed paper used for filtration.

Filtrate (*fil′-trāt*) [*filtrum*, felt]. The liquid that has passed through a filter.

Filtration (*fil-tra′-shun*) [*filtrum*, felt]. The operation of straining through a filter.

Filum terminale (*fi′-lum ter-min-al′-e*]. A long, slender thread of pia mater, the termination of the spinal cord.

Fimbria (*fim′-bre-ah*) [*fimbria*, a fringe]. A fringe. **F. of Fallopian Tube,** the fringe-like processes of the outer extremity of the oviduct.

Fimbriated (*fim'-bre-a-ted*) [*fimbria*, fringe]. Fringed.

Finger (*fing'-ger*) [ME., *finger*]. A digit of the hand. **F., Clubbed,** a finger the terminal phalanx of which is short and broad with overhanging nail. It is seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, congenital heart-disease, etc.

Fir (*fur*) [ME., *fir*, the fir-tree]. See *Abies*. **F.-balsam.** See *Abies balsamea*.

First Intention. See *Healing*.

Fish-berry. See *Cocculus indicus*.

Fish-skin Disease. See *Ichthyosis*.

Fissiparous (*fis-ip'-ar-us*) [*findere*, to split; *parere*, to produce]. Propagating by fission.

Fissure (*fish'-ūr*) [*fissura; findere*, to cleave]. A groove or cleft. A term applied to the clefts or grooves in various organs, as the skull, the brain, the liver, the spinal cord. Also to cracks in the skin or linear ulcers in mucous membranes. **F. of the Anus,** a linear ulcer at the mucocutaneous junction of the anus, giving rise to intense suffering on defecation. **F. of Bichat,** the transverse fissure of the brain, between the fornix and the upper surface of the cerebellum. Through it the pia enters the ventricles. **F. of Broca,** a fissure surrounding Broca's lobe. **F., Calcarine,** a fissure on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum, between the lingual lobule and the cuneate lobe. **F., Callosomarginal,** one on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the corpus callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts. **F., Longitudinal,** the deep fissure that divides the cerebrum into two hemispheres. **F., Occipital,** a deep fissure, situated between the parietal and occipital lobes of the brain. **F., Palpebral,** the space between the eyelids extending from the outer to the inner canthus. **F., Portal.** See *F., Transverse* (*of liver*). **F., Precentral,** a fissure in front of the F. of Rolando and parallel to it. **F. of Rolando,** a fissure on the lateral aspect of the cerebrum, extending downward from near the longitudinal fissure at about its middle point. It separates the frontal from the parietal lobe. **F. of Sylvius,** a deep fissure of the brain beginning on the outer side of the anterior perforated space, and extending outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere. It has two branches, a short vertical and a long horizontal, the latter separating the parietal from the temporosphenoidal lobe. Between the branches lies the Island of Reil. **F., Transverse** (*of liver*), a fissure crossing transversely the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver. It transmits the portal vein, hepatic artery and nerves, and hepatic duct.

Fistula (*fis'-tu-lah*) [L., a pipe]. A narrow canal or tube left by the incomplete healing of abscesses or wounds, and usually transmitting some fluid, either pus or the secretions or contents of some organ or body-cavity. **F., Anal,** a fistula in the neighborhood of the anus which may or may not communicate with the bowel. **F., Blind,** a fistula open at one end only. **F., Blind, External,** one the only opening of which is on the exterior of the body. **F., Blind, Internal,** one which opens only upon an internal surface. **F., Branchial,** an opening that extends from the surface of the neck to the pharynx; it is an unclosed branchial cleft. **F., Complete,** one having two openings, an internal and external. **F., Fecal,** a fistula communicating with the intestine.

Fit [AS., *fit*, a struggle]. A name applied to any sudden paroxysm of a disease, but especially to an epileptic convulsion.

Fixation (*fiks-a'-shun*) [*fixus*, fixed]. The act of fixing or making firm. **F., Field of,** in optics, the region bounded by the utmost limits of distinct or central vision, and which the eye has under its direct control through its excursions, without movements of the head. **F.-forceps,** those used for fixing or holding a part in position during a surgical operation.

Fixing (*fiks'-ing*) [*fixus*, fixed]. The preparation of tissue for microscopic study by means of some agent that hardens it and preserves the form and arrangement of the cells.

Flagellate (*flaj'-el-āt*) [*flagellum*, a whip]. Furnished with slender, whip-like processes.

Flagellum (*flaj-el'-um*) [L., a whip]. A whip-like mobile process; the organ of locomotion of certain bacteria and infusoria.

Flag, Sweet. See *Calamus*.

Flank (*flank*) [ME., *flank*, from L. *flaccus*, soft]. The part of the body between the ribs and the upper border of the ilium.

Flap [ME., *flap*, a loose, flexible part]. A loose and partly detached portion of the skin or other soft tissue. **F.-amputation,** one in which flaps of soft tissues are left to cover over the end of the bone. **F.-extraction,** a method of extracting the crystalline lens so as to make a flap of the cornea.

Flat [ME., *flat*]. 1. Lying on one plane; having an even surface. 2. Of a percussion-sound, having no resonance. **F.-foot,** depression of the plantar arch.

Flatness (*flat'-nes*) [ME., *flat*]. The sound obtained by percussing over an airless organ or a large effusion.

Flatulence (*flat'-u-lens*) [*flatus*, breath]. A condition marked by the presence of gas in the stomach and intestinal canal.

Flatulent (*flat'-u-lent*) [*flatus*, breath]. Characterized by flatulence.

Flatus (*fla'-tus*) [L.]. Gas, especially gas in the gastrointestinal canal.

Flax [AS., *fleax*]. See *Linum*. **F.-dresser's Phthisis**, a fibroid pneumonia resulting from the inhalation of particles in flax-dressing. **F.-seed.** See *Linum*.

Flea (*fle*). See *Pulex*. **F.-bane.** See *Erigeron*.

Fleam (*flēm*) [φλεβοτόμον, a lancet, from φλέψ, a vein; τέμνειν, to cut]. A phlebotome; a lancet for venesection.

Fleming's Tincture. An alcoholic preparation of aconite, stronger than the official tincture. Dose, two minims (0.13).

Flemming's Solution. A mixture used as a fixing agent for tissue in histologic study. It consists of 15 parts of 1 per cent. solution of chromic acid, 4 parts of a 2 per cent. solution of osmic acid, 1 part of glacial acetic acid.

Flesh [AS., *flæse*, flesh]. The soft tissues of the body, especially the muscles. **F., Proud,** the soft and exuberant granulations of a wound or ulcer.

Flexibilitas (*fleks-ib-il'-it-as*) [L.]. Flexibility. **F. cerea,** a condition of the limbs in catalepsy in which they seem as if made of wax.

Flexible (*fleks'-ib-l*) [*flexus*, bent]. That which may be bent, as a F. catheter, F. collodion.

Flexion (*flek'-shun*) [*flexus*, bent]. The act of bending; the condition of being bent.

Flexor (*fleks'-or*) [*flexus*, bent]. A muscle that bends or flexes a limb or part. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Flexure (*fleks'-ūr*) [*flexura*, a bending]. A bending. **F., Caudal,** the bend at the lower portion of the embryo. **F., Cephalic,** the arching over of the cephalic end of the embryo. **F., Sigmoid.** See *Sigmoid Flexure*.

Floating (*flo'-ting*) [AS., *fleotan*, to float]. Swimming; free to move around. **F. Kidney,** one that is detached from its normal position and abnormally movable. **F. Liver,** one with abnormal mobility; movable liver. **F. Ribs.** See *Ribs*.

Floccitation (*flok-sit-a'-shun*). Same as *Carphology*.

Flocculent (*flok'-u-lent*) [*floccus*, a flock of wool]. Flaky, downy, or woolly; coalescing in flocky masses.

Flocculus (*flok'-u-lus*) [dim. of *floccus*, a tuft of wool]. A prominent lobe of the cerebellum situated behind and below the middle cerebellar peduncle on either side of the median fissure.

Flood's Ligament. See *Ligament*.

Flooding (*flud'-ing*) [AS., *flod*, a flood]. A copious bleeding from the womb.

Flores (*flo'-rēz*) [L.]. Plural of *flos*, a flower. 1. The flowers or blossoms of a plant. 2. A flocculent or pulverulent form assumed by certain substances after sublimation, as *flores sulphuris*, flowers of sulphur.

Florida Allspice, the leaves of Calycanthus floridus, having the properties of an aromatic stimulant. Unof.

Flour (*flowr*) [*flos*, a flower]. The finer part of the ground grain, especially of wheat.

Flow (*flo*) [AS., *flowan*, to flow]. The free discharge of a liquid, as the blood; the menses.

Flower (*flow'-er*). See *Flores*.

Fluctuation (*fluk-tu-a'-shun*) [*fluctuare*, to float or roll]. The wave-like motion produced when a body containing fluid is tapped between the fingers or hands.

Fluor albus (*flu'-or al'-bus*) [L., a white flow]. Leukorrhea.

Fluorescein (*flu-or-es'-e-in*), $C_{20}H_{12}O_5 + H_2O$. An anhydrid of resorcin, prepared by heating phthalic anhydrid with resorcin to 200° C. It has the property of coloring abrasions of the cornea greenish, and has been used on this account for diagnostic purposes.

Fluorescence (*flu-or-es'-ens*) [*fluere*, to flow]. A property possessed by certain substances of converting obscure actinic rays (such as the ultraviolet) into luminous rays.

Fluorin (*flu'-or-in*) [*fluor*, a flow]. F = 19; quantivalence 1. An element belonging to the chlorin group. Its intense chemic affinity has so far rendered its isolation impossible. The salts formed with the alkaline metals, fluorids, have been used in goiter and in rheumatism. See *Elements, Table of*.

Fluoroscope (*flu'-or-os-kōp*) [*fluor*, a flow; σκόπειν, to examine]. The instrument for holding the fluorescent screen in X-ray examination.

Flux (*fluks*) [*fluxus*, flowing]. 1. An excessive flow of any of the excretions of the body, especially the feces. 2. Dysentery.

Focal (*fo'-kal*) [*focus*, a fire-place]. Pertaining to or occupying a focus. **F. Depth,** the power of a lens to give clear images of objects at different distances from it. **F. Distance,** the distance from the focus to a reflecting or refracting surface, or in the case of a lens to the principal point of the lens. **F. Disease, F. Lesion,** one that is limited to a small area. **F. Epilepsy,** epilepsy due to a focal lesion of the brain; Jacksonian epilepsy.

Focus (*fo'-kus*) [*focus*, a fire-place]. 1. The principal seat of a disease. 2. The point (called principal focus or real focus), at which rays of light converge that pass through a convex lens or are reflected from a concave mirror. **F., Negative** or **Virtual,** the point at which divergent rays would meet if prolonged in a backward direction.

Fœniculum (*fen-ik'-u-lum*) [L.]. Fennel. The fruit of *F. vulgare*, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil. It is a mild

stimulant and aromatic carminative. **F., Aqua,** 2 parts of the oil in 1000 of water. Dose ʒss–fʒj (2.0–32.0). **F., Oleum.** Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Fœnum Græcum (*fe'-num gree'-kum*). See *Fenugreek.*

Fœtal (*fe'-tal*). See *Fetal.*

Fœtus (*fe'-tus*). See *Fetus.*

Folia (*fo'-le-ah*) [*folium*, leaf]. Leaves.

Follicle (*fol'-ik-l*) [*folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, bellows]. 1. A small lymphatic gland, the tissue of which is arranged in the form of a little sac; also a small tubular gland. 2. A simple tubular gland. **F., Graafian,** one of the small vesicular bodies in the ovary, each of which contains an ovum. **F. of Lieberkühn.** See *Crypts* of Lieberkühn. **F., Sebaceous,** the sebaceous glands of the skin. **F., Solitary,** small discrete lymph-follicles found in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Follicular (*fol-ik'-u-lar*) [*folliculus*, a little follicle]. Pertaining to a follicle.

Folliculitis (*fol-ik-u li'-tis*) [*folliculus*, a follicle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a group of follicles. **F. barbæ.** See *Sycosis.*

Fomentation (*fo-men-ta'-shun*) [*fomentare*, to foment]. The application of heat and moisture to a part to relieve pain or reduce inflammation. It may be by cloths soaked in hot water or medicated solution, or by a poultice. Also the substance applied.

Fontana's Spaces. Spaces between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum of the iris.

Fontanel, or Fontanelle (*fon-tan-el'*) [dim. of *fontana*, a fountain]. A membranous space between the cranial bones in fetal life and infancy. **F., Anterior,** that at the point of union of the frontal, sagittal, and coronal sutures. **F., Posterior,** that at the point of junction of the lambdoid and the sagittal sutures.

Food [AS., *fôda*, food]. Anything which when taken into the body is capable of building up tissue, or by oxidation, of supplying heat.

Foot [ME., *foot*]. 1. The terminal extremity of the leg. It consists of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges, or toes. 2. The base of a microscope. 3. A measure of length equal to twelve inches, or 30.479 cm. **F.-clonus.** See *Ankle-clonus.* **F.-drop,** a falling of the foot due to a paralysis of the flexors of the ankle. **F., Fungus-.** See *Mâdura-foot.* **F.-and-mouth Disease,** a febrile affection of sheep, cows, pigs, and horses, rarely of man, manifesting itself by the appearance of vesicles and bullæ in the mouth and on the feet. It is probably due to a special microorganism. **F.-pound,** the work equal to that of raising a pound to the height of one foot.

Foramen (*for-a'-men*) [*forare*, to pierce]. A perforation or opening, especially in a bone.

TABLE OF FORAMINA.

Name.	Location.	Transmits.
Auditory, external.	The external meatus of the auditory canal.	Sound-waves to tympanic membrane.
Auditory, internal.	The petrous portion of temporal bone.	The auditory and facial nerves.
Of Bichat.	Connects subarachnoid space and third ventricle (?).	Cerebrospinal fluid.
Of Botallo.	Between the two auricles in the fetal heart.	
Cecal (of *frontal bone*).	Formed by the frontal bone and the crista galli of the ethmoid; a small foramen.	A vein, occasionally.
Cecal (of *medulla oblongata*).	A depression at the termination of the anterior median fissure.	
Cecal (of *pharynx*).	Median line of posterior wall of the pharynx; a depression in the mucous membrane.	
Cecal (of *tongue*).	Posterior termination of the median raphé of tongue.	A number of small glands open into it.
Condyloid, anterior (sometimes double).	Anterior to and to the outer side of each occipital condyle, passing downward, outward, and forward through the basilar process.	Hypoglossal nerve; occasionally a meningeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery.

TABLE OF FORAMINA.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	TRANSMITS.
Condyloid, posterior.	The fossa behind the occipital condyles.	A vein to the lateral sinus.
Cotyloid.	A notch in the acetabulum converted into a canal by a ligament.	Vessels and nerves.
Dental, inferior.	The external aperture of the inferior dental canal, in the ramus of the inferior maxilla.	Inferior dental vessels and nerves.
Esophageal.	The diaphragm.	The esophagus.
Ethmoid, anterior.	A canal formed between the ethmoid and frontal bones.	Nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve; anterior ethmoidal vessels.
Frontal.	The supraorbital notch of the frontal bone when it is converted into a canal by a bony process.	Supraorbital vessels and nerves.
Incisor.	Aperture of the incisor canal in the alveolar margin.	Nerves and vessels to the incisor teeth.
Infraorbital.	In the superior maxilla, the external aperture of the infraorbital canal.	The infraorbital nerve and artery.
Intervertebral, anterior.	The aperture formed by the notches opposite to each other in the laminæ of adjacent vertebræ.	The spinal nerves and vessels.
Intervertebral, posterior.	The space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebræ, except the first cervical.	
Jugular.	See *F., Lacerated, posterior.*	
Lacerated, anterior.	See *F., Lacerated, middle.*	
Lacerated, middle.	An irregular aperture between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the body and great wing of the sphenoid, and the basilar process of the occipital bone.	The carotid artery and the large superficial petrosal nerve.
Lacerated, posterior.	The space formed by the jugular notches of the occipital and temporal bones, divided into two portions.	The *posterior portion*, the internal jugular vein; the *anterior portion*, the 9th, 10th, and 11th cranial nerves, and the inferior petrosal sinus.
Of Magendie.	An orifice in the pia mater of the roof of the fourth ventricle.	
Magnum.	A large oval aperture, centrally placed in the lower and anterior part of the occipital bone.	The spinal cord and its membranes; the spinal accessory nerves; the vertebral arteries.
Mastoid.	A small foramen behind the mastoid process.	A small artery from the dura; a vein opening into the lateral sinus.
Medullary.	See *Nutrient.*	
Mental.	A foramen in the inferior maxilla, external to the incisive fossa.	Mental nerve and vessels.
Of Monro.	An opening behind the anterior pillars of the fornix through which the lateral ventricle of the brain communicates with the third ventricle.	The choroid plexus.
Nutrient.	The canal connecting the medullary cavity of the bone with its external surface.	The nutrient vessels.
Obturator.	The large ovoid opening between the ischium and the pubis, internal and inferior to the acetabulum; it is partly closed in by a fibrous membrane.	Obturator vessels and nerves.

TABLE OF FORAMINA.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	TRANSMITS.
Olfactory.	Numerous foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.	Olfactory nerves.
Omental, lesser or small.	See *Foramen of Winslow.*	
Optic.	The canal at the apex of the orbit, the anterior termination of the optic groove, just beneath the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.	Optic nerve; ophthalmic artery.
Ovale (of the *heart*).	In the fetus, the opening between the two auricles of the heart, situated at the lower posterior portion of the septum.	
Ovale (of the *sphenoid*).	An ovoid aperture near the posterior margin of the great wing of the sphenoid.	The inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve; the small meningeal artery; occasionally, the small petrosal nerve.
Palatine, anterior.	The orifice of the incisor canal in the anterior part of the roof of the mouth.	The nasopalatine nerve and a branch of the posterior palatine artery.
Palatine, great posterior.	The orifice of the posterior palatine canal upon the posterior part of the hard palate.	The descending palatine artery.
Parietal.	Near the posterior superior angle of the parietal bone; inconstant.	An emissary vein of the superior longitudinal sinus; occasionally a small branch of the occipital artery.
Pterygopalatine.	The external aperture of the pterygopalatine canal.	Pterygopalatine vessels; pharyngeal nerve.
Quadrate.	The diaphragm.	The inferior vena cava.
Rotundum.	A round opening in the great wing of the sphenoid bone.	The superior division of the fifth nerve.
Sacral, anterior (*four on either side*).	On the anterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal.	The anterior branches of sacral nerves.
Sacral, posterior (*four on either side*).	The posterior surface of the sacrum, external to the articular processes.	Posterior branches of sacral nerves.
Sacrosciatic, great.	The oval space between the lesser sacrosciatic ligament and the innominate bone.	The pyriformis muscle, the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves.
Sacrosciatic, small.	The space included between the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments and the portion of the innominate bone between the spine and tuberosity of the ischium.	Internal obturator muscle; the internal pudic vessels and nerves.
Of Scarpa.	Bony canals opening into the incisor canal.	The nasopalatine nerves.
Of Sœmmering.	The *Fovea centralis.*	
Sphenopalatine.	The space between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone; it opens into the nasal cavity.	Branches from Meckel's ganglion; the nasal branch of the internal maxillary artery.
Spinosum.	The great wing of the sphenoid bone, near its posterior angle.	The middle meningeal artery.
Of Stensen.	The lateral pair of the four orifices of the anterior palatine foramen.	Terminal branches of the posterior palatine arteries.

TABLE OF FORAMINA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Transmits.
Supraorbital.	A notch in the superior orbital margin at the junction of the middle with the inner third, sometimes converted into a foramen by a bony process or a ligamentous band.	Supraorbital artery, veins, and nerve.
Of Thebesius.	Small depressions on the inner surface of the heart, especially in the right auricle.	Some of these are cul-de-sacs; others are the mouths of the venæ minimæ cordis.
Thyroid.	See *Obturator.*	
Vertebral.	The space included between the body and arch of a vertebra.	The spinal cord and its appendages.
Vertebrarterial.	The foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ.	Vertebral artery and vein.
Of Winslow.	An aperture situated between the liver and stomach, bounded in front by the portal vein, hepatic artery and duct, behind, by the inferior vena cava, below, by the hepatic artery, and above, by the liver. It is formed by folds of the peritoneum, and establishes communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.	

Force (*fors*) [*fortis*, strong]. That which produces or arrests motion.

Forced (*fōrst*) [*fortis*, strong]. Accomplished by an exertion of force. **F. Feeding.** 1. Systematic overfeeding as a therapeutic measure. 2. Feeding performed against the will of the patient.

Forceps (*for′-seps*) [*forceps*, a pair of tongs]. An instrument with two blades and handles used for purposes of drawing on or compressing an object. **F., Bone-,** a cutting forceps for use in operations upon bones. **F., Hemostatic,** a forceps for controlling hemorrhage.

Forcipressure (*for′-se-presh-ūr*) [*forceps*, a pair of tongs; *pressura*, a pressing]. The catching the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring-forceps, which is left on for some time for the purpose of preventing hemorrhage.

Fore (*fōr*) [AS., *fore*, before]. In front, coming first. **F.-arm,** that part of the arm between the wrist and the elbow. **F.-brain,** the anterior of the encephalic vesicles into which the primary nervous axis of the embryo divides at an early stage; the prosencephalon. **F.-finger,** the index finger. **F.-gut,** the embryonic tube corresponding to the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum. **F.-head,** that part of the face above the orbits of the eyes. **F.-skin,** the prepuce.

Foreign Body. A substance not normally present in the place where it is found.

Forensic (*for-en′-sik*) [*forensis*, belonging to the forum]. Pertaining to a court of law. In medicine, that part of the science connected with judicial inquiry.

Formal (*for′-mal*). See *Methylal.*

Formaldehyd (*form-al′-de-hīd′*). See *Aldehyd, Formic.*

Formalin (*for′-mal-in*) [*formica*, an ant]. A proprietary substance composed of a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyd. It is used as an antiseptic and as a fixing-agent in histologic studies.

Formate (*for′-māt*). A salt of formic acid.

Formatio (*for-ma′-she-o*) [L.]. A formation. **F. reticularis,** the intercrossing of the fibers of the anterior columns in the medulla.

Formative (*for′-ma-tiv*) [*formare*, to form]. Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Formic Acid (*for′-mik*). See *Acid.*

Formication (*for-mik-a′-shun*) [*formica*, an ant]. A sensation like that produced by ants or other insects crawling upon the skin.

Formol (*for′-mol*). See *Formalin.*

Formula (*form′-u-lah*) [dim. of *forma*, a form]. 1. A prescribed method. 2. The representation of a chemic compound by symbols. **F., Constitutional,** or **Rational,** one that indicates by means of symbols the exact proportion by weight in which the elements enter into a compound. **F., Empiric,** one that indicates only the constituents and their proportions in a molecule, as HNO_3, nitric acid. **F., Graphic.** See *F., Structural.* **F., Rational.** Same as *F., Constitutional.* **F., Structural,** one in which the symbols are united by the bonds of affinity according to their quantivalence, as H–O–H.

Formulary (*for′-mu-la-re*) [*formula*; dim. of *forma*, form]. A collection of formulas

or recipes. **F., National,** a collection of widely-used and well-known preparations, omitted from the U. S. Pharmacopeia, but collected and published by the American Pharmaceutic Association.

Formyl (*for'-mil*) [*formica*, the ant; ὕλη, matter], CHO. The radicle of formic acid. **F., Bromid,** bromoform. **F., Chlorid,** chloroform. **F., Iodid,** iodoform.

Fornicate (*for'-nik-āt*) [*fornix*, an arch]. Arched. **F. Gyrus.** See *Convolution.*

Fornix (*for'-niks*) [*fornix*, an arch]. A triangular body of white matter beneath the corpus callosum. From the apex, situated anteriorly, the anterior pillars arise and descend to form the corpora mamillaria. From the extremities of the base the posterior pillars descend into the lateral ventricles. The fornix serves as an anteroposterior commissure between the optic thalamus and the hippocampus major and the uncinate gyrus.

Fortification-spectrum (*for-tif-ik-a'-shun-spek'-trum*). Teichopsia; the appearance of a peculiar subjective visual sensation, sometimes followed by migrain. The luminous shape assumes a zigzag form, with angles resembling those of a fortification.

Fossa (*fos'-ah*) [*fossa*, a ditch]. A depression or pit. **F., Canine,** a depression on the external surface of the superior maxilla, above and to the outer side of the socket of the canine tooth. **F., Cranial,** any of the three depressions in the base of the skull for the reception of the lobes of the brain. **F., Digastric,** a deep groove on the inner aspect of the mastoid process. **F., Digital,** a depression at the base of the inner surface of the great trochanter of the femur. **F., Glenoid,** the fossa in the temporal bone that receives the condyle of the lower jaw. **F., Hyaloid,** a depression in the anterior surface of the vitreous body for the crystalline lens. **F., Iliac,** the smooth internal surface of the ilium. **F., Ischiorectal,** the depression on either side of the anus, bounded on the outer side by the tuberosity of the ischium. **F., Lacrymal,** the depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland. **F. navicularis,** the dilated portion of the urethra in the glans penis. In the vulva, the depression between the posterior commissure and the fourchet. **F. ovalis,** an oval depression in the right auricle of the heart. **F. patellaris.** See *F., Hyaloid.* **F., Pituitary,** a depression in the sphenoid bone lodging the pituitary body. **F., Sublingual,** a depression on the internal surface of the inferior maxillary bone, for containing the sublingual gland. **F., Submaxillary,** the oblong depression on the internal surface of the inferior maxillary bone, containing the submaxillary gland.

Fourchet, or **Fourchette** (*foor-shet'*) [Fr., a fork]. 1. A fold of mucous membrane just inside of the posterior commissure of the vulva. 2. A forked instrument used in division of the frenum linguæ.

Fourth Cranial Nerve. The pathetic nerve, supplying the superior oblique muscle.

Fovea (*fo-ve'-ah*) [L., a small pit]. A small depression or pit. Applied to many depressions in the body, but more particularly to the fovea centralis retinæ, a little pit in the macula lutea, opposite the visual axis, the spot of most distinct vision. **F. hemielliptica,** a small depression on the inner wall of the labyrinth. It is perforated for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. **F. hemisphærica,** a depression in the roof of the labyrinth.

Fowler's Solution. See *Arsenic.*

Fox-glove (*foks'-gluv*). See *Digitalis.*

Fractional (*frak'-shun-al*) [*fractio*, a breaking]. Divided. **F. Cultivation,** the isolation of microorganisms from each other by diluting the mixture containing them to such a degree that a given quantity contains but few organisms. **F. Distillation.** See *Distillation.* **F. Sterilization,** intermittent sterilization.

Fracture (*frak'-tūr*) [*frangere*, to break]. A breaking, especially of a bone. **F., Barton's.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **F.-bed,** a bed designed for patients having fractures. It usually has a hole in the center to transmit the discharges. **F.-box,** a long box without ends or cover, used in the immobilization of fractured legs. **F., Comminuted,** one in which the bone is splintered. **F., Colles'.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **F., Complete,** one in which the bone is entirely broken through. **F., Complicated,** one associated with injury of adjacent parts. **F., Compound,** one in which the point of fracture is in communication with the external air through a wound of the overlying parts. **F. by Contre-Coup,** a fracture of the skull caused by transmitted violence, and occurring at a distance from the point struck, usually opposite. **F., Depressed,** one in which the fractured part is depressed below the normal level, as in fracture of the skull. **F., Double,** the existence of two fractures in the same bone. **F., Greenstick,** one in which one side of the bone is broken, the other bent. **F., Impacted,** one in which one fragment is driven into the other so as to be held fast. **F., Pott's,** fracture of the fibula about three inches above the ankle-joint, usually with a splitting-off of the tip of the inner malleolus, and at times rupture of the internal lateral ligament. **F., Simple,** one in which the overlying integument is intact. **F., Smith's,** fracture of the lower end of the radius, from a quarter of an inch to an inch from the articular surface.

F., Spontaneous, one due to a slight force, as when there is disease of the bone. **F., Ununited,** one in which bony union has failed to occur.

Frænulum (*fren'-u-lum*). See *Frenulum*.

Frænum (*fre'-num*). See *Frenum*.

Fragilitas (*fraj-il'-it-as*) [L.]. Brittleness. **F. crinium,** an atrophic condition of the hair in which the individual hairs split into numerous fibrillæ. **F. ossium,** abnormal brittleness of the bones.

Fragmentation (*frag-men-ta'-shun*) [*fragmentum*, a piece]. The breaking up into fragments.

Frambesia (*fram-be'-ze-ah*) [*frambœsia*, raspberry]. Yaws; Pian. A tropical contagious disease of the skin, of long duration, characterized by dirty or bright-red raspberry-like tubercles, appearing usually on the face, toes, and genital organs. It is most frequent in young negroes.

Frangula (*frang'-gu-lah*) [L.]. The bark of Rhamnus frangula, or alder-buckthorn. The young bark is very irritant; bark at least a year old is laxative, resembling rhubarb in action. **F., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **Ext. rhamni frangulæ liq.** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Frankincense (*frangk'-in-sens*) [*francum incensum*, pure incense]. See *Olibanum*. **F., Common,** a concrete turpentine obtained from *Pinus palustris* and other species of Pinus.

Franklin Spectacles. [Named after *B. Franklin*, their inventor]. Spectacles with each eye-glass divided horizontally into an upper lens, suited for far vision, and a lower for close work.

Franklinic Electricity. Static or frictional electricity.

Frasera (*fra'-ze-rah*). The root of American Columbo; it is a mild tonic and simple bitter. Dose in powder ʒj (4.0). Unof.

Fraunhofer's Lines. See *Absorption*.

Fraxinus (*fraks-in'-us*). See *Manna*.

Freckles (*frek'-lz*). See *Lentigo*.

Freezing Microtome. A microtome provided with a contrivance for freezing artificially the tissue to be cut.

Freezing-mixture, a mixture of salt and snow or ice, which absorbs a great deal of heat in undergoing solution.

Freezing-point, the temperature at which a liquid freezes.

Fremitus (*frem'-it-us*) [L., a murmur]. A vibration. **F., Friction,** the vibrations produced by the rubbing together of two dry surfaces, and felt by the hand. **F., Rhonchal,** vibrations produced by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube containing mucus. **F., Tactile,** the vibratory sensation conveyed to the hand applied to the chest of a person speaking. **F., Vocal,** the sounds of the voice transmitted to the ear applied to the chest of a person speaking.

Frenulum (*fren'-u-lum*) [dim. of *frenum*, a bridle]. A small frenum; a slight ridge on the upper part of the valve of Vieussens. **F. pudendi,** the fourchet.

Frenum (*fre'-num*) [L., a bridle]. A fold of integument, or mucous membrane, that checks or limits the movements of any organ. **F. linguæ,** the vertical fold of mucous membrane under the tongue. **F. of Penis,** the fold on the lower surface of the glans penis connecting it with the prepuce.

Frenzy (*fren'-ze*) [φρήν, mind]. Violent mania.

Friable (*fri'-ab-l*) [*friare*, to break into pieces]. Easily broken or crumbled.

Friction (*frik'-shun*) [*fricare*, to rub]. The act of rubbing. **F.-fremitus.** See *Fremitus*. **F.-sound,** the sound observed in auscultation as a result of the rubbing together of adjacent parts, *e. g.*, of the pleural folds, the pericardium, or the peritoneum, when the layers are dry or roughened.

Friedreich's Ataxia or **Disease.** See *Diseases, Table of*. **F.'s Sign.** See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of*.

Frigorific (*frig-or-if'-ik*) [*frigus*, cold; *facere*, to make]. Producing extreme cold.

Frog's Belly. The flaccid abdomen seen in children suffering from rickets or from atony of the abdominal cells, the result of dyspepsia with flatulent distention.

Frommann's Lines. Transverse markings on the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibers, seen after treatment with silver nitrate.

Fron's Reagent. The double iodid of potassium and bismuth, used as a test for alkaloids.

Front-tap Contraction of Gowers. See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Frontal (*frunt'-al*) [*frons*, forehead]. 1. Pertaining to the anterior part or aspect of an organ or body. 2. Belonging to the forehead. **F. Bone,** the anterior bone of the skull and superior bone of the face. **F. Eminence.** See *Eminence*. **F. Lobe.** See *Lobe*. **F. Section.** See *Section*. **F. Sinuses,** the hollow air-spaces in the frontal bone.

Fronto- (*frun'-to-*) [*frons*, the forehead]. A prefix denoting anterior position, or expressing a relation with the forehead.

Frost-bite, the morbid condition of a part, the result of extreme cold.

Frost-itch, a name for Prurigo hiemalis.

Frosted Feet (*fros'-ted fēt*). See *Chilblain*.

Fructose (*fruk'-tōs*) [*fructus*, fruit], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Fruit-sugar, formerly called levulose; it is found in nearly all sweet fruits.

Fruit (*frute*) [*fructus*, fruit]. 1. The developed ovary of a plant, and especially the suc-

culent, fleshy parts gathered about the same. 2. The offspring of animals. **F.-sugar.** See *Fructose.*

Frumentum (*fru-men'-tum*) [L.]. Wheat or other grain. *Spiritus frumenti*, whisky.

Ft. Abbreviation for *fiat* or *fiant*, L. for Let there be made.

Fuchsin (*fook'-sin*) [after Leonhard *Fuchs*], $C_{20}H_{19}N_3.C_2H_4O_2$. The hydrochlorid or acetate of rosanilin, a lustrous, green, crystalline salt imparting an intense red color to solutions. It is employed as a staining agent in microscopy, and has been used internally in albuminuria. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.006–0.01).

Fucus (*fu'-kus*) [φῦκος, seaweed]. A genus of marine algæ, the rock-weeds. **F. vesiculosus,** bladder-wrack, sea-wrack. It is employed in goiter and glandular enlargements, and in obesity, under the name of antifat. Dose of the solid extract, gr. x (0.65); of the fluid extract, f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Fulgurant (*ful'-gu-rant*) [*fulgur*, lightning]. Lightning-like. **F. Pains,** pains that are excruciating and come on with lightning-like suddenness, and disappear as quickly.

Fulminant, or Fulminating (*ful'-min-ant*, or *ful'-min-a-ting*) [*fulminare*, to lighten]. Sudden, severe, and rapid in course; as fulminant glaucoma.

Fumigation (*fu-mig-a'-shun*) [*fumigare*, to smoke]. Disinfection by exposure to the fumes of a vaporized disinfectant.

Fuming (*fu'-ming*) [*fumus*, smoke]. Emitting smoke or vapor.

Function (*fungk'-shun*) [*fungi*, to perform]. The normal or special action of a part.

Functional (*fungk'-shun-al*) [*fungi*, to perform]. Pertaining to the special action of an organ. **F. Disease,** a derangement of the normal action of an organ without structural alteration.

Fundament (*fun'-dam-ent*) [*fundus*, bottom]. 1. The foundation or base of a thing. 2. The rudiment. 3. The breech.

Fundamental (*fun-dam-ent'-al*) [*fundus*, bottom]. Pertaining to the foundation.

Fundus (*fun'-dus*) [*fundus*, the bottom]. The base of an organ; the part farthest removed from the opening of the organ. **F. oculi,** the posterior portion of the interior of the eye seen by the ophthalmoscope. **F. uteri,** the part of the womb remotest from the cervix. **F. vesicæ,** the floor, or bas fond of the urinary bladder.

Fungiform (*fun'-jif-orm*) [*fungus*, a mushroom; *forma*, form]. Having the form of a mushroom, as the F. papillæ of the tongue.

Fungoid (*fung'-goid*) [*fungus*, a toadstool; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling a fungus.

Fungus (*fung'-gus*) [L.]. 1. One of the lowest orders of plants, without stems, leaves, or roots, and destitute of chlorophyl. The chief classes of fungi are the molds, or hyphomycetes, the yeasts, or saccharomycetes, and the bacteria, or schizomycetes. 2. A spongy, morbid excrescence, as proud flesh. **F. of Brain,** hernia cerebri. **F. of Dura Mater,** a tumor of the skull, of malignant nature, originating in the layers of osteal cells. **F. Foot.** See *Madura-foot.* **F. hæmatodes,** a bleeding tumor, generally a soft carcinoma. **F., Ray-,** the actinomyces.

Funic (*fu'-nik*) [*funis*, a rope]. Pertaining to the funis.

Funicular (*fu-nik'-u-lar*) [*funis*, a rope]. Relating to the umbilical or spermatic cord. **F. Process,** the portion of the tunica vaginalis that surrounds the spermatic cord.

Funiculus (*fu-nik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *funis*, a rope]. 1. A cord-like structure, as the spermatic cord, the umbilical cord. 2. A bundle of nerve-fibers in a sheath of perineurium. 3. A name for the different columns of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata; as the F. cuneatus, F. gracilis, F. of Rolando, F. teres. **F. cuneatus.** Column of Burdach. **F. gracilis.** Column of Goll.

Funis (*fu'-nis*) [L.]. A cord; the umbilical cord.

Funnel (*fun'-el*) [Etymology doubtful; Welsh, *ffynel*, an air-hole]. 1. A wide-mouthed, conic vessel ending in an open tube, used to transfer liquids from one vessel to another, and as a support for paper-filters.

Furfuraceous (*fur-fur-a'-se-us*) [*furfur*, bran]. Resembling the scales of bran, as F. desquamation.

Furrow (*fur'-o*) [AS., *furh*, a groove]. A groove. **F., Digital,** one of the transverse lines or furrows on the palmar surface of the fingers. **F., Genital,** a groove appearing on the genital tubercle of the fetus at the end of the second month.

Furuncle (*fu-rung'-kl*). See *Furunculus.*

Furunculosis (*fu-rung-ku-lo'-sis*) [*furunculus*, a boil]. A condition associated with the formation of furuncles.

Furunculus (*fu-rung'-ku-lus*) [L.]. A boil. A local inflammatory affection, commonly involving a skin-gland or hair-follicle, and ending in suppuration. It begins with a painful induration, followed by swelling, suppuration of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue, and the discharge of a central slough or core. **F. orientalis,** Oriental boil, Aleppo boil, Delhi boil, Biscara button, Pendjeh sore, Natal sore. A disease, marked by the successive formation of papule, tubercle, scab, and sharply circumscribed ulcer on the face, especially the cheeks and angle of the mouth. It is common along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Fusel Oil (*fu'-zel*), $C_5H_{11}HO$. Amylic alco-

hol. An oily liquid of strong odor. It is an ingredient of crude alcohol obtained by distilling grain and potatoes.

Fusible (*fu′-zibl*) [*fusus*, melted]. Capable of being melted. **F. Calculus**, a calculus that can be liquefied by heat.

Fusiform (*fu′-zif-orm*) [*fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape]. Spindle-shaped. **F. Papillæ**, the slender papillæ covering the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. **F. Lobule**, the convolution on the median aspect of the brain below the collateral fissure.

Fusion (*fu′-zhun*) [*fundere*, to pour out]. The process of melting; the act of uniting, or cohering.

Fustigation (*fus-tig-a′-shun*) [*fustigare*, to beat]. Flagellation. **F., Electric**, an application of electricity in which the surface of the body is rapidly tapped with the electrodes of an induced current.

G

G. Abbreviation of *gram*.

Gadinin (*gad′-in-in*), $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. A ptomain obtained from decomposing haddock, and also from cultures of the bacteria of human feces.

Gaduin (*gad′-u-in*) [*gadus*, the codfish], $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$. A fatty principle occurring in cod-liver oil.

Gadus (*ga′-dus*) [γάδος, the whiting]. A genus of fish. **G. morrhua**, the cod; a fish from the livers of which cod-liver oil is obtained.

Gaertner, Duct of. See *Duct*.

Gag [Welsh, *cegio*, to choke]. An instrument placed between the teeth to prevent closure of the jaws.

Gait (*gāt*) [Icel. *gata*, a way]. The manner of walking. **G., Ataxic**, a gait in which the foot is raised high, thrown forward, and brought down suddenly, the whole sole striking the ground at once. **G., Cerebellar**, a gait associated with a staggering movement. **G., Spastic**, a gait in which the legs are held close together and move in a stiff manner, and the toes tend to drag and catch. **G., Steppage**, a gait observed in certain neurotic conditions, in which the foot is thrown forcibly forward, the toe lifted high in the air, the heel being first brought down and then the entire foot.

Galactagogue (*gal-ak′-tag-og*) [γάλα, milk; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Inducing the secretion of milk. 2. An agent that increases the secretion of milk.

Galactidrosis (*gal-ak-tid-ro′-sis*) [γάλα, milk; ἱδρώς, sweat]. The sweating of a milk-like fluid.

Galactin (*gal-ak′-tin*) [γάλα, milk], $C_{54}H_{18}N_4O_{25}$. An amorphous alkaloid found in milk.

Galactoblast (*gal-ak′-to-blast*) [γάλα, milk; βλαστός, a germ]. A peculiar fat-containing globule found in the acini of the mammary gland.

Galactocele (*gal-ak′-to-sēl*) [γάλα, milk; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A cystic tumor of the female breast due to a collection of milk resulting from closure of a milk-duct. 2. Hydrocele with milky contents.

Galactometer (*gal-ak-tom′-et-er*). See *Lactometer*.

Galactophlysis (*gal-ak-toff′-lis-is*) [γάλα, milk; φλύσις, eruption]. A vesicular eruption containing a milk-like fluid.

Galactophorous (*gal-ak-toff′-or-us*) [γάλα, milk; φέρειν, to bear]. Milk-bearing. **G. Ducts**, the excretory ducts of the mammæ.

Galactophygous (*gal-ak-toff′-ig-us*) [γάλα, milk; φυγή, flight]. Arresting the secretion of milk.

Galactoplania (*gal-ak-to-pla′-ne-ah*) [γάλα, milk; πλάνη, a wandering]. The metastasis of milk; a disease due to the suppression of lactation and the metastasis of the milk.

Galactopoietic (*gal-ak-to-poi-et′-ik*) [γάλα, milk; ποιέειν, to make]. Galactagogue.

Galactorrhea (*gal-ak-tor-e′-ah*) [γάλα, milk; ῥοία, a flow]. An excessive flow of milk.

Galactoscope (*gal-ak′-to-skōp*). See *Lactoscope*.

Galactose (*gal-ak′-tōs*) [γάλα, milk], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar formed by boiling milk-sugar with dilute acids. It readily reduces alkaline copper-solutions and is fermentable with yeast.

Galactostasis (*gal-ak-tos′-tas-is*) [γάλα, milk; στάσις, stoppage]. A stoppage of the milk.

Galactotherapy (*gal-ak-to-ther′-ap-e*) [γάλα, milk; θεραπεία, treatment]. 1. The treatment of disease in suckling infants by the administration of the remedies to the mother or wet-nurse. 2. Milk-cure.

Galanga, or Galangal (*gal-ang′-gah*, or *gal′-an-gal*) [Chin.]. The rhizome of Alpinia officinarum, and of Maranta galganga (great galangal). The active principles are a

volatile oil and a resin; the actions those of a stimulant aromatic. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

Galbanum (*gal'-ban-um*) [Heb., *khelbenah*, white milk] 1. A gum-resin of Ferula galbaniflua, and F. rubricaulis. It is expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, and is useful in chronic bronchitis, amenorrhea, and chronic rheumatism. Locally it is employed in the form of a plaster for indolent swellings. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **G., Pil., Comp.**, now termed Pil. asafœtidæ comp.; each pill contains galbanum gr. jss, myrrh gr. jss, asafetida gr. ss, and syrup. Dose ij–iij. **G., Emplastrum**, galbanum 16, turpentine 2, Burgundy pitch 6, lead-plaster 76 parts.

Galea (*ga'-le-ah*) [*galea*, helmet]. The aponeurotic portion of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

Gall (*gawl*) [AS., *gealla*, bile]. The bile. **G.-bladder**, the pear-shaped sac on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, constituting the reservoir for the bile. **G.-cyst**, the gall-bladder. **G.-stones**, the concretions occasionally formed in the gall-bladder and bile-ducts.

Galla (*gal'-ah*) [L.]. Nut-gall. An excrescence on the leaves of dyer's oak, Quercus lusitanica, caused by the deposited ova of an insect. It contains tannic acid from 10–75 per cent., gallic acid 5 per cent. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **G., Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose f℥ss–iij (2.0–12.0). **G., Unguentum**, 10 per cent. See *Acid, Tannic*. **G., Unguentum, cum opio** (B.P.), an astringent and sedative ointment.

Gallic Acid (*gal'-ik*). See *Acid, Gallic*.

Gallipot (*gal'-e-pot*) [OD., *gleypot*, a gallipot]. An apothecary's pot for holding ointments or confections.

Gallon (*gal'-on*) [ME., *galon*; L., *congius*]. A standard unit of volumetric measurement, having in the United States a capacity of 231 cubic inches.

Galvanic (*gal-van'-ik*) [*Galvani*, an Italian scientist]. Pertaining to galvanism. **G. Battery.** See *Battery*.

Galvanism (*gal'-van-izm*) [*Galvani*, an Italian scientist]. Primary electricity produced by chemic action.

Galvano- (*gal-van'-o-*) [*Galvani*, an Italian scientist]. A prefix denoting a galvanic or primary current of electricity. **G.-cautery**, a form of thermal cautery in which the heat is produced by a galvanic current. **G.-contractility**, the property of being contractile under stimulation by the galvanic current. **G.-faradization**, the simultaneous excitation of a nerve or muscle by both a galvanic and a faradic current. **G.-puncture**, the introduction of fine needles that complete an electric circuit. **G.-therapeutics**, treatment by means of the galvanic current.

Galvanometer (*gal-van-om'-et-er*) [*Galvani*, an Italian scientist; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument used for the qualitative determination of the presence of an electric current.

Galvanoscope (*gal-van'-o-skōp*) [*Galvani*, an Italian scientist; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for detecting the presence and direction of a galvanic current.

Gamboge (*gam-bōzh'*). See *Cambogia*.

Gammacism (*gam'-as-izm*) [*gammacismus*; γαμμα, the letter G]. Difficulty in pronouncing the letters g and k.

Gamogenesis (*gam-o-jen'-es-is*) [γάμος, marriage; γένεσις, origin]. Sexual reproduction.

Gangliform (*gang'-gle-form*) [γάγγλιον, ganglion; *forma*, form]. Having the shape of a ganglion.

Ganglion (*gang'-gle-on*) [γάγγλιον, a knot]. 1. A well-defined collection of nerve-cells and fibers forming a subsidiary nerve-center. 2. An enlarged bursa in connection with a tendon. **G.-cell**, the large nerve-cell characteristic of the ganglia; similar cells are found in other parts of the nervous system. **Ganglia, Basal**, the ganglia at the base of the brain, comprising the corpora striata (caudate and lenticular nuclei), and optic thalami.

TABLE OF GANGLIA.

Name.	Location.	Roots.	Distribution.
Andersch's.	See *Petrous*.		
Arnold's.	See *Otic*.		
Auricular.	See *Otic*.		
Basal.	At base of cerebrum; they include corpora striata and optic thalami.		
Bidder's (2).	In the auricular septum of the frog's heart.	Termination of the cardiac branches of the vagus.	Heart.

TABLE OF GANGLIA.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	ROOTS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Bochdalek's.	Above the root of one of the upper incisor teeth, at the point of communication between the posterior nasal branch of Meckel's ganglion and the anterior dental nerve.	Dental nerves.	Dental nerves.
Cardiac, superior (Wrisberg).	Beneath the arch of the aorta.	Superficial cardiac plexus.	Cardiac plexus.
Carotid.	In the lower part of the cavernous sinus, beneath the carotid artery.	Filaments from the carotid plexus.	Carotid plexus.
Carotid, inferior.	Lower portion of the carotid canal.	Carotid plexus.	Filaments to the carotid artery.
Carotid, superior.	Upper portion of the carotid canal.	Carotid plexus.	Filaments to the carotid artery.
Casserian.	See *Gasserian.*		
Cephalic.	Sympathetic ganglia of the head. They include the ciliary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary.		
Cervical, inferior.	Between the neck of the first rib, and the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra.	Three lower cervical, first dorsal.	Cardiac nerves and plexus, etc.
Cervical, middle, or thyroid.	Opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, near the inferior thyroid artery.	Fifth and sixth cervical nerves, spinal nerves and ganglia.	Thyroid gland, cardiac nerve, cavernous plexus.
Cervical, superior.	Opposite the second and third cervical vertebræ.	Four upper cervical, petrosal, vagus, glossopharyngeal, and hypoglossal nerves.	Superior, inferior, external, internal branches; carotid and cavernous plexuses.
Cervical (of uterus).	Near the cervix uteri.	Filaments from the hypogastric plexus, sacral ganglia, and sacral nerves.	Uterine nerves.
Ciliary.	See *Ophthalmic.*		
Of Cloquet.	Incisor foramen.	Nasopalatine nerves.	Nasopalatine nerves.
Coccygeal.	See *Impar.*		
Gasser's.	See *Gasserian.*		
Gasserian, or semilunar.	Fossa on the anterior part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, near the apex.	Fifth cranial nerve, carotid plexus.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary nerves.
Geniculate.	Aqueduct of Fallopius.	Large and small superficial petrosal.	Facial.
Hepatic.	Around the hepatic artery.	Hepatic branches of the semilunar ganglion.	Liver.
Impar, or coccygeal.	Anterior surface of the tip of the coccyx, uniting the two sympathetic nerves.	Sympathetic.	Sympathetic.
Inferior (of vagus).	Near jugular foramen.	Hypoglossal and cervical nerves and various plexuses.	Vagus.
Inframaxillary, anterior.	Near the incisor teeth.	Inferior maxillary nerve.	Filaments to the teeth.

TABLE OF GANGLIA.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	ROOTS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Inframaxillary, posterior.	Near the last molar tooth.	Inferior maxillary nerve.	Filaments to the teeth.
Jugular (Ehrenritter's).	Upper part of the jugular foramen.	Glossopharyngeal.	Continuation of the glossopharyngeal.
Jugular (of vagus).	Jugular foramen.	Vagus.	Vagus.
Ludwig's.	Right auricle of the heart.	Cardiac plexus.	Cardiac plexus.
Lumbar (4 or 5).	On each side and behind the abdominal aorta.	Sympathetic.	Sympathetic.
Meckel's.	See *Sphenopalatine.*		
Mesenteric, inferior.	The inferior mesenteric artery.	Inferior mesenteric plexus.	Mesentery and intestine.
Mesenteric, lateral.	In connection with superior mesenteric plexus, on left side.	Superior mesenteric plexus.	Mesentery and bowel.
Mesenteric, superior.	Near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery.	Superior mesenteric plexus.	Sympathetic.
Nasal.	See *Meckel's.*		
Ophthalmic.	Posterior part of the orbit.	Nasal branch of the ophthalmic, third nerve, cavernous plexus, and Meckel's ganglion.	Short ciliary.
Orbital.	See *Ophthalmic.*		
Otic (Arnold's).	Below the foramen ovale.	Inferior maxillary, auriculotemporal, glossopharyngeal, facial, sympathetic, and internal pterygoid.	Tensor tympani, tensor palati, chorda tympani.
Petrous (Andersch's).	Petrous portion of the temporal bone, lower border.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tympanic, sympathetic, and vagus.
Pharyngeal.	Near ascending pharyngeal artery.	Carotid plexus.	Carotid plexus.
Phrenic.	Under the diaphragm at the junction of the right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus.	Sympathetic.	To the diaphragm, inferior vena cava, suprarenal capsule, hepatic plexus.
Prostatic (of Müller).	On the prostate.	Prostatic plexus.	Filaments to seminal vesicles and cavernous tissue of penis.
Pterygopalatine.	See *Meckel's.*		
Remak's.	Tissue of the heart, near the superior vena cava.	Sympathetic.	Sympathetic.
Renal.	Around the renal artery.	Renal plexus.	Renal artery.
Of Ribes.	Anterior communicating artery of the brain. (It is the upper termination of the sympathetic.)	Branches from the two superior ganglia.	Sympathetic.
Sacral (4 or 5).	Ventral surface of the sacrum.	Sympathetic.	Sympathetic.
Scarpa's.	Near the internal auditory meatus, at the point of junction of the facial nerve and the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve.	Facial and auditory nerves.	Internal ear.
Schacher's.	See *Ophthalmic.*		

TABLE OF GANGLIA.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	ROOTS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Semilunar (2, right and left).	Near the suprarenal bodies, in front of the crura of the diaphragm.	Solar plexus and great splanchnic nerves.	Solar plexus.
Solar.	See *Semilunar.*		
Sphenopalatine (Meckel's).	Sphenomaxillary fossa, near the sphenopalatine foramen.	Superior maxillary, facial, sympathetic.	Anterior, posterior, and external palatine, nasopalatine, superior nasal, Vidian, pharyngeal.
Splanchnic.	See *Semilunar.*		
Submaxillary.	Above the submaxillary gland.	Gustatory, chorda tympani, submaxillary, sympathetic.	Mouth, submaxillary gland, and Wharton's duct.
Superior (of vagus).	Jugular foramen.	Superior cervical and petrous ganglia, and spinal accessory.	Vagus.
Suprarenal.	Junction of the great splanchnic nerves.	Solar plexus.	Suprarenal plexus.
Thoracic (12).	Between the transverse processes of the vertebræ and the heads of the ribs.	Sympathetic.	Splanchnic nerves and branches to spinal nerves and plexuses.
Thyroid, inferior.	See *Cervical, middle.*		
Thyroid, superior.	See *Cervical, superior.*		
Tympanic.	Canal between lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the tympanum.	Tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal.	Tympanum.
Vagus: (1) of the root, see *Jugular;* (2) of the trunk (*Vagus*).	Below the jugular foramen.	Vagus.	Vagus.
Valentin's.	Above the root of the second bicuspid, at the junction of the middle and posterior dental nerves.	Posterior and middle dental nerves.	Filaments to the teeth.
Ventricular.	See *Bidder's.*		
Vestibular.	Aqueduct of Fallopius.	Geniculate ganglion.	Vestibular nerve.
Walter's.	See *Impar.*		
Of Wrisberg.	See *Cardiac.*		

Ganglionic (*gang-gle-on′-ik*) [γάγγλιον, a ganglion]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a ganglion.

Gangrene (*gang′-grēn*) [γάγγραινα, a sore, from γραίνειν, to gnaw]. The putrefactive fermentation of dead tissue. **G., Diabetic,** a moist gangrene sometimes occurring in diabetic persons. **G., Dry,** shriveling and desiccation from insufficiency of arterial blood. **G., Embolic,** that caused by an embolus that cuts off the supply of blood. **G., Hospital-,** a contagious, rapidly fatal form arising under crowded conditions, particularly in military hospitals. **G., Moist,** a form with abundance of serous exudation and rapid decomposition. **G., Nosocomial,** hospital-gangrene. **G., Primary,** that without preceding inflammation of the part. **G., Pulpy.** See *G., Hospital-.* **G., Secondary,** a form with preceding inflammation. **G., Senile,** that attacking the extremities of the aged. **G., Symmetric,** that attacking corresponding parts of opposite sides. It is also called Raynaud's disease.

Gangrenous (*gang′-gren-us*) [γάγγραινα,

gangrene]. Pertaining to or of the nature of gangrene. **G. Emphysema.** See *Edema, Malignant.*

Gargle (*gar'-gl*) [OF., *gargouiller*, to gargle]. A solution used for rinsing the pharynx and nasopharynx.

Garlic (*gar'-lik*). See *Allium.*

Garrot (*gar'-ot*) [Fr., *garotter*, to bind]. An instrument for compression of an artery by twisting a circular bandage about the part.

Gas (*gaz*) [a word coined by the Belgian chemist, Van Helmont]. An air-like fluid. The word is especially applied to those fluids that under normal conditions are aeriform; while those that can be readily condensed to liquids are termed vapors. **G., Laughing,** nitrous oxid. **G., Marsh,** methane. **G., Olefiant,** ethylene. **G., Permanent,** a term formerly applied to those gases, as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, that were thought nonliquefiable.

Gaseous (*gaz'-e-us*) [see *Gas*]. Of the nature of a gas.

Gasserian Ganglion. See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Gasser's Ganglion. See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Gastero- (*gas'-ter-o-*) [γαστήρ, belly]. See *Gastro-.*

Gastralgia (*gas-tral'-je-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἄλγος, pain]. Paroxysmal pain in the stomach.

Gastrectomy (*gas-trek'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the whole or a part of the stomach.

Gastric (*gas'-trik*) [γαστήρ, stomach]. Pertaining to the stomach. **G. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **G. Crisis,** a severe, paroxysmal attack of pain in the stomach, accompanied by obstinate vomiting, occurring in the course of locomotor ataxia. **G. Juice,** the secretion of the glands of the stomach. It is a clear, colorless liquid, having an acid reaction and a specific gravity of 1002.5, and containing five per cent. of solid matter. A small amount of hydrochloric acid, 0.2 to 0.4 per cent., and a ferment called pepsin, are the essential elements. It digests proteids and precipitates the casein of milk.

Gastritis (*gas-tri'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach. It may be acute or chronic; catarrhal, suppurative or phlegmonous, or diphtheric. **G., Atrophic,** a chronic form with atrophy of the mucous membrane. **G., Hypertrophic,** the early stage of chronic gastritis in which there is a hyperplasia of the mucous membrane. **G. polyposa,** a form of chronic gastritis characterized by a great overgrowth of the connective tissue of the organ, giving rise to polypoid projections of fibrous tissue covered by epithelium.

Gastro- (*gas'-tro-*) [γαστήρ, stomach, belly]. A prefix denoting relation with the stomach.

Gastrocele (*gas'-tro-sēl*) [γαστήρ, stomach; κήλη, hernia.] A hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocnemius (*gas-trok-ne'-me-us*) [γαστήρ, belly; κνήμη, leg]. A double-headed muscle forming the greater part of the calf of the leg.

Gastrocolic (*gas-tro-kol'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; κόλον, the large intestine]. Pertaining to the stomach and the colon.

Gastrocolitis (*gas-tro-ko-li'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; κόλον, colon; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

Gastrocolpotomy (*gas-tro-kol-pot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, belly; κόλπος, vagina; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of Cesarean section in which the opening is made through the linea alba into the upper part of the vagina.

Gastrodiaphane (*gas-tro-di'-af-ān*) [γαστήρ, stomach; διά, through; φαίνειν, to show]. See *Gastrodiaphany.*

Gastrodiaphany (*gas-tro-di-af'-an-e*) [γαστήρ, stomach; διά, through; φαίνειν, to show]. A method of exploration of the stomach by means of an electric lamp known as the gastrodiaphane.

Gastroduodenal (*gas-tro-du-o-de'-nal*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *duodeni*, twelve each]. Pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum.

Gastroduodenitis (*gas-tro-du-od-en-i'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *duodeni*, twelve each; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

Gastrodynia (*gas-tro-din'-e-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the stomach.

Gastroenteritis (*gas-tro-en-ter-i'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἔντερον, bowel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach and bowels.

Gastroenterostomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἔντερον, bowel; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a communication between the stomach and the small intestine.

Gastroenterotomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-ot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, belly; ἔντερον, bowel; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the intestines through the abdominal wall.

Gastroepiploic (*gas-tro-ep-ip-lo'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἐπίπλοον, caul]. Pertaining to the stomach and omentum.

Gastrohepatic (*gas-tro-he-pat'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἧπαρ, the liver]. Relating to the stomach and liver.

Gastrohysterectomy (*gas-tro-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, the belly; ὑστέρα, the womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

Gastrohysterotomy (*gas-tro-his-ter-ot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, belly; ὑστέρα, womb; τέμνειν, to

cut]. Incision of the uterus through the abdominal wall, usually for the purpose of removing a fetus.

Gastrointestinal (*gas-tro-in-tes'-tin-al*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *intestine*]. Pertaining to the stomach and intestine.

Gastrolith (*gas'-tro-lith*) [γαστήρ, stomach; λίθος, a stone]. A calcareous formation in the stomach.

Gastromalacia (*gas-tro-mal-a'-se-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; μαλακία, softening]. An abnormal softening of the walls of the stomach.

Gastromelus (*gas-trom'-el-us*) [γαστήρ, belly; μέλος, limb]. A monster with accessory limbs attached to the abdomen.

Gastropathy (*gas-trop'-ath-e*) [γαστήρ, stomach; πάθος, disease]. Any disease or disorder of the stomach.

Gastrophrenic (*gas-tro-fren'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; φρήν, diaphragm]. Relating to the stomach and diaphragm.

Gastrorrhagia (*gas-tro-raj'-e-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ῥηγνύναι, to break forth]. Hemorrhage from the stomach.

Gastrorrhaphy (*gas-tror'-a-fe*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of a wound of the stomach or abdominal wall.

Gastrorrhea (*gas-tror-e'-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ῥοία, a flow]. Excessive secretion of mucus or gastric juice in the stomach.

Gastroschisis (*gas-tros'-kis-is*) [γαστήρ, belly; σχίσις, cleft]. A congenital malformation in which the abdomen remains open.

Gastroscope (*gas'-tro-skōp*) [γαστήρ, stomach; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for examining the interior of the stomach.

Gastroscopy (*gas-tros'-ko-pe*) [γαστήρ, stomach; σκοπεῖν, to see]. The inspection of the interior of the stomach by means of the gastroscope.

Gastrosplenic (*gas-tro-splen'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; σπλήν, spleen]. Relating to the stomach and the spleen.

Gastrostenosis (*gas-tro-ste-no'-sis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; στενός, narrow]. A narrowing or stricture of the stomach.

Gastrostomy (*gas-tros'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; στόμα, mouth]. The establishing of a fistulous opening into the stomach.

Gastrotomy (*gas-trot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the abdomen or the stomach.

Gastroxia, Gastroxynsis (*gas-troks'-e-ah, gas-troks-in'-sis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὀξύς, acid]. Excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid by the stomach, a condition that characterizes a form of dyspepsia.

Gastrula (*gas'-tru-lah*) [γαστήρ, belly]. The embryo at that stage of its development when it consists of two cellular layers formed by the invagination of the blastula.

Gastrulation (*gas-tru-la'-shun*) [γαστήρ, belly]. The process of formation of the gastrula by the invagination of the blastula.

Gathering [AS., *gædrian*, to gather]. A collection of pus beneath the surface.

Gaucher's Disease (*gō-shāz*). So-called primary epithelioma of the spleen.

Gaultheria (*gawl-the'-re ah*). Wintergreen, teaberry. The plant, G. procumbens, the leaves of which yield a volatile oil, oleum gaultheriæ, which contains 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate, and is used in acute rheumatism, and as a local antiseptic. Dose of oleum gaultheriæ ♏iij–x (0.2–0.65). **Spiritus gaultheriæ** consists of oil of gaultheria 5, alcohol 95 parts. It is used chiefly as a flavoring agent. Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Gauze (*gawz*) [so called because first imported from *Gaza* in Palestine]. A thin, open-meshed cloth used for surgical dressings. When impregnated with antiseptic substances it is called antiseptic gauze, or, according to the substance used, it is spoken of as iodoform-gauze, sublimate-gauze, etc.

Gavage (*gav-ahzh'*) [Fr]. The administration of liquid nourishment through the stomach-tube.

Gay-Lussac's Laws. See *Law*.

Gelatin (*jel'-at-in*) [*gelare*, to congeal]. An albuminoid substance of jelly-like consistence, obtained by boiling connective tissue in water. **G., Bone,** the gelatin extracted from osseous tissue. **G. Capsules,** capsules of gelatin designed for containing medicines of nauseating taste. **G. Culture-medium,** a culture medium for bacteria containing from 8 to 15 per cent. of gelatin, in order to give it a solid consistence. **G., Medicated,** gelatin-discs, or Lamellæ (B.P.), containing traces of alkaloids, for introduction into the conjunctival sac. They are dissolved by the tears, the effects of the alkaloids being thus obtained.

Gelatiniferous (*jel-at-in-if'-er-us*) [*gelatina*, gelatin; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing gelatin.

Gelatinize (*jel'-at-in-īz*) [*gelatina*, gelatin]. To convert into a jelly-like mass.

Gelatinous (*jel-at'-in-us*) [*gelatina*, gelatin]. Resembling or having the nature of gelatin.

Gelose (*jel'-ōz*) [*gelare*, to freeze]. The gelatinizing principle of agar-agar.

Gelsemium (*jel-sem'-e-um*) [*gelseminum*, jasmine]. Yellow jasmine. The root of G. sempervirens, the properties of which are mainly due to a bitter alkaloid, gelsemin, $C_{11}H_{19}NO_2$, a powerful motor depressant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. In toxic doses it produces diplopia, extreme muscular weakness, and anesthesia, death occurring from asphyxia. Gelsemium is used in neuralgia, especially in migraine, in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, chorea, delirium tremens, and in malarial and typhoid fevers. **G., Ext.,**

Alcoholic (B. P.). Dose gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032). **G., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **G., Tinct.** Dose ♏x (0.65). **Gelsemin.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.001–0.003).

Gemellus (*jem-el′-us*) [dim. of *geminus*, twin]. Applied to one of two muscles, G. superior and G. inferior; also to the gastrocnemius muscle on account of its two heads of origin.

Gemmation (*jem-a′-shun*) [*gemmare*, to put forth buds]. Budding; a mode of reproduction seen in low forms of animal and vegetal life, and characterized by the formation of a small projection from the parent-cell, which becomes constricted off and forms an independent individual.

Gemmule (*jem′-ūl*) [*gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud]. A small bud.

Genera (*jen′-er-ah*) [L.]. Plural of *Genus*.

General (*jen′-er-al*) [*genus*, race]. Common to a class; distributed through many parts; diffuse. **G. Anatomy**, anatomy of the tissues in general, as distinguished from special anatomy, that dealing with special organs. **G. Paralysis**, or **Paresis.** See *Paralysis, General.* **G. Pathology.** See *Pathology.*

Generation (*jen-er-a′-shun*) [*generare*, to beget]. 1. The act of begetting offspring. 2. A period extending from the birth of an individual to the birth of his offspring, usually estimated at a third of a century. **G., Alternate**, the alternation of asexual with sexual generation in the same species of animals or plants, the offspring of one process differing from that of the other. **G., Asexual**, reproduction without previous union of two sexual elements; reproduction by fission or gemmation. **G., Organs of**, those that are functional in reproduction. **G., Sexual**, reproduction by the union of a male and female element. **G., Spontaneous**, the generation of living from nonliving matter.

Genesial, Genesic (*jen-e′-ze-al, jen-e′-sic*) [γένεσις, origin]. Pertaining to generation.

Genesis (*jen′-es-is*) [γένεσις, production]. Begetting; development; origin; formation; generation.

Genetic (*jen-et′-ik*) [γένεσις, generation]. Pertaining to generation; producing.

Genial (*je′-ne-al*) [γένειον, chin]. Pertaining to the chin. **G. Tubercles**, four prominent tubercles on the internal surface of the lower jaw.

Geniculate, Geniculated (*jen-ik′-u-lāt, -ed*) [*genu*, the knee]. Abruptly bent. **G. Bodies**, the corpora geniculata; two oblong, flattened bodies, the external and internal G. bodies, on the posterior inferior part of the optic thalamus. **G. Ganglion.** See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Genio- (*je′-ne-o-*) [γένειον, the chin]. A prefix denoting connection with the chin. **G.-hyoglossus Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **G.-hyoid Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Genital (*jen′-it-al*) [*genitalis*, pertaining to generation, from *gignere*, to beget]. Pertaining to the organs of generation or to reproduction. **G. Eminence**, or **Tubercle**, an elevation appearing about the sixth week of embryonic life, in front of the cloaca, and from which the penis or clitoris is developed. **G. Furrow**, a furrow extending from the genital eminence of the embryo to the cloaca.

Genitalia (*jen-it-a′-le-ah*) [*genitalis*, pertaining to generation; from *gignere*, to beget]. The organs of generation. In the male these consist of two testicles or seminal glands, with their excretory ducts, the prostate, the penis, and the urethra. The female genitals include the vulva, the vagina, the ovaries, the Fallopian tubes, and the uterus.

Genito- (*jen′-it-o-*) [*gignere*, to beget]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the genital organs. **G.-crural.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **G.-urinary**, relating to the genitalia and the urinary organs.

Gentian (*jen′-she-an*) [*gentiana*, gentian]. The root of G. lutea, containing a neutral bitter principle, gentiopicrin, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, and gentianin, or gentisin, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$. There are several other species of gentian (G. purpurea, G. catesbæi), very similar in action to G. lutea. Gentian is an excellent tonic, simple bitter. **G., Ext.** Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32); dose of the British extract gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **G., Ext., Fld.** Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). **G., Infusum, Comp.**, unof. Dose f℥j–f℥j (4.0–32.0). **G., Tinct., Comp.** Dose f℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0). **G.-violet**, a basic anilin-dye, staining tissues violet.

Genu (*je′-nu*) [*genu*, the knee]. 1. The knee. 2. Any structure bent like a knee, as the genu of the corpus callosum, or of the optic tract. **G. extrorsum**, out-knee; outward bowing of the knee; bow-leg. **G.-pectoral**, relating to the knee and the chest. **G. recurvatum**, the backward curvature of the knee-joint. **G. valgum**, inward curving of the knee; knock-knee; in-knee. **G. varum.** Same as *G. extrorsum.*

Geophagism (*je-off′-aj-izm*) [γῆ, earth; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The practice of eating earth or clay.

Geranium (*je-ra′-ne-um*) [γεράνιον, geranium]. Cranesbill-root. The root of G. maculatum, the properties of which are due to tannic and gallic acids. It is an astringent, useful in diarrhea, etc. **G., Ext., Fld.** Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Gerdy, Fibers of. A transverse band of fibers supporting the web of the fingers.

Gerlier's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Germ (*jerm*) [L., *germen*, sprig, offshoot].

1. A portion of matter capable of developing into a living organism; a spore, seed, or embryo. 2. A bacterium. **G.-area,** the spot on an ovum where the development of the embryo begins. **G.-epithelium,** a thickening on the ventromesial aspect of the Wolffian body, giving rise to the male and female sexual elements. **G.-layer,** any one of the layers of a developing embryo. **G.-plasm,** the reproductive or hereditary substance of living organisms, which is passed on from the germ-cell in which an organism originates in direct continuity to the germ-cells of succeeding generations. **G.-theory,** the doctrine of the origin of every organism from a germ or germ-plasm; also the theory that certain diseases are due to the development of microorganisms in the body.

German (*jer'-man*) [*Germanus*, German]. Pertaining to Germany. **G. Measles.** See *Rubeola.*

Germicidal (*jer'-mis-i-dal*) [*germen*, a germ; *cædere*, to kill]. Destroying germs.

Germicide (*jer'-mis-īd*) [*germen*, germ; *cædere*, to kill]. An agent that destroys germs.

Germinal (*jer'-min-al*) [*germen*, a germ]. Pertaining to a germ or to the development of a tissue or organ. **G. Area,** a round spot upon one side of the vitelline membrane in which the development of the embryo begins. **G. Disc.** See *Disc.* **G. Membrane,** the blastoderm. **G. Spot,** the nucleolus of the ovule. **G. Vesicle,** the blastodermic vesicle.

Germination (*jer-min-a'-shun*) [*germinatio*, sprouting, budding]. Sprouting of a seed or spore.

Gerontoxon (*jer-on-toks'-on*) [γέρων, an old man; τόξον, a bow]. The arcus senilis.

Gestation (*jes-ta'-shun*) [*gestare*, to bear]. Pregnancy. **G., Abdominal,** the form of extrauterine gestation in which the product of conception is developed in the abdominal cavity. **G., Double.** 1. Twin pregnancy. 2. The coexistence of uterine and extrauterine pregnancy. **G., Ectopic.** Same as *G., Extrauterine.* **G., Extrauterine,** pregnancy in which the product of conception is not contained in the uterine cavity.

Giant (*ji'-ant*) [γίγας, giant]. A being or organism of great size. **G.-cell.** See *Cell.*

Gibbosity (*gib-os'-it-e*) [*gibbus*, a hump]. The condition of being hump-backed.

Gibbous (*gib'-us*) [*gibbus*, a hump]. Hump-backed.

Gibson's Bandage. A bandage for fracture of the lower jaw.

Giddiness (*gid'-e-nes*) [ME., *gidi*, dizzy]. A sensation of whirling or unsteadiness of the body; vertigo.

Gigantoblast (*ji-gan'-to-blast*) [γίγας, giant; βλαστός, a germ]. A large nucleated red corpuscle, found in the blood in pernicious anemia.

Gimbernat's Ligament. See *Ligament.*

Gin (*jin*) [OF., *genevre*, juniper]. Common grain-spirit distilled and flavored with juniper-berries. It is a stimulant and diuretic. Spiritus juniperi compositus is its official substitute in U. S. P. **G.-drinker's Liver.** The liver of atrophic cirrhosis.

Ginger (*jin'-jer*). See *Zingiber.*

Gingiva (*jin-ji'-vah*) [L.]. The gum; the vascular tissue surrounding the necks of the teeth and covering the alveoli.

Gingival (*jin'-jiv-al*) [*gingiva*, the gum]. Pertaining to the gums. **G. Line,** a line along the gums, seen in chronic metallic poisoning, as the blue line of lead.

Gingivitis (*jin-jiv-i'-tis*) [*gingiva*, the gum; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums.

Ginglymus (*ging'-glim-us*). See *Diarthrosis.*

Ginseng (*jin'-seng*) [Chinese, *jintsan*, ginseng]. The root of several species of Panax or Aralia. It has no other medicinal virtues than those of a demulcent, but it has a wonderful reputation in China, to which country most of it is exported.

Giraldensian Organ or **Organ of Giraldès.** Irregular tubules lying in the convolutions of the epididymis. They are the atrophic remains of the tubes of the Wolffian body.

Girdle (*gir'-dl*) [AS., *gyrdel*, a waistband]. A band designed to go around the body; a structure resembling a circular belt or band. **G.-pain,** a sensation as if a girdle were drawn tightly around the body. **G., Pelvic,** the bones (the two ossa innominata) forming the support for the lower limbs. **G.-sensation.** Same as *G.-pain.* **G., Shoulder-,** the system of bones supporting the upper limbs or arms.

Gizzard (*giz'-ard*) [L., *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry]. The strong muscular stomach of birds used for triturating the food. A proprietary substance, ingluvin, prepared from it, has been used in dyspepsia.

Glabella (*gla-bel'-ah*) [dim. of *glaber*, smooth]. The smooth triangular space between the eyebrows, just above the root of the nose.

Glacial (*gla'-she-al*) [*glacies*, ice]. Icy; resembling ice in appearance, as glacial acetic or phosphoric acid.

Gladiolus (*glad-e-o'-lus*) [dim. of *gladius*, a sword]. The middle or second piece of the sternum.

Glairin (*glār'-in*) [OF., *glaire*, the white of egg, from *clarus*, clear]. A peculiar organic, gelatinous substance found on the surface of some thermal waters. It is also called baregin.

Glairy (*glār'-e*) [OF., *glaire*, the white of egg, from *clarus*, clear]. Slimy; albuminous.

Gland [*glans*, an acorn]. 1. An organ which secretes something essential to the system or excretes waste materials the retention of which would be deleterious to the body. The word is also applied to structures which were formerly thought to secrete, as the suprarenal capsules, the pineal gland, etc., but which have no visible secretion. In structure glands may be tubular or racemose, simple or compound. 2. The bulbous end of the penis and clitoris. **G., Absorbent.** See *G., Lymphatic.* **G., Accessory Thyroid,** a small mass of gland-tissue connected with the thyroid gland. **G., Acinous.** See *G., Racemose.* **G., Agminated.** See *G., Peyer's.* **G., Axillary,** the lymph-glands situated in the axilla. **G. of Bartholin,** a small gland on either side of the vagina, opening through a duct, on the inner side of the nympha; the vulvovaginal gland. **G., Blood.** See *G., Hematopoietic.* **G., Bronchial,** the lymph-glands of the root of the bronchi. **G., Brunner's,** the racemose glands found in the wall of the duodenum. **G., Ceruminous,** the glands secreting the cerumen of the ear. **G., Cervical,** the lymph-glands of the neck. **G., Coccygeal** (or Luschka's G.), a small vascular body at the tip of the coccyx. **G., Compound,** one composed of a number of small pouches; a gland the duct of which is branched. **G., Conglobate.** See *G., Lymphatic.* **G., Ductless,** a gland without a duct, as the suprarenal capsule. In reality ductless glands are not true glands. **G., Duodenal.** See *G., Brunner's.* **G., Duverney's.** See *G. of Bartholin.* **G., Hematopoietic,** the so-called glands that are supposed to take part in the formation of the blood, as the spleen, thymus, suprarenal capsules, etc. **G., Intestinal, Solitary,** the isolated lymph-glands distributed through the intestinal mucous membrane. **G., Lacrymal,** a compound racemose gland in the upper and outer portion of the orbit, the function of which is to secrete the tears. **G. of Lieberkühn.** See *Crypts of Lieberkühn.* **G. of Littré (or of Morgagni),** the small racemose muciparous glands in the mucous membrane of the urethra. **G., Luschka's.** See *G., Coccygeal.* **G., Lymphatic,** small oval masses of lymphatic tissue in the course of lymphatic vessels. Their functions are to act as filters to the blood, retaining foreign particles, and also to form white corpuscles. **G., Mammary,** the glands that secrete milk. **G., Meibomian,** the minute sebaceous follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of the eyelids. **G., Montgomery's,** the sebaceous glands of the areola of the breast. **G., Mucous,** the glands in mucous membranes, secreting mucus. **G., Parotid,** a large salivary gland situated in front of the ear. **G., Peyer's,** a well-defined collection of solitary lymphatic glands, varying in length from 1 to 4 inches, and situated chiefly in the ileum. **G., Pituitary,** a term for the hypophysis of the brain. **G., Prostate.** See *Prostate Gland.* **G., Pyloric,** the glands of the stomach situated near the pylorus and secreting pepsin. **G., Racemose,** a gland composed of a number of acini communicating with several excretory ducts, which usually join to form a common duct. **G., Rivini's.** See *G., Sublingual.* **G., Salivary,** a gland that secretes saliva. **G., Sebaceous,** the glands in the corium of the skin, secreting sebum. **G., Seminal,** the testicle. **G., Serous,** a secreting gland, the cells of which are granular and spheric in form, with central nuclei, and which secrete a thin watery fluid. **G., Sublingual,** the smallest of the salivary glands, situated one on either side beneath the tongue. **G., Submaxillary,** a salivary gland situated below the angle of the jaw. **G., Sudoriparous,** the convoluted glands in the skin that secrete the sweat. **G., Thymus.** See *Thymus.* **G., Thyroid.** See *Thyroid.* **G., Tubular,** a gland having a tube-like structure. **G., Tubular, Compound,** one composed of a number of small tubules with a single duct. **G., Urethral.** See *G. of Littré.* **G., Vaginal,** one of the glands in the vaginal mucous membrane. **G., Vulvovaginal.** See *G. of Bartholin.*

Glanderous (*glan'-der-us*) [*glans*, acorn]. Affected with glanders.

Glanders (*glan'-derz*) [*glans*, acorn]. A contagious disease of horses and asses, but communicable to man, and due to the bacillus of glanders or bacillus mallei. It appears in two forms—as glanders proper, when affecting the mucous membranes, and as farcy, when limited to the skin and lymphatic glands. On mucous membranes, especially the nasal, it manifests itself as isolated nodules which coalesce and break down into deep ulcers that involve the cartilages and bones. It is apt to extend down to the lungs and give rise to suppuration and pneumonic processes. In man the disease usually runs an acute, febrile course, typhoid in type, and terminates fatally. Farcy is characterized by nodules (farcy-buds) in the skin and lymphatic glands, which break down into irregular chronic ulcers.

Glandula (*gland'-u-lah*) [L.]. A little gland.

Glandular (*gland'-u-lar*) [*glandula*, a little gland]. Relating to, or of the nature of, a gland.

Glans (*glanz*) [*glans*, an acorn]. An acorn-shaped body. **G. clitoridis**, the rounded end of the clitoris analogous to the glans penis of the male. **G. penis**, the conical-shaped body forming the head of the penis.

Glass (*glas*) [AS., *glæs*, glass]. 1. A brittle, hard, transparent substance, consisting usually of the fused amorphous silicates of potassium and calcium, or sodium and calcium, with an excess of silica. 2. Any article made from glass. **G., Crown**, a very hard glass, is a silicate of sodium and calcium. **G., Flint**, that composed of lead and potassium silicates. **G., Soluble**, potassium or sodium silicate, used as a substitute for plaster of Paris.

Glasses (*glas'-es*) [AS., *glæs*, glass]. A synonym of spectacles or eye-glasses. **G., Bifocal**, those that have a different refracting power in the upper part from that in the lower. **G., Prismatic**, those formed of prisms; used in insufficiency and paralysis of the ocular muscles.

Glauber's Salt (*glaw'-berz*) [from *Glauber*, a German chemist]. Sodium sulphate.

Glaucoma (*glaw-ko'-mah*) [γλαυκός, sea-green; ὄμα, tumor]. A disease of the eye characterized by heightened intraocular tension, resulting in hardness of the globe, excavation of the papilla or optic disc, a restriction of the field of vision, corneal anesthesia, colored halo about lights, and lessening of visual power that may proceed to blindness. The etiology is obscure. **G. absolutum**, or **consummatum**, the completed glaucomatous process when the eyeball is exceedingly hard and totally blind. **G. hæmorrhagicum**, or **apoplecticum**, that associated with retinal hemorrhage. **G., Secondary**, that consequent upon other ocular diseases. **G. simplex**, that form without inflammatory symptoms.

Glaucomatous (*glaw-kom'-at-us*) [γλαυκός, sea-green]. Affected with or pertaining to glaucoma.

Gleet (*glēt*) [AS., *glidan*, to glide]. The chronic stage of urethritis characterized by a slight mucopurulent discharge.

Gleety (*glē'-te*) [AS., *glidan*, to glide]. Resembling the discharge of gleet.

Glénard's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Glenoid (*glē'-noid*) [γλήνη, a cavity; εἶδος, form]. Having a shallow cavity; resembling a shallow cavity or socket. **G. Cavity**, the depression in the scapula for the reception of the head of the humerus. **G. Fossa**, a depression in the temporal bone for articulation with the condyle of the lower jaw.

Glia (*gli'-ah*) [γλία, glue]. The neuroglia.

Gliadin (*gli'-ad-in*) [γλία, glue]. A proteid found in wheat-gluten.

Glioma (*gli-o'-mah*) [γλία, glue; ὄμα, a tumor]. A tumor composed of neuroglia-cells and occurring in the brain, spinal cord, retina, nerves, and suprarenal capsules. In the brain it closely resembles the brain-substance, but is usually more gelatinous and darker. In the retina it is often combined with sarcoma (gliosarcoma). It may also be combined with fibroma, myxoma, and neuroma. The last combination is known as neuroglioma ganglionare.

Gliomatosis (*gli-o-mat-o'-sis*) [γλία, glue; ὄμα, a tumor]. The development of exuberant masses of glioma-like tissue in the nerve-centers. It is seen in the spinal cord in some cases of syringomyelia.

Gliomatous (*gli-o'-mat-us*) [γλία, glue; ὄμα, a tumor]. Of the nature of, or affected with, glioma.

Glisson's Capsule. See *Capsule.*

Globin (*glo'-bin*) [*globus*, a globe]. A proteid derived from hemoglobin.

Globule (*glob'-ūl*) [dim. of *globus*, a ball]. A small spheric particle, as a blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle. Also a small pill or pellet.

Globulicidal (*glob-u-lis-i'-dal*) [*globulus*, a little ball; *cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to the blood-corpuscles.

Globulin (*glob'-u-lin*) [*globulus*, a little ball]. 1. A general name for various proteids comprising globulin, vitellin, paraglobulin, or serum-globulin, fibrinogen, myosin, and globin, which differ from the albumins in not being soluble in water, but soluble in dilute neutral saline solutions. These solutions are coagulated by heat, and precipitated by a large amount of water. 2. Specifically, a proteid found in the crystalline lens.

Globulinuria (*glob-u-lin-u'-re-ah*) [*globulus*, a little ball; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of globulin in the urine.

Globus (*glo'-bus*) [L.]. A ball or globe. **G. hystericus**, the "lump" or choking sensation occurring in hysteria, caused probably by spasmodic contraction of the esophageal and pharyngeal muscles. **G. major**, the larger end or head of the epididymis. **G. minor**, the lower end of the epididymis.

Glomerate (*glom'-er-āt*) [*glomerare*, to wind around]. Rolled together like a ball of thread.

Glomerulitis (*glom-er-u-li'-tis*) [*glomerulus*, a small ball; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney.

Glomerulonephritis (*glom-er-u-lo-nef-ri'-tis*) [*glomerulus*, a little ball; νεφρός, the kidney; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

Glomerulus, or **Glomerule** (*glom-er'-u-lus*, or *glom'-er-ūl*) [dim. of *glomus*, a ball]. 1. A small rounded mass. 2. A coil of blood-vessels projecting into the expanded end

(Bowman's capsule) of each uriniferous tubule and with it composing the Malpighian body.

Glonoin (*glo'-no-in*) [from Gl = glyceryl; O = oxygen; N = nitrogen, in the formula $GlO_3(NO_2)_3$, in which Gl stands for glyceryl]. Nitroglycerin.

Glossal (*glos'-al*) [γλῶσσα, tongue]. Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossalgia (*glos-al'-je-ah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the tongue.

Glossitis (*glos-i'-tis*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glossoepiglottidean (*glos-o-ep-e-glot-id'-e-an*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, glottis]. Pertaining to both tongue and epiglottis.

Glossograph (*glos'-o-graf*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of the tongue in speech.

Glossohyal (*glos-o-hi'-al*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; ὑοειδής, the hyoid bone]. Pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

Glossolabiolaryngeal Paralysis (*glos-o-la-be-o-lar-in'-je-al*). See *Palsy, Bulbar.*

Glossology (*glos-ol'-o-je*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; λόγος, a treatise]. A treatise concerning the tongue.

Glossopathy (*glos-op'-ath-e*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the tongue.

Glossopharyngeal (*glos-o-far-in'-je-al*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. 1. Pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx. 2. Pertaining to the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophytia (*glos-o-fi'-te-ah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; φυτόν, a plant]. A dark discoloration of the tongue, due to the accumulation of spores and dead epithelium; black tongue.

Glossoplegia (*glos-o-ple'-je-ah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossospasm (*glos'-o-spazm*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; σπασμός, spasm]. Spasm of the tongue.

Glossy Skin. A peculiar shining condition of the skin, due to trophic changes following injury or disease of the cutaneous nerves.

Glottis (*glot'-is*) [γλωττίς, glottis]. The space between the vocal bands.

Glove-area. The area of anesthesia of the fingers, hand, and forearm, in multiple neuritis. It corresponds to the region of skin covered by gloves of various lengths.

Glovers' Stitch. The continuous suture used especially in repairing wounds of the intestines.

Glucose (*glu'-kōs*) [γλυκύς, sweet], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar; dextrose. 1. A form of sugar found in many fruits, in blood and lymph, and in the urine in diabetes. It is crystalline; its solution turns the plane of polarized light to the right; it is less soluble and less sweet than cane-sugar, and ferments readily. It can be obtained from starch by the action of diastatic ferments, or by boiling with dilute mineral acids, and crystallizes in nodular masses, melting at 86° F. 2. A generic name for a class of carbohydrates having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and of which ordinary glucose is the type.

Glucosid (*glu'-ko-sid*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. Any member of a series of compounds that may be resolved by an acid into glucose and another principle. The more important ones are amygdalin, arbutin, myronic acid, and salicin.

Glucosin (*glu'-ko-sin*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. Any one of a series of bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose.

Glue (*glu*) [Low L., *glutem*, accus. of *glus*, glue]. An impure gelatin prepared by boiling the skin, hoofs, and horns of animals. It is a very adhesive substance, and when cold, holds firmly together the surfaces between which it is placed.

Gluge's Corpuscles (*glu'-gez*) [*Gluge*, a professor of the University of Brussels]. Compound granular corpuscles; compound granule-cells occurring in tissues that are the seat of fatty degeneration.

Glutamic Acid (*glu-tam'-ik*), $C_5H_9NO_4$. A crystalline acid found in gluten and other proteids.

Glutaric Acid (*glu-tar'-ik*), $C_5H_8O_4$. A crystalline acid found in decomposed pus.

Gluteal (*glu-te'-al*) [γλουτός, the buttock]. Pertaining to the buttocks. **G. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **G. Muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **G. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **G. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of.*

Gluten (*glu'-ten*) [*gluten*, glue]. A nitrogenous substance found in the seed of cereals. It consists mainly of gluten-fibrin, gluten-casein, gliadin, and mucedin. **G.-bread,** bread made from wheat-flour from which all the starch has been removed; it is used as a substitute for ordinary bread in diabetes.

Gluteofemoral (*glu-te-o-fem'-or-al*) [γλουτός, the buttock; *femur*, the femur]. Relating to the buttock and the thigh.

Gluteus (*glu-te'-us*) [γλουτός, the buttock]. One of the large muscles of the buttock. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Glutin (*glu'-tin*). 1. See *Gelatin.* 2. Synonym of gluten-casein. See *Gluten.*

Glycerid (*glis'-er-id*) [γλυκερός, sweet]. A compound of glycerol and an acid; the neutral fats are glycerids.

Glycerin, Glycerinum (*glis'-er-in, glis-er-i'-num*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. 1. See *Glycerol.* 2. In the B. P., a solution of a medicinal substance in glycerol; a glycerite. **G., Suppositoria,** U. S. P., each contains six grams of glycerol; they are used in constipation.

Glycerite, or Glyceritum (*glis'-er-īt*, or *glis-er-i'-tum*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. A mixture of

medicinal substances with glycerin. The following glycerites are official: G. acidi carbolici; G. acidi tannici; G. amyli; G. boroglycerini; G. hydrastis; G. vitelli.

Glycerol (*glis′-er-ōl*) [γλυκύς, sweet], $C_3H_5(HO)_3$. Glycerin. A colorless substance, of syrupy consistence, sweetish to the taste, obtained from fats and fixed oils. Chemically it is a triatomic alcohol, and may be looked upon as propenyl alcohol. It is soluble in water and in alcohol; and has a specific gravity of 1.25 at 15° C. It is used as a vehicle in pharmaceutic preparations, as an emollient application to chaps of the skin, as a laxative administered by the mouth or in suppository, for tampons in pelvic congestion, as a substitute for sugar in diabetes, as a mounting-medium in microscopy, and as an addition to bacteriologic culture-media.

Glyceryl (*glis′-er-il*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. The trivalent radicle, C_3H_5, of glycerol, combining with the fatty acids to form the neutral fats.

Glycin (*gli′-sin*). Synonym of *Glycocol.*

Glycocholic Acid (*gli-ko-kol′-ik*) [γλυκύς, sweet; χολή, bile]. An acid found in the bile. See *Acid.*

Glycocol (*gli′-ko-kol*) [γλυκύς, sweet; κόλλα, glue], $C_2H_5NO_2$. Also termed glycin, gelatin-sugar, or amidoacetic acid. It is obtained when glycocholic acid is boiled with caustic potash, baryta-water, or with dilute mineral acids; also by boiling gelatin with dilute acids. It is capable of acting as a base and as an acid.

Glycogen (*gli′-ko-jen*) [γλυκύς, sweet; γεννᾶν, to produce], $6(C_6H_{10}O_5) + H_2O$. A carbohydrate found in the form of amorphous granules in the liver-cells, in all tissues of the embryo, in the testicle, muscles, leukocytes, fresh pus-cells, cartilage, and other tissues. It is formed from carbohydrates and probably also from proteids, and is stored in the liver, where it is converted, as the system requires, into sugar (glucose). Glycogen is soluble in water, dextrorotatory, and is colored red by iodin.

Glycogeny (*gli-koj′-en-e*) [γλυκύς, sweet; γένεσις, production]. The normal production of glycogen.

Glycol (*gli′-kol*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. A diatomic alcohol; a compound intermediate in its properties and chemic relations between monohydric alcohol and trihydric glycerol.

Glycolytic (*gli-kol-it′-ik*) [γλυκύς, sweet; λύσις, dissolution]. Splitting up glucose.

Glyconin (*gli′-ko-nin*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. The Glyceritum vitelli of the U. S. P. It is a mixture of yolk of egg 45, and glycerol 55 parts.

Glycosuria (*gli-ko-su′-re-ah*) [γλυκύς, sweet; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of grape-sugar in the urine.

Glycuronic Acid (*gli-ku-ron′-ik*). See *Acid.*

Glycyrrhiza (*glis-ir-i′-zah*) [γλυκύς, sweet; ῥίζα, root]. Liquorice-root. The root of G. glabra, a demulcent and mild laxative, of sweet taste. It is used in catarrhal affections, and as an ingredient of pills. **G., Ext., Liquid** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). **G., Ext., Fld.**, a vehicle for administering quinin. **G., Ext., Purum.** This is used for making pills. **G., Mist., Comp.**, Brown mixture. Dose f℥ ss–f℥j (16.0–32.0). **G. et opii, Trochisci.** Dose 1–2. **G., Pulv., Comp.**, compound liquorice-powder. Dose ℥j (4.0).

Glycyrrhizinum (*glis-ir-iz-i′-num*) [γλυκύς, sweet; ῥίζα, root]. The active principle of liquorice-root. It is in reality an acid, glycyrrhizic acid, $C_{44}H_{63}NO_{18}$. **G. ammoniatum** (U. S. P.), ammoniated glycyrrhizin, a sweet preparation used as a substitute for liquorice. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

Gmelin's Test. Same as *Gmelin-Heintz' Reaction.*

Gmelin-Heintz' Reaction. A test for bile-pigments, consisting in the development of a series of spectral colors, green, blue, and violet, when strong nitric acid is added to a solution containing bile-pigments.

Gnathic (*na′-thik*) [γνάθος, jaw]. Pertaining to the jaw. **G. Index.** See *Index.*

Goa-powder. See *Araroba.*

Goblet-cells. Beaker-shaped cells found on mucous membranes.

Goggles (*gog′-lz*) [Irish and Gael., *gog*, a nod]. Spectacles with colored lenses and wire or cloth sides, to protect the eyes from excessive light or dust.

Goiter (*goi′-tr*) [*guttur*, throat]. Enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is also called bronchocele, tracheocele, and Derbyshire neck. **G., Exophthalmic,** Basedow's disease, Graves' disease.

Gold [AS., *gold*, gold]. See *Aurum.* **G.-beater's Skin,** a thin membrane prepared from the cecum of the ox.

Golden Seal. See *Hydrastis.*

Goll, Columns of. See *Column.*

Gomphosis (*gom-fo′-sis*) [γόμφος, nail]. See *Synarthrosis.*

Gonagra (*gon-a′-grah*) [γόνυ, knee; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout of the knee-joint.

Gonarthritis (*gon-ar-thri′-tis*) [γόνυ, knee; ἄρθρον, a joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonecyst (*gon′-e-sist*) [γονή, semen; κύστις, cyst]. A seminal vesicle.

Gonecystitis (*gon-e-sis-ti′-tis*) [γονή, semen; κύστις, cyst; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Gonepoietic (*gon-e-poi-et′-ik*) [γονή, semen; ποιεῖν, to make]. Pertaining to the secretion of semen.

Gonion (*go'-ne on*) [γωνία, an angle] The angle of the lower jaw.

Gonococcus (*gon-o-kok'-us*) [γονή, semen; κόκκος, kernel]. The organism causing gonorrhea. See *Micrococcus gonorrhea*, *Bacteria, Table of.*

Gonorrhea (*gon-or-e'-ah*) [γονή, semen; ῥοία, a flow]. A specific infectious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra and adjacent cavities, due to the gonococcus of Neisser. The disease is characterized by pain, burning urination, a profuse mucopurulent discharge, and a protracted course. It is apt to become chronic, and is frequently accompanied by complications — prostatitis, periurethral abscess, epididymitis, cystitis, purulent conjunctivitis. It may also cause arthritis (gonorrheal rheumatism), endocarditis; and in women, salpingitis. **G., Dry,** a form unassociated with discharge.

Gonorrheal (*gon-or-e'-al*) [γονή, semen; ῥοία, a flow]. Relating to gonorrhea, as G. ophthalmia. **G. Rheumatism,** inflammation of one or more joints as a sequel of gonorrhea.

Goose [AS., *gos*, goose]. A bird of the family of *Anserines*. **G.-flesh, G.-skin,** cutis ansera; a condition of the skin marked by prominence about the hair-follicles.

Gorget (*gor-'jet*) [*gurges*, a chasm]. A channeled instrument similar to a grooved director used in lithotomy.

Gossypium (*gos-ip'-e-um*) [L.]. The Cotton-tree, Gossypium herbaceum, and other species of Gossypium, of the order Malvaceæ. G. purificatum, cotton-wool, the hairs of the seed of Gossypium herbaceum, and of other species of Gossypium, used as a dressing and as a substitute for sponges in surgery; in pharmacy, as a filtering medium. See *Cotton.* **Gossypii radicis cortex**; this is used as an emmenagogue, especially in the form of **G. radicis, Ext., Fld.** Dose ƒ℥ss–ƒ℥j (2.0–4.0). **G. seminis, Oleum,** cotton-seed oil. It is used in ointments.

Goulard's Cerate. See *Plumbum.* **G.'s Extract.** See *Plumbum.*

Gout (*gowt*) [*gutta*, a drop]. A disease characterized by a paroxysmal painful inflammation of the small joints, particularly the great toe, accompanied by the deposit of sodium urate. The attack usually comes on at night, is attended by a dusky, glazed swelling of the joint and agonizing pain, and disappears with a sweat in the morning, to recur again at night. In some cases gout presents an atypic form, appearing as dyspepsia, bronchitis, or intestinal catarrh; at times it produces pneumonia and inflammation of the serous membranes. The cause of gout is not definitely known, but is connected with an excess of uric acid or urates in the blood. The disease is most common in high livers. **G., Latent** or **Masked,** lithemia, a condition ascribed to a gouty diathesis, but not presenting the typic symptoms of gout. **G., Retrocedent,** that form that presents severe internal manifestations, without the customary arthritic symptoms. **G., Rheumatic.** See *Arthritis, Rheumatoid.*

Gouty (*gow'-te*) [*gutta*, a drop]. Of the nature of gout; affected with gout. **G. Kidney,** chronic interstitial nephritis due to gout.

Graafian Follicles, or **Vesicles** [Ragner de *Graaf*, a Dutch anatomist]. Vesicular bodies existing in the ovary, and each containing an ovum.

Gracilis (*gras'-il-is*) [L., slender]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Graduate (*grad'-u-āt*) [*gradus*, a step]. A vessel upon which the divisions of liquid measure have been marked.

Graduated (*grad'-u-a-ted*) [*gradus*, a step]. Arranged in degrees or steps. **G. Compress,** a compress made of pieces decreasing progressively in size, the apex or smallest piece being applied to the focus of pressure.

Graefe's Knife [*gra-fe*]. A narrow knife for the performance of the operation for cataract. **G.'s Signs** or **Symptoms.** See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Graft [ME., *graffe*, graft, from γράφειν, to write]. A small portion of skin, bone, periosteum, nerve, etc., used to replace a defect in a corresponding structure. **G., Sponge-,** the insertion of a piece of sponge into the tissues to act as a framework for granulations.

Grain (*grān*) [*granum*, grain]. 1. Seed, as that of the cereals. 2. A body resembling a seed, as a starch-grain. 3. The unit of weight of the Troy and avoirdupois system of weights. See *Weights and Measures.* **G. of Paradise,** the unripe fruit of Amomum melegueta, and of A. granum paradisi, brought from W. Africa. It is an aromatic stimulant and diuretic, useful in some cases of neuralgia. Unof.

Gram, Gramme (*gram*) [γράμμα, inscription]. The gravimetric unit of the metric system of weights and measures, equivalent to the weight of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at its maximum density.

Gram's Method. A method for staining bacteria. The bacteria on the cover-glass or in the section are stained first with Ehrlich's solution, and then are treated with Gram's solution (iodin 1, potassium iodid 2, water 300), and then with alcohol. Some bacteria give up the color when washed with alcohol.

Granatum (*gran-a'-tum*). The bark of the stem and root of Punica granatum. The bark contains punicotannic acid and mannite,

but the active principle is the alkaloid pelletierin, $C_8H_{13}NO$. The chief use of pomegranate and its preparations is as a teniacide. **G., Decoctum**; this consists of ℥ ij of bark in Oij of water, boiled down to a pint. Pelletierin tannate, dose gr. ½–¾ (0.032–0.048) (from gr. v–viij (0.32–0.52), according to some authorities).

Grand Mal [Fr., great evil]. Epilepsy. See, also, *Petit Mal.*

Granular (*gran'-u-lar*) [*granum*, a grain]. Made up of, or containing, granules. **G. Lids**, trachoma. **G. Pharyngitis**, pharyngitis characterized by the presence of prominent follicles.

Granulation (*gran-u-la'-shun*) [*granula*, dim. of *granum*, a grain]. 1. A capillary loop of blood-vessels surrounded by a group of connective-tissue cells. 2. Also the process by which these are formed. 3. The formation of new or cicatricial tissue in the repair of wounds or ulcers, the surface of which has a granular appearance; also, any one of the elevated points of such a surface or formation. **G.-tissue**, the material consisting of granulations by which the repair of loss of substance or the healing together of surfaces is brought about.

Granule (*gran'-ūl*) [*granula*, a little grain]. A small grain, body, or particle, as the granules of a cell; also a small pill. **G.-layer.** See *Retina.*

Granuloma (*gran-u-lo'-mah*) [*granulum*, a small grain; ὄμα, a tumor]. A tumor or tumor-like nodule made up of granulation-tissue. **G., Infectious**, that due to a specific microorganism, as tubercle, gumma, etc.

Granulose (*gran'-u-lōs*) [*granula*, a little grain]. The material that forms the inner portion of starch-granules.

Granum (*gra'-num*). See *Grain.*

Grape-cure (*grāp'-kūr*). A treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, consisting in the ingestion of large quantities of grapes. **G.-sugar.** See *Glucose* and *Dextrose.*

Graphite (*graf'-īt*) [γράφειν, to write]. Plumbago, or black lead, an impure allotropic form of carbon. It has been applied externally in skin-diseases.

Graphospasm (*graf'-o-spazm*) [γραφή, writing; σπασμός, spasm]. Writers' cramp.

Grating (*gra'-ting*) [*grata*, a grating]. 1. A frame or screen composed of bars. 2. A sound produced by the friction of very rough surfaces against each other. 3. A glass ruled with exceedingly fine parallel lines to produce chromatic dispersion in the rays of light reflected from it.

Grattage (*grah-ta(h)zh'*) [Fr.]. A method of removing morbid growths, as polypi or trachomatous granulations, by rubbing with a harsh sponge or brush.

Gravel (*grav'-el*) [Fr., *gravelle*, from Bret., *grouan*, gravel]. A granular, sand-like material forming the substance of urinary calculi, and often passed in the form of detritus with the urine.

Graves's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Gravid (*grav'-id*) [*gravare*, to load]. Pregnant. **G. Uterus**, the womb during pregnancy.

Gravida (*grav'-id-ah*) [*gravidus*, pregnant]. A pregnant woman.

Gravimetric (*grav-e-met'-rik*) [*gravis*, heavy; μέτρον, measure]. Pertaining to measurement by weight. **G. Analysis**, an analysis in which the component substances are weighed.

Gravity (*grav'-it-e*) [*gravis*, heavy]. Weight. **G., Specific**, the measured weight of a substance compared with that of an equal volume of another taken as a standard. For gaseous fluids, hydrogen is taken as the standard; for liquids and solids, distilled water at its maximum density.

Gray (*gra*) [AS., *græg*, gray]. Of a color between white and black. **G. Hepatization.** See *Hepatization.* **G. Matter**, that forming the outer part of the brain and the inner part of the cord, containing the specialized cells of these parts. **G. Powder**, hydrargyrum cum creta. See *Mercury.*

Green (*grēn*) [ME., *grene*, green]. Of the color of grass. **G. Blindness**, a variety of color-blindness in which green is not distinguished. **G., Paris-**, the acetoarsenite of copper. **G., Scheele's**, cupric arsenite. **G., Schweinfurth's**, synonym of Paris-green. **G. Sickness**, chlorosis.

Gregarina (*greg-ar-i'-nah*) [*grex*, a herd]. A genus of protozoa.

Grindelia (*grin-de'-le-ah*) [after H. *Grindel*, a German botanist]. The leaves and flowering tops of G. robusta, wild sunflower, or gum-plant, and *G. squarrosa.* **G., Ext., Fld.** Dose f ℥ ss–f ℥ j (2.0–4.0). It is used in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping-cough, and locally in rhus-poisoning.

Grinder (*grīn'-der*) [AS., *grindan*, to grind]. A molar tooth.

Grinder's Asthma. A fibroid pneumonia, a chronic affection of the lungs resulting from the inspiration of metallic or siliceous dust.

Grip or **Grippe** (*grip*). See *Influenza.*

Gristle (*gris'-l*) [AS., *gristel*, cartilage]. Cartilage.

Groin [Icel., *grein*, a branch or arm]. The depression between the abdomen and thigh.

Groove (*groov*) [D., *groef*, a channel]. A furrow or channel. **G., Bicipital**, the deep groove on the anterior surface of the humerus separating the greater and lesser tuberosities and containing the long tendon of the biceps.

G., Cavernous, a broad groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone lodging the internal carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. **G., Medullary,** a long shallow furrow that appears along the dorsal line of the neural tube of the embryo.

Gross (*grōs*) [Fr., *gros*, great]. Coarse; large. **G. Anatomy,** anatomy as studied with the naked eye.

Grove Cell. See *Cell.*

Growing-pains (*gro′-ing*) [AS., *growan*, to grow]. A term applied to pains in the limbs occurring during youth, and perhaps of rheumatic origin.

Gruel (*gru′-el*) [O. Low G., *grut*, groats]. A decoction of corn-meal or oat-meal boiled in water to a thick paste.

Grumous (*gru′-mus*) [*grumus*, a little heap]. Clotted; consisting of lumps.

Grutum (*gru′-tum*) [*grutum*, grit]. See *Milium.*

Gtt. Abbreviation of *gutta*, or *guttæ*, drop, or drops.

Guachamaca (*gwaw-shaw-maw′-kah*). The bark of an apocynaceous tree. **G. toxifera,** or **Malouetia nitida,** furnishes a virulent arrow-poison, somewhat resembling curare; it has been employed in tetanus and hydrophobia. Unof.

Guaco (*gwaw′-ko*). The Mikania guaco and other species of Mikania and Aristolochia, used in South America for snake-bites; it has been employed in rheumatism, gout, and in various skin-diseases. Dose of a watery extract gr. iij (0.19).

Guaiacol (*gwi′-ak-ol*) [S. Amer.], $C_7H_8O_2$. Methyl-pyrocatechin, a substance obtained from beechwood creosote and also, synthetically, from pyrocatechin and methyl-sulphuric acid. It is used as a substitute for creosote in tuberculosis in doses of ♏iij–v (0.19–0.32); externally it has been employed as an antipyretic, 20–40 drops being painted on the skin.

Guaiacum (*gwi′-ak-um*). A genus of trees belonging to the order Zygophylleæ. **G., Lignum,** guaiac-wood, is the heart-wood of G. officinale and G. sanctum, and yields guaiac-resin—Resina guaiaci. The last contains guaiacic acid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$, guaiac-yellow, guaiacene, C_5H_8O, guaiacol, and pyroguaiacin. Guaiac is alterative, expectorant, and diaphoretic. It is used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and gout.

Guanin (*gwaw′ nin*)[Peruv., *huanu*, dung], $C_5H_5N_5O$. A leukomain found in the pancreas, liver, and muscle-extract, as a decomposition-product of nuclein. It also occurs in guano, and is non-poisonous.

Guano (*gwaw′-no*) [Peruv., *huanu*, dung]. The excrement of sea-fowl found on certain islands in the Pacific Ocean. It contains guanin and alkaline urates and phosphates, and is used externally in certain skin-diseases.

Guarana (*gwaw-rah′-nah*) [Braz.]. A dried paste prepared from the seeds of Paullinia sorbilis, found in Brazil. It contains an alkaloid, guaranin, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2O$, identical with caffein. It is employed in nervous sick-headaches. Dose of the fluid extract, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0); of guaranin gr. j–iij (0.065–0.19).

Gubernaculum testis (*gu-ber-nak′-u-lum tes′-tis*) [L.]. The conical-shaped cord attached above the lower end of the epididymis, below to the bottom of the scrotum, and governing the descent of the testes.

Gubler's Line. A line connecting the superficial origin of the trifacial nerves. A lesion of the pons below this line causes crossed paralysis. **G.'s Tumor,** a prominence over the dorsum of the wrist in chronic wrist-drop.

Gullet (*gul′-et*) [*gula*, throat]. See *Esophagus.*

Gum [*gummi*, gum]. A concrete vegetable juice exuded from many plants. When treated with nitric acid it yields mucic acid. Gums are either entirely soluble in water, or swell up in it into a viscid mass. Various names are given to gums, usually indicating the place whence exported. **G. Arabic.** See *Acacia.* **G. Benjamin.** See *Benzoin.* **G., Blue.** See *Eucalyptus.* **G. Tragacanth.** See *Tragacanth.*

Gumma (*gum′-ah*) [*gummi*, gum]. The gummy tumor characterizing the tertiary stage of syphilis. It consists of granulation-tissue, with giant-cells, and is the seat of a peculiar degeneration which causes the gummy appearance.

Gummatous (*gum′-at-us*) [*gummi*, gum]. Of the nature of or affected with gummata.

Gurgling [*gurges*, a whirlpool]. The peculiar sound caused by the passage of gas through a liquid. It is observed upon palpation of the abdomen in enteric fever and other conditions in which the bowel is distended with gas and contains liquid. **G. Râle,** a sound heard over the chest when the bronchi or pulmonary cavities contain fluid.

Gurjun Balsam (*ger′-jun*). Balsamum dipterocarpi, wood-oil. An oleoresin obtained from several species of Dipterocarpus, trees native to Southern Asia. It is similar to copaiba, but more decided in therapeutic effects, and is less unpleasant. It is used as an expectorant, and in leprosy and gonorrhea. Dose ♏xv–xl (1.0–2.6).

Gustatory (*gus′-ta-to-re*) [*gustare*, to taste]. Pertaining to taste. **G. Bud,** a taste-bud. **G. Nerve.** See *Nerve.*

Gut [ME., *gut*, intestine]. The intestine.

Gutta (*gut′-ah*) [L.]. A drop. **G. rosacea,** rosacea. **G. serena,** amaurosis. **G.-percha,**

the concrete juice of Dichopsis Gutta and other species of the natural order Tapotaceæ It is used to make splints, as a dressing for wounds, and as a vehicle for caustic substances.

Guttatim (*gut-a'-tim*) [*gutta*, a drop]. Drop by drop.

Guttur (*gut'-er*) [L.]. The throat.

Guttural (*gut'-u-ral*) [*guttur*, the throat]. Pertaining to the throat.

Gutturotetany (*gut-u-ro-tet'-an-e*) [*guttur*, throat; *tetanus*, tetanus]. A form of stuttering in which the pronunciation of such sounds as *g*, *k*, *q*, is difficult.

Gymnastics (*jim-nas'-tiks*) [γυμνός, naked]. Physical exercise, especially systematic exercise for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the bodily health. **G., Ocular,** regular muscular exercise of the eye by the use of prisms or other means to overcome muscular insufficiency. **G., Swedish,** a system of exercises to restore strength to paretic muscles, consisting in movements made by the patient against the resistance of an attendant.

Gynecian (*jin-e'se-an*) [γυνή, a woman]. Pertaining to women.

Gynecology (*jin-e-kol'-o-je*) [γυνή, a woman; λόγος, science]. The science of the diseases of women, especially of those affecting the sexual organs.

Gynephobia (*jin-e-fo'-be-ah*) [γυνή, woman; φόβος, fear]. Morbid aversion to the society of women.

Gypsum (*jip'-sum*) [γύψος, chalk], $CuSO_4 + 2H_2O$. Native calcium sulphate. Deprived of its water of crystallization it constitutes plaster of Paris.

Gyrus (*ji'-rus*) [γῦρος, a circle]. A convolution of the brain. See *Convolution*.

H

H. 1. Symbol for Hydrogen. 2. Abbreviation for Hypermetropia, and for *Haustus*, a draught.

Habenula (*hab-en'-u-lah*) [*habena*, a rein]. 1. A ribbon-like structure; a name applied to different portions of the basilar membrane of the internal ear. 2. A peduncle of the pineal gland. **Ganglion habenulæ,** a small club-shaped body on the mesial surface of the optic thalamus, in which the corresponding peduncle of the pineal gland terminates.

Habit (*hab'-it*) [*habere*, to have]. 1. The general condition or appearance of an individual, as a full habit, a condition of plethora indicated by congestion of the superficial vessels and obesity. 2. The tendency to repeat an action or condition. **H.-spasm,** or habit-chorea, a spasmodic, constantly recurring movement of certain voluntary muscles, usually seen in children.

Habitat (*hab'-it-at*) [*habitare*, to dwell]. The natural home of an animal or vegetal species.

Habitus (*hab'-it-us*) [*habere*, to have]. General appearance or expression.

Hachement (*hahsh-mon(g')*) [Fr., hacking, or chopping]. A form of massage consisting of a succession of strokes.

Hacking (*hak'-ing*). See *Hachement*.

Hadernkrankheit (*hah'-dern-kronk-hit*) [G.]. A disease of rag-pickers, by some supposed to be anthrax. Others look upon it as malignant edema.

Hæma- (*hem'-ah-*) [αἷμα, *blood*]. A prefix signifying relationship with the blood. See *Hema*.

Haidinger's Brushes. A brush-like image seen on directing the eye toward a source of polarized light, due to the doubly refractive character of the elements of the macula.

Hair [AS., *hær*]. A delicate filament growing from the skin of mammals; collectively, all the filaments forming the covering of the skin. Hair is a modified epidermal structure, and consists of a shaft and a root, the latter expanded at its end into the hair-bulb, which is concave and caps the hair-papilla. **H.-cell,** an epithelial cell with delicate hair-like processes, as, *e.g.*, the hair-cells of the organ of Corti. **H.-follicle,** the depression in the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue containing the root of the hair.

Halisteresis (*hal-is-ter-e'-sis*) [ἅλς, salt; στέρησις, privation]. The loss of lime-salts of bone.

Halitus (*hal'-it-us*) [L., a vapor]. A vapor, as that expired from the lung.

Haller [a German physiologist]. **H., Circle of,** arterial and venous circles in the eye.

Hall's (Marshall) Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Hallucination (*hal-lu-sin-a'-shun*) [*hallucinari*, to wander in mind]. A false sense-perception; it is the perception of an object or phenomenon which has no external existence, as H. of sight, sound, smell, taste, or touch.

Hallux (*hal′-uks*) [L.]. The great toe. **H. valgus,** displacement of the great toe toward the other toes. **H. varus,** displacement of the great toe away from the other toes.

Halo (*ha′-lo*) [ἁλως, a round threshing-floor]. 1. The areola of the nipple. 2. The luminous circles seen about a light.

Halogen (*hal′-o-jen*) [ἅλς, salt; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A univalent element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodin, bromin, and fluorin. **H. Acid,** an acid formed by the combination of a halogen with hydrogen.

Haloid (*hal′-oid*) [ἅλς, salt; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling sea-salt. **H. Salts,** any one of those compounds that consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromin, iodin, or fluorin.

Ham [AS., *hamm*, the ham]. The back part of the knee; the popliteal space.

Hamamelis (*ham-am-e′-lis*) [ἁμα, together with; μῆλον, apple-tree]. The leaves of H. virginica; witch-hazel. It is styptic, and sedative, and is used in uterine and other hemorrhages; as an application to hemorrhoids and to contused parts. **Ext. hamamelidis fld.** Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Hammer, Thermal. A hammer-shaped cautery-iron.

Hammer-toe. A term applied to a condition of the second toe in which the proximal phalanx is extremely extended while the two distal phalanges are flexed.

Hamstring. The tendons bounding the ham above on the outer and inner side. **H., Inner,** the tendons of the semimembranosus, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus muscles. **H., Outer,** the tendons of the biceps flexor cruris.

Hamular (*ham′-u-lar*) [*hamus*, a hook]. Pertaining to or shaped like a hook.

Hamulus (*ham′-u-lus*) [dim. of *hamus*, a hook]. A hook-shaped process, as of a bone. **H. of the Cochlea,** the hook-like process of the osseous lamina at the cupola.

Hand [ME., *hand*, hand]. The organ of prehension in bimana and quadrumana, composed of the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges. **H., Ape, H., Claw, H., Monkey.** See *Main en griffe*.

Handkerchief (*hang′-ker-chif*) [ME., *hand*, hand; *kerchef*, a kerchief]. A square piece of cloth for wiping the face or nose. **H. Dressing,** a form of temporary dressing for wounds and fractures, made of handkerchiefs.

Hangnail (*hang′nāl*). A partly detached piece of epidermis at the root of the nail, the friction against which has caused inflammation of the abraded surface.

Haphalgesia (*haf-al-je′-ze-ah*) [ἁφή, touch; ἄλγος, pain]. A feeling of pain produced by merely touching an object.

Hardening (*hard′-en-ing*) [AS., *heard*, hard]. A stage in the preparation of tissues for microscopic examination, in which they are rendered firm, so that they may, after embedding, be readily cut.

Harelip-suture. A figure-of-8 suture about a pin thrust through the lips of the freshened edges of the cleft.

Harmony (*har′-mo-ne*) [ἁρμονία, harmony]. A form of articulation between two bones that are closely and immovably apposed.

Hartshorn (*hārts′-horn*). 1. Cornu cervi, the horn of the stag, formerly a source of ammonia, or spirits of hartshorn. 2. A name popularly given to ammonium hydroxid. See *Ammonium*.

Hashish (*hash′-ēsh*). See *Cannabis*.

Hassall, Concentric Corpuscles of. Peculiar bodies found in the medulla of the thymus gland. They consist of concentric layers of flattened epithelial cells.

Haunch (*hawnch*) [Fr., *hanche*, haunch]. The part of the body including the hips and the buttocks. **H.-bone,** the innominate bone.

Haustus (*haws′-tus*) [*haurire*, to draw]. A draught.

Havers, Canals of. See *Canal*. **H., Spaces of,** large and irregular spaces found in growing bone, and resulting from the absorption of the primary osseous formation. In them the Haversian systems are deposited.

Haversian (*hav-er′-zhe-un*) [*Havers*, an English anatomist]. Described by Havers. **H. Canal.** See *Canal*. **H. System,** an Haversian canal with canaliculi radiating from it and the surrounding concentric lamellæ.

Hawking (*haw′-king*) [ME., *hauk*, to hawk]. Clearing the throat by a forcible expiration.

Hay-asthma, Hay-cold, Hay-fever. An acute affection of the conjunctiva and upper air-passages, coming on periodically at certain seasons of the year, especially in summer and autumn, in persons predisposed to the disease. The exciting factor is in some cases the pollen of grasses; in others the disease seems to be caused reflexly by polypi and other diseased conditions of the nose. The chief symptoms are coryza, sneezing, headache, cough, and asthmatic attacks.

Hay's Method. A method of removing dropsical effusions by producing frequent serous evacuations by means of saline cathartics combined with a dry diet.

Head (*hed*) [ME., *hed*, the head]. 1. The uppermost part of the body; that part of the body containing the brain, the organ of sight, of smell, taste, and hearing, and part of the

organs of speech. 2. The top, beginning, or most prominent part of anything, as the head of the femur, the head of a muscle etc. **H.-drop**, a peculiar disease seen in Japan during the spring and early summer, supposed to be miasmatic in origin. It is attended with inability to hold the head erect, paralytic symptoms in the limbs, and optic disorders. One attack predisposes to others. **H.-gut.** See *Fore-gut.* **H.-kidney**, pronephros. **Head-louse**, the pediculus capitis.

Headache (*hed'-āk*). Pain in the head; cephalalgia. The following varieties of headache are described: local, general; organic, functional; toxemic — alcoholic, caffeinic, diabetic, lithemic, malarial, rheumatic, uremic; reflex—gastric, ocular, nasal, uterine; cardiac, pulmonic, anemic, congestive; hysteric, neurasthenic. **H., Bilious**, migraine.

Healing (*he'-ling*) [AS., *hælan*, to heal]. The process or act of getting well, or of making whole; especially the getting well of an ulcer or wound. **H. by First Intention** or **Primary Healing**, the union of two accurately apposed surfaces without any visible granulating process. **H. by Second Intention**, healing through the medium of granulations, which fill up the gap of the wound. **H. by Third Intention**, the two granulating surfaces are approximated so as to unite and heal readily.

Health (*helth*) [AS., *hælan*, to heal]. That condition of the body in which all the functions are performed normally.

Hearing (*hē'-ring*) [AS., *hýran*, to hear]. The special sense by which the sonorous vibrations of the air are communicated to the mind. The organ of hearing is the ear, whence the vibrations are carried by the auditory nerve to the center of hearing, situated in the temporosphenoidal lobe of the cerebrum.

Heart (*hart*) [AS., *heorte*, heart]. A hollow, muscular organ, the function of which is to pump the blood through the vessels. It is enveloped by a serous sac called the pericardium, and consists of two symmetric halves, a right auricle and ventricle and a left auricle and ventricle. The right auriculoventricular orifice is guarded by the tricuspid valve; the left by a valve with two leaflets, the mitral. These valves are broad and thin, consisting of two layers of the lining membrane of the heart, the endocardium, separated by a slight amount of connective tissue. To support them, thin chordæ tendineæ join their free margins to the muscles in the wall of the ventricle, the columnæ carneæ. The outlet of the right ventricle into the pulmonic artery, and the left into the aorta, are guarded by stout, short, tricuspid valves, the semilunar valves. **H.-burn**, a burning feeling at the epigastrium and lower part of the chest, caused by fermentation of the gastric contents. **H., Fatty**, a name given to two distinct pathologic conditions of the heart-tissue. In the first there is a true fatty degeneration of the muscular fibers of the heart; and in the second there is an increase in the quantity of subpericardial fat—a fatty infiltration.

Heart-berg (*hart'-berg*). The vulgar name of the thoracic portion of the thymus gland of animals. See *Neck-berg.*

Heat (*het*) [AS., *hætu*, heat]. A form of kinetic energy communicable from one body to another; it is that form of molecular motion which is appreciated by a special thermal sense. **H., Atomic.** See *Atomic.* **H., Capacity for**, the number of heat-units required to raise the temperature of a body 1° C. **H.-centers**, centers in the brain for stimulating heat-production or heat-elimination, and for regulating the relation of these. **H., Latent**, the quantity of heat necessary to convert a body into another state without changing its temperature **H., Molecular**, the product of the molecular weight of a compound multiplied by its specific heat. **H., Prickly**, or **H.-rash**, miliaria. **H., Specific**, this is the ratio of the capacity for heat of a body to that of an equal weight of water. **H.-stroke**, the symptoms produced by exposure to great heat, either that of the sun or that of heated rooms. **H.-unit**, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; it is technically called a calorie.

Hebephrenia (*he-be-fre'-ne-ah*) [ἥβη, puberty; φρήν, mind]. A form of mental derangement occurring in young persons at or soon after the age of puberty, and characterized by mental deterioration, and a gradually increasing egoism. It may end in a permanent dementia.

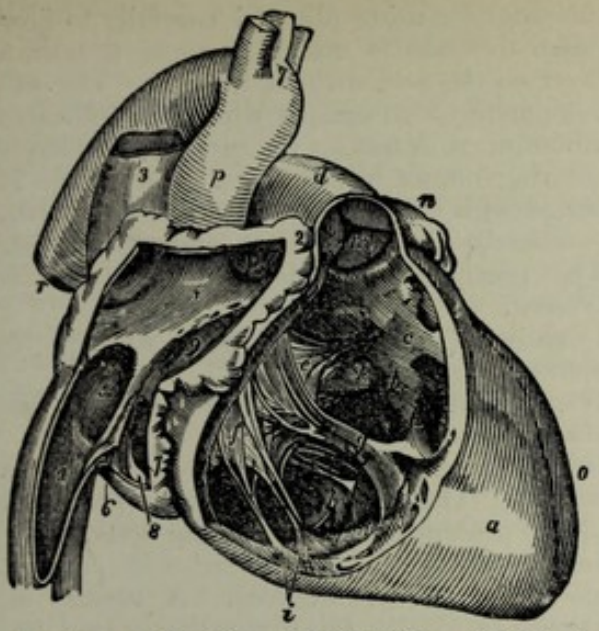
Heberden's Nodes. See *Nodes.*

Hebetude (*heb'-e-tūd*) [*hebetudo*, bluntness]. Dulness of the special senses and intellect; a condition present in grave fevers.

Hectic Fever (*hek'-tik*) [ἑκτικός, habitual]. A fever caused by absorption of toxic substances formed in the process of suppuration, and characterized by daily intermissions and frequent drenching sweats. It occurs in pulmonary tuberculosis, in pyemia, etc. **H. Flush**, the flushed cheek seen in hectic fever.

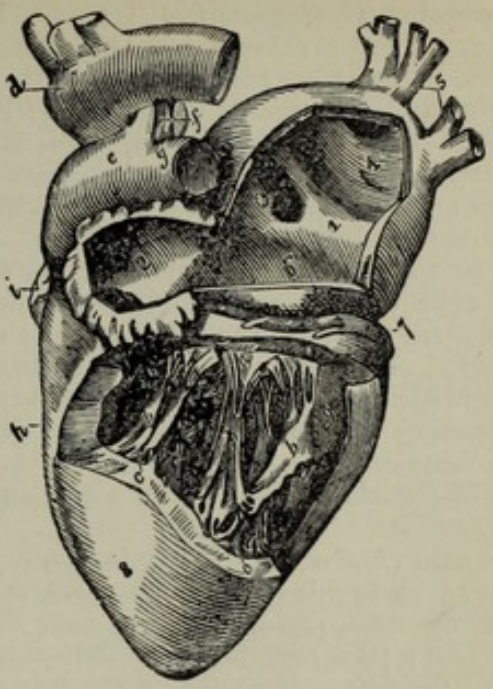
Hectogram (*hek'-to-gram*) [ἑκατόν, one hundred; γράμμα, an inscription]. One hundred grams, or 1543.2349 grains.

Hectoliter (*hek'-to-le-ter*) [ἑκατόν, hundred; λίτρα, a pound]. One hundred liters, equal to 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 U. S. gallons.



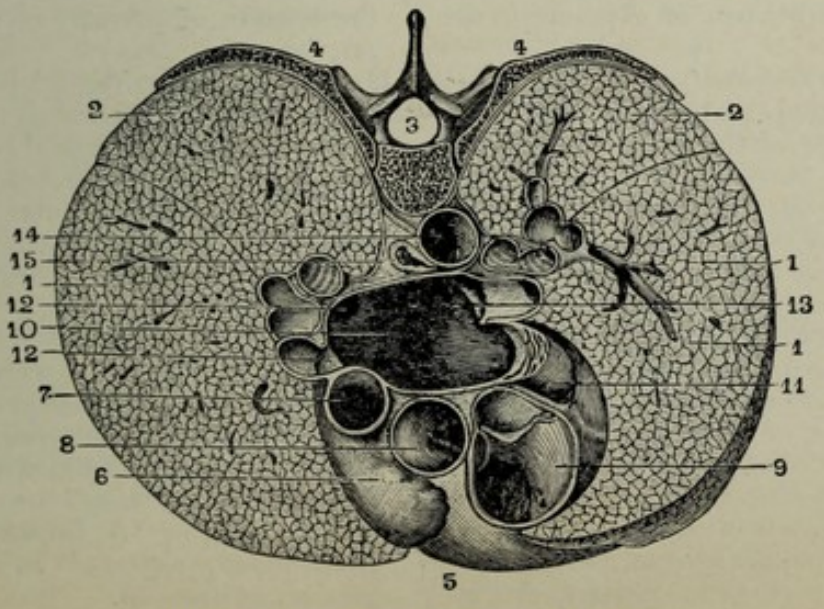
Anatomy of the Heart, Right Side.—(*Holden.*)

1. Cavity of right auricle. 2. Appendix auriculæ. 3. Superior vena cava. 4. Inferior vena cava. 5. Fossa ovalis; the prominent ridge surrounding it is the annulus ovalis. 6. Eustachian valve. 7. Opening of the coronary vein. 8. Coronary valve. 9. Entrance of the auriculoventricular opening. Between the figures 1 and 9 several foramina thebesii are seen. *a*. Right ventricle. *b*, *c*. Cavity of right ventricle. *e*, *f*. Tricuspid valve. *g*. Long columna carnea. *h*. The "long moderator band." *i*. The two columnæ carneæ of the right curtain. *k*. Attachment of chordæ tendineæ of the left limb of the anterior curtain. *l*, *l*. Chordæ tendineæ of the "fixed curtain" of the valve. *m*. Valve of the pulmonary artery. *n*. Apex of left appendix auriculæ. *o*. Left ventricle. *p*. Ascending aorta. *q*. Its transverse portion. *r*. Descending aorta



Anatomy of the Heart, Left Side.—(*Holden.*)

1. Cavity of left auricle. 2. Cavity of the appendix auriculæ. 3. Opening of the two right pulmonary veins. 4. The sinus into which the left pulmonary veins open. 5. Left pulmonary veins. 6. Auriculoventricular opening. 7. Coronary vein. 8. Left ventricle. 9, 9. Cavity of the left ventricle. *a*. Mitral valve. *b*, *b*, *b*. Columnæ carneæ. *c*, *c*. Fixed columnæ carneæ. *d*. Arch of the aorta. *e*. Pulmonary artery. *f*. Obliterated ductus arteriosus. *g*. Left pulmonary artery. *h*. Right ventricle. *i*. Point of the appendix of right auricle.



Horizontal Section of Lungs and Heart.

1, 1, 1. Upper lobes of lungs. 2, 2. Lower lobes. 3. Dorsal vertebra. 4, 4. Two ribs. 5. Heart. 6. Right auricular appendix. 7. Superior vena cava. 8. Aorta. 9. Pulmonary artery. 10. Left auricle. 11. Left auricular appendix. 12,12. Mouths of right pulmonary veins. 13. Mouths of left pulmonary veins. 14. Thoracic aorta. 15. Esophagus.

Hectometer (*kek′-to-me-ter*) [ἑκατόν, hundred; μέτρον, a measure]. One hundred meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch.

Hedeoma (*he-de-o′-mah*) [ἡδύς, sweet; ὀσμή, smell]. American pennyroyal. The leaves and tops of H. pulegioides, the properties of which are due to a volatile oil. It is stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue. It is used in suppression of the menses, the flatulent colic of children, and, on account of its pungent odor, to drive off fleas and mosquitoes. **H., Oleum**, the volatile oil. Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65).

Hedge-hog Crystals. Crystals of ammonium urate found as a urinary deposit in the form of globular crystals, with spiny projections.

Hedrocele (*hed′-ro-sēl*) [ἕδρα, breech; κήλη, tumor]. A hernia through the notch of the ischium. Also, prolapsus of the anus.

Heel (*hēl*) [AS., *hela*, heel]. The hinder part of the foot. **H.-bone**, the calcaneum.

Heidenhain, Demilune Cells of. See *Demilune* and *Crescent of Gianuzzi*.

Helcoid (*hel′-koid*) [ἕλκος, ulcer; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling an ulcer.

Helcoma (*hel-ko′-mah*) [ἕλκος, an ulcer]. An ulcer.

Helicine (*hel′-is-in*) [ἕλιξ, a spiral]. 1. Spiral in structure. 2. Pertaining to the helix. **H. Arteries**, spirally-winding arteries supplying the erectile tissue of the penis.

Helicoid (*hel′-ik-oid*) [ἕλιξ, a spiral; εἶδος, form]. Spiral; coiled like a snail-shell.

Helicotrema (*hel-ik-o-tre′-mah*) [ἕλιξ, helix, coil; τρῆμα, hole]. The opening connecting the scalæ tympani and vestibuli of the spiral canal of the cochlea.

Heliophobia (*he-le-o-fo′-be-ah*) [ἥλιος, sun; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of exposure to the sun's rays.

Heliotherapy (*he-le-o-ther′-ap-e*) [ἥλιος, sun; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by exposure of the body to sunlight. Sun-bathing.

Helix (*he′-liks*) [ἕλιξ, a coil]. 1. The rounded, convex margin of the pinna of the ear. 2. A coil of wire, as that of a faradic battery or of an electromagnet.

Hellebore, Black. See *Helleborus*. **H., White.** See *Veratrum album*.

Helleborus (*hel-eb′-or-us*) [ἑλλέβορος, hellebore]. The root of H. niger, black hellebore, the properties of which are due to two glucosids, helleborin, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$, and helleborein, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$. It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic, and an emmenagogue, and has been used as a drastic purge in insanity, dropsy, and amenorrhea. Dose of the powdered root, as a purge, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Heller's Test. 1. A test for albumin in the urine. A little nitric acid is placed in a test-tube and the urine allowed carefully to flow down the side of the tube, so as to form a layer on the acid without mixing. The development of an opaque white ring indicates albumin. 2. A test for the presence of blood-coloring matter in the urine. The urine is boiled with half its volume of caustic potash, —whereby the phosphates are precipitated. The precipitate is colored red if blood is present.

Helminth (*hel′-minth*) [ἕλμινς, worm]. A worm.

Helminthagogue (*hel-minth′-ag-og*). See *Anthelmintic*.

Helminthiasis (*hel-min-thi′-as-is*) [ἕλμινς, a worm]. The diseased condition produced by the presence of worms in the body.

Helminthology (*hel-min-thol′-o-je*) [ἕλμινς, a worm; λόγος, science]. A treatise on worms, especially those parasitic within the body.

Hemabarometer (*hem-ab-ar-om′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; βαρύς, heavy; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for the determination of the specific gravity of the blood.

Hem-, Hemato- (*hem-, hem′-at-o-*) [αἷμα, blood]. A prefix signifying of or pertaining to the blood.

Hemacyanin (*hem-as-i′-an-in*). See *Hemocyanin*.

Hemad (*hem′-ad*) [αἷμα, blood]. Toward the hemal aspect; opposed to neurad.

Hemadromometer (*hem-ad-ro-mom′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; δρόμος, course; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Hemadynamometer (*hem-ad-i-nam-om′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; δύναμις, strength; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension or pressure of blood within the arteries.

Hemagogue (*hem′-ag-og*) [αἷμα, blood; ἀγωγός, leading]. Promoting the menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharge of blood.

Hemal (*hem′-al*) [αἷμα, blood]. 1. Pertaining to the blood or vascular system. 2. Pertaining to the ventral aspect of the body, that part containing the heart and blood-vessels.

Hemameba (*hem-am-e′-bah*) [αἷμα, blood; ἀμοιβή, a change]. A white blood-cell.

Hemangioma (*hem-an-je-o′-mah*) [αἷμα, blood; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ὄμα, a tumor]. An angioma made up of blood-vessels.

Hemaphein (*hem-af-e′-in*) [αἷμα, blood; φαιός, dusky]. A brown coloring-matter from blood, regarded as a decomposition-product of hematin.

Hemapoiesis (*hem-ap-oi-e′-sis*). See *Hematopoiesis*.

Hemapoietic (*hem-ap-oi-et′-ik*). See *Hematopoietic*.

Hemarthrosis (*hem-ar-thro′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; ἄρθωσις, a joint]. Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hematachometer (*hem-at-ak-om′-et-er*). See *Hemotachometer*.

Hematemesis (*hem-at-em′-es-is*) [αἷμα, blood; ἐμέειν, to vomit]. The vomiting of blood.

Hematic (*hem-at′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood]. Bloody; pertaining to, full of, or having the color of, blood.

Hematidrosis (*hem-at-id-ro′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; ἵδρωσις, sweat]. A sweating of blood.

Hematimeter (*hem-at-im′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for counting the corpuscles in a given volume of blood.

Hematin (*hem′-at-in*) [αἷμα, blood], $C_{32}H_{32}N_4FeO_4$. A decomposition-product of hemoglobin. It is bluish-black, amorphous, contains iron, and is soluble in dilute alkalies and acids, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether.

Hematinic (*hem-at-in′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood]. 1. Relating to hematin. 2. An agent which tends to increase the proportion of hematin or coloring-matter in the blood.

Hematinometer (*hem-at-in-om′-et-er*). Same as *Hemoglobinometer*.

Hematinuria (*hem-at-in-u′-re-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; οὖρον, urine]. Same as *Hemoglobinuria*.

Hemato- (*hem′-at-o-*) [αἷμα, blood]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the blood.

Hematobium (*hem-at-o′-be-um*) [αἷμα, blood; βίος, life]. 1. A blood-corpuscle. 2. A blood-parasite.

Hematoblast (*hem′-at-o-blast*) [αἷμα, blood; βλαστός, germ]. A blood-plate; an immature red blood-corpuscle.

Hematocele (*hem′-at-o-sēl*) [αἷμα, blood; κήλη, a tumor]. A tumor formed by the extravasation and collection of blood in a part, especially in the tunica vaginalis testis, or in the pelvic cavity (Pelvic H.).

Hematocephalus (*hem-at-o-sef′-al-us*) [αἷμα, blood; κεφαλή, head]. 1. An effusion of blood into the brain. 2. A monstrosity characterized by an effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres.

Hematochyluria (*hem-at-o-ki-lu′-re-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; χυλός, chyle; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of blood and chylous material in the urine.

Hematocolpos (*hem-at-o-kol′-pos*) [αἷμα, blood; κόλπος, vagina]. A collection of blood within the vagina.

Hematocrit (*hem′-at-o-krit*) [αἷμα, blood; κρίνειν, to separate, to judge]. An instrument for making volumetric estimation of the blood-corpuscles by separating, by centrifugal action, the corpuscles from the plasma.

Hematocyst (*hem′-at-o-sist*) [αἷμα, blood; κύστις, bladder]. 1. A cyst containing blood. 2. An effusion of blood into the bladder.

Hematocyte (*hem′-at-o-sīt*) [αἷμα, blood; κύτις, cell]. A blood-corpuscle.

Hematocytometer (*hem-at-o-si-tom′-et-er*). See *Hemocytometer*.

Hematodes (*hem-at-o′-dēz*) [αἱματώδης, bloody]. Bloody.

Hematogenesis (*hem-at-o-jen′-es-is*) [αἷμα, blood; γένεσις, production]. The development of blood or blood-corpuscles.

Hematogenic (*hem-at-o-jen′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Pertaining to the formation of blood.

Hematogenous (*hem-at-oj′-en-us*) [αἷμα, blood; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Derived from, or having origin in, the blood.

Hematoglobin (*hem-at-o-glo′-bin*). See *Hemoglobin*.

Hematoid (*hem′-at-oid*) [αἷμα, blood; εἶδος, form]. Resembling blood.

Hematoidin (*hem-at-oi′-din*) [αἷμα, blood; εἶδος, resemblance], $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. An iron-free derivative of hemoglobin, occurring in old blood-clots as yellowish-brown, rhombohedral crystals.

Hematokrit (*hem′-at-o-krit*). See *Hematocrit*.

Hematology (*hem-at-ol′-o-je*) [αἷμα, blood; λόγος, science]. The science of the blood, its nature, functions, and diseases.

Hematolysis (*hem-at-ol′-is-is*) [αἷμα, blood; λύσις, a solution]. Destruction or disorganization of the blood or of the corpuscles.

Hematoma (*he-mat-o′-mah*) [αἷμα, blood; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor or swelling containing blood. **H. auris,** insane ear; an effusion of blood or serum between the cartilage of the ear and its covering, occurring in various forms of insanity as the result of injuries or trophic changes. **H. of the Dura mater,** an effusion of blood beneath the dura mater, forming membranous layers. **H., Pelvic,** an effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of the pelvis.

Hematomediastinum (*hem-at-o-me-de-as-ti′-num*) [αἷμα, blood; *mediastinum*, the mediastinum]. An effusion of blood into the mediastinal spaces.

Hematometra (*hem-at-o-me′-trah*) [αἷμα, blood; μήτρα, womb]. An accumulation of blood within the uterine cavity.

Hematomonas (*hem-at-om′-on-ăs*) [αἷμα, blood; μονάς, a unit]. A genus of protozoan parasites inhabiting the blood.

Hematomphalocele (*hem-at-om-fal′-o-sēl*) [αἷμα, blood; ὀμφαλός, navel; κήλη, tumor]. A hernia at the navel, distended with blood.

Hematomyelia (*hem-at-o-mi-e′-le-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; μυελός, marrow]. Hemorrhage into the spinal cord; an accumulation of blood in the central canal of the spinal cord.

Hematomyelitis (*hem-at-o-mi-el-i′-tis*) [αἷμα, blood; μυελός, marrow; ιτις, inflammation]. An acute myelitis attended with an effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

Hematopericardium (*hem-at-o-per-ik-ar′-de-um*) [αἷμα, blood; περι, about; καρδία, heart]. An effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hematophagous (*hem-at-off′-ag-us*) [αἷμα, blood; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Feeding on blood; blood-sucking.

Hematophyte (*hem′-at-o-fit*) [αἷμα, blood; φυτόν, a plant]. A vegetable organism, such as a bacterium, living in the blood.

Hematoplastic (*hem-at-o-plas′-tik*) [αἷμα, blood; πλαστικός, plastic]. Blood-forming.

Hematopoiesis (*hem-at-o-poi e′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; ποιέειν, to make]. The formation of blood.

Hematopoietic (*hem-at-o-poi-et′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood; ποιέειν, to make]. Relating to the processes of blood-making. **H. Organs,** the blood-making organs.

Hematoporphyrin (*hem-at-o-por′-fe-rin*) [αἷμα, blood; πόρφυρος, purple], $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. Iron-free hematin, a decomposition-product of hemoglobin occurring in the urine in conditions associated with destruction of red corpuscles. It is produced by dissolving hematin in concentrated sulphuric acid.

Hematoporphyrinuria (*hem-at-o-por-fe-rin-u′-re-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; πόρφυρος, purple; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of hematoporphyrin in the urine.

Hematoposia (*hem-at-o-po′-ze-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; πόσις, a drinking]. The drinking of blood.

Hematorrhachis (*hem-at-or′-ak-is*) [αἷμα, blood; ῥάχις, spine]. Hemorrhage within the vertebral canal.

Hematorrhea (*hem-at-or-e′-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; ῥοία, a flow]. A copious flow or discharge of blood.

Hematosalpinx (*hem-at-o-sal′-pinks*) [αἷμα, blood; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet]. A collection of blood in a Fallopian tube.

Hematoscope (*hem′-at-o-skōp*) [αἷμα, blood; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. An instrument used in the spectroscopic examination of the blood, by means of which the thickness of the layer of blood can be regulated.

Hematoscopy (*hem-at-os′-ko-pe*) [αἷμα, blood; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. Visual examination of the blood; examination of the blood by means of the hematoscope.

Hematosepsis (*hem-at-o-sep′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; σῆψις, putrefaction]. Septicemia.

Hematosis (*hem-at-o′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood]. The process of the formation of blood and the development of blood-corpuscles.

Hematospectroscope (*hem-at-o-spek′-tro-skōp*) [αἷμα, blood; *spectrum*, an image; σκοπεῖν, to view]. A spectroscope adapted to the study of the blood.

Hematospermia (*hem-at-o-sper′-me-ah*) αἷμα, blood; σπέρμα, seed]. The discharge of bloody semen.

Hematothorax (*hem-at-o-tho′-raks*). See *Hemothorax.*

Hematoxylin (*hem-at-oks′-il-in*) [αἷμα, blood; ξύλον, wood], $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. The coloring-matter of logwood. It is a crystalline substance and is used as a stain in microscopy.

Hematoxylon (*hem-at-oks′-il-on*) [αἷμα, blood; ξύλον, wood]. Logwood; the heartwood of H. campechianum; it contains tannic acid and a coloring-principle, hematoxylin, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, and is a mild astringent. **H., Ext.** Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **H., Decoctum,** strength 1 to 17. Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). Unof.

Hematozoon (*hem-at-o-zo′-on*) [αἷμα, blood; ζῷον, animal]. Any animal parasite in the blood.

Hematuresis (*hem-at-u-re′-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; οὖρον, urine]. The passage of bloody urine.

Hematuria (*hem-at-u′-re-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; οὖρον, urine]. The discharge of urine containing blood. When only the coloring-matter of the blood is found in the urine, it is termed hemoglobinuria or hematinuria.

Hemautography (*hem-aw-tog′-ra-fe*) [αἷμα, blood; αὐτός, self; γράφειν, to write]. The tracing produced by a jet of blood from a divided artery caught upon paper drawn in front of it.

Hemeralopia (*hem-er-al-o′-pe-ah*) [ἡμέρα, day; ὤψ, eye]. Night-blindness; a condition in which the individual sees relatively much better in the day than at night. H. is a symptom of retinitis pigmentosa.

Hemiachromatopsia (*hem-e-ah-kro-mat-op′-se-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ἀ priv.; χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, vision]. Color-blindness in one-half of the field of vision.

Hemialbumin (*hem-e-al′-bu-min*). See *Antialbumin.*

Hemialbuminose (*hem-e-al-bu′-min-ōs*). The same as *Hemialbumose.*

Hemialbumose (*hem-e-al′-bu-mōs*) [ἡμι, half; *albumen*, the white of egg]. The most characteristic and most frequently obtained by-product of proteid-digestion. It is the forerunner of hemipeptone.

Hemianesthesia (*hem-e-an-es-the′-ze-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ἀναισθησία, want of feeling]. Anesthesia of one lateral half of the body.

Hemianopia, Hemianopsia (*hem-e-an-o′-pe-ah, hem-e-an-op′-se-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ἀν priv.;

ὄψις, sight]. Blindness in one-half of the visual field. It may be bilateral (binocular) or unilateral (uniocular). **H., Binasal,** blindness on the nasal side of the visual field, usually due to disease of the outer sides of the optic commissure. **H., Bitemporal,** blindness on the temporal side of the visual field, due to disease of the central parts of the commissure. **H., Crossed** or **Heteronymous,** a general term for either binasal or bitemporal hemianopsia. **H., Homonymous,** the form affecting the inner half of one field and the outer half of the other.

Hemiataxia (*hem-e-at-aks′-e-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ἀ priv.; τάξις, order]. Ataxia limited to one side of the body.

Hemiathetosis (*hem-e-ath-et-o′-sis*) [ἡμι, half; ἄθετος, without fixed position]. Athetosis of one side of the body.

Hemiatrophy (*hem-e-at′-ro-fe*) [ἡμι, half; ἀτροφία, lack of nourishment]. Atrophy confined to one side of the body.

Hemic (*hem′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to or developed by the blood.

Hemichorea (*hem-e-ko-re′-ah*) [ἡμι, half; χορεία, chorea, dance]. A form of chorea in which the convulsive movements are confined to one side of the body.

Hemicrania (*hem-e-kra′-ne-ah*) [ἡμι, half; κρανίον, head]. 1. Neuralgia of one-half of the head; migraine. 2. Imperfect development or absence of the anterior or posterior part of the skull.

Hemidiaphoresis (*hem-e-di-af-or-e′-sis*) [ἡμι, half; διαφόρησις, sweating]. Sweating of one lateral half of the body.

Hemidrosis (*hem-id-ro′-sis*). See *Hematidrosis.*

Hemidysesthesia (*hem-e-dis-es-the′-ze-ah*) [ἡμι, half; δυς, difficult; αἴσθησις, sensation]. Dysesthesia of a lateral half of the body.

Hemiglossitis (*hem-e-glos-i′-tis*) [ἡμι, half; γλῶσσα, tongue; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.

Hemihyperesthesia (*hem-e-hi-per-es-the′-ze-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ὑπέρ, over; αἴσθησις, sensation]. Hyperesthesia confined to one lateral half of the body.

Hemimelus (*hem-im′-el-us*) [ἡμι, half; μέλος, limb]. A monster with incomplete or stunted extremities.

Hemin (*hem′-in*) [αἷμα, blood], $C_{32}H_{30}N_4FeO_3.HCl$. Teichmann's crystals, or chlorid of hematin; doubly-refractive crystals derived from blood by heating a drop of blood on a glass slide with a little glacial acetic acid.

Hemineurasthenia (*hem-e-nu-ras-the′-ne-ah*) [ἡμι, half; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἀσθενία, weakness]. Neurasthenia affecting one lateral half of the body.

Hemiopia (*hem-e-ō′-pe-ah*). Hemianopsia.

Hemiopic (*hem-e-o′-pik*) [ἡμι, half; ὠψ, eye]. Pertaining to hemianopsia. **H. Papillary Reaction,** Wernicke's reaction.

Hemiparesis (*hem-e-par′-es-is*) [ἡμι, half; πάρεσις, impairment of strength]. Paresis of one side of the body.

Hemipeptone (*hem-e-pep′-tōn*). See *Peptones.*

Hemiplegia (*hem-e-ple′-je-ah*) [ἡμι, half; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of one side of the body, due usually to a lesion in the internal capsule or corpus striatum, but at times caused by an extensive lesion of the cortex, or a lesion of the crus, pons, or medulla, or of the upper part of the spinal cord. If in the brain, the lesion is on the side opposite to the paralysis. **H., Alternate,** paralysis of the facial muscles upon one side, with paralysis of the trunk and extremities upon the opposite side of the body. **H., Bilateral Spastic.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.* **H., Cerebral,** the ordinary form first described. **H., Crossed.** Same as *H., Alternate.* **H., Facial,** motor paralysis of one side of the face. **H., Spastic,** a form occurring in infants, in which the affected extremities are spastically contracted. **H., Spinal.** See *Brown-Sèquard's Paralysis.*

Hemispasm (*hem′-e-spazm*) [ἡμι, half; σπασμός, a spasm]. A spasm affecting only one side of the body.

Hemisphere (*hem′-is-fēr*) [ἡμι, half; σφαῖρα, a ball]. Half a sphere. **H., Cerebellar,** either lateral half of the cerebellum. **H., Cerebral,** either lateral half of the cerebrum.

Hemisystole (*hem-e-sis′-to-le*) [ἡμι, half; συστολή, a contraction]. A peculiar kind of irregular action of the heart-muscle, in which, with every two beats of the heart, only one beat of the pulse is felt.

Hemiterata (*hem-it-er′-at-ah*) [ἡμι, half; τέρας, monster]. A class of malformations, not grave enough to be called monstrous.

Hemiteratic (*hem-it-er-at′-ik*) [ἡμι, half; τέρας, a monster]. Pertaining to hemiterata.

Hemlock (*hem′-lok*). See *Conium.*

Hemocyanin (*hem-o-si′-an-in*) [αἷμα, blood; κίανος, blue]. A coloring matter found in the blood of certain invertebrates. It contains copper, and gives to the blood a blue color.

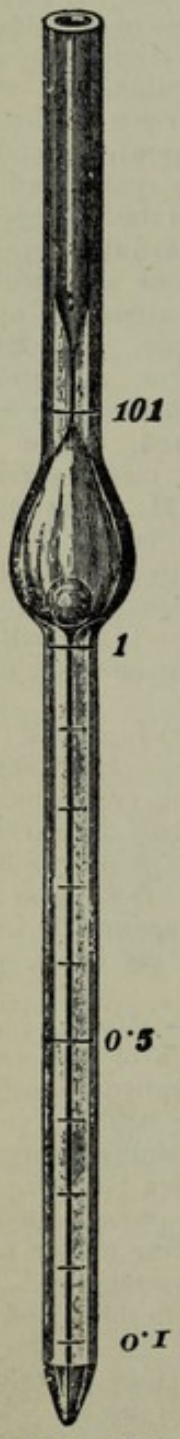
Hemocyte (*hem′-o-sīt*) [αἷμα, blood; κύτος, a cell]. A red blood-corpuscle.

Hemocytometer (*hem-o-si-tom′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; κύτος, a cell; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for estimating the number of corpuscles in the blood.

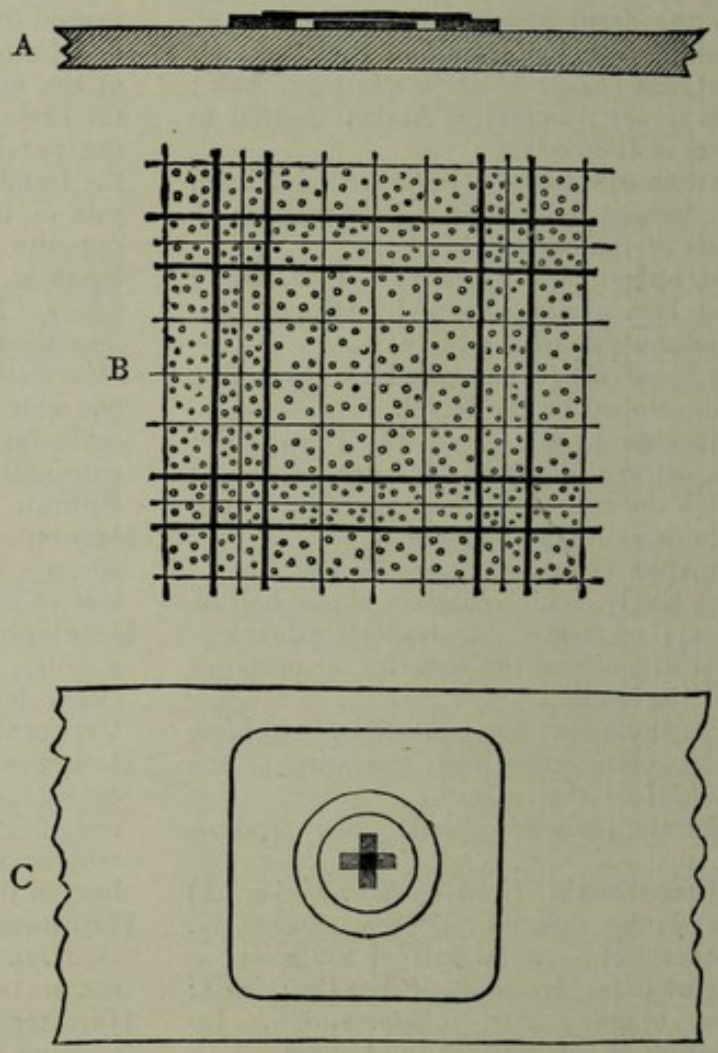
Hemodromometer (*hem-o dro-mom′-et-er*). See *Hemadromometer.*

Hemodynamometer (*hem-o-di-nam-om′-et-er*). See *Hemadynamometer.*

Hemogenesis (*hem-o-jen′-es-is*). See *Hematogenesis.*

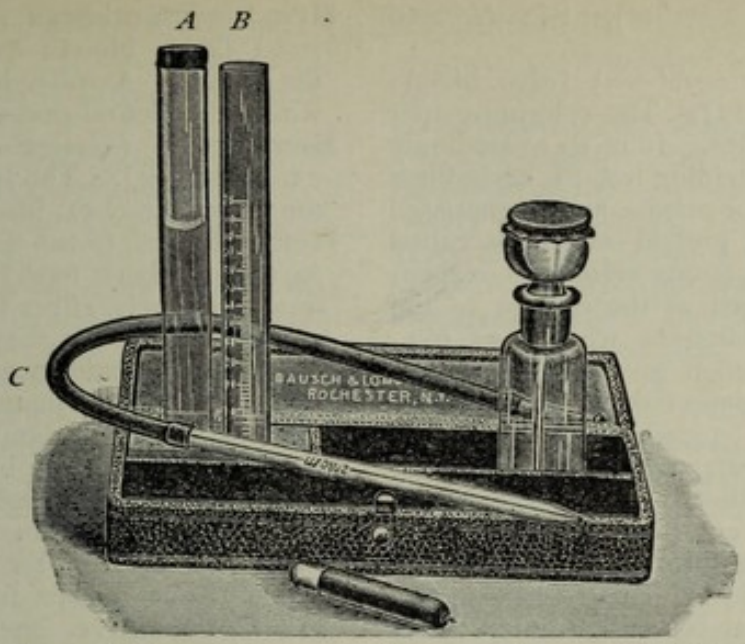


Capillary Mixing Tube of the Thoma-Zeiss Apparatus. —(*v. Jaksch.*)



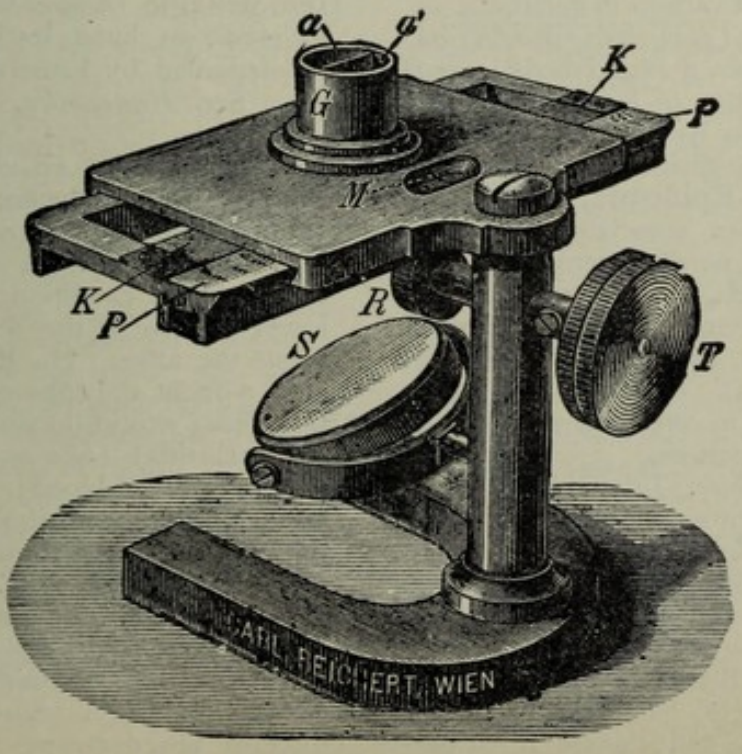
Counting Chamber of the Thoma-Zeiss Hemocytometer.—(*Landois.*)

A. Sectional view. On the upper surface is shown cover-glass in position. Beneath the center of the cover is a glass platform, upon which are ruled the divisions shown in the surface view, C. The space between the cover and the ruled platform is 0.1 mm. On each side of the ruled platform is shown the moat that prevents the fluid from reaching the outer disc, upon which the cover-glass rests. B. Appearance of the ruled surface under microscope and showing uniform distribution of the red cells as they should appear in a properly prepared dilution.



Gowers' Hemoglobinometer, Improved Form.—(*Coplin.*)

A and *B* are two flattened tubes, *A* being permanently sealed and containing the tint standard; *B* is graduated, and is used for diluting the blood. *C* is a pipet for measuring the blood. Just in front of the case is shown the needle usually recommended for puncturing the skin. The dropping-bottle shown in the illustration contains distilled water for diluting the blood.



Von Fleischl's Hemoglobinometer.—(*Coplin.*)

G. Mixing cell, divided by a partition into two chambers, *a* and *a'*. The blood and water are placed in *a*; *a'* receives water alone, and is directly over the colored glass wedge. *K, K.* Glass wedge. *M.* Point at which reading is taken. *T.* Milled head, which moves the head *R*, which, in turn, moves the carriage *P, P*, carrying the tinted glass wedge. *S.* Disc of plaster-of Paris for reflecting the light upward through the glass wedge and the mixing chamber.

Hemogenic (*hem-o-jen′-ik*). See *Hematogenic.*

Hemoglobin (*hem-o-glo′-bin*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *globus*, a round body]. The coloring-matter of the red corpuscles. It is an exceedingly complex body, containing iron; it crystallizes in rhombic plates or prisms, and is composed of hematin and a proteid substance, called globulin. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and the greater part of the oxygen in the blood is in combination with it as oxyhemoglobin. When it gives up the oxygen to the tissues it becomes reduced hemoglobin.

Hemoglobinemia (*hem-o-glo-bin-e′-me-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *globus*, a round body; *αἷμα*, blood]. A condition in which the hemoglobin is dissolved out of the red corpuscles, probably as the result of the destruction of the latter, and is held in solution in the serum. The blood is "lake-colored." It occurs in some infectious diseases, and after injecting certain substances into the blood.

Hemoglobinometer (*hem-o-glo-bin-om′-et-er*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *globus*, a round body; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for the quantitative estimation of hemoglobin in the blood. **H. of Fleischl**; in this a certain dilution of the blood is made, and its color then compared with that of different thicknesses of a sliding wedge of red glass. **H. of Gowers**; in this the calculation is made by measuring the amount of dilution necessary to make the blood of the same shade as a standard solution of carmin in gelatin.

Hemoglobinuria (*hem-o-glo-bin-u′-re-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *globus*, a round body; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of hemoglobin in the urine, due either to its solution out of the red corpuscles, or to disintegration of the red corpuscles. **H., Epidemic,** hemoglobinuria of the new-born associated with jaundice, cyanosis, and nervous symptoms. **H., Intermittent** or **H., Paroxysmal,** a form characterized by recurring periodic attacks. It is related to cold, and is also closely associated with Raynaud's disease. **H., Toxic,** that form occurring in consequence of poisoning by various substances.

Hemology (*hem-ol′-o-je*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *λόγος*, science]. The science treating of the blood.

Hemolysis (*hem-ol′-is-is*). See *Hematolysis.*

Hemometer (*hem-om′-et-er*). See *Hemoglobinometer.*

Hemophilia (*hem-o-fil′-e-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Bleeder's disease, an abnormal tendency to hemorrhage. It is usually hereditary, and though it is most common in males, the hereditary influence is transmitted through the mother.

Hemophthalmia (*hem-off-thal′-me-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. A hemorrhage into the interior of the eye.

Hemopneumothorax (*hem-o-nu-mo-tho′-raks*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *πνεῦμα*, wind; *θώραξ*, the chest]. A collection of air and blood within the pleural cavity.

Hemoptysis (*hem-op′-tis-is*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *πτύειν*, to spit]. The spitting of blood from the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs.

Hemorrhage (*hem′-or-āj*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. An escape of blood from the vessels, either by diapedesis through intact walls, or by rhexis through ruptured walls. **H., Accidental,** hemorrhage during pregnancy from premature detachment of the placenta when normally situated. **H., Capillary,** oozing of blood from the capillaries. **H., Concealed,** a variety of accidental hemorrhage in which the bleeding takes place between the ovum and the uterine walls, without escape from the genital tract. **H., Consecutive,** one ensuing some time after injury. **H., Critical,** occurring at the turning-point of a disease. **H., Petechial,** hemorrhage under the surface in the form of minute points. **H., Postpartum,** hemorrhage occurring shortly after labor. **H., Primary,** that immediately following any traumatism. **H., Secondary,** that occurring some time after the traumatism. **H., Unavoidable,** hemorrhage from detachment of a placenta previa. **H., Vicarious,** a discharge of blood from a part owing to the suppression of a flow in another part, as vicarious menstruation.

Hemorrhagic (*hem-or-a′-jik*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Relating to or accompanied by hemorrhage. **H. Diathesis.** See *Hemophilia.* **H., Infarct.** See *Infarct.*

Hemorrhea (*hem-or-e′-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *ῥοία*, a flow]. A hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoid (*hem′-or-oid*) [*αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood]. A pile. An enlarged and varicose condition of the veins of the lower portion of the rectum and the tissues about the anus. **H., External,** those situated without the sphincter ani. **H., Internal,** those within the anal orifice.

Hemorrhoidal (*hem-or-oi′-dal*) [*αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood]. Pertaining to or affected with hemorrhoids. **H. Veins,** the three veins which form a plexus about the lower end of the rectum. Through them the general venous system and the portal system communicate.

Hemosiderin (*hem-o-sid′-er-in*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *σίδηρος*, iron]. A granular pigment, a product of the decomposition of hemoglobin. It is found where blood is extravasated in contact with active cells, and contains iron.

Hemospasia (*hem-o-spa′-ze-ah*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *σπάειν*, to draw]. The drawing of blood from a part by dry or wet cupping.

Hemostatic (*hem-o-stat′-ik*) [αἷμα, blood; στατικός, stationary]. 1. Arresting hemorrhage. 2. An agent or remedy that arrests hemorrhage.

Hemotachometer (*hem-o-tak-om′-et-er*) [αἷμα, blood; τάχος, swiftness; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of blood.

Hemothorax (*hem-o-tho′-raks*) [αἷμα, blood; θώραξ, the chest]. An accumulation of blood in a pleural cavity.

Hemp [ME., *hemp*, hemp]. Cannabis sativa, the bast-fiber of which is used for textile purposes. **H., Indian.** See Cannabis indica.

Henbane. See *Hyoscyamus.*

Henle's Fenestrated Membrane [*Henle*, a German anatomist]. The layer of longitudinal elastic fibers of the inner coat of the arteries. **H.'s Layer,** a layer of flat, horny, polygonal, nonnucleated cells situated between the cuticula and the external root-sheath of a hair-bulb. **H.'s Loop,** a loop in the uriniferous tubules. **H.'s Sheath,** a connective-tissue sheath surrounding terminal nerve-fibers.

Henry's Law. See *Law.*

Hepar (*he′-par*) [ἧπαρ, the liver]. 1. The liver. 2. A substance having the color of liver, as H. sulphuris.

Hepatalgia (*hep-at-al′-je-ah*) [ἧπαρ, liver; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the liver.

Hepatectomy (*hep-at-ek′-to-me*) [ἧπαρ, liver; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the liver, wholly or in part.

Hepatic (*hep-at′-ik*) [ἧπαρ, liver]. Pertaining to the liver.

Hepatitis (*hep-at-i′-tis*) [ἧπαρ, liver; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the liver. **H., Chronic Interstitial,** cirrhosis of the liver. **H., Acute Parenchymatous,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **H., Suppurative,** abscess of the liver.

Hepatization (*hep-at-iz-a′-shun*) [ἧπαρ, liver]. A change of a tissue into a condition in which it resembles the liver, as H. of the lung. **H. Gray,** that in which the hepatized lung-tissue is gray. **H. Red,** that in which it is red from an excess of blood.

Hepatocele (*hep′-at-o-sēl*) [ἧπαρ, liver; κήλη, a tumor]. Hernia of the liver.

Hepatocirrhosis (*hep-at-o-sir-o′-sis*) [ἧπαρ, liver; κιῤῥός, yellow]. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hepatogenic, Hepatogenous (*hep-at-o-jen′-ik, hep-at-oj′-en-us*) [ἧπαρ, liver; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Produced by or in the liver. **H. Icterus,** jaundice caused by the absorption of bile from the liver.

Hepatolithiasis (*hep-at-o-lith-i′-as-is*) [ἧπαρ, liver; λίθος, a stone]. A diseased condition characterized by the formation of gallstones in the liver.

Hepatomalacia (*hep-at-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [ἧπαρ, liver; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of the liver.

Hepatopathy (*hep-at-op′-ath-e*) [ἧπαρ, liver; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the liver.

Hepatorrhaphy (*hep-at-or′-a-fe*) [ἧπαρ, liver; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of the liver.

Hepatotomy (*hep-at-ot′-o-me*) [ἧπαρ, liver; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the liver.

Hephestic (*hef-es′-tik*) [*Hephæstus*, Vulcan]. Prevailing or occurring among hammermen, as H. cramp.

Heptad (*hep′-tad*) [ἑπτά, seven]. An element having a quantivalence of seven.

Heptane (*hep′-tān*) [ἑπτά, seven], C_7H_{16}. A liquid hydrocarbon of the paraffin-group, contained in petroleum and also obtained from the resin of Pinus sabiniana by dry distillation. It is also called abietene.

Herb (*erb* or *herb*) [*herba*, an herb]. A plant the stem of which contains but little wood and dies down to the ground at the end of the season.

Herbivorous (*her-biv′-or-us*) [*herba*, grass; *vorare*, to devour]. Living on vegetable food.

Hereditary (*he-red′-it-a-re*) [*heres*, an heir]. Transmitted from parent to offspring, as H. disease. **H. Ataxia.** See *Friedreich's Disease, Diseases, Table of.* **H. Syphilis.** See *Syphilis.*

Heredity (*he-red′-it-e*) [*hereditas*, heredity]. The transmission of physical or mental qualities or tendencies from ancestor to offspring; the principle or force by reason of which the offspring resembles the parent.

Hermaphrodism, or Hermaphroditism (*her-maf′-ro-dizm, her-maf′-ro-di-tizm*) [Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. The coexistence in a single individual of ovaries and testicles. **H., Complex,** a condition in which there are present both the internal and external organs of either sex. **H., Lateral,** a form in which male organs (especially a testicle) are more or less developed on one side, and female organs (especially an ovary) on the opposite side. **H., Spurious,** a condition in which the individual is of one sex, but presents the outward signs of the other. **H., Transverse,** an instance in which the external organs indicate the one sex, and the internal the opposite. **H., Unilateral,** on one side an ovary and a testicle, on the other an ovary or a testicle.

Hermaphrodite (*her-maf′-ro-dīt*) [Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]. An individual affected with hermaphrodism; usually the condition is due to some congenital malformation of the genital organs, such as epispadias, hypospadias, cleft of the scrotum, etc., that makes the determination of sex somewhat doubtful.

Hermetic (*her-met′-ik*) [Ἑρμῆς, the god Mercury]. Protected from exposure to air; air-tight, as the H. sealing of a wound.

Hernia (*her′-ne-ah*) [*hernia*, from ἔρνος, sprout]. A protrusion of a viscus through an abnormal opening in the wall of the containing cavity; used without qualification, the word refers to hernia of the intestines. **H., Abdominal,** a protrusion of a portion of the abdominal viscera through some portion of the parietes. **H. of the Bladder,** the protrusion of a part of the bladder through one of the openings of the abdominal cavity. **H. of the Brain,** or **H. cerebri,** Fungus cerebri, a protrusion of the brain through the skull. **H., Complete,** a hernia in which the sac and its contents have passed the hernial orifice. **H., Congenital,** a form of indirect inguinal hernia in which, the vaginal process of the peritoneum having remained patulous, the bowel descends at once into the scrotum, in direct contact with the testicle. **H., Crural.** See *H., Femoral.* **H., Cystic.** Same as *Cystocele.* **H., Diaphragmatic,** a protrusion of a portion of some of the abdominal viscera into the thorax, through a congenital defect in the diaphragm, or through a dilatation or laceration of one of the natural openings. **H., Encysted;** in this the pouch forming the tunica vaginalis is closed at its upper end but open below. The hernia in descending along the inguinal canal, enters the scrotum behind the tunica vaginalis, and is more or less completely surrounded by its posterior layer. **H., Femoral,** a hernia through the femoral canal, the tumor appearing on the upper inner aspect of the thigh, below Poupart's ligament. **H., Incarcerated,** a hernia which has become occluded by the accumulation of gas, feces, or undigested food, thus causing obstruction of the bowels. **H., Incomplete,** one that has not entirely passed through the hernial orifice. **H., Infantile.** See *H., Encysted.* **H., Inguinal,** a hernia occupying the inguinal canal. **H. of Iris,** a protrusion of a portion of the iris after iridectomy, trauma, etc. **H., Irreducible,** one in which the protruded viscus cannot be returned by manipulation. **H., Ischiatic,** a protrusion of the bowel through the great sacrosciatic foramen. **H.-knife,** a probe-pointed knife for incising the constriction of a hernial sac. **H., Labial,** a protrusion of the bowel between the vagina and the ramus of the ischium into a labium majus. **H. of Littre,** a hernia in which only a diverticulum of the bowel is affected. The term is improperly applied to Richter's H. **H., Obstructed.** See *H., Incarcerated.* **H., Obturator,** a protrusion of bowel through the obturator foramen. **H., Omental,** a hernia containing omentum; epiplocele. **H., Perineal,** a protrusion of the abdominal contents between the fibers of the levator ani muscle in front of or to one side of the anus. **H., Pudendal.** Same as *H., Labial.* **H., Reducible,** one that may be returned by manipulation. **H., Retroperitoneal,** a hernia in which the intestine lodges in the fossa duodenojejunalis. **H., Richter's,** one in which only a portion of the caliber of the gut enters the orifice. **H., Scrotal,** that form of inguinal hernia in which the protrusion has entered the scrotum. **H., Strangulated,** a hernia which is so tightly constricted at its neck as to interfere with its return, with the circulation of blood, and the passage of feces. **H., Umbilical,** a protrusion of the abdominal contents through the umbilicus. **H., Ventral,** the name applied to protrusions of the abdominal contents through the abdominal walls in situations not usually subject to herniæ.

Hernial (*her′-ne-al*) [*hernia*, a rupture]. Pertaining to hernia. **H. Sac,** the diverticulum of the peritoneum which the hernia pushes before it or into which it descends.

Herniopuncture (*her-ne-o-punk′-chūr*) [*hernia*, hernia; *punctura*, a pricking]. The puncture of a hernia.

Herniotome (*her′-ne-o-tōm*) [*hernia*, hernia; τομός, cutting]. A hernia-knife.

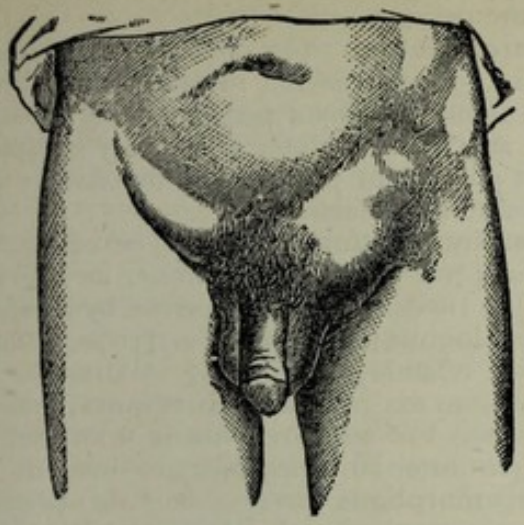
Herniotomy (*her-ne-ot′-o-me*) [*hernia*, hernia; τέμνειν, to cut]. Operation for the relief of hernia by section of the constriction.

Heroic (*he-ro′-ik*) [ἥρως, a hero]. Bold or daring; rash or unusually severe.

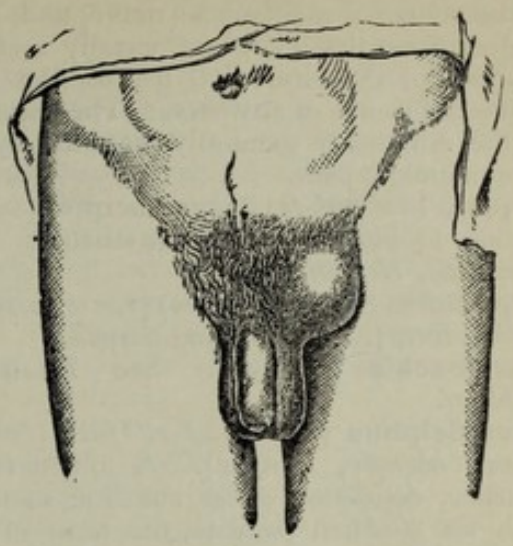
Heroin (*her′-o-in*). The diacetic acid ester of morphin: substitute for codein. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{14}$–$\frac{1}{7}$.

Herpes (*her′-pēz*) [ἕρπης; ἕρπειν, to creep]. An acute inflammatory affection of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by the development of groups of vesicles on an inflammatory base. **H. circinatus.** See *Tinea circinata.* **H. facialis,** herpes febrilis; an acute, noncontagious, inflammatory disorder of the skin that appears in the form of one or more groups of vesicles. It is commonly called fever-blisters, a form of herpes appearing especially on the lips. It is frequent in "cold," malaria, croupous pneumonia, and cerebrospinal meningitis. **H. febrilis.** See *H. facialis.* **H. Iris,** a form of erythema with vesicles growing in a ring. It is usually seen on the backs of the hands and feet. **H. labialis.** See *H. facialis.* **H. preputialis, H. progenitalis,** a form of herpes in which vesicles occur upon the glans and prepuce, from the size of a pin's head to that of a small pea. **H. tonsurans.** See *Tinea tonsurans.* **H. zoster,** zoster, zona, shingles, ignis sacer; herpes in which the lesions are distributed in relation

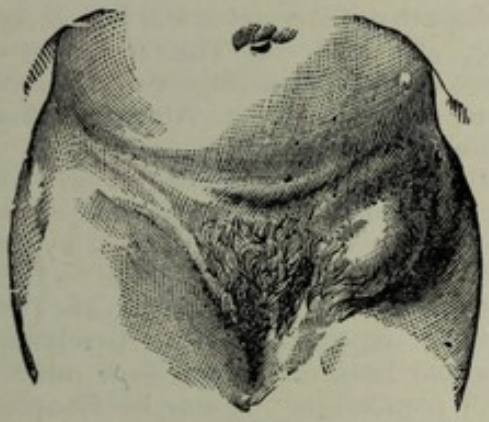
HERNIA



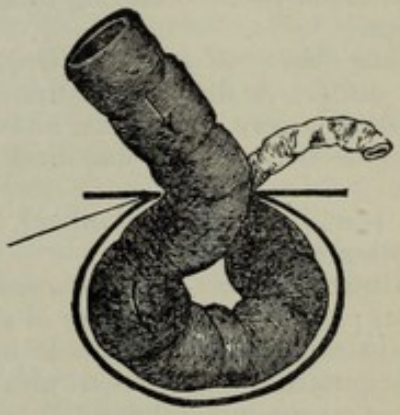
Oblique Inguinal Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)
Bubonocele on right side, but passing through external ring on left.



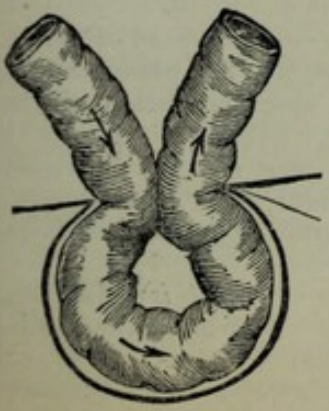
Direct Inguinal Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)



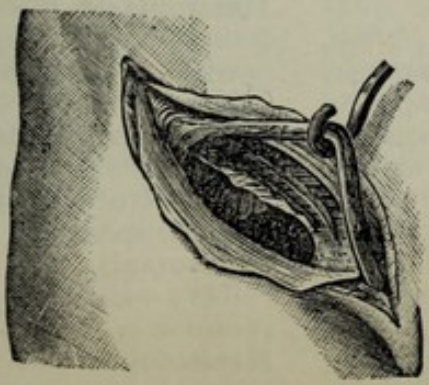
Femoral Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)



A Strangulated Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)



An Unstrangulated Hernia.—(*Moullin.*)



The pillars open, the cord held up.



The pillars sutured, the cord held up.



The deep fascia closed over the cord.

Radical Operation for Inguinal Hernia.—(*Horwitz, after Bassini.*)

to the course of a cutaneous nerve, and, as a rule, unilateral. They are usually seen in the line of the intercostal nerves, but may follow the course of any nerve. The outbreak of the eruption is generally preceded by severe neuralgic pain.

Herpetic (*her-pet′-ik*) [ἕρπες, herpes]. Pertaining to herpes. **H. Sore-throat.** See *Tonsilitis, Herpetic.*

Herpetiform (*her-pet′-if-orm*) [ἕρπες, herpes; *forma*, form]. Resembling herpes.

Hesselbach's Triangle. See *Triangles, Table of.*

Heteradelphus (*het-er-ad-el′-fus*) [ἕτερος, other; ἀδελφός, brother]. A joined twin-monster, consisting of an autositic monster with an attached parasite, the head of the latter being absent.

Heteradenia (*het-er-ad-e′-ne-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; ἀδήν, gland]. 1. Normal glandular structure occurring in a part normally not provided with glands. 2. Glandular structure departing from the normal type.

Heteradenic (*het-er-ad-e′-nik*) [ἕτερος, other; ἀδήν, gland]. Pertaining to or consisting of tissue that is unlike normal glandular tissue, or to glandular tissue occurring in an abnormal place.

Heteralius (*het-er-a′-le-us*) [ἕτερος, other; ἄλως, a disc]. A double monster in which the parasite is very incomplete, and with no direct connection with the umbilical cord of its host.

Hetero- (*het′-er-o-*) [ἕτερος, other]. A prefix denoting unlikeness.

Heteroalbumose (*het-er-o-al′-bu-mōs*) [ἕτερος, other; *albumose*]. A variety of albumose soluble in salt-solutions, insoluble in water, and precipitated by saturation with sodium chlorid or magnesium sulphate.

Heteroautoplasty (*het-er-o-aw′-to-plas-te*) [ἕτερος, other; αὐτός, self; πλάσσειν, to form]. Grafting of skin from one person upon the body of another.

Heteroblastic (*het-er-o-blas′-tik*) [ἕτερος, other, different; βλαστός, germ, bud]. Arising from tissue of a different kind.

Heterodymus (*het-er-od′-im-us*) [ἕτερος, other; δίδυμος, twin]. A double monster, the accessory part being but an imperfect head, with a neck and thorax by which it is implanted in the anterior abdominal wall of its host.

Heterogeneous (*het-er-o-je′-ne-us*) [ἕτερος, other; γένος, kind]. Differing in kind or nature; composed of different substances; not homogeneous.

Heterogenesis (*het-er-o-jen′-es-is*) [ἕτερος, different; γένεσις, generation]. A mode of reproduction in which the living parent gives rise to offspring that pass through totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parents, and do not return into the cycle of the parents.

Heteroinfection (*het-er-o-in-fek′-shun*) [ἕτερος, other; *inficere*, to taint]. 1. Infection transmitted by a person who is himself not affected. 2. Infection of any organism by a poison not produced within itself; opposed to autoinfection.

Heteroinoculation (*het-er-o-in-ok-u-la′-shun*) [ἕτερος, other; *inoculatio*, an ingrafting]. Inoculation of one person by another.

Heterologous (*het-er-ol′-o-gus*) [ἕτερος, other; λόγος, relation]. Differing in structure or form from the normal. **H. tumors,** tumors constituted of a different tissue from that of the part in or on which they are situated.

Heteromorphous (*het-er-o-mor′-fus*) [ἕτερος, other; μορφή, form]. Differing from the normal in form.

Heteronymous (*het-er-on′-im-us*) [ἕτερος, other; ὄνυμα, name]. On opposite sides.

Heteropagus (*het-er-op′-ag-us*) [ἕτερος, other; πηγνύναι, to unite]. A double monster in which the parasite, having a head and extremities, is attached to the anterior abdominal wall of its host.

Heteropathy (*het-er-op′-ath-e*) [ἕτερος, other; πάθος, affection]. 1. The treatment of a disease by inducing a different morbid condition to neutralize it. 2. Abnormal reaction to stimulus or irritation.

Heterophoralgia (*het-er-o-for-al′-je-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; φορός, tending; ἄλγος, pain]. Eye-strain or ocular pain caused by heterophoria.

Heterophoria (*het-er-o-fo′-re-ah*) [ἕτερος, different; φορός, tending]. A relation of the visual lines of the two eyes other than that of parallelism. It may be **Esophoria,** a tending of the lines inward; or **Exophoria,** outward; or **Hyperphoria,** a tending of the right or left visual line in a direction above its fellow; **Hyperesophoria,** a tending of the visual lines upward and inward; **Hyperexophoria,** upward and outward.

Heteroplasia (*het-er-o-pla′-ze-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; πλάσις, shaping]. The presence in a part of a tissue that does not belong there normally.

Heteroplasty (*het′-er-o-plas-te*) [ἕτερος, other; πλάσσειν, to form]. 1. Heteroplasia. 2. The operation of grafting parts taken from another species.

Heterotaxis (*het-er-o-taks′-is*) [ἕτερος, other; τάξις, order]. The anomalous disposition or transposition of organs.

Heterotopia (*het-er-o-to′-pe-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; τόπος, place]. A misplacement of normal tissue, especially a congenital malformation of the brain, in which masses of gray matter are found transplanted into the white.

Heterotrophia, or Heterotrophy (*het-er-o-tro'-fe-ah*, or *het-er-ot'-ro-fe*) [ἕτερος, other; τροφή, sustenance]. Any perversion or disorder of nutrition.

Heterotropia (*het-er-o-trōp'-e-ah*). See *Strabismus*.

Heterotypus (*het-er-o-ti'-pus*) [ἕτερος, different; τύπος, a type]. A double monster having the parasitic fetus hanging from the ventral wall of the principal subject.

Heteroxanthin (*het-er-o-zan'-thin*) [ἕτερος, other; ξανθός, yellow], $C_6H_6N_4O_2$. A leukomain that can be isolated in crystalline form from urine.

Heubner's Disease. Syphilitic disease of the cerebral arteries. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Hexad (*heks'-ad*) [ἓξάς, six]. An element the atom of which has a quantivalence of six.

Hexane (*heks'-ān*) [ἓξάς, six], C_6H_{14}. The sixth member of the paraffin-series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boiling at about 71° C., found in various natural oils.

Hexatomic (*heks-at-om'-ik*) [ἓξάς, six; ἄτομος, an atom]. Consisting of six atoms; also applied to atoms that are hexavalent, and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

Hexavalent (*heks-av'-al-ent*) [ἓξάς, six; *valens*, having power]. Having the same combining power as six hydrogen atoms.

Hey's Ligament. See *Ligament.*

Hiatus (*hi-a'-tus*) [*hiare*, to gape]. A space or opening. Also, the vulva. **H. of Fallopius,** a shallow groove on the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve.

Hiccup, or Hiccough (*hik'-up*) [*hic*, a mimic word; *cough*, a cough]. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm causing inspiration, followed by a sudden closure of the glottis. Synonym *Singultus.*

Hide-bound Disease. See *Scleroderma.*

Hidropoiesis (*hid-ro-poi-e'-sis*) [ἱδρώς, sweat; ποιέειν, to make]. The formation of sweat.

Hidropoietic (*hid-ro-poi-et'-ik*) [ἱδρώς, sweat; ποιέειν, to make]. Relating to hidropoiesis.

Hidrosadenitis (*hid-rōs-ad-en-i'-tis*) [ἱδρώς, sweat; ἀδήν, gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sweat-glands.

Hidrosis (*hid-ro'-sis*) [ἱδρώς, sweat]. 1. The formation and excretion of sweat. 2. Abnormally profuse sweating. 3. Any skin-disease marked by disorder of the sweat-glands.

Hiera picra (*hi'-er-ah pi'-krah*) [L., sacred bitters]. Pulvis aloes et canellæ. See *Aloes.*

Highmore, Antrum of (*hi'-mōr*) [W. *Highmore*, an English physician]. A cavity in the superior maxillary bone, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. **H., Body of,** a thickening of the tunica albuginea at the posterior part of the testis, from which connective-tissue septa diverge.

Hilum (*hi'-lum*) [*hilum*, a little thing]. A pit, recess, or opening in an organ, usually for the entrance and exit of vessels or ducts.

Hind (*hīnd*) [AS., *hindan*, at the back of]. Pertaining to the rear or posterior extremity. **H.-brain,** a division of the brain in the embryo, that becomes the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. **H.-gut,** that part of the embryonic intestine from which the cecum, vermiform appendix, colon, and rectum are developed.

Hinge-joint (*hinj'-joint*). See *Diarthrosis.*

Hip [AS., *hype*, hip]. 1. The upper part of the thigh at its junction with the buttocks. 2. The hip-joint. **H.-bath.** See *Bath.* **H.-bone,** the ischium. **H.-girdle,** the pelvic arch. **H.-joint,** the articulation of the femur with the haunch-bone or innominate bone. **H.-joint Disease,** coxitis, an inflammation of the hip-joint, usually tuberculous, and occurring most commonly in the young, and, according as it begins in the head of the femur, the acetabulum, or in the synovial membrane and proper structures of the joint, divided into femoral, acetabular, and arthritic. Symptoms: Shuffling gait, pain often referred to the inner side of the knee, pain in the hip elicited by jarring the heel, deformity, abduction and eversion of the thigh, slight flexion of the knee, and arching of the lumbar spine; later, adduction and inversion of the thigh, with flexion of the knee and shortening of the limb. Suppuration with formation of fistulæ occurs in the advanced stages.

Hippocampal (*hip-o-kam'-pal*) [ἵππος, horse; κάμπος, a sea-monster]. Relating to the hippocampus.

Hippocampus (*hip-o-kam'-pus*) [ἵππος, horse; κάμπος, a sea-monster]. A name applied to two elevations, H. major and H. minor, the former situated in the middle, and the latter in the posterior horn of the ventricles of the brain.

Hippocratic (*hip-o-krat'-ik*) [*Hippocrates*, a Greek physician of the fifth century B. C.]. Described by Hippocrates. **H. Expression,** an anxious, pinched expression of the countenance, described as characteristic of peritonitis. **H. Sound.** See *Succussion-sound.*

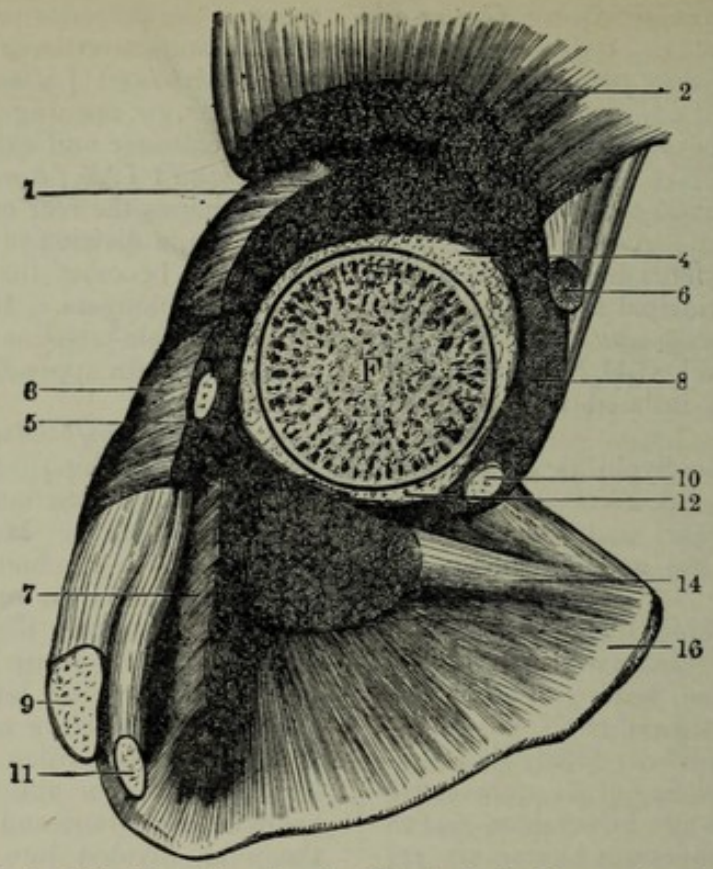
Hippuric Acid (*hip-u'-rik*). See *Acid.*

Hippus (*hip'-us*) [ἵππος, horse, from analogy to the movements of this animal]. Spasmodic pupillary movement, independent of the action of light.

Hirsute (*her-sut'*) [*hirsutus*, shaggy]. Shaggy, hairy.

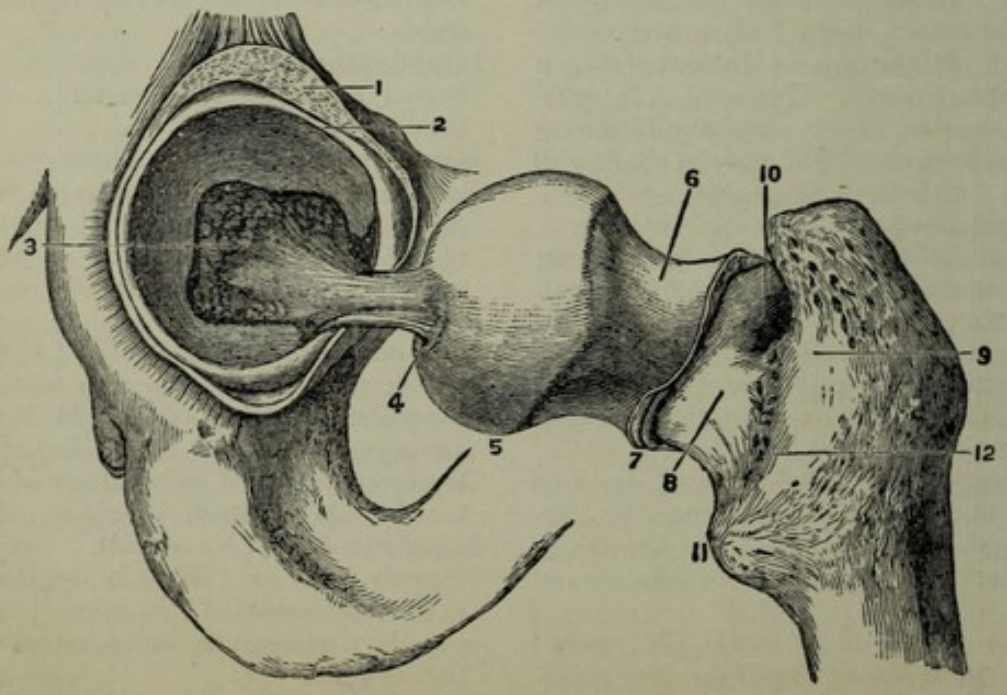
Hirsuties (*her-su'-te-ēz*) [*hirsutus*, shaggy]. Excessive growth of hair.

Histioid (*his'-te-oid*). See *Histoid.*



Vertical Section through the Hip-joint, Showing the Head of the Femur, the Capsule, and the Muscles Surrounding the Articulation.—(*Modified from Henle.*)

1, 2. Gluteus medius. 3. Obturator internus and gemelli. 4. Iliofemoral band. 5. Ischiofemoral band. 6. Rectus femoris. 7. Quadratus femoris. 8. Iliacus. 9. Semitendinosus and biceps. 10. Psoas. 11. Semimembranosus. 12. Pubofemoral band. 14. Obturator externus. 16. Symphysis pubis. F. Section of head of femur.



Ligaments of the Hip-joint.—(*Sappey.*)

1. Iliofemoral band of capsular ligament, cut across. 2. Cotyloid ligament. 3. Ligamentum teres. 4. Insertion of ligamentum teres into the head of the femur. 5. Head of the femur. 6. Neck of the femur. 7. Attachment of capsular ligament to the back of the neck of the femur. 8. Neck of the femur external to attachment of capsular ligament. 9. Great trochanter. 10. Pit on the great trochanter. 11. Small trochanter. 12. Posterior intertrochanteric line.

Histochemistry (*his-to-kem′-is-tre*) [ἱστός, tissue; χημεία, chemistry]. The chemistry of the histologic elements of the body.

Histodialysis (*his-to-di-al′-is-is*) [ἱστός, web; διάλυσις, a resolution]. The dissolution of organic tissue.

Histogenesis (*his-to-jen′-es-is*) [ἱστός, web; γένεσις, generation]. The formation of tissues.

Histogenetic (*his-to-jen-et′-ik*) [ἱστός, web; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Relating to histogenesis.

Histohematin (*his-to-hem′-at-in*) [ἱστός, web; αἷμα, blood]. A pigment found in muscles, suprarenal capsules, and other organs, and believed to have a respiratory function.

Histoid (*his′-toid*) [ἱστός, web; εἶδος, likeness]. Composed of only one kind of tissue.

Histologic (*his-to-loj′-ik*) [ἱστός, tissue; λόγος, science]. Relating to histology.

Histology (*his-tol′-o-je*) [ἱστός, tissue; λόγος, science]. The minute anatomy of tissues.

Histolysis (*his-tol′-is-is*) [ἱστος, tissue; λύσις, dissolution]. Disintegration and dissolution of organic tissue.

Histonomy (*his-ton′-o-me*) [ἱστός, tissue; νόμος, a law]. The laws of the development and arrangement of organic tissue.

Histopathology (*his-to-path-ol′-o-je*) [ἱστός, tissue; πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. The study of minute pathologic changes in tissues.

Histophysiology (*his-to-fiz-e-ol′-o-je*) [ἱστός, web, tissue; φύσις, nature; λόγος, science]. The science of the functions of the various tissues.

Histotome (*his′-to-tōm*) [ἱστός, tissue; τέμνειν, to cut]. An apparatus for cutting tissue for the study of its minute structure; a microtome.

Histotomy (*his-tot′-o-me*) [ἱστός, tissue; τέμνειν, to cut]. The dissection of tissues.

Histrionic (*his-tre-on′-ik*) [*histrio*, an actor]. Dramatic. **H. Mania**, insanity with affectation and lofty manner. **H. Muscles**, the muscles of expression of the face. **H. Spasm**, spasm of the muscles of expression.

Hives (*hīvz*) [origin uncertain]. 1. Urticaria. 2. In Great Britain the term is also applied to croup, laryngitis, and to chickenpox.

Hob-nail Liver. The liver of advanced atrophic cirrhosis, so called on account of the small projections on the surface. It is called also gin-drinker's liver.

Hodgkin's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Hoffmann's Anodyne (*hof′-mans an′-o-din*). Spiritus ætheris compositus (U. S. P.), compound spirit of ether. It is anodyne, stimulant, and antispasmodic, and is used in nervous irritation, angina pectoris, and asthma. Dose ♏xxx–f℥ij (2.0–8.0).

Hollyhock (*hol′-e-hok*). See *Althea.*

Holmgren's Test. A test for color-blindness. The patient is requested to match worsted skeins of different colors, and if color-blind, always selects characteristic shades.

Holoblastic (*hol-o-blas′-tik*) [ὅλος, whole; βλαστός, germ]. Applied to ova in which the entire yolk is included in the process of segmentation; one in which there is no separate food-yolk.

Homatropin (*ho-mat′-ro-pin*), $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid derived from atropin. It causes dilatation of the pupil and paralysis of accommodation like atropin, but its effects pass off more quickly, usually in two or three days. The hydrobromate is the salt generally employed.

Homeopathy (*ho-me-op′-ath-e*) [ὅμοιος, like; πάθος, ailment or disease]. A system of treatment of disease by the use of agents that, administered in health, would produce symptoms similar to those for the relief of which they are given.

Homocentric (*ho-mo-sen′-trik*) [ὁμός, same; κέντρον, center]. Concentric; having the same center. **H. Rays**, light rays that have a common focus or are parallel.

Homocerebrin (*ho-mo-ser′-e-brin*) [ὁμός, like; *cerebrum*, cerebrum]. A substance derived from brain-tissue, closely resembling cerebrin, but more soluble in alcohol.

Homœo- (*ho′-me-o-*). For words thus beginning, see *Homeo.*

Homogeneous (*ho-mo-je′-ne-us*) [ὁμος, like; γένος, kind]. Having the same nature or qualities; having a uniform character in all parts.

Homogenesis (*ho-mo-jen′-es-is*) [ὁμός, like; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Reproduction in which a parent gives rise to offspring that pass through the same cycle of changes as itself.

Homogentisic Acid (*hom-o-jen-tiz′-ik*). See *Acid.*

Homologous (*ho-mol′-o-gus*) [ὁμός, the same; λόγος, relation]. Corresponding in structure, either directly or as referred to a fundamental type. In chemistry, being of the same type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetic ratio in certain constituents. **H. Tissues**, those identical in type of structure. **H. Tumor**, a tumor consisting of tissue identical with that of the organ whence it springs.

Homologue (*hom′-o-log*) [ὁμός, same; λόγος, proportion]. An organ which has the same relative structure, position, or development as another. The same organ in different organisms under every variety of form and function.

Homology (*ho-mol′-o-je*) [ὁμός, same; λόγος, proportion]. The quality of being homologous; also, the morphologic identity of parts or organs in different animals.

Homonymous (*ho-mon′-im-us*) [ὁμός, same; ὄνυμα, a name]. 1. Having the same sound or name; having the same relative position. **H. Diplopia**, a form of diplopia in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side and that seen by the left eye is on the left side. **H. Hemianopia.** See *Hemianopia.*

Homothermic (*ho-mo-ther′-mik*) [ὁμός, same; θέρμη, heat]. Having a uniform temperature.

Homotonic (*ho-mo-ton′-ik*) [ὁμός, same; τόνος, tone, tension]. Having a uniform or even course.

Homotype (*ho′-mo-tīp*) [ὁμός, same; τύπος, a pattern]. A part corresponding and similar to another part, as the humerus to the femur.

Honduras Bark (*hon-du′-ras bark*). Cascara amarga.

Honey (*hun′-e*) [ME., *hony*, honey]. See *Mel.*

Hook [AS., *hōc*, a hook]. A curved instrument. **H., Blunt**, an instrument for exercising traction upon the fetus in an arrested breech-presentation. **H., Malgaigne's**, two pair of hooks connected by a screw for approximating the fragments of a fractured patella. **H., Tyrrel's**, a blunt, slender hook for operations upon the eye.

Hop. See *Humulus.*

Hope's Camphor-mixture. A mixture containing nitric acid, camphor-water, and tincture of opium. It is used in the treatment of serous or choleraic diarrheas.

Hordeolum (*hor-de′-o-lum*) [*hordeum*, a grain of barley]. A stye; a furuncular inflammation of the connective tissue of the lids, near a hair-follicle.

Hordeum (*hor′-de-um*) [L.]. Barley.

Horehound (*hōr′-hownd*). See *Marrubium.*

Horizontal (*hor-iz-on′-tal*) [ὁρίζων, the horizon]. Parallel to the horizon.

Horn. See *Cornu.*

Horner's Muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Horny (*horn′-e*) [ME., *horn*, horn]. Composed of, or resembling, horn.

Horopter (*hor-op′-ter*) [ὅρος, boundary; ὀπτήρ, an observer]. The sum of all the points seen singly by the two retinæ while the fixation-point remains stationary.

Horripilation (*hor-ip-il-a′-shun*) [*horrere*, to stand on end; *pilus*, the hair]. Erection of the hairs of the skin produced by the contraction of arrectores pili muscles.

Horse-radish (*hors′-rad-ish*). Cochlearia armoracia, a plant of the order Cruciferæ. The root (Armoraciæ radix, U. S. P.) contains a volatile oil, and is a gastric stimulant and diuretic. It is chiefly used as a condiment, but has been employed in medicine in dropsy, chronic rheumatism, and scurvy. Dose of the root ʒss (2.0) or more.

Horseshoe-kidney. A kidney having somewhat the shape of a horseshoe, due to a fusion of the two kidneys at one of their ends, usually the lower.

Horseshoe-magnet. A magnet bent in the shape of a horseshoe.

Horseweed. 1. The Collinsonia canadensis, an indigenous plant, the root of which (in decoction) is used in cystitis, leukorrhea, dropsy, gravel, etc. 2. The Erigeron canadense.

Horsley's Method. A method of determining the position of the fissure of Rolando by means of an instrument called a cyrtometer, encircling the head, and having an arm fixed at an angle of 67°, which indicates the position of the fissure. **H. Test**, a test for glucose. The urine rendered alkaline is boiled with potassium dichromate; if sugar is present, a green color is developed.

Hospital (*hos′-pit-al*) [*hospes*, a guest]. A building for the care and treatment of sick or infirm persons. **H. Gangrene**, a contagious, phagedenic gangrene occasionally attacking wounds or open sores. It is confined mainly to military hospitals, and is of microbic origin.

Hospitalism (*hos′-pit-al-izm*) [*hospes*, a guest]. The morbid conditions arising from the gathering of diseased persons in a hospital.

Host (*hōst*) [*hostis*, a stranger, a landlord]. The organic body upon which parasites live.

Hot [ME., *hot*, hot]. Having or yielding the sensation of heat; stimulating; biting. **H.-air Bath.** See *Bath.* **H. Bath.** See *Bath.*

Hottentotism (*hot′-n-tot-izm*). An extreme form of congenital stammering.

Hour-glass Contraction. A contraction of a hollow organ, as the uterus or stomach, near the middle, producing a condition resembling an hour-glass.

Housemaid's Knee. A chronic inflammation of the bursa in front of the patella with an accumulation of serous fluid.

Howship's Lacunæ, or Pits [John *Howship*, an English surgeon]. Minute depressions or pits in bone undergoing absorption, produced by the action of osteoclasts.

Huguier's Canal. See *Canal.*

Humeral (*hu′-mer-al*) [*humerus*, the shoulder]. Pertaining to the humerus.

Humerus (*hu′-mer-us*) [L.]. 1. The bone of the upper arm. 2. The shoulder.

Humidity (*hu-mid′-it-e*) [*humor*, moisture]. The state or quality of being moist; moisture; dampness. **H., Absolute**, the actual amount of water present in the air at any moment. **H., Relative**, the relative amount of water present in air as compared to what the air would contain at the existing temperature were its condition that of saturation.

Humor (*hu'-mor*) [L., moisture]. 1. Any fluid or semi-fluid part of the body. **H., Aqueous,** the transparent fluid of the anterior chamber of the eye. **H., Crystalline.** See *Lens, Crystalline.* **H., Vitreous.** The transparent gelatin-like substance filling the greater part of the globe of the eye. 2. Disposition, temperament, as the four humors of Galen, the choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine.

Humoral (*hu'-mor-al*) [*humor*, moisture]. Pertaining to the natural fluids of the body. **H. Pathology,** that system of pathology according to which all diseases result from a disordered or abnormal condition of the fluids or humors of the body. **H. Theory,** that theory which ascribes the production of immunity to the antitoxic or bactericidal action of the fluids of the body.

Humpback (*hump'-bak*). See *Kyphosis.*

Humulus (*hu'-mu-lus*) [L.]. Hop. The fruit-cones or strobiles of H. lupulus, which yield a powder, lupulin, a volatile oil, and tannin. Hops are tonic and slightly narcotic, and are used internally in dyspepsia, delirium tremens, and insomnia; locally, as emollient poultices. **H., Tinct.** Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **Lupulinum,** the glandular powder. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **Lupuli, Ext.** (B. P.). Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **Lupuli, Infusum** (B. P.). Dose fʒj–ij (32.0–64.0).

Hunchback (*hunch'-bak*). See *Kyphosis.*

Hunger (*hung'-ger*) [AS., *hungor*, hunger]. A condition marked by a sensation of emptiness of the stomach, with a longing for food.

Hunter's Canal [John *Hunter*, an English scientist and surgeon]. See *Canal.* **H.'s Method,** a method of treating aneurysm by ligating the artery on the proximal side of the sac.

Hunterian Chancre. See *Chancre.*

Huntingdon's Chorea. See *Chorea.*

Hunyadi Janos Water (*hun-yah'-de yah'-nos*). An aperient mineral water from Hungary, containing the sulphates of potassium, sodium, and magnesium, sodium chlorid and carbonate, iron oxid, and alumina.

Hutchinson's Teeth [Jonathan *Hutchinson*, an English physician]. A notched or furrowed condition of the free edges of the permanent teeth, especially the central incisors of the upper jaw, due to inherited syphilis.

Huxley's Layer [Thomas *Huxley*, an English biologist]. A layer of nucleated, elongated, polygonal cells lying within Henle's layer of the inner root-sheath of hairs.

Huygenian Ocular (*hi-je'-ne-an*). See *Ocular.*

Hyalin (*hi'-al-in*) [ὑαλος, glass]. A translucent substance forming the walls of hydatid cysts.

Hyaline (*hi'-al-in*) [ὑαλος, glass]. Resembling glass. **H. Cartilage.** See *Cartilage.* **H. Cast,** or **Cylinder,** a clear, nearly transparent urinary tube-cast. **H. Degeneration.** See *Degeneration.*

Hyalitis (*hi-al-i'-tis*) [ὑαλος, glass; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor.

Hyaloid (*hi'-al-oid*) [ὑαλος, glass; εἶδος, form]. Transparent; glass-like. **H. Artery,** a branch of the arteria centralis retinæ in the embryo, traversing the vitreous humor to the posterior capsule of the lens. **H. Membrane,** a delicate, transparent membrane surrounding the vitreous humor, except in front, where it becomes fibrous and strong and forms a leaflet of the zonula of Zinn.

Hyaloplasm (*hi'-al-o-plazm*) [ὑαλος, glass; πλάσμα, plasm]. The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a living cell.

Hybrid (*hi'-brid*) [ὕβρις, insult]. The offspring of two individuals of distinct but closely related species.

Hydantoin (*hi-dan-to'-in*), $C_3H_4N_2O_2$. Glycolyl urea. A crystalline substance derived from allantoin and related to urea.

Hydatid (*hi'-dat-id*) [ὑδατίς, vesicle]. A cyst-like body with clear contents, especially that formed by the larva of the Tænia echinococcus. **H. Disease,** a disease characterized by the presence in various portions of the body of cysts containing the embryo of the Tænia echinococcus. **H. Fremitus, H. Thrill,** a fremitus occasionally obtained on palpating an hydatid cyst. **H. Mole.** See *Chorion, Cystic Degeneration of,* and *Mole.* **H. of Morgagni,** a small cyst connected with the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube. In the testicle it is found between the testicle proper and the epididymis. It represents the remains of the Müllerian duct.

Hydatidiform (*hi-dat-id'-if-orm*) [ὑδατίς, hydatid; *forma*, form]. Having the form of an hydatid. **H. Mole.** See *Chorion, Cystic Degeneration of.*

Hydracetin (*hi-dras'-et-in*), $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$. A coal-tar derivative. It is antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose gr. ½ to ij (0.032–0.13).

Hydracid (*hi-dras'-id*) [ὑδωρ, water; *acidum*, acid]. An acid formed by a combination of hydrogen and an acid element or radicle other than oxygen.

Hydræmia (*hi-dre'-me-ah*). See *Hydremia.*

Hydragogue (*hi'-drag-og*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἀγωγος, leading]. 1. Expelling water. 2. A purgative that causes copious liquid discharges.

Hydramnios (*hi-dram'-ne-os*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἀμνίον, fetal membrane]. An abnormal amount of amniotic fluid.

Hydrangea (*hi-dran'-je-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water;

ἀγγεῖον, vessel]. A genus of saxifragaceous shrubs. The root of **H. arborescensis** contains hydrangin, and is employed in lithiasis.

Hydrargism, Hydrargyria, Hydrargyriasis, Hydrargyrism (*hi-drar'-gizm, hi-drar-jir'-e-ah, hi-drar-jir-i'-as-is, hi-drar'-jir-izm*). Chronic mercurial poisoning. See *Mercurialism.*

Hydrargyrum (*hi-drar'-jir-um*)[*ὑδράργυρος*, mercury]. See *Mercury.*

Hydrarthrosis (*hi-drar-thro'-sis*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *ἄρθρον*, joint]. An accumulation of fluid in a joint.

Hydrastis (*hi-dras'-tis*). Golden seal, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ. The rhizome and roots of H. canadensis, which contain the alkaloids hydrastin and berberin. It is tonic, antiperiodic, cholagogue, and diuretic, and has been employed in leukorrhea, cystitis, constipation, menorrhagia, gonorrhea, dyspepsia, etc. Dose of the hydrastin of commerce, an impure body, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65); of the alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.008–0.022). **H., Ext., Fld.** Dose f℥ ss–j (2.0–4.0). **H., Glyceritum.** Dose f℥ ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Hydrate (*hi'-drāt*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. 1. A compound which may be considered to be formed by the replacement of half the hydrogen of one or more molecules of water by an electropositive element or radicle. 2. A salt containing water of crystallization.

Hydrated (*hi'-dra-ted*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. Combined with water.

Hydration (*hi-dra'-shun*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. The process of combining with water, or of converting into a hydrate.

Hydrazin (*hi-draz'-in*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *azotum*, nitrogen], H_4N_2. 1. Diamid; a colorless, stable, gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor, and a strong alkaline reaction. 2. One of a class of bodies derived from hydrazin by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a radicle.

Hydremia (*hi-dre'-me-ah*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *αἷμα*, blood]. A watery condition of the blood.

Hydrencephalocele (*hi-dren-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the brain, in which the tumor is in part composed of a watery fluid.

Hydrencephalus (*hi-dren-sef'-al-us*). See *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydric (*hi'-drik*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. Containing water.

Hydrid (*hi'-drid*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. A chemic compound containing hydrogen united to an element or radicle.

Hydriodic (*hi-dre-od'-ik*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *ἰώδης*, like a violet]. Containing hydrogen and iodin. **H. Acid**, HI, a heavy, colorless gas, with a suffocating odor and an acid reaction. The syrup of hydriodic acid (Syrupus acidi hydriodici, U.S.P.) contains 10 per cent. of absolute HI. Dose ♏xx–xl (1.3–2.6). It is used as an alterative in scrofula, rickets, etc.

Hydro- (*hi'-dro-*) [*ὕδωρ*, water]. A prefix signifying combined with water or with hydrogen.

Hydroa (*hi-dro'-ah*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *ὠόν*, egg]. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by erythema, papules, pustules, vesicles, bullæ, or combinations of these, and by intense itching. It is also known as dermatitis herpetiformis or pemphigus prurigi-nosus.

Hydrobilirubin (*hi-dro-bil-e-ru'-bin*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red], $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$. A brown-red pigment formed by treating a solution of bilirubin with sodium-amalgam. It is probably identical with stercobilin, the coloring-matter of the feces, and urobilin, the pigment of the urine.

Hydrobromate (*hi-dro-bro'-māt*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *βρῶμος*, a stench]. A salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobromic (*hi-dro-bro'-mik*)[*ὕδωρ*, water; *βρῶμος*, stench]. Composed of hydrogen and bromin. **H. Acid.** See *Acid, Hydrobromic.* **H. Ether**, C_2H_5Br. See *Ethyl Bromid.*

Hydrobromid (*hi-dro-bro'-mid*). Same as *Hydrobromate.*

Hydrocarbon (*hi-dro-kar'-bon*)[*ὕδωρ*, water; *carbo*, charcoal]. Any compound composed of hydrogen and carbon. All other organic compounds may be considered as derivatives of the hydrocarbons. The chief derivatives are (1) those containing hydrogen; (2) those containing oxygen; (3) those containing sulphur; and (4) those containing nitrogen. The principal hydrocarbons are: (1) the saturated hydrocarbons of the paraffin or marsh-gas series (C_nH_{2n+2}); (2) the unsaturated hydrocarbons of the olefin series (C_nH_{2n}); and (3) the benzene series or aromatic hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n-6}).

Hydrocele (*hi'-dro-sēl*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *κήλη*, tumor]. A collection of serous fluid about the testicle or spermatic cord.

Hydrocephalic (*hi-dro-sef-al'-ik*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *κεφαλή*, head]. Pertaining to or affected with hydrocephalus. **H. Cry**, the loud cry of a child, indicating pain in the head.

Hydrocephalocele (*hi-dro-sef'-al-o-sēl*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *κεφαλή*, head; *κήλη*, a tumor]. See *Hydrencephalocele.*

Hydrocephaloid (*hi-dro-sef'-al-oid*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *κεφαλή*, head; *εἶδος*, form]. Pertaining to or resembling hydrocephalus. **H. Disease.** See *Hall's Disease, Diseases, Table of.*

Hydrocephalus (*hi-dro-sef'-al-us*) [*ὕδωρ*, water; *κεφαλή*, head]. A collection of fluid

in the cerebral ventricles (internal H.) or outside the brain-substance (external H.). The symptoms are: Progressive enlargement of the head, bulging of the fontanels, prominent forehead, thinness of hair and scalp, distention of the superficial veins, mental impairment, muscular weakness, convulsions. Acute external H. is due to inflammation of the meninges, usually tuberculous; acute internal H. is caused by ependymitis. Chronic H. is either congenital or acquired.

Hydrochinone (*hi-dro-ki'-nōn*) [ὑδωρ, water; *quinone*]. See *Hydroquinone.*

Hydrochlorate (*hi-dro-klo'-rāt*) [ὑδωρ, water; χλώρος, green]. Any salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric Acid (*hi-dro-klo'-rik*). See *Acid, Hydrochloric.*

Hydrochlorid (*hi-dro-klo'-rid*) [ὑδωρ, water; χλώρος, green]. Same as *Hydrochlorate.*

Hydrocirsocele (*hi-dro-sir'-so-sēl*) [ὑδωρ, water; κιρσός, venous enlargement; κήλη, tumor]. Hydrocele accompanied with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocollidin (*hi-dro-kol'-id-in*) [ὑδωρ, water; κόλλα, glue], $C_8H_{13}N$. A highly poisonous ptomain obtained from putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh, and said to be identical with one obtained from nicotin.

Hydrocyanic (*hi-dro-se-an'-ik*). See *Cyanogen*, and *Acid, Hydrocyanic.*

Hydroelectric (*hi-dro-e-lek'-trik*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἤλεκτρον, electricity]. Pertaining to electricity developed in connection with water. **H. Bath**, a bath in which the metallic lining of the tub is connected with one pole of a battery, the other pole being in contact with the person of the patient.

Hydrofluoric Acid (*hi-dro-flu-or'-ik*). See *Acid* and *Fluorin.*

Hydrogen (*hi'-dro-jen*) [ὑδωρ, water; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Symbol H; atomic weight 1; quantivalence 1. A combustible, gaseous element, feebly basic, and occurring in nature in greatest abundance combined with oxygen in the form of water, H_2O. It is present in nearly all organic compounds, and is a constant constituent of acids. **H. Monoxid**, H_2O, water. **H. Dioxid**, or **H. Peroxid**, H_2O_2, an unstable liquid which readily yields up an atom of oxygen, and hence is a powerful oxidizer. It is strongly antiseptic. **Aqua hydrogenii dioxidi** (U. S. P.), contains 3 per cent. of pure H_2O_2. It is useful as an antiseptic application to inflamed mucous membranes in diphtheria, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, etc., and as a cleansing agent of suppurating cavities.

Hydrolein (*hi-drol'-e-in*) [ὑδωρ, water; *oleum*, oil]. A proprietary remedy, an emulsion of cod-liver oil with pancreatin and borax.

Hydrology (*hi-drol'-o-je*) [ὑδωρ, water; λόγος, science]. A treatise on the nature and uses of water.

Hydrolytic (*hi-dro-lit'-ik*) [ὑδωρ, water; λύειν, to dissolve]. Pertaining to the decomposition of water, or the liberation of water during a chemic reaction. **H. Ferments**, those causing a combination with the elements of water in the substances they decompose.

Hydromel (*hi'-dro-mel*) [ὑδωρ, water; μέλι, honey]. A mixture of honey and water with or without a medicinal substance.

Hydromeningitis (*hi-dro-men-in-ji'-tis*) [ὑδωρ, water; μῆνιγξ, a membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord, accompanied by effusion of serous fluid. 2. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet.

Hydromeningocele (*hi-dro-men-in'-go-sēl*) [ὑδωρ, water; μῆνιγξ, membrane; κήλη, a tumor]. 1. A cystic tumor of the meninges, protruding through the skull. 2. A form of spina bifida, in which the sac contains cerebrospinal fluid.

Hydrometer (*hi-drom'-et-er*) [ὑδωρ, water; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids.

Hydrometra (*hi-dro-me'-trah*) [ὑδωρ, water; μήτρα, the womb]. A collection of watery fluid in the uterus.

Hydromphalus (*hi drom'-fal-us*) [ὑδωρ, water; ὀμφαλός, navel]. A tumor at the navel distended with water.

Hydromyelia (*hi-dro-mi-e'-le-ah*) or **Hydromyelus** (*hi-dro-mi'-el-us*) [ὑδωρ, water; μυελός, marrow]. Dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord with an accumulation of fluid.

Hydronaphtol (*hi-dro-naf'-tol*) [ὑδωρ, water; νάφθα, asphalt]. A substance probably identical with beta-naphtol, and like it used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose gr. iij–iv (0.20–0.26).

Hydronephrosis (*hi-dro-nef-ro'-sis*) [ὑδωρ, water; νεφρός, kidney]. A collection of urine in the pelvis of the kidney from obstructed outflow. The pressure of the fluid causes in time atrophy of the kidney-structure, and the whole organ is converted into a large cyst.

Hydronephrotic (*hi-dro-nef-rot'-ik*) [ὑδωρ, water; νεφρός, kidney]. Relating to, affected with, or of the nature of, hydronephrosis

Hydropathy (*hi-drop'-ath-e*) [ὑδωρ, water; πάθος, disease]. The treatment of diseases by the use of water, externally and internally.

Hydropericardium (*hi-dro-per-ik-ar'-de-um*) [ὑδωρ, water; περί, around; καρδία, heart]. A collection of serum within the pericardial cavity.

Hydroperitoneum (*hi-dro-per-it-on-e′-um*) [ὑδωρ, water; *peritoneum*]. Ascites.

Hydrophobia (*hi-dro-fo′-be-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; φόβος, dread]. An acute infectious disease communicated to man by the bites of animals suffering from rabies. The period of incubation is variable, the average being from three to six months. The disease begins with malaise, slight spasmodic movements, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the original wound. Soon the true hydrophobic state sets in—it is characterized by tonic spasm of the muscles of deglutition, excited by an effort at swallowing water or even at the sight of water. The pulse is rapid, there is a slight fever, and usually profuse salivation. Toward the end paralysis may develop. The disease is nearly always fatal. Pasteur has proposed a method of prophylaxis, consisting in the injection of material from the spinal cord of animals dead of rabies.

Hydrophobic (*hi-dro-fo′-bik*) [ὑδωρ, water; φόβος, dread]. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, hydrophobia. **H. Tetanus.** See *Tetanus.*

Hydrophobophobia (*hy-dro-fo-bo-fo′-be-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; φόβος, fear]. An intense dread of hydrophobia; a condition producing a state simulating true hydrophobia.

Hydrophthalmia (*hi-droff-thal′-me-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. An increase in the fluid contents of the eye causing the organ to become distended, resulting in glaucoma, keratoglobus, staphyloma, etc.

Hydropic (*hi-drop′-ik*) [ὑδρωψ, dropsy]. Pertaining to dropsy, dropsical.

Hydropneumatosis (*hi-dro-nu-mat-o′-sis*) [ὑδωρ, water; πνευμάτωσις, inflation]. A collection of fluid and air or other gas within the tissues.

Hydropneumopericardium (*hi-dro-nu-mo-per-ik-ar′-de-um*) [ὑδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, air; περικάρδιον, pericardium]. A collection of serum and air or other gas within the pericardium.

Hydropneumothorax (*hi-dro-nu-mo-tho′-raks*) [ὑδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, thorax]. The presence of serous fluid and air or gas in the pleural cavity.

Hydrops (*hi′-drops*) [ὑδρωψ, dropsy]. Dropsy. **H. articuli,** a watery effusion into the synovial cavity of a joint.

Hydroquinin (*hi-dro-kwin′-in*) [ὑδωρ, water; *quina*, Peruvian bark], $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from cinchona, and frequently contaminating quinin.

Hydroquinone (*hi-dro-kwin′-ōn*), $C_6H_6O_2$. An isomer of resorcin and pyrocatechin, found in arbutin (see Uva ursi), and also obtained from quinin and quinone, etc. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose gr. xv–xx (1.0–1.3). Unof.

Hydrorrhea (*hi-dror-e′-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; ῥοία, flow]. A flow of watery liquid. **H., gravidarum,** a discharge from the pregnant uterus of thin mucus that accumulates as a result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands.

Hydrosalpinx (*hi-dro-sal′-pinks*) [ὑδωρ, water; σάλπιγξ, trumpet]. A distention of the Fallopian tube with fluid.

Hydrosarcocele (*hi-dro-sar′-ko-sēl*) [ὑδωρ, water; σάρξ, flesh, κήλη, hernia]. Sarcocele with hydrocele.

Hydrostat (*hi-dro′-stat*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἱστάναι, to stand]. An apparatus for preventing the spilling of the fluid of electric batteries during transportation.

Hydrostatic or **Hydrostatics** (*hi-dro-stat′-ik* or *iks*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἱστάναι, to stand]. The science treating of the properties of liquids in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrosulphuric Acid (*hi-dro-sul-fu′-rik*). See *Acid.*

Hydrotherapeutics (*hi-dro-ther-ap-u′-tiks*) [ὑδωρ, water; θεραπεύειν, to heal]. The treatment of disease by means of water, or the use of water in the treatment of disease.

Hydrotherapy (*hi-dro-ther′ap-e*). See *Hydrotherapeutics.*

Hydrothionammonemia (*hi-dro-thi-on-am-o-ne′-me-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; θεῖον, sulphur; *ammonia*, ammonia; αἷμα, blood]. The condition produced by the presence of ammonium sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothionemia (*hi-dro-thi-on-e′-me-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; θεῖον, sulphur; αἷμα, blood]. The condition produced by the presence of hydrogen sulphid in the blood.

Hydrothionuria (*hi-dro-thi-on-u′-re-ah*) [ὑδωρ water; θεῖον, sulphur; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of hydrogen sulphid in the urine.

Hydrothorax (*hi-dro-tho′-raks*) [ὑδωρ, water; θώραξ, chest]. The presence of serous fluid in the pleural cavity, due to a passive effusion, as in cardiac, renal, and other diseases.

Hydrotomy (*hi-drot′-o-me*) [ὑδωρ, water; τέμνειν, to cut]. A method of dissecting tissues by the forcible injection of water into the arteries and capillaries, whereby the structures are separated.

Hydroxid (*hi-droks′-id*) [ὑδωρ water; ὀξύς, sharp]. A metallic or basic radicle combined with one or more hydroxyl groups. Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH) by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radicle. Synonym of *Hydrate.*

Hydroxyl (*hi-droks′-il*) [ὑδωρ, water; ὀξύς, sharp]. The univalent radicle, OH, the combination of which with basic elements or radicles forms the hydroxids.

Hydroxylamin (*hi-droks-il′-am-in*) [ὑδωρ,

water; ὄξυς, sharp; *amin*]. NH_2OH. A basic substance, known only in solution in water or in combination with acids. Its hydrochlorid has been used as a substitute for chrysarobin in skin-diseases.

Hydruria (*hi-dru′-re-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; οὖρον, urine]. The discharge of a large quantity of urine of low specific gravity.

Hygiene (*hi-je-ēn*) [ὑγιεινός, good for the health]. The science that treats of the laws of health and the methods of their observance.

Hygienic (*hi-je-en′-ik*) [ὑγιεινός, good for the health]. Pertaining to hygiene, as H. treatment, that which simply guards against infraction of the laws of health.

Hygrin (*hi′-grin*) [ὑγρός, moist; from its liquid form], $C_{12}H_{13}N$. A liquid alkaloid, derived from coca.

Hygroma (*hi-gro′-mah*) [ὑγρός, moist; ὄμα, tumor]. A bursa, or newly-formed sac, distended with fluid.

Hygrometer (*hi-grom′-et-er*) [ὑγρός, moist; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining quantitatively the amount of moisture in the air.

Hygrometric (*hi-gro-met′-rik*) [ὑγρός, moist; μέτρον, measure]. 1. Pertaining to hygrometry. 2. Readily absorbing water; hygroscopic.

Hygrometry (*hi-grom′-et-re*) [ὑγρός, moist; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the moisture of the air.

Hygroscopic (*hi-gro-skop′-ik*) [ὑγρός, moist; σκοπεῖν, to see]. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the air.

Hymen (*hi′-men*) [ὑμήν, membrane]. The fold of mucous membrane that partially occludes the vaginal orifice.

Hymenal (*hi′-me-nal*) [ὑμήν, membrane]. Pertaining to the hymen.

Hymenitis (*hi-men-i′-tis*) [ὑμήν, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hymen, or of any membranous structure.

Hymenology (*hi-men-ol′-o-je*) [ὑμήν, membrane; λόγος, science]. The science of the nature, structure, functions, and diseases of membranes.

Hyoepiglottic (*hi-o-ep-e-glot′-ik*) [ὑοειδής hyoid; ἐπιγλωττίς, epiglottis]. Relating to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.

Hyoglossal (*hi-o-glos′-al*) [ὑοειδής, hyoid; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Extending from the hyoid bone to the tongue.

Hyoglossus (*hi-o-glos′-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Hyoid (*hi′-oid*) [Υ, the Greek letter upsilon; εἶδος, resemblance]. Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon. **H. Bone**, a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx, supporting the tongue and giving attachment to its muscles.

Hyoscin (*hi′-o-sin*) [ὗς, hog; κύαμος, bean], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A liquid alkaloid found in hyoscyamus. It is a powerful depressant of the cerebrum and the motor centers of the cord, and is employed in insomnia, mania, and excessive sexual excitement. The hydrobromate is most commonly administered. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ (0.0005–0.00075).

Hyoscyamin (*hi-o-si′-am-in*) [ὗς, hog; κύαμος, bean], $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid occurring in hyoscyamus. It is isomeric with atropin, is a mydriatic, narcotic, and sedative. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{130}$ (0.0005).

Hyoscyamus (*hi-os-si′-am-us*) [ὗς, hog; κύαμος, bean]. Henbane, a plant of the order Solanaceæ. The leaves and flowering tops of H. niger yield the alkaloids hyoscyamin and hyoscin. It is sedative to the nervous system, and has been employed in hysteria, cough, and colic, and to relieve pain in rheumatism, headache, and malignant tumors. **H., Ext.** Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). **H., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏ v–x (0.32–0.65). **H., Succus** (B. P.). Dose ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0). **H., Tinct.** Dose ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Hypacousis, Hypacusia, Hypacusis, or **Hypakusis** (*hip-ak-u′-sis, hip-ak-u′-ze-ah*) [ὑπό, under; ἄκουσις, hearing]. Impairment of hearing.

Hypalbuminosis (*hip-al-bu-min-o′-sis*) [ὑπό, under; *albumen*]. Diminution in the proportion of albumin in the blood.

Hyper- (*hi′-per-*) [ὑπέρ, above]. A Greek prefix signifying above, beyond, or excessive.

Hyperacidity (*hi-per-as-id′-it-e*) [ὑπέρ, over; *acidum*, acid]. Excess of acidity.

Hyperacousis, Hyperacusia, Hyperacusis, or **Hyperakusis** (*hi-per-ak-u′-sis, hi-per-ak-u′-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἄκουσις, hearing]. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing; auditory hyperesthesia.

Hyperactivity (*hi-per-ak-tiv′-it-e*) [ὑπέρ, over; *agere*, to do]. Excessive or abnormal activity.

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

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

Hyperakusis (*hi-per-ak-u′-sis*). See *Hyperacousis.*

Hyperalbuminosis (*hi-per-al-bu-min-o′-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; *albumen*, albumin]. An increase in the amount of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalgesia (*hi-per-al-je′-ze-ah*) [ὑπήρ, over; ἄλγησις, pain]. Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperbulia (*hi-per-bu′-le-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; βουλή, will]. Exaggerated wilfulness; abnormal development of will-power.

Hypercatharsis (*hi-per-kath-ar′-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; κάθαρσις, cleansing]. Excessive purging.

Hypercholia (*hi-per-ko'-le-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; χολή, bile]. An excessive secretion of bile.

Hypercyesis (*hi-per-si-e'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; κύησις, conception]. Superfetation.

Hyperdicrotic (*hi-per-di-krot'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over; δίκροτος, a double beat]. Affected with marked or delayed dicrotism; a condition in which the aortic notch is below the base-line.

Hyperdistention (*hi-per-dis-ten'-shun*) [ὑπέρ, over; *distendere*, to stretch]. Forcible or extreme distention.

Hyperdynamia (*hi-per-di-nam'-e-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; δύναμις, energy]. Excessive strength or exaggeration of nervous or muscular function.

Hyperemesis (*hi-per-em'-es-is*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἔμεσις, vomiting]. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperemia (*hi-per-e'-me-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; αἷμα, blood]. Excessive blood in a part. **H., Active,** that caused by an excessive supply of blood going to a part. **H., Passive,** that caused by an impediment to the removal of the blood.

Hyperencephalus (*hi-per-en-sef'-a-lus*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A variety of single autositic monsters in which the upper portion of the skull is entirely lacking.

Hypererythrocythemia (*hi-per-er-ith-ro-si-the'-me ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἐρυθρός, red; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Hyperesthesia (*hi-per-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; αἴσθησις, sensational]. Excessive sensibility of the skin.

Hypergeusia (*hi-per-gu'-se-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; γεῦσις, taste]. Abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.

Hyperglobulia (*hi-per-glo-bu'-le-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; *globus*, a ball]. An increase in the number of the red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperhidrosis, or **Hyperidrosis** (*hi-per-hid-ro'-sis*, or *hi-per-id-ro'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Excessive sweating.

Hyperinosis (*hi-per-in-o'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἴς, fiber]. An excessive increase in the fibrin-factors in the blood.

Hyperinvolution (*hi-per-in-vo-lu'-shun*) ὑπέρ, over; *involvere*, to roll around]. Excessive involution of an organ after enlargement, as of the uterus after pregnancy, resulting in a reduction below the normal size.

Hyperkeratosis (*hi-per-ker-at-o'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; κέρας, horn, cornea]. 1. Hypertrophy of the cornea. 2. Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin.

Hyperkinesia (*ki-per-kin-e'-se-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; κίνησις, energy]. Excessive movement, as that associated with muscular spasm.

Hyperleukocythemia (*hi-per-lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*). See *Hyperleukocytosis*.

Hyperleukocytosis (*hi-per-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. An increase in the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Hypermastia (*hi-per-mas'-te-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; μαστός, breast]. Excessive development of the mammary gland.

Hypermetropia (*hi-per-me-tro'-pe-ah*). Same as *Hyperopia*.

Hypermetropic (*hi-per-me-trop'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, eye]. Affected with, or pertaining to, hypermetropia.

Hyperonychia (*hi-per-o-nik'-e-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὄνυξ, nail]. Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hyperope (*hi'-per-ōp*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὤψ, sight]. One who is affected with hyperopia.

Hyperopia (*hi-per-o'-pe-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὤψ, sight]. That condition of the refractive media of the eye in which, with suspended accommodation, the focus of parallel rays of light is behind the retina. It is due to an abnormally short anteroposterior diameter of the eye, or to a subnormal refractive power of its media. **H., Absolute,** that which cannot be corrected completely by accommodation, so that there is indistinct vision even for distance. **H., Axial,** that due to abnormal shortness of the anteroposterior diameter of the eye, the refractive power being normal. **H., Facultative,** that which may be corrected by the accommodation, so that there is distinct vision at a distance. **H., Latent,** that part of the total H. that cannot be overcome by the accommodation, or the difference between the manifest and the total hyperopia. **H., Manifest,** that which the accommodation can overcome, or that corrigible by a convex glass aided by the accommodation. **H., Relative,** a high hyperopia in which distinct vision is possible only when excessive convergence is made. **H., Total,** the entire hyperopia, both latent and manifest.

Hyperosmia (*hi-per-oz'-me-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὀσμή, smell]. An abnormally acute sense of smell.

Hyperostosis (*hi-per-os-to'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὀστέον, bone]. A bony outgrowth.

Hyperplasia (*hi-per-pla'-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; πλάσις, molding]. Excessive formation of tissue; an increase in the size of a tissue or organ owing to an increase in the number of cells; also termed numerical hypertrophy.

Hyperplastic (*hi-per-plas'-tik*) [ὑπέρ, over; πλαστικός, fit for molding]. Pertaining to hyperplasia.

Hyperpnea (*hi-per-pne'-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; πνόη, breath]. Panting or exaggerated respiration.

Hyperpraxia (*hi-per-praks'-e-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; πρᾶξις, exercise]. The restlessness of movement characterizing certain forms of mania.

Hyperpselaphesia (*hi-per-sel-af-e'-ze-ah*)

[*ὑπέρ*, over; *ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Abnormal increase of tactile sensibility.

Hyperpyrexia (*hi-per-pi-reks'-e-ah*) [*ὑπέρ*, over; *πῦρ*, fire; *ἔχειν*, to have]. Excessively high body-temperature. By some the term is used only when the temperature is above 106° F.

Hyperresonance (*hi-per-res'-o-nans*) [*ὑπέρ*, over; *resonance*]. Increased resonance on percussion.

Hyperseeretion (*hi-per-se-kre'-shun*) [*ὑπέρ*, over; *secernere*, to separate]. Excessive secretion.

Hyperthermia (*hi-per-ther'-me-ah*). Elevation of temperature above the normal.

Hypertrichiasis, Hypertrichosis (*hi-per-trik-i'-as-is, hi-per-trik-o'-sis*). Excessive growth of hair of a part or the whole of the body.

Hypertrophy (*hi-per'-tro-fe*) [*ὑπήρ*, over; *τροφή*, nourishment]. An increase in the size of a tissue or organ independent of the general growth of the body. **H., Compensatory**, that resulting from the increased activity of an organ to make up some deficiency in a paired organ, or in itself. **H., Concentric**, of the heart, increase in the thickness of the walls, without increase in the size of the organ, but with diminution in the capacity of its chambers. **H., Excentric**, of the heart, hypertrophy with dilatation. **H., False**, an increase in some one constituent tissue of an organ, usually the connective tissue. **H., Numeric**, H. due to an increase in the number of cells. **H., Simple.** 1. That in which there is increase in the size of the individual cells. 2. Of the heart, increased thickness of the walls, the size of the cavities remaining unchanged. **H., True**, an increase of all the component tissues of an organ giving increased power.

Hypesthesia (*hip-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Impairment of sensation; lessened tactile sensibility.

Hyphemia (*hi-fe'-me-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *αἷμα*, blood]. 1. Oligemia; deficiency of blood. 2. Hemorrhage in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyphomycetes (*hi-fo-mi-se'-tēz*) [*ὑφή*, web; *μύκης*, fungus]. The molds.

Hypinosis (*hip-in-o'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *ἴς*, *ινός*, fiber]. A deficiency of fibrin-factors in the blood.

Hypnal (*hip'-nal*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep]. A drug composed of antipyrin and chloral hydrate, and used as an hypnotic. Dose gr. xv (1.0). Unof.

Hypnic (*hip'-nik*) [*ὑπνικός*, producing sleep]. 1. Pertaining to or inducing sleep. 2. An agent that induces sleep.

Hypnogenetic, Hypnogenic, Hypnogenous (*hip-no-jen-et'-ik, hip-no-jen'-ik, hip-noj'-en-us*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. 1. Producing or inducing sleep. 2. Inducing hypnotism.

Hypnolepsy (*hip'-no-lep-se*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep; *λῆψις*, seizure]. Excessive sleepiness.

Hypnology (*hip-nol'-o-je*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep; *λόγος*, science]. The science dealing with sleep or with hypnotism.

Hypnone (*hip'-nōn*). See *Acetophenone.*

Hypnosis (*hip-no'-sis*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep]. 1. The condition produced by hypnotizing. 2. The production of sleep; also, the gradual approach of sleep.

Hypnotic (*hip-not'-ik*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep]. 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Pertaining to hypnotism. 3. A remedy that causes sleep.

Hypnotism (*hip'-not-izm*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep]. A state of artificial somnambulism or trance, induced in certain persons by concentrating the gaze on a small object, or on a revolving mirror, or by complete subjection of their will to that of another, at whose command the hypnotic state develops. Three stages are described,—the cataleptic, the lethargic, and the somnambulistic.

Hypnotization (*hip-not-iz-a'-shun*) [*ὕπνος*, sleep; *facere*, to make]. The induction of hypnotism.

Hypo- (*hi'-po-*) [*ὑπό*, under]. A prefix denoting: 1. Deficiency or lack. 2. Below or beneath, opposed to *epi-*, upon. 3. Of acids and salts, denoting those having a less number of atoms of oxygen than other compounds of the same elements.

Hypoblast (*hi'-po-blast*) [*ὑπό*, under; *βλαστός*, sprout]. The internal layer of the blastoderm, also called the endoderm, endoblast, or entoderm. From it is developed the intestinal epithelium (except that of the mouth and anus), and that of the glands opening into the intestines, and the epithelium of the air-passages.

Hypobromite (*hy-po-bro'-mīt*) [*ὑπό*, under; *βρῶμος*, stench]. A salt of hypobromous acid. **H. Method**, a method of estimating the quantity of urea in urine, based upon the fact that when urea is acted upon by sodium hypobromite it is decomposed into nitrogen, carbon dioxid, and water. From the volume of nitrogen evolved the quantity of urea can be determined.

Hypobulia (*hi-po-bu'-le-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *βουλή*, will]. Deficiency of will-power.

Hypochlorhydria (*hi-po-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *χλωρός*, green; *ὕδωρ*, water]. A condition in which there is a diminished amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hypochlorite (*hi-po-klo'-rīt*) [*ὑπό*, under; *χλωρός*, green]. Any salt of hypochlorous acid, HClO. The most important are those of calcium and sodium.

Hypochondriac (*hi-po-kon'-dre-ak*) [*ὑπό*, under; *χόνδρος*, cartilage]. 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium. 2. A person who is affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriasis (*hi-po-kon-dri'-as-is*) [*ὑποχονδριακός*, affected in the hypochondria]. A condition in which the patient believes himself suffering from grave bodily diseases.

Hypochondrium (*hi-po-kon'-dre-um*) [*ὑπό*, under; *χόνδρος*, cartilage]. The upper lateral region of the abdomen beneath the lower ribs.

Hypodermatic (*hi-po-der-mat'-ik*) [*ὑπό*, under; *δέρμα*, skin]. Placed or introduced beneath the skin, as H. injection.

Hypodermatoclysis or **Hypodermoclysis** (*hi-po-der-mat-ok'-lis-is*, *hi-po-der-mok'-lis-is*) [*ὑπό*, under; *δέρμα*, skin; *κλύσις*, injection]. The introduction into the subcutaneous tissues of large quantities of fluids, especially of normal saline solution.

Hypodermic (*hi-po-der'-mik*). See *Hypodermatic.*

Hypogastric (*hi-po-gas'-trik*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γαστήρ*, the belly.] Pertaining to the hypogastrium.

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

Hypogeusia (*hi-po-gu'-se-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γεῦσις*, taste]. Diminution in the sense of taste.

Hypoglossal (*hi-po-glos'-al*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Situated under the tongue. **H. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*

Hypoglossus (*hi-po-glos'-us*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. The hypoglossal nerve.

Hypoglottis (*hi-po-glot'-is*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. 1. The under part of the tongue. 2. A swelling at the under part of the tongue, as a ranula.

Hypognathous (*hi-pog'-na-thus*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γνάθος*, jaw]. Having the lower mandible longer than the upper.

Hypognathus (*hi-pog'-na-thus*) [*ὑπό*, under; *γνάθος*, jaw]. A double monstrosity in which the parasite is attached to the inferior maxillary bone.

Hypohidrosis (*hi-po-hid-ro'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *ἱδρωσις*, sweating]. Scanty perspiration.

Hypokinesia, or **Hypokinesis** (*hi-po-kin-e'-se-ah*, or *hi-po-kin-e'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *κίνησις*, motion]. Deficiency in motor reaction under stimulation.

Hypoleukocytosis (*hi-po-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *λευκός*, white; *κύτος*, cell]. A diminution of the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Hypomania (*hi-po-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *μανία*, madness]. A moderate degree of maniacal exaltation.

Hypomelancholia (*hi po-me-lan-ko'-le-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *μελαγχολία*, melancholia]. Moderate melancholia; melancholia without delusions.

Hypometropia (*hi-po-me-tro'-pe-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *μέτρον*, measure; *ὤψ*, vision]. Myopia.

Hypopepsia (*hi-po-pep'-se-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *πέψις*, digestion]. Subnormal digestive power.

Hypophosphite (*hi-po-fos'-fit*) [*ὑπό*, under; *phosphorus*]. A salt of hypophosphorous acid. Those of calcium, iron, potassium, and sodium are official. Syrupus hypophosphitum contains the hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, and sodium. Dose ʃʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Syr. hypophosphitum cum ferro contains syrupus hypophosphitum, ferrous lactate, and potassium citrate. Dose ʃʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Both are used in wasting diseases, in scrofula, rickets, etc.

Hypophosphorous Acid (*hi-po-fos-fo'-rus*) H_3PO_2. A monobasic acid, used chiefly in the form of its salts. See *Hypophosphite.* Acidum hypophosphorosum dilutum (U.S.P.) is tonic. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Hypophysis (*hi-poff'-is-is*) [*ὑπό*, under; *φύειν*, to grow]. An outgrowth. **H. cerebri**, the pituitary body.

Hypoplasia (*hi-po-pla'-ze-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Defective development of any organ or tissue.

Hypopselaphesia (*hi-pop-sel-af-e'-ze-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *ψηλάφησις*, touch]. Diminution of sensitiveness to tactile impressions.

Hypopyon (*hi-po'-pe-on*) [*ὑπό*, under; *πῦον*, pus]. A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hyposmia (*hi-poz'-me-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *ὀσμή*, smell]. Diminution of the sense of smell.

Hypospadia, or **Hypospadias** (*hi-po-spa'-de-ah*, *hi-po-spa'-de-as*) [*ὑπό*, under; *σπᾶν*, to draw]. A condition in which the urethra opens upon the under surface of the penis.

Hypostasis (*hi-pos'-tas-is*) [*ὑπό*, under; *stasis*]. 1. A settling; also, the sediment. 2. The settling of blood in the dependent parts of the body.

Hypostatic (*hi-po-stat'-ik*) [*ὑπό*, under; *stasis*]. Due to, or of the nature of, hypostasis. **H. Congestion.** See *Hypostasis.* **H. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia.*

Hyposthenia (*hi-po-sthe-ne'-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *σθένος*, strength]. Weakness.

Hypothenar (*hi-poth'-en-ar*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θέναρ*, palm]. The fleshy eminence on the palm of the hand over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Also, the prominences on the palm at the base of the fingers.

Hypothermal (*hi-po-ther'-mal*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θέρμη*, heat]. Slightly hot; tepid.

Hypothermia (*hi-po-ther'-me-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θέρμη*, heat]. Subnormal temperature.

Hypotonia, or Hypotonus (*hi-po-to′-ne-ah*, or *hi-pot′-o-nus*) [ὑπό, under; τόνος, tension]. Decrease of normal tonicity or tension; especially diminution of intraocular pressure.

Hypoxanthin (*hi-po-zan′-thin*) [ὑπό, under; ξανθός, yellow], $C_5H_4N_4O$. A nonpoisonous leukomain, also known as sarcin or sarkin. It occurs, accompanying adenin and guanin, in nearly all the animal tissues and organs rich in nucleated cells. In minute quantities it is a normal constituent of urine. It has also been found in plants, seeds, ferments, and wines. It is a crystalline body, soluble in cold and boiling water, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether. Hypoxanthin appears to be one of the products formed by the decomposition and successive oxidation of proteid matter previous to the formation of uric acid and urea. It is produced from adenin by the action of nitrous acid.

Hyssop (*his′-op*) [ὑσσωπος, an aromatic plant]. Hedge-hyssop. The leaves and tops of Hyssopus officinalis, an aromatic stimulant, carminative, and tonic, employed in chronic catarrh of the respiratory tract. Dose of the fld. ext. f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Hysteralgia (*his-ter-al′-je-ah*) [ὑστέρα, womb; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the uterus.

Hysterectomy (*his-ter-ek′-to-me*) [ὑστέρα, womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the uterus through the abdomen (abdominal H.), or the vagina (vaginal H).

Hysteria (*his-te′-re-ah*) [ὑστέρα, womb, from the ancient belief that the condition depended upon uterine disease]. A diseased state of the mind manifesting itself in countless disturbances of the psychic, sensory, motor, and vasomotor functions. The etiology is not definitely known; heredity and mental shock play an important part. All ages and both sexes are subject to the disease, but it is most common in young women. The psychic disturbances consist in increased irritability, tendency to exaggeration, a heightened imagination, hallucinations, and somnambulistic and hypnotic states. Among sensory symptoms are various neuralgias, as clavus, hemicrania, and coccygodynia; anesthesias; hyperesthesias; diminution of the visual field; diplopia; deafness; loss of the sense of taste, etc. The motor symptoms comprise paralyses and contractures of the limbs, tremor, convulsions, catalepsy, aphonia, etc. The chief vasomotor phenomena are cyanosis, cutaneous hemorrhages, and edema. In addition to these symptoms many others are at times noted, as anorexia, vomiting, salivation, polyuria, anuria, etc.

Hysteric (*his-ter′-ik*) [ὑστέρα, womb]. Pertaining to hysteria.

Hysterics (*his-ter′-iks*) [ὑστέρα, womb]. A popular term for the hysteric attack.

Hysteritis (*his-ter-i′-tis*). See *Metritis*.

Hystero- (*his′-ter-o-*) [ὑστέρα, uterus]. A prefix signifying relation to the uterus or to hysteria.

Hysterocleisis (*his-ter-o-kli′-sis*) [ὑστέρα, womb; κλεῖσις, closure]. The closure of the uterus by suturing the edges of the os.

Hysteroepilepsy (*his-ter-o-ep′-e-lep-se*) [ὑστέρα, womb; ἐπίληψις, a laying hold of]. A form of hysteria accompanied by convulsions resembling those of epilepsy.

Hysterogenic, Hysterogenous (*his-ter-o-jen′-ik, his-ter-oj′-en-us*) [ὑστέρα, womb; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Causing or producing an hysteric attack, as H. zones, certain regions pressure upon which excites an hysteric paroxysm.

Hysteroid (*his′-ter-oid*) [ὑστέρα, womb; εἶδος, form]. 1. Resembling hysteria. 2. Pertaining to hysteroepilepsy.

Hysterometry (*his-ter-om′-et-re*) [ὑστέρα, womb; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the size of the uterus.

Hysteroneurosis (*his-ter-o-nu-ro′-sis*) [ὑστέρα, womb; νεῦρον, nerve]. A reflex neurosis resulting from irritation of the uterus.

Hysteropathy (*his-ter-op′-ath-e*) [ὑστέρα, womb; πάθος, disease]. Any disease or disorder of the uterus.

Hysteropexy (*his′-ter-o-peks-e*) [ὑστέρα, womb; πήξις, a fastening]. Fixation of the uterus by a surgical operation to correct displacement.

Hysteroptosis (*his-ter-op-to′-sis*) [ὑστέρα, womb; πτῶσις, a falling]. Falling or inversion of the uterus.

Hysterorrhaphy (*his-ter-or′-ra-fe*) [ὑστέρα, womb; ῥαφή, suture]. 1. The closure of a uterine incision or rent by suture. 2. Hysteropexy.

Hysterotomy (*his-ter-ot′-o-me*) [ὑστέρα, womb; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the uterus.

Hysterotrachelorrhaphy (*his-ter-o-tra-kel-or′-ra-fe*) [ὑστέρα, womb; τράχηλος, neck; ῥαφή, suture]. A plastic operation for the restoration of a lacerated cervix uteri.

Hystriciasis (*his-tris-i′-as-is*) [ὑστριξ, a hedgehog]. A disease of the hair in which it stands out stiffly like the hair of the hedgehog.

I

I. The symbol of Iodin.

Iatraliptic (*i-at-ral-ip′-tik*) [ἰατρός, physician; ἀλείπτης, an anointer]. Curing by using ointments and frictions.

Iatrochemic (*i-at-ro-kem′-ik*) [ἰατρός, physician; χημεία, chemistry]. Treating disease on the principles of chemistry.

Iatrochemistry (*i-at-ro-kem′-ist-re*) [ἰατρός, physician; χημεία, chemistry]. 1. The application of chemistry to therapeutics; the treatment of disease by chemic means. 2. The theory that disease and its treatment are explicable on a chemic basis.

Iatrophysics (*i-at-ro-fiz′-iks*) [ἰατρός, physician; φυσικός, pertaining to nature]. 1. The treatment of disease by physical measures. 2. The theory that disease and its treatment are explicable on a materialistic or physical basis. The materialistic explanation of disease; applied especially to an obsolete theory of the 17th century, that sought to explain physiologic and therapeutic facts by means of the principles of physics (dynamics and statics).

Iatrotechnics (*i-at-ro-tek′-niks*) [ἰατρός, physician; τέχνη, art]. The art of healing.

Ice (*is*) [AS., *ís*, ice]. Water in its solid state, which it assumes at a temperature of 0° Centigrade, or 32° Fahrenheit. It is used in medicine in the forms of **Ice-bag, Ice-cap, Ice-compress,** to reduce temperature, to lessen inflammatory action, to check hemorrhage, and to relieve pain; internally as a refrigerant and to combat nausea.

Iceland (*is′-land*) [AS., *ís*, ice; *land*, land]. An island of the Arctic Ocean. **I. Moss.** See *Cetraria*. **I. Spar,** a crystalline form of calcium carbonate, having doubly refracting properties, and used in instruments for studying polarized light.

Ichor (*i′-kor*) [ἰχώρ, serum, or pus]. An acrid, thin, puriform discharge.

Ichorous (*i′-kor-us*) [ἰχώρ, serum, or pus; Resembling or relating to ichor.

Ichorrhemia (*i-kor-e′-me-ah*) [ἰχώρ, ichor; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of septic matter in the blood.

Ichthyocolla (*ik-the-o-kol′-ah*) [ἰχθύς, fish; κόλλα, glue]. Isinglass. The air-bladder of the sturgeon, Acipenser huso, occurring in horny, translucent, white sheets, that form a jelly with hot water. It is a form of gelatin, and is used as a food, for clarifying liquids, and as a test for tannic acid. **I., Emplastrum,** court-plaster.

Ichthyoid (*ik′-the-oid*) [ἰχθύς, fish; εἶδος, form]. Fish-like.

Ichthyol (*ik′-the-ol*) [ἰχθύς, fish; *oleum*, oil]. The ammonium or sodium salt of a tarry substance obtained in the distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fish. The chemic formula is $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6(NH_4)_2$, or $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6Na_2$. It contains about 15 per cent. of sulphur, and is used as an alterative and antiphlogistic, especially in eczema, acne, lupus, and other dermal diseases. Internally it has been employed in rheumatism, syphilis, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0) in 24 hours.

Ichthyophagous (*ik-the-off′-ag-us*) [ἰχθύς, fish; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Fish-eating.

Ichthyosis (*ik-the-o′-sis*) [ἰχθύς, fish]. A chronic skin-disease characterized by the development of epidermal plates somewhat resembling the scales of a fish. **I. hystrix,** a form characterized by warty growths, consisting of elongated and hypertrophied papillæ, covered by greatly thickened epidermis. **I. simplex,** the common form of ichthyosis, in which the surface has a tesselated appearance, from being covered with large, finely-corrugated, papery scales.

Ichthyotoxicon (*ik-the-o-toks′-ik-on*) [ἰχθύς, fish; τοξικόν, poison]. A poisonous principle obtained from the flesh of certain fishes.

Icteric (*ik-ter′-ik*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice]. Pertaining to or characterized by jaundice.

Icteritious (*ik-ter-ish′-us*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice]. Affected with or resembling icterus.

Icteroid (*ik′-ter-oid*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice; εἶδος, form]. Resembling the color of, or having the nature of, jaundice.

Icterus (*ik′-ter-us*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice]. Jaundice. **I. gravis,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver, an acute disease characterized by jaundice, marked nervous symptoms, diminution in size of the liver, and a rapidly fatal termination. The urine contains bile and crystals of leucin and tyrosin. Microscopically, the liver shows intense fatty degeneration of the cells, together with areas of congestion. The disease is most common in women, is in many cases associated with pregnancy, and is probably infectious in origin. A similar condition of the liver may occur in phosphorus-poisoning. **I. neonatorum,** that which is sometimes observed in infants during the first few days after birth. The causes are obscure, particularly in the mild form; it may be due to the absorption of biliary pigment from the meconium and its entrance into the circulation through an open ductus venosus; a severe form is due to absence of the large bile-ducts, or to septic infection.

Ictus (*ik′-tus*) [L., a stroke]. A sudden attack. **I. epilepticus**, an epileptic fit. **I. paralyticus**, a paralytic stroke. **I. solis**, sunstroke.

-id (*id*). A suffix used in chemistry to denote a combination of two elementary substances.

Ideation (*i-de-a′-shun*) [ἰδέα, form or semblance]. The formation of a mental conception; the cerebral action by which, or in accord with which, an idea is formed.

Identical (*i-den′-tik-al*) [*idem*, the same]. Being the same, corresponding exactly. **I. Points**, corresponding points of the two retinæ, upon which the rays from an object must be focused in order that it may be seen as one.

Ideomotor (*i-de-o-mo′-tor*) [ἰδεῖν, to see; *movere*, to move]. Pertaining conjointly to ideation and movement. **I. Center**, that part of the cortex which, influenced by ideation, excites muscular movement. **I. Movements**, unconscious movements, due to impulses of the mind when the attention is otherwise absorbed.

Ideophrenia (*i-de-o-fre′-ne-ah*) [ἰδεῖν, to see; φρήν, mind]. Insanity with marked perversion of ideas.

Idio- (*id′-e-o-*) [ἴδιος, one's own]. A prefix signifying pertaining to one's self; peculiar to the individual.

Idiocy (*id′-e-o-se*) [ἰδιώτης, a private person]. A congenital condition of mental deficiency, usually accompanied by physical defects, and characterized by an almost total absence of intelligence.

Idiomuscular (*id-e-o-mus′-ku-lar*) [ἴδιος, one's own; *musculus*, muscle]. Peculiar to muscular tissue; not involving any nerve-stimulus or any function of the organism, except those of the muscle itself. **I. Contraction**, the contraction of a fatigued or weakened muscle under certain conditions of extraneous stimulus.

Idioneurosis (*id-e-o-nu-ro′-sis*) [ἴδιος, one's own; νεῦρον, a nerve]. An affection due to some disturbed or abnormal condition of the nerves supplying the affected part; a simple and uncomplicated neurosis.

Idiopathic (*id-e-o-path′-ik*) [ἴδιος, one's own; πάθος, disease]. Not dependent upon another disease, or upon a known or recognized cause.

Idioplasm (*id′-e-o-plazm*) [ἴδιος, one's own; πλάσμα, a thing formed]. A reproductive substance not contained in the body of the cell, but in the chromosomes of the nucleus, controlling and determining the actual characters of the particular cell, and also those of all of its descendants.

Idiosyncrasy (*id-e-o-sin′-kra-se*) [ἴδιος, one's own; σύν, together; κρᾶσις, a mingling]. 1. Any special or peculiar characteristic or temperament by which a person differs from other persons. 2. A peculiarity of constitution that makes an individual react differently to drugs or other influences from most persons.

Idiot (*id′-e-ot*) [ἰδιώτης, a private person]. A person congenitally almost destitute of intelligence.

Idrosis (*id-ro′-sis*). See *Hidrosis*.

Ignatia (*ig-na′-she-ah*)[from *Ignatius* Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits]. St. Ignatius' bean. The seed of Strychnos ignatii, containing the alkaloids strychnin and brucin. Its therapeutic effects are similar to those of nux vomica. **I., Abstractum.** Dose gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065). Unof. **I., Tinct.** Dose ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). Unof.

Ignipuncture (*ig-ne-punk′-tūr*) [*ignis*, fire; *punctura*, puncture]. Puncture with platinum needles heated to whiteness by the electric current.

Ignis (*ig′-nis*) [L.]. Fire. **I. sacer**, erysipelas. **I. sancti Antonii**, Saint Anthony's fire, an old name for erysipelas; also for anthrax.

Ignition (*ig-nish′-un*) [*ignis*, fire]. The act of setting on fire

Ileo- (*il′-e-o-*) [εἰλειν, to roll]. A prefix signifying relation to the ileum.

Ileocecal (*il-e-o-se′-kal*) [εἰλειν, to roll; *cæcus*, blind]. Pertaining to both ileum and cecum. **I. Fossa**, a depression in the lower part of the small intestine at the base of the vermiform process. **I. Valve**, a valve consisting of two folds of mucosa that guards the passage between the ileum and cecum.

Ileocolic (*il-e-o-kol′-ik*)[εἰλειν, to roll; κόλον, colon]. Pertaining conjointly to the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolitis (*il-e-o-ko-li′-tis*) [εἰλειν, to roll; κόλον, colon; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileum and the colon.

Ileocolostomy (*il-e-o-ko-los′-to-me*) [εἰλειν, to roll; κόλον, colon; στόμα, mouth]. The establishment of an artificial communication between the ileum and the colon.

Ileoileostomy (*il-e-o-il-e-os′-to-me*) [εἰλειν, to roll; στόμα, mouth]. The operation of establishing an artificial communication between two different parts of the ileum.

Ileum (*il′-e-um*) [εἰλειν, to roll]. The lower portion of the small intestine, terminating in the cecum.

Ileus (*il′-e-us*) [εἰλειν, to roll]. Volvulus.

Iliac (*il′-e-ak*) [*ilium*, the flank]. Pertaining to the ilium or to the flanks. **I. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of*. **I. Crest**, the upper free margin of the ilium to which the abdominal muscles are attached. **I. Fascia**, the fascia lining the posterior part of the abdominal cavity and covering the psoas and iliacus

muscles. **I. Fossa.** See *Fossa*. **I. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*. **I. Region,** one of the regions into which the abdomen is divided. See *Abdomen*.

Iliadelphus (*il-e-ad-el′-fus*) [*ilia*, flanks; ἀδελφός, brother]. A monstrosity double from the pelvis upward.

Ilio- (*il′-e-o-*) [*ilium*, the flank]. A prefix denoting relation to the ilium.

Iliofemoral (*il-e-o-fem′-or-al*) [*ilium*, the flank; *femur*]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the femur. **I. Ligament.** See *Ligament*.

Iliohypogastric (*il-e-o-hi-po-gas′-trik*) [*ilium*, the flank; ὑπό, beneath; γαστήρ, stomach]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the hypogastrium.

Ilioinguinal (*il-e-o-in′-gue-nal*) [*ilium*, flank; *inguen*, groin]. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin.

Iliopectineal (*il-e-o-pek-tin′-e-al*) [*ilium*, flank; *pecten*, comb]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the pubes. **I. Line.** See *Line*.

Iliopsoas (*il-e-o-so′-as*) [*ilium*, flank; ψόα, loin]. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the loins. **I. Muscle,** the psoas and iliacus muscles considered as a single muscle.

Iliotibial (*il-e-o-tib′-e-al*) [*ilium*, flank; *tibia*, tibia]. Pertaining to or connecting the ilium and the tibia. **I. Band,** a thickened portion of the fascia lata extending from the outer tuberosity of the tibia to the iliac crest.

Ilium (*il′-e-um*) [L.]. 1. The flank. 2. The superior broad portion of the os innominatum, properly the os ilii.

Illaqueation (*il-ak-we-a′-shun*) [*illaqueare*, to ensnare]. A method of changing the direction of misplaced cilia, by withdrawing them by means of a loop through an opening in the tissue of the lid.

Illicium (*il-is′-e-um*) [*illicere*, to entice]. Star-anise. The fruit of Illicium verum (U. S P.), or Illicium anisatum (B. P.), of the natural order Magnoliaceæ. It is the source of star-anise. I. religiosum and I. parviflorum are poisonous.

Illumination (*il-u-min-a′-shun*) [*illuminare*, to make light]. 1. The act of illuminating or lighting up. 2. The quantity of light thrown on an object. **I., critical,** in microscopy, an illumination in which the lamp-flame is focused on the object. **I., Direct,** illumination of an object by light thrown upon it from in front. **I., Oblique,** illumination of an object by throwing light upon it obliquely, usually by means of a lens.

Illuminator, Abbé's. A system of lenses placed beneath the stage of the microscope for the purpose of condensing the light thrown upon the object; it is also known as Abbé's condenser.

Illusion (*il-lu′-zhun*) [*illusio*, a mocking]. A false interpretation by the mind of a real sensation.

Illusional (*il-lu′-zhun-al*) [*illusio*, a mocking]. Of the nature of an illusion.

Image (*im′-āj*) [*imago*, a likeness]. 1. A more or less accurate representation of an object. 2. The picture of an object formed by rays of light reflected, refracted, or passed through a small aperture. **I., After-.** See *After-image*. **I., Direct,** or **I., Erect,** a picture obtained from rays that have not yet come to a focus. **I., Inverted,** one turned upside down. Nearly all real images are inverted. **I., Real,** that formed at the place where the rays meet. **I., Virtual,** an apparent image formed in the direction in which the rays enter the eye, the rays not actually converging at the point where the image is seen. The images formed by plane or convex mirrors and by concave lenses, when the object is placed within the principal focus, are virtual.

Imbecility (*im-bes-il′-it-e*) [*imbecillitas*, imbecility]. Mental weakness, similar to but less great than that of idiocy.

Imbed (*im-bed′*). In histology, to treat a tissue with some substance, as paraffin or celloidin, which shall give it support during the process of section-cutting.

Imbibition (*im-be-bish′-un*) [*in*, in; *bibere*, to drink]. The act of sucking up moisture.

Imbricated (*im′-brik-a-ted*) [*imbrex*, a roof-tile]. Overlapping, like shingles on a roof.

Immature (*im-at-ūr′*) [*in*, not; *maturus*, ripe]. Unripe; not yet of an adult age or growth.

Immediate (*im-e′-de-āt*) [*in*, not; *medius*, middle]. Direct; without the intervention of anything. **I. Contagion,** that from a direct source. **I. Union,** union by first intention.

Immersion (*im-er′-shun*) [*in*, in; *mergere*, to dip]. The plunging of a body into a liquid. **I.-bath,** a plunge-bath. **I.-lens,** a lens, usually of high power, the lower end of which is immersed in a drop of some liquid, such as water or oil, that has nearly the same refractive index as glass, and is placed on the cover-glass of the object under examination.

Immobilization (*im-ob-il-iz-a′-shun*) [*in*, not; *movere*, to move]. The act of making firm, or of rendering motionless, as I. of a joint.

Immune (*im-ūn′*) [*in*, not; *munis*, serving]. Safe from attack; protected against a disease by a natural or an acquired peculiarity.

Immunity (*im-u′-nit-e*) [*in*, not; *munis*, serving]. Exemption from disease; the condition of the body, wherein it resists the development of morbid processes. **I., Active,** that possessed by an individual after

recovering from certain infectious diseases. **I., Congenital,** or **Natural,** that with which the individual is born. **I., Passive,** that conferred by the introduction of antitoxins or vaccines.

Immunization (*im-u-niz-a'-shun*) [*in*, not; *munis*, serving]. The act of rendering immune.

Immunize (*im'-u-nīz*) [*in*, not; *munis*, serving]. To give immunity.

Immunizing Unit. See *Unit.*

Impact (*im'-pakt*) [*impingere*, to drive into or against]. A forcible striking against.

Impacted (*im-pak'-ted*) [*impingere*, to drive into or against]. Driven against and retained, as a wedge. **I. Fracture.** See *Fracture.*

Impaction (*im-pak'-shun*) [*impingere*, to drive into]. The state of being impacted or fixed in a part, as I. of the feces, or I. of a fragment of bone into another fragment.

Impalpable (*im-pal'-pa-bl*) [*in*, not; *palpare*, to feel]. Not capable of being felt; unappreciable by touch. **I. Powder,** a powder so fine that its separate particles cannot be felt.

Impaludism (*im-pal'-u-dizm*) [*in*, in; *palus*, a marsh]. Chronic malarial poisoning.

Impar (*im'-par*) [*in*, not; *par*, equal]. Odd or unequal, or without a fellow. **I., Ganglion,** a small ganglion on the coccyx.

Imperative (*im-per'-at-iv*) [*imperare*, to command]. Peremptory, absolute, compulsory, binding. **I. Conception,** a conception or thought that dominates the actions of an individual, although the falsity of the conception may be recognized.

Imperforate (*im-per'-for-āt*) [*in*, not; *perforare*, to pierce]. Without opening; not open or pervious, as I. anus.

Impermeable (*im-per'-me-a-bl*) [*in*, not; *per*, through; *meare*, to go]. Not permitting passage; not capable of being traversed.

Impervious (*im-per'-ve-us*) [*in*, not; *pervius*, capable of passage]. Not permitting passage, especially passage of fluids.

Impetiginous (*im-pet-ij'-in-us*) [*impetigo; impetere*, to attack]. Affected with or resembling impetigo.

Impetigo (*im-pe-ti'-go*) [*impetigo; impetere*, to attack]. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by discrete, rounded pustules, unattended, as a rule, by itching or other subjective symptoms. **I. contagiosa,** an acute inflammatory contagious disease, characterized by the appearance of vesicles or blebs, that dry into flat, straw-colored crusts. **I. herpetiformis,** a rare disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of superficial miliary pustules, that may be discrete, but tend to form circular groups. It is most common in pregnant women. **I., Syphilitic,** a syphilitic eruption having the characters of small flat pustules.

Implantation (*im-plan-ta'-shun*) [*in*, in; *plantare*, to set]. The act of setting in, as the transplantation of a tooth from the jaw of one person to that of another; the engrafting of epidermis from the skin of one person upon the body of another; the repair of a wounded intestine by uniting the divided ends. **I., Hypodermic,** the introduction of a medicine under the skin. **I., Teratologic,** a monstrosity consisting of an imperfect, joined to a perfect fetus.

Imponderable (*im-pon'-der-a-bl*) [*in*, not; *pondus*, weight]. Incapable of being weighed; without weight. **I. Fluids,** an obsolete term, formerly applied to light, heat, and electricity.

Impotence (*im'-po-tens*) [*in*, not; *posse*, to be able]. Lack of power, especially lack of sexual power in the man.

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

Impregnation (*im-preg-na'-shun*) [*impregnare*, to impregnate]. 1. The act of rendering pregnant; fecundation. 2. The process of saturating with or charging with.

Impressio (*im-presh'-e-o*) [L.]. An impression. **I. colica,** an impression on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the hepatic flexure of the colon. **I. renalis,** an impression on the under surface of the liver for the right kidney and suprarenal capsule.

Impression (*im-presh'-un*) [*imprimere*, to press upon]. 1. A hollow or depression. 2. The effect produced upon the mind, the body, or a disease, by external influence. **I., Maternal,** the effects produced upon the fetus in utero by mental impressions received by the mother during pregnancy. **I.-preparation,** Klatschpräparat. A cover-glass upon which an entire bacterial colony has been fixed by pressing the glass lightly upon the colony.

Impulse (*im'-puls*) [*impellere*, to drive against]. 1. A push or communicated force. 2. A sudden mental feeling that urges onward to an action. **I., Cardiac,** the beat of the heart felt in the fifth intercostal space to the left of the sternum. **I., Morbid,** a sudden, almost uncontrollable desire to do some unlawful or improper act.

In- [L.]. 1. A prefix signifying in or within. 2. A prefix signifying negation.

Inadequacy (*in-ad'-e-qwa-se*) [*in*, not; *adæquare*, to make equal]. Insufficiency. **I., Renal,** that state of the kidney in which it is unable to remove from the blood a sufficient proportion of the effete matters that are normally excreted by it.

Inanimate (*in-an′-im-āt*) [*in*, not; *animus*, life]. Not animate; dead; without life.

Inanition (*in-an-ish′-un*) [*inanire*, to make empty]. Emptiness; want of food; wasting of the body from starvation.

Inappetence (*in-ap′-et-ens*) [*in*, not; *appetere*, to desire]. Loss of appetite.

Inarticulate (*in-ar-tik′-u-lāt*) [*in*, not; *articulus*, a joint]. Not jointed or articulated; especially applied to vocal sounds not arranged into syllables.

In articulo mortis (*in ar-tik′-u-lo mor′-tis*) [L.]. In the agony of death; at the point of dying.

Inassimilable (*in-as-im′-il-a-bl*) [*in*, not; *ad*, to; *similare*, to make like]. Incapable of assimilation.

Incandescent (*in-kan-des′-ent*) [*incandescere*, to become white-hot]. Glowing; emitting luminous heat-rays; heated to the degree of emitting light. **I. Light**, one in which light is produced by the passage of an electric current through a strip of carbon or platinum suspended in a vacuum.

Incarcerated (*in-kar′-ser-a-ted*) [*incarcerare*, to imprison]. Imprisoned; held fast, as I. hernia.

Incidence (*in′-sid-ens*) [*incidere*, to fall upon]. A falling upon. **I., Angle of**, in optics, the angle at which a ray of light strikes a reflecting or refracting surface. **I., Point of**, the point upon which a ray or projectile strikes a reflecting or refracting surface.

Incident (*in′-sid-ent*) [*incidere*, to fall upon]. Falling upon.

Incineration (*in-sin-er-a′-shun*) [*in*, in; *cineres*, ashes]. The process of heating organic substances until all organic matter is driven off, and only the ash remains.

Incipient (*in-sip′-e-ent*) [*incipiens*, beginning]. Beginning to exist.

Incised (*in-sīzd′*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut]. Cut or notched. **I. Wound**, one made by a sharp-edged instrument.

Incision (*in-sizh′-un*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut]. 1. The act of cutting into any thing. 2. A wound made with a cutting instrument.

Incisive (*in-si′-siv*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut]. 1. Cutting. 2. Pertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. Bone**, that part of the superior maxilla between the two clefts in double hare-lip; called also the intermaxillary bone.

Incisor (*in-si′-zor*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut]. 1. Anything that cuts, especially an I. tooth. See *Tooth*. 2. That which supplies the incisor teeth, as the I. nerve.

Incisura (*in-si-zu′-rah*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut]. A notch; an incision. **I. cerebelli anterior, I. cerebelli posterior**, the notches separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum, in front and behind.

Incisure (*in-si′-zhur*) [*in*, into; *cædere*, to cut into]. A slit or notch. **I.'s of Schmidt and Lantermann**, oblique lines running across the white substance of the internodal segments of medullated nerve-fibers.

Inclusio fœtalis (*in-klu′-ze-o fe-ta′-lis*) [L.]. A form of fetal parasitism in which the parasite is more or less included and overgrown by the developed fetus.

Inclusion (*in-klu′-zhun*) [*in*, in; *claudere*, to shut]. 1. The state of being shut in. 2. The act of shutting in. 3. That which is shut in. **I., Fetal**, a monstrosity in which one fetus is included in and overgrown by the tissues of the other fetus.

Incoherent (*in-ko-he′-rent*) [*in*, not; *cohærere*, to stick together]. Not connected; without proper sequence.

Incompatibility (*in-kom-pat-ib-il′-it-e*) [*in*, not; *cum*, together; *pati*, to suffer]. The state of being incompatible. It may be chemic or physiologic.

Incompatible (*in-kom-pat′-ib-l*) [*in*, not; *cum*, together; *pati*, to suffer]. Of two substances, not miscible without chemic change that destroys the usefulness of either or both; nor capable of being administered together on account of antagonistic properties.

Incompetence, Incompetency (*in-kom′-petens*, *in-kom′-pe-ten-se*) [*in*, not; *cum*, together; *petere*, to seek]. Incapacity; inadequacy; inability to perform the natural functions. **I. of the Cardiac Valves**, an imperfect state of the valves of the heart in which they permit the return of blood into the cavity from which it came.

Incontinence (*in-kon′-tin-ens*) [*in*, not; *continere*, to contain]. 1. Inability to control the escape of anything, as of the feces or the urine; involuntary evacuation. 2. Venereal indulgence; lewdness.

Incoordination (*in-ko-or-din-a′-shun*) [*in*, not; *cum*, together; *ordinare*, to order]. Inability to produce voluntary muscular movements in proper order or sequence.

Incorporation (*in-kor-por-a′-shun*) [*in*, in; *corpus*, a body]. The process of intimately mixing the particles of different bodies into a practically homogeneous mass.

Increment (*in′-kre-ment*) [*in*, in; *crescere*, to grow]. Increase or growth.

Incrustation (*in-krus ta′-shun*) [*in*, upon; *crusta*, crust]. The formation of a crust, especially a crust-like deposit of mineral salts.

Incubation (*in-ku-ba′-shun*) [*in*, on; *cumbere*, to lie]. 1. The process of sitting upon eggs to favor hatching. 2. The period of a disease between the implanting of the contagium and the development of the symptoms.

Incubator (*in'-ku-ba-tor*) [*in*, on; *cumbere*, to lie]. A device for the artificial hatching of eggs, or for the cultivation of bacteria; a contrivance for rearing prematurely-born children.

Incubus (*in'-ku-bus*) [*in*, upon; *cumbere*, to lie]. 1. Nightmare. 2. Anciently, a male demon supposed to have sexual connection with women in their sleep.

Incudal (*ing'-ku-dal*) [*incus*, anvil, incus]. Relating to the incus.

Incudomalleal (*ing-ku-do-mal'-e-al*) [*incus*, incus; *malleus*, hammer]. Relating to the incus and the malleus.

Incudostapedial (*ing-ku-do-sta-pe'-de-al*) [*incus*, incus; *stapes*, stapes]. Relating to the incus and the stapes.

Incurable (*in-kū'-ra-bl*) [*in*, not; *curare*, to care for]. Not curable.

Incurvation (*in-kur-va'-shun*) [*incurvare*, to bend]. The state of being bent or curved in.

Incus (*ing'-kus*) [L., an anvil]. The middle one of the chain of bones in the middle ear, so termed from its resemblance to an anvil.

Indentation (*in-den-ta'-shun*) [*in*, in; *dens*, a tooth]. A condition of being notched or serrated. **I. of Tongue,** the notching of the borders of the tongue made by the teeth.

Index (*in'-deks*) [L.]. 1. The first finger. 2. The relation or ratio of one part to another taken as a standard. **I., Alveolar,** the degree of prominence of the jaws, measured by the basialveolar length multiplied by 100 and divided by the basinasal length. When the alveolar index is less than 98, the skull is orthognathic, when more than 103, prognathic, when intermediate, mesognathic. **I., Cephalic,** the breadth of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. When this is below 75, the skull is called dolichocephalic, when above 80, it is called brachycephalic, between these limits, mesaticephalic. **I., Cerebral,** the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100. **I., Refractive,** the coefficient of refraction. **I., Thoracic,** the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter to the transverse, expressed in percentage. **I., Vertical,** the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

Indian (*in'-de-an*) [*India*]. 1. Pertaining to India. 2. Pertaining to the aboriginal Americans. **I. Hemp.** See *Cannabis.* **I. Tobacco.** See *Lobelia.*

India Rubber. See *Caoutchouc.*

Indican (*in'-dik-an*) [ἰνδικόν, indigo], $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$. 1. A glucosid occurring in indigo-plants, and by the decomposition of which indigo is produced. 2. Potassium indoxylsulphate, $C_8H_6NSO_4K$, a substance occurring in the urine and sweat, and formed from indol.

Indication (*in-dik-a'-shun*) [*indicare*, to point out]. That which points out; a guide, especially that which points out the course of treatment.

Indicator (*in'-dik-a-tor*) [*indicare*, to point out]. 1. The index-finger. 2. The extensor indicis muscle. 3. In chemistry, a substance used to show by a color-change when a change of reaction has taken place or a chemic affinity has been satisfied.

Indifferent (*in-dif'-er-ent*) [*in*, not; *differens*, different]. 1. Not differentiated; not tending to build up tissue, as I. cells. 2. Not readily acted upon by agents.

Indigenous (*in-dij'-en-us*) [*indu*, within; *gignere*, to beget]. Native; originating or belonging to a certain locality or country.

Indigestion (*in-di-jes'-chun*) [*in*, not; *digerere*, to digest]. Imperfect digestion.

Indigitation (*in-dij-it-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *digitus*, a finger]. Intussusception.

Indigo (*in'-dig-o*) [ἰνδικόν, indigo], $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A blue pigment formed by the decomposition of the indican contained in various species of Indigofera (I. tinctoria, I. anil, I. argentea), or in the urine and sweat.

Indigocarmin (*in-dig-o-car'-min*) [ἰνδικόν, indigo; *carmin*]. Potassium sulphindigotate, used as a stain in microscopy and as a test for sugar.

Indirect (*in'-di-rekt*) [*in*, not; *directus*, straight]. Not direct; not in a direct line; acting through an intervening medium. **I. Cell-division.** See *Karyokinesis.* **I. Vision,** vision by some other part of the retina than the macula.

Indisposition (*in-dis-po-zish'-un*) [*in*, not; *dis*, apart; *ponere*, to place]. A slight illness not confining the patient to bed.

Indol (*in'-dol*) [ἰνδικόν, indigo], C_8H_7N. A substance produced in pancreatic digestion, in intestinal putrefaction, and in certain bacterial cultures. It occurs in the feces, giving to them in part their odor, and is eliminated in the urine in the form of indican, being especially increased in intestinal obstruction.

Indolent (*in'-do-lent*) [*in*, not; *dolere*, to feel pain]. Sluggish.

Indoxylsulphuric Acid (*in-doks-il-sul-fu'-rik as'-id*) [ἰνδικόν, indigo; ὀξύς, sharp], $C_8H_7NSO_4$. A combination of indoxyl ($C_8H_6(OH)N$) with the radicle of sulphuric acid (HSO_3), the potassium salt of which occurs in the urine. See *Indican.*

Induced (*in-dūsd'*) [*inducere*, to lead into]. 1. Produced by induction, as I. electricity. 2. Produced artificially, as I. labor.

Induction (*in-duk'-shun*) [*inducere*, to lead in]. 1. The act of bringing on. 2. The process of drawing general conclusions from special facts. 3. The production of electricity or magnetism in a body by proximity to another body, which is electrified or magnetized, but not in direct contact with it. **I.-balance**, an instrument used for detecting the presence of metallic bodies by the electric disturbance which they cause. **I.-coil**, a wire wound around a bobbin, used for conducting a galvanic current, by means of which electricity is induced in a second coil.

Indurated (*in'-du-ra-ted*) [*in*, into; *durus*, hard]. Hardened, as I. chancre.

Induration (*in-du-ra'-shun*) [*in*, into; *durus*, hard]. Hardening; the state of being or becoming hard; a hardened mass or lump. **I., Brown**, a form of interstitial pneumonia in which there is, in addition to the new growth of fibrous tissue, a deposit of altered blood-pigment. **I., Gray**, a similar condition without the deposit of pigment. **I., Red**, an interstitial pneumonia in which the lung is red from congestion.

Inebriant (*in-e'-bre-ant*) [*inebriare*, to make drunk]. 1. Intoxicant; causing inebriation. 2. An agent that causes inebriation.

Inebriation (*in-e-bre-a'-shun*) [*inebriare*, to make drunk]. The condition of drunkenness.

Inebriety (*in-e-bri'-et-e*) [*inebriare*, to make drunk]. Habitual drunkenness.

Inertia (*in-er'-she-ah*) [*iners*, inactive]. Sluggishness; inability to move except by means of an external force. In physics, that property of matter by virtue of which it is incapable of changing its condition of rest or motion. **I., Uterine**, sluggishness of uterine contractions during labor.

In extremis (*in eks-tre'-mis*) [*in*, in; *extremus*, last]. At the end; at the last; at the point of death.

Infant (*in'-fant*) [*infans*, a little child]. 1. A babe. 2. According to English law, one not having attained the age of twenty-one.

Infanticide (*in-fant'-is-īd*) [*infans*, a little child; *cædere*, to kill]. The murder of an infant.

Infantile (*in'-fan-tīl*) [*infans*, a little child]. Pertaining to infancy. **I. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis*.

Infarct (*in'-farkt*) [*infarcire*, to stuff in]. A wedge-shaped area, either of hemorrhage into an organ (hemorrhagic I.), or of necrosis in an organ (anemic I.), produced by the obstruction of a terminal vessel. **I., Uric-acid**, the deposition of crystals of uric acid in the renal tubules of the newborn.

Infarction (*in-fark'-shun*) [*infarcire*, to stuff in]. The production of an infarct; also the infarct itself.

Infecting (*in-fek'-ting*) [*in*, into; *facere*, to make]. Causing infection, as an I. embolus.

Infection (*in-fek'-shun*) [*infectio*, from *in*, into; *facere*, to make]. 1. The communication of disease from one body to another, or from one part to another part of the same individual (autoinfection). 2. The material conveying the disease; the disease-producing agent. **I.-atrium**, the point of entrance of an infection. **I., Consecutive**, septic infection implanted upon an already established morbid process.

Infectious (*in-fek'-shus*) [*in*, into; *facere*, to make]. 1. Communicating disease. 2. Caused by an infection.

Infecundity (*in-fe-kun'-dit-e*) [*in*, not; *fecundus*, fruitful]. Sterility, barrenness.

Inferior (*in-fe'-re-or*) [comp. of *inferus*, low]. Lower.

Infiltrate (*in'-fil-trāt*) [*in*, in; *filtrare*, to strain]. 1. To ooze into the spaces of a tissue. 2. The substance that has oozed out.

Infiltration (*in-fil-tra'-shun*) [*in*, into; *filtrare*, to strain]. 1. The entrance into the tissue-spaces or into the tissue-elements of some abnormal substance or of a normal substance in excess. 2. The material thus deposited. **I., Calcareous**, the deposit of lime and magnesium salts in the tissues. **I., Cellular**, an infiltration of the tissues with round cells. **I., Fatty**, the deposit of fat in the tissues; the presence of oil or fat-globules in the interior of a cell. **I., Glycogenic**, the deposit of glycogen-granules in the cells. **I., Pigmentary**, the deposit of pigment in the tissues, derived either from without or from within. **I., Serous**, an infiltration of the tissues with diluted lymph. **I., Tuberculous**, a confluence of tuberculous nodules.

Infinite (*in'-fin-it*) [*in*, not; *finis*, boundary]. Immeasurable or innumerable; unlimited, when compared with any known or conceivable quantity. **I. Distance**, a term in optics indicating a distance of 20 feet (6 meters) or more. Rays from an object at that distance and entering the eye are practically parallel, as they would be completely if coming from a point at a really infinite distance.

Infirm (*in-ferm'*) [*in*, not; *firmus*, firm]. Weak or feeble.

Infirmary (*in-fer'-ma-re*) [*infirmarium*, an infirmary]. A hospital; an institution where ill and infirm persons are maintained during the period of treatment.

Infirmity (*in-fer'-mit-e*) [*infirmitas*, weakness]. 1. Weakness, feebleness. 2. A disease producing feebleness.

Inflammation (*in-flam-a'-shun*) [*inflamare*, to set on fire, to inflame]. A term applied to those tissue-changes by which irritants are eliminated, and which include overfilling of the blood-vessels, alteration in the blood-vessel walls, outwandering of leukocytes,

exudation of plasma, and multiplication of the cells of the surrounding connective-tissue. **I., Acute,** that in which the processes are active; usually this form is characterized by the cardinal symptoms of inflammation—heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **I., Catarrhal,** one occurring on a mucous surface and causing the shedding of its epithelium. **I., Chronic,** that in which there is a building-up of new connective tissue. **I., Interstitial,** one affecting chiefly the connective tissue of an organ. **I., Parenchymatous,** one affecting chiefly the parenchyma of an organ. **I., Reactive,** an inflammation set up around a focus of degeneration to limit the spread of the degenerative process; also the inflammation around a foreign body. **I., Specific,** one due to a special microorganism, and characterized by the formation of a tumor-like nodule that tends to degenerate. **I., Suppurative,** that attended by the formation of pus.

Inflation (*in-fla'-shun*) [*inflare*, to puff up]. The act of distending with air.

Influenza (*in-flu-en'-zah*) [Ital., an influence]. An epidemic affection characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, accompanied by a mucopurulent discharge, fever, pain in the muscles, and prostration. At times symptoms referable to the gastrointestinal system predominate; at others the symptoms are mainly referred to the nervous system. The cause of the disease is the bacillus of influenza, discovered by Pfeiffer and Canon. Complications are common, pneumonia being the most frequent; pleurisy, otitis media, and neuritis also occur. An occasional sequel is insanity. Synonyms: la grippe, grip.

Infra- (*in'-frah-*) [*infra*, below]. A prefix meaning below or beneath.

Infraaxillary (*in-frah-aks'-il-a-re*) [*infra*, below; *axilla*, the arm-pit]. Below the arm-pit.

Infraclavicular (*in-frah-klav-ik'-u-lar*) [*infra*, below; *clavicula*, the collar-bone]. Below the collar-bone.

Infracortical (*in-frah-kor'-tik-al*) [*infra*, below; *cortex*, a bark]. Lying beneath the cortical substance of the brain.

Infracostal (*in-frah-kos'-tal*) [*infra*, below; *costa*, a rib]. Below the ribs.

Inframammary (*in-frah-mam'-ar-e*) [*infra*, below; *mamma*, the breast]. Situated beneath the mamma.

Inframaxillary (*in-frah-maks'-il-a-re*) [*infra*, below; *maxilla*, the jaw]. Below or under the jaw.

Infraorbital (*in-frah-or'-bit-tal*) [*infra*, below; *orbita*, orbit]. Beneath or below the floor of the orbit. **I. Canal,** the canal in the superior maxillary bone that transmits the infraorbital vessels and nerve. **I. Foramen.** See *Foramina, Table of.*

Infrascapular (*in-frah-skap'-u-lar*) [*infra*, below; *scapula*, shoulder-blade]. Below the shoulder-blade.

Infraspinous (*in-frah-spi'-nus*) [*infra*, below; *spina*, a spine]. Beneath a spine, as of the scapula or a vertebra. **I. Fascia,** the dense membranous fascia covering the infraspinous muscle. **I. Fossa,** the shallow depression on the dorsal surface of the scapula, below the spine, and lodging the infraspinatus muscles. **I. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Infrasternal (*in-frah-ster'-nal*) [*infra*, below; *sternum*, breast-bone]. Below the sternum.

Infundibuliform (*in-fun-dib-u'-le-form*) [*infundibulum*, a funnel; *forma*, a form]. Funnel-shaped. **I. Fascia,** the funnel-shaped membranous layer that invests the spermatic cord.

Infundibulum (*in-fun-dib'-u-lum*) [*infundere*, to pour into]. A funnel-shaped passage or part **I. of Brain,** a tubular mass of gray matter attached to the pituitary body. **I. of the Ethmoid Bone,** a canal connecting the anterior ethmoidal cells with the middle meatus of the nose. **I. of Heart,** the arterial cone from which the pulmonary artery arises. **I. of the Kidney,** one of the primary divisions of the pelvis of the kidney. **I. of the Lung,** one of the air-spaces into which a terminal bronchiole divides, and which is composed of an aggregation of air-vesicles.

Infusion (*in-fu'-zhun*) [*in*, into; *fundere*, to pour]. 1. The process of extracting the active principles of a substance by means of water, but without boiling. 2. The product of such a process, known in pharmacy as infusum.

Infusum (*in-fu'-sum*) [*in*, into; *fundere*, to pour]. An infusion. The following are official in U. S. P.: **I. cinchonæ.** Dose f ℥ ij (64.0). **I. digitalis.** Dose f ℥ ss (16.0). **I. pruni virginianæ.** Dose f ℥ ij–iij (64.0–96.0). **I. sennæ compositum,** black draught. Dose f ℥ iv (128.0).

Ingesta (*in-jes'-tah*) [*in*, into; *gerere*, to carry]. Substances introduced into the body, especially foods.

Ingestion (*in-jes'-chun*) [*in*, into; *gerere*, to carry]. The act of taking substances, especially food, into the body.

Ingluvies (*in-glu'-ve-ēz*) [L.]. 1. The crop or craw of birds. 2. The paunch or rumen of ruminating mammals.

Ingluvin (*in'-glu-vin*) [*ingluvies*, crop or craw of a bird]. A preparation obtained from the gizzard of the fowl, Pullus gallinaceus, used as a substitute for pepsin and pan-

creatin, and also in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Ingrassias, Processes, or Wings of [*Ingrassias*, an Italian physician of the sixteenth century]. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingravescent (*in-grav-es'-ent*) [*ingravescere*, to become heavy]. Increasing in severity, as I. apoplexy.

Ingrowing Nail. See *Nail.*

Inguen (*in'-gwen*) [L.]. The groin.

Inguinal (*in'-gwin-al*) [*inguen*, the groin]. Pertaining to the groin. **I. Canal,** the canal transmitting the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female. It is situated parallel to and just above Poupart's ligament. **I. Glands,** the superficial and the deep glands of the groin. **I. Hernia.** See *Hernia.*

Inhalation (*in-ha-la'-shun*) [*inhalare*, to draw in]. The breathing in of air or other vapor. **I.-diseases,** those due to the inspiration of air containing dust or any finely divided matter.

Inhaler (*in-ha'-ler*) [*inhalare*, to breathe in]. An instrument for inhaling a gas or vapor.

Inherent (*in-he'-rent*) [*in*, to; *hærere*, to cleave]. Innate; natural to the organism.

Inhibition (*in-hib-ish'-un*) [*inhibere*, to check]. The act of checking or restraining; a restraint.

Inhibitory (*in-hib'-it-o-re*) [*inhibere*, to check]. Checking; restraining.

Iniac, or **Inial** (*in'-e-ac, in'-e-al*) [*ἰνίον*, occiput]. Pertaining to the inion.

Iniencephalus (*in-e-en-sef'-al-us*) [*ἰνίον*, occiput; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A fetal monstrosity in which there is a posterior fissure of the skull, with protrusion of the brain-substance, combined with spinal fissure.

Inion (*in'-e-on*) [*ἰνίον*, occiput]. The external protuberance of the occipital bone. See *Craniometric Points.*

Initial (*in-ish'-al*) [*in*, into; *ire*, to go]. Beginning; early; primary, as the I. lesion of syphilis,—the chancre. **I. Cells,** germ-cells. **I. Sclerosis,** the hard chancre.

Inject (*in-jekt'*) [*in*, into; *jacere*, to throw]. To throw or force in, as to inject fluids into the tissues; also, to fill the vessels of an organ.

Injection (*in-jek'-shun*) [*in*, into; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. The act of injecting or throwing in. 2. The substance injected. According to the organ into which the injection is made, different terms are employed, as *e. g.*, urethral I., intramuscular I., uterine I., vaginal I., etc. In the B. P. **Injectiones** are solutions of active substances used for hypodermic injection. **I., Hypodermic,** an injection made under the skin.

Injector (*in-jek'-tor*) [*injicere*, to throw in]. An apparatus used in injecting.

Injury (*in-ju'-re*) [*in*, not; *jus*, a right]. A harm or hurt to the body.

Innervation (*in-ner-va'-shun*) [*in*, in; *nervus*, nerve]. Nerve-supply.

Innominate (*in-nom'-in-āt*) [*in*, without; *nomen*, a name]. Unnamed; unnamable. **I. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **I. Bone,** the irregular bone forming the sides and anterior wall of the pelvic cavity, and composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

Innominatum (*in-nom-in-a'-tum*) [L., nameless (*os*, bone, understood)]. The innominate bone.

Innutrition (*in-nu-trish'-un*) [*in*, not; *nutrire*, to nourish]. Want of nutrition or nourishment.

Inoblast (*in'-o-blast*) (*ἰς*, fiber; *βλαστός*, germ]. Any one of the cells from which connective tissue is derived.

Inoculability (*in-ok-u-la-bil'-it-e*) [*in*, into; *oculus*, a bud]. The quality of being inoculable.

Inoculable (*in-ok'-u-la-bl*) [*in*, into; *oculus*, a bud]. Capable of being inoculated; communicable by inoculation.

Inoculation (*in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [*in*, into; *oculus*, a bud]. 1. The act of introducing the virus of a disease into the body. 2. Specifically, the intentional introduction of a virus for the purpose of producing a mild form of a disease which is severe when spontaneously introduced, as the I. of small-pox virus. This is known as preventive I.

Inogen (*in'-o jen*) [*ἰς*, fiber; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A hypothetic substance believed to occur in muscular tissue, and to be decomposed, during contraction, into carbon dioxid, sarcolactic acid, and myosin.

Inorganic (*in-or-gan'-ik*) [*in*, not; *ὄργανον*, an implement]. Not organic; not produced by animal or vegetal organisms, as an I. compound. **I. Chemistry,** chemistry dealing with inorganic compounds.

Inosculate (*in-os'-cu-lāt*) [*in*, in, on; *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth]. To unite by small openings.

Inosculation (*in-os-ku-la'-shun*) [*in*, in; *osculum*, a small mouth]. The joining of blood-vessels by direct communication.

Inosite (*in'-o-sit*) [*ἰς*, fiber], $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$. Muscle-sugar; a saccharine substance occurring in muscles, rarely in urine.

Inosituria (*in-o-sit-u'-re-ah*) [*ἰς*, fiber; *urina*, urine]. The presence of inosite in the urine.

Inquest (*in'-kwest*) [*in*, into; *quærere*, to ask]. A judicial inquiry, especially one for the purpose of determining the cause of death of one who has died by violence or in some unknown way.

Inquisition (*in-kwiz-ish'-un*) [*in*, into; *quærere*, to ask]. An inquiry, especially one into the sanity or lunacy of a person.

Insalivation (*in-sal-iv-a′-shun*) [*in*, in; *saliva*, the spittle]. The mixture of the food with saliva during mastication.

Insane (*in-sān′*) [*in*, not; *sanus*, sound]. Deranged or diseased in mind. **I. Ear.** See *Hematoma auris*.

Insanitary (*in-san′-it-a-re*) [*in*, not; *sanitas*, health]. Not sanitary; not in a proper condition as respects the preservation of health.

Insanity (*in-san′-it-e*) [*in*, not; *sanus*, sound]. A derangement of the mental faculties, with or without loss of volition and of consciousness. Insanity may be due to defective development, to acquired disease, or to natural decay. It is characterized, according to its form, by a variety of symptoms, the most common of which are change of character and habits, moroseness, confusion, elation, melancholy, mania, delusions, and hallucinations. Melancholia, mania, delusional insanity, and dementia are the four principal types of the affection. **I., Acquired**, that arising after a long period of life of mental integrity. **I., Alcoholic**, that induced by alcoholic excess, usually a result of hereditary tendencies. **I., Alternating.** See *I., Circular*. **I., Circular**, cyclothymia; alternating insanity; a form of insanity recurring in cycles varying in length from a few days to many months. The arrangement of the cycle varies in different individuals, but is constant in a given case. Thus melancholia may be followed by mania, and this by a lucid interval, the passage from one mental condition to the other being abrupt or gradual. **I., Climacteric**, insanity occurring at or near the menopause. **I., Communicated**, that transmitted by association with an insane person. **I., Confusional**, an acute insanity produced by nervous shock or exhausting disease, without distinct constant emotional depression or exaltation, with marked failure of mental power or complete imbecility, often accompanied by hallucinations and loss of physical power. Recovery is usually complete. **I., Cyclic.** Same as *I., Circular*. **I., Doubting**, a form closely allied to delusional insanity, consisting in an uncontrollable doubt and indecision regarding the occupations, duties, or events of the day, of religion, etc. **I., Emotional**, insanity characterized by derangement of the emotions, either depressing or exalting in character. **I., Epidemic**, a form occasionally manifested among a number of persons in common association, as in convents or schools. **I., Hereditary**, that transmitted from parent to child, and not induced by other apparent cause. **I., Impulsive**, a form in which the patient possesses an uncontrollable desire to commit acts of violence. **I., Menstrual.** See *I., Periodic*. **I., Moral**, a form marked by perversion and depravity of the moral sense, apparently without impairment of the reasoning and intellectual faculties. **I., Periodic**, a condition dependent upon original or acquired psychopathy, in which attacks of insanity occur at regular or irregular intervals. If occurring in women at the menstrual epoch, it is called menstrual insanity. **I. of Pregnancy**, a form occurring during pregnancy, characterized by melancholia, suicidal intent, and abhorrence of friends and relatives. **I., Primary**, a form, often congenital, that arises with the development of the body. It may also proceed from injury or disease of the brain in early life. **I. of Puberty.** See *Hebephrenia*. **I., Puerperal**, a term sometimes applied to the delirium of childbirth, but more properly to the insanity occurring after delivery. **I., Recurrent**, that marked by recurrent attacks of mental aberration with intervening lucid intervals. **I., Religious**, that associated with religious subjects. **I., Stuporous**, a primary acute form of dementia, characterized by a tendency to stupor; a disease chiefly met with in youth and early maturity. **I., Surgical**, that coming on after surgical operations. **I., Toxic**, an acute form due to systemic poisoning by certain drugs.

Inscriptiones tendineæ (*in-skrip-te-o′-nēz ten-din′-e-e*). The lineæ transversæ of the rectus abdominis muscle.

Insect (*in′-sekt*) [*in*, into; *secare*, to cut]. Any member of the class of animals called Insecta. **I. Powder**, a powder employed to destroy or ward off insects, and consisting usually of the powdered flowers of species of Pyrethrum.

Insecticide (*in-sek′-tis-īd*) [*insectum*, insect; *cædere*, to kill]. A substance that is destructive to insects.

Insemination (*in-sem-in-a′-shun*) [*inseminare*, to plant seed]. 1. The planting of seed. 2. The introduction of semen.

Insensible (*in-sen′-sib-l*) [*in*, not; *sentire*, to feel]. 1. Incapable of being perceived or recognized by the senses. 2. Unconscious.

Insertion (*in-ser′-shun*) [*inserere*, to set in]. 1. The act of setting or placing in. 2. That which is set in. 3. The point at which anything, as a muscle, is attached; the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support.

Insidious (*in-sid′-e-us*) [*insidiæ*, ambush]. Coming on stealthily or imperceptibly. **I. Disease**, one, the onset of which is gradual or inappreciable.

In situ (*in si′-tu*) [*in*, in; *situs*, position]. In a given or natural position.

Insolation (*in-so-la′-shun*) [*in*, in; *sol*, sun].

1. Exposure to the rays of the sun. 2. Sunstroke or heatstroke.

Insoluble (*in-sol'-u-bl*) [*in*, not; *soluere*, to solve]. Incapable of dissolving.

Insomnia (*in-som'-ne-ah*) [*in*, not; *somnus*, sleep]. Want of sleep; inability to sleep.

Inspection (*in-spek'-shun*) [*inspicere*, to look]. In medicine, the examination of the body or any part of it by the eye.

Inspiration (*in-spir-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *spirare*, to breathe]. The drawing in of the breath.

Inspiratory (*in-spi'-ra-to-re*) [*in*, in; *spirare*, to breathe]. Pertaining to the act of inspiration.

Inspissate (*in'-spis-āt*) [*inspissare*, to thicken]. To make thick by evaporation or by absorption of fluid.

Instep (*in'-step*) [*instop*, the bend of the foot]. The arch on the upper surface of the foot.

Instillation (*in-stil-a'-shun*) [*instillare*, to put in little by little]. The pouring of a liquid into a cavity drop by drop.

Instinct (*in'-stingkt*) [*instinguere*, to impel]. A natural impulse, which, though unassociated with reason, prompts a useful act.

Instinctive (*in-stingk'-tiv*) [*instinguere*, to impel]. Prompted or determined by instinct; of the nature of instinct.

Institutes of Medicine. The philosophy of the science of medicine, of physiology, pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene, or the general and elementary principles of the same. The term is used sometimes as a synonym of physiology.

Instrument (*in'-stru-ment*) [*in*, in; *struere*, to build]. Any mechanical tool or device used to assist in the performance of a certain act.

Instrumental (*in-stru-men'-tal*) [*in*, in; *struere*, to build]. Pertaining to or performed with instruments, as I. labor.

Instrumentation (*in-stru-men-ta'-shun*) [*in*, in; *struere*, to build]. The care or employment of instruments.

Insufficiency (*in-suf-fish'-en-se*) [*insufficientia; in*, not; *sub*, under; *facere*, to make]. The state of being inadequate; incapacity to perform a normal function. **I. of the Cardiac Valves,** imperfect closure of the valves, permitting regurgitation. Depending upon the valve affected, the I. may be aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary. **I. of a Muscle,** inability on a part of a muscle to contract sufficiently to produce the normal effect. The term is applied especially to the eye-muscles. **I. of the Externi,** a condition in which the contraction of the externi muscles of the eye is weak and is overbalanced by that of the interni, producing esophoria. **I. of the Interni,** defective power on the part of the interni muscles, producing exophoria.

Insufflation (*in-suf-fla'-shun*) [*in*, in; *sufflare*, to puff]. The act of blowing into, as the I. of a powder into a cavity; also, the blowing of air into a cavity, as I. of the middle ear. **I., Mouth-to-mouth,** the blowing of air into the mouth of a person, usually a new-born infant, to distend the lungs and counteract asphyxia.

Insufflator (*in'-suf-la-tor*) [*in*, in; *sufflare*, to blow]. An instrument for blowing air or powders into a cavity.

Insula (*in'-su-lah*) [L.]. The island of Reil.

Insular (*in'-su-lar*) [*insula*, an island]. 1. Pertaining to the island of Reil. 2. Isolated; occurring in patches. **I. Sclerosis.** See *Sclerosis*.

Insulate (*in'-su-lāt*) [*insula*, an island]. To isolate or separate from surroundings. In electricity, to surround a conductor with a nonconducting substance.

Integument (*in-teg'-u-ment*) [*in*, upon; *tegere*, to cover]. A covering, especially the skin. **I., Fetal,** the fetal membranes.

Intellect (*in'-tel-ekt*) [*intellectus; inter*, between; *legere*, to choose]. The mind or the reasoning power.

Intemperance (*in-tem'-per-ans*) [*in*, not; *temperare*, to moderate]. Want of moderation; immoderate indulgence, especially in alcoholic beverages.

Intensification (*in-ten-sif-ik-a'-shun*) [*in*, upon; *tendere*, to stretch]. The act of making intense, or of increasing the strength of anything.

Intensity (*in-ten'-sit-e*) [*in*, upon; *tendere*, to stretch]. 1. The state of being intense or high-strung. 2. The degree to which a force is capable of rising. 3. A high degree of energy or power.

Intensive (*in-ten'-siv*) [*in*, upon; *tendere*, to stretch]. Gradually increased in force or intensity, as the I. method of inoculation.

Intention (*in-ten'-shun*) [*in*, upon; *tendere*, to stretch]. The end or purpose. See *Healing*. **I.-tremor,** a tremor coming on when attempts at voluntary motion are made.

Inter- (*in'-ter-*) [*inter*, between]. A prefix signifying between.

Interarticular (*in-ter-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint]. Situated between joints. **I. Fibrocartilage,** the flattened cartilaginous plates between the articular cartilages of certain joints.

Interauricular (*in-ter-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *auricula*, auricle]. Situated between the auricles.

Interbrain (*in'-ter-brān*). See *Thalamencephalon*.

Intercadence (*in-ter-ka'-dens*) [*inter*, between; *cadere*, to fall]. An irregular beating of the pulse, in which an additional beat is interposed between two pulsations.

Intercalary, Intercalated (*in-ter'-kal-a-re, in-ter'-kal-a-ted*) [*inter*, between; *calare*, to insert]. Placed or inserted between.

Intercarotid (*in-ter-kar-ot'-id*) [*inter*, between; *καρόειν*, to produce sleep]. Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries, as the I. ganglion.

Intercellular (*in-ter-sel'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *cellula*, a small cell]. Between cells, as I. substance of tissue.

Intercentral (*in-ter-sen'-tral*) [*inter*, between; *centrum*, a center]. Between centers.

Interchondral (*in-ter-kon'-dral*) [*inter*, between; *χόνδρος*, cartilage]. Between cartilages.

Interclavicular (*in-ter-klav-ik'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *clavicula*, the collar-bone]. Between the clavicles.

Intercolumnar (*in-ter-kol-um'-nar*) [*inter*, between; *columna*, column]. Between pillars, as the I. fascia, between the pillars of the external abdominal ring.

Intercondyloid (*in-ter-kon'-dil-oid*) [*inter*, between; *κόνδυλος*, a knob; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Between condyles. **I. Fossa,** the notch between the condyles of the femur.

Intercostal (*in-ter-kos'-tal*) [*inter*, between; *costa*, a rib]. Between the ribs. **I. Arteries,** the arteries of the intercostal spaces. See *Arteries, Table of.* **I. Muscles.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **I. Nerves,** the anterior divisions of the dorsospinal nerves.

Intercostohumeral (*in-ter-kos-to-hu'-mer-al*) [*inter*, between; *costa*, rib; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm]. Pertaining to the arm and the space between the ribs, as the I. nerve.

Intercurrent (*in-ter-kur'-ent*) [*inter*, between; *currere*, to run]. Occurring or taking place between. **I. Disease,** a disease arising or progressing during the existence of another disease in the same person.

Interdigital (*in-ter-dij'-it-al*) [*inter*, between; *digitus*, a finger]. Between the fingers.

Interdigitation (*in-ter-dij-it-a'-shun*) [*inter*, between; *digitus*, a finger]. The locking or dovetailing of similar parts, as the fingers of one hand with those of the other; or of the ends of the obliquus externus muscle with those of the serratus magnus.

Interfascicular (*in-ter-fas-ik'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *fasciculus*, a bundle]. Situated between fasciculi.

Interference (*in-ter-fe'-rens*) [*inter*, between; *ferire*, to strike]. The act of interfering or preventing. **I. of Light,** the mutual neutralization of waves of light, when the crest of one wave falls upon the trough of another. **I. of Sound,** the neutralization of two sound-waves, one by the other.

Interfibrillar (*in-ter-fi'-bril-ar*) [*inter*, between; *fibra*, a fiber]. Situated between the fibrillæ of tissues.

Interganglionic (*in-ter-gang-le-on'-ik*) [*inter*, between; *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion]. Connecting one ganglion with another; lying between ganglia.

Interlamellar (*in-ter-lam-el'-ar*) [*inter*, between; *lamella*, a layer]. Between the lamellæ.

Interlobar (*in-ter-lo'-bar*) [*inter*, between; *lobus*, a lobe]. Situated between lobes, as I. pleurisy.

Interlobular (*in-ter-lob'-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *lobulus*, a lobule]. Between lobules.

Intermarriage (*in-ter-mar'-āj*) [*inter*, between; *maritare*, to marry]. Marriage between persons related by consanguinity, or between persons of different races.

Intermaxillary (*in-ter-maks'-il-a-re*) [*inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw-bone]. Between the maxillary bones. **I. Bone,** the small bone that receives the incisors, situated between the superior maxillary bones of the fetus.

Intermediate (*in-ter-me'-de-āt*) [*inter*, between; *medius*, middle]. Situated between.

Intermediolateral (*in-ter-me-de-o-lat'-er-al*) [*inter*, between; *medius*, middle; *latus*, side]. Both lateral and intermediate, as the I. tract of the spinal cord.

Intermeningeal (*in-ter-men-in'-je-al*) [*inter*, between; *μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. Between the dura and the arachnoid, or between the latter and the pia. **I. Hemorrhage,** a hemorrhage between the meninges of the brain or spinal cord.

Intermenstrual (*in-ter-men'-stru-al*) [*inter*, between; *mensis*, month]. Between the menstrual periods.

Intermetacarpal (*in-ter-met-a-kar'-pal*) [*inter*, between; *μετά*, beyond; *καρπός*, the wrist]. Between the metacarpal bones.

Intermetatarsal (*in-ter-met-a-tar'-sal*) [*inter*, between; *μετά*, beyond; *ταρσός*, tarsus]. Between the metatarsal bones.

Intermission (*in-ter-mish'-un*) [*inter*, between; *mittere*, to send]. An interval, as between the paroxysms of a fever, or between the beats of the pulse.

Intermittent (*in-ter-mit'-ent*) [*inter*, between; *mittere*, to send or occur]. Occurring at intervals; characterized by intermissions or intervals, as I. fever, I. insanity, I. pulse, I. sterilization.

Intermuscular (*in-ter-mus'-ku-lar*) [*inter*, between; *musculus*, a muscle]. Situated between muscles.

Intern (*in'-tern*) [Fr., *interne*]. An in-door or resident physician in a hospital.

Internal (*in-ter'-nal*) [*internus*, inward]. Situated within or on the inside. **I. Capsule,** the band of white nerve-matter between the

optic thalamus and caudate nucleus on the inner, and the lenticular nucleus on the outer side. It is the continuation of the crus cerebri, and consists of an anterior and a posterior limb joined at an angle, termed the knee. It is composed of fibers coming from and going to the cortex cerebri. **I. Medicine,** that branch of medicine which treats of disease affecting the internal organs. **I. Rectus.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **I. Resistance.** See *Resistance.*

Internodal (*in-ter-no′-dal*). See *Internode.*

Internode (*in′-ter-nōd*) [*inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot]. The space between two nodes of a nerve-fiber, as the I. between the nodes of Ranvier, also termed internodal segment.

Internuncial (*in-ter-nun′-she-al*) [*inter*, between; *nuncius*, a messenger]. Serving as a connecting or announcing medium, as I. fibers, nerve-fibers connecting nerve-cells.

Internus (*in-ter′-nus*). 1. See *Internal.* 2. The internal rectus muscle of the eye.

Interorbital (*in-ter-or′-bit-al*) [*inter*, between; *orbita*, the orbit]. Situated between the orbits.

Interosseous (*in-ter-os′-e-us*) [*inter*, between; *os*, a bone]. Between bones, as I. arteries, membrane, muscles, or nerves.

Interparietal (*in-ter-par-i′-e-tal*) [*inter*, between; *paries*, walls]. Between walls; between the parietal bones, as I. suture; between parts of the parietal lobe, as I. fissure.

Interpeduncular (*in-ter-pe-dung′-ku-lar*) [*inter*, between; *pedunculus*, a little foot]. Situated between the cerebral or cerebellar peduncles. **I. Space,** the pons Tarini, or posterior perforated space that forms the posterior portion of the floor of the third ventricle.

Interphalangeal (*in-ter-fa-lan′-je-al*) [*inter*, between; φάλαγξ, a finger]. Between the fingers or the toes.

Interpubic (*in-ter-pu′-bik*) [*inter*, between; *pubis*, pubis]. Situated between the pubic bones.

Interradial (*in-ter-ra′-de-al*) [*inter*, between; *radius*, a ray]. Situated between two rays.

Interrupted (*in-ter-up′-ted*) [*interrumpere*, to break apart]. Discontinuous; broken; irregular.

Interrupter (*in-ter-up′-ter*) [*interrumpere*, to break apart]. That which interrupts; specifically, a device for breaking an electric current.

Interscapular (*in-ter-skap′-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade]. Between the shoulder-blades.

Interstitial (*in-ter-stish′-al*) [*inter*, between; *sistere*, to place]. 1. Situated between important parts; occupying the interspaces or interstices of a part. 2. Pertaining to the interstitial or connective tissue. **I. Inflammation,** inflammation of the interstitial or connective tissue. **I. Keratitis.** See *Keratitis.*

Intertransversales (*in-ter-trans-ver-sa′-lēs*) [*intertransverse*]. Short bundles of muscular fibers extending between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.

Intertransverse (*in-ter-trans-vers′*) [*inter*, between; *transversus*, turned across]. Connecting the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.

Intertrigo (*in-ter-tri′-go*) [*inter*, between; *terere*, to rub]. An erythematous eruption of the skin produced by friction of adjacent parts.

Intertrochanteric (*in-ter-tro-kan-ter′-ik*) [*inter*, between; τροχαντήρ, trochanter]. Between the trochanters. **I. Line,** See *Lines, Table of.*

Intertubular (*in-ter-tu′-bu-lar*) [*inter*, between; *tubulus*, a tube]. Between tubes. **I. Substance,** the translucent, granular substance of the dentine of the tooth.

Interureteric (*in-ter-u-re-ter′-ik*) [*inter*, between; οὐρητήρ, ureter]. Situated between the ureters.

Interval (*in′-ter-val*) [*inter*, between; *vallum*, a rampart]. A space or lapse either of time or distance, as the interval between the paroxysms of a fever, or between two organs or parts of the body. **I., Focal,** the distance between the anterior and posterior focal points.

Interventricular (*in-ter-ven-trik′-u-lar*) [*inter*, between; *ventriculum*, a ventricle]. Situated between ventricles. **I. Septum,** the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Intervertebral (*in-ter-ver′-te-bral*) [*inter*, between; *vertebra*, a bone of the spine]. Between the vertebræ. **I. Discs,** the discs of fibrocartilage between the adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebræ. **I. Foramen.** See *Foramen.* **I. Notch,** the notch at the base of the pedicle on the sides of the body of each vertebra.

Intervillous (*in-ter-vil′-us*) [*inter*, between; *villus*, a tuft of hair]. Situated between villi.

Intestinal (*in-tes′-tin-al*) [*intestinum*, the intestine]. Pertaining to the intestine. **I. Absorption,** the absorption of the products of digestion by the capillaries, veins, and lacteals of the mucous membrane of the intestines. **I. Anastomosis.** See *Anastomosis.* **I. Canal,** the entire intestinal passage from the beginning of the duodenum to the anus. **I. Concretion.** See *Enterolith.* **I. Juice,** succus entericus, the secretion of the intestinal glands, a pale-yellow fluid, alkaline in reaction, having a specific gravity of 1011,

and possessing diastatic and proteolytic properties. It also, to a certain extent, emulsifies and decomposes fats.

Intestine (*in-tes'-tin*) [*intestinus*, intestine, from *intus*, within]. The part of the digestive tube extending from the beginning of the pylorus to the anus. It consists of the small and large intestine. The former is about 6¾ meters (20 feet) in length, and extends from the pylorus to its junction with the large intestine at the cecum. Three divisions are described,—the duodenum, 22 cm. long, is the most important; the jejunum, 2.2 meters long, and the ileum, 4 meters long. The large intestine is about 1.6 meters (5 feet) long, and consists of the cecum (with the appendix vermiformis), the colon, and the rectum. The wall of the intestine is made up of four coats,—a serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. Embedded in the wall are minute glands, and projecting from the surface, in the small intestine, are the villi. The function of the intestine is to continue and complete the changes begun in the mouth and stomach, and to remove the waste-matter or feces.

Intima (*in'-tim-ah*) [*tunica*, membrane, understood]. The innermost of the three coats of an artery.

Intolerance (*in-tol'-er-ans*) [*in*, not; *tolerare*, to bear]. The inability to endure the effect of anything, as *e. g.*, a drug.

Intoxication (*in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; τοξικόν, poison]. 1. Poisoning. 2. The acute state produced by overindulgence in alcohol.

Intra- (*in'-trah-*) [*intra*, within]. A prefix signifying within.

Intraabdominal (*in-trah-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*intra*, within; *abdomen*]. Within the cavity of the abdomen.

Intraarticular (*in-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*intra*, within; *articulus*, joint]. Within a joint.

Intracapsular (*in-trah-kap'-su-lar*) [*intra*, within; *capsula*, capsule]. Within the capsular ligament of a joint, as I. fracture.

Intracartilaginous (*in-trah-kar-til-aj'-in-us*) [*intra*, within; *cartilago*, cartilage]. Within a cartilage, as I. ossification.

Intracellular (*in-trah-sel'-u-lar*) [*intra*, within; *cellula*, a little cell]. Within the cell.

Intracerebral (*in-trah-ser'-e-bral*) [*intra*, within; *cerebrum*, cerebrum]. Within the cerebrum.

Intracervical (*in-trah-ser'-vik-al*) [*intra*, within; *cervix*, cervix]. Within the cervical canal of the uterus.

Intracranial (*in-trah-kra'-ne-al*) [*intra*, within; κρανίον, the skull]. Within the skull.

Intradermic (*in-trah-der'-mik*) [*intra*, within; δέρμα, skin]. Within the skin.

Intradural (*in-trah-du'-ral*) [*intra*, within; *durus*, hard]. Situated or occurring within the dura.

Intraligamentous (*in-trah-lig-am-en'-tus*) [*intra*, within; *ligamentum*, a ligament]. Within or between the folds of a ligament, as an I. cyst.

Intralobular (*in-trah-lob'-u-lar*) [*intra*, within; *lobulus*, a little lobe]. Within a lobule, as I. vein of the liver.

Intramembranous (*in-trah-mem'-bran-us*) [*intra*, within; *membrana*, a membrane]. Developed or taking place within a membrane, as I. ossification.

Intrameningeal (*in-trah-men-in'-je-al*) [*intra*, within; μῆνιγξ, membrane]. Situated within the substance of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Intramural (*in-trah-mu'-ral*) [*intra*, within; *mura*, a wall]. Within the substance of the walls of an organ, as I. fibroid of the uterus.

Intramuscular (*in-trah-mus'-ku-lar*) [*intra*, within; *musculus*, a muscle]. Within the substance of a muscle.

Intranasal (*in-trah-na'-sal*) [*intra*, within; *nasus*, nose]. Within the cavity of the nose.

Intraocular (*in-trah-ok'-u-lar*) [*intra*, within; *oculus*, eye]. Within the globe of the eye, as I. hemorrhage.

Intraorbital (*in-trah-or'-bit-al*) [*intra*, within; *orbita*, orbit]. Within the orbit.

Intraparietal (*in-trah-par-i'-e-tal*) [*intra*, within; *paries*, a wall]. 1. Within the wall of an organ. 2. Within the parietal region of the cerebrum, as the I. fissure.

Intrapelvic (*in-trah-pel'-vik*) [*intra*, within; *pelvis*, basin]. Within the pelvic cavity.

Intraperitoneal (*in-tra-per-it-on-e'-al*) [*intra*, within; περιτόναιον, the peritoneum]. Within the peritoneum.

Intrapleural (*in-trah-plu'-ral*) [*intra*, within; πλευρά, a rib]. Within the pleural cavity.

Intrapolar (*in-trah-po'-lar*) [*intra*, within; *polus*, pole]. Between two poles.

Intrapulmonary (*in-trah-pul'-mon-a-re*) [*intra*, within; *pulmo*, the lung]. Within the substance of the lung.

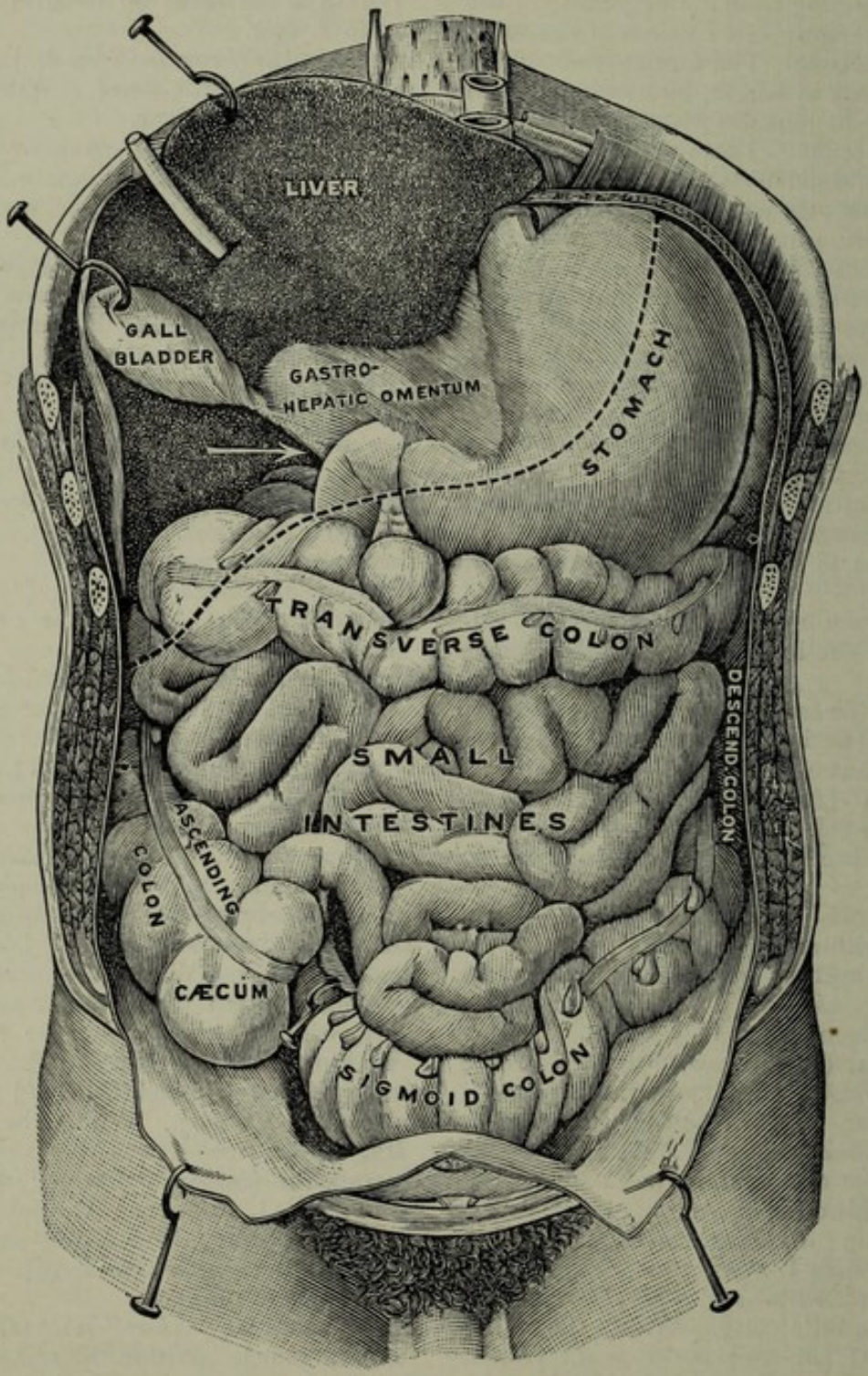
Intraspinal (*in-trah-spi'-nal*) [*intra*, within; *spina*, spine]. Within the spinal canal.

Intratubal (*in-trah-tu'-bal*) [*intra*, within; *tuba*, a trumpet]. Within a Fallopian tube.

Intratympanic (*in-trah-tim-pan'-ik*) [*intra*, within; *tympanum*, the ear-drum]. Within the tympanic cavity.

Intrauterine (*in-trah-u'-ter-in*) [*intra*, within; *uterus*, womb]. Within the uterus.

Intravascular (*in-trah-vas'-ku-lar*) [*intra*, within; *vasculum*, a small vessel]. Within the blood-vessels.



The Stomach and Intestines, Front View, the Great Omentum Having Been Removed, and the Liver Turned up and to the Right.

The dotted line shows the normal position of the anterior border of the liver. The dart points to the foramen of Winslow.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)

Intravenous (*in-trah-ve'-nus*) [*intra*, within; *vena*, a vein]. Within, or into the veins. **I. Injection**, the introduction of a solution directly into a vein.

Intravesical (*in-trah-ves'-ik-al*) [*intra*, within; *vesica*, bladder]. Within the bladder.

Intrinsic (*in-trin'-sik*) [*intrinsecus*, on the inside]. Inherent; situated within; peculiar to a part, as the I. muscles of the larynx.

Intro- (*in'-tro-*) [*intro*, within]. A prefix signifying within.

Introitus (*in-tro'-it-us*) [*intro*, within; *ire*, to go]. An aperture or entrance. **I. pelvis**, the inlet of the pelvis. **I. vaginæ**, the entrance to the vagina.

Intromission (*in-tro-mish'-un*) [*intro*, within; *mittere*, to send]. The introduction of one body into another.

Introsusception (*in-tro-sus-sep'-shun*) [*intro*, within; *suscipere*, to receive]. Intussusception.

Introversion (*in-tro-ver'-shun*) [*intro*, within; *vertere*, to turn]. A turning within, as a sinking within itself of the uterus.

Intubation (*in-tu-ba'-shun*) [*in*, in; *tubus*, a pipe]. The introduction of a tube into a part, particularly of a tube into the larynx, to allow the entrance of air into the lungs, as in diphtheria.

Intumescence (*in-tu-mes'-ens*) [*intumescere*, to swell]. A swelling.

Intumescentia (*in-tu-mes-en'-she-ah*) [L.]. A swelling. **I. gangliformis**, the reddish gangliform swelling of the facial nerve in the aquæductus Fallopii.

Intussusception (*in-tus-sus-ep'-shun*) [*intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive]. Invagination or slipping of one part of the intestine into the part beyond. It is most frequent in the young, occurring as a rule on the right side, the ileum slipping into the ascending colon, carrying the ileocecal valve in front of it. The condition is characterized by pain, tenesmus, frequent small bloody stools, the presence of a sausage-shaped tumor in the flank, and often, on rectal examination, of a mass in the rectum.

Inula (*in'-u-lah*) [L.]. Elecampane. The root of I. helenium, a plant of the natural order Compositæ, containing a principle resembling starch and termed inulin ($3C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + H_2O$), a crystalline body, alantic acid ($C_{15}H_{20}O_2$), alantol ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), and helenin (C_6H_8O). Elecampane is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and expectorant, and has been used in amenorrhea, dropsy, and in scaly skin-diseases. Dose gr. xx-℥j (1.3-4.0).

Inunction (*in-unk'-shun*) [*inunguere*, to anoint]. The act of rubbing an oily or fatty substance into the skin. Also, the substance used.

Invagination (*in-vaj-in-a'-shun*) [*in*, in; *vagina*, a sheath]. The act of ensheathing or becoming ensheathed.

Invalid (*in'-val-id*) [*in*, not; *valere*, to be well]. 1. Not well. 2. One who is not well, especially one who is chronically ill or whose convalescence is slow. 3. Suitable for an invalid person, as I. diet, I. chair.

Invasion (*in-va'-zhun*) [*in*, upon; *vadere*, to go]. The onset, especially that of a disease. Also, the manner in which the disease begins its attack.

Inversion (*in-ver'-shun*) [*in*, not; *vertere*, to turn]. 1. The act of turning inward. 2. A turning upside down. 3. In chemistry, the conversion of a dextrorotatory compound into one that is levorotatory.

Invert Sugar. A sugar that turns rays of polarized light to the left. The term is usually applied to levulose or to a mixture of dextrose and levulose.

Invertebrata (*in-ver-te-bra'-tah*) [*in*, not; *vertebra*, vertebra]. Animals that have no spinal column.

Invertin (*in-ver'-tin*) [*in*, not; *vertere*, to turn]. A ferment found in the intestinal juice, and produced by several species of yeast plant; it converts cane-sugar in solution into invert-sugar.

Investing (*in-ves'-ting*) [*investire*, to invest]. Ensheathing, surrounding.

Inveterate (*in-vet'-er-āt*) [*in*, with an intensive force; *vetus*, old]. Long established; obstinate, as an I. skin-disease.

In vitro (*in vit'-ro*) [L.]. Within glass, especially within test-tubes.

Involucrum (*in-vol-u'-krum*) [*involvere*, to enwrap]. The covering of a part. The sheath of bone enveloping a sequestrum.

Involuntary (*in-vol'-un-ta-re*) [*in*, not; *velle*, to will]. Performed or acting independently of the will. **I. Muscles**, those that are not governed by the will.

Involution (*in-vo-lu'-shun*) [*involvere*, to roll upon]. 1. A turning or rolling inward. 2. The retrogressive change to their normal condition that certain organs undergo after fulfilling their functional purposes. **I. of the Uterus**, the return of the uterus after gestation to its normal weight and condition. **I.-forms**, a term applied to microorganisms that have undergone degenerative changes as a result of unfavorable environment.

Iodic Acid (*i-od'-ik*). See *Acid*.

Iodid (*i'-o-did*) [*ἰώδης*, violet-colored, from *ἰον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance]. A compound of iodin with a base.

Iodin, Iodum (*i'-o-din, i-o'-dum*) [*ἰώδης*, violet-colored, from *ἰον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance]. Symbol I; atomic weight 126.53; quantivalence 1; specific gravity 4.948 at 17° C. (62.6° F.). A nonmetallic

element with metallic luster, volatilizing at a low temperature, and giving off an irritating crimson-purple vapor. It occurs in most marine plants, in shell-fish, and in cod-liver oil. It is soluble in alcohol, in solutions of potassium iodid and of sodium chlorid. It is a powerful irritant, and is used chiefly as an alterative in scrofula and rickets; as an absorbent in goiter and lymphatic enlargements; as a counterirritant, and to produce inflammatory reaction in hydrocele and other cysts. The long-continued use of iodin and its preparation produces a form of poisoning termed iodism. See *Iodism*. **I.-green**, a green pigment derived from coal-tar, used in histologic work. **Linimentum iodi** (B. P.), used locally. **Liquor iodi compositus**, Lugol's solution. Dose ♏j–x (0.065–0.65). **Tinct. iodi.** Dose ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). It is chiefly used locally. **Unguentum iodi**, is used locally as an absorbent. **Vapor iodi** (B. P.), used for inhalation.

Iodism (*i'-o-dizm*) [*ἰώδης*, violet-colored, from *ἴον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance]. A condition arising from the prolonged use of iodin or iodin-compounds, marked by frontal headache, coryza, ptyalism, and various skin-eruptions, especially acne; rarely by a cachexia with atrophy of the sexual organs and marked nervous symptoms.

Iodized (*i'-o-dizd*) [*ἰώδης*, violet-colored, from *ἴον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance]. Impregnated with iodin.

Iodoform (*i-o'-do-form*) [*iodin; forma*, form], CHI_3. Triiodomethane. Formyl triiodid, a yellow, finely crystalline substance having a peculiar penetrating odor, and containing about 96.7 per cent. iodin by weight. It is readily soluble in chloroform and ether, less readily in alcohol, and but slightly in water. Iodoform is antiseptic and anesthetic, and is used as a dressing to wounds and syphilitic and chancroidal ulcers, either in powder or in the form of iodoform-gauze. In tuberculous affections, when it can be directly introduced, it has yielded good results, being in such cases usually employed in the form of an emulsion in olive oil or as an ethereal solution. Internally it has been used as an alterative in goiter, rickets, pulmonary tuberculosis, and syphilis. Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.20). The use of large quantities locally has led to the production of toxic symptoms, which resemble those of meningitis, and to fatty degeneration of the internal organs. **I.-gauze**, gauze impregnated with iodoform. **I., Suppositoria** (B. P.), are used after rectal operations and in fissure of the anus. **I., Unguentum** (U. S. P.), is used as a local antiseptic and stimulant.

Iodol (*i'-o-dol*) [*ἰώδης*, violet-colored, from *ἴον*, a violet; *εἶδος*, appearance], C_4I_4NH. Tetraiodopyrrol, an odorless, grayish-brown powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and used as a substitute for iodoform, and also in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Dose gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). Unof.

Iodum (*i-o'-dum*). Iodin.

Ioduret (*i-od'-u-ret*) [*iodin*]. An iodid.

Ion (*i'-on*) [*ἰών*, *ἰόν*, going]. An element set free by electrolysis, and classified as an anion or kation, according as it is set free at the positive or negative pole.

Iotacism (*i-o'-tas-izm*) [*ἰῶτα*, the letter I]. Inability to pronounce distinctly the proper sound of the letter *i*.

Ipecac, Ipecacuanha (*ip'-e-kak, ip-e-kak-u-an'-ah*) [Braz., *ipecaaguen*]. Ipecac. The root of Cephælis ipecacuanha, a plant of the order Rubiaceæ, containing an alkaloid, emetin, $C_{28}H_{40}N_2O_5$, and ipecacuanhic acid. Ipecac in large doses is emetic, in small doses diaphoretic, expectorant, and in minute doses, a gastric stimulant. It is used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning, and, in children, to dislodge membranes and secretions in croup and capillary bronchitis; as a diaphoretic in acute colds, as an expectorant in bronchitis, as a sedative in vomiting (in minute doses), and in dyspepsia as a stimulant. It is said to be a specific in tropical dysentery. Emetin is emetic, but irritant in large doses. **Emetin.** Dose as an emetic, gr. ⅛–¼ (0.008–0.016). **I., Extractum, Fld.** Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **I. et morphinæ, Trochisci.** Dose j–vj. **I. et opii, Pulvis** (Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp. B. P.). Dover's powder. Dose gr. ij–xv (0.13–1.0). **I. et opii, Tinct.** Dose ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **I. cum scilla, Pilula** (B. P.). Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **I., Syrupus.** Dose as an emetic, ♏xxx–f℥j (2.0–4.0) for a child; f℥ss–f℥j (16.0–32.0), for an adult; as an expectorant, ♏v–f℥j (0.32–4.0). **I., Trochisci**, each contains about ⅓ grain (0.021) of ipecac. **I., Vinum.** Dose ♏j–f℥j (0.065–4.0).

Iridal (*i'-rid-al*) [*ἶρις*, iris]. Relating to the iris.

Iridectomy (*ir-id-ek'-to-me*) [*ἶρις*, iris; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. The cutting out of a part of the iris.

Iridencleisis, or Iridenkleisis (*ir-id-en-kli'-sis*) [*ἶρις*, iris; *ἐγκλεῖν*, to lock in]. See *Iridodesis*.

Irideremia (*ir-id-er-e'-me-ah*) [*ἶρις*, iris; *ἐρημία*, lack]. Absence of one or both irides.

Iridescence (*ir-id-es'-ens*) [*iridescere*, to shine with rainbow-colors]. The property of breaking up light into the spectral colors.

Iridesis (*ir-id-e'-sis*). See *Iridodesis*.

Iridochoroiditis (*ir-id-o-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*ἶρις*, iris; *χόριον* chorion; *εἶδος*, likeness; *ιτις*,

inflammation]. Inflammation of both the iris and the choroid of the eye.

Iridocyclitis (*ir-id-o-sik-li'-tis*) [ἶρις, iris; κύκλος, a circle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body.

Iridodesis (*ir-id-od'-es-is*) [ἶρις, iris; δέσις, a binding together]. An operation for the purpose of altering the position of the pupil, by drawing the iris into one or two small openings in the cornea and preventing its return by a loop of silk placed around it.

Iridodialysis (*ir-id-o-di-al'-is-is*). See *Corediálysis*.

Iridodonesis (*ir-id-o-do-ne'-sis*) [ἶρις, iris; δόνησις, a trembling]. Tremulousness of the iris; hippus.

Iridoplegia (*ir-id-o-ple'-je-ah*) [ἶρις, iris; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of the sphincter of the iris.

Iridotomy (*ir-id-ot'-o-me*) [ἶρις, iris; τομή, section]. An incision into the iris.

Iris (*i'-ris*) [ἶρις, a halo or rainbow]. 1. A colored circular membrane, placed between the cornea and the lens, and having a central perforation, the pupil. It is about half an inch in breadth, and consists principally of two sets of unstriped muscular fibers, the sphincter of the iris, or *sphincter pupillæ*, a narrow zone of circular fibers surrounding the pupil, and the dilator of the iris, or *dilator pupillæ*, a radiate band of fibers extending from the pupil to the border of the iris. **I.-contraction.** See *Reflexes, Table of.* 2. Iris, or Blue flag, a plant of the natural order Irideæ. The rhizome of Iris versicolor (**Iris**, U. S. P.) is cathartic, emetic, and diuretic. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **Extractum iridis.** Dose gr. i–ij (0.065–0.13). **Extractum iridis fluidum.** Dose ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **I., Florentine,** Orris root, the root of Iris florentina, emetocathartic and diuretic. At present it is used chiefly as an ingredient of tooth powders.

Irish Moss. See *Chondrus*.

Iritic (*i-rit'-ik*) [ἶρις, iris; ιτις, inflammation]. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with, iritis.

Iritis (*i-ri'-tis*) [ἶρις, iris; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the iris.

Iritomy (*i-rit'-o-me*). See *Iridotomy*.

Iron (*i'-ern*) [AS., *iren*, iron]. See *Ferrum*.

Irradiation (*ir-ra-de-a'-shun*) [*in*, into; *radiare*, to radiate]. A phenomenon in which, owing to the difference in the illumination of the field of vision, or its background, objects appear much larger than they really are.

Irreducible (*ir-re-du'-se-bl*) [in, not; *reducere*, to lead back]. Not reducible; not capable of being replaced in a normal position, as an I. hernia.

Irregular (*ir-reg'-u-lar*) [*in*, not; *regula*, rule]. Not regular; not normal or according to rule; not rhythmic; not recurring at proper intervals, as an I. pulse.

Irrespirable (*ir-res'-pir-a-bl*) [*in*, not; *respirare*, to breathe]. Not capable of being breathed.

Irrigation (*ir-ig-a'-shun*) [*irrigare*, to lead water to]. The act of washing out by a stream of water, as I. of the bladder. **I., Continuous,** the continuous passage of a stream of water over a surface, in order to reduce or limit inflammation.

Irrigator (*ir'-ig-a-tor*) [*irrigare*, to lead water to]. An apparatus for performing irrigation.

Irritability (*ir-it-ab-il'-it-e*) [*irritare*, to irritate, to tease]. 1. The state of being irritable, or of responding to stimuli. 2. A functional disturbance of a part on account of which it reacts excessively to slight stimulation, as I. of the bladder, a condition in which the urine is voided in small quantities at short intervals. **I., Faradic,** the state in which the faradic current will cause muscular contraction. **I., Galvanic,** the state in which the galvanic current will cause muscular contraction. **I., Muscular,** the inherent contractile quality of a muscle. **I., Nervous,** the property of a nerve to transmit impulses upon stimulation.

Irritable (*ir'-it-a-bl*) [*irritare*, to irritate, to tease]. 1. Reacting to stimuli. 2. Easily excited. **I. Bladder,** a condition of the bladder marked by constant desire to void urine. **I. Heart,** a peculiar condition of the heart characterized by precordial pain, dyspnea on exertion, palpitation, and irregularity of the heart's action.

Irritant (*ir'-it-ant*) [*irritare*, to excite]. 1. Causing or giving rise to irritation. 2. An agent that induces irritation.

Irritation (*ir-it-a'-shun*) [*irritare*, to excite]. 1. A condition of undue excitement. 2. The act of irritating or stimulating. 3. The stimulus necessary to the performance of a function.

Irritative (*ir'-it-a-tiv*) [*irritare*, to excite]. Characterized by or dependent on irritation. **I. Fever,** a febrile condition dependent upon the presence in the body of irritating substances.

Ischemia (*is-ke'-me-ah*) [ἰσχειν, to check; αἷμα, blood]. Local anemia.

Ischemic (*is-kem'-ik*) [ἰσχειν, to check; αἷμα, blood]. Affected with or relating to ischemia.

Ischialgia (*is-ke-al'-je-ah*) [ἰσχίον, hip; ἄλγος, pain]. Sciatica; neuralgia of the hip.

Ischiatic (*is-ke-at'-ik*) [ἰσχίον, hip]. Pertaining to the ischium.

Ischidrosis (*is-kid-ro'-sis*) [ἰσχειν, to suppress; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Suppression of sweat.

Ischio- (*is'-ke-o-*) [ἰσχίον, hip]. A prefix indicating relationship to the ischium, or the hip.

Ischioanal (*is-ke-o-a'-nal*) [*ischium; anus*, anus]. Pertaining to the ischium and anus.

Ischiobulbar (*is-ke-o-bul′-bar*) [*ischium*; *βόλβος*, a bulb]. Pertaining to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra.

Ischiocapsular (*is-ke-o-cap′-su-lar*) [*ischium*; *capsula*, a capsule]. Pertaining to the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip.

Ischiocavernosus (*is-ke-o-kav-er-no′-sus*) [*ischium*; *caverna*, cavern]. The erector penis (or erector clitoridis). The word Musculus is understood.

Ischiocele (*is′-ke-o-sēl*) [*ισχίον*, hip; *κήλη*, tumor]. Hernia through the sciatic notch.

Ischiofemoral (*is-ke-o-fem′-o-ral*) [*ischium*; *femur*, femur]. Pertaining to the ischium and the femur.

Ischioneuralgia (*is-ke-o-nu-ral′-je-ah*) [*ischium*; *νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Sciatica.

Ischioperineal (*is-ke-o-per-in-e′-al*) [*ischium*; *περίναιον*, perineum]. Pertaining to both ischium and perineum; pertaining to the space between the anus and the scrotum.

Ischiorectal (*is-ke-o-rek′-tal*) [*ἰσχίον*, ischium; *rectus*, straight]. Pertaining to both ischium and rectum. **I. Abscess**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue of the ischiorectal fossa. **I. Fossa**, a deep fossa filled with loose areolar tissue situated between the rectum and the ischium.

Ischium (*is′-ke-um*) [*ισχίον*, hip]. The inferior part of the os innominatum; the bone upon which the body rests in sitting.

Ischomenia (*is-ko-me′-ne-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *μήν*, month, menses]. Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Ischuretic (*is-ku-ret′-ik*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *urina*, urine]. 1. Relating to or relieving ischuria. 2. A remedy or agent that relieves retention or suppression of urine.

Ischuria (*is-ku′-re-ah*) [*ἴσχειν*, to suppress; *urina*, urine]. Retention or suppression of urine.

Isinglass (*i′-zing-glas*). See *Ichthyocolla*. **I., Vegetable.** See *Agar-agar*.

Island of Reil (*i′-land; rīl*) [J. C. *Reil*, a German anatomist]. A group of five or six small convolutions (gyri operti) situated at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius.

Iso- (*i′-so-*) [*ἴσος*, equal]. A prefix signifying equal, or, in chemic nomenclature, isomeric.

Isoamylamin (*i-so-am-il′-am-in*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *amylum*, starch; *amin*]. A ptomain obtained in the distillation of horn with potassic hydrate; it also occurs in the putrefaction of yeast.

Isochromatic (*i-so-kro-mat′-ik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *χρῶμα*, color]. Having the same color throughout.

Isochronous (*i-sok′-ro-nus*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *χρόνος*, time]. Occurring at or occupying equal intervals of time.

Isocoria (*i-so-ko′-re-ah*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *κόρη*, pupil]. Equality in diameter of the two pupils.

Isodiametric (*i-so di-am-et′-rik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *διά*, through; *μέτρον*, measure]. Having equal diameters.

Isodynamic (*i-so-di-nam′-ik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *δύναμις*, force]. Having or generating equal amounts of force. **I. Foods**, those that produce an equal amount of heat in undergoing the chemic changes of digestion.

Isoelectric (*i-so-e-lek′-trik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. Having the same electric properties throughout.

Isolate (*is′-o-lāt* or *i′-so-lāt*) [*isola*, from *insula*, an island]. To separate; to place apart.

Isomer (*i′-som-er*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μέρος*, a part]. An isomeric body. See *Isomeric*.

Isomeric (*i-so-mer′-ik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μέρος*, a part]. Of a chemic substance, composed of the same elements united in the same proportions by weight; in a restricted sense, composed of the same elements and having the same molecular weight as another substance.

Isomerism (*i-som′-er-izm*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μέρος*, a part]. The quality of being isomeric. I. is of two kinds—(*a*) substances may have the same percentage-composition and the same molecular weights; these are termed *metameric*; (*b*) they may have the same percentage-composition, but different molecular weights; these are termed *polymeric*. Ammonium cyanate, $CON.NH_4$, and urea, CON_2H_4, are metameric; acetylene, C_2H_2, benzene, C_6H_6, and styrene, C_8H_8, are polymeric. **I., Physical**, the form in which bodies that are isomeric and not differing chemically present different physical properties, such as their action toward polarized light.

Isometric (*i-so-met′-rik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μέτρον*, measure]. Of the same dimensions. **I. Muscular Act**, the preservation of the length of a muscle when stimulated, the muscle only undergoing a change in tension.

Isometropia (*i-so-met-ro′-pe-ah*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μέτρον*, measure; *ὤψ*, eye]. Equality of kind and degree in the refraction of the two eyes.

Isomorphic (*i-so-mor′-fik*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μορφή*, form]. Having the same form; of crystals, crystallizing in the same form.

Isomorphism (*i-so-mor′-fizm*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *μορφή*, form]. Similarity in crystalline form.

Isomorphous (*i-so-mor′-fus*). See *Isomorphic*.

Isopathy (*i-sop′-ath-e*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *πάθος*, suffering]. The treatment of disease by the administration of the causative agent or of its products, as the treatment of smallpox by the administration of variolous matter.

Isopelletierin (*i-so-pel-et′-e-er-in*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *pelletierin*]. See *Pelletierin*.

Isopepsin (*i-so-pep′-sin*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *πέψις*, digestion]. 1. A body formed by heating pepsin to a point between 104° and 140° F.

(40°–60° C.). It changes albumin into parapeptone. 2. Same as *Parapeptone*.

Isophoria (*i-so-fo'-re-ah*) [ἴσος, equal; φόρος, a tending]. A condition in which the eyes lie in the same horizontal plane, the tension of the vertical muscles of each eye being equal, and the visual lines lying in the same plane.

Isothermal (*i-so-ther'-mal*) [ἴσος, equal; θέρμη, heat]. Of equal or uniform temperature. **I. Lines,** lines drawn through places having the same average temperature for a given period of time.

Isotropic, Isotropous (*i-so-trop'-ik, i-sot'-ro-pus*) [ἴσος, equal; τροπή, turning]. 1. Having the same shape and appearance, from whatever point observed. 2. Being singly-refractive.

Issue (*ish'-u*) [Fr., *issue*, from *exire*, to go out]. 1. An ulcer or fistulous passage made and kept up artificially for purposes of counterirritation. **I.-pea,** a pea-shaped foreign body (as of ivy-wood or orris-root), inserted into an issue to keep up suppuration. 2. Offspring.

Isthmus (*is'-mus*) [ἰσθμός, isthmus]. A narrow, contracted part uniting two larger parts of an organ. **I. of the Fauces,** the space between the arches of the palate. **I. of the Thyroid Gland,** the narrow part connecting the lobes of the thyroid body.

Italian (*it-al'-yan*) [*Italus*, an Italian]. Of or pertaining to Italy. **I. Leprosy.** See *Pellagra*. **I. Rhinoplasty.** See *Operation, Tagliacotian*.

Itch (*ich*) [AS., *giccan*, to itch]. 1. An irritating sensation in the skin. 2. A name for various skin-diseases accompanied by itching, particularly scabies. **I., Barbers'.** See *Tinea sycosis*. **I.-mite.** See *Acarus scabiei*.

-ite (*it*). 1. A suffix employed in mineralogy to denote a mineral, or of mineral origin. 2. A suffix employed in chemistry for the salt of an acid that has the suffix -ous.

Iter (*i'-ter*) [*iter*, a journey]. A passage-way. **I. ad infundibulum,** the passage between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. **I. a tertio ad quartum ventriculum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius, extending from the third ventricle to the fourth. **I. chordæ anterius,** the aperture through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the tympanum. **I. chordæ posterius,** the aperture through which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum.

-itis (*i'-tis*) [ιτις, inflammation]. A suffix used to denote inflammation.

Ivory (*i'-vor-e*) [*eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory]. The hard bone-like substance chiefly obtained from the tusks of elephants. **I.-black,** animal charcoal. **I., Dental,** dentine.

Ixodes (*iks-o'-dēz*) [ἰξός, bird-lime; εἶδος, form]. A genus of the order Acaridea, including most of the parasitic ticks.

J

J. Symbol for Joule's equivalent.

Jaborandi (*jab-or-an'-de*) [Braz.]. See *Pilocarpus*.

Jacaranda (*jak-ar-an'-dah*). A genus of bignoniaceous plants of tropical America, several species of which are employed in syphilis in Brazil. **J. caroba,** is antisyphilitic, and is of service in the treatment of urethritis, rheumatism, and skin-diseases. Dose of the fl. ext., gtt. xvj–f℥j (1.0–4.0). **J. lancifoliata,** is used by the natives of Brazil in urethritis. Dose of a 1–8 tincture ♏xv (1.0); of the fl. ext., gtt. xvj–xxx (1.0–2.0). Unof.

Jacksonian Epilepsy. See *Epilepsy*.

Jacob's Membrane [*Jacob*, an Irish physician]. The layer of rods and cones of the retina. **J.'s Ulcer.** See *Rodent Ulcer*, and *Diseases, Table of*.

Jacobson's Nerve [L. L. *Jacobson*, a Danish anatomist]. The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **J.'s Organ,** a short, rudimentary canal, extending along the septum of Stensen's duct, and ending in a culdesac.

Jactitation (*jak-tit-a'-shun*) [*jactitare*, to pour forth]. A tossing about, a condition at times present in grave diseases.

Jadelot's Lines or Furrows [*Jadelot*, a French physician]. Certain furrows of the face observed in conditions of disease. Three sets are distinguished: The **genal** and **nasal furrows** are said to indicate disease of the gastrointestinal tract or abdominal viscera; the former runs from the mouth toward the malar bone, the latter from the nasal alæ in a semicircle about the mouth; the **labial furrow,** from the angle of the mouth out-

ward to the lower part of the face, indicates disease of the lungs; the **oculozygomatic furrow**, beginning at the inner canthus of the eye, and passing outward below the lower lid, to be lost on the cheek; it is said to point to disorders of the nervous system.

Jail-fever. Typhus fever.

v. Jaksch's Disease. Pseudoleukocythemia of infants.

Jalap (*jal'-ap*) [from *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico]. The tuberous root of Ipomœa jalapa (U. S. P.), of Ipomœa purga (Exogonium purga) (B. P.), a plant of the natural order Convolvulaceæ. Its active principle is a resin (Resina jalapæ, U. S. P.), which contains a glucosid, convolvulin, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. Jalap is an active hydragogue cathartic, and is used to remove dropsical effusions by the bowel. Combined with calomel it is a favorite remedy in bilious fever. Dose of powdered jalap gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **J., Extractum.** Dose gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52). **J., Pulvis, Comp.** Dose gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **J., Resina.** Dose gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52).

Jalapin (*jal'-ap-in*) [from *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico]. A purgative glucosid from Ipomœa or Convolvulus orizabensis.

Jamaica Dogwood. See *Piscidia*.

Janiceps (*jan'-is-eps*) [*Janus*, a two-faced divinity; *caput*, head]. A syncephalic monstrosity with two faces.

Jarjavay's Muscle. The depressor urethræ.

Jasmine (*jas'-min*) [Pers., *yasmīn*, jasmine]. See *Gelsemium*.

Jatropha (*jat'-ro-fah*) [ἰατρός, a physician; τροφή, nourishment]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. **J. curcas**, is the source of purging nuts. **J. manihot**, yields tapioca.

Jaundice (*jawn'-dis*) [Fr., *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow]. A yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and secretions, due to the presence of bile-pigments in the blood. See *Icterus*. **J., Catarrhal**, that due to swelling of the bile-ducts from catarrh. **J., Hematogenous**, that form due to excessive destruction of blood-corpuscles. **J., Hepatogenous**, that due to obstruction to the flow of bile from the liver. By some all forms of jaundice are considered hepatogenous, since bile is made only in the liver. **J., Malignant**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. See *Icterus gravis*. **J. of the Newborn.** See *Icterus neonatorum*.

Jaw [AS., *crówan*, to chew]. 1. Either of the two parts of the face (upper or lower jaw) serving the purpose of seizing or masticating the food. 2. Also the bone (jaw-bone or jaw) that forms the framework of the jaw. **J.-jerk, J.-clonus**, a reflex contraction of the muscles of mastication produced by suddenly depressing the lower jaw. See *Reflexes, Table of*. **J., Lock**, or **Locked.** See *Trismus*. **J., Lumpy**, actinomycosis of cattle.

Jecur (*je'-ker*) [L.]. The liver.

Jejunal (*jej'-u-nal*) [*jejunus*, empty]. Pertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunocolostomy (*jej-u-no-ko-los'-to-me*) [*jejunus*, empty; κόλον, colon; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of an artificial passage between the jejunum and the colon.

Jejunoileostomy (*je-ju-no-il-e-os'-to-me*) [*jejunus*, empty; *ileum*; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of an artificial communication between the jejunum and the ileum.

Jejunostomy (*jej-u-nos'-to-me*) [*jejunus*, empty; στόμα, mouth]. The making of an artificial opening through the abdominal wall into the jejunum.

Jejunum (*jej-u'-num*) [*jejunus*, empty, because usually found empty after death]. The second division of the small intestine extending between the duodenum and the ileum, and measuring about eight feet (2.2 meters) in length.

Jelly (*jel'-e*) [*gelare*, to freeze]. A soft, gelatinous, tremulous substance. **J., Wharton's**, the gelatinous mucoid connective tissue investing the umbilical cord.

Jennerian (*jen-e'-re-an*) [after Edward *Jenner*, an English physician]. Pertaining to Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination against smallpox.

Jequirity (*je-kwir'-it-e*). See *Abrus*.

Jervin (*jer'-vin*). See *Veratrum*.

Jesuits' Bark. Cinchona.

Jigger Flea. See *Pulex*.

Jimson-weed (*jim'-sun-wēd*). See *Stramonium*.

Joint [*iungere*, to join]. See *Articulation*. **J., Charcot's.** See *Diseases, Table of*.

Joule (*jowl*) [after J. P. *Joule*, an English physicist]. 1. A unit of electric energy, equivalent to the work expended when a current of one ampere flows for one second against a resistance of one ohm. 2. A small calorie—the amount of heat required to raise the gram of water 1° C.

Joule's Equivalent (abbreviated J.) (*jowlz*) [after J. P. *Joule*, an English physicist]. The mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that converted into heat will raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1° F. It is equivalent to 772 foot-pounds.

Jugal (*ju'-gal*) [*jugum*, a yoke]. Connecting or uniting, as by a yoke. **J. Bone**, the malar bone. **J. Process**, the zygomatic process.

Juglans (*jū'-glanz*) [L., walnut]. Butternut. The bark of the root of J. cinerea, of the natural order Juglandaceæ. It is a mild cathartic, and has also been used in intermittent and remittent fever. Dose of the extract, gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0).

Jugular (*ju'-gu-lar*) [*jugulum*, throat]. Pertaining to the throat. **J. Foramen.** See *Foramina, Table of.* **J. Fossa**, a notch in the posterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, which, with a similar notch in the occipital bone, forms the foramen lacerum posterius. **J. Ganglion**, the superior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **J. Process**, a rough process external to the condyle of the occipital bone. **J. Veins**, the internal J. vein collects the blood from the brain, part of the face and neck, and unites with the subclavian vein to form the vena innominata; the external J. vein carries the blood from the exterior of the cranium and parts of the face and empties into the subclavian vein.

Juice (*jūs*) [*jus*, broth]. 1. The liquid contained in vegetal or animal tissues. 2. Any of the secretions of the body, as the intestinal or pancreatic juice.

Jujube (*ju'-jūb*) [*jujuba*, fruit]. The fruit of the jujube tree, Zizyphus jujuba. **J.-paste**, a paste containing the pulp of jujubes, and used in pulmonary disorders. It is now made of gum-arabic, or of gelatin, variously flavored.

Julep (*ju'-lep*) [Pers., *jūlāb*, a sweet drink]. A sweetened drink containing aromatic or medicinal substances.

Jumpers (*jum'-perz*) [Scand., *gumpa*, to jump]. Persons afflicted with a peculiar neurosis by reason of which they do whatever they are told, and perform sudden leaping or jumping movements.

Juniperus (*ju-nip'-er-us*). 1. A genus of coniferous trees. 2. Juniperus, the fruit or berry of J. communis, containing a volatile oil, **oleum juniperi**, and an amorphous substance, juniperin. J. is a stimulant to the genitourinary mucous membrane, and is used in nephritis, pyelitis, and cystitis. Dose of the oil, ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26). **Spiritus juniperi**, dose ♏xxx–fʒj (2.0–4.0). **Spiritus juniperi compositus**, is the pharmacopeal representative of the beverage gin; dose fʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **J. sabina**, yields savine (Sabina, U. S. P.). **J. virginiana**, red cedar, the tops of which are used as a substitute for savine.

Junket (*junk'-et*) [*iuncus*, a rush]. "Curds and whey," prepared by coagulating milk with rennet.

Junod's Boot (*ju'-nōs*). A boot-shaped case, usually of stiff leather, made to enclose the leg so that, the air being exhausted, the blood rushes to the enclosed part. It has been employed to relieve inflammation and congestion of the viscera.

Jurisprudence (*ju-ris-pru'-dens*) [*jus*, law; *prudentia*, skill]. The science of the interpretation and application of the law. **J., Medical**, the application of medical knowledge to the principles of common law.

Jury-mast (*ju'-re-mast*) [*jury*, from Dan. *kiöre*, a driving; AS., *mæst*, mast]. A steel shaft with curved iron rods attached, employed to support the head in disease of the upper vertebræ.

Justomajor Pelvis (*jus'-to-ma'-jor*). See *Pelvis.*

Justominor Pelvis (*jus'-to-mi'-nor*). See *Pelvis.*

Jute (*jūt*) [Beng., *jūt*, matted hair]. The bast fiber of several species of the genus Corchorus, grown chiefly in India and Ceylon. Jute is used as an absorbent dressing.

Juxtaposition (*juks-ta-po-zish'-un*) [*juxta*, near; *positio*, position]. Situation adjacent to another; the act of placing near; apposition.

K

K. The symbol of Potassium (kalium).

K., or Ka. The abbreviation of Kathode, or of Kathodic.

Kairin (*ki'-rin*) [καιρός, the right time], $C_{10}H_{13}NO.HCl.H_2O$. The hydrochlorate of oxychinolin-ethyl, is antipyretic, diaphoretic, and emetic, and has been used as a substitute for quinin. Dose gr. v-xv (0.32–1.0).

Kairolin (*ki'-ro-lin*) [καιρός, the right time], $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Methylquinolin hydrid. An antipyretic resembling kairin, but less efficient.

Kakke (*kak'-ka*) [Chinese for "leg-disease"]. Epidemic and endemic multiple neuritis, or beriberi.

Kakodyl (*kak'-o-dil*) [κακός, bed; ὄζειν, to smell; ὕλη, matter]. As $(CH_3)_2$. Cacodyl; dimethylarsin; a radical containing arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It is a colorless, heavy liquid, with an extremely offensive odor; it is inflammable when exposed to air. Its protoxid is called alkarsin, *q. v.*

Kakosmia (*kak-oz'-me-ah*). See *Cacosmia.*

Kali (*ka'-li*) [Ar., *qalî*, potash]. Potash.

Kalimeter (*ka-lim'-et-er*). See *Alkalimeter.*

Kalium (*ka'-le um*). Potassium.

Kamala (*kam-a'-lah*) [Hind., *kamīla*]. Rottlera. The glands and hairs from the capsules of Mallotus philippinensis (Rothlera tinctoria), native to Southern Asia and Abys-

sinia. It is purgative and anthelmintic, and is used for the expulsion of lumbricoid worms and tapeworms. Dose ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0).

Kangaroo. A marsupial mammal of Australia and the neighboring islands. **K. Tendon,** a tendon derived from the tail of the K. and used for surgical ligatures.

Kaolin (*ka′-o-lin*) [Chin., *kaoling*, "high ridge"]. White clay, China-clay. The silicate of aluminum, obtained from the decomposition of felspar. It is sometimes used as a protective application in eczema and as a coating for pills.

Kaposi's Disease. See *Atrophoderma pigmentosum*, and *Xeroderma pigmentosum*.

Karyokinesis (*kar-e-o-kin-e′-sis*) [κάρυον, a nut (nucleus); κίνησις, movement, change]. Indirect cell-division, the common mode of reproduction of cells. It depends upon complicated changes in the mitome of the cell-nucleus that may be divided into the following steps: 1. The nucleus becomes larger; the mitome-filaments thicken and form a close skein, or *spirem*. 2. The fibrils become less convoluted and more widely separated, forming the loose skein; at the same time the nuclear spindles, two cone-shaped striated bodies, appear in the achromatin. 3. The mitome-fibrils split longitudinally. 4. The segments migrate toward the poles of the new nuclei, constituting daughter-wreaths, or *asters*. 5. Transformation of asters into fully-developed nuclei. 6. Division of the cell-protoplasm.

Karyokinetic (*kar-e-o-kin-et′-ik*) [κάρυον, nucleus; κίνησις, motion]. Pertaining to karyokinesis, as K. figures, the forms assumed by the mitome in karyokinesis.

Karyolysis (*kar-e-ol′-is-is*) [κάρυον, nucleus; λύειν, to loose]. The segmentation of the nucleus of the cell.

Karyomitome (*kar-e-om′-it-ōm*) [κάρυον, nucleus; μίτος, thread]. The mitome-threads of the nucleus.

Karyomitosis (*kar-e-o-mit-o′-sis*) [κάρυον, nucleus; μίτος, a thread]. Karyokinesis.

Karyomitotic (*kar-e-o-mit-ot′-ik*) [κάρυον, nucleus; μίτος, a thread]. Relating to karyomitosis.

Karyoplasm (*kar′-e-o-plazm*) [κάρυον, a nut, kernel; πλάσσειν, to form]. The nuclear substance of a cell.

Kata- (*kat′-ah-*). For words thus beginning, and not found under K, see *Cata-*.

Katabolic (*kat-ab-ol′-ik*). See *Catabolic*.

Kath-. For words thus beginning see *Cath-*.

Kation (*kat′-e-on*). See *Cation*.

Kava, or Kava-kava (*kah′-vah*) [Hawaiian]. 1. An intoxicating beverage prepared in the Sandwich Islands from the root of Piper methysticum. 2. The root of Piper methysticum, containing a resin, kawin, and an alkaloid, kavain. The resin is a motor depressant, locally at first an irritant, later an anesthetic; it is also a cardiac stimulant. Kava-root has been used in gonorrhea, leukorrhea, and incontinence of urine. Dose of fluid extract ♏xv–fʒj (1.0–4.0).

Kefyr (*kef′-ir*) [Caucasian]. A nutritious substance obtained by a peculiar fermentation of cow's milk produced by certain fungi. **K.-seed,** a substance containing the ferment (*Bacillus caucasicus*) of kefyr. It is used in preparing the genuine kefyr.

Kelectome (*ke′-lek-tōm*) [κήλη, a tumor; ἐκ, out; τέμνειν, to cut]. A cutting instrument introduced into a tumor, by means of a cannula, in order to obtain a part of the substance for examination.

Kelis (*ke′-lis*) [κηλίς, scar]. Keloid.

Keloid (*ke′-loid*) [from κηλίς, a scar, or χηλή, a claw; εἶδος, likeness]. Cheloid; Alibert's keloid; kelis. A tumor-like fibrous outgrowth, usually occurring at the site of a scar. It is elevated, whitish or pink in color, and sends prolongations into the surrounding tissues resembling the claws of a crab. By many it is not considered a true tumor, but merely a hyperplastic scar. It affects the colored race more frequently than the white. **K. of Addison,** morphea.

Kelotomy (*ke-lot′-o-me*). Herniotomy.

Keratectasia (*ker-at-ek-ta′-se-ah*) [κέρας, horn, cornea; ἔκτασις, extension]. A bulging forward of the cornea.

Keratin (*ker′-at-in*) [κέρας, horn]. The basis of horny epithelium, hair, nails, feathers, etc. It contains sulphur, and on decomposition yields leucin and tyrosin.

Keratitis (*ker-at-i′-tis*) [κέρας, cornea; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cornea. **K. bullosa,** the formation of large or small blebs upon the cornea of an eye, the seat of iridocyclitis, interstitial keratitis, or glaucoma. **K., Interstitial,** a form of keratitis in which the entire cornea is invested with a diffuse haziness, almost completely hiding the iris. The surface of the cornea presents a ground-glass appearance. Later, from ciliary injection, blood-vessels form in the superficial layers of the cornea, and produce a dull-red color, the "salmon patch" of Hutchinson. The entire cornea may become cherry-red. The disease is most frequent between the ages of five and fifteen, and occurs in syphilitic individuals. **K. neuroparalytica,** keratitis following lesion of the trifacial nerve. Its cause is loss of trophic influence, aided by mechanic irritation and drying of the cornea. **K., Phlyctenular,** a variety characterized by the formation of small papules or pustules, often associated with similar lesions upon the conjunctiva. It is marked by much local congestion, lacrimation, and intense photophobia.

K. punctata, a secondary affection of the cornea in association with affections of the iris, choroid, and vitreous. It is characterized by the formation of opaque dots, generally arranged in a triangular manner upon the posterior elastic lamina of the cornea. It is sometimes designated as descemetitis. **K. purulenta,** that accompanied by the formation of pus. **K., Trachomatous.** See *Pannus.* **K., Traumatic,** that consequent upon wounds or other injury of the cornea.

Keratocele (*ker′-at-o-sēl*) [κέρας, cornea; κήλη, tumor]. A hernia of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.

Keratoconus (*ker-at-o-ko′-nus*) [κέρας, cornea; κῶνος, cone]. A conical protrusion of the cornea.

Keratogenous (*ker-at-oj′-en-us*) [κέρας, horn; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing a horny or horn-like substance.

Keratoglobus (*ker-at-o-glo′-bus*) [κέρας, cornea; *globus*, a ball]. A globular protrusion of the cornea.

Keratoglossus (*ker-at-o-glos′-us*) [κέρας, horn; γλῶσσα, tongue]. See *Muscles Table.*

Keratohyalin (*ker-at-o-hi′-al-in*) [κέρας, horn; ὕαλος, glass]. A peculiar substance occurring in granules in the deeper layers of the skin.

Keratoid (*ker′-at-oid*) [κέρας, horn; εἶδος, like]. Hornlike.

Keratoiritis (*ker-at-o-i-ri′-tis*) [κέρας, cornea; ἶρις, iris; ῖτις, inflammation]. Combined inflammation of the cornea and the iris.

Keratoma (*ker-at-o′-mah*) [κέρας, horn; ὄμα, tumor]. 1. See *Callositas.* 2. Congenital ichthyosis; the presence of horny plates upon the integument.

Keratomalacia (*ker-at-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [κέρας, cornea; μαλακία, softness]. A softening of the cornea.

Keratome (*ker′-at-ōm*) [κέρας, cornea; τομή, a cutting]. A knife with a peculiar trowel-like blade, used for making the incision into the cornea in the operation of iridectomy.

Keratometer (*ker-at-om′-et-er*) [κέρας, cornea; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.

Keratomycosis (*ker-at-o-mi-ko′-sis*) [κέρας, cornea; μύκης, fungus]. A fungoid growth of the cornea.

Keratonyxis (*ker-at-o-niks′-is*) [κέρας, cornea; νύξις, a pricking]. The needling of a soft cataract by puncture through the cornea; also, the old operation of couching a cataract with the needle.

Keratoplasty (*ker′-at-o-plas-te*) [κέρας, cornea; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operation upon the cornea, especially the transplantation of a portion of cornea from the eye of a lower animal to that of man.

Keratoscope (*ker′-at-o-skōp*) [κέρας, cornea; σκοπεῖν, to observe]. An instrument for examining the cornea, and testing the symmetry of its meridians of curvature.

Keratoscopy (*ker-at-os′-ko-pe*) [κέρας, cornea; σκοπεῖν, to observe]. 1. Examination of the cornea with the keratoscope. 2. Retinoscopy, or skiascopy.

Keratosis (*ker-at-o′-sis*) [κέρας, horn]. Any disease of the skin characterized by an overgrowth of the horny epithelium. **K. follicularis.** See *Darier's Disease.* **K. pilaris,** a chronic affection of the skin marked by hard, conical elevations investing the hair-follicles, and somewhat resembling gooseflesh. **K. senilis,** a cornification of the skin of old people, often limited to certain definite regions, as the face and dorsal surfaces of the hands and feet.

Keratotome (*ker′-at-o-tōm*). See *Keratome.*

Keratotomy (*ker-at-ot′-o-me*) [κέρας, cornea; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the cornea.

Keraunoneurosis (*ker-aw-no-nu-ro′-sis*) [κεραυνός, lightning; νεῦρον, nerve; νόσος, disease]. Nervous disease due to lightning-stroke.

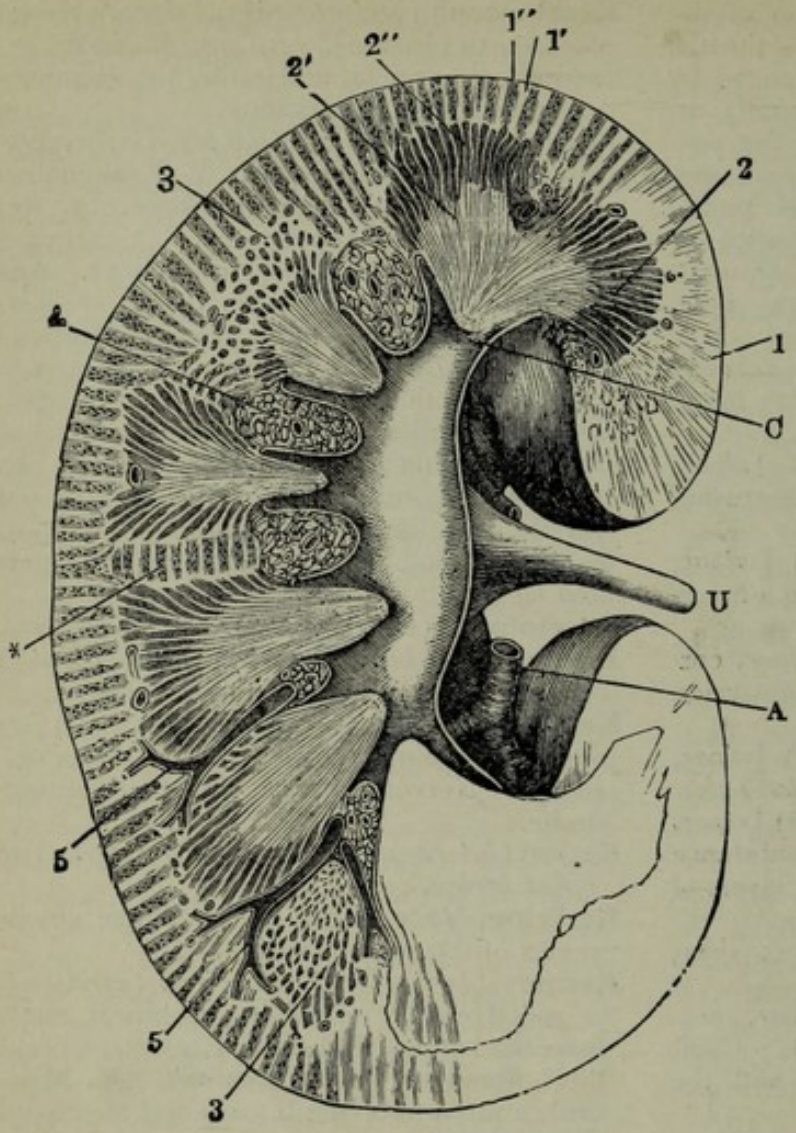
Kerion (*ke′-re-on*) [κηρίον, honey-comb]. See *Tinea kerion.*

Kerkring, Valves of. The valvulæ conniventes of the small intestine.

Kermes (*ker′-mēz*) [Pers., *qirmiz*, crimson]. A red dye-stuff resembling cochineal, made from the bodies of the dried insects, Coccus ilicis, found on the Kermes oak. **K. Mineral,** a mixture of the teroxid and tersulphid of antimony.

Ketone (*ke′-tōn*) [an arbitrary variation of *acetone*]. An organic compound consisting of the unsaturated radicle =C=O united to two alcohol-radicles.

Kidney (*kid′-ne*) [ME., *kidnere*, from Icel., *kviðr*, the womb; *nýra*, kidney]. One of the two large glandular organs situated in the upper and posterior portion of the abdominal cavity, and concerned in the excretion of the urine. It consists of an outer cortical substance, and an inner medullary substance. The medulla consists of from 8 to 18 pyramids (pyramids of Malpighi), the apices of which, the papillæ, project into the calices of the ureter. The pyramids are striated, and in places send narrow projections into the cortex, the medullary rays, or pyramids of Ferrein. Between the pyramids are extensions from the cortex, the columns of Bertini. The cortex, by the penetration into it of the medullary rays, is divided into medullary rays and the labyrinth. The secreting structure of the kidney consists of long tubes, beginning in an expanded extremity, the capsule of Bowman, which invests a tuft of blood-vessels, the glomerulus, and constitutes, together with this,



Longitudinal Section through the Kidney.—(*Tyson, after Henle.*)

2''. Boundary layer of medulla. 2'. Papillary portion of medulla. 3, 3. Transverse section of tubules in boundary layer. 4. Fat of renal sinus. *. Transversely coursing medullary rays. 5, 5. Artery. 1''. Labyrinth. 1'. Medullary rays. 2. Medulla. 1. Cortex. C. Renal calyx. U. Ureter. A. Branch of renal artery.

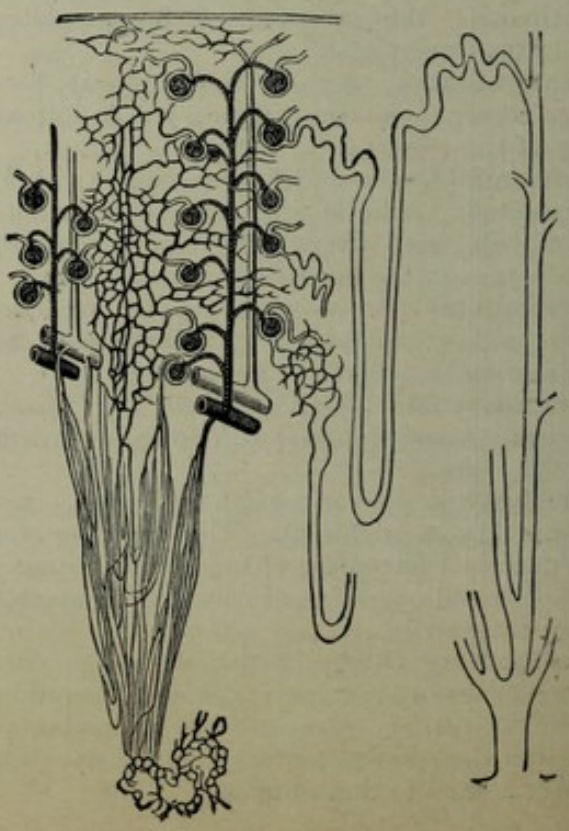


Diagram Showing the Relation Borne by the Blood-vessels to the Tubules of the Kidney.

The upper half corresponds to the cortical, the lower half to the medullary, part of the organ. The plain tubes are shown separately on the right, and the vessels on the left. The darkly shaded arteries send off straight branches to the pyramids and larger interlobular branches to the glomeruli, the efferent vessels of which form the plexus around the convoluted tubes.

a Malpighian body; extending from this is the proximal convoluted tubule; then comes the spiral tubule, then the loop of Henle, consisting of a descending and an ascending limb; then the distal convoluted tubule, which terminates in the collecting tubule. The blood-vessels of the kidney divide into two sets of branches, one supplying the cortex, the other the medulla. The kidney weighs about 150 grams. **K., Amyloid,** a kidney the seat of amyloid degeneration. **K., Fatty,** one the seat of extensive fatty degeneration. **K., Floating,** one susceptible of displacement over a considerable extent of the abdomen, a condition most frequent in women, and as a rule affecting the right side. **K., Gouty,** or **K., Granular,** the small kidney resulting from chronic interstitial nephritis. **K., Horseshoe.** See *Horseshoe-kidney*. **K., Large White,** that of the advanced stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **K. of Pregnancy,** an anemic kidney with fatty infiltration of the epithelial cells, but without any acute or chronic inflammation, occurring in pregnant women. **K., Pigback,** the large congested kidney found in alcoholic subjects. **K., Red Contracted.** See *K., Granular*. **K., Small White,** the final stage of the large white kidney after loss of its substance from atrophy or degeneration. **K., Surgical,** pyelonephritis. **K., Waxy.** Same as *K., Amyloid*.

Kilogram (*kil′-o-gram*) [χίλιοι, one thousand; γράμμα, an inscription]. One thousand grams, or 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.

Kiloliter (*kil′-o-le-ter*) [χίλιοι, thousand; λίτρα, a pound]. One thousand liters, or 35.31 cubic feet.

Kilometer (*kil′-o-me-ter*) [χίλιοι, thousand; μέτρον, measure]. One thousand meters, or 1093.6 yards.

Kilostere (*kil′-o-stēr*) [χίλιοι, thousand; στερρός, solid]. One thousand cubic meters.

Kinæsthesia (*kin-es-the′-ze-ah*). See *Kinesthesia*.

Kinematics (*kin-em-at′-iks*) [κινέειν, to move]. The science of motion.

Kinesiology (*kin-es-e-ol′-o-je*) [κίνησις, motion; λόγος, discourse]. The science of movements, considered especially as therapeutic or hygienic agencies.

Kinesiometer (*kin-es-e-om′-et-er*) [κίνησις, motion; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining quantitatively the motion of a part.

Kinesioneurosis (*kin-es-e-o-nu-ro′-sis*) [κίνησις, movement; νεῦρον, a nerve; νόσος, disease]. A functional nervous disease associated with disorders of motion.

Kinesiotherapy (*kin-es-e-o-ther′-ap-e*) [κίνησις, movement; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by systematic active or passive movements.

Kinesipathy (*kin-es-ip′-ath-e*) [κίνησις, motion; πάθος, disease]. Kinesiotherapy.

Kinesodic (*kin-es-od′-ik*) [κίνησις, motion; ὁδός, way]. Pertaining to the motor pathways.

Kinesthesia (*kin-es-the′-ze-ah*), **Kinesthesis** (*kin-es-the′-sis*) [κίνησις, motion; αἴσθησις, sensation]. That quality of sensations whereby we become aware of our position in space, our movements, and that gives us our impression of weight and resistance.

Kinetic (*kin-et′-ik*) [κινέειν, to move]. Pertaining to motion; producing motion, as K. energy.

King's Evil. Scrofula, on account of a belief that it could be cured by the touch of the king. **King's Yellow.** See *Orpiment*.

Kino (*ki′-no*) [E. Ind.]. The inspissated juice of Pterocarpus marsupium, found in India, and similar in action to tannic acid; it is used mainly as a constituent of gargles and diarrhea-mixtures. **K., Tinct.** Dose ♏x–f℥ij (0.65–8.0). **K., Pulv., Comp.** (B.P.). Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **K.-tannic Acid,** a variety of tannic acid found in kino.

Kinone (*kin′-ōn*). See *Quinone*.

Kissingen Salts (*kis′-ing-en*) [Ger.]. Effervescing salts from the mineral springs of Kissingen. **K. Water,** a laxative tonic mineral-water of Kissingen, in Bavaria.

Klatsch-preparation (*klatch-prep-ar-a′-shun*) [Ger., *Klatschpräparat*]. A cover-glass preparation made by pressing the cover-glass lightly on a bacterial colony in plate-culture.

Kleptomania (*klep-to-ma′-ne-ah*) [κλέπτειν, to steal; μανία, madness]. A form of emotional insanity manifested by a morbid desire to commit theft.

Knee (*ne*) [AS., *cneó*, knee]. The articulation between the femur and the tibia. **K.-cap,** the patella. **K., Housemaid's.** See *Housemaid's Knee*. **K., In.-** See *Genu valgum*. **K. of Internal Capsule,** the angle of junction of the anterior and posterior limbs of the internal capsule. **K.-jerk, Patellar Tendon-reflex, K.-reflex,** or **K.-phenomenon,** a contraction of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle as a result of a light blow on the patellar tendon. See also *Reflexes, Table of*. **K.-joint,** a hinge-joint consisting of the articulation of the condyles of the femur with the upper extremity of the tibia and the posterior surface of the patella. **K., Knock-.** See *Genu valgum*. **K., Out-.** See *Genu varum*. **K.-pan,** the patella.

Knife (*nīf*) [AS., *cnif*, knife]. An instrument for cutting. In surgery, knives are of various shapes and sizes, according to their use.

Knock-knee (*nok′-ne*). See *Genu valgum.*

Knot (*not*) [ME., *knotte*, a knot]. An interlacement of ends or parts of one or more cords or threads so that they can not be readily separated. **K., Clove-hitch,** a knot consisting of two single, contiguous loops, the free ends toward each other. **K., Double.** Same as *K., Friction.* **K., False.** Same as *K., Granny.* **K., Friction,** one in which the ends are wound twice around each other before they are tied. **K., Gerdy's Extension,** resembles the clove-hitch. **K., Granny,** a tie of a cord in which in the second loop the end of one cord is over, and the other under its fellow, so that the two loops do not lie in the same line. **K., Reef,** a knot so formed that the ends come out alongside of the standing parts and the knot does not jam. **K., Sailor's.** Same as *K., Reef.* **K., Square.** Same as *K., Reef.* **K., Staffordshire,** used in ligating the pedicle in ovariotomy. The ligature is passed through the pedicle, and withdrawn so as to leave a loop, which is passed over the tumor, and one of the free ends is then drawn through the loop; both ends are then passed through the pedicle, tightened, and tied. **K., Stay,** formed by two or more ligatures in the following way: On each ligature separately is made the first hitch of a reef knot, which is tightened so that the loop lies in contact with the vessel, without constricting it; then taking the two ends on one side together in one hand, and the two ends on the other side in the other hand, the vessel is constricted sufficiently to occlude it, after which the reef knot is completed. **K., Surgical,** a double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same loop. **K., Tait's.** See *K., Staffordshire.*

Knuckle (*nuk′-l*) [ME., *knokil*, a knuckle or joint]. An articulation of the phalanges with the metacarpal bones or with each other.

Koch's Lymph [after Robert *Koch*, a German bacteriologist]. See *Tuberculin.* **K.'s Method of Sterilization,** a method of interrupted heating. The culture-media are heated for a short time daily for from three to five successive days, usually in the steam-sterilizer. **K.'s Rules,** rules formulated by Koch that must be complied with before a given microorganism can be accepted as the cause of an infectious disease: 1. The microorganism must be present in every case of the disease, and not in cases of other diseases. 2. It must be isolated and grown on artificial media. 3. Its cultures when injected into an animal-body must produce the disease in question. 4. It must again be found in the body in which the disease was thus produced.

Kolpo- (*kol′-po-*). See *Colpo-.*

Kombé (*kom′-ba*) [African]. An African arrow-poison (kombé inée) extracted from Strophanthus kombé.

Kopftetanus (*kōpf′-tet-an-us*) [Ger.]. Cephalic tetanus. See *Tetanus.*

Kopiopia (*kop-e-o′-pe-ah*). See *Copiopia.*

Koroscopy (*kor-os′-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy.*

Kosin (*ko′-sin*) [Abyssinian, *cusso*], $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. Same as *Koussin.* See *Brayera.*

Koumiss (*koo′-mis*) [Tartar, *kumiz*, fermented mare's milk]. An alcoholic drink originally made by the fermentation of mare's milk. At present cow's milk is used in making it.

Koussin (*koos′-in*). See *Brayera.*

Kousso (*koos′-o*). See *Brayera.*

Krameria (*kra-me′-re-ah*) [after J. G. H. *Kramer*, an Austrian physician]. A genus of polypelatous herbs. Rhatany, the root of K. triandra and K. tomentosa, shrubs native to South America, possessing the same astringent qualities as tannic acid. It is used in serous diarrheas. **K., Ext.** Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **K., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏v–f℥ss (0.32–2.0). **K., Infus.** (B. P.) Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **K., Syr.,** contains of the fluid extract 35, syrup 65. Dose f℥ss–℥ss (2.0–16.0). **K., Trochisci,** contain each gr. j (0.065) of the extract. **K., Tinct.** Dose ♏v–℥j (0.32–4.0).

Kraurosis (*krow-ro′-sis*) [κραῦρος, dry]. Shriveling and dryness, especially of the vulva.

Krause's Corpuscles (*krow′-zes*). Terminal nerve-corpuscles of the conjunctiva, the genitals, and other parts of the human body.

Kreatin (*kre-at′-in*). See *Creatin.*

Kreatinin (*kre-at′-in-in*). See *Creatinin.*

Kreolin (*kre′-o-lin*). See *Creolin.*

Kresol (*kre′-sol*). See *Cresol.*

Kumiss (*koo′-mis*) or **Kumyss** (*koo′-mis*). See *Koumiss.*

Kyestein (*ki-es′-te-in*) [κύησις, conception]. A filmy deposit upon decomposing urine, once thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

Kymograph (*ki′-mo-graf*), **Kymographion** (*ki-mo-graf′-e-on*) [κῦμα, wave; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for reproducing graphically the variations in blood pressure.

Kymoscope (*ki′-mo-skōp*) [κῦμα, wave; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. A device used in the observation and study of the blood-current.

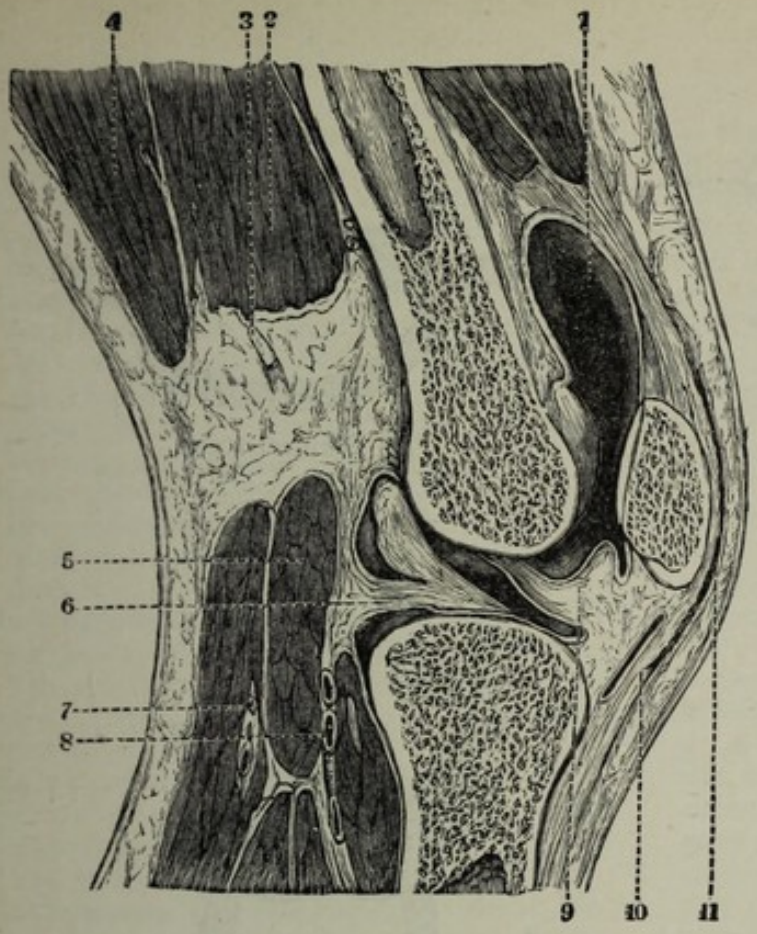
Kynurin (*ki-nu′-rin*) [κύων, a dog; *urina*, urine], $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from cynurenic acid.

Kyphoscoliosis (*ki-fo-sko-le-o′-sis*) [κύφωσις, hump-backed; σκολίωσις, a bending]. Kyphosis combined with scoliosis.

Kyphosis (*ki-fo′-sis*) [κύφωσις, hump-back]. Hump-back. Angular curvature of the spine, the prominence or convexity turned dorsad.

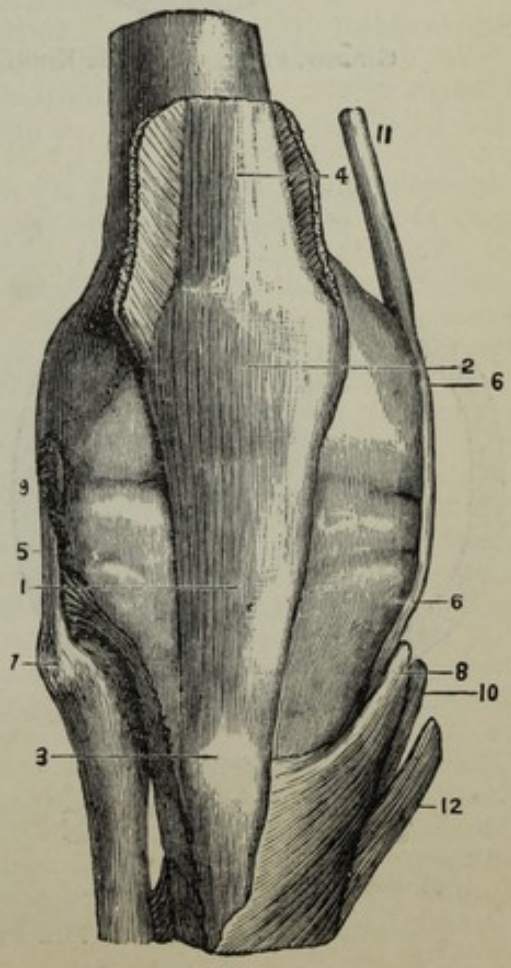
Kyphotic (*ki-fot′-ik*) [κύφωσις, hump-back]. Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with, kyphosis.

KNEE-JOINT



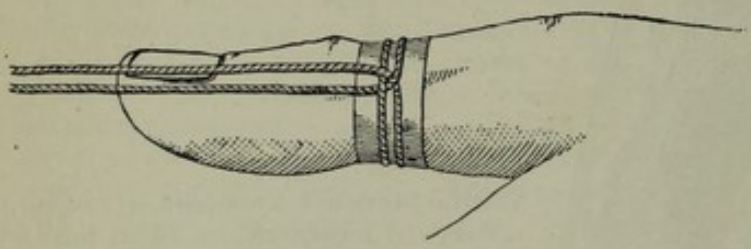
Vertical Section of Knee-joint.—(*Braune.*)

1. Synovial membrane. 2. Short head of biceps. 3. Peroneal nerve. 4. Long head of biceps. 5. Plantaris. 6. External semilunar cartilage. 7. Sural vessels. 8. Popliteal vessels. 9. Anterior crucial ligament with bursa subpatellaris. 10. Ligamentum patellæ. 11. Bursa præpatellaris.



Anterior View of the Ligaments of the Knee-joint.
—(*Sappey.*)

1. Ligamentum patellæ (the lateral patellar ligaments have been removed). 2. Patella covered by tendinous fibers derived from the rectus and vasti. 3. Tubercle of tibia. 4. Tendon of rectus with vasti. 5. Long external lateral ligament. 6, 6. Internal lateral ligament. 7. Bicipital tuberosity of head of fibula receiving attachment of long external lateral ligament. 8. Insertion of sartorius. 9. Tendon of popliteus. 10. Insertion of gracilis. 11. Tendon of adductor magnus prolonged into internal lateral ligament. 12. Insertion of semitendinosus.



Clove-hitch Knot.



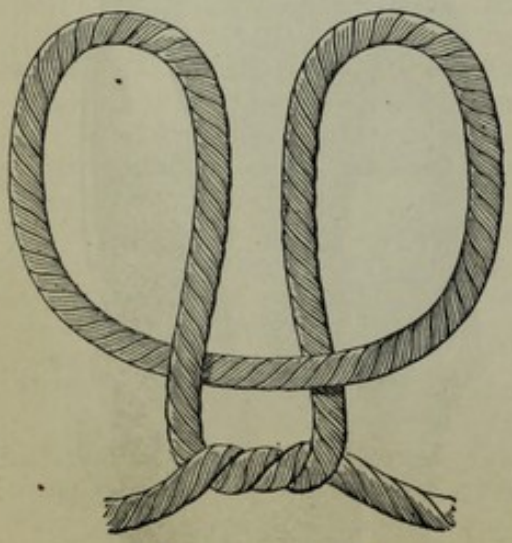
Surgical Knot.



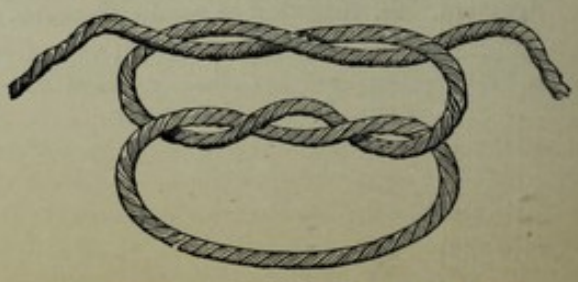
Granny, False, or Double Knot.



Reef or Sailor's Knot.



Staffordshire or Tait's Knot.



Combined Surgeon's and Reef Knot.

THE PRINCIPAL SURGICAL KNOTS.

L

L. The abbreviation of Left, of Lithium, and of *Libra*, a pound.

Labarraque's Solution. See *Chlorin.*

Labial (*la'-be-al*) [*labium*, a lip]. Pertaining to the lips.

Labile (*lab'-il*) [*labi*, to glide]. Gliding to and fro; applied to an electric current when the electrode is moved from place to place over the skin.

Labio- (*la'-be-o-*) [*labium*, lip]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the lip.

Labiochorea (*la-be-o-ko-re'-ah*) [*labium*, lip; *χορεία*, dancing]. A choreic affection of the lips, and the stammering that results from it.

Labioglossolaryngeal (*la-be-o-glos-o-lar-in'-je-al*) [*labium*, lip; *γλῶσσα*, tongue; *λάρυγξ*, larynx]. Pertaining conjointly to lips, tongue, and larynx. **L. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Bulbar.*

Labioglossopharyngeal (*la-be-o-glos-o-far-in'-je-al*) [*labium*, lip; *γλῶσσα*, tongue; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. Pertaining conjointly to lips, tongue, and pharynx.

Labioplasty (*la'-be-o-plas-ty*) [*labium*, lip; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. An operation for repairing an injured or diseased lip; cheiloplasty.

Labium (*la'-be-um*) [L.]. A lip. **L. majus**, or **L. pudendi majus**, one of two folds of skin of the female external genital organs, arising just below the mons Veneris, surrounding the vulval entrance, and meeting at the anterior part of the perineum. **L. minus**, **L. pudendi minus**, or **nympha**, one of two folds of mucous membrane at the inner surfaces of the labia majora. **L. tympanicum**, the portion of the lamina spiralis forming the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **L. urethræ**, the lateral margins of the external urinary meatus. **L. vestibulare**, the overhanging extremity of the lamina spiralis that forms the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.

Labor (*la'-bor*) [L., work]. Parturition; the bringing forth of young. **L., Artificial**, that effected or aided by other means than the forces of the maternal organism. **L., Dry**, that in which there is a deficiency of the liquor amnii, or in which there has been a premature rupture of the bag of waters. **L., Induced**, labor brought on by artificial means. **L., Instrumental**, one requiring instrumental means to extract the child. **L., Missed**, retention of the dead fetus *in utero* beyond the period of normal gestation. **L., Premature**, labor taking place before the normal period of gestation, but when the fetus is viable. **L., Stages of**, arbitrary divisions of the period of labor,—the first begins with dilatation of the os, and ends with complete dilatation; the second ends with the expulsion of the child; the third (*placental*) consists in the expulsion of the placenta. **L., Mechanism of**, the mechanism by which a fetus and its appendages traverse the birth-canal and are expelled. **L.-pains**, the pains consequent upon the contractions of the uterus during labor. **L., Precipitate**, labor in which the expulsion of the fetus and its appendages takes place with undue celerity. **L., Protracted**, labor prolonged beyond the usual limit (10–20 hours in primiparæ, 2–6 hours in multiparæ).

Laboratory (*lab'-or-a-to-re*) [*laborare*, to work]. A room or place designed for experimental scientific work.

Labyrinth (*lab'-ir-inth*) [*λαβύρινθος*, a maze]. 1. A name given to the series of cavities of the internal ear comprising the vestibule, cochlea, and the semicircular canals. 2. The parts of the cortex of the kidney between the medullary rays. See *Kidney.* **L., Bony.** See *L., Osseous.* **L., Membranous**, the membranous cavity within the osseous labyrinth, from which it is partly separated by the perilymph. **L., Osseous**, the bony portion of the internal ear.

Labyrinthal (*lab-ir-in'-thal*), **Labyrinthic** (*lab-ir-in'-thik*), **Labyrinthine** (*lab-ir-in'-thin*) [*λαβύρινθος*, a maze]. Pertaining to a labyrinth. **L., Vertigo.** See *Ménière's Disease.*

Lac (*lak*) [L.]. Milk. **L. sulphuris**, milk of sulphur; sulphur præcipitatum (U. S. P.).

Laceration (*las-er-a'-shun*) [*lacerare*, to tear]. A tear. **L. of Perineum**, a tearing through the wall separating the lower extremity of the vagina and rectum, occurring occasionally during childbirth.

Lachrymal (*lak'-rim-al*). See *Lacrimal.*

Lacmus (*lak'-mus*). See *Litmus.*

Lacrimal (*lak'-rim-al*) [*lacrima*, a tear]. Pertaining to the tears or to the organs secreting and conveying the tears. **L. Apparatus**, the lacrimal gland, ducts, canal, sac, and nasal duct. **L. Artery**, the first branch of the ophthalmic artery, supplying the gland. **L. Bone**, a bone upon the nasal side of the orbit, articulating with the frontal, the ethmoid, and superior maxillary bones, in which begin the lacrimal groove and nasal duct. **L. Canals**, or **Canaliculi**, superior and inferior, extend from the lacrimal puncta to the sac, and serve to convey the excess of tears from the eye to the nose. **L. Caruncle.** See *Caruncle.* **L. Ducts**, seven to fourteen ducts,

extending obliquely from the gland to the fornix conjunctivæ, carrying the tears to the conjunctival surface of the eye-ball. **L. Fistula,** a fistula communicating with a lacrimal duct. **L. Gland,** the gland secreting the tears, situated in a depression of the frontal bone, the **L. fossa,** at the upper and outer angle of the orbit. **L. Lake,** the inward prolongation of the palpebral fissure of the eyelids. **L. Papilla.** See *Papilla.* **L. Probe,** a probe for exploring or dilating the canaliculi and nasal duct. **L. Puncta,** the minute orifices of the canaliculi, upon the eyelids near the inner canthus. **L. Sac,** a saccular enlargement of the upper part of the nasal duct, into which the canaliculi empty. **L. Style,** a probe used in stricture of the nasal duct.

Lacrimation (*lak-rim-a′-shun*) [*lacrima*, a tear]. An excessive secretion of tears.

Lactalbumin (*lakt-al′-bu-min*) [*lac*, milk; *albumin*]. A proteid contained in milk; it resembles serum-albumin, and coagulates at a temperature of from 70° to 80° C.

Lactate (*lak′-tāt*) [*lac*, milk]. A salt of lactic acid.

Lactation (*lak-ta′-shun*) [*lactare*, to suckle]. Suckling; the period during which the child is nourished from the breast.

Lacteal (*lak′-te-al*) [*lac*, milk]. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Any one of the lymphatics of the small intestine that take up the chyle.

Lactic (*lak′-tik*) [*lac*, milk]. Pertaining to milk or its derivatives. **L. Acid,** See *Acid, Lactic.*

Lactiferous (*lak-tif′-er-us*) [*lac*, milk; *ferre*, to carry]. Conveying or secreting milk. **L. Ducts,** the ducts of the mammary gland. **L. Glands,** the mammary glands.

Lactifuge (*lak′-tif-ūj*) [*lac*, milk; *fugare*, to drive away]. 1. Lessening the secretion of milk. 2. A drug or agent that causes a lessening in the secretion of milk.

Lactigenous (*lak-tij′-en-us*) [*lac*, milk; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Milk-producing.

Lactin (*lak′-tin*) [*lac*, milk]. Sugar of milk; lactose.

Lactinated (*lak′-tin-a-ted*) [*lac*, milk]. Containing sugar of milk.

Lactivorous (*lak-tiv′-or-us*) [*lac*, milk; *vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on milk.

Lacto- (*lak′-to-*) [*lac*, milk]. A prefix denoting relation to milk.

Lactocele (*lak′-to-sēl*) [*lac*, milk; κήλη, tumor]. See *Galactocele.*

Lactoglobulin (*lak-to-glob′-u-lin*) [*lac*, milk; *globulin*]. One of the proteids of colostrum.

Lactometer (*lak-tom′-et-er*) [*lac*, milk; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of milk.

Lactone (*lak′-tōn*) [*lac*, milk], $C_{10}H_8O_4$. An aromatic, colorless, inflammable fluid, obtained in the dry distillation of latic acid.

Lactophenin (*lak-to-fe′-nin* (*lac*, milk; φοῖνιξ, purple red]. A derivative of phenetidin with lactic acid. It is a white powder used as an antipyretic and analgesic. Dose gr. viij-xv.

Lactophosphate (*lak-to-fos′-fāt*) [*lac*, milk; *phosphate*]. A salt composed of a base united to lactic and phosphoric acid.

Lactoprotein (*lak-to-pro′-te-in*) [*lac*, milk; *protein*]. A proteid said to exist in milk.

Lactose (*lak′-tōs*) [*lac*, milk], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. Milk-sugar; a sugar found in the milk of mammals, and at times in the urine of nursing women. It forms white, hard, rhombic crystals, soluble in water, and has a sweetish taste. Under the name of saccharum lactis it is official in U. S. P. Its chief use is as a vehicle.

Lactuca (*lak-tu′-kah*) [from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky juice]. A genus of composite-flowered herbs; the lettuces. **L. sativa,** the common garden lettuce. **L. virosa,** is the source of lactucarium.

Lactucarium (*lak-tu-ka′-re-um*). Lettuce. The concrete milky juice of Lactuca virosa, a plant of the order Compositæ. It contains a substance, lactucin, to which its properties are thought to be due, is sedative and anodyne, and has been used in cough and nervous irritability. **L., Syrupus.** Dose f℥ij–iij (8.0–12.0). **L., Tinct.** Dose f℥j (4.0).

Lacuna (*la-ku′-nah*) [*lacus*, a lake]. A hollow space. **L. of Bone.** See *Bone.* **L., Howship's.** 1. Depressions on the surface of bone beneath the periosteum. 2. Carious excavations in bone filled with granulation-tissue. **L. magna,** the largest of the orifices of the glands of Littré, situated on the upper surface of the fossa navicularis. **L. of Urethra,** follicular depressions in the mucous membrane of the urethra, most abundant along the floor, especially in the region of the bulb. Their mouths are directed forward.

Lacunar (*la-ku′-nar*) [*lacus*, lake]. Pertaining to the lacunæ. **L. Tonsillitis.** See *Tonsillitis.*

Lacunula (*lak-u′-nu-lah*) [dim. of *lacuna*, a lake]. A small lacuna.

Lacus (*la′-kus*) [L., lake]. A small cavity. **L. lacrimalis,** the space at the inner canthus of the eye, near the punctum, in which the tears collect.

Lacustrine (*la-kus′-trin*) [*lacus*, a lake]. Inhabiting lakes or ponds.

Lady's Slipper. See *Cypripedium.*

Lævo- (*le′-vo-*). For words so commencing see *Levo-.*

Lævulose (*lev′-u-lōs*). See *Levulose.*

Lafayette Mixture. A mixture employed in gonorrhea. It contains copaiba, cubebs,

liquor potassæ, sweet spirit of niter, and is known also as the compound copaiba mixture.

Lagophthalmos (*lag-off-thal'-mos*) [λαγώς, hare; ὀφθαλμός, eye; from the popular notion that a hare sleeps with open eyes]. A condition in which the eyes cannot be closed.

La Grippe (*lah grip*) [Fr.]. Influenza.

Lake-colored (*lāk'-cul-erd*), or **Laky** (*la'-ke*) [Fr., *laque*, rose-colored, from Pers. *lak*]. Applied to blood that is dark-red and transparent from a solution of the hemoglobin in the serum.

Lallation (*lal-a'-shun*) [*lallare*, to babble]. Any unintelligible stammering of speech, such as the prattling of a babe.

Laloneurosis (*lal-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [λάλος, prattle; νεῦρον, nerve]. An impairment of speech arising from spasmodic action of the muscles. It includes stammering and aphthongia.

Lalopathy (*lal-op'-ath-e*) [λάλος, speech; πάθος, disease]. Any disorder of speech.

Lambda (*lam'-dah*) [λάμβδα, the Greek letter Λ or λ]. The angle of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures.

Lambdacism (*lam'-das-izm*) [λαμδακισμός, lambdacism]. 1. Difficulty in uttering the sound of the letter *l*. 2. Too frequent use of the *l* sound, or its substitution for the *r* sound.

Lambdoid, or **Lambdoidal** (*lam'-doid*, or *lam-doi'-dal*) [λάμβδα, the letter λ; εἶδος, resemblance]. Resembling the Greek letter Λ. **L. Suture**, the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones.

Lamella (*lam-el'-ah*) [dim. of *lamina*, a plate]. A thin scale or plate. **L. of Bone**, the concentric rings surrounding the Haversian canals. **L., Concentric**, one of the plates of bone surrounding the Haversian canal. **L., Intermediate**, one of the plates filling the spaces between the concentric layers of bone. **L., Periosteal**, or **Peripheral**, a superficial lamella of bone lying under the periosteum.

Lamellar (*lam-el'-ar*) [*lamella*, a thin plate]. Having the nature of or resembling a thin plate; composed of lamellæ or thin plates. **L. Cataract.** See *Cataract.*

Lamina (*lam'-in-ah*) [L., a plate or scale]. A thin plate or layer. **L. cinerea**, the connecting layer of gray matter between the corpus callosum and the optic chiasma. **L., Cribriform**, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **L. cribrosa** (*of the choroid*), that portion of the choroid which is perforated for the passage of the optic nerve. **L. cribrosa.** 1. The cribriform fascia covering the saphenous opening. 2. The anterior or posterior perforated space of the brain. 3. The perforated plates of bone through which branches of the cochlear or auditory nerve pass. **L. fusca**, the pigmentary tissue of the inner layer of the sclera forming the outer layer of the perichoroidal sinus. **L. propria** (*of the tympanic membrane*), the middle or fibrous layer of the tympanic membrane. **L., Reticular**, the hyaline membrane of the inner ear, extending between the conjoined head of Corti's rods and the supporting cells. **L. spiralis**, a thin plate in the ear, osseous in the inner part and membranous in the outer, which divides the spiral tube of the cochlea into the scala tympani and the scala vestibuli. **L. suprachoroidea**, the delicate connective-tissue membrane uniting the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye. **L., Vitreous**, a homogeneous membrane covering the inner surface of the choroid; it is also called the membrane of Bruch.

Laminar (*lam'-in-ar*) [*lamina*, a layer]. Composed of laminæ; having the form of a lamina.

Laminaria (*lam-in-a'-re-ah*) [*lamina*, a thin plate]. 1. A genus of algæ, or seaweeds. 2. The stems of L. cloustoni, or L. digitata. **L. Tent**, a tent made of the stem of the laminaria plant, for dilatation of the cervix uteri and other canals.

Laminated (*lam'-in-a-ted*). See *Laminar.*

Lamination (*lam-in-a'-shun*) [*lamina*, a layer]. 1. Arrangement in plates or layers. 2. An operation in embryotomy, consisting in cutting the skull in slices.

Laminectomy (*lam-in-ek'-to-me*) [*lamina*, a layer; ἐκτομή, excision]. The operation of removing the posterior vertebral arches.

Lamp-black [λαμπάς, a lamp]. A fine black substance, almost pure carbon, made by burning coal-oils in an atmosphere deficient in oxygen, or by allowing a gas-flame to impinge on a cold surface.

Lancet (*lan'-set*) [dim. of *lancea*, a lance]. A knife having a double-edged, lance-shaped blade for incising tumors, abscesses, etc. **L., Gum**, a small lancet in which the cutting portion has a convex edge and is at right-angles to the shaft; it is used for cutting the gums. **L., Spring**, one in which the blade is thrust out by means of a spring, controlled by a trigger. **L., Thumb**, one with a double-edged, broad blade.

Lancinating (*lan'-sin-a-ting*) [*lancinare*, to tear]. Tearing; shooting. **L. Pains**, rending, tearing, or sharply-cutting pains, common in posterior spinal sclerosis.

Lancisi, Nerves of. Striæ longitudinales. The slight ridges of the corpus collosum on either side of the raphé.

Landry's Disease or **Paralysis.** [J. B O. *Landry*, a French physician]. Acute ascending paralysis; a form of paralysis characterized by loss of motor power in

the lower extremities, gradually extending to the upper extremities, and to the centers of circulation and respiration without sensory manifestations, trophic changes, etc.

Land-scurvy. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Lanolin (*lan'-o-lin*) [*lana*, wool; *oleum*, oil]. The Adeps lanæ hydrosus (U. S. P., B. P.). A cholesterin-fat obtained from sheep's wool, and used as a basis for ointments.

Lantanin (*lan'-tan-in*) [*lentare*, to bend]. An alkaloid from *Lantana braziliensis*. It is a white bitter powder, used as an antipyretic instead of quinin in intermittent fever. Dose gr. xv–xxx daily.

Lanugo (*lan-u'-go*) [*lana*, wool]. The down-like hair that appears upon the fetus at about the fifth month of gestation; also the downy growth often seen upon the face of women and girls.

Laparo- (*lap'-ar-o-*) [λαπάρα, loin]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the abdomen, properly, referring to the loin or flank. See *Celiotomy*.

Laparocolotomy (*lap-ar-o-ko-lot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; κόλον, colon; τομή, a cutting]. Inguinal or abdominal colotomy.

Laparocystectomy (*lap-ar-o-sis-tek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; κύστις, cyst, bladder; ἐκτομή, excision]. An operation performed in advanced extrauterine pregnancy for removal of the fetus and the entire gestation-sac.

Laparocystotomy (*lap-ar-o-sis-tot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; κύστις, cyst, bladder; τομή, a cutting]. 1. Suprapubic cystotomy. 2. An operation in advanced extrauterine pregnancy for the removal of the fetus, the sac being allowed to remain.

Laparoelytrotomy (*lap ar-o-el-it-rot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ἔλυτρον, sheath; τομή, a cutting]. An operation consisting in an incision over Poupart's ligament, dissecting up the peritoneum until the vagina is reached, incising the latter transversely, dilating the cervix, and extracting the child through the os uteri.

Laparoenterotomy (*lap-ar-o-en-ter-ot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ἔντερον, intestine; τομή, a cutting]. An opening of the intestine through an abdominal incision.

Laparogastrotomy (*lap-ar-o-gas-trot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; γαστήρ, stomach; τομή, a cutting]. The opening of the stomach through an abdominal incision.

Laparohysterectomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ὑστέρα, womb; τομή, a cutting]. The removal of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

Laparohysterooophorectomy (*lap'-ar-o-his'-ter-o-o-off-or-ek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ὑστέρα, womb; ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Removal of the uterus and ovaries through an incision in the abdominal wall.

Laparohysterotomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ὑστέρα, uterus; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the uterus through an abdominal incision, as for the purpose of removing a fetus.

Laparoileotomy (*lap-ar-o-il-e-ot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; *ileum*; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the ileum through an abdominal incision.

Laparonephrectomy (*lap-ar-o-nef-rek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; νεφρός, kidney; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Nephrectomy by an abdominal incision.

Laparosalpingectomy (*lap-ar-o-sal-pin-gek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; σάλπιγξ, tube; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Removal of a Fallopian tube through an abdominal incision.

Laparosplenectomy (*lap-ar-o-splen-ek'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; σπλήν, spleen; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Removal of the spleen through an abdominal incision.

Laparotomist (*lap-ar-ot'-o-mist*) [λαπάρα, loin; τομή, a cutting]. A surgeon who performs laparotomies.

Laparotomy (*lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; τομή, a cutting]. 1. An incision through the abdominal wall; celiotomy is the preferable term. 2. The operation of cutting into the abdominal cavity through the loin or flank.

Lapis (*la'-pis*) [L.]. A stone; an alchemic term applied to any nonvolatile substance. **L. divinus**, aluminated copper. **L. imperialis**, silver nitrate. **L. lazuli**, a beautiful blue stone of complex composition, formerly employed as a purgative and emetic, and in epilepsy. **L. lunaris**, silver nitrate. **L. mitigatus**, diluted silver nitrate.

Lappa (*lap'-ah*) [L.]. Burdock. The root of the common burdock, Arctium lappa, containing a bitter principle, a resin, and tannin. It is aperient, diuretic, and alterative, and has been employed in gout, scorbutus, syphilis, and in various skin-diseases. The dose of the root is ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0); in infusion or tincture ♏x–fʒj (0.65–4.0). **L., Ext., Fld.** Dose ♏xxx–fʒj (2.0–4.0).

Larch. See *Larix*.

Lard [*larda*, lard]. The fat of the interior of the abdominal cavity of the hog, constituting Adeps, of U. S. P. Lard is much used in pharmacy as a basis for ointments. See *Adeps*.

Lardacein (*lar-da'-se-in*) [*larda*, lard]. Amyloid substance, formed in amyloid degeneration of various organs, particularly the liver, kidney, and spleen. It is a proteid, but insoluble in the ordinary solvents, is not acted upon by the gastric juice, does not readily undergo putrefaction, and gives a mahogany-brown color with iodin, and a blue color with iodin and sulphuric acid.

Lardaceous (*lar-da′-se-us*) [*larda*, lard]. Amyloid. **L. Kidney.** See *Bright's Disease.*

Larix (*la′-riks*) [L.]. Larch. A genus of coniferous, deciduous trees. **Laricis Cortex** (B. P.), is astringent and stimulant, and has been used in purpura, hemoptysis, bronchitis, and, locally, in skin-diseases. **L., Tinct.,** (B. P.). Dose ♏xx–xxx (1.3–2.0).

Larkspur (*lark′-spur*). The seed of Delphinium consolida, a diuretic and emmenagogue. Dose of the fld. ext., ♏j–x (0.065–0.65). Unof.

Laryngeal (*lar-in′-je-al*) [λάρυγξ, larynx]. Pertaining to the larynx. **L. Crisis,** an acute laryngeal spasm, occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis. **L. Mirror,** a small circular mirror affixed to a long handle, used in laryngoscopy.

Laryngectomy (*lar-in-jek′-to-me*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Extirpation of the larynx.

Laryngismus (*lar-in-jiz′-mus*) [λάρυγξ, the larynx]. A spasm of the larynx. **L. stridulus,** a spasmodic affection of the larynx, characterized by sudden arrest of respiration, with increasing cyanosis, followed by long, loud, crowing inspirations. It is most common in rachitic children, but may also occur as a symptom of laryngeal catarrh.

Laryngitis (*lar-in-ji′-tis*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the larynx. It may be acute or chronic, catarrhal, suppurative, croupous (diphtheric), tuberculous, or syphilitic. Chronic catarrhal L. is divided into a hypertrophic and an atrophic stage. The symptoms of acute catarrhal laryngitis, the most common form, are hoarseness, pain, dryness of the throat, dysphagia, and cough.

Laryngocentesis (*lar-in-go-sen-te′-sis*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; κέντησις, puncture]. Puncture of the larynx.

Laryngofissure (*lar-in-go-fish′-ūr*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; *findere*, to cleave]. Division of the larynx for the removal of tumors or foreign bodies.

Laryngology (*lar-in-gol′-o-je*) [λάρυγξ larynx; λόγος, science]. The science of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the larynx.

Laryngoparalysis (*lar-in-go-par-al′-is-is*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; παράλυσις, palsy]. Paralysis of the laryngeal muscles.

Laryngopathy (*lar-in-gop′-ath-e*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; πάθος, a suffering]. Any disease of the larynx.

Laryngophantom (*lar-in-go-fan′-tum*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; φάντασμα, an apparition]. An artificial larynx designed for illustrative purposes.

Laryngopharyngeal (*lar-in-go-far-in′-je-al*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Pertaining conjointly to the larynx and pharynx.

Laryngopharynx (*lar-in-go-far′-inks*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. The inferior portion of the pharynx. It extends from the greater cornua of the hyoid bone to the inferior border of the cricoid cartilage.

Laryngophony (*lar-in-goff′-o-ne*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; φωνή, voice]. The sound of the voice observed in auscultation of the larynx.

Laryngophthisis (*lar-in-gō-ti′-zis, lar-in-goff′-this-is*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; φθίσις, wasting]. Laryngeal tuberculosis.

Laryngoplasty (*lar-in′-go-plas-te*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; πλάσσειν, to shape]. Plastic operation upon the larynx.

Laryngoplegia (*lar-in-go-ple′-je-ah*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of one or more muscles of the larynx.

Laryngoscope (*lar-in′-go-skōp*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A mirror attached to a long handle for examining the interior of the larynx.

Laryngoscopist (*lar-in-gos′-ko-pist*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An expert in laryngoscopy.

Laryngoscopy (*lar-in-gos′-ko-pe*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Examination of the interior of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope.

Laryngospasm (*lar-in′-go-spazm*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; σπασμός, spasm]. Spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Laryngostenosis (*lar-in-go-sten-o′-sis*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; στένωσις, contraction]. Contraction or stricture of the larynx.

Laryngotomy (*lar-in-got′-o-me*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of incising the larynx. **L., Complete,** incision of the larynx through its whole length. **L., Median,** incision of the larynx through the thyroid cartilage. **L., Subhyoid,** incision of the larynx through the thyrohyoid membrane. **L., Superior,** and **L., Thyrohyoid,** incision of the larynx through the thyrohyoid membrane.

Laryngotracheal (*lar-in-go-tra′-ke-al*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; τραχεῖα, the windpipe]. Pertaining conjointly to the larynx and the trachea.

Laryngotracheitis (*lar-in-go-tra-ke-i′-tis*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; τραχεῖα, windwipe; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the larynx and the trachea.

Laryngotracheotomy (*lar-in-go-tra-ke-ot′-o-me*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; τραχεῖα, windpipe; τομή, cutting]. That form of tracheotomy in which the cricoid cartilage and one or more of the upper rings of the trachea are divided.

Laryngotyphoid (*lar-in-go-ti′-foid*), **Laryngotyphus** (*lar-in-go-ti′-fus*) [λάρυγξ,

larynx; τῦφος, stupor]. Typhoid fever associated with marked laryngeal complications.

Larynx (*lar'-inks*) [λάρυγξ, larynx]. The organ of the voice situated between the trachea and the base of the tongue. It consists of a series of cartilages, the thyroid, the cricoid, and the epiglottis, and three pairs of cartilages, the arytenoids, and those of Santorini and Wrisberg, which are lined by mucous membrane, and are moved by the muscles of the larynx. The mucous membrane is, on each side, thrown into two transverse folds that constitute the vocal bands, the upper being the false, the lower the true vocal band. By the approximation or separation of the vocal bands the changes in the pitch of the voice are produced. The space between the vocal bands is termed the glottis.

Lash [O. L. G., *laske*, a flap]. An eye-lash.

Lata, or **Latah** (*la'-tah*) [Jav.]. An hysteric neurosis prevalent in Java, and nearly identical with the disorder of the jumpers in Maine and Canada, and with the myriachit of Siberia.

Latent (*la'-tent*) [*latere*, to be hid]. Concealed; not manifest; potential. **L. Heat**, that which apparently disappears when a liquid is vaporized or a solid melted. **L. Period.** 1. The time required for the incubation of a disease. 2. In physiology, the time intervening between the application of a stimulus and the appearance of the resulting phenomenon.

Laterad (*lat'-er-ad*) [*latus*, the side; *ad*, toward]. Toward the lateral aspect.

Lateral (*lat'-er-al*) [*latus*, the side]. At, belonging to, or pertaining to the side; situated on either side of the median vertical plane. **L. Column**, that column of the spinal cord between the anterior and posterior horns. **L. Operation**, that form of lithotomy in which the opening is made on the right or left side of the perineum. **L. Sclerosis, Amyotrophic**, a disease of the lateral columns and anterior gray matter of the cord. It is characterized by motor weakness and a spastic condition of the limbs, associated with atrophy of the muscles and final involvement of the nuclei in the medulla oblongata. **L. Sclerosis, Primary**, a sclerotic disease of the crossed pyramidal tracts of the cord characterized by paralysis of the limbs, with rigidity, increased tendon-reflexes, and absence of sensory and nutritive disorders. A peculiar characteristic jerking gait is produced, and clonus of the lower limbs may be readily excited. **L. Sinuses**, the two veins of the dura mater situated in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. **L. Ventricles.** See *Ventricle*.

Latericious, Lateritious (*lat-er-ish'-us*) [*later*, brick]. Resembling brick-dust, as the L. sediment of the urine.

Lateroabdominal (*lat-er-o-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*latus*, side; *abdominalis*, pertaining to the abdomen]. Pertaining both to the side and the abdomen. **L. Posture**, Sims' posture.

Lateroflexion (*lat-er-o-flek'-shun*) [*latus*, side; *flectere*, to bend]. Flexion or bending to one side.

Lateropulsion (*lat-er-o-pul'-shun*) [*latus*, side; *pellere*, to drive]. An involuntary motion to one side.

Lateroversion (*lat-er-o-ver'-shun*) [*latus*, side; *vertere*, to turn]. A turning to one side, as L. of the uterus.

Lathyrism (*lath'-ir-izm*) [λάθυρις, pulse]. Lupinosis; an affection produced by the use of meal from varieties of vetches, chiefly the Lathyrus sativus and L. cicera. It is a form of spastic paraplegia with tremor, involving chiefly the legs.

Latissimus (*lat-is'-im-us*) [superl. of *latus*, wide]. An adjective signifying widest. **L. colli.** See *Muscles* (*Platysma myoides*), *Table of*. **L. dorsi.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Laudable (*law'-da-bl*) [*laus*, praise]. Praiseworthy. **L. Pus.** See *Pus*.

Laudanin (*lod'-an-in*) [*laudanum*]. $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium.

Laudanum (*lod'-an-um*) [Pers., *ládan*, the gum-herb lada]. Tinctura opii. See *Opium*. **L., Sydenham's**, Vinum opii. See *Opium*.

Laughing, or **Laughter** (*lahf'-ing, lahf'-ter*) [AS., *hlehhan*, to laugh]. A succession of rhythmic, spasmodic expirations with open glottis and vibration of the vocal bands, and indicating mirth. **L.-gas**, nitrous oxid, or protoxid of nitrogen. See *Nitrous Oxid* and *Anesthetics*.

Laurel (*lor'-el*) [*laurus*]. See *Cherry-laurel*, *Laurus* **L.-water**, aqua laurocerasi. See *Cherry-laurel*.

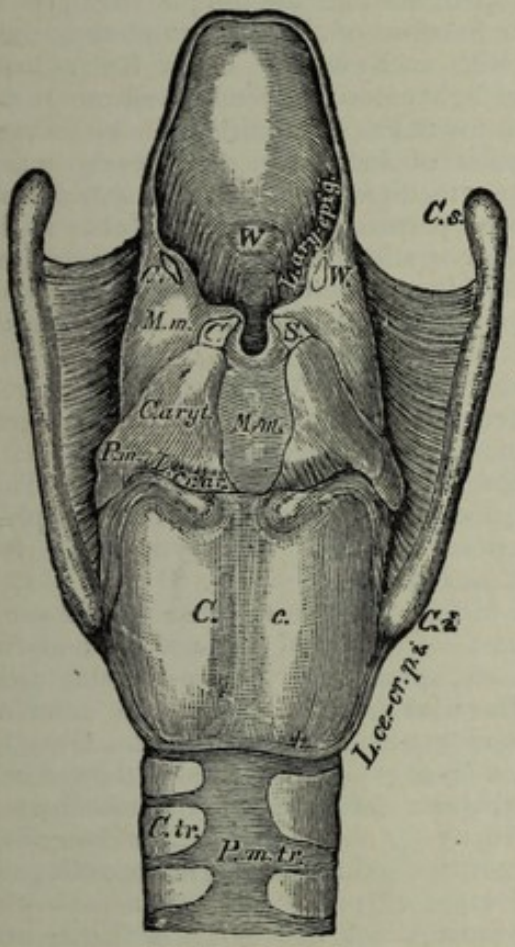
Laurocerasus (*lor-o-ser'-as-us*) [*laurus*, laurel; *cerasus*, cherry-tree]. See *Cherry-laurel*.

Laurus (*lor'-us*) [L.]. A tree of the Lauraceæ. **L. nobilis**, the noble laurel, is indigenous in the south of Europe. Its fragrant oils (one essential, from the leaves, and the other fixed, from the berries) are chiefly used in liniments. Unof.

Lavage (*lav-ahzh'*) [Fr.]. The irrigation or washing out of an organ, such as the stomach, the bowel, etc.

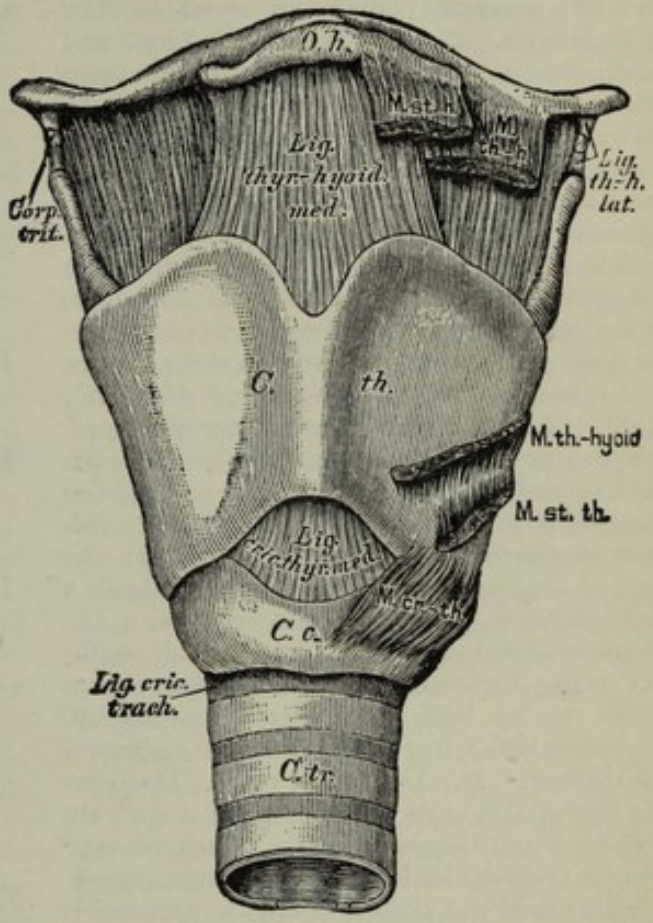
Lavation (*lav-a'-shun*) [*lavare*, to wash]. Lavage.

Lavender (*lav'-en-der*) [*lavare*, to wash]. The flowers of Lavandula vera, a plant of the order Labiatæ. The active principle is a volatile oil (**Oleum lavandulæ florum**), which is used in the preparation of **Spiritus lavandulæ**. Dose ♏xxx–f℥j (2.0–4.0). **Tinct. lavandulæ comp.**, formerly termed compound spirit of lavender.



Posterior View of the Larynx, with the Muscles Removed.—(*Holden.*)

W. Epiglottis cushion. *L. ar.-ep.* Aryteno-epiglottic fold or ligament. *M. m.* Membrana mucosa. *C. W.* Cartilage of Wrisberg, or cuneiform cartilage. *C. S.* Cartilage of Santorini, or cornicula laryngis. *C. aryt.* Arytenoid cartilage. *C. c.* Cricoid cartilage. *P. m.* Muscular process or external angle. *L. cr.-ar.* Crico-arytenoid ligament. *C. s.* Superior cornu. *C. i.* Inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. *L. ce.-cr. p. i.* Posterior inferior ceratocricoid ligament. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *P. m. tr.* Membranous portion of the trachea.



Larynx, Front View, with the Ligaments and Insertion of Muscles.—(*Holden.*)

O. h. Os hyoides. *C. th.* Thyroid cartilage. *Corp. trit.* Corpus triticeum. *C. c.* Cricoid cartilage. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *Lig. thyr.-hyoid med.* Middle thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. th.-h. lat.* Lateral thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. cric.-thyr. med.* Middle cricothyroid ligament. *Lig. cric.-trach.* Cricotracheal ligament. *M. st.-h.* Sternohyoideus muscle. *M. th.-hyoid.* Thyrohyoideus muscle. *M. st.-th.* Sternothyroideus muscle. *M. cr.-th.* Cricothyroideus muscle.

Dose ♏xxx–f℥j (2.0–4.0). Both are stimulant and carminative, and are used as vehicles.

Laveran's Corpuscles, or **Plasmodia.** See *Plasmodium.*

Law (*law*) [AS., *lagu*, a law]. A general rule; a constant mode of action of forces, or phenomena. A rule of action prescribed by authority. **L. of Avogadro,** equal volumes of all gases and vapors, at like temperature and like pressure, contain an equal number of molecules. **L., Behring's,** the blood and blood-serum of an individual which has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease, may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the latter also immune. **L., Berthollet's,** when two salts in solution can by double decomposition produce a salt less soluble than either, this salt will be produced. **L., Boyle's,** at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure that it bears. This is also called *Mariotte's Law.* **L., Charles's,** equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. The increase is $\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume measured at —273° C., which is the zero of absolute temperature. **L., Colles',** a child born of a mother who is without obvious venereal symptoms, and which, without being exposed to any infection subsequent to its birth, presents symptoms of syphilis when a few weeks old, will not infect its mother. **L., Dalton's,** or **L., Dalton-Henry's,** although the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight (volume multiplied by the density) of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to its pressure. **L. of Definite Proportions,** when two or more chemic substances unite to form a compound, they do so in a fixed and constant proportion. **L., Fechner's,** with increase of the stimulus the sensation increases only as the logarithm of the stimulus. **L., Gay-Lussac's.** See *L., Charles's.* **L., Graham's,** the rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square-root of their density. **L., Henry's.** See *L., Dalton's.* **L., Hilton's,** a nerve-trunk supplying a given joint also supplies the muscles moving that joint and the skin over the insertion of those muscles. **L., Listing's,** pertains to the movements of the eye-ball; when moved from the position of rest, the angle of rotation in the second position is the same as if the eye were turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the visual line. **L., Mariotte's.** See *L., Boyle's.* **L. of Multiple Proportions,** two substances uniting to form a series of chemic compounds do so in proportions that are simple multiples of one another or of one common proportion. **L., Ohm's,** the current-strength varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance. **L., Profeta's,** a child born of syphilitic parents, though apparently free from syphilis, cannot be infected. **L. of Reciprocal Proportions,** two elements combining with a third do so in proportions that are simple multiples or simple fractions of those in which they combine with each other. **L. of Refraction,** rays of light entering a denser medium are deflected toward a perpendicular drawn through the point of incidence, and those entering a rarer medium are deflected away from the same perpendicular. **L., Weber's,** the variation of stimulus that causes the smallest appreciable variation in sensation maintains. approximately, a fixed ratio to the total stimulus.

Laxative (*laks'-a-tiv*) [*laxare*, to loosen]. 1. Aperient; mildly cathartic. 2. An agent that loosens the bowels; a mild purgative.

Laxator (*laks-a'-tor*) [*laxare*, to loosen]. That which loosens or relaxes. A name applied to various muscles. **L. tympani.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Layer (*la'-er*) [*lecgan*, to cause to lie down]. A mass of uniform, or nearly uniform, thickness, spread over a considerable area. **L., Bacillar** (*of the retina*), the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **L., Ganglionic,** a layer of angular cells of the cerebral cortex, best developed in the motor area. **L., Horny** (*of the epidermis*), the superficial layer of the skin. **L., Osteogenetic,** the lower layer of periosteum, connected with the formation of bone. **L. of Rods and Cones.** See *L., Bacillar.*

Layman (*la'-man*) [λαός, the people]. A member of the laity; a person not a physician, or not professionally educated.

Lazaretto (*laz-ar-et'-o*) [Ital., a pest-house, from *lazar*, a leper]. A quarantine establishment; a pest-house. Also, a place for fumigation and disinfection.

Lead (*led*) [AS., *leád*, lead]. See *Plumbum.* **L., Black,** graphite. **L.-colic.** See *Colic.* **L.-encephalopathy,** the cerebral manifestations of chronic lead-poisoning. They consist of epilepsy, acute delirium, and hallucinations, and may terminate in insanity. **L.-line,** blue line; the line of discoloration on the gums in cases of chronic lead-poisoning. **L.-pipe Contraction,** the condition of the limbs in the cataleptic state, in which they maintain any position that is given them. **L.-poisoning,** plumbism; saturnism,—a form of poisoning due to the introduction of lead into the system. The symptoms are disturbed nutrition, anemia, a blue line on the

gums, lead-colic, constipation, pains in the limbs, local muscular paralysis (wrist-drop) and wasting, saturnine encephalopathy, etc.

Leader (*le'-der*) [AS., *lád*, a way or path]. A sinew or tendon.

Leathery (*leth'-er-e*) [AS., *leðer*, leather]. Resembling leather, as L. arteries, arteries thickened and feeling like cords of leather.

Lecithin (*les'-ith-in*) [λέκιθος, yolk of egg], $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$. A complex nitrogenous fatty substance occurring widely spread throughout the animal body. It is found in the blood, bile, serous fluids, brain, nerves, yolk of egg, semen, pus, and white blood-corpuscles. It is a colorless, slightly crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, and chemically is looked upon as the glycerophosphate of neurin in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of stearic, palmitic, or oleic acid.

Leech (*lēch*) [AS., *læce*, physician]. A blood-sucking worm, the Sanguisuga, or Hirudo medicinalis, found in Europe; Hirudo decora, the American leech. Leeches are used for the local abstraction of blood. A European leech draws from f ʒ ss–j (16.0–32.0) of blood. **L., Artificial,** an apparatus for cupping.

Lees (*lēz*) [Fr., *lie*, dregs]. The dregs of vinous liquors.

Leg [Icel., *leggr*, leg]. The lower extremity, especially that part from the knee to the ankle. **L., Barbadoes,** elephantiasis of the leg. **L., Black.** See *Anthrax*, *Symptomatic*, and *Black-leg*. **L., Bow-,** a curving outward of the legs. **L., Milk-,** phlegmasia alba dolens.

Legitimacy (*le-jit'-im-as-e*) [*legitimus*, lawful]. 1. The condition of being within the bounds of the law. 2. The state of a child born within wedlock, or within a period of time necessary to gestation, which may elapse after the death of the father.

Legumin (*leg-u'-min*) [*legumen*, pulse]. A proteid found in the seeds of many plants belonging to the natural order of Leguminosæ.

Leiodermia (*li-o-der'-me-ah*). See *Liodermia*.

Leiomyoma (*li-o-mi-o'-mah*). See *Liomyoma*.

Leiter's Coil, or **Tubes.** Tubes of soft, flexible metal designed for application about any part of the body. Cold water is passed through the tubes, thereby reducing the temperature of the parts encased.

Lembert's Suture. See *Suture*.

Lemniscus (*lem-nis'-kus*) [λεμνίσκος, fillet]. See *Fillet*.

Lemon (*lem'-on*). See *Limo*.

Lemonade (*lem-on-ād'*) [*limon*, lemon]. An acidulous, refrigerant drink made from the juice of lemon. **L., Sulphuric Acid,** a solution of sugar in water containing sulphuric acid. It is used in lead manufactories to prevent lead-poisoning.

Lens (*lenz*) [L., a lentil]. 1. A piece of glass or crystal for the refraction of rays of light. 2. The crystalline lens of the eye. **L., Achromatic.** See *Achromatic*. **L., Apochromatic.** See *Apochromatic*. **L., Biconcave** (negative or minus (—) lens), a thick-edged lens having concave spheric surfaces upon its opposite sides; it is used in spectacles to correct myopia. **L., Biconvex** (positive or plus (+) lens), a thin-edged lens; it has two convex surfaces, and is used to correct hyperopia. **L., Bifocal.** See *Bifocal*. **L., Convergent** or **Converging,** a double convex or planoconvex lens that focuses rays of light. **L., Convexoconcave,** a lens having a convex and a concave surface, which would not meet if continued. Its properties are those of a convex lens of the same focal distance. **L., Crystalline,** the lens of the eye, situated immediately behind the iris. **L., Cylindric** (either minus or plus), one with a plane surface in one axis and a concave or convex surface in the axis at right angles to the first. **L., Dispersing,** a concave lens. **L., Periscopic,** one with concavoconvex or convexoconcave surfaces, the opposite sides being of different curvatures;. such lenses are called meniscus lenses. **L., Spheric,** one the curved surface of which, either concave or convex, is a segment of a sphere.

Lenticonus (*len-tik-o'-nus*) [*lens*, a lens; *conus*, a cone]. A rare, usually congenital, anomaly of the lens in which there is a conical prominence upon its anterior or, more rarely, upon its posterior, surface.

Lenticular (*len-tik'-u-lar*) [*lenticula*, a lentil]. 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a lens. 2. Pertaining to the crystalline lens. 3. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus of the brain. **L. Nucleus,** a mass of gray matter, the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum, situated to the outer side of the internal capsule of the brain.

Lenticulostriate (*len-tik-u-lo-stri'-āt*) [*lenticula*, a lentil; *striatus*, striated]. Pertaining to the lenticular nucleus of the corpus striatum, as L. artery.

Lentigo (*len-ti'-go*) [L., a lentil-shaped spot: *pl.*, *Lentigines*]. A freckle; a circumscribed patch of pigment, small in size, occurring mainly on face and hands, and due to exposure to the sun. **L. æstiva,** summer-freckles.

Leontiasis (*le-on-ti'-as-is*) [λέων, a lion]. A lion-like appearance of the face seen in leprosy, elephantiasis, and L. ossea. **L. ossea, L. ossium,** an overgrowth of the bones of the face through which the features acquire a lion-like appearance.

Leontodin (*le-on'-to-din*) [λέων, a lion; ὀδούς, a tooth]. The precipitate from a tinc-

ture of the root of dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum; it is a tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and an hepatic stimulant. Dose 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26). Unof.

Leontodon (*le-on'-to-don*). See *Taraxacum.*

Leper (*lep'-er*) [λεπρός, scaly]. One affected with leprosy.

Lepra (*lep'-rah*) [λέπρα, leprosy]. 1. Leprosy. 2. A form of psoriasis. **L. anæsthetica.** See *Leprosy.* **L. maculosa,** the stage of true leprosy characterized by the presence of pigment-spots. **L. mutilans,** the final stage of true leprosy, in which there is a marked loss of tissue.

Leprosy (*lep'-ro-se*) [λέπρα, leprosy]. An endemic, chronic, infectious disease, due to the bacillus lepræ. Two forms of leprosy are described—a tubercular and an anesthetic form. The first begins with a well-defined erythema (Macular L.), which is succeeded by the formation of papules, and later of nodules, although in some cases the erythematous stage is followed by a disappearance of the pigment without nodulation (Lepra alba). The nodules eventually break down and ulcerate. The anesthetic form begins with pains and hyperesthesia; a macular eruption appears, but again subsides, leaving spots of anesthesia; trophic lesions develop and lead to the loss of the fingers or toes, with the production of marked deformity.

Leptandra (*lep-tan'-drah*) [λεπτός, thin; ἀνήρ, male]. Culver's Root. The rhizome and rootlets of L. virginica, now called Veronica virginica. Its properties are thought to be due to a glucosid, leptandrin. It is tonic, laxative, and cholagogue, and is used in indigestion and chronic constipation. Dose of the extract, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2); of the fld. ext., ♏xx–f℥j (1.3–4.0).

Leptomeningitis (*lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis*) [λεπτός, slight; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid of the brain or the spinal cord.

Leptorhine (*lep'-tor-in*) [λεπτός, thin; ῥίς, nose]. Having a slender nose or proboscis.

Leptothrix (*lep'-to-thriks*) [λεπτός, thin; θριξ, hair]. A genus of bacteria, the elements of which form straight filaments, often of great length. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Leptus (*lep'-tus*) [λεπτός, thin]. A genus of beetles. **L. autumnalis,** harvest-bug; mower's mite. A parasite that burrows under the skin, causing lesions similar to those of itch.

Lesion (*le'-zhun*) [*læsio; lædere,* to hurt]. An injury, wound, or morbid structural change. **L., Focal,** in the nervous system, a circumscribed lesion giving rise to distinctive and localizing symptoms. **L., Initial, of Syphilis,** the chancre. **L., Irritative,** in the nervous system, a lesion exciting the functions of the part wherein it is situated. **L., Peripheral,** a lesion of the nerve-trunks or of their terminations. **L., Primary, of the Skin,** the change in the skin occurring in the developing stage of a skin-disease. **L., Secondary.** 1. In the skin, the change occurring in the primary lesion, due to irritation or other causes. It comprises erosions, ulcers, rhagades, squamæ, cicatrices or scars, crusts, and pigmentation. 2. One of the secondary manifestations of syphilis.

Lethal (*le'-thal*) [λήθη, forgetfulness]. Deadly; pertaining to or producing death.

Lethargy (*leth'-ar-je*) [λήθη, forgetfulness]. A condition of drowsiness or stupor that cannot be overcome by the will; also, a stage of hypnotism.

Lettuce (*let'-us*). See *Lactucarium.*

Leucemia (*lu-se'-me-ah*). See *Leukemia.*

Leucin (*lu'-sin*) [λευκός, white], $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A substance formed during pancreatic digestion, and also found in the urine, together with tyrosin, in acute yellow atrophy of the liver. L. crystallizes from the urine in the form of yellowish-brown balls.

Leuco- (*lu'-ko-*). For words not found under this form see *Leuko-.*

Leukemia (*lu-ke'-me-ah*) [λευκός, white; αἷμα, blood]. A disease of the blood and the blood-making organs, characterized by a permanent increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles and by enlargement of the spleen, the lymphatic glands, and the marrow of bone, together or separately. The etiology is obscure; by some the disease is considered infectious. **L., Lymphatic,** that form associated with enlargement of the lymphatic glands. **L., Myelogenic,** that in which the bone-marrow is involved. **L., Splenic,** that associated with enlargement of the spleen.

Leukemic (*lu-kem'-ik, lu-ke'-mik*) [λευκός, white; αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to leukemia.

Leukocyte (*lu'-ko-sīt*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. The colorless or white corpuscle of the blood. Leukocytes have ameboid movement and are formed in the lymphadenoid tissue of the spleen, lymphatic glands, intestinal tract, bone-marrow, etc., and probably also in the lymph and blood. Their average diameter is .01 mm. ($\frac{1}{2500}$ inch). In normal blood several forms are distinguished: lymphocytes, large uninuclear leukocytes, transitional forms, and multinuclear cells; according to the granules contained in their protoplasm, three varieties are described—the neutrophile, the eosinophile, and the basophile.

Leukocythemia (*lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. See *Leukemia.*

Leukocytic (*lu-ko-sit'-ik*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. Relating to or characterized by leukocytes.

Leukocytogenesis (*lu-ko-si-to-jen′-es-is*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The formation of leukocytes.

Leukocytolysis (*lu-ko-si-tol′-is-is*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; λύσις, solution]. The destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytoma (*lu-ko-si-to′-mah*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor-like mass composed of leukocytes, as the tubercle, the gumma.

Leukocytopenia (*lu-ko-si-to-pe′-ne-ah*) [λεύκος, white; κύτος, cell; πενία, poverty]. Diminution of the number of leukocytes in the blood.

Leukocytosis (*lu-ko-si-to′-sis*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. An increase in the number of colorless blood-corpuscles in the blood. It is physiologic during digestion and pregnancy; pathologic in certain anemias, especially leukemia, in some of the infectious fevers, in cachexias, and after hemorrhage. **L., Pure,** a leukocytosis in which the increase of white cells affects the multinuclear form.

Leukoderma (*lu-ko-der′-mah*) [λευκός, white; δέρμα, skin]. A condition of defective pigmentation of the skin, especially a congenital absence of pigment in patches or bands.

Leukolin (*lu-ko′-lin*). See *Quinolin.*

Leukolysis (*lu-kol′-is-is*) [λευκός, white; λύσις, solution]. The destruction of the colorless corpuscles of the blood.

Leukoma (*lu-ko′-mah*) [λεύκωμα, whiteness, from λευκός, white]. 1. An opacity of the cornea the result of an ulcer, wound, or inflammation, and presenting an appearance of ground glass. 2. The term has been used also for albumin. See *Leukoplakia.*

Leukomain (*lu-ko′-mah-in*) [λεύκωμα, whiteness, from λευκός, white]. The name applied to any one of the nitrogenous bases or alkaloids normally developed by the metabolic activity of living organisms, as distinguished from the alkaloidal bodies developed in dead bodies, and called ptomains. From their chemic affinities leukomains may be divided into two groups: the uric-acid group, comprising adenin, carnin, guanin, heteroxanthin, hypoxanthin, paraxanthin, pseudoxanthin, spermin, xanthin; and the kreatinin group, in which are classed amphikreatinin, crusokreatinin, xanthokreatinin, and others. The appended table is modified from the work of Vaughan and Novy.

TABLE OF LEUKOMAINS.

NAME.	FORMULA.	DISCOVERER.	SOURCE.	PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION.
Amphicreatin.	$C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Carnin.	$C_7H_8N_4O_3$.	Weidel.	Meat-extract.	Nonpoisonous.
Crusocreatin.	$C_5H_9N_4O$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Gerontin.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Grandis.	Liver of dog.	Poisonous; paralyzes nerve-centers.
Guanin.	$C_5H_5N_5O$.	Unger.	Animal and vegetal tissues; guano.	Nonpoisonous.
Heteroxanthin.	$C_6H_6N_4O_2$.	Salomon.	Urine.	
Hypoxanthin.	$C_5H_4N_4O$.	Scherer.	Brain, muscle, kidney, liver, spleen, certain plants, etc.	Nonpoisonous; excitomotor.
Methyl-hydantoin.	$C_4H_6N_2O_2$.	Guaretchi and Mosso.	Fresh meat.	
Parareducin.	$C_6H_9N_3O$.	Thudichum.	Urine.	
Paraxanthin.	$C_7H_8N_4O_2$.	Thudichum, Salomon.	Urine.	Poisonous.
Protarnin.		Miescher.	Spawn of salmon.	
Pseudoxanthin (?)	$C_4H_5N_5O$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Reducin (?)	$C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$.	Thudichum.	Urine.	
Salamandarin.	$C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$.	Zalesky.	Salamander.	Poisonous.
Sarcin or Sarkin.	See *Hypoxanthin.*			

TABLE OF LEUKOMAINS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FORMULA.	DISCOVERER.	SOURCE.	PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION.
Spermin.	C_2H_5N (?)	Schreiner.	Semen, testicles; Charcot-Leyden crystals; tissues in leukemia.	Nonpoisonous.
Unnamed.	$C_3H_5NO_2$.	Pouchet.	Urine.	
Unnamed.	$C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$.	Pouchet.	Urine.	
Unnamed.	$C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Unnamed.	$C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Unnamed.	$C_{13}H_{24}N_2O_2(C_{52}H_{96}N_8O_8PS)$.	Eliacheff.	Normal urine.	Slightly poisonous.
Unnamed.	$C_{14}H_{25}N_3O_3$.	Eliacheff.	Urine in tuberculosis.	Poisonous.
Urethrobromin.	See *Paraxanthin.*			
Xanthin.	$C_5H_4N_4O_2$.	Marcet.	Most animal tissues; certain plants; certain calculi.	Slightly poisonous; muscle stimulant.
Xanthocreatin.	$C_5H_{10}N_4O$.	Gautier.	Muscle.	Poisonous.

Leukomatous (*lu-ko′-mat-us*) [λεύκωμα, whiteness]. Having the nature of or affected with leukoma.

Leukomyelitis (*lu-ko-mi-el-i′-tis*) [λευκός, white; μυελός, marrow]. Inflammation of the white substance of the spinal cord.

Leukonecrosis (*lu-ko-ne-kro′-sis*) [λευκός, white; νέκρωσις, death]. A form of dry gangrene, the slough having a light color.

Leukonostoc (*lu-ko-nos′-tok*) [λευκός, white, and *nostoc*]. A genus of schizomycetes, having its elements disposed in chains and enveloped in a sheath of tough jelly.

Leukopathy (*lu-kop′-ath-e*) **Leukopathia** (*lu-ko-path′-e-ah*) [λευκός, white; πάθος, suffering]. Any deficiency of coloring-matter; albinism. See *Leukoderma.*

Leukopenia. See *Leukocytopenia.*

Leukophlegmasia (*lu-ko-fleg-ma′-ze-ah*) [λευκός, white; φλέγμα, phlegm]. 1. A condition marked by a tendency to dropsy, accompanied by a pale, flabby skin, and general edema of the whole body; solid edema. 2. Phlegmasia alba dolens. **L. dolens puerperarum.** Phlegmasia alba dolens.

Leukoplakia (*lu-ko-pla′-ke-ah*) [λευκός, white; πλάξ, surface]. Whitening of a surface. **L. buccalis, L. lingualis,** a disease characterized by the presence of pearly-white or bluish-white patches on the surface of the tongue, or the mucous membrane of the cheeks, due to a hyperplasia of the epithelium.

Leukorrhea (*lu-kor-e′-ah*) [λευκός, white; ῥοία, a flow]. A whitish, mucopurulent discharge from the female genital canal, popularly called "the whites."

Leukorrheal (*lu-kor-e′-al*) [λευκός, white; ῥοία, flow]. Of the nature of or pertaining to leukorrhea.

Levant Wormseed. See *Santonica.*

Levator (*le-va′-tor*) [L., a lifter]. 1. That which raises or elevates, as certain muscles having such a function. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Levorotatory (*le-vo-ro′-tat-o-re*) [*lævus*, left; *rotare*, to turn]. Causing to turn toward the left hand; applied to substances that turn the rays of polarized light to the left.

Levulinic Acid (*lev-u-lin′-ik*). See *Acid.*

Levulosan (*lev-u-lo′-san*) [*lævus*, left], $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A carbohydrate prepared by heating levulose.

Levulose (*lev′-u-lōs*) [*lævus*, left], $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Fruit-sugar, the natural sugar of fruits. It is a colorless, syrupy liquid, and rotates the plane of polarized light to the left. It occurs normally in the intestine, and rarely in the urine in disease.

Leyden Jar (*li′-den*) [*Leyden*, a town in Holland]. A glass jar coated within and without with tinfoil, reaching nearly to the neck, and surmounted by a knobbed conductor in connection with the inner coating. It is designed for the temporary accumulation of electricity, with which the inner foil may be charged.

Leyden's Crystals. See *Charcot-Leyden Crystals.*

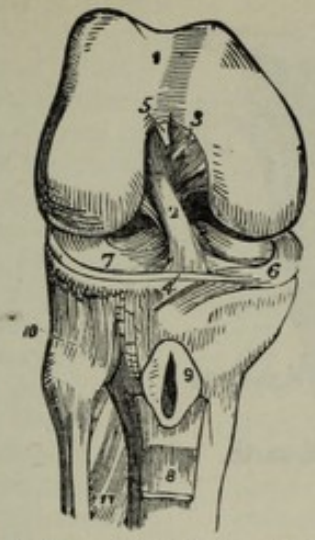
Lichen (*li′-ken*) [λειχήν, a lichen]. A generic term for a group of inflammatory affections of the skin, in which the lesions consist of solid papules. **L. acuminatus,** a variety

LIGAMENTS



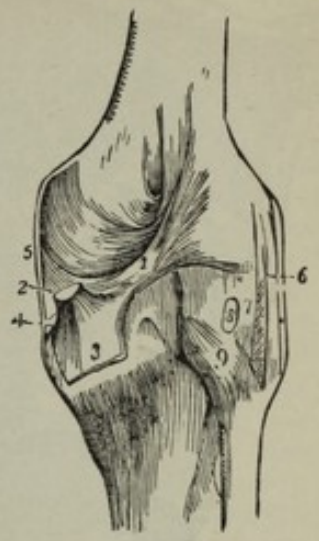
Ligaments of Elbow-joint.

1. Humerus. 2. Ulna. 3. Radius. 4. External lateral ligament. 5. Orbicular ligament. 6. Posterior ligament. 7, 8. Condyles of humerus. 9. Interosseous membrane.



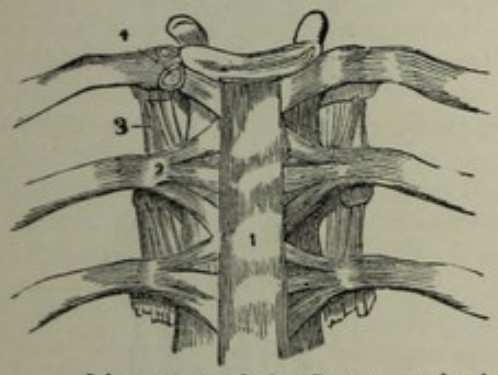
Right Knee-joint, Internal Ligaments, Anterior View.

1. Lower extremity of femur. 2. Anterior crucial ligament. 3. Posterior crucial ligament. 4. Transverse ligament. 5. Intercondylar fossa. 6. Semilunar fibrocartilages (internal). 7. Semilunar fibrocartilages (external). 8. Ligamentum patellæ. 9. Tubercle of tibia. 10. Capsular ligament. 11. Interosseous membrane.



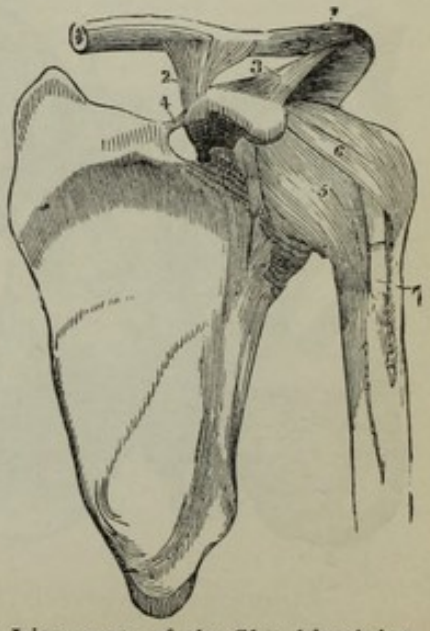
Ligaments of Right Knee-joint, Posterior View.

1. Posterior ligaments or ligamentum Winslowii (oblique fasciculus). 2. Tendon of semimembranosus muscle. 3. Tibia. 4. Bursa. 5. Internal lateral ligament. 6. Long external lateral ligament. 7. Short external lateral ligament. 8. Popliteus muscle. 9. Posterior or internal crucial ligament.



1. Anterior common ligament. 2. Anterior costovertebral or stellate ligament. 3. Anterior costotransverse ligament.

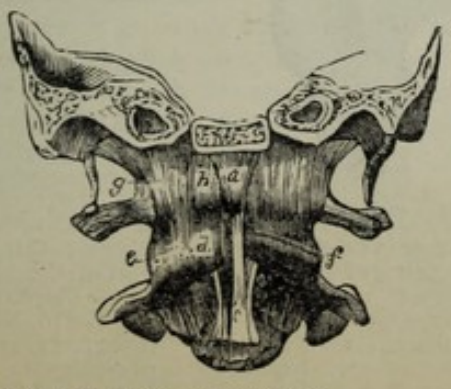
Ligaments of the Costovertebral Articulations.



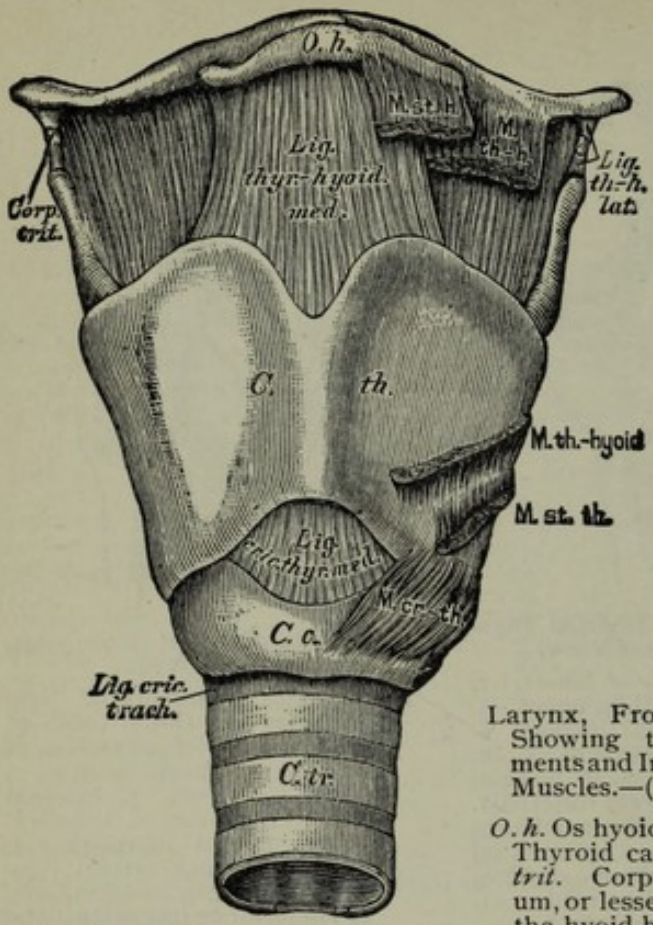
Ligaments of the Shoulder-joint.

1. Superior acromioclavicular ligament. 2. Coracoclavicular. 3. Coraco-acromial. 4. Transverse. 5. Capsular. 6. Coracohumeral. 7. Tendon of long head of biceps.

a. Anterior common ligament. *b*. Anterior occipito-atloid ligament. *c*. Anterior common ligament (continuation). *d*. Anterior atlo-axial ligament. *e*. Capsular ligament. *f*. Synovial membrane. *g*. Lateral occipito-atloid ligament.

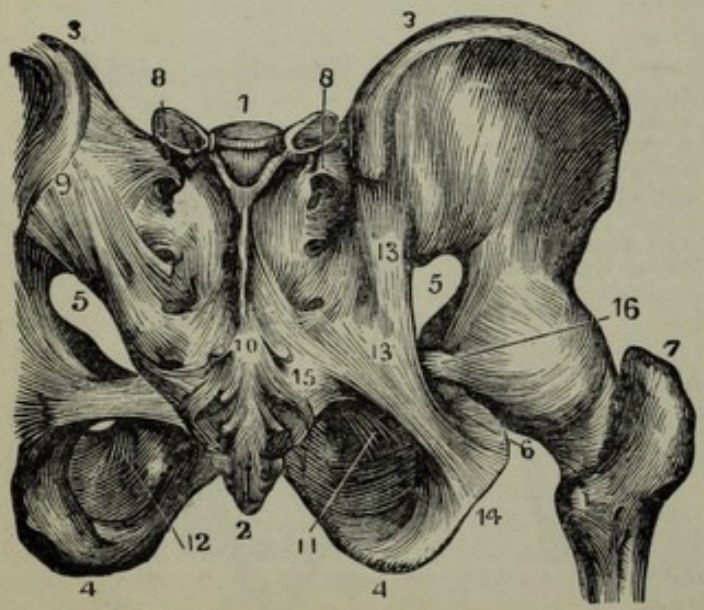


Ligaments of the Occipito-atloid Joint.



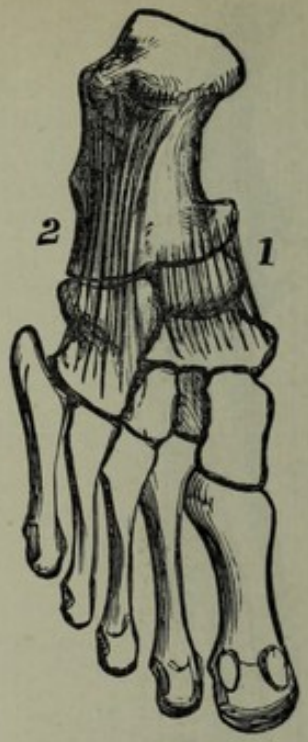
Larynx, Front View, Showing the Ligaments and Insertion of Muscles.—(*Holden.*)

O. h. Os hyoides. *C. th.* Thyroid cart. *Corp. trit.* Corpus triticeum, or lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. *C. c.* Cricoid cart. *C. tr.* Tracheal cartilage. *Lig. thyr.-hyoid med.* Middle thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. th.-h. lat.* Lateral thyrohyoid ligament. *Lig. cric.-thyr. med.* Middle cricothyroid ligament. *Lig. cric.-trach.* Cricotracheal ligament. *M. st.-h.* Sternohyoid muscle. *M. th.-hyoid.* Thyrohyoid muscle. *M. st.-th.* Sternothyroid muscle. *M. cr.-th.* Cricothyroid muscle.

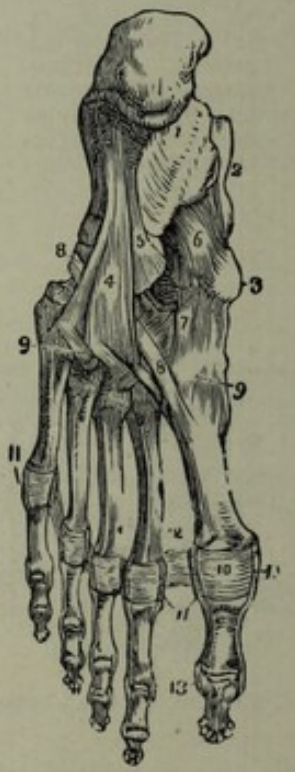


Ligaments of the Pelvis, Posterior View.

1. Articular surface of sacrum for last lumbar vertebra. 2. Coccyx. 3, 3. Crest of ilium. 4, 4. Tuberosity of ischium. 5, 5. Great sacrosciatic foramen. 6. Lesser sacrosciatic foramen. 7. Great trochanter. 8, 8. Posterior sacroiliac ligament. 9. Posterior inferior spine of ilium. 10. Supraspinous ligament. 11. Obturator membrane. 12. Lesser sacrosciatic foramen. 13, 13, 14. Great sacrosciatic ligament. 15. Lesser sacrosciatic ligament. 16. Spine of ischium.



1. Calcaneoscaphoid ligament. 2. Calcaneocuboid ligament.—(*Holden.*)



Ligaments of the Sole of the Foot.—(*Holden.*)

1. Os calcis. 2. Astragalus. 3. Tuberosity of the scaphoid. 4. Long calcaneocuboid ligament. 5. Part of the short calcaneocuboid ligament. 6. Calcaneoscaphoid ligament. 7. Plantar tarsal ligament. 8, 8. Tendon of the peroneus longus muscle. 9, 9. Plantar tarsometatarsal ligament. 10. Metatarsophalangeal ligament. 11, 11, 11. Lateral metatarsophalangeal. 12. Transverse. 13. Lateral of the phalanges of the great toe.

of L. ruber in which the papules are acuminate. It is usually very acute and is accompanied by grave constitutional symptoms (rigors, pyrexia, sweats, prostration), and by itching. **L. pilaris**, an inflammatory disease of the hair-follicles, in which a spinous epidermic peg occupies the center of the papule. **L. planus**, an inflammatory skin-disease, with an eruption made up of papules that are broad and angular at the base, flat and apparently glazed on the summit, slightly umbilicated, and of a dull purplish-red color. The papules may be discrete or may coalesce, and itching may be slight or severe. **L. ruber**, a rare skin-disease, with lesions consisting, in the beginning, of discrete, miliary, conical papules, but, as the disease advances, becoming aggregated and forming continuous red, infiltrated, and scaly patches. The whole surface may eventually become involved. The nails of the fingers and toes become affected, being of a dirty-brown color, rough, flaky, and breaking off short. The etiology and pathology are obscure. **L. scrofulosus**, a form occurring in strumous children. The eruption is situated on the trunk, especially upon the back, either diffusely or in patches. The papules are very small, pale, conical, and surmounted by fine scales; they cause no itching, and on fading leave a rather persistent yellowish pigmentation. **L. tropicus.** Prickly heat.

Licorice (*lik'-or-is*) [*γλυκύῤῥιζα*, licorice]. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lid [AS., *hlid*, lid]. See *Eyelid*.

Lieberkühn, Crypts of. See *Crypt*.

Lien (*li'-en*) [L.]. The spleen.

Lienal (*li'-en-al*) [*lien*, the spleen]. Relating to the spleen.

Lienitis (*li-en-i'-tis*) [*lien*, spleen; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Splenitis.

Lientery (*li'-en-ter-e*) [*λεῖος*, smooth; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. A form of diarrhea in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels without undergoing digestion.

Life (*lif*) [AS., *lif*, life]. 1. The sum of properties that enables an organism to adapt itself to surrounding conditions. 2. The characteristic phenomena manifested by living beings. 3. The force or principle underlying or causing the phenomena presented by organized beings. **L., Animal**, the manifestations depending directly on the cerebrospinal nervous system and the voluntary muscles, as distinguished from **L., Vegetative**, that is, the functions of digestion, respiration, reproduction, etc. **L., Change of**, that period in the life of a woman at which menstruation ceases; the climacteric period. **L., Expectation of**, the average number of years a person has to live, as calculated from life-tables.

Ligament (*lig'-am-ent*), **Ligamentum** (*lig-am-en'-tum*) [*ligare*, to bind]. A band of flexible, compact connective tissue connecting the articular ends of the bones, and sometimes enveloping them in a capsule. **L., Acromioclavicular**, a ligament covering the acromioclavicular articulation and extending from the clavicle to the acromial process of the scapula. **L., Alar.** 1. One of the two folds of synovial membrane on either side of the mucous ligament of the knee-joint. 2. See *L., Odontoid*. **L., Annular** (*of ankle*), the broad ligament covering the anterior surface of the ankle-joint. **L., Annular** (*of wrist*), a strong ligament extending from the trapezium to the unciform bone, confining the flexor tendons. **L., Arcuate**, one of the arched ligaments extending from the body of the diaphragm to the last rib, and to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra. **L., Atloaxoid**, that joining the atlas and the axis. **L., Atlooccipital**, that joining the atlas and the occiput. **L. of Bigelow.** See *L., Iliofemoral*. **L., Broad** (*of uterus*), a fold of peritoneum extending laterally from the uterus to the pelvic wall. **L., Capsular**, a heavy fibrous structure surrounding an articulation, and lined by synovial membrane. **L., Check.** See *L., Odontoid*. **L., Conoid**, the inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. It is attached to the coracoid process of the scapula and the conoid tubercle of the clavicle. **L., Coracoclavicular**, one extending from the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle. **L., Coronary** (*of liver*), a peritoneal fold extending from the posterior edge of the liver to the diaphragm. **L., Costocoracoid**, that joining the first rib and the coracoid process of the scapula. **L., Cotyloid**, a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue at the margin of the acetabulum. **L., Crucial, Anterior**, the smaller crucial ligament of the knee, extending from the upper surface of the tibia to the inner surface of the external condyle of the femur. **L., Crucial, Posterior**, one attached below to the back part of the depression behind the spine of the tibia, to the popliteal notch, and to the external semilunar fibrocartilage, and above to the inner condyle of the femur. **L., Crural.** See *L., Poupart's*. **L., Flood's**, the glenohumeral ligament. **L., Gimbernat's**, a triangular expansion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, connected anteriorly to Poupart's ligament and attached to the iliopectineal line. **L., Glenohumeral**, a portion of the coracohumeral ligament, attached to the inner and upper portion of the bicipital groove. **L., Glenoid** (*of scapula*), a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue attached to the rim of the glenoid fossa. **L., Hey's**, also called the femoral ligament; a sickle-shaped expansion

of the fascia lata. **L., Iliofemoral,** a strong ligament extending from the anterior inferior iliac spine to the lesser trochanter and the intertrochanteric line. **L., Interclavicular,** one joining the sternal extremities of the clavicles and the sternum. **L., Lateral,** (*of liver*), one of the peritoneal folds between the sides of the liver and the inferior surface of the diaphragm. **L., Odontoid,** any one of the broad, strong ligaments arising on either side of the apex of the odontoid process and connecting the atlas with the skull. **L. patellæ,** a strong fibrous structure, extending from the tubercle of the tibia upward to become the tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle; it embraces the patella. **L. pectinatum,** the spongy tissue at the junction of the cornea and sclera in the sinus of the anterior chamber of the eye. It forms the root of the iris. **L., Poupart's,** the ligament extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis and the pectineal line. It is the lower portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. **L., Pterygomaxillary,** one joining the apex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw. **L., Pubic, Inferior,** a triangular ligament, extending from the symphysis pubis to the rami of the pubic bones. **L., Rhomboid,** one joining the cartilage of the first rib and the tuberosity of the clavicle. It is a part of the costoclavicular ligament. **L., Round** (*of hip*). See *L. teres.* **L., Round** (*of liver*), a fibrous cord running from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver. It represents the remains of the obliterated umbilical vein. **L., Round** (*of uterus*), a ligament running from the anterior surface of the cornu of the uterus through the inguinal canal to the mons veneris. **L., Sacrosciatic, Great,** a ligament extending from the sacrum, coccyx, and inferior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium. **L., Stylohyoid,** a fibrous cord extending from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. **L., Stylomaxillary,** a ligament joining the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inferior surface of the posterior margin of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. **L., Subpubic.** See *L., Pubic, Inferior.* **L., Suspensory** (*of crystalline lens*), the zonule of Zinn. **L. teres,** a rounded fibrous cord attached to the center of the articular surface of the head of the femur, and extending to the margin of the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. **L., Transverse** (*of atlas*), one attached to two small tubercles on the inner surface of the atlas, and surrounding the odontoid process of the axis. **L., Transverse** (*of hip-joint*), one extending across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. **L., Transverse** (*of knee-joint*), one extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibrocartilage to the anterior extremity of the internal fibrocartilage. **L., Trapezoid,** the anterior or external portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, extending from the upper surface of the coracoid process of the scapula, to the under surface of the clavicle. **L., Triangular** (*of the urethra*), a tendinous band of triangular shape, attached by its apex to the reflected portion of Poupart's ligament, and passing inward beneath the spermatic cord and behind the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring, to join the tendon of the opposite side. **L., Winslow's,** the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. **L., Y-shaped** (*of Bigelow*), the iliofemoral ligament.

Ligamentous (*lig-am-en'-tus*) [*ligare*, to bind]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a ligament.

Ligation (*li-ga'-shun*) [*ligare*, to tie]. The operation of tying, especially of tying arteries.

Ligature (*lig'-at-ūr*) [*ligare*, to tie]. 1. A cord or thread used for tying about arteries or other parts. 2. Ligation. **L., Double,** the application of two ligatures to a vessel, between which it is divided. **L., Elastic,** a narrow band or thread of india-rubber applied tightly to a part so as to destroy the tissues and by compression to lead to separation. It is used in the treatment of hemorrhoids, anal fistula, and in the removal of pedunculated growths. **L., Erichsen's,** one consisting of a double thread, one-half of which is white, the other half black; it is used in the ligation of nævi. **L., Intermittent,** a tourniquet applied above a poisoned wound to interrupt the blood-current; it is occasionally relaxed to allow of renewal of the circulation. **L., Lateral,** partial occlusion of the lumen of a vessel by a loose ligature. **L., Provisional,** a ligature applied during an operation, with the intention of removing it before the completion of the operation.

Light (*lit*) [AS., *leóht*, light]. Ethereal waves of the vibrational frequency that gives rise to the sensation of vision when the rays impinge upon the retina. **L., Axial,** light-rays that are parallel to each other and to the optic axis. **L., Central.** See *L., Axial.* **L., Diffused,** that reflected simultaneously from an infinite number of surfaces, or that which has been scattered by means of a concave mirror or lens. **L., Oblique,** light falling obliquely on a surface. **L., Reflected,** light thrown back from an illuminated object. **L., Refracted,** light-rays that have passed through an object and have been bent from their original course. **L.-sense,** the faculty by which different

degrees of light or brightness may be distinguished. **L., Transmitted,** the light passing through an object.

Lighterman's Bottom. Inflammation of the bursa over the tuberosity of the ischium, from much sitting.

Lightning (*lit'-ning*) [AS., *leóht*, light]. A luminous atmospheric discharge of electricity. **L. Pains,** the lancinating pains of locomotor ataxia, coming on and disappearing with lightning-like rapidity.

Lignum (*lig'-num*) [L.]. Wood. **L. benedictum,** guaiac-wood. **L. cedrium,** cedar-wood. **L. vitæ.** See *Guaiacum.*

Ligusticum (*li-gus'-tik-um*) [λιγυστικός, Ligurian]. See *Lovage.*

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria majalis.*

Limb (*lim*) [AS., *lim*, a limb]. 1. One of the extremities attached to the sides of the trunk and used for prehension or locomotion. 2. An elongated structure resembling a limb, as the limbs of the internal capsule.

Limbus (*lim' bus*) [L.]. A border; the circumferential edge of any flat organ or part. **L. corneæ,** the edge of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic coat. **L. laminæ spiralis,** the spiral membranous cushion, at the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. **L. luteus.** See *Macula lutea.*

Lime (*lim*) [Pers., *limú*, a lemon]. The fruit of several species of Citrus, as C. limetta. **L.-juice,** the juice of the lime.

Lime (*lim*) [AS., *lim*, cement]. Calcium oxid, CaO (quicklime), calcium hydrate, Ca(HO). Calcium oxid (quicklime) has a great affinity for water and for CO_2. On contact with the former, slaked lime is formed, with the evolution of heat. On living tissues it acts as a caustic. **L., Chlorinated,** calx chlorata (U. S. P., B. P.), the chlorid of lime of commerce. It is not a distinct chemic compound; its chief constituent, and the one on which its disinfectant properties depend, is calcium hypochlorite, which liberates chlorin. **L., Milk of,** a milky fluid consisting of calcium hydrate suspended in water. **L., Quick, L., Slaked,** common terms for lime. **L.-water,** a solution of calcium hydrate in water. It is used as an antacid.

Liminal (*lim'-in-al*) [λιμήν, threshold]. Pertaining to the threshold, especially pertaining to the lowest limit of perception.

Limitans, Limiting (*lim'-it-anz, lim'-it-ing*) [λιμήν, threshold]. Bounding. **L. Membrane, External,** the thin layer between the outer nuclear layer of the retina and that of the rods and cones. **L. Membrane, Internal,** in the eye, the inner layer of the retina.

Limo (*li'-mo*) [L.]. Lemon. The fruit of Citrus limonum, a tree of the order Rutaceæ. The rind (**Limonis cortex**) yields an essential oil (**Oleum limonis,** $C_{10}H_{16}$), and a glucosid, hesperidin ($C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$). The pulp contains a large amount of citric acid. The juice (**Limonis succus**) is refrigerant and antiscorbutic. Locally it has been used in pruritus, sunburn, and as a gargle, in diphtheria. **L., Oleum.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L., Syrupus** (B. P.) is used as a refrigerant and vehicle.

Limosis (*lim-o'-sis*) [λιμός, hunger]. 1. Unnatural appetite. 2. A disease distinguished by depraved appetite.

Limotherapy (*lim-o-ther'-ap-e*) [λιμός, hunger; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by partial or total deprivation of food. It has been used in the treatment of aneurysm.

Lincture (*link'-tūr*) [*lingere*, to lick]. A medicine to be taken by licking; an electuary.

Line (*līn*) [*linea*, a line]. 1. Extension of dimension having length, but neither breadth nor thickness. 2. The $\frac{1}{12}$ part of an inch. 3. In anatomy, anything resembling a mathematic line in having length without breadth or thickness; a boundary or guide-mark. A table of lines is appended.

TABLE OF LINES OR LINEÆ.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Alba.	1. A tendinous raphe extending in the median line of the abdomen from the pubes to the ensiform cartilage. It is formed by the blending of the aponeuroses of the oblique and transversalis muscles. 2. Hunter's line, the anterior peduncles of the pineal gland.
Albicantes.	Glistening white lines in either iliac region of the abdomen seen in distention of the abdomen from pregnancy, ascites, or tumors.
Alveolobasilar.	A line joining the basion and the alveolar point.
Alveolonasal.	A line joining the nasal and alveolar points.

TABLE OF LINES OR LINEÆ.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Aspera.	A rough longitudinal ridge on the posterior surface of the middle third of the femur, dividing below into two and above into three ridges.
Auriculobregmatic.	A line passing from the auricular point to the bregma, and dividing the preauricular from the postauricular part of the cranium.
Axillary, anterior and posterior.	Vertical lines extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk.
Base-line.	A line running backward from the infraorbital ridge through the middle of the external auditory meatus, and prolonged to the middle line of the head posteriorly.
Basiobregmatic.	The line joining the basion and the bregma.
Baudelocque's.	The external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.
Biauricular.	The line separating the anterior from the posterior portion of the skull. It extends from one auditory foramen over the vertex to the other.
Blue.	The blue line at the dental margin of the gums in chronic lead-poisoning.
Bryant's.	See *L., Test.*
Camper's.	A line running from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine.
Clapton's.	A green line at the margin of the gums, with a similar green stain extending for some distance on the teeth, in chronic copper-poisoning.
Corrigan's.	A purple line at the junction of the teeth and gums in chronic copper-poisoning.
Costoarticular.	A line drawn between the sternoclavicular articulation and the point of the eleventh rib.
Costoclavicular.	See *L., Parasternal.*
Curved, inferior (*of the ilium*).	A line extending from the upper part of the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, and terminating at the middle of the great sciatic notch.
Curved, inferior (*of the occipital bone*).	A ridge extending transversely across the outer surface of the occipital bone a short distance below the superior curved line.
Curved, middle (*of the ilium*).	A line commencing about an inch or an inch and a half behind the anterior superior spine of the ilium and arching backward and downward to the upper margin of the great sciatic notch.
Curved, superior (*of the ilium*).	A line commencing about two inches in front of the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium and curving downward and forward toward the posterior part of the great sciatic notch.
Curved, superior (*of the occipital bone*).	A semicircular line, passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance.
Of demarcation.	A line of division between healthy and gangrenous tissues.
Ellis's curved line.	The curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax.
Embryonic.	The primitive trace in the center of the germinal area of the ovum.
Eminens (*of the cricoid cartilage*).	A mesal ridge on the dorsal half of the cricoid cartilage.
Eminens (*of the patella*).	A ridge on the posterior surface of the patella, dividing that surface into two unequal parts, the outer of which is the larger.
Facial.	1. A straight line tangential to the glabella and some point at the lower portion of the face. 2. See *L., Camper's.*
Of fixation.	An imaginary line drawn from the object viewed through the center of rotation of the eye.

TABLE OF LINES OR LINEÆ.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Fraunhofer's.	The black lines that cross the solar spectrum. They are produced by the light from the lower portions of the solar surface passing through certain incandescent metallic vapors in the luminiferous envelop of the sun, and through the aqueous vapor and gases of the earth's atmosphere.
Frohmann's.	Transverse lines or striæ appearing on the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibers, near the nodes of Ranvier, after the fibers have been stained with silver nitrate.
Genal (*Jadelot's*).	A line seen in the faces of children, in certain diseases, running downward from the region of the malar bone to join the nasal line. See *Jadelot's Lines.*
Gingival (*Burton's*).	A reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums.
Of Haller.	See *L. splendens.*
Hilton's.	A white line marking the point of junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus, and also the point of separation of the external from the internal sphincter.
Holden's.	A sulcus below the fold of the groin, starting from the femoroscrotal furrow, and fading away between the great trochanter and the anterior superior iliac spine. It crosses the middle of the capsule of the hip.
Iliopectineal.	The bony ridge marking the brim of the true pelvis, situated partly on the ilium and partly on the pubis.
Incremental (*Salter's*).	Curved line in dentine, supposed to indicate the laminar structure, and to correspond to the successive laminæ or strata of dentine.
Intertrochanteric, anterior.	A line upon the anterior surface of the femur, separating the neck and shaft, extending between the tubercle and a point close to and in front of the lesser trochanter.
Intertrochanteric, posterior.	A ridge on the posterior surface of the femur, extending between the greater and lesser trochanters.
Jadelot's.	See *Jadelot's Lines.*
Kirchoff's.	See *L., Fraunhofer's.*
Ligar's.	Two lines, one joining the posterior iliac spine at a point midway between the tuber ischii and the great trochanter; the other from the posterior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuber ischii and the trochanter; the upper point of trisection of the first indicates the emergence of the gluteal artery; the middle of the second, the spot where the sciatic artery leaves the pelvis.
Mammillary.	A vertical line passing through the center of the nipple.
Mylohyoidean.	See *L., Oblique, Internal* (*of the inferior maxilla*).
Nasobasilar.	The line drawn through the basion and the nasal point.
Nélaton's.	A line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In dislocation of the femur backward the trochanter is always found above this line.
Nuchal, inferior.	The inferior curved line of the occiput.
Nuchal, median.	The external occipital protuberance.
Nuchal, superior.	The superior curved line of the occiput.
Oblique (*of the fibula*)	A prominent ridge on the internal surface of the shaft of the fibula, commencing above at the inner side of the head, and terminating in the interosseous ridge at the lower fourth of the bone.
Oblique (*of the radius*).	A prominent ridge running from the lower part of the bicipital tuberosity, downward and outward, to form the anterior border of the bone.
Oblique (*of the thyroid cartilage*).	A line extending downward and outward from the tubercle of the thyroid cartilage.

TABLE OF LINES OR LINEÆ.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Oblique (*of the tibia*).	A rough ridge that crosses the posterior surface of the tibia obliquely downward from the back part of the articular facet for the fibula to the internal border.
Oblique, external (*of the inferior maxilla*).	A prominent ridge on the external surface of the inferior maxilla just below the mental foramen, from which it runs outward, upward, and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus.
Oblique, internal (*of the inferior maxilla*).	A ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw, commencing at the posterior portion of the sublingual fossa, continuing upward and outward so as to pass just below the last two molar teeth.
Ogston's.	The line for the tendon of the adductor magnus, running from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch.
Parasternal.	A line midway between the nipple-line and the border of the sternum.
Pectineal.	The portion of the iliopectineal line that is formed by the pubic bone.
Primitive.	The primitive streak of the embryo.
Profile (*of Camper*).	See *L., Camper's.*
Quadrate.	An eminence on the femur commencing about the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and descending vertically for about two inches along the posterior surface of the shaft.
Respiratory.	The line connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse.
Roser's.	Same as *L., Nélaton's.*
Salter's.	See *L., Incremental.*
Scapular.	A vertical line downward from the lower angle of the scapula.
Semicircular (*Douglas's*).	The curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, where it ceases to cover the posterior surface of the rectus muscle.
Semilunar (*of Spigelius*).	A curved tendinous condensation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, running along the outer border of the rectus abdominis.
Of sight.	An imaginary line drawn from the object viewed to the center of the pupil.
Splendens (*of Haller*).	A longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the anterior surface of the spinal pia mater.
Sternal.	The median line of the sternum.
Sternomastoid.	A line drawn from a point between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle to the mastoid process.
Supraorbital.	A line extending horizontally across the forehead immediately above the root of the external angular process of the frontal bone.
Test (*Bryant's line*).	A line for detecting shortening of the neck of the femur. If two lines are drawn to meet at right angles, one of them backward from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and the other upward from the top of the trochanter major, the latter is the test-line. Its length is to be compared with the same line on the uninjured side.
Thompson's.	A red line of vascular tissue along the margin of the gums frequently noticeable in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Transverse (*of the abdomen*).	The tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus abdominis muscle.
Trapezoid.	The line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the inferior surface of the outer portion of the clavicle.
Virchow's.	The line extending from the root of the nose to the lambda.
Visual.	An imaginary line, drawn from a point looked at, through the nodal point of the eye, to the macula lutea.

Linea (*lin′-e-ah*) [L.]. A line. See *Line*.

Linear (*lin′-e-ar*) [*linea*, a line]. Resembling or pertaining to a line.

Ling's System. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastic and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician; kinesitherapy.

Lingua (*ling′-wah*) [L.]. The tongue. **L. frænata,** tongue-tie. **L. geographica,** the geographic tongue. See *Tongue*.

Lingual (*ling′-wal*) [*lingua*, tongue]. Pertaining to or shaped like the tongue. **L. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of*. **L. Lobule.** See *Subcalcarine Convolution*. **L. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*.

Lingula (*lin′-gu-lah*) [dim. of *lingua*, a tongue]. A small lobule between the valve of Vieussens and the central lobule of the cerebellum. It is also called the linguetta laminosa. **L. mandibularis,** the prominent, thin scale of bone partly surrounding the inferior dental foramen of the lower jaw. **L. of Wrisberg,** the connecting fibers of the motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

Lingulate (*ling′-gu-lāt*) [*lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue]. Tongue-shaped.

Linimentum (*lin-im-en′-tum*) [*linere*, to smear]. A liquid intended for application to the skin by gentle friction. The following are official in the U. S. P.: L. ammoniæ, or volatile liniment, L. belladonnæ, L. calcis, or carron-oil, L. camphoræ, or camphorated oil, L. chloroformi, L. saponis, L. saponis mollis, or tinctura saponis viridis, L. sinapis compositum, L. terebinthinæ. **L., St. John Long's,** linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum (B. P.).

Linolein (*lin-o′-le-in*) [*linum*, flax; *oleum*, oil]. The neutral fat contained in linseed oil, and to which its drying property is due.

Linseed (*lin′-sēd*). See *Linum*.

Lint [*linum*, flax]. A loosely woven or partly felted mass of broken linen-fibers, made by scraping and picking linen cloth. It is used as a dressing for wounds. **L., Common,** lint that is twilled on one side and woolly on the other. In the spreading of an ointment the twilled side is used. **L., Patent,** English charpie; lint that is scraped on both sides, a soft finish being thus given to the two surfaces.

Linum (*li′-num*) [L.]. Flaxseed; linseed. The seed of L. usitatissimum, a plant of the order Lineæ, containing a fatty substance, linolein, which is the glycerid of linoleic acid. Flaxseed is a demulcent, emollient, and expectorant, useful in inflammations of mucous membranes. **L., Cataplasma** (B. P.), a poultice made from linseed meal. **L. catharticum,** is an active purgative and vermifuge. **L., Farina** (B. P.), flaxseed-meal, used as a poultice. **L., Infusum,** flaxseed-tea, unof. Dose indefinite. **L., Oleum,** the fixed oil of flaxseed, a glycerid of linoleic acid. Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **L., Semen,** linseed or flaxseed.

Liodermia (*li-o-der′-me-ah*) [λεῖος, smooth; δέρμα, skin]. A condition of abnormal smoothness and glossiness of the skin.

Liomyoma (*li-o-mi-o′-mah*) [λεῖος, smooth; μῦς, muscle; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor composed of unstriped muscular tissue.

Lip [AS., *lippa*, lip]. 1. One of the two fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth. 2. One of the labia majora. See *Labium*.

Lipacidemia (*lip-as-id-e′-me-ah*) [λίπος, fat; *acidus*, sour; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of fatty acids in the blood.

Lipaciduria (*lip-as-id-u′-re-ah*) [λίπος, fat; *acidus*, acid; *urina*, urine]. The presence of fatty acids in the urine.

Lipæmia (*lip-e′-me-ah*). See *Lipemia*.

Lipanin (*lip′-an-in*) [λίπος, fat]. A substitute for cod-liver oil, consisting of pure olive-oil and six per cent. of oleic acid. The dose is from 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls daily.

Liparocele (*lip′-ar-o-sēl*) [λιπαρός, fat; κήλη, a tumor]. A fatty tumor or cyst; a hernia containing fatty tissue.

Lipemia (*lip-e′-me-ah*) [λίπος, fat; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of an emulsion of fine oil-globules in the blood, a condition sometimes noted in diabetes.

Lipoma (*lip-o′-mah*) [λίπος, fat; ὄμα, a tumor]. A fatty tumor.

Lipomatosis (*lip-o-mat-o′-sis*) [λίπος, fat; ὄμα, tumor]. A general deposition of fat; obesity.

Lipomatous (*lip-o′-mat-us*) [λίπος, fat; ὄμα, tumor]. Of the nature of a lipoma.

Lipomyxoma (*lip-o-miks-o′-mah*) [λίπος, fat; μύξα, mucus; ὄμα, tumor]. A myxoma combined with fatty tissue.

Lipothymia (*lip-o-thi′-me-ah*) [λείπειν, to leave; θυμός, mind]. Faintness.

Lippitude (*lip′-e-tūd*), **Lippitudo** (*lip-e-tu′-do*) [*lippus*, blear-eyed]. The state of being blear-eyed, a condition marked by ulcerative marginal blepharitis.

Lipuria (*lip-u′-re-ah*) [λίπος, fat; *urina*, urine]. The presence of fat in the urine.

Liquefaction (*lik-we-fak′-shun*) [*liquidus*, liquid; *facere*, to make]. The process of changing or being changed into a liquid. **L.-necrosis.** See *Necrosis*.

Liquefactive (*lik-we-fak′-tiv*) [*liquefacere*, to render liquid]. Pertaining to, causing, or characterized by liquefaction.

Liquescent (*lik-wes′-ent*) [*liquescere*, to become liquid]. Becoming, or tending to become, liquid.

Liqueur (*lik-ur′*) [Fr.]. An aromatic alcoholic drink.

Liquid (*lik'-wid*) [*liquere*, to melt]. 1. Fluid; flowing. 2. A substance that flows readily and takes the shape of the containing vessel.

Liquidambar (*lik-wid-am'-bar*) [*liquidus*, liquid; *ambar*, from Ar., *anbar*, ambergris]. A genus of trees of the Hamamelaceæ. **L. altingia** and **L. orientalis**, afford a portion of commercial styrax. **L. styraciflua**, of North America (sweet-gum, bilsted, copalm) contains a stimulant gum, and is useful in diarrheas, coughs, and colds.

Liquor (*li'-kwor* or *lik'-or*) [L.]. 1. Any liquid. 2. An aqueous solution of a non-volatile substance. **L. amnii**, the liquid contained in the amniotic sac. **L. cotunnii**, the perilymph of the internal ear. **L. folliculi**, the fluid filling the follicle or space about the developing ovum in the ovary. **L. sanguinis**, the blood-plasma.

Liquorice (*lik'-or-is*). See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lisfranc's Amputation [*Lisfranc*, a French surgeon]. A disarticulation of the metatarsal bones from the tarsus. **L.'s Tubercle**, a rough spot on the anterior surface of the first rib near the superior border. It serves for the attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

Lisping (*lisp'-ing*) [AS., *wlispian*, to lisp]. A defect of speech, in which sibilant letters are sounded like linguals, especially *s* as *th*.

Lissauer's Tract [*Lissauer*, a German scientist]. A group of fine nerve-fibers in the spinal cord lying ventrad and dorsad of the entrance of the dorsal roots.

Listerine (*lis'-ter-in*) [*Lister*, an English physician]. A proprietary antiseptic preparation said to contain thymol, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, mentha arvensis, benzoic and boric acids.

Listerism (*lis'-ter-izm*). A general name for the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds according to the principles first enunciated by Lister, an English physician.

Listing's Law [*Listing*, a German scientist]. See *Law*. **L.'s Reduced Eye.** See *Eye*.

Liter (*le'-ter*) [*litra*, a pound]. The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 0.88036 of an imperial quart, or 1.056 U. S. quarts; it is the volume of one kilogram of water at its maximum density.

Lithagogue (*lith'-ag-og*) [λίθος, stone; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Expelling calculi. 2. Any agent tending to expel calculi from the bladder.

Litharge (*lith'-arj*). See *Plumbum*.

Lithate (*lith'-āt*) [λίθος, stone]. A salt of lithic (uric) acid; a urate.

Lithectasy (*lith-ek'-tas-e*) [λίθος, stone; ἔκτασις, a stretching out]. Dilatation of the urethra and neck of the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithemia (*lith-e'-me-ah*) [λίθος, stone; αἷμα, blood]. A condition in which, owing to defective metabolism of the nitrogenous elements, the blood becomes charged with deleterious substances, principally, perhaps, of the uric-acid group, although their exact chemic nature is not determined.

Lithemic (*lith-em'-ik*, *lith-e'-mik*) [λίθος, stone; αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to or suffering from lithemia.

Lithia (*lith'-e-ah*) [λίθος, a stone], Li_2O. Lithium oxid. **L. Water**, mineral water containing lithium salts in solution.

Lithiasis (*lith-i'-as-is*) [λίθος, stone]. The formation of calculi in the body.

Lithic (*lith'-ik*) [λίθος, stone]. 1. Pertaining to calculi. 2. Pertaining to lithium. **L. Acid.** See *Acid, Uric*.

Lithium (*lith'-e-um*) [λίθος, stone]. Symbol Li; atomic weight 7; quantivalence 1. A soft, silver-white metal belonging to the group of alkalies. It is the lightest solid element, having a specific gravity of 0.585. The salts of L. are used in medicine for their solvent power of uric acid, with which they form easily soluble salts. They are, therefore, employed in rheumatic and gouty affections. **L. benzoas.** Dose gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **L. bromidum** has the action of the bromids. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **L. carbonas.** Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **L.-carmin**, a solution of carmin in lithium carbonate, used as a stain for tissue. **L. citras.** Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **L. citras effervescens.** Dose ʒj (4.0). **L. salicylas.** Dose gr. xx–xl (1.3–2.6).

Lithocenosis (*lith-o-sen-o'-sis*) [λίθος, stone; κένωσις, evacuation]. The extraction of the fragments of calculi that have been crushed.

Lithoclast (*lith'-o-klast*). See *Lithotrite*.

Lithoclysmia (*lith-o-kliz'-me-ah*) [λίθος, stone; κλύσμα, clyster]. An injection of solvent liquids into the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithodialysis (*lith-o-di-al'-is-is*) [λίθος, stone; διαλύειν, to dissolve]. 1. The solution of calculi in the bladder. 2. The operation of breaking a vesical calculus, previous to its removal.

Litholapaxy (*lith-ol'-ap-ak-se*) [λίθος, stone; λάπαξις, removal]. An operation for crushing a stone in the bladder and removing the fragments at the same sitting.

Lithology (*lith-ol'-o-je*) [λίθος, stone; λόγος, treatise]. The science of the nature and treatment of calculi.

Litholysis (*lith-ol'-is-is*) [λίθος, stone; λύσις, solution]. See *Lithodialysis*.

Lithonephrotomy (*lith-o-nef-rot'-o-me*) [λίθος, stone; νεφρός, kidney; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the kidney for the removal of a renal calculus.

Lithopedion (*lith-o-pe'-de-on*) [λίθος, stone;

παιδίον, child]. A retained fetus that has undergone calcareous infiltration.

Lithophone (*lith'-o-fōn*) [λίθος, stone; φωνή, sound]. An instrument for detecting by sound the presence of calculi in the bladder.

Lithoscope (*lith'-o-skōp*) [λίθος, stone; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for the detection and examination of calculi in the bladder.

Lithosis (*lith-o'-sis*) [λίθος, stone]. Grinder's lung, a diseased condition of the lung caused by the inhalation and deposition in the lung-tissue of particles of silica or aluminium silicate.

Lithotome (*lith'-o-tōm*) [λίθος, stone; τομή, a cutting]. A cutting-instrument for use in lithotomy.

Lithotomist (*lith-ot'-o-mist*) [λίθος, stone; τομή, a cutting]. A surgeon who performs lithotomy.

Lithotomy (*lith-ot'-o-me*) [λίθος, stone; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the bladder to remove a calculus. **L., Bilateral,** a lithotomy performed by a curved transverse incision just in front of the rectum. **L., Lateral,** one in which the incision is made in front of the rectum and to the left of the raphe. **L., Median** or **Marian,** one in which the incision is made in the median line in front of the anus. **L., Mediolateral,** the perineal incision is made in the median line, and the prostatic incision laterally. **L. Position,** a position in which the patient rests on his back with the thighs flexed on the abdomen and the legs flexed on the thighs, the knees being widely abducted. **L., Suprapubic,** lithotomy in which the incision is made above the pubis, at a point where the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. **L., Vaginal,** one in which the incision is through the vaginal wall.

Lithotripsy (*lith'-o-trip-se*) [λίθος, stone; τρίβειν, to rub]. The operation of crushing calculi in the bladder.

Lithotriptor (*lith-o-trip'-tor*) [λίθος, stone; τρίβειν, to rub]. An instrument for crushing calculi in the bladder.

Lithotrite (*lith'-o-trit*) [λίθος, stone; *terere*, to rub]. An instrument for crushing a vesical calculus.

Lithotrity (*lith-ot'-rit-e*) [λίθος, stone; *terere*, to rub]. The process of crushing a stone in the bladder, with the lithotrite, into fragments small enough to pass through the urethral canal.

Lithous (*lith'-us*) [λίθος, stone]. Having the nature of a stone.

Lithuresis (*lith-u-re'-sis*) [λίθος, stone; οὐρησις, urination]. The voiding of small calculi with the urine.

Lithuria (*lith-u'-re-ah*) [λίθος, stone; *urina*, urine]. A condition marked by excess of lithic acid, or its salts, in the urine.

Litmus (*lit'-mus*) [Dutch, *lak*, lac; *moes*, pulp. A blue pigment obtained from Roccella tinctoria, a lichen. It is employed for determining the presence of acids and alkalies. **L. Paper, Blue,** unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus; it turns red on contact with acid solutions. **L. Paper, Red,** unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus colored red with acid; it turns blue on contact with alkaline solutions.

Litter (*lit'-er*) [*lectus*, a couch]. A stretcher or couch with handles for carrying the sick or wounded.

Litten's Sign. See *Diaphragmatic Phenomenon.*

Littré's Colotomy, the making of an opening into the colon through the left iliac region. **L.'s Glands.** See *Gland.* **L.'s Hernia.** See *Hernia.*

Livedo (*liv-e'-do*) [*livere*, to grow black]. Same as *Lividity.*

Liver (*liv'-er*) [AS., *lifer*, liver]. The largest gland in the body, situated on the right side of the abdominal cavity, just below the diaphragm, and forming an appendage of the digestive tract. Its functions are: the secretion of bile; the formation and storage of glycogen; the production, at least at a certain period of development, of blood-corpuscles; the destruction of blood-corpuscles; the formation of a large quantity of urea; the retention and destruction of certain poisonous substances absorbed from the intestinal tract. Anatomically, it consists of five lobes —the right, the left, the lobus Spigelii, the lobus quadratus, and the lobus caudatus. These lobes are made up of lobules or acini, and these again of hepatic cells, capillaries, arteries, veins, lymphatics, and biliary channels, each lobule being surrounded by connective tissue. The weight of the liver is between 50 and 60 ounces. **L., Albuminoid** or **Amyloid,** one the seat of amyloid degeneration. **L., Beavertail,** one the left lobe of which in form resembles a beaver's tail. **L., Biliary Cirrhotic,** one the seat of chronic inflammation, the result of obstruction and distention of the bile-ducts. **L., Cirrhotic,** one the seat of chronic inflammation, with overgrowth of the connective tissue and atrophy of the parenchyma. **L., Fatty,** one with marked fatty infiltration and degeneration. **L., Hobnail.** See *Hobnail Liver.* **L., Gin-drinkers',** the liver of atrophic cirrhosis. **L., Nutmeg,** a condition of the liver occurring in heart-disease, fatty infiltration, and amyloid disease. The surface of a section has a peculiar mottled appearance, the center of the lobules being dark, the periphery light in color. **L.-spot,** chloasma. **L., Syphilitic,** one the seat of gummata, which on healing, leave scars, or of a diffuse inflammation that

may lead to cirrhosis, with atrophy or, especially in hereditary syphilis, enlargement. **L., Tightlace,** one in which the right lobe is thickened vertically from compression, marked by the ribs, and atrophic from constant pressure by tight stays. **L., Waxy.** See *L., Amyloid.* **L.-wort.** See *Hepatica.*

Livid (*liv'-id*) [*livere*, to be dark]. Discolored from the effects of congestion or contusion; black and blue; pale lead-color.

Lividity (*liv-id'-it-e*) [*livere*, to be dark]. The state of being livid. **L., Cadaveric,** or **Post-mortem,** the reddish or bluish discoloration in the dependent parts of a corpse, due to the gravitation of the blood.

Livor (*li'-vor*) [*livere*, to be dark]. Lividity.

Lixiviation (*liks-iv-e-a'-shun*) [*lixivia*, lye]. The process of leaching ashes. Also, the process of separating by solution any alkaline salt from the insoluble impurities with which it is mixed.

Lixivium (*liks-iv'-e-um*) [*lixivia*, lye]. The filtrate obtained by leaching ashes; practically a solution of an impure potassium hydrate.

Lobar (*lo'-bar*) [*lobus*, a lobe]. Pertaining to a lobe. **L. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia.*

Lobe (*lōb*) [*lobus*, a lobe]. A more or less rounded part or projection of an organ, separated from neighboring parts by fissures and constrictions, as the lobes of the liver, of the brain, etc. **L. of the Cerebellum,** each cerebellar hemisphere is divided into the following lobes:—On the upper surface, the anterior or square lobe, and the posterior or semilunar lobe; on the under surface, the flocculus or subpeduncular lobe, the amygdala or tonsil, the digastric lobe, the slender lobe, and the inferior posterior lobe. **L. of the Cerebrum,** the primary lobes into which each cerebral hemisphere is divided; they are, the frontal, parietal, occipital, temporosphenoidal, and central, or island of Reil. See *Brain* and *Convolution.* **L. of the Liver.** See *Liver.* **L., Marginal,** the first frontal convolution running along the margin of the longitudinal fissure. **Lobes, Optic,** the corpora quadrigemina.

Lobelia (*lo-be'-le-ah*) [from *de Lobel*, a French botanist]. The leaves and tops of L. inflata, of the order Lobeliaceæ. It contains a liquid alkaloid, lobelin; an acid, lobelic acid; an acrid body, lobelacrin; and a crystalline substance, inflatin. Lobelia is expectorant, antispasmodic, and emetic, and has been used in asthma, whooping-cough, and other bronchial affections. **L., Ext., Fl.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L., Tinct.** Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **L., Tinct., Ætherea** (B. P.). Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **L. syphilitica,** a North American species that has been used as an antisyphilitic.

Lobular (*lob'-u-lar*) [*lobulus*, a little lobe]. Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of, lobules. **L. Pneumonia.** See *Pneumonia.*

Lobulated (*lob'-u-la-ted*) [*lobulatus*, from *lobulus*, a little lobe]. Consisting of lobes or lobules.

Lobule (*lob'-ūl*) [*lobus*, a lobe]. See *Lobulus.* **L., Paracentral,** the superior connecting convolution of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal gyri.

Lobulus (*lob'-u-lus*) [dim. of *lobus*, a lobe]. A small lobe. **L. caudatus,** the tailed lobe of the liver that separates the right extremity of the transverse fissure from the commencement of the fissure for the inferior vena cava. **L. quadratus,** the square lobe upon the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. **L. spigelii,** the lobule projecting from the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the liver.

Lobus (*lo'-bus*) [L.]. A lobe.

Local (*lo'-kl*) [*locus*, place]. Limited to a part or place; not general.

Localization (*lo-kal-iz-a'-shun*) [*locus*, a place]. 1. The determination of the seat of a lesion. 2. The limitation of a process to a particular place; the opposite of generalization. 3. The faculty of locating sensory impressions. **L., Cerebral,** the determination of the position of the centers in the brain that preside over certain physiologic acts, or of the seat of pathologic conditions interfering with the proper function of these centers.

Localized (*lo'-kal-īzd*) [*locus*, a place]. Confined to a particular place.

Lochia (*lo'-ke-ah*) [λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth]. The discharge from the genital organs during the first few weeks (from 2 to 4) after labor. **L. alba,** the whitish flow that takes place from about the seventh day. **L. cruenta, L. rubra,** the sanguineous flow of the first few days. **L. serosa,** the serous discharge taking place about the fifth day.

Lochial (*lo'-ke-al*) [λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth]. Pertaining to the lochia.

Lochiometra (*lo-ke-o-me'-trah*) [λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth; μήτρα, uterus]. A collection of lochia in the uterus.

Lochiorrhea (*lo-ke-or-e'-ah*) [λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth; ῥοία, a flow]. An abnormal flow of the lochia.

Lock-finger. A peculiar affection of the fingers in which they suddenly become fixed in a flexed position, due to the presence of a small fibrous growth in the sheath of the extensor tendon.

Lock-jaw. Tetanus; trismus.

Lock-spasm. A spasm of the fingers in which they become firmly flexed upon the object in their grasp, as upon the pen in writing. It is sometimes seen in writers' cramp.

Locomotive (*lo-ko-mo'-tiv*) [*locus*, a place; *movere*, to move]. Moving from place to place; able to change its place; pertaining to locomotion. **L. Pulse.** See *Pulse.*

Locomotor (*lo-ko-mo'-tor*) [*locus*, a place; *motor*, a mover]. Pertaining to locomotion. **L. Ataxia**, or **L. Ataxy.** See *Ataxy* and *Tabes.*

Locular, Loculated (*lok'-u-lar*, *lok'-u-la-ted*) [*loculus*, a cell]. Divided into loculi.

Loculus (*lok'-u-lus*) [dim. of *locus*, a place]. A small space or compartment.

Locus (*lo'-kus*) [L.]. A place. **L. cinereus, L. cœruleus, L. ferrugineus,** a bluish-tinted eminence on the fasciculi teretes of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **L. minoris resistentiæ,** a spot of diminished resistance. **L. niger,** a dark area in the center of a section of the crus cerebri. **L. perforatus,** a name given to the anterior and the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain through which blood-vessels pass. **L. ruber,** the red nucleus of the tegmentum.

Löffler's Alkaline Solution. A mixture of 30 parts of a concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue and 100 parts of a 1 : 10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydroxid. **L.'s Bacillus,** the bacillus of diphtheria. See *Bacteria, Table of.* **L.'s Blood-serum Mixture,** a mixture consisting of one part of neutral meat-infusion bouillon containing 1 per cent. of glucose, and 3 parts of blood-serum; it is used as a culture-medium. **L.'s Toluol-solution,** a solution recommended by Löffler for the local treatment of diphtheria. It consists of menthol 10 grams, toluol, sufficient to make 36 c.c., absolute alcohol 60 c.c., liquor ferri chloridi 4 c.c. Another formula is: menthol 10 grams, toluol, sufficient to make 36 c.c., creolin 2 c.c., absolute alcohol 65 c.c.

Lœmology (*lem-ol'-o-je*). See *Loimology.*

Logoneurosis (*log-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [λόγος, word; νεῦρον, nerve]. 1. A neurosis marked by a speech-defect. 2. A neurosis attended with impairment of the mental powers.

Logopathy (*log-op'-ath-e*) [λόγος, word; πάθος, disease]. A disease affecting the speech.

Logoplegia (*log-o-ple'-je-ah*) [λόγος, word; πλῆγή, stroke]. Loss of the power of uttering articulate speech.

Logorrhea (*log-or-e'-ah*) [λόγος, word; ῥοία, a flow]. Excessive loquacity.

Logwood (*log'-wood*). See *Hematoxylon.*

Loimology (*loi-mol'-o-je*) [λοιμός, plague; λόγος, a treatise]. The science of contagious epidemic diseases.

Loin (*loin*) [*lumbus*, loin]. The lateral and posterior region of the body between the false ribs and the top of the pelvis.

Lombardy Leprosy. Pellagra.

London Paste. A caustic paste containing equal parts of sodium hydroxid and unslaked lime.

Longevity (*lon-jev'-it-e*) [*longa*, long; *vita*, life]. Long life.

Longissimus (*lon-jis'-im-us*) [super. of *longus*, long]. Longest. **L. capitis, L. cervicis, L. dorsi.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Longitudinal (*lon-je-tu'-din-al*) [*longitudo*, length]. Lengthwise; in the direction of the long axis of a body. **L. Fissure,** the fissure dividing the cerebrum.

Longus (*lawng'-gus*) [L.]. Long. **L. capitis,** the rectus capitis anticus major muscle. **L. colli.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Loop [Irish and Gael., *lub*, a loop]. A bend in a cord or cord-like structure. **L. of Henle.** See *Kidney.*

Lordoma, Lordosis (*lor-do'-mah*, *lor do'-sis*) [λορδοῦν, to bend inward]. A curvature of the spine with a forward convexity.

Loreta's Operation. 1. The forcible dilatation of the pylorus for the relief of stricture. 2. The treatment of aneurysm by the introduction of metal wire into the sac, through which an electric current is then passed.

Lotio (*lo'-she-o*) [L.]. See *Lotion.* **L. hydrargyri flava** (B. P.), yellow mercurial lotion; yellow wash. **L. hydrargyri nigra** (B. P.), black mercurial lotion; black wash.

Lotion (*lo'-shun*) [*lotio*, a wash]. A medicinal solution for bathing a part; a wash.

Louse. See *Pediculosis.*

Lovage (*luv'-aj*) [OF., *levesche*, from *ligusticum*, lovage]. The root of Ligusticum levisticum and Levisticum officinale, plants of the order Umbelliferæ. L. is stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and emmenagogue. Dose of a fld. ext. ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Unof.

Lower, Tubercle of. See *Tubercle.*

Loxa Bark (*loks'-ah*). Pale cinchona; the bark of Cinchona officinalis.

Loxopterygium (*loks-o-ter-ij'-e-um*) [λοξός, oblique; πτέρυξ, wing]. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. **L. lorentzii, L. sagotii,** red quebracho, the bark of which is used as a substitute for cinchona.

Lozenge (*loz'-enj*) [OF., *losenge*, lozenge]. A medicated tablet with sugar as a basis.

Lucid (*lu'-sid*) [*lucidus*, clear]. Clear, shining, not obscure. **L. Interval,** the transitory return of the normal mental faculties in insane or delirious conditions.

Lucidification (*lu-sid-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*lucidus*, clear; *facere*, to make]. A clearing-up, especially a clearing-up of the protoplasm of cells.

Ludwig's Angina. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Lues (*lu'-es*) [L.] Formerly a pestilential disease; at present used as a euphemism for syphilis.

Luetic (*lu-et'-ik*) [*lues*, a plague]. Affected with or relating to lues; syphilitic.

Lugol's Caustic. A solution of iodin and potassium iodid, of each one part, in water two parts. **L.'s Solution.** See *Iodin.*

Lumbago (*lum-ba'-go*) [*lumbus*, the loin]. Pain in the loins.

Lumbar (*lum'-bar*) [*lumbus*, the loin]. Pertaining to the loins. **L. Colotomy,** colotomy performed in the lumbar region. **L, Puncture.** See *Puncture.* **L. Region.** See *Abdomen.* **L. Vertebra.** See *Vertebra.*

Lumbricales (*lum-brik-a'-lēz*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Lumbricoid (*lum'-brik-oid*) [*lumbricus*, earth-worm; εἶδος, likeness]. Pertaining to, or resembling, a lumbricus.

Lumbricus (*lum'-brik-us*) [L.]. A genus of worms, including the common earth-worm and certain intestinal worms. The latter are now termed Ascarides.

Lumbus [L.]. The loin.

Lumen (*lu'-men*) [*lumen*, light]. The cavity surrounded by the walls of a tubular vessel.

Luminiferous (*lu-min-if'-er-us*) [*lumen*, light; *ferre*, to bear]. Conveying or bearing light.

Lumpy Jaw. See *Actinomycosis.*

Lunacy (*lu'-nas-e*) [*luna*, the moon]. Insanity, from the superstitious belief that it was influenced by the moon.

Lunar (*lu'-nar*) [*luna*, moon]. Pertaining to the moon or to silver (*luna* of the alchemists). **L. Caustic,** silver nitrate.

Lunatic (*lu'-nat-ik*) [See *Lunacy*]. 1. Pertaining to or affected with insanity. 2. An insane person.

Lung [AS., *lunge*, lung]. The organ of respiration, in which the impure venous blood is oxidized by the air drawn through the trachea and bronchi into the air-vesicles. There are two lungs, a right and a left, the former usually consisting of three, the latter of two lobes. The lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, and are enveloped by the pleuræ. At the root or hilum the bronchus and its arteries, and the pulmonary artery and nerves enter, and the pulmonary and bronchial veins and lymphatics leave. The lung proper consists of minute air-vesicles held in place by connective-tissue trabeculæ. Capillaries traverse the walls of the air-vesicles and bring the circulating blood in close proximity to the air. The average weight of the adult right lung is 22 ounces; that of the left 20 ounces. **L.-fever,** croupous pneumonia.

Lunula (*lū'-nu-lah*) [dim. of *luna*, moon]. 1. The white semilunar area of a nail near the root. 2. A structure resembling the lunula of a nail.

Lupiform (*lu'-pif-orm*) [*lupus*, a wolf; *forma*, form]. Resembling lupus.

Lupine (*lu'-pin*) [*lupus*, a wolf]. Lupinus, a genus of leguminous plants. Lupinus albus and others contain a bitter glucosid, lupinin ($C_{29}H_{32}O_{16}$); while from L. luteus an alkaloid, arginin ($C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$), is obtained. The bruised seeds of L. albus have been used as an external application to ulcers.

Lupinidin (*lu-pin'-id-in*) [*lupus*, a wolf], $C_8H_{15}N$. A liquid alkaloid obtained from Lupinus luteus.

Lupoid (*lu'-poid*). See *Lupiform.*

Lupulin (*lu'-pu-lin*) [*lupulus*, hop]. The glandular powder obtained from the strobiles of Humulus lupulus. See *Humulus.* It is antispasmodic and sedative, and is used in sexual excitement, delirium tremens, renal and vesical irritation, and spermatorrhea. Dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **Oleoresina lupulini.** Dose ♏ x–xl (0.65–2.6). **Ext. lupulini fluidum.** Dose f℥ ss–ij (2.0–8.0).

Lupulus (*lu'-pu-lus*). See *Humulus.*

Lupus (*lu'-pus*) [L., a wolf]. Lupus vulgaris; a chronic disease of the skin and mucous membranes, characterized by the formation of nodules of granulation-tissue. It passes through a number of phases, and terminates by ulceration or atrophy, with scar-formation. The cause of the disease is the tubercle-bacillus. **L., Disseminated Follicular,** a variety of lupus confined to the face, especially in the situations usually occupied by acne. The papules are from a large pin's head to a pea in size, conical and deep-red. **L. erythematosus,** L. erythematodes; Cazenave's lupus; a form not due to the tubercle-bacillus. It occurs, as a rule, in multiple patches, with a tendency to symmetric arrangement, chiefly about the face and head, occasionally on the extremities, and rarely on the trunk. The patches are sharply defined at the border, flat, very slightly raised, and with a tendency to the formation of crusts. The color is bright-red, and there are no nodules. It is most common in women of adult or middle age. **L. erythematosus sebaceus,** a form with special involvement of the sebaceous glands. **L. exedens.** Synonym of *L. vulgaris.* **L. hypertrophicus,** that variety of L. vulgaris, in which new connective-tissue formation predominates over the destructive process, and markedly raised, thick patches result. **L. maculosus,** a variety of L. vulgaris, characterized by the eruption of very soft, smooth, brownish-red, semitranslucent miliary nodules that develop in the connective tissue of otherwise healthy skin without subjective sensations. **L. non-exedens,** lupus without ulceration. **L. vegetans, L. verrucosus,** the formation in the lupus process of a warty-looking patch liable to become inflamed.

Luschka's Gland. See *Gland.* **L.'s Tonsil,** the adenoid tissue normally existing between the orifices of the Eustachian tubes, analogous in structure to the lymphoid constituents of the tonsil.

Lusus naturæ (*lu'-sus*) [*ludere*, to play]. A freak of nature.

Lutein (*lu'-te-in*) [*luteus*, yellow]. A yellow pigment obtained from corpora lutea by extraction with chloroform.

Luxation (*luks-a'-shun*). See *Dislocation.*

Luxus (*luks'-us*) [L.]. Excess. **L.-consumption,** a term applied to the metabolism of certain surplus proteid material, which, though inside the body, does not form a component part of any of its tissues, but constitutes a kind of reservoir of force upon which the organism may draw.

Lycanthropy (*li-kan'-thro-pe*) [λύκος, a wolf; ἄνθρωπος, man]. A form of mania in which the patient imagines himself a wild beast.

Lycoperdon (*li-ko-per'-don*) [λύκος, wolf; πέρδεσθαι, to break wind]. A genus of fungi. **L. bovista,** fist-ball, puff-ball, devil's snuff-box. This has been used as a styptic, and is now to some extent employed in nervous diseases.

Lycopodium (*li-ko-po'-de-um*) [λύκος, wolf; πούς, foot]. Club-moss, witch-meal, wolf's-claw. The sporules of L. clavatum and other varieties, occurring in the form of a light, fine, yellowish powder, are used as a desiccant and absorbent on moist and excoriated surfaces, and as an inert powder in which to imbed pills to prevent their adhering to each other.

Lye (*li*) [AS., *leáh*, lye]. 1. The solution of alkaline hydrates obtained by leaching ashes. 2. Any alkaline solution.

Lying-in. 1. Being in confinement. 2. The puerperal state.

Lymph (*limf*) [*lympha*, water]. 1. The fluid in the lymphatic vessels, the product of the filtration of the liquid portion of the blood through the walls of the capillaries. 2. The coagulable exudate on an inflamed surface. 3. The liquid material used for vaccination; vaccine-lymph. **L., Animal,** vaccine-lymph obtained from an animal. **L.-cell, L.-corpuscle,** a leukocyte occurring in the lymph. **L.-follicles,** small collections of lymphadenoid tissue occurring in mucous membranes. **L.-hearts,** certain organs found in the frog and in some fishes, which are to the lymph-stream what the blood-heart is to the blood-stream. **L., Humanized,** vaccine from a human being. **L., Inflammatory,** that thrown out as a product of inflammation in wounds, etc. **L., Koch's,** tuberculin. **L., Plastic,** fibrinous lymph; that forming embryonic tissue. **L.-scrotum,** an enlargement of the scrotum due to distention of the lymphatic vessels and hyperplasia of the tissues. **L.-spaces,** the lacunæ occurring in connective tissue and containing lymph.

Lymphadenectasis (*limf-ad-en-ek'-tas-is*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀδήν, gland; ἔκτασις, distention]. Dilatation of the sinuses of a lymph-gland producing a tumor-like mass.

Lymphadenitis (*limf-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀδήν, gland; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenoid (*limf-ad'-en-oia*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀδήν, gland; εἶδος, like]. Resembling, or of the nature of, a lymphatic gland, or of lymphatic tissue.

Lymphadenoma (*limf-ad-en-o'-mah*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀδήν, gland; ὄμα, tumor]. Hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands. See *Hodgkin's Disease*, in *Diseases, Table of.*

Lymphæmia (*limf-e'-me-ah*). See *Lymphemia.*

Lymphagogue (*limf'-ag-og*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀγωγός, leading]. 1. Stimulating the flow of lymph. 2. An agent that stimulates the flow of lymph.

Lymphangiectasis (*limf-an-je-ek'-tas-is*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ἔκτασις, widening]. Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

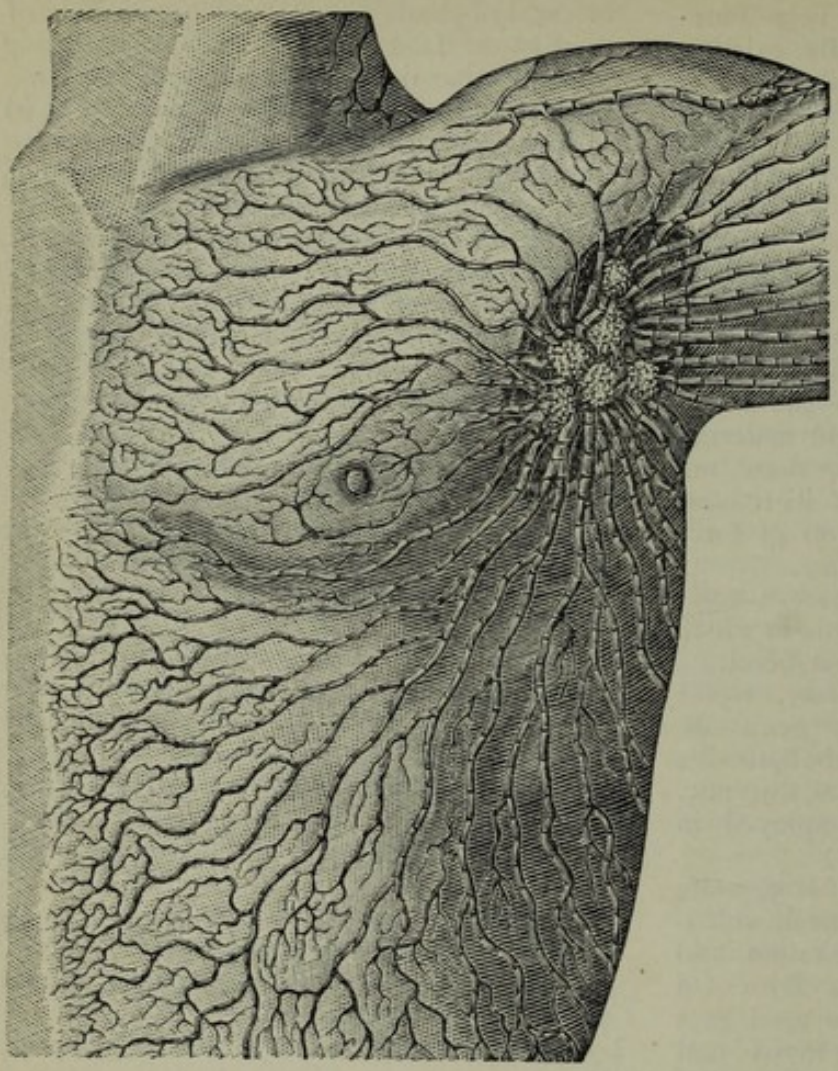
Lymphangiology (*limf-an-je-ol'-o-je*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; λόγος, treatise]. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the lymphatics.

Lymphangioma (*limf-an-je-o'-mah*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor made up of lymphatic vessels. **L. tuberosum multiplex,** a very rare disease of the skin, probably congenital, characterized by the formation of large, brownish-red papules or tubercles, the size of lentils, scattered indiscriminately over the trunk. On section they prove to be made up of dilated lymphatics.

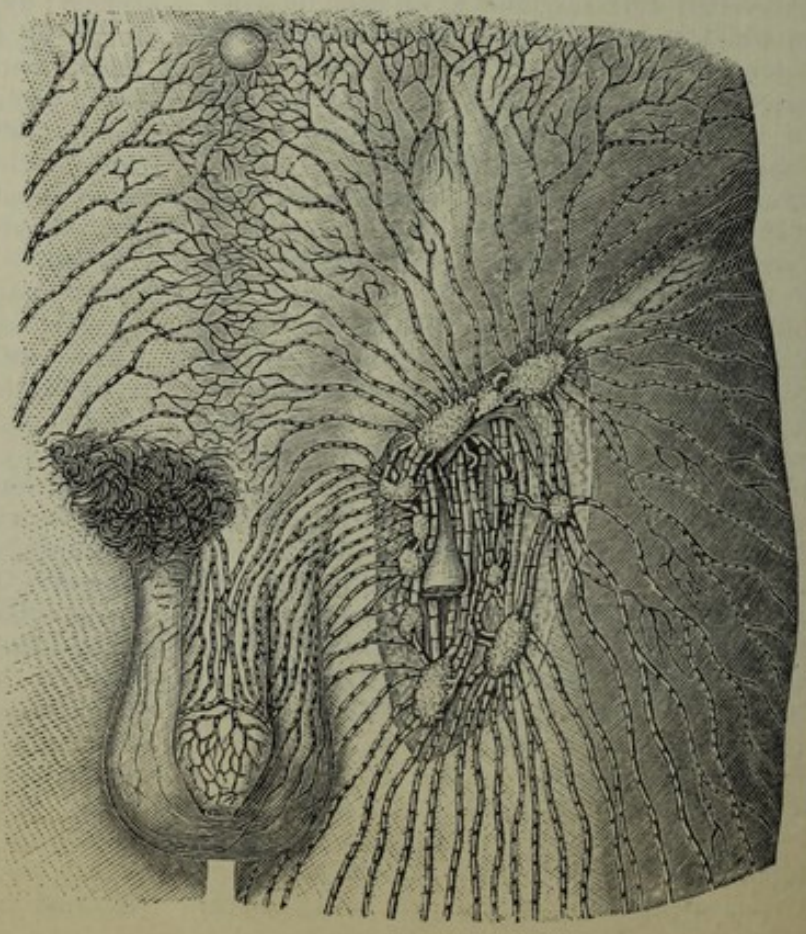
Lymphangitis (*limf-an-ji'-tis*) [*lympha*, lymph; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphatic (*limf-at'-ik*) [*lympha*, lymph]. Pertaining to lymph; containing or characterized by lymph. **L. System,** a system of vessels and glands, accessory to the blood-vascular system, conveying lymph. It begins as innumerable capillaries in interspaces of tissues. These form plexuses studded with lymph-glands that act as filters and finally all those below the diaphragm unite in the receptaculum chyli on the second lumbar vertebra. From this the thoracic duct leads upward to empty into the junction of the left subclavian and internal jugular veins. The lymph from the upper right half of the body and head enters the right lymphatic duct, which empties into the junction of the right internal jugular and subclavian veins.

LYMPHATICS



Lymphatic Glands and Vessels of the Cavity of the Axilla.



Lymphatic Glands and Vessels of the Inguinal Region.

Lymphemia (*limf-e′-me-ah*)[*lympha*, lymph; *αἷμα*, blood]. Leukemia characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphocyte (*limf′-o-sīt*) [*lympha*, lymph; *κύτος*, a cell]. 1. A lymph-cell. 2. One of Ehrlich's classes of leukocytes, comprising those small cells having large nuclei and a very small amount of protoplasm. See *Leukocyte*.

Lymphodermia (*limf-o-der′-me-ah*) [*lympha*, lymph; *δέρμα*, skin]. An affection of the lymphatics of the skin. **L. perniciosa**, leukemic enlargement of the glands.

Lymphoid (*limf′-oid*)[*lympha*, lymph; *εἶδος*, like]. Having the appearance or character of lymph.

Lymphoma (*limf-o′-mah*) [*lympha*, lymph; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of lymph-adenoid tissue. The term includes also formations not strictly tumors, as hyperplasias of the tissues proper to lymphatic glands. **L., Malignant.** Synonym of *Hodgkin's Disease*.

Lymphomatous (*limf-o′-mat-us*) [*lympha*, lymph; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Of the nature of, or affected with, lymphoma.

Lymphorrhagia (*limf-or-a′-je-ah*) [*lympha*, lymph; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. A flow of lymph from a ruptured lymphatic vessel.

Lymphosarcoma (*limf-o-sar-ko′-mah*) [*lympha*, lymph; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A sarcoma having some of the structural elements of a lymphatic gland.

Lypemania (*li-pe-ma′-ne-ah*)[*λύπη*, sadness; *μανία*, madness]. A form of dementia accompanied by profound mental depression and refusal to take food.

Lyra (*li′-rah*) [*λύρα*, a lyre]. A lyre. **L. of Fornix**, certain longitudinal, transverse, and oblique lines on the inferior surface of the fornix, the arrangement of which bears a fanciful resemblance to a lyre.

Lysis (*li′-sis*) [*λύειν*, to loose]. The gradual decline of a disease, especially of a fever.

Lysol (*li′-sol*) [*λύειν*, to loose]. A brown liquid substance obtained by boiling tar-oils with alkalies and fats. It is used as an antiseptic in surgery; in lupus, gonorrhea, or as a gargle in sore throat.

Lyssa (*lis′-ah*) [*λύσσα*, madness]. A synonym of *Hydrophobia* or *Rabies*.

Lyssophobia (*lis-o-fo′-be-ah*) [*λύσσα*, madness; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of rabies; pseudohydrophobia.

M

M. The abbreviation of Musculus, Meter, Myopia, *Mille*, a thousand, Minim and *Misce*, mix; it also represents the number 1000.

Mace (*mās*). See *Myristica*.

Maceration (*mas-er-a′-shun*) [*macerare*, to make soft]. The process of softening a solid substance, or of converting into a soft mass by soaking in a liquid, as, *e. g.*, M. of the fetus.

Macies (*ma′-se-ēz*) [*macies*, a wasting]. Atrophy, leanness, wasting.

Macrobiosis (*mak-ro-bi-o′-sis*)[*μακρός*, long; *βίος*, life]. Longevity.

Macrocephalia (*mak-ro-sef-a′-le-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *κεφαλή*, head]. Abnormal largeness of the head.

Macrocephalous (*mak-ro-sef′-al-us*)[*μακρός*, large; *κεφαλή*, head]. Characterized by an abnormally large head.

Macrocheilia (*mak-ro-ki′-le-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *χεῖλος*, lip]. Excessive development of the lips, a characteristic of certain negro tribes. It occurs also in cretinoid states, when the lips and cheeks are the seat of lymphangioma.

Macrocheiria (*mak-ro-ki′-re-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *χείρ*, hand]. Great enlargement of the hands.

Macrocyte (*mak′-ro-sīt*) [*μακρός*, large; *κύτος*, cell]. A giant blood-corpuscle found in the blood in certain anemias, especially pernicious anemia.

Macrodactyly (*mak-ro-dak′-til-e*) [*μακρός*, large, *δάκτυλος*, finger]. Abnormally large size of the fingers or toes.

Macroglossia (*mak-ro-glos′-e-ah*) [*μακρός*, great; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Enlargement of the tongue, a condition seen in cretins, in whom it is probably due to lymphangioma.

Macromania (*mak-ro-ma′-ne-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *μανία*, madness]. A form of mania characterized by the delusion that objects are larger than they really are; or the impression that one's own body or members are much larger than they are.

Macromelus (*mak rom′-el-us*) [*μακρός*, long; *μέλος*, organ or member]. 1. Having excessively large limbs. 2. One having excessively large limbs.

Macrophage (*mak′-ro-fāj*) [*μακρός*, large; *φαγεῖν*, to devour]. A large phagocyte.

Macropodia (*mak-ro-po′-de-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *πούς*, foot]. Excessive size of the feet.

Macropsia (*mak-rop′-se-ah*). See *Megalopsia*.

Macroscopic (*mak-ro-skop′-ik*) [*μακρός*, large; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. Large enough to be seen by the naked eye; gross; not microscopic.

Macrosomatia (*mak-ro-so-ma′-she-ah*), **Macrosomia** (*mak-ro-so′-me-ah*) [*μακρός*, large; *σῶμα*, body]. Excessive size of the body.

Macrostoma (*mak-ros′-to-mah*) [*μακρός*, large; *στόμα*, mouth]. Congenital fissure of the angle of the mouth, producing a large opening.

Macrotin (*mak′-ro-tin*) [*macrotys*, *cimicifuga*]. A resin obtained by the precipitation of tincture of cimicifuga with water.

Macula (*mak′-u-lah*) [L.]. A spot; especially one upon the skin, not elevated above the surrounding level. **Maculæ acusticæ**, the terminations of the auditory nerve in the saccule and utricle. **M. lutea**, the yellow spot of the retina. It is the point of clearest vision. **M. solaris**, a freckle.

Macular (*mak′-u-lar*) [*macula*, spot]. Characterized by or resembling maculæ.

Maculate (*mak′-u-lāt*) [*macula*, a spot]. Spotted.

Maculation (*mak-u-la′-shun*) [*macula*, a spot]. The state or quality of being spotted; the formation of maculæ.

Macule (*mak′-ul*) [*macula*, a spot]. Macula.

Mad [AS., *mæd*, mad]. 1. Insane. 2. Affected with rabies; rabid.

Madder (*mad′-er*) [AS., *mæderu*, madder]. See *Rubia*.

Madura Foot (*ma-du′-rah*). A disease occurring chiefly in India, and characterized by the formation on the foot (sometimes on the hand) of a tender purplish swelling, which in time suppurates, the pus being evacuated through one or more sinuses. These sinuses discharge a seropurulent liquid containing peculiar bodies resembling gunpowder-grains or fish-roe. The disease is chronic, but remains local, and is believed to be due to an organism allied to the actinomyces-fungus. It is also termed Mycetoma.

Magendie's Solution. See *Morphin*.

Magenta (*ma-jen′-tah*) [from a town in Italy]. A coal-tar dye from which fuchsin and a large number of other dyes are prepared.

Magnesia (*mag-ne′-ze-ah*) [*Μαγνήσιος*, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; *λίθος Μαγνήσιος*, Magnesian stone.]. Magnesium oxid, MgO. **M. White**, magnesium carbonate. See *Magnesium*.

Magnesic (*mag-ne′-zik*) [*magnesium*]. Pertaining to, or containing magnesium.

Magnesium (*mag-ne′-ze-um*) [*Μαγνήσιος*, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; *λίθος Μαγνήσιος*, Magnesian stone]. Symbol Mg; atomic weight 24.3; quantivalence II, specific gravity 1.75. A bluish-white metal of the group to which calcium and barium belong. It is abundantly distributed throughout inorganic and organic nature; its salts are used in the arts and in medicine. The source of magnesium and its salts is chiefly the minerals dolomite and kieserite. The following compounds are used in medicine. **Magnesii carbonas** $MgCO_3)_4Mg(OH)_2 + 5H_2O$, exists in two forms,—as light (M. carbonas levis), and as heavy magnesium carbonate (M. carbonas ponderosa). It is antacid, laxative, and antilithic. Dose ʒss–ʒij (2.0–8.0). **Liq. magnesii carbonatis** (B. P.). Dose fʒj–ij (32.–64.0). **M. citras effervescens**, is cathartic. Dose ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0). **Liq. magnesii citratis.** Dose fʒiv–viij (128.0–256.0). **M. oxid**, MgO (Magnesia, U. S. P.), is obtained by calcining magnesium carbonate, and exists in two forms,—as light magnesia, and as heavy magnesia (Magnesia ponderosa, U. S. P.). It is used as an antacid and laxative, as a dusting powder, and as an antidote to arsenic. Dose gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **M. sulphas**, $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, Epsom salt, is an active cathartic, especially useful in inflammatory affections. Dose ʒj–ʒj (4.0–32.0.) An enema magnesii sulphatis is official in B. P. **M. sulphas effervescens** (B. P.). Dose ʒij–ʒj (8.0–32.0).

Magnet (*mag′-net*) [*Μαγνήσιος*, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly, where loadstone was first found]. 1. Loadstone, a magnetic oxid of iron. 2. A body having the power to attract iron bodies. **M., Electro-**, a piece of iron rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil surrounding the magnet. **M., Horse-shoe**, an iron magnet having the shape of a horse-shoe. **M., Permanent**, one the magnetic properties of which are permanent, in contradistinction to **M., Temporary**, which derives its magnetism from another magnet or from a galvanic current.

Magnetic (*mag-net′-ik*) [*Μαγνήσιος*, pertaining to Magnesia, in Thessaly]. Pertaining or belonging to a magnet. Possessing the property of magnetism.

Magnetism (*mag′-net-izm*) [*magnet*]. The power possessed by a magnet to attract or repel other masses. **M., Animal**, hypnotism.

Magnetization (*mag-net-iz-a′-shun*) [*magnet*]. The process of rendering a substance magnetic.

Magnetoelectricity (*mag-net-o-e-lek-tris′-*

it-e) [*magnet; ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. Electricity produced by means of a magnet.

Magnetoinduction (*mag-net′-o-in-duk′-shun*) [*magnet; inductio*, induction]. The production of an induced current by the insertion of a magnet within a coil of wire.

Magnetotherapy (*mag-net-o-ther′-ap-e*) *magnet; θεράπεια*, treatment]. The treatment of diseases by magnets.

Magnification (*mag-nif-ik-a′-shun*) [*magnus*, large; *facere*, to make]. Enlargement, especially the enlargement of the image of an object by means of lenses.

Magnifying (*mag′-nif-i-ing*) [*magnus*, large; *facere*, to make]. Enlarging; making greater. **M. Power**, the power of a lens to increase the diameters of the image of an object.

Magnum, or Os magnum [L., great bone]. The largest bone in the distal row of the carpus situated between the unciform and the trapezoid bones.

Maid, Maiden (*mād, ma′-den*) [AS., *mægden*, a maiden]. A young unmarried woman; a virgin.

Maidenhead. 1. Virginity. 2. The hymen.

Maim (*mām*) [OF., *mehaigner*, to maim]. To cripple by injury or removal of a limb.

Main-en-griffe (*mang-on-grif′*) [Fr.]. See *Claw-hand.*

Maize (*māz*) [W. Ind., *mahiz*, maize]. Indian corn. See *Zea mays.*

Make (*māk*) [AS., *macian*, to make]. In electricity, to establish the flow of an electric current.

Mal [Fr., from *malum*, evil, disease]. Disease. **M. de mer**, sea-sickness. **M., Grand**, epilepsy. **M., Petit.** See *Petit Mal.*

Mala (*ma′-lah*) [L.]. The cheek-bone or the cheek.

Malacia (*mal-a′-se-ah*) [*μαλακία*, a softening]. A morbid softening of tissue.

Malacotomy (*mal-ak-ot′-o-me*) [*μαλακός*, soft; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the abdomen; celiotomy.

Malady (*mal′-ad-e*) [*malum*, evil]. Disease.

Malaise (*mal-āz′*) [Fr.]. A general feeling of illness, accompanied by restlessness and discomfort.

Malar (*ma′-lar*) [*mala, cheek*]. Pertaining to the cheek-bone. **M. Bones**, the two cheek-bones.

Malaria (*mal-a′-re-ah*) [It., *mala aria*, bad air]. See *Malarial Fever.*

Malarial (*mal-a′-re-al*) [It., *mala aria*, bad air]. Pertaining to malaria. **M. Cachexia**, a chronic form of malaria characterized by anemia, general failure of health, a sallow complexion, and enlargement of the spleen. **M. Fever**, a disease associated with the presence in the blood of the Plasmodium malariæ, and characterized by periodicity, enlargement of the spleen, and the presence in the blood, free or within the red corpuscles, of parasites (plasmodia) that exert a deleterious influence upon the red cells. The paroxysms may be intermittent, remittent, or irregular. If repeated daily the fever is designated quotidian; if on alternate days, tertian; if with an interval of two days, quartan. If two paroxysms occur daily the fever is designated a double quotidian. There may be a double tertian form, a paroxysm occurring daily, but only those of alternate days being alike; a double quartan form, and others. A typical malarial paroxysm consists of a cold stage, a hot stage, and a sweating stage, occurring in the sequence given. Intermittent fever is characterized by the occurrence of a complete intermission of the symptoms in the interval between two paroxysms, the temperature becoming normal or subnormal. In remittent fever there is only an amelioration of the symptoms in the intervals. In certain localities in which the malarial organisms are exceedingly numerous or intensely virulent, the attack displays a pernicious tendency. Of this type there may be a cerebral form, characterized either by delirium and excitement, or by coma and depression; a thoracic form, in which the respiration is accelerated and there is an urgent sense of the need of air; a gastrointestinal form, attended with nausea, vomiting, jaundice, and diarrhea; or an asthenic or algid form, in which there is a condition of marked debility and a striking coldness of the surface and of the breath. To the irregular manifestations of malarial poisoning, which do not at any time present the classical association of chill, fever, and sweat, the designation of "dumb ague" is given. The enlargement of the spleen in chronic malaria is sometimes designated "ague cake." **M. Hematuria**, the presence of blood in the urine as a result of malarial poisoning. **M. Neuralgia**, neuralgia due to malarial intoxication.

Malassimilation (*mal-as-im-il-a′-shun*) [*malus*, bad; *assimilatio*, likeness]. Defective assimilation.

Malate (*mal′-āt*) [*μᾶλον*, an apple]. A salt of malic acid.

Malaxation (*mal-aks-a′-shun*) [*μαλάσσειν*, to soften]. 1. The act of kneading. 2. A form of massage.

Male (*māl*) [*masculus*, a male]. 1. Pertaining to the male sex, that which impregnates the female. 2. A member of the male sex. 3. Of a double-bladed instrument, the blade which is received into a hollow of the other (female) blade. **M. Fern**, the Aspidium filix mas. **M. Organ**, the penis.

Malformation (*mal-for-ma′-shun*) [*malus*, ill; *formatio*, a forming]. An abnormal development or formation of a part of the body.

Malgaigne's Hooks (*mahlgane*) [*Malgaigne*, a French surgeon]. An instrument for holding the parts of a fractured patella in apposition.

Malic Acid (*ma'-lik*). See *Acid*.

Malignancy (*mal-ig'-nan-se*) [*malus*, bad; *gignere*, to produce]. The quality of being malignant.

Malignant (*mal-ig'-nant*) [*malus*, bad; *gignere*, to produce]. Bad; compromising or threatening life. **M. Edema.** See *Edema*. **M. Pustule**, anthrax. **M. Tumor**, a tumor that destroys life. Malignant tumors recur and give rise to metastasis.

Malingerer (*mal-in'-jer-er*) [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, from *malus*, bad; *æger*, ill, sick]. One who feigns illness or defect.

Malingering, Malingery (*mal-in'-jer-ing*, *mal-in'-jer-e*) [Fr., *malingre*, from *malus*, bad; *æger*, ill, sick]. The feigning of disease.

Malleable (*mal'-e-a-bl*) [*malleus*, hammer]. Capable of being beaten or rolled into thin sheets.

Malleation (*mal-e-a'-shun*) [*malleus*, hammer]. A spasmodic action of the hands, consisting in continuously striking any near object.

Mallein (*mal'-e-in*) [*malleus*, farcy]. A fluid obtained from cultures of the Bacillus mallei, the microorganism of glanders. When injected into the circulation of a glandered animal, it causes an elevation of temperature, and has been recommended for use in the early diagnosis of farcy or glanders.

Malleoincudal (*mal-e-o-ing'-ku-dal*) [*malleus*, hammer; *incus*, anvil]. Relating to the malleus and the incus.

Malleolar (*mal-e'-o-lar*) [*malleolus*, little hammer]. Relating to a malleolus.

Malleolus (*mal-e'-o-lus*) [dim. of *malleus*, hammer]. A part or process of bone having a hammer-head shape. **M., External**, the lower extremity of the fibula. **M., Internal**, a process on the internal surface of the lower extremity of the tibia.

Malleus (*mal'-e-us*) [*malleus*, hammer]. 1. One of the ossicles of the internal ear having the shape of a hammer. 2. Glanders.

Mallow (*mal'-o*). See *Malva*.

Malpighian Body (*mal-pig'-e-an*) [from *Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist]. The commencement of a uriniferous tubule, consisting of the glomerulus of vessels (the Malpighian tuft) and the membranous envelop (Bowman's capsule). **M. Corpuscle**, any one of the minute whitish nodules of lymphadenoid tissue in the red substance of the spleen along the course of the blood-vessels.

Malposition (*mal-po-zish'-un*) [*malus*, bad; *ponere*, to place]. An abnormal position of any part or organ, especially of the fetus.

Malpractice (*mal-prak'-tis*) [*malus*, bad; πράσσειν, to do]. Improper treatment; treatment of a disease by a method contrary to that taught by experience; also, the unlawful production of an abortion.

Malpresentation (*mal-pre-sen-ta'-shun*) [*malus*, bad; *præsentare*, to place before]. In obstetrics, such a position of the child at birth that delivery is difficult or impossible.

Malt, Maltum (*mawlt*, *mawl'-tum*) [L.]. The seeds of common barley, Hordeum distichum, made to germinate by warmth and moisture, and then baked so as to stop the germinating process. The germinated grains contain diastase, dextrin, and maltose, as well as proteids. Malt is used as a nutrient in wasting diseases. **M., Ext.** Dose ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). Unof. **M., Ext., Fld.** (N. F.) is a solution of the principles of malt in water and alcohol. **M.-liquors**, infusions of malt fermented so as to contain alcohol. Those in common use are beer, ale, and porter. Beer is made by a comparatively slow fermentation, and contains about 2.5 per cent. of alcohol. Ale and porter are fermented more rapidly, and contain about 4.7 per cent. of alcohol. The malt used in making porter is browned, giving the liquor a darker color.

Malta Fever. A febrile disease prevalent on the coasts bordering on the Mediterranean. It is characterized by malaise, an irregular fever, rigors, headache, pains in the limbs, and diarrhea; and frequent relapses. The etiology is not definitely known; some of the cases are probably forms of typhoid fever. It is also termed Rock fever, Mediterranean fever and Neapolitan fever.

Maltine (*mawl'-tin*) [*maltum*, malt]. A name given to various proprietary preparations of malted wheat or barley, useful as food for invalids.

Maltose (*mawl'-tōs*) [*maltum*, malt], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. A variety of sugar formed, together with dextrin, by the action of malt-diastase upon starch.

Malva (*mal'-vah*) [L., mallow]. The mallow; a genus of malvaceous plants. The leaves of M. alcea, M. rotundifolia, and M. silvestris are used as demulcents.

Mamma (*mam'-ah*) [L.]. The breast; the milk-secreting gland of the mother.

Mammalgia (*mam-al'-je-ah*) [*mamma*, breast; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the mamma.

Mammalia (*mam-a'-le-ah*) [*mamma*, breast]. A division of the class of vertebrates including all animals that suckle their young.

Mammary (*mam'-a-re*) [*mamma*, breast]. Pertaining to the mammæ. **M. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of*. **M. Gland.** See *Gland*. **M. Line**, the vertical line passing through the nipple.

Mammilla (*mam-il'-ah*) [dim. of *mamma*,

breast]. A small prominence or papilla. **M. of Breast,** the nipple or teat.

Mammillaplasty (*mam-il-ap-las'-te*) [*mammilla*, nipple; πλάσσειν, to mold]. A plastic operation for the purpose of elevating a depressed nipple.

Mammitis (*mam-i'-tis*). See *Mastitis.*

Mammose (*mam'-ōs*) [*mamma*, breast]. Having full or abnormally large breasts.

Mandible, Mandibula (*man'-dib-l, man-dib'-u-lah*) [*mandere*, to chew]. The inferior maxillary bone.

Mandibular (*man-dib'-u-lar*) [*mandere*, to chew]. Pertaining to the mandible, or lower jaw.

Mandragora (*man-drag'-o-rah*) [μανδραγόρας, mandrake]. A genus of solanaceous plants; the mandrake. M. officinalis has been used as a narcotic and hypnotic. It and other species contain an alkaloid, mandragorin, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, resembling atropin in action.

Mandrake (*man'-drāk*). See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum.*

Mandrin (*man'-drin*) [Ger.]. The firm guide or stylet (usually of metal) that gives rigidity to a flexible catheter whilst it is being inserted.

Manducation (*man-du-ka'-shun*) [*manducatio*, a chewing]. The chewing or mastication of food.

Manganese, Manganum (*man'-gan-ēz, man-gan'-um*) [an altered form of *Magnesium*]. Symbol Mn; atomic weight 54.8; quantivalence II, IV, VI, VII. A brittle, hard, grayish-white metal, having a specific gravity of 7.2, and resembling iron in properties. It forms several oxids, the highest of which, Mn_2O_7, forms an acid, $HMnO_4$, from which salts, the permanganates, are produced. **Mangani dioxidum,** MnO_2, black oxid of manganese, is tonic and alterative, and has been used in syphilis, chlorosis, in various skin-diseases, and in certain forms of dyspepsia. Dose gr. iij–xx (0.2–1.3). It is employed in the arts, and in laboratories for the purpose of obtaining chlorin and oxygen. **Mangani sulphas,** $MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$, has been used as a substitute for iron in anemia, and as a cholagogue. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). Potassium permanganate is a salt of permanganic acid, the latter being derived from manganese heptoxid, Mn_2O_7. See *Potassium.*

Mange (*mānj*) [Fr., *manger*, to eat]. A parasitic skin-disease of horses, cattle, and dogs, resembling scabies, and due to various species of Acarus.

Mania (*ma'-ne-ah*) [μανία, μαίνεσθαι, to rage]. A form of insanity marked by great mental and emotional excitement, by hallucinations, delusions, physical excitement, and often a tendency to violence. **M., Alcoholic,** acute mania of alcoholic origin. It is to be distinguished from delirium tremens, although sometimes used synonymously with it. **M. a potu.** See *Delirium tremens.* **M., Bell's,** an acute delirium running a rapidly fatal course, with slight fever, and in which post-mortem no lesions are found sufficient to account for the symptoms. There are the wildest hallucinations, insomnia, and intense excitement, followed by a condition called typhomania, with elevation of temperature, dry tongue, and rapid, feeble pulse. **M., Epileptic,** a maniacal outburst in an epileptic, often associated with a destructive tendency. **M., Puerperal,** a form of mania or abnormal mental action sometimes following childbirth. **M., Religious,** mania in which the central idea is religious in character, or in which a powerful religious emotion has been the exciting cause.

Maniac (*ma'-ne-ak*) [μανία, madness]. An insane person; one affected with mania.

Manicure (*man'-ik-ūr*) [*manus*, the hand; *cura*, care]. 1. The processes employed in caring for and beautifying the hand. 2. One who professionally attends to the care of the hands and nails.

Manihot (*man'-e-hot*) [L.]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, yielding cassava and tapioca.

Manikin (*man'-ik-in*) [OF., *manequin*, a puppet]. A model of the body, made of plaster, papier maché, or other material, and showing by means of movable parts the relations of the organs.

Manioc (*man'-e-ok*). See *Manihot.*

Maniple (*man'-ip-l*) [*manipulus*, from *manus*, hand]. A handful.

Manipulation (*man-ip-u-la'-shun*) [*manipulus*, a handful]. A handling; the use of the hands for the purpose of performing some work in a skillful manner, such as reducing a dislocation, returning a hernia into its cavity, or changing the position of a fetus.

Manipulus (*man-ip'-u-lus*). See *Maniple.*

Manna (*man'-ah*) [μάννα, manna]. The concrete, saccharine exudation of the flowering ash, Fraxinus ornus, and other trees. Manna contains a sweet principle, mannite or mannitol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, a sugar, a purgative principle, and a mucilage. Some specimens contain also a glucosid, fraxin. Manna is a mild laxative. Dose ʒj–ij (32.0–64.0).

Manometer (*man-om'-et-er*) [μανός, rare; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension of liquids and gases, consisting either of a bent tube filled with mercury (mercurial M.), or of a spring (spring M.), connected with a writing-style.

Manometric (*man-o-met'-rik*) [μανός, rare; μέτρον, measure]. Pertaining to a manom-

eter; pertaining to tracings obtained by means of a manometer. **M. Flames,** flames of different heights and characters seen in a rotating mirror and due to the reflection of a pulsating gas-flame when the supplying gas is set in motion by sound-waves. They are also known as Koenig's flames.

Manual (*man'-u-al*) [*manus*, hand]. Pertaining to the hands; performed by the hands.

Manubrium (*man-u'-bre-um*) [L.]. A handle. **M. of Malleus,** the handle-shaped process of the malleus of the ear. **M. manus,** the radius. **M. of Sternum,** the upper piece of the sternum.

Manus (*ma'-nus*) [L.]. The hand.

Manustupration (*man-u-stu-pra'-shun*) [*manus*, hand; *stuprare*, to ravish]. Masturbation.

Manyplies (*man'-ip-liz*) [AS., *manig*, many; *plicare*, to fold]. The third compartment in the stomach of ruminants. It is also called the omasum or psalterium.

Maranta (*mar-an'-tah*). See *Arrowroot.*

Marantic (*mar-an'-tik*) [μαραίνειν, to make lean]. Pertaining to marasmus. **M. Clot,** a blood-clot produced by slowing of the circulation in depressed states of the system. **M. Thrombosis,** thrombosis due to general malnutrition.

Maraschino (*mar-as-ke'-no*) [Sp.]. A liquor made from morello cherries.

Marasmatic (*mar-az-mat'-ik*). Synonym of *Marasmic.*

Marasmic (*mar-az'-mik*) [μαραίνειν, to grow lean]. Affected with marasmus.

Marasmus (*mar-az'-mus*) [μαραίνειν, to grow lean]. A gradual wasting of the tissues of the body from insufficient or imperfect food-supply. There is either no organic lesion, or gastrointestinal catarrh.

Marc (*mark*) [Fr., dregs]. 1. A by-product in the manufacture of wines, consisting of the stems, skins, and stones of the grapes. 2. The residue remaining after the expression of the oil from certain fruits.

Margaric Acid (*mar-gar'-ik*). See *Acid.* **Margaric Acid Crystals,** needle-shaped crystals consisting of compounds of the fatty acid, found in foci of fatty degeneration, in the urine, etc.

Margarin (*mar'-gar-in*) [μάργαρος, the pearl-oyster]. 1. A margarate of glyceryl, especially glyceryl trimargarate, $C_3H_5(C_{17}H_{33}O_2)_3$, found in butter. 2. An artificial substitute for butter.

Marginal (*mar'-jin-al*) [*margo*, margin]. Pertaining to the margin or border. **M. Convolution.** See *Convolutions, Table of.*

Mariotte's Law. See *Law.*

Marjoram (*mar'-jo-ram*). See *Origanum.*

Marrow (*mar'-o*) [AS., *mearh*, marrow]. The fatty substance contained in the medullary canal of long bones, and in the interstices of cancellous bone. In early life the marrow of all bones is red (red marrow), but later that within the shafts of long bones assumes a light color (yellow marrow). Red marrow is composed of a delicate reticulum of connective tissue, containing blood-vessels, large connective-tissue cells, some of which in growing bone become osteoblasts (**marrow-cells**), giant-cells (myeloplaxes) and red corpuscles in various stages of formation. In yellow marrow most of the cells have been transformed into fat-cells. The function of bone-marrow is probably the formation of red corpuscles. In certain forms of anemia the marrow undergoes profound changes; that of the shafts of the long bones may return to its embryonical condition. Bone-marrow has been used in the treatment of pernicious anemia.

Marrubium (*mar-u'-be-um*) [L.]. Horehound. The leaves and tops of M. vulgare, of the order Labiatæ. It contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, marrubin, tannin, resin, and lignin. At present horehound is mainly employed in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Unof.

Marsh-fever. Malaria.

Marsh-gas. Methane.

Marsh-mallow. See *Althæa.*

Marsh's Test. A test for arsenic. Hydrogen is generated by the action of an acid on zinc, the suspected liquid is added, and if arsenic is present, it combines with the hydrogen to form arsine, AsH_3, which may be ignited at the end of the delivery-tube and the flame allowed to impinge against cold porcelain. Metallic arsenic is deposited and is recognized by the character of the stain and chemic tests.

Martin's Bandages. India-rubber bandages, from 5 to 21 feet in length, used for making compression of a limb for the cure of ulcers, varicose veins, etc.

Maruta (*ma-ru'-tah*) [L.]. A genus of herbs of the order Compositæ. **M. cotula,** may-weed, or dog-fennel, is used as a substitute for chamomile.

Mask (*mask*) [Fr., *masque*, a mask]. 1. A bandage applied to the face in case of erysipelas, burns or scalds, eczema, etc. 2. Synonym of *Chloasma.*

Masked (*maskt*) [Fr., *masque*, a mask]. Covered with a mask; concealed. **M. Disease,** one that is concealed by concomitant symptoms.

Mass, Massa (*mas, mas'-ah*) [*massa*, a mass]. 1. An aggregation of particles of matter. 2. A cohesive substance that can be made into pills. **M., Blue.** See *Mercury.*

M., Vallet's. Massa ferri carbonatis. See *Ferrum*.

Massage (*mas-ahzh'*) [Fr., from *μάσσειν*, to knead]. A method of rubbing, kneading, or stroking of the superficial parts of the body by the hand or an instrument, for the purpose of modifying nutrition, restoring power of movement, breaking up adhesions, etc. A male person performing M. is termed a **masseur**; a female person, a **masseuse**.

Masseter (*mas'-e-ter*) [*μασητήρ*, chewer]. One of the muscles of mastication. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Masseteric (*mas-et-er'-ik*) [*μασητήρ*, chewer]. Pertaining to the masseter-muscle.

Massicot (*mas'-ik-ot*) [Fr.]. PbO. Lead oxid; litharge.

Mast-cells [Ger., Mastzellen]. Cells filled with basophile granules, found in the connective tissue and in foci of chronic inflammation.

Mastalgia (*mas-tal'-je-ah*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mastic, Mastiche (*mas'-tik, mas'-ti-ke*) [*μαστίχη*, mastic]. The resin flowing from the incised bark of the Pistacia lentiscus, a tree of the Terebinthaceæ. It is used as a styptic, as a filling for teeth, and as a microscopic varnish.

Mastication (*mas-tik-a'-shun*) [*masticare*, to chew]. The act of chewing.

Masticatory (*mas'-tik-a-to-re*) [*masticare*, to chew]. 1. Pertaining to mastication, or to the muscles of mastication. 2. A remedy to be chewed but not swallowed, used for its local action on the mouth. **M. Spasm**, spasm of the muscles of mastication; trismus.

Mastitis (*mas-ti'-tis*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the breast. **M., Interstitial**, inflammation of the connective tissue of the breast. **M., Parenchymatous**, inflammation of the proper glandular substance of the breast.

Mastodynia (*mas-to-din'-e-ah*) [*μαστός*, breast; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the breast.

Mastoid (*mas'-toid*) [*μαστός*, breast, nipple; *εἶδος*, like]. 1. Nipple-shaped, as the M. process of the temporal bone. 2. The mastoid process. 3. Pertaining to the mastoid process, as M. foramen, M. operation. **M. Abscess**, an abscess of the mastoid cells. **M. Antrum**, a cavity in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **M. Cells**, the hollow air-spaces in the mastoid process communicating with the middle ear. **M. Disease**, inflammation of the mastoid cells, mastoiditis. **M. Foramen.** See *Foramina, Table of*.

Mastoiditis (*mas-toid-i'-tis*) [*μαστός*, nipple; *εἶδος*, like; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mastoid cells.

Mastooccipital (*mas-to-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*μαστός*, nipple; *occiput*, occiput]. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.

Mastoparietal (*mas-to-par-i'-et-al*) [*μαστός*, nipple; *paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

Masturbation (*mas-tur-ba'-shun*) [*masturbari*, to pollute one's self]. Production of the venereal orgasm by friction of the genitals.

Matè (*mah'-ta*) [Sp., *mate*, a vessel]. Paraguay tea. The leaves of Ilex paraguayensis, which are used in South America as a substitute for tea and coffee. Its properties are due to thein.

Materia medica (*mat-e'-re-ah med'-ik-ah*) [L., medical matter]. The science that treats of the sources and preparations of the drugs and agents used in medicine

Materies morbi (*mat-e'-re-ēz mor'-bi*) [L., matter of disease]. The material that is the cause of a disease.

Maternal (*mat-ur'-nal*) [*mater*, mother]. Pertaining to the mother. **M. Impressions.** See *Impressions*.

Maternity (*mat-ur'-nit-e*) [*mater*, mother]. 1. Motherhood. 2. A lying-in hospital.

Matico (*mat-e'-ko*) [Sp.]. The leaves of Piper angustifolium, of the order Piperaceæ. It is aromatic and stimulant, and has been used as a local and general hemostatic, and as an alterative stimulant to mucous membranes. Dose of the powder ʒss–ʒj (2.0–4.0). **Ext. matico fld.** Dose fʒss–fʒj (2.0–4.0). **Tinctura matico.** Dose fʒj (4.0).

Matricaria (*mat-rik-a'-re-ah*) [*matrix*, mold]. German chamomile; the flower-tops of Matricaria chamomilla, of the order Compositæ. Matricaria contains a volatile oil and a bitter extractive principle, and is a mild tonic, and in large doses emetic and antispasmodic.

Matrix (*ma'-triks*) [L., a mold in which anything is cast]. 1. A mold; the cavity in which anything is formed. 2. That part or tissue into which any organ or process is set, as the matrix of a tooth or of a nail. 3. The intercellular substance of a tissue, as of cartilage. 4. The uterus.

Maturation (*mat-u-ra'-shun*) [*maturare*, to ripen]. Ripening, as the ripening of the ovum or of a cataract.

Mature (*ma-tūr'*) [*maturare*, to ripen]. 1. To ripen. 2. Ripe.

Matutinal (*ma-tu'-tin-al*) [*Matuta*, goddess of the morning]. Occurring in the morning, as M. nausea.

Matzoon (*mat'-zūn*). Milk fermented with a peculiar ferment obtained from Asiatic Turkey. It is used like koumiss in irritated states of the gastrointestinal tract.

Maxilla (*maks-il'-ah*) [L.]. The bone of the upper or lower jaw.

Maxillary (*maks'-il-a-re*) [*maxilla*, jaw-

bone]. Pertaining to the maxillæ or jaws. **M. Bones,** the bones of the jaws, consisting of the lower and upper jaw. **M. Nerve, Inferior.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **M. Nerve, Superior.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **M. Sinus,** the antrum of Highmore in the superior maxilla.

Maximal (*maks'-im-al*) [*maximus*, the greatest]. Pertaining to the maximum; highest; largest. **M. Thermometer,** one registering the highest point reached by the temperature.

Maximum (*maks'-im-um*) [L., neuter of *maximus*, the greatest]. The greatest or highest degree or amount of anything; the highest point attained or attainable by anything. **M. Dose,** the largest dose of a medicament that may be safely given.

May-apple. See *Podophyllum.*

Mayhem (*ma'-hem*) [OF., *mehaigner*, to hurt]. Maiming.

McBurney's Point. A point two inches above the right anterior superior spine of the ilium on a line drawn from this spine to the umbilicus, at which there is tenderness to pressure in many cases of appendicitis.

Meadow Saffron. See *Colchicum.*

Measles (*mēz'-els*) [Du., *maselen*, measles]. 1. An acute, infectious disease, characterized by a peculiar eruption and by catarrhal inflammation of the mucosæ of the conjunctiva and the air-pasages. After a period of incubation of nearly two weeks the disease begins with a chill, fever, coryza, cough, and conjunctivitis; on the third or fourth day a dusky-red, papular eruption appears, arranged in the form of crescentic groups. After having reached its maximum, in three or four days, the eruption gradually fades, and is followed by a branny desquamation. The disease affects principally the young, is exceedingly contagious, and one attack of it confers almost perpetual immunity. Its cause is thought to be a bacillus (Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke). 2. A disease of hogs, cattle, and sheep, due to the presence in the body of the Cysticercus cellulosæ and larvæ of other tapeworms. 3. The cysticerci themselves. **M., Black., M., Hemorrhagic,** a grave variety of measles (1st def.), in which the eruption is hemorrhagic and the constitutional symptoms profound. **M., German.** See *Rötheln.*

Measly (*mēz'-le*) [Du., *maselen*, measles]. Containing measles (cysticerci).

Meat (*mēt*) [AS., *mete*, meat]. The muscular tissues of an animal, used as food.

Meatus (*me-a'-tus*) [*meare*, to flow or pass]. An opening or passage. **M. auditorius externus,** the canal extending from the concha to the membrana tympani. **M. auditorius internus,** the internal auditory canal. **M. urethræ, M. urinarius,** the orifice of the urethra. **M. of Nose,** one of the three passages into which the turbinal bones divide the nasal cavity.

Mecca balsam. See *Balm of Gilead.*

Mechanic, Mechanical (*me-kan'-ik, me-kan'-ik-al*) [*μηχανή*, a machine]. Pertaining to mechanics, or to physical forces, not to chemic or vital forces. **M. Theory,** Virchow's theory of tumor-formation, according to which tumors are due primarily to local irritation.

Mechanics (*me-kan'-iks*) [*μηχανή*, a machine]. The science that treats of the influence and effects of force upon matter, and that may be divided into statics, the science treating of matter at rest, and dynamics, that treating of matter in motion.

Mechanism (*mek'-an-izm*) [*μηχανή*, a machine]. 1. An aggregation of parts arranged in a mechanic way to perform the functions of a machine. 2. The manner in which a mechanic act is performed, as the M. of labor.

Meckel's Diverticulum [I. F. *Meckel*, a German anatomist]. See *Diverticulum.* **M.'s Ganglion.** See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Meconarcein (*mek-o-nar'-se-in*) [*μήκων*, opium; *ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. A mixture of alkaloids of opium, free from morphin, having sedative properties.

Meconate (*mek'-on-āt*) [*μήκων*, poppy]. A salt of meconic acid.

Meconic (*mek-on'-ik*) [*μήκων*, poppy]. Pertaining to opium. **M. Acid.** See *Acid.*

Meconin (*mek'-on-in*) [*μήκων*, poppy], $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. A crystalline substance that is obtained on boiling narcotin with water. It is hypnotic. Dose 1 gr. (0.06).

Meconium (*mek-o'-ne-um*) [*μήκων*, poppy]. The first fecal discharges of the newborn, a dark-green, viscid substance, composed of the secretion of the liver with exfoliated epithelium from the bowel.

Mediad (*mē'-de-ad*) [*medius*, middle]. Toward the median plane or line.

Medial (*mē'-de-al*). See *Median.*

Median (*mē'-de-an*) [*medius*, the middle]. Situated or placed in the middle; mesal, or mesial. **M. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **M. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Mediastinal (*me-de-as-ti'-nal*) [*mediastinum*]. Pertaining to the mediastinum.

Mediastinitis (*me de-as-tin-i'-tis*) [*mediastinum*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cellular tissue of the mediastinum.

Mediastinopericarditis (*me-de-as'-tin-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*) [*mediastinum*; *περί*, around; *καρδία*, heart; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Combined inflammation of the mediastinum and the pericardium.

Mediastinum (*me-de-as-ti'-num*) [*in medio stare*, to stand in the middle]. 1. A partition separating adjacent parts. 2. The space left in the middle of the chest between the two pleuræ, divided into the anterior, middle,

posterior, and superior mediastinum. The anterior M. contains the origins of the triangularis sterni muscles, the internal mammary vessels of the left side, loose areolar tissue, lymphatic vessels, and a few lymphatic glands. The middle M. contains the heart and pericardium, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary arteries and veins, and the phrenic nerves. The posterior M. contains a part of the aorta, the greater and lesser azygos veins, the pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the esophagus, the thoracic duct, and some lymphatic glands. The superior mediastinum, that part lying above the pericardium, contains the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, and part of the longus colli muscles, the transverse portion of the aortic arch, the innominate, left carotid, and subclavian arteries, the superior vena cava and the innominate veins, the left superior intercostal vein, the pneumogastric, cardiac, phrenic, and left recurrent laryngeal nerves, the trachea, esophagus, thoracic duct, the remains of the thymus gland, and lymphatics. **M. testis**, a septum in the posterior portion of the testicle formed by a projection inward of the tunica albuginea.

Mediate (*me'-de-āt*) [*medius*, the middle]. Indirect; performed through something interposed, as M. percussion, percussion on a plexímeter.

Medical (*med'-ik-al*) [*mederi*, to heal]. Pertaining to medicine. **M. Diseases**, diseases treated by the physician, as distinguished from surgical diseases. **M. Ethics**, those principles of justice, honor, and courtesy that regulate the intercourse and conduct of physicians. **M. Juri-prudence.** See *Jurisprudence.*

Medicament (*med-ik'-am-ent*) [*mederi*, to heal]. A medicinal substance.

Medicated (*med'-ik-a-ted*) [*mederi*, to heal]. Impregnated with a medicinal substance.

Medication (*med-ik-a'-shun*) [*mederi*, to heal]. 1. Impregnation with a medicine. 2. Treatment by medicines; the administration of medicines. **M., Hypodermic**, treatment by the introduction of medicines beneath the skin, usually by means of a hypodermic syringe.

Medicinal (*med-is'-'n-al*) [*mederi*, to heal]. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a medicine. **M. Rashes**, eruptions on the skin following the internal administration of certain drugs.

Medicine (*med'-is-in*) [*medicina*, medicine; from *mederi*, to heal]. 1. Any substance given for the cure of disease. 2. The science of the treatment of disease; the healing art. In a restricted sense, that branch of the healing art dealing with internal diseases. **M., Clinic**, the study of disease by the bedside of the patient. **M., Forensic**, or **M., Legal**, medical jurisprudence, or medicine in its relation to questions of law. **M., Practice of**, the practical application of the principles taught by the **Theory of M.** **M., Preventive**, that which aims at the prevention of disease.

Medicochirurgical (*med-ik-o-ki-rur'-jik-al*) [*medicus*, a physician; χειρούργος, a surgeon]. Pertaining conjointly to medicine and surgery.

Medicolegal (*med-ik-o-le'-gal*) [*medicus*, physician; *lex*, law]. Relating both to medicine and the law.

Medicus (*med'-ik-us*) [L.]. A physician.

Medina Worm (*me-di'-nah*). The Filaria medinensis.

Mediolateral (*me-de-o-lat'-er-al*) [*medius*, middle; *latus*, side]. Pertaining to the middle and to a side.

Mediopontine (*me-de-o-pon'-tin*) [*medius*, middle; *pons*, bridge.] Pertaining to the central portion of the pons.

Mediterranean Fever (*med-it-er-a'-ne-an*). See *Malta Fever.*

Medium (*me'-de-um*) [*medius*, middle.] 1. That in which anything moves or through which it acts. 2. The soil upon which anything grows, especially a substance used for cultivating bacteria; culture or nutrient medium.

Medulla (*me-dul'-ah*) [L., marrow]. 1. The marrow. 2. The medulla oblongata. 3. Anything resembling marrow in structure or in its relations to other parts—as a fatty substance or marrow occupying certain cavities. Also the central parts of certain organs, as distinguished from the cortex. **M. of Nerve-fiber**, the white substance of Schwann. See *Nerve.* **M. oblongata**, the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord, extending from the cord opposite the foramen magnum to the pons Varolii. **M. spinalis**, the spinal cord or marrow. **M. of Kidney.** See *Kidney.*

Medullary (*med'-ul-a-re*) [*medulla*, marrow]. 1. Pertaining to the marrow; resembling marrow. 2. Pertaining to any medulla, as that of the brain. 3. Pertaining to the medulla oblongata. **M. Canal**, the hollow interior of long bones in which the marrow lies. **M. Carcinoma**, a soft carcinoma very rich in cells. **M. Groove**, a longitudinal groove at the anterior part of the embryonal shield of the blastoderm. **M. Rays.** See *Kidney.*

Medullated (*med'-ul-a-ted*) [*medulla*, marrow]. Containing or covered by medulla or marrow. **M. Nerve-fibers**, nerve-fibers provided with a medullary sheath, the white substance of Schwann.

Medullitis (*med-ul-i'-tis*) [*medulla*, marrow; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of marrow. 2. Myelitis.

Medullization (*med-ul-iz-a′-shun*) [*medulla*, marrow]. Conversion into marrow, as the softening of bone-tissue in the course of osteitis.

Mega-, Megalo- (*meg′-ah-*, *meg′-al-o-*) [*μέγας*, large]. A prefix signifying large; also, indicating a unit one million times as great as the unit to which it is prefixed.

Megacephalic, Megacephalous (*meg-ah-sef-al′-ik*, *meg-as-ef′-al-us*) [*μέγας*, large; *κεφαλή*, head]. Large-headed; applied to a skull the capacity of which exceeds 1450 c.c.

Megaloblast (*meg′-al-o-blast*) [*μέγας*, large; *βλαστός*, germ]. A giant-corpuscle of the blood.

Megalocephalic (*meg-al-o-sef-al′-ik*). Same as *Megacephalic*.

Megalocephaly (*meg-al-o-sef′-al-e*) [*μέγας*, large; *κεφαλή*, head]. 1. The condition of having a very large head. 2. A disease characterized by progressive enlargement of the head, face, and neck, involving both the bony and the soft tissues. It is also termed leontiasis ossea.

Megalocornea (*meg-al-o-kor′-ne-ah*) [*μέγας*, large; *cornea*, cornea]. An enlarged condition of the cornea.

Megalocyte (*meg′-al-o-sīt*) [*μέγας*, large; *κύτος*, cell]. An abnormally large red blood-corpuscle.

Megalodactylous (*meg-al-o-dak′-til-us*) [*μέγας*, great; *δάκτυλος*, digit]. Having abnormally large fingers and toes.

Megaloglossia (*meg-al-o-glos′-e-ah*). See *Macroglossia*.

Megalomania (*meg-al-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [*μέγας*, great; *μανία*, madness]. 1. Mania characterized by delusions of grandeur. 2. The delirium of grandeur.

Megalopsia (*meg-al-op′-se-ah*) [*μέγας*, large; *ὄψις*, sight]. A disturbance of vision in which objects seem larger than they are.

Megavolt (*meg′-ah-vōlt*) [*μέγας*, large; *volt*]. A million volts.

Megohm (*meg′-ōm*) [*μέγας*, great; *ohm*]. A million ohms.

Megrim (*me′-grim*) [Fr., *migraine*]. See *Migraine*.

Meibomian (*mi-bo′-me-an*). Described by Heinrich Meibom, or Meibomius, a German physician, 1638–1700. **M. Cyst**, a cyst of the Meibomian gland. **M. Glands**, the sebaceous glands of the eyelids, each having an excretory duct opening at the free border.

Meio- (*mi′-o-*). For words thus beginning see *Mio-*.

Meissner (*mīs′-ner*) [a German scientist]. **M., Corpuscles of.** Tactile corpuscles situated at the apices of the papillæ of the corium. **M., Plexus of**, a plexus of nerves found in the submucous layer of the small intestine.

Mel [L.]. Honey. The saccharine substance deposited in the honeycomb by the common honey bee, Apis mellifica, and a few other hymenopterous insects. It contains a large amount of dextrose and levulose, and has the same properties as sugar. In medicine it is used as a vehicle, especially in gargles, and as an application to foul ulcers. **M. boracis** (B. P.), is used as a mouth-wash in thrush and aphthæ. **M. despumatum**, clarified honey. **M. rosæ**, is used as an addition to gargles in ulcerated conditions of the mouth and throat.

Melæna (*mel-e′-nah*). See *Melena*.

Melanæmia (*mel-an-e′-me-ah*). See *Melanemia*.

Melancholia, Melancholy (*mel-an-ko′-le-ah*, *mel′-an-kol-e*) [*μέλας*, black; *χολή*, bile]. A disorder of the mind characterized by a profound emotional depression, and a tendency toward introspection, impairment of the mental and physical faculties, with or without delusions. **M. agitata**, a form associated with excessive motor excitement. The patient rushes about, wringing his hands and lamenting loudly. **M. attonita**, or **M. with Stupor**, or **M., Stuporous**; a form in which the patient is perfectly motionless, lies in bed or sits up with his eyes open and fixed, and is absolutely indifferent to everything about him. **M., Simple, M. without Delirium, Hypomelancholia**, a mild form without delusions. **M., Stuporous.** See *M. attonita*.

Melancholiac (*mel-an-ko′-le-ak*) [*μέλας*, black; *χολή*, bile]. 1. Suffering from melancholia. 2. A person affected with melancholia.

Melanemia (*mel-an-e′-me-ah*) [*μέλας*, black; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence in the blood-plasma or in the corpuscles, or in both, of dark pigment-granules due to the disintegration of the hemoglobin. It is also termed hemachromatosis. Its most common cause is malaria.

Melanephidrosis (*mel-an-ef-id-ro′-sis*) [*μέλας*, black; *ἐφίδρωσις*, excessive perspiration]. Black perspiration.

Melanin (*mel′-an-in*) [*μέλας*, black]. A black pigmentary matter occurring naturally in the choroid coat of the eye, the skin, the hair, the muscles, and, pathologically, in the skin in Addison's disease and in melanotic tumors. Melanin usually contains sulphur, rarely iron. It is a product of cell-activity and belongs to the so-called metabolic pigments.

Melanism (*mel′-an-izm*) [*μέλας*, black]. The abnormal deposition of dark pigment in an organ or organism.

Melanocarcinoma (*mel-an-o-kar-sin-o′-mah*) [*μέλας*, black; *καρκίνος*, crab; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A carcinoma containing melanin.

Melanoderma, Melanodermia (*mel-an-o-der'-mah, mel-an-o-der'-me-ah*) [μέλας, black; δέρμα, skin]. Black pigmentation of the skin. **M., Parasitic.** See *Vagabond's Disease.*

Melanoid (*mel'-an-oid*) [μέλας, black; εἶδος, like]. Dark-colored; resembling melanosis.

Melanoma (*mel-an-o'-mah*) [μέλας, black; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor containing melanin.

Melanopathy (*mel-an-op'-ath-e*) [μέλας, black; πάθος, illness]. A disease attended with a deposit of dark pigment.

Melanorrhagia (*mel an-or-a'-je-ah*) [μέλας, black; ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth]. The copious discharge of blackened feces.

Melanosarcoma (*mel-an-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [μέλας, black; σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, tumor]. A sarcoma containing melanin.

Melanosis (*mel-an-o'-sis*) [μέλας, black; νόσος, disease]. A general tendency to the formation in the blood, and the deposition in organs, of a dark granular pigment which is usually derived from the hemoglobin of the blood. **M. lenticularis progressiva.** See *Xeroderma pigmentosum.*

Melanotic (*mel-an-ot'-ik*) [μέλας, black; νόσος, disease]. Pertaining to or characterized by melanosis or by a deposit of melanin.

Melanuria (*mel-an-u'-re-ah*) [μέλας, black; *urina*, urine]. The presence of black pigment in the urine.

Melasma (*mel-az'-mah*) [μέλας, black]. A deposit of dark pigment in the skin. **M. suprarenale,** Addison's disease.

Melena (*mel-e'-nah*) [μέλας, black]. The discharge of stools colored black by altered blood. It is quite common in the new-born. **M. neonatorum,** an extravasation of blood into the stomach and intestines of the new-born infant, occurring most often in the first few hours of life.

Melezitose (*mel-ez'-it-ōs*) [Fr., *mélèze*, larch], $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 2H_2O$. A sugar found in European false manna, or Briançon manna.

Melicera, Meliceris (*mel-is-e'-rah, mel-is-e'-ris*) [μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax]. A cyst containing a substance having a honey-like appearance.

Melilotus (*mel-il-o'-tus*) [μέλι, honey; λωτός, lotus]. A genus of leguminous herbs. **M. officinalis,** the sweet clover, is official in the G. P. It contains coumarin, $C_9H_6O_2$, and melilotic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, coumaric acid, $C_9H_8O_3$, of which coumarin is the anhydrid. Melilot is used but little at the present day.

Melissa (*mel-is'-ah*) [μέλισσα, a bee]. A genus of labiate plants. The leaves and tops of M. officinalis, balm or lemon-balm, is the Melissa of the U. S. P., which contains tannin, a bitter extractive, and an essential oil. Balm is used as a drink in febrile affections, and as a flavoring agent.

Melitagra (*mel-it-a'-grah*) [μέλι, honey; ἄγρα, seizure]. Eczema associated with the formation of honey-like crusts.

Melitemia (*mel-it-e'-me-ah*) [μέλι, honey; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of an excess of sugar in the blood.

Melitose (*mel'-it-ōs*) [μέλι, honey], $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$. A crystalline sugar occurring in Australian manna, flour of cotton-seeds, sugar-beets, and in the molasses obtained in the manufacture of sugar.

Melituria (*mel-it-u'-re-ah*) [μέλι, honey; *urina*, urine]. Diabetes mellitus. **M. inosita,** the presence of inosite in the urine.

Mellite (*mel'-it*). See *Mellitum.*

Mellithemia (*mel-ith-e'-me-ah*). See *Melitemia.*

Mellitum (*mel-i'-tum*) [*mel*, honey]. In pharmacy, a honey, a preparation in which honey is the menstruum. **M. rosæ.** See *Mel rosæ.*

Melon-seed Bodies. Fibrous bodies, resembling melon-seeds in size, sometimes found in joints and cysts of tendon-sheaths.

Meloplasty (*mel'-o-plas-te*) [μῆλον, cheek; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation on the cheek.

Melting Point. The degree of temperature at which solids pass into the liquid state.

Member (*mem'-ber*) [*membrum*, a limb]. A part of the body, especially a projecting part, as the leg, the arm.

Membrana (*mem-bra'-nah*) [L.]. A membrane. **M. adventitia,** the adventitia of blood-vessels; also, the decidua reflexa. **M. agnina,** the amnion. **M. basilaris.** See *Lamina basilaris.* **M. caduca,** the decidua. **M. capsularis,** a capsular ligament. **M. decidua.** See *Decidua.* **M. flaccida.** See *Membrane, Shrapnell's.* **M. germinativa,** the blastoderm. **M. granulosa,** the layer of small polyhedral cells within the theca folliculi of the Graafian follicle. **M. limitans,** the limiting layer of the retina. There are two, the internal and external. **M. propria,** the delicate membrane upon which the epithelium of mucous membranes rests; the basement-membrane. **M. ruyschiana,** the middle or capillary layer of the choroid. **M. serotina.** The part of the decidua entering into the formation of the placenta. **M. tectoria.** A delicate membrane of the internal ear, also known as Corti's membrane. See *Ear.* **M. tensa,** the tympanic membrane proper, exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. **M. tenuis,** the arachnoid. **M. tympani.** See *Membrane, Tympanic.*

Membranaceous (*mem-bran-a'-ce-us*) [*membrana*, membrane]. Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a membrane.

Membrane (*mem'-brān*) [*membrana*, from *membrum*, member]. A thin layer of tissue

surrounding a part or separating adjacent cavities. **M., Animal,** a membrane made from animal tissues, used in dialyzing. **M., Basement-,** a delicate membrane, made up of flattened cells, underlying the epithelium of mucous surfaces. **M.-bone,** any bone that originates, not in cartilage, but in membrane, as, *e.g.*, some of the cranial bones. **M. of Bruch,** a thin transparent membrane, the external layer of the choroid of the eye. **M. of Corti.** See *Membrana tectoria*. **M., Costocoracoid,** a dense layer of fascia extending between the subclavius muscle and the pectoralis minor, and forming the anterior portion of the sheath of the axillary vessels. **M., Cricothyroid,** the membrane connecting the thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the larynx. **M., Croupous.** See *M., Diphtheric*. **M., Débove's,** a layer of flattened connective tissue cells beneath the epithelium of the bronchial, vesical, and intestinal mucous membranes. **M. of Descemet.** See *Descemet's Membrane*. **M., Diphtheric,** a fibrinous layer formed on a mucous membrane or cutaneous surface and extending downward for a variable depth. When not firmly adherent, as in the larynx, it is termed a croupous membrane. It is the result of coagulation-necrosis, generally, but not always, brought about by the bacillus of diphtheria. **M., Drum,** the tympanic membrane. **M., False.** See *M., Diphtheric*. **M., Fenestrated,** the elastic membrane of the intima of arteries, also known as the fenestrated membrane of Henle. **M., Fetal,** name given to the chorion, amnion, or allantois. **M., Hyaloid,** a delicate membrane investing the vitreous humor of the eye. **M., Jacob's,** the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **M., Krause's,** a thin, transverse, dark disc bisecting the light substance of the striped muscle-fibers. **M., Mucous,** the membrane lining those cavities and canals communicating with the air. It is kept moist by the mucus secreted by the goblet-cells and mucous glands. **M. of Nasmyth,** a delicate firm membrane covering the external surface of the enamel for a short time after birth. **M., Nictitating,** the winking membrane of the lower animals, represented in the human eye by the plica semilunaris. **M., Obturator,** the fibrous membrane closing the obturator foramen. **M., Persistent Pupillary.** See *M., Pupillary*. **M., Pupillary,** a delicate, transparent membrane closing the pupil in the fetus. It disappears between the seventh and eighth months; when it persists after birth it is termed persistent pupillary membrane. **M., Pyogenic,** the lining of an abscess-cavity or a fistulous tract. The term should be restricted to the lining of an abscess that is spreading and in which the membrane produces pus. **M. of Reissner,** a delicate membrane stretching across the outer wall of the cochlea. **M., Reticular,** the membrane covering the space of the outer hair-cells of the cochlea. **M. of Ruysch.** See *Membrana ruyschiana*. **M., Schneiderian,** the mucosa lining the nasal fossæ. **M., Secondary Tympanic,** the membrane closing the fenestra rotunda. **M., Serous,** a delicate membrane covered with flat endothelial cells lining closed cavities of the body, *e.g.*, the peritoneum, the pleura. **M., Shrapnell's,** a small portion of the drum-membrane filling the notch of Rivini. **M., Synovial,** a membrane covering the articular extremities of bones and the inner surface of ligaments entering into the formation of a joint. **M., Tenon's.** See *Tenon's Capsule*. **M., Thyrohyoid,** the membrane joining the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. **M., Tympanic,** the drum-membrane; the membrane separating the external from the middle ear. It consists of three layers: an outer or skin-layer, a fibrous layer, and an inner mucous layer.

Membranous (*mem′-bran-us*) [*membrana*, membrane]. Pertaining to, having the nature of, or consisting of a membrane. **M. Labyrinth.** See *Labyrinth*. **M. Urethra,** the part of the urethra between the two layers of the triangular ligament.

Memory (*mem′-o-re*) [*memor*, mindful]. That faculty of the mind by which ideas and sensations are recalled.

Menarche (*men′-ar-ka*) [μήν, month; ἀρχή, beginning]. The period at which menstruation is inaugurated.

Menhidrosis, Menidrosis (*men-hid-ro′-sis, men-id-ro′-sis*) [μήν, month; ἵδρωσις, sweat]. The replacement of the menstrual flow by a bloody sweat.

Menière's Disease (*men-e-ār′*). See *Diseases, Table of*.

Meningeal (*men-in′-je-al*) [μῆνιγξ, membrane]. Pertaining to the meninges.

Meninges (*men-in′-jēz*) [pl. of μῆνιγξ, membrane]. The membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, and consisting of the dura, pia, and arachnoid.

Meningitic (*men in-jit′-ik*) [μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Pertaining to, or affected with, meningitis.

Meningitis (*men-in-ji′-tis*) [μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord; that of the dura is termed pachymeningitis, that of the pia-arachnoid, leptomeningitis, or simply meningitis. Meningitis of the membranes of the brain is classified into acute and chronic, the former being subdivided into serous and purulent, the latter into fibrous,

ossifying, and deep, or encephalomeningitis. According to location, two varieties are spoken of—that of the vertex and that of the base. **M., Acute Cerebral,** is due to traumatism, to extension of inflammation from adjacent structures, especially from the middle ear, the orbit, the nasal sinuses, or to tuberculosis (**Tuberculous M.**); it may be secondary to acute infectious processes elsewhere in the body, as pneumonia, erysipelas, typhoid fever, influenza, small-pox, or it may be a primary disease, as in **Cerebrospinal M.** The symptoms are fever, slow pulse, later rapid pulse, headache, delirium, rigidity and retraction of the neck, convulsions, vomiting, a scaphoid abdomen, constipation, optic neuritis; in advanced stages various palsies, such as ptosis, squint, facial paralysis. In epidemic cerebrospinal M. there is usually a characteristic eruption. See *Exanthemata, Table of.* **M., Acute Spinal,** may occur in tuberculosis, as a secondary process in acute infectious diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet-fever, pneumonia, as a part of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, as the result of extension of inflammation from neighboring parts, and as the result of exposure to cold and wet. The symptoms are chill, fever, pain in the back and limbs, rigidity of the muscles, dyspnea, exaggerated reflexes, later paralyses. **M., Chronic Cerebral,** is due to syphilis, tuberculosis, or may be associated with disease of the brain in encephalomeningitis (paretic dementia). The main symptoms are, in the first two, headache, convulsions, and rigidity of the muscles of the neck. **M., Chronic Spinal,** is due to syphilis, traumatism, and the excessive use of alcohol. It is also frequently an accompaniment of the scleroses of the spinal cord. The symptoms are pain, hyperesthesia along the spinal nerves, increased reflexes, paralyses.

Meningocele (*men-in'-go-sēl*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane; *κήλη*, tumor]. A protrusion of the cerebral or spinal meninges through a defect in the skull or vertebral column. It forms a cyst filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

Meningocerebritis (*men-in-go-ser-e-bri'-tis*). See *Meningoencephalitis.*

Meningoencephalitis (*men-in-go-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane; *encephalitis*]. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Meningomyelitis (*men-in-go-mi-el-i'-tis*) [*μῆνιγξ*. membrane; *myelitis*]. Inflammation of the spinal cord and its meninges.

Meningomyelocele (*men-in-go-mi'-el-o-sēl*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane; *μυελός*, marrow; *κήλη*, tumor]. A protrusion from the spinal column of a portion of the cord and membranes.

Meningorrhachidian (*men-in-go-rak-id'-e-an*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane; *ῥάχις*, spine]. Relating to the spinal meninges.

Meningosis (*men-in-go'-sis*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. The union of bones by a membranous attachment.

Meninx (*men'-ingks*) [*μῆνιγξ*, membrane]. A membrane, especially one of the brain or spinal cord.

Meniscus (*men-is'-kus*) [*μηνίσκος*, a crescent]. A crescent or crescentic body, especially an interarticular fibrocartilage. Also a concavoconvex (**Positive M.**) or convexoconcave lens (**Negative M.**).

Menispermum (*men-is-per'-mum*) [*μήνη*, moon; *σπέρμα*, seed]. Yellow parilla; Canadian moonseed. The rhizome and roots of M. canadense, of the order Menispermaceæ. It contains an alkaloid, menispin, and berberin. It is alterative and is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. **Ext. menispermi fld.** Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Menocelis (*men-o-se'-lis*) [*μήν*, month; *κηλίς*, spot]. Dark erythematous or hemorrhagic spots occurring upon the skin in failure of menstruation.

Menopause (*men'-o-pawz*) [*μήν*, month; *παῦσις*, cessation]. The physiologic cessation of menstruation, usually occurring between the 45th and 50th year.

Menoplania (*men-o-pla'-ne-ah*) [*μήν*, month; *πλάνη*, deviation]. A discharge of blood occurring at the menstrual period, but derived from some other part of the body than the uterus.

Menorrhagia (*men-or-a'-je-ah*) [*μήν*, month; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. An excessive menstrual flow.

Menorrhea (*men-or-e'-ah*) [*μήν*, month; *ῥοία*, a flow]. The normal flow of the menses. Also, excessive menstruation.

Menostasia, Menostasis (*men-os-ta'-ze-ah, men-os'-tas-is*) [*μήν*, month; *στάσις*, standing]. A suppression of the menstrual flow.

Menses (*men'-sēz*) [*mensis*, a month]. The recurrent monthly discharge of blood from the genital canal of a woman during sexual life.

Menstrual (*men'-stru-al*) [*menstruus*, monthly, from *mensis*, month]. Pertaining to menstruation.

Menstruation (*men-stru-a'-shun*) [*menstruus*, monthly, from *mensis*, month]. A periodic discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the uterus, occurring during the period of a woman's sexual activity, from puberty to the menopause. **M., Vicarious,** the discharge of blood at the time of menstruation from some other organ or part than the vagina.

Menstruum (*men'-stru-um*) [from *menstruus*, monthly, so called because its action was supposed to be assisted by a moderate fire during a month, or because chemic solvents were thought to be under the influence of the moon]. A solvent.

Mensuration (*men-su-ra'-shun*) [*mensurare*,

to measure]. The act of measuring; one of the methods of physical diagnosis.

Mentagra (*men-ta'-grah*). See *Sycosis*.

Mentagrophyton (*men-tag-roff'-it-on*) [*mentagra*, sycosis; φυτόν, plant]. A fungus, microsporon mentagrophytes, thought to be the cause of sycosis.

Mental (*men'-tal*) [*mens*, the mind; *mentum*, the chin]. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the chin.

Mentha (*men'-thah*) [L.]. A genus of labiate plants, the mints. **M. piperita,** peppermint, the leaves and tops of M. piperita. It is an aromatic stimulant used to relieve nausea, flatulence, and spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels. **Aqua menthæ piperitæ.** Dose indefinite. **Oleum menthæ piperitæ.** Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.** Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.** Dose indefinite. **Mentha viridis,** spearmint, the leaves and tops of M. viridis. It has properties and uses similar to those of peppermint. **Aqua menthæ viridis.** Dose indefinite. **Oleum menthæ viridis.** Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). **Spiritus menthæ viridis.** Dose ♏x–xl (0.65–2.3).

Menthene (*men'-thēn*) [*mentha*, mint], $C_{10}H_{18}$. A liquid hydrocarbon produced when menthol is distilled with phosphorus pentoxid.

Menthol (*men'-thol*) [*mentha*, mint], $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Mint-camphor, a crystalline stearopten derived from oil of peppermint, and used as an anodyne and rubefacient in neuralgia, in skin-diseases associated with itching, and in rhinitis.

Mentoanterior (*men-to-an-te'-re-or*) [*mentum*, chin; *anterior*, before]. Having the chin toward the front.

Mentoposterior (*men-to-pos-te'-re-or*) [*mentum*, chin; *posterior*, after, behind]. Having the chin toward the back.

Mentum (*men'-tum*) [L.]. The chin.

Menyanthes (*men-e-an'-thez*) [μήν, month; ἄνθος, flower, from its reputed emmenagogue properties]. A genus of plants of the Gentianaceæ. **M. trifoliata,** buckbean. It contains a bitter principle, menyanthin ($C_{33}H_{50}O_{14}$), and has been used in malaria, scrofula, dropsy, jaundice, rheumatism, etc. Dose of the powdered leaves, gr. xx-xxx (1.3-2.0).

Mephitic (*mef-it'-ik*) [*mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation]. Foul or noxious; stifling; noisome. **M. Gangrene,** necrosis of bone, associated with the evolution of offensive odors.

Meralgia (*mer-al'-je-ah*) [μηρός, thigh; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the thigh.

Mercaptan (*mer-kap'-tan*) [*mercurius*, mercury; *captans*, seizing, on account of combining readily with mercury]. A derivative of an alcohol in which the oxygen of the latter is replaced by sulphur.

Mercurial (*mer-ku'-re-al*) [*mercury*]. 1. Pertaining to or caused by mercury. 2. Any preparation of mercury or its salts.

Mercurialism (*mer-ku'-re-al-izm*) [*Mercurius*, a Latin divinity, the god of traffic]. A state of poisoning due to the absorption of mercury.

Mercurialization (*mer-ku-re-al-iz-a'-shun*) [*Mercurius*, a Latin divinity, the god of traffic]. The act of bringing under the influence of mercury.

Mercuric (*mer-ku'-rik*) [*Mercurius*, a Latin divinity, the god of traffic]. Pertaining to mercury as a bivalent element.

Mercuricum (*mer-ku'-rik-um*) [*mercury*]. Mercury when acting as a bivalent radicle.

Mercurosum (*mer-ku-ro'-sum*) [*mercury*]. Mercury when acting as a univalent radicle.

Mercury (*mur'-ku-re*) [*Mercurius*, a Latin divinity, the god of traffic]. Symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 199.8; quantivalence, II. A shining, silver-white, liquid, volatile metal, having a specific gravity of 13.55. It is insoluble in the ordinary solvents, in hydrochloric acid, and in sulphuric acid in the cold; it dissolves in the last when boiled with it, and is readily soluble in nitric acid. It boils at 357.25° C., and solidifies at —39.40° C. Mercury is found pure, but is chiefly obtained as the native sulphid, or cinnabar. It forms two classes of compounds—the **Mercurous,** those in which two atoms of the metal, and the **Mercuric,** those in which one atom, is combined with a bivalent radicle. The mercuric salts are more soluble and more poisonous than the mercurous. The uses of mercury and its salts are as follows: As a purgative and cholagogue (calomel, blue mass, mercury with chalk), as an alterative in chronic inflammations, as an antisyphilitic, an antiphlogistic, an intestinal antiseptic, a disinfectant, a parasiticide, a caustic, and an astringent. The absorption of mercury in sufficient quantity causes poisoning, characterized by a coppery taste in the mouth, ptyalism, loosening of the teeth, sponginess of the gums; in severer cases, ulceration of the cheeks, necrosis of the jaws, marked emaciation; at times neuritis develops, and a peculiar tremor. The soluble salts when taken in excess act as intense gastrointestinal irritants. Metallic mercury is present in the following preparations: **Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro,** is used to disperse indolent swellings, and is applied over the liver in chronic hepatitis. **Emplastrum hydrargyri,** mercurial plaster, has the same uses as the preceding. **Hydrargyrum cum creta,** mercury with chalk. Dose gr. v–ʒss (0.32–2.0). **Massa hydrargyri,** blue mass, blue pill. Dose gr. iij (0.20). **Unguentum hydrargyri,** mercurial ointment, blue ointment. **Supposi-**

toria hydrargyri (B. P.). Each contains 5 grains of unguentum hydrargyri. **Hydrargyri benzoas**, $Hg(C_6H_5COO)_2 + H_2O$, used in injection in gonorrhea. **Hydrargyri bromidum**, Hg_2Br_2, mercurous bromid. Dose gr. j (0.065) daily. **Hydrargyri carbolas**, $Hg(C_6H_5O)_2$. Dose, gr. ⅓–½ (0.02–0.032). **Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum**, $HgCl_2$, mercuric chlorid; corrosive sublimate. Dose, as a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0006–0.0011); as an antisyphilitic, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0011–0.003). It is also a valuable antiseptic. **Hydrargyri chloridum mite**, Hg_2Cl_2, mild mercurous chlorid; calomel. Dose, as an alterative, gr. ½–j (0.032–0.065); as a sedative to the stomach and bowels, gr. ⅛–¼ (0.008–0.016); as a purgative, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032) every hour; or gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). Added to lime-water, ʒj to Oj, it forms lotio nigra, or black wash. **Hydrargyri cyanidum**, $Hg(CN)_2$. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–⅛ (0.004–0.008). **Hydrargyri et zinci cyanidum**, $Zn_4Hg(CN)_{10}$, is used locally as an antiseptic. **Hydrargyri iodidum flavum**, Hg_2I_2, yellow mercurous iodid; yellow (or green) iodid of mercury; protoiodid of mercury. Dose, gr. ss (0.033) daily. **Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum**, HgI_2, red mercuric iodid; biniodid of mercury. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–¼ (0.004–0.016). It is used also in preparing **Liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi** (Donovan's solution). Dose ♏v (0.32). **Hydrargyri iodotannas**, is used hypodermically. **Hydrargyri oxycyanidum**, $Hg_2O(CN)_2$, is a local anesthetic. **Hydrargyri oxidum flavum**, HgO, yellow mercuric oxid, is used locally in eye-diseases. It enters into **Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi** and **Oleatum hydrargyri**. **Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum**, HgO, red mercuric oxid, red precipitate, is used locally. It enters into **Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri**, and is also used in preparing **Liquor hydrargyri nitratis**. **Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis**, citrine ointment, is used in chronic skin-diseases. **Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum** (B. P.), is less irritant. **Hydrargyri peptonas**, is used hypodermically. **Hydrargyri persulphas** (B. P.), $HgSO_4$, has no medical uses. **Hydrargyri salicylas**. Dose, gr. ⅙ (0.001). **Hydrargyri sozojodolicum** $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Hg$, is used locally as an alterative. **Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus**, $Hg(HgO)_2SO_4$, yellow mercuric subsulphate; basic mercuric sulphate; turpeth mineral. Dose, as an alterative, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032); as an emetic, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32); as an errhine, gr. j (0.065). **Hydrargyri succinimidum** $(C_4H_4O_2N)_2Hg$, is used hypodermically. **Hydrargyri tannas**. Dose, gr. iij (0.20) daily. **Hydrargyrum ammoniatum**, NH_2HgCl, ammoniated mercury; white precipitate; mercuric ammonium chlorid. It is used chiefly locally, in **Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati**.

Meridian (*mer-id′-e-an*) [*meridies*, midday, from *medius*, middle; *dies*, day]. A great circle surrounding a sphere and intersecting the poles. **M. of the eye**, a line drawn around the globe of the eye and passing through the poles of the vertical axis (**Vertical M.**), or through the poles of the transverse axis (**Horizontal M.**).

Merismopedia (*mer-is-mo-pe′-de-ah*) [μερισμός, division; παίς, child]. A bacterium multiplying by two rectangular divisions, thus forming a tablet-like group of four cells in one plane.

Merispore (*mer′-is-por*) [μέρος, part; σπόρος, seed]. A spore resulting from division of another spore.

Meroblastic (*mer-o-blas′-tik*) [μέρος, a part; βλαστός, a germ]. Dividing only in part; as M. ova, those in which the process of segmentation is confined to one portion of the ovum.

Merocele (*mer′-o-sēl*) [μηρός, thigh; κήλη, hernia]. Femoral hernia.

Merycism (*mer′-is-izm*) [μηρυκισμός, rumination]. Rumination; chewing the cud,—a normal process in the ruminating animals, and sometimes occurring in man.

Mesad (*mes′-ad*) [μέσος, middle; *ad*, to]. Toward the median line or plane.

Mesal (*mes′-al*) [μέσος, the middle]. Pertaining to or situated in the middle line or plane.

Mesameboids (*mes-am-e′-boids*) [μέσος, middle; ἀμοιβή, a change; εἶδος, shape]. 1. Nonepithelial ameboid cells derived from the mesoderm. 2. The leukocytes.

Mesaraic (*mes-ar-a′-ik*) [μέσος, middle; ἀραιά, belly]. Mesenteric.

Mesarteritis (*mes-ar-ter-i′-tis*) [μέσος, middle; ἀρτερία, artery; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

Mesaticephalic (*mes-at-e-sef-al′-ik*). See *Index*.

Mesaticephalus (*mes-at-e-sef′-al-us*) [μεσότης, median; κεφαλή, head]. In craniometry, a term applied to a skull having a cephalic index of between 75 and 79.

Mesencephalon (*mes-en-sef′-al-on*) [μέσος, middle; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain]. The midbrain; that part of the brain developed from the middle cerebral vesicle; the corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri, and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesenchyma (*mes-eng′-kim-ah*) [μέσος, middle; ἔγχυμα, an infusion]. The portion of the mesoderm that produces all the connective tissues of the body, the bloodvessels, and the blood, the entire lymphatic system

proper, and the heart; the nonepithelial portions of the mesoderm.

Mesenteric (*mes-en-ter'-ik*) [*μεσεντερικός*, from *μέσος*, middle; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesenteritis (*mes-en-ter-i'-tis*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesenteron (*mes-en'-ter-on*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. The middle portion of the primitive digestive tube, lined by entoderm, and giving rise to the part of the alimentary tract between the pharynx and the lower third of the rectum.

Mesentery (*mes'-en-ter-e*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ἔντερον*, bowel]. A fold of the peritoneum that connects the intestine with the posterior abdominal wall; that of the small intestine is termed mesentery proper; that of the colon, cecum, and rectum, mesocolon, mesocecum, mesorectum, respectively.

Mesiad (*mes'-e-ad*) [*μέσος*, middle]. Same as *Mesad*.

Mesial (*mes'-e-al*) [*μέσος*, middle]. Same as *Median*.

Mesmeric (*mes-mer'-ik*) [from *Mesmer*, a German physician]. Pertaining to or induced by mesmerism, as mesmeric sleep.

Mesmerism (*mes'-mer-ism*) [*Mesmer*, a German physician]. Hypnotism.

Meso- (*mes'-o-*) [*μέσος*, middle]. A prefix signifying middle.

Mesoblast (*mes'-o-blast*) [*μέσος*, middle; *βλαστός*, a germ]. The middle layer of the blastoderm, probably derived from both the ectoderm and entoderm, and giving rise to the vascular, muscular, and skeletal systems, the generative glands, and the kidneys.

Mesocæcum or **Mesocecum** (*mes-o-se'-kum*) [*μέσος*, middle; *cæcus*, blind]. The mesentery that in some cases connects the cecum with the right iliac fossa.

Mesocele (*mes'-o-sēl*) [*μέσος*, middle; *κοιλία*, cavity]. The aqueduct of Sylvius or iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

Mesocephalon (*mes-o-sef'-al-on*). See *Pons Varolii*.

Mesocolic (*mes-o-kol'-ik*) [*μέσος*, middle; *κόλον*, colon]. Pertaining to the mesocolon.

Mesocolon (*mes-o-ko'-lon*) [*μέσος*, middle; *κόλον*, colon]. The mesentery connecting the colon with the posterior abdominal wall. It is divided into ascending, descending, and transverse portions.

Mesoderm (*mes'-o-derm*). See *Mesoblast*.

Mesogaster (*mes-o-gas'-ter*) [*μέσος*, middle; *γαστήρ*, stomach]. The part of the primitive gut giving rise to the duodenum, the liver, the pancreas, the jejunum, and the ileum.

Mesogastric (*mes-o-gas'-trik*) [*μέσος*, middle; *γαστήρ*, stomach]. Pertaining to the umbilical region.

Mesogastrium (*mes-o-gas'-tre-um*) [*μέσος*, middle; *γαστήρ*, stomach]. 1. The umbilical region of the abdomen. 2. A fold of mesentery that in early fetal life connects the stomach with the posterior abdominal wall.

Mesognathic (*mes-og-na'-thik*) [*μέσος*, middle; *γνάθος*, jaw]. 1. Relating to the mesognathion. 2. See *Index*.

Mesognathion (*mes-og-na'-the-on*) [*μέσος*, middle; *γνάθος*, jaw]. The intermaxillary bone.

Mesolobe, Mesolobus (*mes'-o-lōb*, *mes-ol'-o-bus*) [*μέσος*, middle; *λοβός*, lobe]. The corpus callosum.

Meson (*mes'-on*) [*μέσος*, the middle]. The imaginary plane dividing the body into the right and left halves.

Mesonephric (*mes-o-nef'-rik*) [*μέσος*, middle; *νεφρός*, kidney]. Pertaining to the mesonephron.

Mesonephros (*mes-o-nef'-ros*) [*μέσος*, middle; *νεφρός*, kidney]. The Wolffian body, the middle division of the segmental organs. It precedes in the embryo the development of the permanent kidney.

Mesonephron (*mes-o-nef'-ron*) [*μέσος*, middle; *νεφρός*, kidney]. A fold of peritoneum by which a floating kidney is attached to the abdominal wall.

Mesophryon (*mes-off'-re-on*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow]. The glabella.

Mesorchium (*mes-or'-ke-um*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ὄρχις*, testicle]. A fold of the peritoneum containing the fetal testes at about the fifth month of embryonic life.

Mesorectum (*mes-o-rek'-tum*) [*μέσος*, middle; *rectus*, straight]. The narrow fold of the peritoneum connecting the upper part of the rectum with the sacrum.

Mesoretina (*mes-o-ret'-in-ah*) [*μέσος*, middle; *retina*, retina]. The middle layer of the retina, composed of the nuclear and the rod-and-cone layer.

Mesosigmoid (*mes-o-sig'-moid*) [*μέσος*, middle; *σίγμα*, sigma; *εἶδος*, form]. The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Mesosternum (*mes-o-ster'-num*) [*μέσος*, middle; *στέρνον*, the sternum]. The gladiolus, or second piece of the sternum.

Mesothelium (*mes-o-the'-le-um*) [*μέσος*, middle; *θηλή*, the nipple]. The lining of the wall of the primitive body-cavity situated between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure. It is the precursor of the endothelium.

Mesovarium (*mes-o-va'-re-um*) [*μέσος*, middle; *ovarium*, ovary]. A peritoneal fold connecting the ovary and the broad ligament.

Meta- (*met'-ah-*) [*μετά*, among or between]. A prefix signifying over, beyond, among, between, change, or transformation.

Metabasis (*met-ab'-as-is*) [*μετά*, over; *βαίνειν*, to go]. Change.

Metabolic (*met-ah-bol′-ik*) [μεταβολή, change]. Pertaining to metabolism. **M. Equilibrium**, the equality between the absorption and assimilation of food and the excretion of end-products.

Metabolism (*met-ab′-o-lizm*) [μεταβολή, change]. The group of phenomena whereby organic beings transform food-stuffs into complex tissue-elements (Constructive M., assimilation, anabolism) and convert complex substances into simple ones in the production of energy (Destructive M., disassimilation, katabolism).

Metabolite (*met-ab′-o-lit*) [μεταβολή, change]. A product of metabolic change.

Metacarpal (*met-ah-kar′-pal*) [μετά, beyond; καρπός, wrist]. Pertaining to the metacarpus, or to a bone of the metacarpus.

Metacarpophalangeal (*met-ah-kar-po-fa-lan′-je-al*) [μετά, beyond; καρπός, wrist; φάλαγξ, phalanx]. Belonging to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

Metacarpus (*met-ah-kar′-pus*) [μετά, beyond; καρπός, wrist]. That part of the hand between the carpus and the phalanges and consisting of five bones.

Metacele, Metacelia (*met′-ah-sēl, met-ah-se′-le-ah*) [μετά, beyond; κοιλία, cavity]. The fourth ventricle.

Metachromatism (*met-ah-krom′-at-ism*) [μετά, beyond; χρῶμα, color]. The quality of being different in color from other parts.

Metacinesis (*met-ah-sin-e′-sis*). Synonym of *Metakinesis*.

Metagaster (*met-ah-gas′-ter*) [μετά, beyond; γαστήρ, stomach]. The permanent intestinal canal, succeeding the primitive canal, or protogaster.

Metagastrula (*met-ah-gas′-tru-lah*) [μετά, beyond; γαστήρ, belly]. A modification of segmentation, producing a form of gastrula differing from the simple gastrula of the amphioxus.

Metakinesis (*met-ah-kin-e′-sis*) [μετά, toward; κίνησις, movement, change]. The term applied to that stage of cell-division, in which the secondary threads or loops tend to pass toward the two poles of the nuclear spindle.

Metal (*met′-al*) [μέταλλον, a metal]. An elementary substance characterized by malleability, ductility, fusibility, luster, its electric affinities, and the basic character of its oxid.

Metalbumin (*met-al-bu′-min*). See *Paralbumin*.

Metallic (*met-al′-ik*) [μέταλλον, metal]. Resembling a metal. **M. Tinkling**, peculiar metallic or bell-like sounds heard over a pneumothorax or large pulmonary cavity. The sounds are produced by coughing, speaking, or deep breathing.

Metalloid (*met′-al-oid*) [μέταλλον, metal; εἶδος, form]. 1. Resembling a metal. 2. Any nonmetallic element.

Metalloscopy (*met-al-os′-ko-pe*) [μέταλλον, a metal; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. The determination of the effects produced by the application of metals to the surface of the body. See also *Metallotherapy*.

Metallotherapy (*met-al-o-ther′-ap-e*) [μέταλλον, metal; θεραπεία, therapy]. The treatment of certain nervous diseases, particularly hysteria, by the application of different metals to the affected part.

Metameric (*met-am-er′-ik*) [μετά, after; μέρος, part]. See *Isomeric*.

Metamerid (*met-am′-er-id*) [μετά, after; μέρος, part]. A metameric substance; a group of metameric bodies.

Metamerism (*met-am′-er-izm*) [μετά, after; μέρος, a part]. A variety of isomerism. See *Isomeric*.

Metamorphopsia (*met-am-or-fop′-se-ah*) [μεταμορφόειν, to change shape; ὄψις, sight]. A defect of vision, in which, owing to disease of the retina or imperfection of the media, objects appear distorted.

Metamorphosing (*met-am-or-fo′-zing*) [μεταμόρφόειν, to change shape]. Altering; changing. **M. Breath-sound.** See *Respiration*.

Metamorphosis (*met-am-or′-fo-sis*) [μετά, across; μορφόειν, to change]. A structural change, or transformation. In pathology, a degeneration. **M., Fatty**, fatty degeneration. **M., Regressive, M., Retrograde**, a disintegrating change; a degeneration. **M., Viscous**, the agglutination of blood-plaques in the process of thrombosis.

Metanephros, Metanephron (*met-ah-nef′-ros, met-ah-nef′-ron*) [μετά, after; νεφρός, kidney]. The posterior of the three segmental bodies of the fetus, which is transformed into the permanent kidney and ureter.

Metaphosphoric Acid (*met-ah-fos-for′-ik*) [μετά, beyond; *phosphorus*]. See *Acid, Phosphoric*.

Metaplasia (*met-ah-pla′-ze-ah*) [μετά, beyond; πλάσσειν, to form]. A transformation of a tissue into another without the intervention of an embryonal tissue, as the conversion of cartilage into bone.

Metaplastic (*met-ah-plas′-tik*) [μετά, beyond; πλάσσειν, to form]. Pertaining to metaplasia.

Metapneumonic (*met-ah-nu-mon′-ik*) [μετά, after; *pneumonia*]. Secondary to, or consequent upon, pneumonia.

Metapophysis (*met-ah-poff′-is-is*) [μετά, after; ἀπόφυσις, offshoot]. A mammillary process, such as is seen upon the lumbar vertebræ.

Metastasis (*met-as′-tas-is*) [μετάστασις, from μεθιστάναι, to transpose]. The transfer of a diseased process from a primary focus to a distant one by the conveyance of the causal

agents through the bloodvessels or lymph-channels.

Metastatic (*met-ah-stat′-ik*) [μετάστασις, from μεθιστάναι, to transpose]. Characterized by or pertaining to metastasis. **M. Abscess**, the secondary abscess in pyemia. **M. Calcification**, calcareous infiltration due to an excess of lime-salts in the blood in diseases associated with rapid disintegration of bone.

Metasternum (*met-ah-ster′-num*) [μετά, behind; στέρνον, sternum]. The xiphoid cartilage of the sternum.

Metasyphilis (*me-ta-sif′-il-is*) [μετά, beyond; *syphilis*, syphilis]. That form of inherited syphilis presenting only the syphilitic diathesis, *i. e.*, the degenerations and general diffuse changes in which localized lesions are absent.

Metatarsal (*met-ah-tar′-sal*) [μετά, beyond; ταρσός, tarsus]. Pertaining to the metatarsus.

Metatarsophalangeal (*met-ah-tar-so-fa-lan′-je-al*) [μετά, beyond; ταρσός, tarsus; φάλαγξ, phalanx]. Pertaining to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

Metatarsus (*met-ah-tar′-sus*) [μετά, beyond; ταρσός, tarsus]. The bones of the foot, five in number, situated between the tarsus and the phalanges.

Metathesis (*met-ath′-es-is*) [μετά, beyond; τιθέναι, to place]. 1. The act of changing the seat of a diseased process from one part to another. 2. In chemistry, decomposition. It is termed single M., when the compound breaks up into its constituents, or exchanges one of them for a molecule of another compound, and double M., when two compounds interchange some of their constituents.

Metazoa (*met-ah-zo′-ah*) [μετά, beyond; ζῷον, animal]. Animals the development of which is characterized by segmentation of the ovum. They comprise all animals except the Protozoa.

Metencephalon (*met-en-sef′-al-on*) [μετά, beyond; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. 1. The afterbrain; the postoblongata, or most caudal portion of the brain. 2. Of Huxley, the cerebellum and the pons.

Meteorism (*me′-te-or-izm*) [μετεωρίζειν, to elevate]. Distention of the abdomen with gas; tympanites.

Meter (*me′-ter*) [μέτρον, measure]. See *Metric System*.

Methal (*meth′-al*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, matter], $C_{14}H_{30}O$. An alcohol, not yet isolated, occurring in spermaceti.

Methane (*meth′-ān*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, matter], CH_4. Marsh-gas. The first member of the homologous series of paraffins, C_nH_{2n+2}. It occurs wherever decomposition of organic matter is going on, especially in marshes, and is also found at times in the stomach and intestines. It is a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas.

Methemoglobin (*met-hem-o-glo′-bin*) [μετά, with; αἷμα, blood; *globus*, a ball]. A body similar in composition to hemoglobin, but having its oxygen more firmly united with it. It is prepared from hemoglobin by the action of potassium ferricyanid, potassium chlorate, sodium nitrite, etc. In poisoning with potassium chlorate, the nitrites, acetanilid, and some other bodies, the blood contains methemoglobin.

Methemoglobinemia (*met-hem-o-glo-bin-e′-me-ah*) [μετά, with; αἷμα, blood; *globus*, a ball; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinuria (*met-hem-o-glo-bin-u′-re-ah*) [μετά, with; αἷμα, blood; *globus*, a ball; *urina*, urine]. The presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

Methomania (*meth-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [μέθυ, wine; μανία, madness]. Insanity due to the excessive use of strong drink.

Methyl (*meth′-il*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, wood], CH_3. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle, the first of the univalent hydrocarbons of the marsh-gas series; the radicle of methyl alcohol. **M. Alcohol**, CH_3OH, wood-alcohol, wood-spirit, a liquid similar to ordinary alcohol, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. **M.-blue.** See *Methylene-blue*. **M. Ether**, C_2H_6O; dimethyl oxid, an inflammable gas; also, a salt of methyl. **M.-green**, an anilin dye, used in staining tissues; also, as an antiperiodic. **M.-guanidin**, $C_2H_7N_3$; a colorless, crystalline, strongly alkaline base, formed by the oxidation of kreatin and kreatinin, and also found in decomposing horseflesh, and in cultures of the comma-bacillus and the bacillus of anthrax. It is highly poisonous. **M. hydrid**, CH_4; methane, or marsh-gas. **M. salicylas** (U. S. P.), $C_8H_8O_3$; artificial oil of wintergreen; an oily liquid of a peculiar odor, identical with the essential constituent of the oil of wintergreen; it is used in rheumatism like the natural oil of gaultheria. **M.-theobromin**, caffein. **M.-uramin.** See *M.-guanidin*. **M.-violet**, an anilin dye used for staining bacteria. Under the name of pyoktanin it is used as an antiseptic.

Methylal (*meth′-il-al*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, wood; *alcohol*], $C_3H_8O_2$. A substance prepared by distilling methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is hypnotic and antispasmodic. Dose ʒj (4.0). Unof.

Methylamin (*meth-il′-am-in*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, wood; *amin*]. $N(CH_3)H_2$. A colorless basic gas occurring in herring-brine and in cultures of the comma-bacillus.

Methylate (*meth′-il-āt*) [μετά, with; ὕλη, wood]. A compound formed from methyl

alcohol by the substitution of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl by a base.

Methylated (*meth'-il-ated*) [*μετά*, with; *ὕλη*, wood]. Containing methyl-alcohol. **M. Spirit**, methyl-alcohol, wood-alcohol.

Methylene (*meth'-il-ēn*) [*μετά*, with; *ὕλη*, wood], CH_2. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle. **M.-blue**, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$; a blue anilin dye used as a stain in microscopy. It has also been employed as a local application in diphtheria, tonsillitis, scarlatinal sore-throat, and other inflammatory conditions, and internally in malaria and neuralgia. Dose gr. jss (0.1). **M. Dichlorid**, CH_2Cl_2; a general anesthetic, used instead of chloroform.

Methylic (*meth-il'-ik*). Containing methyl.

Metopagus (*met-op'-ag-us*) [*μέτωπον*, front; *πάγιος*, joined]. A twin monstrosity with united foreheads.

Metra (*me'-trah*) [*μήτρα*, uterus]. The uterus.

Metre (*me'-ter*). See *Meter*.

Metrectopia, Metrectopy (*met-rek-to'-pe-ah, met-rek'-to-pe*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ἔκτοπος*, displaced]. Displacement of the womb.

Metric (*met'-rik*) [*μέτρον*, a measure]. Pertaining to the system of weights and measures, of which the meter is the basis. **M. System**, a decimal system of weights and measures employed in France, Germany, and other countries, and used generally in the sciences. The standard is the meter, the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north-pole. The actual standard unit is the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium rod preserved in the archives of the International Metric Commission at Paris, and is equivalent to 39.37079 inches; in the U. S. the length of the meter is assumed as 39.37 inches. The standard of capacity is the liter, a cubical volume $\frac{1}{10}$ meter in each dimension. The standard of weight is the gram, the weight of $\frac{1}{1000}$ liter (one cubic centimeter) of distilled water at its maximum density. As the unit of microscopic measurement the thousandth part of a millimeter has been adopted. It is called micromillimeter, or micron; its symbol is μ. The multiples in the metric system are expressed by the prefixes deca, hecto, and kilo; the subdivisions by the prefixes deci, centi, and milli.

1000	meters	=	1 kilometer.
100	meters	=	1 hectometer.
10	meters	=	1 decameter.
.1	meter	=	1 decimeter.
.01	meter	=	1 centimeter.
.001	meter	=	1 millimeter.

1000	liters	=	1 kiloliter.
100	liters	=	1 hectoliter.
10	liters	=	1 decaliter.
.1	liter	=	1 deciliter.
.01	liter	=	1 centiliter.
.001	liter	=	1 milliliter.

1000	grams	=	1 kilogram.
100	grams	=	1 hectogram.
10	grams	=	1 decagram.
.1	gram	=	1 decigram.
.01	gram	=	1 centigram.
.001	gram	=	1 milligram.

In common practice, however, the following divisions only are used, the others being expressed in figures:—

10	millimeters	=	1 centimeter.
100	centimeters	=	1 meter.
1000	meters	=	1 kilometer.

1000	cubic centimeters	=	1 liter.

1000	milligrams	=	1 gram.
1000	grams	=	1 kilogram.

The following are the equivalent values:—

1 meter	=	39.37 inches.
1 liter	=	1 quart ½ gill, U. S. measure.
1 gram	=	15.43 grains.
1 minim	=	0.061 cubic centimeter.

See, also, *Weights and Measures*.

Metritis (*met ri'-tis*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus.

Metrocele (*met'-ro-sēl*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *κήλη*, hernia]. Hernia of the uterus.

Metroclyst (*met'-ro-klist*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *κλύζειν*, to wash out]. An instrument for giving uterine douches.

Metrocolpocele (*met-ro-kol'-po-sēl*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *κόλπος*, vagina; *κήλη*, tumor]. Protrusion of the uterus into the vagina, the wall of the latter being pushed in advance.

Metrocyte (*met'-ro-sīt*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *κύτος*, cell]. A large uninuclear spheroidal cell the protoplasm of which contains hemoglobin, and which is supposed to be the source of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Metrodynia (*met-ro-din'-e-ah*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the uterus.

Metropathy (*met-rop'-ath-e*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *πάθος*, suffering]. Any uterine disease.

Metroperitonitis (*met-ro-per-it-on-it'-tis*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Combined inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum. 2. Peritonitis secondary to inflammation of the uterus. 3. Inflammation of the peritoneum about the uterus.

Metrophlebitis (*met-ro-fleb-it'-tis*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *φλέψ*, vein; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia (*met-ror-a'-je-ah*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Uterine hemorrhage independent of the menstrual period.

Metrorrhea (*met-ror-e'-ah*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ῥοία*, a flow]. Any morbid discharge from the uterus.

Metrorrhexis (*met-ror-eks'-is*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *ῥῆξις*, rupture]. Rupture of the uterus.

Metrosalpingitis (*met-ro-sal-ping-ji'-tis*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus and oviducts.

Metroscope (*met'-ro-skōp*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument for examining the uterus.

Metrostaxis (*met-ro-staks'-is*) [*μήτρα*, womb; *στάξις*, a dropping]. Slight but persistent uterine hemorrhage.

Mezereon (*mez-e'-re-on*) [Ar., *māzariyūn*, the camellia]. The bark of Daphne mezereum, and other species of Daphne, of the natural order Thymelaceæ. It contains a glucosid, daphnin, and an acrid resin. Locally applied, M. is an irritant and vesicant, and has been used to stimulate indolent ulcers. Internally, it has been employed in syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and various skin-diseases. Dose of the bark, gr. x (0.65). **Extractum mezerei æthereum** (B. P.) and **Extractum mezerei fluidum** (U. S. P.). Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.12). It is used chiefly in ointments.

Miasm (*mi'-azm*) [*μιαίνειν*, to pollute]. Anything harmful contaminating the air; a noxious exhalation affecting individuals directly.

Miasmatic (*mi-az-mat'-ik*) [*μιαίνειν*, to pollute]. Pertaining to or having the nature of miasm. **M. Diseases**, diseases produced by miasms.

Mica (*mi'-kah*) [L.]. 1. A crumb. 2. A mineral occurring in the form of thin, shining, transparent scales. **M. panis**, a crumb of bread.

Micracoustic (*mi-krah-kow'-stik*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing]. 1. Assisting in hearing very faint sounds. 2. An instrument possessing this property.

Micrencephalon (*mi-kren-sef'-al-on*) [*μικρός*, small; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. 1. A small brain, as in cretinism. 2. The cerebellum.

Micro- (*mi'-kro-*) [*μικρός*, small]. 1. A prefix signifying minute. 2. A prefix generally used to signify a unit one-thousandth, sometimes one-millionth part of the unit to which it is prefixed.

Microbe (*mi'-krōb*) [*μικρός*, small; *βίος*, life]. A living organism of very small size. The term is generally used synonymously with bacterium.

Microbian (*mi-kro'-be-an*) [*μικρός*, small; *βίος*, life]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a microbe.

Microbicide (*mi-kro'-bis-īd*) [*μικρός*, small; *βίος*, life; *cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to microbes. 2. An agent that destroys microbes.

Microbiohemia (*mi-kro-bi-o-hem'-e-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *βίος*, life; *αἷμα*, blood]. A diseased condition resulting from the presence of microorganisms in the blood.

Microbiology (*mi-kro-bi-ol'-o-je*) [*μικρός*, small; *βίος*, life; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature, life, and actions of microbes.

Microblast (*mi'-kro-blast*) [*μικρός*, small; *βλαστός*, germ]. An immature blood-corpuscle.

Microblepharia, Microblepharon (*mi-kro-blef-a'-re-ah*, *mi-kro-blef'-ar-on*) [*μικρός*, small; *βλέφαρον*, lid]. Smallness of the eyelids.

Microbrachius (*mi-kro-bra'-ke-us*) [*μικρός*, small; *βραχίων*, arm]. Smallness of the arms.

Microcephalic (*mi-kro-sef-al'-ik*) [*μικρός*, small; *κεφαλή*, head]. Having a small head.

Microcephalon (*mi-kro-sef'-al-on*) [*μικρός*, small; *κεφαλή*, head]. An abnormally small head.

Microchemistry (*mi-kro-kem'-is-tre*) [*μικρός*, small; *chemistry*]. 1. The chemistry of the minute organisms and substances of nature. 2. The study of chemic reactions with the aid of the microscope.

Micrococcus (*mi-kro-kok'-us*) [*μικρός*, small; *κόκκος*, kernel]. A genus of bacteria the individuals of which have a spheric shape. When united in such a way as to resemble a bunch of grapes they are called staphylococci; when united in couples they are called diplococci; when arranged in strings they are called streptococci.

Microcornea (*mi-kro-kor'-ne-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *cornea*]. Abnormal smallness of the cornea.

Microcosm (*mi'-kro-kozm*) [*μικρός*, small; *κόσμος*, world]. Man in contradistinction to the universe, or the macrocosm.

Microcosmic (*mi-kro-koz'-mik*) [*μικρός*, small; *κόσμος*, world]. Pertaining to the microcosm. **M. Salt**, sodium ammonium phosphate; so called because formerly derived from the urine of man, "the microcosm."

Microcoulomb (*mi-kro-koo'-lōm*) [*μικρός*, small; *Coulomb*, a French physician]. One millionth of a coulomb. See *Coulomb*.

Microcoustic (*mi-kro-kows'-tik*). Synonym of *Micracoustic*.

Microcrith (*mi'-kro-krith*) [*μικρός*, small; *κριθή*, barley]. A unit of molecular weight, equivalent to the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Microcrystalline (*mi-kro-kris'-tal-in*) [*μικρός*, small; *crystalline*]. Composed of crystals of microscopic size.

Microcyst (*mi'-kro-sist*) [*μικρός*, small; *κύστος*, cyst]. A cyst of very small size.

Microcyte (*mi'-kro-sīt*) [*μικρός*, small; *κύτος*, cell]. A small red blood-corpuscle.

Microcythemia (*mi-kro-si-the'-me-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood]. A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of abnormally small red corpuscles.

Microcytosis (*mi-kro-si-to′-sis*). Same as *Microcythemia*.

Microdont (*mi′-kro-dont*) [*μικρός*, small; *ὀδούς*, tooth]. Having small teeth.

Microglossia (*mi-kro-glos′-e-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *γλῶσσα*, tongue]. Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

Micrognathia (*mi-krog-na′-the-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *γνάθος*, jaw]. Abnormal smallness of the jaws, especially of the lower jaw.

Microgram (*mi′-kro-gram*) [*μικρός*, small; *gram*]. A millionth part of a gram.

Micrography (*mi-krog′-ra-fe*) [*μικρός*, small; *γράφειν*, to write]. A description of bodies that are studied under the microscope.

Microhm (*mi′-krōm*) [*μικρός*, small; *ohm*]. The millionth part of an ohm.

Microliter (*mi′-kro-le-ter*) [*μικρός*, small; *liter*]. The millionth part of a liter.

Micromania (*mi-kro-ma′-ne-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *mania*]. A form of insanity in which the patient believes himself diminutive in size and mentally inferior.

Micromelus (*mi-krom′-el-us*) [*μικρός*, small; *μέλος*, limb]. A single autositic monster of the species ectromelus, characterized by the presence of abnormally small limbs.

Micrometer (*mi-krom′-et-er*) [*μικρός*, small; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument designed for measuring minute objects seen through the microscope. **M., Eye-piece, M., Ocular,** a micrometer to be used with the eye-piece of a microscope. **M.-screw,** a fine screw with a scale attached showing the distance passed at each fraction of a revolution. **M., Stage-,** a micrometer attached to the stage of a microscope.

Micrometry (*mi-krom′-et-re*) [*μικρός*, small: *μέτρον*, measure]. The measurement of objects by the aid of a micrometer.

Micromillimeter (*mi-kro-mil′-im-e-ter*) [*μικρός*, small; *millimeter*]. 1. The one-thousandth part of a millimeter or the one-millionth part of a meter. It is the unit of microscopic measurements. It is called also **micron,** and is symbolized by *μ*. 2. See *Micrometer*.

Micron (*mi′-kron*) [*μικρός*, small]. The millionth part of a meter or a thousandth part of a millimeter. It is the equivalent of $\frac{1}{25\,400}$ of an English inch, and its symbol is *μ*.

Microorganism (*mi-kro-or′-gan-izm*) [*μικρός*, small; *organism*]. A microscopic being of the animal or vegetal kingdom; in a special sense it is restricted to that vegetal group known as bacteria.

Micropathology (*mi-kro-path-ol′-o-je*) [*μικρός*, small; *pathology*]. 1. The study of minute pathologic changes. 2. The study of microorganisms in their relation to disease.

Microphage (*mi′-kro-fāj*) [*μικρός*, small; *φαγεῖν*, to devour]. A small phagocyte.

Microphone (*mi′-kro-fōn*) [*μικρός*, small; *φωνή*, sound]. An instrument that amplifies feeble sounds and renders them audible.

Microphotograph (*mi-kro-fo′-to-graf*) [*μικρός*, small; *φῶς*, light; *γράφειν*, to write]. 1. A photograph of microscopic size. 2. See *Photomicrograph*.

Microphthalmus (*mi-krof-thal′-mus*) [*μικρός*, small; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. 1. The condition of having an abnormally small eye. 2. A person having such an eye.

Microphyte (*mi′-kro-fit*) [*μικρός*, small; *φυτόν*, plant]. Any microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic.

Micropsia (*mi-krop′-se-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *ὄψις*, sight]. A defective state of vision in which objects appear very small.

Micropyle (*mi′-kro-pīl*) [*μικρός*, small; *πύλη*, gate, orifice]. The small opening in an ovum through which the spermatozoon may penetrate.

Microscope (*mi′-kro-skōp*) [*μικρός*, small; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus through which minute objects are rendered visible. It consists of a lens or group of lenses by which a magnified image of the object is produced. **M., Binocular,** a microscope having divergent oculars, one for each eye, so that the object is seen with both eyes. **M., Compound,** one that consists of two or more lenses or lens-systems, of which one, the objective, placed near the object, gives an enlarged and inverted real image; the other, the ocular, acting like a simple microscope, gives an enlarged virtual image of the real image. **M., Simple,** one consisting of one or more lenses or lens-systems acting as a single lens. The rays of light that enter the eye of the observer, after refraction through these lenses, proceed directly from the object itself.

Microscopic (*mi-kro-skop′-ik*) [*μικρός*, small; *σκοπείν*, to view]. 1. Pertaining to the microscope. 2. Visible only with the aid of a microscope.

Microscopist (*mi-kros′-ko-pist*) [*μικρός*, small; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. One who is skilled in the use of the microscope.

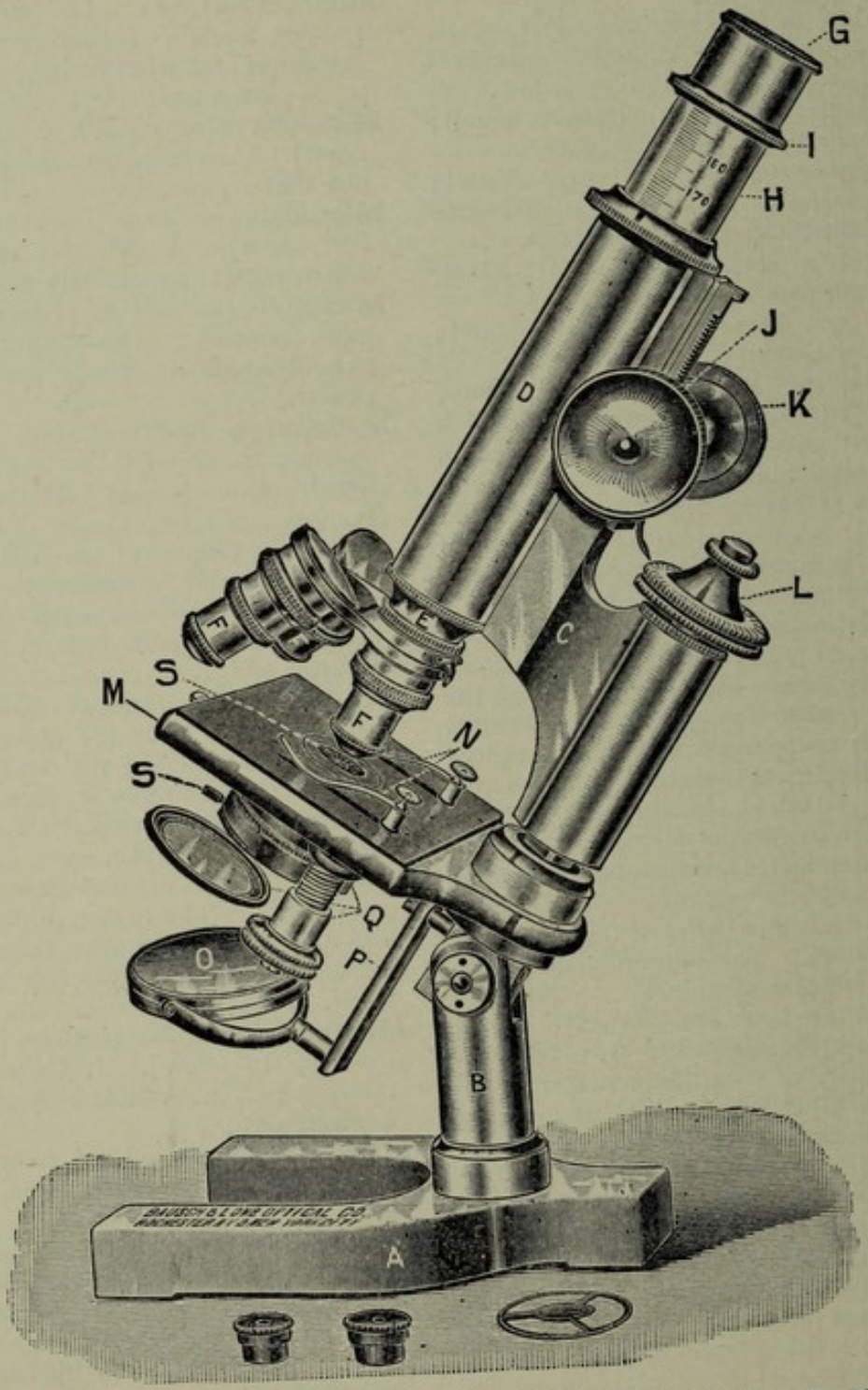
Microscopy (*mi-kros′-ko-pe*) [*μικρός*, small; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. The use of the microscope; examination with the microscope.

Microseme (*mi′-kro-sēm*) [*μικρός*, small; *σῆμα*, sign, index]. Having the orbital index less than 83.

Microsomia (*mi-kro-so′-me-ah*) [*μικρός*, small; *σῶμα*, body]. Abnormal smallness of the whole body.

Microspectroscope (*mi-kro-spek′-tro-skōp*) *μικρός*, small; *spectrum*, spectrum; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A spectroscope used in connection with the ocular of a microscope, and by means of which the spectra of microscopic objects can be examined.

MICROSCOPE



G. Eye-piece. H. Draw-tube. I. Knurl of draw-tube. J. Coarse adjustment. K. Pinion heads. L. Fine adjustment. M. Stage. N. Spring clips. A. Base. B. Pillar. C. Arm. D. Body tube. E. Nose-piece. F, F, F. Objectives. O. Mirror. P. Mirror bar. Q. Substage. S. Iris diaphragms.

Microsporidia (*mi-kro-spor-id′-e-ah*) [μικρός, small; σπόρος, seed]. A genus of the class of sporozoa, occurring as parasites in the muscles of the frog, the marsh-tortoise, worms, and insects.

Microsporon (*mi-kro-spo′-ron*) [μικρός, small; σπόρος, seed]. A fungus to which several diseases of the skin and hair are believed to be due. **M. furfur.** See *Tinea versicolor.*

Microstomia (*mi-kro-sto′-me-ah*) [μικρός, small; στόμα, mouth]. Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Microtome (*mi′-kro-tōm*) [μικρός, small; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for making thin sections for microscopic examination. **M., Freezing,** one in which the tissue is frozen, in order to secure the hardness required for properly cutting sections.

Microtomy (*mi-krot′-o-me*) [μικρός, small; τέμνειν, to cut]. Section-cutting.

Microvolt (*mi′-kro-vōlt*). One millionth of a volt.

Microzyme (*mi′-kro-zīm*) [μικρός, small; ζύμη, leaven]. One of certain minute particles of living matter that are by some supposed to be living organisms capable of an independent existence, and which are the cause of normal and pathologic fermentation; the real agents of the functions of the organism, the perversion of whose function constitutes disease.

Micturition (*mik-tu-rish′-un*) [*micturire*, to pass water]. The act of passing urine. **M.-center.** The center governing the act of micturition; it is situated in the lumbar region of the spinal cord.

Midbrain [AS., *mid*, middle; *brain*]. The mesencephalon.

Midfrontal [AS., *mid*, middle; *frons*, forehead]. Pertaining to the middle of the forehead.

Midgut [AS., *mid*, middle; *gut*, gut]. See *Mesogaster.*

Midriff [AS., *mid*, middle; *hrif*, belly]. Diaphragm.

Midwife [AS., *mid*, with; *wif*, a woman]. A female obstetrician; a female nurse who attends women in childbirth.

Midwifery [AS, *mid*, with; *wif*, a woman]. Obstetrics.

Migraine (*mē′-grān*) [Fr., from ἡμι, half; κρανίον, skull]. A paroxysmal affection characterized by headache, usually unilateral, and by gastric, vasomotor, and visual disturbances.

Migrainin (*mig′-ra-nin*) [*migraine*]. A name given to a mixture of antipyrin, citric acid, and caffein. It is used for the treatment of migraine, of the headache of influenza, and of that due to alcohol, tobacco, and morphin. The dose is from 17 to 45 grains (1.0–3.0) in 24 hours.

Migration (*mi-grā′-shun*) [*migrare*, to wander]. A wandering. **M., External** (*of the Ovum*), the passage of the ovum from an ovary to the tube of the opposite side. **M., Internal** (*of the Ovum*), the passage of the ovum through the tube related to the ovary from which the ovule was discharged, into the uterus and across into the opposite tube. **M. of Ovum,** the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the Fallopian tube. **M. of White Corpuscles,** one of the phenomena of inflammation, consisting in the passage of the white corpuscles of the blood through the vessel-wall.

Mildew (*mil′-du*) [AS., *meledeáw*, honeydew]. A common name for minute fungi parasitic on plants, and also found on dead vegetable substances.

Milfoil (*mil′-foil*). See *Achillea.*

Miliaria (*mil-e-a′-re-ah*) [*milium*, millet]. An acute inflammatory disease of the sweat-glands, the lesions consisting of vesicles and papules, accompanied by a pricking or tingling sensation. It occurs especially in summer, is due to excessive sweating, runs an acute or subacute course, and is followed by slight desquamation. Relapses are common. **M. alba** or **M. crystallina,** a variety of M. in which the sweat accumulates under the superficial horny layers of the epidermis to form small, clear, transparent vesicles. It is also called sudamina crystallina. **M. papulosa,** the well-known "prickly heat." **M. rubra.** See *Miliaria.*

Miliary (*mil′-e-a-re*) [*milium*, millet]. 1. Of the size of a millet-seed, as M. aneurysm, M. tubercle. 2. Attended or characterized by the formation of numerous lesions the size of a millet-seed, as M. tuberculosis. **M. Tuberculosis.** See *Tuberculosis.*

Milium (*mil′-e-um*) [L. millet-seed]. 1. A disease of the skin characterized by the formation of small, pearly, noninflammatory elevations (milia) situated mainly on the face. It is due to the occlusion of the ducts of sebaceous follicles, the secretion of which accumulates and distends the follicles. 2. One of the elevations characteristic of milium.

Milk [AS., *milc*, milk]. The opaque white secretion of the mammary glands of the female of mammalia. The relative proportion of the constituents in milk of different animals may be seen from the appended table of analyses from Wynter Blyth. **M., Butter-,** cream from which the fatty matter has been removed. **M., Condensed,** milk of cows from which a large part of the water has been evaporated, a syrupy liquid remaining which is preserved with or without the addition of sugar. **M.-cure,** the method of treating certain diseases by an exclusive

diet of milk. **M.-fever**, a slight rise of temperature attending the establishment of the secretion of milk. It is due to a mild degree of septic intoxication. **M.-leg.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. **M.-punch**, a preparation made by adding brandy, whisky, or rum, to milk in the proportion of about one to four or six parts, and flavoring with sugar and nutmeg. **M., Skim-**, is the residue left after the removal of the cream. **M.-sugar.** Lactose. **M.-teeth**, the teeth of the first dentition. **M.-tester**, a lactometer.

	Fat.	Casein.	Albumin.	Milk-sugar.	Ash.	Total Solids.	Water.
Human milk,	2.90	2.40	0.57	5.87	0.16	12.00	88.00
Cow's milk,	3.50	3.98	0.77	4.00	0.17	13.13	86.87
Camel's milk,	2.90	3.84		5.66	0.66	13.06	86.94
Goat's milk,	4.20	3.00	0.62	4.00	0.56	12.46	87.54
Ass's milk,	1.02	1.09	0.70	5.50	0.42	8.83	91.17
Mare's milk,	2.50	2.19	0.42	5.50	0.50	11.20	88 80
Sheep's milk,	5.30	6.10	1.00	4.20	1.00	17.73	82.27

Milliampere (*mil-e-am-pār'*) [*mille*, thousand; *Ampère*, a French scientist]. One-thousandth of an ampere, = 1 volt divided by 1000.

Milliamperemeter (*mil-e-am-pār'-me-ter*) [*mille*, thousand; *Ampère*, a French scientist; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

Milligram (*mil'-ig-ram*) [*mille*, a thousand; *gram*]. A thousandth part of a gram.

Milliliter (*mil'-il-e-ter*) [*mille*, a thousand; *liter*]. A thousandth part of a liter.

Millimeter (*mil'-im-e-ter*) [*mille*, a thousand; *meter*]. A thousandth part of a meter.

Millon's Reagent. A reagent made by dissolving 10 grams of mercury in 20 grams of nitric acid, diluting the solution with an equal volume of water, and decanting in twenty-four hours. With proteids and with derivatives of benzene and naphthalene it gives a red color (**Millon's Test**).

Millstone-makers' Phthisis. A form of pneumonokoniosis due to the inhalation of fine particles in the manufacture of millstones.

Milzbrand (*milts'-brand*) [Ger.]. Anthrax.

Mimetic (*mim-et'-ik*) [*μῖμος*, an actor]. Imitative; mimic. **M. Paralysis**, paralysis of the facial muscles. **M. Spasm**, spasm of the facial muscles.

Mimic (*mim'-ik*). See *Mimetic*.

Mimicry (*mim'-ik-re*) [*μῖμος*, an actor]. Imitation.

Mind-blindness. A form of aphasia in which, although the patient is able to see, no intellectual impression is conveyed to his mind by the object seen. The condition is also called visual amnesia.

Mind-cure. The alleged cure of disease through mental operations.

Mind-deafness. A form of aphasia in which sounds, though heard and perceived as such, awaken no intelligent conception.

Mindererus, Spirit of. Liquor ammonii acetatis. See *Ammonia*.

Miner's Elbow. Enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, common in miners, due to irritation while working and lying on the side.

Miner's Phthisis. Anthracosis; a chronic affection of the lungs due to the constant inhalation of coal-dust.

Mineral (*min'-er-al*) [*minera*, a mine]. An inorganic chemic compound found in nature, especially one that is solid. **M., Kermes**, antimony oxysulphid. **M. Oil**, petroleum. **M. Pitch**, bitumen. **M. Water**, water naturally or artificially impregnated with inorganic salts in sufficient quantity to give it special properties.

Mineralization (*min-er-al-e-za'-shun*) [*minera*, mine]. 1. The addition of mineral substances to a body. 2. The relative amount of mineral substances dissolved in a mineral water.

Minim (*min'-im*) [*minimus*, least]. The one-sixtieth of a fluid dram. Symbol ♏.

Minimal (*min'-im-al*) [*minimus*, least]. Least, lowest. Of doses, the least quantity that is yet effective.

Minimum (*min'-im-um*) [*minimus*, least]. The least, the lowest; the lowest intensity, or level. **M. Thermometer.** See *Thermometer*.

Minium (*min'-e-um*) [L., *minium*, red lead]. Red lead oxid, Pb_3O_4, used formerly in plasters.

Mint. See *Mentha*.

Miosis (*mi-o'-sis*) [*μείων*, less]. Contraction, especially of the pupil.

Miotic (*mi-ot'-ik*) [from *μείων*, less]. 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, miosis. 2. Causing contraction of the pupil. 3. An agent that contracts the pupil.

Mirror (*mir'-or*) [*mirari*, to admire]. 1. A polished surface for reflecting light or forming images of objects placed in front of it. **M., Concave**, one the reflecting surface of which is concave. **M., Convex**, one with a convex reflecting surface. **M., Frontal, M., Head-**, a circular mirror with a central perforation, strapped to the head by a band, and used to throw light on parts to be examined.

M., Laryngoscopic, M., Ophthalmoscopic, M., Rhinoscopic; a mirror used respectively in laryngoscopy, ophthalmoscopy, and rhinoscopy, to illuminate the cavity to be inspected. **M., Plane,** one the reflecting surface of which is flat. **M.-writing,** a peculiar form of writing at times observed in left-handed persons, and in cases of aphasia, and characterized by a reversal of the form and arrangement of the letters, which appear as if seen in a mirror.

Miryachit (*me-re-ach′-it*) [Russian word]. A peculiar disease in which the patient mimics or imitates everything said or done by another.

Miscarriage (*mis-kar′-āj*) [A.S., prefix *mis-*, OF., *carier*, to carry]. 1. The expulsion of the fetus between the fourth and the sixth month of pregnancy. 2. Abortion.

Misce (*mis′-e*) [*miscere*, to mix]. Mix, a direction placed on prescriptions; abbreviated, M.

Miscegenation (*mis-ej-en-a′-shun*) [*miscere*, to mix; *genus*, race]. Mixture of different races by intermarriage.

Miscible (*mis′-ib-l*) [*miscere*, to mix]. Capable of being mixed.

Miserere mei (*miz-er-a′-ra ma′-e*) [L., have mercy on me]. An old name for volvulus, or intestinal colic; also for stercoraceous vomiting.

Misogamy (*mis-og′-am-e*) [μισεῖν, to hate; γάμος, marriage]. Aversion to marriage.

Misogyny (*mis-og′-in-e*) [μισεῖν, to hate; γυνή, woman]. Hatred of women.

Missed (*mist*) [A.S., *missan*, to miss]. Passed; failed of completion. **M. Abortion,** the retention of the product of conception in the uterine cavity after its death and with the appearance of some of the symptoms of abortion. **M. Labor,** the retention of the product of conception in the uterus beyond term, and after the occurrence of a few ineffectual labor-pains.

Mistletoe (*mis′-l-to*). See *Viscum.*

Mistura (*mis-tu-′-rah*) [L.]. A mixture. A preparation made by suspending an insoluble substance in watery fluids, by means of gum-arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other cohesive substance. When the suspended substance is of an oily nature, the preparation is termed an emulsion (emulsum). In pharmacy, an aqueous preparation of an insoluble substance held in suspension, usually by the addition of soluble gum, egg-emulsion, etc. The following mixtures are official in U. S. P. and B. P. **M. Creasoti** (B. P.). Dose f℥j (32.0). **M. Cretæ** (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose f℥ss (16.0). **M. ferri aromatica** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **M. ferri composita,** Griffith's mixture (U. S. P. and B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0-64.0). **M. glycyrrhizæ composita** (U. S. P.). Brown mixture. Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **M. guaiaci** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **M. olei ricini** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **M. rhei et sodæ** (U. S. P.). Dose, for children, f℥ss–f℥j (2.0–4.0). **M. scammonii** (B. P.). Dose f℥ij (64.0). **M. sennæ composita** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–iss (32.0–48.0). **M. spiritus vini gallici** (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0).

Mite (*mīt*) [A.S., *mite*, mite]. A name applied to several Acari.

Mithridatism (*mith-rid′-āt-izm*) [Μιθριδάτης, Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was said to have become so charged with the poisons with which he experimented that he acquired an immunity to them all]. Immunity from the effects of a poison induced by the administration of gradually increased doses.

Mitigate (*mit′-ig-āt*) [*mitigare*, to soften]. To allay; to make milder; to moderate.

Mitigated Stick, or **Mitigated Caustic** (*mit′-ig-a-ted*) [*mitigare*, to soften]. See *Argentum.*

Mitome (*mi′-tōm*) [μιτός, a thread]. The threads of the protoplasmic reticulum of a cell (cytomitome) or of the nucleus (karyomitome).

Mitosis (*mi-to′-sis*) [μίτος, a thread]. Karyokinesis.

Mitotic (*mi-tot′-ik*) [μίτος, thread]. Pertaining to mitosis.

Mitral (*mi′-tral*) [μίτρα, a belt, a turban]. 1. Resembling a miter, as the M. valve. 2. Pertaining to the auriculoventricular valve of the left side of the heart. **M. Disease,** disease of the mitral valve of the heart. **M. Incompetence** or **M. Insufficiency.** See *M. Regurgitation.* **M. Murmur.** See *Murmur.* **M. Obstruction,** disease of the mitral valve causing obstruction to the flow of blood through the left auriculoventricular opening. **M. Regurgitation,** imperfect closure of the mitral valve during the cardiac systole, permitting blood to be forced back into the left auricle. **M. Stenosis.** See *M. Obstruction.* **M. Valve.** See *Valve.*

Mixture (*miks′-tūr*). See *Mistura.*

Mnemonics (*ne-mon′-iks*) [μνάομαι, I remember]. The science of cultivation of the memory by systematic methods.

Mobile (*mo′-bil*) [*movere*, to move]. Movable. **M. Spasm,** a slow, irregular movement gradually taking place in different muscles, occurring at times in the paralyzed parts in hemiplegia.

Mobility (*mo-bil′-it-e*) [*movere*, to move]. The condition of being movable.

Modal (*mo′-dal*) [*modus*, mode]. A term applied to the order of response of muscles and nerves to the galvanic current.

Moderator Band. See *Band.*

Modiolus (*mo-di′-o-lus*) [L., nave]. 1. The central pillar or axis of the cochlea, around which the spiral canal makes two and one-half turns. 2. The crown of a trephine.

Modus (*mo′-dus*) [L.]. A mode or method. **M. operandi**, the method of the performance of an action.

Mogigraphia (*mog-ig-raf′-e-ah*) [μόγις, with difficulty; γράφειν, to write]. Writers' cramp.

Mogilalia (*mog-il-a′-le-ah*) [μόγις, with difficulty; λαλιά, talk]. Stammering, stuttering.

Mogiphonia (*mog-if-o′-ne-ah*) [μόγις, with difficulty; φωνή, sound]. Difficulty in speaking, excited by an effort of singing or speaking loudly.

Mohrenheim's Fossa. 1. The space between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles. 2. The supraclavicular fossa.

Moist [*mustus*, young, fresh, new]. Damp; slightly wet; characterized by the presence of fluid. **M. Chamber**, a large circular glass with a lid, used in bacteriologic work, especially for growing potato-cultures. **M. Filter**, a filter-paper that is moistened with water. **M. Gangrene**, the form of gangrene that occurs in a part filled with blood. See *Gangrene*.

Molar (*mo′-lar*) [*moles*, mass]. Pertaining to masses, in contradistinction to molecular.

Molar (*mo′-lar*) [*mola*, a millstone]. 1. Grinding; used for grinding. 2. A grinding tooth, a grinder.

Molasses (*mo-las′-sez*) [*mellaceus*, made with honey]. The syrupy liquid remaining after the refining of sugar. It contains a considerable quantity of uncrystallizable sugar, some cane-sugar, and gummy and coloring-matter. There are two kinds: West India M., from which rum is prepared, and sugar-house M., which is somewhat thicker than the first. M. is used for making pills, and combined with sulphur as a domestic remedy for constipation.

Mold (*mōld*) [AS., *molde*, dust]. A variously colored deposit produced by the growth of different forms of fungi on moist surfaces. The principal molds are Penicillium, the Mucorini, and Aspergillus.

Mole (*mōl*) [*mola*, a mass]. 1. A mass formed in the uterus by an ovum, the growth of which has become arrested, or which has undergone degeneration. 2. Nevus. **M., Blood-**, a mass of coagulated blood and retained fetal membranes and placenta, sometimes found in the uterus after an abortion. **M., Carneous.** See *M., Fleshy*. **M., Cystic.** Same as *M., Hydatidiform*. **M., False**, one not containing any tissues derived from the ovum. **M., Fleshy**, a blood-mole which has become more solid and has assumed a fleshy appearance; the body formed in the uterine cavity when an ovum that has died is retained within the uterus for some time. **M., Hydatid, M., Hydatidiform**, one formed by a proliferation and cystic degeneration of the chorion villi; it is a form of myxoma, and has a tendency to involve the uterine wall. **M., True**, one which is the remains of an ovum. **M., Vesicular.** Same as *M., Hydatidiform*.

Molecular (*mo-lek′-u-lar*) [*moles*, mass]. Pertaining to, or composed of, molecules. **M. Death**, death of a part in minute invisible particles, as ulceration, caries. **M., Force**, a force acting between molecules, as cohesion. **M. Motion**, the movements of the molecules of a substance. **M. Volume**, the volume of a molecule of a substance in the gaseous state; under the same conditions of temperature and pressure the M. volumes of all substances are equal. **M. Weight**, the weight of a molecule of any substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. It is equal to the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms.

Molecule (*mol′-e-kūl*) [dim. of *moles*, mass]. 1. A minute portion of matter. 2. In physics, the smallest quantity into which a substance can be divided and retain its characteristic properties; or the smallest quantity that can exist in a free state.

Molimen (*mo-li′-men*) [L., *molimen*, endeavor]. An effort or attempt. **M., Menstrual**, any of the symptoms attendant upon the menstrual act or function.

Mollin (*mol′-in*) [*mollis*, soft]. A soft soap of potassium hydroxid and cocoanut-oil, used as a basis for ointments.

Mollities (*mo-lish′-e-ēz*) [*mollis*, soft]. Softness. **M. ossium.** See *Osteomalacia*.

Molluscous (*mol-us′-kus*) [*molluscum*, a shell-fish]. 1. Pertaining to the Mollusca. 2. Pertaining to the disease Molluscum.

Molluscum (*mol-us′-kum*) [L., *mollusca*, shell-fish, from *mollis*, soft]. A term applied to several diseases of the skin. **M. contagiosum**, a disease of the skin characterized by the formation of pinhead-sized to pea-sized, rounded, sessile, or pedunculated pearl-like elevations of a yellowish-white or pinkish color. The lesions may be single or multiple, are usually situated upon the face, and are due to a hyperplasia of the rete mucosum, the growth probably beginning in the hair-follicles. The lesions on microscopic examination are found to contain peculiar ovoidal, sharply-defined bodies — **Molluscum-bodies** — which are by some considered as forms of epithelial degeneration, by others as protozoan parasites. **M. fibrosum**, a disease of the skin characterized by the formation of multiple fibromata, which may be sessile or pedunculated, and grow from the deeper layers of the corium and the subcutaneous tissue.

Molybdenum (*mol-ib-de′-num*) [μόλυβδος,

lead]. A metallic element, found in nature chiefly as the sulphid molybdenite (MoS_2). Atomic weight, 96; symbol, Mo; quantivalence, II, IV, VI, VIII; specific gravity, 8.6. Its principal oxid, MoO_3, forms molybdic acid, H_2MoO_4, the ammonium salt of which is used as a reagent in metallurgy, etc. Molybdic acid combines with phosphoric acid to form phosphomolybdic acid.

Momentum (*mo-men′-tum*) [*movere*, to move]. Quantity of motion. The M. of a body depends upon its mass and velocity. Also, the quantity of potential energy possessed by a body in motion. It is usually expressed by the formula $m = w\,v$, *i.e.*, the momentum equals the weight multiplied by the velocity.

Momordica (*mo-mor′-dik-ah*). See *Elaterium*.

Monad (*mon′-ad*) [μόνος, single]. A univalent element or radicle.

Monamin (*mon′-am-in*) [μόνος, single; *amin*]. An amin formed by the replacement of the hydrogen in one atom of ammonia by basic radicles.

Monarda (*mo-nar′-dah*) [after N. *Monardès*, a Spanish physician]. A genus of labiate plants, comprising **M. bistulosa**, wild bergamot, **M. didyma**, bee-balm, and **M. punctata**, horse-mint. The last is diaphoretic, carminative, and stimulant. It is also a source of thymol.

Monas (*mon′-as*) [μονάς, unit]. A genus of infusorians.

Monaster (*mon-as′-ter*) [μόνος, single; ἀστήρ, star]. Mother-star. See *Karyokinesis*.

Monatomic (*mon-at-om′-ik*) [μόνος, single; ἄτομος, atom]. 1. Having but one atom of replaceable hydrogen, as a M. acid. 2. Having only one atom, as a M. molecule. 3. Having the combining power of one atom of hydrogen, as a M. radicle. 4. Formed by the replacement of one hydrogen-atom in a compound by a radicle, as a M. alcohol.

Monerula (*mon-er′-u-lah*) [μονήρης, single]. The impregnated ovum at a stage when it has no nucleus.

Monilethrix (*mo-nil′-eth-riks*) [*monile*, a necklace; θρίξ, hair]. An affection of the hair in which nodes are strung regularly or irregularly along the hair-shaft, giving it a beaded appearance.

Moniliform (*mon-il′-if-orm*) [*monile*, necklace; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a necklace; beaded or bead-like, resembling a string of beads.

Monilithrix (*mo-nil′-ith-riks*). See *Monilethrix*.

Monkshood (*munkz′-hood*). See *Aconite*.

Mono- (*mon′-o-*) [μόνος, single]. A prefix signifying one or single.

Monobasic (*mon-o-ba′-sik*) [μόνος, single; βάσις, foundation]. Of an acid, acid salt, or alcohol, having one hydrogen-atom replaceable by a base.

Monoblepsia, Monoblepsis (*mon-o-blep′-se-ah, mon-o-blep′-sis*) [μόνος, single; βλέψις, sight]. 1. A condition in which either eye has a better visual power than both together. 2. The form of color-blindness in which but one color can be perceived.

Monobrachius (*mon-o-bra′-ke-us*) [μόνος, single; βραχίων, arm]. A monster having but one arm.

Monobromated (*mon-o-bro′-ma-ted*) [μόνος, one; *bromate*]. Containing one atom of bromin in the molecule.

Monobromid (*mon-o-bro′-mid*) [μόνος, one; *bromid*]. A compound having one atom of bromin in the molecule, or containing an amount of bromin which, when compared with the amount of bromin in other bromids of the same base, may be regarded as unity.

Monocephalus (*mon-o-sef′-al-us*) [μόνος, single; κεφαλή, head]. A monster consisting of a single head with two bodies more or less completely fused.

Monochlorid (*mon-o-klo′-rid*). See *Monobromid*.

Monochorea (*mon-o-ko-re′-ah*) [μόνος, single; *chorea*]. Chorea confined to a single member or part of the body.

Monochroic (*mon-o-kro′-ik*) [μόνος, single; χρώς, color]. Having only one color. Arterial blood is monochroic.

Monochromatic (*mon-o-kro-mat′-ik*). See *Monochroic*.

Monocle (*mon′-o-kl*) [μόνος, single; *oculus*, eye]. 1. A lens for one eye only. 2. A bandage for one eye.

Monococcus (*mon-o-kok′-us*) [μόνος, single; κόκκος, grain]. A coccus occurring in single individuals; one not united in chains or pairs.

Monocranus (*mon-ok′-ran-us*) [μόνος, single; κρανίον, cranium]. A double monster having a single cranium.

Monocular (*mon-ok′-u-lar*) [μόνος, single; *oculus*, eye]. 1. Pertaining to or affecting only one eye, as M. diplopia; performed with one eye only, as M. vision. 2. Having a single ocular or eye-piece, as a M. microscope.

Monogastric (*mon-o-gas′-trik*) [μόνος, single; γαστήρ, stomach]. Having one stomach or one belly.

Monogenesis (*mon-o-jen′-es-is*) [μόνος, single; γένεσις, origin]. 1. Development of offspring resembling the parent, as distinguished from metagenesis. 2. Development from a single hermaphroditic parent; asexual reproduction. 3. Origin of all organisms from a single cell.

Monohydric (*mon-o-hi'-drik*) [*μόνος*, single; *ὕδωρ*, water]. Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen, as M. acid, M. alcohol.

Monoiodid (*mon-o-i'-o-did*). See *Monobromid.*

Monolocular (*mon-o-lok'-u-lar*). See *Unilocular.*

Monomania (*mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*μόνος*, single; *μανία*, madness]. A form of insanity characterized by a limited disturbance of the mental functions that dominates the person's thought and actions.

Monomaniac (*mon-o-ma'-ne-ak*) [*μόνος*, single; *μανία*, madness]. A person affected with monomania.

Monomphalus (*mon-om'-fal-us*) [*μόνος*, single; *ὀμφαλός*, navel]. A double monster united by a common umbilicus.

Mononuclear (*mon-o-nu'-kle-ar*). See *Uninuclear.*

Monoparesis (*mon-o-par'-es-is*) [*μόνος*, single; *πάρεσις*, paresis]. Paralysis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

Monophasia (*mon-o-fa'-ze-ah*) [*μόνος*, single; *φάναι*, to speak]. A form of aphasia, in which speech is limited to a single syllable, word, or phrase.

Monophobia (*mon-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*μόνος*, single; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of being alone.

Monoplasmatic (*mon-o-plaz-mat'-ik*). See *Monoplastic.*

Monoplast (*mon'-o-plast*) [*μόνος*, single; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. A simple cell.

Monoplastic (*mon-o-plas'-tik*) [*μόνος*, single; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Composed of only one substance.

Monoplegia (*mon-o-ple'-je-ah*) [*μόνος*, single; *πληγή*, stroke]. Paralysis of a single limb or of a single muscle or group of muscles. It is designated as Brachial, Crural, or Facial, when affecting the arm, the leg, or the face, respectively, and as Central (Cerebral), or Peripheral, according to the seat of the causal lesion.

Monops (*mon'-ops*). See *Cyclops.*

Monorchid, Monorchis (*mon-or'-kid, mon-or'-kis*) [*μόνος*, single; *ὄρχις*, testis]. A person who has but one testicle, or in whom one testicle only has descended into the scrotum.

Monosomus, Monosomia (*mon-o-so'-mus, mon-o-so'-me-ah*) [*μόνος*, single; *σῶμα*, body]. A double monster with a single body and two heads.

Monospasm (*mon'-o-spazm*) [*μόνος*, single; *σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasm affecting limited areas, as one side of the face, a single limb, or a single muscle or muscle-group. It is designated as Brachial, Crural, or Facial, according to the part affected, and as Central (Cerebral) or Peripheral, according to the seat of the causal lesion.

Monoxid (*mon-oks'-id*). See *Monobromid.*

Monro, Foramen of. See *Foramina, Table of.*

Mons (*monz*) [L.]. A mountain. **M. veneris,** the eminence in front of the symphysis pubis of the woman.

Monsel's Salt. Ferric subsulphate, a solution of which, **Monsel's Solution,** or Liquor ferri subsulphatis (U. S. P.), is used as a styptic.

Monster (*mon'-ster*) [*monstrum*]. An individual that by reason of congenital faulty development is incapable of properly performing the vital functions, or that owing to an excess or deficiency of parts differs in a marked degree from the normal type of the species.

Monstrosity (*mon-stros'-it-e*) [*monstrum*, a monster]. 1. The condition of a monster. 2. A monster.

TABLE OF MONSTROSITIES.*

ACCORDING TO GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, ALTERED BY HIRST AND PIERSOL.

HEMITERATA.

I. ANOMALIES OF VOLUME.

A. OF STATURE.
1. *General Diminution*, as in a dwarf—delayed growth.
2. *General Increase*, as in a giant—precocious development.

B. OF VOLUME, strictly speaking.
1. *Local Diminution.* Affecting—
   a. *Regions*, as a limb.
   b. *Systems*, as undeveloped muscles.
   c. *Organs*, as small breasts, stenosis of canals, etc.
2. *Local increase*, affecting—
   a. *Regions*, as the head.
   b. *Systems*, as the adipose tissue.
   c. *Organs*, as large breasts in women, lactiferous breasts in men.

II. ANOMALIES OF FORM. *Single Order*, including—deformed heads; anomalies of shape in the stomach; deformed pelves, etc.

III. ANOMALIES OF COLOR.

A. *Deficiency*, complete, partial, or imperfect, as in albinism.
B. *Excess*, complete, partial, or imperfect, as in melanism.
C. *Alteration*, as in unusual color of the iris.

IV. ANOMALIES OF STRUCTURE.

A. *Deficiency in Consistency*, as cartilaginous conditions of bones.
B. *Excess in Consistency*, as anomalous ossification.

V. ANOMALIES OF DISPOSITION.

A. BY DISPLACEMENT.
1. *Of the splanchnic organs*, as anomalous direction of heart or stomach, hernias, exstrophy of the bladder, etc.

* Reproduced, with the kind consent of the Publishers, from "Human Monstrosities," by Barton Cooke Hirst, M. D., and George A. Piersol, M. D. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1892.

2. *Of the nonsplanchnic organs*, as club-foot, curvature of the spine, misplaced teeth, misplaced blood-vessels, etc.

B. By Change of Connection.
1. *Anomalous articulations.*
2. *Anomalous implantations*, as teeth out of line.
3. *Anomalous attachments*, as of muscles and ligaments.
4. *Anomalous branches*, as of arteries and nerves.
5. *Anomalous openings*, as of veins into the left auricle, of the ductus choledochus in an unusual situation, of the vagina into the rectum, of the rectum into the male urethra, of the rectum at the umbilicus, etc.

C. In Continuity.
1. *Anomalous imperforations*, as of rectum, vulva, vagina, mouth, esophagus.
2. *Anomalous union of organs*, as of kidneys, testicles, digits, teeth, ribs; adhesion of the tongue to the palate.

D. By Closure, as in complete transverse septum in the vagina.

E. By Disjunction.
1. *Anomalous perforations*, as persistence of foramen ovale, ductus arteriosus, urachus.
2. *Anomalous divisions*, as splits, fissures in various organs, hare-lip, hypospadias, fissured tongue, cleft palate, fissured cheek.

VI. ANOMALIES OF NUMBER AND EXISTENCE.

1. *By numeric defect*, as absence of muscles, vertebræ, ribs, digits, teeth, a lung, a kidney, the uterus, the bladder, etc.
2. *By numeric excess*, as supernumerary digits, ribs, teeth, breasts, a double uterus.

HETEROTAXIS.

I. Splanchnic Inversion.
II. General Inversion.

HERMAPHRODITES.*

I. True Hermaphrodites.
a. *Bilateral hermaphrodites.*
b. *Unilateral hermaphrodites.*
c. *Lateral hermaphrodites.*

II. Pseudohermaphrodites, with double sexual formation of the external genitals, but with unisexual development of the reproductive glands (ovaries and testicles).
a. *Male pseudohermaphrodites* (with testicles).
1. *Internal pseudohermaphrodites.* Development of uterus masculinus.
2. *External pseudohermaphrodites.* External genitals approach the female type; the monstrosity presents a feminine appearance and build.
3. *Complete pseudohermaphrodites* (internal and external). Uterus masculinus with tubes; separate efferent canals for bladder and uterus.
b. *Female pseudohermaphrodites* (with ovaries). Persistence of male sexual parts.
1. *Internal hermaphrodites.* Formation of vas deferens and tubes.
2. *External hermaphrodites.* Approach of the external genitals to the male type.
3. *Complete hermaphrodites* (internal and external). Masculine formation of the external genitals and of a part of the sexual tract.

*According to Klebs.

MONSTERS.

CLASS I.—SINGLE MONSTERS.

Order I.—Autositic Monsters.

- Genus I,
  - Species 1. *Ectromelus*, . .
    - Phocomelus
    - Hemimelus
    - Micromelus
    - Ectromelus
  - Species 2, . .
    - Symelus
    - Uromelus
    - Sirenomelus
- Genus II,
  - Single species, *Celosoma*, .
    - Aspalasoma
    - Agenosoma
    - Cyllosoma
    - Schistosoma
    - Pleurosoma
    - Celosoma
- Genus III,
  - Species 1. *Exencephalus*, .
    - Notencephalus
    - Proencephalus
    - Podencephalus
    - Hyperencephalus
    - Iniencephalus
    - Exencephalus
  - Species 2. *Pseudencephalus*,
    - Nosencephalus
    - Thlipsencephalus
    - Pseudencephalus
  - Species 3. *Anencephalus*, .
    - Derencephalus
    - Anencephalus
- Genus IV,
  - Species 1. *Cyclocephalus*,
    - Ethmocephalus
    - Cebocephalus
    - Rhinocephalus
    - Cyclocephalus
    - Stomocephalus
  - Species 2. *Otocephalus*, . .
    - Sphenocephalus
    - Otocephalus
    - Edocephalus
    - Opococephalus
    - Triocephalus

Order II.—Omphalositic Monsters.

- Genus I,
  - Species 1. *Paracephalus*, .
    - Paracephalus
    - Omacephalus
    - Hemiacephalus
  - Species 2. *Acephalus*, .
    - Acephalus
    - Peracephalus
    - Mylacephalus
  - Species 3. *Asomata*, . . .

Genus II, Single species, *Anideus.*

CLASS II.—COMPOSITE MONSTERS.

Order I.—Double Autositic Monsters.

A. *Terata katadidyma.*
Genus I, Diprosopus
Genus II, Dicephalus
Genus III, Ischiopagus
Genus IV, Pygopagus

B. *Terata anadidyma.*
Genus I, Dipygus
Genus II, Syncephalus
Genus III, Craniopagus

C. *Terata anakatadidyma.*

Genus I, Prosopothoracopagus
Genus II, Omphalopagus
Genus III, Rachipagus

ORDER II.—DOUBLE PARASITIC MONSTERS.

Genus I,	Species 1. *Heterotypus*, .	Heteropagus, Heterodelphus, Heterodymus, Heterotypus, Heteromorphus
	Species 2. *Heteralius*, . .	Epicomus
Genus II,	Species 1. *Polygnathus*,	Epignathus, Hypognathus, Paragnathus, Augnathus
	Species 2. *Polymelus*, .	Pygomelus, Gastromelus, Notomelus, Cephalomelus, Melomelus
Genus III,	*Endocyma*, .	Dermocyma, Endocyma

ORDER III.—TRIPLE MONSTERS.

Montgomery's Glands. See *Gland.*

Monthly Courses, M. Sickness, or **Monthlies,** the menses. **M. Nurse,** a nurse who attends after childbirth.

Monticulus (*mon-tik'-u-lus*) [L.]. A small elevation. **M. cerebelli,** the prominent central portion of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Moore's Test. A test for glucose, consisting in the development of a black color when the solution is heated with potassium or sodium hydroxid.

Morbid (*mor'-bid*) [*morbus*, disease]. Pertaining to disease or diseased parts. **M. Anatomy,** the anatomy of organs or tissues in a state of disease.

Morbidity (*mor-bid'-it-e*) [*morbus*, disease]. 1. The quality of disease or of being diseased. 2. The conditions inducing disease. 3. The ratio of the number of sick individuals to the total population of a place.

Morbific (*mor-bif'-ik*) [*morbus*, disease; *facere*, to make]. Producing disease.

Morbilli (*mor-bil'-i*) [pl. : dim. of *morbus*, disease]. Measles.

Morbus (*mor'-bus*) [L.]. Disease. **M. addisonii,** Addison's Disease. **M. anglicus,** rachitis. **M. basedowii.** See *Exophthalmic Goiter.* **M. brightii.** See *Bright's Disease.* **M. caducus,** epilepsy. **M. celsi,** catalepsy. **M. ceruleus,** congenital cyanosis. **M. coxarius,** coxalgia. **M. divinus,** epilepsy. **M. gallicus,** syphilis. **M. maculosus werlhofii,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. magnus,** epilepsy. **M. medicorum,** the mania of those who seek the advice of physicians for imaginary diseases. **M. regius,** jaundice. **M. sacer,** epilepsy.

Morcellation (*mor-sel-a'-shun*) [Fr. *morceler*, to cut up or parcel out]. The art of reducing to fragments, as *e. g.*, the fetus in embryotomy.

Mordant (*mor'-dant*) [*mordere*, to bite]. A substance, such as alum, phenol anilin-oil, that fixes the dyes used in coloring textures or in staining tissues and bacteria.

Morgagni (*mor-gan'-ye*). An Italian anatomist of the eighteenth century. **M., Cataract of.** See *Cataract.* **Hydatid of.** See *Hydatid.*

Morgue (*morg*) [Fr.]. A place where unknown dead are exposed for identification.

Moria (*mo'-re-ah*) [μωρία, folly]. A form of dementia characterized by talkativeness and silliness.

Moribund (*mor'-ib-und*) [*moribundus*, from *moriri*, to die]. In a dying condition.

Morioplasty (*mor'-e-o-plas-te*) [μόριον, a small piece; πλάσσειν, to mold]. Plastic surgery.

Morning-sickness. The nausea of pregnant women, occurring chiefly in the early months of gestation; also, the imitative or sympathetic nausea sometimes experienced by the husband during the wife's early pregnancy.

Morphea, Morphœa (*mor-fe'-ah*) [μορφή, a blotch]. A disease of the skin characterized by the presence of rounded or oval, pinkish, or ivory-white patches, due to an excess of fibrous tissue, with atrophy of the skin-structures proper. Morphea is believed to be a trophoneurosis, and is considered a circumscribed form of scleroderma. It is also termed Addison's keloid, or circumscribed scleroderma. **M., Acroteric,** the form in which the beginning and the greatest intensity of the disease are at the extremities. **M., Herpetiform,** that in which the lesions follow those of herpes in their distribution.

Morphia (*mor'-fe-ah*). See *Morphin.*

Morphin, Morphina (*mor'-fin, mor-fi'-nah*) [*Morpheus*, god of sleep], $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$. A colorless or white crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium, to which the chief effects of the latter are due. It differs from opium in being less stimulant, less constipating, and less likely to produce disagreeable after-effects. On account of its insolubility in water, morphin is used principally in the form of its salts. The dose of the salts of morphin is gr. ⅛–½ (0.008–0.032). **M. acetate,** morphinæ acetas, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3C_2H_4O_2 + 3H_2O$. From it are prepared Liquor morphinæ acetatis (B. P.) (gr. ss to the fluidram), dose ♏xx-xl (1.3–2.6), and Injectio morphinæ hypodermica (gr. j in 10 minims). **M. hydrochlorate,** morphinæ hydrochloras, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.HCl + 3H_2O$. From it are prepared Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis (B. P.) (gr. ss to the fluidram), dose ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); Suppositoria morphinæ (B. P.)

(gr. ss each); Tinctura chloroformi et morphinæ (gr. ⅛ to the fluidram); Trochisci morphinæ (B. P.) (gr. $\frac{1}{30}$), and Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ (B. P.) (gr. $\frac{1}{30}$). **M. phthalate** (unofficial) is employed hypodermically. **M. sulphate,** morphinæ sulphas $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$. From it are prepared: Liquor morphinæ sulphatis (B. P.), dose ♏x–xl (0.65–4.0); Pulvis morphinæ compositus, Tully's powder, dose gr. x (0.65), containing gr. ⅙ (0.01) of morphin sulphate; Trochisci morphinæ compositi (U. S. P.), each containing gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0.0016), and Liquor morphinæ hypodermicus (N. F.), Magendie's solution, containing 16 grains to the fluidounce. **M. tartrate** (unofficial) is employed for hypodermic use.

Morphinism (*mor'-fin-izm*) [*morphin*]. 1. The condition caused by the habitual use of morphin. 2. The morphin-habit.

Morphinomania, Morphiomania (*mor-fin-o-ma'-ne-ah, mor-fe-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*morphin; μανία*, madness]. 1. A morbid craving for morphin. 2. Insanity due to the morphin-habit.

Morphography (*mor-fog'-ra-fe*) [*μορφή*, form; *γράφειν*, to write]. See *Morphology*.

Morphologic (*mor-fo-loj'-ik*) [*μορφή*, form; *λόγος*, science]. Pertaining to morphology.

Morphology (*mor-fol'-o-je*) [*μορφή*, form; *λόγος*, science]. The science that treats of the form and structure of organized beings.

Morphometry (*mor-fom'-et-re*) [*μορφή*, form; *μέτρον*, measure]. The measurement of the forms of organisms.

Morphon (*mor'-fon*) [*μορφή*, form]. An individual element of an organism, characterized by a definite form, as a cell or a segment of a vertebrate.

Morphosis (*mor-fo'-sis*) [*μορφή*, form]. The act, mode, or order of formation of an organism.

Morphotic (*mor-fot'-ik*) [*μορφόειν*, to form]. Pertaining to morphosis; entering into the formation of the framework of an organism. **M. Proteids,** those that enter into the structure of the tissues.

Morpio (*mor'-pe-o*) [L.]. The crab-louse.

Morrhua (*mor'-u-ah*) [L.]. The cod. **Oleum morrhuæ,** cod-liver oil, a fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of Gadus morrhua, or of other species of Gadus. Three varieties of oil are known in commerce—a white or pale-yellow, a brownish-yellow, and a dark-brown. The oil contains gaduin $(C_{35}H_{46}O_9)$, oleic, palmitic, stearic, myristic, and physetolic acids, glycerol, butyric and acetic acids, biliary pigments, iodin, and bromin. A crystalline substance, morrhuol, containing phosphorus, iodin, and bromin, has also been isolated, as well as several leukomains and the fixed bases, asellin $(C_{25}H_{32}N_4)$ and morrhuin $(C_{19}H_{27}N_3)$. Cod-liver oil is used in pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, and in wasting conditions due to other causes. Dose ʒj–ʒss (4.0-16.0).

Morrhuin (*mor'-u-in*). See *Morrhua*.

Morrhuol (*mor'-u-ol*). See *Morrhua*.

Mors (*morz*) [L.]. Death.

Morsus (*mor'-sus*) [L.]. A bite. **M. diaboli,** the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct.

Mortal (*mor'-tal*) [*mortalis*, from *mors*, death]. Liable to death or dissolution; terminating in death; causing death; deadly.

Mortality (*mor-tal'-it-e*) [*mors*, death]. 1. The quality of being mortal. 2. The death-rate.

Mortar (*mor'-tar*) [*mortarium*, an urn]. An urn-shaped vessel of porcelain, iron, or glass, for pulverizing substances by means of a pestle.

Mortification (*mor-tif-ik-a'-shun.*) See *Gangrene*.

Morton's Foot [T. G. *Morton*, an American surgeon]. A painful affection of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth toe. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Mortuary (*mor'-tu-a-re*) [*mortuarium*, a tomb; from *mors*, death]. 1. A house for temporary burial. 2. Relating to death or burial.

Morula (*mor'-u-lah*) [dim. of *morum*, a mulberry]. The solid mass of cells resulting from the complete segmentation of the vitellus of an ovum.

Morulation (*mor-u-la'-shun*) [*morula*, a little mulberry]. The formation of the morula during the process of the segmentation of the egg.

Morus (*mo'-rus*) [L.]. See *Mulberry*.

Morvan's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Moschus (*mos'-kus*) [*μόσχος*, musk]. See *Musk*.

Mosquito (*mus-ke'-to*) [Sp., a little gnat]. An insect, the Culex mosquito, the sting of which causes the formation of a wheal that itches intensely.

Moss [AS., *meós*, moss]. 1. A small cryptogamic plant of the natural order Musci. **M., Ceylon.** See *Agar-agar*. **M., Club.** See *Lycopodium*. **M., Corsican.** See *Corsican Moss*. **M., Iceland.** See *Chondrus*. **M., Irish.** See *Carragheen*.

Moth [AS., *modde*, moth]. Chloasma.

Mother (*muth'-er*) [AS., *móder*, mother]. 1. A female parent. 2. The source of anything. **M.-cell,** a cell from which other cells are formed, especially one the nucleus of which is undergoing karyokinetic changes preparatory to dividing into daughter-cells. **M.-liquor,** the liquid remaining after dissolved substances have separated by crystallization. **M.'s Mark,** a birth-mark. See *Nevus*.

Mother (*muth'-er*) [allied to AS., *mud*]. A slimy film formed on the surface of fermenting liquid, as, *e. g.*, on vinegar.

Motile (*mo'-til*) [*movere*, to move]. Able to move; capable of spontaneous motion, as a motile flagellum.

Motility (*mo-til'-it-e*) [*movere*, to move]. Ability to move spontaneously.

Motion (*mo'-shun*) [*movere*, to move]. 1. The act of changing place. 2. An evacuation of the bowels; the matter evacuated.

Motor (*mo'-tor*) [*movere*, to move]. 1. Moving or causing motion. 2. Concerned in or pertaining to motion, as M. cell, M. center, M. nerve. **M. Aphasia.** See *Aphasia*. **M. Area**, the portion of the cerebral hemisphere presiding over voluntary motion, including the precentral and postcentral gyri, the posterior part of the three frontal gyri and the paracentral lobule on the median surface of the hemisphere. **M. oculi**, the third cranial or oculomotor nerve supplying all the muscles of the eye, except the superior oblique and external rectus. **M. Points**, the points on the surface of the body where the various branches of the motor nerves supplying the muscles may be stimulated by electricity.

Motorial (*mo-to'-re-al*) [*movere*, to move]. Of or pertaining to motion. **M. End-plate**, an eminence of protoplasm within the sarcolemma of a muscular fiber, representing the termination of the motor nerve-fiber.

Motorium (*mo-to'-re-um*) [*movere*, to move]. 1. A motor center. 2. The motor apparatus of the body, both nervous and muscular, considered as a unit.

Mottling (*mot'-ling*) [OF., *matellé*, clotted, curdled]. A spotted condition.

Mould (*mōld*). See *Mold*.

Mountain (*mown'-ten*) [*mons*, mountain]. A high hill. **M. Anemia**, ankylostomiasis. **M. Fever, M. Sickness.** 1. A condition characterized by dyspnea, rapid pulse, headache, nausea, and vomiting, depending upon the rarefied state of the air at high altitudes. This is properly called mountain-sickness. 2. A form of typhoid fever occurring in mountainous districts.

Mounting (*mown'-ting*) [*mons*, mountain]. The act of arranging objects, especially anatomic specimens, on a suitable support and in a proper medium for ready examination. For macroscopic specimens the medium is usually alcohol, for microscopic specimens, Canada balsam or glycerol.

Mouth (*mowth*) [AS., *múð*, mouth]. The commencement of the alimentary canal, the cavity in which mastication takes place. In a restricted sense, the aperture between the lips. 2. The entrance to any cavity or canal. **M.-breather**, a person who habitually breathes through the mouth. **M.-breathing**, respiration through the mouth instead of, as normally, through the nose

Movement (*moov'-ment*) [*movere*, to move]. The act of moving. **M., Ameboid**, a movement produced in certain cells, as the white corpuscles, by the protrusion of processes of the protoplasm into which the whole cell then seems to flow; so-called from the resemblance of the movement to that of the ameba. **M., Associated**, an involuntary movement in one part when another is moved voluntarily. **M., Brownian**, a physical phenomenon, a form of communicated motion observed in aggregations of minute particles, and consisting of a rapid, oscillating movement without change of the relative position of the moving particles. **M., Ciliary**, a lashing movement produced by delicate hair-like processes termed cilia, as on the epithelium of the respiratory tract and in certain microorganisms. **M., Circus-**, rapid circular movements or somersaults, produced by injury of the corpus striatum, of the optic thalamus, or of the crus cerebri of one side. **M., Communicated**, that produced bya force acting from without; opposed to spontaneous movement **M., Fetal**, the movements of the fetus in utero. **M., Forced**, movement of the body from injury of the motor centers or the conducting paths, as, *e. g.*, **index M.**, when the cephalic part of the body is moved about the stationary caudal part; **rolling M.**, when the animal rolls on its long axis. **M., Molecular.** Synonym of *M., Brownian*.

Moxa (*moks'-ah*) [from the Japanese]. A combustible material which is applied to the skin and ignited for the purpose of producing an eschar. It is prepared from several species of Artemisia; artificial moxa is made from cotton saturated with niter. **M.-bearer**, or **Porte-moxa**, an instrument for applying the moxa.

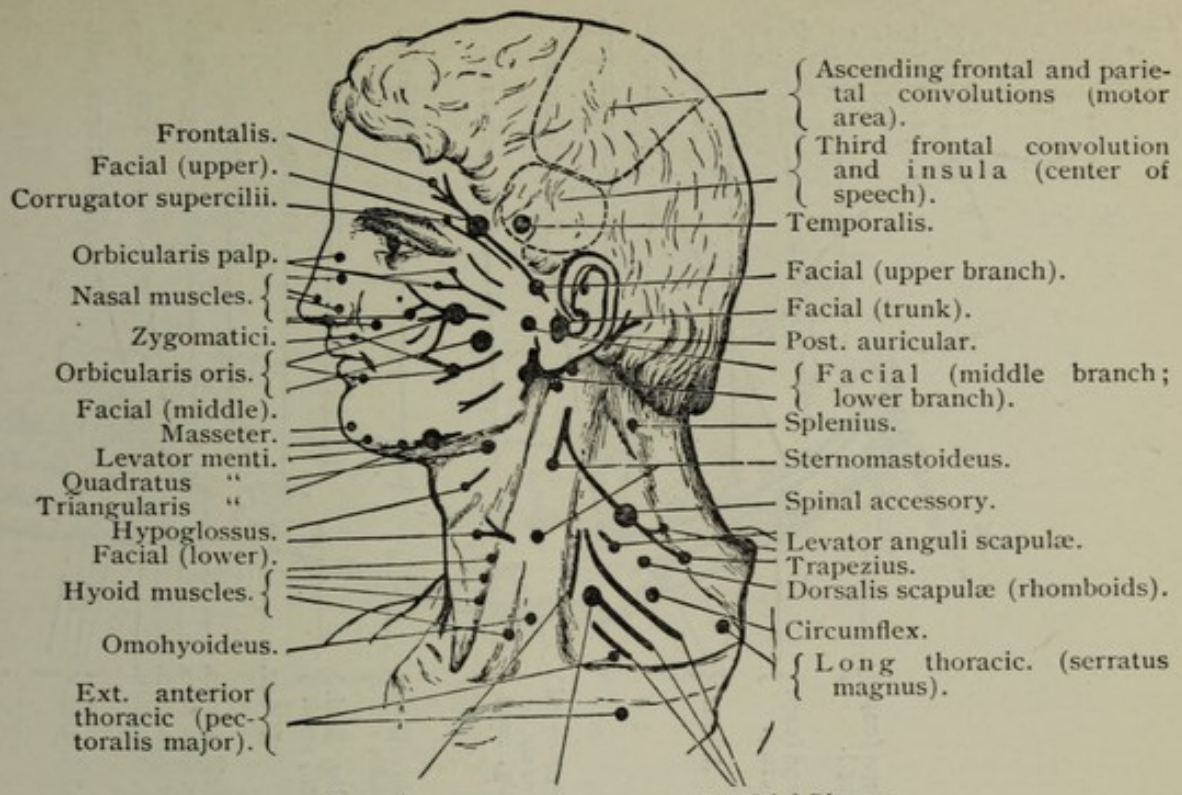
Mucedin (*mu'-se-din*) [*mucus*, mucus]. A nitrogenous substance obtained from gluten.

Mucic Acid (*mu'-sik*), $C_6H_{10}O_8$. A crystalline dibasic acid produced by the oxidation of gums and certain sugars.

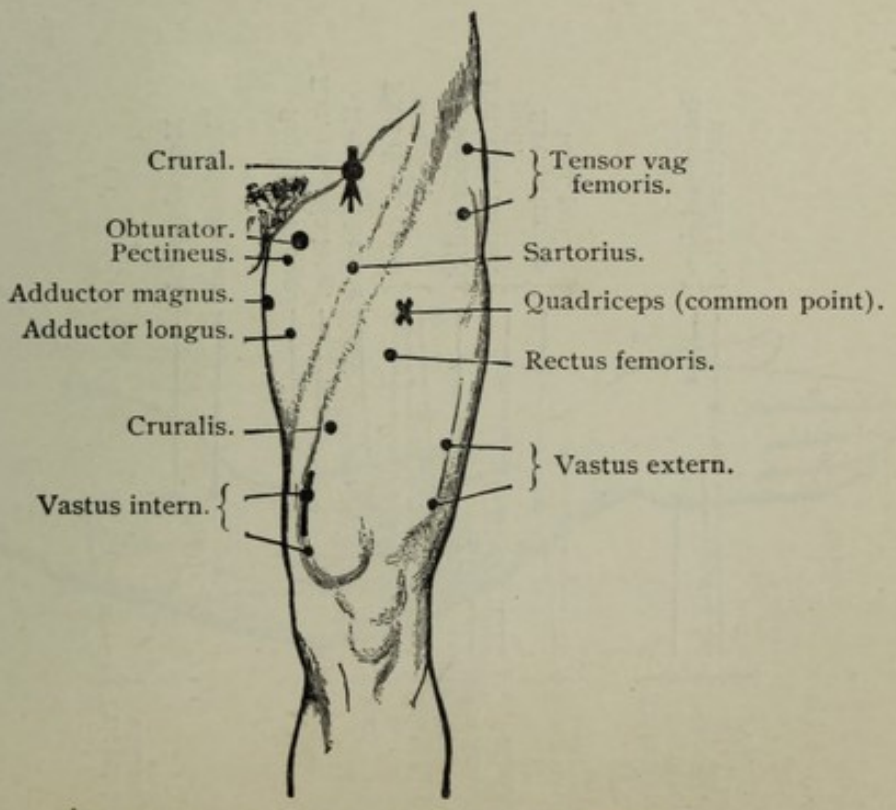
Mucigen (*mu'-sij-en*) [*mucus*, mucus; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A substance producing mucin; it is contained in epithelial cells that form mucus.

Mucigenous (*mu-sij'-en-us*) [*mucus*, mucus; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing mucus.

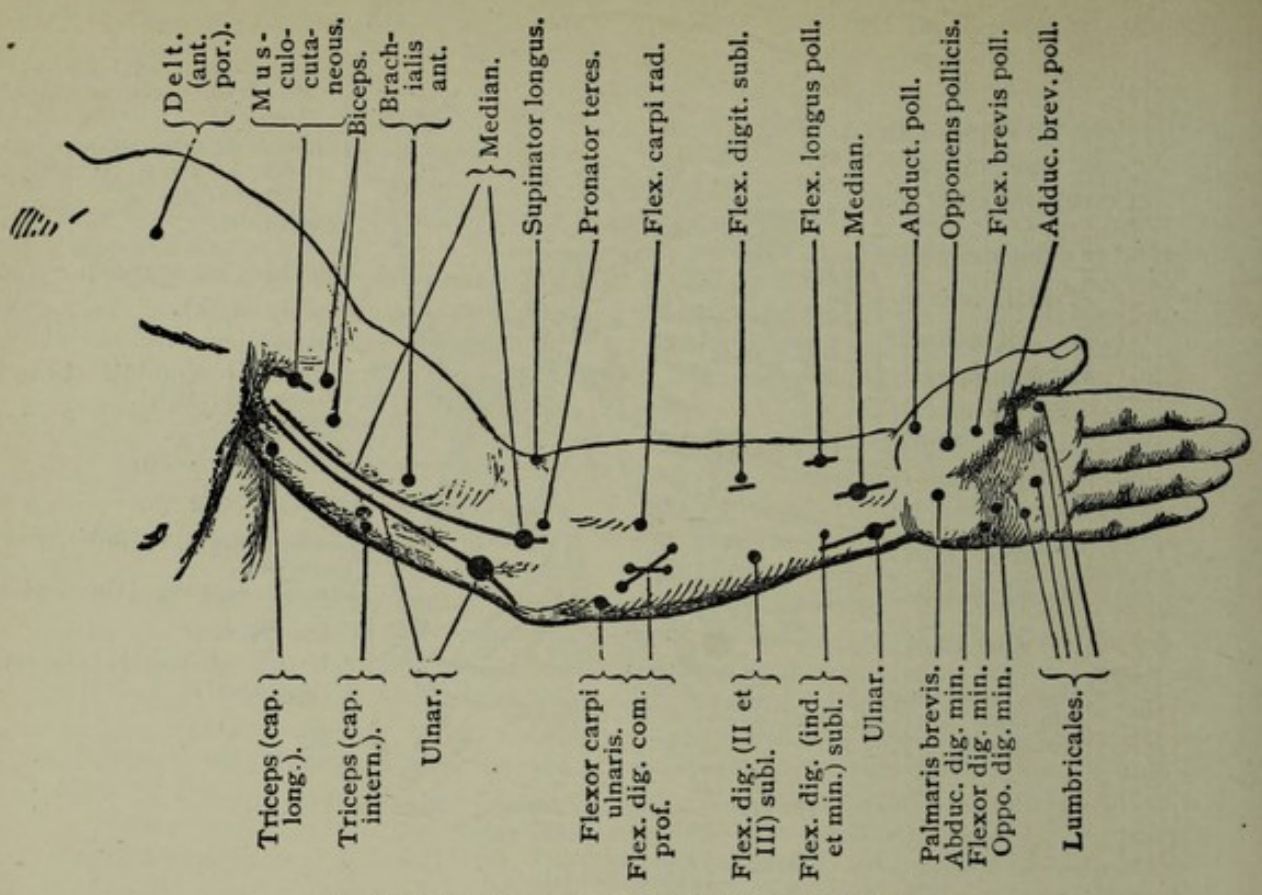
Mucilage (*mu'-sil-ij*) [*mucilago*, moldy moisture, from *mucus*]. In pharmacy, a solution of a gum in water. Mucilages (mucilagines) are employed as applications to irritated surfaces, particularly mucous membranes, as excipients for pills, and to suspend insoluble substances. The following are employed: Mucilago acaciæ, M. amyli (B. P.), M. sassafras medullæ, M. tragacanthæ, M. ulni.



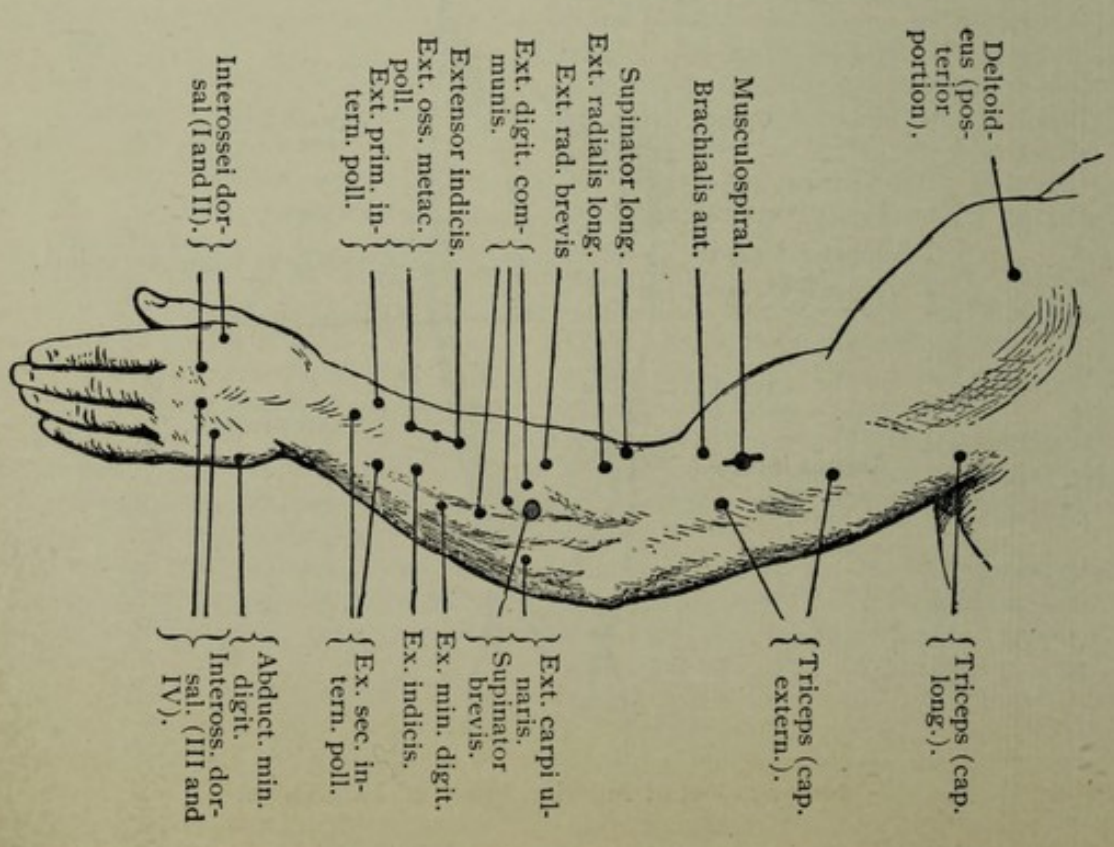
Motor Points of Face and Neck.



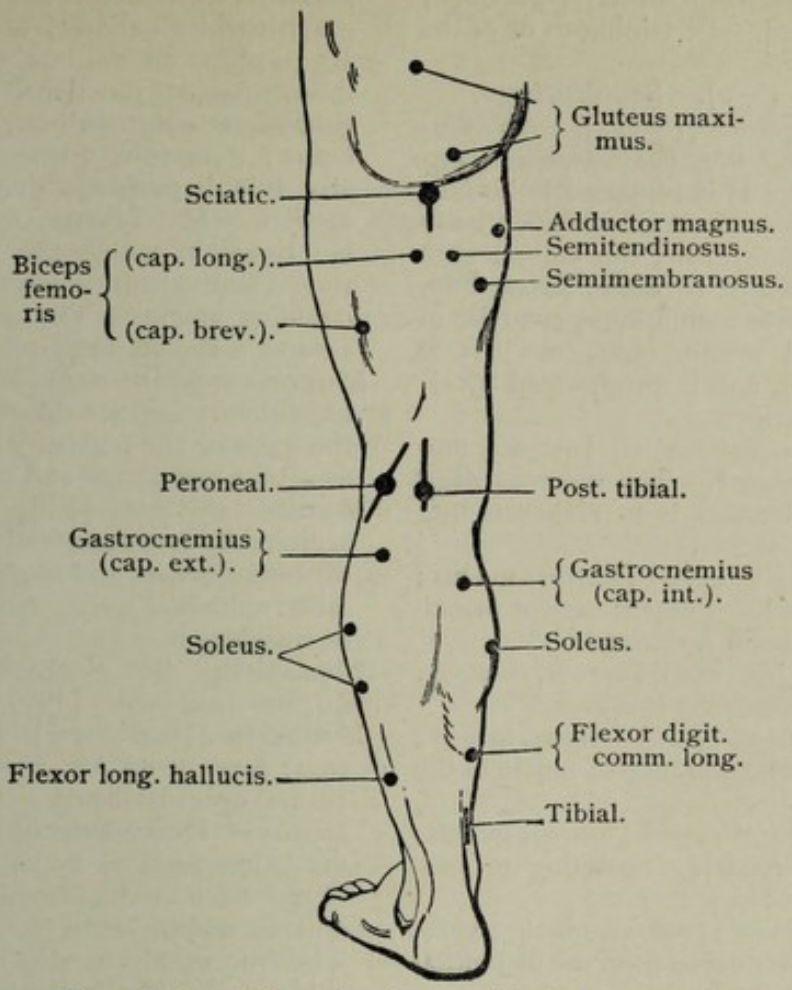
Motor Points of Anterior Aspect of Left Thigh.



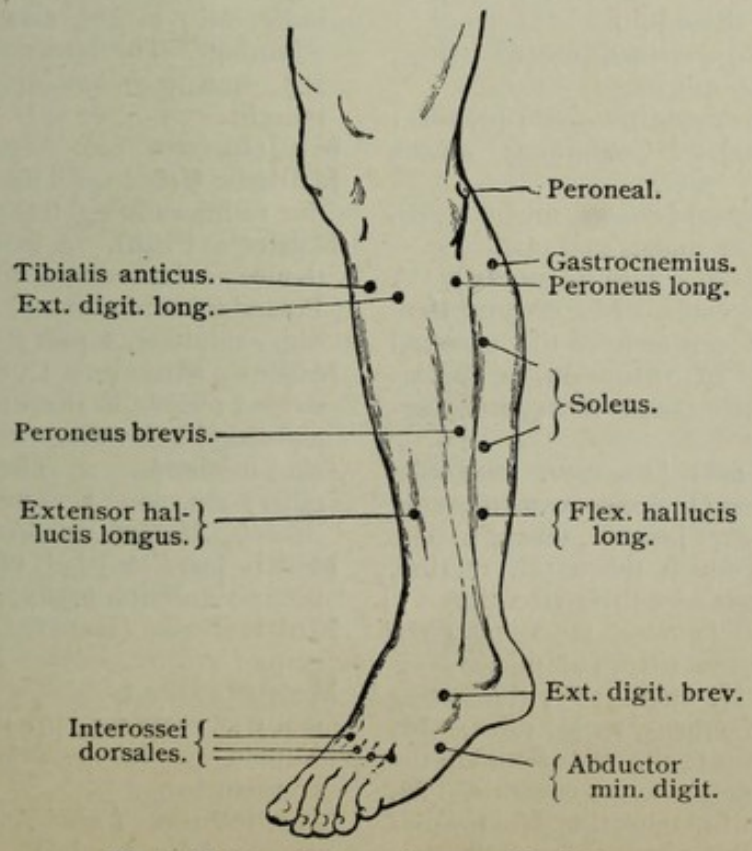
Motor Points of Palmar Aspect of the Left Arm.



Motor Points of Dorsal Aspect of Left Arm.



Motor Points of Posterior Aspect of Left Thigh and Leg.



Motor Points of Outer Aspect of Left Leg.

Mucilaginous (*mu-sil-aj'-in-us*) [*mucilago*, from *mucus*, mucus]. Pertaining to or of the nature of mucilage.

Mucilago (*mu-sil-a'-go*). See *Mucilage*.

Mucin (*mu'-sin*) [*mucus*, mucus]. An albuminoid substance, the characteristic constituent of mucus. It is supposed to be produced by the union of an albuminous body and a colloid carbohydrate, the animal gum of Landwehr. Mucin occurs in saliva, bile, secretions of mucous membranes, synovia, in mucous tissue, in certain cysts, etc. It is insoluble in water, and is precipitated by alcohol and acetic acid.

Mucinoblast (*mu-sin'-o-blast*) [*mucus*, mucus; *βλαστός*, a germ]. The same as *Mast Cell*, *q. v.* Its function is to elaborate mucin.

Mucinogen (*mu-sin'-o-jen*) [*mucus*, mucus; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The antecedent principle from which mucin is derived.

Mucinoid (*mu'-sin-oid*) [*mucus*, mucus; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling mucin.

Mucinuria (*mu-sin-u'-re-ah*) [*mucus*, mucus; *urina*, urine]. The presence of mucin in the urine.

Muciparous (*mu-sip'-ar-us*) [*mucus*, mucus; *parere*, to bring forth]. Secreting or producing mucus.

Mucocele (*mu'-ko-sēl*) [*mucus*, mucus; *κήλη*, tumor]. A tumor formed from the distention of the lacrimal sac by mucus.

Mucocutaneous (*mu-ko-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*mucus*, mucus; *cutis*, skin]. Pertaining to a mucous membrane and the skin; pertaining to the lines where these join.

Mucoid (*mu'-koid*) [*mucus*, mucus; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling mucus.

Mucopurulent (*mu-ko-pu'-ru-lent*) [*mucus*; mucus; *pus*, pus]. Containing mucus mingled with pus.

Mucopus (*mu'-ko-pus*) [*mucus*, mucus; *pus*, pus]. A mixture of mucus and pus.

Mucor (*mu'-kor*) [*mucere*, to be moldy]. A genus of hyphomycetes. **M. corymbifer**, one found in the cerumen of the external auditory meatus. **M. mucedo**, a species found on fecal matter and nitrogenous organic substances.

Mucosa (*mu-ko'-sah*) [*mucosus*, mucous—membrana understood]. A mucous membrane.

Mucosin (*mu'-ko-sin*) [*mucus*, mucus]. The form of mucus to which the nasal, uterine, and bronchial mucus owe their viscosity.

Mucous (*mu'-kus*) [*mucus*, mucus]. Containing or having the nature of mucus; secreting mucus, as M. membrane; depending on the presence of mucus, as M. rales. **M. Casts**, a term given to the casts found in the feces in cases of membranous enteritis. **M. Catarrh**, catarrhal inflammation of a mucous membrane. **M. Disease**, enterocolitis, especially of children. **M. Patch**, a flattened grayish-white exudate, occurring in secondary syphilis on mucous membranes and at mucocutaneous junctions. **M. Polyp**, a soft, gelatinous outgrowth from a mucous membrane; it may be a true myxoma, but usually is a hyperplasia due to chronic inflammation. **M. Tissue**, a form of connective tissue in which the intercellular substance is of a soft, gelatinous character and contains mucin. The cells from pressure assume a stellate or spindle-shape.

Mucuna (*mu-ku'-nah*) [Braz.]. A genus of leguminous herbs. **M. pruriens**, cowhage, the hairs of the pods of which were formerly used as a vermifuge and counterirritant.

Mucus (*mu'-kus*) [L.]. The viscid liquid secreted by mucous membranes. It consists of water, mucin, and inorganic salts, together with epithelial cells, leukocytes, etc., held in suspension.

Mud-bath. See *Bath*.

Muguet (*mu-gwa'*) [Fr.]. Thrush.

Mulberry (*mul'-ber-e*) [*morus*, mulberry-tree; *berry*, from AS., *berige*]. A tree of the natural order Urticariæ. **Morus nigra** is the source of Mori succus of the B. P., the latter being used to make Syrupus mori (B. P.). Both are employed as drinks in fevers and as additions to gargles in pharyngitis. The fruit of Morus alba is used as food for silk-worms. **Mulberry Calculus.** See *Calculus*. **Mulberry Mass.** See *Morula*.

Mulder's Test. A test for glucose, consisting in the addition of indigo (sodium sulphindigotate) to the alkalinized solution and warming. The blue color changes to violet-red, then to yellow or white, if glucose is present.

Mullein (*mul'-en*). See *Verbascum*.

Müller's Fibers. The supporting fibers of the retina running transversely to its layers.

Müller's Fluid. A fluid used for hardening tissues. Its composition is as follows: Potassium dichromate, 2 to 2.5 parts; sodium sulphate, 1 part; water, 100 parts.

Müller's Muscle. 1. Small bundles of nonstriped muscle in the upper and lower lids, assisting in elevating the former and depressing the latter. 2. The circular fibers of the ciliary muscle. 3. The orbital muscle. See *Muscle, Müller's*, in *Muscles, Table of*.

Multi- (*mul'-te-*) [pl. of *multus*, much]. A prefix signifying many.

Multicellular (*mul-te-sel'-u-lar*) [*multus*, many; *cellula*, cell]. Many-celled.

Multigravida (*mul-te-grav'-id-ah*) [*multus*, many; *gravidus*, pregnant]. A pregnant woman who has passed through one or more pregnancies.

Multilobular (*mul-te-lob'-u-lar*) [*multus*, many; *lobus*, a lobe]. Many-lobed.

Multilocular (*mul-te-lok'-u-lar*) [*multus*, many; *loculus*, a locule or cell]. Many-celled; polycystic.

Multinuclear (*mul-te-nu'-kle-ar*) [*multus*, many; *nucleus*, kernel]. Having several or many nuclei.

Multipara (*mul-tip'-ar-ah*) [*multus*, many; *parere*, to bring forth]. 1. A pregnant woman who has already borne one or more children. It has been customary to designate the number of the pregnancy of a multipara by the unpronounceable terms II-para, III-para, IV-para, etc. More commendable would be the following terms: Secundipara, Tertipara, Quartipara, Quintipara, Sextipara, Septimipara, Octavipara, Nonipara, Decimipara, etc., to designate respectively a woman in her second, third, fourth, etc., pregnancy. 2. A woman bearing several offspring at a birth.

Multiparous (*mul-tip'-ar-us*) [*multus*, many; *parere*, to bring forth]. Having borne several children.

Multiple (*mul'-tip-l*) [*multus*, many; *pliare*, to fold]. Manifold; affecting many parts at the same time. **M. Neuritis.** See *Neuritis*. **M. Sclerosis.** See *Sclerosis*.

Multipolar (*mul-te-po'-lar*) [*multus*, many; *polus*, a pole]. Having more than one pole; as M. nerve-cells, those having more than one process.

Multivalent (*mul-tiv'-al-ent*) [*multus*, many; *valere*, to be worth]. In chemistry, combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element.

Mummification (*mum-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*mummy*, from Pers., *mûm*, wax; *facere*, to make]. The change of a part into a hard, dry mass; dry gangrene.

Mumps [Du., *mompen*, to mumble]. An acute infectious disease characterized by swelling of the parotid and at times of the other salivary glands. After a period of incubation of from two to three weeks, the disease begins with fever and pain below the ear; soon a tense, painful swelling forms in the region of the parotid gland, rendering mastication and deglutition difficult and painful. In the course of a week the swelling subsides without suppuration. The most frequent complication is orchitis; in rare cases the ovaries are affected.

Mural (*mu'-ral*) [*murus*, wall]. Pertaining to a wall, as a M. fibroid. **M. Gestation, M. Pregnancy,** pregnancy in the uterine extremity of a Fallopian tube.

Murexid (*mu-reks'-id*) [*murex*, the purple-fish], $C_8H_8N_6O_6 + H_2O$. Ammonium purpurate, a dichroic crystalline salt obtained from guano and used as a dye. It is also formed when a solution of uric acid or urates is evaporated with nitric acid and ammonia added to the residue. This is the **Murexid Test.**

Muriate (*mu'-re-at*) [*muria*, brine]. An old name for a chlorid.

Muriated (*mu'-re-a-ted*) [*muria*, brine]. Containing chlorin or a chlorid.

Muriatic (*mu-re-at'-ik*) [*muria*, brine]. Pertaining to brine. **M. Acid.** See *Acid, Hydrochloric*.

Murmur (*mer'-mer*) [L., a murmur]. A blowing or rasping sound heard on auscultation. **M., Accidental,** a murmur dependent on an accidental circumstance, as *e.g.*, on compression of an artery by the stethoscope. **M., Anemic.** See *M., Hemic*. **M., Aneurysmal,** or aneurysmal bruit, the murmur or bruit heard over an aneurysm. See *Bruit*. **M., Arterial,** the sound made by the arterial current. **M., Blood-.** See *M., Hemic*. **M., Cardiac,** any adventitious sound heard over the region of the heart. In relation to their seat of generation, cardiac murmurs are designated as mitral, aortic, tricuspid, and pulmonary; according to the period of the heart's cycle at which they occur they are divided into systolic, those occurring during the systole; diastolic, those occurring in diastole; presystolic and prediastolic, those occurring just before systole and diastole respectively. **M., Cardiopulmonary,** one produced by the impact of the heart against the lung. **M., Direct,** a murmur produced by obstruction to the blood-current as it is passing in its normal direction. **M., Duroziez's,** the double murmur sometimes heard in the femoral artery in aortic regurgitation. **M., Dynamic,** one resulting from tumultuous and irregular action of the heart. **M., Endocardial,** a murmur produced within the cavities of the heart. **M., Exocardial,** a murmur connected with the heart, but produced outside of its cavities. **M., Flint's,** a murmur sometimes heard at the apex of the heart in aortic regurgitation. It is generally presystolic in time and is probably due to the fact that on account of the extreme ventricular dilatation the valves cannot be forced back against the walls and produce a relative narrowing of the auriculoventricular orifice. **M., Friction-,** a sound produced by the rubbing of two inflamed serous surfaces upon each other. **M., Functional,** a cardiac murmur occurring from excited action of the heart or anemic condition of the individual, without any structural change in the valves or orifices. **M., Hemic,** a sound believed to be due to changes in the quality or amount of the blood, and not to lesions of the vessels or valves. It is heard especially in anemic conditions. **M., Indirect,** one produced by the blood flowing in a direction contrary to the normal current. **M., Inorganic,** a murmur not due

to valvular lesions; a hemic or a functional murmur. **M., Musical,** a cardiac murmur having a musical quality. **M., Organic,** a murmur due to structural changes in the heart.

TABLE OF ENDOCARDIAL MURMURS.

Time.	Point of Maximum Intensity.	Line of Conduction.	Lesion.	Quality.
Systolic.	Center of mitral area, above and to left of apex.	At sixth rib opposite apex, a line drawn from the anterior fold of axilla to lower angle of left scapula.	Mitral insufficiency or incompetence.	Variable; usually soft, blowing; may be distinctly musical.
Systolic.	Midsternum or to right of it, opposite third rib or second interspace.	Toward top of sternum, and along aorta and its large branches.	Aortic obstruction.	Usually loud and harsh. Harshness is one of its distinguishing characteristics.
Diastolic.	Midsternum opposite upper border of cartilage of third rib.	Down sternum to ensiform cartilage.	Aortic insufficiency or incompetence.	Soft, blowing, sometimes rough, frequently musical. It has the greatest area of diffusion of all the cardiac murmurs.
Presystolic.	Over mitral area around the apex.	Usually not transmitted.	Mitral obstruction.	Generally low-pitched, rough, churning, grinding, or blubbering. Subject to great variation of pitch and quality.
Systolic.	Midsternum just above the ensiform cartilage.	Toward the epigastrium.	Tricuspid insufficiency or incompetence.	Low-pitched, superficial, blowing, soft, faint.
Presystolic.	Midsternum opposite the cartilage of fourth rib.	Not transmitted.	Tricuspid obstruction.	Undetermined.
Systolic.	Second interspace to the left of sternum or at the level of third rib.	Upward a short distance and to left of sternum, stopping abruptly.	Pulmonary obstruction.	Often harsh and audible over the whole precordia; may be very faint.
Diastolic.	Second left interspace.	Down left edge of sternum to ensiform cartilage.	Pulmonary insufficiency or incompetence.	Soft and blowing.

Murphy's Button. A mechanic device for bringing together the visceral surfaces of the intestines in intestinal anastomosis.

Murr, Murrain (*mur*, *mur'-ān*) [Fr., from Lat., *mori*, to die]. 1. Any fatal disease of cattle and sheep. 2. Foot-and-mouth disease.

Muscæ (*mus'-ke*) [L.]. Plural of *Musca*, a fly. **M. hispaniolæ**, cantharides. **M. volitantes**, floating specks in the field of vision due to opacities in the media of the eye.

Muscardine (*mus'-kahr-din*) [Fr., a peculiar fungus]. A disease of silk-worms caused by the fungus Botrytis bassiana.

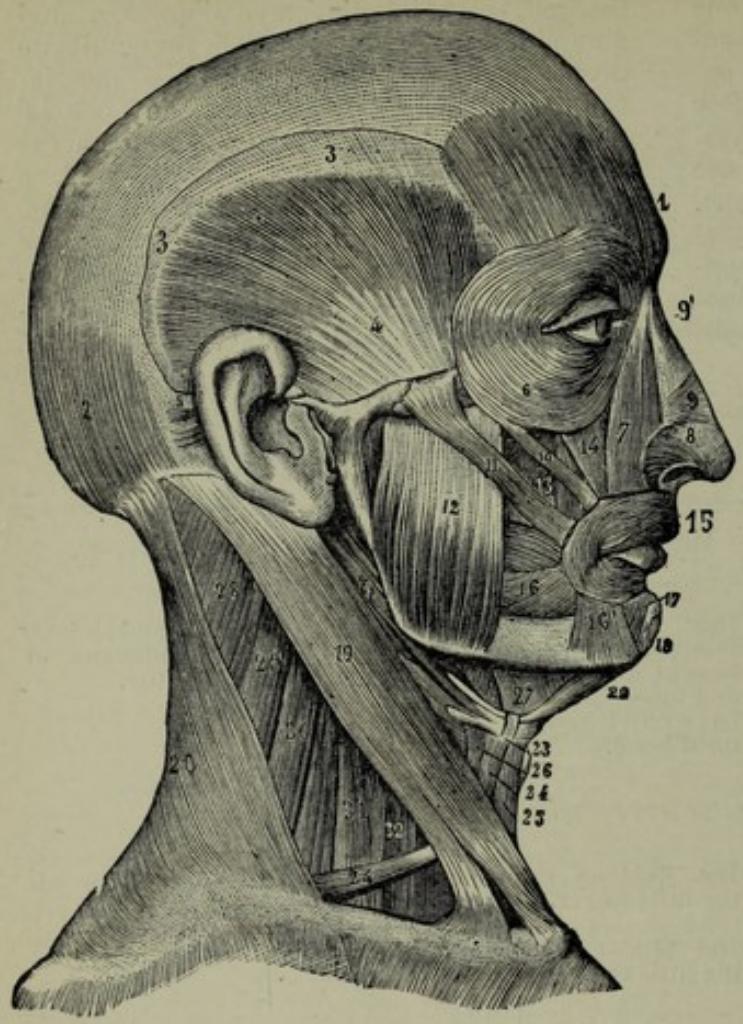
Muscarin (*mus'-kar-in*), $C_5H_{13}NO_2.H_2O$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from Amanita muscaria. It causes depression of the action of the heart and the respiration, increases the excretions of the salivary and lacrimal glands and of the intestines, and produces contraction of the pupil.

Muscle (*mus'-l*) [*musculus*, a muscle]. A structure composed chiefly of muscular tissue, and having the property of contracting. Muscles are of two kinds, the striped, or striated, and the smooth, or unstriated, the first being voluntary, the second involuntary, *i. e.*, not subject to the will. **M.-casket**, a muscle-compartment. **M.-column.** See *Muscular Tissue*. **M.-compartment**, one of the divisions of a muscle-fiber produced by the extension of Krause's membrane from the sarcolemma. **M.-fiber**, the ultimate element of which muscular tissue is made up. Voluntary muscles consist of transversely striated fibers, involuntary muscles of spindle-

shaped fibers or cells. **M., Involuntary,** one not under the control of the will, as the non-striated muscles. **M., Nonstriated,** one composed of spindle-shaped muscle-fibers. See *Muscular Tissue.* **M., Papillary,** the muscular eminences in the ventricles of the heart, from which the cordæ tendineæ arise. **M.-plasma,** the fluid portion of the muscle-tissue. It is neutral or alkaline and spontaneously coagulable, and contains myosinogen (the coagulable substance), paramyosinogen, myoglobulin, myoalbumoses, and albumin. **M.-rod,** one of the ultimate divisions of the dim band of a muscle-compartment. **M., Skeletal,** any one of the muscles attached to and acting on the skeleton. **M., Striated, M., Striped,** a muscle constituted of striped muscle-fibers. See *Muscular Tissue.* **M.-sugar.** See *Inosite.* **M., Unstriated, M., Unstriped.** See *M., Nonstriated.* **M., Voluntary.** See *M., Striped.*

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Abductor hallucis.	Outer head, os calcis, plantar fascia, intermuscular septum; inner head, internal annular ligament, and tendon tibialis posticus.	Inner portion of lower surface of base of great toe and inner side of internal sesamoid bone.	Internal plantar division of posterior tibial nerve.	Flexes and abducts first phalanx of great toe.
Abductor longus pollicis.	See *Extensor ossis*	*metacarpi pollicis.*		
Abductor minimi digiti.	Pisiform bone.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Abducts little finger.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Outer tuberosity of the os calcis and plantar fascia.	First phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Abducts little toe.
Abductor pollicis.	Trapezium, scaphoid, annular ligament, palmar fascia.	First phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Abducts and flexes first phalanx of thumb.
Abductor hallucis.	Inner tuberosity of the os calcis.	First phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Abducts great toe.
Accelerator urinæ.	Central tendon of perineum and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous parts of the penis.	Perineal.	Ejects urine.
Adductor brevis.	Ramus of pubes.	Upper part of the linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts, rotates externally, and flexes thigh.
Adductor hallucis.	Tarsal ends of the three middle metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Adductor longus.	Front of pubes.	Middle of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts, rotates outward, and flexes thigh.
Adductor magnus.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Along the linea aspera of femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor minimus.	A name given to the upper portion of the adductor magnus.			
Adductor pollicis.	Third metacarpal.	First phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws thumb to median line.
Anconeus.	Back of external condyle of humerus.	Olecranon process and shaft of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Arrectores pili.	Pars papillaris of the skin.	Hair-follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevate the hairs of the skin.



Muscles of the Face and Neck.

1. Frontal muscle. 2. Occipital muscle. 3, 3. Epicranial aponeurosis. 4. Temporal muscle. 5. Retrahens aurem. 6. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 7. Levator labii superioris et alæque nasi. 8. Dilator naris. 9. Compressor naris. 9′. Pyramidalis nasi. 10. Zygomatic minor. 11. Zygomatic major. 12. Masseter. 13. Levator anguli oris. 14. Levator labii superioris. 15. Orbicularis oris. 16. Buccinator. 16′. Depressor anguli oris. 17. Depressor labii inferioris. 18. Levator labii inferioris. 19. Sternomastoid. 20. Trapezius. 21. Digastric and stylohyoid. 22. Anterior belly of digastric. 23. Pulley for tendon of digastric. 24, 24. Omohyoid. 25. Sternohyoid. 26. Thyrohyoid. 27. Mylohyoid. 28. Splenius capitis. 29. Splenius colli. 30. Levator anguli scapulæ. 31. Scalenus posticus. 32. Scalenus anticus.

Muscles of Suprahyoid and Infrahyoid Regions.

1. Posterior belly of digastric. 2. Stylohyoid. 3. Anterior belly of digastric. 4. Tendon and pulley of digastric. 5. Anterior belly of right digastric. 6. Mylohyoid. 7. Hyoglossus. 8. Sternal fibers of right sternomastoid. 9. Sternal fibers of left sternomastoid. 10. Sternohyoid. 11. Tendon of omohyoid. 12. Thyrohyoid. 13. Sternothyroid. 14. Inferior constrictor of pharynx. 15. Trachea. 16. Esophagus. 17. Rectus capitis anticus major. 18. Longus colli. 19. Scalenus anticus. 20, 20. Scalenus posticus. 21, 21. Levator anguli scapulæ. 22. Splenius capitis. 23, 23. Splenius colli. 24. Trapezius. 25. Attachment of sternomastoid. 26. Retrahens aurem. 27. Occipital portion of occipitofrontal. 28. Deltoid. 29. Attachment of pectorales majores to sternum. 30. External intercostal. 31. Internal intercostal.

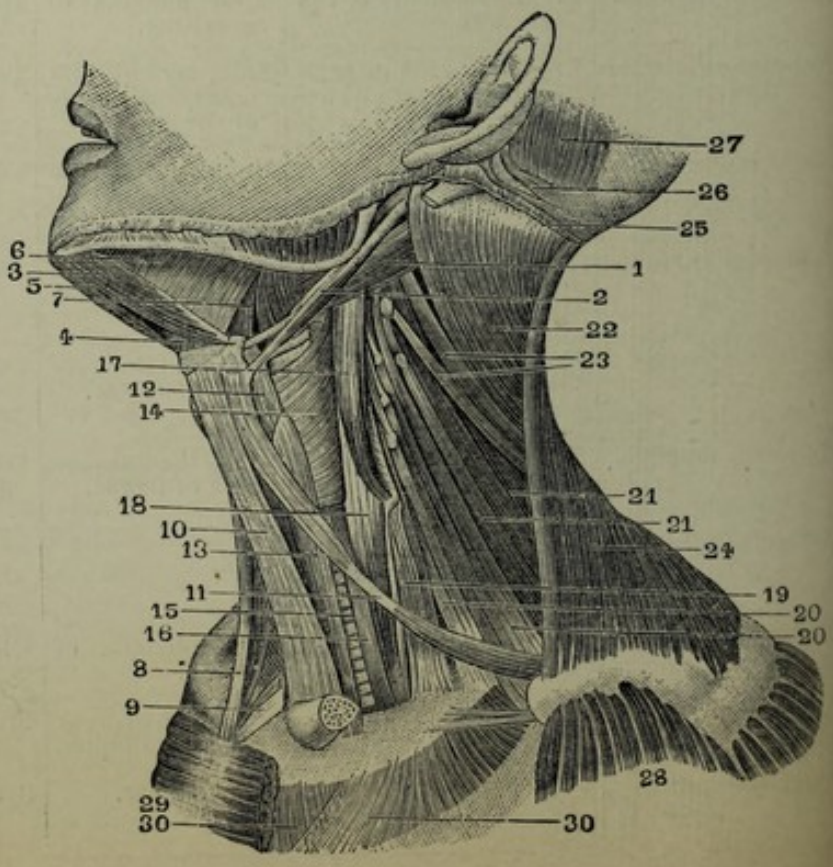
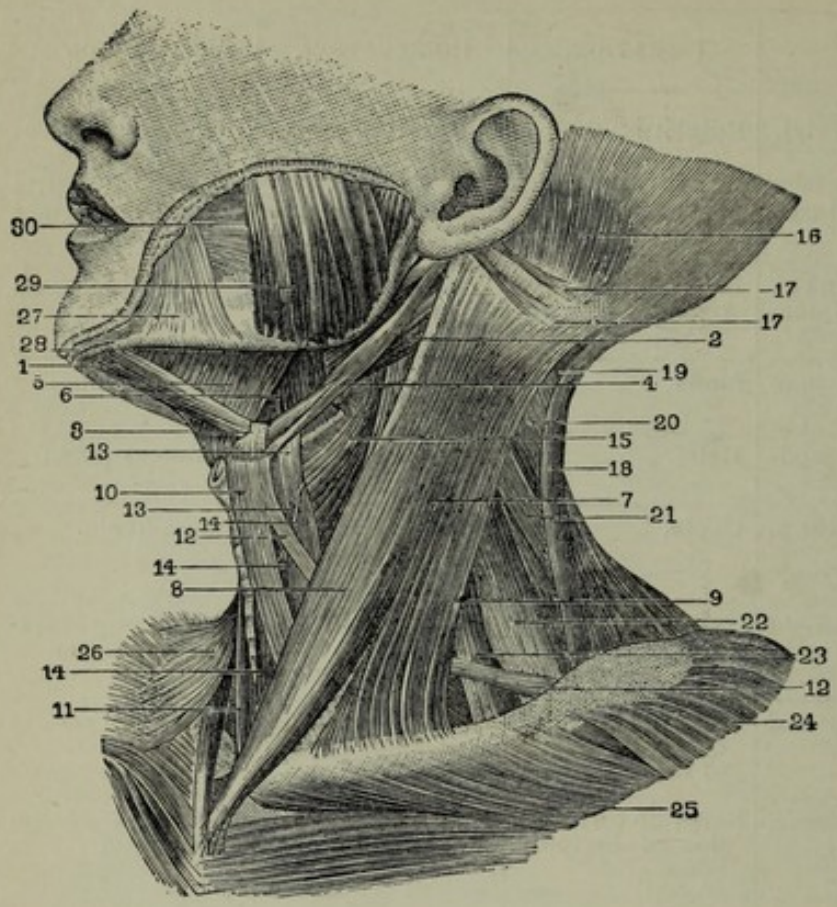


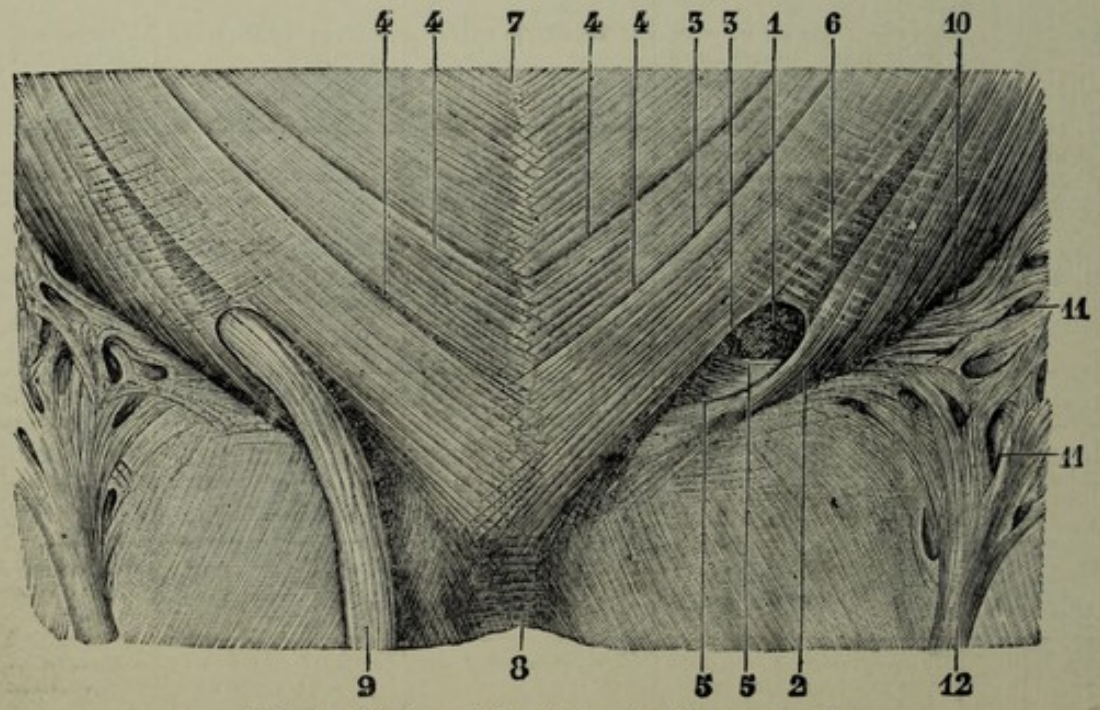
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Arytenoepiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly).	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses saccule of larynx.
Arytenoepiglottideus superior.	Apex of arytenoid cartilage.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts aperture of larynx.
Arytenoideus.	Posterior and outer border of one arytenoid.	Back of other arytenoid.	Superior and recurrent laryngeal.	Closes back part of glottis.
Attollens aurem.	Occipitofrontalis aponeurosis.	Pinna.	Temporal branch of facial.	Elevates pinna.
Attrahens aurem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances pinna.
Azygos uvulæ.	Posterior nasal spine of palate bone.	Uvula.	Facial through sphenopalatine ganglion.	Raises uvula.
Biceps.	1. Long head—glenoid cavity. 2. Short head—coracoid process.	Tuberosity of radius.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm.
Biceps.	Ischial tuberosity and linea aspera.	Head of fibula and outer tuberosity of head of fibula.	Great sciatic and external popliteal.	Flexes and rotates leg outward.
Biventer cervicis.	Transverse processes, 2–4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital bone.	It is a portion of the complexus.	Retracts and rotates head.
Bowman's.	See *Ciliary*.			
Brachialis anticus.	Lower half of shaft of humerus.	Coronoid process of ulna.	Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.	Flexes forearm.
Brücke's.	See *Ciliary*.			
Buccinator.	Alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses cheeks, retracts angle of mouth.
Bulbocavernosus.	See *Accelerator urinæ*.			
Cephalopharyngeus.	See *Constrictor of*	*pharynx, superior.*		
Cervicalis ascendens.	Angles of 5 upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps head erect.
Ciliary.	1. *Longitudinal* portion (Brücke's m.): junction of cornea and sclera; 2. *Circular* portion (Müller's m.): the fibers form a circle.	1. Outer layers of choroid. 2. Ciliary processes.	Ciliary.	The muscle of visual accommodation.
Coccygeus.	Ischial spine.	Coccyx, sacrum, and sacrococcygeal ligament.	Sacral.	Supports coccyx and closes pelvic outlet.
Complexus.	Transverse processes 7th cervical and 6 upper dorsal, and articular processes of 3d to 6th cervical vertebræ.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical.	Retracts and rotates head.
Compressor narium.	Nasal aponeurosis.	Fellow muscle and canine fossa.	Facial.	Compresses nostril.



The Sternocleidomastoid Muscle. Muscles of the Suprahyoid and Infrahyoid Regions.

1. Anterior belly of digastric. 2. Posterior belly. 3. Tendon and pulley for tendon. 4. Stylohyoid. 5. Mylohyoid. 6. Hyoglossus. 7. Sternocleidomastoid. 8. Anterior or sternal portion. 9. Posterior or clavicular portion. 10. Left sternohyoid. 11. Right sternohyoid. 12, 12. Omohyoid. 13, 13. Thyrohyoid. 14, 14, 14. Sternothyroid. 15. Anterior portion of inferior constrictor of pharynx. 16. Occipital muscle. 17, 17. Retrahens aurem. 18. Trapezius. 19. Splenius capitis. 20. Splenius colli. 21. Levator anguli scapulæ. 22. Scalenus posticus. 23. Scalenus anticus. 24. Superior portion of deltoid. 25. Superior portion of pectoralis major. 26. Inferior and anterior portion of right platysma myoides. 27. Depressor anguli oris. 28. Depressor labii inferioris. 29. Masseter. 30. Buccinator.

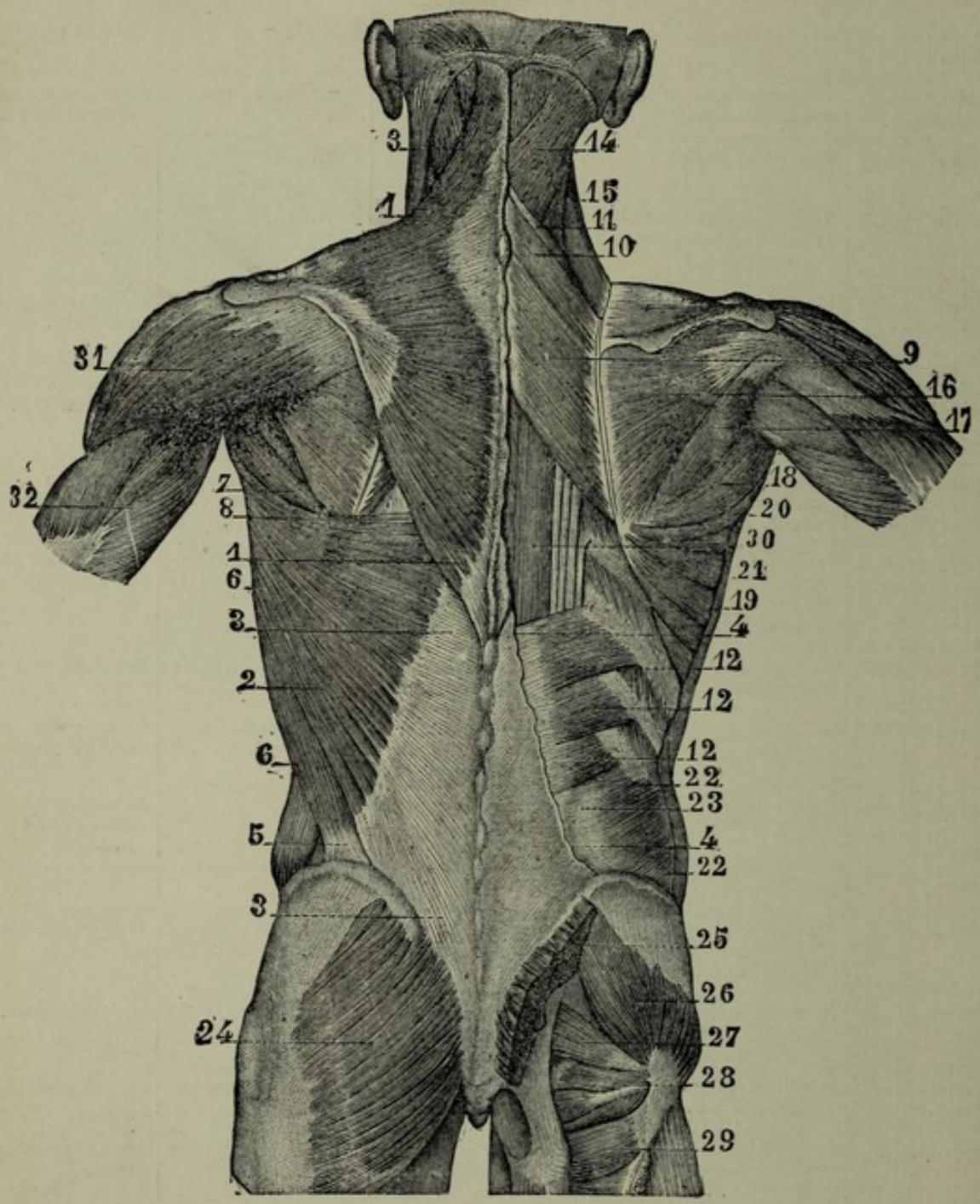


Inferior Portion of the Abdominal Aponeurosis.

1. External abdominal ring. 2. External pillar. 3, 3. Internal pillar. 4, 4, 4, 4. Gimbernat's ligament. 5, 5. Its attachment. 6. Intercolumnar fibers. 7. Linea alba. 8. Symphysis pubis. 9. Spermatic cord. 10. Crural arch. 11, 11. Cribriform fascia. 12. Internal saphenous vein.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Compressor narium minor.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compressor sacculi laryngis.	Fibers of the arytenoepiglottideus.		Recurrent laryngeal.	Compressor of saccule of larynx.
Compressor urethræ.	Ramus of pubes.	Fellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses membranous urethra.
Compressor vaginæ.	The analogue of the two bulbocavernosi of the male.		Perineal.	Compresses vagina.
Compressor venæ dorsalis penis.	Fibers of the ischiocavernosus.	Fascial sheath of penis, over dorsal vessels.		Compressor of dorsal vein.
Constrictor of pharynx (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external laryngeal.	Contracts caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (middle).	Cornua of hyoid bone and stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (superior).	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, jaw, and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts caliber of pharynx.
Coracobrachialis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Inner surface of shaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Adducts and flexes arm.
Corrugator cutis ani.	Submucous tissue on interior of anus.	Subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus.	Sympathetic.	Corrugates skin about anus.
Corrugator supercilii.	Superciliary ridge of frontal bone.	Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow downward and inward.
Crampton's.	See *Ciliary*.			
Cremaster.	Upper and deep surface of middle of Poupart's ligament.	Spine and crest of pubic bone and fascia propria.	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Elevates testicle.
Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.	Side of cricoid cartilage.	Angle and external surface of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes glottis.
Cricoarytenoideus posticus.	Back of cricoid cartilage.	Base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens glottis.
Cricothyroid.	Cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage (lower inner border).	Superior laryngeal.	Makes vocal bands tense.
Crureus.	See *Vastus internus*.			
Deltoid.	Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.	Shaft of humerus.	Circumflex.	Abducts humerus.
Depressor alæ nasi.	Incisive fossa of superior maxillary bone.	Septum and ala of nose.	Facial: buccal branch.	Contracts nostril.
Depressor anguli oris.	External oblique line of inferior maxillary bone.	Angle of mouth.	Facial: supramaxillary branch.	Depresses angle of mouth.
Depressor epiglottidis.	Those fibers of the thyroepiglottideus that are continued forward to the margin of the epiglottis.			

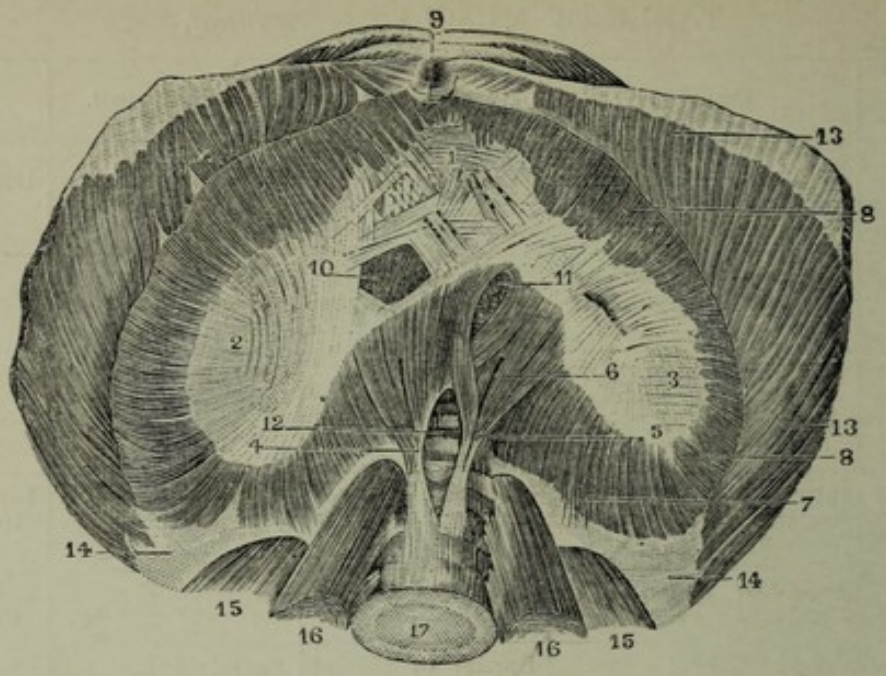


Superficial and Middle Muscular Layers of the Posterior Aspect of the Trunk.

1, 1. Trapezius. 2. Latissimus dorsi. 3, 3. Lumbosacral aponeurosis. 4, 4. Portion of this aponeurosis to which latissimus dorsi is attached. 5. Fasciculus by which latissimus dorsi is attached to crest of ilium. 6. External border of latissimus dorsi. 7. Teres major. 8. Superior border of latissimus dorsi, curving around teres major. 9. Rhomboideus major. 10. Rhomboideus minor 11. Superior border of serratus posticus superioris. 12, 12, 12. Fasciculi of serratus posticus inferioris. 13. Sternomastoid. 14. Splenius. 15. Levator anguli scapulæ. 16. Infraspinatus. 17. Teres minor. 18. Teres major. 19. Divided latissimus dorsi. 20. Fasciculus of latissimus dorsi, arising from angle of scapuli. 21. Inferior portion of serratus magnus. 22, 22. Lower portion of internal oblique. 23. Posterior aponeurosis of internal oblique. 24. Gluteus maximus. 25. Divided gluteus maximus. 26. Gluteus medius. 27. Pyramidalis. 28. Tendon of obturator internus and gemelli. 29. Quadratus femoris. 30. Sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi. 31. Deltoid. 32. Triceps.

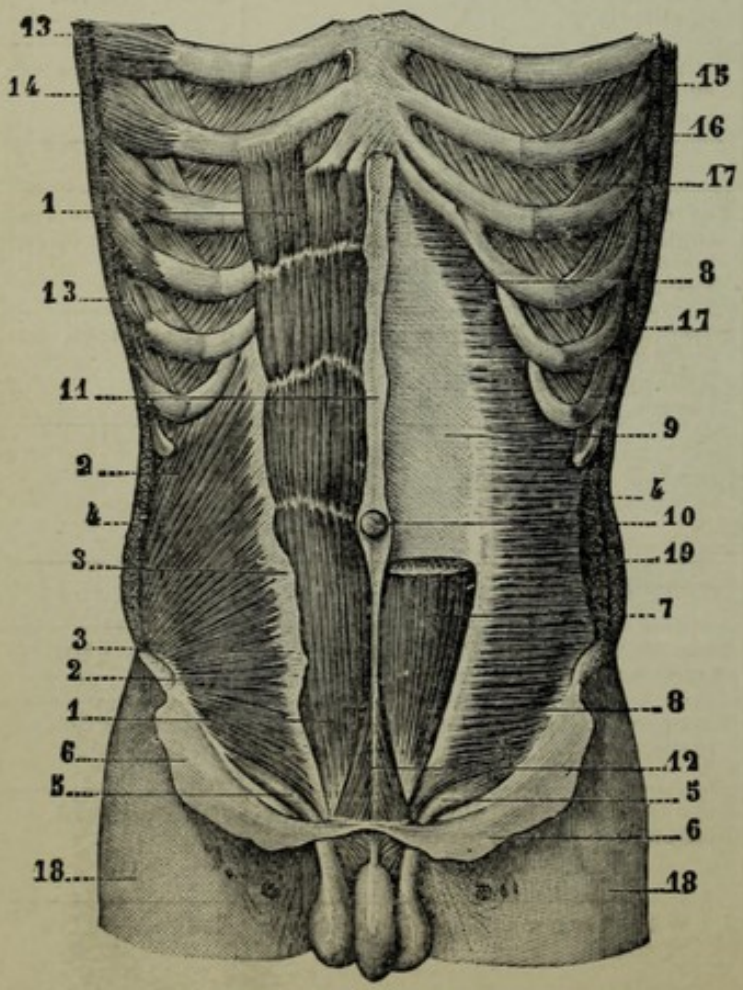
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Depressor labii inferioris.	External oblique line of the inferior maxillary bone.	Lower lip.	Facial: supramaxillary branch.	Depresses lip.
Depressor urethræ.	Ramus of ischium near deep transversus perinei.	Fibers of constrictor vaginæ muscle.		
Diaphragm.	Ensiform cartilage, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar vertebræ.	Central tendon.	Phrenic and sympathetic.	Respiration.
Digastric (anterior belly).	Inner surface of inferior maxillary bone, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inferior dental.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Dilator naris anterioris.	Alar cartilage.	Border of ala of nose.	Facial: infraorbital branch.	Dilates nostril.
Dilator naris posterioris.	Nasal notch of superior maxillary bone.	Skin at margin of nostril.	Facial: infraorbital branch.	Dilates nostril.
Dorsal interossei, 4.	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Bases of corresponding phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers from median line.
Dorsal interossei, 4.	Sides of metatarsal bones.	Base of first phalanx of corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct toes.
Erector clitoridis.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Each side of crus of clitoris.		Erects clitoris.
Erector penis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis, and pubic ramus.	Tunica albuginea of corpus cavernosum.	Perineal.	To maintain erection.
Erector pili.	See *Arrectores pili.*			
Erector spinæ.	Iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi.	Lumbar nerves, posterior division.	Extension of lumbar spines on pelvis.
Extensor brevis digitorum (pedis).	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.
Extensor brevis hallucis.	A name applied to that portion of the extensor brevis digitorum that goes to the great toe.			
Extensor brevis pollicis.	See *Extensor primi in-*	*ter nodii pollicis.*		
Extensor carpi radialis brevior.	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base second and third metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis longior.	Lower ⅓ external condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of second metacarpal.	Musculospiral.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi ulnaris.	*1st head*, external condyle of humerus. *2d head*, posterior border of ulna.	Base of fifth metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Extensor coccygis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Lower part of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.



Diaphragm, Inferior Aspect.

1. Middle or anterior leaflet of central tendon. 2. Right leaflet. 3. Left leaflet. 4. Right crus. 5. Left crus. 6, 6. Intervals for phrenic nerves. 7. Muscular fibers from which the ligamenta arcuata originate. 8, 8. Muscular fibers that arise from inner surface of six lower ribs. 9. Fibers that arise from ensiform cartilage. 10. Opening for inferior vena cava. 11. Opening for esophagus. 12. Aortic opening. 13, 13. Upper portion of transversalis abdominis, turned upward and outward. 14, 14. Anterior leaflet of transversalis aponeurosis. 15, 15. Quadratus lumborum. 16, 16. Psoas magnus. 17. Third lumbar vertebra.

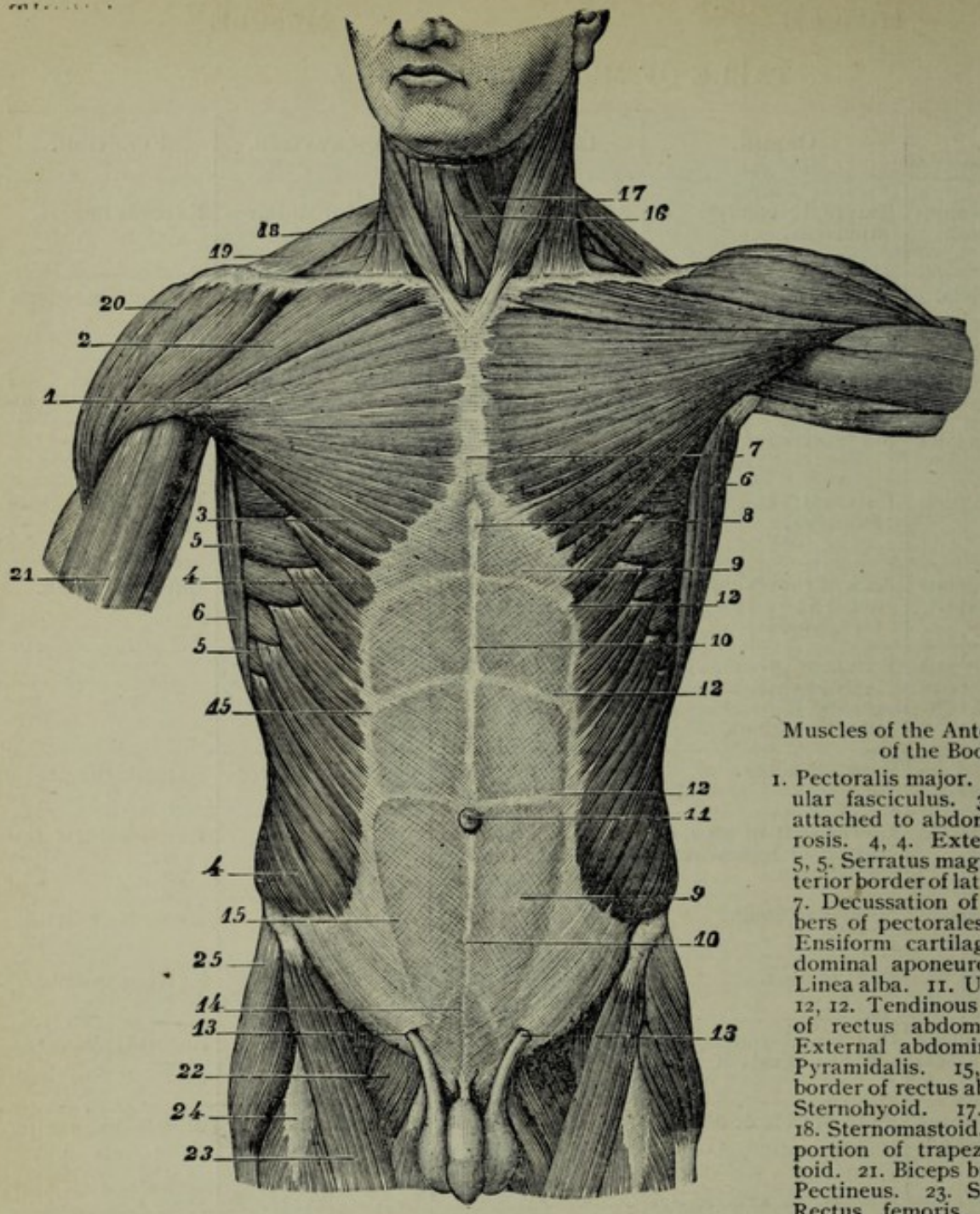


Internal Oblique and Transversalis Abdominis Muscles.

1, 1. Rectus abdominis. 2, 2. Internal oblique. 3, 3. Anterior leaflet of aponeurosis of internal oblique. 4, 4. Divided external oblique. 5, 5. Spermatic cords. 6, 6. Inferior portion of aponeurosis of external oblique. 7. Lower portion of left rectus abdominis; upper portion removed. 8, 8. Muscular portion of transversalis abdominis. 9. Aponeurotic portion. 10. Umbilicus. 11. Supra-umbilical portion of linea alba. 12. Infra-umbilical portion. 13, 13. Serratus magnus. 14. Divided right latissimus dorsi. 15. Divided left latissimus dorsi. 16. Divided serratus magnus. 17, 17. External intercostals. 18, 18. Femoral aponeurosis. 19. Divided internal oblique.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Extensor communis digitorum.	External condyle of humerus.	All of the second and third phalanges.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends fingers.
Extensor indicis.	Back of ulna.	Second and third phalanges of index finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends index-finger.
Extensor longus digitorum pedis.	Outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula.	Second and third phalanges of toes.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.
Extensor longus pollicis.	See *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.*			
Extensor minimi digiti.	External condyle of humerus.	Second and third phalanges of little finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extensor of little finger.
Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.	Back of radius and ulna and interosseous membrane.	Base of metacarpal of thumb and fascia.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Extensor ossis metatarsi hallucis (*anomalous*).	Extensor proprius hallucis, or extensor communis digitorum, or tibialis anticus.	Metatarsal bone of hallux.		
Extensor primi internodii pollicis.	Back of radius.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Extensor proprius minimi digiti.	Lower part of ulna, or posterior ligament of wrist-joint.	Base of first phalanx of little finger.		Extends little finger.
Extensor proprius hallucis.	Middle of fibula.	Base of last phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends great toe.
Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.	Back of ulna.	Base of last phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Flexor accessorius digitorum (of foot) (*2 heads*).	Inner and outer surface of os calcis.	Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of toes.
Flexor accessorius longus digitorum (of foot).	Shaft of tibia or fibula.	Tubercle of os calcis, and joins tendon of long flexor.	External plantar.	Assists in flexing toes.
Flexor brevis digitorum (of foot).	Inner tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes lesser toes.
Flexor brevis hallucis.	Under surface of cuboid, plantar ligaments, and external cuneiform.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes and slightly adducts first phalanx of great toe.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti (of hand).	Unciform bone and annular ligament.	First phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti (of foot).	Base of fifth metatarsal.	Base of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flexor brevis pollicis (of hand).	2 heads—*outer:* lower border of anterior annular ligament; ridge of trapezium; *inner:* os magnum, and bases of first, second, and third metacarpal bones.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	*Outer head*—median: palmar branch. *Inner head*—deep ulnar.	Flexes metacarpal bone of thumb.
Flexor brevis pollicis (of foot).	See *Flexor brevis hallucis.*			



Muscles of the Anterior Aspect of the Body.

1. Pectoralis major. 2. Its clavicular fasciculus. 3. Fasciculus attached to abdominal aponeurosis. 4, 4. External oblique. 5, 5. Serratus magnus. 6, 6. Anterior border of latissimus dorsi. 7. Decussation of tendinous fibers of pectorales majores. 8. Ensiform cartilage. 9, 9. Abdominal aponeurosis. 10, 10. Linea alba. 11. Umbilicus. 12, 12, 12. Tendinous intersections of rectus abdominis. 13, 13. External abdominal ring. 14. Pyramidalis. 15, 15. External border of rectus abdominis. 16. Sternohyoid. 17. Omohyoid. 18. Sternomastoid. 19. Cervical portion of trapezius. 20. Deltoid. 21. Biceps brachialis. 22. Pectineus. 23. Sartorius. 24. Rectus femoris. 25. Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Thorax.

1. Pectoralis major. 2. Its clavicular portion. 3. Its sternocostal portion. 4. Its humeral attachment, divided and displaced upward. 5, 5, 5. Its fasciculi of attachment to ribs. 6. Pectoralis minor. 7. Subclavius. 8. Deltoid. 9. Inferior border of pectoralis minor. 10. Digitations of serratus magnus. 11. Corresponding digitations of external oblique. 12, 12. Anterior border of latissimus dorsi. 13. Its tendon of attachment to humerus. 14. Teres major. 15. Subscapularis. 16. Long head of triceps. 17. Lower portion of deltoid. 18, 18. Sternomastoid. 19. Lower portion of sternohyoid. 20. Trapezius.

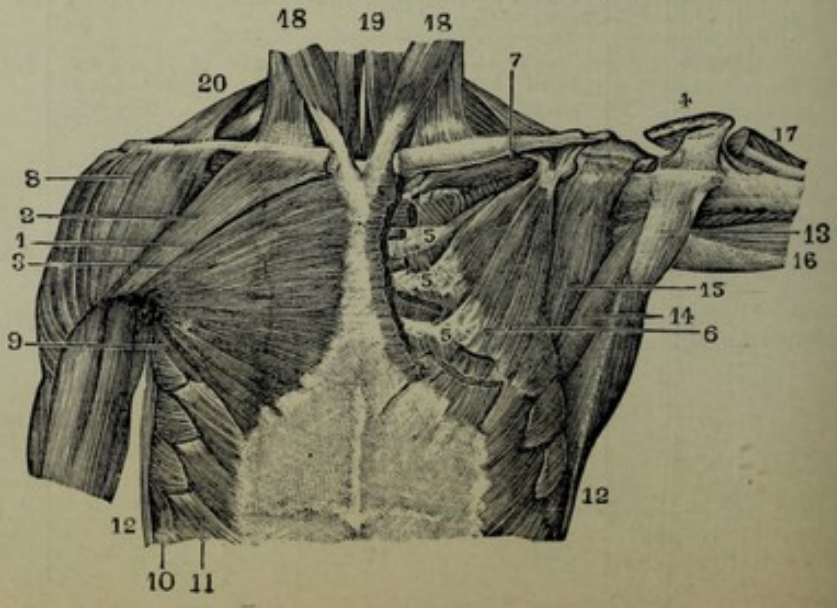
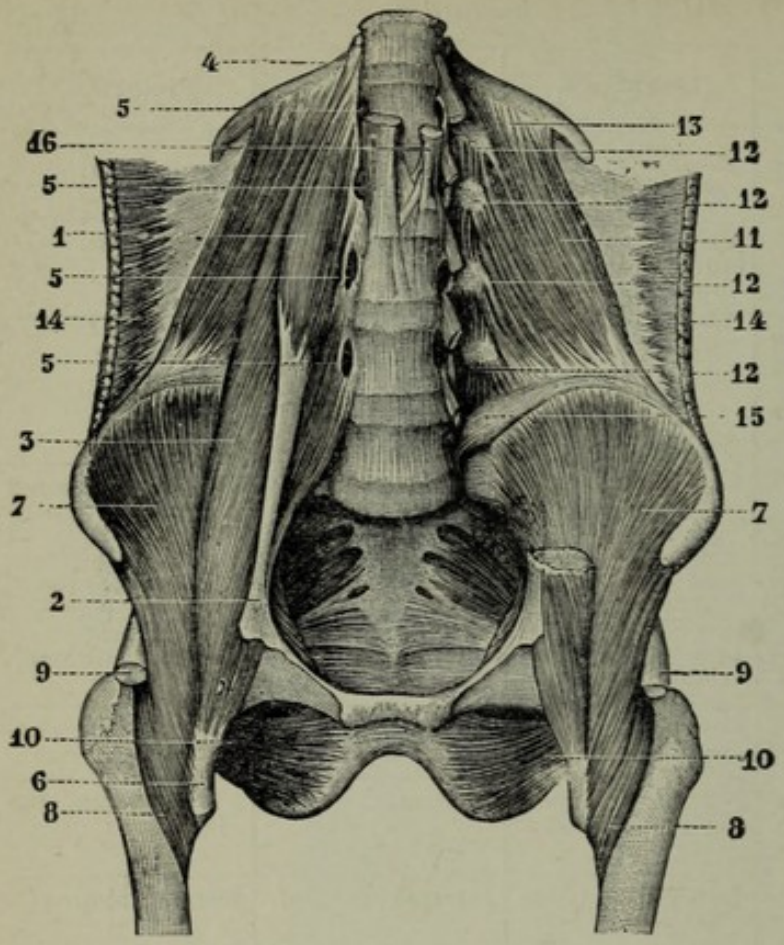


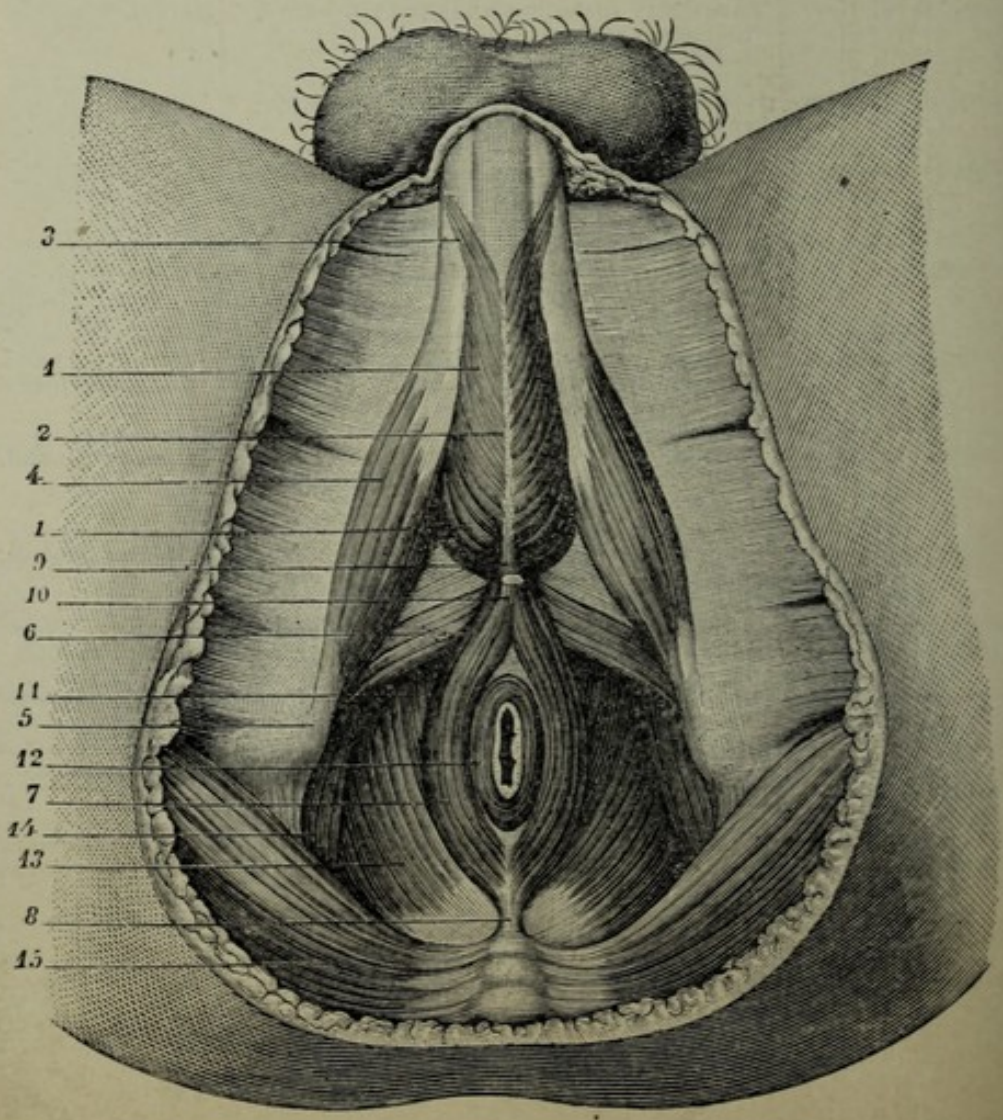
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Flexor carpi radialis.	Internal condyle of humerus.	Metacarpal bone of index finger.	Median.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor carpi ulnaris (*2 heads*).	1. Internal condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna.	5th metacarpal, annular lig. and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor indicis.	The name given to the indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum, when it is distinct.			
Flexor longus digitorum (of foot).	Shaft of tibia.	Last phalanges of toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes phalanges and extends ankle.
Flexor longus hallucis.	Lower two-thirds of shaft of fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor longus pollicis.	Shaft of radius and coronoid processof ulna.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.	Flexes the thumb.
Flexor profundus digitorum.	Shaft of ulna.	Last phalanges by four tendons.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes the phalanges.
Flexor sublimis digitorum (*3 heads*).	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges by four tendons.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges.
Gastrocnemius (*2 heads*).	Condyles of femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Gemellus inferior.	Tuberosity of ischium and lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Gemellus superior.	Ischial spine and lesser sacrosciatic notch.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Geniohyoglossus.	Superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary bone.	Hyoidand inferior surfaceof tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts and protrudes tongue.
Geniohyoid.	Inferior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary bone.	Body of hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and advances hyoid.
Gluteus maximus.	Superior curved iliac line and crest, sacrum, and coccyx.	Fascia and femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Gluteus medius.	Ilium between superior and middle curved lines.	Oblique line of great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and advances thigh.
Gluteus minimus.	Ilium between middle and inferior curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and draws thigh forward.
Gracilis.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Tibia, upper and inner part.	Obturator.	Flexes and abducts leg.
Gubernaculum testis.	See *Cremaster.*			
Guthrie's.	See *Transversus perinei, deep.*			
Helicis major et minor.	Tubercle on helix.	Rim of helix near summit.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	
Hilton's.	See *Compressor sacculi laryngis.*			
Horner's.	See *Ciliary* and *Tensor tarsi.*			



Psoas, Iliac, Quadratus Lumborum, and Transversalis Muscles.

1. Psoas parvus. 2. Its divided tendon. 3. Psoas magnus. 4. Its attachment to 12th dorsal vertebra. 5, 5, 5, 5. Its attachment to bodies of first four lumbar vertebræ. 6. Its tendon of attachment to lesser trochanter. 7, 7. Iliac muscle. 8, 8. Inferior and external fibers of iliac muscle. 9, 9. Rectus femoris. 10, 10. Obturator externus. 11. Quadratus lumborum. 12, 12, 12, 12. Posterior portion of quadratus lumborum. 13. External portion. 14, 14. Transversalis abdominis. 15. Iliolumbar ligament. 16. Crura of diaphragm.

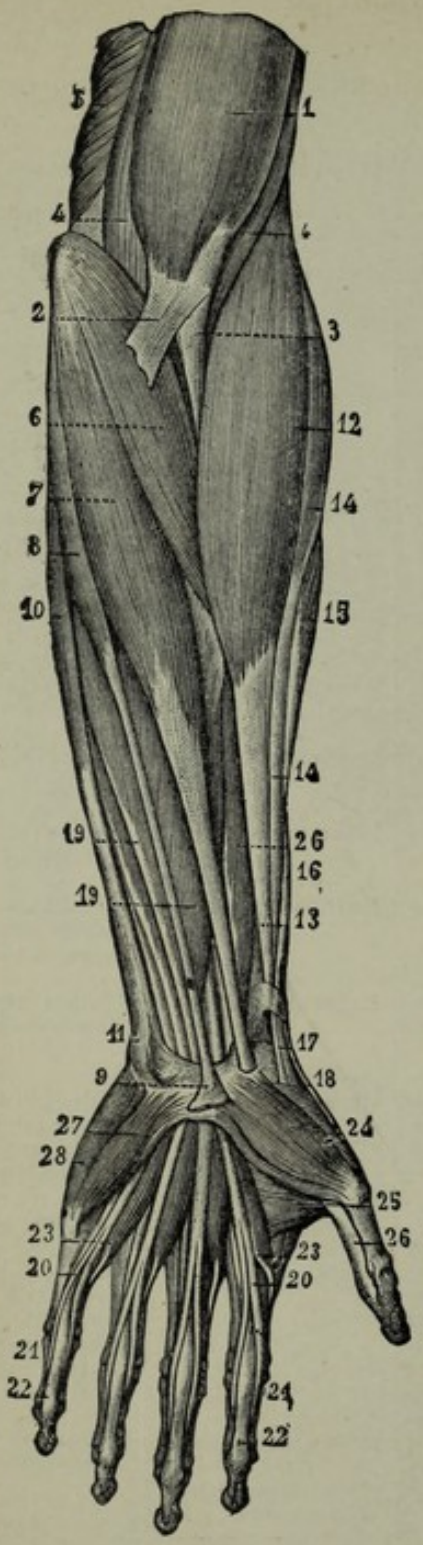


Muscles of Anal and Perineal Region.

1, 1. Bulbocavernosus muscle (accelerator urinæ). 2. Its fibrous raphe. 3. Its anterior termination. 4. Ischiocavernosus (erector penis) muscle. 5. Tendon of attachment to tuber ischii. 6. Transversus perinei. 7. External sphincter ani. 8. Aponeurotic insertion into apex of coccyx. 9. Attachment to bulbocavernous raphe. 10. Fibers of insertion into perineum, divided. 11. Upper layer of external sphincter. 12. Internal sphincter. 13. Levator ani. 14. Obturator internus. 15. Internal border of gluteus maximus.

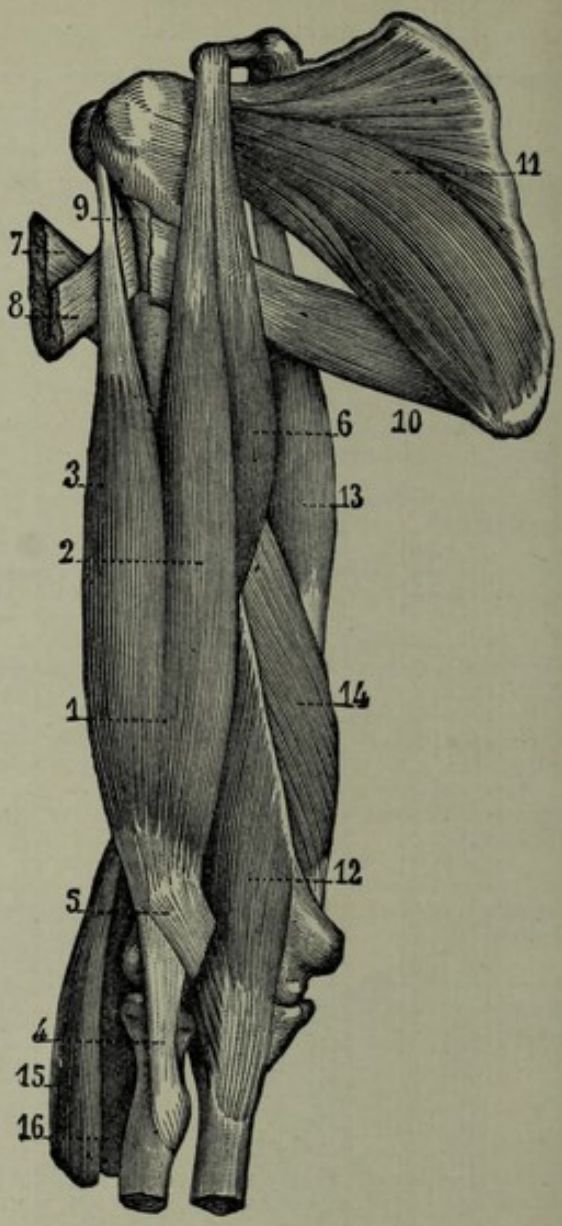
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Hyoglossus.	Cornua of hyoid bone.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue and retracts tongue.
Iliacus.	Iliac fossa and crest, base of sacrum.	Lesser trochanter, upper part shaft of femur.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward.
Iliocostal.	See *Sacrolumbar.*			
Iliopsoas.	The iliacus and psoas muscles considered as one muscle.			
Infracostals, 10.	Inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of two or three ribs above.	Intercostal.	Expiration, by depressing ribs.
Infraspinatus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates humerus outward.
Interarytenoid.	One arytenoid cartilage.	The other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Approximates arytenoid cartilages.
Intercostals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of ribs above.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs in inspiration.
Intercostals, internal, 11.	Inner lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of rib below.	Intercostal.	Depress ribs in expiration.
Interossei of foot, dorsal (4).	Adjacent surfaces of metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Abduct from the middle line of the second toe.
Interossei of foot, plantar (3).	Inner lower surface of 3 outer metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges of three outer toes.	External plantar.	Adduct the outer three toes.
Interossei of hand, dorsal (4).	Five metacarpal bones.	Sides of aponeurosis of extensor communis and adjacent parts of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct index, middle, and ring fingers, aid in flexing first phalanges and extending second and third.
Interossei of hand, palmar (3).	Sides of metacarpal bones.	Aponeurosis of extensor tendons, adjacent part of first phalanges.	Ulnar.	Adduct index, ring, and little fingers, aid in flexing first phalanges and in extending second and third.
Interspinales.	Upper surface of spines of vertebræ, near tip.	Posterior part of lower surface of spine above.	Internal divisions of posterior branches of spinal nerves.	Extend the vertebræ next above.
Intertransversales.	Between transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.		Spinal nerves.	Flex the spinal column laterally.
Ischiocavernosus.	See *Erector penis.*			
Jarjavay's.	See *Depressor urethræ.*			
Latissimus dorsi.	Spines of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebræ, crest of ilium, and 3 or 4 lower ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Long subscapular.	Draws arm backward and downward and rotates it inward.
Laxator tympani.	Spinous process of sphenoid bone and Eustachian tube.	Neck of malleus.	Facial.	Relaxes membrana tympani.



Superficial Muscles of Palmar Aspect of Forearm.

1. Lower portion of biceps. 2. Bicipital fascia. 3. Tendon of insertion into radius. 4, 4. Brachialis anticus. 5. Internal head of triceps. 6. Pronator radii teres. 7. Flexor carpi radialis. 8. Palmaris longus. 9. Its termination in palmar ligament. 10. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 11. Its attachment to pisiform bone. 12. Supinator longus. 13. Its attachment to styloid process of radius. 14, 14. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 15. Extensor carpi radialis brevior. 16. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 17. Its tendon of insertion into base of first metacarpal bone. 18. Tendon of extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 19, 19. Flexor sublimis digitorum. 20, 20. Tendons of this muscle. 21, 21. Their attachment to second phalanges of fingers. 22, 22. Attachment of tendons of flexor profundus digitorum to last phalanges of fingers. 23, 23. Lumbricales. 24. Adductor pollicis. 25. Its insertion into first phalanx of thumb. 26, 26. Flexor longus pollicis. 27. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 28. Abductor minimi digiti.

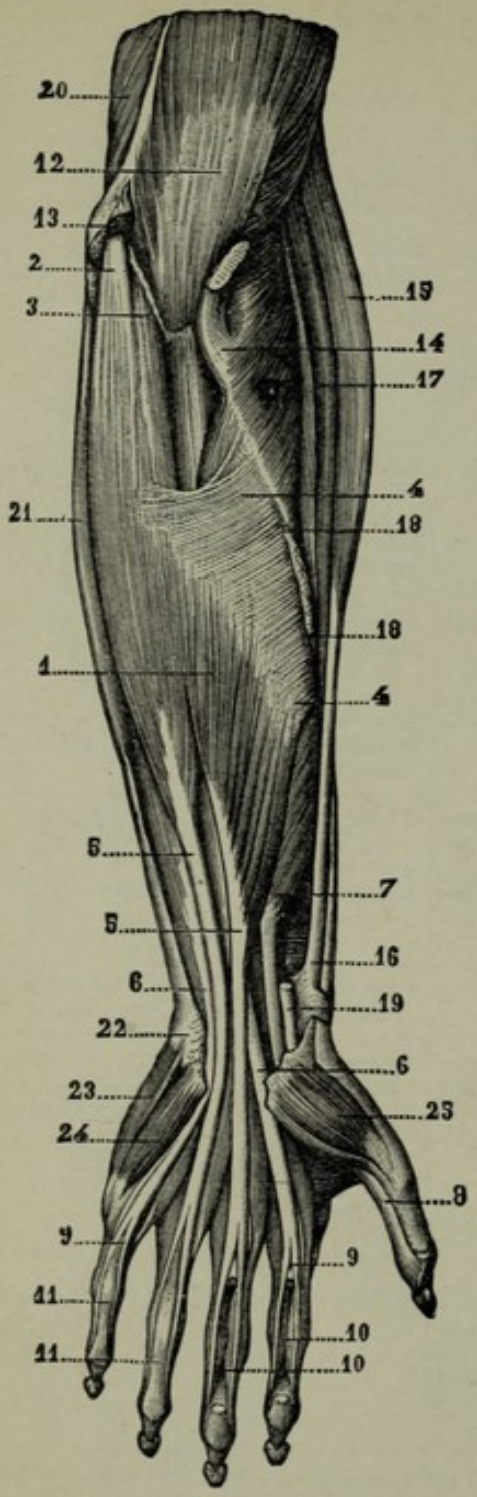


Biceps and Coracobrachialis.

1. Biceps. 2. Short head. 3. Long head. 4. Tendon of insertion into radius. 5. Bicipital fascia. 6. Coracobrachialis. 7, 8. Laminæ of tendon of insertion of pectoralis major. 9. Attachment of latissimus dorsi. 10. Teres major. 11. Subscapularis. 12. Brachialis anticus. 13. Long, middle, or scapular head of triceps. 14. Internal or short humeral head. 15. Supinator longus. 16. Extensor carpi radialis longior.

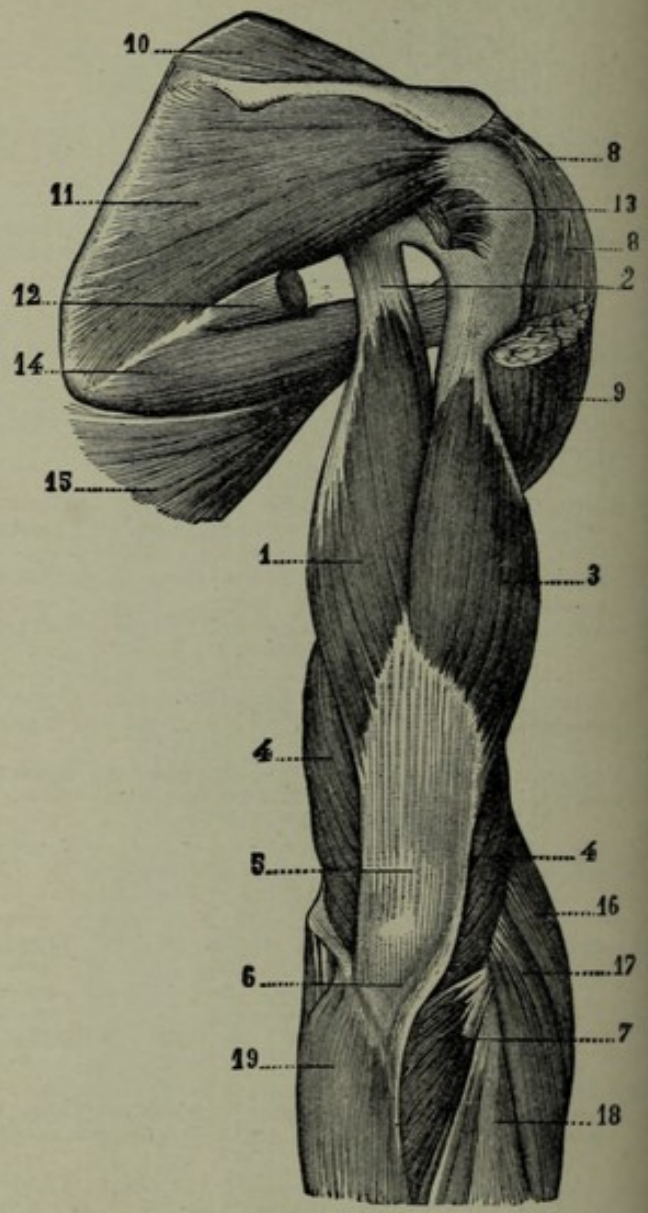
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Levator anguli oris.	Canine fossa of superior maxillary bone.	Angle of mouth.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Elevates angle of mouth.
Levator anguli scapulæ.	Transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebræ.	Posterior border of scapula.	Fifth cervical and cervical plexus.	Elevates upper angle of scapula.
Levator ani.	Posterior portion of body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.	Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe.	Sacral and perineal.	Supports rectum and vagina.
Levator labii inferioris.	Incisive fossa of inferior maxillary bone	Skin of lower lip.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Elevates lower lip.
Levator labii superioris.	Lower margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Elevates upper lip.
Levator labii superioris alæquenasi.	Nasal process of superior maxillary bone.	Alar cartilage and upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Elevates upper lip, dilates nostril.
Levator menti.	See *Levator labii inferioris.*			
Levator palati.	Petrous portion of temporal bone.	Soft palate.	Sphenopalatine ganglion (facial).	Elevates soft palate.
Levator palpebræ superioris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal cartilage.	Third cranial.	Lifts upper lid.
Levatores costarum, 12.	Transverse processes of last cervical and dorsal vertebræ.	Each to the rib below.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs.
Lingualis.	Under surface of tongue.		Chorda tympani and hypoglossal.	Elevates middle of tongue.
Longissimus dorsi.	Erector spinæ.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebræ and 7th–11th ribs.	Branches of lumbar and dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Longus colli :—				
1. Superior oblique portion.	Transverse processes 3d–5th cervical vertebræ.	Anterior tubercle of atlas.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of 1st–3d dorsal vertebræ.	Transverse processes 5th–6th cervical vertebræ	Lower cervical.	Flexes cervical vertebræ.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of three dorsal and two cervical vertebræ.	Bodies of 2d–4th cervical vertebræ		
Lumbricales, 4, of foot.	Tendons of flexor longus digitorum.	First phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal and external plantar.	Accessory flexors.
Lumbricales, 4, of hand.	Tendons of flexor profundus digitorum.	Tendons of common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Flex first phalanges.
Masseter.	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Muscle of mastication.
Midriff.	See *Diaphragm.*			
Müller's.	See *Ciliary.*			
Müller's (*orbital*).	Connected with the orbital periosteum; it crosses the sphenomaxillary fissure.		Sympathetic.	
Müller's (*superior palpebral*).	Connected with the levator palpebræ superioris.	Along the upper border of the tarsus.	Sympathetic.	Assists in raising upper lid.



Flexor Sublimis Digitorum.

1. Flexor sublimis digitorum. 2. Its origin from the epitrochlea. 3. Its origin from coronoid process of ulna. 4, 4. Its aponeurosis of attachment to radius. 5, 5. Superficial tendons, for middle and ring fingers. 6, 6. Deep tendons, for little and index fingers. 7. Flexor longus pollicis. 8. Its tendon. 9, 9. Bifurcation of tendons of flexor sublimis. 10, 10. Intervals between divisions. 11, 11. Tendons of flexor profundus. 12. Tendon of flexor brachialis anticus. 13. Common tendon of origin of superficial epitrochlear muscles. 14. Tendon of biceps. 15. Supinator longus. 16. Its attachment to styloid process of radius. 17. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 18, 18. Tendon of attachment of pronator radii teres, divided. 19. Tendon of extensor carpi radialis. 20. Triceps. 21. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 22. Its attachment to pisiform bone. 23. Adductor minimi digiti. 24. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 25. Adductor brevis pollicis.



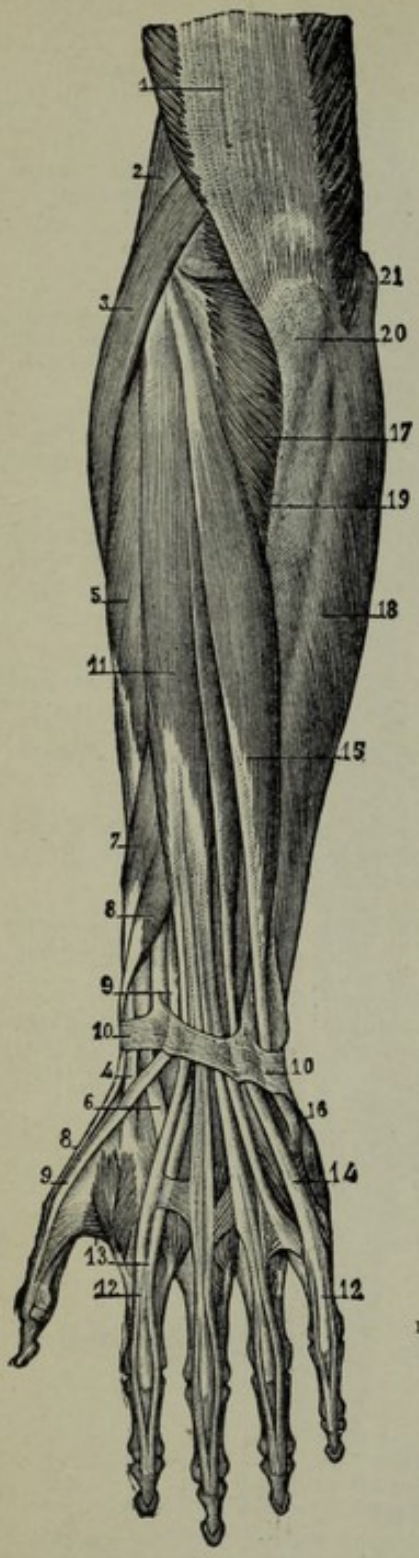
Triceps Brachialis, Posterior Aspect.

1. Long, middle, or scapular head. 2. Its tendon of origin from scapula. 3. External, or long humeral head. 4. Internal, or short humeral head. 5. Common tendon. 6. Attachment to olecranon. 7. Anconeus. 8, 8. Upper portion of deltoid, posterior half removed. 9. Lower portion. 10. Supraspinatus. 11. Infraspinatus. 12. Teres minor, middle portion removed. 13. Insertion of teres minor into humerus. 14. Teres major. 15. Upper extremity of latissimus dorsi. 16. Supinator longus. 17. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 18. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 19. Flexor carpi ulnaris.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

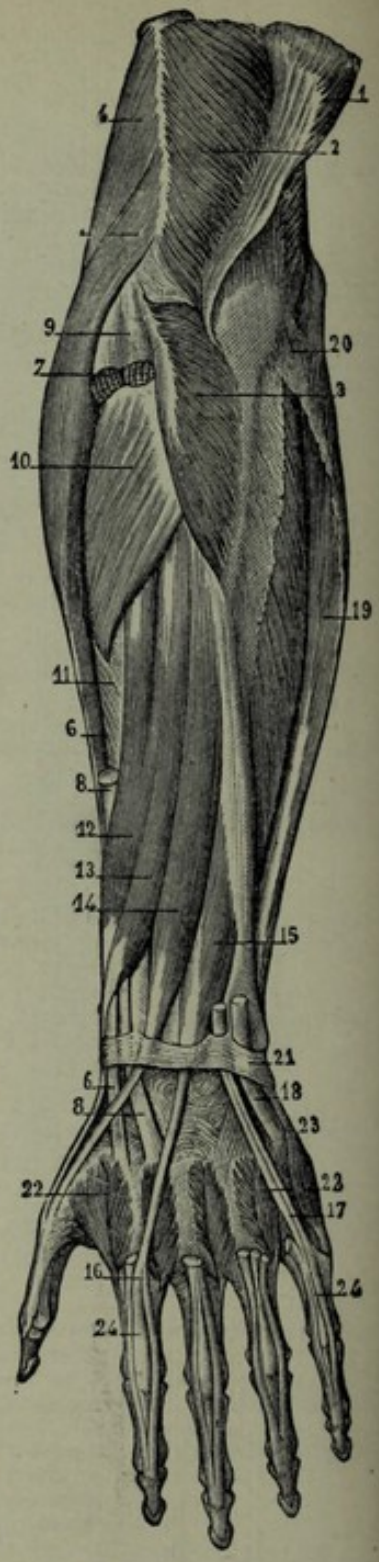
NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Multifidus spinæ.	Sacrum, iliac spine, articular processes lumbar and cervical vertebræ, and transverse processes of dorsal and 7th cervical.	Laminæ and spines from last lumbar to second cervical vertebræ.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates spinal column.
Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Angles of six upper ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Mylohyoid.	Mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary bone.	Body of hyoid and raphe.	Inferior dental.	Elevates and advances hyoid bone.
Nasolabialis.	Nasal septum.	Upper lip.	Facial.	Connects upper lip to septum of nose.
Obliquus auris.	Concha of ear.	Fossa of antihelix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Obliquus capitis inferior.	Spinous process of axis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obliquus capitis superior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Obliquus externus.	Eight lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus inferior.	Orbital plate of superior maxillary bone.	Sclerotic.	Third cranial.	Rotates eyeball upward and outward.
Obliquus internus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Three lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera, flexes thorax, and assists in expiration.
Obliquus superior.	Above optic foramen, through pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth cranial.	Rotates eyeball downward and inward.
Obturator externus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	External rotator of thigh.
Obturator internus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Occipitalis.	See *Occipitofrontalis.*			
Occipitofrontalis.	Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal bone.	Aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves scalp.
Omohyoid.	Upper border of scapula.	Body of hyoid bone.	Descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses and retracts hyoid bone.
Opponens minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	Fifth metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Opponens pollicis.	Trapezium, anterior annular ligament.	Metacarpal bone of thumb.	Median, palmar division.	Flexes thumb.
Orbicularis oris.	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxilla, by accessory fibers.	Forms lips and sphincter of mouth.	Buccal and supra-maxillary branches of facial.	Closes mouth.
Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Mesal margin of orbit.	Lateral margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes eyelids.

MUSCLES



Muscles of Dorsal Aspect of Forearm, Superficial Layer.

1. Tendon of triceps. 2. Upper extremity of supinator longus. 3. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 4. Its attachment to second metacarpal bone. 5. Extensor carpi radialis brevior. 6. Its attachment to third metacarpal bone. 7. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 8, 8. Extensor primi iternodii pollicis. 9, 9. Extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 10, 10. Annular ligament. 11. Extensor communis digitorum. 12, 12. Attachment of its four tendons to the second and third phalanges. 13. Tendon of the extensor indicis. 14. Tendon of extensor minimi digiti. 15. Extensor carpi ulnaris. 16. Its attachment to fifth metacarpal bone. 17. Anconeus. 18. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 19. Posterior border of ulna. 20. Olecranon. 21. Internal condyle of humerus.



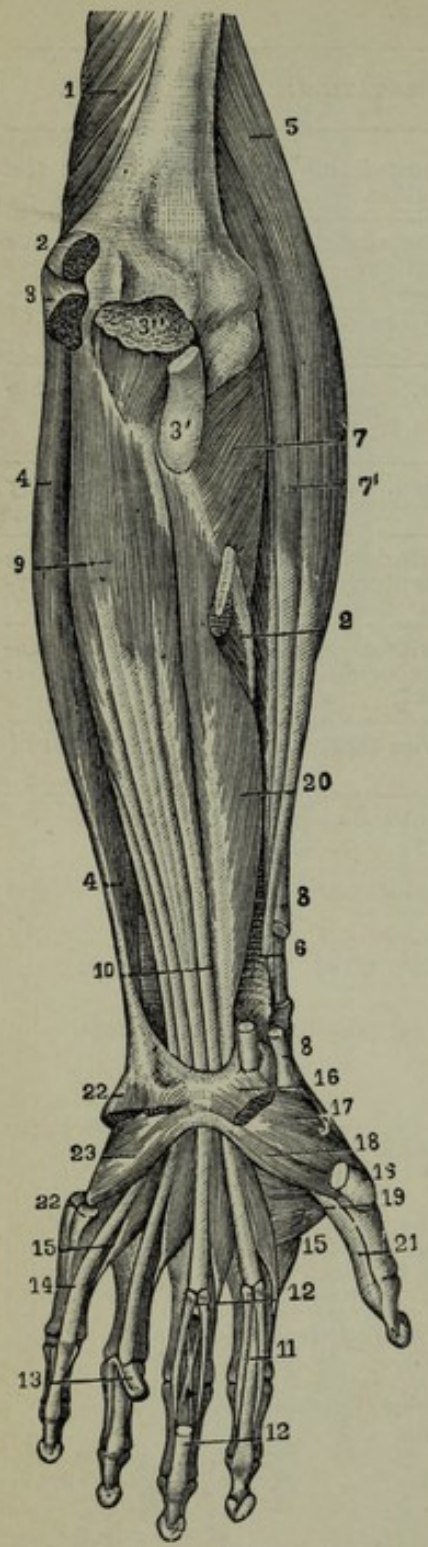
Muscles of Dorsal Aspect of Forearm, Deep Layer.

1, Tendon of triceps. 2. Internal head of triceps. 3. Anconeus. 4. Humeral attachment of supinator longus. 5. Humeral attachment of extensor carpi radialis longior. 6, 6. Tendon of insertion into second metacarpal bone. 7. Upper extremity of extensor carpi radialis brevior. 8, 8. Its tendon of insertion into third metacarpal bone. 9. Common tendon of the superficial and deep muscles. 10. Supinator brevis. 11. Radial insertion of pronator radii teres. 12. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 13. Extensor primi internodii pollicis. 14. Extensor secundi internodii pollicis. 15. Extensor indicis. 16. Its tendon, uniting with corresponding tendon of common extensor. 17. Tendon of extensor minimi digiti. 18. Tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris. 19. Flexor carpi ulnaris, displaced to show flexor profundus digitorum. 20. Fibrous arch extending from epitrochlea to olecranon and forming the upper portion of the deep flexor. 21. Annular ligament. 22. Dorsal interossei. 23. Abductor minimi digiti. 24, 24. Tendons of extensor communis digitorum.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

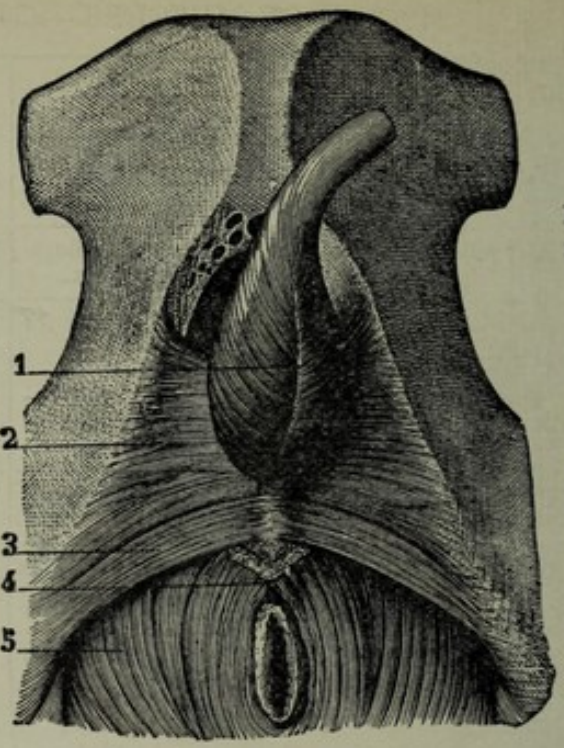
NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Palatoglossus.	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of tongue.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts the fauces.
Palatopharyngeus.	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares.
Palmaris brevis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of palm of hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of palm.
Palmaris interossei.	Palmar surfaces second, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones.	Bases of first phalanges of corresponding fingers.	Ulnar.	Adductors of fingers.
Palmaris longus.	Internal condyle of humerus.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Median.	Renders palmar fascia tense.
Pectineus.	Iliopectineal line and pubes.	Femur below lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural, obturator.	Flexes and rotates the thigh outward.
Pectoralis major.	Clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages.	External bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic, external and internal.	Draws arm downward and forward.
Pectoralis minor.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Peroneus brevis.	Middle third of shaft of fibula, externally.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends foot.
Peroneus longus.	Head and shaft of fibula.	First metatarsal of great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and everts foot.
Peroneus tertius.	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus.
Plantaris.	Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee-joint.	Os calcis by means of the tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Plantaris interossei.	Shafts of 3d, 4th, and 5th metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges of corresponding toes.	External plantar.	Adduct toes.
Platysma myoides.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia.	Inferior maxillary bone, angle of mouth.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles skin and depresses mouth.
Popliteus.	External condyle of femur.	Shaft of tibia above oblique line.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes leg.
Pronator quadratus.	Lower fourth of ulna.	Lower fourth of shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates hand.
Pronator radii teres.	Internal condyle of humerus and coronoid process of ulna.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Psoas magnus.	Bodies and transverse processes of last dorsal and all lumbar vertebræ.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, and flexes trunk on pelvis.
Psoas parvus.	Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ.	Iliopectineal eminence and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis upon abdomen.
Pterygoid (external).	Two heads: 1, external pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone; 2, great wing of sphenoid bone.	Neck of condyle of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws inferior maxillary bone forward.
Pterygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid bone.	Inner surface of angle of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws inferior maxilla forward.

MUSCLES



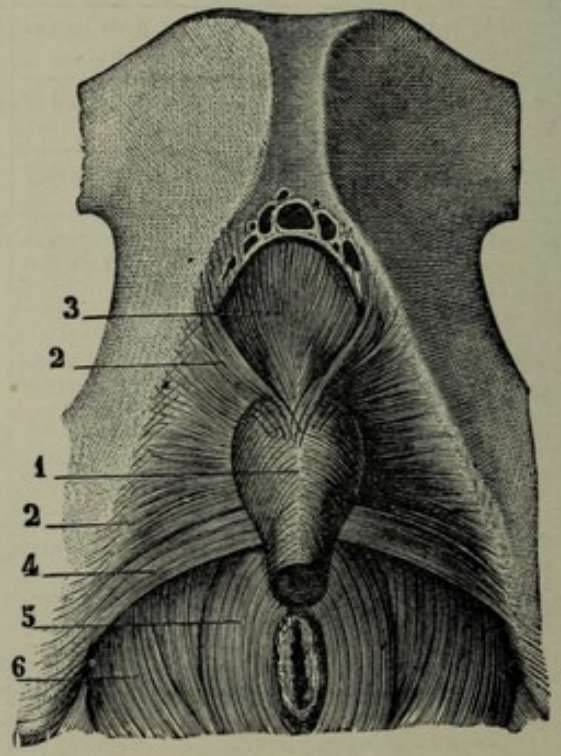
Deep Muscles of Palmar Aspect of Forearm.

1. Lower portion of triceps. 2, 2. Attachments of pronator radii teres. 3. Attachment of flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, and flexor sublimis digitorum. 3′. Tendon of biceps. 3″. Tendon of brachialis anticus. 4, 4. Flexor carpi ulnaris. 5. Supinator longus. 6. Its distal attachment. 7. Supinator brevis. 7′. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 8, 8. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 9. Flexor profundus digitorum. 10. Its four tendons. 11. Tendon for index-finger. 12, 12. Tendon for middle finger. 13. Tendon of flexor sublimis. 14. Tendon of flexor profundus for little finger. 15, 15. Lumbricales. 16, 16. Attachments of abductor brevis. 17. Opponens pollicis. 18. Flexor brevis pollicis. 19. Adductor pollicis. 20. Flexor longus pollicis. 21. Its tendon. 22, 22. Attachments of flexor brevis and adductor minimi digiti. 23. Oppenens minimi digiti.



Muscle of Guthrie.

1. Bulbocavernosus (erector penis) muscle. 2. Muscle of Guthrie (transversus perinei profundus). 3. Superficial transverse muscle. 4. External sphincter ani. 5. Levator ani.

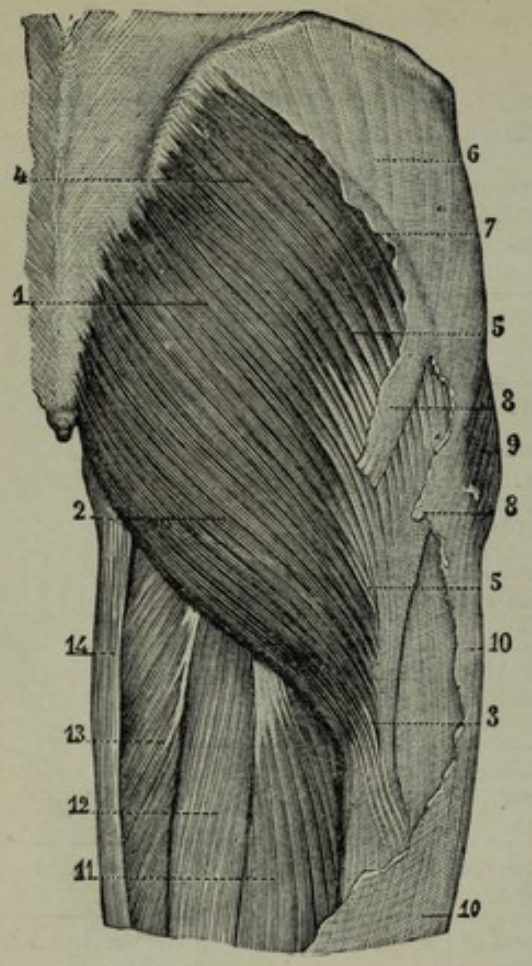


Muscle of Guthrie and Wilson.

1. Bulb of urethra. 2, 2. Muscle of Guthrie (transversus perinei profundus). 3. Muscle of Wilson. 4. Transversus perinei superficialis. 5. External sphincter ani. 6. Levator ani.

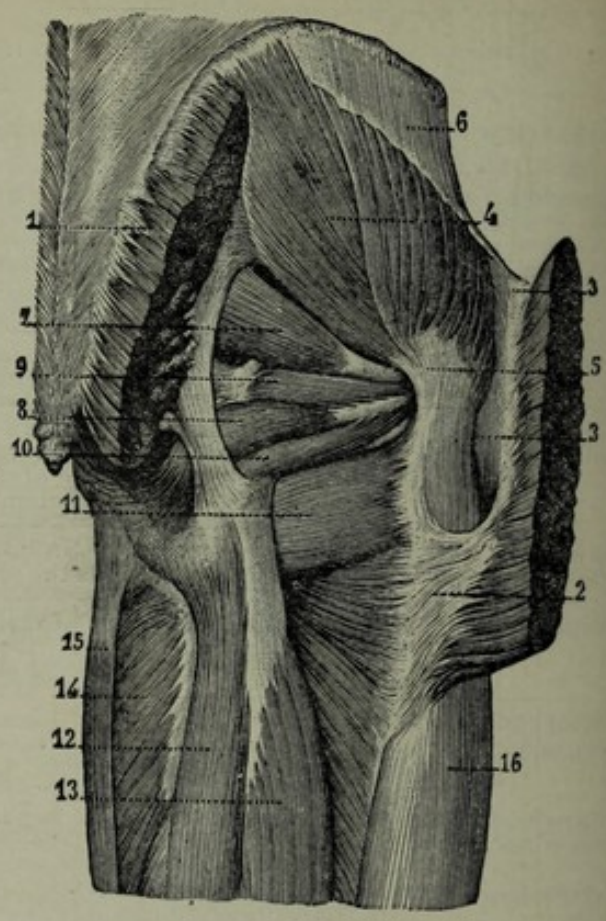
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Pyramidalis.	Pubes.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	Renders linea alba tense.
Pyramidalis nasi.	Occipitofrontalis.	Compressor naris.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Depresses inner angle of eyebrow.
Pyriformis.	Front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen.	Great trochanter.	Branch of sacral plexus.	External rotator of thigh.
Quadratus femoris.	Tuberosity of the ischium.	Quadrate line of femur.	Fifth lumbar and first sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Quadratus lumborum.	Crest of ilium, transverse processes of lower three lumbar vertebræ.	Last rib, transverse processes of upper three lumbar vertebræ.	Twelfth thoracic and upper lumbar.	Flexes thorax laterally.
Quadriceps extensor femoris.	Includes the rectus, vastus internus and externus, and crureus muscles. Their common tendon surrounds the patella.			
Rectus abdominis.	Pubic crest and fibrous tissues in front of symphysis.	Cartilages of the ribs, from the fifth to the seventh.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Rectus capitis anticus major.	Transverse processes third to sixth cervical vertebræ.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head and slightly rotates it.
Rectus capitis anticus minor.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First cervical.	Flexes head.
Rectus capitis lateralis.	Ventral cephalic surface of lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First cervical.	Flexes head laterally.
Rectus capitis posticus major.	Spine of axis.	Inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates head.
Rectus capitis posticus minor.	Dorsal arch of atlas.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Rectus externus.	Two heads, outer margin of optic foramen.	Sclera.	Sixth cranial.	Rotates eyeball outward.
Rectus femoris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim of acetabulum.	Proximal border of patella.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rectus inferior.	Lower margin of optic foramen.	Sclera.	Third cranial.	Rotates eyeball downward.
Rectus internus.	Inner margin of optic foramen.	Sclera.	Third cranial.	Rotates eyeball inward.
Rectus superior.	Upper margin of optic foramen.	Sclera.	Third cranial.	Rotates eyeball upward.
Retrahens aurem.	Mastoid process.	Concha.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts pinna.
Rhomboideus major.	Spines of first five thoracic vertebræ.	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Rhomboideus minor.	Spines of seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ.	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Risorius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal branch of facial.	Draws angle laterally.
Rotatores spinæ.	Transverse processes of from second to twelfth thoracic vertebræ.	Lamina of next vertebra above.	Dorsal branches of spinal.	Rotate spinal column.



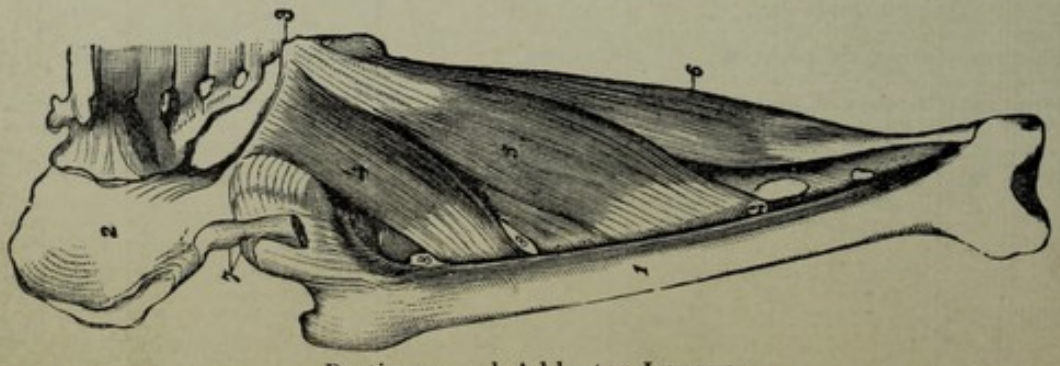
Gluteus Maximus Muscle.

1. Gluteus maximus. 2. Its inferior portion. 3. Fibers of attachment to linea aspera. 4. Superior portion. 5, 5. Tendinous fibers of insertion into linea aspera. 6. Upper portion of femoral aponeurosis. 7. Duplicature of this aponeurosis at superior level of gluteus maximus. 8, 8. Portion of its superficial layer attached to tendinous bands. 9. Lower extremity of tensor vaginæ femoris. 10, 10. Portion of femoral aponeurosis continuous with tendinous fibers of gluteus maximus. 11. Upper portion of biceps femoris. 12. Upper portion of semitendinosus. 13. Upper portion of semimembranosus. 14. Gracilis.



Gluteus Medius Muscle.

1. Inner extremity of gluteus maximus. 2. Attachment of gluteus maximus to linea aspera. 3, 3. Triangular aponeurosis formed by convergence of tendinous fibers of upper half of gluteus maximus. 4. Gluteus medius. 5. Its tendon of insertion into great trochanter. 6. Upper portion of femoral aponeurosis. 7. Pyramidalis. 8. Obturator internus. 9. Superior gemellus. 10. Inferior gemellus. 11. Quadratus femoris. 12. Semitendinosus. 13. Upper portion of long head of biceps. 14. Adductor magnus. 15. Gracilis. 16. Vastus externus.

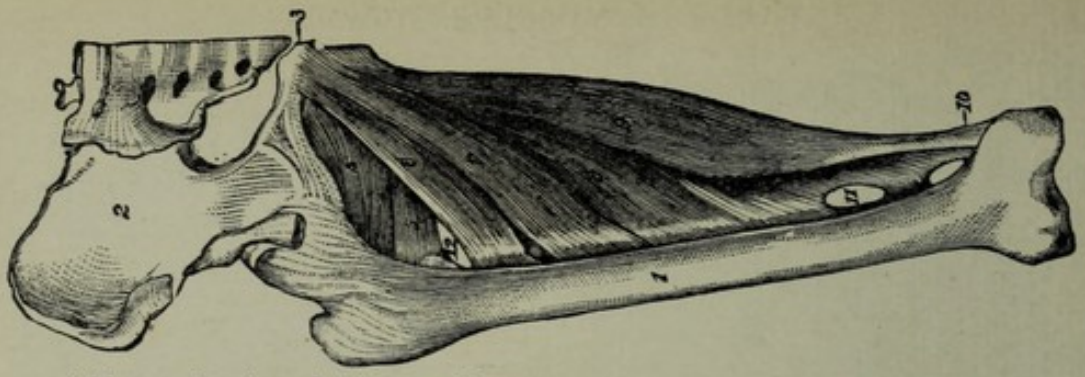


Pectineus and Adductor Longus.

1. Femur. 2. Ilium. 3. Pubis. 4. Pectineus. 5. Adductor longus. 6. Lower portion of adductor magnus. 7. Tendon of rectus femoris. 8, 8. Orifices for vessels. 9. Orifices for femoral vessels.

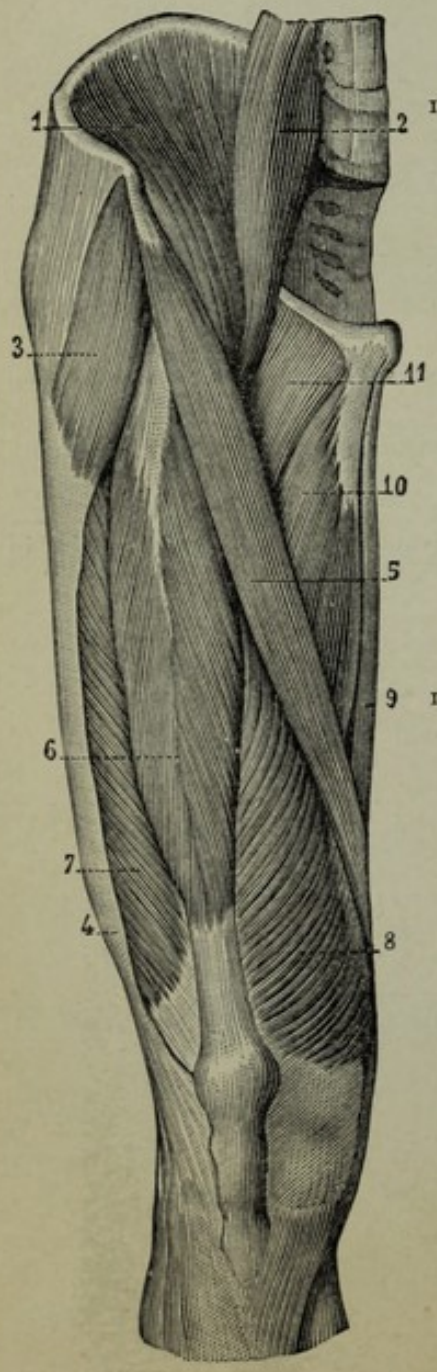
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Sacrolumbalis.	Erector spinæ.	Angle of six lower ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Sartorius.	Anterior superior spine of ilium.	Upper internal portion of shaft of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes leg upon thigh, thigh upon pelvis; rotates thigh outward.
Scalenus anticus.	Scalene tubercle on first rib.	Transverse processes 3d–6th cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus medius.	First rib.	Transverse processes of six lower cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus posticus.	Second rib.	Transverse processes of three lower cervical vertebræ.	Lower cervical.	Bends neck laterally.
Semimembranosus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Inner tuberosity of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispinalis colli.	Transverse processes four upper dorsal and articular processes four lower cervical vertebræ.	Spines of second to fifth cervical vertebræ.	Cervical branches.	Erects spinal column.
Semispinalis dorsi.	Transverse processes sixth to tenth dorsal vertebræ.	Spines last two cervical and first four thoracic.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendinosus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Upper and inner surface of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg on thigh.
Serratus magnus.	Eight upper ribs.	Inner margin of dorsal border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Elevates ribs in inspiration.
Serratus posticus inferior.	Spines of last two thoracic and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal.	Depresses ribs in expiration.
Serratus posticus superior.	Spines of seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebræ.	Second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Second and third intercostal.	Raises ribs in inspiration.
Soleus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal and posterior tibial.	Extends foot.
Sphincter ani, external.	Tip of coccyx.	Tendinous center of perineum.	Perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral.	Closes anus.
Sphincter ani, internal.	A thickening of the circular fibers of the intestine an inch above the anus.		Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Constricts rectum.
Sphincter vaginæ.	Central tendon of perineum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homologue of accelerator urinæ in the man.	
Sphincter vesicæ internus.	Near the urethral orifice of the bladder.		Vesical nerves.	Constricts internal orifice of urethra.
Spinalis cervicis (*normal, but inconstant*).	Spines fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebræ.	Spine of axis, sometimes spines of 3d and 4th cervical vertebræ.		
Spinalis colli.	Spines of fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ.	Spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines.	Cervical branches.	Steadies neck.



Adductor Brevis and Adductor Magnus.

1. Femur. 2. Ilium. 3. Pubis. 4. Obturator externus. 5. Upper portion of adductor magnus. 6. Upper portion of adductor brevis. 7. Inferior portion of adductor brevis. 8. Middle portion of adductor magnus. 9. Inferior portion. 10. Tendon of insertion into internal condyle of femur. 11. Orifice for femoral vessels. 12. Orifice for internal circumflex artery and veins.



Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Thigh.

1. Iliacus. 2. Psoas magnus. 3. Tensor vaginæ femoris. 4. Fibrous band by which this muscle is attached to external tuberosity of tibia. 5. Sartorius. 6. Rectus femoris. 7. Vastus externus. 8. Vastus internus. 9. Gracilis. 10. Adductor longus. 11. Pectineus.

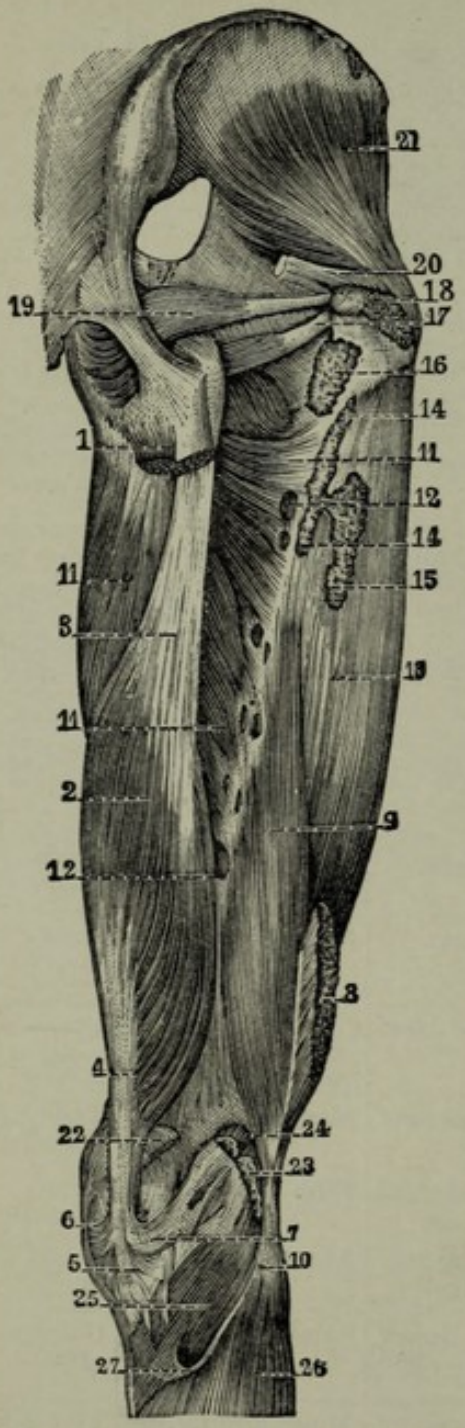


Long head of Biceps and Semitendinosus.

1. Long head of biceps; 2. Common tendon of long head of biceps and semitendinosus. 3. Inferior tendon of biceps. 4. Semitendinosus. 5. Its tendon. 6, 6. Its tendinous expansions, continuous with aponeurosis of leg. 7. Semimembranosus. 8. Its inferior tendon. 9. Gracilis. 10. Its tendon. 11. Sartorius. 12. Vastus externus. 13. Femoral attachment of gluteus maximus. 14. Insertion of gluteus medius. 15. Gluteus minimus. 16. Tendon of pyriformis. 17. Obturator internus. 18. Quadratus femoris. 19. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 20. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 21. Plantaris. 22. Popliteal aponeurosis.

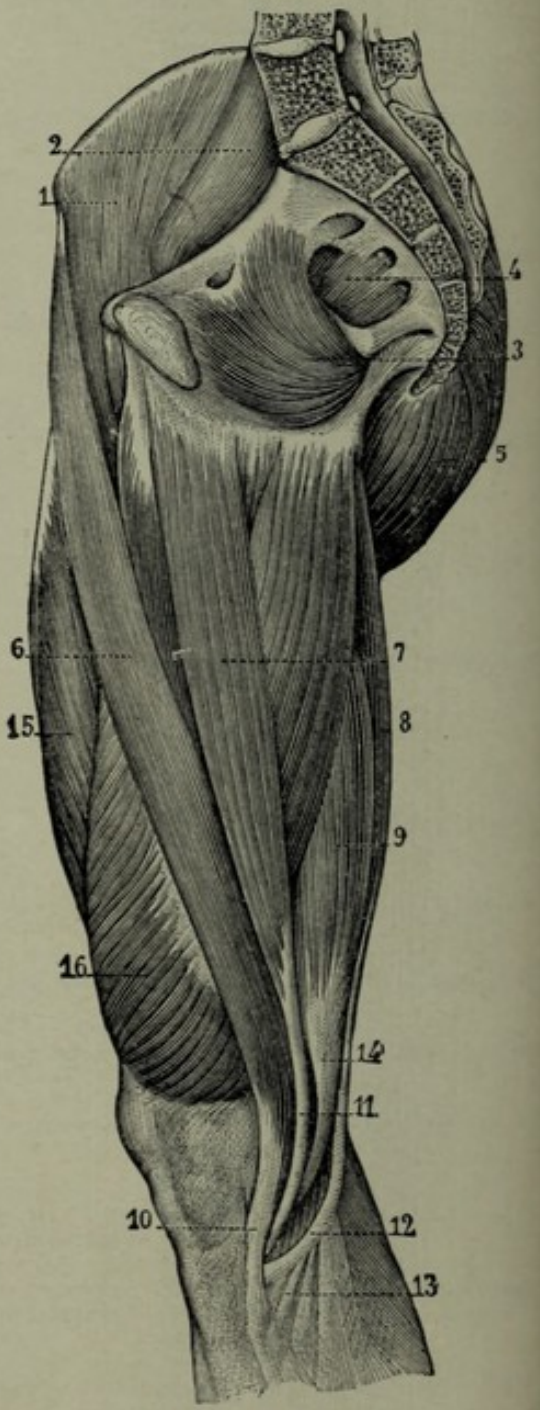
TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Spinalis dorsi.	Last two thoracic and 1st two lumbar spines.	Remaining thoracic spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects spinal column.
Splenius capitis.	Lower two-thirds ligamentum nuchæ, spines of seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebræ.	Outer third of middle oblique line of occiput and outer surface of mastoid process.	Middle cervical, posterior branches.	Extends head and neck and rotates and flexes laterally.
Splenius colli.	Spines of third to sixth thoracic vertebræ.	Dorsal tubercles of transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebræ.	Posterior divisions of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes laterally, and rotates neck.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of stapes.
Sternocleidomastoid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process and outer half of superior oblique line of occiput.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head.
Sternohyoid.	Sternum and clavicle.	Hyoid bone.	Descending and communicating branches of the hypoglossal.	Depresses hyoid bone.
Sternothyroid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Descendens and communicans hypoglossi.	Depresses larynx.
Styloglossus.	Styloid process.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts tongue.
Stylohyoid.	Styloid process.	Body of hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid upward and backward.
Stylopharyngeus.	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glossopharyngeal, and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates pharynx.
Subanconeus.	Humerus above olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of ligament.
Subclavius.	Cartilage of first rib.	Inferior surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
Subcrureus.	Anterior distal part of femur.	Synovial sac behind patella.	Anterior crural.	Draws up synovial sac.
Subscapularis.	Under surface of scapula.	Humerus, lesser tuberosity and shaft.	Subscapular.	Chief internal rotator of humerus.
Supinator longus.	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Flexes and supinates forearm.
Supinator radii brevis.	External condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.
Supraspinales.	Lie on spinous processes in cervical region.			
Supraspinatus.	Supraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder-joint, raises arm.
Tailors'.	See *Sartorius.*			
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process of mandible.	Inferior maxillary.	Elevates mandible.
Tensor palati.	Scaphoid fossa and alar spine of sphenoid.	Soft palate; winds about hamular process.	Otic ganglion.	Renders palate tense.



Short Head of Biceps and Semimembranosus.

1. Attachment to ischium of long head of biceps and semitendinosus. 2. Semimembranosus. 3. Its superior tendon. 4. Its inferior tendon, 5. Middle portion of tendon. 6. Its anterior portion. 7. Its posterior portion. 8. Section of long head of biceps. 9. Its short head. 10. Its attachment to head of fibula. 11, 11, 11. Adductor magnus. 12, 12. Orifices for passage of perforating arteries and veins. 13. Vastus externus. 14, 14. Insertion of gluteus maximus. 15. Divided expansion of tendon of this muscle, continuous with the aponeurosis of the vastus externus. 16. Attachment of quadratus femoris. 17. Tendon of obturator externus. 18. Attachment of gluteus medius. 19. Obturator internus. 20. Tendon of pyramidalis. 21. Gluteus minimus. 22. Divided inner head of gastrocnemius. 23. Outer head. 24. Plantaris. 25. Popliteus. 26. Soleus. 27. Fibrous ring for artery, vein, and nerve.



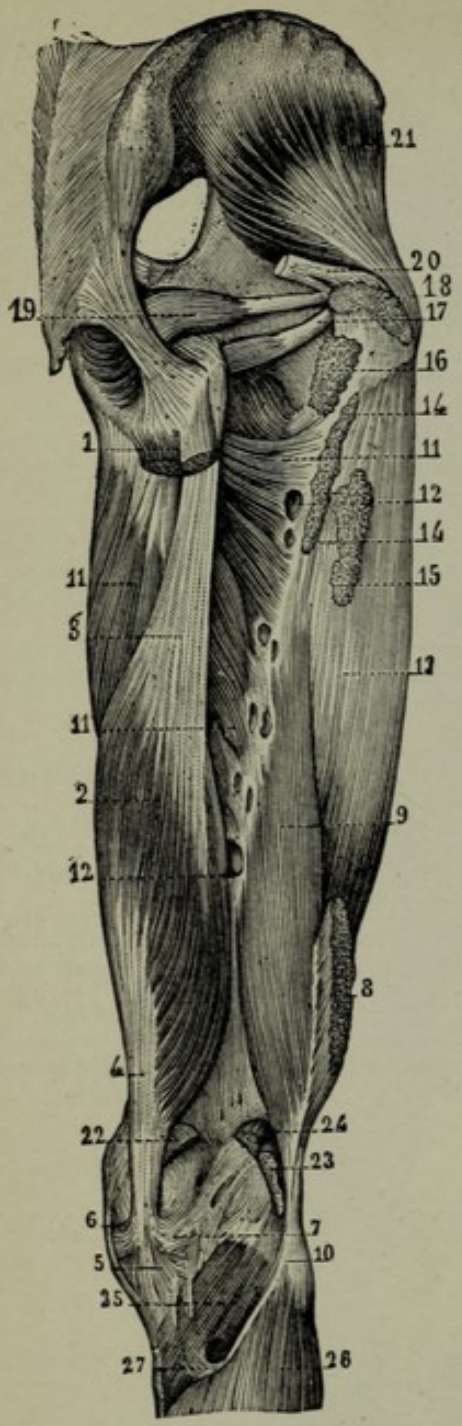
Muscles of Inner Aspect of Thigh.

1. Iliacus. 2. Psoas magnus. 3. Obturator internus. 4. Pyriformis. 5. Gluteus maximus. 6. Sartorius. 7. Gracilis. 8. Semitendinosus. 9. Semimembranosus. 10. Tendon of sartorius. 11. Tendon of gracilis. 12. Tendon of semitendinosus. 13. Its expansions. 14. Tendon of semimembranosus. 15. Rectus femoris. 16. Vastus internus.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

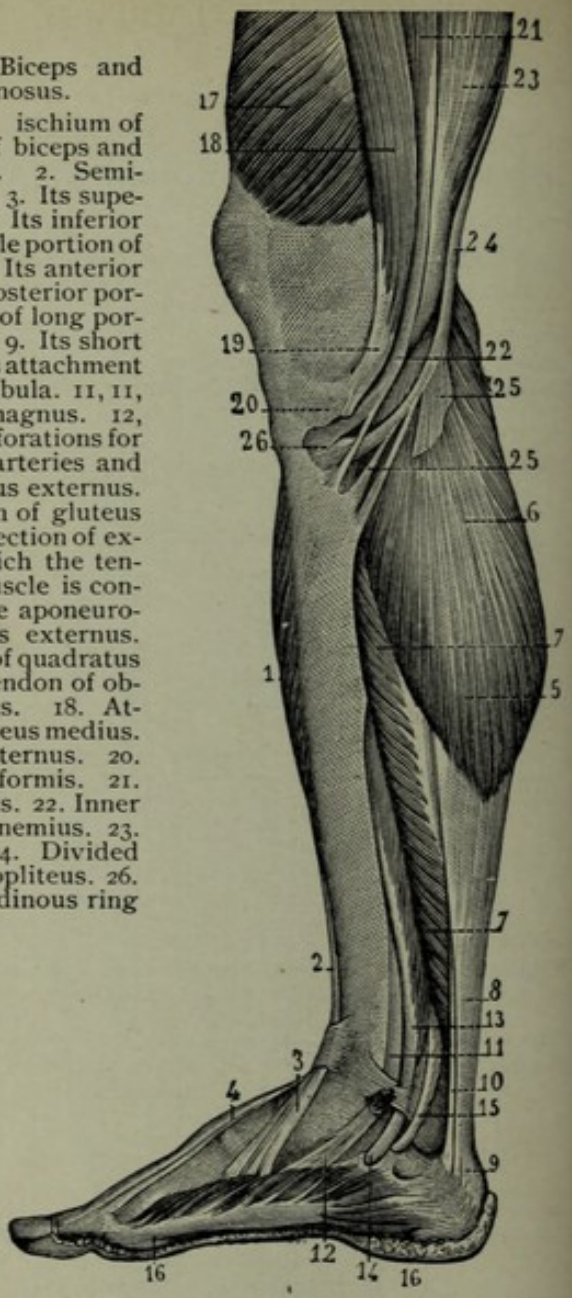
NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Tensor tarsi.	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Compresses puncta and lacrimal sac.
Tensor tympani.	Temporal bone, Eustachian tube and canal, sphenoid bone.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglion.	Renders tense the membrana tympani.
Tensor vaginæ femoris.	Iliac crest and anterior superior spinous process.	Fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Tensor of fascia lata.
Teres major.	Inferior angle of scapula.	Internal bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm downward and backward.
Teres minor.	Axillary border of scapula.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerus outward and adducts it.
Thyroarytenoideus.	Thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes vocal bands.
Thyroepiglottideus.	Inner surface of thyroid cartilage.	Epiglottis and arytenoepiglottidean fold.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Thyrohyoid.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Body and greater cornu of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates larynx.
Tibialis anticus.	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia.	Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibialis posticus.	Shaft of fibula and tibia, interosseous membrane.	Tuberosity of scaphoid, internal cuneiform, and bases of second to fourth metatarsal.	Posterior tibial.	Extends tarsus and inverts foot.
Trachelomastoid.	Transverse processes of 3d-6th thoracic, and articular processes of last three or four cervical vertebræ.	Mastoid process.	Branches of cervical.	Steadies head.
Tragicus.	Tragus.	Tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Transversalis abdominis.	Poupart's ligament, iliac crest, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebræ.	Linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Transversalis colli.	Transverse processes of third to sixth thoracic vertebræ.	Transverse processes of five lower cervical vertebræ.	Cervical branches.	Keeps neck erect.
Transversus auris.	Convexity of concha.	Convexity over groove of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Transversus pedis.	Head fifth metatarsal and plantar ligaments of metatarsophalangeal joints.	First phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Transversus perinei.	Ramus of ischium.	Central tendon.	Perineal.	Tensor of central tendon.
Transversus perinei, deep.	See *Compressor urethræ.*			

MUSCLES



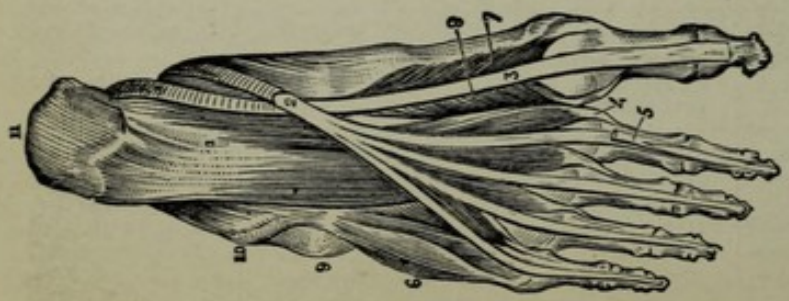
Short Portion of Biceps and Semimembranosus.

1. Attachment to ischium of long portion of biceps and semitendinosus. 2. Semimembranosus. 3. Its superior tendon. 4. Its inferior tendon. 5. Middle portion of this tendon. 6. Its anterior portion. 7. Its posterior portion. 8. Section of long portion of biceps. 9. Its short portion. 10. Its attachment to the head of fibula. 11, 11, 11. Adductor magnus. 12, 12. Series of perforations for the passage of arteries and veins. 13. Vastus externus. 14, 14. Insertion of gluteus maximus. 15. Section of expansion by which the tendon of this muscle is continuous with the aponeurosis of the vastus externus. 16. Attachment of quadratus femoris. 17. Tendon of obturator externus. 18. Attachment of gluteus medius. 19. Obturator internus. 20. Tendon of pyriformis. 21. Gluteus minimus. 22. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 23. Outer head. 24. Divided plantaris. 25. Popliteus. 26. Soleus. 27. Tendinous ring in soleus.



Muscles of the Leg, Internal Aspect.

1. Tibialis anticus. 2, 3. Its tendon. 4. Tendons of extensor communis digitorum. 5. Inner head of gastrocnemius. 6. Its aponeurosis of origin. 7, 7. Soleus. 8. Tendo Achillis. 9. Its attachment to os calcis. 10. Tendon of plantaris. 11. Tendon of tibialis posticus. 12. Its attachment to scaphoid bone. 13, 14. Tendon of flexor longus digitorum. 15. Tendon of flexor longus pollicis. 16, 16. Adductor pollicis. 17. Vastus internus. 18. Sartorius. 19. Its tendon. 20. Its expansion, largely removed. 21. Gracilis. 22. Its tendon. 23. Tendon of semimembranosus. 24. Tendon of semitendinosus. 25, 25. Its fibrous expansions. 26. Common tendon of gracilis and semitendinosus.



Muscles of the Sole of Foot, Middle Layer.

1. Flexor accessorius. 2. Tendon of flexor longus digitorum. 3. Tendon of flexor longus pollicis. 4. First lumbricalis. 5. Tendon of flexor brevis digitorum. 6. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 7. Inner fasciculus of flexor brevis pollicis. 8. Outer fasciculus. 9. Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. 10. Fibrous sheath of peroneus longus. 11. Os calcis.

TABLE OF MUSCLES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Trapezius.	Superior curved line of occipital bone, spinous processes of last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ.	Clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward.
Triangularis sterni.	Ensiform cartilage, costal cartilages of three or four lower true ribs, and sternum.	Border of inner surfaces 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th costal cartilages.	Intercostal.	Expiration.
Triceps (*3 heads*).	*External* and *internal* near musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus; *middle* or *long*, lower margin of glenoid cavity.	Olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Vastus externus.	Anterior border great trochanter and linea aspera of femur.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Vastus internus.	Inner lip of linea aspera of femur.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Zygomaticus major et minor.	Malar bone.	Angle of mouth.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Draw lip upward and outward.

Muscular (*mus′-ku-lar*) [*musculus*, muscle]. 1. Pertaining to or affecting muscles. 2. Having well-developed muscles. **M. Rheumatism,** rheumatism affecting the muscles. **M. Sense,** the sense of motion, weight, and position upon which the adjustment of the body to its surroundings depends. **M. Tissue,** the tissue of which muscles are composed; it is of two principal varieties—the striped, striated, or voluntary, and the unstriped, nonstriated, or involuntary muscular tissue. The striped muscular tissue is composed of muscle-fibers, the unstriped of elongated, spindle-shaped cells. A muscle-fiber consists of sarcolemma, muscle-nuclei, and muscle-substance. The sarcolemma is an elastic, homogeneous connective-tissue sheath which lightly invests the muscle-fiber. The nuclei are fusiform in shape, are situated immediately beneath the sarcolemma, and run parallel with the axis of the fiber. The muscle-fiber itself consists of two substances—a dark, doubly-refracting, or anisotropic contractile substance, and a lighter, semifluid, isotropic substance termed sarcoplasm. The contractile substance consists of delicate spindles, the apposition of the thicker portions of which produces the dark transverse disc. The spindles terminate in minute beads, the juxtaposition of which gives rise to the intermediate disc or membrane of Krause. The neutral sarcoplasm fills out the spaces left between the spindles, and, as ordinarily the tapering ends of the spindles are too delicate to be seen, the space between the intermediate and transverse discs—the lateral disc—looks homogeneous. The contractile fibrillæ into which the contractile substance is divided, formed by the end-to-end union of the spindles, are aggregated into bundles—the muscle-columns—surrounded by a layer of sarcolemma. On transverse section these muscle-columns give rise to the appearance known as Cohnheim's fields. The muscle-fibers are held together by delicate areolar tissue, the endomysium. Several grouped together form a primary bundle, which is surrounded by a sheath termed the perimysium. Fasciculi are aggregations of primary bundles, and are the units of which the complete muscle is composed, the latter being surrounded by the epimysium. **M. Tone.** See *Tone.* **M. Tumor.** See *Myoma.*

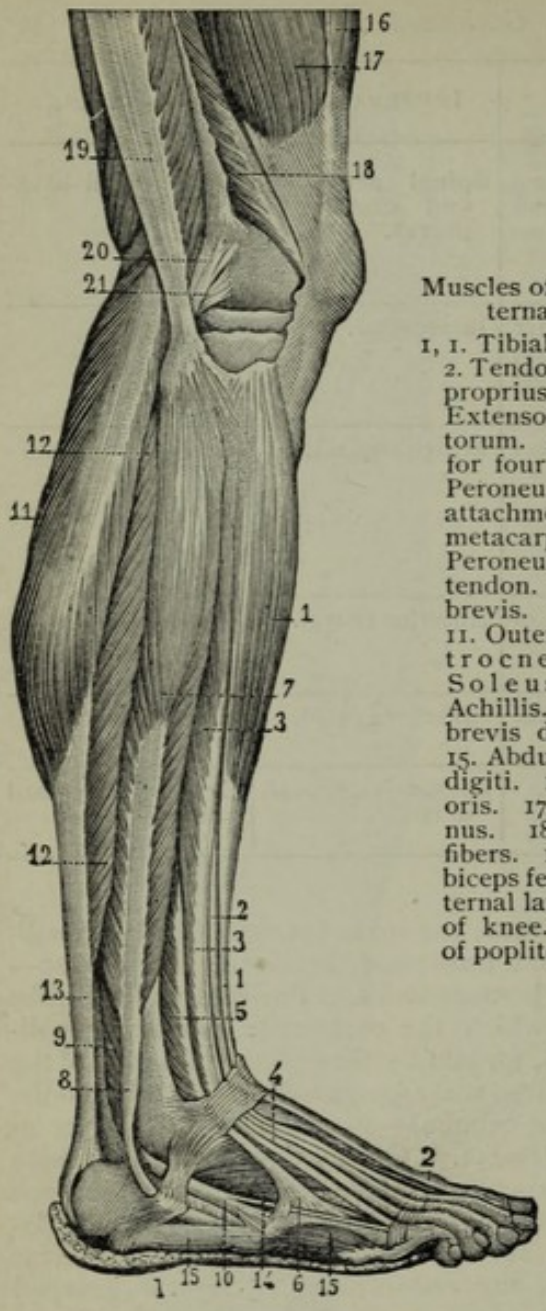
Muscularis mucosæ (*mus-ku-la′-ris mu-ko′-se*). The layer of unstriped muscular tissue separating the mucosa (of mucous membranes) from the submucosa.

Musculature (*mus′-ku-la-tūr*) [*musculus*, muscle]. The muscular system of the body, or a part of it.

Musculin (*mus′-ku-lin*) [*musculus*, a muscle]. Extract of muscle-tissue. See *Organotherapy.*

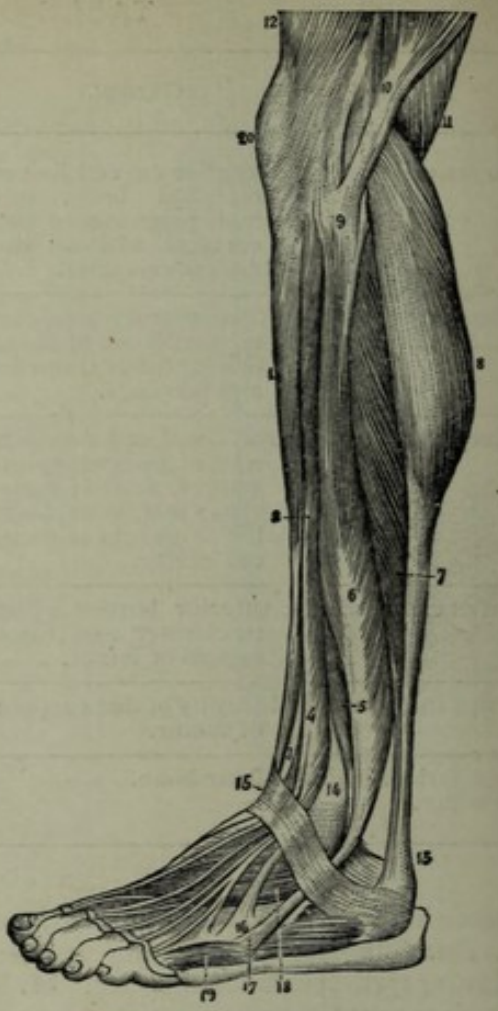
Musculocutaneous (*mus-ku-lo-ku-ta′-ne-us*) [*musculus*, muscle; *cutis*, skin]. Pertaining to or supplying the muscles and skin, as the M. nerve of the arm or leg.

Musculomembranous (*mus-ku-lo-mem′-bran-us*) [*musculus*, muscle; *membrana*,



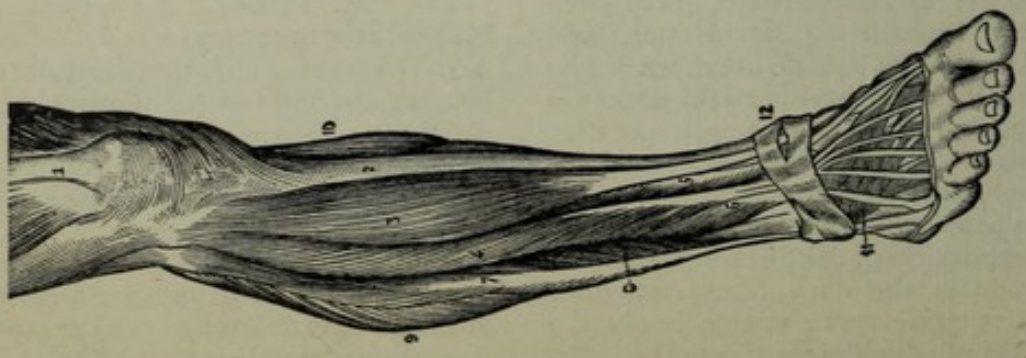
Muscles of the Leg, External Aspect.

1, 1. Tibialis anticus. 2, 2. Tendon of extensor proprius pollicis. 3, 3. Extensor longus digitorum. 4. Its tendons for four last toes. 5. Peroneus tertius. 6. Its attachment to last two metacarpal bones. 7. Peroneus longus. 8. Its tendon. 9. Peroneus brevis. 10. Its tendon. 11. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 12, 12. Soleus. 13. Tendo Achillis. 14. Extensor brevis digitorum. 15, 15. Abductor minimi digiti. 16. Rectus femoris. 17. Vastus externus. 18. Its inferior fibers. 19. Tendon of biceps femoris. 20. External lateral ligament of knee. 21. Tendon of popliteus.



Muscles of External Aspect of Leg.

1. Tibialis anticus. 2. Extensor longus digitorum. 3. Tendon of extensor proprius pollicis. 4. Peroneus tertius. 5. Peroneus brevis. 6. Peroneus longus. 7. Soleus. 8. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 9. Head of fibula. 10. Tendon of biceps femoris. 11. Semimembranosus. 12. Tendon of rectus femoris. 13. Tendo Achillis. 14. External malleolus. 15. Annular ligament. 16. Insertion of peroneus tertius. 17. Insertion of peroneus brevis. 18. Extensor brevis digitorum. 19. Abductor minimi digiti. 20. Patella.



Muscles of Anterior Aspect of Leg.

1. Tendon of rectus femoris. 2. Tibia. 3. Tibialis anticus. 4. Extensor longus digitorum. 5. Extensor proprius pollicis. 6. Peroneus tertius. 7. Peroneus longus. 8. Peroneus brevis. 9. Outer head of gastrocnemius. 10. Inner head. 11. Extensor brevis digitorum. 12. Annular ligament.

membrane]. Pertaining to or consisting of both muscles and membrane.

Musculophrenic (*mus-ku-lo-fren′-ik*) [*musculus*, muscle; *φρήν*, diaphragm]. Pertaining to or supplying the muscles and the diaphragm, as the M. nerve.

Musculospiral (*mus-ku-lo-spi′-ral*) [*musculus*, muscle]. 1. Supplying muscles and having a spiral course. 2. Pertaining to the musculospiral nerve.

Mushroom. See *Agaric.*

Musk [Skt., *mushka*, a testicle]. The dried secretions from the preputial follicles of Moschus moschiferus, a mammal of the order of Ruminantia. M. (Moschus, U. S. P.), occurs in grains or lumps, possessing a peculiar, penetrating odor. Its composition is complex, and among its constitutents are ammonia, stearin, olein, cholesterin, a volatile oil, gelatin, albumin, and certain salts. M. is stimulant and antispasmodic, and is used in typhoid fever and other low fevers, in adynamic pneumonia, in laryngismus stridulus, and in hiccough. Dose gr. x (0.65).

Mussitation (*mus-it-a′-shun*) [*mussitare*, to mutter]. Movement of the lips without the production of articulate speech.

Must [*mustum*, new wine]. The juice freshly expressed from grapes.

Mustard (*mus′-terd*) [*mustum*, must, new wine, with Teut. suffix]. 1. A plant of the genus Brassica (Sinapis), of the natural order Cruciferæ. 2. The seed of the mustard-plant. The seeds of two species are chiefly employed, those of Brassica nigra yielding **black mustard**, or Sinapis nigra (U. S. P.), and those of Brassica alba yielding **white mustard**, or Sinapis alba (U. S. P.). The seeds contain a fixed oil consisting of the glycerol-compounds of stearic, oleic, and erucic or brassic acid, and of sinapoleic and behenic acids, sinalbin (in white mustard), and (in black mustard) a volatile oil, oleum sinapis volatile (U. S. P.). The volatile oil contains allyl isosulphocyanid, the active principle, which does not exist preformed in the seeds, but is produced by the decomposition of potassium myronate, or sinigrin, under the influence of a ferment, myrosin. Mustard is used in dyspepsia, as an emetic (dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0)), as a rubefacient and counter-irritant, especially in the form of mustard-plaster, and in baths. Linimentum sinapis compositus is used locally. Mustard-plaster (sinapism) is made by mixing mustard and flour with water. **M.-paper** (charta sinapis, B. P.) is used locally. **M.-poultice** (cataplasma sinapis, B. P.) is made by mixing mustard and linseed-meal with water.

Mutacism (*mu′-tas-izm*) [*μυτακισμός*, mutacism]. The too frequent use of the m sound, and its substitution for other sounds.

Mute (*mūt*) [*mutus*, dumb]. Dumb; unable to use articulate speech.

Mutilation (*mu-til-a′-shun*) [*mutilare*, to cut]. 1. The act of maiming or disfiguring. 2. The state thereby produced. Also, the condition of the parts remaining after the excision or amputation of a member or part.

Mutism (*mu′-tizm*) [*mutus*, dumb]. Dumbness.

Myalgia (*mi-al′-je-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism.

Myasthenia (*mi-as-then-i′-ah*, *mi-as-the′-ne-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Muscular debility. **M. gravis pseudo-paralytica**, a disease characterized by an abnormal exhaustibility of the voluntary muscles, manifesting itself in a rapid diminution of contractility both when the muscle is innervated by the will and when stimulated by the electric current.

Myasthenic (*mi-as-then′-ik*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Characterized by myasthenia.

Mycelium (*mi-se′-le-um*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *ἦλος*, nail, wart, excrescence]. The vegetative filaments of fungi, usually forming interwoven masses.

Mycetoma (*mi-set-o′-mah*). See *Fungus-foot.*

Mycoderma (*mi-ko-der′-mah*) [*μύκης*, fungus; *δέρμα*, skin]. A genus of fungi forming membranes upon or in fermenting liquids. **M. aceti**, the microorganism of acetous fermentation.

Mycohemia (*mi-ko-hem′-e-ah*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *αἷμα*, blood]. A condition in which fungi are in the blood.

Mycology (*mi-kol′-o-je*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *λόγος*, science]. The science of fungi.

Myconostoc (*mi-kon-os′-tok*) [*μύκης*, fungus; *nostoc*]. A genus of schizomycetes.

Mycophylaxin (*mi-ko-fil-aks′-in*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *φύλαξ*, a protector]. See *Proteids, Defensive.*

Mycoprotein (*mi-ko-pro′-te-in*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *protein*, from *πρῶτος*, first]. The albuminoid substance obtained from the bodies of bacteria.

Mycosis (*mi-ko′-sis*) [*μύκης*, fungus]. 1. A growth of fungi within the body. 2. A disease caused by the presence of microorganisms in the body. **M. fungoides**, an affection of the skin characterized by the appearance, chiefly on the scalp, face, and chest, of pinkish or reddish, nodular or flattened tumors, which may go on to ulceration. Itching is often present. The disease is believed to be microorganismal in origin. **M. intestinalis.** Synonym of *Anthrax.*

Mycosozin (*mi-ko-so′-zin*) [*μύκης*, a fungus; *σώζειν*, to save]. See *Sozni.*

Mycotic (*mi-kot′-ik*) [*μύκης*, fungus]. Characterized by mycosis; due to microorganisms. **M. Endocarditis,** that due to microorganismal infection. A synonym of ulcerative or malignant endocarditis.

Mydalein (*mid-a′-le-in*) [*μυδαλέος*, putrid]. A ptomain obtained from putrefying cadaveric organs. It produces salivation, dilatation of the pupil, elevation of temperature, peristaltic action of the intestines, first a rise, then a fall of temperature, and diastolic arrest of the heart. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Mydatoxin (*mid-at-oks′-in*) [*μυδάειν*, to be wet; *τοξικόν*, poison], $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A ptomain obtained from horse-flesh and human flesh. It produces symptoms resembling those of curara-poisoning.

Mydin (*mid′-in*) [*μυδάειν*, to be wet], $C_8H_{11}NO$. A nonpoisonous ptomain produced in the putrefaction of human internal organs. The free base is strongly alkaline, has an ammoniacal odor, and is characterized by its strong reducing properties. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Mydriasis (*mid-ri′-as-is*) [*μυδρίασις*]. Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. **M., Paralytic,** that due to paralysis of the oculomotor nerve. **M. Spasmodic, M., Spastic,** that caused by overaction of the sympathetic or dilator nerve of the iris. **M., Spinal,** that produced by irritation of the ciliospinal center of the spinal cord.

Mydriatic (*mid-re-at′-ik*) [*μυδρίασις*, dilatation of the pupil]. 1. Causing mydriasis, or dilatation of the pupil. 2. An agent causing mydriasis, or dilatation of the pupil.

Myel (*mi′-el*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myelencephalon (*mi-el-en-sef′-al-on*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis. 2. See *Metencephalon.*

Myelin (*mi′-el-in*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. 1. The white substance of Schwann—the sheath of a medullated nerve. 2. A substance obtained from nerve-tissue. See *Organotherapy.*

Myelinic (*mi-el-in′-ik*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. Relating to myelin, or to myelinic nerve-fibers.

Myelitis (*mi-el-i′-tis*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. If it affects the gray matter, it is called poliomyelitis; if the white matter, leukomyelitis; if it extends entirely across the cord, transverse myelitis. **M., Acute,** that due to exposure to cold, injuries, or to acute general diseases; it is attended with sensory disturbances and motor paralysis, complete or incomplete, according to the part of the cord involved and the degree of the inflammation. **M., Ascending,** a form in which the inflammation travels up the cord. **M., Bulbar,** that affecting the medulla and manifesting itself in disturbances of the cardiorespiratory apparatus, dysphagia, vomiting, and other symptoms. **M., Central,** myelitis limited chiefly to the gray matter of the cord. **M., Chronic,** a slowly advancing myelitis, presenting generally the same features as acute myelitis, but extended over a longer period. **M., Compression-,** an inflammation of the spinal cord, secondary to compressing lesions outside of the cord (caries, carcinoma, exostosis of the vertebræ, aneurysm) or to tumors of the cord itself. **M., Cornual,** inflammation affecting the anterior or posterior cornua. **M., Descending,** a form in which the inflammation extends downward, following the pyramidal tracts. **M., Diffuse,** widely distributed inflammation of the cord involving large areas. **M., Disseminated,** one in which there are several foci. **M., Focal,** one in which a small area is affected. **M., Hemorrhagic,** myelitis associated with or dependent upon hemorrhage. **M., Pressure-.** See *M., Compression-.* **M., Sclerotic,** a form characterized by overgrowth of the interstitial tissue, which undergoes contraction, producing an increase of hardness of the cord. **M., Systemic,** a variety in which the inflammation is confined to distinct systems or tracts of the cord. **M., Traumatic,** myelitis following direct injury. The symptoms of myelitis vary with the character and the seat of the lesion. The sensory disturbances consist of hyperesthesia or anesthesia, girdle-pains, and usually a hyperesthetic zone at the level of the lesion. The reflexes are generally lost in the beginning, but later become exaggerated; sometimes they do not return. Paralysis is present in the parts below the lesion; the muscles are flaccid at first, later rigid. The sphincters are generally paralyzed. Bedsores are common in certain forms of myelitis. 2. Inflammation of bone-marrow; osteomyelitis.

Myelo- (*mi′-el-o-*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. A prefix denoting reference to or connection with the spinal cord, or with the bone-marrow.

Myelocele (*mi′-el-o-sēl*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *κοιλία*, cavity]. The central canal of the spinal cord.

Myelocele (*mi′-el-o-sēl*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *κήλη*, tumor]. Spina bifida.

Myelocyte (*mi′-el-o-sīt*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *κύτος*, cell]. 1. A large uninuclear leukocyte containing neutrophile granules, and supposed to be derived from the bone-marrow. 2. A free nucleus of a central or ganglionic nerve-cell.

Myelogenic (*mi-el-o-jen′-ik*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Produced in or

by bone-marrow. **M. Leukemia**, leukemia due to disease of the bone-marrow.

Myeloid (*mi′-el-oid*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling marrow. **M. Cell**, myeloplax. **M. Sarcoma**, a form of sarcoma distinguished by the presence of multinucleated cells.

Myeloma (*mi-el-o′-mah*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *ὄμα*, tumor]. 1. An encephaloid tumor. 2. A giant-celled sarcoma.

Myelomalacia (*mi-el-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *μαλακία*, softening]. A softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomeningitis (*mi-el-o-men-in-ji′-tis*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord; spinal meningitis.

Myelomeningocele (*mi-el-o-men-in′-go-sēl*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *μῆνιγξ*, membrane; *κήλη*, tumor]. Spina bifida.

Myelomyces (*mi-el-om′-is-ēz*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *μύκης*, fungus]. An encephaloid tumor.

Myelon (*mi′-el-on*) [*μυελός*, marrow]. The spinal cord.

Myelopathy (*mi-el-op′-ath-e*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the spinal cord.

Myeloplast (*mi′-el-o-plast*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *πλαστός*, shaped]. The peculiar cells of the bone-marrow resembling leukocytes.

Myeloplax (*mi′-el-o-plaks*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *πλάξ*, a placque]. One of the large multinucleated cells found upon the inner surface of bone, and concerned in its absorption.

Myelosclerosis (*mi-el-o-skle-ro′-sis*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *σκληρός*, hard]. Sclerosis of the spinal cord or of the marrow of bones.

Myelospongium (*mi-el-o-spun′-je-um*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *σπόγγος*, sponge]. A network in the wall of the neural canal of the embryo, composed of processes given off by the outer extremities of the spongioblasts.

Myelosyphilosis (*mi-el-o-sif-il-o′-sis*) [*μυελός*, marrow; *syphilis*, syphilis]. Syphilitic disease of the spinal cord.

Myiodeopsia, Myiodesopsia (*mi-e-o-de-op′-se-ah*, *mi-i-o-des-op′-se-ah*) [*μυιώδης*, fly-like; *ὄψις*, vision]. The subjective appearance of muscæ volitantes.

Myiosis (*mi′-i-o-sis*) [*μυία*, a fly]. The presence of larvæ of flies, or maggots, in or on the body, as in the nose or ear, in a wound, or upon mucous membranes.

Myitis (*mi-i′-tis*). See *Myositis*.

Mylo- (*mi′-lo-*) [*μύλος*, mill]. A prefix denoting connection with the lower jaw or the molar teeth.

Mylohyoid, Mylohyoidean (*mi-lo-hi′-oid*, *mi-lo-hi-oid-e′-an*) [*μύλη*, mill; *ὑοειδής*, hyoid]. Pertaining to the region of the lower molar teeth and the hyoid bone. **M. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Myo- (*mi′-o-*) [*μῦς*, a muscle]. A prefix signifying pertaining to muscle.

Myoblast (*mi′-o-blast*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *βλαστός*, germ]. A cell developing into a muscle-fiber.

Myocarditis (*mi-o-kar-di′-tis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *καρδία*, heart; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the myocardium, the muscular tissue of the heart.

Myocardium (*mi-o-kar′-de-um*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *καρδία*, heart]. The muscular tissue of the heart.

Myocele (*mi′-o-sēl*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *κήλη*, tumor]. The protrusion of a muscle through its ruptured sheath.

Myochrome (*mi′-o-krōm*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *χρῶμα*, color]. A reddish pigment found in muscles, and believed to be identical with hemoglobin.

Myochronoscope (*mi-o-kro′-no-skōp*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *χρόνος*, time; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of muscular contraction or the propagation of a nerve-stimulus through a muscle.

Myoclonus (*mi-ok′-lo-nus*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *κλόνος*, clonus]. Clonic spasm of a muscle, or of various muscles. **M. multiplex.** See *Paramyoclonus multiplex.*

Myocomma (*mi-o-kom′-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *κόμμα*, segment]. Any one of the transverse segments into which embryonic muscle-tissue is divided.

Myodes (*mi-o′-dēz*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *εἶδος*, like]. Myoid.

Myodesopsia (*mi-o-dez-ops′-e-ah*). See *Myiodesopsia.*

Myodynamometer (*mi-o-di-nam-om′-et-er*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, measure]. See *Dynamometer.*

Myodynia (*mi-o-din′-e-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the muscles.

Myofibroma (*mi-o-fi-bro′-mah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *fibra*, fiber; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor containing muscular and fibrous tissue.

Myoglobulin (*mi-o-glob′-u-lin*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *globulin*]. A substance obtained from muscles, closely resembling serum-globulin in its properties.

Myogram (*mi′-o-gram*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *γράμμα*, an inscription]. The tracing made by the myograph.

Myograph (*mi′-o-graf*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording the phases of a muscular contraction.

Myographic (*mi-o-graf′-ik*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *γράφειν*, to write]. Pertaining to a myograph.

Myography (*mi-og′-ra-fe*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *γράφειν*, to write]. 1. A description of the muscles. 2. The employment of the myograph.

Myohematin (*mi-o-hem′-at-in*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *αἷμα*, blood]. A red pigment found in muscles.

Myoid (*mi'-oid*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *εἶδος*, form]. Like a muscle or muscular tissue.

Myoidema (*mi-oid-e'-mah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *οἴδημα*, a swelling]. The wheal brought out by a sharp tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

Myolemma (*mi-o-lem'-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *λέμμα*, covering]. The sarcolemma.

Myolin (*mi'-o-lin*) [*μῦς*, muscle]. The substance formerly supposed to form the contents of a muscular fibrilla.

Myolipoma (*mi-o-lip-o'-mah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *λίπος*, fat; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A myoma containing fatty tissue.

Myology (*mi-ol'-o-je*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the nature, structure, functions, and diseases of muscles.

Myoma (*mi-o'-mah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A muscular tumor. If composed of nonstriped muscular tissue it is called liomyoma; if of striped muscular tissue, rhabdomyoma.

Myomalacia (*mi-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *μαλακία*, softening]. Softening of muscles. **M. cordis**, softening of a portion of the heart-muscle, usually resulting from thrombosis or embolism.

Myomatous (*mi-o'-mat-us*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Of the nature of a myoma.

Myomectomy (*mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ὄμα*, tumor; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a uterine or other myoma.

Myometritis (*mi-o-met-ri'-tis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *μήτρα*, uterus; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterine muscular tissue.

Myomotomy (*mi-o-mot'-o-me*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ὄμα*, tumor; *τομή*, a cutting]. See *Myomectomy*.

Myoneuralgia (*mi-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the muscles.

Myoparalysis (*mi-o-par-al'-is-is*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *παράλνσις*, paralysis]. Paralysis of a muscle or muscles.

Myopathic (*mi-o-path'-ik*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *πάθος*, disease]. Depending upon or relating to disease of the muscles. **M. Facies**, "facies myopathique;" a peculiar form of expression seen in infantile forms of myopathic muscular atrophy. It is characterized by imperfect movement of the facial muscles, sinking in of the cheeks, and drooping of the lower lip.

Myopathy (*mi-op'-ath-e*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *πάθος*, suffering]. A disease of the muscles.

Myope (*mi'-ōp*) [*μύειν*, to close; *ὤψ*, eye; see *Myopia*]. A person affected with myopia.

Myopericarditis (*mi-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *περί*, around; *καρδία*, heart; *ιτις*, inflammation]. A combination of pericarditis with myocarditis.

Myopia (*mi-o'-pe-ah*) [*μύειν*, to close; *ὤψ*, eye, myopes having the habit of partially closing the lids to avoid spheric aberration]. Near-sightedness; an optic defect, usually due to an abnormal length of the anteroposterior diameter of the globe, whereby the focal image is formed in front of the retina.

Myopic (*mi-op'-ik*) [*μύειν*, to close; *ὤψ*, eye]. Pertaining to or having the nature of myopia; near-sighted. **M. Crescent**, a yellowish-white crescentic area about the papilla, due to atrophy or breaking away of the choroid and exposure of the sclerotic.

Myosarcoma (*mi-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A sarcoma containing muscular tissue.

Myosclerosis (*mi-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *σκληρός*, hard]. A hardening or induration of a muscle.

Myosin (*mi'-o-sin*) [*μῦς*, muscle]. A proteid of the globulin class, found in coagulated muscle-plasma, and formed from the antecedent globulin, myosinogen. It is also found in the cornea and in some vegetables. M. is soluble in strong saline solutions, and is changed into syntonin by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid and heat.

Myosinogen (*mi-o-sin'-o-jen*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. One of the proteids of muscle-plasma. It is the antecedent of myosin. Its coagulation after death is the cause of rigor mortis.

Myosis (*mi-o'-sis*) [*μύειν*, to close]. See *Miosis*.

Myositis (*mi-o-si'-tis*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles. **M., Interstitial**, an inflammation of the connective tissue of muscle. **M. ossificans**, a variety characterized by the formation of osseous deposits in the muscles. **M., Specific, M., Syphilitic**, that due to syphilis. **M. trichinosa**, that due to the presence of trichina spiralis in the muscles.

Myospasm (*mi'-o-spazm*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *σπασμός*, spasm]. Muscular spasm; a cramp.

Myosuture (*mi-o-su'-tūr*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *sutura*, a suture]. Suture of a muscle.

Myotatic (*mi-o-tat'-ik*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *τάσις*, a stretching]. Produced by or depending upon passive tension of the muscles. **M. Irritability**, an increased irritability of muscles produced by passive extension, and giving rise, when the muscle is stimulated, to a **M. Contraction**, or tendon-reflex.

Myotic (*mi-ot'-ik*). See *Miotic*.

Myotome (*mi'-o-tōm*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *τομή*, a cutting]. 1. An instrument for performing myotomy. 2. See *Myocomma*.

Myotomy (*mi-ot'-o-me*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *τομή*, a cutting]. 1. Division of a muscle, particularly through its belly. 2. The dissection of muscles.

Myotonia (*mi-o-to'-ne-ah*) [*μῦς*, muscle; *τόνος*, tension]. 1. Muscular spasm. 2.

The stretching of a muscle. **M. congenita, M. hereditaria,** Thomsen's disease; an hereditary disease characterized by tonic spasms in the voluntarily moved muscles.

Myrcia (*mur'-se-ah*). A genus of aromatic shrubs of the natural order Myrtaceæ. **M. acris** is the source of oil of bay, Oleum myrciæ (U. S. P.), from which is prepared bay-rum, or Spiritus myrciæ (U. S. P.). Bay-rum is used as a local application in headache.

Myriachit (*mir'-e-ak-it*). See *Palmus*.

Myricin (*mir'-is-in*) [*μυρίκη*, the tamarisk]. A constituent of wax (Cera flava), insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{30}H_{61}.C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, which is a compound of palmitic acid and myricyl alcohol.

Myricyl (*mir'-is-il*). See *Myricin*.

Myringitis (*mir-in-ji'-tis*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myringodectomy (*mir-in-go-dek'-to-me*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a part or of the whole of the membrana tympani.

Myringomycosis (*mir-in-go-mi-ko'-sis*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *μύκης*, fungus]. Disease of the drum-membrane, due to parasitic fungi, especially the Aspergillus.

Myringoplastic (*mir-in-go-plas'-tik*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Pertaining to myringoplasty.

Myringoplasty (*mir-in'-go-plas-te*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *πλάσσειν*, to shape]. A plastic operation on the membrana tympani.

Myringotome (*mir-in'-go-tōm*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument used in incising the membrana tympani.

Myringotomy (*mir-in-got'-o-me*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the tympanic membrane.

Myristic Acid (*mir-is'-tik*) [*μυρίζειν*, to anoint], $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$. A monobasic acid found in Myristica fragrans, in cocoanut-oil, in spermaceti, etc.

Myristica (*mir-is'-tik-ah*) [*μυρίζειν*, to anoint]. See *Nutmeg*.

Myristicin (*mir-is'-tis-in*) [*μυρίζειν*, to anoint]. A peculiar fatty body contained in nutmeg.

Myristicol (*mir-is'-tik-ol*) [*μυρίζειν*, to anoint; *oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{16}O$. An oily substance extracted from oil of nutmeg.

Myronic Acid (*mi-ron'-ik*). See *Acid*.

Myrosin (*mi'-ro-sin*) [*μύρον*, ointment]. An albuminous ferment occurring in mustard-seed, which liberates the oil of mustard from potassium myronate.

Myrrh (*mur*) [*μύρρα*, myrrh]. A gum-resin obtained from Commiphora myrrha (U. S. P.) or Balsamodendron myrrha (B. P.), a tree of the natural order Burseraceæ. Myrrh contains a volatile oil, a resin (myrrhin), and a gum, and is used as a stimulant tonic in dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, chlorosis, and amenorrhea. It is employed as a local application in various forms of stomatitis. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **Tinctura myrrhæ.** Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Myrrh is also an ingredient of Mistura ferri composita, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ, and Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ.

Myrtiform (*mur'-tif-orm*) [*μύρτος*, the myrtle; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a myrtle-berry or myrtle-leaf, as the myrtiform caruncles (carunculæ myrtiformes), and the myrtiform fossa of the superior maxilla.

Myrtle (*mur'-tl*) [*μύρτος*, the myrtle]. A genus of plants of the natural order Myrtaceæ. The leaves of **Myrtus chekan** are used in bronchitis. Dose of fluid extract, ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0). The leaves of **Myrtus communis** yield myrtol, which distils between 160° and 180° C. The leaves are used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. Myrtol is employed as an antiseptic in bronchitis, cystitis, and pyelitis. Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

Myrtol (*mur'-tol*). See *Myrtle*.

Myrtus (*mur'-tus*). See *Myrtle*.

Mysophobia (*mi-so-fo'-be-ah*) [*μύσος*, filth; *φόβος*, dread]. An abnormal dread of contact or of dirt.

Mytacism (*mit'-as-izm*). See *Mutacism*.

Mytilotoxin (*mit-il-o-toks'-in*) [*μυτίλος*, mussel; *τοξικόν*, poison], $C_6H_{15}NO_2$. A poisonous ptomain found in poisonous mussel; it is similar in action to curara. See *Ptomains, Table of*.

Myxedema (*miks-e-de'-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *οἴδημα*, edema]. A disorder of nutrition in which the subcutaneous tissue, especially of the face and hands, becomes infiltrated with a mucin-like substance, giving rise to a pale, edematous swelling, which does not pit on pressure. It is associated with dullness of the intellect, slow monotonous speech, muscular weakness, tremors, and absence of sweating. It is thought to be due to atrophy or degeneration of the thyroid gland, a view that gains strength from the facts that a similar condition to that of myxedema is produced in animals by the removal of the thyroid gland (cachexia strumipriva), and that the administration of thyroid gland in myxedema produces a marked amelioration of symptoms. In individuals in whom the thyroid gland is congenitally diseased or absent, a state resembling myxedema is apt to develop. It is known as cretinism.

Myxedematous (*miks-e-dem'-at-us*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *οἴδημα*, edema]. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, myxedema.

Myxochondroma (*miks-o-kon-dro′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *χόνδρος*, cartilage; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor containing mucous and cartilaginous tissue.

Myxodes (*miks-o′-dēz*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling mucus.

Myxofibroma (*miks-o-fi-bro′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *fibra*, fiber; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A fibroma that has in part undergone myxomatous degeneration.

Myxoglioma (*miks-o-gli-o′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *γλία*, glue; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A glioma with myxomatous degeneration.

Myxolipoma (*miks-o-lip-o′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *λίπος*, fat; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A fatty tumor that has in part undergone myxomatous change.

Myxoma (*miks-o′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A connective-tissue tumor after the type of the jelly of Wharton of the umbilical cord. It consists of a gelatinous, mucin-containing, intercellular substance, in which are scattered peculiar branched or stellate cells.

Myxomatous (*miks-o′-mat-us*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, myxoma. **M., Degeneration,** mucoid degeneration. It attacks epithelium and connective tissue, giving rise to the production of a gelatinous substance containing mucin. In epithelial tissue the cells are affected; in connective tissue the intercellular substance.

Myxosarcoma (*miks-o-sar-ko′-mah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A sarcoma that has in part undergone myxomatous degeneration.

Myxosporidia (*miks-o-spor-id′-e-ah*) [*μύξα*, mucus; *σπόρος*, seed]. A group or order of Sporozoa, found as parasitic bodies in the muscles and epithelia of fishes; they produce a psorospermosis which is frequently wide-spread and destructive.

N

N. The symbol of nitrogen; **n**, the sign of the index of refraction.

N. A. Abbreviation for numerical aperture.

N. F. National Formulary; a collection of formulas issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association as a supplement to the U. S. Pharmacopeia.

Na. Symbol for sodium.

Nævus (*ne′-vus*). See *Nevus*.

Nail (*nāl*) [AS., *naegel*, a nail]. The horny structure covering the dorsal aspect of the terminal phalanx of each finger and toe. It consists of intimately united horny epithelial cells derived from the stratum lucidum of the epidermis. A nail rests in the **N.-bed**, a vascular tissue corresponding to the corium and the stratum Malpighii of the skin. **N.-culture**, a term applied in bacteriology to a stab-culture showing a growth along the needle-track, and on the surface a button-like projection, giving the appearance of a nail driven into the gelatin. **N.-fold**, the portion of epidermis that covers the root and edges of the nail. **N., Hang-**, a little shred of skin hanging from the finger at the side of the nail. **N., Ingrowing** or **Ingrown**, an overlapping of the nail by the flesh, from pressure, attended with ulceration. **N.-matrix**, the proximal end of the *N.-bed;* the structure from which the nail grows. **N., Turtle-back**, a nail curved in all directions; a condition seen in certain trophic disturbances.

Nanism (*na′-nizm*) [*νᾶνος*, dwarf]. Dwarfishness.

Nanocephalous (*na-no-sef′-al-us*) [*νᾶνος*, dwarf; *κεφαλή*, head]. Possessing a dwarfed head.

Nanoid (*na′-noid*) [*νᾶνος*, dwarf; *εἶδος*, like]. Dwarf-like.

Nanomelia, Nanomelus (*na-no-me′-le-ah, na-nom′-el-us*) [*νᾶνος*, dwarf; *μέλος*, limb]. A monster characterized by undersized limbs.

Nanus (*na′-nus*) [*νᾶνος*, a dwarf]. 1. A dwarf. 2. Dwarfed, stunted.

Nape (*nāp*) [ME., *knappe*, from AS., *cnæp*, a knob]. The back part of the neck; the nucha.

Napellin (*na-pel′-in*) [*napellus*, dim. of *napus*, a turnip], $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$. An alkaloid of Aconitum napellus. It is an anodyne and antineuralgic. Dose, gr. ⅙–½.

Naphtha (*naf′-thah*) [*νάφθα*, from Arab., *naft*, naphtha]. 1. Formerly, any strong-smelling, inflammable, volatile liquid, as naphtha vitrioli (sulphuric ether), wood-naphtha (methyl-alcohol). 2. A colorless, inflammable oil distilled from petroleum, bituminous shale, etc.

Naphthalene, Naphthalin, Naphtalin (*naf′-thal-ēn, naf′-thal-in, naf′-tal-in*)

[*νάφθα*, from Arab., *naft*, naphtha], $C_{10}H_8$. A hydrocarbon crystallizing in large, silvery, rhombic plates, slightly soluble in hot, but insoluble in cold water, though easily soluble in methyl and ethyl alcohols, chloroform, ether, and benzene. It is an antiseptic; is used in intestinal putrefaction, in typhoid fever, etc.; locally, in scabies and pruritus. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Naphthalol (*naf'-thal-ol*) [*naphtha*], C_6H_4-$OH.COOC_{10}H_7$. A salicylic-acid derivative of β-naphthol.

Naphthol, Naphtol (*naf'-thol, naf'-tol*), $C_{10}H_7OH$. A substance found in coal-tar and prepared artificially from naphthalin. It exists in two isomeric forms, α-naphthol and β-naphthol, and occurs in the form of pale, buff-colored crystals. β-naphthol (Naphtol, U. S. P.) is employed in dyspepsia, and as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrheas, typhoid fever, etc. Locally, it is used in eczema, prurigo, herpes, favus, etc. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Narcein (*nar'-se-in*) [*νάρκη*, numbness], $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$. An alkaloid contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, and forms fine, silky, inodorous, bitter crystals. It is used as a substitute for morphin. Dose, gr. ¼ (0.016).

Narcohypnia (*nar-ko-hip'-ne-ah*) [*νάρκη*, stupor; *ὕπνος*, sleep]. Waking numbness; a peculiar state in which the patient has a sense of numbness on awaking.

Narcolepsy (*nar'-ko-lep-se*) [*νάρκη*, stupor; *λαμβάνειν*, to seize]. An uncontrollable tendency to attacks of deep sleep of short duration. It has been observed in epilepsy and other affections.

Narcosis (*nar-ko'-sis*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. The state of complete unconsciousness produced by a narcotic drug or an anesthetic.

Narcotic (*nar-kot'-ik*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. 1. Producing stupor. 2. A drug that produces narcosis.

Narcotin (*nar'-kot-in*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb], $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. An alkaloid of opium, separated from morphin by potassium hydroxid. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining prisms, and melts at 176° C. It is sudorific and antipyretic, but has no narcotic effects. Dose, gr. i–iij (0.06–0.20).

Narcotism (*nar'-kot-izm*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. The condition resulting from the use of a narcotic.

Narcotize (*nar'-ko-tīz*) [*ναρκοῦν*, to benumb]. To put under the influence of a narcotic; to render unconscious by means of a narcotic.

Naris (*na'-ris*) [L.]. One of a pair of openings at the anterior part (**Anterior nares**), or at the posterior part (**Posterior nares**) of the nasal fossæ.

Nasal (*na'-zal*) [*nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the nose. **N. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **N. Bones,** the two small bones forming the arch of the nose. **N. Catarrh,** catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane; coryza. **N. Duct.** See *Lacrimal Duct.* **N. Eminence.** See *Eminence.* **N. Fossæ,** the cavities of the nose. **N. Ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **N. Labyrinth,** the irregular cavity formed by the turbinal bones in the nasal passages. **N. Line.** See *Lines, Table of.* **N. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **N. Voice,** a peculiar muffled timbre of the voice, especially marked in cases of perforation of the palate.

Nascent (*nas'-ent*) [*nasci*, to be born]. A term applied to gaseous substances at the moment of their liberation from chemic union.

Nasion (*na'-ze-on*) [*nasus*, nose]. The median point of the nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth's Membrane. The epithelial membrane enveloping the enamel of the tooth during its development and for a short time after birth; cuticula dentis.

Naso- (*na'-zo-*) [*nasus*, nose]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the nose.

Nasofrontal (*na-zo-fron'-tal*) [*nasus*, nose; *frons*, forehead]. Pertaining to the nasal and the frontal bones.

Nasolabial (*na-zo-la'-be-al*) [*nasus*, nose; *labium*, lip]. Pertaining to the nose and lip.

Nasolacrimal (*na-zo-lak'-rim-al*) [*nasus*, nose; *lacrima*, tear]. Pertaining to the nose and the lacrimal apparatus, as the nasolacrimal duct.

Nasopalatine (*na-zo-pal'-at-ēn*) [*nasus*, nose; *palatine*]. 1. Pertaining to both the nose and the palate, as the N. nerve. 2. Giving passage to the N. nerve, as the N. canal.

Nasopharyngeal (*na-zo-far-in'-je-al*) [*nasus*, nose; *φάρυγξ* pharynx]. Pertaining to both the nose and the pharynx, or to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharynx (*na-zo-far'-inks*) [*nasus*, nose; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. The space between the posterior nares and a horizontal plane through the lower margin of the soft palate.

Nataloin (*na-tal'-o-in*) [*Natal*, an African state; *ἀλόη*, the aloe], $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$. The aloin derived from Natal aloes.

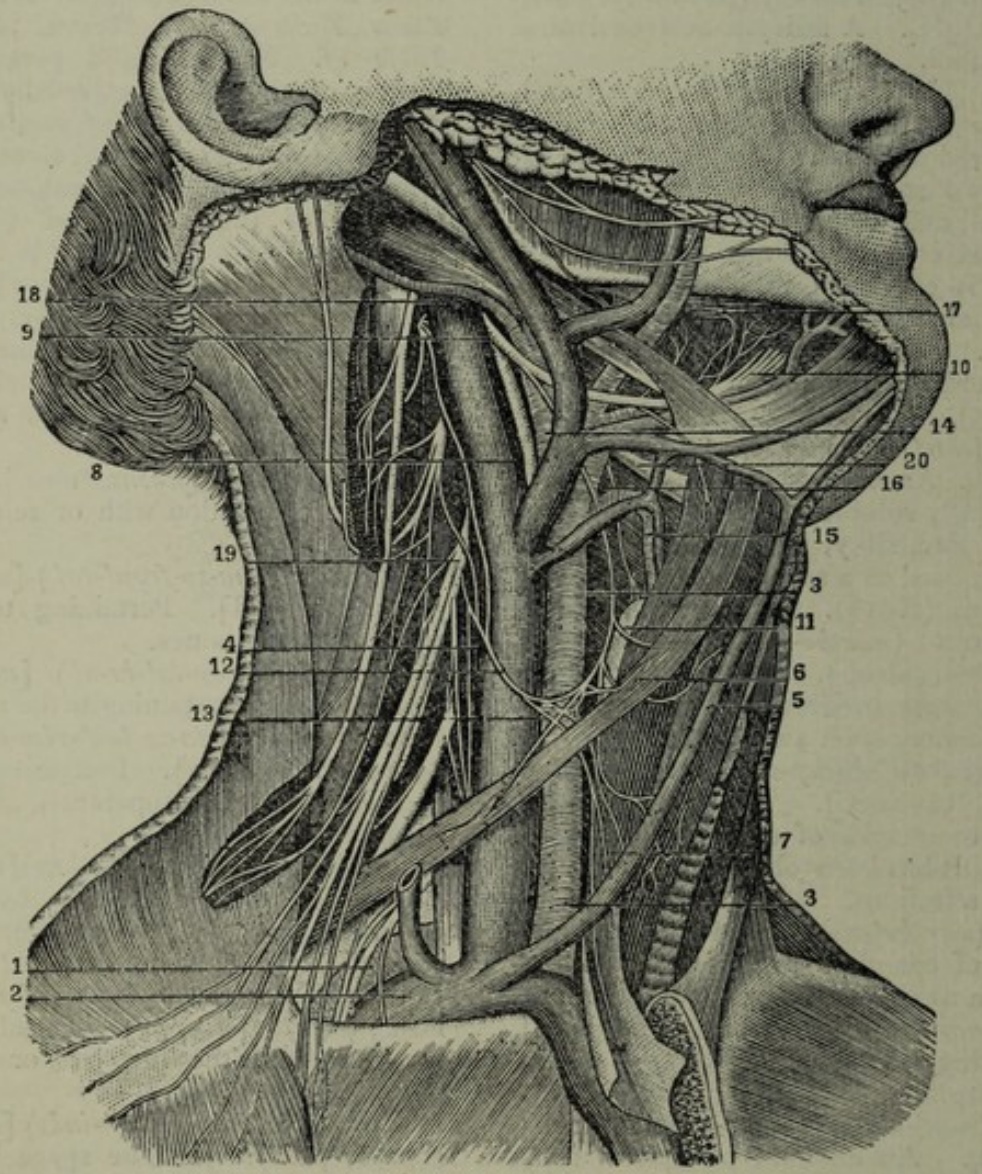
Natal Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Nates (*na'-tēz*) [*natis*, the buttock]. The buttocks. **N. of Brain,** the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

Native (*na'-tiv*) [*nativus*, born]. Of indigenous origin or growth; occurring in its natural state; not artificial. **N. Albumins,** a class of proteids occurring ready-formed in the tissues.

Natrium (*na'-tre-um*). See *Sodium.*

Natron (*na'-trun*) [Ar., *natrūn*, native car-



Vessels and Nerves of the Neck.

1. Subclavian artery. 2. Subclavian vein. 3, 3. Common carotid artery. 4. Internal jugular vein. 5. Anterior jugular vein. 6. Omohyoid muscle. 7. Sternohyoid muscle. 8. Trunk of pneumogastric nerve. 9. Hypoglossal nerve. 10. Its terminal portion. 11. Its descending branch. 12. Internal descending branch of cervical plexus. 13. Plexus formed by last two branches. 14. External carotid artery. 15. Superior thyroid artery and vein. 16. Lingual and facial arteries. 17. Facial artery and vein. 18. Occipital artery. 19. Anterior branches of the first four cervical nerves. 20. Superior laryngeal nerve.

bonate of sodium]. 1. Native sodium carbonate. 2. Soda. 3. Sodium or potassium nitrate.

Natural (*nat'-u-ral*) [*natura*, nature]. Pertaining to nature. **N. History**, a term including a description of all the products and phenomena of nature, but at present generally restricted to the sciences of zoology and botany. **N. Philosophy**, the science treating of the physical properties of matter at rest and in motion; now usually called physics.

Nauheim Treatment (*now'-hīm*). See *Schott's Treatment of Heart-disease.*

Nausea (*naw'-she-ah*) [*ναυσία*, seasickness]. Sickness at the stomach, with inclination to vomit. **N. marina, N. navalis,** seasickness.

Nauseant (*naw'-she-ant*) [*ναυσία*, seasickness]. 1. Nauseating; producing nausea. 2. Any agent that produces nausea.

Nauseating, Nauseous (*naw'-she-a-ting, naw'-she-us*) [*ναυσία*, seasickness]. Producing nausea or loathing.

Navel (*na'-vel*) [AS., *nafela*, navel]. The umbilicus. **N.-string**, the umbilical cord.

Navicular (*na-vik'-u-lar*) [*navicula*, a little ship]. Boat-shaped. **N. Bone**, the scaphoid bone of the foot. **N. Fossa.** 1. A depression between the vaginal aperture and the fourchet. 2. A dilatation of the urethra near the glans penis.

Near-point. The *punctum proximum*, the point nearest the eye at which an object can be seen distinctly. **N., Absolute**, that near-point for either eye alone at which no effort at accommodation is made. **N., Relative**, that near-point for both eyes at which accommodation is brought into play.

Near-sight. See *Myopia.*

Nearthrosis (*ne-ar-thro'-sis*) [*νέος*, new; *ἄρθρον*, joint]. A false articulation.

Nebula (*neb'-u-lah*) [L.]. A cloud; a faint, grayish opacity of the cornea.

Nebulizer (*neb'-u-li-zer*) [*nebula*, a cloud]. See *Atomizer.*

Neck (*nek*) [AS., *hnecca*, neck]. The constricted portion of the body connecting the head with the trunk; also, the narrow portion of any structure serving to join its parts. See *Cervix.* **N., Anatomic**, the constricted portion of the humerus, just below the articular surface, serving for the attachment of the capsular ligament. **N.-berg**, the vulgar name of the cervical portion of the thymus gland of animals. See *Heart-berg.* **N., Derbyshire.** Synonym of *Goiter.* **N. Surgical**, the constricted part of the humerus just below the condyles. **N., Wry-.** Synonym of *Torticollis.*

Necrobiosis (*nek-ro-bi-o'-sis*) [*νεκρός*, corpse; *βίος*, life]. Molecular death of tissue.

Necrogenic (*nek-ro-jen'-ik*) [*νεκρός*, corpse; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Originating from dead substances.

Necrometer (*nek-rom'-et-er*) [*νεκρός*, corpse; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for weighing organs at an autopsy.

Necropsy (*nek'-rop-se*) [*νεκρός*, corpse; *ὄψις*, seeing]. The examination of a dead body; autopsy; postmortem.

Necrosis (*nek-ro'-sis*) [*νεκρός*, corpse]. The death of cells surrounded by living tissue. Necrosis proper refers to death in mass, necrobiosis to death of individual cells. Among the causes of necrosis are: direct injury, obstruction of the circulation, loss of trophic influence. The varieties of necrosis are: coagulative necrosis, liquefactive necrosis, cheesy necrosis, dry, and moist gangrene. Necrosed tissues may be absorbed, retained, or thrown off. The dead tissue is called sequestrum in case of bone, and sphacelus in case of soft parts. In surgery the term necrosis is often applied specifically to the death of bone. Necrosis of bone is divided into **N., Superficial**, when the portion of bone just beneath the periosteum is affected; **N., Central**, when the internal portions are involved, and **N., Total**, when the bone through its entire thickness is necrotic. **N., Balser's Fatty.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **N., Cheesy**, necrosis characterized by the formation of a cheese-like material. It is usually due to the presence of the tubercle-bacillus, and is most often seen in the lungs. **N., Coagulation-, N., Coagulative**, a variety characterized by the formation of fibrin. It is most common in the blood, in thrombosis. It also occurs on mucous membranes, where it produces a false membrane, chiefly under the influence of the bacillus of diphtheria, but also of other irritant agents. Occasionally it occurs in the interior of organs as the result of embolism or thrombosis, leading to the formation of an anemic infarct. **N., Colliquative.** See *N., Liquefactive.* **N., Embolic**, coagulative necrosis in an anemic infarct following embolism. **N., Liquefactive**, a process analogous to coagulative necrosis, but instead of fibrin the peculiar reaction of fluids and cells gives rise to the formation of a liquid. **N., Mercurial**, a necrosis of bones due to chronic poisoning with mercury. **N., Phosphorus-**, a necrosis of bone, especially of the lower jaw, occurring in those exposed to the fumes of phosphorus. **N. ustilaginea**, dry gangrene from ergotism.

Necrotic (*nek-rot'-ik*) [*νεκρός*, corpse]. Pertaining to or characterized by necrosis.

Necrotomy (*nek-rot'-o-me*) [*νεκρός*, a corpse; *τομή*, a cutting]. The dissection of a dead body.

Nectandra (*nek-tan'-drah*) [*νέκταρ*, nectar;

ἀνήρ, a male]. A tree of the order Lauraceæ. The bark of Nectandra rodiæi (Nectandræ cortex, B.P.), contains tannic acid, resin, sugar, albumin, various salts, and two alkaloids, beberin and sipirin. It is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge, and has been used in malarial fevers, but is much less antiperiodic than cinchona. Dose, gr. xx–℥j, (1.3–4.0); of beberin sulphate, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Needle (*ne′-dl*) [AS., *nædl*, needle]. A sharp-pointed steel instrument used for sewing, and for penetrating tissues for the purpose of carrying a ligature through. **N., Aneurysm-**, one fixed on a handle, and with the eye at the point, especially adapted for ligating vessels. **N., Cataract-**, one for operating upon the cataractous lens or its capsule. **N., Discission-**, one for insertion through the cornea, and breaking the capsule and substance of the crystalline lens. **N., Exploring**, a grooved sharp-pointed rod introduced into a cavity or a part for the purpose of determining the presence of fluid. **N., Hagedorn's**, a flat suture-needle curved on its edge, with the eye perforating the side. **N.-holder**, a handle for clasping a needle. **N., Hypodermic**, the fine needle-pointed metallic tube attached to the barrel of the hypodermic syringe. **N.-knife**, one that has a sharp cutting edge; it is used in the discission of cataracts.

Needling (*ne′-dling*) [AS., *nædl*, needle]. The process of lacerating a cataract with a needle, to afford entrance to the aqueous humor and cause absorption of the lens.

Negative (*neg′-at-iv*) [*negare*, to deny]. Denying; contradicting; opposing. Of quantities, less than nothing; in physics, opposed to a quality termed positive. **N. Accommodation**, the absence of active accommodation; the state of the eye at rest, or when looking at an object at an infinite distance. **N. Blood-pressure**, pressure which is less than that of the atmosphere. It exists in the large veins near the heart, owing to the aspirating action of the thorax. **N. Chemotaxis**, the absence of the power of attracting leukocytes and wandering cells, or their actual repulsion. **N. Electrode, N. Pole**, the electrode or pole of an electric battery connected with the positive plate and conducting N. electricity. **N. Variation of the Muscle-current**, a diminution in the strength of the muscle-current during tetanic contraction.

Neisseria (*ni-se′-re-ah*) [after *Neisser*, a German physician]. A group of schizomycetes. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Nélaton [*Nélaton*, a French surgeon]. **N.'s Catheter**, a soft rubber catheter. **N.'s Line.** See *Lines, Table of.* **N.'s Probe.** See *Probe.*

Nelavan (*nel′-av-an*). See *Lethargy, African.*

Nematoblast (*nem′-at-o-blast*) [*νῆμα*, thread; *βλαστός*, germ]. A spermatoblast.

Nematoda (*nem-at-o′-dah*) [*νῆμα*, thread; *εἶδος*, form]. A genus of worms, the thread-worms, some of which are parasitic in man and the lower animals. The most important of these are Anguillula, Ankylostoma, Ascaris, Eustrongylus, Filaria, Oxyuris, Strongylus, Trichina, Trichocephalus.

Nematode, Nematoid (*nem′-at-ōd, nem′-at-oid*) [*νῆμα*, thread; *εἶδος*, form]. Thread-like; belonging to or resembling the Nematoda, or thread-worms; applied to thread-worms, hair-worms, round worms, pin-worms.

Neoarthrosis (*ne-o-ar-thro′-sis*) [*νέος*, new; *ἄρθρον*, a joint]. A false joint.

Neonatal (*ne-o-na′-tal*) [*νέος*, new; *natus*, born]. Pertaining to the new-born.

Neoplasm (*ne′-o-plazm*) [*νέος*, new; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A circumscribed new growth of tissue, characterized by abnormality of structure or location. As generally used, the term includes all true tumors, as well as tumor-like growths due to microorganisms, as the gumma and tuberculous tumor. **N., Inflammatory Fungoid**, mycosis fungoides.

Neoplastic (*ne-o-plas′-tik*) [*νέος*, new; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. Pertaining to, or of the nature of a neoplasm.

Neoplasty (*ne′-o-plas-te*) [*νέος*, new; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The restoration of lost tissue by a plastic operation.

Nepeta (*nep′-et-ah*). See *Catnip.*

Nephralgia (*nef-ral′-je-ah*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *ἄλγος*, a pain]. Neuralgic pain of the kidney.

Nephrectomy (*nef-rek′-to-me*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the kidney. **N. Abdominal**, N. through an abdominal incision. **N., Lumbar**, N. through an incision in the loin.

Nephria (*nef′-re-ah*). See *Bright's Disease.*

Nephric (*nef′-rik*) [*νεφρός*, kidney]. Pertaining to the kidney.

Nephritic (*nef-rit′-ik*) [from *νεφρός*, kidney; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Pertaining to nephritis. 2. Improperly, pertaining to the kidney; the correct term is nephric.

Nephritis (*nef-ri′-tis*) [*νεφρός*, the kidney; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney. The inflammation when affecting the epithelium is termed **Parenchymatous N.**, which may be acute or chronic. It is also known as **Tubular, Catarrhal, or Desquamative N.**, or, when affecting especially the glomerule, as glomerulonephritis. That involving the connective tissue chiefly is called **Interstitial N.**, and may also be acute or chronic. The acute gives rise to abscess

of the kidney. A nephritis in which both elements are involved is termed **Diffuse N.** In **Acute Parenchymatous N.**, or acute Bright's disease, the kidney is enlarged, congested, its structural markings are obscured, the epithelium is in a state of cloudy swelling or fatty degeneration, and many tubules contain casts; in others the epithelium is desquamated. The symptoms are fever, lumbar pains, and often dropsy; the urine is scanty and contains albumin, blood, casts, and epithelial cells; uremia is common. In **Chronic Parenchymatous N.** (large white kidney) the kidney is enlarged, pale or yellow, and soft; the epithelium presents an advanced stage of fatty degeneration. Casts are often present. The symptoms are anemia, dropsy, gastrointestinal disturbances, dyspnea, and retinitis; the urine is scanty and contains a large amount of albumin, granular, fatty, and waxy casts, and compound granule-cells. **Acute interstitial N.** is due to septic infection either through the blood, as in pyemia, or through extension along the ureter or from neighboring structures. In **chronic interstitial N.** (granular or gouty kidney), the kidney is small, hard, the capsule is adherent, the surface is granular and marked by cysts. The cortex is diminished in thickness. Microscopically there is a marked increase in the connective tissue about the tubules, the glomeruli, and the blood-vessels. The glomeruli show degenerative changes, the epithelium is atrophic and degenerated. The symptoms are anemia, loss of flesh and strength, disturbances of digestion, dyspnea, and asthmatic attacks; polyuria, the urine being of a low specific gravity, pale, and containing only a small amount of albumin and but few hyaline casts. There is also hypertrophy of the heart and sclerosis of the arteries; the pulse is of high tension, and the second aortic sound is accentuated. Uremia is common. **N., Saturnine,** that due to chronic lead-poisoning. **N., Scarlatinal,** an acute nephritis due to scarlet fever. **N., Tuberculous,** that due to the presence of tubercle-bacilli. It presents itself either in the form of caseating masses or cavities in the substance of the kidney, or as miliary tuberculosis of the organ.

Nephrogenous (*nef-roj'-en-us*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Originating in the kidney; of renal origin.

Nephrolith (*nef'-ro-lith*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *λίθος*, stone]. A calculus of the kidney.

Nephrolithiasis (*nef-ro-lith-i'-as-is*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *λίθος*, stone]. The formation of renal calculi, or the diseased state that leads to their formation.

Nephrolithotomy (*nef-ro-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *λίθος*, stone; *τομή*, a cutting]. An incision of the kidney for the removal of a calculus.

Nephropyosis (*nef-ro-pi-o'-sis*). Same as *Pyonephrosis.*

Nephrorrhagia (*nef-ror-a'-je-ah*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *ῥεγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Renal hemorrhage.

Nephrorrhaphy (*nef-ror'-a-fe*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *ῥαφή*, suture]. The stitching of a floating kidney to the posterior wall of the abdomen or to the loin.

Nephrotomy (*nef-rot'-o-me*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the kidney. **N., Abdominal,** one through an abdominal incision. **N., Lumbar,** one through an incision in the loin.

Nephrotyphoid, Nephrotyphus (*nef-ro-ti'-foid, nef-ro-ti'-fus*) [*νεφρός*, kidney; *τῦφος*, stupor]. Enteric fever with prominent renal complications.

Neroli (*ner'-o-le*) [Fr.]. Oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve (*nurv*) [*nervus*, nerve]. An elongated, cord-like structure made up of aggregations of N.-fibers and having the property of transmitting nervous impulses. **N., Accelerator,** the cardiac sympathetic N., stimulation of which causes acceleration of the heart's action. **N., Afferent,** one that transmits impulses from the periphery to the central nervous system. **N., Calorific,** a N., stimulation of which increases the heat of the parts to which it is distributed. The term is applied to the dilator nerves and to those stimulating functional activity of organs. **N.-cell,** a mass of protoplasm containing a large vesicular nucleus within which lies a well-marked nucleolus. N.-cells have one or more elongated processes, and in accordance with the number of these are designated unipolar, bipolar, or multipolar. The processes are of two kinds: the axis-cylinder process and the protoplasmic processes. The axis-cylinder (Deiter's) process either becomes an axis-cylinder of a N.-fiber, or divides within the gray matter into delicate filaments; it gives off minute branches termed collaterals; the other processes are supposed to have nutritive and conducting functions. **N.-center,** a group of ganglion-cells acting together in the performance of a function. **N., Centrifugal.** See *N., Efferent.* **N., Centripetal.** See *N., Afferent.* **N.-corpuscles,** nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and the medullary sheath of medullated N.-fibers. **N., Cranial,** a N. arising directly from the brain and making its exit through one of the foramina in the skull. **N., Depressor,** an afferent N., irritation of which depresses or inhibits the vasomotor center. **N., Efferent,**

ons carrying impulses from the central nervous system to the periphery. **N.-endings,** the terminations of nerves at the periphery or in the nerve-centers. **N. of Expression,** the facial nerve. **N.-fiber,** a fiber having the property of conducting invisible or molecular waves of stimulation from one part of an organism to another, and so establishing physiologic continuity between such parts without the necessary passage of waves of contraction (Romanes). There are two kinds of nerve-fibers: the medullated, or myelinic, and the nonmedullated, or amyelinic. A typic medullated fiber consists of the axis-cylinder, which may be surrounded by a sheath, the axilemma; the medullary sheath, or white substance of Schwann; the neurilemma, or sheath of Schwann. The axis-cylinder is made up of fine fibrillæ cemented together by a granular interstitial substance, the neuroplasm. The medullary sheath consists of a reticulated framework composed of a material resembling neurokeratin, and a semifluid substance filling the interstices, called myelin. At regular intervals the medullated sheath is marked by interruptions, the nodes of Ranvier. Each internode, as the portions of fiber included between two Ranvier's nodes are termed, possesses a nerve-corpuscle. The neurilemma, sheath of Schwann, or primitive sheath, is a delicate elastic membrane, closely investing the medullary substance. On its inner surface are placed the nerve-corpuscles. The nonmedullated, pale, or Remak's fibers do not possess a medullary sheath, but consist only of axis-cylinder and neurilemma. The nerve-corpuscles are more abundant than in medullated nerve-fibers. Medullated nerve-fibers are found in the cerebrospinal nerves, while nonmedullated fibers occur in the sympathetic nerves and tend to form plexuses. Nerve-fibers are aggregated into fasciculi; these in turn unite to form nerve-trunks. The nerve-fibers in a fasciculus are held together by the endoneurium; while each fasciculus is surrounded by a sheath termed the perineurium. The epineurium holds together the several fasciculi composing a nerve-trunk. **N., Frigorific,** a sympathetic nerve, stimulation of which causes a fall of temperature; the vasoconstrictor nerves are frigorific nerves. **N.-grafting,** the transplanting of a portion of healthy nerve from an animal to man, to reestablish the continuity of a divided nerve; neuroplasty. **N.-head,** the optic disc or papilla. **N., Inhibitory,** one the stimulation of which inhibits or lessens the activity of an organ. **N., Motor,** one containing only or chiefly motor fibers. **N.-plexus,** a grouping of nerves. **N., Pressor,** an afferent nerve, irritation of which stimulates the vasomotor center. **N., Secretory,** an efferent nerve, stimulation of which causes increased activity of the gland to which it is distributed. **N., Spinal,** one of those arising from the spinal cord and making its exit through an intervertebral foramen. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves. **N.-storm,** a sudden outburst or paroxysm of nervous disturbance. **N.-stretching,** mechanic elongation or tension of a nerve, for the relief of neuralgia, spasmodic contraction, and other pathologic conditions. **N., Sympathetic,** one of a system of nerves distributed chiefly to the blood-vessels and to the viscera. See *Sympathetic.* **N., Thermic.** A synonym of *N., Calorific.* **N.-tire,** neurasthenia. **N., Trophic,** a nerve, the function of which is to preside over the nutrition of the part to which it is distributed. **N., Vasoconstrictor.** See *N., Vasomotor.* **N., Vasodilator.** See *N., Vasomotor.* **N., Vasomotor,** any one of the nerves controlling the caliber of the blood-vessels; they are of two kinds—those stimulation of which causes contraction of the vessels, vasoconstrictor nerves, and those stimulation of which causes active dilatation, vasodilator nerves. Ordinarily vasomotor is synonymous with vasoconstrictor.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETIC).

Name.	Function.	Origin.	Distribution.	Branches.
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	External rectus of eye.	
Arnold's.	See *Auricular.*			
Auditory (eighth cranial, portio mollis of seventh).	Hearing.	Restiform body.	Internal ear.	Vestibular, cochlear.
Auricular.	Sensation.	Lesser occipital.	Integument of posterior and upper portion of pinna.	

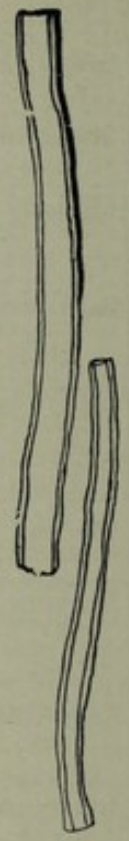
TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Auricular, anterior.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Integument of external ear.	
Auricular (Arnold's).	Sensation.	Vagus.	External ear.	
Auricular, posterior.	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, attollens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricularis magnus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Parotid gland, face, ear.	Facial, mastoid and auricular.
Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Pinna and temple.	Articular, two branches to meatus, parotid, anterior auricular, superficial temporal.
Buccal.	Motion.	Facial.	Buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles.	
Buccal, long.	Sensation, motion?	Inferior maxillary.	Cheek.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Calcanean, internal.	Sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Fascia and integument of heel and sole.	
Cardiac (cervical and thoracic).	Inhibition.	Vagus.	Heart.	Branches to cardiac plexuses.
Of Casser.	See *Perforating*, and *Musculocutaneous.*			
Cervical, first (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lateralis and two anterior recti.	Filaments to vagus, hypoglossal, sympathetic.
Cervical, first (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, complexus.	Communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, fourth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Shoulder.	Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.
Cervical, second (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating.
Cervical, second (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Obliquus inferior, scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid.	Internal or occipitalis major, and external.
Cervical, third (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, and communicating filaments.
Cervical, third (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Occiput, splenius, complexus.	Internal and external.
Cervicals, fifth to eighth (anterior divisions).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals, fourth to eighth (posterior divisions).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of neck.	Internal and external branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of face and part of neck.	Buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.
Chorda tympani.	Motion.	Facial.	Tongue, tympanum, submaxillary gland.	

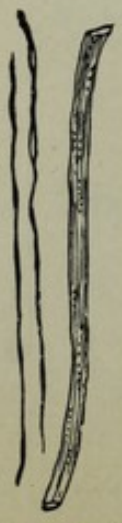
NERVES



6. Medullated fiber, with Schwann's sheath. C. Neurilemma. T, T. Ranvier's nodes. B. White substance of Schwann. D. Cells of the endoneurium. A. Axis-cylinder.



Medullated Fiber, with Schwann's Sheath.



Primitive Fibrilla and Axis-cylinder.

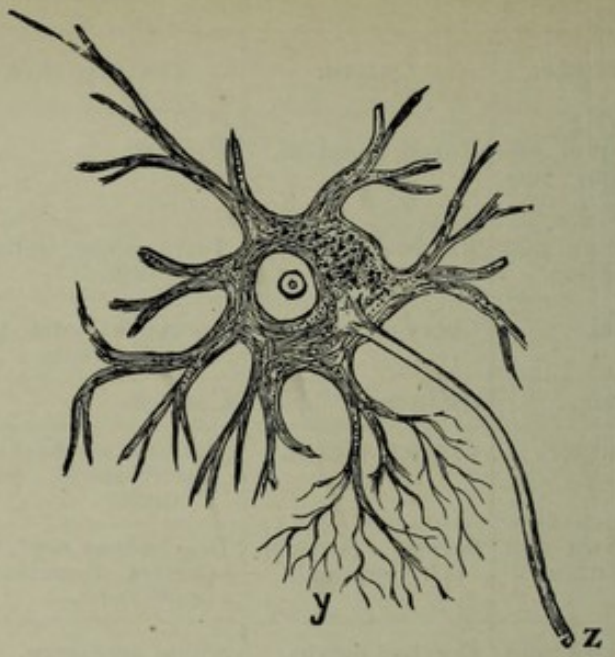


Medullated Varicose Fiber.

TYPICAL NERVE-STRUCTURES.

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Ciliary.	Sensation, nutrition, motion.	Ciliary ganglion.	Eye-ball.	
Circumflex.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Teres minor, deltoid, and skin.	Anterior, posterior, and articular.
Coccygeal.	Motion.	Coccygeal plexus.	Coccygeus and gluteus maximus.	
Cochlear.	Hearing.	Auditory.	Cochlea.	
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Platysma myoides and anterolateral parts of neck.	Ascending and descending branches.
Communicans noni.	Motion and sensation.	Second cervical, third cervical.	Descendens noni, depressor muscles of hyoid bone.	Omohyoid, ansa hypoglossi.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	First and second cervical.	Vagus, hypoglossal, sympathetic.	
Of Cotunnius.	See *Nasopalatine nerve.*			
Crural.	Sensation.	Genitocrural.	Shin, upper and central part anterior aspect of thigh.	
Crural, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves.	Thigh.	Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Skin of arm, radial side of forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Wrist and palm.	First and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous, dorsal.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Little and ring fingers.	Communicating branches.
Cutaneous, external.	Sensation.	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of thigh.	Anterior and posterior.
Cutaneous, internal.	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm.	Anterior and posterior branches.
Cutaneous, lesser internal (of Wrisberg).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Inner side of arm.	
Cutaneous, middle and internal.	Sensation; motion?	Anterior crural.	Skin of thigh.	Communicating.
Cutaneous, perforating.	Sensation.	Fourth sacral.	Integument covering gluteus maximus.	
Cyon's.	See *Depressor.*			
Dental, inferior or mandibular.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, muscles.	Mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental.
Dentals, anterior and posterior.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Teeth.	
Depressor.	Lowering of the blood-pressure.	In the rabbit, from the vagus.	Heart.	



Multipolar Nerve-cell from the Spinal Cord.
z. Axis-cylinder process. y. Protoplasmic processes.



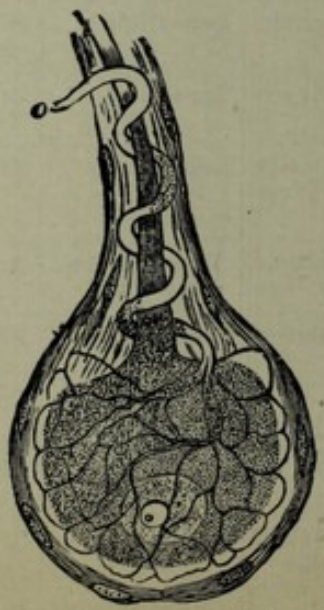
Remak's Fibers.
Nerve-fibers treated with silver nitrate and showing Frohmann's lines.



Transverse Section of a Nerve-fiber.



Peripheral Ganglionic Cell, with a Connective-tissue Capsule.

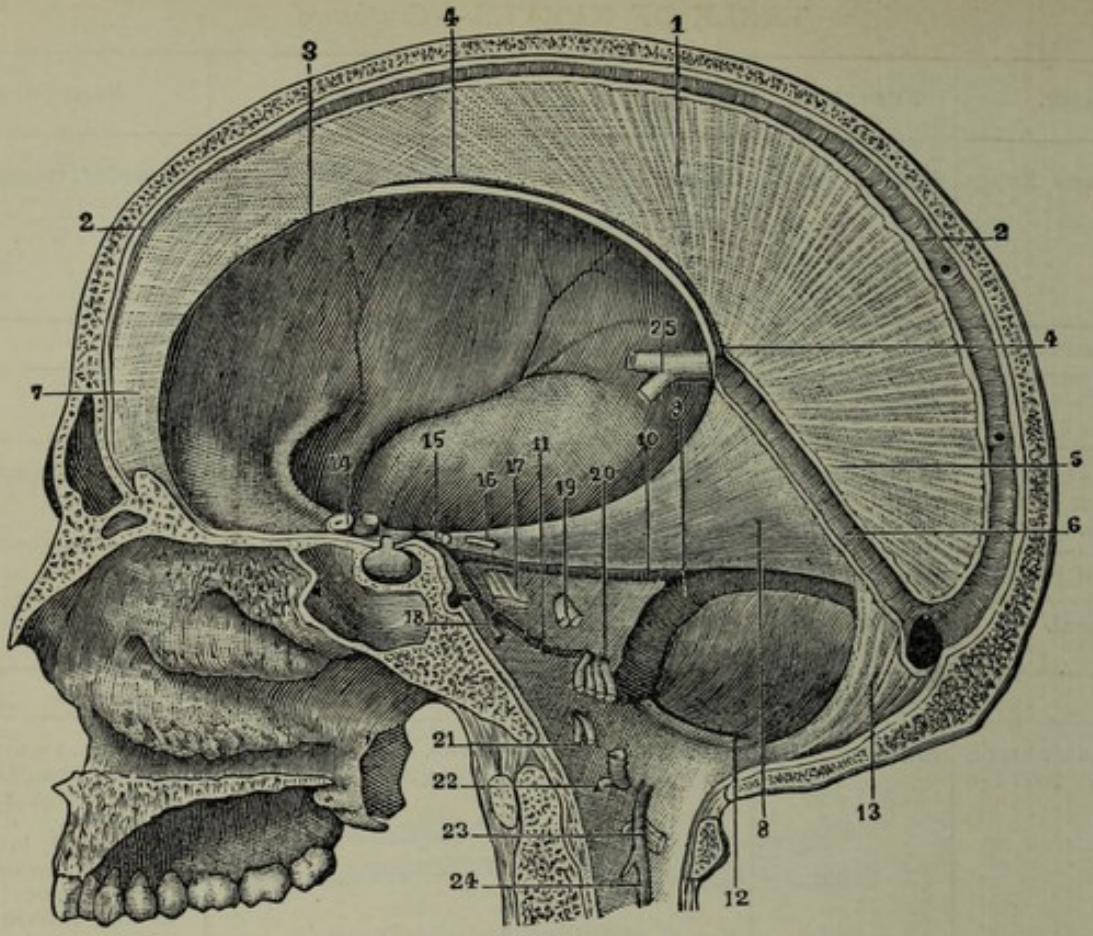


Ganglionic Cell, Showing a Spiral and a Straight Process.

TYPICAL NERVE-STRUCTURES.

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Descendens hypoglossi.	Motor.	Cervical plexus.	Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, hyoglossus, and muscles of the tongue.	Muscular, lingual.
Descendens noni.	See *Descendens hypoglossi.*			
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric.	
Dorsal, 12 (anterior and posterior divisions).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of trunk.	External, internal, cutaneous.
Dorsal (of penis).	Sensation.	Pudic.	Penis.	
Esophageal.	Motion.	Vagus.	Mucous and muscular coats of esophagus.	Esophageal plexus.
Facial.	Sensation.	Great auricular.	Skin over parotid.	
Facial (seventh cranial, portio dura).	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, communicating, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, lingual, temporal, malar, infraorbital, buccal, superior and inferior maxillary.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and eyelids.	Supraorbital, supratrochlear.
Gastric.	Motion.	Vagus.	Stomach.	
Genital.	Motion and sensation.	Genitocrural.	Cremaster muscle.	
Genitocrural.	Motion and sensation.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster and thigh.	Genital, crural, communicating.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial).	Sensation and taste.	Fourth ventricle.	Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx, meninges.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual.
Gluteal, inferior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus (second and third sacral nerves).	Gluteus maximus.	
Gluteal, superior.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginæ femoris.	
Gustatory.	See *Lingual.*			
Hemorrhoidal (inferior).	Sensation and motion.	Pudic.	External sphincter ani, and adjacent integument.	
Hepatic.	(?)	Vagus.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hirschfeld's.	Motion.	Facial.	Styloglossus and palatoglossus.	
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin about external abdominal ring.	
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial).	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hypoglossus and hyoid muscles.	Descendens noni or hypoglossi, muscular, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, and meningeal.



Medisection of Brain. Points of Exit of Nerves.

1. Falx cerebri. 2, 2. Its convex border, with the great longitudinal sinus. 3. Its concave border. 4, 4. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 5. Base of falx cerebri. 6. Straight sinus. 7. Apex of falx cerebri. 8. Right half of the tentorium, seen from below. 9. Right lateral sinus. 10. Superior petrosal sinus. 11. Inferior petrosal sinus. 12. Posterior occipital sinus. 13. Falx cerebelli. 14. Optic nerve. 15. Motor oculi. 16. Pathetic. 17. Trigeminus. 18. Abducens. 19. Facial and auditory nerves. 20. Glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. 21. Hypoglossal nerve. 22. First cervical nerve. 23. Second cervical nerve. 24. Upper extremity of ligamentum denticulatum.

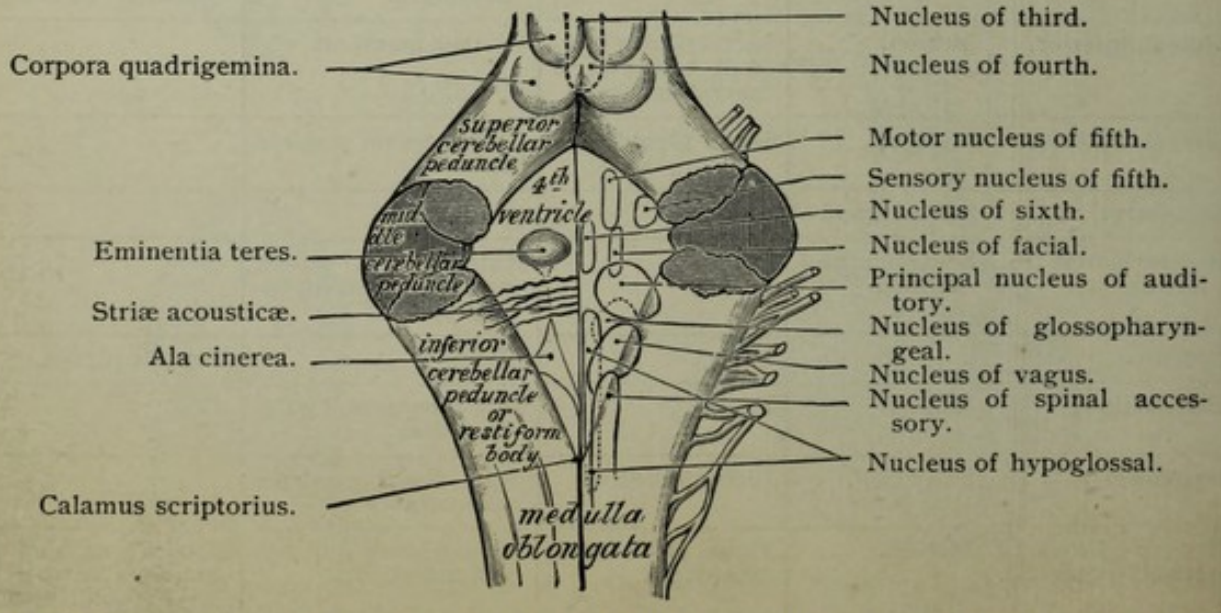
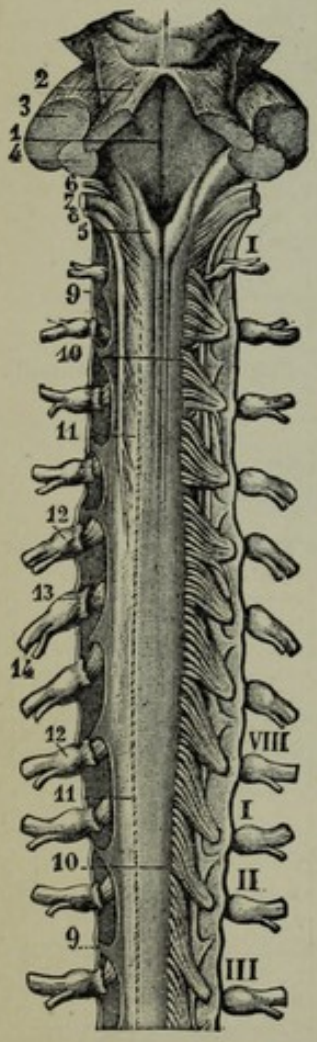


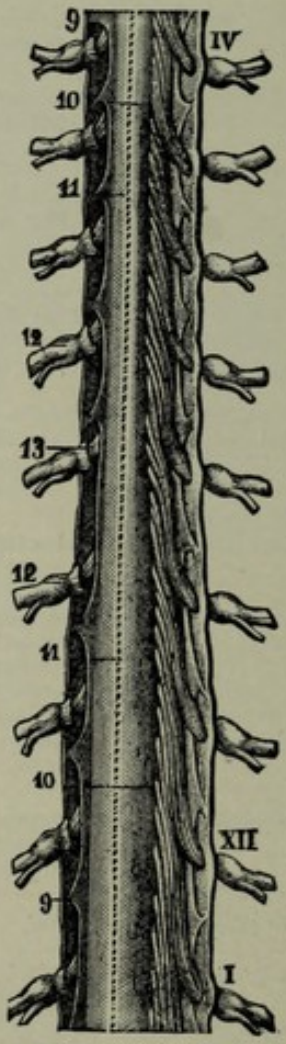
Diagram of Fourth Ventricle of Brain and Adjacent Parts, as Seen from Dorsal Aspect, to Show Positions of Nerve-nuclei.—(*After Erb.*)

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

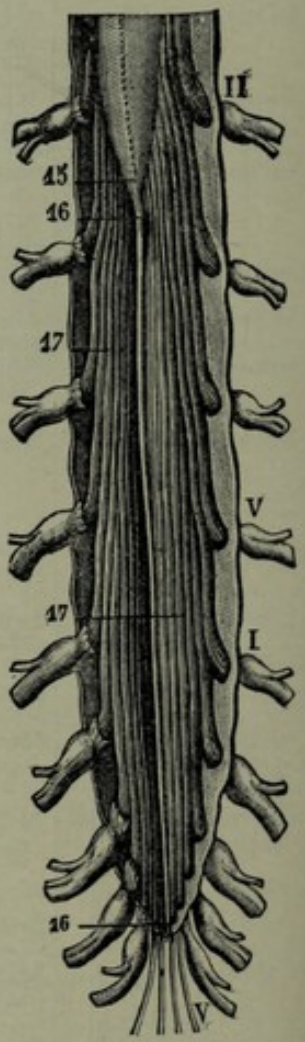
NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliac.	Sensation.	Last dorsal.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilioinguinal.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Inguinal region and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous, and communicating.
Incisive.	Sensation.	Inferior dental.	Canine and incisor teeth and corresponding portion of gums.	
Inframandibular.	See *Inframaxillary.*			
Inframaxillary.	Motion.	Facial.	Platysma myoides.	
Infraorbital.	Sensation and motion.	Facial.	Nose and lip.	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Infratrochlear.	Sensation.	Nasal.	Skin and conjunctiva of inner part of eye, lacrimal sac.	
Intercostal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Muscles and integument of thorax.	Muscular, anterior and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostohumeral.	Sensation.	Second intercostal.	Integument of upper two-thirds of inner and posterior part of arm.	
Interosseous, anterior.	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles of forearm.	
Interosseous, posterior.	Motion and sensation.	Musculospiral.	Carpus and radial and posterior brachial regions.	
Jacobson's.	See *Tympanic, of the glossopharyngeal.*			
Labial.	Motion and sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Muscles and mucous membrane of lips.	
Lacrimal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland and conjunctiva.	
Of Lancisi.	Longitudinal striations on upper surface of corpus callosum.			
Laryngeal, recurrent or inferior.	Motion.	Vagus.	Larynx.	Branches to all laryngeal muscles except cricothyroid.
Laryngeal, superior.	Sensation and motion.	Vagus.	Larynx.	External—cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland; internal—mucous membrane of larynx.
Lingual.	Motion and sensation.	Facial.	Mucous membrane of tongue, palatoglossus and styloglossus muscles.	



Superior or Cervical Segment of Spinal Cord.



Middle or Dorsal Portion of Cord.

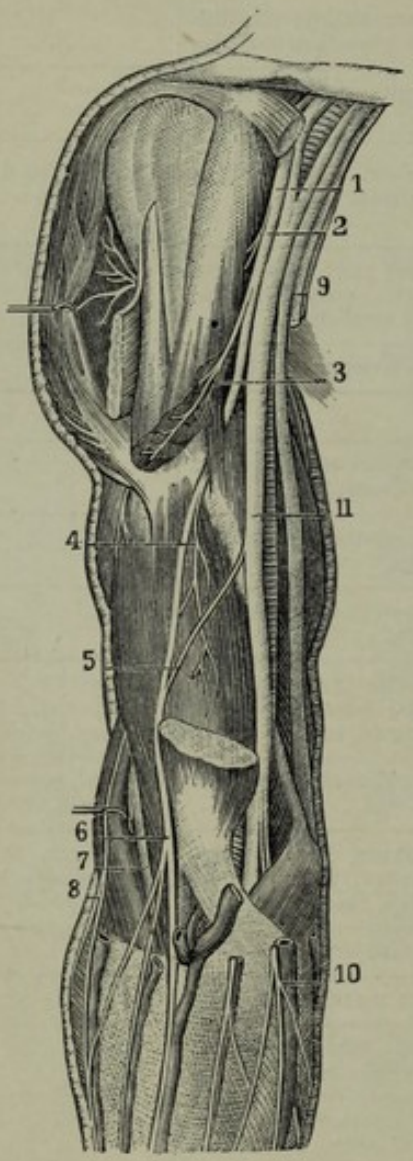


Inferior Portion of Cord and Cauda Equina.

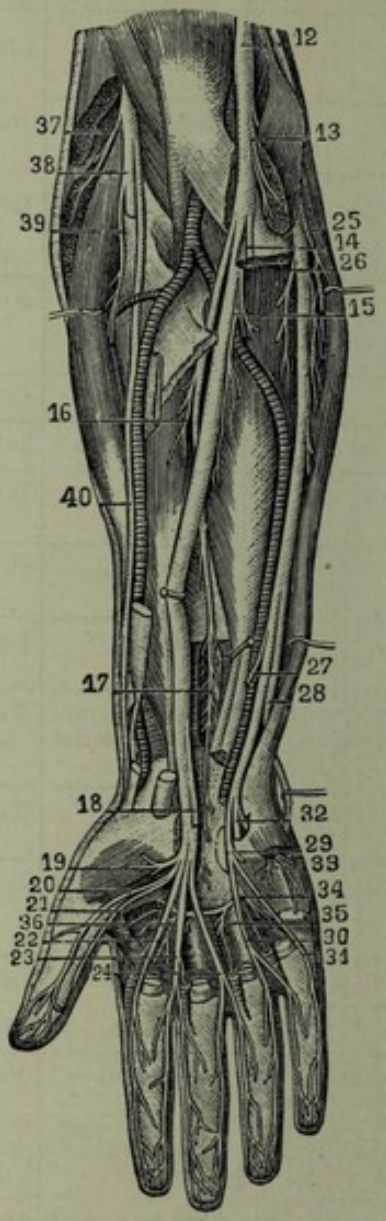
1. Floor of fourth ventricle. 2. Superior cerebellar peduncle. 3. Middle cerebellar peduncle. 4. Inferior cerebellar peduncle. 5. Enlargement at upper extremity of posteromedian column. 6. Glossopharyngeal nerve. 7. Vagus. 8. Spinal accessory. 9, 9, 9, 9. Ligamentum denticulatum. 10, 10, 10, 10. Posterior roots of spinal nerves. 11, 11, 11, 11. Posterolateral fissure. 12, 12, 12, 12. Ganglia of posterior roots. 13, 13. Anterior roots. 14. Division of united roots into anterior and posterior nerves. 15. Terminal extremity of cord. 16, 16. Filum terminale. 17, 17. Cauda equina. I, VIII. Cervical nerves. I, XII. Dorsal nerves. I, V. Lumbar nerves. I, V. Sacral nerves.

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Lingual.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Circumvallate papillæ and glands of tongue.	
Lingual.	Taste and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue and mouth.	
Lumbar (5).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Lumbar and genital regions.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus.
Malar.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum, and eyelids.	
Malar.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin over malar bone.	
Mandibular.	See *Maxillary, inferior.*			
Masseteric.	Motor.	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter muscle (and temporal?)	
Mastoid.	Sensation.	Great auricular.	Skin over mastoid process.	
Mastoid.	Motion.	Lesser occipital.	Skin over mastoid process.	
Maxillary, inferior.	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric, auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental.
Maxillary, superior.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Cheek, face, teeth.	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infraorbital.
Median.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricales, fingers, palm.	Muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous.
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Pia and arachnoid.	
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Hypoglossal.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Vagus.	Dura mater around lateral sinus.	
Meningeal, recurrent.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Dura mater and mastoid cells.	
Mental.	Motion and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.	
Motor oculi (third cranial).	Motion.	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	All muscles of the eye, except external rectus, superior oblique, and orbicularis palpebrarum.	
Musculocutaneous (of Casser).	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coracobrachialis, biceps, brachialis anticus, forearm.	Anterior and posterior.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Muscles of fibular side of leg, skin of dorsum of foot.	Internal, external.
Musculospiral.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Musculocutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Mylohyoid.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Mylohyoid and digastric muscles.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Dental, anterior.	Mucous membrane of inferior meatus.	



Brachial Portion of Musculocutaneous, Median, and Ulnar Nerves.—(*Holden.*)

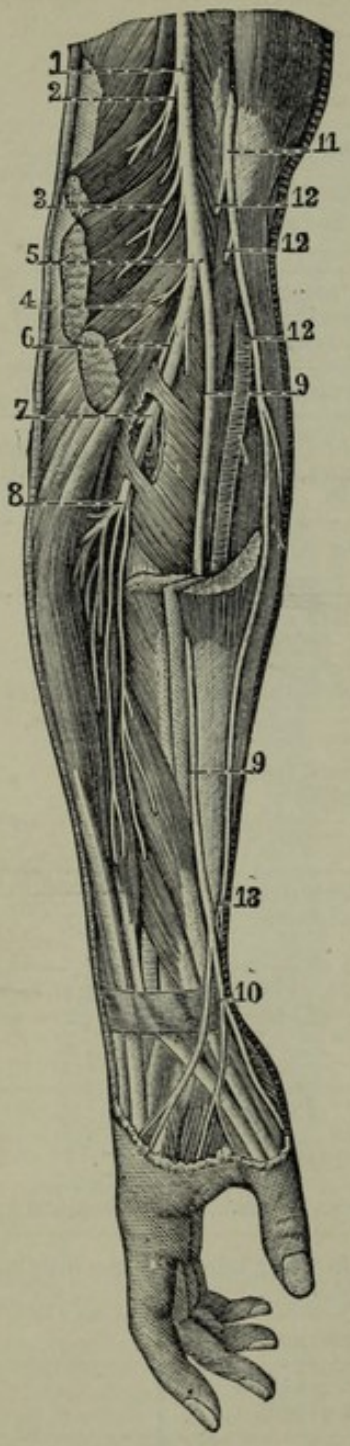


Terminal Portion of Median Nerve and of Ulnar Nerve.—(*Holden.*)

1. Musculocutaneous nerve. 2. Branch to coracobrachialis. 3. Branch to biceps. 4. Branch to brachialis anticus. 5. Anastomotic branch from median. 6. Division of musculocutaneous. 7. Radial nerve. 8. Its external cutaneous branch. 9. Internal cutaneous. 10. Its anterior or ulnar branch. 11. Upper portion of median and ulnar nerves. 12. Their middle portion. 13. Branch to pronator radii teres. 14. Trunk giving rise to anterior muscular branches. 15. Branches to flexor profundus digitorum. 16. Branch to flexor longus proprius pollicis. 17. Interosseous branches. 18. Palmar cutaneous branch. 19. Branch for muscles of thenar eminence. 20. External collateral branch to thumb. 21. Internal collateral branch. 22. External collateral branch to index-finger. 23. Common trunk of internal collateral branch to index-finger and external collateral branch to middle finger. 24. Trunk of internal collateral to middle finger and external collateral branch to ring finger. 25. Branch of ulnar nerve to flexor carpi ulnaris. 26. Branches to two inner fasciculi of flexor profundus digitorum. 27. Cutaneous and anastomotic filament. 28. Dorsal branch. 29. Superficial palmar branch. 30. Common trunk of internal collateral branch to ring finger and external collateral branch to little finger. 31. Internal collateral branch to little finger. 32. Deep palmar branch. 33. Branch of the latter to hypothenar muscles. 34. Branches to muscles of fourth interosseous and to fourth lumbricalis. 35. Branches to muscles of third interosseous space and to third lumbricalis. 36. Branches to the adductor of the thumb and to the muscles of the first two interosseous spaces.

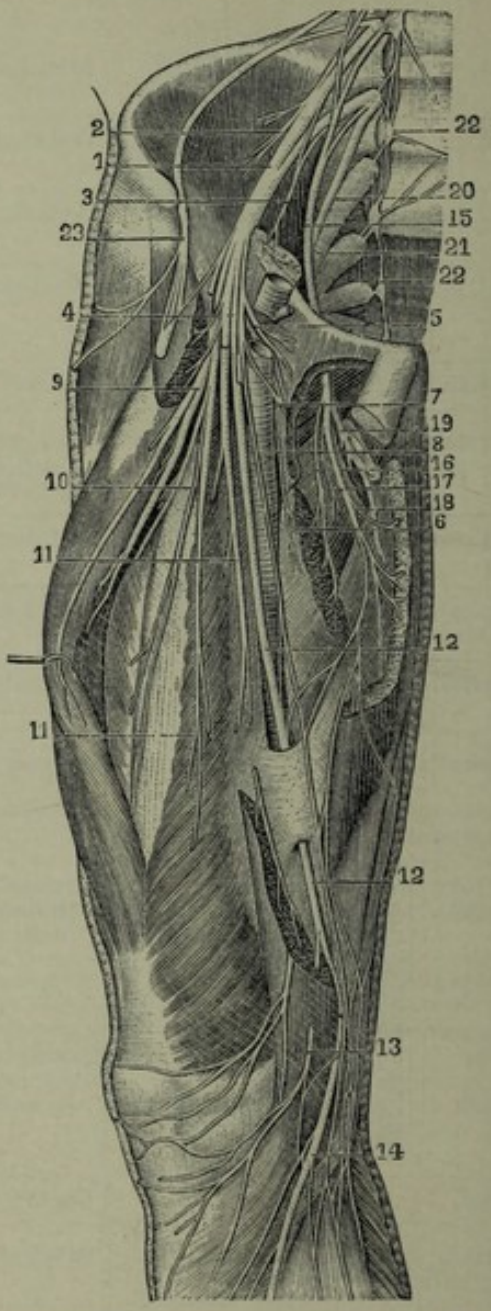
TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Nasal.	Sensation.	Maxillary, superior.	Integument of lateral aspect of nose.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Nasal, inferior.	Sensation.	Anterior palatine.	Mucous membrane of nose.	
Nasal, superior.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucous membrane of nose and posterior ethmoid cells.	
Nasopalatine.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Nasal septum.	
Obturator.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, third and fourth nerves.	Obturator externus, adductors, hip-joint, and skin.	Anterior and posterior articular and communicating.
Obturator, accessory.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Pectineus and hip-joint.	
Occipital, smallest or third.	Sensation.	Third cervical.	Integument of occiput.	
Occipitalis minor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Occipitofrontalis, ear, etc.	Communicating, auricular.
Occipitalis magnus.	Motion and sensation.	Second cervical.	Complexus, trapezius, and scalp.	
Oculomotor.	See *Motor oculi.*			
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Frontal lobe, optic thalamus, island of Reil.	Schneiderian membrane of nose.	
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Forehead, eyes, nose.	Frontal, lacrimal, nasal.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.	
Orbital.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of posterior ethmoid cells, and sphenoidal sinus.	
Orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Temple and cheek.	Temporal and malar.
Palatine, anterior or great.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Hard palate, gums, and nose.	Two inferior nasal.
Palatine, external.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.	
Palatine, posterior or small.	Motor.	Meckel's ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulæ.	
Palmar, cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Thumb and palm.	
Palmar, deep.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Little finger, dorsal and palmar interosseous, two inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis.	
Palmar, superficial.	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, inner side of hand, and little finger.	
Palpebral.	Motor.	Superior maxillary.	Integument of lower lid.	
Parotid.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.	



Terminal Branches of the Radial Nerve. —(*Holden.*)

1. Trunk of radial nerve. 2. Branch to supinator longus. 3. Branch to extensor carpi radialis longior. 4. Branch to extensor carpi radialis brevior. 5. Bifurcation. 6. Posterior or muscular division. 7. This division traversing the supinator brevis, to which it furnishes several branches. 8. Its terminal branches. 9, 9. Anterior or cutaneous division. 10. Terminal branches of this division. 11. Musculocutaneous nerve. 12, 12, 12. Its terminal branches. 13. One of its branches descending to the wrist and anastomosing with the cutaneous branch of the radial.

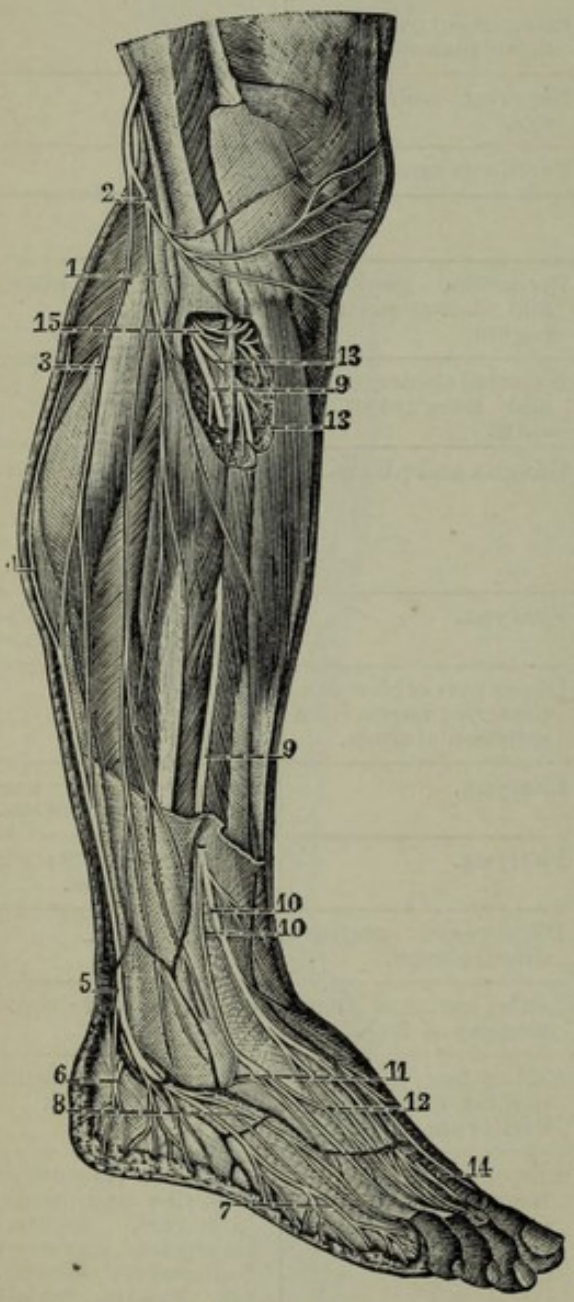


Muscular Nerves of the Anterointernal Aspect of the Thigh.

1. Anterior crural nerve. 2. Branches to iliacus muscle. 3. Branch to inner part of psoas. 4. Large cutaneous branch. 5, 6. Muscular filaments of small musculocutaneous branch. 7. Cutaneous branches. 8. Deep or anastomotic filament of internal cutaneous branch. 9. Branches to rectus femoris. 10. Branches to vastus externus. 11, 11. Branches to vastus internus. 12, 12. Internal saphenous nerve. 13. Its patellar branch. 14. Vertical or tibial branch. 15. Obturator nerve. 16. Branch to adductor longus. 17. Branch to adductor brevis. 18. Branch to gracilis. 19. Branch to adductor magnus. 20. Lumbosacral trunk. 21. Union of this trunk and the first sacral nerve. 22, 22. Lumbar and sacral portions of sympathetic. 23. External inguinocutaneous branch.

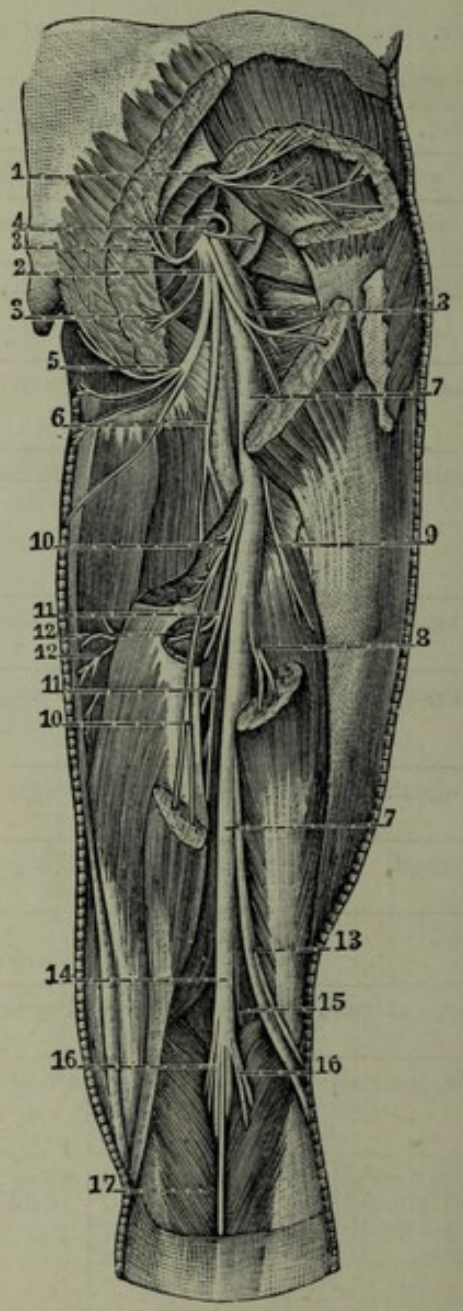
TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Patellar.	Sensation.	Long saphenous.	Integument over patella and plexus patellæ.	
Patheticus (fourth cranial).	Motion.	Valve of Vieussens.	Superior oblique of eye.	
Pectineus.	Motion.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus muscle.	
Perforating (of Casser).	See *Musculocutaneous.*			
Perineal.	Motion and sensation.	Pudic.	Perineum, genitalia, and skin of perineal region.	Cutaneous and muscular.
Perineal.	Motion and sensation.	Fourth sacral.	External sphincter ani and integument of anus.	
Petrosals.	Motion.	Facial.	Ganglia and plexus.	Great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively.
Pharyngeal.	Motion and sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Pharynx.	Enters into formation of pharyngeal plexus.
Pharyngeal.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Upper part of pharynx, posterior nares, and sphenoidal sinus.	
Pharyngeal.	Motion.	Vagus.	Pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles and mucosa.
Pharyngeal.	Sensation.	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.	Helps to form the pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Motion and sensation.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Diaphragm, pericardium, pleura.	
Plantar, external.	Motion and sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Little toe and deep muscles of foot.	Superficial and deep.
Plantar, internal.	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Sole of foot, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes.	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, par vagum or vagus).	Sensation and motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, stomach.	Auricular, pharyngeal, superior and inferior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, œsophageal, gastric, hepatic, communicating, meningeal.
Popliteal, external.	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Extensors of foot, skin, and fascia.	Anterior tibial, musculocutaneous, articular, cutaneous.
Popliteal, internal.	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius, tibialis posticus, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, 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.	Integument of genitalia and inner and proximal part of thigh.	



External Popliteal or Peroneal Nerve.

1. External popliteal nerve. 2. Fibular cutaneous branch. 3. Communicans peronei. 4. External saphenous nerve. 5. Trunk formed by the union of the last two. 6. Calcanean branches. 7. External terminal branch. 8. Internal branch. 9, 9. Musculocutaneous nerve. 10, 10 Its terminal branches. 11. Anastomosis of its external terminal branch with internal saphenous. 12. Anastomosis of internal terminal branch with external. 13. Anterior tibial nerve. 14. Its terminal portion, anastomosing with the musculocutaneous and dividing to form the deep dorsal internal collateral branch to the great toe, and the external collateral branch to the second toe.



The Great Sciatic Nerve.

1. Superior gluteal nerve. 2. Inferior gluteal or small sciatic nerve. 3, 3, 3. Branches to gluteus maximus. 4. Branch to pyriformis. 5. Genital branch of small sciatic. 6. Femoropopliteal branch. 7, 7. Trunk of great sciatic. 8. Branch to long head of biceps. 9. Branch to short head. 10, 10. Branches to semitendinosus. 11, 11. Branches to semimembranosus. 12, 12. Branches to adductor magnus. 13. External popliteal. 14. Internal popliteal. 15. Filament to plantaris. 16, 16. Branches to gastrocnemius. 17. Origin of external saphenous.

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pudic.	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsal of penis.
Pulmonary, anterior and posterior.	(?)	Vagus.	Lungs.	Branches to pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Skin of radial side and ball of thumb; skin on posterior surface of ulnar side of thumb; skin of index fingers, middle finger, and radial side of ring-finger.	External and internal.
Sacral.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin of gluteal region.	Branches to sacral plexus.
Saphenous, external or short.	Sensation.	Internal popliteal.	Integument of foot and little toe.	
Saphenous, long or internal.	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Knee, ankle.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating.
Of Scarpa.	See *Nasopalatine.*			
Sciatic, great.	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of back of thigh, and those of leg and foot.	Articular, muscular, popliteal.
Sciatic, small.	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of thigh and leg, gluteus maximus.	Muscular, cutaneous, long pudendal.
Of Sœmmering.	See *Pudendal, long.*			
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Trunk.	
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius.	
Splanchnic, great.	Sympathetic.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexuses.	
Splanchnic, lesser.	Sympathetic.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and great splanchnic.	
Splanchnic, renal or smallest.	Sympathetic.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexuses.	
Stapedial.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius muscle.	
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	
Subscapular.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular, teres major, and latissimus dorsi.	
Supraacromial.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over deltoid.	
Supraclavicular, descending.	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck, breast, and shoulder.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supramandibular.	See *Maxillary, superior.*			

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Supramaxillary.	See *Maxillary, superior.*			
Supraorbital.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Upper lid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous, and pericranial.
Suprascapular.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Scapular muscles.	
Suprasternal.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Integument over upper part of sternum.	
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and upper eyelid.	Muscular and cutaneous.
Sympathetic.	See *Sympathetic.*			
Temporal.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Temporal muscle.	
Temporal.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Integument over temporal muscle.	
Temporal.	Motion.	Temporofacial.	Orbicularis palpebrarum, occipitofrontalis, attrahens and attollens aurem, corrugator supercilii.	Muscular.
Temporal, superficial.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Integument over temporal fascia.	
Temporofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Upper part of face.	Temporal, malar, infraorbital.
Temporomalar.	See *Orbital.*			
Thoracic, posterior or long. (External respiratory nerve of Bell).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Serratus magnus.	
Thoracic, spinal.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of thorax.	
Thoracic, anterior and exterior.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major and minor.	
Tibial, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, joints of foot, skin of great toe.	Muscular, external, internal.
Tibial, posterior.	Motion and sensation.	Internal popliteal.	Tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, skin of heel and sole, knee-joint.	Plantar, muscular, calcaneoplantar, cutaneous or internal calcanean, articular.
Tonsillar.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tonsil, soft palate, and fauces.	
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion and sensation (taste).	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin and structures of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary.
Trochlear.	See *Patheticus.*			
Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius and laxator tympani muscles.	
Tympanic.	Sensation.	Sympathetic.	Tympanum.	

TABLE OF NERVES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Tympanic (Jacobson's nerve).	Motion.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tympanum.	Tympanic plexus, and communicating.
Ulnar.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Muscles, shoulder-joint and wrist-joint, and skin of little finger.	Articular, muscular, palmar cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.
Vagus.	See *Pneumo*	*gastric.*		
Vestibular.	Sensation.	Auditory.	Utricle and ampullæ of the semicircular canals.	
Vidian.	Sensation.	Union of large superficial and deep petrosal.	Sphenomaxillary fossa, and posterior part of upper nasal meatus.	
Of Willis.	See *Spinal ac*	*cessory.*		
Wrisberg's.	See *Cutaneous,*	*lesser internal.*		

Nervi (*nur′-vi*) [L.]. Plural of *Nervus*, a nerve. **N. nervorum**, the small nerves distributed to the nerve-sheaths.

Nervine (*nur′-vin*) [*nervus*, nerve]. 1. Acting upon the nerves. 2. A remedy that calms nervous excitement or acts favorably on nervous diseases.

Nervous (*nur′-vus*) [*nervus*, a nerve]. 1. Pertaining to or composed of nerves or nerve-structures. 2. Characterized by excessive irritability of the nervous system. **N. Fluid**, a hypothetic fluid supposed to traverse the nerves from the nerve-centers to the periphery.

Nervousness (*nur′-vus-nes*) [*nervus*, nerve]. A condition of excessive excitability of the nervous system, characterized by great mental and physical unrest.

Nessler's Reagent. A solution of potassium iodid, mercuric chlorid, and sodium hydroxid, used in estimating the amount of ammonia in water.

Nettle-rash. See *Urticaria.*

Neumann's Disease (*noi′-manz*). See *Pemphigus vegetans.*

Neura (*nu′-rah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. Synonym of *Neuron.*

Neurad (*nu′-rad*) [*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ad*, to]. Toward the neural aspect or axis.

Neuradynamia (*nu-rah-din-a′-me-ah*). See *Neurasthenia.*

Neural (*nu′-ral*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. Pertaining to nerves or nervous tissue. **N. Arch**, the part of the vertebra that encloses the spinal cord, formed by the two neurapophyses. **N. Axis**, the spinal cord. **N. Canal.** 1. The dorsal tube of the embryo, formed by the union of the dorsal folds and constituting the earliest traces of the nervous system. 2. The bony canal comprising the cavity of the cranium and vertebral column, which in the vertebrate animals contains the central nervous system. It is situated dorsad, the hemal canal, enclosing the heart, etc., being ventrad. See *Canal, Hemal.* **N. Groove**, the medullary groove. **N. Lamina**, the lateral portion of the neural arch of a vertebra.

Neuralgia (*nu-ral′-je-ah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Severe paroxysmal pain along the course of a nerve and not associated with demonstrable structural changes in the nerve. According to their anatomic situation the following forms of neuralgia are described: trigeminal N., tic douloureux, or prosopalgia; supraorbital N; cervicooccipital N; cervicobrachial and brachial N.; intercostal N.; sciatica or ischias; coccygodynia; visceral N. (as hepatic, gastric, intestinal, uterine, ovarian N.). According to their causes, neuralgias are classed as anemic, malarial, gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic, diabetic, toxic (*e. g.*, alcoholic, saturnine), hysteric, and reflex. The pain of N. is sharp, stabbing, and paroxysmal, lasting usually but a short time; tenderness is often present at the points of exit of the nerve (*points douloureux*). Intercostal neuralgia is at times associated with herpes zoster.

Neuralgic (*nu-ral′-jik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pertaining to, or affected with, neuralgia.

Neurapophysis (*nu-rap-off′-is-is*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἀπόφυσις*, offshoot]. Either one of the two apophyses on each vertebra which

blend and form the neural arch, or the dorsal wall of the spinal foramen.

Neurasthenia (*nu-ras-then-i'-ah, nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. A group of symptoms resulting from debility or exhaustion of the nerve-centers. Among the more common symptoms are a lack of energy, undue readiness of fatigue, disinclination to activity, a sense of fulness or pressure at the top of the head, pain in the back, impaired memory, and disturbed sleep; gastrointestinal symptoms, such as anorexia, constipation, fulness after eating; amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea in women, and spermatorrhea and impotence in men. **N., Cerebral,** N. marked by depression, inability to concentrate the mind, insomnia, irritability, headache, visual disturbances, etc. **N. gastrica,** nervous dyspepsia, a condition of disturbed functional activity of the stomach, as a rule without retardation of digestion; flatulence, pain, palpitation of the heart, and constipation are prominent symptoms. **N., Sexual,** a depressed state of the nervous system associated with disturbance of the sexual function; it is characterized by pain in the back, tender points along the spine, weakness of the extremities, great prostration on slight exertion, neuralgic pains, and other nervous manifestations.

Neurasthenic (*nu-ras-then'-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἀσθένεια*, weakness]. Relating to, or characterized by neurasthenia.

Neuraxis (*nu-raks'-is*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄξις*, axis]. The neural axis.

Neuraxon (*nu-raks'-un*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἄξις*, axis]. The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.

Neure (*nūr*) [*νεῦρον*]. Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurectasis, Neurectasy (*nu-rek'-tas-is, nu-rek'-tas-e*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἔκτασις*, stretching]. Nerve-stretching.

Neurectomy (*nu-rek'-to-me*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a part of a nerve.

Neurenteric (*nu-ren-ter'-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ἔντερον*, intestine]. Pertaining to the embryonic neural canal and the intestinal tube. **N. Canal,** a temporary communication existing between the neural canal and the intestinal tube of the embryo. It is also called Kowalevsky's Canal.

Neuridin (*nu'-rid-in*) [*νεῦρον*, a nerve], $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain produced in the putrefaction of horseflesh, beef, human muscle, fish, cheese, etc. It has a repulsive odor and is nonpoisonous. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Neurilemma (*nu-ril-em'-ah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λέμμα*, bark]. The sheath encasing a nerve-fiber; the sheath of Schwann. See *Nerve-fiber.*

Neurin (*nu'-rin*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. 1. The albuminous substance forming the basis of nerve-tissue. 2. $C_5H_{13}NO$; a poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposing flesh and in the decomposition of protagon by barium hydroxid. Its action is similar to that of muscarin. 3. An extract of nerve-tissue employed therapeutically. See *Organotherapy.*

Neurit (*nu'-rit*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. Synonym of *Neurite*.

Neurite (*nu'-rīt*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.

Neuritic (*nu-rit'-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Pertaining to neuritis.

Neuritis (*nu-ri'-tis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a nerve. **N., Alcoholic.** See *N., Multiple.* **N., Ascending,** inflammation extending from the periphery of a nerve centrad to the spinal cord or brain. **N., Degenerative,** neuritis in which the nerve-substance proper degenerates. It is the same as *N., Parenchymatous.* **N., Descending,** neuritis the result of extension of disease from the spinal cord or the brain toward the periphery. **N., Diabetic,** a polyneuritis sometimes seen in diabetes, and probably the result of autointoxication with the products of faulty metabolism. **N., Interstitial,** inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. **N., Lipomatous,** that form in which the nerve-fibers are completely destroyed and replaced by a fibrous connective tissue in which much fat is deposited. **N., Malarial,** neuritis due to the malarial poison. **N., Multiple,** the simultaneous inflammation of several nerve-trunks, usually symmetrically situated on both sides of the body. Its most common cause is alcoholic poisoning; it may be due to arsenic, malaria, mercury, lead; to diphtheria, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases. Beriberi is a form of multiple neuritis. The symptoms depend somewhat upon the cause: in alcoholic neuritis, the most frequent variety, there are paresthesias and pain, followed by paralysis of the legs and arms, wrist-drop and foot-drop, with edema, loss of reflexes, and delirium. Anesthesia is slight; there may be hyperesthesia or pain; in some cases ataxia is present. The sphincters are generally not affected. **N., Optic,** inflammation of the optic nerve. See *Papillitis.* **N., Parenchymatous,** a form in which the medullary substance and the axis-cylinders are chiefly involved, the interstitial tissue being but little altered or only affected secondarily. It is also called degenerative neuritis. **N., Pressure-,** inflammation of a nerve resulting from compression.

Neuro- (*nu'-ro-*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to a nerve.

Neuroblast (*nu′-ro-blast*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *βλαστός*, germ]. A cell derived from the primitive ectoderm, and giving rise to nerve-fibers and nerve-cells.

Neurocardiac (*nu-ro-kar′-de-ak*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *καρδία*, heart]. Pertaining to the nervous system and the heart. **N. Disease,** exophthalmic goiter.

Neurocyte (*nu′-ro-sīt*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *κύτος*, cell]. Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurodendron (*nu-ro-den′-drun*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve, *δένδρον*, ball]. Synonym of *Neuron*.

Neurodermatitis (*nu-ro-der-mat-i′-tis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *δέρμα*, skin; *ιτις*, inflammation]. A neurotic affection of the skin associated with itching.

Neurodin (*nu′-ro-din*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane, a crystalline substance used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic. Dose gr. xv–xxiiss (1.0–1.5).

Neuroepithelium (*nu-ro-ep-e-the′-le-um*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *epithelium*]. The highly specialized epithelial structures constituting the terminations of the nerves of special sense, as the rod-cells and cone-cells of the retina, the olfactory cells of the nose, the hair-cells of the internal ear, the gustatory cells of the taste-buds.

Neurofibroma (*nu-ro-fi-bro′-mah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *fibra*, fiber; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor of a nerve, composed of fibrous tissue.

Neurogenesis (*nu-ro-jen′-es-is*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The formation of nerves or nerve-tissue.

Neurogenetic (*nu-ro-gen-et-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Pertaining to neurogenesis.

Neuroglia (*nu-rog′-le-ah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γλία*, glue]. The tissue, probably of ectodermic origin, forming the basis of the supporting framework of the nervous tissue of the cerebrospinal axis. It consists of peculiar cells, the glia-cells, having many fine branching processes.

Neurogliar (*nu-rog′-le-ar*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γλία*, glue]. Pertaining to or resembling neuroglia.

Neuroglioma (*nu-ro-gli-o′-mah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γλία*, glue; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of neurogliar tissue; a glioma. **N., Ganglionar, N., Ganglionare,** a glioma containing ganglion-cells.

Neurography (*nu-rog′-ra-fe*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the nerves and the nervous system.

Neurokeratin (*nu-ro-ker′-at-in*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *κέρας*, horn]. The form of keratin found in nerve-sheaths and the white substance of Schwann.

Neurolemma (*nu-ro-lem′-ah*). Synonym of *Retina*.

Neurologic (*nu-ro-loj′-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λόγος*, science]. Pertaining to neurology.

Neurologist (*nu-rol′-o-jist*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λόγος*, science]. One versed in neurology.

Neurology (*nu-rol′-o-je*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λόγος*, science]. The branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system.

Neurolysis (*nu-rol′-is-is*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λύσις*, solution]. Exhaustion of a nerve in consequence of overstimulation.

Neuroma (*nu-ro′-mah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor springing from a nerve. It is a true N. when made up of nervous tissue proper, and a false N. when consisting of other than nervous tissue. False neuromas may be fibromas, myxomas, gliomas, etc. **N., Amputation-,** the neuroma of a stump, forming at the end of a divided nerve. **N., Amyelinic,** a neuroma made up of nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **N., Ganglionic, N., Ganglionated,** a neuroma made up of nerve-cells. **N., Myelinic,** one made up of medullated nerve-fibers. **N., Plexiform,** one characterized by the formation of multiple enlargements along the course of the cutaneous nerves, giving rise to the appearance of an intertwining network.

Neuromatous (*nu-ro′-mat-us*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Of the nature of a neuroma.

Neuromere (*nu′-ro-mēr*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *μέρος*, part]. A natural segment of the cerebrospinal axis.

Neuromimesis (*nu-ro-mi-me′-sis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *μίμησις*, imitation]. Hysteric phenomena resembling true organic disease.

Neuromuscular (*nu-ro-mus′-ku-lar*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *musculus*, a muscle]. Pertaining conjointly to nerves and muscles.

Neuromyositis (*nu-ro-mi-o-si′-tis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *μῦς*, muscle; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Myositis associated with neuritis.

Neuron (*nu′-ron*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. 1. The cerebrospinal axis taken as a whole. 2. One of the countless number of units of which the nervous system is composed. Each neuron consists of a cell and a series of processes. One of these processes is as a rule an axis-cylinder and terminates free, generally breaking up into a bundle of fine fibrillæ. The other processes branch dichotomously, but also terminate in free extremities; they are known as protoplasmic processes or dendrites. In the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord the terminal processes of the neuron form a dense felt-work, but not a communicating reticulum. In every physiologic act involving the nervous system at least two, usually more, neurons participate. The neuron at which the impulse starts is termed archineuron; the one at the termination, the teleneuron. See also *Nerve-cell*.

Neuroparalysis (*nu-ro-par-al′-is-is*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *παράλνσις*, paralysis]. Paralysis due to disease of a nerve.

Neuropathic (*nu-ro-path′-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πάθος*, disease]. 1. Characterized by a diseased or imperfect nervous system. 2. Depending upon or pertaining to nervous disease. **N. Eschar,** a bedsore following disease of the spinal cord.

Neuropathology (*nu-ro-path-ol′-o-je*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πάθος*, disease; *λόγος*, science]. The pathology of diseases of the nervous system.

Neuropathy (*nu-rop′-ath-e*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πάθος*, disease]. Any nervous disease.

Neurophysiology (*nu-ro-fiz-e-ol′-o-je*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *φύσις*, nature; *λόγος*, science]. The physiology of the nervous system.

Neuroplasm (*nu′-ro-plazm*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. The protoplasm filling the interstices of the fibrillæ of nerve-cells.

Neuroplasty (*nu′-ro-plas-te*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. A plastic operation on the nerves.

Neuroretinitis (*nu-ro-ret-in-i′-tis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *retina*, retina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both the optic nerve and the retina.

Neurorrhaphy (*nu-ror′-a-fe*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ῥαφή*, suture]. The operation of suturing a divided nerve.

Neurosin (*nu-ro′-sin*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. A trade-name for several preparations containing calcium, glycerol, and phosphates.

Neurosis (*nu-ro′-sis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. A functional disease of the nervous system—a disturbance of the nerve-centers or peripheral nerves not due to any demonstrable structural change. **N., Occupation-, N., Professional,** a functional disorder affecting groups of muscles used in the performance of special movements.

Neuroskeleton (*nu-ro-skel′-et-on*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *σκελετόν*, skeleton]. The vertebrate endoskeleton, or true skeleton; so called from being made up of parts that correspond with and largely serve to protect portions of the central nervous system.

Neurostearic (*nu-ro-ste-ar′-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *στέαρ*, fat]. Pertaining to nervous tissue and fat. **N. Acid,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. An acid isomeric with stearic acid, occurring in the brain.

Neurotabes (*nu-ro-ta′-bēz*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *tabes*, wasting]. A form of multiple neuritis resembling posterior sclerosis.

Neurotic (*nu-rot′-ik*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve]. 1. Pertaining to the nerves; nervous. 2. Pertaining to neuroses. 3. Having a disordered nervous system; suffering from a neurosis.

Neurotomy (*nu-rot′-o-me*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The division of a nerve.

Neutral (*nu′-tral*) [*neuter*, neither]. Neither alkaline nor acid; bland and soothing; inactive. **N. Mixture,** liquor potassii citratis.

Neutralize (*nu′-tral-īz*) [*neuter*, neither]. To render neutral; to render inert; to counterbalance an action or influence.

Neutrophile (*nu′-tro-fil*) [*neuter*, neither; *φίλος*, loving]. Stained readily by neutral dyes; applied to certain cells. **N. Leukocytes,** leukocytes the protoplasm of which contains granules colored by neutral stains.

Nevus, Nævus (*ne′-vus*) [L.]. 1. A circumscribed area of pigmentation; a mole. 2. An angioma of the skin, usually congenital; mother's mark. **N. araneus.** See *Acne rosacea*. **N., Capillary,** one that involves the capillaries of the skin. **N., Cutaneous,** a nevus of the skin. **N. lipomatodes,** a large, soft mole, containing a quantity of fat and loose connective tissue. **N. maternus.** See *Nevus*, 2d definition. **N. pigmentosus,** a mole; a circumscribed, congenital pigmentary deposit in the skin, varying in color from a light fawn to a blackish tint, and often associated with hypertrophy of the hairs. **N. vascularis.** See *Nevus*, 2d definition.

Niccolium, Nickel (*nik-ol′-e-um, nik′-el*) [G., *nickel*, nickel]. Symbol Ni; atomic weight 58; quantivalence II, IV. A metal of silver-white luster, resembling iron in physical properties. See *Elements, Table of.* **N. Bromid** ($NiBr_2 + 3H_2O$) has been used in epilepsy. Dose gr. v–x. (0.32–0.65). **N. Chlorid,** $NiCl_2$, has been used as a tonic in anemia. Dose gr. ij (0.13). **N. Sulphate** ($NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$), has been used as a tonic. Dose gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

Nicol's Prism [after William *Nicol*, of Edinburgh]. A polished prism of Iceland-spar, cut diagonally across the principal axis, the sections being joined together by means of Canada balsam. It has the property of reflecting the ordinary ray of light out of the field, while the so-called polarized ray is transmitted.

Nicotiana (*nik-o-she-a′-nah*). See *Tabacum*.

Nicotianin (*nik-o-she-a′-nin*) [after Jean *Nicot*, a French ambassador to Portugal]. The volatile principle to which tobacco owes its flavor.

Nicotin (*nik′-o-tin*) [after Jean *Nicot*, a French ambassador to Portugal], $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. A liquid poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves of the tobacco-plant.

Nictation (*nik-ta′-shun*). Same as *Nictitation*.

Nictitating (*nik′-tit-a-ting*) [*nictitare*, to wink]. Winking. **N. Membrane.** See *Membrane*. **N. Spasm,** blepharospasm.

Nictitation (*nik-tit-a′-shun*) [*nictitare*, to wink]. Abnormal frequency of winking.

Nidus (*ni′-dus*) [L., nest]. 1. A central

point or focus of infection; a place in which an organism finds conditions suitable for growth and development. 2. A collection of ganglion-cells at the deep origin of a cranial nerve; a nucleus. **N. hirundinis**, a deep fossa in the cerebellum situated between the velum medullare posterius in front and the nodulus and uvula behind.

Niemeyer's Pill (*ne'-mi-er*) [*Niemeyer*, a German physician]. A pill of quinin, grain 1, digitalis, grain one-half, and opium, grain one-quarter. It is used in pulmonary tuberculosis, and is taken every six hours.

Night-blindness. See *Hemeralopia*.

Night-blooming Cereus. See *Cactus grandiflorus*.

Nightmare [AS., *neaht*, *niht*, night; *mara*, mare]. A dream characterized by great distress and a sense of oppression or suffocation.

Nightshade. A name applied to plants of the genus Solanum. **N., Deadly,** the Atropa belladonna.

Night-terrors. Distressing dreams occurring in children and causing them to wake up with cries of fear.

Nightingale (*nī'-ting-gāl*) [after Florence *Nightingale*, a nurse]. A short cape used in hospitals to protect the shoulders and chest of nurses and patients.

Nigrosin (*nī'-gro-sin*) [*niger*, black]. A blue-black anilin-dye, used in staining brain-tissue.

Nipple (*nip'-l*) [allied to *neb*, the beak of a bird, from AS., *nebb*, the face]. The conic projection in the center of the mamma, containing the outlets of the milk-ducts. **N.-line**, a vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

Nisus (*nī'-sus*) [*nisus*, effort, from *niti*, to endeavor]. The periodic desire for procreation manifested in the spring-season by certain species of animals. Also, the contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles for the expulsion of the feces or the urine.

Nit [AS., *hnitu*, a nit]. The egg or larva of the louse.

Niter (*nī'-ter*) [Arab., *nitrún*, natron]. Potassium nitrate or saltpeter. **N., Cubic,** sodium nitrate. **N., Sweet Spirit of,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

Nitrate (*nī'-trāt*) [*niter*]. A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrated (*nī'-tra-ted*) [*niter*]. Combined with nitric acid.

Nitration (*nī-trā'-shun*) [*niter*]. The process of combining or treating with nitric acid.

Nitric (*nī'-trik*) [*niter*]. Pertaining to or containing niter. **N. Acid.** See *Acid, Nitric*. **N.-acid Test,** a test for albumin, consisting in the addition of nitric acid to the suspected fluid—if albumin is present a precipitate is formed. The test is usually applied by superimposing the suspected fluid over the acid (Heller's test).

Nitrification (*nī-trif-ik-ā'-shun*) [*niter; facere*, to make]. The conversion of the nitrogen of ammonia and organic compounds into nitrous and nitric acids, a process constantly going on in nature under the influence of certain bacteria and other agencies.

Nitrifying (*nī-trif'-i-ing*) [*niter; facere*, to make]. Converting into nitrous and nitric acids. **N. Bacillus.** See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Nitril (*nī'-tril*) [*niter*]. A compound of cyanogen with an alcohol-radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent and the radicle is united to the remaining carbon-atom. The nitrils are readily converted into acids.

Nitrite (*nī'-trīt*) [*niter*]. A salt of nitrous acid. See *Amyl nitrite, Sodium nitrite, Potassium nitrite*. The nitrites produce dilatation of the blood-vessels, diminution of the blood-pressure, increased rapidity of the pulse, and depression of the motor centers in the spinal cord. They are used as antispasmodics in asthma and angina pectoris, in spasmodic dysmenorrhea, tetanus, epileptic and hysteric convulsions, and in cases of arteriosclerosis with high arterial tension. Full doses in man give rise to flushing of the face, throbbing, and headache.

Nitro- (*nī'-tro-*) [*niter*]. A prefix denoting combination with nitrogen, or with the radicle NO_2.

Nitrobacteria (*nī-tro-bak-tē'-re-ah*) [*niter; bacterium*]. Bacteria that convert ammonia into nitric acid.

Nitrobenzol, Nitrobenzene (*nī-tro-ben'-zol, nī-tro-ben'-zene*) $C_6H_5NO_2$. An oily, sweetish liquid made by the action of strong nitric acid on benzol. It is an intermediate product in the manufacture of anilin-oil, and is employed as a flavoring agent under the name of artificial oil of bitter almonds, or oil of mirbane. It is a powerful poison, resembling hydrocyanic acid in action. Persons engaged in its manufacture often suffer from headache and drowsiness.

Nitrocellulose (*nī-tro-sel'-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin*.

Nitrogen (*nī'-tro-jen*) [Arab., *nitrún*, natron; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Symbol N; atomic weight 14; quantivalence I, III, V. A non-metallic element existing free in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes about 77 per cent. by weight. It is a colorless, odorless gas, incapable of sustaining life. Chemically it is very inert, and combines directly with but few elements. It is an important constituent of all animal and vegetal tissues. With hydrogen it combines to form ammonia, from which a multitude of important compounds are derived. It forms several oxygen-compounds: Nitrogen monoxid, N_2O; nitrogen dioxid, NO; nitrogen trioxid,

N_2O_3; nitrogen tetroxid, NO_2; nitrogen pentoxid, N_2O_5. The oxids combine with water to form acids. With the halogens nitrogen forms very explosive compounds; nearly all explosive substances are compounds of nitrogen.

Nitrogenous (*ni-troj'-en-us*) [*nitrogen*]. Containing nitrogen.

Nitroglycerin (*ni-tro-glis'-er-in*) [*niter;* glycerin], $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$. Glonoin, a colorless oily liquid produced by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids upon glycerol. It is a powerful explosive; physiologically it has the actions of the nitrites, but is more persistent than amyl nitrite, which it most resembles. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0003–0.0013). Spiritus glonoini (U. S. P.), is a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution. Dose ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). Tabellæ nitroglycerini (B. P.) contain each gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0006) of nitroglycerin.

Nitrohydrochloric Acid, Nitromuriatic Acid (*ni-tro-hi-dro-klo'-rik, ni-tro-mu-re-at'-ik*). See *Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.*

Nitroso- (*ni-tro'-so-*) [*niter*]. A prefix signifying combination with nitrosyl, the univalent radicle, NO.

Nitrosonitric Acid (*ni-tro-so-ni'-trik*). Fuming nitric acid containing nitrous acid gas.

Nitrous (*ni'-trus*) [*niter*]. 1. Containing nitrogen as a univalent or trivalent element. 2. Pertaining to or derived from nitrous acid HNO_2, an acid having one atom of oxygen less than nitric acid. **N. Ether,** $C_2H_5NO_2$, ethyl nitrite, a very volatile liquid, having properties similar to those of amyl nitrite. **N. Oxid,** N_2O, nitrogen protoxid, hyponitrous oxid, laughing gas. It is used as a general anesthetic in dentistry and in minor surgery. See *Anesthetic.*

Nitrosyl (*ni-tro'-sil*). The univalent radicle NO.

Nocturnal (*nok'-tur-nal*) [*nox*, night]. Pertaining to the night. **N. Emission, N. Pollution,** the discharge of semen without coitus during sleep. **N. Enuresis,** incontinence of urine at night during sleep. **N. Epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the convulsions occur at night.

Nodal (*no'-dal*) [*nodus*, a node]. Pertaining to a node. **N. Point,** the point of intersection of convergent rays of light with the visual axis of the eye. The first nodal point is 6.9685 mm. behind the summit of the cornea. The second nodal point is 7.3254 mm. behind the summit of the cornea, or 0.1254 mm. behind the lens.

Node (*nōd*) [*nodus*, a swelling or node]. 1. A knob, swelling, or protuberance. 2. A point of narrowing or constriction. **N., Parrot's,** one of the bony prominences on the outer table of the skull, the result of syphilitic periostitis. **N., Ranvier's,** one of the constrictions occurring in the course of medullated nerve-fibers, where the sheath of Schwann lies upon the axis-cylinder. **N., Syphilitic,** the localized swelling on bones due to syphilitic periostitis.

Nodose (*no'-dōz*) [*nodus*, node]. Characterized by nodes; jointed or swollen at intervals.

Nodosity (*no-dos'-it-e*) [*nodus*, node]. 1. The state of having nodes. 2. A node. **N., Bouchard's,** a nodose condition of the second joints of the fingers, supposed to be indicative of gastrectasis. **N., Hagarth's, N., Heberden's,** one of the firm nodules on the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in rheumatoid arthritis.

Nodular (*nod'-u-lar*) [*nodus*, node]. Composed of or covered by nodules; resembling a nodule.

Nodule (*nod'-ūl*) [*nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a node]. A small node. **N. of Arantius.** See *Corpus Arantii.* **N. of Cerebellum,** the anterior termination of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **N. of Morgagni.** Same as *N. of Arantius.*

Noematachograph (*no-e-ma-tak'-o-graf*). See *Nematachograph.*

Noematachometer (*no-e-ma-tak-om'-et-er*). See *Nematachometer.*

Noli-me-tangere (*no'-li-me-tan'-jer-e*) [L.]. See *Rodent ulcer.*

Noma (*no'-mah*) [*νομή*, a feeding, from *νεμεῖν*, to eat]. Cancrum oris, gangræna oris, gangrenous stomatitis. A grave, usually fatal, form of stomatitis, occurring in debilitated children, generally during the convalescence from one of the exanthemata. It is characterized by the formation of a rapidly spreading ulcer involving the cheek and soon becoming gangrenous. The disease is microorganismal in origin. **N. pudendi, N. vulvæ,** a similar ulceration occurring about the genital region of female children.

Nonan (*no'-nan*) [*nonus*, ninth]. Occurring every ninth day, or having an exacerbation every ninth day.

Nonipara (*non-ip'-ar-ah*) [*nonus*, ninth; *parere*, to bring forth]. See *Multipara.*

Normal (*nor'-mal*) [*norma*, rule]. 1. Conforming to natural order or law. 2. Having the typic structure. **N. Antitoxic Serum, N. Therapeutic Serum,** an antitoxic blood-serum of which 0.1 gram is sufficient to neutralize ten times the fatal dose of toxin for a guinea-pig weighing 300 grams. **N. Salt-solution** or **N. Saline Solution,** an aqueous solution of sodium chlorid of a strength similar to that of the body-fluids—usually 0.6–0.75 per cent. **N. Solution,** a solution containing in one liter a quantity of the reagent equal to the molecular weight in grams, and reduced so that the replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent

represents one gram. A decinormal solution is one of one-tenth the strength, and a centinormal solution one of one-hundredth the strength of the normal solution.

Normoblast (*nor′-mo-blast*) [*norma*, rule; *βλαστός*, germ]. A nucleated red corpuscle of the same size as an ordinary red corpuscle.

Norris's Invisible Corpuscles. See *Corpuscle.*

Nose (*nōz*) [AS., *nósu*, nose]. The prominent organ occupying the center of the face, the upper part of which (*regio olfactoria*) constitutes the organ of smell, the lower part of which (*regio respiratoria*) represents the commencement of the respiratory tract, in which the inspired air is warmed, moistened, and deprived of impurities. The nose consists of two symmetric cavities, separated by a septum, and is lined internally by mucous membrane (Schneiderian membrane). **N.-bleed,** epistaxis. **N.-piece,** a mechanic device to be attached to the tube of a microscope for holding two, three, or four objectives.

Nosegay, Riolan's. The entire group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Nosema (*nos-e′-mah*) [*νοσεῖν*, to be ill]. 1. Illness, disease. 2. A genus of Schizomycetes. **N. bombycis.** See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Nosogeny (*nos-oj′-en-e*) [*νόσος*, disease; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The development of diseases.

Nosography (*nos-og′-ra-fe*) [*νόσος*, disease; *γράφειν*, to write]. A treatise on diseases.

Nosology (*nos-ol′-o-je*) [*νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the classification of diseases.

Nosomania (*nos-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [*νόσος*, disease; *μανία*, mania]. 1. A morbid dread of disease. 2. A delusion that one is suffering from disease.

Nosophobia (*nos-o-fo′-be-ah*) [*νόσος*, disease; *φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of disease.

Nostalgia (*nos-tal′-je-ah*) [*νόστος*, return; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Homesickness.

Nostoc (*nos′-tok*) [Ger., *nostoch*, nostoc]. A genus of algæ having a gelatinous nature.

Nostril (*nos′-tril*) [AS., *nósu*, nose; *ðyrel*, orifice]. One of the external orifices of the nose.

Nostrum (*nos′-trum*) [*noster*, ours]. A quack medicine; a secret medicine.

Notal (*no′-tal*) [*νῶτον*, back]. Pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Notanencephalia (*no-tan-en-sef-a′-le-ah*) [*νῶτον*, back; *ἀν* priv.; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. Congenital absence of the dorsal part of the cranium.

Notch [O. Du., *nock*, notch]. A deep indentation. **N., Intervertebral,** one of the depressions on the vertebral pedicles, either on the upper or lower surface. The apposition of two notches of contiguous vertebræ forms the intervertebral foramen. **N., Ischiatic.** See *N., Sacrosciatic.* **N., Jugular,** a notch forming the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen. **N., Nasal,** an uneven interval between the internal angular processes of the frontal bone, which articulates with the nasal bone and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. **N., Popliteal,** the depression on the posterior surface of the head of the tibia, separating the two tuberosities. **N. of Rivinus,** the deficiency in the osseous tympanic ring, filled in by Shrapnell's membrane. **N., Sacrosciatic,** one of two notches on the posterior edge of the innominate bone. The greater N. is just above the spine of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the lesser sacrosciatic ligament; the lesser N. is below the spine of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the sacrosciatic ligaments. **N., Sigmoid,** a deep semilunar depression separating the coronoid and condyloid processes of the inferior maxillary bone. **N., Sphenopalatine,** the notch that separates the orbital and sphenoid processes of the palate bone. **N., Suprascapular,** a notch in the superior border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process, for the passage of the suprascapular nerve. **N., Suprasternal,** the depression at the top of the manubrium, between the two sternoclavicular articulations.

Notencephalus (*no-ten-sef′-al us*) [*νῶτον*, back; *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain]. A variety of monster in which the cranial contents are in large part outside the skull, resting upon the back of the neck.

Notochord (*no′-to-kord*) [*νῶτον*, back; *χορδή*, a cord]. An elongated cord of cells enclosed in a structureless sheath, which in the embryo represents the vertebral column; the chorda dorsalis, or primitive backbone.

Notomelus (*no-tom′-el-us*) [*νῶτον*, back; *μέλος*, limb]. A form of double monster in which the rudimentary limbs are attached to the back.

Noxious (*nok′-shus*) [*noxius*, harmful]. Harmful; poisonous or deleterious.

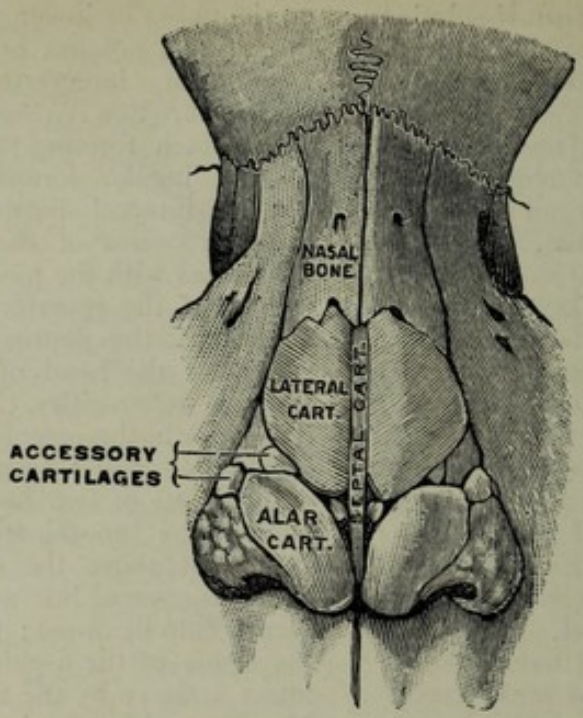
Nubecula (*nu-bek′-u-lah*) [dim. of *nubes*, a cloud]. 1. The cloudiness caused by the suspension of insoluble matter in the urine. 2. A cloudiness of the cornea.

Nubility (*nu-bil′-it-e*) [*nubere*, to marry]. The state of sexual development when marriage may be consummated.

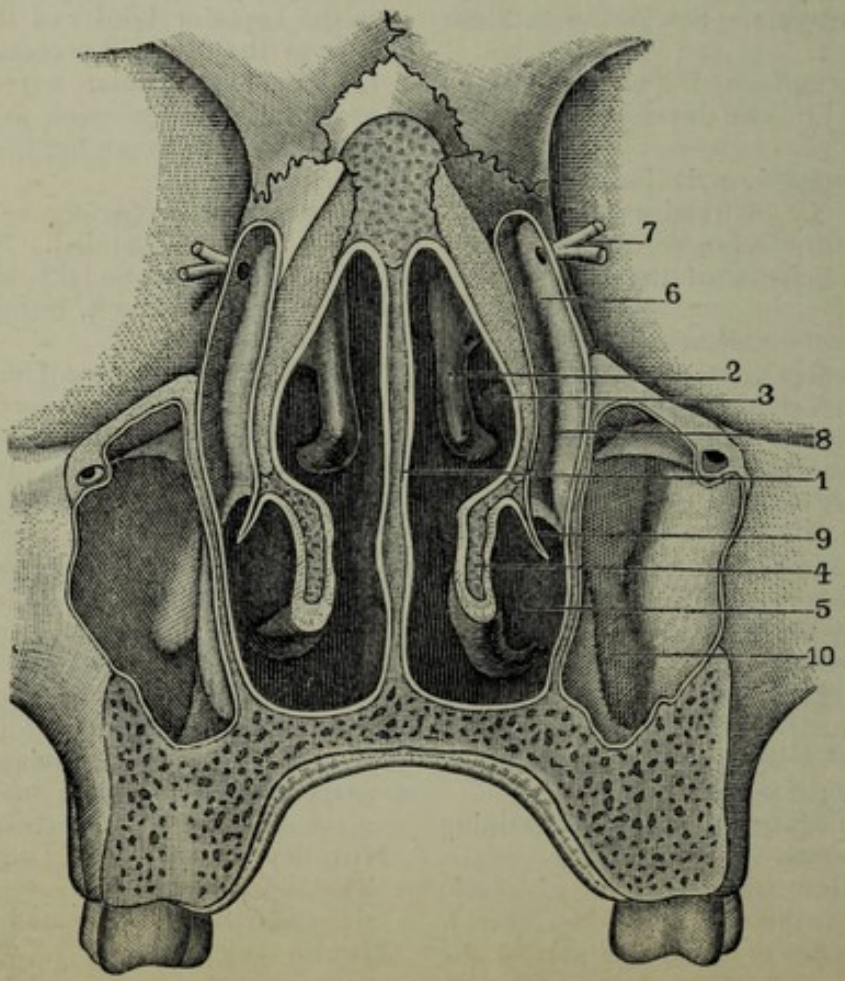
Nucha (*nu′-kah*) [L.]. The nape of the neck.

Nuchal (*nu′-kal*) [*nucha*, nape of neck]. Pertaining to the nape of the neck.

Nuck, Canal of. See *Canal.*



Front View of the Skeleton of the Nose.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)
The upper lateral cartilage is labelled "lateral cart."; the lower, "alar cart."



Transverse Section of the Nasal Fossæ.

1. Nasal septum. 2. Anterior extremity of middle turbinated bone. 3. Middle meatus. 4. Section of inferior turbinated bone. 5. Inferior meatus. 6. Lacrimal canal. 7. Canaliculi. 8. Nasal canal. 9. Section of reflected mucous membrane. 10. Maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.

Nuclear (*nu'-kle-ar*) [*nucleus*, nucleus]. Pertaining to or resembling a nucleus. **N. Figures,** the peculiar arrangement of the mitome during karyokinesis. **N. Layer,** a stratum of gray matter in the cortex of the brain. **N. Paralysis,** paralysis from lesions of the nuclei of origin of the nerves. **N. Spindle,** delicate striæ appearing in the nucleus undergoing mitosis, arranged with the apices pointing toward the poles of the future nuclei. Its function probably is to guide the movements of the mitome-threads. **N. Stain,** a pigment showing a strong affinity for nuclei.

Nucleated (*nu'-kle-a-ted*) [*nucleus*, nucleus]. Possessing a nucleus.

Nuclein (*nu'-kle-in*) [*nucleus*, nucleus], $C_{29}H_{49}N_9P_3O_{22}$. An amorphous substance resembling the proteids, and forming the essential chemic constituent of all living cells. It is composed of **Nucleinic Acid** and a base; the former seems to be the same for all nucleins, but the base varies. Nucleins are generally insoluble in dilute acids and soluble in dilute alkalies. They are supposed to represent the germicidal constituent of blood-serum.

Nucleoalbumin (*nu-kle-o-al-bu'-min*) [*nucleus*, nucleus; *albumin*]. A compound of a proteid and nuclein, occurring in cell-protoplasm.

Nucleohiston (*nu-kle-o-his'-ton*) [*nucleus*, nucleus; ἱστός, tissue]. A substance composed of nuclein and histon found in the leukocytes of the blood. Nuclein induces coagulation of the blood; histon prevents it. The liquid state of the blood is supposed to be dependent on the integrity of the compound formed by these two bodies.

Nucleolus (*nu-kle'-o-lus*) [dim. of *nucleus*, a nucleus]. The small spheric body within the cell-nucleus. Its true function has not as yet been established.

Nucleopetal (*nu-kle-o-pet'-al*) [*nucleus*, nucleus; *petere*, to seek]. Seeking the nucleus (said of the movement of the male pronucleus toward the female pronucleus).

Nucleoplasm (*nu'-kle-o-plazm*) [*nucleus*, nucleus; πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. The protoplasm of the nucleus. 2. Chromatin.

Nucleus (*nu'-kle-us*) [*nucleus*, from *nux*, nut]. 1. The essential part of a typic cell, usually round in outline, and situated near the center. 2. The center around which the mass of a crystal aggregates. 3. The central element in a compound, as the carbon in hydrocarbons. 4. A collection of gray matter in the central nervous system having a distinct function. 5. The deep origin of a nerve. **N. ambiguus, N., Anterior,** a collection of nerve-cells near the N. of the vagus. **N. amygdalæ,** an irregular aggregation of gray matter situated at the apex of the temporal lobe of the brain, between it and the apex of the middle ventricular horn. **N. of Bechterew,** an ill-defined group of ganglion-cells lying dorsad of Deiters' nucleus, and supposed to give origin to some of the fibers of the middle root of the auditory nerve. It is also called the N. vestibularis. **N., Burdach's.** See *N. funiculi cuneati.* **N., Caudal.** See *N., Oculomotor.* **N., Caudate,** the intraventricular part of the corpus striatum. **N. cinereus,** a term sometimes used to designate the gray substance of the restiform bodies. **N., Cleavage-.** Synonym of *N., Segmentation-.* **N., Daughter-.** See *Mitosis.* **N. emboliformis,** a small mass of gray matter situated in the interval between the N. dentatus and N. fastigii, and lying nearer the former. **N. fastigii,** a flat expanse of gray matter on each side of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum directly over the roof of the fourth ventricle. **N. fimbriatus.** Synonym of *Corpus dentatum.* **N. funiculi cuneati,** a mass of gray matter of the posterior column of the medulla, lying beneath the funiculus cuneatus. **N. funiculi gracilis,** an elongated club-shaped mass of gray matter in the mesal portion of the posterior column of the medulla. **N., Germinal,** the N. resulting from the union of the male and female pronuclei. **N., Gingival,** a part of the cerebellum in the fetus (between the third and fourth months), which bears some resemblance to the gums. **N., Globic, N. globosus,** the globulus, a number of small round or oval masses of gray matter situated in the interval between the N. dentatus and N. fastigii, lying near to, and probably an accessory detachment of the latter. **N. gracilis,** a column of gray matter in the posterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. **N., Gray,** the gray matter of the spinal cord. **N., Intraventricular,** the caudate nucleus. **N., Kölliker's,** the gray matter surrounding the canal of the spinal cord. **N., Laryngeal,** the nucleus of origin of the nerve-fibers of the larynx. **N., Lenticular, N. lentiformis,** the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum, lying between the internal and external capsules. **N. of Luys,** an almond-shaped mass of gray matter with pigmented ganglion-cells in the subthalamic region. **N. magnocellularis,** Deiters' nucleus; a nucleus of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, situated mesad of the restiform column at the level of entry of the auditory nerve-roots. **N., Mother-.** See *Mother-star,* under *Karyokinesis.* **N., Motor,** a collection of nerve-cells in the central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **N., Oculomotor,** the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve, lying

dorsad of the posterior longitudinal bundle, under the aqueduct of Sylvius. **N., Olivary,** a folded mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, producing a swelling on the surface, the olivary body. **N. of Origin,** the collection of ganglion-cells in the central nervous system giving origin to a nerve. **N. pyramidalis,** the inner accessory olivary nucleus. **N., Red.** See *N. tegmenti.* **N., Restiform,** the gray matter of the restiform body. **N., Segmentation-,** the N. that appears shortly after the fusion of the male and female pronuclei; the last step in the process of fertilization; it is so called because within it cleavage is first established. **N., Spermatic.** Synonym of the male pronucleus. **N., Stilling's.** Synonym of *N. tegmenti.* **N., Subependymal,** the internal nucleus of the eighth or auditory nerve, lying just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle. **N., Tegmental, N. tegmenti,** red N.; a mass of reticular substance in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri, to the inner side of the substantia nigra. **N., Vesicular,** a rather large cell-nucleus, the membrane of which stains deeply, while the central portion remains relatively pale. **N. vestibularis.** See *N. of Bechterew.* **N., Vitelline,** a nucleus resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. **N., Westphal's,** the N. of origin of a part of the trochlear fibers; it is situated posteriorly to the trochlear nucleus proper. **N., White,** the white substance of the dentate body of the olive.

Nuel's Space. A triangular space between the outer hair-cells and the outer rods of Corti of the internal ear.

Nullipara (*nul-ip'-ar-ah*) [*nullus*, none; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has never borne a child.

Nulliparity (*nul-ip-ar'-it-e*) [*nullus*, none; *parere*, to bring forth]. The condition of being nulliparous.

Nulliparous (*nul-ip'-ar-us*) [*nullus*, none; *parere*, to bring forth]. Having never borne children.

Nummular (*num'-u-lar*) [*nummus*, coin]. Resembling a coin in form, as N. sputum; resembling rouleaux, or rolls of coin.

Nurse's Contracture. Tetany occurring in nursing women.

Nutation (*nu-ta'-shun*) [*nutare*, to nod]. Nodding or oscillation. **N. of Sacrum,** a partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby the distance between the upper extremity or the lower extremity and the anterior pelvic wall is increased.

Nutmeg [AS., *hnutu*, nut; Pers., *musk*, musk]. The seed of various species of Myristica, of the order Myristicaceæ. Myristica (U. S. P., B. P.) is the seed of M. fragrans, and is the source of a volatile oil (Oleum myristicæ, U. S. P., B. P.). The latter contains a stearopten, myristin, which is the glycerid of myristic acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$. N. is employed as a condiment, as a corrective and mild flavoring agent, and has also slight narcotic properties. Dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). Oleum myristicæ. Dose 2 to 3 drops (0.13–0.2). Oleum myristicæ expressum (B. P.) is also known as oil of mace.

Nutrient (*nu'-tre-ent*) [*nutrire*, to nourish]. 1. Affording nutrition. 2. A substance that nourishes; a food.

Nutriment (*nu'-trim-ent*) [*nutrire*, to nourish]. Anything that nourishes.

Nutrition (*nu-trish'-un*) [*nutrire*, to nourish]. The process by which tissue is built up and waste repaired.

Nux vomica (*nuks vom'-ik-ah*) [L., pestilential or vomiting nut]. The seed of Strychnos Nux vomica, an Indian tree of the order Loganiaceæ. It contains several alkaloids, the most important being strychnin and brucin (*q. v.*), which are united with a peculiar acid called igasuric acid. In small doses it is a bitter tonic, stimulating gastric digestion; it raises blood-pressure by stimulating the heart and the vasomotor center, and stimulates the respiratory center, and the motor centers of the spinal cord. In overdoses it produces tetanic convulsions, and risus sardonicus; the reflex excitability is enormously increased, and the slightest stimulus serves to bring on a convulsion. Death usually occurs from asphyxia (cramp-asphyxia), more rarely from exhaustion. Nux vomica, or strychnin, is employed in dyspepsia, in convalescence from acute diseases, in acute infectious diseases, in shock, in poisoning by chloroform and opium, in emphysema, phthisis, and other conditions associated with dyspnea, in chronic bronchitis, in constipation, in atony of the bladder, in lead-palsy, and in amaurosis from tobacco or alcohol. Dose of nux vomica gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). Extractum nucis vomica. Dose gr. 1/6–1/4 (0.01–0.016). Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum. Dose ♏ j–v (0.065–0.32). Tinctura nucis vomicæ. Dose ♏ v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

Nyctalopia (*nik-tal-o'-pe-ah*) [*νύξ*, night; *ὤψ*, the eye]. 1. Night-vision; the condition in which the sight is better by night or in semidarkness than by daylight. It is a symptom of central scotoma, the more dilated pupil at night allowing a better illumination of the peripheral portions of the retina. 2. According to the usage of some writers, this term designates night-blindness. See *Hemeralopia.*

Nympha (*nim'-fah*) [*νύμφα*, nymph]. A labium minus of the vulva.

Nymphomania (*nim-fo-ma'-ne-ah*) [*νύμφη*, nymph; *μανία*, madness]. Excessive sexual desire on the part of a woman.

Nymphomaniac (*nim-fo-ma'-ne-ak*) [*νύμφη*, nymph; *μανία*, madness]. One affected with nymphomania.

Nystagmus (*ni-stag'-mus*) [*νυστάξειν*, to nod in sleep]. An oscillatory movement of the eyeballs. It may be congenital or dependent on intracranial disease, especially meningitis, on multiple sclerosis, etc. **N., Lateral**, oscillation of the eyes in the horizontal meridian. **N., Rotatory**, an oscillatory, partial rolling of the eyeball around the visual axis. **N., Vertical**, oscillatory movement in the vertical meridian.

O

O. The symbol of Oxygen; of *oculus*, eye; of *octarius*, a pint.

O. D. Abbreviation for *oculus dexter*, right eye.

Oak (*ōk*) [AS., *ác*, oak]. A genus of trees, Quercus, of the order Cupuliferæ. The bark of Quercus alba (U. S. P., Quercus cortex and of Quercus robur, B. P.) and other species, contains a peculiar tannic acid known as quercitannic acid, and a bitter principle, quercin, and is used as an astringent tonic, especially in the form of the oak-bath. It has also been employed in leukorrhea, hemorrhoids, and prolapse of the rectum. **O.-bark** (Quercus alba, U. S. P.; Quercus cortex, B. P.) is an astringent tonic containing tannic acid, and is mostly employed in washes and decoctions for external use.

Oakum (*o'-kum*) [AS., *ácumba*, tow]. A material made by picking old rope into pieces. It has been used as a dressing for wounds, and in the form of pads to absorb lochial discharges.

Oat (*ōt*) [AS., *atas*, oats]. A cereal plant, Avena sativa, or other species of Avena, and its seed. **O.-meal**, the meal made from oats. It is used in the form of a gruel, as a food, as a demulcent and laxative, and as an emollient poultice.

Ob- [L.]. A prefix signifying on, against, in front of, or toward.

Obdormition (*ob-dor-mish'-un*) [*obdormitio; obdormire*, to fall asleep]. Numbness of a part due to interference with nervous function; the state of a part when it is "asleep."

Obduction (*ob-duk'-shun*) [*ob*, against; *ducere*, to lead]. A necropsy.

O'Beirne's Tube. A long, flexible tube used in making rectal injections.

Obelion (*o-be'-le-on*) [*ὀβελός*, a spit]. See *Craniometric Points.*

Obermaier, Spirillum of. A spirillum found in the blood in relapsing fever. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Obesity (*o-bes'-it-e*) [*obesitas*, from; *obedere*, to eat]. An excessive development of fat throughout the body; corpulence; polysarcia.

Obex (*o'-beks*) [L., a barrier]. A band of white nervous matter at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

Obfuscation (*ob-fus-ka'-shun*) [*ob*, in front of; *fuscus*, dusky]. The act of darkening or clouding, as O. of the cornea.

Object-glass (*ob'-jekt-glas*). See *Objective* (3d definition).

Objective (*ob-jek'-tiv*) [*ob*, against; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. Pertaining to an object or to that which is contemplated or perceived as distinguished from that which contemplates or perceives. 2. Pertaining to those relations and conditions of the body perceived by another, as O. signs of disease. 3. The lens of a microscope nearest the object.

Obligate (*ob'-lig-āt*) [*obligare*, to bind]. Constrained, bound. **O. Aerobic**, of a microorganism, one that can only live as an aerobe. **O. Anaerobic**, of a microorganism, one that can only live as an anaerobe. **O. Parasite**, a parasite that can only live as a parasite.

Oblique (*ob-lēk'* or *ob-līk'*) [*obliquus*, slanting]. Slanting.

Obliquity (*ob-lik'-wit-e*) [*obliquus*, slanting]. The state of being oblique.

Obliteration (*ob-lit-er-a'-shun*) [*obliterare*, to efface, from *ob*, over; *litera*, a letter]. Removal of a part; extirpation; complete closure of a lumen.

Obsession (*ob-sesh'-un*) [*ob*, over; *sedere*, to sit]. Possession by evil spirits.

Obsolescence (*ob-so-les'-ens*) [*obsolescere*, to grow old]. The state of becoming old or going out of use.

Obstetric (*ob-stet'-rik*) [*obstare*, to stand before]. Pertaining to the practice of obstetrics.

Obstetrician (*ob-stet-rish'-an*) [*obstare*, to stand before]. One who practices obstetrics.

Obstetrics (*ob-stet'-riks*) [*obstare*, to stand before]. The branch of medicine that deals with the care of women in pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium.

Obstipation (*ob-stip-a'-shun*) [*obstipare*, to close tightly]. Constipation.

Obstruction (*ob-struk'-shun*) [*ob*, over against; *struere*, to build]. 1. The state of being stopped or blocked up. 2. The act of stopping up. 3. An impediment or obstacle.

Obstructive (*ob-struk'-tiv*) [*ob*, over against; *struere*, to build]. 1. Stopping or blocking up. 2. Due to an obstruction, as O. jaundice.

Obtund (*ob-tund'*) [*ob*, against, upon; *tundere*, to beat]. To blunt or dull; to lessen, as to O. sensibility.

Obturator (*ob'-tu-ra-tor*) [*obturare*, to stop up]. 1. Closing an opening. 2. That which closes an opening. 3. Pertaining to the obturator membrane, muscles, etc. **O. Foramen**, a foramen in the anterior part of the os innominatum. See *Foramina, Table of.* **O. Membrane**, the membrane closing the obturator foramen. **O. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.* **O. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Occipital (*ok-sip'-it-al*) [*occiput*]. Pertaining to or in relation with the occiput. **O. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **O. Lobe.** See *Lobe.* **O. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.* **O. Protuberance**, the prominence on the inner surface (internal) or on the outer surface (external) of the occipital bone. **O. Triangle.** See *Triangles, Table of.*

Occipito- (*ok-sip'-it-o-*) [*occiput*, occiput]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the occipital bone or the occiput.

Occipitoanterior (*ok-sip-it-o-an-te'-re-or*) [*occiput; anterior*]. Having the occiput directed toward the front, as the O. position of the fetus in utero.

Occipitoatloid (*ok-sip-it-o-at'-loid*) [*occiput; atlas;* εἶδος, form]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the atlas.

Occipitoaxoid (*ok-sip-it-o-aks'-oid*) [*occiput; axis;* εἶδος, form]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the axis.

Occipitobregmatic (*ok-sip-it-o-breg-mat'-ik*) [*occiput; bregma*]. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma.

Occipitofrontal (*ok-sip-it-o-fron'-tal*) [*occiput; frons*, forehead]. Pertaining to the occiput and forehead, or to the O. muscle (**Occipitofrontalis**).

Occipitomastoid (*ok-sip-it-o-mas'-toid*) [*occiput;* μαστός, nipple; εἶδος, form]. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid process.

Occipitomental (*ok-sip-it-o-men'-tal*) [*occiput; mentum*, the chin]. Pertaining to the occiput and the chin.

Occipitoparietal (*ok-sip-it-o-par-i'-et-al*) [*occiput; paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones, or to the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain.

Occipitoposterior (*ok-sip-it-o-pos-te'-re-or*) [*occiput; posterior*]. Having the occiput directed backward, as the O. position of the fetus in utero.

Occipitotemporal (*ok-sip-it-o-tem'-por-al*) [*occiput; tempus*, temple]. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal bones.

Occiput (*ok'-sip-ut*) [*ob*, against; *caput*, the head]. The back part of the head.

Occlusion (*ok-lu'-zhun*) [*ob*, against; *claudere*, to shut]. 1. A closing or shutting up. 2. The state of being closed or shut. 3. The absorption by a metal of gas in large quantities, as of hydrogen by platinum.

Occlusive (*ok-lu'-ziv*) [*ob*, against; *claudere*, to shut]. Closing or shutting up; as an occlusive surgical dressing.

Occupation-disease. One caused by the occupation of the patient. The most common variety, the **Occupation-neurosis**, is a functional disturbance of the part used in carrying on a certain occupation, as, *e.g.*, writer's cramp, telegrapher's cramp, etc.

Ochlesis (*ok-le'-sis*) [ὀχλος, crowd]. Any disease due to over-crowding.

Octan (*ok'-tan*) [*octo*, eight]. Returning every eighth day, as an octan fever.

Octarius (*ok-ta'-re-us*) [*octo*, eight]. An eighth part of a gallon; a pint. Symbol O.

Octavipara (*ok-tav-ip'-ar-ah*). See *Multipara.*

Ocular (*ok'-u-lar*) [*oculus*, the eye]. 1. Pertaining to or in relation with the eye. 2. The lens of a microscope that is turned toward the eye. **O., Compensating**, one that compensates for axial aberrations of the objective.

Oculist (*ok'-u-list*). Synonym of *Ophthalmologist.*

Oculo- (*ok'-u-lo-*) [*oculus*, eye]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the eye.

Oculomotor (*ok-u-lo-mo'-tor*) [*oculus*, eye; *movere*, to move]. 1. Pertaining to the movement of the eye, as the oculomotor nerve. 2. Pertaining to the oculomotor nerve, as the oculomotor nucleus.

Oculus (*ok'-u-lus*) [L.]. An eye.

Oculozygomatic (*ok-u-lo-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*oculus*, eye; *zygoma*]. Pertaining to the eye and the zygoma. See *Jadelot's Lines.*

Odontagra (*o-don-ta'-grah*) [ὀδούς, tooth; ἄγρα, seizure]. Toothache, especially a form due to gout.

Odontalgia (*o-don-tal'-je-ah*) [ὀδούς, tooth; ἄλγος, pain]. Toothache.

Odontiasis (*o-don-ti'-as-is*) [ὀδούς, tooth]. Dentition; the cutting of teeth.

Odontitis (*o-don-ti'-tis*) [ὀδούς, tooth; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the teeth.

Odonto- (*o-don'-to-*) [ὀδούς, tooth]. A prefix signifying pertaining to a tooth.

Odontoblast (*o-don'-to-blast*) [ὀδούς, tooth; βλαστός, germ]. One of the cells covering the dental papilla and forming the dentine.

Odontogeny (*o-don-toj'-en-e*) [ὀδούς, tooth; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The origin and development of teeth.

Odontography (*o-don-tog'-ra-fe*) [ὀδούς, tooth; γράφειν, to write]. The descriptive anatomy of the teeth.

Odontoid (*o-don'-toid*) [ὀδούς, tooth; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a tooth. **O. Ligament.** See *Ligament.* **O. Process,** the dentate process of the second cervical vertebra.

Odontolith (*o-don'-to-lith*) [ὀδούς, tooth; λίθος, a stone]. The calcareous accretion on the teeth, popularly known as tartar.

Odontology (*o-don-tol'-o-je*) [ὀδούς, tooth; λόγος, science]. The branch of knowledge dealing with the anatomy and diseases of the teeth.

Odontoma (*o-don-to'-mah*) [ὀδούς, tooth; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor arising in connection with the teeth and presenting a tooth-like structure.

Odontonecrosis (*o-don-to-nek-ro'-sis*) [ὀδούς, tooth; νεκρός, corpse]. Necrosis or decay of the tissues of the teeth.

Odontopathy (*o-don-top'-ath-e*) [ὀδούς, tooth; πάθος, suffering]. Any disease of the teeth.

Odontorthosia (*o-don-tor-tho'-ze-ah*) [ὀδούς, tooth; ὀρθός, straight]. The operation of straightening irregularly growing teeth.

Odontotherapy (*o-don-to-ther'-ap-e*) [ὀδούς, tooth; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Odoriferous (*o-dor-if'-er-us*) [*odor*, odor; *ferre*, to carry]. Fragrant.

O'Dwyer's Tubes (*o-dwi'-erz*) [*O'Dwyer*, an American physician]. Tubes used for intubation of the larynx.

-odyne, -odynia (*o-din, -o-din'-e-ah*) [ὀδύνη, pain]. A suffix denoting pain.

Œdema, Œdematous (*e-de'-mah, e-dem'-at-us*). See *Edema, Edematous.*

Oese [Ger.]. An instrument consisting of a platinum-wire affixed to a glass handle and employed in bacteriologic investigation.

Œsophagism (*e-sof'-aj-izm*). See *Esophagismus.*

Œsophagus (*e-sof'-ag-us*). See *Esophagus.*

Official (*off-ish'-al*) [*officium*, duty, service]. Of medicines, sanctioned by the recognized authority, *i. e.*, the Pharmacopeia.

Officinal (*of-is'-in-al*) [*officina*, a workshop]. For sale in the shops; kept on sale in apothecaries' shops.

Ohm (*ōm*) [Dr. G. S. *Ohm*, a German physicist]. The unit of electric resistance. The ohm adopted as a standard varies; the British Association O. is the resistance of a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1.049318 meters long. The legal O. is similar to the B. A. O., except that the column of mercury is 1.06 meters in length. The international O. adopted 1893, is the resistance of a column of mercury 1.063 centimeters long and weighing 14.4521 grams.

Oidium (*o-id'-e-um*) [dim. of ᾠόν, egg]. A genus of parasitic fungi. **O. albicans,** the thrush-fungus.

Oikoid (*oi'-koid*) [οἶκος, house; εἶδος, like]. The stroma of red corpuscles.

Oil [*oleum*, from ἔλαιον, oil]. A liquid of animal or vegetal, sometimes of mineral, origin, having a peculiar feel, and not miscible with water. **Animal** and **Vegetal Oils** are either volatile or fixed. **Oil of Amber.** See *Succinum.* **O. of Cade,** an oil derived from the wood of Juniperus communis, and used in the treatment of diseases of the skin. **O., Camphorated,** a solution of camphor in olive-oil. **O. of Caraway,** a volatile oil from the fruit of Carum carui. It is a carminative and flavoring agent. Dose ♏ j–v (0.065-0.32). See *Carum.* **O., Carron-,** an application to burns, consisting of equal or nearly equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water. It is named after the Carron iron-works in Scotland, where it was first employed. **O., Essential,** a volatile oil, so called because it contains the essence or active principle of a plant. **O., Ethereal,** heavy oil of wine. See *Oleum æthereum.* **O., Fatty,** fatty oils are salt-like bodies, composed of characteristic acids (oleic, palmitic, and stearic), known as fatty acids, and a base. In most cases the base is glyceryl, the radicle of the triatomic alcohol, glycerol, so that the oils are said to be glycerids of the several fatty acids. See *O., Fixed.* **O., Fixed,** one not volatilizing on the application of heat. Fixed oils are also called fatty oils, because they in part constitute the animal and vegetable fats. Some are liquid, as olive-oil, cotton-seed oil, linseed-oil, castor-oil, etc., others are solid, as tallow and beeswax, which chemically belong to the group of oils. See *O., Fatty.* **O., Heavy** (*of wine*), the product obtained when alcohol is treated with an excess of sulphuric acid. See *Oleum æthereum.* **O., Mineral,** petroleum and certain of its derivatives. **O. of Neroli,** an essential oil from the flowers of bitter orange, used as a perfume. **O., Rock-,** petroleum. **O., Straits-,** the first oil obtained by the exposure of the livers of cod-fish to the sun in casks, on board the ships. **O., Sweet.** See *Olive.* **O., Volatile, O., Essential,** one which is

volatile at ordinary temperatures. Volatile oils are odoriferous, and are generally obtained by distillation.

Oinomania (*oi-no-ma'-ne-ah*) [οἶνος, wine; μανία, madness]. 1. A form of insanity characterized by an irresistible craving for, and consequent indulgence in, drink. 2. Delirium tremens.

Ointment (*oint'-ment*) [*unguentum*]. A fatty material of the consistence of butter, generally impregnated with a medicinal substance, and used for application to the skin. **O., Maury's,** one composed of one dram of mercury nitrate and half a dram each of powdered opium and rhubarb to an ounce of simple ointment. It is used as an application to ulcers.

Oleate (*o'-le-āt*) [*oleum*, oil]. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A mixture of oleic acid with certain medicinal principles.

Olecranon (*o-lek'-ran-on*) [ὠλένη, elbow; κρανίον, skull]. The large concave process at the upper extremity of the ulna.

Olefiant Gas (*o-lef'-e-ant*) [*oleum*, oil; *facere*, to make]. See *Ethylene*.

Olefin (*o'-lef-in*) [*oleum*, oil; *facere*, to make]. Olefiant gas; also any one of a series of unsaturated hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}.

Oleic Acid (*o-le'-ik*). See *Acid*.

Olein (*o'-le-in*) [*oleum*, oil], $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$. A neutral fat, glyceryl trioleate, occurring in olive oil, butter, and other animal and vegetable fats. It is a colorless oil with a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Oleo- (*o'-le-o-*) [*oleum*, oil]. A prefix to denote connection with or relation to an oil.

Oleobalsamic Mixture (*o-le-o-bal-sam'-ik*). Mistura oleobalsamica. A mixture of the oils of lavender, thyme, lemon, mace, orange-flowers, cloves, and cinnamon, with balsam of Peru and alcohol. It is used as a nervine.

Oleocreosote (*o-le-o-cre'-o-sōt*) [*oleum*, oil; *creosote*]. A yellowish neutral liquid composed of creosote, 33 per cent., and oleic acid. It is used in bronchial and pulmonary diseases. Dose ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0).

Oleomargarin (*o-le-o-mar'-gar-in*) [*oleum*, oil; μάργαρος, the pearl-oyster]. An artificial butter made by removing the excess of stearin from tallow or suet.

Oleoresin (*o-le-o-rez'-in*) [*oleum*, oil; *resina*, resin]. A substance consisting chiefly of a mixture of an essential oil and a resin extracted from plants with ether.

Oleum (*o'-le-um*) [L.]. See *Oil*. **O. æthereum,** a volatile, yellowish liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and ether. Heavy oil of wine is produced when alcohol and sulphuric acid are distilled, and is a mixture of ethyl sulphate, ethyl sulphite, and several polymeric forms of ethylene. **O. fixum,** a fixed oil. See *Oil*.

Olfactometer (*ol-fak-tom'-et-er*) [*olfacere*, to smell; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the power of smell.

Olfactory (*ol-fak'-to-re*) [*olfacere*, to smell]. Pertaining to the sense of smell. **O. Bulb.** See *Bulb*. **O. Cells,** the cells of the nasal fossæ forming the peripheral end-organs of the olfactory nerve. **O. Center,** the cerebral center for the sense of smell, supposed to be in the hippocampal gyrus. **O. Groove.** See *O. Sulcus*. **O. Lobe,** the olfactory tubercle, olfactory tract, and olfactory bulb considered together. **O. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*. **O. Region,** the area of distribution of the olfactory nerve in the upper part of the nose. **O. Sulcus,** the furrow for the olfactory tract and bulb on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and on the orbital surface of the cerebral hemispheres. **O. Tract,** the central portion of the olfactory lobe terminating anteriorly in the olfactory bulb and posteriorly in the olfactory tubercle. **O. Vesicle,** a part budded off from the cerebral vesicle and forming the olfactory lobe.

Olibanum (*o-lib'-an-um*) [Ar., *al-luban*, frankincense]. Frankincense, a gum-resin produced by various species of Boswellia. It has been used as a substitute for the balsams of Peru and tolu, as an inhalation in laryngeal and bronchial inflammations, for fumigation, and in plasters.

Oligæmia (*ol-ig-e'-me-ah*). See *Oligemia*.

Oligemia (*ol-ig-e'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; αἷμα, blood]. A state in which the total quantity of the blood is diminished.

Oligo- (*ol'-ig-o-*) [ὀλίγος, few]. A prefix signifying want or deficiency.

Oligochromemia (*ol-ig-o-kro-me'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; χρῶμα, color; αἷμα, blood]. Deficiency of hemoglobin in the blood.

Oligocythemia (*ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligohydramnios (*ol-ig-o-hy-dram'-ne-os*) [ὀλίγος, few; ὕδωρ, water; ἀμνίον, the amnion]. A deficiency in the quantity of the amniotic fluid.

Oligomania (*ol-ig-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; μανία, madness]. Insanity in which only a few of the mental faculties are deranged.

Oligoplasmia (*ol-ig-o-plaz'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; πλάσσειν, to mold]. A deficient amount of plasma in the blood.

Oligospermia (*ol-ig-o-sper'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; σπέρμα, seed]. A deficiency in the secretion of semen.

Oligozoospermia (*ol-ig-o-zo-o-sper'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few; ζῷον, animal; σπέρμα, seed]. Deficiency of the spermatozoa in the spermatic fluid.

Oliguria (*ol-ig-u′-re-ah*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; *urina*, urine]. A diminution in the quantity of urine excreted.

Oligydria (*ol-ig-id′-re-ah*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; ἱδρώς, sweat]. A deficiency in the sweat.

Olivary (*ol′-iv-a-re*) [*oliva*, olive]. Resembling an olive in shape. **O. Body**, an oval mass of gray matter situated behind the anterior pyramid of the medulla. **O. Fasciculus.** See *Fillet, Olivary*. **O. Nucleus**, the corpus dentatum or central gray matter of the olivary body. **O. Peduncle**, the mass of fibers entering the hilus of the olivary body. **O. Process.** See *Process*.

Olive (*ol′-iv*) [*oliva*, olive]. 1. The olive-tree, Oliva europæa, of the natural order Oleaceæ, and its fruit. The fixed oil expressed from the fruit is the Oleum olivæ of the U. S. P. and B. P. It consists chiefly of olein and palmitin, and is used as a food and condiment; in medicine as a laxative; in the treatment of gall-stones; as an anthelmintic; as an emollient external application to wounds, burns, etc.; and as an ingredient of liniments, ointments, and plasters. 2. The olivary body.

-oma (*-o′-mah*) [ὄμα]. A termination denoting a tumor.

Omagra (*om′-a-grah*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout in the shoulder.

Omalgia (*o-mal′-je-ah*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the shoulder.

Omarthritis (*o-mar-thri′-tis*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ἄρθρον, joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Omental (*o-men′-tal*) [*omentum*, the caul]. Pertaining to the omentum. **O. Hernia.** See *Epiplocele*.

Omentum (*o-men′-tum*) [L.]. A fold of the peritoneum connecting the abdominal viscera with the stomach. **O., Gastrocolic, O., Great**, a fold of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach above and after dipping down over the intestines returning to enclose the transverse colon. Between the ascending and descending folds is the cavity of the great omentum. **O., Gastrohepatic, O., Lesser**, a double fold of peritoneum passing from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the transverse fissure of the liver. On the left side it includes the esophagus; on the right its edges are free and inclose all the structures issuing from or entering the transverse fissure of the liver: the hepatic vessels and nerves, and the bile-duct. Behind it is the foramen of Winslow. **O., Gastrosplenic**, the fold of peritoneum passing from the stomach to the spleen.

Omnivorous (*om-niv′-o-rus*) [*omnis*, all; *vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on all kinds of food.

Omo- (*o′-mo-*) [ὦμος, shoulder]. A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the scapula or shoulder.

Omodynia (*o-mo-din′-e-ah*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the shoulder.

Omohyoid (*o-mo-hi′-oid*) [ὦμος, shoulder; ὑοειδής, like the Greek letter upsilon]. Pertaining conjointly to the scapula and the hyoid bone. **O. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Omphalic (*om-fal′-ik*) [ὀμφαλός, navel]. Pertaining to the umbilicus. **O. Duct**, the vitelline duct; the duct connecting the umbilical vesicle with the fetal intestines during the first three months of intrauterine life.

Omphalitis (*om-fal-i′-tis*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the navel.

Omphalo- (*om-fal′-o-*) [ὀμφαλός, navel]. A prefix denoting relation to the umbilicus.

Omphalocele (*om-fal′-o-sēl*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; κήλη, tumor]. Umbilical hernia.

Omphalomesaraic, Omphalomesenteric (*om-fal-o-mez-ar-a′-ik, om-fal-o-mez-en-ter′-ik*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; *mesentery*]. Pertaining conjointly to the umbilicus and the mesentery. **O. Arteries.** See *Arteries, Table of*. **O. Duct**, a duct connecting the intestinal canal of the embryo with the umbilical vesicle.

Omphalopagus (*om-fal-op′-ag-us*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; πηγνύναι, to make fast]. A double monster united at the umbilicus.

Omphalophlebitis (*om-fal-o-fleb-i′-tis*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; φλέψ, vein; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalorrhagia (*om-fal-or-a′-je-ah*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

Omphalos (*om′-fal-os*) [ὀμφαλός, navel]. The umbilicus.

Omphalosite (*om-fal′-o-sīt*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; σῖτος, nourishment]. A single monster, which, lacking the heart, receives its blood-supply through the umbilical vessels, and is, therefore, incapable of extrauterine existence.

Omphalotomy (*om-fal-ot′-o-me*) [ὀμφαλός, navel; τομή, a cutting]. The cutting of the umbilical cord.

Onanism (*o′-nan-izm*) [from *Onan*, the son of Judah]. 1. Incomplete coitus. 2. Masturbation.

Oncograph (*ong′-ko-graf*) [ὄγκος, swelling; γράφειν, to record]. An instrument registering the changes of volume of an organ placed in an oncometer.

Oncology (*ong-kol′-o-je*) [ὄγκος, tumor; λόγος, science]. The branch of surgery and pathology relating to tumors.

Oncometer (*ong-kom′-et-er*) [ὄγκος, mass; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring variations in the volume of an organ, especially of the kidney or spleen.

Oncotomy (*ong-kot′-o-me*) [ὄγκος, tumor; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of incising a tumor or other swelling.

Onion (*un′-yun*) [L., *unio*, an onion]. The Allium cepa and its bulb. The latter contains an oil resembling oil of garlic, and consisting largely of allyl sulphid $(C_3H_5)_2S$. The onion is diuretic, expectorant, and rubefacient, and is at times used in dropsy, bronchitis, etc.; locally, as an emollient poultice.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny (*on-to-jen′-es-is, on-toj′-en-e*) [ὤν, ὄντος, existing; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The development of the individual organism. See also *Phylogeny*.

Onychatrophia (*on-ik-at-ro′-fe-ah*) [ὄνυξ, nail; ἀ priv.; τροφή, nourishment]. Atrophy of the nails.

Onychauxis (*on-ik-awks′-is*) [ὄνυξ, the nail; αὔξη, increase]. Hypertrophy of the nail.

Onychia, Onychitis (*on-ik′-e-ah, on-ik-i′-tis*) [ὄνυξ, nail]. Inflammation of the matrix of the nail. **O. maligna.** A form occurring in debilitated persons, and characterized by an unhealthy ulcer in the matrix of the nail, the latter becoming discolored and thrown off. **O. simplex,** O. without much ulceration, with loss of the nail and its replacement by a new one.

Onychogryposis (*on-ik-o-gri-po′-sis*) [ὄνυξ, nail; γρύπωσις, curvature]. A thickened, ridged, and curved condition of the nail.

Onychomycosis (*on-ik-o-mi-ko′-sis*) [ὄνυξ, nail; μύκης, fungus]. A disease of the nails due to parasitic fungi, as the trichophyton, achorion, etc.

Onychophagy (*on-ik-off′-aj-e*) [ὄνυξ, nail; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The practice of biting the nails.

Onychosis (*on-ik-o′-sis*) [ὄνυξ, nail]. Any disease of the nails.

Onyx (*on′-iks*) [ὄνυξ, nail]. 1. A nail of the fingers or toes. 2. A collection of pus between the corneal lamellæ at the most dependent part.

Onyxitis (*on-iks-i′-tis*). Onychia.

Ooblast (*o′-o-blast*) [ᾠόν, an egg; βλαστός, a germ]. A cell of the germinal epithelium giving rise to an ovum.

Oophorectomy (*o-off-or-ek′-to-me*) [ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the ovary.

Oophoritis (*o-off-or-i′-tis*) [ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ovary.

Oophoromania (*o-off-or-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear; μανία, mania]. Insanity due to ovarian disorder.

Oophorrhapy (*o-off-or′-a-fe*) [ᾠόν, egg; φέρειν, to bear; ῥαφή, suture]. The operation of suturing an ovary to the pelvic wall.

Oosperm (*o′-o-sperm*) [ᾠόν, egg; σπέρμα, seed]. The cell formed by union of the ovum and the spermatozoon.

Opacity (*o-pas′-it-e*) [*opacus*, dull]. 1. The condition of being impervious to light. 2. An opaque spot, as opacity of the cornea or lens.

Opaline (*o′-pal-ēn*) [ὀπάλλιος, an opal]. Having the appearance of an opal. **O. Patch,** the mucous patch of syphilis, forming, in the mouth, a whitish pellicle.

Open [AS., *open*]. Exposed to the air, as an open wound; interrupted, as an open circuit, one that is interrupted so that the electric current cannot pass.

Operation (*op-er-a′-shun*) [*operatio*, from *operari*, to labor, to do]. 1. Anything done or performed, especially anything done with instruments; a surgical procedure. 2. The mode of action of anything. **O., Capital,** one involving a risk of life. **O., High.** 1. Suprapubic lithotomy. 2. The application of the forceps to the fetal head at the superior strait. **O., Indian,** for rhinoplasty; a flap is taken from the forehead, with its pedicle at the root of the nose; hollow plugs are inserted into the nostrils, and the flap is secured. **O., Italian,** for rhinoplasty; the skin is taken from the arm over the biceps; the flap is cut on three sides, and after the skin has shrunk it is fitted to the fresh margins of the defect, the arm being bandaged in position for at least eight days. **O., Major,** an important and serious operation. **O., Minor,** a comparatively trivial operation. **O., Plastic,** one for the purpose of restoring a lost part or repairing a deformity. **O., Radical,** one removing the cause of the disease or the diseased part itself. **O., Surgical,** one performed by the surgeon by means of the hands or instruments. **O., Tagliacotian.** See *O., Tagliacozzi's*, or *O., Italian.* An eponymic table of the more important operations is appended; for a more extended list see *Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine.*

EPONYMIC TABLE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Abbé's, lateral anastomosis of the intestines with cat-gut rings. **Adams',** osteotomy for ankylosis of the hip-joint, the neck of the femur being divided subcutaneously within the capsule. **Alexander's:** 1. For the relief of epilepsy: ligation of the vertebral artery to diminish the blood-supply to the brain. 2. For prolapse and retroflexion of the uterus: shortening of the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position. **Allingham's** (**H.**), for inguinal colotomy: the incision is made parallel with the

outer third of Poupart's ligament, and about one-half inch above. **Amussat's,** lumbar colotomy: a transverse incision is made, crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum muscle. **Anel's:** 1. For aneurysm: ligation on the cardiac side close to the aneurysm. 2. For stricture of the lacrimal duct: dilatation by means of a gold probe, followed by the injection of an astringent fluid into the sac. **Annandale's:** 1. For dislocated cartilages: incision into the knee-joint and stitching of the dislocated cartilages into their proper position. 2. For genu valgum: partial excision of both condyles of the femur. **Antyllus',** for aneurysm: it consists in ligation above and below the sac, followed by opening of the aneurysm and evacuation of its contents. **Appolito's,** enterorrhaphy by means of a form of right-angle continuous suture. **Arlt-Jaesche's,** for distichiasis: the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs are dissected from the tarsus, a crescentic-shaped piece of skin is removed from the lid above the flap, and the edges of the wound are united, thus transplanting the ciliary bulbs further away from the edge of the lids. **Ball's:** 1. Iliac colotomy, in which the incision is made in the left linea semilunaris, and the bowel secured above and below the future artificial opening by means of two special clamps, which are removed after suturing and opening of the bowel. 2. For inguinal hernia: the sac is separated up to the abdominal portion of the neck, and then twisted around its own axis, after which the fundus is cut away and the stump is secured in the ring. **Barker's:** 1. For excision of the astragalus: the incision runs from just above the tip of the external malleolus forward and a little inward, curving toward the dorsum of the foot. 2. For excision of the hip: by an anterior incision, commencing on the front of the thigh, one-half inch below the anterior superior iliac spine, and running downward and inward for three inches. **Barwell's,** osteotomy for genu valgum: division of the lower end and upper end of the tibia above and below their respective epiphyses. **Bassini's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is exposed, twisted, and the neck ligated and removed; the spermatic cord is lifted, and the border of the rectus is stitched to the edge of the internal oblique, the transversalis muscle, and the transversalis fascia to Poupart's ligament under the cord. The cord is placed upon this layer and the border of the external oblique is stitched to Poupart's ligament over the cord. **Battey's,** also called normal ovariotomy: a removal of the ovaries for the purpose of inducing the menopause. **Beer's,** for cataract: extraction by the flap-method. **Billroth's,** pylorectomy: a parietal incision is made in almost a transverse direction; the divided walls of the stomach and bowel are brought together and united by sutures on the side of the greater curvature of the stomach. **Brasdor's,** for aneurysm: ligation immediately beyond the aneurysm. **Bryant's,** lumbar colotomy: an oblique incision is made midway between the last rib and the iliac crest. The bowel is fixed in position and opened. **Carnochan's:** 1. For elephantiasis: ligation of the main artery of the limb. 2. Removal of the second division of the fifth nerve, together with the sphenopalatine ganglion as far back as the foramen rotundum, for the relief of neuralgia. **Cheyne's,** for the radical cure of femoral hernia: after reducing the hernia, a flap of the pectineus muscle is raised and made to cover the hernial orifice. **Chopart's,** a method of amputation through the foot: the bony structure is divided at the articulation between the astragalus and the calcaneum behind, and the scaphoid and cuboid bones anteriorly. **Cock's,** a method of external urethrotomy: the urethra is opened behind the stricture without a guide, the knife being carried into the median line of the perineum and the incision extended vertically so far as is necessary. **Cooper's,** for ligature of the external iliac artery: an incision four or five inches long is made parallel with Poupart's ligament, and nearly an inch above it, commencing just outside the center of the ligament and extending outward and upward beyond the anterior superior iliac spine. **Cripps',** iliac colotomy: an imaginary line from the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus is crossed at right angles, 1½ inches from the superior spine, by an incision 2½ inches long. The bowel is fixed in position and opened. **Czerny's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is exposed and isolated; the neck is tied with a strong catgut-ligature, and cut off below this point; the stump is pushed into the abdominal cavity; the borders of the opening are freshened and united by continuous catgut-sutures. **Dallas',** for the radical cure of inguinal and femoral hernia: after a transverse incision through the integument a special instrument is introduced to produce abrasion of the hernial canal; the instrument is then withdrawn, and the external wound sealed with iodoform-collodion, and a compress applied. The canal is obliterated by the resulting inflammatory action. **Diefenbach's,** for amputation at the hip-joint: an elastic ligature is applied around the limb, a circular incision is made down to the bone, the vessels are secured and the ligature removed; a knife is inserted two inches above the greater trochanter and the in-

cision is carried down the outer aspect of the bone to meet the circular incision; the joint is then disarticulated. **Dittel's,** for enlarged prostate: enucleation of the lateral lobes of the prostate by an external incision. **Dudley's,** for retroversion of the uterus: the abdomen is opened, and a strip is denuded from the anterior surface of the uterus, and likewise a strip along the inner side of each round ligament, followed by suturing of the three together. **Duplay's:** 1. For epispadias: the urethra is formed at the expense of the corpus spongiosum and corpora cavernosa instead of by flaps. 2. For hypospadias: it is performed in three stages: (1) straightening of the penis and the formation of a meatus; (2) the formation of a canal from the meatus to the hypospadiac opening; (3) junction of the old and new canals. **Dupuytren's,** for amputation at the shoulder-joint: two rounded flaps are taken from the outer and inner aspects of the arm; the outer flap is made first by transfixion from behind at a point two inches below the acromion; the bone is then disarticulated and a short inner flap cut from within outward. **Emmet's,** for lacerated perineum: the crest of the rectocele and the two lower caruncles are drawn together by tenacula, and the tissue thus folded together is denuded as far into the sulci as the folds extend. V-shaped stitches are passed from the center toward the circumference in the sulci, and the perineum is closed by two or three superficial sutures. **Esmarch's:** 1. For amputation at the hip-joint: the soft parts of the thigh are divided to the bone by a single sweep of the knife five inches below the tip of the trochanter; the bone is then sawn across and a second incision is made to join the first from a point two inches above the trochanter, when the bone is shelled out. 2. For ankylosis of the lower jaw: an incision about two inches long is made along the lower border of the jaw, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone is removed from the horizontal portion. **Estlander's,** for empyema: resection of several ribs for the escape of the pus and to allow the chest-wall to come in contact with the lung. **Gant's,** for ankylosis of the hip-joint: division of the shaft of the femur just below the lesser trochanter. **Von Graefe's,** for cataract: extraction of the cataract through a scleral incision, with iridectomy and laceration of the capsule. **Gritti's,** for amputation above the knee-joint: the patella is preserved in a long anterior flap, and, having had a thin slice removed from its deep surface, is secured in apposition with the femur, the latter having been deprived of its articular surface by being sawn through the condyles. **Halsted's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the same as Bassini's operation. **Hancock's,** for amputation through the foot: a modification of Pirogoff's operation, in which the sawn surface of the os calcis is brought in contact with the transverse section of the astragalus. **Heath's,** for fixity of the lower jaw: division of the ascending ramus beneath the masseter with a saw introduced through the mouth by means of a small incision above the last molar tooth. **Hey's:** 1. For amputation through the foot: the same as Lisfranc's operation, except that the internal cuneiform bone is sawn through in a line with the articulation of the second metatarsal bone instead of being disarticulated. 2. For amputation of the leg: the amputation is made in the middle of the leg by a long posterior flap, cut by transfixion, and a slightly shorter anterior one. **Holmes',** for excision of the os calcis: an incision is made from the inner edge of the tendo Achillis along the upper border of the os calcis and the outer border of the foot to the calcaneocuboid joint, and this is joined by another incision running across the sole, the perineal tendons being divided. **Huguier's,** a method of performing colotomy: the right lumbar operation. **Hunter's,** for aneurysm: ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurysm at some distance from it. **Jordan's:** 1. For amputation at the hip-joint: the soft parts are divided down to the bone by the circular method, as low down as possible, and the femur is shelled out by a longitudinal incision along the outer side of the thigh. 2. For amputation at the shoulder-joint: the soft parts are divided down to the bone by the circular method, three or four inches below the axilla, and the humerus is shelled out by a longitudinal incision along the outer and posterior aspect of the limb, meeting the circular incision at right angles. **Knapp's,** for cataract-extraction: a broad iridectomy and peripheral opening of the capsule; the lens is expelled by gentle pressure on the lower part of the cornea. **Kocher's:** 1. For excision of the ankle-joint: the incision is made beneath the external malleolus, and is followed by division of the peroneal tendons after being secured with threads, and opening of the joint with removal of the diseased parts; the foot is replaced and the tendons sutured. 2. For excision of the thyroid gland: an incision is made in the median line from the sternal notch to the upper limit of the bronchocele; from this point two lateral incisions are made upward and outward to a point a little below the angle of the jaw. **Kocher's** method of reducing subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus: The patient is placed upon the back and anesthetized if necessary. The surgeon grasps the elbow of

the dislocated arm with his opposite hand, and with the other hand seizes the patient's wrist; the elbow is brought to the side; the forearm is next flexed to a right angle with the arm and then carried outward to a right angle with the patient's body by the surgeon's hand grasping the wrist; while in this position the elbow is raised by the hand grasping it and carried upward and inward across the patient's chest, the olecranon being kept close to the chest-wall until firm resistance is met; the arm is then quickly rotated upward and the patient's hand placed upon his opposite shoulder. **Kraske's,** for carcinoma of the rectum: resection of the coccyx and of a portion of the sacrum to give access to the rectum high up. **Laborde's Method** of artificial respiration: rhythmic traction of the tongue to stimulate the superior laryngeal nerve. **Lannelongue's,** for craniotomy: (*a*) the vertex of the skull is exposed by means of a single incision in its long axis and a narrow strip of parietal bone is removed close to the sagittal suture; (*b*) the bones of the skull are so cut as to produce osseous flaps of various shapes. **Larrey's,** for amputation at the shoulder-joint: an incision is made from the acromion to a point 2¾ inches below, from which point anterior and posterior spiral incisions are carried down the arm, meeting on the inner aspect; after disarticulation of the bone the flap is brought up and secured in the space made by the gaping of the first incision. **Lisfranc's,** for amputation through the foot: disarticulation through the tarsometatarsal joints. **Littre's,** inguinal colotomy: it is performed on the left side for opening of the sigmoid flexure; an incision from 1½ to 3 inches long is made parallel with the outer part of Poupart's ligament, and about ½ inch above it. **Loreta's:** 1. For aneurysm: the insertion of a small wire into the sac, and the use of electrolysis as well. 2. For stenosis of the orifices of the stomach: digital or instrumental divulsion of the pyloric or cardiac orifice, following gastrotomy. **Macewen's:** 1. For aneurysm: a long pin with a tapering point is passed into the aneurysm and the point is made to touch the opposite wall of the sac; the point is then moved over the inner surface of the aneurysm for ten minutes, for the purpose of causing irritation. 2. For the radical cure of inguinal hernia: the sac is dissected out and separated from its connections, and then so drawn upward by means of a suture as to form a pad upon the inner surface of the circumference of the ring; the ring and canal are then closed by means of sutures. 3. Osteotomy for genu valgum: supracondyloid division of the femur from the inner side. **Marian's,** the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. **McBurney's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: after exposing the sac the anterior wall of the canal is incised and the sac ligated and excised at the internal ring; the skin is inverted and stitched to the ligamentous and tendinous structures, the wound healing by granulation. **McDowell's,** oophorectomy. **McGill's,** prostatectomy by a suprapubic incision, as in suprapubic lithotomy. **Mikulicz's,** a tarsectomy; the same as *Wladimiroff's* operation. **Müller's:** 1. For Cesarean section: a modification of Porro's operation, whereby the whole uterus is turned out of the abdomen before it is opened. 2. For vaginal hysterectomy: the uterus is divided into halves longitudinally; one part is brought down at a time, and the broad ligament is ligated in sections. **Nélaton's,** for amputation through the foot: subastragaloid disarticulation by dorsal and plantar flaps, larger on the inner than on the outer side. **Panas':** 1. For proctotomy: linear proctotomy. 2. For ptosis: the tarsal portion of the lid is raised by sutures and the occipitofrontalis muscle is caused to assume, to a great extent, the function of the levator palpebræ. **Phelps,'** for club foot: a direct open incision is made through the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot. **Pirogoff's:** 1. For amputation through the foot: a partial osteoplastic operation in which the os calcis is sawn through obliquely from above downward and forward, and the posterior portion is brought up and secured against the surface made by sawing off the lower ends of the tibia and fibula. **Pollock's,** for amputation of the knee-joint: it is done by a long anterior and a short posterior skin-flap, somewhat rectangular in outline, the patella being left. **Porro's,** for puerperal hysterectomy: Cesarean section, followed by removal of the uterus at the cervical junction, together with the ovaries and oviducts. **Porro-Müller's,** for otherwise impossible labor: a modification of the Porro-operation in which the uterus is brought out of the abdomen before extracting the fetus. **Porro-Veit's,** for otherwise impossible labor: a modification of the Porro-operation: the stump is ligated and dropped. **Pratt's,** the practice of orificial surgery, based on the belief that many chronic diseases are due to morbid conditions of the orifices of the body, particularly the anus and the urogenital canal. The operation consists in the dilatation of either or both of these orifices and the removal of any irritating condition that may be present. **Ramsden's,** for ligation of the third part of the subclavian artery: a transverse incision three inches in length is made across the base of the posterior triangle of the neck, about one-half inch

above the clavicle. **Reverdin's,** for skin-grafting: a point of skin is raised on an ordinary sewing needle, and shaved off with a scalpel or scissors; the graft is then transferred to the fresh surface next to the healthy granulations. **Roberts',** for deflected nasal septum: a linear incision is made with a bistoury along a prominent line of the deflection, so as to enable it to be pressed into its proper position, after which a long steel pin is thrust into the septum in such a manner as to maintain this position. **Rose's,** for the relief of neuralgia of the fifth nerve: removal of the Gasserian ganglion. **Sæmisch's,** for hypopyon-ulcer: the cornea is transfixed and the intervening tissue, including the base of the ulcer, is divided by cutting outward. **Sänger's,** a method of performing Cesarean section: a modification of the usual operation in which the uterus is brought out through a long abdominal incision before extraction of the fetus. **Scarpa's,** for ligation of the femoral artery: it is done at the middle of Scarpa's triangle. **Schmalz's,** for stricture of the lacrimal duct: the introduction of a thread through the sac, and as far into the duct as possible. **Schücking's,** for prolapse of the uterus: vaginal hysteropexia by means of a special needle, the thread being passed through the uterine cavity, out at the fundus, and through the anterior vaginal vault; the two ends are tied together and allowed to slough out. **Sédillot's:** 1. A method of performing amputations: the combination of the flap and circular methods; the superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. 2. For amputation at the ankle-joint: this method resembles Syme's operation, except that the flap is made from the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot and ankle. 3. For amputation of the leg: it is done at the "place of election" by a large external flap cut by transfixion. 4. For amputation of the thigh: it is done by a single long anterior flap, the structures at the back of the limb being divided to the bone by one transverse incision. **Senn's,** for intestinal anastomosis: the diseased tissue is excised and the ends of the bowel entirely and permanently closed, the continuity of the canal being restored by means of "intestinal anastomosis by lateral approximation" without the use of bone-plates. **Sigault's,** for otherwise impossible labor: symphysiotomy. **Simon's,** for exploration of the rectum and adjacent parts: it consists in introducing the hand or the hand and arm of the operator into the bowel. **Smith's,** for hemorrhoids: crushing by means of a clamp, and applying the Paquelin-cautery to the stump after cutting away the projecting part. **Syme's:** 1. For amputation at the ankle-joint: a single plantar flap is made, from which the os calcis is dissected out, after disarticulation has been accomplished; the malleoli and lower end of the tibia are then removed. 2. For external urethrotomy: the stricture is divided through the perineum upon a grooved director. **Tagliacozzi's,** for rhinoplasty: the forming of a new nose from a flap from the arm secured in place, and left attached to the arm until union has occurred. **Tait's,** for lacerated perineum: the flap-splitting operation; the rectovaginal septum is split transversely and from the extremities of this incision two lateral incisions are made, running up toward the lower terminus of each nympha and down to a little above the anal orifice; these two flaps are dissected up; the upper one is drawn toward the urethra, the lower one down toward the anus; sutures are passed laterally and the edges are brought together. **Teale's:** 1. For amputation of the arm: the long flap is placed upon the anteroexternal aspect of the arm; the brachial artery and the median and ulnar nerves are divided with the posterior flap. 2. For amputation of the leg; a rectangular flap-operation, in which a long anterior and a short posterior flap are made, each consisting of both integument and muscle; the length of the anterior flap is equal to half the circumference of the limb, and the posterior flap is one-quarter of the length. **Thiersch's,** for skin-grafting: the graft is made by a to-and-fro motion with a razor, shaving off as long and as broad a section of the upper layers of the skin as is desired. **Thomas's,** laparoelytrotomy: removal of the fetus through incisions in the abdominal wall and in the vagina, without opening the peritoneum or wounding the uterus. **Van Buren's,** for prolapsus ani: a linear cauterization of the mucosa with the Paquelin-cautery. **Verneuil's,** an iliac colotomy: a nearly vertical incision is made, and a knuckle of gut is transfixed and kept in place by two needles which lie on the parietes; the exposed bowel is then stitched to the margins of the parietal wound and the protruding knuckle is excised. **Wardrop's,** for aneurysm: ligation of a main branch of the artery distal to the aneurysm, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch. **White's,** for hypertrophy of the prostate: removal of the testicles. **Whitehead's:** 1. For excision of hemorrhoids: removal of a circular strip of mucous membrane around the anus, including the tumors. 2. For excision of the tongue: removal through the mouth, using only scissors. **Wilde's,** for mastoid or cerebral abscess: the bone is exposed from the base to the apex of the mastoid process,

½ inch behind the auricle, and if necessary the bone is opened with a drill, gouge, or trephine. **Winiwarter's,** cholecystenterostomy: it is performed in two stages; in the first the gall-bladder is united to the upper portion of the jejunum and the parts are fixed to the parietal peritoneum; in the second, after about five days, the bowel is incised and a communication is established between the latter and the gall-bladder. **Wladimiroff's,** a form of tarsectomy: the astragalus, os calcis, and the soft parts covering them, are removed; the articular surfaces of the tibia, fibula, cuboid, and scaphoid bones are sawn off and the foot brought into a straight line with the leg. **Wützer's,** for the radical cure of inguinal hernia: plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum, and its retention by a special instrument, thus exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac. **Wyeth's,** for amputation at the hip-joint; the bloodless method: two steel mattress-needles are inserted in the tissues and rubber tubing is passed several times around the limb above the needles.

Operative (*op'-er-a-tiv*) [*operari*, to labor]. 1. Able to act; effective. 2. Pertaining to operations.

Operculum (*o-per'-ku-lum*) [L.]. 1. A lid or cover, as O. ilei, the ileocecal valve. 2. The convolutions covering the island of Reil.

Ophryon (*off'-re-on*) [ὀφρύς, eyebrow]. In craniometry, the middle of a line drawn across the forehead at the level of the upper margin of the orbits.

Ophthalmia (*off-thal'-me-ah*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Inflammation of the eye, especially one in which the conjunctiva is involved. **O., Catarrhal,** simple conjunctivitis; a hyperemia of the conjunctiva, with a mucopurulent secretion. **O., Caterpillar-,** inflammation of the conjunctiva or of the cornea, the result of penetration of the tissues by the hairs of caterpillars. **O., Egyptian.** See *Trachoma.* **O., Gonorrheal,** an acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis, caused by infection from urethral discharges containing the gonococcus of Neisser. **O., Granular.** See *Trachoma.* **O. neonatorum,** a gonorrheal or purulent ophthalmia of the new-born, the eyes having been infected by the mother's vaginal discharges. **O., Neuroparalytic,** disease of the eye from lesion of the Gasserian ganglion or of branches of the fifth nerve supplying the eyeball. **O., Phlyctenular,** conjunctivitis characterized by phlyctenules or small vesicles situated in the epithelial layer of the conjunctiva or cornea. **O., Purulent,** conjunctivitis with a purulent discharge. **O., Sympathetic,** a severe destructive inflammation, a form of iridocyclitis secondary to injury or disease of the fellow-eye.

Ophthalmic (*off-thal'-mik*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Pertaining to the eye. **O. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.* **O. Ganglion,** the ciliary ganglion. See *Ganglia, Table of.* **O. Nerve** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Ophthalmitis (*off-thal-mi'-tis*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmo- (*off-thal'-mo-*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to the eye.

Ophthalmoblennorrhea (*off-thal-mo-blen-or-e'-a*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; βλέννα, mucus]. Blennorrhea of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmocele (*off-thal'-mo-sēl*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; κήλη, tumor]. See *Exophthalmus.*

Ophthalmocopia (*off-thal-mo-ko'-pe-ah*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; κόπος, fatigue]. Fatigue of visual power; asthenopia.

Ophthalmodynia (*off-thal-mo-din'-e-ah*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; ὀδύνη, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the eye.

Ophthalmologist (*off-thal-mol'-o-jist*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; λόγος, science]. One versed in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmology (*off-thal-mol'-o-je*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; λόγος, science]. The science of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmomalacia (*off-thal-mo-mal-a'-se-ah*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; μαλακία, softness]. Abnormal softness or subnormal tension of the eye.

Ophthalmometer (*off-thal-mom'-et-er*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; μέτρον, measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for measuring refractive errors, especially astigmatism. 3. An instrument for measuring the eye as a whole.

Ophthalmometry (*off-thal-mom'-et-re*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; μέτρον, measure]. The determination of refractive errors by means of the ophthalmometer.

Ophthalmopathy (*off-thal-mop'-a-the*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the eye.

Ophthalmophthisis (*off-thal-moff'-this-is*). See *Phthisis bulbi.*

Ophthalmoplegia (*off-thal-mo-ple'-je-ah*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of the ocular muscles. **O. externa,** paralysis of the external ocular muscles. **O. interna,** paralysis of the internal muscles of the eye, those of the iris and ciliary body. **O., Nuclear,** due to a lesion of the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves of the eyeball. **O., Partial,** a form in which only some of the muscles are paralyzed. **O., Progressive,** a form in which all of the muscles of both eyes gradually become paralyzed. **O., Total,**

that form involving the iris and ciliary muscle as well as the external muscles of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoplegic (*off-thal-mo-ple′-jik*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; πληγή, stroke]. Pertaining to ophthalmoplegia.

Ophthalmoscope (*off-thal′-mo-skōp*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for examining the interior of the eye. It consists essentially of a mirror with a hole in it, through which the observer looks, the concavity of the eye being illuminated by light reflected from the mirror into the eye and seen by means of the rays reflected from the eye-ground back through the hole in the mirror. The ophthalmoscope is fitted with lenses of different powers that may be revolved in front of the observing eye, and these neutralize the ametropia of either the patient's or the observer's eye, thus rendering the details of the fundus oculi clear.

Ophthalmoscopic (*off-thal-mo-skop′-ik*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; σκοπεῖν, to see]. Pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use.

Ophthalmoscopy (*off-thal-mos′-ko-pe*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; σκοπεῖν, to see]. The examination of the interior of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. **O., Direct,** the method of the erect or upright image, the observer's eye and the ophthalmoscope being brought close to the eye of the patient. **O., Indirect,** the method of the inverted image; the observer's eye is placed about 16 inches from that of the patient and a 20 D. biconvex lens is held about two inches in front of the observed eye, thereby forming an aerial inverted image of the fundus.

Ophthalmostat (*off-thal′-mo-stat*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; ἱστάναι, to cause to stand]. An instrument used in fixing the eye in any position during an operation on it.

Ophthalmostatometer (*off-thal-mo-stat-om′-et-er*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; ἱστάναι, to cause to stand; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmotonometer (*off-thal-mo-ton-om′-et-er*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; τόνος, tone; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring intraocular tension.

Ophthalmotrope (*off-thal′-mo-trōp*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; τρόπος, a turn]. An instrument used for the demonstration of the direction and the position that the eye takes under the influence of each of its muscles, and the position of the false image in the case of paralysis of a given muscle.

Opiate (*o′-pe-āt*) [ὄπιον, poppy-juice]. A preparation of opium.

Opiophagism, Opiophagy (*o-pe-off′-aj-ism, o-pe-off′-aj-e*) [ὄπιον, opium; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Opium-eating.

Opisthoporia (*o-pis-tho-po-ri′-ah*) [ὀπισθεν, behind; πορεία, going]. Involuntary backward-walking in an attempt to go forward.

Opisthotonus (*o-pis-thot′-on-us*) [ὀπισθεν, behind; τόνος, tone]. A condition in which from a tetanic spasm of the muscles of the back the head and lower limbs are bent backward, and the body arched forward.

Opium (*o′-pe-um*) [ὄπιον, from ὀπός, juice]. The inspissated juice obtained by incising the unripe capsules of Papaver somniferum, of the order Papaveraceæ, occurring in commerce in the form of brownish cakes having a narcotic odor and a bitter taste. O. contains a large number of alkaloids, of which morphin is the most important since it represents the chief properties of the drug. Other alkaloids are narcotin, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, codein, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$, thebain or paramorphin, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, papaverin, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$, narcein, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, pseudomorphin, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$, laudanin, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. These bases occur in O. combined with meconic and thebolactic acids. Moist O. should contain not less than seven per cent. of crystallized morphin (U. S. P.) O. acts as a narcotic, producing deep sleep, which, however, is often preceded by a stage of mental excitement and exhilaration; on awakening there may be headache, nausea, or vomiting. It slows the pulse and increases its force, and raises blood-pressure; small doses do not depress the respiration, large doses do so in a marked degree. O. checks the motor activity of the stomach and intestines, and lessens all secretions except that of the skin; it produces contraction of the pupil. When taken in poisonous doses it causes unconquerable drowsiness, passing into deep sleep, with slow, full respiration, slow pulse, contracted pupils; later cyanosis develops, the respiration becomes exceedingly slow, and the pulse rapid and feeble; death takes place from failure of the respiration. See *Poisons, Table of.* There is a chronic form of O.-poisoning produced by the habitual use of O. or morphin, and characterized by mental depression, a deterioration of the moral sense, and attacks of diarrhea. O. is used for the relief of pain of all forms except that due to cerebral inflammation; in insomnia; in inflammation of serous membranes; in spasmodic conditions; in acute colds; cough, retention of urine, vomiting, diarrhea, certain forms of dyspnea, particulary that from heart-disease; and locally as an application to sprains and inflamed surfaces. Dose gr. j (0.065).

PREPARATIONS AND DOSES. — Acetum opii (U. S. P.), vinegar of opium, black drop; ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Confectio opii (B. P.), ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). Emplastrum opii (U. S. P., B. P.). Enema opii (B. P.). Extractum opii (U. S. P., B. P.), gr. ¼–½ (0.016–

0.032). Extractum opii liquidum (B. P.), ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). Opii pulvis, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). Opium deodoratum (U. S. P.), gr. j (0.065). Pilulæ opii (U. S. P.), each containing gr. j (0.065). Pilula saponis composita (B. P.), contains about 20 per cent. of opium. Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii, Dover's powder, contains ten per cent. each of opium and ipecac. Pulvis opii compositus (B. P.), contains ten per cent. of opium. Tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii (U. S. P.), ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0); Tinctura opii, laudanum (U. S. P., B. P.), ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). Tinctura opii ammoniata (B. P.), ♏xxx–f℥j (2.0–4.0). Tinctura opii camphorata (U. S. P.), (Tinctura camphoræ composita, B. P.), paregoric, f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0). Tinctura opii deodorati (U. S. P.), ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii (U. S. P., B. P.), each containing 0.005 gram of opium. Vinum opii (U. S. P., B. P.), Sydenham's laudanum, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). See also *Morphin*.

Opiumism (*o′-pe-um-izm*) [*opium*]. The condition produced by the action of opium on the system.

Opobalsamum (*o-po-bawl-sam′-um*) [ὀπός, juice; βάλσαμον, balsam]. A resin from Balsamodendron opobalsamum, and Balsamodendron gileadense. See *Balm of Gilead*.

Opocephalus (*o-po-sef′-al-us*) [ὠψ, eye; κεφαλή, head]. A monster characterized by fusion of the ears, one orbit, and absence of mouth and nose.

Opodeldoc (*op-o-del′-dok*) [origin obscure]. See under *Soap*.

Opodymus (*o-pod′-im-us*) [ὠψ, eye; δίδυμος, twin]. A monster with a single body and skull, but with two distinct faces.

Opotherapy (*op-o-ther′-ap-e*) [ὀπός, juice; *therapy*]. Synonym of *Organotherapy*.

Opponens (*op-o′-nenz*) [*ob*, against: *ponere*, to place]. Opposing. A term applied to certain muscles that bring one part opposite another, as Opponens minimi digiti, a muscle placing the little finger opposite the thumb.

Optic (*op′-tik*) [ὀπτικός, from the base, οπ-, to see]. Pertaining to vision or to the science of optics. **O. Atrophy**, atrophy of the optic nerve. **O. Axis**, the axis of the eye. **O. Center.** 1. The point in the main axis of the crystalline lens at which the rays of light meet. 2. The nerve center concerned in the visual function. **O. Chiasm, O. Commissure.** See *Commissure*. **O. Cup**, the concave area formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle. **O. Disc**, the optic papilla. **O. Foramen.** See *Foramina, Table of*. **O. Groove**, the groove on the sphenoid bone for the optic chiasm. **O. Lobes**, the corpora quadrigemina. **O. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*. **O. Neuritis.** See *Papillitis*. **O. Papilla**, the circular prominence formed by the optic nerve after its entrance into the eyeball. **O. Radiations**, a large bundle of nerve-fibers joining the optic thalamus and the occipital lobe of the cerebrum. **O. Thalamus.** See *Thalamus*. **O. Tract.** See *Tract*. **O. Vesicle**, a diverticulum from each side of the primary anterior vesicle of the embryo, forming the basis of the future eye.

Optical (*op′-tik-al*) [ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight, from the base οπ-, to see]. Pertaining to sight.

Optician (*op-tish′-un*) [ὀπτικός, from the base οπ-, to see]. A maker of optical instruments.

Opticociliary (*op-tik-o-sil′-e-a-re*) [ὀπτικός, pertaining to vision, from the base οπ-, to see; *ciliary*]. Pertaining to the optic and the ciliary nerves.

Opticopupillary (*op-tik-o-pu′-pil-a-re*) [ὀπτικός, pertaining to vision, from the base οπ-, to see; *pupillary*]. Pertaining to the optic nerve and the pupil.

Optics (*op′ tiks*) [ὀπτικός, from the base οπ-, to see]. The science treating of light and vision.

Optogram (*op′- to - gram*) [ὀπτός, visible; γράφειν, to write]. A faint image stamped on the retina for a brief period after death, believed to be that of the last object seen before death.

Optometer (*op-tom′-et-er*) [ὀπτός, visible; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the strength of vision, especially the degree of refractive error that is to be corrected to render vision normal.

Optostriate (*op-to-stri′-āt*) [ὀπτός, visible; *striatum*, striped]. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.

Ora (*o′-rah*) [L.]. Margin. **O. serrata**, the jagged anterior margin of the retina.

Oral (*o′-ral*) [*os*, the mouth]. Pertaining to the mouth.

Orange (*or′-anj*) [Pers., *náranj*, orange]. See *Aurantium*.

Orbicular (*or-bik′-u-lar*) [*orbicularis*, dim. of *orbis*, circle]. Circular. A term applied to circular muscles, as the orbicular muscle of the eye or of the mouth (Orbicularis palpebrarum, Orbicularis oris).

Orbicularis (*or-bik-u-la′-ris*). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Orbit (*or′-bit*) [*orbita*, from *orbis*, circle]. The bony pyramidal cavity containing the eye, and formed by the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, nasal, lacrimal, superior maxillary, and palate bones.

Orbital (*or′-bit-al*) [*orbita*, from *orbis*, circle]. Pertaining to the orbit.

Orchi-, Orchid-, Orchio- (*or′-ke-, or′-kid-, or′-ke-o-*) [ὄρχις, testicle]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to the testicle.

Orchialgia (*or-ke-al′-je-ah*) [ὄρχις, testicle; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia of the testicle.

Orchichorea (*or-ke-ko-re′-ah*) [ὄρχις, testicle; *chorea*]. Irregular movements of the testicle due to contraction of the cremaster muscle.

Orchidectomy (*or-kid-ek′-to-me*) [ὄρχις, testicle; ἐκτομή, excision]. Castration.

Orchidotomy (*or-kid-ot′-o-me*) [ὄρχις, testicle; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the testicle.

Orchiocele (*or′-ke-o-sēl*) [ὄρχις, testicle; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A tumor of the testicle. 2. Scrotal hernia.

Orchiotomy (*or-ke-ot′-o-me*). Synonym of *Orchidotomy*.

Orchis (*or′-kis*) [ὄρχις, testicle]. 1. A genus of plants furnishing salep and vanilla. 2. The testicle.

Orchitis (*or-ki′-tis*) [ὄρχις, testicle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the testicle.

Orcin (*or′-sin*) [*Orcus*, Pluto, from its dark color], $C_7H_6(OH)_2$. A substance found in many lichens of the genera Roccella and Lecanora. It is an antiseptic, and has been used instead of resorcin.

Ordeal-bark (*or′-de-al-bark*). See *Erythrophlœum*. **Ordeal-bean, Ordeal-nut.** See *Physostigma*.

Orexin (*o-reks′-in*) [ὄρεξις, appetite], $C_{14}H_{12}N_2.HCl.2H_2O$. Hydrochlorate of phenyldihydroquinazolin,—used as a stomachic. Dose gr. iv–vij (0.26–0.45).

Organ (*or′-gan*) [ὄργανον, organ]. A part of the body having a definite function to perform. **O. of Corti.** See *Ear*. **O., Enamel-,** a club-shaped process of epithelium growing from the dental ridge and forming a cap over the dental papilla. From it the enamel of the tooth is developed. **O. of Giraldès,** the paradidymis. **O., Jacobson's.** See *Jacobson's Organ*. **O.'s of Reproduction,** the testicles and penis and its glands in the male, the uterus and its appendages and the vagina and its glands, in the female. **O. of Rosenmüller.** See *Parovarium*. **O., Segmental,** a mesoblastic embryonic structure consisting of three parts—the pronephros, the mesonephros, or Wolffian body, and the metanephros.

Organic (*or-gan′-ik*) [ὄργανον, an organ]. Having, pertaining to, or characterized by organs; pertaining to the animal and vegetal worlds; affecting the structure of organs. **O. Chemistry,** the chemistry of the carbon-compounds, carbon being the central element of compounds occurring in organized beings. **O. Disease,** disease of an organ attended with structural changes.

Organism (*or′-gan-izm*) [organ]. A body consisting of an aggregation of organs having a definite function; a living being.

Organization (*or-gan-iz-a′-shun*) [ὄργανον, organ]. 1. The orderly arrangement of organs or parts. 2. An organism. 3. The conversion into an organ, or into something resembling an organ, or into living tissue.

Organogenesis (*or-gan-o-jen′-es-is*) [ὄργανον, organ; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The process of the development of an organ.

Organogenetic (*or-gan-o-jen-et′-ik*) [ὄργανον, organ; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Pertaining to organogenesis.

Organography (*or-gan-og′-ra-fe*) [ὄργανον, organ; γράφειν, to write]. A descriptive treatise of the organs of an animal or plant.

Organoid (*or′-gan-oid*) [ὄργανον, organ; εἶδος, like]. Resembling an organ.

Organoleptic (*or-gan-o-lep′-tik*) [ὄργανον, organ; ληπτικός, taking]. Affecting organs, particularly those of special sense.

Organology (*or-gan-ol′-o-je*) [ὄργανον, organ; λόγος, science]. The science that treats of the organs of plants and animals.

Organotherapy (*or-gan-o-ther′-ap-e*) [ὄργανον, organ; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of diseases by the administration of animal organs, or extracts prepared from them. The organs chiefly employed are: 1. The testicles (testicular extract), for various nervous affections. From testicular juice a crystalline substance, spermin, has been isolated and its use advised in nervous depression, debility, and asthma. 2. Thyroid gland (in the form of the gland itself, glycerol-extracts, or the desiccated gland). It has been found of much value in myxedema, cretinism, various chronic skin-diseases, in obesity, colloid goiter, and of questionable value in exophthalmic goiter. 3. Pancreas (extract of pancreas), for diabetes mellitus. 4. Suprarenal bodies (extract of suprarenal bodies), for Addison's disease. 5. Bone-marrow, for pernicious anemia and other anemias. Other extracts proposed are those of brain, spinal marrow, muscles, kidney, ovary, heart-muscle, spleen, thymus gland, and stomach.

Orgasm (*or′-gazm*) [ὀργάειν, to swell]. Intense excitement, especially that occurring during sexual intercourse.

Oriental (*o-re-en′-tal*) [*oriens*, rising]. Pertaining to the Orient or east. **O. Boil.** See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Orientation (*o-ri-en-ta′-shun*) [*oriri*, to rise (in the east)]. The act of determining one's position in space (subjective O.) or the position of surrounding objects with reference to each other (objective O.).

Orifice (*or′-if-is*) [*orificium; os*, mouth; *facere*, to make]. An opening.

Orificial (*or-if-ish′-al*) [*orificium*, an orifice]. Pertaining to an orifice. **O. Surgery.** See *Pratt's Operation*, in *Operations, Table of*.

Origanum (*o-rig′-an-um*) [ὀρίγανον, marjoram]. A genus of plants of the order Labi-

atæ. **O. majorana**, sweet marjoram, is used as a condiment. **O. vulgare**, wild marjoram, contains a pungent oil (Oleum origani), consisting chiefly of terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. O. is tonic, excitant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, and locally anodyne. It is also employed as a clearing-agent in microscopy.

Origin (*or'-ij-in*) [*origo*, from *oriri*, to arise]. The beginning or starting-point of anything. **O., Deep**, of a nerve, its O. in the cells of the nerve-center. **O., Superficial**, of a nerve, the point at which it emerges from the brain or cord. **O. of a muscle**, the point of attachment of a muscle which remains relatively fixed during contraction of the muscle.

Orinasal (*o-re-na'-zal*) [*os*, mouth; *nasus*, nose]. Pertaining to the mouth and the nose.

Oropharynx (*o-ro-far'-inks*) [*os*, mouth; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. The pharynx proper, situated below the level of the lower border of the soft palate, as distinguished from the nasopharynx.

Orpiment (*or'-pim-ent*). Arsenic trisulphid.

Orrhotherapy (*or-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*ὀρρός*, serum; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. The treatment of disease by the use of human or animal blood-serum containing antitoxins.

Orris (*or'-is*). See *Iris*, 2d definition.

Ortho- (*or'-tho-*) [*ὀρθός*, right, straight]. 1. A prefix denoting straight, normal, or true. 2. In chemistry, a prefix denoting that one among several compounds of the same elements which is considered the normal compound. Among derivatives of the benzol-ring it refers to those formed by the substitution of two adjacent hydrogen-atoms.

Orthocephalous (*or-tho-sef'-al-us*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *κεφαλή*, head]. Having a skull with a vertical index of from 70.1 to 75.

Orthodontia (*or-tho-don'-she-ah*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *ὀδούς*, tooth]. The correction of irregularities of the teeth.

Orthognathous (*or-thog'-na-thus*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *γνάθος*, the jaw]. Straight-jawed; having a gnathic angle of from 83° to 90°.

Orthometer (*or-thom'-et-er*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the relative degree of protrusion of the eyes.

Orthopedic (*or-tho-pe'-dik*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *παῖς*, child]. Pertaining to the correction of deformities, especially in children. **O. Surgery**, the branch of surgery devoted to the correction of deformities.

Orthopedics (*or-tho-pe'-diks*). See *Orthopedic Surgery*.

Orthopedist (*or-tho-pe'-dist*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *παῖς*, child]. One who practices orthopedic surgery.

Orthophoria (*or-tho-fo'-re-ah*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *φορός*, a tending]. A tending of the visual lines in parallelism.

Orthophosphoric Acid (*or-tho-fos-for'-ik*). See *Acid*.

Orthopnea (*or-thop-ne'-ah*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *πνοή*, breathing]. A condition marked by quick and labored breathing, in which the patient finds relief only by maintaining an upright position.

Orthopneic (*or-thop-ne'-ik*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *πνοή*, breathing]. Characterized by orthopnea.

Orthoptic (*or-thop'-tik*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *ὀπτικός*, seeing]. Pertaining to normal binocular vision. **O. Training**, a method of correcting the defective vision of those having strabismus or muscular insufficiency, by stereoscopic and other ocular exercises of a gymnastic kind.

Orthoscope (*or'-tho-skōp*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. An instrument for examination of the eye through a layer of water, whereby the curvature, and hence the refraction of the cornea, is neutralized and the cornea acts as a plane medium.

Orthoscopic (*or-tho-skop'-ik*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. 1. Pertaining to an orthoscope or to orthoscopy. 2. Applied to lenses cut from the periphery of a large lens. 3. Having normal vision.

Orthoscopy (*or-thos'-ko-pe*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *σκοπεῖν*, to see]. The examination of the eye with the orthoscope.

Orthotonus (*or-thot'-o-nus*) [*ὀρθός*, straight; *τόνος*, tension]. Tetanic cramp in which the body lies rigid and straight.

Oryza (*o-ri'-zah*) [*ὀρυζα*, rice]. See *Rice*.

Os [L., gen., *oris*]. The mouth. **O. externum**, the external orifice of the cervical canal of the uterus opening into the vagina. **O. internum**, the internal orifice of the cervical canal opening into the cavity of the body of the uterus. **O. uteri**, either orifice of the cervical canal of the uterus.

Os [L., gen., *ossis*]. A bone. **O. calcis**, the bone of the heel. **O. capitatum**. See *O. magnum*. **O. coxæ**. See *O. innominatum*. **O. femoris**, the femur. **O. hamatum**, the unciform bone. **O. humeri**, the humerus. **O. ilii**, the ilium. **O. innominatum**, the innominate bone. **O. ischii**, the ischium. **O. magnum**, the third bone of the second row of the carpus. **O. pubis**, the pubis. **Ossa suturarum, Ossa triquetra, Ossa wormiana**, the Wormian bones. **O. unguis**, the lacrimal bone.

Os. Symbol for osmium.

Oscedo (*os-se'-do*) [L.]. Yawning.

Oscheitis (*os-ke-i'-tis*) [*ὀσχεον*, scrotum; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oscheocele (*os'-ke-o-sēl*) [*ὀσχεον*, scrotum; *κήλη*, tumor]. Scrotal hernia.

Oscheohydrocele (*os-ke-o-hi'-dro-sēl*) [*ὀσ-*

χεον, scrotum; *ὑδωρ*, water; *κήλη*, tumor]. A hydrocele occupying the sac of a scrotal hernia after the return of the bowel to the peritoneal cavity and the shutting off of the sac from the latter.

Oscheoplasty (*os'-ke-o-plas-te*) [*ὀσχεον*, scrotum; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Oscitation (*os-it-a'-shun*) [*oscitare*, to yawn]. The act of yawning.

Osculation (*os-ku-la'-shun*) [*osculari*, to kiss]. The union of vessels by their mouths.

-ose (*-ōz*) [*-osus*]. A suffix denoting a member of the carbohydrate group.

-osis (*-o'-sis*). A suffix signifying condition of, or state caused by.

Osmate (*oz'-māt*) [*osmium*]. A salt of osmic acid.

Osmazome (*oz'-maz-ōm*) [*ὀσμή*, smell; *ζωμός*, broth]. A brownish-yellow substance developed by heat in muscular fibers, and formerly supposed to give to cooked meats their peculiar flavor.

Osmic (*oz'-mik*) [*ὀσμή*, smell]. Pertaining to or containing osmium. **O. Acid**, strictly, a dibasic acid, H_2OsO_4; as generally used, however, osmium tetroxid, OsO_4, also called perosmic acid. It is a crystalline substance, freely soluble in water, and giving off irritant vapors; locally, it acts as a caustic. It is employed in microscopy as a stain for fat and as a fixing agent. In medicine it has been used in neuralgia.

Osmidrosis (*oz-mid-ro'-sis*) [*ὀσμή*, smell; *ἱδρωσις*, sweat]. The secretion of a malodorous perspiration; bromidrosis.

Osmium (*oz'-me-um*) [*ὀσμή*, smell]. A heavy metallic element belonging to the platinum-group. Symbol Os, specific gravity 22.48, atomic weight 190.3, quantivalence II, IV, VI, VIII. See *Osmic Acid*.

Osmometer (*oz-mom'-et-er*) [*ὀσμή*, smell; *μέτρον*, measure]. 1. An instrument for testing the sense of smell. 2. An apparatus for measuring osmosis.

Osmosis (*oz-mo'-sis*) [*ὠσμός*, impulse]. The passage of liquids and substances in solution through porous septa. See *Endosmosis* and *Exosmosis*.

Osmotic (*oz-mot'-ik*) [*ὠσμός*, impulse]. Pertaining to osmosis.

Ossa (*os'-ah*) [L., *pl.* of *os*, a bone]. Bones. See *Os*.

Ossein (*os'-e-in*) [*os*, a bone]. The organic base of osseous tissue.

Osseoaponeurotic (*os-e-o-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*os*, bone; *aponeurosis*]. Bounded by bone and the aponeurosis of a muscle.

Osseous (*os'-e-us*) [*os*, bone]. Bony; composed of or resembling bone.

Ossicle (*os'-ik-l*) [*ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, a bone]. A small bone. **O., Auditory**, one of a chain of small bones found in the tympanic cavity of the ear.

Ossiferous (*os-if'-er-us*) [*os*, a bone; *ferre*, to bear]. Containing or producing bone-tissue.

Ossific (*os-if'-ik*) [*os*, bone; *facere*, to make]. Producing bone.

Ossification (*os-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*os*, a bone; *facere*, to make]. The formation of bone.

Ossifying (*os'-if-i-ing*) [*os*, bone; *facere*, to make]. Changing into bone. **O. Chondroma**, a chondroma that is undergoing ossification. **O. Myositis**, inflammation of muscle, attended with, or followed by, deposition of bone-like masses.

Ostalgia (*os-tal'-je-ah*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Pain in a bone.

Osteectomy (*os-te-ek'-to-me*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a portion of a bone.

Osteitis (*os-te-i'-tis*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of bone. **O., Condensing.** See *Osteosclerosis*. **O. deformans**, a rare form characterized by the production of deformity. **O., Gummatous**, a chronic form due to syphilis and characterized by the formation of gummata in the cancellous tissue of the epiphysis or in the shaft of a bone, or in the periosteum. **O., Rarefying.** See *Osteoporosis*. **O., Sclerosing.** See *Osteosclerosis*.

Osteo- (*os'-te-o-*) [*ὀστέον*, bone]. A prefix signifying connection with or relation to bone.

Osteoarthritis (*os-te-o-ar-thri'-tis*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *ἄρθρον*, joint; *ιτις*, inflammation]. An inflammation of the bones forming a joint.

Osteoarthropathy (*os-te-o-ar-throp'-ath-e*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *ἄρθρον*, joint; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of bony articulations. **O., Hypertrophic Pulmonary**, a disease characterized by a bulbous enlargement of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes, a thickening of the articular ends of the bones, and a peculiar curvation of the nails. The condition is usually associated with disease of the lungs or pleura, hence the name *osteoarthopathie pneumique hypertrophiante* given to it by Marie, and results from the absorption of toxic products from the diseased foci.

Osteoblast (*os'-te-o-blast*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Any one of the cells of mesoblastic origin concerned in the formation of bony tissue.

Osteocarcinoma (*os-te-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *carcinoma*]. 1. Ossifying carcinoma. 2. Carcinoma of bone.

Osteochondritis (*os-te-o-kon-dri'-tis*) [*ὀστέον*, bone; *χόνδρος*, cartilage; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation involving both bone and cartilage.

Osteochondroma (*os-te-o-kon-dro'-mah*) [ὀστέον, bone; χόνδρος, cartilage; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor that is in part bony and in part cartilaginous.

Osteoclasis (*os-te-ok'-la-sis*) [ὀστέον, bone; κλάειν, to break]. 1. Fracture of bones for purposes of remedying deformity. 2. The destruction of bony tissue by osteoclasts.

Osteoclast (*os'-te-o-klast*) [ὀστέον, bone; κλάειν, to break]. 1. An instrument for performing osteoclasis. 2. One of the large multinuclear cells found against the surface of bone in little eroded depressions (Howship's lacunæ), and concerned in the removal of bone.

Osteocope (*os'-te-o-kōp*). See *Osteocopic Pain.*

Osteocopic Pain (*os-te-o-kop'-ik*) [ὀστέον, bone; κόπος, a beating]. A severe pain in a bone, usually worse at night. It is a symptom of osteitis or periostitis, especially of syphilitic origin.

Osteogenesis (*os-te-o-jen'-es-is*) [ὀστέον, bone; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The development of bony tissue.

Osteogenetic (*os-te-o-jen-et'-ik*) [ὀστέον, bone; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Pertaining to, or concerned in, osteogenesis. **O. Cell,** an osteoblast. **O. Layer,** the deep layer of periosteum from which bone is formed.

Osteohalisteresis (*os-te-o-hal-is-ter-e'-sis*) [ὀστέον, bone; ἅλς, salt; στερέειν, to deprive]. A loss of the mineral constituents of bone.

Osteoid (*os'-te-oid*) [ὀστέον, bone; εἶδος, like]. Resembling bone.

Osteology (*os-te-ol'-o-je*) [ὀστέον, bone; λόγος, science]. The science of the anatomy and structure of bones.

Osteolysis (*os-te-ol'-is-is*) [ὀστέον, bone; λύσις, dissolution]. Absorption of bone.

Osteoma (*os-te-o'-mah*) [ὀστέον, bone; ὄμα, tumor]. A bony tumor. **O. durum,** a tumor consisting of hard bony tissue. **O. eburneum.** Synonym of *O. durum.* **O. medullare,** an O. containing marrow-spaces. **O. spongiosum,** an O. containing cancellated bony tissue.

Osteomalacia (*os-te-o-mal-a'-se-ah*) [ὀστέον, bone; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of bone from loss of its earthy constituents. It occurs chiefly in adults, especially in women in the course of pregnancy.

Osteomyelitis (*os-te-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [ὀστέον, bone; μυελός, marrow; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the marrow of bone.

Osteonecrosis (*os-te-o-ne-kro'-sis*) [ὀστέον, bone; νεκρός, corpse]. Necrosis of bone.

Osteopathy (*os-te-op'-ath-e*) [ὀστέον, bone; πάθος, suffering]. Any disease of bone.

Osteoperiostitis (*os-te-o-per-e-os-ti'-tis*) [ὀστέον, bone; περί, around; ὀστέον, bone; ιτις, inflammation]. Combined inflammation of the bone and periosteum.

Osteophyte (*os'-te-o-fit*) [ὀστέον, bone; φυτόν, plant]. A bony outgrowth of dendritic character.

Osteoplastic (*os-te-o-plas'-tik*) [ὀστέον, bone; πλάσσειν, to form]. 1. Pertaining to the formation of bone. 2. Pertaining to plastic operations upon bone. **O. Resection,** an operation in which a portion of bone, cut loose from its attachments except at one point, is laid back, the underlying diseased structure removed, and the bone replaced. It is also known as the Wagner-Wolff method.

Osteoplasty (*os'-te-o-plas-te*) [ὀστέον, bone; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operations performed upon bone.

Osteoporosis (*os-te-o-por-o'-sis*) [ὀστέον, bone; πόρος, a pore]. An enlargement of the spaces of bone whereby a porous appearance is produced.

Osteosarcoma (*os-te-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [ὀστέον, bone; σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, tumor]. A sarcoma containing bone.

Osteosclerosis (*os-te-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [ὀστέον, bone; σκληρός, hard]. A condition in which the bone becomes hard and heavy; it is seen in sclerosing or condensing osteitis.

Osteotome (*os'-te-o-tōm*) [ὀστέον, bone; τομή, a cutting]. 1. An instrument for cutting bone. 2. An instrument used in cutting the bones of the fetal head in embryotomy.

Osteotomy (*os-te-ot'-o-me*) [ὀστέον, bone; τομή, a cutting]. The division of a bone. **O., Cuneiform,** an osteotomy in which a wedge of bone is removed. **O., Linear,** a simple division of a bone. **O., Macewen's.** See *Operations, Table of.*

Osteotrite (*os'-te-o-trīt*) [ὀστέον, bone; τρίβειν, to rub]. An instrument for scraping away carious bone.

Ostitis (*os-ti'-tis*). See *Osteitis.*

Ostium (*os'-te-um*) [L.]. A mouth or aperture. **O. abdominale,** the orifice of the oviduct communicating with the peritoneal cavity. **O. internum,** the uterine opening of the oviduct. **O. pharyngeum,** the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. **O. tympanicum,** the tympanic opening of the Eustachian tube. **O. vaginæ,** the external orifice of the vagina.

Otacoustic (*o-ta-koos'-tik*) [οὖς, ear; ἀκούειν, to hear]. 1. Pertaining to, or aiding hearing. 2. An ear-trumpet.

Otalgia (*o-tal'-je-ah*) [οὖς, ear; ἄλγος, pain]. Earache.

Otaphone (*o'-taf-ōn*) [οὖς, ear; φωνή, sound]. A clamp for throwing the pinnæ forward and outward, and thus assisting the hearing.

Othematoma (*ōt-hem-at-o'-mah*) [οὖς, ear; αἷμα, blood; ὄμα, tumor]. Hematoma of the external ear, usually the pinna; hematoma auris. From its comparative frequency in the insane, it is also called insane ear.

Otiatrics (*o-te-at′-riks*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ἰατήρ*, surgeon]. The study of diseases of the ear and their treatment.

Otic (*o′-tik*) [*ὠτικός*, from *οὖς*, ear]. Pertaining to the ear. **O. Ganglion.** See *Ganglia, Table of.*

Otitis (*o-tī′-tis*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ear. It may affect the external ear, **O. externa**; the middle ear, **O. media**; or the internal ear, **O. interna.** When confined to the mastoid cells it is called **O. mastoidea**, or mastoid disease.

Oto- (*o′-to-*) [*οὖς*, ear]. A prefix signifying connection with, or relation to the ear.

Otocephalus (*o-to-sef′-al-us*) [*οὖς*, ear; *κεφαλή*, head]. A monster characterized by a union or close approach of the ears, by absence of the lower jaw, and an ill-developed mouth.

Otocleisis (*o-to-kli′-sis*) [*οὖς*, ear; *κλεῖσις*, closure]. Occlusion of the ear.

Otoconite (*o-tok′-o-nīt*). See *Otoconium.*

Otoconium (*o-to-ko′-ne-um*) [*οὖς*, ear; *κόνις*, dust]. An otolith.

Otocrane, Otocranium (*o′-to-krān, o-to-kra′-ne-um*) [*οὖς*, ear; *κρανίον*, skull]. The cavity of the petrous portion of the skull holding the organ of hearing.

Otodynia (*o-to-din′-e-ah*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. Pain in the ear.

Otography (*o-tog′-ra-fe*) [*οὖς*, ear; *γράφειν*, to write]. Descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otolith (*o′-to-lith*) [*οὖς*, ear; *λίθος*, stone]. One of the calcareous concretions within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Otology (*o-tol′-o-je*) [*οὖς*, ear; *λόγος*, science]. The science of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases.

Otomassage (*o′-to-mas-ahzh*) [*οὖς*, ear; *massage*]. The application of passive motion to the tympanic membrane and auditory ossicles.

Otopathy (*o-top′-ath-e*) [*οὖς*, ear; *πάθος*, disease]. Any affection of the ear.

Otopharyngeal (*o-to-far-in′-je-al*) [*οὖς*, ear; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx]. Pertaining to the ear and the pharynx. **O. Tube**, the Eustachian tube.

Otophone (*o′-to-fōn*) [*οὖς*, ear; *φωνή*, voice]. 1. An ear-trumpet, or other device for gathering and intensifying sound-waves. 2. An auscultating tube used in ear-diseases.

Otorrhea (*o-tor-e′-ah*) [*οὖς*, ear; *ῥοία*, a flow]. A discharge from the external auditory meatus.

Otoscope (*o′-to-skōp*) [*οὖς*, ear; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the ear, especially a rubber tube, one extremity of which is inserted into the ear of the subject, and the other extremity into the ear of the examiner, a current of air being passed by means of a Politzer bag and a Eustachian catheter through the middle ear. In case of tympanic perforation the rushing sound made by the passing air is audible to the examiner.

Otoscopy (*o-tos′-ko-pe*) [*οὖς*, ear; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Examination of the ear, especially by means of the otoscope.

Ototomy (*o-tot′-o-me*) [*οὖς*, ear; *τομή*, a cutting]. Dissection of the ear.

Ouabain (*oo-a′-ba-in*), $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. A poisonous glucosid from the wood of Carissa schimperi. It is a depressant to the heart and the respiration, and has been used in whooping-cough. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ (0.00013).

Oulitis (*oo-li′-tis*). See *Ulitis.*

Ounce (*owns*) [*uncia*, a contraction of *undecia*, a twelfth part]. A unit of measure of weight. **Avoirdupois O.**, the sixteenth part of the avoirdupois pound or 437.5 grains, equal to 31.1 grams. **Troy O.**, the twelfth part of the Troy pound or 480 grains.

Ouro- (*oo′-ro-*). See *Uro-.*

Oval (*o′-val*) [*ovum*, egg]. Egg-shaped.

Ovalbumin (*o-val-bu′-min*) [*ovum*, egg; *albumin*]. The albumin of the egg.

Ovarialgia (*o-va-re-al′-je-ah*) [*ovarium*, an ovary; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the ovary.

Ovarian (*o-va′-re-an*) [*ovarium*, an ovary]. Pertaining to the ovaries.

Ovario- (*o-va′-re-o-*) [*ovarium*, ovary]. A prefix denoting relation to the ovary.

Ovariocele (*o-va′-re-o-sēl*) [*ovarium*, ovary; *κήλη*, tumor]. Hernia of an ovary.

Ovariocentesis (*o-va-re-o-sen-te′-sis*) [*ovarium*, ovary; *κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture of the ovary or of an ovarian cyst.

Ovariotomist (*o-va-re-ot′-o-mist*) [*ovarium*, ovary; *τομή*, a cutting]. One who performs ovariotomy.

Ovariotomy (*o-va-re-ot′-o-me*) [*ovarium*, ovary; *τομή*, a cutting]. Literally, incision of an ovary. As generally used, removal of an ovary; oophorectomy. **O., Normal**, Battey's operation, the removal of an ovary that is free from disease.

Ovaritis (*o-var-ī′-tis*) [*ovarium*, ovary; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Oophoritis.

Ovary (*o′-var-e*) [*ovarium*, an egg-holder, from *ovum*, egg]. One of a pair of glandular organs giving rise to ova. It consists of a fibrous framework or stroma, in which are imbedded the Graafian follicles, and is surrounded by a serous covering derived from the peritoneum.

Overextension [AS., *ofer*, over; *extension*]. Excessive extension; extension beyond the normal point or line.

Overtone [AS., *ofer*, over; *tone*]. An harmonic tone heard above the fundamental tone.

Oviduct (*o′-vid-ukt*) [*ovum*, egg; *ductus*, a canal]. The Fallopian tube; a small tube upon either side of the uterus through which the ovule passes to the uterus.

Oviferous (*o-vif′-er-us*) [*ovum*, an egg; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing or bearing ova.

Ovification (*o-vif-ik-a′-shun*) [*ovum*, egg; *facere*, to make]. The production of ova.

Ovigerm (*o′-vij-erm*) [*ovum*, an egg; *germen*, sprout, bud]. A cell producing or developing into an ovum.

Ovigerous (*o-vij′-er-us*) [*ovum*, egg; *gerere*, to carry]. Producing or carrying ova.

Ovination (*o-vin-a′-shun*) [*ovis*, a sheep]. Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.

Oviparous (*o-vip′-ar-us*) [*ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth]. Laying eggs; bringing forth young in the egg-stage of development.

Ovisac (*o′-vis-ak*) [*ovum*, egg; *saccus*, sack]. The capsule of an ovum; a Graafian follicle.

Ovoid (*o′-void*) [*ovum*, egg; εἶδος, like]. Egg-shaped. **O., Fetal**, the fetal ellipse, or the ellipse formed by the bending of the fetal body in utero.

Ovoviviparous (*o-vo-vi-vip′-ar-us*) [*ovum*, egg; *viviparus*, bringing forth alive]. Reproducing by means of eggs hatched within the body.

Ovule (*o′-vūl*) [*ovum*, egg]. 1. The ovum before its escape from the Graafian vesicle. 2. A small egg; especially a small egg-like body, as the O. of Naboth, one of the small cysts resulting from obstruction of the ducts of the glands of the cervix uteri. **O., Migration of**, the transfer of the ovule from the ovary to the oviduct.

Ovum (*o′-vum*) [*ovum*, an egg]. The reproductive cell of an animal or vegetable; an egg. A human ovum is a cell consisting of a large amount of protoplasm (vitellus) and a large spheric nucleus, the germinal vesicle, within which is a bright spot, the nucleolus, or germinal spot. It is surrounded by an inner zone, the zona pellucida, and an outer, the vitelline membrane. **O., Alecithal**, one in which the food-yolk is entirely absent, or present only in very small quantity. **O., Blighted**, an impregnated ovum the development of which has been arrested by disease or by hemorrhage into the chorion or amniotic cavity. **O., Centrolecithal**, one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular layer around the whole ovum, as well as in a mass at the center in which lies the germinal vesicle. **O., Holoblastic**, one in which the food-yolk is scant and more or less thoroughly intermingled with the formative yolk, and in which germination is accompanied by a practically uniform segmentation. **O., Meroblastic**, an ovum with a large amount of food-yolk that takes no active part in the development of the embryo. **O., Telolecithal**, one in which the food-yolk and the formative yolk divide the egg into two hemispheres, or in which the quantity of the nutritive yolk is greatly in excess.

Oxalate (*oks′-a-lāt*) [ὀξαλίς, sorrel]. A salt of oxalic acid.

Oxalic Acid (*oks-al′-ik*) [ὀξαλίς, sorrel]. See *Acid, Oxalic*.

Oxaluria (*oks-a-lu′-re-ah*) [ὀξαλίς, sorrel; *urina*, urine]. The presence of an excessive amount of calcium oxalate in the urine.

Oxalyl-urea (*oks-a-lyl-u-re′-ah*) [ὀξαλίς, sorrel; *urea*]. Parabanic acid, a substance produced by oxidizing uric acid or alloxan with nitric acid.

Oxid (*oks′-id*) [ὀξύς, sharp]. A binary compound of oxygen and another element or radicle.

Oxidation (*oks-e-da′-shun*) [ὀξύς, sharp]. The act or process of combining with oxygen.

Oxidize (*oks′-e-dīz*) [ὀξύς, sharp]. To combine or to cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxy- (*oks′-e-*) [ὀξύς, sour, sharp]. 1. A prefix denoting sharp or acid. 2. A prefix denoting combined with oxygen.

Oxyacid (*oks′-e-as-id*) [*oxy-; acid*]. See *Acid*.

Oxyakoia, Oxyacoa (*oks-e-a-koi′-ah, oks-e-a-ko′-ah*) [ὀξύς, sharp; ἀκοή, hearing]. Increased acuteness of hearing.

Oxysalt (*oks′-e-salt*) [*oxy-; salt*]. A salt of an oxyacid.

Oxybutyric Acid (*oks-e-bu-ti′-rik*) [ὀξύς, acid; *butyrum*, butter], $C_4H_8O_3$. A fatty acid found in the urine in certain fevers and in diabetes. Its presence in the body in diabetes, simultaneously with that of diacetic acid, is supposed to be the cause of diabetic coma.

Oxychlorid (*oks-e-klo′-rid*) [ὀξύς, acid; χλωρός, green]. A compound of a basic element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorin.

Oxydum (*oks′-id-um*). See *Oxid*.

Oxyecoia (*oks-e-e-koi′-ah*). Synonym of *Oxyakoia*.

Oxygen (*oks′-e-jen*) [ὀξύς, acid; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, one of the nonmetallic elements, having an atomic weight of 15.96; quantivalence II; symbol O; and constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere, eight-ninths of water, three-fourths of organized bodies, and about one-half the crust of the globe; it supports combustion, and is essential to the respiration of animals and plants. It combines with most elements, its combination with the nonmetallic substances giving rise to acids (oxyacids). In medicine it has been employed by inhalation in the treatment of pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, grave anemias, asphyxia, and poisoning by opium.

Oxygenated (*oks′-e-jen-a-ted*) [ὀξύς, acid; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Containing or impregnated with oxygen.

Oxyhemoglobin (*oks-e-hem-o-glo′-bin*) [ὀξύς,

acid; *alμa*, blood; *globus*, a round body]. Oxidized hemoglobin; that found in arterial blood.

Oxyiodid (*oks-e-i′-o-did*) [ὀξύς, acid; ἰώδης, like a violet]. A salt formed by the combination of an element with both oxygen and iodin.

Oxymel (*oks′-im-el*) [ὀξύς, sharp; μέλι, honey]. 1. A mixture of honey and vinegar or dilute acetic acid. 2. Any preparation containing honey and vinegar (or acetic acid) as a vehicle, as **O. of Squill.**

Oxyntic (*oks-in′-tik*) [ὀξύς, acid]. Secreting acid. **O. Cells,** cells of the fundus-glands of the stomach supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.

Oxyopia (*oks-e-o′-pe-ah*) [ὀξύς, sharp; ὤψ, eye]. Increased acuity of vision.

Oxytocic (*oks-e-tos′-ik*) [ὀξύς, sharp; τόκος, labor]. 1. Hastening parturition. 2. A drug that hastens parturition.

Oxyuris (*oks-e-u′-ris*) [ὀξύς, sharp; οὐρά, tail]. A genus of nematode worms, the pinworms. **O. vermicularis,** the common seat-worm or pinworm infesting the rectum of children.

Ozena (*o-ze′-nah*) [ὄζη, a stench]. Chronic disease of the nose accompanied by a fetid discharge, and depending on atrophic rhinitis or syphilitic ulceration or caries.

Ozocerite (*o-zo-se′-rīt*) [ὀζη, smell; κηρός, wax]. A solid paraffin found free in Galicia and Roumania, and used in diseases of the skin.

Ozone (*o′-zōn*) [ὀζειν, to smell]. An allotropic form of oxygen, the molecule of which consists of three atoms. It occurs free in the atmosphere, and is a powerful oxidizing agent. In medicine it is employed as a disinfectant.

Ozonized (*o′-zo-nīzd*) [ὀζειν, to smell]. Containing ozone.

P

P. 1. The symbol of phosphorus. 2. An abbreviation for (1) Position; (2) Punctum proximum (near-point).

p. Abbreviation for para-.

Pabulum (*pab′-u-lum*) [L.]. Food.

Pacchionian (*pak-e-o′-ne-an*). Described by *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist (1665–1726). **P. Bodies, P. Glands,** small fibrous outgrowths of the arachnoid which perforate the dura and by pressure produce depressions in the cranium (**P. Depressions**). The bodies are found along the superior longitudinal sinus.

Pachy- (*pak′-e*) [παχύς, thick]. A prefix meaning thick.

Pachycephaly (*pak-e-sef′-al-e*) [παχύς, thick; κεφαλή, head]. Abnormal thickness of the skull.

Pachydermatocele (*pak-e-der-mat′-o-sēl*) [παχύς, thick; δέρμα, skin; κήλη, tumor]. A tumor due to thickening of the skin.

Pachydermatous (*pak-e-der′-mat-us*) [παχύς, thick; δέρμα, skin]. Thick-skinned.

Pachyderma, Pachydermia (*pak-e-der-mah, pak-e-der′-me-ah*) [παχύς, thick; δέρμα, skin]. 1. Thickening of the skin. 2. Elephantiasis. **P. laryngis,** extensive thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Pachylosis (*pak-e-lo′-sis*) [παχύς, thick]. A condition of the skin, especially of the legs, in which it is thick, dry, harsh, and scaly.

Pachymeningitis (*pak-e-men-in-ji′-tis*) [παχύς, thick; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the dura of the brain (Cerebral P.) or the spinal cord (Spinal P.). **P., External,** that affecting the external layer of the dura. **P., Hemorrhagic, P. hæmorrhagica interna,** an effusion of blood on the inner surface of the dura. **P., Internal,** that involving the internal layer of the dura. **P., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis.

Pacini's Fluid (*pah-tshe′-nēz*). A diluting fluid used in counting the red blood-corpuscles. Its composition is: Mercuric chlorid 2 grams; sodium chlorid 4 grams; glycerol 26 c. c.; distilled water 226 c. c. This is diluted with three parts of water before using.

Pacinian (*pa-sin′-e-an, pah-tshin′-e-an*). Described by *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist. **P. Corpuscles,** elliptic, semitransparent bodies, that represent one form of termination of the sensory nerves of the skin, the peritoneum, and other parts.

Pack (*pak*). A blanket, either dry or soaked in hot or cold water, and wrapped about the body. **P., Cold,** a blanket wrung out of cold water and wrapped about the body. **P., Hot,** a blanket wrung out of hot water and wrapped about the body. **P., Wet,** a

blanket wrung out of warm or cold water, and wrapped about the body.

Packing (*pak'-ing*). 1. The act of filling a wound or cavity with gauze or other material. 2. The material used for filling the cavity.

Pacquelin Cautery (*pah'-kel-ang*). See *Cautery*.

Pagenstecher's Ointment [*Pagenstecher*, a German ophthalmologist]. An ointment of yellow oxid of mercury, used in ophthalmic practice.

Paget's Abscess (*paj'-etz*) [Sir J. *Paget*, an English surgeon]. A residual abscess. **P. Disease of the Nipple.** See *Diseases, Table of.*

Pain (*pān*) [*pœna*, punishment, pain]. 1. Bodily suffering due to irritation of a sensory nerve, or possibly in rare cases to changes in the central nervous system. 2. One of the rhythmic contractions of the uterus during labor. **P., After-,** that following labor, and caused by the uterus contracting to expel clots, etc. **P., Bearing-down,** pain with a sensation of dragging or bearing down of the pelvic organs, occurring in labor and in various inflammatory affections of the female pelvic organs. **P., False,** that occurring in the latter part of pregnancy and resembling labor-pain, although not followed by labor. **P., Fulgurant, P., Fulgurating,** the intense shooting pain affecting principally the limbs of patients suffering from locomotor ataxia. **P., Girdle-,** a painful sensation as of a cord tied about the waist; it is a symptom of organic disease of the spinal cord. **P., Growing,** a popular term for the soreness about the joints in young persons at puberty. Some attribute it to increased vascularity of the epiphyses of long bones; others, to rheumatism. **P., Lancinating.** See *P., Fulgurant.* **P., Starting,** pain caused by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles just before the onset of sleep. It occurs in joint-diseases when the cartilages are ulcerated.

Painters' Colic. Lead-colic.

Palatal (*pal'-at-al*) [*palatum*, palate]. Pertaining to the palate.

Palate (*pal'-at*) [*palatum*, palate]. The roof of the mouth. It is composed of the **hard palate,** formed by the palatal processes of the superior maxillary bones and the palatal bones, and the **soft palate,** or velum palati, consisting of an aggregation of muscles, the tensor palati, azygos uvulæ, palatoglossus, and palatopharyngeus. **P., Artificial,** a plate of hard material used as an obturator to close a fissure in the palate. **P., Cleft,** a congenital deformity characterized by incomplete closure of the lateral halves of the palate.

Palatine (*pal'-a-tin*) [*palatum*, palate]. 1. Pertaining to the palate, as the P. arteries. 2. Conveying the palatine vessels or nerves.

Palatoglossal (*pal-a-to-glos'-al*) [*palatum*, palate; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Pertaining to the palate and the tongue.

Palatoglossus (*pal-a-to-glos'-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palatonasal (*pal-a-to-na'-zal*) [*palatum*, palate; *nasus*, nose]. Pertaining to the palate and the nose.

Palatopharyngeal (*pal-a-to-far-in'-je-al*) [*palatum*, palate; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Pertaining conjointly to the palate and the pharynx.

Palatopharyngeus (*pal-a-to-far-in'-je-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palatorrhaphy (*pal-a-tor'-a-fe*). See *Staphylorrhaphy.*

Palatosalpingeus (*pal-a-to-sal-pin'-je-us*). The tensor palati muscle.

Palatoschisis (*pal-a-tos'-kis-is*) [*palatum*, palate; σχίσις, cleft]. Cleft palate.

Palatouvularis (*pal-a-to-u-vu-la'-ris*). The azygos uvulæ muscle.

Paleontology (*pa-le-on-tol'-o-je*) [παλαιός, old; ὤν, being; λόγος, science]. The science of the early life-forms of the earth.

Palingenesis (*pal-in-jen'-es-is*) [πάλιν, again; γένεσις, production]. The form of development of an individual germ in which the development of its ancestors is succinctly repeated.

Palliative (*pal'-e-a-tiv*) [*palliare*, to cloak]. 1. Relieving or alleviating suffering. 2. A drug relieving or soothing the symptoms of a disease without curing it.

Palm (*pahm*) [*palma*, palm]. 1. The inner or flexor surface of the hand; the hollow of the hand. 2. A palm-tree. **P.-oil,** oleum palmæ, a fixed oil obtained from the fruit of Elais guineensis. It is employed in making soap.

Palma (*pal'-mah*) [L.]. Palm. **Palmæ plicatæ,** the arborescent rugæ of the interior of the vagina.

Palmar (*pal'-mar*) [*palma*, palm]. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. **P. Abscess,** an abscess in the palm of the hand, usually situated beneath the palmar fascia. **P. Arch,** one of the two curved arches, superficial and deep, formed by the anastomosis of the radial and ulnar arteries in the hand. **P. Fascia,** the sheath investing the muscles of the hand.

Palmaris (*pal-ma'-ris*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Palmella (*pal-mel'-ah*). A genus of fresh-water algæ.

Palmellin (*pal-mel'-in*). A red coloring-principle of a fresh-water alga, the Palmella cruenta, resembling hemoglobin.

Palmitic Acid (*pal-mit'-ik*). See *Acid.*

Palmitin (*pal′-mit-in*) [*palma*, palm-tree], $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. Glyceryl tripalmitate, a solid crystallizable substance which, with stearin, constitutes the greater proportion of solid fats.

Palmus (*pal′-mus*) [παλμός, a twitch]. Jumpers' disease, lata, or miryachit; a form of convulsive tic.

Palpate (*pal′-pāt*) [*palpare*, to feel]. To examine by touch.

Palpation (*pal-pa′-shun*) [*palpare*, to feel]. In physical diagnosis, the laying of the hand on a part of the body or the manipulation of a part with the hand for the purpose of ascertaining its condition or that of underlying organs. **P., Bimanual**, the use of the two hands in examining an organ.

Palpebral (*pal′-pe-bral*) [*palpebra*, eyelid]. Pertaining to the eyelid. **P. Conjunctiva**, the conjunctiva of the eyelid. **P. Fissure**, the opening between the upper and lower eyelids.

Palpitation (*pal-pit-a′-shun*) [*palpitare*, to quiver]. A fluttering or throbbing, especially of the heart, of which the person is conscious.

Palsy (*pawl′-ze*) [from *paralysis*]. Paralysis. **P., Bell's.** See *Diseases, Table of.* **P., Birth-.** See *Birth.* **P., Crutch-**, that due to pressure of the crutch in the axilla upon the nerves of the brachial plexus. **P., Erb's.** See *Erb's Palsy.* **P., Hammer-**, that due to excessive use of the hammer. **P., Shaking.** Synonym of *Paralysis agitans.* **P., Wasting**, progressive muscular atrophy.

Paludal (*pal′-u-dal*) [*palus*, marsh]. Pertaining to, or originating in marshes; malarial.

Paludism (*pal′-u-dizm*) [*palus*, marsh]. Malarial poisoning.

Pampiniform (*pam-pin′-e-form*) [*pampinus*, tendril; *forma*, form]. Having the form of a tendril. **P. Plexus.** See *Plexus, Spermatic.*

Pampinocele (*pam-pin′-o-sēl*) [*pampinus*, tendril; κήλη, tumor]. A varicocele of the veins of the pampiniform plexus.

Panacea (*pan-a-se′-ah*) [πανάκεια, all-healing, from πᾶς, all; ἄκος, a cure]. A remedy curing all diseases; a cure-all.

Panama-fever. 1. A pernicious form of malarial fever occurring on the isthmus of Panama. 2. Yellow fever. **P.-paralysis**, beriberi.

Panaris (*pan-a′-ris*) [*panaricium*, a corruption of *paronychium*, paronychia]. See *Paronychia.*

Panaritium (*pan-ar-ish′-e-um*). See *Paronychia.*

Panarthritis (*pan-ar-thri′-tis*) [πᾶς, all; ἄρθρον, joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of all the structures of a joint.

Panax (*pa′-naks*) [πᾶς, all; ἄκος, cure]. Ginseng; the root of P. quinquefolium, used in China as a remedy for many diseases. It is a demulcent and mild purgative.

Pancreas (*pan′-kre-as*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh]. A compound racemose gland, from six to eight inches in length, lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen; the sweetbread of animals; the abdominal salivary gland of the Germans. Its right extremity, the head, lies in contact with the duodenum; its left extremity, the tail, is in close proximity to the spleen. It secretes a limpid, colorless fluid that digests proteids, fats, and carbohydrates. The secretion is conveyed to the duodenum by the pancreatic duct, or duct of Wirsung. **P., Lesser**, a small, partially detached portion of the gland, lying posteriorly to its head and having occasionally a separate duct that opens into the pancreatic duct proper.

Pancreatic (*pan-kre-at′-ik*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh]. Pertaining to the pancreas, as the P. duct; depending upon disease of the pancreas, as P. diabetes. **P. Fluid or Juice**, the secretion of the pancreas, a thick, transparent, colorless, odorless fluid, of a salty taste, and strongly alkaline.

Pancreaticoduodenal (*pan-kre-at-ik-o-du-od′-en-al*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh; *duodenum*, duodenum]. Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum, as the P. arteries.

Pancreatin (*pan-kre′-at-in*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh]. The active elements of the juice of the pancreas; also the commercial extract of the pancreas, supposed to possess a fermentative action similar to that of the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatitis (*pan-kre-at-i′-tis*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pancreas. It may be hemorrhagic, suppurative, or gangrenous. The onset of P. is usually sudden, with severe abdominal pain, vomiting, tympanites, and tenderness of the abdomen. It is usually fatal.

Pancreatotomy (*pan-kre-at-ot′-o-me*) [πᾶς, all; κρέας, flesh; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the pancreas.

Pandemic (*pan-dem′-ik*) [πᾶς, all; δῆμος, people]. Epidemic over a wide area.

Pandiculation (*pan-dik-u-la′-shun*) [*pandiculari*, from *pandere*, to stretch out]. The act of stretching the limbs, especially on waking from sleep.

Pang, Brow-. Hemicrania.

Pangenesis (*pan-jen′-es-is*) [πᾶς, all; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Darwin's theory of heredity, which supposes the existence of gemmules or minute particles separated from the body-cells and segregated from the circulation by the reproductive glands. These preformed constituents of all parts of the fully-formed ani-

mal or plant become aggregated in the germ, and give rise by a process of evolution to the new organism.

Panneuritis (*pan-nu-ri′-tis*) [πᾶς, all, every; νεῦρον, nerve; ιτις, inflammation]. Multiple neuritis.

Panniculus (*pan-ik′-u-lus*) [dim. of *pannus*, a piece of cloth]. A membrane or layer. **P. adiposus**, the layer of subcutaneous fat. **P. carnosus**, the layer of muscles contained in the superficial fascia. It is well developed in the lower animals, but in man is represented mainly by the platysma.

Pannus (*pan′-us*) [L., a cloth]. Vascularization of the cornea, usually due to the irritation of trachoma-granulations.

Panodic (*pan-od′-ik*). See *Panthodic*.

Panophobia (*pan-o-fo′-be-ah*) [πᾶς, all; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of everything; a symptom present in some cases of neurasthenia.

Panophthalmitis (*pan-off-thal-mi′-tis*) [πᾶς, all; ὀφθαλμός, eye; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball.

Panosteitis (*pan-os-te-i′-tis*) [πᾶς, all; ὀστέον, bone; ιτις, inflammation]. An inflammation of all the structures of a bone.

Panotitis (*pan-o-ti′-tis*) [πᾶς, all; οὖς, ear; ιτις, inflammation]. An inflammation involving all the structures of the ear.

Panspermatism (*pan-sper′-mat-izm*) [πᾶς, all; σπέρμα, seed]. The theory that germs are omnipresent.

Pansphygmograph (*pan-sfig′-mo-graf*) [πᾶς, all; σφυγμός, pulse; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument by means of which tracings can be taken simultaneously of the cardiac movements, the arterial pulse, and the respiration.

Panthodic (*pan-thod′-ik*) [πᾶς, all; ὁδός, way]. Of nervous impulses, radiating to all parts of the body.

Pantophobia (*pan-to-fo′-be-ah*). See *Panophobia*.

Pantoscopic (*pan-to-skop′-ik*). See *Bifocal*.

Papain (*pa′-pa-in*). See *Papaya*.

Papaver (*pa-pa′-ver*). See *Opium*.

Papaverin (*pa-pa′-ver-in*) [*papaver*, poppy], $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. A crystalline alkaloid found in opium and thought to possess narcotic properties. Dose gr. ¼ (0.016).

Papaya (*pa-pa′-yah*). Melon-tree; pawpaw—the Carica papaya, a tree of the order Passifloræ. The unripe fruit yields a milky juice containing an albuminous substance, **papain** or **papayotin**, capable of digesting fibrin and other proteid-bodies. Papain in commerce occurs as a grayish powder, and has been used as a digestant in dyspepsia, as an application to false membranes, warts, epitheliomata, etc. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Papayotin (*pa-pa-yo′-tin*). See *Papaya*.

Papilla (*pap-il′-ah*) [L., a nipple]. 1. A small, nipple-like eminence. 2. Synonym of *Optic Disc*. **P., Circumvallate**, one of the large papillæ at the root of the tongue, arranged like the letter V opening forward. **P., Clavate.** Synonym of *P., Fungiform*. **P., Conical.** See *P., Filiform*. **P., Dental.** See *Organ, Enamel-*. **P., Duodenal**, the elevation at the point where the ductus communis choledochus enters the duodenum. **P., Filiform**, any one of the papillæ occurring on all parts of the tongue, consisting of an elevation of connective tissue covered by a layer of epithelium. **P., Fungiform**, any one of the low, broad papillæ found on the surface of the tongue, consisting of a connective-tissue elevation, covered by secondary papillæ. **P., Lacrimal**, a small conic eminence on the eyelid at the inner canthus, pierced by the lacrimal punctum. **P., Renal**, the summit of any one of the renal pyramids projecting into the renal pelvis.

Papillary (*pap′-il-a-re*) [*papilla*]. Composed of or containing papillæ; resembling a papilla.

Papilliferous (*pap-il-if′-er-us*) [*papilla*, papilla; *ferre*, to bear]. Bearing or containing papillæ, as a P. cyst.

Papilliform (*pap-il′-if-orm*) [*papilla*, nipple; *forma*, to form]. Shaped like a papilla.

Papillitis (*pap-il-i′-tis*) [*papilla*, papilla; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the optic disc; optic neuritis; "choked disc."

Papilloma (*pap-il-o′-mah*) [*papilla*, papilla; ὄμα, tumor]. A growth on the skin or mucous membrane resembling hypertrophied papillæ. It is a benign tumor, occurring in two forms, the **hard P.**, one growing from squamous epithelium, and the **soft P.**, one developed from columnar epithelium.

Papule (*pap′-ūl*) [*papula*, a pimple]. A small circumscribed, solid elevation of the skin. **P., Moist**, the syphilitic condyloma.

Paquelin's Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Par [L.]. A pair. **P. vagum**, the vagus nerves.

Para- (*par′-ah-*) [παρά, beyond, beside]. 1. A prefix signifying beyond, beside, near, the opposite of, etc. 2. In chemistry, prefixed to a derivative of the benzol-ring, it indicates the substitution of two atoms of hydrogen situated opposite each other.

Parabanic Acid (*par-ah-ba′-nik*). See *Oxalyl-urea*.

Parablast (*par′-ah-blast*) [παρά, beside; βλαστός, germ]. One of the two main divisions of the embryonal tissues, from which the blood-vessels, lymphatic vessels, and other connective tissues are developed.

Parablastic (*par-ah-blas′-tik*) [παρα, beside; βλαστός, germ]. Pertaining to the parablast.

Parablastoma (*par-ah-blas-to′-mah*) [παρά,

beside; *βλαστός*, germ; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of parablastic tissue.

Paracentesis (*par-ah-sen-te′-sis*) [*παρά*, beside; *κέντησις*, puncture]. Puncture; especially puncture of the wall of a cavity of the body, such as the thoracic wall, cornea, tympanic membrane.

Paracentral (*par-ah-sen′-tral*) [*παρά*, beside; *κέντρον*, center]. Situated near the center. **P. Lobule**, a convolution on the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere uniting the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Paracephalus (*par-ah-sef′-al-us*) [*παρά*, beside; *κεφαλή*, head]. A monster characterized by a rudimentary, misshapen head, and defective trunk and limbs.

Parachroma (*par-ah-kro′-mah*) [*παρά*, beside; *χρῶμα*, color]. Change in color, especially in the natural color of the skin.

Paracolpitis (*par-ah-kol-pi′-tis*) [*παρά*, by; *κόλπος*, vagina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

Paracoto (*par-ah-ko′-to*) [*παρά*, beside; Sp., *coto*, a cubit]. A South American tree the bark of which contains a neutral substance, **paracotoin**, closely resembling cotoin.

Paracresylol (*par-ah-kres′-il-ol*) [*παρά*, beside; *cresol*]. A derivative of cresol.

Paracusia, Paracusis (*par-ah-ku′-ze-ah, par-ah-ku′-sis*) [*παρά*, beside; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Perversion of the sense of hearing.

Paracystitis (*par-ah-sis-ti′-tis*) [*παρά*, beside; *κύστις*, bladder; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the bladder.

Paradidymis (*par-ah-did′-im-is*) [*παρά*, beside; *δίδυμος*, testicle]. The organ of Giraldès, the atrophic remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body, lying among the convolutions of the epididymis.

Paradoxic Contraction. A slow tonic contraction occurring in a muscle when suddenly relaxed or when its length is suddenly shortened. **P. Pulse.** See *Pulse*.

Paræsthesia (*par-es-the′-ze-ah*). See *Paresthesia*.

Paraffin (*par′-af-in*) [*parum*, little; *affinis*, affinity]. 1. Any saturated hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series, having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. 2. A white, odorless, translucent hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar or by the destructive distillation of wood. **P. durum** (B. P.), hard or solid paraffin, a mixture of several of the harder members of the paraffin-series of hydrocarbons. It is usually obtained by distillation from shale. **P., Liquid**, a liquid hydrocarbon of the paraffin-series. **P. molle**, soft paraffin; the Petrolatum molle of the (U. S. P.).

Paragammacismus (*par-ah-gam-a-siz′-mus*) [*παρά*, beside; *γάμμα*, the letter g]. Inability to pronounce the hard g, and also k, other consonants being substituted, as d or t.

Parageusia (*par-ah-gu′-ze-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *γεῦσις*, taste]. Perversion of the sense of taste.

Paraglobulin (*par-ah-glob′-u-lin*) [*παρά*, beside; *globulus*, a little ball]. A globulin found in blood-serum and other fluids of the body. It is also called fibroplastin, fibrinoplastin, and serum-globulin.

Paraglobulinuria (*par-ah-glob-u-lin-u′-re-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *globulus*, a little ball; *urina*, urine]. The presence of paraglobulin in the urine.

Paragraphia (*par-ah-graf′-e-ah*) [*παρά*, aside; *γράφειν*, to write]. A form of aphasia in which the person writes the improper word or misplaces the words.

Paralactic Acid (*par-ah-lak′-tik*). See *Acid, Sarcolactic*.

Paralalia (*par-ah-la′-le-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *λαλιά*, speech]. Disturbance of the faculty of speech.

Paralbumin (*par-al-bu′-min*) [*παρά*, beside; *albumin*]. A proteid substance found in ovarian cysts.

Paraldehyd (*par-al′-de-hīd*) [*παρά*, beside; *aldehyd*], $C_6H_{12}O_3$. A polymeric form of aldehyd, occurring as a colorless liquid of repulsive odor and unpleasant taste, with powerful hypnotic properties. It is used in delirium tremens, mania, tetanus, and other nervous affections. Dose, ♏ 30–60 (2.0–4.0).

Paralexia (*par-ah-leks′-e-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *λέξις*, speech]. Disturbance of the power of reading, consisting in the transposition or substitution of words or syllables.

Paralgesia (*par-al-je′-ze-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *ἄλγος*, pain]. An abnormal painful sensation; painful paresthesia.

Parallax (*par′-al-aks*) [*παρά*, beside; *ἄλλος*, other]. The apparent displacement of an object due to a change in the position of the observer, or by looking at it alternately with one eye, then with the other. **P., Crossed, P., Heteronymous**, that in which the object moves away from the uncovered eye. **P., Homonymous**, that in which the object moves toward the uncovered eye. **P., Vertical**, that in which the object moves upward or downward.

Paralogia (*par-ah-lo′-je-ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *λόγος*, reason]. Difficulty in thinking logically. **P., Thematic**, a condition in which the thought is unduly concentrated on one subject.

Paralysis (*par-al′-is-is*) [*παρά*, beside; *λύειν*, to loosen]. A loss of motion or of sensation in a part. **P., Acute Ascending.** See *Landry's Paralysis*, in *Diseases, Table of*. **P., Acute Atrophic.** See *P., Infantile.*

P., Acute Progressive. Synonym of *P., Acute Ascending.* **P. agitans,** shaking palsy, Parkinson's disease. **P., Atrophic Spinal.** See *P., Infantile.* **P., Atrophospastic.** Synonym of *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.* **P., Bell's.** See *P., Facial.* **P., Brown-Séquard's,** a motor paralysis of one side of the body with sensory paralysis of the other side. **P., Bulbar,** glossolabiolaryngeal paralysis. **P., Central,** a paralysis due to a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. **P., Cerebral,** a paralysis due to a brain-lesion. **P., Crossed,** a paralysis of the arm and leg of one side, associated with either a facial paralysis or a paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of the opposite side. **P., Crutch-.** See *Crutch-paralysis.* **P., Cruveilhier's,** progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Diphtheric,** a motor paralysis due to the action of the diphtheria-poison on the nervous system, chiefly on the peripheral nerves. **P., Duchenne's.** See *Duchenne's Disease* in *Diseases, Table of.* **P., Erb's,** a partial paralysis of the brachial plexus, involving the nerves supplying the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus, often the supinator brevis, and occasionally the infraspinatus and subscapularis muscles. **P., Facial,** a paralysis of the muscles of the face, usually of one side only, due to central disease or due to a lesion of the facial nerve. **P., General** (*of the Insane*), general paresis, paralytic dementia, paretic dementia, progressive paralysis of the insane; an organic disease of the brain, characterized by progressive loss of power and by a deterioration of the mental faculties, ending eventually in dementia and death. The main symptoms may be divided into psychic, motor, and sensory. The psychic symptoms are principally a change of character and delusions of grandeur; the motor are weakness, tremor, disturbance of speech, apoplectiform or epileptiform seizures, and finally motor paralysis; there is often inequality of the pupils, with myosis or mydriasis; sensory symptoms are slight and consist chiefly in paresthesias. The causes are obscure—syphilis and severe nervous strain are important factors. **P., Infantile,** acute anterior poliomyelitis, acute atrophic paralysis, atrophic spinal paralysis, essential paralysis; a disease peculiar to childhood, and characterized by sudden paralysis of one or more limbs or of individual muscle-groups, and followed by rapid wasting of the affected parts, with reaction of degeneration and deformity. The paralysis is due to changes in the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and is probably the result of infection. **P., Ischemic,** paralysis of a part due to stoppage of the circulation, *e. g.*, paralysis of the lower limb following embolism or thrombosis of the femoral artery. **P., Klumpke's,** a paralysis involving the lower portion of the brachial plexus, the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, and characterized by paralysis of the small muscles of the hand, of some of the muscles of the forearm, with anesthesia in the distribution of the ulnar and median nerves. Pupillary changes may be present. **P., Lead-,** a paralysis due to lead, usually of the extensors of the wrist, causing wrist-drop. It is nearly always bilateral and is caused by a peripheral neuritis induced by the lead-poisoning. **P., Little's,** infantile cerebral spastic paraplegia. **P., Motor,** paralysis of the voluntary muscles. **P., Musculospiral,** paralysis of the extensors and supinators of the wrist, due to an injury or to inflammation of the musculospiral nerve. **P., Nuclear,** one due to a lesion of the nuclei of origin of a cranial nerve. **P., Obstetric,** any paralysis of the child resulting from injuries received during delivery. **P., Peripheral,** loss of power due to a lesion of the nervous motor mechanism between the nuclei of origin and the peripheral termination. **P., Postdiphtheric.** See *P., Diphtheric.* **P., Pseudobulbar,** a symmetric lesion of the halves of the cerebrum producing paralysis of the lips, the tongue, and the larynx or the pharynx. **P., Pseudohypertrophic Muscular,** a chronic disease characterized by progressive muscular weakness, associated with an apparent hypertrophy of the affected muscles. The disease usually begins in the muscles of the calf, and spreads over the body, the muscles of the hand almost always escaping. There is marked lordosis and a peculiar gait with wide separation of the legs and swaying of the body from side to side. The characteristic symptom is the manner in which the patient arises from the floor—he "climbs" up on his legs, on account of the weakened state of the extensor muscles of the back. It is most common in young male children. The disease is entirely myopathic, no adequate nerve-lesion having as yet been discovered. The muscles are the seat of hypertrophy and atrophy of muscular fibers, hyperplasia of the connective tissue, and fatty infiltration. **P., Reflex,** the paralysis sometimes following immediately upon a wound of a nerve, or the paraplegia sometimes due to irritation of an adherent prepuce. Other so-called reflex palsies, as that from renal calculus, are probably due to secondary changes in the spinal cord or nerves. **P., Spastic,** a paralysis associated with rigidity of the muscles and heightened tendon-reflexes. **P., Spastic Spinal,** lateral sclerosis.

Paralytic (*par-ah-lit′-ik*) [παράλνσις, paralysis]. 1. Of the nature of paralysis; affected with paralysis. 2. A person suffering from paralysis; also, one suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

Paralyzant (*par-ah-li′-zant*) [παράλνσις, paralysis]. 1. Causing paralysis. 2. An agent or drug that induces paralysis. **P., Motor,** a drug paralyzing any part of the motor apparatus.

Paralyzing Vertigo. See *Gerlier's Disease, Diseases, Table of.*

Paramagnetic (*par-ah-mag-net′-ik*) [παρά, beside; *magnet*]. Exhibiting a polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force.

Paramagnetism (*par-ah-mag′-net-izm*) [παρά, beside; *magnet*]. The phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic substances.

Paramastitis (*par-ah-mas-ti′-tis*) [παρά, near; μαστός, mamma; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the mamma.

Paramenia (*par-ah-me′-ne-ah*) [παρά, beside; μῆνες, menses]. Difficult or disordered menstruation.

Parametric (*par-ah-met′-rik*) [παρά, beside; μήτρα, uterus]. Pertaining to the tissues about the uterus.

Parametritis (*par-ah-me-tri′-tis*) [παρά, near; μήτρα, womb; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cellular tissue about the uterus; pelvic cellulitis.

Parametrium (*par-ah-me′-tre-um*) [παρά, near; μήτρα, womb]. The connective tissue surrounding the uterus.

Paramimia (*par-ah-mim′-e-ah*) [παρά, beside; μιμείσθαι, to mimic]. A form of aphasia characterized by the faulty use of gestures.

Paramitome (*par-ah-mi′-tōm*) [παρά, beside; μίτος, thread]. The fluid portion of the cell-substance, contained in the meshes of the mitome.

Paramnesia (*par-am-ne′-ze-ah*) [παρά, beside; μιμνήσκειν, to remind]. Illusion of memory, especially the illusion of feeling, as if one had already undergone the experience which may be passing.

Paramorphin (*par-ah-mor′-fin*). See *Thebain.*

Paramusia (*par-ah-mu′-ze-ah*) [παρά. beside; μουσική, music]. A form of aphasia in which there is perversion of the musical sense, resulting in the production of improper notes and intervals.

Paramyoclonus multiplex (*par-ah-mi-ok′-lo-nus mul′-tip-leks*). A neurosis marked by sudden, shock-like muscular contractions, which are bilateral and do not as a rule affect the hands or face. The etiology is unknown, and the disease is believed to be analogous to chronic adult chorea.

Paramyosinogen (*par-ah-mi-o-sin′-o-jen*) [παρά, beside; μῦς, muscle; γεννᾶν, to beget]. One of the proteids of muscle-plasma, coagulating at 47° C.

Paramyotonia (*par-ah-mi-o-to′-ne-ah*) [παρά, aside; μῦς, muscle; τόνος, tone]. A perversion of muscular tonicity, characterized by tonic spasms. It is usually congenital (**P. congenita**). See *Thomsen's Disease, Diseases, Table of.*

Paranephritis (*par-ah-nef-ri′-tis*) [παρά, beside; νεφρός, kidney; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the paranephros. 2. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the kidney.

Paranephros (*par-ah-nef′-ros*) [παρά, beside; νεφρός, kidney]. The suprarenal capsule.

Parangi (*par-an′-je*). See *Frambesia.*

Paranœa, Paranoia (*par-ah-ne′-ah, par-ah-noi′-ah*) [παρά, beside; νόος, mind]. Mental aberration, especially a chronic disease characterized by systematized delusions.

Paranoiac (*par-ah-noi′-ak*) [παρά, beside; νόος, mind]. 1. Affected with paranoia. 2. A person who is affected with paranoia.

Paranucleus (*par-ah-nu′-kle-us*) [παρά, beside; *nucleus*, kernel]. An irregular spheric body lying in the protoplasm of a cell near the nucleus and perhaps extruded by the latter.

Parapeptone (*par-ah-pep′-tōn*). See *Peptone.*

Paraphasia (*par-ah-fa′-ze-ah*) [παρά, beside; φάσις, speech]. A form of aphasia in which there is inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express the ideas.

Paraphimosis (*par-ah-fi-mo′-sis*) [παρά, beside; φιμόειν, to bridle]. Retraction and constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Paraphonia (*par-ah-fo′-ne-ah*) [παρά, beside; φωνή, voice]. Any abnormal condition of the voice.

Paraphrasia (*par-ah-fra′-ze-ah*) [παρά, beside; φράσις, utterance]. A form of aphasia characterized by incoherence of speech.

Paraplasm (*par′-ah-plazm*) [παρά, beside; πλάσμα, a thing formed]. 1. The fluid substance in the meshes of the cell-protoplasm. 2. A heteroplasm or false growth.

Paraplegia (*par-ah-ple′-je-ah*) [παρά, beside; πληγή, stroke]. Paralysis of the lower half of the body, or of the lower extremities. **P., Ataxic,** a disease characterized clinically by a combination of ataxia and exaggerated tendon-reflexes, and anatomically by sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. **P., Infantile Spasmodic,** spastic cerebral paraplegia, spasmodic tabes dorsalis, birth-palsy; a spastic paralysis coming on in early childhood, and usually dependent on a cerebral lesion with failure of proper de-

velopment or secondary sclerosis of the motor tracts of the spinal cord. The causes are injuries during birth, intrauterine cerebral inflammation, or anomalies of brain-development. **P., Spastic,** lateral sclerosis.

Paraplegic (*par-ah-ple′-jik*) [παρά, beside; πληγή, a stroke]. Pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Paraproctitis (*par-ah-prok-ti′-tis*) [παρά, beside; πρωκτός, anus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the rectum.

Parareducin (*par-ah-re-du′-sin*) [παρά, beside; *reducere*, to lead back]. A leukomain found in conjunction with reducin in the urine.

Pararhotacism (*par-ah-ro′-tas-izm*). See *Rhotacism.*

Pararthria (*par-ar′-thre-ah*) [παρά, beside; ἄρθρον, articulation]. A disorder of articulate speech.

Parasigmatism (*par-ah-sig′-mat-izm*) [παρά, beside; σίγμα, the letter ς]. The inability to pronounce *s* or *sh*, another letter, as *f*, being substituted.

Parasinoidal (*par-ah-sin-oi′-dal*) [παρά, beside; *sinus*, sinus]. Lying near or along a cerebral sinus. **P. Spaces,** the expansion of the cerebral veins just before emptying into the superior longitudinal sinus.

Parasite (*par′-ah-sīt*) [παρά, near; σῖτος, food]. 1. An animal or vegetable living upon or within another organism, termed the host. The most important classes of animal parasites of man are the following: (A) Protozoa, unicellular organisms, as the Plasmodium malariæ; the Amœba coli. (B) Metazoa, multicellular organisms, as (*a*) The Vermes, or worms, including the Trematodes, the most important of which are the Distomas; the Cestodes, Tæniæ or tape-worms, including Tænia solium, Tænia mediocanellata or saginata, Tænia echinococcus, and Bothriocephalus latus; the Nematodes, comprising Ascaris, Oxyuris, Anchylostomum, Filaria, Trichina, and Trichocephalus; (*b*) the Arthropoda, including the itch-mite, louse, flea, etc. The vegetable parasites are the bacteria and fungi, *q. v.* 2. In teratology, a fetus or fetal parts attached to or included in another fetus.

Parasitic (*par-ah-sit′-ik*) [παρά, beside; σῖτος, food]. 1. Of the nature of a parasite; living upon or in an animal or vegetable; as P. bacteria, P. worms. 2. Caused by parasites; as P. skin-diseases.

Parasiticide (*par-ah-sit′-is-īd*) [παρά, beside; σῖτος, food; *cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to parasites. 2. An agent capable of destroying parasites; especially one destroying the parasites living upon or in the skin.

Parasitism (*par′-ah-si-tizm*) [παρά, beside; σῖτος, food]. The relation that a parasite bears to its host; infestion by parasites.

Parasitogenetic (*par-ah-si-to-gen-et′-ik*) [παρά, beside; σῖτος, food; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Produced by parasites; depending for its origin upon parasites.

Parasitology (*par-ah-si-tol′-o-je*) [παρά, beside; σῖτος, food; λόγος, science]. The study of parasites.

Paraspadia (*par-ah-spa′-de-ah*) [παρά, beside; σπάειν, to draw]. A condition in which the urethra opens on one side of the penis.

Parasternal (*par-ah-ster′-nal*) [παρά, beside; στέρνον, sternum]. Beside or near the sternum. **P. Line,** the imaginary vertical line midway between the margin of the sternum and the line passing through the nipple. **P. Region,** the region between the sternal margin and the parasternal line.

Parathyroid (*par-ah-thi′-roid*) [παρά, beside; θυρεός, a shield; εἶδος, like]. 1. Lying beside the thyroid gland. 2. An accessory thyroid gland.

Paratoloid (*par-ah′-to-loid*). Synonym of *Tuberculin.*

Paratonia (*par-ah-to′-ne-ah*) [παρά, beside; τόνος, stretching]. Overextension; excessive tension.

Paratrichosis (*par-ah-trik-o′-sis*) [παρά, beside; θρίξ, hair]. A condition in which the hair is either imperfect in growth or develops in abnormal places.

Paratrimma (*par-ah-trim′-ah*) [παρά, along; τρίβειν, to rub]. Intertrigo.

Paratyphlitis (*par-ah-tif-li′-tis*) [παρά, beyond; τῦφλος, blind; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cecum.

Paraxanthin (*par-ah-zan′-thin*) [παρά, beyond; ξανθός, yellow], $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Dimethylxanthin, a crystalline leukomain occurring in normal urine, and isomeric with theobromin, which it resembles in its action upon the organism, producing muscular rigidity, dyspnea, and diminution in reflex excitability.

Paraxial (*par-aks′-e-al*) [παρά, beside; ἄξις, axis]. Lying near the axis of the body.

Paregoric (*par-e-gor′-ik*) [παρηγορικός, consoling]. 1. Soothing, or assuaging. 2. A soothing remedy, as P. Elixir, or simply paregoric, the tinctura opii camphorata.

Pareira (*par-i′-rah*). The root of Chondrodendron tomentosum, of the natural order Menispermaceæ. It was formerly called P. brava. It contains a resin, an alkaloid, pelosin, identical with berberin, a bitter principle, a nitrogenous substance, calcium malate, potassium nitrate, and other salts. P. is used as a diuretic in calculous pyelitis; in cystitis; and has also been employed in

leukorrhea, rheumatism, and dropsy, and in Brazil in the treatment of snake-bite. Decoctum pareira fluidum (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). Extractum pareiræ (B. P.). Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). Extractum pareiræ fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose f℥ss–f℥j (2.0–4.0). Extractum pareiræ liquidum (B. P.). Dose f℥j (4.0).

Parencephalon (*par-en-sef'-al-on*) [παρά, beside; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The cerebellum.

Parencephalus (*par-en-sef'-al-us*) [παρά, beside; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A congenital malformation of the brain. See *Porencephalus.*

Parenchyma (*par-eng'-kim-ah*) [παρά, beside; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. The essential or specialized part of an organ, as distinguished from the supporting connective tissue.

Parenchymatous (*par-eng-kim'-at-us*, or *par-eng-ki'-mat-us*) [παρά, beside; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. Pertaining to, or affecting the parenchyma. **P. Degeneration,** cloudy swelling. **P. Inflammation,** inflammation of the parenchyma, as distinguished from that of the interstitial tissue.

Parepididymis (*par-ep-e-did'-im-is*). See *Paradidymis.*

Paresis (*par'-es-is*) [παρά, from; ἱέναι, to let go]. A slight paralysis; incomplete loss of muscular power. **P., General.** See *Paralysis, General.*

Paresthesia (*par-es-the'-ze-ah*) [παρά, beside; αἴσθησις, sensation]. 1. Morbid or perverted sensation, as numbness, formication, "pins-and-needles." 2. See *Acroparesthesia.*

Paresthetic (*par-es-thet'-ik*) [παρά, beside; αἴσθησις, sensation]. Pertaining to, affected with, or characterized by paresthesia.

Paretic (*par-et'-ik*) [παρά, beside; ἱέναι, to let go]. Pertaining to, or affected with paresis. **P. Dement,** a person suffering from paretic dementia. **P. Dementia.** See *Paralysis, General.*

Pareunia (*par-u'-ne-ah*) [παρά, beside; εὐνή, bed]. Coitus.

Paridrosis (*par-id-ro'-sis*) [παρά, beside; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Any abnormal condition of the secretion of sweat.

Parietal (*par-i'-et-al*) [*paries*, wall]. 1. Forming or situated on a wall, as the P. layer of the peritoneum. 2. Pertaining to, or in relation with the parietal bone of the skull, as the P. foramen, P. lobe of the brain. **P. Cells,** cells found in the periphery of the peptic glands of the stomach, immediately beneath the basement-membrane. Their function is supposed to be the secretion of hydrochloric acid.

Parietooccipital (*par-i-et-o-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*paries*, a wall; *occiput*, the back of the head]. Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.

Parietosphenoid (*par-i-et-o-sfe'-noid*) [*paries*, wall; σφήν, wedge; εἶδος, like]. Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones.

Parietosquamosal (*par-i-et-o-skwa-mo'-sal*) [*paries*, a wall; *squama*, a scale]. Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **P. Suture,** a suture between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone.

Parietotemporal (*par-i-et-o-tem'-po-ral*) [*paries*, a wall; *tempora*, the temples]. Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones. **P. Suture,** the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.

Paris Green, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3Cu(AsO_2)_2$. Acetoarsenite of copper, a poisonous substance used in the arts and for the destruction of the potato-bug.

Parkinson's Disease. See *Paralysis agitans.*

Paronychia (*par-o-nik'-e-ah*) [παρά, beside; ὄνυξ nail]. An inflammation of the flexor tendons and tendinous sheaths of the fingers; whitlow.

Paroophoron (*par-o-off'-o-ron*) [παρά, beside; ᾠόν, an egg; φέρειν, to bear]. The persistent tubules of the posterior part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giraldés in the male.

Parosmia (*par-oz'-me-ah*) [παρά, aside; ὀσμή, smell]. A perversion of the sense of smell.

Parostitis (*par-os-ti'-tis*) [παρά, near; ὀστέον, bone; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the outer surface of periosteum.

Parostosis (*par-os-to'-sis*) [παρά, beside; ὀστέον, bone]. The abnormal formation of bone outside of the periosteum, or in the connective tissue surrounding the periosteum.

Parotid (*par-ot'-id*) [παρά, near; οὖς, ear]. 1. Situated near the ear, as the P. Gland. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the parotid gland. **P. Abscess,** an abscess of the parotid gland; The term is sometimes also applied to abscess of the lymphatic gland lying upon the parotid. **P. Gland,** one of the salivary glands situated in front of and below the external ear. It is a compound racemose gland and secretes saliva containing ptyalin, a globulin-like body, potassium sulphocyanid, a trace of urea, and mineral salts. Its duct is known as Stensen's duct.

Parotiditis (*par-ot-id-i'-tis*). See *Parotitis.*

Parotitis (*par-o-ti'-tis*) [παρά, beside; οὖς, ear; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the parotid gland, especially the specific infectious disease known as mumps; the name is also given to inflammation of the lymphatic gland overlying the parotid (Parotid bubo). **P., Metastatic,** that secondary to disease elsewhere; it occurs in infectious fevers, as

typhoid fever, and usually goes on to suppuration.

Parovarian (*par-o-va'-re-an*) [παρά, beside; *ovarium*, ovary]. 1. Situated near the ovary. 2. Pertaining to the parovarium.

Parovarium (*par-o-va'-re-um*) [παρά, beside; *ovarium*, ovary]. The remnant of the Wolffian body of the female; the organ of Rosenmüller.

Paroxysm (*par'-oks-izm*) [παρά, beside; ὀξύνειν, to sharpen]. The periodic increase or crisis in the progress of a disease; a sudden attack, a sudden reappearance of symptoms, or a sudden increase in the intensity of existing symptoms.

Paroxysmal (*par-oks-iz'-mal*) [παρά, beside; ὀξύνειν, to sharpen]. Of the nature of or resembling a paroxysm; occurring in paroxysms.

Parrot-beak Nails. Nails that are curved strongly anteroposteriorly, like the beak of the parrot.

Parrot's Disease. Syphilitic pseudoparalysis. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Parrot's Nodes. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Parry's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

Pars (*parz*) [L.]. A part. **P. ciliaris retinæ**, the part of the retina in front of the ora serrata.

Parsley (*pars'-le*) [πέτρος, rock; σέλινον, a kind of parsley]. The Apium petroselinum, a plant of the order Umbelliferæ, containing a volatile oil. From the seed a peculiar oily liquid, termed apiol (*q. v.*), is obtained. The root is used in renal diseases and dropsy; the juice of the fresh herbs and the seeds are employed as antiperiodics; apiol is an emmenagogue.

Parson's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

Parthenium (*par-the'-ne-um*) [παρθένος, a virgin]. A genus of herbs of the order Compositæ. **P. hysterophorus** contains parthenic acid and several alkaloids, one of which, called **parthenin**, seems to be the active principle of the plant and has been used as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. **P. integrifolium**, prairie dock, a perennial plant of the Southern U. S., is used as an antiperiodic.

Parthenogenesis (*par-then-o-jen'-es-is*) [παρθένος, a virgin; γένεσις, a begetting]. The development of an organism from an unfertilized ovum.

Partridge-berry. See *Gaultheria procumbens.*

Parturient (*par-tu'-re-ent*) [*parturire*, to bring forth]. 1. Being in labor; giving birth; as a P. woman. 2. Traversed during birth, as the P. canal.

Parturiometer (*par-tu-re-om'-et-er*) [*parturire*, to bring forth; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the progress of labor by measuring the expulsive force of the uterus.

Parturition (*par-tu-rish'-un*) [*parturitio*, from *parturire*, to bring forth]. The act of giving birth to young. See *Labor.*

Partus (*par'-tus*) [*parere*, to bring forth]. The bringing forth of offspring; labor. **P. cæsarius**, Cesarean section. **P. difficilis**, dystocia. **P. immaturus**, premature labor. **P. maturus**, labor at term. **P. præcipitatus**, precipitate labor. **P. siccus**, dry labor.

Parulis (*par-u'-lis*) [παρά, near; οὖλον, the gum]. Abscess of the gum; gum-boil.

Paruria (*par-u'-re-ah*) [παρά, beside; *urina*, urine]. Abnormality in the excretion of the urine.

Parvolin (*par'-vo-lin*), $C_9H_{13}N$. 1. A synthetic liquid base. 2. A ptomain isomeric with it, occurring in decomposing fish and horseflesh.

Parvule (*par'-vūl*) [*parvus*, small]. A small pill, or pellet.

Passage (*pas'-āj*) [*passare*, to pass]. 1. A channel. 2. The act of passing from one place to another. 3. The introduction of an instrument into a cavity or channel. 4. An evacuation of the bowels. **P., False**, a false channel, especially one made by the unskilful introduction of an instrument into the urethra.

Passion (*pash'-un*) [*passio*, from *pati*, to suffer]. 1. Pain; suffering; as iliac P., a synonym of volvulus. 2. An intense emotion of the mind; intense sexual excitement.

Passive (*pas'-iv*) [*pati*, to suffer]. Not active; not performed or produced by active efforts, but by causes coming from without. **P. Congestion**, congestion due to retention of blood in a part, and not to an active flow of blood toward the part. **P. Immunity.** See *Immunity.* **P. Motion**, the movement produced by external agency, and not by the person himself.

Passula (*pas'-u-lah*) [L.]. A raisin.

Paste (*pāst*) [*pasta*; πάστη, mess; πάσσειν, to sprinkle]. Any soft, sticky substance, especially a mixture of starch or flour and water. **P., Arsenical**, a caustic paste containing arsenic. **P., Canquoin's.** See *Canquoin's Paste.* **P., London-**, a mixture of equal parts of sodium hydrate and slaked lime, moistened with alcohol. **P., Vienna-**, a mixture of potassium hydrate and caustic lime moistened with water.

Pasteur's Fluid or **P.'s Liquid** [Louis *Pasteur*, a French scientist]. An artificial liquid for the cultivation of bacteria, composed of water 100 parts, crystallized sugar 10 parts, carbonate of ammonium and ashes of yeast, each 1 part.

Pasteurization (*pas-tur-i-za'-shun*) [Louis *Pasteur*, a French scientist]. The process

of checking fermentation in milk, wine, and other organic fluids by heating them to 60° or 70° C.

Pastil, Pastille (*pas'-til, pas-til'*) [dim. of *pasta*, paste]. 1. A small mass composed of aromatic substances and employed in fumigation. 2. A troche.

Patch [Low Ger. *plakke*, a spot]. An irregular spot or area. **P., Mucous.** One of the characteristic lesions of syphilis, occurring in the so-called secondary stage, and appearing as a whitish papule or patch on mucous membranes and at mucocutaneous junctions. It is also called mucous papule and condyloma latum. **P., Opaline.** See *Opaline.* **Peyer's Patches.** See *Glands, Peyer's.*

Patella (*pat-el'-ah*) [dim. of *patina*, a shallow dish]. The knee-pan, a small, round sesamoid bone in front of the knee, developed in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle.

Patellar (*pat-el'-ar*) [*patina*, a shallow dish]. Pertaining to the patella. **P. Reflex,** or **P. Tendon-reflex.** See *Knee-jerk* and *Reflexes, Table of.*

Patency (*pa'-ten-se*) [*patere*, to stand open]. The state of being open; openness.

Pathetic (*path-et'-ik*) [παθητικός; πάθος, disease]. Arousing pity; indicating sadness or sorrow; appealing; that which appeals to or stirs the passions; applied to the fourth cranial nerve (P. nerve), which innervates the P. muscle (**Patheticus,** superior oblique) of the eye, by which the eye is rolled outward and downward.

Pathetism (*path'-et-izm*) [πάθος, disease]. Hypnotism.

Pathoanatomy (*path-o-an-at'-o-me*) [πάθος, disease; ἀνατομή, a cutting up]. Pathologic anatomy.

Pathogenesis (*path-o-jen'-es-is*) [πάθος, disease; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The origin or development of disease.

Pathogenic, Pathogenetic (*path-o-jen'-ik, path-o-jen-et'-ik*) [πάθος, disease; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing disease. **P. Microorganism,** one that when introduced into the system causes disease.

Pathognomonic (*path-og-no-mon'-ik*) [πάθος, disease; γνώμων, judge]. Characteristic of a disease, distinguishing it from other diseases.

Pathologic (*path-o-loj'-ik*) [πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. Pertaining to pathology; pertaining to disease. **P. Anatomy.** See *Anatomy.* **P. Histology,** the microscopic study of diseased tissues.

Pathologist (*path-ol'-o-jist*) [πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. One versed in pathology.

Pathology (*path-ol'-o-je*) [πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. The branch of medical science that treats of the modifications of function and changes in structure caused by disease. **P., Cellular,** pathology that makes the cell the basis of all vital phenomena, and teaches that every cell is derived from a preexisting parent-cell. **P., Comparative,** a study of pathologic processes in lower animals, for purposes of tracing resemblances and differences among them and between them and those of the human body. **P., Experimental,** the study of pathologic processes artificially induced in lower animals. **P., General,** that department of pathology which takes cognizance of those morbid processes that may be observed in various diseases and in any organ, *e. g.*, inflammation, hypertrophy. **P., Geographic,** pathology in its relation to climatic and geographic conditions. **P., Humoral,** the old doctrine that disease is due to abnormal conditions of the blood. It has been revived in recent times in a modified form, and is now based on the theory that both immunity and susceptibility to disease reside in the juices of the body. **P., Special,** that treating of changes in function and structure occurring in special organs, *e. g.*, pneumonia. **P., Surgical,** the pathology of diseases treated by the surgeon.

Pathophobia (*path-o-fo'-be-ah*) [πάθος, disease; φόβος, fear]. Exaggerated dread of disease.

Patient (*pa'-shent*) [*pati*, to suffer]. A person under the care of a physician; a sick person.

Paullinia (*paw-lin'-e-ah*). See *Guarana.*

Paulocardia (*paw-lo-kar'-de ah*) [παῦλα, pause; καρδία, heart]. A subjective sensation of intermission or momentary stoppage of the heart-beat.

Pavement-epithelium. Epithelium consisting of flattened scale-like cells fitted together by their edges like the tiles of a pavement.

Pavilion (*pa-vil'-yon*) [*papilio*, a butterfly; a tent]. The expanded extremity of a canal or tube, as the P. of the ear—the auricle; the P. of the Fallopian tube—the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Pavor (*pa'-vor*) [L.]. Fright; fear. **P. nocturnus,** night-terrors.

Pavy's Disease. Intermitting or recurrent albuminuria.

Pawpaw. See *Papaya.*

Pearl (*perl*) [Fr., *perle*, from L., *pirula*, a little pearl]. In pharmacy, a small hollow glass body containing a dose of a volatile liquid medicine, as a P. of amyl nitrite. **P.-disease,** tuberculosis of serous membranes in the lower animals, especially cattle, so-called on account of the most manifest lesion, the pearly nodules or tumors,

which are often pendulous. **P., Epidermic, P., Epithelial,** one of the spheroid concentric masses of epithelial cells often seen in hard papillomata, in squamous epitheliomata, and in cholesteatomata; they are also called pearly bodies.

Pearly Body. See *Pearl, Epithelial.*

Pebrine (*peb′-rin*) [Fr.]. An infectious epidemic disease of silkworms.

Pecquet, Cistern of, or Reservoir of. The receptaculum chyli.

Pecten (*pek′-ten*) [*pecten*, a comb]. The os pubis.

Pectin (*pek′-tin*) [πηκτός, congealed]. A white amorphous carbohydrate contained in ripe fleshy fruits and in certain roots, and believed to be formed from the pectose found in unripe fruits by the action of acids. It is also called vegetable jelly.

Pectinate (*pek′-tin-āt*) [*pecten*, a comb]. Arranged like the teeth of a comb. **P. Ligament,** fibers of connective tissue at the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye, between the iris and the cornea. **P. Muscles,** the musculi pectinati, muscular ridges in the auricles of the heart.

Pectineal (*pek-tin-e′-al*) [*pecten*, a comb]. 1. Comb-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the pecten or os pubis. **P. Line,** that part of the ileopectineal line found on the os pubis.

Pectineus (*pek-tin-e′-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectiniform (*pek-tin′-if-orm*) [*pecten*, a comb; *forma*, a form]. Comb-shaped.

Pectoral (*pek′-to-ral*) [*pectus*, breast]. 1. Pertaining to the chest, as the P. muscles. 2. Useful in diseases of the chest. 3. A remedy useful in diseases of the chest.

Pectoralis (*pek-tor-a′-lis*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectoriloquy (*pek-tor-il′-o-kwe*) [*pectus*, breast; *loqui*, to speak]. The distinct transmission of articulate speech to the ear on auscultation. It may be heard over cavities in the lung, over areas of consolidation near a large bronchus, over a pneumothorax when the opening in the lung is patulous, and over some pleural effusions. **P., Whispering,** the transmission of the whispered words to the auscultating ear. The sounds seem to emanate directly from the spot auscultated.

Pectose (*pek′-tōs*) [πηκτός, congealed]. A compound occurring in unripe fruits, and giving rise to pectin.

Pectus (*pek′-tus*) [*pectus*, breast]. The chest, or breast. **P. carinatum,** keeled breast, pigeon-breast; a narrow chest projecting anteriorly in the region of the sternum.

Pedal (*pe′-dal*) [*pes*, foot]. Pertaining to the foot.

Pedatrophia, Pedatrophy (*ped-at-ro′-fe-ah, ped-at′-ro-fe*) [παῖς, child; *atrophy*]. 1. Any wasting disease of childhood. 2. Tabes mesenterica.

Pederasty (*ped′-er-as-te*) [παῖς, boy; ἐράειν, to love]. Sexual intercourse through the anus.

Pediatrics, Pediatry (*pe-de-at′-riks, pe′-de-at-re*) [παῖς, child; ἰατρία, therapeutics]. The branch of medicine dealing with the diseases of children.

Pedicle (*ped′-ikl*) [*pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot]. 1. A slender process acting as a foot or stem, as the P. of a tumor. 2. Of a vertebra, the portion of bone projecting backward from each side of the body and connecting the lamina with the body.

Pediculation (*pe-dik-u-la′-shun*) [*pediculus*, louse]. The state of one suffering from pediculosis.

Pediculophobia (*pe-dik-u-lo-fo′-be-ah*) [*pediculus*, louse; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of lice.

Pediculosis (*pe-dik-u-lo′-sis*) [*pediculus*, louse]. Lousiness; a skin-affection characterized by the presence of pediculi or lice.

Pediculus (*pe-dik′-u-lus*) [*pediculus*, a louse]. A small parasitic hemipterous insect, the louse. **P. capitis,** the head-louse. **P. corporis,** the body-louse. **P. vestimenti.** Synonym of *P. corporis.*

Pediluvium (*ped-il-u′-ve-um*) [*pes*, foot; *lavare*, to wash]. A foot-bath.

Peduncle (*pe′-dung-kl*) [*pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot]. A narrow part acting as a support. **P., Cerebral,** the crus cerebri. **P., Inferior Cerebellar,** one of two bands of white matter passing up from the medulla oblongata, connecting the medulla with the cerebellum, and forming the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. **P., Middle Cerebellar,** one of the bands of white matter joining the pons and the cerebellum. **P. of the Pineal Gland,** a delicate white band passing forward from each side of the pineal gland along the edge of the third ventricle. **P., Posterior Cerebellar.** Synonym of *P., Inferior Cerebellar.* **P., Superior Cerebellar,** one of the two bands of white matter that pass from the cerebellum to the testes of the corpora quadrigemina.

Peduncular (*ped-ung′-ku-lar*) [*pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot]. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedunculate, Pedunculated (*ped-ung′-ku-lāt, ped-ung′-ku-la-ted*) [*pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot]. Having a peduncle; stalked.

Pelada (*pel′-a-dah*) [Fr.]. Alopecia of the scalp.

Pelargonic Acid (*pel-ar-gon′-ik*) [πελαργός, a stork], $C_9H_{18}O_2$. A monobasic crystalline acid obtained from the essential oil of Pelargonium roseum and from other oils. It is employed in the flavoring of wines.

Peliosis (*pel-e-o′-sis*) [πελιός, livid]. Purpura. **P. rheumatica,** purpura rheumatica; a disease characterized by a purpuric rash, with arthritis and fever.

Pellagra (*pel-a′-grah*) [πέλλα, skin; ἄγρα, seizure]. A disease occurring in Italy, Southern France, and Spain, and attributed to the use of diseased maize. It is characterized in the early stages by debility, spinal pains, and digestive disturbances; later erythema develops, with drying and exfoliation of the skin. In severe cases various nervous manifestations arise, such as spasms, ataxic paraplegia, and mental disturbances. In cases presenting ataxic paraplegia the spinal cord has shown combined posterior and lateral sclerosis. P. is also known as Lombardian leprosy.

Pellet (*pel′-et*) [*pila*, ball]. A small pill.

Pelletierin (*pel-et′-e-er-in*), $C_8H_{13}NO$. A liquid alkaloid obtained together with an isomeric body, isopelletierin, also a liquid alkaloid, from pomegranate-bark. It is used as a teniafuge, chiefly in the form of the tannate. Dose ½ to 2 gr. (0.032–0.13).

Pellicle (*pel′-ikl*) [*pellis*, skin]. A thin membrane, film, scum, or cuticle.

Pellitory (*pel′-it-or-e*). See *Pyrethrum*.

Pelvic (*pel′-vik*) [*pelvis*, a basin]. Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. Abscess,** a suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue of the pelvic cavity, most common in women, and usually associated with puerperal or gonorrheal infection. **P. Arch.** Same as *P. Girdle*. **P. Cellulitis,** inflammation of the connective tissue of the pelvis. **P. Girdle,** the arch formed by the ilium, ischium, and pubis, or in the higher vertebrates by the two innominate bones. **P. Index,** the relation of the anteroposterior to the transverse diameter of the pelvis. **P. Inlet,** the superior strait. **P. Outlet,** the inferior strait. **P. Region,** the region within the true pelvis.

Pelvimeter (*pel-vim′-et-er*) [*pelvis*, pelvis; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the pelvic dimensions.

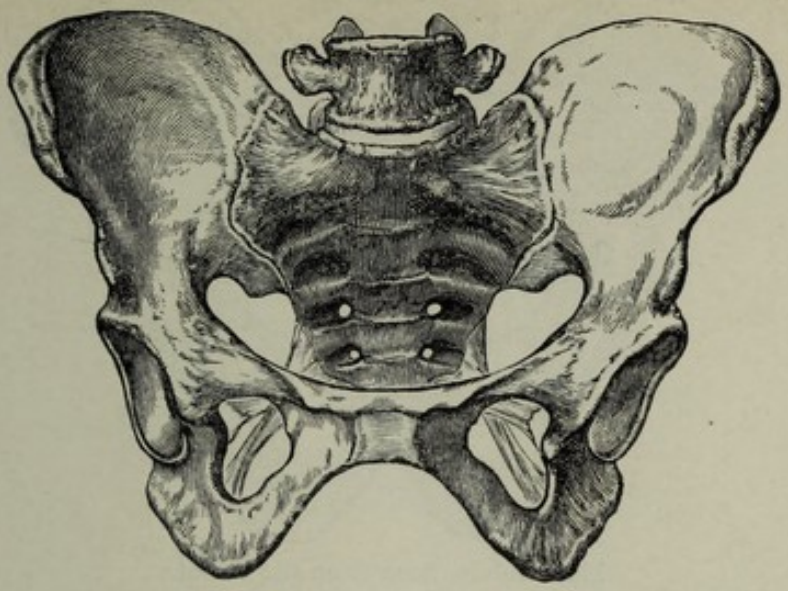
Pelvimetry (*pel-vim′-et-re*) [*pelvis*, pelvis; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the dimensions of the pelvis.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF THE FEMALE PELVIS COVERED BY THE SOFT PARTS.

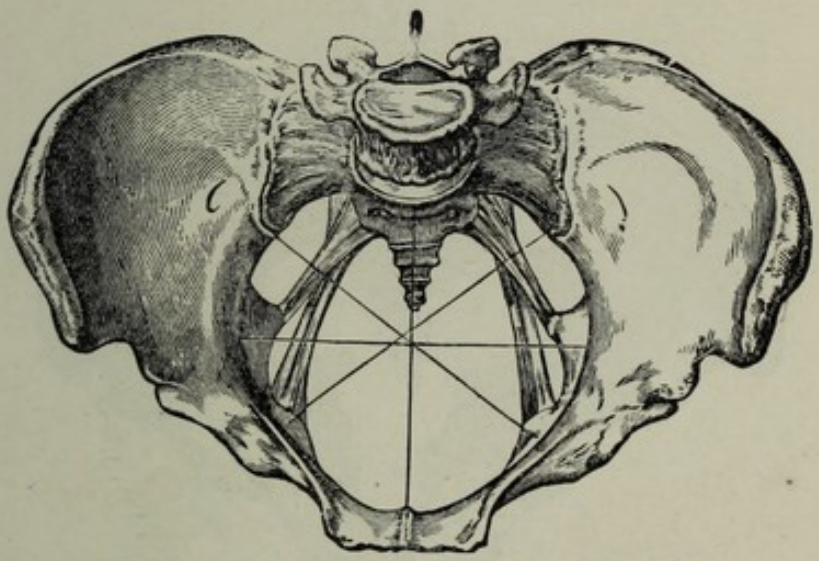
Between iliac spines,	26	cm.
Between iliac crests,	29	"
External conjugate diameter,	20¼	"
Internal conjugate diagonal,	12¾	"
True conjugate, estimated,	11	"
Right diagonal,	22	"
Left diagonal,	22	"
Between trochanters,	31	"
Circumference of pelvis,	90	"

Pelviperitonitis (*pel-ve-per-e-ton-i′-tis*) [*pelvis; peritonitis*]. Pelvic peritonitis.

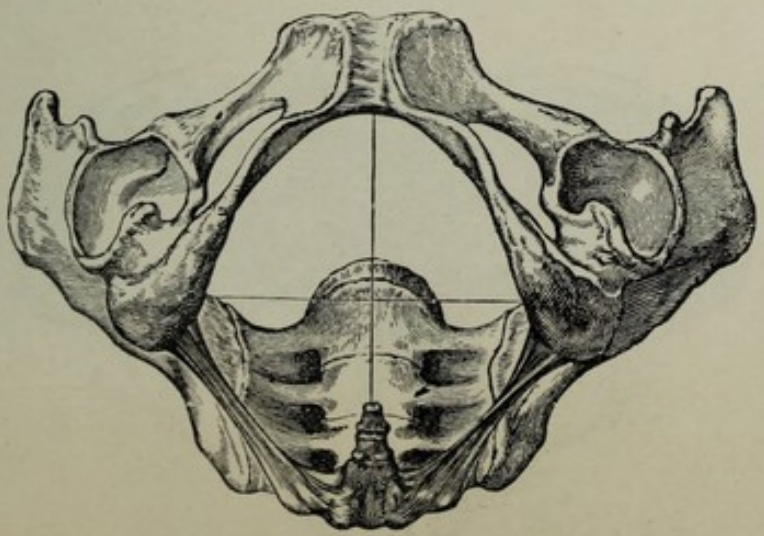
Pelvis (*pel′-vis*) [*pelvis*, a basin]. 1. A basin or basin-shaped cavity, as the P. of the kidney. 2. The bony ring formed by the two innominate bones and the sacrum and coccyx. 3. The cavity bounded by the bony pelvis. The pelvis consists of two parts, the true P. and the false P., which are separated by the ileopectineal line. The entrance of the true pelvis, corresponding to this line, is known as the inlet or superior strait; the outlet or inferior strait, is bounded by the symphysis pubis, the tip of the coccyx, and the two ischia. In measuring the pelvis the *cardinal points of Capuron* are used as landmarks. They are the two ileopectineal eminences and the two sacroiliac joints. **P. æquabiliter justo major,** one equally enlarged in all diameters. **P. æquabiliter justo minor,** a pelvis with all its diameters reduced below the normal. **P., Axis of** (*of inlet or outlet*), a perpendicular to the middle of the anteroposterior diameter. **P., Beaked,** one in which the pubic bones are compressed laterally so as to approach each other, and are pushed forward; a condition seen in osteomalacia. **P., Brim of,** the entrance to the pelvic cavity, called the inlet, superior strait, margin, or isthmus. **P., Diameters of,** imaginary lines drawn between certain bony points. (*a*) Of the inlet: the anteroposterior (sacropubic, or conjugate), from the upper edge of the promontory of the sacrum to a point an eighth of an inch below the upper border of the pubic symphysis; it measures 11 cm.; the transverse, from side to side at the widest point, measuring 13½ cm.; the oblique (right and left), measuring 12¾ cm. (*b*) Of the outlet; the anteroposterior, from the tip of the coccyx to the subpubic ligament, measuring 9½ cm.; the transverse, between the ischial tuberosities, measuring 11 cm.; the oblique, from the under surface of the sciatic ligaments to the junction of the ischiopubic rami. **P., Floor of,** the mass of skin, connective tissue, muscles, and fascia forming the inferior boundary of the pelvis. **P., Justo major.** See *P. æquabiliter justo major*. **P., Justo minor.** See *P. æquabiliter justo minor*. **P., Kyphotic,** one characterized by increase of the conjugate diameter of the inlet, but decrease of the transverse diameter of the outlet, through approximation of the tuberosities of the ischium. **P., Nægele's Oblique,** a pelvic deformity with ankylosis of one sacroiliac synchondrosis, lack of development of the associated lateral sacral mass, and other defects that distort the diameters and render the conjugate oblique in direction. **P., Obliquity of, P., Inclination of,** the angle between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body. **P., Osteomalacic,** a distorted pelvis characterized by a lessening of the transverse



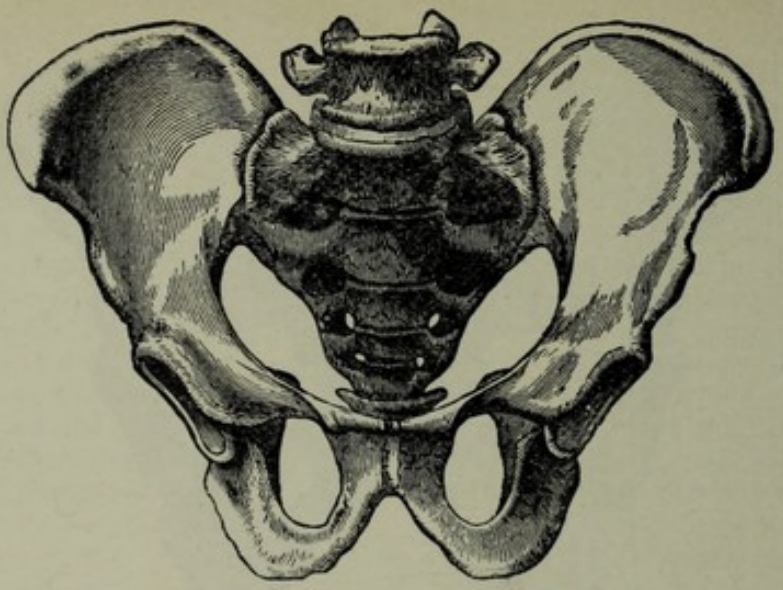
Female Pelvis, Seen from the Front.



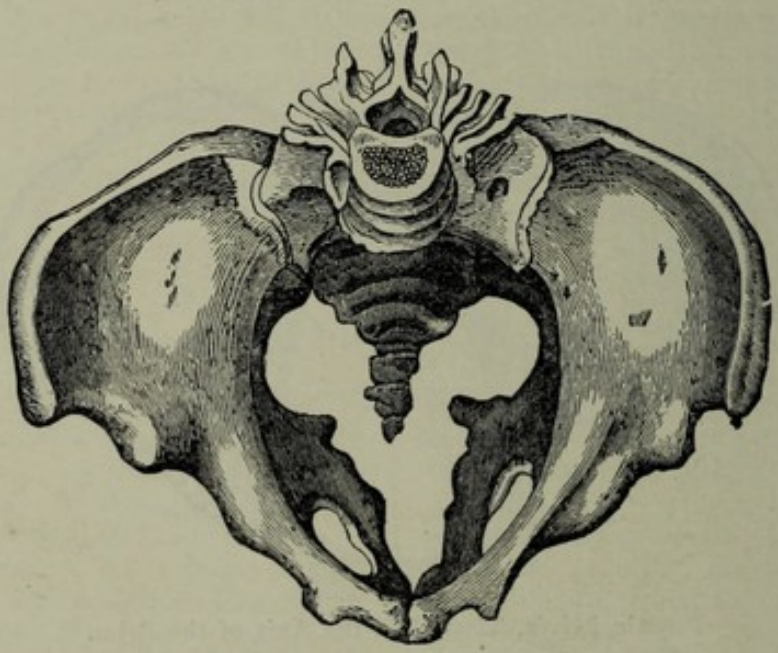
Female Pelvis, Viewed in the Axis of the Brim.
Showing the diameters of the superior strait.



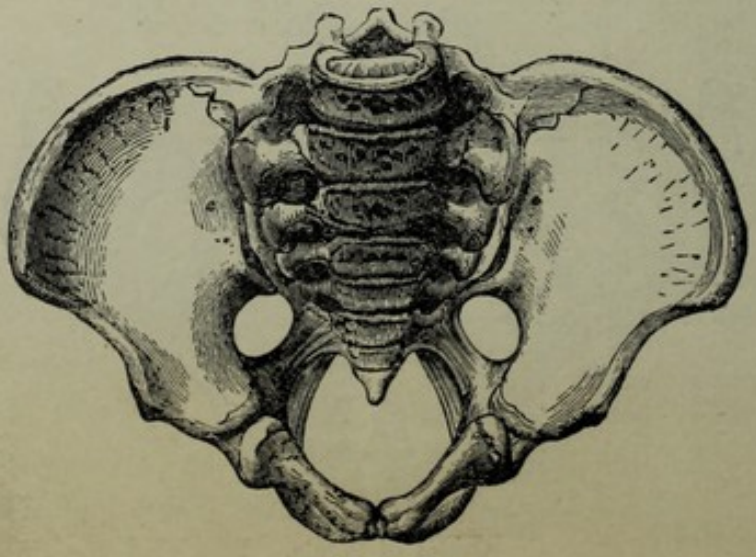
Outlet of Pelvis.
Anteroposterior and transverse diameters of outlet seen from below.



Male Pelvis, Seen from the Front.



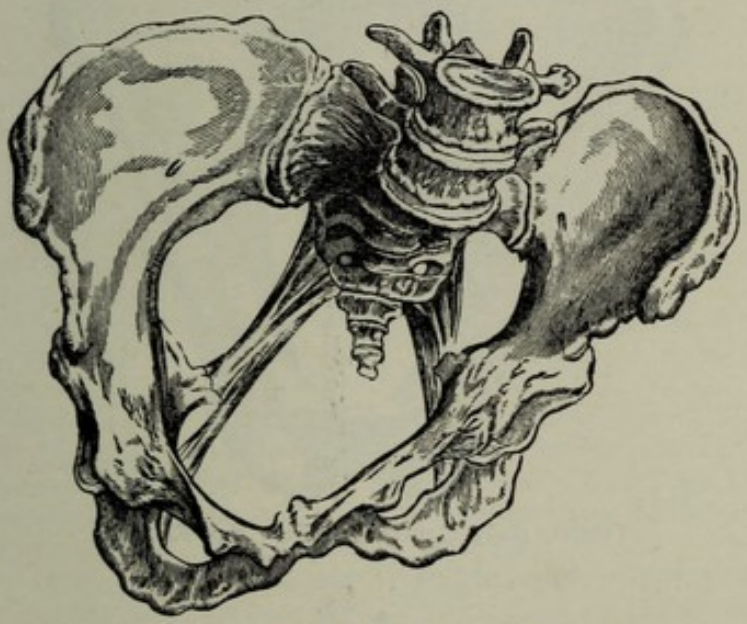
Kyphotic Pelvis.



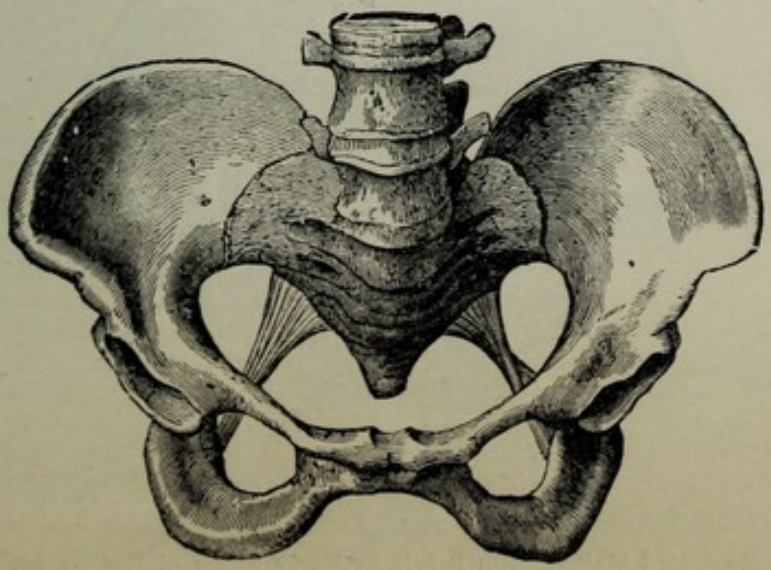
Infantile Pelvis, Viewed in the Axis of the Brim.



Oblique Pelvis.
From ankylosis of the hip-joint and disuse of the right leg.



Oblique Pelvis of Naegele.



Reniform Rachitic Pelvis.

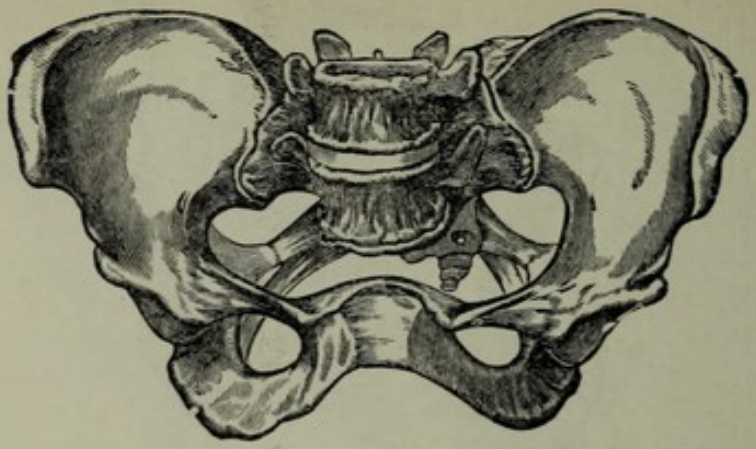
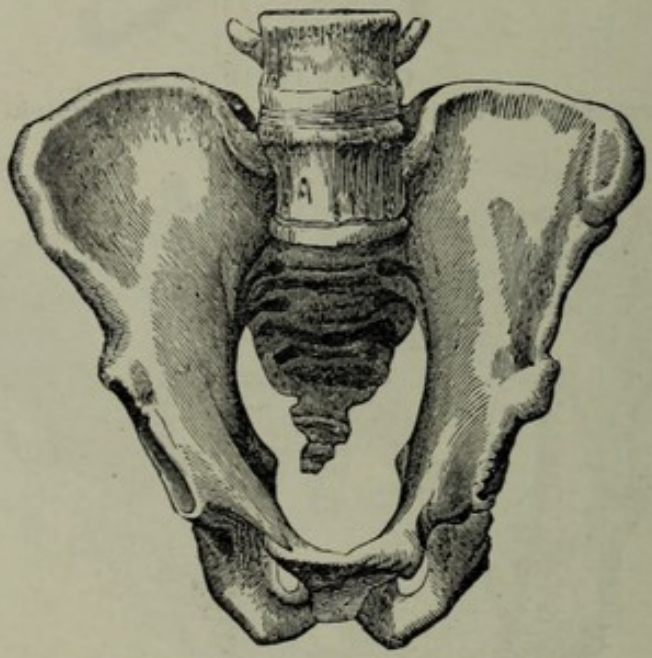
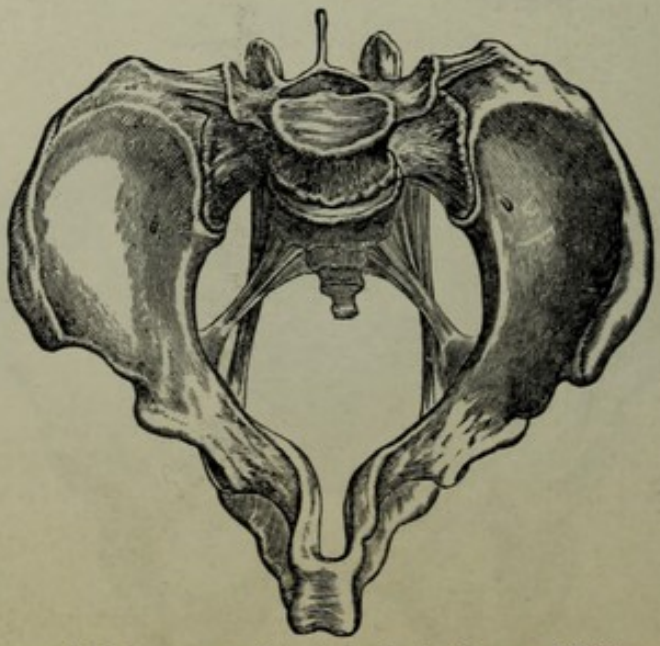


Figure-of-eight Rachitic Pelvis.



Transversely Contracted Pelvis of Robert.



Rostrated Malacosteon Pelvis in Early Stage of Deformity.

and oblique diameters, with great increase of the anteroposterior diameter. **P., Planes of,** imaginary surfaces touching all points of the circumference. The plane of pelvic expansion perforates the middle of the symphysis, the tops of the acetabula, and the sacrum between the second and third vertebræ. Its anteroposterior diameter is 12¾ cm., its transverse diameter is 12½ cm. The plane of pelvic contraction passes through the tip of the sacrum, the spines of the ischia and the under surface of the symphysis. Its anteroposterior diameter is 11½ cm.; its transverse diameter is 10½ cm. **P., Rachitic,** one characterized by a sinking in and forward of the sacrovertebral angle, with a flaring outward of the iliac crests and increased separation of the iliac spines. **P., Robert's,** one in which there is an ankylosis of both sacroiliac joints, with a rudimentary sacrum, both lateral sacral masses being undeveloped, the oblique and transverse diameters being much narrowed. **P., Simple Flat,** one in which the only deformity consists in a shortening of the anteroposterior diameter. **P. spinosa,** a rachitic pelvis in which the crest of the pubis is very sharp, and presents a spine at the insertion of the psoas parvus. **P., Split,** a form in which there is congenital separation of the pubic bones at the symphysis. It is often associated with exstrophy of the bladder.

Pemphigoid (*pem'-fig-oid*) [πέμφιξ, blister; εἶδος, like]. Resembling or having the nature of pemphigus.

Pemphigus (*pem'-fig-us*) [πέμφιξ, a blister]. An acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by the appearance of bullæ or blebs. Two principal varieties are described. P. vulgaris, and P. foliaceus. **P. vulgaris** is usually chronic, the blebs appearing in successive crops; on healing they leave a pigmented spot. Itching and pain may be present. **P. foliaceus,** is a rare form characterized by crops of flaccid blebs containing a turbid fluid. The disease is usually of long duration but eventually ends fatally. The cause of P. is not definitely known. Other forms of P. are: **P. neonatorum,** an acute form of P. occurring in infants and supposed to be due to a microorganism. **P. syphiliticus,** a bullous eruption due to syphilis. **P. vegetans,** Neumann's disease, an affection characterized by sore mouth, followed by some form of dermatitis attended by vesication and followed by papillary growths, gradual emaciation, and death.

Pendjeh Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis.*

Pendulous (*pen'-du-lus*) [*pendere,* to hang]. Hanging down loosely.

Penetrating (*pen'-e-tra-ting*) [*penetrare,* to pierce]. Entering beyond the surface. **P. Wound,** one that pierces the wall of a cavity or enters into an organ.

Penetration (*pen-e-tra'-shun*) [*penetrare,* to pierce]. 1. The act of penetrating or piercing into. 2. Of a microscope, the focal depth. 3. The entrance of the penis into the vagina.

Penicillium (*pen-is-il'-e-um*) [*penicillus,* a brush]. A genus of fungi, of which the P. glaucum, or common blue mold, is a familiar example.

Penile (*pe'-nil*) [*penis*]. Pertaining to the penis.

Penis (*pe'-nis*) [L.]. The male organ of copulation. It consists of the corpus spongiosum, enclosing the urethra, the two corpora cavernosa, largely composed of erectile tissue, and the glans.

Penitis (*pe-ni'-tis*) [*penis,* penis; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the penis.

Penniform (*pen'-if-orm*) [*penna,* feather; *forma,* form]. Shaped like a feather; said of certain muscles.

Pennyroyal (*pen-e-roi'-al*). See *Hedeoma.*

Pennyweight (*pen'-e-wāt*) [AS., *pening,* penny; *wegan,* weigh]. A weight of 24 grains.

Pentad (*pen'-tad*) [πέντε, five]. An element or radicle having a valence of five.

Pentamethylendiamin (*pen-tah-meth-il-en-di-am'-in*). See *Cadaverin.*

Pentane (*pen'-tān*) [πέντε, five], C_5H_{12}. The fifth member of the paraffin-series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid and occurs in naphtha.

Pentavalent (*pen-tav'-al-ent*) [πέντε, five; *valens,* having power]. Quinquivalent.

Pentene (*pen'-tēn*) [πέντε, five], C_5H_{10}. Amylene, one of the olefin-series of hydrocarbons.

Pentose (*pen'-tōs*) [πέντε, five]. Any one of a class of carbohydrates containing five atoms of carbon. The pentoses are not fermentable, and on boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid yield furfurol, $C_5H_4O_2$.

Pentosuria (*pen-to-su'-re-ah*) [*pentose; urina,* urine]. The presence of pentose in the urine. Urine containing pentose reduces Fehling's solution, but does not ferment.

Pepper [*piper,* from Skt. *pippala*]. The fruit of various species of Piper, of the order Piperaceæ. **P., Black,** is the Piper of U. S. P. (Piper nigrum of B. P.). It contains a neutral principle piperin (Piperinum, U. S. P.), an acrid resin, and a volatile oil, and is used as a condiment and as a carminative stimulant, and to a slight extent is antiperiodic. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **Oleoresina piperis.** Dose ♏ ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **Piperinum.** Dose gr. j–vj (0.065–0.4). **P., White,** resembles black pepper but is less active.

Peppermint. See *Mentha.*

Pepsin [*πέψις*, digestion]. A ferment found in the gastric juice, and capable of digesting proteids in the presence of an acid. It splits albumin into antialbumose and hemialbumose, the former of which it separates into two molecules of antipeptone, while the latter is acted upon by trypsin and split into two molecules of hemipeptone. Pepsin is used in medicine to aid digestion. **Pepsinum** (U. S. P., B. P.) is obtained from the stomach of pigs. Dose gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). **Pepsinum saccharatum** (U. S. P.), is pepsin mixed with sugar of milk. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **Vinum pepsini** (Unof.), contains 0.3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Dose f℥ss–j (16.0–32.0).

Pepsinogen (*pep-sin'-o-jen*) [*πέψις*, digestion; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. The antecedent substance or zymogen of pepsin, present in the cells of the gastric glands, and which during digestion is converted into pepsin.

Peptic (*pep'-tik*) [*πέψις*, digestion]. 1. Pertaining to pepsin. 2. Pertaining to digestion. **P. Glands,** the glands situated in the cardiac and middle thirds of the stomach, and secreting pepsin and hydrochloric acid. **P. Ulcer,** the round ulcer of the stomach, due to erosion of the mucous membrane by the gastric juice.

Peptogenic (*pep-to-jen'-ik*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing pepsin or peptones.

Peptone (*pep'-tōn*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook]. A proteid-body formed by the action of ferments on albumins during gastric and pancreatic digestion. It may be considered a hydrated albumin. Before the final formation of peptone, several similar intermediate compounds are produced, as hemipeptone and antipeptone. (See *Pepsin.*) Amphopeptone is a mixture of these two. Propeptone or hemialbumose is a mixture of several intermediate products. Parapeptone is also an intermediate product of digestion and is closely allied to syntonin. Gelatin-peptone is a peptone formed in the digestion of gelatin. Peptones are soluble, readily diffusible, are not precipitated by boiling, by nitric acid, or by potassium ferrocyanid; they are precipitated by mercuric chlorid, by tannic acid, and by phosphomolybdic acid; they give Millon's test, and the xanthoproteic and biuret reactions; they are levorotatory.

Peptonemia (*pep-to-ne'-me-ah*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of peptone in the blood

Peptonization (*pep-to-ni-za'-shun*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook]. The process of converting proteids into peptones.

Peptonize (*pep'-to-nīz*) [*πέπτειν*, to digest]. To digest with pepsin; to predigest.

Peptonuria (*pep-to-nu'-re-ah*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook; *urina*, urine]. The presence of peptones in the urine.

Peptotoxin (*pep-to-toks'-in*) [*πέπτειν*, to cook; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A poisonous ptomain found in peptones, and in putrefying albuminous substances, such as fibrin, casein, brain, liver, and muscle. **P., Cholera-,** a toxic substance generated by the cholera-bacillus, and chemically allied to peptone.

Peracute (*per-ak-ūt'*) [*per*, through; *acutus*, sharp]. Very acute.

Perception (*per-sep'-shun*) [*per*, through; *capere*, to receive]. 1. The act of receiving impressions through the medium of the senses. 2. The faculty receiving such impressions.

Perchloric Acid (*per-klo'-rik*) [*per*, through; *χλωρός*, green], $HClO_4$. The highest oxyacid of chlorin. It is a volatile liquid decomposing in contact with organic substances, and forming salts called **Perchlorates.**

Percolate (*per'-ko-lāt*) [*percolare*, to strain through]. 1. To submit to the process of percolation. 2. The solution obtained by percolation.

Percolation (*per-ko-la'-shun*) [*percolare*, to strain through]. The process of extracting the soluble constituents of a substance by allowing the solvent to trickle through a powdered mass placed in a long conic vessel, the **percolator.**

Percussion (*per-kush'-un*) [*percutere*, to strike through]. A method of physical diagnosis applied by striking upon any part of the body, with a view of ascertaining the conditions of the underlying organs by the character of the sounds elicited. **P., Auscultatory,** percussion combined with auscultation. It is best performed by placing a double stethoscope at a fixed point and percussing gently all around. **P., Immediate,** percussion in which the surface is struck directly, without the interposition of a plexímeter. **P., Instrumental,** the use of a special hammer as a plexor, either alone or with a plate as a plexímeter. **P., Mediate,** the percussion in which a plexímeter is used. **P.-wave,** the term given to the chief ascending wave of the sphygmographic tracing.

Percutaneous (*per-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*per*, through; *cutis*, the skin]. Performed through the skin, as P. faradization.

Pereirin (*per-i'-rin*). An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of Geissospermum læve. Its hydrochlorate and valerianate are used as antipyretics.

Perflation (*per-fla'-shun*) [*perflare*, to blow through]. 1. A method of ventilation by which a current of air blowing against a dwelling is made to force its way in. 2. The act of forcing air into a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid.

Perforans (*per'-for-anz*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. Penetrating or perforating, a term applied to a muscle or nerve perforating a part.

Perforated (*per'-for-a-ted*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. Pierced through. **P. Space**, a part of the base of the brain pierced with many small holes for the passage of blood-vessels. The anterior P. space is situated on the inner side of the fissure of Sylvius, the posterior P. space between the corpora albicantia in front, the pons behind, and the crura cerebri on either side.

Perforation (*per-for-a'-shun*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. 1. The act of piercing or boring into a part; especially the piercing of the fetal head during labor. 2. A hole made through a part or the wall of a cavity.

Perforating (*per'-for-a-ting*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. Piercing. **P. Ulcer.** See *Ulcer*.

Perforator (*per'-for-a-tor*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. An instrument for boring through the fetal skull; also for perforating other bones.

Perforatus (*per-for-a'-tus*) [*per*, through; *forare*, to bore]. Perforated, applied to a muscle which is perforated by another muscle or by a nerve.

Perfusion (*per-fu'-shun*) [*per*, through; *fundere*, to pour]. A pouring of fluid into or through.

Peri- (*per'-e-*) [περί, around]. A prefix signifying around, or surrounding.

Perianal (*per-e-a'-nal*) [περί, around; *anus*, anus]. Situated or occurring around the anus.

Periarteritis (*per-e-ar-ter-i'-tis*) [περί, around; ἀρτηρία, artery; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the external sheath of an artery. **P. nodosa**, a thickening of the arterial coats in localized areas, producing nodular swellings.

Periarthritis (*per-e-ar-thri'-tis*) [περί, around; ἄρθρον, joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

Periarticular (*per-e-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [περί, around; *articulus*, joint]. About a joint.

Periaxial (*per-e-aks'-e-al*) [περί, around; *axis*]. Surrounding an axis. **P. Neuritis**, inflammation of the myelin sheath but not of the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

Periblast (*per'-e-blast*) [περί, around; βλαστός, a germ]. The protoplasm surrounding the nucleus of a cell.

Peribronchial (*per-e-brong'-ke-al*) [περί, around; βρόγχος, bronchus]. Surrounding a bronchus; occurring about a bronchus.

Peribronchitis (*per-e-brong-ki'-tis*) [περί, around; βρόγχος, bronchus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissue immediately surrounding the bronchi.

Pericardiac, Pericardial (*per-e-kar'-de-ak, per-e-kar'-de-al*) [περί, around; καρδία, heart]. Pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericarditis (*per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [περί, around; καρδία, heart; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pericardium. The symptoms are slight fever, precordial pain, and tenderness, cough, dyspnea, and rapid pulse. The physical signs vary—in the early stage there is a distinct friction-sound on auscultation, and sometimes a fremitus on palpation. In the stage of effusion there is bulging of the precordia, a triangular area of dulness, the base of which is downward; the heart's sounds are muffled. In chronic pericarditis with adhesions there is often systolic retraction of the precordia. The causes of P. are rheumatism, the acute and chronic infectious diseases, Bright's disease, and extension of inflammation from neighboring parts. **P., Adhesive**, P. in which the two layers of pericardium tend to adhere. **P., Carcinomatous**, P. due to carcinoma of the pericardium. **P., Dry**, P. without effusion. **P., Fibrinous**, a form in which the membrane is covered with a fibrinous exudate, first soft and buttery in consistence, but later organizing. **P., Hemorrhagic**, a form in which the fluid is hemorrhagic. This is the case most often in tuberculous pericarditis; also in scorbutus and in cachectic conditions. **P., Localized**, a form giving rise to whitish areas, the so-called milk-spots. **P., Purulent**, P. in which the effused fluid becomes purulent. **P., Serofibrinous**, a form in which there is but little lymph or fibrin, but a considerable quantity of serous fluid. **P., Tuberculous**, P. due to tuberculous infection of the pericardium.

Pericardium (*per-e-kar'-de-um*) [περί, around; καρδία, heart]. The closed membranous sac enveloping the heart. Its base is attached to the central tendon of the diaphragm; its apex surrounds for a short distance the great vessels arising from the base of the heart. It consists of an outer fibrous coat, derived from the cervical fascia, and an inner serous coat. The sac normally contains from 5–20 grams of clear serous liquid. The part in contact with the heart (visceral P.) is termed the epicardium, the other is the parietal P. **P., Bread-and-butter**, a peculiar appearance produced in fibrinous pericarditis, by the rubbing of the two surfaces of the membrane over each other. **P., Shaggy**, a pericardium upon which, as the result of fibrinous pericarditis, thick, loose, shaggy layers of fibrin are deposited.

Pericardotomy (*per-e-kar dot'-o-me*) [*pericardium*; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of opening the pericardium.

Pericecal (*per-e-se'-kal*) [περί, around; *cæcus*, blind]. Surrounding the cecum.

Perichondritis (*per-e-kon-dri′-tis*) [περί, around; χόνδρος, a cartilage; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Perichondrium (*per-e-kon′-dre-um*) [περί, around; χόνδρος, gristle; cartilage]. The fibrous connective tissue covering the surface of cartilage.

Pericorneal (*per-e-kor′-ne-al*) [περί, around; *corneus*, horny]. Surrounding the cornea.

Pericranial (*per-e-kra′-ne-al*) [περί, around; κρανίον, skull]. Pertaining to the pericranium.

Pericranium (*per-e-kra′-ne-um*) [περί, around; κρανίον, skull]. The periosteum of the skull.

Peridectomy (*per-e-dek′-to-me*). Synonym of *Peritomy*.

Peridiastole (*per-e-di-as′-to-le*) [περί, around; *diastole*]. The pause between the systole and diastole.

Perididymitis (*per-e-did-im-i′-tis*) [περί, around; δίδυμος, testicle; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis.

Periencephalitis (*per-e-en-sef-al-i′-tis*) [περί, around; ἐγκέφαλον, brain; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia mater.

Perihepatitis (*per-e-hep-at-i′-tis*) [περι, around; ἧπαρ, liver; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the liver.

Perilymph (*per′-e-limf*) [περί, around; λύμφα, lymph]. The fluid separating the membranous from the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

Perilymphatic (*per-e-lim-fat′-ik*) [περί, around; λύμφα, lymph]. 1. Pertaining to the perilymph. 2. Situated or occurring about a lymphatic vessel, as P. space.

Perimeningitis (*per-e-men-in-ji′-tis*) [περί, around; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the dura mater.

Perimeter (*per-im′-et-er*) [περί, around; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the extent of the field of vision. It consists ordinarily of a flat, narrow metal plate, bent in a semicircle, graduated in degrees, and fixed to an upright at its center by a pivot, on which it is movable. Variously colored discs are moved along the metal plate and the point noted at which the person, looking directly in front of him, distinguishes the color.

Perimetritis (*per-e-met-ri′-tis*) [περί, around; μήτρα, womb; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.

Perimetrium (*per-e-me′-tre-um*) [περί, around; μήτρα, womb]. The serous covering of the uterus.

Perimetry (*per-im′-et-re*) [περί, around; μέτρον, measure]. The measuring of the field of vision.

Perimyelitis (*per-e-mi-el-i′-tis*) [περί, around; μυελός, marrow; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

Perimysium (*per-e-mis′-e-um*) [περί, around; μῦς, muscle]. The connective tissue enveloping the primary bundles of muscle-fibers.

Perineal (*per-e-ne′-al*) [περίναιον, perineum]. Pertaining to the perineum. **P. Body**, the mass of tissue composed of skin, muscle, and fascia, occupying the interval between the vagina and the rectum of the woman. **P. Cystotomy**, cystotomy performed through a perineal incision. **P. Fossa**, the ischiorectal fossa. **P. Hernia**, a hernia perforating the perineum by the side of the rectum or between the rectum and the bladder or the vagina. **P. Section**, incision through the perineum for the relief of urethral stricture, the removal of calculi from the bladder, or the relief of other morbid conditions.

Perineocele (*per-e-ne′-o-sēl*) [περίναιον, perineum; κήλη, tumor]. Perineal hernia.

Perineoplasty (*per-e-ne′-o-plas-te*) [περίναιον, perineum; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operation upon the perineum.

Perineorrhapy (*per-e-ne-or′-a-fe*) [περίναιον, perineum; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of the perineum, usually for the repair of a laceration caused during childbirth.

Perineotomy (*per-e-ne-ot′-o-me*) [περίναιον, perineum; τομή, a cutting]. Incision through the perineum.

Perinephric (*per-e-nef′-rik*) [περί, around; νεφρός, kidney]. Situated, or occurring around the kidney, as P. Abscess.

Perinephritic (*per-e-nef-rit′-ik*) [περί, around; νεφρός, kidney; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. Improperly used instead of perinephric.

Perinephritis (*per-e-nef-ri′-tis*) [περί, around; νεφρός, the kidney; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the kidney.

Perineum (*per-e-ne′-um*) [περίναιον]. That portion of the body included in the outlet of the pelvis, bounded in front by the pubic arch, behind by the coccyx and great sacrosciatic ligaments, and at the sides by the tuberosities of the ischium. It is occupied by the terminations of the rectum, the urethra, and the root of the penis, together with their muscles, fasciæ, vessels, and nerves.

Perineuritis (*per-e-nu-ri′-tis*) [περί, around; νεῦρον, nerve; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the perineurium.

Perineurium (*per-e-nu′-re-um*) [περί, around; νεῦρον, nerve]. The connective-tissue sheath investing a funiculus or primary bundle of nerve-fibers.

Perinuclear (*per-e-nu′-kle-ar*) [περί, around; *nucleus*]. Surrounding the nucleus.

Period (*pe′-re-od*) [περίοδος, period, from περί, around; ὁδός, way]. The space of time during which anything is in progress or an event takes place. **P., Incubation-.** See *Incubation*. **P., Menstrual, P., Monthly,** the menses.

Periodic (*pe-re-od′-ik*) [περίοδος, period]. Recurring at more or less regular intervals.

Periodicity (*pe-re-o-dis′-it-e*) [περίοδος, period, from περί, around; ὁδός, way]. Recurrence at regular intervals.

Periodontal (*per-e-o-don′-tal*) [περί, around; ὁδούς, tooth]. Surrounding a tooth, as the P. membrane, that lining the cement of a tooth.

Periodontitis (*per-e-o-don-ti′-tis*) [περί, around; ὀδούς, tooth; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the periodontal membrane.

Periodontium (*per-e-o-don′-she-um*) [περί, around; ὀδούς, tooth]. The membrane surrounding a tooth; the periodontal membrane.

Periodoscope (*per-e-od′-o-skōp*) [περίοδος, period; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. A calendar in the form of a movable dial, used in determining the probable date of confinement.

Perioophoritis (*per-e-o-off-or-i′-tis*) [περί, around; ᾠόν, egg; φορός, bearing; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum and connective tissue covering the ovary.

Perioptometry (*per-e-op-tom′-et re*) [περί, around; ὀπτός, visible; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the limits of the visual field.

Periorbita (*per-e-or′-bit-ah*) [περί, around; *orbita*, orbit]. The periosteum of the eye-socket.

Periorbital (*per-e-or′-bit-al*) [περί, around; *orbita*, orbit]. 1. Surrounding the orbit. 2. Pertaining to the periorbita.

Periosteal (*per-e-os′-te-al*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone]. Pertaining to the periosteum.

Periosteitis (*per-e-os-te-i′-tis*). See *Periostitis*.

Periosteotome (*per-e-os′-te-o-tōm*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument for incising the periosteum, and scraping it from the bone.

Periosteotomy (*per-e-os-te-ot′-o-me*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of incising the periosteum.

Periosteum (*per-e-os′-te-um*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone]. A fibrous membrane investing the surfaces of bones, except at the points of tendinous and ligamentous attachment and on the articular surfaces, where cartilage is substituted.

Periostitis (*per-e-os-ti′-tis*) [περί around; ὀστέον, bone; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the periosteum. It may be acute or chronic, the latter being the more frequent form. Acute P. is either traumatic or the result of infection; the chronic is due to traumatism, syphilis, tuberculosis, or actinomycosis. In the acute there is swelling and diffuse suppuration with fever and other constitutional symptoms; in the chronic, pain, which is usually worse at night, swelling, and tenderness. **P. albuminosa,** a mild form of inflammation characterized by the formation of a clear, ropy, albuminous liquid resembling synovia. It is most common in the young and is unaccompanied by fever. **P., Hemorrhagic,** P. accompanied by bleeding between the periosteum and the bone.

Periostosis (*per-e-os-to′-sis*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone]. An osseous formation on the exterior of a bone.

Periotic (*per-e-o′-tik*) [περί, around; οὖς, ear]. 1. Situated about the ear. 2. Of or pertaining to the parts immediately about the internal ear. 3. The petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone.

Peripachymeningitis (*per-e-pak-e-men-in-ji′-tis*) [περί, around; παχύς, thick; μῆνιγξ, membrane; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue between the dura mater and the bone.

Peripancreatitis (*per-e-pan-kre-at-i′-tis*) [περί, around; πάγκρεας, pancreas; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues about the pancreas.

Peripherad (*per-if′-er ad*) [περί, around; φέρειν, to carry; *ad*, toward]. Toward the periphery.

Peripheral, Peripheric (*per-if′-er-al, per-e-fer′-ik*) [*periphery*]. Pertaining to or placed near the periphery.

Peripheraphose (*per-if′-er-a-fōs*). See under *Phose*.

Peripherophose (*per-if′-er-o-fōs*). See under *Phose*.

Periphery (*per-if′-er-e*) [περί, around; φέρειν, to carry]. Circumference; the external surface.

Periphlebitis (*per-e-fleb-i′-tis*) [περί, around; φλέψ, vein; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues about a vein.

Periplast (*per′-e-plast*) [περί, around; πλάσσειν, to mold, form]. The protoplasm of a cell surrounding the nucleus; cell-protoplasm.

Peripleuritis (*per-e-plu-ri′-tis*) [περί, around; πλευρά, rib; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the pleura.

Peripneumonia (*per-e-nu-mo′-ne-ah*) [περί, around; πνεύμων, lung]. 1. Pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.

Peripolar (*per-e-po′-lar*) [περί, around; πόλος, pivot]. Surrounding a pole or the poles.

Periportal (*per-e-por′-tal*) [περί, around; *porta*, door]. Surrounding the portal vein. **P. Carcinoma,** a primary carcinoma devel-

oping around the portal vein, beginning at its entrance into the liver, thence extending along the portal vessels to the remotest branches.

Periproctitis (*per-e-prok-ti'-tis*) [περί, around; πρωκτός, anus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the rectum or anus.

Perirectal (*per-e-rek'-tal*) [περί, around; *rectum*, rectum]. About the rectum.

Perirenal (*per-e-re'-nal*) [περί, around; *ren*, kidney]. Around the kidney.

Perisalpingitis (*per-e-sal-pin-ji'-tis*) [περί, around; σάλπιγξ, tube; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the Fallopian tube.

Periscopic (*per-e-skop'-ik*) [περί, around; σκοπεῖν, to see]. Designed for looking around, as a P. lens. See *Lens*.

Perisplenitis (*per-e-splen-i'-tis*) [περί, around; σπλήν, spleen; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the spleen.

Perissad (*per'-is-ad*) [περισσός, odd]. 1. Having an odd quantivalence, as, *e. g.*, nitrogen, the quantivalence of which is three or five. 2. An element having such a quantivalence.

Peristalsis (*per-e-stal'-sis*) [περί, around; στάλσις, constriction]. A peculiar wave-like movement seen in tubes provided with longitudinal and transverse muscular fibers. It consists in a narrowing and shortening of a portion of the tube, which then relaxes while a lower portion becomes shortened and narrowed. By means of this movement the contents of the tube are forced toward the opening. **P., Reversed,** peristaltic movement opposite to the normal direction.

Peristaltic (*per-e-stal'-tik*) [περί, around; στάλσις, constriction]. Pertaining to or resembling peristalsis. **P. Unrest,** a common symptom of neurasthenia, consisting in increased peristaltic movements of the stomach coming on shortly after eating, with borborygmus and gurgling.

Perisystole (*per-e-sis'-to-le*) [περί, around; συστολή, contraction]. The slight interval between the diastole and systole.

Perithelium (*per-e-the'-le-um*) [περί, around; θηλή, nipple]. The layer of cells surrounding the capillaries and smaller vessels.

Peritomy (*per-it'-o-me*) [περί, around; τομή, a cutting]. 1. The removal of a strip of conjunctival and subconjunctival tissue from about the cornea for the relief of pannus. 2. Circumcision.

Peritoneal (*per-e-ton-e'-al*) [*peritoneum*]. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum (*per-e-ton-e'-um*) [περί, around; τείνειν, to stretch]. The serous membrane lining the interior of the abdominal cavity and surrounding the contained viscera. In tracing its extension we may begin at the diaphragm and take two layers. From the diaphragm two layers of peritoneum proceed to the liver; they separate to enclose that organ, meet again on its under aspect, and pass on, as the gastrohepatic omentum, to the lesser curvature of the stomach. They embrace the stomach, and, meeting again at its greater curvature, pass down in front of the small intestine, forming the great omentum. They are then reflected upward as far as the transverse colon, which they enclose, meeting again at the back of the colon, and proceeding to the spine as the transverse mesocolon. Here the two layers diverge; the upper ascends in front of the pancreas to the under surface of the diaphragm, the starting-point. The lower layer is reflected from the spine, over the small intestines, as the mesentery. From the root of the mesentery it passes into the pelvis, invests the upper part of the rectum, and is thence reflected on the bladder, forming between the two the rectovesical pouch. In the woman it is reflected from the rectum to the upper part of the vagina, and thence over the uterus, from which it proceeds to the bladder. From the bladder it passes up the anterior wall of the abdomen to the diaphragm. The following structures are completely invested by peritoneum:—The stomach, liver, spleen, first portion of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, transverse colon, sigmoid flexure, the upper part of the rectum and of the uterus, and the ovaries.

Peritonitis (*per-e-ton-i'-tis*) [περιτόναιον, peritoneum; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may be acute or chronic. Acute P. may be due to exposure to cold and wet (Idiopathic P.), traumatism, perforation of an abdominal viscus, extension from neighboring parts, rheumatism, or to Bright's disease. The symptoms are moderate fever, a wiry pulse, abdominal pain, tenderness, and distention; the patient lies on his back with the thighs flexed; there is vomiting and constipation. Chronic P. is due to tuberculosis, syphilis, carcinoma, nephritis, or it may be the sequel of an acute attack. **P., Adhesive,** peritonitis with adhesion between the parietal and visceral layers. **P., Diffuse,** that affecting the entire peritoneum. **P., Puerperal,** that following labor, and usually due to septic infection. **P., Septic,** peritonitis due to the microorganisms of suppuration.

Peritonsillar (*per-e-ton'-sil-ar*) [περί, around; *tonsilla*, tonsil]. About the tonsil.

Perityphlitis (*per-e-tif-li'-tis*) [περί, around; τυφλός, blind; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the cecum.

Periurethritis (*per-e-u-re-thri′-tis*) [περί, around; οὐρήφρα, urethra; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the urethra.

Periuterine (*per-e-u′-ter-in*) [περί, around; *uterus*, uterus]. About the uterus.

Perivascular (*per-e-vas′-ku-lar*) [*peri*, around; *vascular*]. About a vessel.

Perkinsism (*per′-kins-ism*). A method of empiric treatment devised by Elisha *Perkins*, a Connecticut physician. It consisted in drawing over the affected part the extremities of two rods (metallic tractors) of different metals; tractoration.

Perlèche (la) (*lah păr-lāsh*) [Fr.]. A peculiar contagious disease of the mouth occurring in children. It consists in a thickening and desquamation of the epithelium at the angles of the mouth, with occasionally the formation of small fissures, giving rise to a smarting sensation in the lips. The disease is probably microbic in origin.

Perles' Anemia-bodies. Small, club-shaped, actively motile bodies, from 3 to 4 μ in length, found by Perles in the blood in three cases of pernicious anemia.

Perles or Pearls, Lænnec's, the rounded gelatinous masses of sputum seen in the early stage of an attack of bronchial asthma.

Perlsucht [G.]. See *Pearl-disease*.

Permanent (*per′-man-ent*) [*per*, through; *manere*, to remain]. Lasting; fixed; enduring, as P. teeth.

Permanganate (*per-man′-gan-āt*). A salt of permanganic acid. See *Manganese*.

Permanganic Acid (*per-man-gan′-ik*), $HMnO_4$. A monobasic acid known chiefly in its salts.

Permeable (*per′-me-a-bl*) [*per*, through; *meare*, to pass]. Capable of affording passage. **P. Stricture,** a stricture that permits the passage of an instrument.

Pernicious (*per-nish′-us*) [*perniciosus*, destructive]. Highly destructive; of intense severity; deadly; fatal. **P. Anemia,** a disease of the blood characterized by a great diminution in the number of red corpuscles, and a relatively smaller diminution of the hemoglobin, by the presence in the blood of poikilocytes, macrocytes, microcytes, and nucleated red corpuscles. A symptomatic pernicious anemia may be produced by parasites in the intestinal canal, by atrophy of the gastric mucous membrane, and by hemorrhage. The nature of primary pernicious anemia is still obscure. Most writers believe that the disease is dependent upon increased hemolysis, *i.e.*, blood-destruction. The disease most common in middle life is usually fatal, although recoveries are reported in several instances. **P. Malaria.** See *Malaria*. **P. Vomiting,** persistent, uncontrollable vomiting, occurring in pregnancy.

Pernio (*per′-ne-o*) [L.]. Synonym of *Chilblain*.

Peroneal (*per-o-ne′-al*) [περόνη, pin]. Pertaining to the fibula.

Peroneus (*per-o-ne′-us*) [περόνη, pin]. Pertaining to the fibula. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Peronospora (*per-o-nos′-po-rah*) [περόνη, point; σπόρος, spore]. A genus of fungi producing mildew. **P. ferrani, P. barcinonæ,** a species that was supposed to cause cholera. **P. lutea,** a species that has been held to be the cause of yellow fever.

Per os [L.]. By the mouth.

Perosomus (*pe-ro-so′-mus*) [πηρός, maimed; σῶμα, body]. A monster presenting malformation of the entire body.

Peroxid (*per-oks′-id*) [*per*, through; ὀξύς, sharp]. That oxid of any base which contains the most oxygen.

Perplication (*per-plik-a′-shun*) [*per*, through; *plicare*, to fold]. The operation of turning an incised vessel upon itself by drawing its end through an incision in its own wall.

Per rectum [L.]. By the rectum.

Personal (*per′-son-al*) [*persona*, a person]. Pertaining to a person. **P. Equation,** the peculiar difference of individuals in their reaction to various orders of stimuli.

Perspiration (*per-spir-a′-shun*) [*perspiratio; perspirare*, to perspire]. 1. The secretion of sweat. 2. The sweat. **P., Insensible,** that which takes place constantly, the fluid being evaporated as fast as secreted. **P., Sensible,** that accumulating in visible drops or beads; the sweat.

Perspire (*per-spīr′*) [*perspirare*]. To sweat.

Pertussis (*per-tus′-is*). See *Whooping-cough*.

Peruvian (*pe-ru′-ve-an*) [*Peru*]. Pertaining to Peru. **P. Bark.** See *Cinchona*.

Pervious (*per′-ve-us*) [*per*, through; *via*, way]. Open; permeable.

Pes (*pēz*) [L.]. A foot, or foot-like structure. **P. accessorius,** the eminentia collateralis, a smooth white eminence in the brain, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle. **P. anserinus,** goose's foot; the radiate branching of the facial nerve after its exit at the side of the face. **P. hippocampi major,** the lower portion of the hippocampus major. **P. hippocampi minor.** The same as *Hippocampus minor*.

Pessary (*pes′-ar-e*) [πεσσός, an oval-shaped stone]. An instrument placed in the vagina to hold the uterus in position.

Pestiferous (*pes-tif′-er-ous*) [*pestis*, pest; *ferre*, to bear]. Causing pestilence.

Pestilence (*pes′-til-ens*) [*pestis*, plague]. Any deadly epidemic disease, especially the plague.

Pestilential (*pes-til-en′-shal*) [*pestis*, plague]. Having the nature of or producing a pestilence.

Pestle (*pes′-l*) [*pistillum*]. The instrument with which substances are rubbed in a mortar.

Petechia (*pet-e′-ke-ah*) [It., *peteche*, a flea-bite]. A small spot beneath the epidermis, due to an effusion of blood.

Petechial (*pet-e′-ke-al*) [It., *peteche*, flea-bite]. Characterized by or of the nature of petechiæ. **P. Fever**, typhus fever.

Petit, Canal of (*pet-e′*). See *Canal.*

Petit Mal (*pet-e mahl′*) [Fr., little illness]. A slight epileptic seizure characterized by a momentary, scarcely recognizable loss of consciousness, often with an upward staring of the eyes and fibrillary movements of the facial muscles. See *Epilepsy.*

Petit's Triangle. See *Triangles, Table of.*

Petri's Dishes. Shallow, double glass-dishes, for use in cultivating bacteria.

Petrifaction (*pet-rif-ak′-shun*) [πέτρα, a stone; *facere*, to make]. Conversion into stone, as P. of the fetus, the formation of a lithopedion.

Petrolatum (*pet-ro-la′-tum*) [πέτρα, rock; *oleum*, oil]. A jelly-like preparation obtained from the residuum of petroleum, soluble in ether, insoluble in water and alcohol, and known commercially as vaselin or cosmolin. It is used as a basis for ointments and as an emollient. **P. liquidum** (U. S. P.), liquid petrolatum. **P. molle** (U. S. P., B. P.), soft petroleum-ointment. **P. spissum** (U. S. P.), hard petroleum.

Petroleum (*pet-ro′-le-um*) [πέτρα, rock; *oleum*, oil]. An oily liquid issuing from the earth in various places, and consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons with small amounts of oxidation-products. The hydrocarbons belong chiefly to the paraffin-series.

Petromastoid (*pet-ro-mas′-toid*) [πέτρα, stone; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. **P. Canal**, a short passage connecting the mastoid sinuses and the tympanic cavity. **P. Foramen**, the tympanic orifice of the petromastoid canal.

Petrooccipital (*pet-ro-ok-sip′-it-al*) [πέτρα, stone; *occiput*, occiput]. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

Petrosal (*pet-ro′-zal*) [πέτρα, rock]. 1. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as the P. sinus (superior and inferior), P. nerves. 2. The petrous portion of the temporal bone itself.

Petroselinum (*pet-ro-se-li′-num*) [πέτρα, rock; σέλινον, parsley]. See *Parsley.*

Petrosomastoid (*pet-ro-so-mas′-toid*). Synonym of *Petromastoid.*

Petrosphenoid (*pet-ro-sfe′-noid*) [πέτρα, rock; σφήν, wedge; εἶδος, like]. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. **P. Suture**, the suture between the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Petrosquamosal, Petrosquamous (*pet-ro-skwa-mo′-sal, pet-ro-skwa′-mus*) [πέτρα, rock; *squama*, scale]. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. **P. Fissure, P. Suture**, the line of juncture of the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. **P. Sinus**, a venous passage formed in the dura mater at the junction of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. It opens into the lateral sinus.

Petrous (*pe′-trus*) [πέτρα, rock]. 1. Stony, of the hardness of stone, as the P. portion of the temporal bone. 2. See *Petrosal.*

Pettenkoffer's Test. A test for the presence of biliary acids. A few drops of the suspected liquid are dropped into a fresh solution of sugar and dilute sulphuric acid. If biliary acids be present a purplish-crimson color is produced.

Peyer's Glands or **Patches.** Aggregations of lymph-follicles situated in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the small intestine, opposite the mesenteric attachment.

Pfeiffer's Phenomenon. When a mixture of cholera-germs and cholera antitoxic serum is injected into the peritoneal cavity of a guinea-pig, the microorganisms are quickly destroyed and dissolved. This does not occur when normal or other serum is employed, nor are other organisms destroyed when injected together with cholera-serum. The same phenomenon has been observed in the case of the typhoid-bacillus and typhoid antitoxic serum, and is a valuable differential sign.

Pflüger's Law. The law that a nerve-trunk is stimulated by the appearance of catelectrotonus and the disappearance of anelectrotonus, but not under the reverse condition.

Phacoidoscope (*fa-koid′-o-scōp*). Synonym of *Pnacoscope.*

Phacosclerosis (*fa-ko-skle-ro′-sis*) [φακός, lens; σκληρός, hard]. Hardening of the crystalline lens.

Phacoscope (*fa′-ko-skōp*) [φακός, lens; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. An instrument for observing the accommodative changes of the lens.

Phagedena (*faj-ed-e′-nah*) [φαγάδαινα, from φαγεῖν, to eat]. A rapidly spreading destructive ulceration of soft parts.

Phagedenic (*faj-ed-en′-ik*) [φαγέδαινα; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Of the nature of phagedena. **P. Chancroid**, a chancroid that spreads rapidly and destroys a large amount of tissue.

Phagocyte (*fag-o-sīt*) [φαγεῖν, to eat; κύτος, cell]. A cell having the property of engloбing and digesting foreign or other particles

harmful to the body. Phagocytes are either fixed—endothelial cells, fixed connective-tissue cells—or free—the wandering cells or leukocytes. A large phagocyte is termed a *macrophage;* a small one, a *microphage.*

Phagocytic (*fag-o-sit'-ik*) [φαγειν, to eat; κύτος, cell]. Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

Phagocytosis (*fag-o-si-to'-sis*) [φαγεῖν, to eat; κύτος, cell]. The ingestion of foreign or other particles, principally bacteria, by certain cells. P. has been claimed to be the cause of immunity against infectious diseases.

Phakitis (*fa-ki'-tis*) [φακός, lens; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye; a condition that has, however, not been observed.

Phako-. See *Phaco-.*

Phalacrosis (*fal-ak-ro'-sis*) [φαλακρός, bald]. Baldness.

Phalangeal (*fa-lan'-je-al*) [φάλαγξ, phalanx]. Pertaining to a phalanx.

Phalanges (*fa-lan'-jēz*) [φάλαγξ, phalanx]. Plural of *Phalanx.*

Phalanx (*fa'-lanks*) [φάλαγξ, phalanx]. 1. One of the bones of the fingers or toes. 2. One of the delicate processes of the head-plate of the outer rod of Corti projecting beyond the inner rod.

Phallic (*fal'-ik*) [φαλλός, penis]. Pertaining to the penis.

Phallus (*fal'-us*) [φαλλός, penis]. Penis.

Phaneroscope (*fan'-er-o-skōp*) [φανερός, visible; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for rendering the skin transparent; it is used in examining for diseases of the skin, such as lupus.

Phantasm (*fan'-tazm*) [φαντάζειν, to render visible]. An illusive perception of an object that does not exist; an optic illusion; an apparition.

Phantom (*fan'-tum*) [φαντάζειν, to make visible]. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of a part or the whole of the human body used in practising various operations and procedures. **P.-tumor,** a tumor-like swelling produced artificially by the contraction of a muscle or by other causes.

Pharmaceutic (*far-ma-su'-tik*) [φαρμακεύειν, to administer a drug]. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutics (*far-ma-su'-tiks*) [φαρμακεύειν, to administer a drug]. See *Pharmacy* (1st def.).

Pharmacist (*far'-ma-sist*) [φάρμακον, a drug]. An apothecary.

Pharmaco- (*far-ma-ko-*) [φάρμακον, drug]. A prefix meaning pertaining to drugs.

Pharmacodynamics (*far-ma-ko-di-nam'-iks*) [φάρμακον, drug; δύναμις, force]. The science of the action of drugs.

Pharmacognosis, Pharmacognosy (*far-ma-kog'-no-sis, far-ma-kog'-no-se*) [φάρμακον, drug; γνῶσις, knowledge]. The science of crude drugs.

Pharmacography (*far-ma-kog'-ra-fe*). See *Pharmacognosy.*

Pharmacologist (*far-ma-kol'-o-jist*) [φάρμακον, drug; λόγος, science]. One versed in pharmacology.

Pharmacology (*far-ma-kol'-o-je*) [φάρμακον, drug; λόγος, science]. The science of the nature and properties of drugs.

Pharmacopeia (*far-ma-ko-pe'-ah*) [φάρμακον, drug; ποιεῖν, to make]. A collection of formulas and methods for the preparation of drugs, especially a book of such formulas recognized as a standard, as the United States or British P. The former is issued every ten years, under the supervision of a national committee.

Pharmacopeial (*far-ma-ko-pe'-al*) [φάρμακον, drug; ποιεῖν, to make]. Contained in or sanctioned by the pharmacopeia.

Pharmacy (*far'-ma-se*) [φαρμακεία, the use of drugs]. 1. The art of preparing, compounding, and dispensing medicines. 2. A drug-store.

Pharyngeal (*far-in'-je-al*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Pertaining to the pharynx. **P. Tonsil.** See *Luschka's Tonsil.* **P. Tubercle,** a small elevation near the middle of the inferior surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, for the attachment of the pharynx.

Pharyngectomy (*far-in-jek'-to-me*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the pharynx.

Pharyngismus (*far-in-jiz'-mus*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis (*far-in-ji'-tis*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pharynx. **P., Acute, P., Catarrhal,** is due to exposure to cold, to the action of irritant substances, or to certain infectious causes, and is characterized by pain on swallowing, by dryness, later by moisture, and by congestion of the mucous membrane. **P., Chronic,** this is generally the result of repeated acute attacks, and is associated either with hypertrophy of the mucous membrane (**P., Hypertrophic**), or with atrophy (**P., Atrophic**). **P., Croupous, P., Diphtheric,** is characterized by the presence of a false membrane, the product of the action of the diphtheria-bacillus. **P., Granular,** a form of chronic pharyngitis in which the mucous membrane has a granular appearance.

Pharyngo- (*far-in'-go-*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the pharynx.

Pharyngocele (*far-in'-go-sēl*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; κήλη, tumor]. A hernia or pouch of the pharynx projecting through the pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngolaryngeal (*far-in-go-lar-in′-je-al*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *λάρυγξ*, larynx]. Pertaining both to the pharynx and the larynx.

Pharyngolaryngitis (*far-in-go-lar-in-ji′-tis*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *λάρυγξ*, larynx; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Simultaneous inflammation of the larynx and pharynx.

Pharyngomycosis (*far-in-go-mi-ko′-sis*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *μύκης*, fungus]. Disease of the pharynx due to the action of fungi.

Pharyngoplegia (*far-in-go-ple′-je-ah*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *πληγή*, a stroke]. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscope (*far-in′-go-skōp*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. An instrument for use in examining the pharynx.

Pharyngoscopy (*far-in-gos′-ko-pe*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Examination of the pharynx with the pharyngoscope.

Pharyngospasm (*far-in′-go-spazm*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *σπασμός*, spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of the pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngotome (*far-in′-go-tōm*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy (*far-in-got′-o-me*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision into the pharynx. **P., Inferior,** one in which the tissues between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage are divided. **P., Lateral,** incision into one side of the pharynx. **P., Subhyoidean,** that through the thyrohyoid membrane.

Pharyngotonsillitis (*far-in-go-ton-sil-i′-tis*) [*φάρυγξ*, pharynx; *tonsillitis*]. Inflammation of the pharynx and the tonsil.

Pharynx (*far′-inx*) [*φάρυγξ*, throat]. The musculomembranous pouch situated back of the nose, mouth, and larynx, and extending from the base of the skull to a point opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, where it becomes continuous with the esophagus. It is lined by mucous membrane, covered in its upper part with columnar ciliated epithelium, in its lower part with stratified epithelium. On the outside of this is a layer of fibrous tissue, the pharyngeal aponeurosis. This in turn is surrounded by the muscular coat. The upper portion of the pharynx communicates with the nose through the posterior nares, is known as the nasopharynx, and functionally belongs to the respiratory tract; the lower portion is divided into the oropharynx and laryngopharynx, and is a part of the digestive tract. The pharynx communicates with the middle ear by means of the Eustachian tube.

Phenacetin (*fe-nas′-et-in*) [*phenol; acetum*, vinegar], $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$. Acetphenetidin, a compound derived from phenol, having antipyretic and antineuralgic properties. It is crystalline, tasteless, and almost insoluble in water. Dose gr. iv–xxx (0.26–2.0).

Phenate (*fe-nāt*) [*phenol*]. A compound of phenol and a base; a carbolate.

Phenetidin (*fe-net′-id-in*) [*phenol*], $C_8H_{11}NO$. The base from which phenacetin is prepared by substitution.

Phenic Acid [*phenol*]. See *Acid, Carbolic.*

Phenocoll (*fe′-no-kol*) [*phenol*], $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$. Amidophenacetin, a substance resembling phenacetin, and the hydrochlorate of which is used as an antipyretic. Dose gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0).

Phenol (*fe′-nol*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red]. 1. Carbolic acid. 2. Any derivative of benzene homologous with phenol.

Phenolphthalein (*fe-nol-tha′-le-in*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red; *phthalic*]. A substance produced by the action of phenol on phthalic acid and used generally in a 1 per cent. solution in 50 per cent. alcohol, as a delicate test for acids and alkalies. It is turned red by alkalies and decolorized by acids.

Phenolsulphonic Acid (*fe-nol-sul-fon′-ik*). *Sulphocarbolic Acid.*

Phenyl (*fe′-nil*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red; *ὕλη*, matter]. The univalent radicle, C_6H_5, of phenol.

Phenyl-glucosazone (*fe-nil-glu-ko′-saz-ōn*), $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$. A yellow crystalline compound produced in the phenyl-hydrazin test for glucose.

Phenyl-glycuronic Acid (*-glik-u-ron′-ik*). A crystalline body, a compound of phenol and glycuronic acid, occurring in the urine after the ingestion of phenol.

Phenyl-hydrazin (*fe-nil-hi′-dra-zin*), $C_6H_8N_2$. A liquid base, crystallizing in plates, the hydrochlorate of which is used as a test for sugar (Phenyl-hydrazin test).

Phenylic (*fe-nil′-ik*) [*φοῖνιξ*, purple-red]. Pertaining to or containing phenyl.

Phenyl-urethane (*fe-nil-u′-reth-ān*), $C_9H_{11}NO_2$. See *Euphorin.*

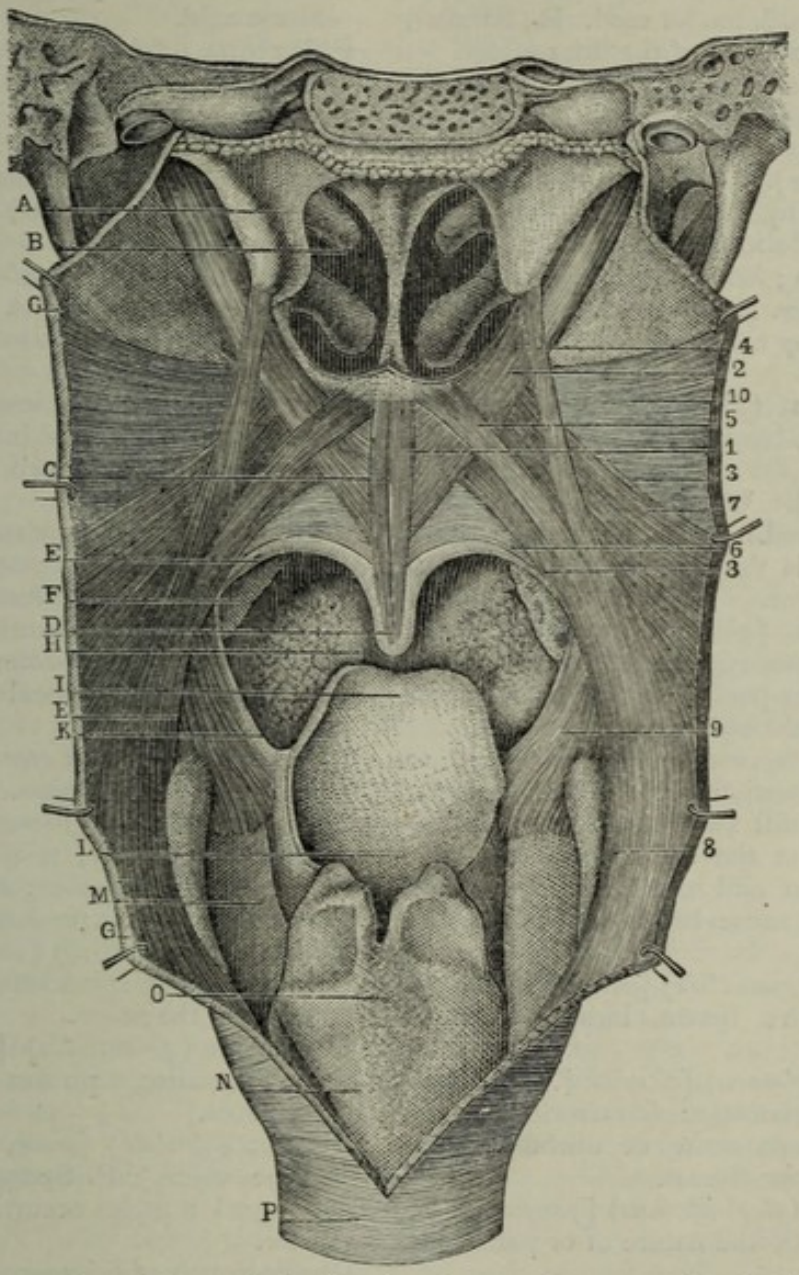
Phial (*fi′-al*) [*φιάλη*, a saucer]. A small glass bottle; a vial.

Phimosis (*fi-mo′-sis*) [*φιμός*, a muzzle]. Elongation and constriction of the prepuce, so that the latter cannot be retracted over the glans penis.

Phlebectasia, Phlebectasis (*fleb-ek-ta′-ze-ah, fleb-ek′-tas-is*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ἔκτασις*, dilatation]. Dilatation of a vein; varicosity.

Phlebectomy (*fleb-ek′-to-me*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a vein.

Phlebitis (*fleb-i′-tis*) [*φλέψ*, vein; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vein. This is generally suppurative (suppurative P.), and is the result of the extension of suppuration from adjacent tissues. It leads to the formation of a thrombus within the vein (Thrombophlebitis), which may break down and cause the distribution of septic emboli to various parts of the body. When not due to



Pharynx, Opened Posteriorly, Showing Larynx, Tongue, and Soft Palate.

A. Cartilaginous expansion of the Eustachian tube. B. Posterior nasal openings. C. Soft palate. D. Uvula. E, E. Posterior pillar of the palate. F. Tonsil. G, G. Pharynx, opened in median line. H. Base of the tongue. I. Epiglottis. K. Left glosso-epiglottidean fold. L. Superior opening of the larynx. M. Thyroid cartilage. N. Posterior surface of the larynx. O. Group of grape-like glands constantly found in this position. P. Upper extremity of the esophagus. 1. Azygos uvulæ muscle. 2. Levator palati muscle. 3, 3. Palatopharyngeus muscle. 4. Salpingopharyngeus muscle. 5. Internal portion of the palatopharyngeus muscle. 6. Fibers proceeding from the middle of the palate and ending in the palatopharyngeus muscle. 7. Superior fibers of the palatopharyngeus muscle, going to interlace on the lateral and posterior surface of the pharynx with those on the opposite side. 8. Inferior fibers of the palatopharyngeus muscle, being inserted into the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage near the base of the superior cornu and pharyngeal aponeurosis. 9. Anterior fibers of the stylopharyngeus muscle, attached (1) to the lateral fold of the epiglottis; (2) to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage at the base and superior margin. 10. Superior constrictor of the pharynx.

a suppurative process the P., called plastic, adhesive, or proliferative, may give rise to obliteration of the vein. The symptoms of P. are pain and edema of the affected part, redness along the course of the vein, the latter appearing as a hard, tender cord. **P., Sinus-,** phlebitis of the sinuses of the dura mater.

Phlebo- (*fleb'-o-*) [φλέψ, vein]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vein.

Phlebogram (*fleb'-o-gram*) [φλέψ, vein; γράφειν, to write]. A tracing of the movements of a vein by the sphygmograph.

Phlebolite, Phlebolith (*fleb'-o-lit, fleb'-o-lith*) [φλέψ, vein; λίθος, stone]. Vein-stone, a hard concretion sometimes found in veins, and produced by calcareous infiltration of a thrombus.

Phlebosclerosis (*fleb-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [φλεψ, a vein; σκληρός, hard]. Sclerosis of a vein.

Phlebotomy (*fleb-ot'-o-me*) [φλέψ, vein; τομή, a cutting]. Opening of a vein for the purpose of blood-letting. The vein most often selected is the median cephalic at the bend of the elbow.

Phlegm (*flem*) [φλέγμα, phlegm]. 1. A viscid, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucosa of the upper air-passages. 2. One of the four humors of the old writers.

Phlegmasia (*fleg-ma'-ze-ah*) [φλέγειν, to burn]. Inflammation. **P. alba dolens,** milk-leg, a painful swelling of the leg, beginning either at the ankle and ascending, or at the groin and extending down the thigh, its usual cause being septic infection after labor.

Phlegmatic (*fleg-mat'-ik*) [φλέγμα, phlegm]. Full of phlegm; hence, indifferent, apathetic.

Phlegmon (*fleg'-mon*) [φλεγμονή, inflammation]. An inflammation characterized by the spreading of a purulent or fibrinopurulent exudate within the tissues.

Phlegmonous (*fleg'-mon-us*) [φληγμονή, inflammation]. Of the nature of or pertaining to phlegmon.

Phlogogenic (*flog-o-jen'-ik*) [φλόξ, flame; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Causing inflammation.

Phlogosin (*flog'-o-sin*) [φλόγωσις, inflammation, from φλόξ, flame]. A crystalline body isolated from cultures of pyogenic staphylococci, and causing suppuration when injected beneath the skin or introduced into the eye.

Phloridzin, Phlorizin (*flor-id'-zin, flor-i'-zin*) [φλοιός, bark; ῥίζα, root], $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}.2H_2O$. A bitter crystalline glucosid occurring in the root and trunk of the apple, pear, and other fruit-trees. It is said to possess antipyretic properties. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). Given to lower animals it produces glycosuria. **P.-diabetes,** the glycosuria induced in lower animals, especially dogs, by the administration of phloridzin.

Phloroglucin (*flo-ro-glu'-sin*) [φλοιός, bark; γλυκύς, sweet], $C_6H_6O_3$—$C_6H_3(OH)_3$. A crystalline substance found in the bark of the cherry, pear, apple, and other trees, and used as a test for woody tissue (lignin) and hydrochloric acid.

Phlyctena (*flik-te'-nah*) [φλύκταινα, blister]. A vesicle.

Phlyctenoid (*flik'-ten-oid*) [φλύκταινα, blister; εἶδος, like]. See *Phlyctenular.*

Phlyctenula, Phlyctenule (*flik-ten'-u-lah, flik-ten'-ūl*) [φλύκταινα, blister]. A little vesicle or blister.

Phlyctenular (*flik-ten'-u-lar*) [φλύκταινα, blister]. Resembling a phlyctenule; characterized by the formation of phlyctenules, as P. conjunctivitis.

Phlyzacion, Phlyzacium (*fli-za'-se-on, fli-za'-se-um*) [φλύζειν, to inflame]. A pustular vesicle on an indurated base. **P. acutum.** See *Ecthyma.*

Phocomelus (*fo-kom'-el-us*) [φωκή, a seal; μέλος, limb]. A monster with rudimentary limbs, the hands and feet being attached almost directly to the trunk.

Phonation (*fo-na'-shun*) [φωνή, voice]. The production of vocal sound or articulate speech.

Phonatory (*fon'-a-tor-e*) [φωνή, voice]. Pertaining to phonation.

Phonautograph (*fo-naw'-to-graf*) [φωνή, voice; αὐτός, self; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for recording automatically the vibrations of the air produced by the voice.

Phonetic (*fo-net'-ik*) [φωνή, voice]. 1. Pertaining to or representing sounds. 2. Pertaining to the voice.

Phonetics (*fo-net'-iks*) [φωνή, voice]. The science dealing with the mode of production of sounds.

Phonic (*fon'-ik*) [φωνή, voice]. Pertaining to the voice. **P. Spasm,** a spasm of the laryngeal muscles occurring on attempting to speak.

Phonograph (*fo'-no-graf*) [φωνή, sound; γράφειν, to record]. An instrument consisting of a wax-coated cylinder revolving under a stylus attached to a diaphragm. The vibrations of the diaphragm, set in motion by the voice, cause the cylinder to be indented by the stylus. When the cylinder is again revolved the movement of the stylus upon the cylinder throws the diaphragm into vibration and reproduces the original sounds of the voice.

Phonology (*fo-nol'-o-je*) [φωνή, voice; λόγος, science]. The science of vocal sounds; phonetics.

Phonometer (*fo-nom'-et-er*) [φωνή, voice; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice.

Phorometer (*fo-rom'-et-er*) [φορέειν, to tend;

μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the relative strength of the ocular muscles.

Phose (*fōs*) [*φως*, light]. A subjective sensation of light or color, as, *e. g.*, scotoma scintillans. **Aphose**, a subjective sensation of shadow or darkness, as, *e. g.*, muscæ volitantes. **Centraphoses**, aphoses originating in the optic centers. **Centrophoses**, phoses originating in the optic centers. **Chromophose**, a subjective sensation of color. **Peripheraphoses**, peripheral aphoses. **Peripherophoses**, phoses originating in the peripheral organs of vision (the optic nerve or eyeball).

Phosphate (*fos'-fāt*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. A salt of phosphoric acid. **Normal P.**, one in which the three hydrogen-atoms, or the six of two molecules, are substituted by metals, *e. g.*, Na_3PO_4, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. **Acid P.**, one in which one or two of the hydrogen-atoms only have been replaced by metals. **P., Ammoniomagnesium**, a double salt of ammonium and magnesium and phosphoric acid. **P., Earthy**, a phosphate of one of the alkaline earths. **P., Triple**, ammoniomagnesium phosphate. The phosphates are used in medicine as tonics and alteratives in conditions associated with malnutrition of the bones (rickets, scrofula). Sodium phosphate is employed as a cholagogue and laxative.

Phosphatic (*fos-fat'-ik*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. Containing phosphates; characterized by the excretion of large amounts of phosphates, as P. diathesis.

Phosphatid (*fos'-fa-tid*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. Any one of a large group of phosphorus-compounds, found in brain-substance, and resembling the phosphates.

Phosphaturia (*fos-fa-tu'-re-ah*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus; *urina*, urine]. A condition in which an excess of phosphates is passed in the urine.

Phosphene (*fos'-fēn*) [*φῶς*, light; *φαίνειν*, to show]. A subjective luminous sensation caused by pressure upon the eyeball.

Phosphid (*fos'-fid*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. A compound of phosphorus and another element or radicle acting as a base. The phosphids are used in medicine as substitutes for phosphorus.

Phosphin (*fos'-fin*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. 1. Hydrogen phosphid, PH_3, a poisonous gas of alliaceous odor. 2. A substitution-compound of PH_3, bearing the same relation to it that an amin does to ammonia.

Phosphite (*fos'-fīt*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phosphoglyceric Acid (*fos-fo-glis-e'-rik*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus; *γλυκύς*, sweet], $C_3H_9PO_6$. A liquid body obtained from lecithin.

Phosphomolybdic Acid (*fos-fo-mol'-ib-dik*) [*phosphorus; molybdenum*]. A compound of phosphoric acid and molybdenum trioxid, used as a test for alkaloids.

Phosphonium (*fos-fo'-ne-um*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. The hypothetic univalent radicle PH_4; it is analogous to ammonium, NH_4.

Phosphorated (*fos'-for-a-ted*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. Containing phosphorus.

Phosphorescence (*fos-for-es'-ens*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. The spontaneous luminosity of phosphorus and other substances in the dark.

Phosphorescent (*fos-for-es'-ent*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. Possessing the quality of phosphorescence.

Phosphoreted (*fos'-for-et-ed*) [*φωσφόρος*, phosphorus]. Combined with phosphorus.

Phosphoric Acid (*fos-for'-ik*). See *Acids, Table of.*

Phosphoridrosis (*fos-for-id-ro'-sis*) [*phosphorus; ἱδρώς*, sweat]. The secretion of phosphorescent sweat.

Phosphorism (*fos'-for-izm*) [*phosphorus*]. Chronic phosphorus-poisoning.

Phosphorized (*fos'-for-izd*) [*phosphorus*]. Containing phosphorus.

Phosphorous Acid (*fos-for'-us*). See *Acids, Table of.*

Phosphorus (*fos'-for-us*) [*φῶς*, light; *φορειν*, to bear]. A nonmetallic element, having a quantivalence of 3 or 5, and an atomic weight of 31. Symbol P. In commerce it is prepared from bone-ash or from sombrerite, an impure calcium phosphate found in West Indian guano. P. may be obtained in several allotropic forms. *Ordinary P.* is a yellowish-white, waxy solid, of a specific gravity of 1.837. *Red or amorphous P.* is a dark-red powder, having a specific gravity of 2.11, insoluble in carbon disulphid, noninflammable, nonluminous, nonpoisonous. *Metallic rhombohedral P.* is an allotropic form produced by heating phosphorus in a sealed tube with melted lead. Its specific gravity is 2.34. Medicinally, P. is used as an alterative in osteomalacia and in rickets, in sexual impotence, threatened cerebral degeneration, neuralgia, chronic alcoholism, morphinomania, furunculosis, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.00065–0.0013). Ordinary P. is exceedingly poisonous; it causes a widespread fatty degeneration, most marked in the liver. Preparations: Elixir phosphori (U. S. P.). Dose ♏xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0). Oleum phosphoratum (U. S. P., B. P.) and Spiritus phosphori (U. S. P.). Dose ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). Pilulæ phosphori (U. S. P.) contain each gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Phosphotungstic Acid (*fos-fo-tung'-stik*) $H_{11}PW_{10}O_{38} + H_2O$. A crystalline compound of phosphoric and tungstic acids, used as a test for alkaloids and peptones.

Phosphuret (*fos′-fu-ret*) [φωσφόρος, phosphorus]. A phosphid.

Phosphureted (*fos′-fu-ret-ed*). Synonym of *Phosphoreted*.

Photo- (*fo′-to-*) [φῶς, light]. A prefix denoting relation to light.

Photobiotic (*fo-to-bi-ot′-ik*) [φῶς, light; βίος, life]. Living habitually in the light.

Photochemic (*fo-to-kem′-ik*) [φῶς, light; χημεία, chemistry]. Pertaining to the chemic action of light.

Photochemistry (*fo-to-kem′-is-tre*) [φῶς, light; χημεία, chemistry]. That branch of chemistry treating of the chemic action of light.

Photoelectricity (*fo-to-e-lek-tris′-it-e*) [φῶς, light; *electricity*]. Electricity produced under the influence of light.

Photogene (*fo′-to-jēn*) [φῶς, light; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. A retinal impression; an after-image. 2. A liquid derived from bituminous shale.

Photogenic (*fo-to-jen′-ik*) [φῶς, light; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Light-producing.

Photography (*fo-tog′-ra-fe*) [φῶς, light; γράφειν, to write]. The art of producing an image of an object (**Photograph**) by throwing the rays of light reflected from it upon a surface coated with a film of a substance, such as a silver-salt, that is readily decomposed by light, subsequently treating the film with certain agents (developers) that bring out the image, and then dissolving the salt unacted upon by the light.

Photohemotachometer (*fo-to-hem-o-tak-om′-et-er*) [φῶς, light; αἷμα, blood; τάχος, swiftness; μέτρον, measure]. A hemotachometer in which the changes in level of the column of blood are photographed.

Photokinetic (*fo-to-kin-et′-ik*) [φῶς, light; κινητικός, causing movement]. Causing movement by means of light.

Photolyte (*fo′-to-lit*) [φῶς, light; λύειν, to loosen]. A substance that is decomposed by the action of light.

Photomagnetism (*fo-to-mag′-net-izm*) [φῶς, light; *magnet*]. Magnetism produced by the action of light.

Photometer (*fo-tom′-et-er*) [φῶς, light; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Photometry (*fo-tom′-et-re*) [φῶς, light; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the intensity of light.

Photomicrograph (*fo-to-mi′-kro-graf*) [φῶς, light; μικρός, small; γράφειν, to write]. A photograph of a small or microscopic object, usually made with the aid of a microscope, and of sufficient size for observation with the naked eye. Compare *Microphotograph*.

Photomicrography (*fo-to-mi-krog′-ra-fe*) [φῶς, light; μικρός, small; γράφειν, to write]. The art of producing photomicrographs.

Photophobia (*fo-to-fo′-be-ah*) [φῶς, light; φόβος, fear]. Intolerance of light.

Photophone (*fo′-to-fōn*) [φῶς, light; φωνή, sound]. An apparatus for the graphic representation of the character of sound-waves by means of flames.

Photopsia (*fo-top′-se-ah*) [φῶς, light; ὄψις, sight]. Subjective sensations of sparks or flashes of light occurring in certain morbid conditions of the optic nerve, the retina, or the brain.

Phototherapy (*fo-to-ther′-ap-e*) [φῶς, light; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of skin diseases by the application of the concentrated chemic rays (blue, violet, and ultraviolet) of light.

Photoxylin, Photoxylon (*fo-toks′-il-in, fo-toks′-il-on*) [φῶς, light; ξύλον, wood]. A substance produced from wood-pulp by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate. It serves as a substitute for collodion in minor surgery, and as a medium for mounting microscopic specimens.

Photuria (*fo-tu′-re-ah*) [φῶς, light; *urina*, urine]. The passage of phosphorescent urine.

Phrenetic (*fren-et′-ik*) [φρήν, mind]. Maniacal; delirious.

Phrenic (*fren′-ik*) [φρήν, diaphragm, mind]. 1. Pertaining to the diaphragm, as P. nerve, P. artery. 2. Pertaining to the mind.

Phrenitis (*fren-ī′-tis*) [φρήν, 1. mind; 2. diaphragm; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Phrenograph (*fren′-o-graf*) [φρήν, diaphragm; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm.

Phrenology (*fren-ol′-o-je*) [φρήν, mind; λόγος, science]. The theory that the various faculties of the mind occupy distinct and separate areas in the brain-cortex, and that the predominance of certain faculties can be predicted from modifications of the parts of the skull overlying the areas where these faculties are located.

Phrenopathy (*fren-op′-ath-e*) [φρήν, mind; πάθος, disease]. Mental disease.

Phrenosin (*fren′-o-sin*) [φρήν, mind]. A nitrogenous body obtained from brain-tissue.

Phthalic Acid (*thal′-ik*) [from *naphthalene*], $C_8H_6O_4$. A crystalline substance derived from naphthalene.

Phtheiriasis, Phthiriasis (*thi-ri′-as-is*) [φθείρ, louse]. See *Pediculosis*.

Phthisic (*tiz′-ik*) [φθίσις, a wasting]. 1. Affected with phthisis. 2. A person affected with phthisis.

Phthisis (*ti′-sis* or *te′-sis*) [φθίνειν, to waste]. 1. A wasting away or consumption, as **P. bulbi**, shrinking of the eyeball. 2.

Any disease characterized by emaciation and loss of strength, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. **P., Fibroid.** 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Chronic tuberculosis of the lungs attended with the formation of fibrous tissue, which contracts, causes shrinking of the affected part, and sometimes bronchiectasis by traction on the bronchi. **P. florida,** an acute, rapidly fatal pulmonary tuberculosis; galloping consumption. **P., Laryngeal,** tuberculosis of the larynx. **P., Pulmonary.** 1. Tuberculosis of the lung. 2. Any one of a variety of interstitial pneumonias, such as Grinders' P., Miners' P., Stone-cutters' P., etc. **P. ventriculi,** atrophy of the mucous membrane and thinning of the coats of the stomach.

Phylaxin (*fi-laks'-in*) [φύλαξ, a guardian]. A defensive proteid found in animals that have acquired an artificial immunity to a given infectious disease. The phyllaxins are of two varieties; one having the power to destroy pathogenic microorganisms, called *mycophyllaxin;* one that counteracts the poisons of the microorganisms, called *toxophyllaxin.*

Phyletic (*fi-let'-ik*) [φῦλον, a tribe]. Pertaining to phylogeny.

Phylogenesis, Phylogeny (*fi-lo-gen'-es-is, fi-loj'-en-e*) [φύλον, a tribe; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The evolution of a group or species of animals or plants from the simplest form; the evolution of the species, as distinguished from *ontogeny,* the evolution of the individual.

Phylogenetic (*fi-lo-gen-et'-ik*) [φῦλον, a tribe; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Pertaining to phylogeny.

Phyma (*fi'-mah*) [φῦμα, a growth]. 1. Formerly, any one of a variety of swellings of the skin. 2. A localized plastic exudate larger than a tubercle; a circumscribed swelling of the skin.

Phymatosis (*fi-ma-to'-sis*) [*phyma*]. Any disease characterized by the formation of phymata.

Physalis (*fis'-al-is*) [φυσαλλίς, bladder]. A large giant epithelial cell of giant-cell carcinoma.

Physic (*fiz'-ik*) [φύσις, nature]. 1. The science of medicine. 2. A medicine, especially a cathartic. 3. To administer medicines; also to purge.

Physical (*fiz'-ik-al*) [φυσικός, physical]. 1. Pertaining to nature; also pertaining to the body or material things. **P. Diagnosis,** the investigation of disease by direct aid of the senses, sight, touch, and hearing. **P. Examination,** examination of the patient's body to determine the condition of the various organs and parts. **P. Signs,** the phenomena observed on inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, mensuration, or combinations of these methods. 2. Pertaining to physics.

Physician (*fiz-ish'-an*) [φύσις, nature]. One who practises medicine.

Physicochemic (*fiz-ik-o-kem'-ik*) [φύσις, nature; χημεία, chemistry]. Pertaining to both physics and chemistry.

Physics (*fiz'-iks*) [φύσις, nature]. The science of nature, especially that treating of the properties of matter and of the forces governing it.

Physiognomy (*fiz-e-og'-no-me*) [φύσις, nature; γνώμη, knowledge]. 1. The science treating of the methods of determining character by a study of the face. 2. The countenance.

Physiologic (*fiz-e-o-loj'-ik*) [φύσις, nature; λόγος, science]. 1. Pertaining to physiology. 2. Pertaining to natural or normal processes, as opposed to those that are pathologic. **P. Antidote,** an antidote that neutralizes a poison by effects on the system that are antagonistic to those of the poison. **P. Unit.** See *Unit.*

Physiologist (*fiz-e-ol'-o-jist*) [φύσις, nature; λόγος, science]. One versed in physiology.

Physiology (*fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [φύσις, nature; λόγος, science]. The science that treats of the functions of organic beings. **P., Morbid,** the study of diseased functions or of functions modified by disease.

Physique (*fiz-ēk'*) [Fr.]. Physical structure or organization.

Physocele (*fi'-so-sēl*) [φῦσα, air; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A swelling containing air or gas. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum; a hernia filled with flatus.

Physometra (*fi-so-me'-trah*) [φῦσα, air; μήτρα, uterus]. A distention of the uterus with gas, produced by the decomposition of its contents.

Physostigma (*fi-so-stig'-mah*) [φῦσα, air; στίγμα, stigma]. Calabar bean; ordeal-nut. The seed of Physostigma venenosum, of the natural order Leguminoseæ, which is used by the natives of Africa as an ordeal-poison. It contains two alkaloids—eserin or physostigmin, and calabarin. It acts as a general depressant, producing motor paralysis and in poisonous doses causing death by paralysis of the respiration. It is a miotic, and in small doses stimulates the heart and intestinal peristalsis. In medicine it is employed as a motor depressant in tetanus and other spasms; as a stimulant in intestinal atony and dilatation, in asthma and emphysema. Preparations: Extractum physostigmatis (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose gr. ⅛–¼ (0.008–0.016). Tinctura physostigmatis (U. S. P.). Dose ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3).

Physostigmin (*fi-so-stig'-min*) [*physostigma*], $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid found in

the seed of Physostigma venenosum, or Calabar bean. It is also termed eserin. **Physostigminæ salicylas**, eserin salicylate, is used internally in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0.0008); but its chief use is for instillation into the eye as a miotic in conditions of mydriasis, and to lessen intraocular tension in glaucoma. It is used in these conditions in solution of the strength of from one to two grains to the fluid-ounce. **Physostigminæ sulphas**, eserin sulphate, is used in the same manner as the preceding.

Phytalbumose (*fi-tal'-bu-mōs*) [φυτόν, plant; *albumose*]. A vegetable albumose.

Phyto- (*fi'-to-*) [φυτόν, plant]. A prefix signifying relation to plants.

Phytogenesis (*fi-to-jen'-es-is*) [φυτόν, plant; γένεσις, origin]. The science of the origin and development of plants.

Phytogenous (*fi-toj'-en-us*) [φυτόν, plant; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Produced by plants.

Phytolacca (*fi-to-lak'-ah*) [φυτόν, plant; *lacca*, lac]. The poke, P. decandra, a plant of the natural order Phytolaccaceæ, the fruit (Phytolaccæ fructus, or poke-berry) and root of which (Phytolaccæ radix, or poke-root) are official in the U. S. P. Poke is emetocathartic and slightly narcotic. It has been used in rheumatism, and locally in granular conjunctivitis and parasitic skin-diseases. Dose of the powdered root gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Extractum phytolaccæ radicis fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

Phytoparasite (*fi-to-par'-as-īt*) [φυτόν, a plant; παράσιτος, a parasite]. A vegetable parasite.

Phytopathology (*fi-to-path-ol'-o-je*) [φυτόν, plant; πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. 1. The science of diseases of plants. 2. The science of diseases due to vegetable organisms.

Phytoplasm (*fi'-to-plazm*) [φυτόν, plant; πλάσμα, plasma]. Vegetable protoplasm.

Phytosis (*fi-to'-sis*) [φυτόν, plant]. Any disease due to vegetable organisms.

Phytosterin (*fi-tos'-ter-in*) [φυτόν, plant; στέαρ, fat]. A fat-like substance, similar to cholesterin, present in plant-seeds and sprouts.

Pia, Pia Mater (*pi-a mah'-ter*) [L., kind or tender mother]. The vascular membrane enveloping the surface of the brain and spinal cord, and consisting of a plexus of blood-vessels held in a fine areolar tissue.

Pia-arachnitis (*pi-ah-ar-ak-ni'-tis*) [*pia*, pia; ἀράχνη, spider's web; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia-arachnoid; leptomeningitis.

Pia-arachnoid (*pi-ah-ar-ak'-noid*) [*pia*, pia; ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, like]. The pia and arachnoid considered as one structure.

Pial (*pi'-al*) [*pia*, pia]. Pertaining to the pia mater.

Pian (*pi'-an*). See *Frambesia*.

Piano-players' Cramp. A painful spasm of the muscles occurring in piano-players as the result of overuse of the muscles in playing; a form of occupation-neurosis.

Pica (*pi'-kah*) [L., magpie]. A craving for unnatural and strange articles of food; a symptom present in certain forms of insanity, hysteria, and chlorosis, and during pregnancy.

Picea (*pis'-e-ah*) [L., the pitch-pine]. A genus of coniferous trees. **P. alba**, the white spruce. **P. excelsa**, the common fir or pitch-pine. It yields resin and turpentine. **P. nigra**, the black spruce. **P. vulgaris.** Synonym of *P. excelsa*.

Piceous (*pis'-e-us*) [*pix*, pitch]. Resembling pitch.

Picolin (*pik'-o-lin*) [*picea*, the pitch-pine; *oleum*, oil], C_6H_7N. Methyl-pyridin, a liquid obtained by distillation from coal-tar.

Picramic Acid (*pik-ram'-ik*) [πικρός, bitter; *amin*], $C_6H_5N_3O_5$. Picric acid in which one NO_2 radicle has been replaced by NH_2.

Picrate (*pik'-rāt*) [πίκρός, bitter]. A salt of picric acid.

Picric Acid (*pik'-rik*) [πικρός, bitter]. See *Acid, Picric*.

Picrocarmin (*pik-ro-kar'-min*) [πικρός, bitter; *carmin*]. A preparation for staining microscopic specimens. Its composition is as follows: carmin 1.0; ammonia 5.0; distilled water 50.0 parts. After solution, 50 parts of a saturated watery solution of picric acid are added, and the mixture allowed to stand in a wide-mouthed bottle until the ammonia has evaporated. It is then filtered.

Picrotoxin (*pik-ro-toks'-in*) [πικρός, bitter; τοξικόν, poison]. A bitter neutral principle prepared from Anamirta paniculata (Cocculus indicus). Picrotoxin stimulates the motor and inhibitory centers in the medulla, especially the respiratory and vagus centers; it causes epileptiform spasms by irritation of the motor centers of the cerebrum or cord. Its action is much like that of strychnin. It has been used in an ointment (gr. x to ℥j) in tinea capitis and in pediculosis. It is useful for the night-sweats of phthisis and in the complex of symptoms known as vasomotor ataxia. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.001–0.003).

Piebald Skin. See *Leukoderma* and *Vitiligo*.

Piedra (*pe-a'-drah*) [S. Am.]. A disease of the hair marked by the formation of hard, pin-head-sized nodules on the shaft of the hair; it is thought to be due to a micrococcus.

Piezometer (*pi-e-zom'-et-er*) [πιέζειν, to press; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for measuring the degree of compression of gases.

Pigment (*pig'-ment*) [*pingere*, to paint]. A

dye-stuff; a coloring matter. Pigments may be in solution or in the form of granules or crystals. **P., Hematogenous,** any pigment derived from the blood. Hematogenous pigments are hemoglobin, hematoidin, hemosiderin, and the bile-pigments, which are indirectly derived from the blood-pigment. **P., Metabolic,** a pigment formed by the metabolic action of cells. Melanin is the type of metabolic pigments.

Pigmentary (*pig'-men-ta-re*) [*pingere*, to paint]. Pertaining to or containing pigment; characterized by the formation of pigment.

Pigmentation (*pig-men-ta'-shun*) [*pingere*, to paint]. Deposition of or discoloration by pigment.

Pilary (*pi'-lar-e*) [*pilus*, hair]. Pertaining to the hair.

Pilastered (*pi-las'-terd*) [*pila*, pillar]. Flanged so as to have a fluted appearance; arranged in pilasters or columns. **P. Femur,** a condition of the femur in which the backward concavity of the shaft is exaggerated and the linea aspera prominent.

Piles (*pīlz*) [*pila*, ball]. See *Hemorrhoids*.

Pill [*pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball]. A small, round mass containing one or more medicinal substances and used for internal administration. **P., Blaud's.** See *Ferrum*. **P., Blue.** See *Mercury*. **P., Compound Cathartic.** See *Colocynthis*. **P., Griffith's.** Synonym of *P., Blaud's*. **P., Lady Webster's,** pill of aloes and mastic. **P.-mass,** a cohesive mass used to hold together the ingredients of a pill.

Pillar (*pil'-ar*) [*pila*, a pillar]. A columnar structure acting as a support. **P. of the Abdominal Ring,** one of the columns on either side of the abdominal ring. **P. of the Fauces,** one of the folds of mucous membrane on either side of the fauces.

Pilocarpin (*pi-lo-kar'-pin*). See *Pilocarpus*.

Pilocarpus (*pi-lo-kar'-pus*) [*pilus*, hair; καρπός, fruit]. Jaborandi; a South American shrub of the natural order Rutaceæ, the leaves of which yield two alkaloids, pilocarpin, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, and jaborin, $C_{22}H_{32}N_4O_4$, which resembles atropin in action. Jaborandi and the alkaloid pilocarpin taken internally produce salivation, perspiration, and contraction of the pupil. They are employed as diaphoretics in dropsy, Bright's disease, uremia, in rheumatism, and in the early stage of cold. Pilocarpin is used locally as a miotic. Dose of jaborandi gr. xx–lx (1.3–4.0). Extractum jaborandi (B. P.) gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). Extractum pilocarpi fluidum (U. S. P.) ♏xl–lx (2.6–4.0). Infusum jaborandi (B. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). Pilocarpin hydrochlorate (Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras U. S. P.). Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008). Pilocarpin nitrate (Pilocarpinæ nitras B. P.). Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008).

Pilomotor (*pi-lo-mo'-tor*) [*pilus*, hair; *movere*, to move]. Causing movement of the hair. **P. Nerves,** nerves causing contraction of the erectores pilorum. **P. Reflex,** the appearance of "goose-skin" when the skin is irritated.

Pilonidal (*pi-lo-ni'-dal*) [*pilus*, hair; *nidus*, nest]. Containing an accumulation of hairs in a cyst. **P. Fistula,** a fistula in the neighborhood of the rectum depending upon the presence of a tuft of hair in the tissues.

Pilose, Pilous (*pi'-lōs, pi'-lus*) [*pilosus*, hairy]. Hairy.

Pilosis (*pi-lo'-sis*) [*pilus*, hair]. The abnormal or excessive development of hair.

Pilula (*pil'-u-lah*) [L.]. A pill.

Pilular (*pil'-u-lar*) [*pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball]. Of the nature of, or pertaining to pills.

Pilule (*pil'-ūl*) [*pilula*, a small pill]. A small pill.

Pimenta (*pi-men'-tah*) [Sp., *pimiento*]. Allspice, the nearly ripe fruit of P. officinalis, a tree of the natural order Myrtaceæ. It has a fragrant aromatic odor, due to the presence of a volatile oil, Oleum pimentæ. P. is used as an aromatic carminative in flatulence and locally in chilblains. Dose gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). **Oleum pimentæ.** Dose ♏ij–v. (0.13–0.32).

Pimpinella (*pim-pin-el'-ah*). A genus of umbelliferous plants. **P. anisum,** yields anise. **P. saxifraga,** is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and has been employed in asthma, dropsy, amenorrhea, etc. Dose ʒss (2.0).

Pimple (*pim'-pl*) [AS., *pipel*, a pimple]. A small pustule or papule.

Pincet, Pincette (*pin-set'*) [Fr.]. A small forceps.

Pine (*pīn*) [*pinus*]. A genus of trees of the order Coniferæ, yielding turpentine, pitch, tar, and other substances.

Pineal (*pi'-ne-al*) [*pinus*, a pine-cone]. Belonging to or shaped like a pine-cone. **P. Body, P. Gland,** a small, reddish-gray, vascular body situated behind the third ventricle, which is embraced by its two peduncles; it is also called the conarium, from its conic shape. **P. Eye,** a rudimentary third, median, or unpaired eye of certain lizards, with which the pineal body of the mammalia is homologous.

Pinguecula, Pinguicula (*pin-gwek'-u-lah, pin-gwik'-u-lah*) [dim. of *pinguis*, fat]. A small, yellowish-white patch situated on the conjunctiva, between the cornea and the canthus of the eye; it is composed of connective tissue.

Piniform (*pi'-nif-orm*) [*pinus*, pine; *forma*, form]. Shaped like a pine-cone.

Pink-eye. A contagious mucopurulent conjunctivitis occurring especially in horses.

Pink-root. See *Spigelia.*

Pinna (*pin'-ah*) [L.]. The projecting part of the external ear; the auricle.

Pint (*pint*) [Sp., *pinta*, a spot, from L., *pingere*, to paint]. The eighth part of a gallon; octarius. Symbol O.

Pinta Disease [Sp., spot]. Spotted sickness; a tropical contagious disease characterized by scaly spots variable in color, shape, and size. The disease usually begins on the face and extremities, and is probably due to a parasite.

Pinus (*pi'-nus*). See *Pine.*

Pip. A contagious disease of fowls characterized by a secretion of thick mucus in the throat and mouth.

Piper (*pi'-per*) [L.]. See Pepper.

Pin-worm. See *Oxyuris.*

Piperazin (*pi-per-a'-zin*), $C_4H_{10}N_2$. Diethylendiamin, a crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on ethylene bromid or chlorid. It is readily soluble in water. In watery solutions it acts as an excellent solvent of uric acid. It is used internally in cases of gout, lithemia, diabetes, and as a solvent for uric acid calculi. Dose gr. xv a day; for hypodermic use it is best employed in a two per cent. solution.

Piperic (*pi-per'-ik*) [*piper*, pepper]. Pertaining to or containing pepper. **P. Acid,** $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid obtained by decomposing piperin.

Piperidin (*pi-per'-id-in*) [*piper*, pepper], $C_5H_{11}N$. A liquid base produced in the decomposition of piperin.

Piperin (*pi'-per-in*). See *Pepper.*

Pipet, Pipette (*pip-et'*) [Fr., dim. of *pipe*]. A glass tube open at both ends, but usually drawn out to a smaller size at one end. It is used for transferring small portions of a liquid from one vessel to another.

Pipsissewa (*pip-sis'-e-wah*). See *Chimaphila.*

Pirogoff's Operation. A method of amputation at the ankle, in which the greater part of the calcaneum is retained to give length and surface to the stump. See *Operations, Table of.*

Piscidia erythrina (*pis-id'-e-ah er-e-thri'-nah*) [*piscis*, fish; *cædere*, to kill]. Jamaica dogwood, a tree of the order Leguminosæ, the bark of which has been used for stupefying fish. It contains a neutral principle, piscidin. P. has been used as an anodyne in neuralgia, whooping-cough, and in insomnia. Dose of the fluid extract ʒj (4.0).

Piscidin (*pis-id'-in*). See *Piscidia erythrina.*

Pisiform (*pis'-if-orm*) [*pisum*, a pea; *forma*, form]. Pea-shaped. **P. Bone,** a small bone on the inner and anterior aspect of the carpus.

Pit [AS., *pyt*, from *putus*, a well or pit]. 1. A depression, as the pit of the stomach, the armpit. 2. To indent by pressing; to become indented on pressure.

Pitch [ME., *picchen*, to throw]. The height of a sound; that quality which depends upon the relative rapidity of the vibrations that produce the sound.

Pitch [AS., *pic*, from *pix*, pitch]. A hard, but viscous, shining substance, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, obtained from various species of pine and from tar. **P., Burgundy,** Pix burgundica (U. S. P., B. P.) is the prepared resinous exudation of Abies excelsa, and is used in the form of plaster as a counterirritant in chronic rheumatism. Preparations: Emplastrum picis burgundicæ (U. S. P.) and Emplastrum picis (B. P.); Emplastrum picis cantharidatum (U. S. P.); Emplastrum calefaciens (B. P.), warming plaster. **P., Canada** (Pix canadensis), is obtained from Abies canadense, and was formerly used for making plasters. **P., Liquid,** Pix liquida (U. S. P., B. P.). See *Tar.*

Pith [AS., *piδa*, pith]. 1. The soft cellular tissue found in the center of the stalks of plants. 2. To cut off all connection of the brain-centers of an animal with the periphery by piercing the brain and spinal cord.

Pituita (*pit-u'-it-ah*) [L.]. Phlegm; mucus.

Pituitary (*pit-u'-it-a-re*) [*pituita*, phlegm]. Secreting or containing mucus. **P. Body,** a small, reddish-gray, vascular body, weighing about ten grains, contained within the sella turcica of the skull. It consists of two portions, the large anterior or oral, and the small posterior or cerebral division. The anterior lobe is derived as a diverticulum from the primitive oral cavity; the posterior lobe descends as an outgrowth from the brain, communicating in fetal life with the third ventricle. The stalk of this outgrowth remains as the infundibulum. The pituitary body has attracted much attention on account of pathologic changes in its structure in certain obscure diseases, such as acromegaly, myxedema, and others. In some cases of the affection first named, it has been much enlarged. It is also called hypophysis cerebri. **P. Membrane,** the Schneiderian membrane.

Pituitous (*pit-u'-it-us*) [*pituita*, phlegm]. Containing or resembling mucus.

Pityriasis (*pit-ir-i'-as-is*) [πίτυρον, bran]. 1. A term applied to various skin-affections characterized by fine, branny desquamation. 2. Seborrhœa sicca. **P. capillitii, P. capitis,** alopecia furfuracea. **P. circinata et marginata,** a disease characterized by an eruption of rose-colored spots on the trunk, the limbs, and in the axillæ, associated with slight fever and itching. **P. pilaris.** See *Kerato-*

sis pilaris. **P. rosea.** See *P. maculata et circinata.* **P. rubra,** dermatitis exfoliativa, a chronic inflammatory skin-disease, beginning in one or more localized patches, which coalesce and gradually invade the whole body. The skin is deep-red in color, and covered by whitish vesicles that constantly reform. The disease lasts months or years, and generally ends fatally. **P. versicolor.** See *Tinea versicolor.*

Pityroid (*pit'-ir-oid*) [πίτυρον, bran; εἶδος, like]. Branny.

Pix (*piks*) [L.]. Pitch. **P. liquida.** See *Tar.*

Placebo (*pla-se'-bo*) [L., I will please, from *placere*, to please]. A medicine given for the purpose of pleasing or humoring the patient, rather than for its therapeutic effect.

Placenta (*pla-sen'-tah*) [πλακοῦς, a cake]. The organ on the wall of the uterus, to which the embryo is attached by means of the umbilical cord and from which it receives its nourishment. It is developed about the third month of gestation, from the chorion of the embryo and the decidua serotina of the uterus. The villi of the chorion enlarge and are received into depressions of the decidua, and around them blood-sinuses form, into which, by diffusion, the waste-materials brought from the fetus by the umbilical arteries pass, and from which the blood receives oxygen and food-material, being returned to the fetus by the umbilical vein. At term the placenta weighs one pound, is one inch thick at its center, and seven inches in diameter. **P., Adherent,** one that is abnormally adherent to the uterine wall after childbirth. **P., Battledore,** one in which the insertion of the cord is at the margin of the placenta. **P. prævia,** a placenta that is fixed to that part of the uterine wall that becomes stretched as labor advances, so that it precedes the advance of the presenting part of the fetus. Being detached before the birth of the child, it generally causes grave hemorrhage. **P., Retained,** one not expelled by the uterus after labor. **P. succenturiata,** an accessory placenta.

Placental (*pla-sen'-tal*) [*placenta*]. Pertaining to the placenta. **P. Murmur, P. Souffle,** a sound attributed to the circulation of blood in the placenta.

Placentation (*pla-sen-ta'-shun*) [*placenta*]. The formation and mode of attachment of the placenta.

Placentitis (*pla-sen-ti'-tis*) [*placenta*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the placenta.

Plagiocephalic (*pla-je-o-sef-al'-ik*) [πλάγιος, oblique, twisted; κεφαλή, head]. Having a skull exhibiting plagiocephaly.

Plagiocephaly (*pla-je-o-sef'-al-e*) [πλάγιος, oblique; κεφαλή, head]. A malformation of the head, produced by the closing of half of the coronal suture, giving an oblique growth to the cranial roof.

Plague (*plāg*) [πληγή, a stroke]. A contagious disease at present endemic in Eastern Asia, but in former times occurring epidemically in Europe and Asia Minor. After a period of incubation of from three to eight days, the disease begins with fever, pain, and swelling of the lymphatic glands, chiefly the femoral, inguinal, axillary, and cervical. Headache, delirium, vomiting, and diarrhea may be present. In cases that are going on to recovery the temperature usually falls in about a week. The cause of the disease is believed to be a bacillus found by Kitasato in the blood, buboes, and internal organs of the victims of the plague.

Planta (*plan'-tah*) [L.]. The sole of the foot.

Plantar (*plan'-tar*) [*planta*, sole of the foot]. Pertaining to the sole of the foot. **P. Arch.** See *Arch.* **P. Fascia,** the dense triangular shaped aponeurosis occupying the middle and sides of the sole of the foot beneath the integument. **P. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of.*

Plantaris (*plan-ta'-ris*) [*planta*, sole of the foot]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Plantigrade (*plan'-te-grād*) [*planta*, sole; *gradi*, to walk]. Bringing the entire length of the sole of the foot to the ground in walking, as is seen in the bear.

Plaque (*plak*) [Fr.]. A patch. **P., Blood-.** See *Blood-plaque.*

Plasma (*plaz'-mah*) [πλάσμα, a thing molded, from πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. The fluid part of the blood and the lymph. See *Blood-plasma.* **P.-cells,** large, granular cells found in the connective tissue. **P., Lymph-,** the fluid part of the lymph. **P., Muscle-.** See *Muscle.* 2. Glycerite of starch.

Plasmatic (*plaz-mat'-ik*) [*plasma*]. Pertaining to plasma. **P. Layer,** the layer of plasma next to the wall of a capillary.

Plasmin (*plaz'-min*) [*plasma*]. A name given to the precipitate obtained from blood by treating it with a saturated solution of sodium sulphate, allowing the corpuscles to subside, then precipitating the plasma with sodium chlorid, and washing the precipitate with a saturated solution of sodium chlorid.

Plasmodium (*plaz-mo'-de-um*) [πλάσμα, a thing molded; εἶδος, form]. The mass of protoplasm formed by the fusion of two or more amebiform bodies. **P. malariæ,** a protozoon parasite found in the blood of persons suffering from malaria. Many different forms have been observed, which by some are held to be stages in the life-history of the same organism, by others to be different species. The development and multipli-

cation of the organism take place within the red corpuscles. In intermittent fever the small intracorpuscular body enlarges and gradually fills the entire cell, becoming pigmented at the same time. The pigment-granules are formed from the hemoglobin of the blood corpuscle. When the plasmodia have acquired a certain size, the pigment-granules begin to aggregate at the center of the body. At this time, in the quartan form, the organism becomes radially striate, or roset-shaped. The further step consists in the breaking up of the organisms into a number of small spheric bodies, the young plasmodia. The blood-corpuscle is destroyed, and the small, free elements enter other red cells. Peculiar crescentic bodies, intraglobular and extraglobular, have also been described. They may occur in acute forms, but are most constant in malarial cachexia. The significance of certain flagellate bodies has not been fully determined.

Plasmogen (*plaz'-mo-jen*) [πλάσμα, a thing molded; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Formative protoplasm, germ-plasm, bioplasm.

Plasson (*plas'-son* [πλάσσειν, to form or mold]. Primitive or undifferentiated protoplasm; the protoplasm of the cell in the non-nucleated or cytode stage.

Plaster (*plas'-ter*) [*emplastrum*, from ἐν, in; πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. An adhesive, semi-solid substance spread upon cloth or other flexible material for application to the surface of the body. **P., Adhesive,** resin-plaster. **P., Court-,** a plaster prepared by spreading a mixture of isinglass upon silk. **P., Diachylon-.** See *Plumbum*. **P.-mull,** a plaster made by incorporating with mull or thin muslin a mixture of gutta-percha and some medicament dissolved in benzin. It is used in skin-diseases. **P., Mustard-,** one made by spreading upon muslin powdered mustard, or a mixture of mustard and flour reduced to the consistency of paste by the addition of water. **P., Spice-,** a plaster composed of yellow wax, suet, turpentine, oil of nutmeg, olibanum, benzoin, oil of peppermint, and oil of cloves, and used to relieve abdominal pain in children. **P., Warming,** a plaster of pitch and cantharides, the Emplastrum picis cum cantharide. 2. Plaster of Paris, a mixture of calcium sulphate (gypsum) and water, having the property of becoming hard during drying. It is used for surrounding parts, such as joints, fractured limbs, etc., with a stiff casing, to prevent mobility.

Plastic (*plas'-tik*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. Formative; building up tissues; repairing defects, as P. surgery, P. operation. 2. Capable of being molded. **P. Lymph,** the inflammatory exudate that covers wounds or inflamed serous surfaces, and which becomes organized by the development in it of blood-vessels and connective tissues.

Plasticity (*plas-tis'-it-e*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. Plastic force. 2. The quality of being plastic.

Plastid (*plas'-tid*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. An elementary organism; a cell or cytode.

Plastidule (*plas'-tid-ūl*) [dim of *plastid*, from πλάσσειν, to mold]. A protoplasmic molecule; one of the physical units of which living matter is composed.

Plastin (*plas'-tin*) [πλάσσειν, to mold]. A phosphorized proteid, constituting the chief proteid of protoplasm.

Plate (*plāt*) [πλατύς, broad]. A flattened part, especially a flattened process of bone, as the cribriform P. of the ethmoid bone, the orbital P. of the frontal bone, the tympanic P. of the temporal bone. **P., Approximation-,** one of the plates of decalcified bone or other material that are used in enterectomy to bring the resected ends of intestine together. **P.-culture,** a method of obtaining pure cultures of bacteria by pouring the inoculated culture-medium upon sterile glass-plates and allowing it to solidify. **P., Dorsal,** one of the two longitudinal ridges on the dorsal surface of the embryo which subsequently join to form the neural canal. **P., Frontal,** in the fetus, a cartilaginous plate interposed between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and the lesser wings and anterior portion of the sphenoid bone. **P., Frontonasal,** the middle of the facial plates, which subsequently forms the external nose. **P., Lateral Mesoblastic,** the thick portion of the mesoblast situated one on each side of the notochord. Each plate splits into two portions, the outer divisions coalescing to form the body-wall, or somatopleure, the inner, to form the splanchnopleure, or visceral covering.

Platinic (*plat-in'-ik*) [*platinum*]. Containing platinum as a quadrivalent element.

Platinode (*plat'-in-ōd*) [*platinum*; ὠδός, way]. The collecting plate of an electric battery, so called because formerly often made of platinum.

Platinous (*plat'-in-us*) [*platinum*]. Containing platinum as a bivalent element.

Platinum (*plat'-in-um*) [Sp., *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver]. A silver-white metal occurring native or alloyed with other metals; atomic weight 195; sp. gr. 21.5; quantivalence II and IV; symbol Pt. It is fusible only at very high temperatures, and is insoluble in all acids except aqua regia. On account of these properties it is extensively used for chemic apparatus—crucibles, foils, wire, etc.; it is also employed as a reagent. P. occurs, aside from its ordinary metallic form, as a spongy mass (spongy P.) and as a fine

metallic powder (P.-black), which is capable of condensing a great deal of oxygen, and hence acts as a powerful oxidizing agent. P. forms two sets of compounds, a platinous series, in which it acts as a dyad, and a platinic series, in which it acts as a tetrad. Platinic chlorid, $PtCl_4$, is used as a reagent to detect potassium and ammonium; also in syphilis, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.03).

Platy- (*plat'-e*) [πλατύς, broad]. A prefix signifying broad.

Platycephalic, Platycephalus (*plat-is-ef-al'-ik, plat-is-ef'-al-us*) [πλατύς, wide; κεφαλή, head]. Having a broad skull with a vertical index of less than 70.

Platycnemia (*plat-e-kne'-me-ah*) [πλατύς, broad; κνήμη, leg]. The state of being platycnemic.

Platycnemic (*plat-e-kne'-mik*) [πλατύς, broad; κνήμη, leg]. Having a tibia which is exaggerated in breadth; broad-legged.

Platyhieric (*plat-e-hi-er'-ic*) [πλατύς, broad; ἱερός, holy; sacrum]. Having a broad sacrum; having a sacral index of more than 100.

Platypellic (*plat-e-pel'-ik*) [πλατύς, wide; πέλλα, basin]. Having a broad pelvis.

Platypodia (*plat-e-po'-de-ah*) [πλατύς, broad; πούς, foot]. Flat-footedness.

Platyrrhine (*plat'-ir-in*) [πλατύς, broad; ῥίς, nose]. Having a broad and flat nose; having a nasal index above 53.

Platysma myoides (*plat-iz'-mah mi-oi'-dez*) [πλατύς, broad]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Playfair's Treatment. See *Rest-cure.*

Pledget (*plej'-et*) [origin obscure, perhaps dim. of *plug*]. A small flattened compress.

Pleochroic (*ple-o-kro'-ik*). See *Pleochromatic.*

Pleochroism (*ple-ok'-ro-izm*) [πλέων, more; χροιά, color]. The property possessed by some bodies, especially crystals, of presenting different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

Pleochromatic (*ple-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [πλέων, more; χρῶμα, color]. Pertaining to or exhibiting pleochroism.

Pleomorphic (*ple-o-mor'-fik*) [πλέων, more; μορφή, form]. Having more than one form.

Pleomorphism (*ple-o-mor'-fizm*) [πλέων, more; μορφή, form]. The state of being pleomorphic, *i. e.*, of existing in widely different forms.

Plesiomorphous (*ple-se-o-mor'-fus*) [πλησίος, near; μορφή, form]. Crystallizing in similar forms but differing in chemic composition.

Plessimeter (*ples-im'-et-er*). See *Plexi-meter.*

Plessor (*ples'-or*). See *Plexor.*

Plethora (*pleth'-o-rah*) [πληθώρη, πλῆθος, fulness]. A state characterized by an excess of blood in the vessels, and marked by reddish color of the face, a full pulse, a feeling of fulness and tension in the head, drowsiness, and a tendency to nose-bleed.

Plethoric (*pleth'-o-rik*) [πλῆθος, fulness]. Pertaining to or characterized by plethora.

Plethysmograph (*pleth-iz'-mo-graf*) [πληθυσμός, increase; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for ascertaining changes in the volume of an organ or part, dependent upon changes in the quantity of the blood.

Pleura (*plu'-rah*) [πλευρά, rib]. The serous membrane enveloping the lung (pulmonary P., visceral P.), and which, being reflected back, lines the inner surface of the thorax (costal P., parietal P.). **P., Diaphragmatic,** the reflection of the pleura upon the upper surface of the diaphragm.

Pleural (*plu'-ral*) [πλευρά, rib]. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleuralgia (*plu-ral'-je-ah*) [πλευρά, rib; ἄλγος, pain]. Intercostal neuralgia.

Pleurapophysis (*plu-rap-off'-is-is*) [πλευρά, rib; ἀπόφυσις, process]. One of the lateral processes of a vertebra, having the morphologic valence of a rib.

Pleurisy (*plu'-ris-e*) [πλευρά, rib]. Pleuritis; inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute or chronic. Three chief varieties are usually described, depending upon the character of the exudate: (*a*) Fibrinous or plastic; (*b*) Serofibrinous; (*c*) Purulent. In fibrinous P., the pleura is covered with a layer of lymph of variable thickness, which, in the acute form, can be readily stripped off. Serofibrinous P., is characterized by the presence of a considerable quantity of fluid containing flocculi of lymph, and the deposit of some fibrin on the pleural surface. Purulent P., or empyema, is characterized by the presence of a purulent exudate. Acute pleurisy is marked by sharp and stabbing pain (stitch) in the side, increased by breathing and coughing; by fever, and by a friction-fremitus felt on palpation and a to-and-fro friction-sound heard on auscultation. In the serofibrinous variety a liquid effusion takes place, the signs of which are: bulging of the intercostal spaces and chest-wall, absence of vocal fremitus, displacement of the heart, movable dulness with a curved upper line, and a tympanitic percussion-note (Skodaic resonance) beneath the clavicle and above the level of the effusion. Chronic P. may be dry or serofibrinous. **P., Encysted,** pleurisy in which the effusion is circumscribed by adhesions. **P., Hemorrhagic,** a variety in which the exudate contains blood. **P., Mediastinal,** inflammation of the pleural layers about the mediastinum. **P., Metapneumonic,** pleurisy dependent upon a pneumonia.

Pleuritic (*plu-rit'-ik*) [πλευρά, rib; ιτις, in-

flammation]. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of pleurisy.

Pleuritis (*plu-ri'-tis*) [πλευρά, rib; ιτις, inflammation]. See *Pleurisy*.

Pleuro- (*plu'-ro-*) [πλευρά, rib]. A prefix denoting connection with the pleura or with a side.

Pleurodynia (*plu-ro-din'-e-ah*) [πλευρά, rib; ὀδύνη, pain]. A sharp pain in the intercostal muscles, of rheumatic origin.

Pleurogenic, Pleurogenous (*plu-ro-jen'-ik, plu-roj'-en-us*) [πλευρά, rib; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Originating in the pleura.

Pleuroperitoneal (*plu-ro-per-e-ton-e'-al*) [πλευρά, rib; περιτόναιον, peritoneum]. Pertaining to the pleura and the peritoneum.

Pleuropneumonia (*plu-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [πλευρά, rib; πνεύμων, lung]. Combined inflammation of the pleura and the lung, especially a contagious variety occurring in cattle.

Pleurosoma (*plu-ro-so'-mah*) [πλευρά, rib; σῶμα, a body]. A variety of monsters of the species celosoma, in which there is a lateral eventration with atrophy or imperfect development of the upper extremity on the side of the eventration.

Pleurosthotonos (*plu-ros-thot'-o-nos*). See *Pleurothotonos*.

Pleurothotonos (*plu-rŏ-thot'-o-nos*) [πλευρόθεν, from the side; τείνειν, to bend]. A form of tetanic spasm of the muscles in which the body is bent to one side.

Pleurotomy (*plu-rot'-o-me*) [πλευρά, rib; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the pleura.

Plexiform (*pleks'-if-orm*) [*plexus; forma*, form]. Resembling a network or plexus.

Pleximeter (*pleks-im'-et-er*) [πλῆξις, a stroke; μέτρον, measure]. A disc placed on the body to receive the stroke in mediate percussion.

Pleximetric (*pleks-e-met'-rik*) [πλῆξις, a stroke; μέτρον, measure]. Pertaining to or performed with a pleximeter.

Plexor (*pleks'-or*) [πλῆξις, stroke]. A hammer used for performing percussion.

Plexus (*pleks'-us*) [*plectere*, to knit]. A network, especially an aggregation of vessels or nerves forming an intricate network. **P., Brachial,** a plexus formed in the neck by the union of the anterior branches of the lower four cervical and the greater part of the first dorsal nerves. Its branches are the rhomboid, subclavian, suprascapular, external anterior thoracic, musculocutaneous, subscapular, median, musculospiral, posterior thoracic, internal anterior thoracic, internal cutaneous, lesser internal cutaneous, and ulnar nerves. **P., Cervical,** a plexus in the neck formed by the anterior branches of the upper four cervical nerves. Its branches are the *superficial*, to skin of the head and neck; and the *deep*, the phrenic, communicans noni, two muscular, and two communicating branches. **P., Choroid.** See *Choroid*. **P., Pampiniform,** the spermatic plexus, a plexus of veins collecting the blood from the testicle.

Plica (*pli'-kah*) [L.]. A fold. **Plicæ palmatæ,** radiating folds in the mucous membrane of the cervix. **P. polonica,** Polish plait; a matted, entangled condition of the hair, due to want of cleanliness in certain diseases of the scalp. **P. semilunaris,** a conjunctival fold in the inner canthus of the eye, the rudiment of the membrana nictitans of birds.

Plicate (*pli'-kāt*) [*plicare*, to fold]. Folded, plaited.

Plumbic (*plum'-bik*) [*plumbum*, lead]. Pertaining to or containing lead.

Plumbism (*plum'-bizm*) [*plumbum*, lead]. Lead-poisoning.

Plumbum (*plum'-bum*) [L.]. Lead, a bluish-white metal occurring in nature chiefly as the sulphid, PbS, known as galena; atomic weight 207; sp. gr. 11.38; quantivalence II and IV; symbol Pb. The salts of lead are poisonous, producing, in sufficient doses, gastroenteritis; ingested in small quantities over a long period of time chronic lead-poisoning is produced. See *Lead-poisoning*. **Plumbi acetas,** lead acetate, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$; sugar of lead. It is used as an astringent in diarrhea and dysentery, as a hemostatic, and as an astringent and sedative in gonorrhea, leukorrhea, conjunctivitis, etc. Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.20). From it are prepared: Liquor plumbi subacetatis (U. S. P.) (see *Plumbi subacetas*); Unguentum plumbi acetatis (B. P.); Suppositoria plumbi composita (B. P.); Pilula plumbi cum opio (B. P.). **Plumbi carbonas,** lead carbonate, white lead, $(PbCO_3)_2.Pb(OH)_2$, is used as a local sedative in ointments and in face-powders. The prolonged use of the latter has caused poisoning. From it is prepared Unguentum plumbi carbonatis (U. S. P.). **Plumbi chloridum,** lead chlorid, $PbCl_2$, is used like the carbonate. **Plumbi iodidum,** lead iodid, PbI_2, is used as a local astringent and absorbent in Unguentum plumbi iodidi (U. S. P., B. P.) and Emplastrum plumbi iodidi (B. P.). **Plumbi nitras,** lead nitrate, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, is used locally as a sedative to excoriated surfaces, as sore nipples, chapped hands; in gonorrhea, leukorrhea; in onychia maligna, etc. *Ledoyen's* disinfecting fluid is a solution of lead nitrate of the strength of one dram to the ounce. **Plumbi oxidum,** lead oxid, litharge, PbO, is used for making lead plaster (Emplastrum plumbi), as an external application to irritated surfaces, and in the arts, for glazing pottery, and as an ingredient of fluid glass. Lead Plaster with olive oil

constitutes Unguentum diachylon (U. S. P.). **Plumbi oxidum rubrum**, red lead, minium, is used extensively in the arts as a paint and in the manufacture of glass. **Plumbi subacetas**, lead subacetate, a basic salt, is used in the form of Liquor plumbi subacetatis (U. S. P., B. P.), Goulard's extract, and Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus (U. S. P., B. P.), lead-water, as a sedative and astringent in inflammations and burns. It is also a constituent of Ceratum plumbi subacetatis. **Plumbi tannas**, lead tannate, is used as a sedative astringent.

Plummer's Pills. See *Antimonium.*

Plutomania (*plu-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [πλοῦτος, wealth; μανία, madness]. An insane belief that one is the possessor of great wealth.

Pneograph (*ne'-o-graf*) [πνεῖν, to breathe; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for recording the force and character of the current of air during respiration.

Pneometer (*ne-om'-et-er*). Synonym of *Spirometer.*

Pneoscope (*ne'-o-skōp*) [πνεῖν, to breathe; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for measuring respiratory movements.

Pneumarthrosis (*nu-mar-thro'-sis*) [πνεῦμα, air; ἄρθρον, a joint]. A collection of air or gas in a joint.

Pneumathemia (*nu-ma-the'-me-ah*) [πνεῦμα, air; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of gas in the blood-vessels.

Pneumatic (*nu-mat'-ik*) [πνεῦμα, air]. 1. Pertaining to air or gas. 2. Pertaining to respiration. 3. Pertaining to compressed or rarefied air. **P. Speculum.** See *Siegle's Speculum.* **P. Trough**, a trough partly filled with water for facilitating the collection of gases.

Pneumatics (*nu-mat'-iks*) [πνεῦμα, air]. The branch of physics treating of the physical properties of air and gases.

Pneumato- (*nu-mat'-o-*) [πνεῦμα, air, breath]. A prefix denoting pertaining to air, gas, or breath.

Pneumatocele (*nu'-mat-o-sēl*) [πνεῦμα, air; κήλη, tumor]. 1. A swelling containing air or gas. 2. A hernia of the lung. 3. A swelling of the scrotum produced by the presence of gas.

Pneumatogram (*nu'-mat-o-gram*) [πνεῦμα, breath; γράμμα, inscription]. A tracing showing the frequency, duration, and depth of the respiratory movements.

Pneumatology (*nu-mat-ol'-o-je*) [πνεῦμα, breath; λόγος, knowledge]. 1. The science of respiration. 2. The science of gases; also their use as therapeutic agents.

Pneumatometer (*nu-mat-om'-et-er*). See *Spirometer.*

Pneumatometry (*nu-mat-om'-et-re*) [πνεῦμα, air; μέτρον, measure]. 1. The measurement of the force of respiration. 2. The treatment of pulmonary and circulatory diseases by means of a pneumatic apparatus.

Pneumatosis (*nu-mat-o'-sis*) [πνεῦμα, air]. The presence of gas or air in abnormal places, or in an excessive quantity where a little exists normally.

Pneumatotherapy (*nu-mat-o-ther'-ap-e*) [πνεῦμα, air; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of diseases by means of compressed or rarefied air.

Pneumatothorax (*nu-mat-o-tho'-raks*). Synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

Pneumaturia (*nu-mat-u'-re-ah*) [πνεῦμα, air; *urina*, urine]. The evacuation of urine containing free gas.

Pneumectomy (*nu-mek'-to-me*). See *Pneumonectomy.*

Pneumo- (*nu'-mo-*) [πνεῦμα, air, or πνεύμων, lung]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the lung. See *Pneumono-.*

Pneumobacillus (*nu-mo-bas-il'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Pneumocele (*nu'-mo-sēl*). Synonym of *Pneumatocele.*

Pneumocentesis (*nu-mo-sen-te'-sis*) [πνεύμων, lung; κέντησις, puncture]. Paracentesis of the lung, especially for the purpose of evacuating a cavity.

Pneumococcus (*nu-mo-kok'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Pneumoconiosis (*nu-mo-kon-e-o'-sis*). See *Pneumonokoniosis.*

Pneumogastric (*nu-mo-gas'-trik*) [πνεύμων, lung; γαστήρ, stomach]. 1. Pertaining conjointly to the lungs and the stomach. 2. Pertaining to the pneumogastric or vagus nerve. **P. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of.*

Pneumograph (*nu'-mo-graf*) [πνεύμων, lung; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument for recording the movements of the chest in respiration.

Pneumography (*nu-mog'-ra-fe*) [πνεύμων, lung; γράφειν, to write]. A description of the lungs.

Pneumohemothorax (*nu-mo-hem-o-tho'-raks*) [πνεῦμα, air; αἷμα, blood; θώραξ, thorax]. A collection of air or gas, and blood, in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydropericardium (*nu-mo-hi-dro-per-e-kar'-de-um*) [πνεῦμα, air; ὕδωρ, water; *pericardium*]. An accumulation of air and fluid in the pericardial cavity.

Pneumohydrothorax (*nu-mo-hi-dro-tho'-raks*) [πνεῦμα, air; ὕδωρ, water; θώραξ, thorax]. A collection of air or gas, and fluid, in the pleural cavity.

Pneumokoniosis. See *Pneumonokoniosis.*

Pneumolith (*nu'-mo-lith*) [πνεύμων, lung; λίθος, a stone]. A calculus of the lung.

Pneumometer (*nu-mom'-et-er*). Synonym of *Spirometer.*

Pneumometry (*nu-mom′-et-re*). Same as *Spirometry*.

Pneumonectasia, Pneumonectasis (*nu-mon-ek-ta′-ze-ah, nu-mon-ek′-tas-is*) [πνεύμων, lung; ἔκτασις, distention]. Emphysema of the lung.

Pneumonectomy (*nu-mon-ek′-to-me*) [πνεύμων, lung; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a portion of a lung.

Pneumonia (*nu-mo′-ne-ah*) [πνεύμων, lung]. Inflammation of the lung, pneumonitis. Used without qualification, the term implies lobar pneumonia, *q. v.* **P., Alcoholic,** the croupous pneumonia of drunkards, often associated with delirium, and very fatal. **P., Apex-, P., Apical,** croupous pneumonia of the apex of a lung. **P., Aspiration-,** a bronchopneumonia due to the inspiration of food-particles or other irritant substances into the lung. **P., Catarrhal.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia*. **P., Central,** a croupous pneumonia beginning in the interior of a lobe of the lung. The physical signs are obscure until the inflammation reaches the surface. **P., Croupous.** See *P., Lobar*. **P., Deglutition-.** Synonym of *P., Aspiration-*. **P., Desquamative,** a form characterized chiefly by an intense desquamation of the cells lining the air-vesicles, a proliferation of the connective-tissue cells of the septa between the vesicles, and the exudation of a scanty albuminous fluid. The exudate generally undergoes caseous degeneration. **P., Embolic,** pneumonia due to embolism of the vessels of the lung. **P., Fibrinous.** See *P., Lobar*. **P., Fibroid, P., Fibrous.** Synonym of *P., Interstitial*. **P., Hypostatic,** a lobular P. occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs of persons debilitated by age or disease, and depending on the weakened circulation and respiration and the dorsal decubitus. **P., Insular.** Synonym of *P., Lobular*. **P., Interstitial,** fibroid P., cirrhosis of the lung; a chronic inflammation of the lung, characterized by an increase of the connective tissue. It may be due to the inhalation of excessive quantities of coal-dust or other irritant particles (pneumonokoniosis); it may be a termination of lobar pneumonia or bronchopneumonia; it may be due to tuberculosis, or to extension of a chronic inflammation from the pleura. **P., Lobar,** croupous P., lung-fever; an acute infectious disease characterized by an inflammation of one or more lobes of the lung, the affected parts becoming consolidated, owing to the exudation of cells and fibrin into the air-vesicles. The exciting cause is usually the diplococcus pneumoniæ of Fränkel, but other microorganisms may produce it. The disease sets in with a chill, which is followed by a rapid rise of the temperature, hurried respiration, cough, and the expectoration of a peculiar rust-colored sputum. The fever remains high until about the ninth day, when it falls by crisis. The disease generally involves the lower lobe of the right lung and is accompanied by a fibrinous pleurisy. In the early stage the lung is intensely congested (stage of congestion); soon there is an exudation into the vesicles causing solidification of the lobe (stage of consolidation). The lung in the beginning of this stage is dark-red and resembles liver-tissue (stage of red hepatization), later it becomes gray (stage of gray hepatization). In favorable cases the exudate is absorbed and expectorated (stage of resolution). **P., Lobular.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia* and *P., Catarrhal*. **P., Massive,** lobar P. in which not only the air-cells, but the bronchi of an entire lobe, or even of a lung, are filled with the fibrinous exudate. **P., Pleurogenic, P., Pleurogenous,** P. secondary to disease of the pleura. **P., Purulent,** one characterized by the formation of pus; it appears under three forms: suppuration of the minute bronchi and air-vesicles—purulent catarrh; true abscess of the lung; suppurative lymphangitis and perilymphangitis. **P., Septic,** lobular P. due to the inspiration of septic material or to septic emboli. **P., Syphilitic,** inflammation of the lung due to syphilis and manifesting itself as the white pneumonia of the fetus; as gummata of the lung; as interstitial pneumonia, taking its origin at the root of the lung and passing along the bronchi and vessels; and as acute syphilitic phthisis, analogous to acute pneumonic phthisis. **P., Tubular.** Synonym of *Bronchopneumonia*. **P., White,** a catarrhal form of pneumonia occurring in a syphilitic fetus and resulting in death. By an overgrowth of epithelium in the air-vesicles the cells die, and fatty degeneration follows, giving the lungs a white appearance, with the imprint of the ribs on their surface.

Pneumonic (*nu-mon′-ik*) [πνεύμων, lung]. Pertaining to the lungs or to pneumonia. **P. Phthisis,** tuberculosis affecting a whole lobe of the lung.

Pneumonitis (*nu-mon-i′-tis*) [πνεύμων, lung; ιτις, inflammation]. Pneumonia.

Pneumono- (*nu-mon′-o-*) [πνεύμων, lung]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the lungs.

Pneumonocele (*nu-mon′-o-sēl*) [πνεύμων, lung; κήλη, tumor, hernia]. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonokoniosis (*nu-mon-o-kon-e-o′-sis*) [πνεύμων, lung; κονία, dust]. A general term applied to chronic induration or fibrous inflammation of the lungs due to the inhalation of dust. Various names are given to it according to the kind of dust causing the inflammation: *anthracosis*, that due to the in-

halation of coal-dust; *siderosis*, that due to inhalation of metallic dust; *chalicosis*, that due to the inhalation of mineral dust.

Pneumonometer (*nu-mon-om'-et-er*). Synonym of *Spirometer*.

Pneumonomycosis (*nu-mon-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [πνεύμων, lung; μύκης, fungus]. Any disease of the lung due to fungi.

Pneumopericardium (*nu-mo-per-e-kar'-de-um*) [πνεῦμα, air; περί, about; καρδία, heart]. The presence of air in the pericardial sac. It is due to traumatism, or to communication between the pericardium and the esophagus, stomach, or lungs, and is marked by tympany over the precordial region, and peculiar metallic heart-sounds.

Pneumopyopericardium (*nu-mo-pi-o-per-e-kar'-de-um*) [πνεῦμα, air; πῦον, pus; πέρι, about; καρδία, heart]. The presence of air or gas and pus in the pericardial sac.

Pneumopyothorax (*nu-mo-pi-o-tho'-raks*) [πνεῦμα, air; πῦον, pus; θώραξ, chest]. The presence of air and pus in the pleural cavity.

Pneumorrhagia (*nu-mor-a'-je-ah*). See *Hemoptysis*.

Pneumotherapy (*nu-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [πνεῦμα, air, or πνεύμων, lung; θεραπεία, treatment]. 1. The treatment of diseases of the lung. 2. See *Pneumatotherapy*.

Pneumothorax (*nu-mo-tho'-raks*) [πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, chest]. The presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity. It is produced by perforating wounds of the chest, by the rupture of an abscess or tuberculous cavity of the lung, by the rupture of an emphysematous vesicle, or the evacuation of an empyema into the lung or through the chest-wall. It is marked by dyspnea, shock, pain, a tympanitic (sometimes a dull) percussion-note over the affected side, displacement of the heart, bell-tympany, and diminished respiratory murmur.

Pneumotomy (*nu-mot'-o-me*) [πνεύμων, lung; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the lung.

Pneumotoxin (*nu-mo-toks'-in*) [πνεύμων, lung; τοξικόν, a poison]. A poisonous albuminoid body produced by the pneumococcus, and believed to be the cause of many of the symptoms of lobar pneumonia. Antipneumotoxin is the name given to the antitoxin supposed to exist in the blood of persons convalescent from lobar pneumonia.

Pneumotyphus (*nu-mo-ti'-fus*) [πνεύμων, lung; τῦφος, typhus]. 1. Typhoid fever beginning with pneumonia dependent upon the typhoid bacillus. 2. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid fever.

Pock (*pok*) [AS., *poc*, a pustule]. A pustule of an eruptive fever, especially of smallpox. **P.-marked**, marked with the cicatrices of the smallpox pustule.

Podagra (*pod-a'-grah*) [πούς, foot; ἄγρα, seizure]. Gout, especially of the great toe or the joints of the foot.

Podalgia (*pod-al'-je-ah*) [πούς, foot; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the foot.

Podalic (*pod-al'-ik*) [πούς, foot]. Pertaining to the feet. **P. Version**, the operation of changing the position of the fetus in utero so as to bring the feet to the outlet.

Podelcoma (*pod-el-ko'-mah*). See *Fungus-foot*.

Podencephalus (*pod-en-sef'-al-us*) [πούς, foot; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A variety of monster of the species exencephalus, in which there is a protrusion of the cranial contents from the top of the head.

Pododynia (*pod-o-din'-e-ah*) [πούς, foot; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the foot, especially a neuralgic pain in the heel unattended by swelling or redness.

Podophyllin (*pod-o-fil'-in*). See *Podophyllum*.

Podophyllotoxin (*pod-o-fil-o-toks'-in*). See *Podophyllum*.

Podophyllum (*pod-o-fil'-um*) [πούς, foot; φύλλον, leaf]. The May-apple or mandrake, P. peltatum, of the natural order Berberideæ. The rhizome and roots (P., U. S. P., B. P.) contain an active resin, podophyllin (Resina podophylli, U. S. P.), podophyllotoxin ($C_{28}H_{24}O_9 + 2H_2O$), having properties similar to those of the resin; picropodophyllin, a derivative of podophyllotoxin; and podophyllo-quercetin. P. is used in medicine as a laxative in chronic constipation and as a cathartic in hepatic congestion and bilious fever. Dose of the resin (Podophylli resina, B. P.), gr. ⅛–½ (0.008–0.03); of podophyllotoxin, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.03). Extractum podophylli (U. S. P.), dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). Extractum podophylli fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). Tinctura podophylli (B. P.), ♏xv–f℥j (1.0–4.0).

Poikilocyte (*poi'-kil-o-sīt*) [ποικίλος, varied; κύτος, cell]. A large red blood-corpuscle of irregular shape. Poikilocytes are most abundant in the blood in pernicious anemia, but also occur in other forms of anemia.

Poikilocytosis (*poi-kil-o-si-to'-sis*) [ποικίλος, varied; κύτος, cell]. A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of poikilocytes.

Poikilothermic (*poi-kil-o-ther'-mik*) [ποικίλος, varied; θέρμη, heat]. Varying in temperature according to the surroundings; cold-blooded.

Point [*punctum*, point, from *pungere*, to prick]. 1. The sharp end of an object, especially one used to pierce anything. 2. The limit at which anything occurs, as the melting-P., freezing-P. 3. A mark made by a sharp object; a minute spot or area. **P.**,

Craniometric. See *Craniometric Points.* **P., Critical,** *of gases*, a temperature at or above which a gas cannot be liquefied by pressure alone; *of liquids*, that temperature at which a liquid, regardless of the pressure to which it is subjected, assumes a gaseous form. **P., Dew-,** the temperature at which the atmospheric moisture is deposited as dew. **P. of Election,** in surgery, that point at which a certain operation is done by preference. **P., Far,** the remotest point of distinct vision. **P., Hystero-epileptogenous, P., Hysterogenic.** See *Zone.* **P., McBurney's.** See *McBurney.* **P., Motor.** See *Motor Point.* **P., Near,** the nearest point at which the eyes can accommodate to see distinctly. **P., Principal,** one of the two points in the optic axis of a lens that are so related that lines drawn from these points to the corresponding points in the object and its image are parallel. **P., Valleix's** (*Pointe douloureux*), any one of the points of tenderness at the exit or in the course of a nerve the seat of neuralgia.

Point [*pungere*, to prick]. Of an abscess, to come to the surface.

Poison (*poi'-zn*) [Fr., from *potio*, a draught]. A substance that when introduced into the body either destroys life or impairs seriously the functions of one or more of its organs. **P., Irritant,** one that causes irritation at the point of entrance or at the point of elimination. **P., Muscle-.** 1. A substance that impairs or destroys the proper functions of muscles. 2. A poisonous albumin developed during muscular activity. **P., Narcotic,** one affecting the cerebral centers, producing stupor. **P., Ordeal,** any one of the vegetable poisons, such as physostigma, used by savages in the trial of accused persons to determine their guilt or innocence.

TABLE OF POISONS.

Name.	Symptoms of Poisoning.	Treatment and Antidotes. (Antidotes in *Italics.*)
Acid, Carbolic (*Phenol*).	Immediate burning pain from mouth to stomach; giddiness, loss of consciousness, collapse; partial suppression of urine, which is smoky in color; characteristic odor; white, corrugated patches in mouth.	Stomach-pump; *magnesium sulphate* or *sodium sulphate*, atropin.
Acid, Chromic.	Dark yellow stains; abdominal pain; vomiting and purging; collapse.	Evacuate stomach; *chalk*, milk, or albumin; demulcent drinks.
Acid, Hydrochloric (*Muriatic*).	Pain throughout digestive tract; vomiting, feeble pulse, clammy skin, collapse; eschars externally; yellow stains on clothing, but none on skin.	*Alkalies;* demulcent drinks; oil; stimulants (intravenous injection).
Acid, Hydrocyanic (*Prussic*).	Sudden unconsciousness, slow, labored respirations, slow pulse, staring eyes, purple face, general convulsions then relaxation and collapse; odor of peach-kernels. Death may be almost instantaneous.	Stomach-pump if possible; dilute ammonia; alternate cold and warm affusions; atropin and cardiac stimulants; artificial respiration.
Acid, Nitric.	Yellow stains on skin; otherwise similar to *Acid, Sulphuric.*	*Alkalies; soap;* demulcents; stimulants.
Acid, Oxalic.	Hot, acrid taste; burning, vomiting, collapse; sometimes general paralysis, numbness, and stupor.	*Lime* or *chalk.*
Acid, Salicylic.	Mydriasis; quick and deep respiration; delirium; dyspnea; lessened arterial pressure; deafness; olive-green urine.	
Acid, Sulphuric.	Black stains; pain throughout digestive tract, vomiting, often of tarry matter, feeble pulse, clammy skin, profuse and bloody salivation.	*Chalk; magnesia; soap;* demulcent drinks.
Aconitum napellus (*Monkshood*). Aconite.	Sudden collapse, slow, feeble and irregular pulse and respirations, tingling in the mouth and extremities, giddiness, great muscular weakness, sometimes pain in the abdomen; pupils generally dilated, but may be contracted; marked anesthesia of skin; mind clear, convulsions at times.	*Tannic acid* solution for washing out stomach; *digitalis*, atropin, and stimulants; artificial respiration; warmth and friction; absolute quiet in recumbent position.

TABLE OF POISONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES. (Antidotes in *Italics.*)
Alcohol.	Confusion of thought, giddiness, tottering gait, slight cyanosis, narcosis from which patient can be aroused; full pulse; deep, stertorous breathing; injection of eyes, dilatation of pupils, low temperature. Convulsions may occur.	Evacuate stomach; coffee; battery; amyl nitrite; hot and cold douches.
Ammonium and its compounds.	Intense gastroenteritis often with bloody vomiting and purging; lips and tongue swollen and covered with detached epithelium; violent dyspnea; characteristic odor.	*Vegetable acids;* demulcents.
Antimony and its compounds.	Metallic taste, violent vomiting, becoming bloody; feeble pulse; pain and burning in the stomach; violent serous purging, becoming bloody; cramps in extremities, thirst, great debility; sometimes prostration, collapse, unconsciousness and convulsions without vomiting or purging.	*Tannic acid;* demulcent drinks; opium; alcohol; external heat.
Antipyrin (*Phenazone*).	Headache, nausea, vomiting, a rash like that of measles, vertigo, drowsiness, deafness, confusion of ideas, cyanosis, collapse.	Recumbent position; warmth; strychnin; stimulants; oxygen; artificial respiration.
Apomorphin.	Violent vomiting, paralysis of motor and sensory nerves, delirium, depression of respiration and of heart.	Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Violent burning pain in the stomach, retching, thirst, purging of blood and mucus with flakes of epithelium, tenesmus, suppression of urine; sense of constriction in throat; pulse small and frequent.	*Hydrated sesquioxid of iron; precipitated carbonate of iron;* emetics; castor oil; demulcents.
Atropa belladonna (*Deadly Nightshade*). Atropin. Belladonna. Homatropin.	Heat and dryness of the mouth and throat; pupils widely dilated, scarlet rash, noisy delirium; quick pulse, at first corded, later feeble; rapid respirations, early strong, late shallow and feeble; retention of urine; sometimes convulsions, collapse, and paralysis.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic acid;* stimulants; coffee; pilocarpin; artificial respiration; physostigmin may be of benefit; evacuation of bladder.
Caffein.	Burning pain in the throat, giddiness, faintness, nausea, numbness, abdominal pain, great thirst, dry tongue, tremor of extremities, diuresis, weak pulse, cold skin, collapse.	Emetics; stimulants; warmth; morphin and atropin.
Calabar Bean. See	*Physostigma.*	
Camphor.	Characteristic odor; languor, giddiness, disturbance of vision, delirium, convulsions, clammy skin, smarting in the urinary organs; pulse quick and weak; no pain, no vomiting, no purging.	Evacuate stomach; stimulants; warmth; hot and cold douches.
Cannabis indica (*Indian Hemp*).	Pleasurable intoxication, sense of prolongation of time, anesthesia with loss of strength, especially in legs; pupils dilated; rapid pulse; heavy sleep.	Evacuate stomach; stimulants.
Cantharis vesicatoria (*Spanish Fly*). Cantharides.	Burning in mouth and stomach; vomiting and purging soon becoming bloody; tenesmus, salivation, aching pains in back, strangury, priapism; unconsciousness only very late; convulsions at times.	Evacuate stomach; demulcent drinks; morphin; hot bath for the strangury; anesthetics may be necessary for the pain.
Carbolic Acid. See	*Acid, Carbolic.*	

TABLE OF POISONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES. (Antidotes in *Italics.*)
Chloral Hydrate.	Deep sleep, loss of muscular power, lividity; reflexes diminished, pulse weak, respirations slowed, pupils contracted during sleep, but dilated on waking, temperature low.	Evacuate stomach; heat to the extremities; massage; coffee per rectum; strychnin; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
Chloroform.	Excitement and intoxication followed by anesthesia and unconsciousness, later profound narcosis. Pulse and respirations fail progressively or suddenly.	Draw tongue forward; artificial respiration; faradic current; hot and cold douches; amyl nitrite; ammonia injected into a vein; evacuation of the stomach if chloroform has been taken by mouth.
Coal-gas.	Headache, giddiness, loss of muscular power, unconsciousness, pupils dilated, breathing labored, coma; odor of the gas.	Fresh air; artificial respiration; ammonia; stimulants; oxygen; coffee; hot and cold douches.
Cocain.	Faintness, giddiness, nausea; pulse small, rapid, intermittent; dilated pupils, severe prostration, respiration slow and feeble.	Stimulants; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
Colchicum autumnale (*Meadow-saffron*).	Not unlike those of malignant cholera; griping pain in the stomach, vomiting and continuous purging of seromucous material; intense thirst, muscular cramps, great prostration, collapse, dilated pupils, pain in the extremities.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* demulcent drinks; stimulants; morphin.
Conium maculatum (*Hemlock*).	Weakness of the legs, gradual loss of all voluntary power, nausea, ptosis, dilatation of pupils, inability to speak or swallow.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* stimulants; warmth; artificial respiration; atropin.
Croton tiglium (*Croton-oil*).	Intense pain in abdomen, vomiting, purging, watery stools, pinched face, small and thready pulse, moist skin, collapse.	Evacuate stomach; demulcent drinks; camphor; stimulants; morphin; poultices to abdomen.
Cyanogen and its compounds.	Similar to *Acid, Hydrocyanic, q. v.*	
Datura stramonium (*Thorn-apple, Jamestown Weed*).	Symptoms and treatment similar to those of *Atropin, q. v.*	
Digitalis purpurea (*Foxglove*).	Purging, with severe pain, violent vomiting, vertigo, feeble pulse, although heart's action is tumultuous, eyes prominent, pupils dilated, sclera blue; delirium and convulsions.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic* and *gallic acids;* stimulants; aconite; recumbent position.
Erythroxylon coca.	See *Cocain.*	
Fly, Spanish. See *Can*	*tharis.*	
Gelsemium sempervirens (*Yellow Jessamine*).	Symptoms appear in about twenty minutes; great muscular weakness; diplopia, ptosis, internal squint, widely dilated pupils, dimness of vision, labored respiration, weak pulse.	Evacuate stomach; atropin; stimulants; artificial respiration; hot and cold douches.
Hellebore, Green and	White. See *Veratrum.*	
Hemlock. See *Conium.*		
Iodin and its compounds.	Pain in throat and stomach; vomiting, purging, vomit yellow from iodin, or blue if starch present in stomach; giddiness, faintness, convulsive movements.	Evacuate stomach; *starch;* amyl nitrite; morphin.
Iodoform.	Slight delirium, drowsiness, high temperature, rapid pulse. Symptoms resemble meningitis.	
Jaborandi. Pilocarpin.	Copious sweating, dizziness, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, tearing pain in eyeballs, myopia, pupils much contracted.	Evacuate stomach; stimulants; atropin.

TABLE OF POISONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES. (Antidotes in *Italics.*)
Lead acetate.	Sweet metallic taste, vomiting of white matter, great thirst, pain in abdomen, abdominal muscles usually rigid, constipation or diarrhea with black stools, cramps in the legs, paralysis of the extremities, convulsions; in the chronic forms, a blue line at margin of the gums.	Evacuate stomach; *dilute sulphuric acid; Epsom* or *Glauber's salts;* milk; morphin; potassium iodid to eliminate the poison.
Lobelia inflata (*Indian Tobacco*).	Severe vomiting, with intense depression and prostration, giddiness, tremors, convulsions, collapse.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic* or *gallic acid;* stimulants; strychnin; warmth; recumbent position.
Mercuric chlorid.	Acrid metallic taste, burning heat in throat and stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, with bloody stools, lips and tongue white and shriveled, pulse small and frequent, death in coma or convulsions; pain may be absent. Secondary symptoms: hectic fever, coppery taste, fetid breath, gums swollen, salivation.	Albumin in some form: raw white of egg or flour; evacuate stomach; opium; potassium iodid.
Morphin. See *Opium.*		
Nitric Acid. See *Acid,*	*Nitric.*	
Nitroglycerin.	Throbbing headache, pulsation over entire body, dicrotic pulse, flushed face, mental confusion, anxiety, sudden collapse.	Recumbent position; cold to head; ergot; atropin.
Nux vomica. See	*Strychnos.*	
Opium. Morphin. Narcein. Codein. Laudanum.	Preliminary mental excitement, acceleration of heart; soon weariness, sensation of weight in the limbs, sleepiness, diminished sensibility, pin-point pupils; pulse and respiration slow and strong; patient can be roused with difficulty; later this becomes impossible; reflexes abolished, respiration slow, irregular, and stertorous, pulse rapid and feeble.	1. Evacuate stomach by mustard or stomach-pump. 2. Arouse patient to maintain respiration by exercise, flagellation with wet towels, cold and hot douches alternately. 3. Stimulate by *atropin*, coffee, alcohol if pulse fails; external heat. Inhalations of oxygen; injection of dilute solution of *potassium permanganate.*
Oxalic Acid. See *Acid,*	*Oxalic.*	
Paris Green. See *Arse*	*nic.*	
Phosphorus.	Vomiting and pain; vomit may be luminous in the dark; characteristic odor. After several days deep jaundice, coffee-colored vomit, hepatic tenderness, albuminuria, marked fall in temperature, coma, failure of pulse and respiration.	*Sulphate of copper* as an emetic, then as an antidote in small doses with opium; purgation.
Physostigma venenosum (*Calabar Bean*).	Giddiness, prostration, loss of power in the lower limbs, muscular twitching, contracted pupils, mind clear.	Evacuate stomach; *atropin;* strychnin; stimulants; artificial respiration.
Prussic Acid. See	*Acid, Hydrocyanic.*	
Santonin.	Disturbance of color-vision—objects first assume a bluish tinge, then yellow; tinnitus, dizziness, pain in the abdomen, failure of respiration, convulsions, stupor.	Evacuate stomach; stimulants; chloral.
Savin.	Pain, vomiting, bloody stools and tenesmus; disordered respirations, coma, convulsions, and collapse.	Evacuate stomach; castor-oil in large dose; morphin; poultices to the abdomen.
Silver-salts.	Pain, vomiting, and purging; vomit white and cheesy, rapidly turning black in the sunlight; vertigo, coma, convulsions, paralysis, and marked disturbance of respiration.	*Salt* and water; evacuate stomach; a large amount of milk.

TABLE OF POISONS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Symptoms of Poisoning.	Treatment and Antidotes. (Antidotes in *Italics*.)
St. Ignatius Bean. Strychnos ignatii. Strychnos nux vomica Nux vomica. Strychnin. Brucin.	Tetanic convulsions in paroxysms at varying intervals of from five minutes to half an hour; opisthotonos during paroxysm; eyeballs prominent, pupils dilated, respiration impeded, pulse feeble and rapid; anxiety.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic acid* followed by an emetic; catheterize; keep patient quiet; bromids and chloral; amyl nitrite or chloroform to control convulsions; artificial respiration if indicated.
Tobacco. Nicotin.	Nausea, vomiting, weakness, weak pulse, cold and clammy skin, collapse, pupils contracted, then dilated.	Evacuate stomach; *tannic acid;* strychnin; stimulants; warmth; recumbent position.
Veratrum album (*White Hellebore*). Veratrum viride (*Green Hellebore*).	Pain and burning in alimentary tract; vomiting and diarrhea; slow, weak pulse; labored respiration; pupils usually dilated; there may be convulsions.	Evacuate stomach; ether hypodermatically; opium; stimulants; coffee; warmth; recumbent position.

Poke-root. See *Phytolacca.*

Polar (*po′-lar*) [*polus*, a pole]. Pertaining to or situated near a pole. **P. Bodies, P. Cells, or P. Globules,** two minute cells thrown off by the unfecundated ovum during maturation. **P. Method,** a method of applying electricity, in which the pole the distinctive effect of which is wanted is placed over the part to be treated, and the other pole over some indifferent part.

Polarimeter (*po-lar-im′-et-er*) [*polus*, a pole; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for determining the degree to which an optically active substance changes the plane of polarization to the right or to the left.

Polariscope (*po-lar′-is-kōp*) [*polus*, pole; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for studying the polarization of light; a polarimeter.

Polarity (*po-lar′-it-e*) [*polus*, pole]. The state of having poles or points of intensity presenting opposite qualities.

Polarization (*po-lar-i-za′-shun*) [*polus*, pole]. 1. The act of polarizing, or the state of being polarized. 2. A condition produced in a ray of light by absorption, reflection, or refraction, by means of which the vibrations are restricted and take place in one plane only (plane P.), or in curves (circular or elliptic P.). The plane of P. is altered or rotated when the light is passed through a quartz-crystal or solutions of certain substances (rotatory P.). 3. The deposit of gas-bubbles (hydrogen) on the electronegative plate of a galvanic battery, whereby the flow of the current is impeded, and owing to the negative plate covered with hydrogen being more electropositive than the zinc-plate, the difference in potential between the two plates is reduced.

Polarize (*po′-lar-īz*) [*polus*, pole]. To endow with polarity; to place in a state of polarization.

Polarizer (*po′-lar-i-zer*) [*polus*, pole]. An object, such as a Nicol-prism, by means of which light is polarized.

Pole (*pōl*) [πόλος, *polus*, a pole]. 1. Either extremity of the axis of a body, as of the fetus, the crystalline lens, etc. 2. One of two points at which opposite physical qualities, *e. g.*, electricity or magnetism, are concentrated; specifically, the electrode of a galvanic battery, which is positive (positive P.) when connected with the electronegative plate of the battery (carbon, copper, platinum), or negative (negative P.) when connected with the electropositive plate (zinc). **P.-changer,** a switch or key for changing or reversing the direction of a current produced by an electric battery.

Poliencephalitis (*pol-e-en-sef-al-i′-tis*) [πολιός, gray; ἐγκέφαλος, brain; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain. **P. acuta,** an acute inflammation of the cerebral cortex, which when occurring in children, gives rise to infantile cerebral palsy. **P., Anterior Superior,** an inflammatory disease of the gray matter of the third ventricle, of the anterior portion of the fourth, and of that about the Sylvian aqueduct. It is characterized by ophthalmoplegia, chiefly external, and a peculiar somnolent state.

Poliomyelitis (*pol-e-o-mi-el-i′-tis*) [πολιός, gray; μυελός, marrow; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **P., Acute Anterior,** infantile paralysis, an acute inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord. It is most common in children, coming on during the period of the first dentition and producing a paralysis of certain muscle-groups or of an entire limb. The onset is sudden, and the paralysis is usually most extensive in the beginning, a certain amount of improvement taking place subsequently. The affected

muscles atrophy rapidly, the reflexes in them are lost, and reaction of degeneration develops. From contraction of antagonistic muscles deformities occur later in life. **P., Chronic Anterior.** Synonym of *Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Poliomyelopathy (*pol-e-o-mi-el-op'-ath-e*) [πολιός, gray; μυελός, marrow; πάθος, disease]. Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata.

Poliosis (*pol-e-o'-zis*) [πολιός, hoary or gray]. A condition characterized by absence of pigment in the hair.

Politzerization (*pol-its-er-i-za'-shun*) [after Adam *Politzer*, an Austrian otologist]. The inflation of the middle ear by means of a rubber-bag.

Politzer's Bag. A pear-shaped rubber bag with a conical tip, used for inflating the middle ear. The tip is introduced into the nostril, and the bag compressed while the other nostril is closed and the patient performs the act of swallowing. The latter opens the Eustachian tube and allows the air to enter.

Pollakiuria (*pol-ak-e-u'-re-ah*) [πολλάκις, often; *urina*, urine]. Abnormally frequent micturition.

Pollex (*pol'-eks*) [L.]. 1. The thumb. 2. The great toe.

Pollution (*pol-u'-shun*) [*polluere*, to defile]. 1. The act of defiling or rendering impure, as P. of drinking-water. 2. The production of the sexual orgasm by means other than sexual intercourse.

Poly- (*pol'-e-*) [πολύς, many]. A prefix denoting many.

Polyarthritis (*pol-e-ar-thri'-tis*) [πολύς, many; ἄρθρον, joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of many joints. **P. rheumatica acuta.** See *Rheumatism, Acute Articular.*

Polyarticular (*pol-e-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [πολύς, many; *articulus*, joint]. Affecting many joints; the term multiarticular is preferable.

Polyatomic (*pol-e-at-om'-ik*) [πολύς, many; *atomic*]. 1. Containing several atoms. 2. Having several hydrogen-atoms replaceable by bases.

Polybasic (*pol-e-ba'-zik*) [πολύς, many; βάσις, base]. 1. Of acids, having several hydrogen-atoms replaceable by bases. 2. Formed from a polybasic acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen-atom by a base.

Polycholia (*pol-e-ko'-le-ah*) [πολύς, much; χολή, bile]. Excessive secretion of bile.

Polychromatic (*pol-e-kro-mat'-ik*) [πολύς, many; χρῶμα, color]. Many-colored.

Polyclinic (*pol-e-klin'-ik*) [πολύς, many; κλίνη, a bed]. A hospital in which many diseases are treated.

Polycoria (*pol-e-ko'-re-ah*) [πολύς, many; κόρη, pupil]. The existence of more than one pupil in the iris.

Polycrotic (*pol-e-krot'-ik*) [πολύς, many; κρότος, pulse]. Of the pulse, presenting several waves for each cardiac systole.

Polycystic (*pol-e-sis'-tik*) [πολύς, many; κύστις, a sac]. Containing many cysts.

Polycythemia (*pol-e-si-the'-me-ah*) [πολύς, many; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. A state of the blood characterized by an excess of red corpuscles.

Polydactylism (*pol-e-dak'-til-izm*) [πολύς, many; δάκτυλος, a finger]. The existence of supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydipsia (*pol-e-dip'-se-ah*) [πολύς, much; δίψα, thirst]. Excessive thirst.

Polyemia (*pol-e-e'-me-ah*) [πολύς, much; αἷμα, blood]. Abnormal increase of the total mass of the blood; plethora. **P. hyperalbuminosa,** an excess of albumin in the blood-plasma. **P. polycythæmica,** an increase of the red corpuscles. **P. serosa,** a condition in which the amount of blood-serum is increased.

Polyesthesia (*pol-e-es-the'-ze-ah*) [πολύς, many; αἴσθησις, sensation]. An abnormality of sensation in which a single touch is felt in two or more places at the same time.

Polygalactia (*pol-e-gal-ak'-te-ah*) [πολύς, much; γάλα, milk]. Excessive secretion of milk.

Polygalin (*pol-ig'-al-in*). See *Senega.*

Polyganglionic (*pol-e-gang-gle-on'-ik*) [πολύς, many; γάγγλιον, ganglion]. 1. Having several ganglia. 2. Affecting several lymphatic glands at once.

Polygnathus (*pol-ig'-na-thus*) [πολύς, many; γνάθος, jaw]. A form of monster in which the parasite is attached to the jaws of the host.

Polygyria (*pol-e-jir'-e-ah*) [πολύς, many; γύρος, gyre]. The existence of an excessive number of convolutions in the brain.

Polyhydramnios (*pol-e-hi-dram'-ne-os*) [πολύς, many; ὕδωρ, water; ἀμνίον, amnion]. An excessive production of liquor amnii.

Polyidrosis (*pol-e-id-ro'-sis*) [πολύς, much; ἵδρωσις, sweating]. Excessive sweating.

Polymastia (*pol-e-mas'-te-ah*) [πολύς, many; μαστός, breast]. The presence of more than two breasts or nipples. The supernumerary organs may be below the breast proper, in the axilla, or elsewhere on the body.

Polymelia (*pol-e-me'-le-ah*) [πολύς, many; μέλος, limb]. A malformation consisting in the presence of more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymelus (*pol-im'-el-us*) [πολύς, many; μέλος, a limb]. A monster having more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymeric (*pol-e-mer'-ik*) [πολύς, many; μέρος, part]. Exhibiting polymerism.

Polymeride (*pol-im'-er-id*) [πολύς, many;

μέρος, a part]. In chemistry, a compound having the property of polymerism.

Polymerism (*pol-im′-er-izm*) [*πολύς*, many; *μέρος*, a part]. 1. The existence of more than a normal number of parts. 2. A variety of isomerism. See *Isomeric* and *Polymerization*.

Polymerization (*pol-e-mer-i-za′-shun*) [*πολύς*, much; *μέρος*, a part]. The apparent fusion or union of two or more molecules of a compound, forming a more complex molecule, with a higher molecular weight and somewhat different physical and chemic properties.

Polymorphic, Polymorphous (*pol-e-mor′-fik*, *pol-e-mor′-fus*) [*πολύς*, many; *μορφή*, form]. Having or occurring in several forms; of a crystal, crystallizing in several forms.

Polymorphism (*pol-e-mor′-fizm*) [*πολύς*, many; *μορφή*, form]. The state of being polymorphous.

Polyneuritis (*pol-e-nu-ri′-tis*). See *Neuritis, Multiple*.

Polynuclear (*pol-e-nu′-kle-ar*) [*πολύς*, many; *nucleus*, nucleus]. See *Multinuclear*, the preferable term.

Polyopia, Polyopsia (*pol-e-o′-pe-ah*, *pol-e-op′-se-ah*) [*πολύς*, many; *ὄψις*, sight]. A condition in which more than one image of an object is formed upon the retina.

Polyorchis (*pol-e-or′-kis*) [*πολύς*, many; *ὄρχις*, a testicle]. One who has more than two testicles.

Polyotia (*pol-e-o′-she-ah*) [*πολύς*, many; *οὖς*, ear]. A condition in which there is more than one auricle on a side.

Polyp (*pol′-ip*) [*πολύς*, many; *πούς*, foot]. A tumor having a distinct pedicle. See *Polypus*.

Polypapilloma tropicum (*pol-e-pap-il-o′-mah*) [*πολύς*, many; *papilla*, papilla; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Frambesia.

Polyparesis (*pol-e-par′-es-is*) [*πολύς*, much; *πάρεσις*, weakness]. General paresis.

Polyphagia (*pol-e-fa′-je-ah*) [*πολύς*, much; *φάγειν*, to eat]. Bulimia.

Polypharmacy (*pol-e-far′-mas-e*) [*πολύς*, many; *φάρμακον*, a drug]. The prescription of many drugs at one time; the excessive use of drugs.

Polyphrasia (*pol-e-fra′-ze-ah*) [*πολύς*, much; *φράσις*, speech]. A morbid state characterized by excessive speaking; morbid loquacity; verbigeration.

Polyplastic (*pol-e-plas′-tik*) [*πολύς*, much; *πλάσσειν*, to mold]. 1. Of cells, having many substances in their composition. 2. Undergoing many modifications during development.

Polypnea (*pol-ip-ne′-ah*) [*πολύς*, many; *πνοία*, breathing]. Great rapidity of respiration; panting respiration.

Polypoid (*pol′-e-poid*) [*polypus*; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a polyp.

Polypus (*pol′-e-pus*) [*πολύς*, many; *πούς*, foot; *pl.*, polypi]. A tumor having a pedicle, found especially on mucous membranes, as in the nose, bladder, rectum, uterus, etc. **P., Blood-.** Synonym of *P., Placental.* **P. carnosus.** Synonym of *Sarcoma.* **P., Fibrinous,** a polypoid mass on the uterine wall, resulting from the deposition of fibrin from retained blood. The mass may be attached to portions of an ovum or to thrombi at the placental site. **P., Fibrous,** a polypus composed chiefly of fibrous tissue. **P., Mucous,** a soft P. resulting either from a localized inflammatory hyperplasia of a mucous membrane or from the formation of a true myxoma. **P., Placental,** a fibrinous polyp resulting from the deposit of fibrin upon a portion of retained placenta. **P., Soft.** Synonym of *P., Mucous.* **P., Vascular,** a polypoid angioma.

Polyrrhea (*pol-e-re′-ah*) [*πολύς*, much; *ῥοία*, flow]. An excessive secretion of fluid.

Polysarcia (*pol-e-sar′-se-ah*) [*πολύς*, much; *σάρξ*, flesh]. Excessive corpulency; obesity.

Polysarcous (*pol-e-sar′-kus*) [*πολύς*, much; *σάρξ*, flesh]. Corpulent; exhibiting polysarcia.

Polyscelia (*pol-e-ske′-le-ah*) [*πολύς*, many; *σκέλος*, leg]. Excess in the number of legs.

Polyscelus (*pol-is′-kel-us*) [*πολύς*, many; *σκέλος*, leg]. A monster having supernumerary legs.

Polyscope (*pol′-is-kōp*) [*πολύς*, much; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. An instrument provided with an electric light which is introduced into a cavity in order to illuminate its internal surfaces.

Polysomia (*pol-e-so′-me-ah*) [*πολύς*, many; *σῶμα*, body]. A monster having more than a single body or trunk.

Polyspermism (*pol-e-sper′-mizm*) [*πολύς*, much; *σπέρμα*, seed]. An excessive quantity of seminal fluid.

Polytrichia, Polytrichosis (*pol-e-trik′-e-ah*, *pol-e-trik-o′-sis*) [*πολύς*, many; *θρίξ*, hair]. Excessive development of hair.

Polyuria (*pol-e-u′-re-ah*) [*πολύς*, much; *urina*, urine]. The passage of an excessive quantity of urine. The causes of temporary P. are excessive ingestion of fluids, cold, suppression of perspiration, the use of diuretics; it occurs in the crisis of fevers, in hysteria, and nervous excitement. A permanent P. is met with in diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, chronic interstitial nephritis, and in amyloid disease of the kidneys.

Pomade (*po-mād′*) [*pomum*, apple]. A perfumed ointment for applying to the scalp.

Pomatum (*po-ma′-tum*). See *Pomade.*

Pomegranate (*pum-gran'-et*). See *Granatum*.

Pompholyx (*pom'-fo-liks*) [πομφόλυξ, bubble]. Cheiropompholyx; dysidrosis; a rare disease characterized by bullous eruptions on the palms of the hands and between the fingers. It occurs in depressed states of the nervous system, and is more common in women than in men.

Pomphus (*pom'-fus*) [πομφός, blister]. See *Wheal*.

Pomum (*po'-mum*) [L.]. Apple. **P. adami**, Adam's apple, the prominence in the front of the neck caused by the projection of the thyroid cartilage.

Pons [*pons*, bridge]. A process or bridge of tissue connecting two parts of an organ. **P. cerebelli.** Same as *P. Varolii*. **P. Tarini**, the posterior perforated space. **P. Varolii**, or simply **Pons**, a convex white eminence situated at the base of the brain, and serving to connect the various divisions with each other. It is placed in front of the medulla oblongata, behind the cerebrum, and beneath the cerebellum, and rests upon the sphenobasilar groove. In structure the pons consists chiefly of nerve-fibers, but contains also areas of gray matter, the *pontine nuclei*. On section two portions, a superior and an inferior, are distinguishable. The latter contains transverse commissural fibers and is traversed by the pyramidal tracts. The superior or dorsal portion of the pons consists largely of gray matter which is continued up from below, especially the formatio reticularis and the dorsal tracts of gray substance. In places the gray matter is grouped to form the nuclei of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth nerves. In the lower part of the pons there is a small, folded gray mass, the superior olivary nucleus. It is enclosed by some transverse fibers known as the trapezium. The P. is connected with the medulla, with the cerebellum (by the middle peduncles), and with the cerebrum (by the crura cerebri).

Pontile, Pontine (*pon'-til*, *pon'-tēn*) [*pons*, bridge]. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. **P. Hemiplegia**, a hemiplegia due to a lesion of the pons. When the lesion is situated low down in the pons, below the decussation of the fibers of the facial nerve, and above that of the pyramidal tracts, the hemiplegia is *alternate*, *i.e.*, the arm and leg on one side, and the face on the other, are paralyzed.

Poplar (*pop'-lar*). See *Populus*.

Popliteal (*pop-lit-e'-al*) [*poples*, ham, hock, or knee]. Pertaining to or situated in the ham, as P. artery, P. nerve, P. space. **P. Aneurysm**, aneurysm of the popliteal artery. **P. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of*.

Poppy (*pop'-e*) [AS., *popig*, poppy]. Papaver somniferum, a plant of the order Papaveraceæ. **P.-capsules** (Papaveris capsulæ, B. P.) possess effects similar to those of opium, but far milder in degree. **Decoctum papaveris** (B. P.) is used chiefly as an anodyne application. **Extractum papaveris** (B. P.). Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **Syrupus papaveris** (B. P.). Dose f℥ss–f℥j (2.0–4.0). **Red poppy** is used in making the Syrupus rhœados of the B. P. Dose f℥j (4.0).

Populin (*pop'-u-lin*). See *Populus*.

Populus (*pop'-u-lus*) [L.]. Poplar, a genus of trees of the order Salicineæ, several species of which contain salicin, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, and populin or benzoyl-salicin, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$. Poplar-buds have been used in rheumatism and Bright's disease. The leaves and buds are also employed for anodyne ointments.

Porcupine-disease. See *Ichthyosis*.

Pore (*pōr*) [πόρος, a pore]. A minute circular opening on a surface, as a P. of the skin, the opening of the duct of a sudoriparous gland.

Porencephalia, Porencephalus (*por-en-sef-a'-le-ah*, *por-en-sef'-al-us*) [πόρος, cavity; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A condition characterized by the presence of depressions on the surface of the brain, due to a congenital arrest of development or to an acquired defect.

Porencephalous (*por-en-sef'-al-us*) [πόρος, cavity; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. Affected with porencephalia.

Pornography (*por-nog'-ra-fe*) [πόρνη, a prostitute; γράφειν, to write]. 1. A treatise on prostitution. 2. Obscene writing.

Porocele (*po'-ro-sēl*) [πῶρος, callus; κήλη, tumor]. A scrotal hernia in which the coverings are indurated and thickened.

Poroplastic (*por-o-plas'-tik*) [πόρος, pore; πλάσσειν, to mold]. Porous and plastic. **P. Felt**, a porous felt which is readily molded; it is used in the preparation of splints and jackets.

Porosity (*por-os'-it-e*) [πόρος, cavity]. The condition of being porous.

Porous (*po'-rus*) [πόρος, cavity, pore]. Having pores.

Porphyrization (*por-fir-i-za'-shun*) [*porphyry*, a kind of rock]. Pulverization, so-called because generally performed on a tablet of porphyry.

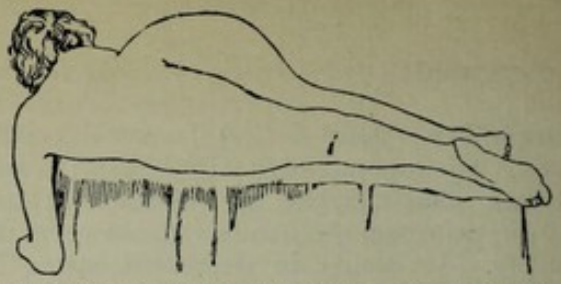
Porrigo (*por-i'-go*) [L.]. An old term applied to several diseases of the scalp. **P. decalvans**, alopecia areata. **P. favosa**, favus. **P. larvalis**, impetigo of the scalp conjoined with eczema.

Porro's Operation. See *Operations, Table of*.

Porta (*por'-tah*) [L., gate]. The hilus of an organ through which the vessels enter. **P. hepatis, P. jecoris**, the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the portal vein enters the organ.



The Semiprone or Sims' Posture. Anterior View.



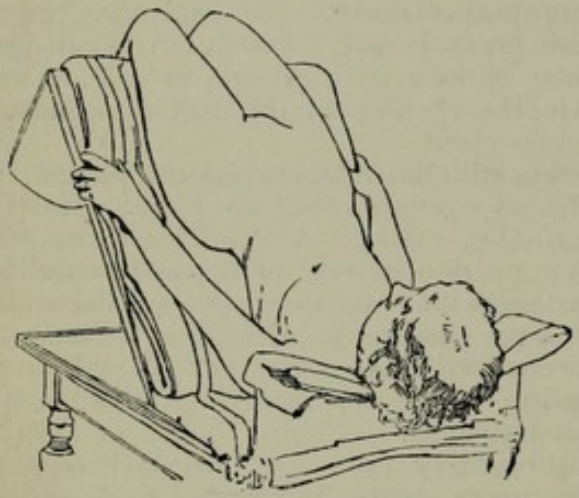
The Semiprone or Sims' Posture. Posterior View.



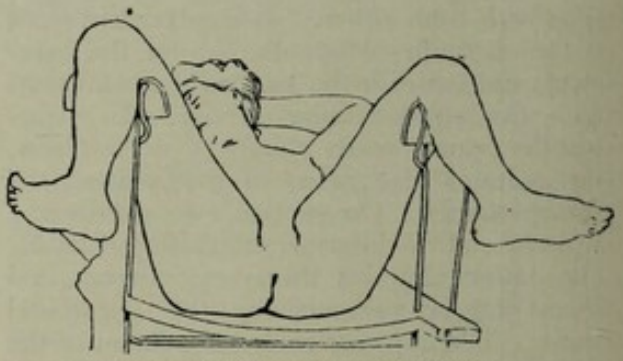
The Horizontal Posture.



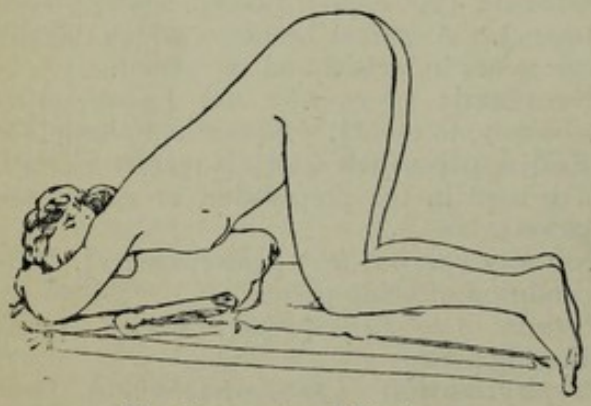
The Dorsal Elevated Posture.



The Trendelenburg Posture.



The Dorsal Recumbent Posture.



The Genupectoral Posture.



The Dorsosacral Posture. Lateral View.



The Knees-elbow Posture.



Edebohls' Posture.

Portal (*pōr'-tal*) [*porta*, gate]. Pertaining to the porta or hilus of an organ, especially to the porta hepatis, or to the vein entering at the porta hepatis (P. vein). **P. Circulation**, the passage of blood from the stomach, spleen, and intestines through the portal vein and the liver. **P. Fissure.** See *Fissure*. **P. Vein**, the large vein entering the liver at the transverse fissure, and bringing to it the blood from the digestive tract and the spleen.

Porte-caustique (*pōrt-kōs-tēk'*). A holder for the stick of caustic.

Porter (*pōr'-ter*). See *Malt-liquors*.

Portio (*por'-she-o*) [L.]. A part. **P. dura**, the hard part of the seventh pair of nerves of Willis, the facial nerve. **P. inter duram et mollem**, a small funiculus between the portio dura and the portio mollis of the seventh cranial nerve. **P. intermedia Wrisbergii.** Synonym of *P. inter duram et mollem*. **P. mollis**, the soft part of the seventh cranial nerve, the auditory nerve.

Port-wine Stains. See *Nevus*.

Porus (*po'-rus*) [L.]. A pore. **P. acusticus externus**, the opening of the external auditory canal. **P. acusticus internus**, the opening of the internal auditory canal into the cranial cavity. **P. opticus**, the opening in the center of the lamina cribrosa of the sclerotic transmitting the central artery of the retina.

Position (*po-zish'-un*) [*ponere*, to place]. Place; location; attitude; posture. **P., Dorsal**, one in which the patient lies on the back. **P., Edebohl's.** See *P., Simon's*. **P., English.** See *P., Left Lateral Recumbent*. **P., Knee-chest, P., Genupectoral**; one in which the patient rests upon the knees and chest, the arms being crossed above the head. **P., Knee-elbow, P., Genucubital**; one in which the patient lies upon the knees and elbows, the head resting upon the hands. **P., Left Lateral Recumbent, P., English, P., Obstetric**; one in which the patient lies on the left side with the right thigh and knee drawn up. **P., Lithotomy-, P., Dorsosacral**; one in which the patient lies on the back with the legs flexed on the thighs, and the thighs flexed on the abdomen and abducted. **P. of the Fetus**, the relation of the presenting part of the fetus to the pelvis of the mother. See *Table of Fetal Positions*, under *Fetus*. **P., Sim's, P., Semiprone**; one in which the patient lies on the left side, with the right knee and thigh drawn up and the left arm placed along the back; the chest is inclined forward so that the patient rests upon it. **P., Simon's**, one in which the patient lies on the back, with the legs flexed on the thighs and the thighs on the abdomen, the hips being elevated and the thighs strongly abducted. **P., Trendelenburg's**, one in which the patient lies on the back on a plane inclined about 45°, the feet and legs hanging over the end of the table.

Positive (*poz'-it-iv*) [*positivus*, from *ponere*, to place]. Real, existing, actual. In mathematics and physiology, denoting one of two quantities or conditions assumed as primary or fundamental; opposed to one assumed as negative; denoting a quantity greater than zero; to be added, additive. **P. Electricity**, the kind of electricity developed by rubbing glass with silk. **P. Electrode, P. Pole**; the electrode or pole connected with the negative plate of a battery. **P., Element, P., Plate**; that plate of a battery which is acted upon by the fluid, *e. g.*, the zinc-plate in the zinc-carbon battery.

Posology (*pos-ol'-oj-e*) [πόσος, how much; λόγος, science]. That branch of medical science dealing with the dosage of medicines.

Post- (*pōst-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting after.

Postanal (*pōst-a'-nal*) [*post*, after; *anus*, anus]. Situated behind the anus.

Postaxial (*pōst-aks'-e-al*) [*post*, after; *axis*, axis]. Situated behind the axis; in the arm, behind the ulnar aspect; in the leg, behind the fibular aspect.

Postcentral (*pōst-sen'-tral*) [*post*, behind; *centrum*, center]. 1. Situated behind a center. 2. Situated behind the central fissure of the brain, as the P. convolution.

Postclavicular (*pōst-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*post*, after; *clavicula*, clavicle]. Situated behind the clavicle.

Postconvulsive (*pōst-kon-vul'-siv*) [*post*, after; *convellere*, to tear away]. Coming on after a convulsion.

Postdiastolic (*pōst-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*post*, after; διαστολή, diastole]. Occurring after the diastole.

Postdicrotic (*pōst-di-krot'-ik*) [*post*, after; *dicrotic*]. Occurring after the dicrotic wave of the pulse, as the P. wave in the sphygmographic tracing.

Postdiphtheric (*pōst-dif-ther'-ik*) [*post*, after; *diphtheric*]. Occurring after an attack of diphtheria, as P. paralysis.

Postembryonic (*pōst-em-bre-on'-ik*) [*post*, after; ἔμβρυον, embryo]. Occurring after the embryonic stage.

Postepileptic (*post-ep-e-lep'-tik*) [*post*, after; ἐπίληψις, epilepsy]. Occurring after an epileptic attack.

Posterior (*pōs-te'-re-or*) [comparative of *posterus*, after, behind]. Placed behind or to the back of a part.

Posteroexternal (*pōs-ter-o-eks-tur'-nal*) [*posterus*, behind; *external*]. Occupying the outer side of a back part, as the P. column of the spinal cord.

Posterointernal (*pōs-ter-o-in-tur'-nal*) [*post*, behind; *internal*]. Occupying the

inner side of a back part, as the P. column of the spinal cord.

Posterolateral (*pōs-te-ro-lat′-er-al*) [*posterus*, behind; *latus*, side]. Situated behind and at the side of a part.

Posteroparietal (*pōs-te-ro-par-i′-et-al*) [*posterus*, behind; *paries*, wall]. Situated at or opposite the posterior part of the parietal bone.

Posterosuperior (*pōs-te-ro-su-pe′-re-or*) [*posterus*, hinder; *superior*, superior]. Situated behind and above a part.

Posterotemporal (*pōs-te-ro-tem′-por-al*) [*posterus*, behind; *tempus*, temple]. Situated at or opposite the posterior part of the temporal bone.

Postfebrile (*pōst-feb′-ril*) [*post*, after; *febris*, a fever]. Occurring after a fever.

Postglenoid (*pōst gle′-noid*) [*post*, behind; γλήνη, socket; εἶδος, like]. Situated behind the glenoid fossa, as the P. tubercle, also called simply P.

Posthemiplegic (*pōst-hem-e-ple′-jik*) [*post*, after; ἡμι, half; πληγή, stroke]. Occurring after or following an attack of hemiplegia. **P. Chorea**, choreiform movements in paralyzed limbs.

Posthetomy (*pos-thet′-o-me*) [πόσθη, penis; τομή, a cutting]. Circumcision.

Posthitis (*pos-thi′-tis*) [πόσθη, prepuce; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Postholith (*pos′-tho-lith*) [πόσθη, prepuce; λίθος, stone]. A preputial calculus.

Posthumous (*pos′-tu-mus*) [*post*, after; *humus*, the ground]. Occurring after death. **P. Child**, one born after the death of the father, or taken by the Cesarean operation from the body of its mother after death.

Posthyoid (*pōst-hi′-oid*) [*post*, behind; ὑοειδής, hyoid]. Posterior to the hyoid bone.

Posthypnotic (*pōst-hip-not′-ik*) [*post*, after; ὕπνος, sleep]. Succeeding the hypnotic state; acting after the hypnotic state has passed off, as P. suggestion.

Posticus (*pōs-ti′-kus*) [L.]. Posterior.

Postmortem (*pōst-mor′-tem*) [*post*, after; *mors*, death]. 1. Occurring after death. 2. An examination of the body after death; an autopsy.

Postnasal (*pōst-na′-sal*) [*post*, behind; *nasus*, nose]. Situated behind the nose. **P. Catarrh**, catarrhal inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Postparalytic (*pōst-par-ah-lit′-ik*) [*post*, after; παράλυσις, paralysis]. Following an attack of paralysis.

Postpartum (*pōst-par′-tum*) [*post*, after; *partus*, birth]. Following childbirth; as P. hemorrhage.

Postpharyngeal (*pōst-far-in′-je-al*) [*pōst*, behind; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Situated behind the pharynx.

Postpone (*pōst-pōn′*) [*post*, after; *ponere*, to place]. Of a paroxysm, to occur after the regular time.

Postpyramidal (*pōst-pe-ram′-id-al*) [*post*, behind; *pyramis*, pyramid]. Situated behind the pyramidal tract. **P. Nucleus**, the nucleus funiculi gracilis.

Postural (*pos′-tur-al*) [*ponere*, to place]. Pertaining to posture or position; performed by means of a special posture, as P. treatment.

Postuterine (*pōst-u′-ter-in*) [*post*, behind; *uterus*, uterus]. Situated behind the uterus.

Potable (*po′-ta-bl*) [*potare*, to drink]. Drinkable; fit to drink.

Potash (*pot′-ash*) [from Irish, *pota*, a pot, and *ash*]. 1. Potassium hydroxid, caustic potash. 2. Potassium carbonate.

Potassa (*po-tas′-ah*) [L.]. Potash. **P. cum calce**, Vienna-paste, a caustic paste made by rubbing together equal parts of potassium hydroxid and quick-lime. **P. sulphurata**, a mixture of salts of potassium, consisting chiefly of the sulphid. It is used in chronic rheumatism, gout, and locally in diseases of the skin. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

Potassium (*po-tas′-e-um*) [*potash*, from Irish, *pota*, a pot, and *ash*]. A silver-white, soft, very ductile metal, belonging to the alkali-group, and having a sp. gr. of 0.865; its valence is one, atomic weight 39, symbol K (from the Latin *kalium*). It forms compounds with nearly all nonmetals. The most important compounds are: **P. acetate** (Potassii acetas, U. S. P., B. P.), $KC_2H_3O_2$, used in rheumatism, as a diuretic in dropsies, and in cutaneous diseases. Dose gr. xx–℥j (1.3–4.0). **P. bicarbonate** (Potassii bicarbonas, U. S. P., B. P.), $KHCO_3$, used as an antacid. Dose gr. xx–℥j (1.3–4.0). **P. dichromate, P. bichromate** (Potassii bichromas, U. S. P., B. P.), $K_2Cr_2O_7$, used as a caustic, and for the preparation of battery-fluids and of preserving fluids for tissues; it was formerly employed as an alterative. **P. bitartrate** (Potassii bitartras, U. S. P., B. P.), cream of tartar, $KHC_4H_4O_6$, used as a mild cathartic and as a hydragogue diuretic in dropsies, and for making refrigerant drinks in febrile affections. It is an ingredient of Pulvis jalapæ compositus. Dose ℥j–℥ss (4.0–16.0). **P. bromid.** See *Bromin*. **P. carbonate** (Potassii carbonas, U. S. P., B. P.), used as an antacid in dyspepsia and as an antilithic. **P. chlorate** (Potassii chloras, U. S. P., B. P.), $KClO_3$, used locally and internally in various forms of stomatitis, in mercurial ptyalism, in pharyngitis. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). In over-doses it is an irritant poison. From it are prepared Trochisci potassii chlo-

ratis. **P. citrate** (Potassii citras, U. S. P., B. P.), $K_3C_6H_5O_7.H_2O$, used as a diaphoretic in fevers, in bronchitis, and in rheumatism, the uric acid diathesis, etc. Dose gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). Potassii citras effervescens (U. S. P.) is used like the preceding. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **P. cyanid** (Potassii cyanidum, U. S. P., B. P.), KCN, is similar in properties to hydrocyanic acid. Dose gr. ⅛ (0.008). It is also used locally in neuralgia. **P. ferrocyanid** (Potassii ferrocyanidum, U. S. P., B. P.), $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$, yellow prussiate of potash, has been used in the night-sweats of phthisis. Dose gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). It is extensively employed in the arts, as a reagent, and in pharmacy to prepare diluted hydrocyanic acid. **P. hydroxid,** KOH (Potassa, U. S. P., B. P.), caustic potash. This is a white solid, usually occurring in the form of pencils, and having powerful escharotic properties. From it are prepared, Liquor potassæ and Potassa cum calce. The former is an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. hypophosphite** (Potassii hypophosphis, U. S. P.), KH_2PO_2. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). See *Hypophosphite*. **P. iodid** (Potassii iodidum, U. S. P., B. P), KI, is used as an alterative in syphilis; in chronic poisoning by lead and mercury; as an absorbent of inflammatory exudates; in chronic rheumatism, etc. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65); in syphilis several drams may be administered daily. From it are prepared Unguentum iodi and Unguentum potassii iodidi. **P. nitrate** (Potassii nitras, U. S. P., B. P.), KNO_3, saltpeter, is used as a refrigerant diuretic and diaphoretic; in asthma the inhalation of fumes produced by burning niter-paper (paper dipped in a solution of the nitrate and dried) is useful. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). From it are prepared Argenti nitras dilutus and Charta potassii nitratis. **P. permanganate** (Potassii permanganas, U. S. P., B. P.), $KMnO_4$, is used as an antiseptic and deodorant, in amenorrhea, and as an antidote to opium-poisoning and poisoning by snake-bites. Dose as an emmenagogue gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). It is also employed as a reagent. Condy's fluid is an aqueous solution of P. permanganate (2 parts in 100). **P. and sodium tartrate** (Potassii et sodii tartras, U. S. P., B. P.), $KNaC_4H_4O_6.4H_2O$, Rochelle salt, is used as a saline cathartic; it is an ingredient of Seidlitz powder. Dose ʒss–j (16.0–32.0). **P. sulphate** (Potassii sulphas, U. S. P., B. P.), K_2SO_4, is used as a laxative and purgative. Dose ʒss–ʒiv (2.0–16.0). **P. tartrate** (Potassii tartras, B. P.), $K_2C_4H_4O_6.H_2O$, is used as a mild purgative in febrile affections. Dose ʒj–ʒj (4.0–32.0). Other compounds are: **P. binoxalate,** salt of sorrel, a constituent of wood-sorrel. **P. bisulphate,** $KHSO_4$, has been used as a laxative and refrigerant. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **P. cobaltinitrate** has been employed in asthma, nephritis, and valvular heart-disease. Dose gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032). **P. ferricyanid,** $K_6Fe_2(CN)_{12}$, is used in the arts and as a reagent. **P. iodate** is used in stomatitis and pharyngitis as a substitute for P. chlorate. Dose gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52). **P. nitrite,** KNO_2, is used like the other nitrites. Dose gr. iij (0.2). **P. phosphate,** K_2HPO_4, has been used as an alterative in scrofula and pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. silicate,** soluble glass, is used instead of plaster of Paris for making fixed dressings. **P. sulphocyanate,** KCNS, is a constituent of saliva.

Potato-culture. A culture of microorganisms on potato.

Potential (*po-ten'-shal*) [*potens*, able]. 1. Capable of acting or doing work, as P. energy. 2. In electricity, a state of tension or of P. energy capable of doing work. If two bodies of different P. are brought together, a current is established between them that is capable of doing work.

Potio, Potion (*po'-she-o, po'-shun*) [*potio*, a drink]. A drink or draught.

Potomania (*po-to-ma'-ne-ah*) [πότος, drink; μανία, madness]. Delirium tremens.

Pott's Disease [Percival *Pott*, an English surgeon]. Caries of the vertebræ generally of tuberculous origin. The symptoms are stiffness of the spinal column, pain on motion, tenderness on pressure, undue prominence of one or more of the spines; in certain cases spasmodic pain in the abdomen; formation of abscess; occasionally, in late stages, paralysis. **P.'s Fracture.** See *Fracture*.

Pouch [Fr., *poche*, a pocket]. A sac or pocket. **P. of Douglas, P., Recto-uterine,** cul-de-sac of Douglas, a pouch formed by a fold of the peritoneum between the uterus and the rectum.

Poultice (*pōl'-tis*) [*puls*, porridge]. A soft, semiliquid mass made of some cohesive substance mixed with water, and used for application to the skin, for the purpose of supplying heat and moisture or acting as a local stimulant. Synonym, *Cataplasma*.

Pound [AS., *pund*, pound]. A unit of measure of weight. The Troy P. contains 12 oz. or 5760 grains; the avoirdupois P. contains 16 oz. or 7000 grains. Symbol lb. See *Weights and Measures*. **P., Foot-,** the force necessary to raise one pound through the height of one foot.

Poupart's Ligament. See *Ligaments, Table of*.

Powder [Fr., *poudre*, from *pulvis*, powder]. 1. A collection of fine particles. 2. In pharmacy, a collection of fine particles of one or more substances capable of passing through a sieve having meshes of a certain fineness; also a single dose of such a substance. **P., Aromatic.** See *Cinnamon.* **P., Dover's,** Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii. See under *Opium.* **P., James'.** See *Antimony.* **P., Seidlitz-.** See *Potassium and sodium tartrate.* **P., Tully's,** a powder composed of camphor, prepared chalk, and licorice, and morphin sulphate, 1 part. It is used as a substitute for Dover's powder.

Pox [*pocks*, *pl.* of *pock*, a vesicle or pustule]. 1. A term applied to any disease possessing a vesicular or pustular eruption. 2. Vulgarly, syphilis. **P., Chicken-.** See *Varicella.* **P., Cow-.** See *Cow-pox.* **P., Small-.** See *Variola.*

Practice (*prak'-tis*) [*practicare*, to practice]. The practice of medicine; the application of the principles of medicine to the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Practitioner (*prak-tish'-un-er*) [*practicare*, to practice]. One who practices medicine. (This is a badly-formed word.)

Præ- (*pre-*) [L.]. See *Pre-.*

Præputium (*pre-pu'-she-um*). See *Prepuce.*

Prævia (*pre'-ve-ah*) [fem. of *prævius*, from *præ*, before; *via*, a way]. Coming before, standing before. **P., Placenta.** See *Placenta.*

Prairie-itch. A name applied to various forms of skin-diseases associated with pruritus, occurring in men engaged in work on prairies, among lumbermen, and others, and either due to scabies or pruritus hiemalis.

Prealbuminuric (*pre-al-bu-min-u'-rik*) [*præ*, before; *albumen*, albumin; *urina*, urine]. Occurring before the appearance of albuminuria.

Preataxic (*pre-at-aks'-ik*) [*præ*, before; *ἀ* priv.; *τάξις*, order]. Occurring before ataxia.

Preaxial (*pre-aks'-e-al*) [*præ*, before; *axis*, axis]. Situated in front of the axis; in a limb, situated on the internal or anterior aspect—in the arm, on the radial, in the leg, on the tibial side.

Prebacillary (*pre-bas'-il-a-re*) [*præ*, before; *bacillus*, bacillus]. Occurring before the invasion of the system by bacilli.

Precancerous (*pre-kan'-ser-us*) [*præ*, before; *cancer*]. Occurring before the development of a carcinoma.

Precardiac (*pre-kar'-de-ak*) [*præ*, before; *καρδία*, heart]. Anterior to the heart.

Precentral (*pre-sen'-tral*) [*præ*, before; *centrum*, center]. Situated in front of the central fissure of the brain. **P. Convolution,** a convolution in front of the central fissure of the brain; the ascending frontal convolution.

Precipitant (*pre-sip'-it-ant*). See under *Precipitation.*

Precipitate (*pre-sip'-it-āt*) [*precipitare*, from *præ*, before; *caput*, head]. The solid substance thrown down from a solution of a substance on the addition of a reagent which deprives it of its solubility. Abbreviation: Ppt. **P., Red,** Hydrargyrum oxidum rubrum. See *Mercury.* **P., White,** $N_2(Hg_2)_3Cl_2$, Hydrargyrum ammoniatum. See *Mercury.*

Precipitate (*pre-sip'-it-āt*) [*precipitare*, from *præ*, before; *caput*, head]. To throw down in an insoluble form.

Precipitate (*pre-sip'-it-āt*) [*precipitare*, from *præ*, before; *caput*, head]. Headlong; hasty. **P. Labor.** See *Labor.*

Precipitation (*pre-sip-it-a'-shun*) [*precipitate*]. The process of throwing down solids from the liquids which hold them in solution. Precipitates are crystalline, amorphous, curdy, flocculent, granular, or gelatinous, according to the form assumed. The agent causing precipitation is the *precipitant*, the solid thrown down, the *precipitate.*

Precordia (*pre-kor'-de-ah*) [*præ*, before; *cor*, the heart]. 1. A name applied by the ancients to the diaphragm, the thoracic viscera, or the epigastric region. 2. The area of the chest overlying the heart.

Precordial (*pre-kor'-de-al*) [*præ*, before; *cor*, heart]. Pertaining to the precordia.

Precordium (*pre-kor'-de-um*). Singular of *Precordia.*

Precuneus (*pre-ku-ne'-us*) [*præ*, before; *cuneus*, wedge]. The quadrate lobule of the parietal lobe situated in front of the cuneus of the occipital lobe.

Prediastolic (*pre-di-as-tol'-ik*) [*præ*, before; *διαστολή*, diastole]. Occurring before the diastole.

Predicrotic (*pre-di-krot'-ik*) [*præ*, before; *dicrotic*]. Preceding the dicrotic wave or elevation of the sphygmographic tracing.

Predigest (*pre-di-jest'*) [*præ*, before; *digerere*, to digest]. To digest by artificial means before introducing into the body.

Predisposing (*pre-dis-po'-zing*) [*præ*, before; *disponere*, to dispose]. Rendering susceptible or liable to attack.

Predisposition (*pre-dis-po-zish'-un*) [*præ*, before; *disponere*, to dispose]. The state of having a susceptibility to disease.

Prefrontal (*pre-frun'-tal*) [*præ*, before; *frons*, forehead]. Situated in the anterior part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

Preglobulin (*pre-glob'-u-lin*) [*præ*, before; *globulin*]. An albuminous body found in cell-protoplasm, insoluble in water, soluble in a ten per cent. sodium chlorid solution and in dilute alkaline solutions.

ELY'S TABLE OF THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

EXPLANATION.—Find in the upper horizontal row the date of last menstruation; the figure beneath will show the expiration of 280 days or ten months of 28 days each.

January, .	1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	27	29	30	31
July, . . .	8	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	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	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	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	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.																														

Pregnancy (*preg'-nan-se*) [*pregnans*, from *præ*, before; *gignere*, to beget]. The state of being pregnant, or with child; the state of the woman from conception to the expulsion of the ovum. The normal duration of P. is 280 days, or ten lunar months, or nine calendar months. **P., Extrauterine,** ectopic gestation; the development of the ovum outside of the cavity of the uterus. Pregnancy may take place within the Fallopian tube (**Tubal P.**), in the ovary (**Ovarian P.**), in the part of the tube that traverses the uterine wall (**Interstitial P.**), or in the abdominal cavity (**Abdominal P.**). **P., False,** any condition in the abdomen that simulates pregnancy. **P., Molar,** pregnancy in which the ovum is converted into a mole. **P., Multiple,** that form in which the uterus contains two or more developing ova. **P., Mural,** a variety of extrauterine P. in which the ovum develops in the wall of the uterus. **P., Signs of,** those clinical manifestations by which the existence of pregnancy may be demonstrated. There are three so-called absolute signs: Ballottement, fetal movements, and the fetal heart-sounds.

Pregnant (*preg'-nant*) [*prægnans*, from *præ*, before; *gignere*, to beget]. With child; gravid.

Prehemiplegic (*pre-hem-e-ple'-jik*) [*præ*, before; *ἡμι*, half; *πληγή*, stroke]. Occurring before an attack of hemiplegia, as P. chorea.

Prehensile (*pre-hen'-sil*) [*prehendere*, to lay hold of]. Adapted for grasping.

Prehension (*pre-hen'-shun*) [*prehendere*, to lay hold of]. The act of grasping or seizing.

Prelum (*pre'-lum*) [L.]. Press. **P. abdominale,** the squeezing of the abdominal viscera between the diaphragm and the rigid abdominal wall, as in the processes of defecation, micturition, and parturition.

Premalignant (*pre-mal-ig'-nant*) [*præ*, before; *malig-*

nant]. Occurring before the development of malignancy.

Premature (*pre'-mat-ūr*) [*præ*, before; *maturare*, to ripen]. Occurring before the proper time, as P. labor.

Premaxilla (*pre-maks-il'-ah*) [*præ*, before; *maxilla*, jaw]. The intermaxillary bone.

Premenstrual (*pre-men'-stru-al*) [*præ*, before; *menstrual*]. Preceding menstruation.

Premolar (*pre-mo'-lar*) [*præ*, before; *mola*, millstone]. 1. Situated in front of the molar teeth. 2. One of the two anterior permanent molars.

Premonitory (*pre-mon'-it-o-re*) [*præ*, before; *monere*, to warn]. Forewarning; foreboding, as P. symptoms, those which forebode the onset of an attack of a disease.

Prenatal (*pre-na'-tal*) [*præ*, before; *natus*, born]. Existing or occurring before birth.

Preoccupation (*pre-ok-u-pa'-shun*) [*præ*, before; *occupare*, to occupy]. The condition of being so engrossed in one's own thoughts as not to answer or hear when accosted.

Preparation (*prep-ar-a'-shun*) [*præparare*, to make ready]. 1. The act of making ready. 2. Anything made ready, especially, in anatomy, any part of the body prepared or preserved for illustrative or other uses.

Prepatellar (*pre-pat-el'-ar*) [*præ*, before; *patella*, patella]. Situated in front of the patella, as P. bursa.

Prepuce (*pre'-pūs*) [*præputium*, prepuce]. The foreskin of the penis, a fold of skin lined by mucous membrane, and covering the glans penis.

Preputial (*pre-pu'-she-al*) [*præputium*, prepuce]. Pertaining to the prepuce.

Presbycusis, Presbykousis (*prez-be-koo'-sis*) [πρέσβυς, old; ἀκούειν, to hear]. The lessening of the acuteness of hearing that occurs in old age.

Presbyope (*prez'-be-ōp*) [πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, eye]. One who is presbyopic.

Presbyopia (*prez-be-o'-pe-ah*) [πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, eye]. The condition of vision in the aged, due to diminished power of accommodation from impaired elasticity of the crystalline lens, whereby the near point of distinct vision is removed farther from the eye.

Presbyopic (*prez-be-op'-ik*) [πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, eye]. Affected with presbyopia.

Prescription (*pre-skrip'-shun*) [*præ*, before; *scribere*, to write]. A formula written by the physician to the apothecary, designating the substances to be administered. A P. consists of the heading, usually the symbol ℞ (standing for the Latin word *recipe*, imperative of *recipere*, to take), the names and quantities of the ingredients, the directions to the apothecary, the directions to the patient, the date, and the signature.

Present (*pre-zent'*) [*præsentare*, to place before]. Of a part of the fetus, to appear first at the os uteri.

Presentation (*pre-zen-ta'-shun*) [*præsentare*, to place before]. In obstetrics, that part of the fetal body which presents itself to the examining finger at the os uteri.

Presphenoid (*pre-sfe'-noid*) [*præ*, before; σφήν, wedge; εἶδος, like]. The anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Pressor (*pres'-or*) [*premere*, to press]. Stimulating. **P. Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Pressure-sense. The sense by which knowledge is obtained of the amount of weight or pressure which is exerted upon a part of the body.

Presternum (*pre-ster'-num*) [*præ*, before; *sternum*, the breast-bone]. The manubrium or superior segment of the sternum.

Presystolic (*pre-sis-tol'-ik*) [*præ*, before; συστολή, systole]. Preceding the systole of the heart, as the P. murmur, P. thrill.

Pretibial (*pre-tib'-e-al*) [*præ*, before; *tibia*, tibia]. Situated in front of the tibia.

Pretuberculous (*pre-tu-ber'-ku-lus*) [*præ*, before; *tuberculum*, tubercle]. Preceding the development of tuberculosis.

Preventive (*pre-ven'-tiv*) [*prevenire*, to anticipate, to prevent]. Warding off. **P. Medicine**, the department of medicine dealing with the means and methods of preventing disease.

Prevertebral (*pre-ver'-te-bral*) [*præ*, before; *vertebra*, vertebra]. Situated in front of the vertebræ.

Priapism (*pri'-ap-izm*) [πριαπισμός]. Persistent erection of the penis, usually unaccompanied by sexual desire. It is caused by injuries to the spinal cord, or to the penis, and by vesical calculus.

Prickle-cell. A cell possessing delicate rod-shaped processes by which it is connected with neighboring cells. Such cells are found in the middle strata of the skin (**Prickle-layer**).

Prickly Heat. See *Miliaria*.

Primæ viæ (*pri'-me vi'-e*) [L., "the primary passages"]. The alimentary canal.

Primary (*pri'-ma-re*) [*primus*, first]. First in time or in importance. **P. Amputation**, one that is done before the development of inflammation, usually within the first twenty-four hours. **P. Bubo**, a simple adenitis of an inguinal lymphatic gland, resulting from mechanical irritation. It is also known as *bubon d'emblée*. **P. Dementia**, a form of insanity occurring in young adults, and characterized by an extreme degree of apathy, the patient lying motionless, absolutely listless, without wants and seemingly without perception of his surroundings. **P. Lesion**, the original lesion which forms the starting-point

for secondary lesions. **P. Sore,** the initial sclerosis or chancre of syphilis.

Primigravida (*pri-me-grav'-id-ah*) [*primus*, first; *gravidus*, pregnant]. A woman pregnant for the first time.

Primipara (*pri-mip'-ar-ah*) [*primus*, first; *parere*, to bear]. A woman bearing or giving birth to her first child.

Primiparous (*pri-mip'-ar-us*) [*primus*, first; *parere*, to bear]. Bearing a child or being in labor for the first time.

Primitive (*prim'-it-iv*) [*primus*, first]. First-formed; original. **P. Groove,** the enlargement and deepening of the primitive streak. See *P. Streak.* **P. Streak, P. Trace,** a streak appearing at the end of the germinal disc, and indicating the first trace of the embryo.

Primordial (*pri-mor'-de-al*) [*primus*, first; *ordiri*, to arise]. Existing in the beginning, first-formed, primitive, original, of the simplest character. **P. Kidney,** the Wolffian body. **P. Ova,** cells lying among the germ-epithelium of the surface of the embryonic ovary.

Princeps (*prin'-seps*) [*primus*, first; *caput*, head]. First, original. **P. cervicis,** a branch of the occipital artery supplying the trapezius muscle. **P. pollicis,** a branch of the radial artery, going to the palmar surface of the thumb.

Principle (*prin'-si-pl*) [*principium*, from *princeps*]. A constituent of a compound having a definite composition and representing its essential or characteristic properties. **P., Proximate.** See *Proximate.*

Prinos (*pri'-nos*) [L.]. Black alder, a shrub of the order Aquifoliaceæ. The bark and the berries of **P. verticillatus** have been employed as tonics and astringents in diarrhea, and locally, as an application to ulcers. Dose ʒ ss–j (2.0–4.3); of a decoction f ʒ j–ij (32.0–64.0). Unof.

Prism (*prizm*) [πρίσμα, from πρίξειν, to saw]. A solid whose bases or ends are similar plane figures and whose sides are parallelograms. In optics, a transparent solid with triangular ends and two converging sides. It breaks up white light into its component colors and bends the rays of light toward the side opposite the angle (the base of the P.), and is used to measure or correct imbalance of the ocular muscles. **P.-diopter, P.-dioptry,** a unit of prismatic refractive power: the refractive power of a prism that deflects a ray of light one centimeter on a tangent plane situated at a distance of one meter. **P., Enamel-,** one of the prismatic columns of from four to six sides composing the enamel of teeth, closely packed together and generally vertical to the surface of the underlying dentine. **P., Nicol-.** See *Nicol-prism.*

Prismatic (*priz-mat'-ik*) [πρίσμα, a prism]. Prism-shaped; produced by the action of a prism, as P. colors.

Prismoptometer (*priz-mop-tom'-et-er*) [πρίσμα, prism; ὤψ, eye; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for estimating refractive defects of the eye by means of two prisms placed base to base.

Pro- [L.]. A prefix meaning before.

Probang (*pro'-bang*) [*probare*, to test]. A rod of whalebone or other flexible material used for making local applications to the esophagus or larynx, or removing foreign bodies. **P., Ball-,** a probang having an ivory bulb attached to one end. **P., Horsehair-, P., Bristle-,** one having on the end a sheath of horsehair or bristles that can be made to spread like an umbrella as the instrument is drawn out. **P., Sponge-,** one provided with a small sponge at one end.

Probe (*prōb*) [*probare*, to test]. A slender, flexible rod for exploring a channel. **P., Anel's,** a delicate probe for exploring or dilating the lacrimal puncta and lacrimal canals. **P., Blunt,** one with a blunt extremity. **P., Bowman's,** one of a series of graduated probes used for dilating the nasal duct. **P., Drum-,** one provided with a drum or reverberator to enable the ear to detect contact with foreign bodies. **P., Electric,** one having two insulated wires, so that contact with a bullet or metal completes the circuit, and thus indicates the presence of such a foreign body. **P., Eyed,** a probe having a slit at one end through which a tape or ligature can be passed. **P., Lacrimal,** one used for dilating the lacrimal passages. **P., Meerschaum-,** a probe, the end of which is tipped with meerschaum, which becomes streaked with the lead by contact with a bullet. **P., Nélaton's,** one that is capped with unglazed porcelain upon which a leaden ball makes a metallic streak. **P., Vertebrated,** one made of small links so jointed together that it is very flexible.

Process (*pros'-es*) [*processus*, from *procedere*, to go]. 1. A course of action; a group of phenomena, as the inflammatory P. 2. A prominence or outgrowth, as the spinous P. of a vertebra, the axis-cylinder P. of a nerve. **P., Alveolar.** See *Alveolar.* **P., Auditory,** the curved plate of bone surrounding the external auditory meatus for the greater part of its circumference, and serving for the attachment of the cartilage of the external ear. **P., Basilar.** See *Basilar.* **P., Ciliary.** See *Ciliary.* **P., Conoid.** See *Conoid Tubercle.* **P., Coracoid.** See *Coracoid.* **P. Coronoid.** 1. A thin, flattened process projecting from the anterior portion of the upper border of the ramus of the lower jaw, and serving for the attachment of the temporal

muscle. 2. A triangular projection from the upper end of the ulna, forming the lower part of the greater sigmoid cavity. **P., Deiters'**, the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. **P., Dendritic.** See *P., Protoplasmic.* **P., Ensiform**, the cartilaginous tip at the lower end of the sternum. **P., Ethmoid**, one of the projections from the superior border of the inferior turbinated bone. **P., External Angular**, the projection on the outer extremity of the supraorbital arch of the frontal bone. **P., Falciform:** 1. A process of the fascia lata of the thigh, forming the outer and upper margin of the saphenous opening. It is known also as the *Falciform P. of Burns.* 2. The falx cerebri. **P., Hamular:** 1. A hook-like process of bone on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, around which the tendon of the tensor palati turns. 2. Of the lacrimal bone, the hook-like termination of the lacrimal crest. **P., Internal Angular**, the inner extremity of the supraorbital arch of the frontal bone. **P., Jugular.** See *Jugular.* **P., Lacrimal**, a short process of the inferior turbinated bone that articulates with the lacrimal bone. **P., Long** (*of the Incus*), a slender process that descends vertically from the body of the incus and articulates, by the lenticular process, with the head of the stapes. **P., Long** (*of the Malleus*), a long delicate process that passes from the neck of the malleus outward to the Glaserian fissure, to which it is connected by cartilaginous and ligamentous fibers. **P., Malar**, a triangular eminence of the superior maxilla by which it articulates with the malar bone. **P., Mammillary**, one of the tubercles on the posterior part of the superior articular processes of the lumbar vertebræ. **P., Mastoid.** See *Mastoid.* **P., Maxillary**, a thin plate of bone descending from the ethmoid process of the inferior turbinated bone, and hooking over the lower edge of the orifice of the antrum. **P., Nasal** (*of the Superior Maxilla*), a thick, triangular process of bone that projects upward, inward, and backward by the side of the nose, forming a part of its lateral wall. **P., Odontoid**, the tooth-like process of the axis which ascends and articulates with the atlas. **P., Olecranon-**, the olecranon. **P., Olivary**, a small oval eminence situated behind the optic groove of the sphenoid bone. **P., Orbital** (*of the Palate Bone*), a process directed upward and outward from the upper portion of the palate bone. **P., Orbital** (*of the Superior Maxilla*), a process projecting from the orbital margin of the superior maxilla. **P., Palate**, a thick process projecting horizontally inward from the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone, and forming part of the floor of the nostril and the roof of the mouth. **P., Postglenoid**, a small tubercle separating the glenoid fossa from the auditory process. **P., Protoplasmic.** 1. Any one of the processes of nerve-cells that are not continued as axis-cylinders. 2. A pseudopod of an ameboid cell. **P., Pterygoid** (*of the Palate Bone*), a pyramidal process projecting from the posterior border of the palate bone and articulating with the sphenoid bone. **P., Pterygoid** (*of the Sphenoid Bone*), one descending perpendicularly from the point of junction of the body with the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, and consisting of an external and internal plate. **P. of Rau.** Synonym of *P., Long* (*of the Malleus*). **P., Short** (*of the Incus*), a conic process projecting almost horizontally backward from the body of the incus and attached by ligamentous fibers to the margin of the opening leading into the mastoid cells. **P., Short** (*of the Malleus*), a slight projection from the root of the manubrium of the malleus, lying in contact with the tympanic membrane. **P., Sphenoidal**, a thin plate of bone directed upward and inward from the vertical plate of the palate bone. **P., Spinous** (*of the Ilium*), a prominent eminence on the anterior or posterior border of the ilium. The upper process on the anterior border is the *anterior superior spinous process;* below it is the *anterior inferior spinous process.* On the posterior border there are also two processes —a *posterior superior* and a *posterior* inferior. **P., Spinous** (*of the Sphenoid Bone*), a rough prominence descending from the posterior part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. It receives the attachment of the internal lateral ligament of the jaw and the tensor palati muscle. **P., Spinous** (*of the Tibia*), an eminence of bone on the upper surface of the tibia, between the two articular surfaces, and nearer to the posterior than the anterior border. **P., Spinous** (*of a Vertebra*), the prominent backward projection from the middle of the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra. **P., Styloid** (*of the Fibula*), a pointed eminence projecting upward from the posterior portion of the head of the fibula. **P., Styloid** (*of the Radius*), a projection from the external border of the lower extremity of the radius. **P., Styloid** (*of the Temporal Bone*), a sharp spine about an inch in length descending downward, forward, and inward from the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P., Styloid** (*of the Ulna*), a projection from the inner and posterior portion of the lower extremity of the ulna. **P., Superior Maxillary**, an eminence on the face of the embryo which gives rise to the superior maxilla and the malar bone. **P., Superior Vermiform**, the upper part of the median lobe of the cere-

bellum, connecting the two lateral hemispheres. **P., Temporal,** the posterior angle of the malar bone by which it articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Transverse,** a process projecting outward from the side of a vertebra, at the junction of the pedicle and the lamina. **P., Unbranched.** Synonym of *P., Axis-cylinder.* **P., Unciform** (*of the Ethmoid Bone*), a hook-like projection from the inferior portion of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates with the ethmoidal process of the inferior turbinated bone. **P., Unciform** (*of the Hippocampal Gyrus*), a hook-like projection from the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi. **P., Unciform** (*of the Unciform Bone*), a hook-like projection from the palmar surface of the unciform bone. **P., Vaginal** (*of Peritoneum*), the process of peritoneum which the testicle in its descent carries in advance, and which in the scrotum forms the tunica vaginalis testis. **P., Vaginal** (*of the Sphenoid Bone*), a projection from the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, running horizontally inward from near the base of the pterygoid process. **P., Vaginal** (*of the Temporal Bone*), a sheath-like plate of bone which extends from the carotid canal to the mastoid process. It separates behind into two laminæ that enclose the styloid process. **P., Xiphoid,** the ensiform cartilage. **P., Zygomatic** (*of the Malar Bone*), a long, serrated process which articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Zygomatic** (*of the Temporal Bone*), a long projection from the lower part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, articulating with the malar bone.

Processus (*pro-ses'-us*) [L.]. A process. **P. ad cerebrum,** the superior cerebellar peduncle. **P. ad medullam,** the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. ad pontem,** the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. ad testes,** the superior cerebellar peduncles. **P. clavatus,** a thickening on the posterior pyramid of the medulla near the apex of the fourth ventricle. **P. cochleariformis,** a thin plate of bone separating the canal for the Eustachian tube from that for the tensor tympani muscle. **P. e cerebello ad cerebrum,** the superior cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad medullam,** the inferior cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad pontem,** the middle cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebello ad testes,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. gracilis,** a long delicate process passing from below the neck of the malleus to the Glaserian fissure. **P. hamatus.** Synonym of *Process, Unciform.*

Procidentia (*pro-se-den'-she-ah*) [*pro*, before; *cadere*, to fall]. Prolapse.

Procreation (*pro-kre-a'-shun*) [*procreare*, to bring forth]. The act of begetting offspring.

Proctalgia (*prok-tal'-je-ah*) [πρωκτός, anus; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the rectum.

Proctectomy (*prok-tek'-to-me*) [πρωκτός, anus; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the rectum.

Proctitis (*prok-ti'-tis*) [πρωκτός, anus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the anus or rectum.

Procto- (*prok'-to-*) [πρωκτός, anus]. A prefix signifying anus or rectum.

Proctocele (*prok'-to-sēl*) [πρωκτός, anus; κήλη, hernia]. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctodeum, or **Proctodæum** (*prok-to-de'-um*) [πρωκτός, the anus; δαίειν, to divide]. An invagination of the ectoderm in the embryo that grows inward toward the cloaca until the ectoderm and entoderm come into contact; the membrane formed between the two finally breaks through, the gut then opening externally.

Proctodynia (*prok-to-din'-e-ah*) [πρωκτός, anus; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain about the anus or in the rectum.

Proctoplasty (*prok'-to-plas-te*) [πρωκτός, anus; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the anus.

Proctoptosis (*prok-top-to'-sis*) [πρωκτός, anus; πτῶσις, a falling]. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctorrhaphy (*prok-tor'-a-fe*) [πρωκτός, anus; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of the rectum or anus.

Proctotomy (*prok-tot'-o-me*) [πρωκτός, anus; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the rectum, especially for stricture.

Procursive (*pro-kur'-siv*) [*pro*, forward; *currere*, to run]. Running forward, as P. epilepsy, a form in which the patient runs during the epileptic attack.

Prodromal (*pro-dro'-mal*) [πρό, before; δρόμος, a running]. Precursory; of the nature of a prodrome.

Prodrome (*pro'-drōm*) [πρό, before; δρόμος, a running]. A forerunner of a disease; a symptom indicating the approach of a disease.

Productive (*pro-duk'-tiv*) [*pro*, before; *ducere*, to lead]. Forming, especially forming new tissue, as a P. inflammation.

Proencephalus (*pro-en-sef'-al-us*) [πρό, before; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A monster characterized by a protrusion of the brain through a fissure in the frontal region.

Professional (*pro-fesh'-un-al*) [*profiteri*, to profess]. 1. Pertaining to a profession, especially to the medical profession; in keeping with medical ethics. 2. Produced by the practice of a profession, as P. neurosis (writer's cramp, telegrapher's cramp, etc.).

Profundus (*pro-fun'-dus*) [*profundus*, deep]. Deep-seated; applied to certain muscles, and in the feminine, **profunda**, to certain arteries. See *Arteries, Table of.*

Progenitor (*pro-jen'-it-or*) [*pro*, before; *gignere*, to beget]. Ancestor, or forefather.

Progeny (*proj'-en-e*) [*pro*, before; *gignere*, to beget]. Offspring; descendants.

Proglottis (*pro-glot'-is*) [πρό, before; γλῶσσα, tongue: *pl.*, *Proglottides*]. A mature segment of a tapeworm.

Prognathous (*prog'-na-thus*) [πρό, before; γνάθος, jaw]. Having a projecting lower jaw.

Prognosis (*prog-no'-sis*) [πρό, before; γνῶσις, knowledge]. A judgment in advance concerning the duration, course, and termination of a disease.

Prognostic (*prog-nos'-tik*) [πρό, before; γνῶσις, knowledge]. Pertaining to prognosis.

Prognosticate (*prog-nos'-tik-āt*) [πρό, before; γνῶσις, knowledge]. To give a prognosis.

Progression (*pro-gresh'-un*) [*progredi*, to advance]. The act of advancing or moving forward. **P., Backward,** a backward walking, a rare symptom of certain nervous lesions. **P., Cross-legged,** walking with the legs almost crossing, a condition sometimes observed in bilateral hip-disease and in cerebral spastic palsy.

Progressive (*pro-gres'-iv*) [*progredi*, to go forward]. Gradually extending. **P. Muscular Atrophy,** chronic anterior poliomyelitis in which the large ganglion-cells of the anterior horns are gradually destroyed, which leads to atrophy of the muscles. **P. Ossifying Myositis,** a chronic inflammation of muscles, associated with a tendency to bony deposits in them.

Projectile (*pro-jek'-til*) [*pro*, before; *jacere*, to throw]. Throwing forward. **P. Vomiting,** a form of vomiting sometimes observed in diseases of the brain, in which the material is suddenly projected out of the mouth to some distance, generally without nausea.

Projection (*pro-jek'-shun*) [*pro*, before; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. The act of throwing forward. 2. A part extending beyond the level of the surrounding surface. 3. The referring of impressions made on the organs of sense to the position of the object producing them. **P.-systems,** the name given to the pathways connecting the cerebral cortex with the periphery. The first P.-system corresponds to the fibers passing through the corona radiata; the second, to the tracts proceeding downward to the gray matter from the third ventricle to the end of the spinal cord; the third, to the peripheral nerves.

Prolapse (*pro-laps'*) [*prolabi*, to slip down]. The falling forward or downward of a part. **P. of the Cord,** premature expulsion of the umbilical cord during parturition. **P. of the Iris,** protrusion of the iris through a corneal wound.

Proliferate (*pro-lif'-er-āt*) [*proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear]. To multiply; to generate.

Proliferation (*pro-lif-er-a'-shun*) [*proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear]. The act of proliferating or multiplying, as P. of cells. **P., Atrophic,** the multiplication of cells in atrophic tissues.

Proliferative, Proliferous (*pro-lif'-er-a-tiv*, *pro-lif'-er-us*) [*proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear]. Multiplying; characterized by the formation of new tissues or by cell-proliferation. **P. Cyst,** a cyst in which the lining epithelium proliferates and produces projections from the inner surface of the cyst.

Prolific (*pro-lif'-ik*) [*proles*, offspring; *facere*, to make]. Fruitful.

Proligerous (*pro-lij'-er-us*) [*proles*, offspring; *gerere*, to bear]. Germinating; producing offspring. **P. Disc.** See *Discus proligerus.*

Prominence (*prom'-in-ens*) [*pro*, before; *minere*, to jut]. 1. A projection on the surface of a part, especially on a bone. 2. The state of being prominent. **P., Genital,** an accumulation of cells on the ventral aspect of the embryonic cloaca, from which the generative organs are developed.

Promontory (*prom'-on-to-re*) [*pro*, before; *mons*, mountain]. A projecting prominence. **P. of the Sacrum,** the prominence formed by the angle between the upper extremity of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra.

Pronation (*pro-na'-shun*) [*pronare*, to bend forward]. 1. The condition of being prone; the act of placing in the prone position. 2. Of the hand, the turning of the palm downward.

Pronator (*pro-na'-tor*) [*pronare*, to bend forward]. That which pronates, a term applied to several muscles. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Prone (*prōn*) [*pronus*, prone]. Lying with the face downward; of the arm, having the palm directed downward; the opposite of supine.

Pronephron, Pronephros (*pro-nef'-ron*, *pro-nef'-ros*) [πρό, before; νεφρός, a kidney]. The anterior of the three segments of the Wolffian body opening by means of the Müllerian duct into the cloaca. It is the first part of the urogenital system to be differentiated in the vertebrate embryo.

Pronucleus (*pro-nu'-kle-us*) [*pro*, before; *nucleus*, nucleus]. One of the two nuclear bodies of a newly fecundated ovum, the male P. and the female P., the fusion of which results in the formation of the first embryonic nucleus.

Proof-spirit. See *Spirit.*

Prootic (*pro-o′-tik*) [πρό, before; οὖς, ear]. In front of the ear.

Propane (*pro′-pān*) [*propionic*] C_3H_8. A hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas series, occurring in petroleum.

Prop-cells. Columnar or fusiform cells placed in the intervals of the rods and hair-cells of the organ of Corti. They are also known as supporting cells and cells of Deiter.

Propenyl (*pro′-pen-il*). See *Glyceryl.*

Propepsin (*pro-pep′-sin*) [πρό, before; πέπτειν, to cook]. The zymogen of pepsin, found in the cells of the gastric glands.

Propeptone (*pro-pep′-tōn*). See under *Peptone.*

Propeptonuria (*pro-pep-ton-u′-re-ah*) [πρό, before; *peptone; urina*, urine]. The appearance of propeptone in the urine. It is said to occur in fevers, diphtheria, osteomalacia, and during the administration of storax or phosphorus.

Properitoneal (*pro-per-e-ton-e′-al*) [πρό, before; περιτόναιον, peritoneum]. Situated in front of the peritoneum. **P. Hernia**, a hernia the sac of which extends in various directions within the abdominal walls.

Prophylactic (*pro-fil-ak′-tik*) [προφυλλάσσειν, to keep guard before]. 1. Pertaining to prophylaxis. 2. A remedy or agent that prevents the development of disease.

Prophylaxis (*pro-fil-aks′-is*) [προφυλλάσσειν, to keep guard before]. Prevention of disease; measures preventing the development or spread of disease.

Propionic Acid (*pro-pe-on′-ik*) [πρῶτος, first; πίων, fat], $C_3H_6O_2$, a monobasic acid of the fatty acid series, occurring in sweat, chyme, and occasionally in diabetic urine.

Proprius (*pro′-pre-us*) [L.]. Individual; special, as Flexor proprius pollicis, the special flexor of the thumb.

Proptosis (*prop-to′-sis*) [πρό, forward; πτῶσις, a falling]. A falling downward; prolapse.

Propulsion (*pro-pul′-shun*) [*pro*, before; *pellere*, to push]. 1. The act of pushing or driving forward. 2. A falling forward in walking, a condition seen in paralysis agitans. See *Festination.*

Propyl (*pro′-pil*) [*propionic*], C_3H_7. The radicle of propane.

Propylamin (*pro-pil′-am-in*) [*propyl*, from *propionic; amin*]. A liquid basic compound having the formula C_3H_9N, and existing in two forms, a **normal P.**, boiling at 47°C., and **isopropylamin**, boiling at 31.5°C. Normal P. has been obtained from cultures of bacteria of feces; isopropylamin has been found among the distillation-products of beet-root molasses. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Propylene (*pro′-pil-ēn*) [*propyl*, from *propionic*], C_3H_6. A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of the olefins.

Pro re nata (*pro re na′-tah*) [L.]. A phrase signifying according to the circumstances of the case.

Proscolex (*pro-sko′-leks*) [πρό, before; σκώληξ, a worm; *pl.*, *Proscolices*]. The embryo of a cestode worm immediately after leaving the egg.

Prosector (*pro-sek′-tor*) [*pro*, for; *sector*, cutter]. An officer of a medical college who prepares subjects for anatomic dissection, or to illustrate didactic lectures.

Prosencephalon (*pros-en-sef′-al-on*) [πρός, before; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The forebrain; that part of the anterior cerebral vesicle from which are developed the hemispheres, the corpus callosum, the anterior commissure, the fornix, the septum lucidum, the anterior perforated space, the olfactory lobes, and the corpus striatum.

Prosopalgia (*pros-o-pal′-je-ah*) [πρόσωπον, face; ἄλγος, pain]. Face-ache; neuralgic pain in the distribution of the trigeminal nerve; tic douloureux.

Prostatalgia (*pros-ta-tal′-je-ah*) [προστάτης, prostate; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostate, or Prostate Gland (*pros′-tāt*) [προστάτης, prostate; πρό, before; ἱστάναι, to stand]. The organ surrounding the neck of the bladder and beginning of the urethra (prostatic urethra). It consists of two lateral lobes and a middle lobe, and is composed of muscular and glandular tissue, the prostatic glands. The prostate often becomes enlarged in advanced life, and may then interfere with the emptying of the bladder.

Prostatectomy (*pros-ta-tek′-to-me*) [προστάτης, prostate; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the prostate.

Prostatic (*pros-tat′-ik*) [προστάτης, prostate]. Relating to the prostate. **P. Calculus**, a stone lodged in the prostate gland. **P. Plexus.** 1. A collection of veins surrounding the neck and base of the bladder and the prostate gland. 2. A plexus of nerves derived from the pelvic plexus, and distributed to the prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and erectile tissue of the penis. **P. Urethra**, that portion of the urethra surrounded by the prostate gland.

Prostatitis (*pros-ta-ti′-tis*) [προστάτης, prostate; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatorrhea (*pros-ta-tor-e′-ah*) [προστάτης, prostate; ῥοία, flow]. A thin urethral discharge coming from the prostate gland in cases of prostatitis or masturbation.

Prostatotomy (*pros-ta-tot′-o-me*) [προστάτης, prostate; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the prostate gland.

Prosthesis (*pros′-thes-is*) [πρός, to; θέσις, a placing]. Replacement of a missing part by an artificial substitute.

Prosthetic (*pros-thet′-ik*) [πρός, to; θέσις, a placing]. Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prosthetics (*pros-thet′-iks*) [πρός, to; θέσις, a placing]. The branch of surgery that deals with prosthesis.

Prostrate (*pros′-trāt*) [*pro*, before; *sternere*, to spread]. Lying at full length.

Prostration (*pros-tra′-shun*) [*pro*, before; *sternere*, to spread]. 1. The condition of being prostrate. 2. Extreme exhaustion of nervous or muscular force. **P., Nervous,** general exhaustion from excessive expenditure of nervous energy.

Protagon (*pro′-tag-on*) [πρῶτος, first; ἀγειν, to lead], $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$. A crystalline glucosid found in nervous tissue, and yielding when boiled with baryta the decomposition-products of lecithin.

Protalbumose (*prōt-al′-bu-mōs*). Same as *Protoalbumose.*

Protamin (*pro′-ta-min*) [πρῶτος, first; *amin*], $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$. An organic base found with nuclein in the spawn of salmon.

Protean (*pro′-te-an*) [*Proteus*, a Grecian sea-god who had the power of changing his shape]. Taking on many shapes; as a P. disease, P. eruption.

Protective (*pro-tek′-tiv*) [*pro*, before; *tegere*, to cover]. Covering so as to shield against harm; guarding against harm, as a P. dressing. **P. Proteids.** See *Proteids, Defensive.*

Proteid (*pro′-te-id*) [πρῶτος, first]. Any one of the important and essential nitrogenous constituents of animal (animal P.) and vegetable (vegetable P.) tissues. They are colloid, noncrystallizable, and levorotary, are precipitated from solutions by alcohol and various metallic salts, and coagulated by heat and mineral acids. Proteids are divided by Landois into: (a) *native albumins:* serum-albumin, egg-albumin, metalbumin, and paralbumin; (b) *derived albumins*, or *albuminates:* acid-albumin, syntonin, alkali-albumin, and casein; (c) *globulins:* crystallin, vitellin, paraglobulin, or serum-globulin, fibrinogen, myosin, globin; (d) *fibrins;* (e) *coagulated proteids;* (f) *albumoses and peptones;* (g) *lardacein.* **P., Bacterial,** one formed by the action of a microorganism. **P., Bacterial Cellular,** any proteid found in the bodies of bacteria. **P., Defensive,** one of the proteids existing in the blood and rendering the system immune to infectious diseases.

Protein (*pro′-te-in*) [πρῶτος, first]. A substance formerly regarded as a proteid deprived of its sulphur, and looked upon as an alkali-albumin.

Proteolysis (*pro-te-ol′-is-is*) [πρῶτος, first; λίσις, solution]. The change produced in proteids by ferments that convert them into diffusible bodies.

Proteolytic (*pro-te-o-lit′-ik*) [πρῶτος, first; λίσις, solution]. Pertaining to, characterized by, or effecting, proteolysis.

Proteose (*pro′-te-ōs*) [πρῶτος, first]. Any one of a group of bodies formed in gastric digestion, intermediate between the food-proteids and the peptones, called antipeptone, hemipeptone, etc.

Proteus (*pro′-te-us*) [L.]. A genus of bacteria. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Prothesis (*proth′-es-is*). See *Prosthesis.*

Prothetic (*pro-thet′-ik*). See *Prosthetic.*

Protiodid (*prō-ti′-o-did*) [πρῶτος, first; ἰώδης, like a violet]. A salt containing the least amount of iodin of the iodids of the same base. See *Proto-.*

Proto- (*prō′-to-*) [πρῶτος, first]. 1. A prefix signifying first. 2. In chemistry, a prefix signifying the lowest of a series of compounds of the same elements, as protoiodid, protochlorid, protoxid.

Protoalbumose (*pro-to-al′-bu-mōs*). See *Albumose.*

Protoblast (*pro′-to-blast*) [πρῶτος, first; βλαστός, germ]. A cell without a cell-wall.

Protocatechuic Acid (*pro-to-kat-e-chu′-ik*) [πρῶτος, first; *catechu*], $C_7H_6O_4$. Dioxybenzoic acid, an acid sometimes occurring in the urine.

Protochlorid (*pro-to-klo′-rid*). See *Proto-* (second definition).

Protogaster (*pro-to-gas′-ter*) [πρῶτος, first; γαστήρ, stomach]. The primitive intestinal cavity of a gastrula.

Protoglobulose (*pro-to-glob′-u-lōs*) [πρῶτος, first; *globulus*, a ball]. One of the primary products of the digestion of globulin.

Protoiodid (*pro-to-i′-o-did*). Synonym of *Protiodid.*

Protoleukocyte (*pro-to-lu′- ko-sīt*) [πρῶτος, first; λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. One of the minute lymphoid cells found in the red bone-marrow and also in the spleen.

Protomyosinose (*pro-to-mi-o′-sin-ōs*) [πρῶτος, first; μῦς, muscle]. A product of the primary digestion of myosin.

Protonephron (*pro-to-nef′-ron*) [πρῶτος, first; νεφρός, kidney]. The pronephron, metanephron, and mesonephron taken together; the primitive kidney.

Protopathic (*pro-to-path′-ik*) [πρῶτος, first; πάθος, disease]. Primary; relating to the first lesion; idiopathic; opposed to deuteropathic.

Protoplasm (*pro′-to-plazm*) [πρῶτος, first; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The viscid material constituting the essential substance of living cells, upon which all the vital functions of

nutrition, secretion, growth, reproduction, irritability, motility, depend. When highly magnified the protoplasm of most cells appears as a network (spongioplasm), containing a more fluid substance (hyaloplasm) in its meshes.

Protoplasmic (*pro-to-plaz'-mik*) [πρῶτος, first; πλάσσειν, to mold]. 1. Pertaining to protoplasm. 2. Composed of protoplasm. **P. Process.** See *Process.*

Protospasm (*pro'-to-spazm*) [πρῶτος, first; σπαρμός, spasm]. A spasm beginning in one part and extending to others.

Protosulphate (*pro-to-sul'-fāt*). See *Proto-* (2d def.).

Prototype (*pro'-to-tīp*) [πρῶτος, first; τύπος, type]. An original type; a type after which others are copied.

Protoxid (*pro-toks'-id*). See *Proto-* (2d def.).

Protozoon (*pro-to-zo'-on*) [πρῶτος, first; ζῷον, animal]. One of the lowest class of the animal kingdom, comprising organisms which consist of simple cells or colonies of cells, and which possess no nervous system and no circulatory organs.

Protyl (*pro'-til*) [πρῶτος, first]. The supposed primitive universal element.

Proud Flesh. Exuberant granulation-tissue.

Provisional (*pro-vizh'-un-al*) [*pro*, before; *videre*, to see]. For temporary use, as P. callus.

Proximad (*proks'-im-ad*) [*proximus*, nearest; *ad*, toward]. Toward the proximal end.

Proximal (*proks'-im-al*) [*proximus*, nearest]. Nearest to the body or the median line of the body, or some other point considered as the center of a system.

Proximate (*proks'-im-āt*) [*proximus*, nearest]. Nearest; immediate, as P. cause. **P. Principle,** a substance existing under its own form in the animal solids or fluids, and that can be extracted by means not altering or destroying its chemic properties.

Prune-juice Expectoration. A peculiar bloody sputum, of a dark purple color, resembling prune-juice. It occurs in low forms of croupous pneumonia, in gangrene and carcinoma of the lung.

Prunum (*pru'-num*) [L.] Prune, the fruit of Prunus domestica, of the order Rosaceæ. Prunes are laxative.

Prunus (*pru'-nus*) [L.]. A genus of trees of the order Rosaceæ. **P. domestica,** is the source of the prune. **P. serotina,** yields wild-cherry bark (**Prunus Virginiana,** U. S. P.), which contains a volatile oil, hydrocyanic acid, tannic acid, a resin, and other substances. It is used as a tonic and sedative in gastric debility and general irritation of the system, and is a common ingredient of cough-mixtures. Preparations: Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum. Dose f℥j (4.0). Infusum pruni virginianæ. Dose f℥ij–f℥iij (64.0–96.0). Syrupus pruni virginianæ. Dose f℥ss (16.0).

Pruriginous (*pru-rij'-in-us*) [*prurire*, to itch]. Pertaining to or resembling prurigo.

Prurigo (*pru-rī'-go*) [*prurire*, to itch]. 1. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by small pale papules and severe itching. The papules are deeply seated, and are most prominent on the extensor surfaces of the limbs. The disease begins in early life and is usually incurable. 2. Pruritus.

Pruritic (*pru-rit'-ik*) [*prurire*, to itch]. Pertaining to pruritus; itching.

Pruritus (*pru-rī'-tus*) [*prurire*, to itch]. Itching, a peculiar, uncomfortable sensation due to irritation of the peripheral sensory nerve, and leading to scratching. It may be a symptom of other diseases of the skin, or an independent neurosis. The latter receives its name from the part affected, as P. ani, P. vaginæ. **P. hiemalis,** a form affecting certain persons only in winter, especially in dry climates. **P. senilis,** the P. of the aged, at times due to degenerative changes in the skin.

Prussian Blue. The ferrocyanid of iron, used in the arts as a dye; it was formerly employed in medicine as a febrifuge, tonic, and alterative. Dose gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

Prussiate (*prus'-e-āt*). A salt of prussic, or hydrocyanic acid.

Prussic Acid. See *Acid, Hydrocyanic.*

Psalterium (*sal-tē'-re-um*) [ψαλτήριον, a lute]. The third compartment of the stomach of ruminants. It is also called manyplies.

Psammocarcinoma (*sam-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [ψάμμος, sand; *carcinoma*]. A carcinoma containing calcareous deposits.

Psammoma (*sam-o'-mah*) [ψάμμος, sand; ὄμα, tumor]. A firm tumor found in the membranes of the brain, the choroid plexus, and in other parts, and characterized by the presence of peculiar mineral concretions. The tumor is generally a fibrosarcoma.

Psammous (*sam'-us*) [ψάμμος, sand]. Sandy; sabulous.

Pseud-, Pseudo-, (*sūd-, su'-do-*) [ψευδής, false]. A prefix meaning false.

Pseudaconitin (*su-dak-on'-it-in*) [ψευδής, false; *aconite*], $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$. An extremely poisonous alkaloid from Aconitum ferox.

Pseudacousma, Pseudacusis (*su-dak-ooz'-mah, su-dak-u'-sis*, [ψευδής, false; ἀκούειν, to hear]. A disturbance of hearing in which the person's own voice sounds strange or peculiar.

Pseudarthrosis (*su-dar-thro'-sis*) [ψευδής, false; ἄρθρον, a joint]. A false joint.

Pseudencephalus (*su-den-sef'-al-us*) [ψευ-

δής, false; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. A species of monster characterized by a partial development of the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones, while the brain is represented by a bunch of membranes, blood-vessels, connective, and possibly nervous tissue, at the base of the skull.

Pseudesthesia (*su-des-the′-ze-ah*) [ψευδής, false; αἴσθησις, feeling]. An imaginary sensation for which there is no corresponding object; a sensation in parts of the body that have been removed by accident or surgical operation.

Pseudo- (*su′-do-*). See *Pseud-*.

Pseudoactinomycosis, Pseudactinomycosis (*su-do-ak-tin-o-mi-ko′-sis, su-dak-tin-o-mi-ko′-sis*) [ψευδής, false; ἀκτις, ray; μύκης, fungus]. A form of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the sputum contains granular bodies resembling the grains of actinomycosis. They consist of a crystalline substance similar to leucin.

Pseudoangina (*su-do-an-ji′-nah*) [ψευδής, false; *angere*, to strangle]. False angina; hysteric angina; an attack of cardiac pain somewhat resembling angina pectoris but less grave in character, longer in duration, and usually not associated with organic heart-disease. It occurs in neurotic women, and is generally brought on by emotional excitement.

Pseudoarthrosis (*su-do-ar-thro′-sis*). See *Pseudarthrosis*.

Pseudobacterium (*su-do-bak-te′-re-um*) [ψευδής, false; βακτήριον, a little rod or staff]. Any object resembling a bacterium.

Pseudobulbar (*su-do-bul′-bar*) [ψευδής, false; βολβός, bulb]. Not really bulbar. **P. Paralysis**, symmetric disease of both cerebral hemispheres involving the centers or paths of the nerves of speech, and thus resembling disease of the medulla oblongata.

Pseudocele (*su′-do-sēl*) [ψευδής, false; κοῖλος, hollow]. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Pseudocrisis (*su-do-kri′-sis*) [ψευδής, false; κρίσις, separating]. A false crisis; a sudden fall of temperature resembling the crisis of a disease, but subsequently followed by a rise of temperature and a continuation of the disease. P. is common in pneumonia.

Pseudocroup (*su′-do-krūp*) [ψευδής, false; A.S., *hrópan*, to cry aloud]. False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Pseudocyesis (*su-do-si-e′-sis*) [ψευδής, false; κύησις, pregnancy]. False pregnancy; the belief in the existence of pregnancy on the part of a woman when none exists.

Pseudodiphtheria (*su-do-dif-the′-re-ah*) [ψευδής, false; *diphtheria*]. An inflammation characterized by the presence of a false membrane not due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus. **P.-bacillus**, a nonpathogenic bacillus resembling in form and growth the true diphtheria-bacillus. It is now considered an attenuated form of the true bacillus.

Pseudoephedrin (*su-do-ef′-ed-rin*), $C_{10}H_{15}NO$. An alkaloid found in Ephedra vulgaris and isomeric with ephedrin.

Pseudoerysipelas (*su-do-er-e-sip′-el-as*) [ψευδής, false; *erysipelas*]. Inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue resembling erysipelas.

Pseudoglioma (*su do-gli-o′-mah*) [ψευδής, false; γλία, glia; ὄμα, tumor]. A name given to inflammatory changes of the vitreous humor, due to iridochoroiditis, and resembling glioma of the retina.

Pseudogonococcus (*su-do-gon-o-kok′-us*) [ψευδής, false; *gonococcus*]. A diplococcus found in the normal urethra, resembling the gonococcus.

Pseudogonorrhea (*su-do-gon-or-e′-ah*) [ψευδής, false; *gonorrhea*]. A simple nonspecific urethritis.

Pseudohermaphrodism (*su-do-her-ma′-fro-dizm*) [ψευδής, false; *hermaphrodism*]. A condition simulating hermaphrodism.

Pseudohydrophobia (*su-do-hi-dro-fo′-be-ah*) [ψευδής, false; ὕδωρ, water; φόβος, fear]. A condition resembling hydrophobia, at times produced by dread of the disease; lyssophobia.

Pseudohypertrophic (*su-do-hi-per-tro′-fik*) [ψευδής, false; ὑπέρ, over; τροφή, nutrition]. Pertaining to or characterized by pseudohypertrophy. **P. Muscular Paralysis.** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic*.

Pseudohypertrophy (*su-do-hi-per′-tro-fe*) [ψευδής, false; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition]. False hypertrophy; increase in the size of an organ or part on account of overgrowth of an unimportant tissue. It is accompanied by diminution in function.

Pseudoleukemia (*su-do-lu-ke′-me-ah*) [ψευδής, false; *leukemia*]. See *Hodgkin's Disease*. **P., Infantile**, Von Jaksch's disease, a form of anemia occurring in young children, usually dependent on a rachitic diathesis, and not associated with much leukocytosis.

Pseudoleukocythemia (*su-do-lu-ko-si-the′-me-ah*) [ψευδής, false; λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. Synonym of *Pseudoleukemia*.

Pseudolipoma (*su-do-lip-o′-mah*) [ψευδής, false; λίπος, fat; ὄμα, tumor]. A localized edema resembling an accumulation of fat, occurring above the clavicle and about the knee, especially in cases of rheumatism.

Pseudomembrane (*su-do-mem′-brān*) [ψευδής, false; *membrana*, membrane]. A false membrane, such as is seen in diphtheria.

Pseudomembranous (*su-do-mem′-bra-nus*) [ψευδής, false; *membrana*, membrane].

Characterized by, or pertaining to false membranes. **P. Inflammation,** any inflammation characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

Pseudoneuroma (*su-do-nu-ro′-mah*)[*ψευδής*, false; *νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A false neuroma. See *Neuroma.*

Pseudoparalysis (*su-do-par-al′-is-is*) [*ψευδής*, false; *παράλνσις*, paralysis]. Paralysis of motion, apparently but not really due to a lesion of the nervous system. **P. of Rickets,** the inability to walk in severe cases of rickets, due to distortion of the bones. **P., Syphilitic,** an inflammatory condition of the epiphyses of the bones in syphilis causing a marked impairment of motion.

Pseudoparasite (*su-do-par′-a-sit*) [*ψευδής*, false; *παρά*, beside; *σῖτος*, food]. Any object resembling a parasite.

Pseudopod, Pseudopodium (*su′-do-pod, su-do-po′-de-um*) [*ψευδής*, false; *πούς*, foot]. A protrusion of a portion of the substance of an ameboid cell.

Pseudoscarlatina (*su-do-skar-la-te′-nah*) [*ψευδής*, false; *scarlatina*, scarlet fever]. A febrile disease associated with a rash like that of scarlet fever, occurring as a result of gonorrhea, or after puerperal infection.

Pseudosclerosis (*su-do-skle-ro′-sis*) [*ψευδής*, false; *σκληρός*, hard]. An affection similar in symptoms to multiple sclerosis of the nervous system, but without the anatomic lesions.

Pseudosmia (*su-doz′-me-ah*) [*ψευδής*, false; *ὀσμή*, smell]. Perversion of the sense of smell; an olfactory hallucination.

Pseudostoma (*su-dos′-to-mah*) [*ψευδής*, false; *στόμα*, mouth]. An apparent aperture between endothelial cells that have been stained with silver nitrate.

Pseudotabes (*su-do-ta′-bēz*) [*ψευδής*, false; *tabes*, a wasting]. A disease simulating or resembling tabes dorsalis or tabes mesenterica.

Pseudotuberculosis (*su-do-tu-ber-ku-lo′-sis*) [*ψευδής*, false; *tuberculosis*]. A disease resembling tuberculosis, but not caused by the tubercle-bacillus.

Pseudotyphoid (*su-do-ti′-phoid*) [*ψευδής*, false; *typhoid*]. Spurious typhoid, a disease simulating typhoid fever, but in which the true lesions of this disease as well as the typhoid bacilli are absent.

Pseudoxanthin (*su-do-zan′-thin*) [*ψευδής*, false; *ξάνθος*, yellow]. 1. $C_4H_5N_5O$, a leukomain isolated from fresh beef. 2. A body isomeric with xanthin, obtained by action of sulphuric acid upon uric acid.

Psilosis (*si-lo′-sis*) [*ψιλός*, bare]. 1. The removal of the hair from a part; depilation. 2. A certain form of tropical diarrhea.

Psoas (*so′-as*) [*ψόα*, loin]. One of two muscles, P. magnus and P. parvus. See *Muscles, Table of.* **P.-abscess,** an abscess, usually dependent upon tuberculous disease of the vertebra, making its way along the sheath of the psoas muscle and pointing at the front of the thigh, below Poupart's ligament, to the outer side of the spine of the pubis.

Psodymus (*sod′-im-us*) [*ψόα*, loin; *δίδυμος*, double]. A monster with two heads and chests, and conjoined abdominal and pelvic cavities.

Psora (*so′-rah*) [*ψώρα*, from *ψόειν*, to scratch]. Scabies.

Psoriasic (*so-re-as′-ik*). See *Psoriatic.*

Psoriasis (*so-ri′-as-is*) [*ψώρα*, the itch]. A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the development of reddish patches covered with whitish scales. The disease affects especially the extensor surfaces of the body. **P. annularis.** Synonym of *P. circinata.* **P., Buccal, P. buccalis.** Synonym of *Leukoplakia buccalis.* **P. circinata,** P. in which the central part of the lesions has disappeared, leaving ring-shaped patches. **P. diffusa,** a form in which there is coalescence of large contiguous lesions. **P. guttata.** See *P. punctata.* **P. gyrata,** P. with a serpentine arrangement of the patches. **P. punctata,** a form in which the lesions consist of minute red papules which rapidly become surmounted by pearly scales. **P. universalis,** a form in which the lesions are all over the body.

Psoriatic (*so-re-at′-ik*) [*ψώρα*, itch]. Pertaining to, or affected with psoriasis.

Psorophthalmia (*so-roff-thal′-me-ah*) [*ψώρα*, itch; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye]. Marginal blepharitis.

Psorosperm (*so′-ro-sperm*) [*ψώρα*, the itch; *σπέρμα*, seed]. A unicellular organism belonging to the Protozoa; a coccidium.

Psorospermial, Psorospermic (*so-ro-sperm′-e-al, so-ro-sperm′-ik*) [*ψώρα*, itch; *σπέρμα*, seed]. Pertaining to, or affected with psorosperms.

Psorospermiasis (*so-ro-sperm-i′-as-is*)[*ψώρα*, itch; *σπέρμα*, seed]. A state characterized by the presence of psorosperms.

Psorospermosis (*so-ro-sperm-o′-sis*) [*ψώρα*, itch; *σπέρμα*, seed]. A diseased condition associated with the presence of psorosperms. **P., Proliferative Follicular.** Synonym of *Keratosis follicularis* and *Darier's Disease.*

Psychiatric (*si-ke-at′-rik*) [*ψυχή*, mind; *ἰατρεία*, healing art]. Pertaining to psychiatry.

Psychiatry (*si-ki′-at-re*) [*ψυχή*, mind; *ἰατρεία*, healing art]. The science and treatment of the diseases of the mind.

Psychic, Psychical (*si′-kik, si′-kik-al*) [*ψυχή*, mind]. Pertaining to the mind. **P. Blindness.** See *Word-blindness.* **P. Deafness.** See *Deafness.* **P. Infection,**

mental infection; the development of a mental condition or disease through an influence acting upon the mind.

Psycho- (*si'-ko-*) [ψυχή, mind]. A prefix denoting connection with the mind.

Psychoauditory, Psychauditory (*si-ko-aw'-dit-o-re, si-kaw'-dit-o-re*) [ψυχή, mind; *audire*, to hear]. Pertaining to the psychic perception of sound. **P. Area,** the cortical area concerned in the conscious perception of sound.

Psychocortical (*si-ko-kor'-tik-al*) [ψυχή, mind; *cortex*, cortex]. Pertaining to that part of the cerebral cortex concerned in the conscious perception of sensations.

Psychology (*si-kol'-o-je*) [ψυχή, mind; λόγος, science]. The science having for its object the investigation of the mind or consciousness.

Psychometry (*si-kom'-et-re*) [ψυχή, mind; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the duration of psychic processes.

Psychomotor (*si-ko-mo'-tor*) [ψυχή, mind; *movere*, to move]. Pertaining to voluntary movement, as the P. area, disposed chiefly along each side of the central fissure.

Psychoneurosis (*si-ko-nu-ro'-sis*) [ψυχή, mind; νεῦρον, nerve]. Mental disease not dependent on any organic lesion.

Psychopathia (*si-ko-pa'-the-ah*). Psychopathy. **P. Sexualis,** P. characterized by perversion of the sexual functions.

Psychopathy (*si-kop'-ath-e*) [ψυχή, mind; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the mind.

Psychophysical (*si-ko-fiz'-ik-al*) [ψυχή, mind; φυσικός, physical]. Pertaining to psychophysics. **P. Law.** See *Law, Fechner's.*

Psychophysics (*si-ko-fiz'-iks*) [ψυχή, mind; φυσικός, physical]. The study of mental processes by physical methods; the study of the relation of stimuli to the sensations which they produce, especially the determination of the differences of stimulus required to produce recognizable differences of sensation; experimental psychology.

Psychosensory (*si-ko-sen'-so-re*) [ψυχή, mind; *sensus*, sense]. Pertaining to or concerned in the conscious perception of sensory impulses.

Psychosis (*si-ko'-sis*) [ψυχή, mind]. A disease of the mind, especially one without demonstrable organic lesions.

Psychotherapy (*si-ko-ther'-ap-e*) [ψυχή, mind; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by mental influence, or by suggestion.

Psychrometer (*si-krom'-et-er*) [ψυχρός, cold; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the atmospheric moisture by estimating the amount of cold required to precipitate it.

Psychrophore (*si'-kro-for*) [ψυχρός, cold; φορεῖν, to carry]. An instrument for applying cold to deeply-seated parts, as *e. g.*, a double-current catheter for applying cold to the posterior part of the urethra.

Psychrotherapy (*si-kro-ther'-ap-e*) [ψυχρός, cold; θεραπεία, treatment]. The treatment of disease by the use of cold.

Psydracia (*si-dra'-se-ah*) [ψύδραξ, blister, pimple]. An old term for eczema.

Ptarmic (*tar'-mik*) [πταρμός, a sneezing]. 1. Pertaining to the act of sneezing; sternutatory. 2. A substance that produces sneezing.

Pterion (*te'-re-on*) [πτερόν, wing]. See *Craniometric Points.*

Pterygium (*ter-ij'-e-um*) [dim. of πτέρυξ, wing]. A triangular patch of mucous membrane growing on the conjunctiva, usually on the nasal side of the eye. The apex of the patch points toward the pupil, the fan-shaped base toward the canthus.

Pterygoid (*ter'-ig-oid*) [πτέρυξ, wing; εἶδος, like]. 1. Wing-shaped, as the P. plate of the sphenoid bone. 2. Pertaining to the P. canal, P. plate, P. plexus, etc.

Pterygomaxillary (*ter-ig-o-maks'-il-a-re*) [πτέρυξ, wing; εἶδος, like; *maxilla*, maxilla]. Pertaining to the pterygoid process and the maxilla. **P. Fissure,** an elongated fissure formed by the divergence of the superior maxillary bone from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. **P. Ligament,** a ligament extending from the apex of the internal pterygoid plate to the posterior end of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw.

Pterygopalatine (*ter-ig-o-pal'-at-in*) [πτέρυξ, wing; *palatine*]. Situated between the pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the palate bone, as the P. canal.

Ptilosis (*ti-lo'sis*) [πτίλον, feather]. Loss of the hair, especially loss of the eye-lashes.

Ptisan (*tiz'-an*) [πτισάνη, peeled barley]. 1. Barley-water. 2. A decoction of barley used as a medicinal drink.

Ptomain (*to'-ma-in*) [πτῶμα, corpse]. A basic compound resembling the alkaloids, formed during the decomposition of animal or vegetable tissues; a putrefactive or animal alkaloid. See *Table.*

Ptomainemia (*to-ma-in-e'-me-ah*) [πτῶμα, corpse; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of ptomains in the blood.

Ptomatropin (*to-mat'-ro-pin*) [πτῶμα, corpse; *atropin*]. A ptomain resembling the atropin in its physiologic and chemic properties, and found in decomposing meat, in the organs of patients dead of typhoid fever, etc.

Ptosis (*to'-sis*) [πίπτειν, to fall]. Drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis or atrophy of the levator palpebræ superioris.

Ptyalagogue (*ti-al'-a-gog*) [πτύαλον, saliva; ἀγωγός, leading]. A sialagogue.

TABLE OF PTOMAINS.

NAME.	FORMULA.	SOURCE.	PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION.
Amidovalerianic acid.	$C_5H_{11}NO_2$.	Putrefying fibrin and meat.	Nontoxic.
Amylamin.	$C_5H_{13}N$.	Cod-liver oil, horn, putrid yeast.	Toxic.
Asellin.	$C_{25}H_{32}N_4$.	Cod-liver oil.	Toxic.
Betain.	$C_5H_{13}NO_3$.	Mussel, human urine.	Nontoxic.
Butylamin.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	Cod-liver oil.	Toxic (?).
Cadaverin.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Putrefying animal tissues, cultures of comma-bacillus.	Slightly toxic.
Caproylamin.	See *Hexylamin*.		
Cholin.	$C_5H_{15}NO_2$.	Decomposing animal tissues, proteus and comma-bacillus cultures.	Toxic.
Collidin (?).	$C_8H_{11}N$.	Putrid mixture of pancreas and gelatin.	
Diethylamin.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	Putrefying fish (pike).	Nontoxic.
Dihydrolutidin.	$C_7H_{11}N$.	Cod-liver oil.	Toxic.
Dimethylamin.	C_2H_7N.	Putrid gelatin, yeast, fish.	Nontoxic.
Eczemin.		Extracted from the urine in eczema. A white, crystalline substance, soluble in water, feebly alkaline in reaction.	Toxic.
Ethylamin.	C_2H_7N.	Putrefying yeast, wheat-flour.	Nontoxic.
Ethylidenediamin (?).	$C_2H_8N_2$.	Putrefying haddock.	Toxic.
Gadinin.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Decomposing haddock.	Toxic.
Hexylamin.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Putrid yeast.	Toxic.
Hydrocollidin (?).	$C_8H_{13}N$.	Putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh.	Toxic.
Hydrocoridin.	$C_{10}H_{17}N$.	Agar-culture of bacterium album.	
Methylamin.	CH_5N.	Putrefying fish.	Nontoxic.
Methyl-guanidin.	$C_2H_7N_3$.	Putrefying horse-flesh.	Toxic.
Morrhuic acid.	$C_9H_{13}NO_3$.	Cod-liver oil.	
Morrhuin.	$C_{19}N_{27}N_3$.	Cod-liver oil.	Diuretic and diaphoretic.
Muscarin.	$C_5H_{15}NO_3$.	Decomposing haddock.	Toxic.
Mydalein.		Putrefying human organs.	Toxic.
Mydatoxin.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Putrefying human organs.	Toxic.
Mydin.	$C_8H_{11}NO$.	Putrid human tissues, blood-serum cultures of bacillus of typhoid fever.	Nontoxic.
Mytilotoxin.	$C_6H_{15}NO_2$.	Poisonous mussel (Mytilus edulis).	Toxic.
Neuridin.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Putrefying flesh.	Nontoxic.
Neurin.	$C_5H_{13}NO$.	Putrefying flesh.	Toxic.
Parvolin (?).	$C_9H_{13}N$.	Putrefying mackerel and horse-flesh.	
Peptotoxin.		Decomposing proteid substances.	Toxic.

TABLE OF PTOMAINS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Formula.	Source.	Physiologic Action.
Phlogosin.		Cultures of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.	Powerful local irritant.
Propylamin.	C_3H_9N.	Gelatin-cultures of bacteria of human feces.	
Putrescin.	$C_4H_{12}N_2$.	Putrefying flesh, gelatin, etc.	Slightly toxic.
Pyocyanin.	$C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$.	Cultures of bacillus pyocyaneus.	Nontoxic.
Pyridin-base (?).	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.	Putrefying sea-polyps.	
Pyridin-base.	$C_8H_{11}N$.	Putrefying sea-polyps.	
Saprin.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Putrefying human liver and spleen.	Nontoxic.
Spasmotoxin.		Cultures of tetanus bacillus.	Toxic.
Susotoxin.	$C_{10}H_{26}N_2$ (?).	Cultures of hog-cholera bacillus.	Toxic.
Tetanin.	$C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$.	Cultures of tetanus-bacillus.	Toxic.
Tetanotoxin.	$C_5H_{11}N$ (?).	Cultures of tetanus-bacillus.	Toxic.
Triethylamin.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Putrefying fish (haddock).	Nontoxic.
Trimethylamin.	C_3H_9N.	Herring-brine.	Nontoxic.
Trimethylenediamin.	$C_3H_{10}N_2$ (?).	Beef-broth cultures of comma-bacillus.	Toxic.
Typhotoxin.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Beef-broth cultures of bacillus of typhoid fever.	Toxic.
Tyrotoxicon.		Poisonous cheese, ice-cream, milk, etc.	Toxic.
Unnamed.	$C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$.	Flesh, bones, etc.	Toxic.
Unnamed.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Cultures of tetanus-bacillus.	Nontoxic.
Unnamed.	$C_7H_{10}N_2$.	Sugar undergoing alcoholic fermentation.	Nontoxic.
Unnamed.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Putrefying horse-flesh.	Toxic.
Unnamed.	$C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$.	Flesh, bones, etc.	Toxic.
Unnamed.	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.	Putrid fibrin.	Toxic.
Unnamed.	$C_{13}H_{20}N_4$.	Fermenting cane-sugar.	
Unnamed.	$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O$.	Putrefying fibrin.	
Unnamed.	$C_{17}H_{38}N_4$.	Putrefying mackerel, horse-flesh, and ox-flesh.	
Unnamed.	$C_{32}H_{31}N$.		
Unnamed.	$C_9H_9NO_4$.	Urine in influenza.	Toxic, causing fever, and killing animals in eight hours.

Ptyalin (*ti'-al-in*) [πτύαλον, saliva]. A diastatic ferment found in saliva, having the property of converting starch into dextrin and sugar. The starch first becomes converted into achroodextrin and erythrodextrin; these by hydration into maltose, and the latter, by further hydration, into dextrose.

Ptyalinogen (*ti-al-in'-o-jen*) [πτύαλον, saliva; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The hypothetic antecedent of ptyalin.

Ptyalism (*ti'-al-izm*) [πτύαλον, saliva]. Salivation. **P., Mercurial** (or simply P.). See *Salivation*.

Ptyalize (*ti'-al-īz*) [πτύαλον, saliva]. To produce ptyalism.

Puberty (*pu'-ber-te*) [*pubertas*, from *puber*,

adult]. 1. The period at which the generative organs become capable of exercising the function of reproduction, signalized in the boy by a change of voice and discharge of semen, in the girl by the appearance of the menses.

Pubes (*pu'-bez*) [L.]. 1. The pubic hair. 2. The hairy region covering the os pubis. 3. The os pubis, or pubic bone; that portion of the os innominatum forming the front of the pelvis.

Pubic (*pu'-bik*) [*pubes*, pubes]. Pertaining to the pubes.

Pubiotomy, Pubeotomy (*pu-be-ot'-o-me*) [*pubes*, pubes; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of dividing the pubic bone to facilitate delivery in cases of pelvic malformation. See also *Symphysiotomy*.

Pubofemoral (*pu-bo-fem'-or-al*) [*pubes*, pubes; *femur*, femur]. Pertaining to the pubes and the femur.

Pubovesical (*pu-bo-ves'-ik-al*) [*pubes*, pubes; *vesica*, bladder]. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.

Puccoon, Yellow. The Hydrastis canadensis.

Pudendal (*pu-den'-dal*) [*pudere*, to be ashamed]. Pertaining to the pudenda.

Pudendum (*pu-den'-dum*) [*pudere*, to be ashamed]. The external genital organs, especially those of the woman, generally used in the plural, **Pudenda.**

Pudic (*pu'-dik*) [*pudicus*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed]. Pertaining to the pudenda, as the P. artery.

Puerile (*pu'-er-il*) [*puer*, boy]. Boyish; childish; pertaining to childhood. **P. Respiration,** exaggerated breath-sounds with expiration prolonged and high-pitched, such as is heard in healthy children.

Puerpera (*pu-ur'-pe-rah*) [*puer*, child; *parere*, to bear]. A woman who is in labor, or has recently been delivered.

Puerperal (*pu-ur'-pe-ral*) [*puerpera*]. Pertaining to, caused by, or following childbirth, as P. convulsions, P. eclampsia. **P. Fever,** an acute, febrile disease of women in childbed, due to septic infection. **P. Insanity,** insanity occurring during the puerperium, usually within five or ten days after delivery. It may take the form of mania (P. mania), melancholia (P. melancholia), or dementia (P. dementia).

Puerperium (*pu-er-pe'-re-um*) [*puer*, child; *parere*, to bear]. The state of a woman in labor or of one who has just been delivered; the period from delivery to the time when the uterus has regained its normal size, which is about six weeks.

Puff-ball. See *Lycoperdon*.

Pugil, Pugillus (*pu'-jil, pu-jil'-us*) [L.]. A handful.

Pulex (*pu'-leks*) [L.]. The flea; an insect parasitic on the skin of man and animals. **P. irritans,** a species common in Europe and parasitic on the skin of man; its bite causes severe itching and localized swelling. **P. penetrans,** the chigoe, or jigger-flea, a species the female of which burrows under the skin of the feet to deposit its ova, producing a severe irritation that may proceed to serious inflammation.

Pullulation (*pul-u-la'-shun*) [*pullulare*, to put forth, to bud, to sprout]. The act of sprouting or budding, a mode of reproduction seen, *e. g.*, in the yeast-plant.

Pulmometer (*pul-mom'-et-er*) [*pulmo*, a lung; μέτρον, measure]. See *Spirometer*.

Pulmometry (*pul-mom'-et-re*) [*pulmo*, lung; μέτρον, measure]. See *Spirometry*.

Pulmonary (*pul'-mon-a-re*) [*pulmo*, lung]. Pertaining to or affecting the lungs, as P. arteries, P. emphysema.

Pulmonic (*pul-mon'-ik*) [*pulmo*, lung]. 1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. 2. Pertaining to the pulmonary artery, as P. valves. 3. Produced at the P. valve, as P. murmur. **P. Fever,** croupous pneumonia.

Pulp [*pulpa*]. 1. The soft fleshy part of fruit. 2. The soft part in the interior of an organ, as the P. of the spleen, the P. of a tooth.

Pulpefaction (*pul-pe-fak'-shun*) [*pulpa*, pulp; *facere*, to make]. Conversion into a pulpy substance.

Pulpy (*pul'-pe*) [*pulpa*, pulp]. Resembling pulp; characterized by the formation of a substance resembling pulp.

Pulsatile (*pul'-sat-il*) [*pellere*, to strike]. Pulsating; throbbing.

Pulsatilla (*pul-sat-il'-ah*) [L.]. The herb of Anemone pulsatilla and of Anemone pratensis, of the order Ranunculaceæ, containing a crystalline principle, anemonin, $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. P. is employed in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and in inflammations of mucous membranes. Anemonin is used in bronchitis and asthma. Dose gr. ⅓ (0.022). Dose of P. in powder, gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.20).

Pulsating (*pul'-sa-ting*) [*pellere*, to strike]. Exhibiting pulsation. **P. Aorta,** the pulsation of the abdominal aorta seen in nervous and anemic persons. **P. Empyema,** an accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity that transmits the pulsations of the heart.

Pulsation (*pul-sa'-shun*) [*pulsatio*, from *pellere*, to strike]. A beating or throbbing. **P., Suprasternal,** pulsation at the suprasternal notch. It may be due to aneurysm, dilated aortic arch, or the presence of an anomalous artery.

Pulse (*puls'*) [*pulsus*, the pulse]. The intermittent change in the shape of an artery due to an increase in the tension of its walls

following the contraction of the heart. The pulse is usually counted at the wrist (radial P.), but may be taken over any artery that is palpable, as the temporal, brachial, femoral, dorsalis pedis, etc. **P., Anacrotic,** one the sphygmographic tracing of which is characterized by notches in the ascending limb. **P., Angry.** Synonym of *P., Wiry.* **P., Capillary,** an intermittent filling and emptying of the capillaries of the skin. It is common in aortic regurgitation, and is seen under the finger-nail or on the forehead. **P., Catacrotic,** one with an elevation in the line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **P., Cordy,** a tense pulse. **P., Corrigan's.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P.-curve,** the tracing of the pulse, called a sphygmogram, made by the sphygmograph. **P., Dicrotic,** one in which the dicrotic wave or recoil wave is exaggerated. It is observed when the arterial tension is low, and gives to the finger the impression of two beats. **P., Entoptic,** the subjective illumination of a dark visual field with each heart-beat, a condition sometimes noted after violent exercise, and due to the mechanic irritation of the rods by the pulsating retinal arteries. **P., Full,** one in which the artery is filled with a large volume of blood and conveys a feeling of being distended. **P., Hard,** one characterized by high tension. **P., High Tension,** one due to increase of the peripheral resistance, together with a corresponding increase in the force of the ventricular systole. It is gradual in its impulse, long in duration, slow in subsiding, with difficulty compressible, and the artery between the beats feels like a firm round cord. **P., Hyperdicrotic, P., Hyperdicrotous,** a pulse of which the aortic notch falls below the base line, indicating very low tension, a symptom of great exhaustion. **P., Infrequent,** one the rhythm of which is slower than normal; *i. e.*, in which the heart-beats are fewer in a given time than normal. **P., Intermittent,** one in which one or more beats are dropped. **P., Irregular,** one in which the beats occur at irregular intervals, or in which the force, or both rhythm and force, vary. **P., Jerky,** a pulse in which the artery is suddenly and markedly distended, as in aortic regurgitation. **P., Jugular,** pulsation of the jugular veins in the neck. It is due to tricuspid regurgitation. **P., Locomotive.** Synonym of *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P., Low Tension,** one sudden in its onset, short, and quickly declining. It is easily obliterated by pressure. **P., Paradoxic,** one that is weaker during inspiration, a condition sometimes observed in adherent pericardium. **P., Quick,** one that strikes the finger rapidly, but leaves it also rapidly. **P., Slow,** one indicating a lengthened systolic contraction of the heart and prolonged diastole,—often used to signify a pulse of slow rate. **P., Soft,** a pulse that is readily compressed. **P., Thready,** one that is scarcely perceptible, feeling like a thread under the finger. **P., Venous,** a pulse observed in a vein. **P., Water-hammer.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **P., Wiry,** a small, rapid, tense pulse, feeling like a cord under the finger. It is observed in acute peritonitis.

Pulsimeter (*pul-sim'-et-er*) [*pulsus*, pulse; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for determining the rate or force of the pulse.

Pulsus (*pul'-sus*) [L.]. Pulse. **P. alternans,** one in which there is a regular alternation of strong and weak beats. The weak beat may be imperceptible, in which case two heart-beats correspond to only one beat of the pulse. **P. bigeminus,** one in which the beats occur in pairs, so that a longer pause follows every two beats. **P. celer,** a quick, short pulse. **P. celer et altus,** a quick, full pulse, seen especially in aortic regurgitation. **P. paradoxicus, P. paradoxus.** See *Pulse, Paradoxic.* **P. quadrigeminus, P. trigeminus,** a pulse in which a pause occurs after every fourth or third beat respectively.

Pultaceous (*pul-ta'-shus*) [*puls*, pottage]. Having the consistence of pulp or pottage.

Pulverization (*pul-ver-i-za'-shun*) [*pulvis*, powder]. The act of reducing a substance to powder.

Pulverulent (*pul-ver'-u-lent*) [*pulvis*, powder]. Resembling, or of the nature of a powder.

Pulvinar (*pul'-vin-ar*) [L., couch]. The posterior portion of the optic thalamus.

Pulvis [L., *pl. pulveres*]. A powder. **P. antimonialis.** See *Antimony.* **P. aromaticus,** a mixture of cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, and cardamon seeds; used as a carminative. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. cretæ compositus,** consists of prepared chalk, powdered acacia and sugar, and is used as a mild astringent. Dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **P. effervescens compositus,** Seidlitz-powder, a preparation consisting of two powders: the white paper contains 35 grains of tartaric acid, the blue paper, 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 2 drams of Rochelle salt. **P. glycyrrhizæ compositus,** consists of senna, licorice, fennel, washed sulphur, sugar; it is used as a laxative. Dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **P. ipecacuanhæ et opii.** See *Dover's Powder.* **P. jalapæ compositus,** consists of jalap, 35 parts; cream of tartar, 65 parts; it is used as a hydragogue cathartic. Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **P. rhei compositus,** consists of rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger; it is used as a mild laxative. Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

Pump. An apparatus either drawing up a liquid into its hollow chamber, or, after sucking up the liquid, forcibly ejecting it from one end. **P., Air-,** one used to exhaust the air from a chamber or to force more air into a chamber already filled with air. **P., Breast-,** a pump for removing milk from the breast. **P., Stomach-,** one for removing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning.

Pumpkin-seed. The seed of Cucurbita pepo of the order Cucurbitaceæ (Pepo of the U. S. P.). The seed is used against tapeworm. Dose ℥ iv (128.0).

Puncta (*punk'-tah*) [pl. of *punctum*, a point]. See *Punctum*. **P. dolorosa,** tender or painful points at the exit or in the course of nerves the seat of neuralgia; also called Valleix's points. **P. lacrimalia,** the orifices of the lacrimal canaliculi in the eyelids near the inner canthus. **P. vasculosa,** minute red spots studding the cut surface of the white central mass of the brain. They are produced by the blood escaping from divided blood-vessels.

Punctate, Punctated (*punk'-tāt, punk'-tated*) [*punctum*, point]. Dotted; full of minute punctures.

Punctum (*punk'-tum*) [L.]. A point. **P. cæcum.** See *Blind Spot*. **P. proximum,** See *Near Point*. **P. remotum.** See *Far Point*.

Puncture (*punk'-chūr*) [*pungere*, to prick]. A hole made by a pointed instrument. **P., Lumbar,** puncture of the spinal canal for the withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid in hydrocephalus, first suggested by Quincke.

Punctured (*punk'-tūrd*) [*pungere*, to prick]. Produced by a prick, as P. wound.

Pungent (*pun'-jent*) [*pungere*, to prick]. Acrid; penetrating; producing a pricking or painful sensation.

Pupil (*pu'-pil*) [*pupilla*, a little girl; the name is believed to be derived from the small images seen in the pupil]. The aperture in the iris of the eye for the passage of light. **P., Argyll Robertson,** a myotic pupil that responds on accommodative effort, but not to light,—a condition seen in locomotor ataxia. **P., Artificial,** an aperture made by iridectomy when the normal pupil is occluded.

Pupillary (*pu'-pil-a-re*) [*pupil*]. Pertaining to the pupil. **P. Membrane,** a membrane covering the eye of the fetus until the seventh month of gestation. **P. Membrane, Persistent.** See *Membrane*. **P. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Pupillometer (*pu-pil-om'-et-er*) [*pupilla*, pupil; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Pupilloscopy (*pu-pil-os'-ko-pe*) [*pupilla*, pupil; *σκοπεῖν*, to inspect]. Examination of the pupil; skiascopy.

Purgation (*pur-ga'-shun*) [*purgare*, to cleanse]. The act of purging.

Purgative (*pur'-ga-tiv*) [*purgare*, to purge]. 1. Producing purgation. 2. A drug producing copious evacuations of the bowel.

Purging Nut. The seed of Curcas purgans, having cathartic properties.

Purge (*purj*) [*purgare*, to purge]. 1. To cause free evacuation of the bowel. 2. A drug that causes free evacuation of the bowel.

Puriform (*pu'-re-form*) [*pus*, pus; *forma*, form]. Resembling pus.

Purkinje (*poor'-kin-ye*) [I. E. *Purkinje*, a Bohemian physiologist, 1787–1869]. **P.'s Cells,** large ganglion-cells of the cerebellar cortex, disposed as a single row at the junction of the nuclear and the molecular layer, and presenting pyriform or flask-shaped bodies, 60–70 μ in their longest diameter. **P.'s Figures,** shadows of the retinal blood-vessels upon the retina. **P.'s Vesicle,** the nucleus of the human ovum; the germinal vesicle.

Purkinje-Sanson's Images. Three pairs of images of one object seen in an observed pupil: the first, erect, reflected from the anterior surface of the cornea; the second, erect, reflected from the anterior surface of the lens; the third, inverted, reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens.

Purple, Visual. See *Rhodopsin*.

Purpura (*pur'-pur-ah*) [L.]. A disease characterized by hemorrhages into the skin, taking the form of petechiæ, maculæ, or large patches. It may occur as an independent affection, or be symptomatic of other diseases. **P. fulminans,** a grave form of P., developing in young children as a sequel to acute infectious diseases. It is of short duration, is marked by extensive extravasations, grave constitutional symptoms, and usually ends fatally. **P. hæmorrhagica,** morbus maculosus Werlhofii; land-scurvy. See *Werlhof's Disease*, under *Diseases, Table of*.

Purpuric (*pur-pu'-rik*) [*purpura*, purple]. Pertaining to or resembling purpura.

Purpurin (*pur'-pu-rin*) [*purpura*, purple], $C_{14}H_8O_5$. 1. A dye present with alizarin in the madder-root, but also prepared artificially. 2. Uroerythrin, a red coloring matter sometimes present in urinary deposits.

Purring Thrill. A fine trembling vibration like the purring of a cat, perceived by palpation over the precordium. It may be due to aneurysm, or to valvular heart-lesion, especially mitral stenosis.

Purulence (*pu'-ru-lens*) [*pus*, pus]. The state of being purulent.

Purulent (*pu'-ru-lent*) [*pus*, pus]. Having the character of or containing pus; character-

ized by the formation of pus. **P. Catarrh,** an inflammation of a mucous membrane accompanied by the production of pus. **P. Edema,** a general infiltration of pus together with much fluid.

Puruloid (*pu'-ru-loid*) [*pus*, pus; εἶδος, like]. Resembling pus; puriform.

Pus [L.]. A liquid substance consisting of cells and an albuminous fluid (liquor puris), formed in certain kinds of inflammation. **P., Blue,** pus colored blue by the bacillus pyocyaneus. **P.-corpuscles,** the corpuscles found in pus. **P., Curdy,** pus containing cheesy-looking flakes. **P., Ichorous,** pus that is thin and acrid. **P., Laudable,** a whitish, inodorous pus, formerly thought to be essential to the healing of wounds. **P., Sanious,** pus mixed with blood. **P.-tube.** See *Pyosalpinx*.

Pustula maligna. Anthrax.

Pustulant (*pus'-tu-lant*) [*pustula*, a pustule]. 1. Causing the formation of pustules. 2. An irritant substance giving rise to the formation of pustules.

Pustular (*pus'-tu-lar*) [*pustula*, pustule]. Characterized by the presence of pustules.

Pustulation (*pus-tu-la'-shun*) [*pustula*, pustule]. The formation of pustules.

Pustule (*pus'-tūl*) [*pustula*, pustule]. A small circumscribed elevation of the skin containing pus. **P., Malignant,** anthrax.

Pustulocrustaceous (*pus-tu-lo-krus-ta'-shus*) [*pustula*, pustule; *crusta*, crust]. Characterized by the formation of pustules and crusts.

Putamen (*pu-ta'-men*) [*putamen*, husk]. 1. The stone of a drupe, or shell of a nut. 2. The outer darker part of the lenticular nucleus of the brain.

Putrefaction (*pu-tre-fak'-shun*) [*putridus*, putrid; *facere*, to make]. The decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter under the influence of microorganisms, accompanied by the development of disagreeable odors, due to the evolution of ammonia, hydrogen sulphid, and other gases, and the production of aromatic bodies. In addition, many other compounds are formed, among which ptomains are the most important. The end-products are water, nitrogen, methane, and carbon dioxid.

Putrefactive (*pu-tre-fak'-tiv*) [*putridus*, putrid; *facere*, to make]. Pertaining to or causing putrefaction.

Putrescent (*pu-tres'-ent*) [*putrescere*, to become rotten]. Undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescin (*pu-tres'-in*) [*putrescere*, to become rotten], $C_4H_{12}N_2$. A poisonous ptomain, a clear, rather thin liquid, of a disagreeable odor, boiling at 156°–157°C. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Putrid (*pu'-trid*) [*putridus*, rotten]. Rotten; characterized by putrefaction. **P. Fever.** Synonym of *Typhus Fever.*

Putrilage (*pu'-tril-āj*) [*putris*, rotten]. Putrescent material.

Pyæmia (*pi-e'-me-ah*). See *Pyemia.*

Pyarthrosis (*pi-ar-thro'-sis*) [πῦον, pus; ἄρθρον, joint]. Suppuration of a joint.

Pyelitis (*pi-el-i'-tis*) [πύελος, a trough; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. It may be due to the irritation of calculi, to tuberculosis, or to acute specific fevers, but most commonly is secondary to diseases of the bladder. It is marked by pain and tenderness in the lumbar region, by a remittent fever, and by the presence in the urine of albumin, mucus, epithelial cells from the pelvis of the kidney, pus-corpuscles in large amount, and frequently blood. The urine is generally acid. **P., Calculous,** that due to calculi.

Pyelonephritis (*pi-el-o-nef-ri'-tis*) [πύελος, trough; νεφρός, kidney; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.

Pyelonephrosis (*pi-el-o-nef-ro'-sis*). Synonym of *Pyelonephritis.*

Pyemia (*pi-e'-me-ah*) [πῦον, pus; αἷμα, blood]. A disease due to the presence of pyogenic microorganisms in the blood and the formation, wherever these organisms lodge, of embolic or metastatic abscesses. The symptoms are intermittent or remittent fever, associated with sweats and chills, rapid emaciation, slight jaundice, abscesses in different parts of the body, and often a purpuric eruption. The disease is generally fatal. **P., Arterial,** a name given to pyemia produced by disorganization of a cardiac thrombus and the dissemination of emboli through the arterial circulation.

Pyemic (*pi-em'-ik, pi-e'-mik*) [πύον, pus; αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to or affected with pyemia.

Pygodidymus (*pi-go-did'-im-us*) [πυγή, buttock; δίδυμος, twins]. A double monster united by the buttocks.

Pygomelus (*pi-gom'-el-us*) [πυγή, buttock; μέλος, member]. A monster with a parasite attached to the hypogastric region or to the buttock.

Pygopagus (*pi-gop'-ag-us*) [πυγή, buttock; πάγος, joined]. A monster with conjoined buttocks or backs.

Pyin (*pi'-in*) [πῦον, pus]. An albuminous substance of complex constitution occurring in pus. It may be separated by adding sodium chlorid and filtering.

Pylephlebitis (*pi-le-fleb-i'-tis*) [πύλη, gate; φλέψ, vein; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the portal vein. The condition is usually secondary to disease of the intestines, is generally suppurative in character, and gives rise to the symptoms of pyemia.

Pylethrombosis (*pi-le-throm-bo'-sis*) [πύλη, gate; θρόμβος, clot]. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylorectomy (*pi-lo-rek'-to-me*) [πυλωρός, a gate-keeper; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the pylorus.

Pyloric (*pi-lo'-rik*) [πυλωρός, a gate-keeper]. Pertaining to the pylorus. **P. Glands,** glands situated in the region of the pylorus and secreting the gastric juice.

Pylorus (*pi-lo'-rus*) [πυλωρός, gate-keeper]. 1. The circular opening of the stomach into the duodenum. 2. The fold of mucous membrane and muscular tissue surrounding the aperture between the stomach and the duodenum.

Pyo- (*pi'-o*) [πῦον, pus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to pus.

Pyocolpos (*pi-o-kol'-pos*) [πῦον, pus; κόλπος, vagina]. An accumulation of pus within the vagina.

Pyoctanin (*pi-ok'-tan-in*). See *Pyoktanin.*

Pyocyanin (*pi-o-si'-an-in*) [πῦον, pus; κύανος, blue], $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$. A colored substance derived from blue pus, and from cultures of the bacillus pyocyaneus.

Pyocyte (*pi'-o-sīt*) [πῦον, pus; κύτος, cell]. A pus-corpuscle.

Pyogenic (*pi-o-jen'-ik*) [πῦον, pus; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing pus. **P. Membrane,** the thin, yellow layer of tissue forming the wall of an abscess. **P. Microorganisms,** the microorganisms producing pus. The ordinary P. microorganisms are the staphylococci and the streptococci. Under certain circumstances pus may be produced by the pneumococcus of Fränkel, the bacillus coli communis, the bacillus of typhoid fever, the gonococcus, and others.

Pyohæmia (*pi-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Pyemia.*

Pyoid (*pi'-oid*) [πῦον, pus; εἶδος, like]. Resembling pus.

Pyoktanin (*pi-ok'-tan-in*) [πῦον, pus; κτείνειν, to kill]. A name given to methyl-violet and methyl-blue on account of their germicidal properties. P. has been used in diphtheria, cystitis, gonorrhea, ulcers, and inflammations of the conjunctiva, and as an injection in carcinoma.

Pyometra (*pi-o-me'-trah*) [πῦον, pus; μήτρα, womb]. A collection of pus in the uterus.

Pyonephrosis (*pi-o-nef-ro'-sis*) [πῦον, pus; νεφρός, kidney]. An accumulation of pus in the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyopericarditis (*pi-o-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [πῦον, pus; pericarditis]. Suppurative pericarditis.

Pyophthalmia (*pi-off-thal'-me-ah*) [πῦον, pus; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Purulent ophthalmia.

Pyophylactic (*pi-o-fil-ak'-tik*) [πῦον, pus; φυλάσσειν, to guard]. Protecting against pus. **P. Membrane,** the pyogenic membrane.

Pyopneumothorax (*pi-o-nu-mo-tho'-raks*) [πῦον, pus; πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, thorax]. An accumulation of air or gas and pus in the pleural cavity.

Pyorrhea (*pi-or-e'-ah*) [πῦον, pus; ῥοία, a flow]. A purulent discharge.

Pyosalpinx (*pi-o-sal'-pinks*) [πῦον, pus; σάλπιγξ, tube]. An accumulation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

Pyothorax (*pi-o-tho'-raks*) [πῦον, pus; θώραξ, thorax]. An accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity; empyema.

Pyoxanthin, Pyoxanthose, (*pi-o-zan'-thin, pi-o-zan'-thōs*) [πῦον, pus; ξανθός, yellow]. A yellow substance sometimes found in pus, and resulting from the oxidation of pyocyanin.

Pyramid (*pir'-am-id*) [πυραμίς]. A solid having a polygonal base and triangular planes for its sides, which meet at a point called the apex or vertex. **P., Anterior,** one of the two pyramidal bundles of white matter on either side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla. **P. of the Cerebellum,** a conic projection forming the central portion of the inferior vermiform process. **P. of Ferrein,** one of the prolongations of the Malpighian pyramid into the cortex of the kidney; it is also known as medullary ray. **P., Malpighian,** one of the conic masses composing the medullary substance of the kidney. **P., Posterior,** one of the two narrow bundles of white matter placed on either side of the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. They are continuous with the posterior median columns of the spinal cord.

Pyramidal (*pe-ram'-id-al*) [πυραμίς, pyramid]. Shaped like a pyramid. **P. Tracts.** See *Tracts.*

Pyramidalis (*pe-ram-id-a'-lis*). Pyramidal, as P. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyrethrum (*pi-re'-thrum*). Pellitory; the root of Anacyclus pyrethrum, a plant of the order Compositæ. P. is used as a sialagogue and masticatory in headache, toothache, and neuralgic affections of the face. It is employed either in powder or in the form of the tincture, Tinctura pyrethri (U. S. P.).

Pyretic (*pi-ret'-ik*) [πυρετός, fever]. Pertaining to or affected with fever.

Pyretin (*pi'-re-tin*) [πυρετός, fever]. A name given to various empyreumatic substances found in pitch.

Pyretogenic, Pyretogenous (*pi-ret-oj-en'-ik, pi-ret-oj'-en-us*) [πυρετός, fever; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Causing or producing fever.

Pyretogenin (*pi-ret-oj'-en-in*) [πυρετός, fever; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A substance formed by microorganisms, and said to have the property of producing fever when inoculated into animals.

Pyretology (*pi-ret-ol′-o-je*) [πυρετός, fever; λόγος, treatise]. The science on the nature of fevers.

Pyrexia (*pi-reks′-e-ah*) [πύρεξις, fever]. Elevation of temperature above the normal; fever.

Pyrexial (*pi-reks′-e-al*) [πύρεξις, fever]. Pertaining to pyrexia.

Pyridin (*pi′-rid-in*) [πῦρ, fire], C_5H_5N. A liquid base obtained as a distillation-product from tobacco, coal-tar, and other organic matter, and forming the first of a long and important series of homologous bases. P. has been used in asthma by inhalation. **P. Tricarboxylic Acid**, $C_5H_2(CO_2H)_3N$, is antiseptic, antipyretic, antiperiodic, and antispasmodic. It has been used in malaria, asthma, and typhoid fever. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

Pyriform (*pir′-e-form*) [*pyrus*, pear; *forma*, a form]. Pear-shaped.

Pyriformis (*pir-e-for′-mis*). Pyriform, as P. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pyro- (*pi′-ro-*) [πῦρ, fire]. A prefix signifying fire or heat.

Pyroarsenic Acid (*pi-ro-ar-sen′-ik*) [πῦρ, fire; *arsenicum*, arsenic], $H_4As_2O_7$. A tetrabasic acid produced when arsenic is heated to 180° C.

Pyroboric Acid (*pi-ro-bo′-rik*) [πῦρ, fire; *boron*], $H_2B_4O_8$. A dibasic acid produced by heating boric acid.

Pyrocatechin (*pi-ro-kat′-e-chin*) [πῦρ, fire; *catechu*], $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Catechol; a crystalline substance formed by the dry distillation of catechu and sometimes occurring in the urine. It has been used as an antipyretic. Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

Pyrodin (*pi-ro′-din*) [πῦρ, fire], $C_6H_5.C_2H_3O.N_2H_2$. Hydracetin, acetyl-phenyl-hydrazin; a crystalline, poisonous substance, used as a substitute for chrysarobin in psoriasis, and in other cutaneous affections; also as an antipyretic. Dose gr. ½–iij (0.03–0.2).

Pyrogallic Acid (*pi-ro-gal′-ik*). See *Acid.*

Pyrogenic (*pi-ro-jen′-ik*) [πῦρ, fire; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing fever.

Pyroligneous (*pi-ro-lig′-ne-us*) [πῦρ, fire; *lignum*, wood]. Pertaining to the destructive distillation of wood. **P. Acid**, wood-vinegar. See *Acid, Pyroligneous.*

Pyromania (*pi-ro-ma′-ne-ah*) [πῦρ, fire; μανία, madness]. A monomania for incendiarism.

Pyrometer (*pi-rom′-et-er*) [πῦρ, fire; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat of too high a degree to be estimated by the ordinary thermometer.

Pyrophosphoric Acid (*pi-ro-fos-for′-ik*). See *Acids, Table of.*

Pyrosis (*pi-ro′-sis*) [πῦρ, fire]. An affection of the stomach characterized by a burning sensation, accompanied by eructations of an acrid, irritating fluid; heartburn.

Pyrosoma bigemina (*pi-ro-so-mah bi-jem′-in-ah*) [*pyrus*, pear; σῶμα, body]. The parasite supposed to cause Texas fever in cattle.

Pyrotoxina bacterica (*pi-ro-toks′-in-ah bak-ter′-ik-ah*) [πύρ, fire; τοξικόν, poison]. A pyrogenic substance believed to be produced by many forms of bacteria.

Pyroxylin (*pi-roks′-il-in*) [πῦρ, fire; ξύλον, wood]. Gun-cotton; cotton-fiber treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, by which the cellulose is changed into various nitrocompounds. Soluble gun-cotton, Pyroxylinum of the U. S. P., is used in the preparation of collodiom. The explosive gun-cotton is the hexanitrate of cellulose.

Pyrrol (*pir′-ol*) [πῦρ, fire; *oleum*, oil], $C_4H_4(NH)$. A liquid base obtained in the distillation of Dippel's oil and other organic substances. **P. tetriodid.** See *Iodol.*

Pythogenic (*pi-tho-jen′-ik*) [πύθειν, to rot; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing or arising from decomposition. **P. Fever.** Synonym of *Typhoid Fever.*

Pyuria (*pi-u′-re-ah*) [πῦον, pus; *urina*, urine]. The passage of urine containing pus.

Q

Q. S. Abbreviation of *quantum sufficit*—as much as suffices.

Quack (*kwak*). One who practices quackery; a pretender of medical skill; a vender of nostrums; a medical charlatan.

Quackery (*kwak′-er-e*). The practice of medicine by a quack.

Quadrangular (*kwod-rang′-gu-lar*) [*quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure]. Having four angles, as the Q. lobe of the cerebellum.

Quadrant (*kwod′-rant*) [*quadratus*, squared]. 1. The fourth part of a circle, subtending an angle of 90 degrees. 2. One of the four regions into which the abdomen may be divided for purposes of physical diagnosis.

Quadrate (*kwod′-rāt*) [*quadratus*, square].

Square; four-sided. **Q. Lobule.** See *Precuneus.*

Quadratus (*kwod-ra'-tus*) [L.]. Squared; having four sides. **Q. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Quadri- (*kwod'-re-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting four, or four times.

Quadribasic (*kwod-re-ba'-sik*) [*quadri*, four; *basis*, base]. In chemistry, applied to an acid having four replaceable hydrogen-atoms.

Quadriceps (*kwod'-re-seps*) [*quadri*, four; *caput*, head]. Four-headed, as a Q. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Quadrigeminal (*kwod-re-jem'-in-al*) [*quadrigeminus*, fourfold]. Fourfold; consisting of four parts, as the Q. bodies. See *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Quadriurate (*kwod-re-u'-rāt*) [*quadri*, four; *urate*]. A term applied to the hyperacid urate of human urine, and the urine of birds and reptiles. The quadriurates have the general formula of $MH(C_5H_2N_4O_3).H_2C_5H_2N_4O_3$.

Quadrivalent (*kwod-riv'-al-ent*) [*quadri*, four; *valere*, to be worth]. In chemistry, having a combining power equivalent to that of four hydrogen-atoms.

Quadruplet (*kwod-ru'-plet*) [*quadruplare*, to make fourfold]. Any one of four children born at one birth.

Quaker-button. A popular name for nux vomica.

Qualitative (*kwol'-e-ta-tiv*) [*qualitas*, quality]. Pertaining to quality. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis.*

Quantitative (*kwon'-tit-a-tiv*) [*quantus*, how much]. Pertaining to quantity. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis.*

Quantivalence (*kwon-tiv'-al-ens*) [*quantus*, how much; *valere*, to be worth]. The combining power of an element or radicle expressed in terms of the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will unite. Univalent or monad atoms, as chlorin, are saturated with one atom. Bivalent or dyad atoms require two; trivalent or triad, as boron, take three; quadrivalent or tetrad, quinquivalent or pentad, sexvalent or hexad, require two, three, four, five, and six atoms of hydrogen respectively.

Quarantine (*kwor'-an-tēn*) [It., *quaranta*, forty]. The time (formerly forty days) during which vessels or travellers from ports infected with contagious or epidemic diseases are required by law to remain outside the port of their destination, as a safeguard against the spreading of such diseases. 2. Also, the place of detention. 3. The act of detaining vessels or travellers from suspected ports or places for purposes of inspection or disinfection. **Q., Land-**, the isolation of a person or district on land for similar purposes.

Quart (*kwort*) [*quartus*, fourth]. The fourth part of a gallon.

Quartan (*kwor'-tan*) [*quartus*, fourth]. 1. Recurring on the fourth day. 2. A form of intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day. **Q., Double,** a variety characterized by milder and severer paroxysms, each occurring every fourth day.

Quarter-evil (*kwor'-ter-e-vil*). An infectious disease of cattle prevalent during the summer-months, and characterized by the appearance of irregular emphysematous swellings of the subcutaneous tissue and muscles, especially over the quarters, hence the name. It is also called symptomatic anthrax, or black-leg.

Quartipara (*kwor-tip'-ar-ah*) [*quartus*, fourth; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman in her fourth pregnancy. See *Multipara.*

Quartiparous (*kwor-tip'-ar-us*) [*quartus*, fourth; *parere*, to bring forth]. Pregnant four times.

Quassation (*kwas-a'-shun*) [*quassatio*, a shaking or shattering]. The reduction of barks, roots, and other drugs to morsels, in preparation for further pharmaceutic treatment; cassation.

Quassia (*kwosh'-e-ah*) [after *Quassi*, a negro slave who first used it]. The wood of several trees of the order Simarubeæ. Q. of the U. S. P. and B. P. is the wood of Picræna excelsa, and contains the bitter principle, quassin, $C_{32}H_{44}O_{10}$. Q. is a simple bitter, and is used in dyspepsia and constipation; in the form of an enema it is employed against seat-worms. Preparations: Extractum quassiæ (U. S. P., B. P.), dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). Extractum quassiæ fluidum (U. S. P.), dose ℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Infusum quassiæ (B. P.), dose ℥ij (64.0). Tinctura quassiæ (U. S. P.) dose, ℥j (4.0). Quassin, dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.006).

Quassin (*kwos'-in*). See *Quassia.*

Quaternary (*kwa-ter'-na-re*) [*quaterni*, four each]. 1. Consisting of four elements. 2. Fourth in order.

Quebrachin (*ke-brah'-kin*). See *Quebracho.*

Quebracho (*ke-brah-ko*) [from Pg. *quebrahacho*, ax-breaker]. The Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco, of the order Apocynaceæ. It contains the following alkaloids:—Aspidospermin, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$; aspidospermatin, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$; aspidosamin, C_{72}; quebrachin, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$, and quebrachamin. Q. is used in emphysema, bronchitis, and in asthma. Extractum adispermatis fluidum (U. S. P.), dose ♏xv–℥j (1.0–4.0). Dose of aspidospermin gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032).

Queen-root. See *Stillingia.*

Quercin (*kwer'-sin*) [*quercus*, oak], $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. A bitter crystallizable carbohydrate extracted from acorns and oak-bark.

Quercitannic Acid (*kwer-se-tan′-ik*) [*quercus*, oak; *tannin*, tannin], $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$. A variety of tannic acid found in oak-bark.

Quercite (*kwer′-sit*) [*quercus*, oak], $C_6H_7(OH)_5$. A sweet principle found in acorns.

Quercitrin (*kwer′-sit-rin*) [*quercus*, oak; *citrus*, lemon], $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20}$. A glucosid found in the bark of Quercus tinctoria.

Quercus (*kwer′-kus*) [L.]. The oak. See *Oak*.

Quicklime [AS., *cwic*, alive; *lime*]. Calcic oxid.

Quicksilver [AS., *cwic*, alive; *silver*]. Mercury.

Quickening (*kwik′-en-ing*) [AS., *cwic*, alive]. The first feeling on the part of the pregnant woman of fetal movements, occurring between the fourth and fifth month of pregnancy.

Quill-suture. See *Suture*.

Quillaja (*kwil-a′-yah*) [Chilean, *quillean*, to wash]. A genus of trees of the order Rosaceæ. The bark of Q. saponaria (Quillaja, U. S. P.), soap-bark, contains saponin, and produces a froth when agitated in water. Q. is used in pulmonary affections and as a sternutatory, and in the arts as a substitute for soap. Tinctura quillajæ (U. S. P.), dose f℥j (4.0).

Quince (*quins*). See *Cydonium*.

Quincke's Capillary Pulse. See *Pulse, Capillary*.

Quincke's Operation. See *Puncture, Lumbar*.

Quinidin (*kwin′-id-in*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of cinchona-bark isomeric with quinin, which it resembles in action, differing only in being less powerful. **Q. sulphate** (Quinidinæ sulphas U. S. P.) is used as an antiperiodic, in doses of gr. xx–lx (1.3–4.0).

Quinic (*kwin′-ik*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], Pertaining to quinin. **Q. Acid**, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, an acid occurring in cinchona-bark, in the ivy, oak, elm, ash, coffee-plant, etc.

Quinin (*kwi′-nin* and *kwin-ēn′* are common pronunciations, but as the Fr. *qu* is merely copied from the Sp. *qu* (which had a *k* sound) and as, moreover, the Peruvian word, from which our word was originally derived, had a *k* sound (without the *u* element), it follows that, at least, from an etymologic standpoint, our pronunciation should be *kin-ēn′*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.3H_2O$. A bitter amorphous or crystalline alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona. It is soluble in 900 parts of water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in chloroform, and gives a beautiful emerald-green color when it or its salts are treated with a solution of chlorin and then with ammonia. Q. acts as a stimulant to the nervous system, causing in large doses cerebral congestion and lessening of the reflexes; it is a slight respiratory stimulant and a depressant to the circulation; it lessens the ameboid movement of the white corpuscles, and during fever is strongly antipyretic; it also possesses antiseptic properties. In large doses it causes ringing in the ears, a feeling of fullness in the head, dizziness, slight deafness, and at times disturbances of vision; occasionally also a rise of temperature (**Q.-fever**). Q. is used as an antiperiodic in malaria, in which disease it has a specific action; it is also employed as an antipyretic in other febrile affections, as a tonic in convalescence, as a stimulant to the uterus during parturition, in whooping-cough, coryza, and in hay-fever. Doses of Q. sulphate (Quininæ sulphas, U. S. P., B. P.), the salt most commonly employed—in malaria gr. v–xxiv (0.32–1.6) before the paroxysms; and gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26) as a prophylactic; as a tonic gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13); in whooping-cough, gr. iss (0.10) for each year of the child's age, or locally in solution of gr. i–ij (0.065–0.13) to the ounce (32.0) by the atomizer. Other salts, given in about the same doses as the sulphate are: **Q. bisulphate** (Quininæ bisulphas, U. S. P.); **Q. hydrobromate** (Quininæ hydrobromas, U. S. P.); **Q. hydrochlorate** (Quininæ hydrochloras, U. S. P.); **Quinin and urea hydrochlorate**, employed for hypodermic use chiefly. **Q. sulphovinate** has been used hypodermically; **Q. tannate** has been employed in whooping-cough; **Q. valerianate** is used in doses of gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13) in nervous debility and hemicrania. From Q. are prepared Ferri et quininæ citras and Ferri et quininæ citras solubilis. See *Ferrum*. From Q. sulphate, Syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum is prepared.

Quininism, Quinism (*kwin′-in-izm, kwin′-izm*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark]. Cinchonism.

Quinoidin (*kwin-oi′-din*). See *Chinoidinum*. **Q., Animal-**, a basic substance obtained from animal tissues and having the property of fluorescence like quinin.

Quinolin (*kwin′-o-lin*) [*quinin*], C_9H_7N. A liquid alkaloid obtained in the destructive distillation of quinin, or cinchonin, with potassium hydroxid. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. **Q. hydrochlorate, Q. salicylate,** and **Q. tartrate,** have been used. Dose of the last gr. xv (1.0).

Quinone (*kwin′-ōn*) [*quinin*], $C_6H_4O_2$. A yellow crystalline substance obtained by heating quinic acid with manganese dioxid and sulphuric acid. It is the lowest member of a series of bodies known as quinones.

Quinotannic Acid (*kwin-o-tan′-ik*) [*quinin*; *tannin*]. A form of tannic acid found in cinchona-bark.

Quinovin (*kwin′-o-vin*) [Peruvian, *kina*, bark], $C_{38}H_{62}O_{11}$. Kinovin, a bitter glucosid found in cinchona-bark.

Quinquivalent (*kwin-kwiv′-al-ent*) [*quinque*, five; *valere*, to be worth]. Having a valence of five; capable of combining with five atoms of hydrogen or their equivalent.

Quinsy (*kwin′-ze*) [κύων, dog; ἄγχειν, to choke]. Acute inflammation of the tonsils, usually tending to suppuration.

Quintan (*kwin′-tan*) [*quintus*, fifth]. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur every four days, *i. e.*, on the 5th, 9th, 13th, etc.

Quintipara (*kwin-tip′-a-rah*). See *Multipara*.

Quintuplet (*kwin-tu′-plet*) [*quintuplex*, fivefold]. One of five children born at one time.

Quitch-grass (*kwitch′-gras*). See *Triticum repens*.

Quiz (*kwiz*) [*quæsere*, to ask (?)]. A recitation, conducted by questions and answers, in which the student familiarizes himself with his studies.

Quizzer (*kwiz′-er*) [*quæsere*, to ask (?)]. One who conducts a quiz.

Quotidian (*kwot-id′-e-an*) [*quot*, as many as; *dies*, day]. 1. Recurring every day. 2. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur daily. **Q., Double,** a fever having two paroxysms a day, usually differing in character.

R

R. The abbreviation of *Recipe*, take; of right, of Réaumur, and of resistance (electric).

Rabic (*rab′ik*) [*rabies*, rage]. Pertaining to rabies, as R. virus.

Rabid (*rab′-id*) [*rabidus*, mad]. Affected with rabies, or hydrophobia; pertaining to rabies, as R. virus.

Rabies (*ra′-be-ēs*) [L.]. Lyssa, or hydrophobia. The latter term is generally applied to the human disease consequent upon the bite of a rabid dog or other animal. Rabies is an acute infectious disease of animals dependent upon a specific virus, and communicable to man by inoculation. All animals are liable to the disease, but it occurs most frequently in the wolf, the cat, and the dog, and is chiefly propagated by the latter, which is specially susceptible. The nature of the poison is as yet unknown; it has a special affinity for the nervous system, and is found in the secretions, particularly in the saliva. See *Hydrophobia*.

Racemose (*ras′-e-mōs*) [*racemus*, a bunch of grapes]. Resembling a bunch of grapes, as R. gland. **R. Aneurysm,** aneurysm by anastomosis.

Rachialgia (*ra-ke-al′-je-ah*) [ῥάχις, spine; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the spinal column.

Rachidial (*ra-kid′-e-al*) [ῥάχις, the spine]. Pertaining to the spine.

Rachidian (*ra-kid′-e-an*) [ῥάχις, spine]. Spinal; vertebral.

Rachilysis (*ra-kil′-is-is*) [ῥάχις, spine; λύσις, a loosening]. A method of correcting lateral curvature of the spine by appropriate traction and pressure.

Rachiodynia (*ra-ke-o-din′-e-ah*) [ῥάχις, spine; ὀδύνη, pain]. Spasmodic pain in the spinal column.

Rachiotomy (*ra-ke-ot′-o-me*) [ῥάχις, spine; τέμνειν, to cut]. 1. The operation of cutting into or through the vertebral column. 2. The operation of cutting through the spine of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

Rachischisis (*ra-kis′-kis-is*). See *Spina bifida*.

Rachitic (*ra-kit′-ik*) [ῥάχις, spine; ιτις, inflammation]. Affected with, resembling, or produced by rachitis; rickety. **R. Rosary,** the row of nodules appearing on the ribs, at their junction with the cartilages, in rachitis.

Rachitis (*ra-ki′-tis*) [ῥάχις, spine; ιτις, inflammation]. Rickets, a constitutional disease of infancy, characterized by impaired nutrition and changes in the bones, the symptoms being a diffuse soreness of the body, slight fever, and profuse sweating about the head and neck, and changes in the osseous system, consisting in a thickening of the epiphyseal cartilages and periosteum and a softening of the bones. Through the action of the muscles on the soft bones various deformities are produced, while the periosteal hyperplasia leads to nodular hyperostoses, especially about the head, giving the latter a square appearance (caput quadratum). Dentition and closure of the fontanels are delayed. Nervous symptoms are often present, as feverishness, laryngismus stridulus, and convulsions. The liver and spleen are usually enlarged. The etiology is obscure — it has been ascribed to deficiency in the earthy salts, to defect in the osteoblasts, and to

microorganismal infection. **R. adultorum,** osteomalacia; mollities ossium.

Radesyge (*rah-da-sue′-ge*) [Norwegian]. A disease also known as Scandinavian syphilis, or Norwegian leprosy, and characterized by ulceration and other cutaneous lesions. It is probable that under the name of R. are included syphilitic and leprous lesions.

Radiad (*ra′-de-ad*) [*radius*, a spoke; *ad*, toward]. Toward the radial side.

Radial (*ra′-de-al*) [*radius*, a spoke]. 1. Radiating; diverging from a common center. 2. Pertaining to or in relation with the radius or bone of the forearm, as the R. artery.

Radiant (*ra′-de-ant*) [*radius*, a spoke]. Radiating; diverging from a common center.

Radiate (*ra′-de-āt*) [*radius*, a spoke]. Diverging from a central point.

Radiation (*ra-de-a′-shun*) [*radiare*, to radiate]. 1. The act of radiating or diverging from a central point, as R. of light; divergence from a center; having the appearance of rays. 2. In cerebral anatomy, certain groups of fibers that diverge after leaving their place of origin. **R., Optic,** a large strand of fibers continuous with those of the corona radiata, derived mainly from the pulvinar, the external and internal geniculate bodies, and the optic tract, and radiating into the occipital lobes. **R., Striothalamic,** a system of fibers connecting the corpus striatum with the optic thalamus and the subthalamic region. **R., Thalamic,** certain tracts of fibers from the optic thalami, that radiate into the hemispheres.

Radical (*rad′-ik-al*) [*radix*, a root]. 1. Belonging to the root; going to the root, or attacking the cause of a disease, as a radical operation. 2. See *Radicle* (2d def.).

Radicle (*rad′-ik-l*) [dim. of *radix*]. 1. A little root, as R. of a nerve, one of the ultimate fibrils of which a nerve is composed; R. of a vein, one of the minute vessels uniting to form a vein. 2. An atom or group of atoms constituting the essential part of the molecule of a compound; a group of atoms that remains intact in the ordinary decomposition of the molecule; especially a group of atoms that acts in combination as a simple element but is incapable of existence in the free state, as NH_4, ammomium, C_6H_5, phenyl. **R., Alcohol-,** one that forms an alcohol when combined with the elements of water.

Radicular (*rad-ik′-u-lar*). Pertaining to a root or to a radicle; specifically, pertaining to the roots of the spinal nerves.

Radio- (*ra′-de-o-*) [*radius*, a spoke]. A prefix denoting connection with the radius.

Radiobicipital (*ra-de-o-bi-sip′-it-al*) [*radius*, radius; *biceps*, two-headed]. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps.

Radiocarpal (*ra-de-o-kar′-pal*) [*radius*, radius; *καρπός*, carpus]. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

Radiodigital (*ra-de-o-dij′-it-al*) [*radius*, radius; *digitus*, a digit]. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers.

Radiography (*ra-de-og′-ra-fe*). See *Skiography.*

Radiohumeral (*ra-de-o-hu′-mer-al*) [*radius*, radius; *humerus*, the humerus]. Pertaining to the radius and the humerus.

Radiopalmar (*ra-de-o-pal′-mar*) [*radius*, radius; *palma*, palm]. Pertaining to the radius and the palm.

Radioulnar (*ra-de-o-ul′-nar*) [*radius*, radius; *ulna*, ulna]. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

Radius (*ra′-de-us*) [*radius*, a spoke of a wheel]. 1. A ray. 2. The outer of the two bones of the forearm.

Radix (*ra′-dix*) [L.]. A root.

Radzyge (*rad-zi′-ge*). See *Radesyge.*

Rag-picker's disease, "Hadernkrankheit." An acute febrile disease occurring in workmen engaged in sorting rags in paper-factories. It is supposed to be due to the inhalation of anthrax-bacilli or spores, and is characterized by an exudation into the pulmonary tissue, bronchial glands, and pleural cavity.

Railway-spine. A term given by Erichsen to a varied group of spinal symptoms consequent on slight injuries or concussions received in railway-accidents. The condition is classed with the traumatic neuroses, and is a form of neurasthemia. It is frequently a cause for litigation. See *Erichsen's Disease.*

Rainey's Corpuscles or Tubes. Psorosperms occurring in the muscles of the pig and other animals.

Raisins (*ra′-zins*). Dried grapes.

Rale (*rahl*) [Fr., *râler*, to rattle]. An adventitious sound heard over the chest during respiration and indicating some local disturbance. Rales are either *dry* or *moist* (produced by the bubbling of air through liquid), *sonorous* or *sibilant.* They are also classified according to their place of production, into *laryngeal, tracheal, bronchial, vesicular, cavernous, pleural, pericardial.* A table of rales is appended.

Ramification (*ram-e-fik-a′-shun*) [*ramus*, a branch; *facere*, to make]. 1. The act or state of branching. 2. A branch.

Ramify (*ram′-e-fi*) [*ramus*, a branch; *facere*, to make]. To form branches; to branch.

Ramus (*ra′-mus*) [L.]. 1. A branch, especially of a vein, artery, or nerve. 2. A slender process of bone projecting like a branch or twig from a large bone, as the R. of the lower jaw; ascending R. of the ischium; ascending or horizontal R. of the pubes. **R. communicans,** a branch of a spinal nerve connecting it with the sympathetic ganglia.

TABLE OF RALES.

VARIETY.	WHEN HEARD.	HOW AND WHERE PRODUCED.	CHARACTER.	CONDITION IN WHICH HEARD.
Amphoric.	Inspiration and expiration.	By movement of air in a tense-walled cavity containing air and communicating with a bronchus.	Large, musical, and tinkling.	In tuberculous and abscess-cavities.
Bubbling, large.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through frothy mucus in the trachea and larger bronchi.	Larger than the medium bubbling; moist.	Bronchitis and pulmonary engorgement.
Bubbling, medium.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the larger tubes.	Larger than the small bubbling; moist.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
Bubbling, small.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the bronchioles.	Small, moist; like the bursting of small bubbles.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
Cavernous.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through a small cavity with flaccid walls, that collapse with expiration.	Hollow and metallic.	In the third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Clicking.	Inspiration only.	By passage of air through softening material in smaller bronchi.	Small, sticky.	In pulmonary tuberculosis, early stage.
Consonating.	Inspiration and expiration.	When bronchial tubes are surrounded by consolidated tissue.	Bright, clear, ringing.	Tuberculous pneumonia.
Crackling, dry.	In inspiration.	By the breaking down of lung-tissue.	Sharp, short, and clicking.	In the second or softening stage of pulmonary tuberculosis and in pulmonary gangrene.
Crackling, large.	Inspiration and expiration.	By fluid in very small cavities.	Larger than the medium crackling; dry.	In pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, after formation of small cavities.
Crackling, medium.	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Larger than the small crackling; dry.	Softening of tuberculous deposit or pneumonic exudation.
Crackling, small.	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Small, dry; like the breaking of small shells.	Softening of tuberculous deposit or pneumonic exudation.
Crepitant.	End of inspiration.	By passage of air into vesicles collapsed, or containing fibrinous exudation. Usually at the base of the lungs.	Small; like rubbing the hair between the fingers.	Pneumonia, early stage; edema of lungs; hypostatic pneumonia; localized in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Dry.	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the bronchial tubes from thickening of the mucous lining, from spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat, viscid mucus within, or pressure from without.	Large and sonorous, or small and hissing, or whistling.	In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE OF RALES.—*Continued.*

Variety.	When Heard.	How and Where Produced.	Character.	Condition in which Heard.
Extrathoracic.		In the trachea or larynx.		
Friction.	Inspiration and expiration; most distinct at the end of inspiration.	By the rubbing together of serous surfaces, roughened by inflammation or deprived of their natural secretion.	Grazing, rubbing, grating, creaking, or crackling.	In pleurisy and pericarditis.
Gurgling.	Inspiration and expiration.	By the passage of air through fluid in cavities, on coughing.	Larger than the large bubbling; moist; like the bursting of large bubbles.	Pulmonary tuberculosis after formation of cavities.
Guttural.		In the throat.		
Moist.		By the passage of air through bronchi containing fluid.		
Mucous (of Lænnec).	Inspiration and expiration.	By viscid bubbles bursting in the bronchial tubes.	A modification of the subcrepitant.	Pulmonary emphysema.
Rale redux, rale de retour.	Inspiration and expiration.	By the passage of air through fluid in a bronchial tube.	Crackling, unequal.	In pneumonia, in the stage of resolution.
Sibilant.	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the smaller bronchi from viscid mucus adhering to the walls, from thickening of the lining membrane or spasmodic contraction.	High-pitched and even hissing or piping.	In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.
Sonorous.	Inspiration and expiration.	By lessened caliber of the larger bronchi, from spasm, tumefaction of mucous lining or external pressure.	Low-pitched and snoring.	Most frequent in bronchitis and spasmodic asthma.
Subcrepitant.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes.	Small, moist.	Capillary bronchitis.

Rancid (*ran′-sid*) [*rancidus*, sour]. Having a rank or musty smell or taste; a term applied to fats and oils that have undergone decomposition with the development of volatile principles.

Rancidity (*ran-sid′-it-e*) [*rancidus*, rancid]. The state of being rancid.

Range (*rānj*) [Fr. *ranger*, to dispose]. Scope, extent. **R. of Accommodation.** See *Accommodation*.

Ranine (*ra′-nēn*) [*rana*, a frog]. 1. Pertaining to a frog. 2. Pertaining to a ranula or to the region in which a ranula occurs, as R. artery.

Ranula (*ran′-u-lah*) [*rana*, frog]. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue, due to the occlusion of the duct of the sublingual or submaxillary gland, or of a mucous gland of the floor of the mouth; frog-tongue.

Ranvier's Nodes (*ron(g)′-ve-āz*) [*Ranvier*, a French histologist]. See *Node*.

Rape (*rāp*) [*rapere*, to seize]. Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will or without her consent.

Raphania (*ra-fa′-ne-ah*) [ῥαφανίς, radish]. A nervous affection attended with spasmodic disorder of the joints and the limbs. It has been attributed to a poisonous principle in the seeds of the wild radish, which become mixed with grain. The affection is allied to ergotism and pellagra.

Raphe (*raf′-a*) [ῥάφη, a seam]. A seam or ridge, especially one indicating the line of junction of two symmetric halves.

Rarefaction (*rar-e-fak'-shun*) [*rarus*, rare; *facere*, to make]. The act of rarefying or of decreasing the density of a substance, especially the air. **R. of Bone,** the process of rendering bone more porous.

Rarefy (*ra'-re-fi*) [*rarus*, rare; *facere*, to make]. To make less dense or more porous.

Rarefying Osteitis. See *Osteoporosis*.

Rash [OF., *rasche*, from *radere*, to scrape]. A superficial eruption of the skin or mucous membrane. **R., Caterpillar-,** a localized eruption attributed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars. **R., Drug-,** one produced by drugs. **R., Medicinal.** See *R., Drug-*. **R., Mulberry-,** an eruption resembling an exanthem of measles, sometimes occurring in typhus. **R., Nettle-.** See *Urticaria*. **R., Rose-.** See *Roseola*. **R., Scarlet.** See *Scarlet Fever*. **R., Tooth-,** any rash attributed to dentition.

Raspatory (*ras'-pa-to-re*) [*raspatorium*, from *radere*, to scrape]. A rasp or file for trimming the rough surfaces of bones or for removing the periosteum.

Raspberry (*raz'-ber-e*). The fruit of Rubus idæus, a plant of the order Rosaceæ. A syrup (Syrupus rubi idæi, U. S. P.) is used as a vehicle and as a drink in fevers.

Rasura (*ra-zu'-rah*) [L.]. 1. The process of rasping, shaving, or scraping. 2. Scrapings; filings.

Ratanhia, Ratany (*rat-an'-e-ah, rat'-an-e*) [Peruv., *ratana*]. See *Krameria*.

Rathke's Pouch (*rat'-kāz*) [M. H. *Rathke*, a German anatomist]. A diverticulum from the oral cavity into the cranial cavity, forming the anterior lobe of the pituitary body.

Rational (*ra'-shon-al*) [*ratio*, reason]. Based upon reason; reasonable. In therapeutics, opposed to empiric. **R. Formula,** in chemistry, a structural formula. See *Formula*. **R. Symptoms,** the symptoms elicited by questioning the patient, as opposed to those ascertained by physical examination.

Ratsbane (*ratz'-bān*). 1. Arsenous trioxid. 2. A name given to any rat-poison containing arsenic.

Rattle (*rat'-l*) [AS., *hrœtelan*, to rattle]. A rale. **R., Death-,** a gurgling sound observed in dying persons, due to the passage of the air through mucus in the trachea.

Rau, Process of. The long process at the junction of the handle with the neck of the malleus.

Rauber's Layer. A superficial stratum of flat cells occurring in the center of the embryonal spot at an early stage in the development of the blastodermic membranes.

Rauschbrand (*rowsh'-brond*). The German name for black-leg.

Ray (*ra*) [*radius*, ray]. 1. A beam of light or heat; one of the component elements of light or heat. 2. One of a number of lines diverging from a common center. **R., Actinic,** a solar ray that produces chemic changes. **R., Cathode, R., Röntgen.** See *X-rays*. **R., Chemic.** See *R., Actinic*. **R.-fungus.** See *Actinomyces*. **R., Medullary, of the Kidney,** any one of the bundles of tubules that are the continuation into the cortex of the Malpighian pyramids.

Raynaud's Disease (*ra-nōz*). A trophoneurosis characterized by three grades of intensity: (*a*) Local syncope, observed most frequently in the extremities, and producing the condition known as dead fingers or dead toes. (*b*) Local asphyxia, which usually follows local syncope, but may develop independently. The fingers, toes, and ears are the parts usually affected. In the most extreme degree the parts are swollen, stiff, and livid, and the capillary circulation is almost stagnant. (*c*) Local or symmetric gangrene. Small areas of necrosis appear on the pads of the fingers and of the toes, also at the edges of the ears and tip of the nose. Occasionally symmetric patches are seen on the limbs or trunk, and in severe cases terminate in extensive gangrene. Some cases are attended by hemoglobinuria. The pathology of the disease is obscure.

Re-. A Latin prefix signifying back or again.

Reaction (*re-ak'-shun*) [*re*, again; *agere*, to act]. 1. Counteraction; opposite action; interaction. 2. The response of an organ or part to a stimulus. 3. In chemistry, (*a*) interaction of two or more substances when brought in contact; (*b*) the response to a certain test, as *Acid R., Alkaline R.*, responding to the test for acid and alkali respectively. **R., Amphigenous, R., Amphoteric.** See *Amphoteric*. **R. of Degeneration,** the R. obtained when an electric stimulus is applied to a muscle deprived of its trophic nerve-influence. It is characterized by the following conditions: Diminution or abolition of the excitability of the muscles for the faradic current, with a temporary increase in excitability for the galvanic current. In the nerves there is a diminution or abolition of both faradic and galvanic excitability. The reactions of the muscle to the galvanic current (the true R. of degeneration) may be formulated as follows:—

An ClC < CaClC An OC > CaOC	Muscle normal.
An ClC = CaClC An OC = CaOC	Muscle in first stage of degeneration.
An ClC > CaClC An OC < CaOC	Muscle in more advanced stage of degeneration.

AnClC = anodal closing contraction; AnOC = anodal opening contraction; CaClC = cathodal closing contraction; CaOC = cathodal opening contraction.

R., Electric, a response in a muscle or a part produced by electric stimulation. **R. of Exhaustion,** a variety of R. to electric excitation seen in states of exhaustion, in which a certain reaction produced by a given current-strength cannot be reproduced without an increase of current-strength. **R., Hemiopic Pupillary,** of Wernicke, a reaction obtained in some cases of hemianopia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina gives rise to no movement in the iris, but thrown upon the normal side produces contraction of the iris. It indicates that the lesion producing the hemianopia is situated at or anterior to the geniculate bodies. **R., Myotonic,** a R. seen in Thomsen's disease, in which there is quantitative increase in the faradic excitability. **R., Neutral,** a R. indicating the absence of both acid and alkaline properties. **R.-period, R.-time,** the interval between the application of a stimulus and the beginning of the corresponding motor act.

Reagent (*re-a'-jent*) [*re*, again; *agere*, to act]. A substance used to produce a chemic reaction.

Real Focus. See *Focus.* **R. Image.** See *Image.*

Realgar (*re-al'-gar*) [Arab., dust of the mine; *rahj*, dust; *al*, the; *ghár*, mine]. Arsenous disulphid, As_2S_2.

Reamputation (*re-am-pu-ta'-shun*) [*re*, again; *amputation*]. An amputation upon a member on which the operation has been performed before.

Réaumur's Thermometer. See *Thermometer.*

Receiver (*re-se'-ver*) [*recipire*, to receive]. 1. The vessel receiving the products of distillation. 2. In an air-pump, the jar in which the vacuum is produced.

Receptaculum (*re-sep-tak'-u-lum*) [*recipere*, to receive]. A receptacle. **R. chyli,** the sac-like beginning of the thoracic duct opposite the last dorsal vertebra.

Recessus (*re-ses'-us*) [L.]. A depression or recess. **R. hemiellipticus.** See *Fovea hemielliptica.* **R. hemisphæricus.** See *Fovea hemisphærica.* **R. pharyngeus,** a pouch-like process of the mucosa of the pharynx situated below the opening of the Eustachian tube.

Recipe (*res'-ip-e*). 1. The imperative of *recipere*, used as the heading of a physician's prescription and signifying take. Symbol ℞. 2. Also the formula itself.

Reciprocal Proportions, Law of. See *Law, Dalton's.*

Reclination (*rek-lin-a'-shun*) [*reclinare*, to recline]. An old operation for cataract, called also "couching," in which the lens was pushed back into the vitreous chamber.

Recrement (*rek'-re-ment*) [*recrementum*, from *re*, again; *crescere*, to grow]. A secretion that is reabsorbed after fulfilling its function.

Recrementitous (*rek-re-men-tish'-us*) [*recrement*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a recrement.

Recrudescence (*re-kru-des'-ens*) [*re*, again; *crudescere*, to become raw]. An increase in the symptoms of a disease after a remission or a short intermission.

Rectal (*rek'-tal*). Pertaining to the rectum or performed through the rectum. **R. Alimentation.** See *Alimentation.* **R. Crises,** attacks of rectal pain and tenesmus occurring in locomotor ataxia.

Rectification (*rek-tif-ik-a'-shun*) [*rectus*, straight; *facere*, to make]. 1. A straightening, as R. of a crooked limb. 2. The redistillation of weak spirit in order to strengthen it.

Rectify (*rek'-tif-i*) [*rectus*, straight; *facere*, to make]. To make right or straight; to refine. **Rectified Spirit,** alcohol containing 84 per cent. of spirit.

Rectitis (*rek-ti'-tis*). See *Proctitis.*

Recto- (*rek'-to-*). A prefix meaning pertaining to the rectum.

Rectocele (*rek'-to-sēl*) [*rectum*, rectum; κήλη, tumor]. Prolapse of the rectum into the vagina.

Rectotomy (*rek-tot'-o-me*) [*rectum*, rectum; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of cutting into the rectum.

Rectourethral (*rek-to-u-re'-thral*) [*rectum*, rectum; *urethra*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra.

Rectouterine (*rek-to-u'-ter-in*) [*rectum*, rectum; *uterus*]. Pertaining to the rectum and the uterus.

Rectovaginal (*rek-to-vaj'-in-al*) [*rectum*, rectum; *vagina*, vagina]. Pertaining to the rectum and the vagina. **R. Fistula,** an opening between the vagina and the rectum.

Rectovesical (*rek-to-ves'-ik-al*) [*rectum*, rectum; *vesica*, the bladder]. Pertaining to the rectum and the bladder.

Rectum (*rek'-tum*) [*rectus*, straight]. The lower part of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It begins opposite the left sacroiliac synchondrosis, passes obliquely downward to the middle of the sacrum, and thence descends in the median line to terminate at the anus.

Rectus (*rek'-tus*) [L.]. Straight; applied to anything having a straight course, as an artery (arteriæ rectæ of the kidney) or a muscle. **R. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Recurrens (*re-kur'-renz*) [*re*, back; *currere*, to run]. Relapsing fever.

Recurrent (*re-kur'-ent*) [*re*, back; *currere*, to run]. 1. Returning. 2. In anatomy, turning back in its course, as R. laryngeal nerve. **R. Fever,** relapsing fever.

Red [AS., *reād*, red]. The least refrangible

of the spectral colors; of a color resembling that of the blood. **R. Bark.** See *Cinchona*. **R.-blindness.** See *Blindness, Color-*. **R. Gum,** a red papular eruption of infants; also called strophulus. **R. Lead,** red lead oxid, formerly used in plasters. **R. Nucleus.** See *Nucleus*. **R. Pepper.** See *Capsicum*. **R. Precipitate.** See *Mercury*. **R. Softening,** a form of acute softening of the brain or spinal cord, characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood.

Reduce (*re-dūs'*) [*re*, back; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. To restore a part to its normal relations, as to R. a hernia or fracture. 2. In chemistry, to bring back to the metallic form; to deprive of oxygen.

Reduced (*re-dūsd'*) [*re*, back; *ducere*, to lead]. 1. Restored to the proper place. 2. In chemistry, brought back into the metallic form as R. iron. 3. Diminished in size. **R. Eye.** See *Eye*.

Reducible (*re-du'-sibl*) [*re*, back; *ducere*, to lead]. Capable of being reduced.

Reducin (*re-du'-sin*). A leukomain, $C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$, found in urine.

Reduction (*re-duk'-shun*) [*re*, back; *ducere*, to lead]. The act of reducing. **R. en masse,** the R. of a strangulated hernia still surrounded by its sac, thus failing to relieve the strangulation.

Reduplicated (*re-du'-plik-a-ted*) [*re*, again; *duplicare*, to double]. Doubled, as R. heart-sounds. See *Reduplication*.

Reduplication (*re-du-plik-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *duplicare*, to double]. A doubling. **R. of the Heart-sounds,** a doubling of either the first or second sound of the heart.

Redux (*re'-duks*) [L.]. Returning. **R., Crepitus,** the small mucous rales heard in the early stage of the resolution of lobar pneumonia.

Reel, Cerebellar. The peculiar staggering gait in diseases of the cerebellum, particularly in tumor.

Refine (*re-fin'*) [*re*, again; *finire*, to finish]. To purify; to separate a substance from foreign matter.

Reflection (*re-flek'-shun*) [*re*, back; *flectere*, to bend]. A bending or turning back; specifically, the turning back of a ray of light from a surface upon which it impinges without penetrating.

Reflector (*re-flek'-tor*) [*re*, back; *flectere*, to bend]. A polished surface by which light is reflected.

Reflex (*re'-fleks*) [*re*, back; *flectere*, to bend]. 1. Anything reflected or thrown back. 2. A reflex act. **R. Act,** an act following immediately upon a stimulus without the intervention of the will. **R. Arc,** the mechanism necessary for a R. action; it consists of an afferent or sensory nerve; a nerve-center to change this sensory impulse into a motor one; and an efferent or motor nerve to carry a motor impulse to the muscle or group of muscles.

TABLE OF REFLEXES.

Name.	How Obtained.	Effect Produced.	Significance.
Abdominal.	Sharp, sudden stroking of abdominal wall from margin of ribs downward.	Contraction of muscles about umbilicus.	Shows integrity of spinal cord from eighth to twelfth dorsal nerve.
Ankle-clonus.	By sudden complete flexion of foot, by pressing hand against sole.	Clonic contractions of tendo Achillis, dependent upon alternate contraction and relaxation of anterior tibial and calf-muscles.	
Biceps.	Tapping tendon of biceps.	Contraction of biceps muscle.	Normal; increased by causes increasing knee-jerk.
Bulbocavernous.	See *Virile*.		
Chin.	See *Jaw-jerk*.		
Ciliospinal.	By irritation of the skin of the neck.	Pupillary dilatation.	
Corneal.	Same as *Eyelid-closure*.		
Cremasteric.	Stimulation of skin on front and inner aspect of thigh.	Retraction of testicle on same side.	Shows integrity of cord between the first and second pairs of lumbar nerves.

TABLE OF REFLEXES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	HOW OBTAINED.	EFFECT PRODUCED.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Crossed.	Stimulation of one side of body.	Reflex on opposite side of body.	
Deep.	Reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones.		
Dorsal.	Same as *Erector spinæ.*		
Epigastric.	Stimulation of skin in fifth or sixth intercostal space near axilla.	Dimpling in the epigastrium, due to contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.	Shows integrity of cord from fourth to seventh dorsal nerves.
Erector spinæ.	Stimulation of skin along border of erector spinæ muscle.	Local contraction of these muscles.	Integrity of dorsal region of cord.
Eyelid-closure.	Irritation of conjunctiva.	Closure of lid.	
Femoral.	Irritation of skin on upper anterior aspect of thigh.	Plantar flexion of first three toes and of the foot, and extension of the knee-joint.	Disease of spinal cord, *e.g.*, in some cases of transverse myelitis.
Front-tap.	See *Tendo Achillis.*		
Gluteal.	Firm sudden stroking of skin over buttock.	Contraction of glutei.	Shows integrity of cord at fourth and fifth lumbar nerves.
Interscapular.	See *Scapular.*		
Iris-contraction.	See *Pupillary.*		
Jaw-jerk, or jaw-clonus.	Downward stroke with a hammer on the lower jaw hanging passively or gently supported by the hand.	Clonic movements of inferior maxilla.	Rarely present in health; increased in sclerosis of lateral columns of cord.
Knee-jerk.	By striking patellar tendon after rendering it tense by flexing the knee at right angle.	Contraction of quadriceps muscle, the foot being jerked forward.	Normal in health. *Absent* in locomotor ataxia, destructive lesions of lower part of cord, multiple neuritis, affections of the anterior gray cornua, infantile paralysis, meningitis, diphtheric paralysis, atrophic palsy, pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis, diabetes, etc. *Increased* in diseases of the pyramidal tracts, in spinal irritability, tumors of brain, cerebrospinal sclerosis, lateral sclerosis, after epileptic seizures or unilateral convulsions.
Laryngeal.	Irritation of fauces, larynx, etc.	Cough.	
Lumbar.	Same as *Erector spinæ.*		
Nasal.	Irritation of Schneiderian membrane.	Sneezing.	
Obliquus.	Irritation of skin below Poupart's ligament.	Contraction of fibers of external oblique in females; corresponds to cremasteric in males, although it can also be caused in males.	
Palatal.	Irritation of palate.	Swallowing.	
Palmar.	Tickling of palm.	Contraction of digital flexors.	Shows that cervical region of cord is normal.
Patellar.	Same as *Knee-jerk.*		
Patellar, Paradoxic.	Percussing patellar tendon with the patient in the dorsal decubitus.	Contraction of the adductor, but not of the quadriceps muscle. If the patient be in the sitting posture the normal reflex is elicited.	Spinal concussion.
Penis.	See *Virile.*		
Periosteal.	Tapping the bones of the forearm or leg.	Sharp contractions of the muscles.	Indicates disease of the lateral columns of spinal cord.

TABLE OF REFLEXES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	HOW OBTAINED.	EFFECT PRODUCED.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Peroneal.	Stroke on peroneal muscles when tense or when the foot is turned inward.	Reflex movements.	
Pharyngeal.	Irritation of pharynx.	Swallowing.	
Plantar.	Stroking sole of foot.	Contraction of toes.	
Platysma.	Pinching the platysma myoides muscle.	Dilatation of pupil.	
Pupillary.	Exposure of retina to light.	Contraction of iris.	Absent in basal meningitis, etc.
Pupillary, paradoxic.	Stimulation of retina by light.	Dilatation of pupil.	
Scapular.	Irritation of interscapular region.	Contraction of scapular muscles.	Shows integrity of cord between upper two or three dorsal and lower two or three cervical nerves.
Skin.	See *Platysma*.		
Sole.	Same as *Plantar*.		
Spinal.	Those reflex actions emanating from centers in the spinal cord.		
Superficial.	Such as are developed from irritation of the skin.		
Tendo Achillis, or front-tap contraction.	By striking muscles on anterior part of leg, while in extension, the foot being extended by the hand upon the sole.	Reflex contraction of gastrocnemius.	Considered as a delicate test of heightened spinal irritability.
Toe.	Strong flexion of great toe.	Involuntary flexion of foot, then flexion of leg, and, lastly, flexion of the thigh on the pelvis.	Met with in cases in which the knee-jerk and other tendon-reflexes are strongly developed.
Vitile.	Sharp percussion of back of penis, the sheath having been made tense.	Retraction of bulbocavernous portion.	Occurs in health.
Wrist-clonus.	By pressing hand backward, causing extreme extension.	A series of jerking movements of the hand.	In the late rigidity of hemiplegia.

Refract (*re-frakt'*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. 1. To bend back. 2. To change direction by refraction. 3. To estimate the degree of ametropia present in an eye.

Refracta dosi (*re-frak'-tah do'-si*) [L.]. In broken doses.

Refraction (*re-frak'-shun*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. 1. The act of refracting or bending back. 2. The deviation of a ray of light from a straight line in passing obliquely from one transparent medium to another of different density. 3. The state of refractive power, especially of the eye; the ametropia or emmetropia present. **R., Angle of,** the angle formed by a refracted ray of light with the perpendicular at the point of refraction. **R., Double,** the power possessed by certain substances, as Iceland-spar, of dividing a ray of light and thus producing a double image of an object. **R., Dynamic,** the static refraction of the eye, plus that secured by the action of the accommodative apparatus. **R., Index of,** the refractive power of any substance as compared with air. It is the quotient of the angle of incidence divided by the angle of refraction of a ray passing through the substance. **R., Static,** that of the eye when accommodation is at rest.

Refractive (*re-frak'-tiv*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. Refracting; capable of refracting or bending back; pertaining to refraction.

Refractivity (*re-frak-tiv'-it-e*) [*re*, back;

frangere, to break]. Power of refraction; ability to refract.

Refractometer (*re-frak-tom'-et-er*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break; μέτρον, measure]. 1. An instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye. 2. An instrument for the determination of the refractive indices of liquids.

Refractory (*re-frak'-tor-e*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. 1. Resisting treatment. 2. Resisting the action of heat; slow to melt.

Refracture (*re-frak'-tūr*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. The breaking again of fractured bones that have joined by faulty or improper union.

Refrangibility (*re-fran-jib-il'-it-e*) [*re*, back; *frangere*, to break]. Capability of undergoing refraction.

Refresh (*re-fresh'*) [*re*, again; *friscus*, new]. In surgery, to give to an old lesion the character of a fresh wound.

Refrigerant (*re-frij'-er-ant*) [*refrigerans*, from *re*, again; *frigus*, cold]. 1. Cooling; lessening fever. 2. A medicine or agent having cooling properties, or lowering body-temperature.

Refrigeration (*re-frij-er-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *frigus*, cold]. The act of lowering the temperature of a body, by conducting away its heat to a surrounding cooler substance.

Refusion (*re-fu'-zhun*) [*refusio*, an overflowing]. The act of withdrawing blood from the vessels, exposing it to the oxygen of the air, and passing it back again.

Regeneration (*re-jen-er-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *generare*, to beget]. The repair of lost or diseased structures.

Regimen (*rej'-im-en*) [*regere*, to rule]. The regulated use of food, and the sanitary arrangement of surroundings to suit existing conditions of health or disease.

Region (*re'-jun*) [*regio*, a region]. One of the divisions of the body, possessing either natural or arbitrary boundaries. **Rs. of the Abdomen.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Epigastric.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Hypochondriac.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Hypogastric.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Iliac.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Infraaxillary,** the space between the anterior and posterior axillary lines. **R., Infraclavicular,** the space just below the clavicle. **R., Inframammary,** the space between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs. **R., Infrascapular,** the region on either side of the vertebral column below a horizontal line drawn through the inferior angle of each scapula. **R., Infraspinous,** that included between the spine of the scapula and a line passing through the angle of the scapula. **R., Inguinal,** the region of the groin. **R., Interscapular,** the space between the scapulæ. **R., Ischiorectal,** the region between the ischium and the rectum. **R., Lumbar.** See *Abdomen*. **R., Mammary,** the space on the anterior surface of the chest between the third and the sixth ribs. **R., Precordial,** the surface of the chest covering the heart. **R., Supraclavicular,** the space above the clavicle. **R., Supraspinous,** the region corresponding to the supraspinous fossa of the scapula. **R., Umbilical.** See *Abdomen*.

Regional (*re'-jun-al*) [*region*]. Pertaining to a region. **R. Anatomy,** the branch of anatomy that treats of the relations of the structures in a region of the body to each other and to the body-surface.

Regressive (*re-gres'-iv*) [*re*, back; *gradi*, to go]. Going back, returning, subsiding.

Regular (*reg'-u-lar*) [*regere*, to rule]. According to rule or custom. **R. School of Medicine,** the great mass of the profession, whose practice is based on the results of experience and experimental research without adherence to any exclusive theory of therapeutics. **R. Physician,** one belonging to the regular school.

Regurgitation (*re-gur-jit-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *gurgitare*, to engulf]. 1. A back-flow of blood through a heart-valve that is defective. 2. The return of food from the stomach to the mouth soon after eating, without the ordinary efforts of vomiting.

Reichert's Cartilage. The cartilaginous structure that appears in the embryo on the hyoid arch, eventually becoming the styloid process, the stylohyoid ligament, and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Reichmann's Disease. A chronic disease of the stomach characterized by permanent gastric hypersecretion, associated with marked dilatation of the stomach, with thickening of its walls, and hypertrophy of the glands. It is accompanied by violent attacks of pain with vomiting, and may be followed by the formation of a round ulcer on the wall of the stomach.

Reid's Base Line. A line drawn from the infraorbital ridge through the middle of the external auditory meatus, and used for localizing the fissures of the brain on the skull.

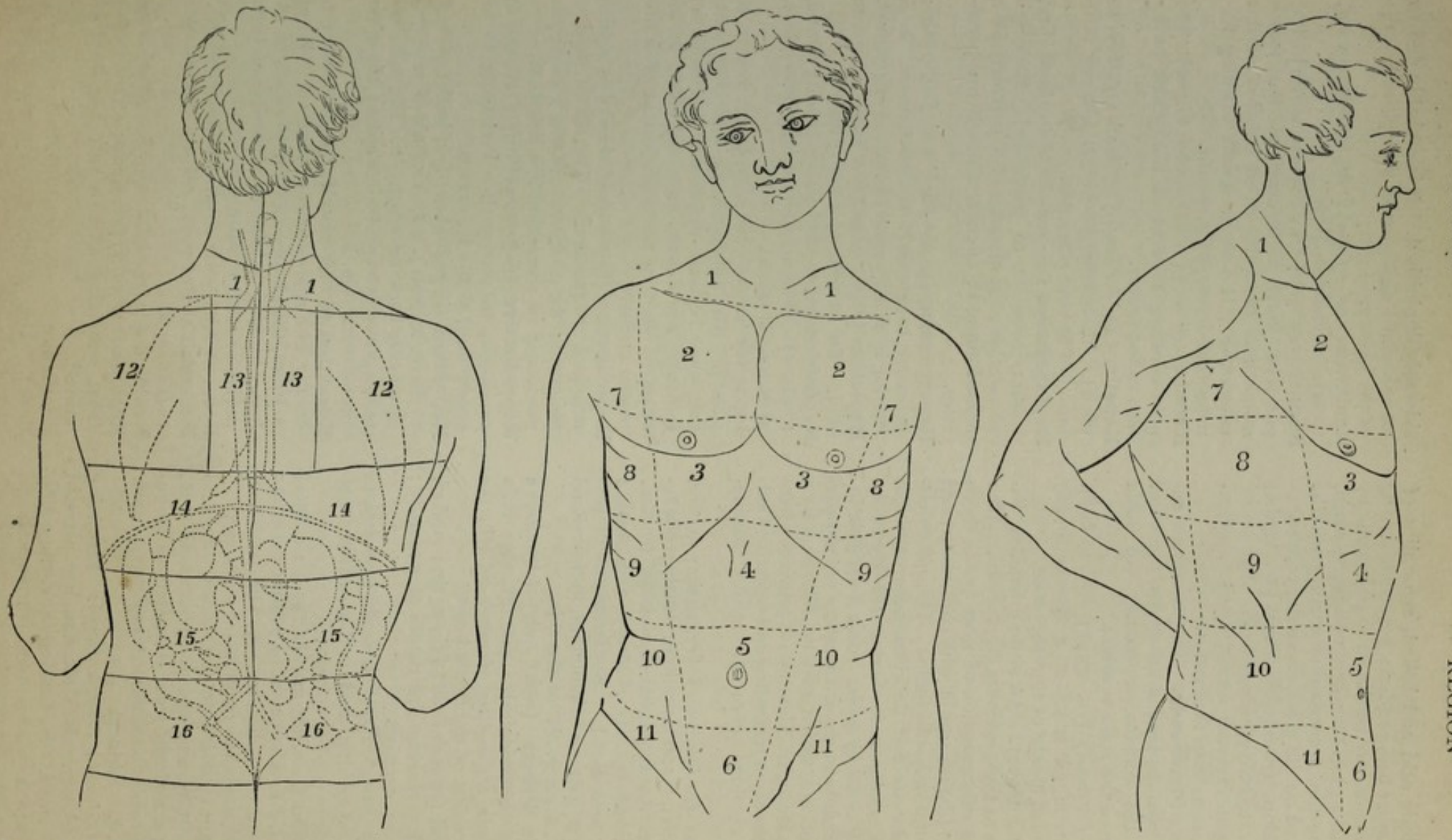
Reil, Island of. See *Island of Reil*.

Reimplantation (*re-im-plan-ta'-shun*) [*re*, again; *plantare*, to plant]. In dental surgery, the replacing of a drawn tooth into its socket.

Reinfection (*re-in-fek'-shun*) [*re*, again; *inficere*, to infect]. Infection a second time with the same kind of virus.

Reinoculation (*re-in-ok-u-la'-shun*) [*re*, again; *inoculare*, to inoculate]. Inoculation a second time with the same kind of virus.

Reinsch's Test. A test for arsenic. The suspected fluid is strongly acidulated with



1, 1, 1. Supraclavicular region. 2, 2, 2. Clavicular region. 3, 3, 3. Mammary region. 4, 4. Epigastric region. 5, 5. Umbilical region. 6, 6. Hypogastric region. 7, 7, 7. Axillary region. 8, 8, 8. Infraaxillary region. 9, 9, 9. Hypochondriac region. 10, 10, 10. Lumbar region. 11, 11, 11. Inguinal region. 1, 1. Suprascapular region. 12, 12. Infraspinous region. 13, 13. Interscapular region. 14, 14. Infrascapular region. 15, 15. Lumbar region. 16, 16. Sacro-iliac region.

hydrochloric acid and boiled, some slips of bright copper being added; a grayish coating on the copper may be shown to be arsenic by heating in a glass tube held obliquely, when, if it is arsenic, a crystalline coating will be sublimated on the glass above the copper.

Reinversion (*re-in-ver'-shun*) [*re*, again; *invertere*, to turn upside down]. The act of reducing an inverted uterus by the application of pressure to the fundus.

Reissner's Membrane. The membrane extending from the lamina spiralis to the outer wall of the cochlea, separating the scala media from the scala vestibuli.

Relapse (*re-laps'*) [*re*, again; *labi*, to fall]. A return of an attack of a disease shortly after the beginning of convalescence.

Relapsing Fever. An acute infectious disease due to the spirochæta Obermaieri. After a period of incubation of from five to seven days, the disease sets in with chill, fever, and pains in the back and limbs. The spleen enlarges, sweats and delirium occur, and the symptoms continue for five or six days, then suddenly cease by crisis. After a variable interval, usually in about a week, a second paroxysm occurs, which may be followed by a third and fourth. The disease prevails where conditions of overcrowding and defective food-supply obtain; hence the name, famine-fever.

Relaxant (*re-laks'-ant*) [*re*, again; *laxare*, to loosen]. 1. Loosening; causing relaxation. 2. An agent that diminishes tension.

Relaxation (*re-laks-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *laxare*, to loosen]. A dimunition of tension in a part; a diminution in functional activity, as, *e. g.*, R. of the skin.

Remak's Fibers (*rem'-aks*) [*Remak*, a German physiologist]. See *Fiber*. **R.'s Ganglion**, a ganglion of nerve-cells in the sinus venosus of the frog's heart.

Remedial (*re-me'-de-al*) [*re*, again; *mederi*, to heal]. Having the nature of a remedy; relieving; curative.

Remedy (*rem'-ed-e*) [*re*, again; *mederi*, to heal]. Anything used in the treatment of disease.

Remission (*re-mish'-un*) [*re*, back; *mittere*, to send]. 1. Abatement or subsidence of the symptoms of a disease. 2. The period of diminution of the symptoms of a disease.

Remittent (*re-mit'-ent*) [*re*, back; *mittere*, to send]. Characterized by remissions. **R. Fever**, a malarial fever characterized by periods of remission without complete apyrexia.

Ren [L.]. Kidney.

Renal (*re'-nal*) [*ren*, kidney]. Pertaining to the kidney. **R. Calculus**, a concretion in the kidney. **R. Inadequacy**, the condition in which the amount of urinary solids, and often the quantity of urine itself, is considerably diminished. It is probably due to an exhausted condition of the epithelial cells of the kidney.

Reniform (*ren'-e-form*) [*ren*, kidney; *forma*, form]. Kidney-shaped.

Rennet (*ren'-et*) [AS., *rinnan*, to run]. The prepared inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion of this membrane. It contains a milk-curdling ferment that decomposes casein.

Rennin (*ren'-in*) [AS., *rinnan*, to run]. The milk-curdling ferment of the gastric juice; also called rennet.

Repellent (*re-pel'-ent*) [*re*, back; *pellere*, to push]. 1. Driving back. 2. Causing resolution of morbid processes.

Repercolation (*re-per-ko-la'-shun*) [*re*, again; *percolare*, to percolate]. Repeated percolation; the passage of a percolate for a second time, or oftener, through the percolator.

Repercussion (*re-per-kush'-un*) [*re*, again; *percutere*, to percuss]. 1. Ballottement. 2. A driving in or dispersion of a tumor or eruption.

Repletion (*re-ple'-shun*) [*re*, again; *plere*, to fill]. The condition of being full.

Reposition (*re-po-zish'-un*) [*re*, back; *ponere*, to place]. The act of returning into place, as R. of the uterus.

Repositor (*re-poz'-it-or*) [*re*, back; *ponere*, to place]. An instrument for replacing parts that have become displaced, especially for replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord; an instrument used in the replacement of a displaced uterus.

Reproduction (*re-pro-duk'-shun*) [*re*, again; *producere*, to produce]. The act of producing again; the procreation of one's kind; the producing of something like that lost.

Reproductive (*re-pro-duk'-tiv*) [*re*, again; *producere*, to produce]. Pertaining to reproduction, as the R. organs.

Repulsion (*re-pul'-shun*) [*re*, back; *pellere*, to drive, to push]. 1. The act of repelling or driving back or apart. 2. The influence tending to drive two bodies apart; the opposite of attraction.

Resection (*re-sek'-shun*) [*re*, again; *secare*, to cut]. The operation of cutting out. **R. of a Joint**, the cutting away of the ends of the bones forming a joint, or a portion of bone, nerve, or other structure.

Reserve Air. See *Respiration*.

Reservoir of Pecquet (*pek-a'*). See *Receptaculum chyli*.

Residual Air (*re-zid'-u-al*). See *Respiration*.

Residue (*rez'-id-u*) [*re*, again; *sedere*, to sit]. That remaining after a part has been removed.

Resilience (*re-zil'-e-ens*) [*re*, back; *salire*, to leap]. The quality of being elastic or resilient.

Resilient (*re-zil'-e-ent*) [*re*, back; *salire*, to leap]. Rebounding; elastic. **R. Stricture**, one that contracts again immediately after being dilated.

Resin (*rez'-in*) [*resina*]. One of a class of vegetable substances exuding from various plants, and characterized by being soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the volatile oils, and insoluble in water; they are readily fusible, and inflammable. They are obtained in pharmacy by treating the substances containing them with alcohol, and then precipitating the alcoholic solution with water. The chief resins are Resina (U. S. P., B. P.), from turpentine; Resina copaibæ (U. S. P.), dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3); Resina jalapæ (U. S. P., B. P.), dose gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32); Resina podophylli, dose gr. ⅛–½ (0.008–0.032); Resina scammonii (U. S. P., B. P.), dose gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52). **R.-plaster**, emplastrum resinæ; adhesive plaster.

Resinous (*rez'-in-us*) [*resina*, a resin]. Having the nature of a resin.

Resistance (*re-zis'-tans*) [*resistare*, to withstand]. In electricity, the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of the current. **R.-coil**, a coil of wire for increasing the resistance in a circuit. **R., Essential**, or **R., Internal**, the resistance to conduction within the battery itself. **R., Extraordinary**, or **R., External**, the resistance to conduction outside of the battery.

Resolution (*rez-o-lu'-shun*) [*resolvere*, to resolve]. The return of a part to the normal state after a pathologic process.

Resolve (*re-zolv'*) [*resolvere*, to dissolve]. 1. To return to the normal state after some pathologic process. 2. To separate anything into its component parts.

Resolvent (*re-zol'-vent*) [*resolvere*, to dissolve]. 1. Causing solution or dissipation of tissue. 2. An agent causing resolution.

Resolving Power. The capability of a lens of making clear the finest details of an object.

Resonance (*rez'-o-nans*) [*re*, again; *sonare*, to sound]. 1. The sound obtained on striking a hollow object, especially the note obtained on percussing the chest or abdomen. 2. The sound of the voice as transmitted to the ear applied to the chest. **R., Cracked-pot**, a sound elicited by percussing over a pulmonary cavity communicating with a bronchus. **R., Skodaic**, the increased percussion-resonance over the upper part of a lung when the lower part is compressed by a pleural effusion. **R., Tympanitic**, a hollow sound elicited on percussion over the intestines and over large pulmonary cavities with thin yielding walls. **R., Vesicular**, the normal pulmonary R. **R., Vesiculotympanitic**, an admixture of vesicular and tympanitic R. **R., Vocal**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest during ordinary speech. **R., Whispering**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest during the act of whispering.

Resonator (*rez'-o-na-tor*) [*re*, again; *sonare*, to sound]. An instrument used to intensify sounds.

Resorcin (*re-zor'-sin*) [*resina*, resin; *Orcus*, Pluto], $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. A crystalline substance isomeric with pyrocatechin and hydroquinone, and usually prepared by fusing sodium benzene disulphonate with sodium hydroxid. It is an antipyretic and antiseptic, but is chiefly used in ointments for chronic skin-diseases. Dose gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26).

Resorption (*re-sorp'-shun*) [*re*, again; *sorbere*, to absorb]. The absorption of morbid deposits, as of the products of inflammation.

Respirable (*res'-pir-a-bl*) [*re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe]. Capable of being inspired and expired; capable of furnishing the gaseous interchange in the lung necessary for life.

Respiration (*res-pir-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The interchange between the gases of living organisms and the gases of the medium in which they live, through any channel, as cutaneous R. 2. The act of breathing with the lungs; the taking into and the expelling from the lungs of air. It consists of two acts—inspiration, or the taking in of the atmospheric air, and expiration, the expelling of the modified air. Expired air contains less oxygen and more carbon dioxid than inspired air. The volume of air taken into the lungs and given out during an ordinary R. (*tidal air*) is 500 c.c.; the volume that can be inspired in addition by a forcible inspiration (*complemental air*) is 1500 c.c.; that which remains in the chest after a normal expiration (*reserve* or *supplemental air*) is 1500 c.c.; the amount remaining in the chest after the most complete expiration (*residual air*) is from 1200–1600 c.c. The volume of air that can be forcibly expelled after the most forcible inspiration is termed *vital* or *respiratory capacity* and is equal to the tidal air, complemental air, and reserve air, or about 3500 c.c. See *Breath* and *Breathing*. **R., Abdominal**, a type of R. caused by the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera. It is more common in men than in women. **R., Artificial**, the artificial production of the normal respiratory movements. See *Artificial Respiration*. **R., Costal**, a type of R. in which the chest-movement predominates over the diaphragmatic movement, seen especially in women. **R., Metamorphosing**, a form of R. in which inspiration is at first harsh, but toward the end becomes blowing and accompanied by adventitious sounds. It is produced by the entrance of air into a cavity through a narrow opening.

Respirator (*res-pir-a′-tor*) [*re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe]. An appliance by which the inspired air, in passing through it, is warmed, purified, or medicated.

Respiratory (*res′-pir-a-to-re*) [*re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe]. Pertaining to respiration. **R. Bundle,** the ascending root of the glossopharyngeal nerve, probably arising in the posterior horns of the cord. **R. Center.** See *Center*. **R. Murmur,** the sound produced by the air entering and escaping from the lungs during respiration. **R. Nerve,** one of two nerves supplying important muscles of respiration. The external is the posterior thoracic nerve; the internal, the phrenic nerve. **R. Quotient,** the ratio of the amount of oxygen taken in by the lungs to the carbon dioxid given off in the same period of time. **R. Tract,** all the air-passages and air-cells concerned in respiration.

Restiform (*res′-te-form*) [*restis*, a rope; *forma*, form]. Corded or cord-like. **R. Body,** a part of the medulla oblongata, which as the inferior cerebellar peduncle connects the medulla with the cerebellum. It contains fibers from the lateral column of the spinal cord (the lateral cerebellar tract), from the posterior column, and from the inferior olivary nucleus.

Restitution (*res-tit-u′-shun*) [*re*, again; *statuere*, to set up]. The act of restoring.

Resuscitation (*re-sus-it-a′-shun*) [*re*, again; *suscitare*, to raise up]. The bringing back to life of one apparently dead.

Retch [AS., *hræc*, a cough]. To strain at vomiting.

Rete (*re′-te*) [L.]. A net or net-like structure. **R. Malpighii.** See *R. mucosum*. **R. mirabile,** a cluster of fine vessels produced by the splitting of an artery into numerous branches. If the branches do not reunite, it is called unipolar R. mirabile; if they reunite, bipolar R. mirabile. **R. mirabile duplex,** a R. mirabile consisting both of veins and arteries. **R. mucosum,** the deeper layers of the epidermis. **R. testis,** the network of seminal tubules in the corpus Highmori of the testicle.

Retention (*re-ten′-shun*) [*re*, back; *tenere*, to hold]. The act of retaining or holding back. **R.-cyst.** See *Cyst*. **R. of Urine,** the holding of the urine in the bladder on account of some hindrance to urination.

Reticular (*ret-ik′-u-lar*) [*reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net]. Resembling a net; formed by a network. **R. Formation.** See *Formatio*. **R. Lamina,** the membrane covering the organ of Corti. **R. Layer of the Skin,** the deep layer of the skin, consisting of interlacing bands of white and yellow fibrous tissue.

Reticulated (*ret-ik′-u-la-ted*). See *Reticular*.

Reticulum (*re-tik′-u-lum*) [*reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net]. A network.

Retina (*ret′-in-ah*) [*rete*, a net]. The delicate membrane of the eye representing the terminal expansion of the optic nerve, and extending from the point of entrance of the nerve forward to its termination in the ora serrata. It consists of the following layers, named from behind forward: (*a*) the pigment-layer; (*b*) the neuroepithelial layer, comprising the layer of rods and cones (Jacob's membrane, bacillary layer), the outer limiting membrane, and the outer nuclear layer; (*c*) the cerebral layer, comprising the outer reticular layer (outer granular layer), the inner nuclear layer, the inner reticular layer (inner granular layer), the ganglion-cell layer, the nerve-fiber layer. These layers are cemented together by a supporting framework of connective tissue, the fibers of Müller, or radiating fibers.

Retinaculum (*ret-in-ak′-u-lum*) [*re*, back; *tenere*, to hold]. A band or membrane holding back an organ or part. **R. ligamenti arcuati,** the short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint. **R. Morgagni, R. of the Ileocecal Valve,** the ridge formed by the coming together of the valve-segments at each end of the opening between the cecum and the ileum. **R. peroneorum inferius,** a fibrous band running over the peroneal tendons as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum. **R. peroneorum superius,** the external annular ligament of the ankle-joint. **R. tendinum,** the annular ligament of the wrist or ankle.

Retinal (*ret′-in-al*) [*retina*]. Pertaining to or affecting the retina.

Retinitis (*ret-in-i′-tis*) [*retina*, retina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the retina. **R., Albuminuric,** R. due to nephritis. **R., Diabetic,** R. occurring in diabetes. **R., Hemorrhagic,** R. associated with hemorrhages. **R., Leukemic,** a form occurring in leukemia and characterized by pallor of the retinal vessels and optic disc and hemorrhages.

Retinochoroiditis (*ret-in-o-ko-roi-di′-tis*) [*retina*, retina; *χόριον*, the chorion; *εἶδος*, like; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the retina and choroid.

Retinol (*ret′-in-ol*) [*ῥητίνη*, a resin], $C_{32}H_{16}$. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained in the destructive distillation of resin. It is used as a solvent and has also been employed in gonorrhea.

Retinoscopy (*ret-in-os′-ko-pe*) [*retina*, retina; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe]. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by observation of the movements of the retinal images and shadows through the ophthalmoscopic mirror; skiascopy.

Retort (*re-tort'*) [*re*, back; *torquere*, to twist]. A vessel employed in distillation, consisting of an expanded globular portion and a long neck, and containing the liquid to be distilled.

Retractile (*re-trak'-til*) [*re*, back; *trahere*, to draw]. Capable of being drawn back.

Retractility (*re-trak-til'-it-e*) [*re*, back; *trahere*, to draw]. The power of retracting or drawing back.

Retraction (*re-trak'-shun*) [*re*, back; *trahere*, to draw]. The act of retracting or drawing back; a R. of the muscles after amputation.

Retractor (*re-trak'-tor*) [*retrahere*, to draw back]. An instrument for drawing back the lips of a wound so as to give a better view of the deeper parts.

Retrahens aurem (*re-tra'-henz aw-rem*). Drawing back the ear. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Retro- (*re'-tro-*) [*retro*, back]. A prefix meaning backward or behind.

Retrobulbar (*re-tro-bul'-bar*) [*retro*, back; *bulbus*, bulb]. Situated or occurring behind the eyeball. **R. Neuritis**, inflammation in the orbital part of the optic nerve.

Retrocedent (*re-tro-se'-dent*) [*retro*, back; *cedere*, to go]. Going back; disappearing from the surface. **R. Gout**, a form of gout in which the joint-inflammation suddenly disappears and is replaced by affections of the internal organs.

Retrocession (*re-tro-sesh'-un*) [*retro*, back; *cedere*, to go]. The act of going back.

Retroclusion (*re-tro-klu'-zhun*) [*retro*, back; *claudere*, to shut]. A form of acupressure in which the pin is passed first above the artery into the tissues on the other side, then below the artery into the tissues upon the side first entered.

Retrocollic (*re-tro-kol'-ik*) [*retro*, back; *collis*, the neck]. Pertaining to the muscles at the back of the neck. **R. Spasm**, spasm of the muscles at the back of the neck, causing retraction of the head.

Retroflexion (*re-tro-flek'-shun*) [*retro*, back; *flectere*, to bend]. The state of being bent backward. **R. of the Uterus**, a condition in which the uterus is bent backward upon itself, producing a sharp angle in its axis.

Retrograde (*ret'-ro-grād*, or *re'-tro-grād*) [*retro*, backward; *gradi*, to go]. Going backward; undoing. **R. Embolism**, embolism in which the embolus has gone against the normal direction of the blood-stream.

Retrography (*re-trog'-ra-fe*) [*retro*, back; φράφειν, to write]. Backward writing; mirror-writing.

Retroinsular (*re-tro-in'-su-lar*) [*retro*, behind; *insula*, island]. Situated behind the island of Reil, as the R. convolutions.

Retronasal (*re-tro-na'-zal*) [*retro*, behind; *nasus*, nose]. Situated behind the nose or nasal cavities.

Retroocular (*re-tro-ok'-u-lar*) [*retro*, behind; *oculus*, the eye]. See *Retrobulbar.*

Retroperitoneal (*re-tro-per-e-ton-e'-al*) [*retro*, behind; περιτόναιον, peritoneum]. Situated behind the peritoneum.

Retropharyngeal (*re-tro-far-in'-je-al*) [*retro*, behind; φάρυγξ, the pharynx]. Situated behind the pharynx, as R. abscess.

Retropulsion (*re-tro-pul'-shun*) [*retro*, back; *pellere*, to drive]. 1. A driving or turning back, as of the fetal head. 2. A running backward; a form of walking sometimes seen in paralysis agitans.

Retrosternal (*re-tro-ster'-nal*) [*retro*, back; *sternum*]. Situated behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal (*re-tro-tar'-sal*) [*retro*, back; ταρσός, tarsus]. Situated behind the tarsus, as, *e. g.*, the R. fold of the conjunctiva

Retrouterine (*re-tro-u'-ter-in*) [*retro*, behind; *uterus*, uterus]. Behind the uterus. **R. Hematocele**, a blood-tumor behind the uterus in the pouch of Douglas.

Retrovaccination (*re-tro-vak-sin-a'-shun*) [*retro*, back; *vaccination*]. Vaccination with virus from a cow that had been inoculated with the virus of smallpox from a human subject.

Retroversion (*re-tro-ver'-shun*) [*retro*, backward; *vertere*, a turning]. A turning back. **R. of Uterus**, a condition in which the uterus is tilted backward without curvature of its axis.

Retroverted (*re-tro-ver'-ted*) [*retro*, backward; *vertere*, to turn]. Tilted or turned backward, as a R. uterus.

Reuss's Test. A test for atropin, consisting in the development of an odor of blossoms when the substance is treated with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent.

Revulsant (*re-vul'-sant*) [*re*, back; *vellere*, to pluck]. 1. Causing revulsion. 2. See *Revulsive.*

Revulsion (*re-vul'-shun*) [*re*, back; *vellere*, to pluck]. A plucking or driving backward; specifically, the diverting of disease from one part to another by the sudden withdrawal of the blood from the part.

Revulsive (*re-vul'-siv*) [*re*, back; *vellere*, to pluck]. 1. Causing revulsion. 2. An agent that causes revulsion.

Rhabdomyoma (*rab-do-mi-o'-mah*) [ῥάβδος, a rod; μῦς, a muscle; ὄμα, a tumor]. A form of myoma characterized by the presence of striated muscular fibers.

Rhachi-. See *Rachi-.*

Rhagades (*rag'-ad-ēz*) [ῥαγάς, fissure]. Linear cracks or fissures, especially in the skin.

Rhamnus (*ram'-nus*) [ῥάμνος, buckthorn].

The Rhamnus purshiana, a small tree of the order Rhamnaceæ. Its bark (R. purshiana, U. S. P., Rhamni purshiani cortex, B. P.) is commonly known as Cascara sagrada or chittem-bark, and is used as a laxative in habitual constipation. Extractum rhamni purshianæ fluidum (U. S. P.), Extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum (B. P.). Dose ♏xv–xlv (1.0–3.0).

Rhaphania (*raf-a'-ne-ah*). See *Raphania*.

Rhaphe (*ra'-fe*). See *Raphe*.

Rhatany (*rat'-an-e*). See *Krameria*.

Rheo- (*re'-o-*) [ῥέος, current]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a current.

Rheocord (*re'-o-kord*) [ῥέος, current; χορδή, a cord]. See *Rheostat*.

Rheometer (*re-om'-et-er*) [ῥέος, current; μέτρον, a measure]. 1. A galvanometer. 2. An apparatus for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Rheophore (*re'-o-for*) [ῥέος, current; φέρειν, to carry]. An electrode.

Rheoscope (*re'-o-skōp*) [ῥέος, current; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for demonstrating the existence of an electric current; a galvanoscope.

Rheostat (*re'-o-stat*) [ῥέος, current; ἱστάναι, to stand]. An instrument introduced into an electric current and offering a known resistance, for the purpose of regulating the strength of the current.

Rheotome (*re'-o-tōm*) [ῥέος, current; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for breaking and making a galvanic circuit; an interrupter.

Rheotrope (*re'-o-trōp*) [ῥέος, current; τρέπειν, to turn]. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electric current.

Rheum (*re'-um*). See *Rhubarb*.

Rheum (*rūm*) [ῥεῦμα, from ῥεῖν, to flow]. Any watery or catarrhal discharge. **R., Salt-,** eczema.

Rheumatic (*ru-mat'-ik*) [ῥεῦμα, flux]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with rheumatism. **R. Diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism. **R. Fever,** acute articular rheumatism. **R. Gout.** Synonym of *Rheumatoid Arthritis*.

Rheumatism (*ru'-ma-tizm*) [ῥεῦμα, flux]. A constitutional disease characterized by pain in the joints and muscles, tending to recur, and associated with exposure to cold and wet. **R., Acute Articular,** is characterized by fever, by swelling of various joints, beginning usually in one and rapidly spreading to others, by acid sweats, and by a marked tendency to involve the endocardium, less frequently the pericardium, pleura, and peritoneum. The iris and conjunctiva may also become affected. **R., Chronic,** a chronic form in which the symptoms are milder and in which the disease attacks either the muscles (muscular R.) or the joints. **R., Gonorrheal,** joint-inflammation occurring in association with gonorrheal urethritis. It generally involves but one joint; if several are affected, it is usually the smaller joints. The course is chronic.

Rheumatismal (*ru-ma-tiz'-mal*) [ῥεῦμα, flux]. Pertaining to rheumatism.

Rheumatoid (*ru'-ma-toid*) [ῥεῦμα, flux; εἶδος, resemblance]. Resembling rheumatism. **R. Arthritis,** a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes involving the structure of the various articulations and resulting in rigidity and deformity. The mildest type is known as Heberden's nodosities, in which small nodules appear at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers; in severer forms nearly every articulation may become ankylosed.

Rheumic (*ru'-mik*) [ῥεῦμα, flux]. Pertaining to rheum. **R. Diathesis,** one that gives rise to cutaneous eruptions.

Rhigolene (*rig'-o-lēn*) [ῥῖγος, cold]. A very volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by distillation, and used as a local anesthetic. Its rapid evaporation freezes and benumbs the part upon which it is sprayed.

Rhin- (*rīn-*), **Rhino-** (*ri'-no-*) [ῥίς, nose]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the nose.

Rhinencephalon (*ri-nen-sef'-al-on*) [ῥίς, nose; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. The olfactory lobe of the brain.

Rhineurynter (*ri-nu-rin'-ter*) [ῥίς, nose; εὐρύνειν, to dilate]. A distensible bag or sac which is inflated after insertion into the nostril.

Rhinion (*rin'-e-on*) [ῥίς, nose]. The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones. See *Craniometric Points*.

Rhinitis (*ri-ni'-tis*) [ῥίς, the nose; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane. **R., Acute,** coryza; cold in the head. **R., Chronic,** a form usually due to repeated attacks of acute R., and producing in the early stages hypertrophy of the mucous membrane (hypertrophic R.) and in the later stages atrophy (atrophic R.), and the presence of dark, offensively-smelling crusts. **R., Fibrinous,** a rare form of rhinitis characterized by the development of a false membrane in the nose. **R., Pseudomembranous.** See *R., Fibrinous*. **R., Syphilitic,** a chronic form due to syphilis, and usually attended by ulceration and caries of the bone and an offensive discharge (ozena). **R., Tuberculous,** that due to the tubercle-bacillus; it is usually associated with ulceration and caries of the bones.

Rhinocephalus (*ri-no-sef'-al-us*) [ῥίς, nose; κεφαλή, head]. A monster in which the nose resembles a tube and the eyes are fused below the nose.

Rhinolalia (*ri-no-la′-le-ah*) [ῥίς, the nose; λαλιά, speech]. Imperfect articulation due to undue closure (R. clausa), or undue patulousness (R. aperta), of the posterior nares.

Rhinologic (*ri-no-loj′-ik*) [ῥίς, nose; λόγος, science]. Pertaining to rhinology.

Rhinologist (*ri-nol′-o-jist*) [ῥίς, nose; λόγος, science]. A specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose.

Rhinology (*ri-nol′-o-je*) [ῥίς, nose; λόγος, science]. The science of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the nose.

Rhinometer (*ri-nom′-et-er*) [ῥίς, nose; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the nose.

Rhinophyma (*ri-no-fi′-mah*) [ῥίς, nose; φῦμα, tumor]. A form of acne rosacea of the nose characterized by a marked hypertrophy of the blood-vessels and the connective tissue, producing a lobulated appearance of the nose.

Rhinoplasty (*ri′-no-plas-te*) [ῥίς, nose; πλάσσειν, to mold]. A plastic operation upon the nose. **R., Indian.** See *Operation, Indian*, in *Operations, Table of.* **R., Tagliacotian.** See *Operation, Tagliacotian*, in *Operations, Table of.*

Rhinopolypus (*ri-no-pol′-ip-us*) [ῥίς, nose; *polypus*]. Polypus of the nose.

Rhinorrhagia (*ri-nor-a′-je-ah*) [ῥίς, nose; ῥηγνῦναι, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Rhinoscleroma (*ri-no-skle-ro′-mah*) [ῥίς, nose; σκληρός, hard; ὄμα, tumor]. A new growth of almost stony hardness, affecting the anterior nares and adjacent parts. The disease commences in the mucous membrane of the anterior nares and adjoining skin, the lesions consisting of flat, isolated, or coalescent nodules. The cause is thought to be a bacillus.

Rhinoscope (*ri′-no-skōp*) [ῥίς, nose; σκοπεῖν, to observe]. An instrument for examination of the cavities of the nose.

Rhinoscopy (*ri-nos′-ko-pe*) [ῥίς, nose; σκοπεῖν, to observe]. Examination of the nasal fossæ by means of the rhinoscope; that of the anterior nares is termed anterior R.; that of the posterior nares, posterior R.

Rhizome (*ri′-zom*) [ῥίζα, root]. A subterranean stem, having roots at its nodes and a bud or shoot at its apex.

Rhodophan (*ro′-do-fan*) [ῥόδον, rose; φανής, appearing]. A red pigment found in the retinal cones.

Rhodopsin (*ro-dop′-sin*) [ῥόδον, rose; ὤψ, eye]. The visual purple contained in the retinal rods.

Rhœados Petala (*re′-a-dos pet′-a-lah*), **Rhœas** (*re′-as*). See under *Poppy.*

Rhomboid (*rom′-boid*) [ῥόμβος, a rhomb; εἶδος, resemblance]. Having a shape similar to that of a rhomb, a quadrilateral figure with opposite sides equal and parallel, and oblique angles. **R. Fossa,** the fourth ventricle of the brain. **R. Ligament.** See *Ligaments, Table of.*

Rhonchial (*rong′-ke-al*) [ῥογχός, a snoring]. Relating to or produced by a rhonchus, as R. fremitus.

Rhonchus (*rong′-kus*) [ῥογχός, snore]. A rattling sound produced in the throat or bronchial tubes during respiration. See *Rale.*

Rhotacism (*ro′-tas-izm*) [ῥο, the letter *r*]. The use of the *r* sound in place of other speech-sounds; the too-strong utterance of the letter *r*.

Rhubarb (*ru′-barb*) [L., *Rheum*]. A genus of plants of the order Polygonaceæ. The bark of Rheum officinale, or Rheum palmatum (Rheum, U. S. P., Rhei radix, B. P.), contains chrysophanic acid, tannic acid (rheotannic acid), and several coloring principles, and is used as a laxative, stomachic, and astringent. Its chief uses are in dyspepsia with constipation, in the diarrhea of children, and in the beginning of bilious fevers. Dose gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Preparations and doses: Extractum rhei (U. S. P., B. P.), gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). Extractum rhei fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Infusum rhei (B. P.), f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). Mistura rhei et sodæ (U. S. P.), f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Pilulæ rhei (U. S. P.), each of which contains gr. iij (0.20) of rhubarb. Pilulæ rhei compositæ (U. S. P.), Pilula rhei composita (B. P.), contain rhubarb and aloes. Dose 2–4 pills. Pulvis rhei compositus (U. S. P., B. P.), Gregory's powder, ℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Syrupus rhei (U. S. P., B. P.), f℥j (4.0). Syrupus rhei aromaticus (U. S. P.), f℥j (4.0). Both of the foregoing are used chiefly for children, in the doses given. Tinctura rhei (U. S. P., B. P.), f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Tinctura rhei aromatica (U. S. P.), f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Tinctura rhei dulcis (U. S. P.), f℥j–iij (4.0–12.0). Vinum rhei (B. P.), f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0).

Rhus (*rus*) [ῥοῦς, sumac, gen., *rhois*]. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the order Anacardieæ. The berries of **R. glabra,** or sumach (R. glabra, U. S. P.), are used as an astringent in inflammations of the mouth and throat, in the form of a decoction or the official Extractum rhois glabræ fluidum. **R. toxicodendron,** the poison-ivy, is a powerful irritant and produces in susceptible persons a violent dermatitis with vesicles and intense itching (ivy-poisoning). The active agent seems to be an acid called toxicodendric acid. In overdoses taken internally it acts as a narcotic poison. It has been employed in chronic rheumatism and in incontinence of

urine. **R. venenata**, swamp-sumach, is also poisonous.

Rhytidosis (*rit-id-o′-sis*) [ῥυτίς, a wrinkle]. A wrinkling.

Rib. One of the 24 long, flat, curved bones forming the wall of the thorax. **R., False,** one of the five lower ribs not attached to the sternum directly. **R., Floating,** one of the last two ribs which have one end free. **R., True,** one of the seven upper ribs that are attached to the sternum.

Rice (*rīs*). The Oryza sativa, a plant of the Gramineæ; also its seed. R. is used as a food, as a demulcent, and, in the form of rice-water, as a drink in fevers.

Rice-water Evacuations. The name given to the bowel-discharges in cholera.

Richter's Hernia. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Ricin (*ris′-in*) [*ricinus*, castor-oil]. A poisonous proteid found in the castor-oil bean.

Ricinin (*ris′-in-in*) [*ricinus*, castor-oil]. A poisonous crystalline substance obtained from castor-oil.

Ricinus (*ris′-in-us*) [L., a tick, from the resemblance of the seed to that insect]. The R. communis, or castor-oil plant, a plant or tree of the order Euphorbiaceæ. The fixed oil expressed from its seeds is the Oleum ricini or castor-oil of the pharmacopeia, and is used as a cathartic in constipation, colic, and irritative diarrheas. Dose f℥ ss (16.0).

Rickets (*rik′-ets*) [ῥάχις, spine]. See *Rachitis.*

Rider's Bone. An osseous formation in the adductor muscles of the leg, from long-continued pressure of the leg against the saddle.

Rigidity (*rij-id′-it-e*) [*rigidus*, stiff]. Stiffness; immobility. **R., Cadaveric,** rigor mortis. **R., Postmortem-,** rigor mortis.

Rigor (*ri′-gor*) [*rigor*, from *rigere*, to be cold]. Chill. **R. mortis,** the muscular rigidity that occurs a short time after death, due to chemic changes resulting in coagulation of the muscle-plasma and the development of an acid reaction.

Rima (*ri′-mah*). A chink. **R. glottidis,** the cleft between the true vocal bands; the glottis.

Rimula (*rim′-u-lah*) [dim. of *rima*, a chink]. A small cleft or fissure, especially of the spinal cord or the cerebellum.

Ring-worm. Tinea trichophytina, a contagious disease of the skin due to a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton. See *Tinea.*

Rinne's Test (*rin′-nez*). A test to determine the condition of the various parts of the ear, performed by applying a vibrating tuning-fork first over the mastoid process, leaving it there until the patient seems no longer to hear the sound, and then as quickly as possible bringing it immediately in front of the external meatus, avoiding all contact with the head or ear. If the patient is then able to hear the sound of the tuning-fork once more, it indicates that the conduction through the air is better than through the bone.

Riolan's Muscle (*re′-o-lanz*). The ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

Risorius (*ri-zo′-re-us*) [*ridere*, to laugh]. Laughing. **R. Muscle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

Risus (*ri′-zus*) [L.]. A grin or laugh. **R. sardonicus,** the sardonic grin, a peculiar grinning distortion of the face produced by spasm of the muscles about the mouth, seen in tetanus.

Ritter's, or Ritter-Valli's Law. The law that if a nerve is separated from its center, the irritability is at first increased, the primary increase as well as the subsequent decrease of irritability traveling from the central to the peripheral end.

Rivini, or Rivinus, Ducts of. The excretory ducts of the sublingual gland.

Rivolta's Disease. Synonym of *Actinomycosis.*

Rob. A confection made of fruit-juice, especially of that of the mulberry.

Roberts' Test. For glucose in the urine. See *Fermentation-test.* Every degree of specific gravity lost corresponds to 0.23 per cent. of glucose.

Robertson's Pupil. See *Pupil, Argyll Robertson's.*

Roborant (*ro′-bo-rant*) [*robur*, an oak]. Tonic, strengthening.

Roccella (*rok-sel′-ah*). A genus of plants of the Roccelleæ. **R. tinctoria,** the litmus-plant.

Rochelle Salt (*ro-shel′*). Potassium and sodium tartrate.

Rock-oil. See *Petroleum.*

Rodent Ulcer. Jacob's Ulcer; noli me tangere; a superficial ulceration of the skin, occurring usually in the eyelid or the side of the nose, and frequently persisting for years; it is a form of epithelioma.

Rods and Cones, Rod-and-Cone Layer. See *Retina.*

Rolandic (*ro-lan′-dik*). Described by Rolando, as, *e. g.*, the R. fissure.

Roller-bandage. A bandage made into a cylindric roll.

Romberg's Sign or Symptom. The increased incoordination of movement in locomotor ataxia caused by placing the feet in juxtaposition and closing the eyes. It is also called the Brach-Romberg symptom.

Rongeur-forceps (*rŏng-zhur*). A strong pair of forceps for breaking off pieces of bone, especially in enlarging a trephine-opening.

Röntgen Rays. See *X-rays.*

Röntography (*roen-tog′-ra-fe*). See *Skiography.*

Root [Icel., *rot*, root]. 1. The descending axis of a plant. 2. The part of an organ embedded in the tissues, as, *e.g.*, the R. of a tooth. **R. of a nerve**, one of two bundles of nerve-fibers, the anterior and posterior roots, joining to form a nerve trunk. **R.-sheath**, the epithelium of the hair-follicle. **R.-zone**, a name given to the column of Burdach of the spinal cord.

Rosa (*ro'-zah*) [L.]. See *Rose*.

Rosacea (*ro-za'-se-ah*). See *Acne rosacea*.

Rosanilin (*ro-zan'-il-in*)[*rosa*, rose; *anilin*], $C_{20}H_{19}N_3O$. A colorless, crystalline derivative of anilin. R. hydrochlorid or R. acetate is the red dye fuchsin.

Rosary, Rachitic. See *Rachitis*.

Rose (*rōs*)[*ῥόδον*, from Arab., *ward*, a rose]. A genus of plants of the order Rosaceæ. The petals of the **Pale Rose** (Rosa centifolia, U. S. P., Rosæ centifoliæ petala, B. P.) are used in the preparation of **R.-water** (Aqua rosæ fortior, U. S. P., and Aqua rosæ, U. S. P., B. P.) and cold cream (Unguentum aquæ rosæ, U. S. P.). The petals of the **Red Rose** (Rosa gallica, U. S. P., Rosæ gallicæ petala, B. P.) are slightly astringent and tonic, but are chiefly employed as a vehicle. From them are prepared Confectio rosæ (U. S. P.); Confectio rosæ gallicæ (B. P.); Extractum rosæ fluidum (U. S. P.), used as an astringent and vehicle, dose ƒʒj–ij (4.0–8.0); Pilulæ aloes et mastiches, Lady Webster's dinner pill, used as a laxative. The fruit of the **Dog-Rose** (Rosæ caninæ fructus, B. P.) is used in Europe as a vehicle. From Rosa damascena is prepared Oleum rosæ (U. S. P.), attar or otto of rose, employed as a perfume and flavoring agent. **R.-cold**, hay-fever, so-called because believed to be due to exhalations from the rose.

Rosemary (*rōz'-ma-re*) [*rosmarinus*, marine dew; from *ros*, dew; *marinus*, marine]. The Rosmarinus officinalis, a plant of the order Labiatæ, yielding a volatile oil (Oleum rosmarini, U. S. P., B. P.), used as a stimulant and in rubefacient liniments. Dose ♏iij–vj (0.20–0.39). From it is prepared spirit of R. (Spiritus rosmarini, B. P.), used as a perfume and in liniments.

Rosenmüller's Body or Organ. The paro-varium.

Roseola (*ro-ze'-o-lah*) [*roseus*, rosy). 1. Rose-rash, a name given to any rose-colored eruption. 2. Synonym of *Rubella*. **R. cholerica**, an eruption sometimes appearing in cholera. **R., Syphilitic**, an eruption of rose-colored spots appearing early in secondary syphilis. **R. typhosa**, the eruption of typhoid or typhus fever. **R. vaccina**, a general rose-colored eruption sometimes occurring during vaccinia.

Rosin (*roz'-in*) [*resina*]. Colophony.

Rosmarinus (*roz-ma-ri'-nus*). See *Rosemary*.

Rosolic Acid (*ro-zol'-ik*), $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A substance used as a test for acids and alkalies. Acids decolorize it; with alkalies it gives a red color.

Rostellum (*ros-tel'-um*) [dim. of *rostrum*, a beak]. A little beak, especially the hook-bearing portion of the head of certain worms.

Rostrum (*ros'-trum*) [L.]. A beak; a projection or ridge, as the R. of the sphenoid bone or of the corpus callosum.

Rot [AS., *rotian*, to rot]. Decay. **R., Potato-.** See *Mildew*.

Rotary (*ro'-ta-re*) [*rotare*, to turn, from *rota*, wheel]. Producing or characterized by rotation.

Rotation (*ro-ta'-shun*) [*rotare*, to turn, from *rota*, wheel]. The act of turning about an axis passing through the center of a body, as, *e.g.*, R. of the eye, R. of the arm.

Rotator (*ro-ta'-tor*) [*rotare*, to turn]. Anything, especially a muscle, that produces rotation.

Rötheln (*rœ'-teln*). See *Rubella*.

Rottlera (*rot-le'-rah*). See *Kamala*.

Rotula (*rot'-u-lah*) [dim. of *rota*, wheel]. The patella.

Rouleau (*roo-lō*) [Fr.; pl. rouleaux]. A roll, especially a roll of red blood-corpuscles resembling a roll of coins.

Round Ligament. 1. One of the ligaments of the uterus, passing through the inguinal canal. 2. One of the ligaments of the liver, lying in the longitudinal fissure. 3. One of the ligaments of the hip-joint—ligamentum teres.

Round Worm. The Ascaris.

Rubber (*rub'-er*). Caoutchouc, india-rubber. **R.-dam**, a sheet of rubber used to confine the flow of secretions or of discharges from a wound.

Rubefacient (*ru-be-fa'-se-ent*) [*ruber*, red; *facere*, to make]. 1. Causing redness of the skin. 2. An agent that causes redness of the skin.

Rubella (*ru-bel'-ah*) [dim. of *rubeola*]. Epidemic roseola; German measles; French measles; Rötheln (G.). An acute contagious eruptive disease, of short duration and mild character. After a period of incubation varying from one to three weeks, the disease sets in abruptly with pains in the limbs, sore throat, and slight fever. The eruption appears at the end of the first day, and consists of red papules, and disappears usually without desquamation in about three days. The disease is associated with enlargement of the superficial cervical and posterior auricular glands. See *Exanthemata, Table of*.

Rubeola (*ru-be'-o-lah*) [*rubeus*, red]. See *Measles*.

Rubia (*ru'-be-ah*). The R. tinctorum or dyers' madder, containing the coloring principles alizarin ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) and purpurin ($C_{14}H_8O_5$). R. is used as a dye.

Rubigo (*ru-bi'-go*) [L.]. Rust.

Rubus (*ru'-bus*) [L.]. Blackberry. A genus of plants of the order Rosaceæ. The bark of the root of **R. canadensis, R. villosus,** and **R. trivialis** is the R. of the U. S. P., and is used as an astringent tonic in diarrhea. Dose gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). Extractum rubi fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0). Syrupus rubi. Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). The fruit of **R. idæus** (R. idæus, U. S. P.), the raspberry, is used to prepare Syrupus rubi idæi, which is used as a tonic.

Ructus (*ruk'-tus*) [L.]. A belching of gas from the stomach.

Rue (*ru*) [ῥυτή, rue]. The Ruta graveolens, a plant of the order Rutaceæ, yielding an oil (Oleum rutæ, B. P.), which is a local irritant and has been employed in amenorrhea and menorrhagia. Dose ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Ruga (*ru'-gah*) [L.]. A fold or ridge.

Rugose (*ru'-gōs*) [*ruga*, a fold]. Characterized by folds.

Rugosity (*ru-gos'-it-e*) [*ruga*, fold]. A condition of being in folds.

Rugous (*ru'-gus*). See *Rugose.*

Rum [Malay, *brain*, rum]. A spirit obtained from the molasses of the sugar-cane by fermentation and distillation.

Rumen (*ru'-men*) [L.]. The first stomach of ruminants, also called the paunch, from which the food is returned to the mouth for remastication.

Rumex (*ru'-meks*) [L.]. Yellow dock, a genus of plants of the order Polygonaceæ. The root of **R. crispus** (Rumex, U. S. P.) is astringent and tonic, and has been employed externally and internally in various diseases of the skin. Extractum rumicis fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose f℥j (4.0).

Rumination (*ru-min-a'-shun*) [*ruminare*, to chew cud]. See *Merycismus.*

Rump [Icel., *rumpe*, rump]. The region near the end of the backbone; the buttocks.

Rupia (*ru'-pe-ah*) [ῥύπος, filth]. A form of eruption occurring especially in tertiary syphilis, and characterized by the formation of large, dirty-brown, stratified, conic crusts.

Rupial (*ru'-pe-al*) [ῥύπος, filth]. Resembling or characterized by rupia.

Rupture (*rup'-tūr*) [*rumpere*, to break]. 1. A forcible tearing of a part, as, *e.g.*, R. of the uterus, R. of the bladder. 2. Hernia.

Rust [AS., *rust*, rust]. 1. The oxid and hydroxid of iron formed on the surface of iron exposed to the air. 2. A disease common on cereals, causing rust-like masses to break out on the tissues of the plant.

Ruta (*ru'-tah*) [L.]. See *Rue.*

Rutting (*rut'-ing*) [ME., *rut*, rut]. The period of sexual excitement in female animals coincident with the rupture of ovisacs.

Ruysch, Membrane of. See *Membrane.*

Rye (*rī*) [AS., *ryga*, rye]. The Secale cereale and its grain. The grain is used in the manufacture of bread. See *Graminaceæ.*

S

S. 1. The symbol of sulphur. 2. An abbreviation for *sinister*, left; in prescriptions, for *signa*, sign.

S. romanum. The sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sabadilla (*sab-ad-il'-ah*). Cevadilla, the Schœnocaulon officinale (Asagræa officinalis), a plant of the order Melanthaceæ, containing the alkaloids veratrin, sabadin, and sabadinin. S. is an emetocathartic, and was formerly used as a teniacide and to destroy vermin in the hair. Its chief value is as a source of veratrin. It is official in the B. P.

Sabbatia (*sab-a'-she-ah*) [after Liberatus *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist]. A genus of the order of Gentianacæa. **S. angularis** is the American centaury.

Sabina (*sa-bi'-nah*) [L.]. See *Savine.*

Sabulous (*sab'-u-lus*) [*sabulum*, sand]. Gritty; sandy.

Saccate, or **Saccated** (*sak'-āt, sak'-a-ted*) [*saccus*, a sac]. Sac-shaped; contained in a sac; encysted.

Saccharated (*sak'-ar-a-ted*) [σάκχαρον, sugar]. Containing sugar.

Saccharification (*sak-ar-if-ik-a'-shun*) [σάκχαρον, sugar; *facere*, to make]. The act of converting into sugar.

Saccharimeter (*sak-ar-im'-et-er*) [σάκχαρον, sugar; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in solutions, either in the form of a hydrometer, which indicates the strength in sugar by the specific gravity of the solution; or of a polarimeter, which indicates the strength in

sugar by the number of degrees of rotation of the plane of polarization.

Saccharin (*sak'-ar-in*) [σάκχαρον, sugar], $C_7H_5SO_3N$. A crystalline substance nearly 280 times sweeter than cane-sugar, and used as a substitute for the latter in diabetes. It is also employed as an antiseptic.

Saccharine (*sak'-ar-in*) [σάκχαρον, sugar]. Containing sugar; sugary; as sweet as sugar.

Saccharometer (*sak-ar-om'-et-er*) [σάκχαρον, sugar; μέτρον, measure]. See *Saccharimeter*.

Saccharomyces (*sak-ar-o-mi'-sēz*) [σάκχαρον, sugar; μύκης, fungus]. A genus of unicellular vegetable organisms of which the yeast-plant is a common example.

Saccharose (*sak'-ar-ōs*) [σάκχαρον, sugar], $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. 1. A crystalline carbohydrate, cane-sugar, occurring in the juice of many plants, chiefly in sugar-cane, in some varieties of maple, and in beet-roots; it melts at 160° C.; at 190–200° C. it changes into a brown noncrystallizable mass called caramel, used in coloring liquids. It is not directly fermentable, and does not reduce alkaline copper-solutions. 2. Any one of a group of carbohydrates isomeric with cane-sugar.

Saccharum (*sak'-ar-um*) [σάκχαρον, sugar]. Sugar. The S. of the pharmacopeia (Saccharum, U. S. P., S. purificatum, B. P.) is cane-sugar. See *Saccharose*, first definition. **S. lactis**, milk-sugar.

Sacciform (*sak'-sif-orm*) [*saccus*, a pouch; *forma*, form]. Resembling a sac.

Saccular (*sak'-u-lar*) [*saccus*, sac]. Sac-shaped, as, *e. g.*, a S. aneurysm.

Sacculated (*sak'-u-la-ted*) [*saccus*, sac]. Divided into small sacs.

Sacculation (*sak-u-la'-shun*) [*saccus*, sac]. 1. The state of being sacculated. 2. The formation of small sacs.

Saccule (*sak'-ūl*) [*sacculus*, dim. of *sac*, a sac]. 1. A small sac. 2. See *Sacculus*, second definition.

Sacculus (*sak'-u-lus*) [dim. *saccus*, sac]. 1. A small sac. 2. The smaller of two vestibular sacs of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **S. laryngis**, the laryngeal pouch between the superior vocal bands and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

Saccus (*sak'-us*) [L.]. A sac. **S. endolymphaticus**. A small sac contained in the aqueduct of the vestibule and serving to establish a communication between the endolymph and the subdural space.

Sachse's Test. A test for sugar in the urine, consisting in the reduction of the test-solution, a solution of mercuric iodid, potassium iodid, and potassium hydrate. It is generally employed as a quantitative test.

Sacrad (*sa'-krad*) [*sacrum*, the sacrum; *ad*, to]. Toward the sacrum.

Sacral (*sa'-kral*) [*sacrum*, sacrum]. Pertaining to the sacrum.

Sacra media (*sa'-krah me'-de-ah*) [*arteria* understood]. The artery running down the middle of the anterior surface of the sacrum and representing the termination of the aorta.

Sacro- (*sa'-kro-*) [*sacrum*, sacrum]. A prefix denoting relation to the sacrum.

Sacroanterior (*sa-kro-an-te'-re-or*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *anterior*]. Of the fetus, having the sacrum directed anteriorly.

Sacrococcygeal (*sa-kro-kok-sij'-e-al*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; κόκκυξ, coccyx]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx.

Sacrocoxitis (*sa-kro-koks-i'-tis*). See *Sacroiliac Disease*.

Sacroiliac (*sa-kro-il'-e-ak*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *ilium*, ilium]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium. **S. Disease**, an inflammation, usually tuberculous, of the sacroiliac joint, characterized by pain, tenderness, and swelling, and elongation of the limb.

Sacrolumbalis (*sa-kro-lum-ba'-lis*). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Sacrolumbar (*sa-kro-lum'-bar*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *lumbus*, loin]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the loins. **S. Angle**, the angle formed by the articulation of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra.

Sacroposterior (*sa-kro-pōst-e'-re-or*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *posterior*]. Of the fetus, having the sacrum directed backward.

Sacrosciatic (*sa-kro-si-at'-ik*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *sciatic*]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium, as the S. notch, S. ligaments.

Sacrouterine (*sa-kro-u'-ter-in*) [*sacrum*, sacrum; *uterus*, uterus]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the uterus.

Sacrovertebral (*sa-kro-ver'-te-bral*) [*sacrum; vertebra*, vertebra]. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

Sacrum (*sa'-krum*) [*sacer*, sacred; *os*, bone, understood]. A curved triangular bone composed of five united vertebræ, situated between the last lumbar vertebra above, the coccyx below, and the two ossa innominata on either side, and forming the posterior boundary of the pelvis.

Saddle-joint. An articulation in which each surface is concave in one direction and convex in the other.

Saddle-nose. A nose of which the bridge is sunken in.

Saemisch's Ulcer (*sa'-mish*). A serpiginous ulcer of the cornea. See *Diseases, Table of*.

Sæptum (*sep'-tum*). See *Septum*.

Saffron (*saf'-ron*) [Arab., *zafarán*, saffron]. The Crocus sativus, a plant of the order Irideæ. Its stigmas (Crocus, U. S. P., B. P.) contain a glucosid, coloring matter (crocin),

and a bitter principle. S. is used as a coloring and flavoring agent, and in the form of a tea to bring out the eruption of the exanthematous diseases.

Safranin (*saf'-ra-nin*) [Fr., *safran*, saffron], $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$. A coal-tar dye used in microscopy, especially in studying karyokinesis. It is a powerful cardiac and respiratory poison.

Safrene (*saf'-rēn*) [Fr., *safran*, saffron], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained from sassafras.

Safrol (*saf'-rol*) [Fr., *safran*, saffron; *oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. The stearoptene of the oil of sassafras, used in headache, neuralgia, and subacute rheumatism. Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Sagapenum (*sag-a-pe'-num*). A fetid gum-resin, believed to be the concrete juice of Ferula persica. Its properties resemble those of asafetida and galbanum.

Sage (*sāj*) [*salvia*]. The Salvia officinalis, a plant of the order Labiatæ. Its leaves (Salvia, U. S. P.) contain several terpenes, an oil, salviol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, and camphor. S. is tonic, astringent, and aromatic, and is used in dyspepsia. It was formerly employed in colliquative sweats. Dose gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0).

Sagittal (*saj'-it-al*) [*sagitta*, an arrow]. 1. Arrow-like, as the S. suture of the skull. 2. Pertaining to the anteroposterior median plane of the body. **S. Nucleus**, the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve.

Sago (*sa'-go*) [Malay, *sāgu*, sago]. The starch obtained from the sago-palms, used as a food and demulcent. **S.-spleen**, a spleen presenting on section the appearance of sago-grains, as a result of amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian bodies.

Saigon Cinnamon. A variety of cinnamon obtained from Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China.

Saint Anthony's Fire. Erysipelas; anthrax.

Saint Gothard's Disease. Ankylostomiasis.

Saint Hubert's Disease. Hydrophobia.

Saint Ignatius' Bean. See *Ignatia*.

Saint Vitus' Dance. Chorea.

Sal [*sal*, salt]. 1. Salt. 2. Any substance resembling salt. **S. aeratus**, *sodium bicarbonate*. **S. alembroth.** See *Alembroth*. **S. ammoniac**, ammonium chlorid. **S. communis**, common salt. **S. de duobus**, potassium sulphate. **S. Glauberi**, sodium sulphate. **S. kissingense**, a salt obtained from the mineral springs of Kissingen, in Bavaria. **S. seignetti**, potassium and sodium tartrate. **S. sodæ**, crystallized sodium carbonate. **S. volatilis**, ammonium carbonate.

Salaam Convulsion (*sa-lahm'*) [Arab., *salm*, saluting]. A clonic spasm of the muscles of the trunk, producing a bowing movement; it is usually due to hysteria.

Salamandarin (*sal-a-man'-dar-in*). See *Leukomains, Table of*.

Salep (*sal'-ep*) [Arab., *sahleb*, *salep*]. The dried tubers of various species of the genus Orchis and the genus Eulophia. S. is used as a food, like sago and tapioca.

Saleratus (*sal-er-a'-tus*). See *Sal aeratus*.

Salicin (*sal'-is-in*) [*salix*, willow], $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. A crystalline glucosid found in the bark and leaves of the willow. S. (Salicinum, U. S. P., B. P.) is used as a substitute for salicylic acid, in doses of gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0).

Salicylage (*sal'-is-il-āj*) [*salix*, willow]. The addition of salicylic acid to foods for their preservation.

Salicylamid (*sal-is-il'-am-id*) [*salix*, willow; *amid*], $C_5H_4(OH)CONH_2$. A tasteless compound produced by treating methyl salicylate with an alcoholic solution of ammonia, and used as a substitute for salicylic acid.

Salicylate (*sal-is'-il-āt*) [*salix*, willow]. A salt of salicylic acid. The salicylates of lithium, methyl, and sodium, which are official, and those of ammonium and strontium, which are unofficial, are used in rheumatism, in doses of gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). Bismuth S. is employed as an intestinal antiseptic; naphtol S. is betol; phenyl S. is salol.

Salicylated (*sal-is'-il-a-ted*) [*salix*, willow]. Impregnated with salicylic acid.

Salicylic Acid (*sal-is-il'-ik*). See *Acid, Salicylic*.

Salicyluric Acid (*sal-is-il-u'-rik*) [*salix*, willow; *uric*]. A compound of glycol and salicylic acid found in the urine after the administration of salicylic acid.

Salifiable (*sal-if-i'-a-bl*) [*sal*, salt; *fieri*, to become]. Forming a salt by union with an acid.

Saligenin (*sal-ij'-en-in*) [*salix*, willow; γεννᾶν, to produce], $C_7H_8O_2$. Orthooxybenzylalcohol, a substance obtained from salicin by boiling with dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Salimeter (*sal-im'-et-er*) [*sal*, salt; μέτρον, measure]. An hydrometer for ascertaining the strength of saline solutions.

Saline (*sa'-lēn* or *sa'-lin*) [*sal*, salt]. 1. Salty; containing salt or substances resembling salt. **S. Solution**, a 0.6 per cent. solution of sodium chlorid; normal S. solution. 2. A salt of an alkali or alkaline earth.

Salipyrin (*sa-lip'-ir-in*, *sal-e-pi'-rin*) [*salix*, willow; πῦρ, fire], $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_7H_6O_3$. Salicylate of antipyrin, consisting of 57.7 parts of salicylic acid and 42.3 parts of antipyrin; it is soluble in water, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, and as an antipyretic. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

Saliretin (*sal-e-ret'-in*) [*salix*, willow; ρητ-

ινη, resin], $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$. An amorphous resinous body, produced by treating saligenin with acids.

Saliva (*sa-li'-vah*) [L.]. The mixed secretion of the parotid, submaxillary, sublingual, and mucous glands of the mouth. It is opalescent, tasteless, alkaline, and has a specific gravity of from 1004–1009, and contains serum-albumin, globulin, mucin, urea, an amylolytic ferment called ptyalin, and a proteolytic and a lipolytic ferment; also, salts, among which is potassium sulphocyanid, derived especially from the parotid gland. Among formed elements are epithelial cells, salivary corpuscles, and bacteria. The functions of saliva are to moisten the food and lubricate the bolus, to dissolve certain substances, to facilitate tasting, to aid in deglutition and articulation, and to digest starches, which it converts into maltose, dextrin, and glucose.

Salivary (*sal'-iv-a-re*) [*saliva*, saliva]. Pertaining to or producing saliva; formed from saliva. **S. Calculus**, a calcareous concretion found in the salivary ducts.

Salivate (*sal'-iv-āt*) [*salivare*, to spit out]. To cause an excessive discharge of saliva.

Salivation (*sal-iv-a'-shun*) [*saliva*, saliva]. An excessive secretion of saliva; a condition produced by mercury, pilocarpin, and by nervous disturbances.

Salix (*sa'-liks*) [L.]. See *Willow*.

Salol (*sal'-ol*) [*salix*, willow], $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$. Phenyl salicylate; a white crystalline substance, used as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic, and as a substitute for salicylic acid. It is decomposed in the intestines into salicylic acid and phenol. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

Salophen (*sal'-o-fen*) [*salix*, willow], $C_6H_4.OH.CO_2.C_6H_4.NH(C_2H_3O) = C_{15}H_{13}NO_4$. Acetylparamidophenyl salicylate, a crystalline substance containing fifty per cent. of salicylic acid, and used as a substitute for the latter, and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose gr. xv (1.0).

Salpingectomy (*sal-pin-jek'-to-me*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the Fallopian tube.

Salpingitic (*sal-ping-jit'-ik*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Pertaining to or affected with salpingitis.

Salpingitis (*sal-ping-ji'-tis*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ιτις*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube. 2. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingo- (*sal-ping'-go-*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube]. A prefix denoting relation to the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube.

Salpingo-oophorectomy (*sal-ping-go-o-o-for-ek'-to-me*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ᾠόν*, egg; *φορός*, bearing; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the Fallopian tube and the ovary.

Salpingo-oophoritis (*sal-ping-go-o-o-for-i'-tis*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *ᾠόν*, egg; *φορός*, bearing; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube and the ovary.

Salpingostaphylinus (*sal-ping-go-staf-il-i'-nus*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *σταφυλή*, uvula]. The abductor muscle of the Eustachian tube. **S. internus.** Synonym of *Levator palati*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Salpingostomy (*sal-ping-gos'-to-me*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *στόμα*, mouth]. The operation of making an artificial fistula between a Fallopian tube and the body-surface.

Salpingotomy (*sal-ping-got'-o-me*) [*σάλπιγξ*, tube; *τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into a Fallopian tube.

Salt [*sal*, salt]. 1. Sodium chlorid. 2. Any compound of a base and an acid. **S., Acid**, a salt formed from a dibasic or polybasic acid in which only a part of the replaceable hydrogen-atoms has been replaced by the base. **S., Basic**, a S. containing an excess of the basic element, and formed by the union of a normal salt with a basic oxid or hydroxid. **S., Bay-**, sodium chlorid; also the sea-salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water by solar heat. **S., Common**, sodium chlorid. **S., Diuretic**, potassium acetate. **S., Double**, one in which the hydrogen-atoms of an acid are replaced by two metals. **S., Epsom-**, magnesium sulphate. **S.-frog**, a frog from whose vascular system all blood has been artificially removed and replaced by normal salt-solution; it is also known as Cohnheim's frog. **S., Glauber's**, sodium sulphate. **S., Halogen, S., Haloid**, any salt of the halogen-elements, bromin, chlorin, fluorin, and iodin. **S., Monsel's**, subsulphate of iron, used chiefly in solution as a styptic. **S., Neutral**, one formed by the replacement of all the hydrogen-atoms of an acid by a base or a radicle. **S., Normal.** Synonym of *S., Neutral*. **S.-rheum**, chronic eczema. **S., Rochelle-**, sodium and potassium tartrate. **S., Rock-**, native sodium chlorid, occurring in crystalline masses. **S., Sea-**, the sodium chlorid obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. **S., Smelling**, any pungent, irritant salt which when inhaled usually acts reflexly as a respiratory or circulatory stimulant. Ammonium carbonate is generally used. **S.-solution**, a solution of sodium chlorid in distilled water. One containing from 0.6 to 0.75 per cent. of sodium chlorid is known as a *normal* or *physiologic salt-solution*, and is used in physiologic experiments on living tissues. In medicine, it has been employed to restore to the system the fluids lost by severe hemorrhage or profuse diarrheal discharges. The solution is introduced into the subcutaneous tissues or into a vein; sometimes also into the rectum.

Salts. A saline cathartic, especially magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, or Rochelle-salt.

Saltatoric, Saltatory (*sal-tat-or'-ik, sal'-tat-o-re*) [*saltare*, to dance]. Dancing or leaping. **S. Spasm,** a clonic spasm that causes the patient to leap or jump when he attempts to stand.

Saltpeter (*sawlt-pe'-ter*) [*sal*, salt; *πέτρα*, rock]. Potassium nitrate. **S., Chile-,** sodium nitrate.

Salubrious (*sa-lu'-bre-us*) [*salus*, health]. Healthful.

Salufer (*sal'-u-fer*) [*salus*, health; *ferre*, to bring]. Sodium silicofluorid.

Salve (*sahv*) [AS., *sealf*, salve]. Ointment. **S., Deshler's,** compound resin cerate.

Salvia (*sal'-ve-ah*) [L.]. See *Sage*.

Salzer's Operation. Excision of the whole of the third division of the fifth nerve.

Sambucus (*sam-bu'-kus*) [L.]. Elder; a shrub or tree of the order Caprifoliaceæ. The flowers of **S. canadensis** (Sambucus, U. S. P., B. P.) and the berries are sudorific; the latter have been used as an alterative in rheumatism and syphilis. The inner bark has been employed in epilepsy, dropsy, and various chronic diseases. Aqua sambuci (B. P.) is used as a vehicle.

Sanative (*san'-a-tiv*) [*sanare*, to heal]. Promoting health; healing.

Sanatorium (*san-at-o'-re-um*) [*sanare*, to heal]. An establishment for the treatment of the sick; especially a private hospital. See *Sanitarium*.

Sanatory (*san'-at-o-re*). See *Sanative*.

Sand [AS., *sand*, sand]. An aggregation of fine grains of silicic oxid. **S.-bath.** 1. A vessel containing dry sand in which a substance requiring a slowly rising or uniform temperature may be heated. 2. See *Bath*.

Sandalwood. 1. Red saunders (Santalum rubrum, U. S. P., Pterocarpi ligni, B. P.), the wood of Pterocarpus santalinus, of the order Leguminosæ. It is used as a coloring agent. 2. The wood of Santalum album, of the order Santalaceæ, containing a volatile oil, Oleum santali (U. S. P., B. P.), used in bronchitis and gonorrhea. Dose ♏xv–xx (1.0–1.3).

Sandarac (*san'-dar-ak*). A white, transparent resin produced by Callitris quadrivalvis, a tree of North Africa. It is now little used except as a varnish and incense.

Sane (*sān*) [*sanus*, whole]. Of sound mind.

Sanguification (*sang-gwif-ik-a'-shun*) [*sanguis*, blood; *facere*, to make]. 1. The formation of blood. 2. Conversion into blood, as, *e. g.*, the S. of substances absorbed from the intestinal tract.

Sanguinaria (*sang-gwin-a'-re-ah*) [*sanguis*, blood]. Blood-root, a genus of plants of the order Papaveraceæ. The rhizome of **S. canadensis** (Sanguinaria, U. S. P.) contains several alkaloids, of which sanguinarin, $C_{20}H_{15}NO_4$, is the most important; it is emetic and narcotic; in large doses an irritant and convulsant. It is used chiefly as an expectorant in bronchitis. Dose, as an expectorant, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32); as an emetic, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). Extractum sanguinariæ fluidum (U. S. P.), dose ♏ j–x (0.065–0.65); Tinctura sanguinariæ (U. S. P.), dose ♏xxx–lx (2.0–4.0).

Sanguine (*sang'-gwin*) [*sanguis*, blood]. 1. Resembling blood; bloody. 2. Hopeful; active, as S. temperament.

Sanguineous (*sang-gwin'-e-us*) [*sanguis*, blood]. 1. Pertaining to the blood; containing blood. 2. Sanguine. **S. Cyst,** a cyst containing blood-stained fluid.

Sanguinolent (*sang-gwin'-o-lent*) [*sanguis*, blood]. Tinged with blood.

Sanguis (*sang'-gwis*) [L.]. Blood.

Sanguisuga (*sang-gwi-su'-gah*) [*sanguis*, blood; *sugere*, to suck]. See *Leech*.

Sanies (*sa'-ne-ēz*) [L.]. A thin, fetid, greenish, seropurulent fluid discharged from an ulcer, wound, or fistula.

Sanious (*sa'-ne-us*) [*sanies*]. Pertaining to or resembling sanies, as S. pus.

Sanitarium (*san-it-a'-re-um*) [*sanitas*, health]. A place where the conditions are such as especially to promote health; a resort for convalescents.

Sanitary (*san'-it-a-re*) [*sanitas*, health]. Pertaining to health. **S. Science,** the science that includes a consideration of all that can be done for the prevention of disease and the promotion of the public health.

Sanitation (*san-it-a'-shun*) [*sanitas*, health]. The act of securing a healthful condition; the application of sanitary measures.

Sanity (*san'-it-e*) [*sanitas*, from *sanus*, sound]. Soundness of mind.

Santalum (*san'-tal-um*). See *Sandal-wood* (2d def.).

Santonica (*san-ton'-ik-ah*) [*σαντονικόν*, wormwood]. Levant wormseed, the unexpanded flower-heads of Artemisia pauciflora (U. S. P.), or A. maritima, var., Stechmanniana (B. P.), of the order Compositæ, the essential constituent of which is santonin, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$ (Santoninum, U. S. P., B. P.). Santonin is a neutral crystalline principle, producing, in overdoses, xanthopsia, giddiness, stupor, at times convulsions, and death from failure of respiration. The urine is colored yellow. S. and santonin are used as vermicides against the lumbricoid worm. Dose of S. gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of Santonin, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13); Trochisci santonini (U. S. P.) contain each about one-half grain (0.033) santonin; Trochisci santonini (B. P.) contain each one grain santonin.

Sodium santoninate was formerly used as a substitute for santonin, but has produced poisoning.

Santonin (*san′-to-nin*). See *Santonica*.

Santorini's Cartilage (*sahn-to-re′-nēz*) [*Santorini*, an Italian anatomist]. See *Cartilage*.

Saphenous (*sa-fe′-nus*) [σαφηνής, manifest]. Apparent; superficial; manifest; applied to two veins of the lower limb, the internal or long S. vein and external or short S. vein, situated just beneath the surface; also applied to the nerves accompanying these veins. **S. Opening,** an opening in the fascia lata at the upper part of the thigh through which the long S. vein and nerve pass.

Sapid (*sa′-pid*) [*sapere*, to taste]. Capable of being tasted.

Sapo (*sa′-po*) [L.]. See *Soap*.

Saponaceous (*sap-o-na′-se-us*) [*sapo*, soap]. Having the nature of soap.

Saponification (*sa-pon-if-ik-a′-shun*) [*sapo*, soap; *facere*, to make]. The act of converting into soap; the process of treating a neutral fat with an alkali, which combines with the fatty acid, forming a soap.

Saponify (*sa-pon′-e-fi*) [*sapo*, soap; *facere*, to make]. To convert into soap; to convert a neutral fat by the action of an alkali into free glycerol and a salt of the alkali, the latter forming a soap.

Saponin (*sap′-o-nin*) [*sapo*, soap], $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$. A glucosid contained in the roots of soapwort and other plants, and in aqueous solution forming a strong lather.

Sapotoxin (*sap-o-toks′-in*) [*sapo*, soap; τοξικόν, poison], $C_{17}H_{30}O_{10}$. A poisonous glucosid obtained from saponin.

Sapphism (*saf′-izm*) [from Σαπφώ, *Sappho*, a Greek poetess.]. Tribadism.

Sapremia (*sap-re′-me-ah*) [σαπρός, putrid; αἷμα, blood]. A febrile condition due to introduction into the blood of the ptomains produced in putrefaction.

Saprin (*sap′-rin*) [σαπρός, putrid]. A nonpoisonous ptomain formed in the putrefaction of animal tissues.

Saprogenic, Saprogenous (*sap-ro-jen′-ik, sap-roj′-en-us*) [σαπρός, putrid; γεννᾶν, to beget]. 1. Causing putrefaction. 2. Produced by putrefaction.

Saprophyte (*sap′-ro-fīt*) [σαπρός, putrid; φυτόν, a plant]. A vegetable organism living on dead organic matter.

Saprophytic (*sap-ro-fit′-ik*) [σαπρός, putrid; φυτόν, plant]. Growing in dead organic matter, as, *e. g.*, S. bacteria.

Sarcin (*sar′-sin*) [σάρξ, flesh]. See *Hypoxanthin*.

Sarcina (*sar-si′-nah*) [L., a bundle]. A genus of Schizomycetes consisting of cocci dividing in three directions, thus producing cubic masses. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Sarco- (*sar′-ko-*) [σάρξ, flesh]. A prefix denoting composed of or pertaining to flesh.

Sarcocele (*sar′-ko-sēl*) [σάρξ, flesh; κήλη, a tumor]. Any fleshy swelling of the testicle.

Sarcocystis (*sar-ko-sis′-tis*) [σάρξ, flesh; κύστις, cyst]. A group of the sporozoa. **S. Miescheri,** a parasite found in pork and beef.

Sarcode (*sar′-kōd*) [σάρξ, flesh]. Protoplasm.

Sarcolactic Acid (*sar-ko-lak′-tik*). See *Acid*.

Sarcolemma (*sar-ko-lem′-ah*) [σάρξ, flesh; λέμμα, husk]. The delicate membrane enveloping a muscle-fiber.

Sarcoma (*sar-ko′-mah*) [σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor made up of embryonal connective tissue. It is characterized by a great preponderance of cells and very little homogeneous or fibrillar intercellular substance. **S., Alveolar,** one in which groups of sarcoma-cells are contained in alveolar spaces. **S., Angiolithic.** Synonym of *Psammoma*. **Chondrosarcoma,** one containing cartilaginous tissue. **S., Giant-celled,** one containing giant-cells as a prominent feature. **Lymphosarcoma,** a round-celled sarcoma in which the cells are held in a reticulum. **S., Melanotic,** a sarcoma, usually spindle-celled, in which the cells contain melanin. **S., Myeloid.** See *S., Giant-celled*. **Myxosarcoma,** one which in part has undergone myxomatous degeneration. **S., Round-celled,** one made up of round cells. There are two varieties, the small round-celled and the large round-celled sarcoma. **S., Spindle-celled,** one made up of spindle-cells. It is also known as recurrent fibroid.

Sarcomatosis (*sar-ko-mat-o′-sis*) [*sarcoma*]. The formation of multiple sarcomatous growths in various parts of the body.

Sarcomatous (*sar-ko′-mat-us*) [σάρξ, flesh; ὄμα, tumor]. Of the nature of or resembling sarcoma.

Sarcomere (*sar′-ko-mēr*) [σάρξ, flesh; μερός, a part]. One of the segments into which a muscle-fibril appears to be divided by transverse septa.

Sarcoplasm (*sar′-ko-plazm*) [σάρξ, flesh; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The hyaline or finely granular interfibrillar material of muscle-tissue.

Sarcoplast (*sar′-ko-plast*) [σάρξ, flesh; πλάσσειν, to mold]. A cell lying between muscular fibrillæ and capable of developing into a muscular fiber.

Sarcoptes (*sar-kop′-tēz*) [σάρξ, flesh; κόπτειν, to cut]. A genus of mites, including **S. hominis,** the itch-mite.

Sarcosepsis (*sar-ko-sep′-sis*) [σάρξ, flesh; *sepsis*]. The presence of bacteria directly in the tissues.

Sarcosin (*sar′-ko-sin*) [σάρξ, flesh], $C_3H_7NO_2$. Methylglycocoll, a crystalline sub-

stance produced when creatin and caffein are heated with baryta.

Sarcosporidia (*sar-ko-spor-id′-e-ah*) [σάρξ, flesh; σπορός, seed]. A variety of psorosperms found in the muscles of cattle, sheep, swine, and other mammals.

Sarcostyle (*sar′-ko-stīl*) [σάρξ, flesh; στῦλος, a pillar]. One of the fine longitudinal fibrillæ of which a striated muscle-fiber is composed and into which it can be split up.

Sarcous (*sar′-kus*) [σάρξ, flesh]. Pertaining to muscle. **S. Element,** one of the dark prisms of the ultimate fibrillæ of striped muscle-fibers.

Sardonic Grin (*sar-don′-ik*) [Σαρδώ, Sardinia, because resembling the grimace produced by eating a certain Sardinian plant]. See *Risus sardonicus.*

Sarkin (*sar′-kin*). See *Hypoxanthin.*

Sarsaparilla (*sar-sap-ar-il′-ah*) [Sp.]. The Smilax officinalis and other species of Smilax, of the order Liliaceæ. The root (Sarsaparilla, U. S. P., Sarsæ radix, B. P.) contains a crystalline glucosid, parillin, $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$. S. has been employed as an alterative in syphilis, rheumatism, and scrofulous affections. Preparations and doses: Decoctum sarsæ (B. P.), ʒiv–vj (128.0–192.0). Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum (U. S. P.), Decoctum sarsæ compositum (B. P.), ʒiv–vj (128.0–192.0); Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏xxx–lx 2.0–4.0); Extractum sarsæ liquidum (B. P.), ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0); Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum compositum (U. S. P.), ♏xxx–lx (2.0–4.0); Syrupus sarsaparillæ compositus (U. S. P.), ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0).

Sartian Disease (*sar′-shun*). An endemic affection of the tropics, characterized by red indurated spots that finally ulcerate.

Sartorius (*sar-to′-re-us*) [*sartor*, tailor]. The tailor's muscle, so-called from being concerned in crossing the one leg over the other. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sassafras (*sas′-a-fras*) [Sp., from *saxifraga*, from *saxum*, rock; *frangere*, to break]. The S. variifolium, a tree of the order Laurineæ. The root-bark (Sassafras, U. S. P., Sassafras radix, B. P.) is employed as an aromatic stimulant. The pith (Sassafras medulla, U. S. P.) yields a mucilage (Mucilago sassafras medullæ, U. S. P.) that is used as an application to inflamed eyes, and as a demulcent drink in inflammation of the mucous membranes and kidneys.

Sassy Bark (*sas-e*). See *Casca.*

Saturated (*sat′-u-ra-ted*) [*saturare*, to fill]. 1. Of a liquid, containing in solution all of a substance that it can dissolve. 2. Of a chemic compound, having all the affinities of its component atoms satisfied, a term especially applied to the hydrocarbons.

Saturation (*sat-u-ra′-shun*) [*saturare*, to fill]. 1. A state in which a liquid holds in solution all of a substance that it can dissolve; the state of being or becoming saturated. 2. Of a chemic compound, a state in which the affinities of all its atoms are satisfied.

Satureja (*sa-tur-e′-ya*). A plant of the order Labiatæ. **S. hortensis** resembles thyme, and is used as a culinary herb.

Saturnine (*sat′-ur-nin*) [*Saturnus*, a Roman deity; the alchemists' name for lead]. Pertaining to or produced by lead.

Saturnism (*sat′-ur-nizm*) [*Saturnus*, a Roman deity; the alchemists' term for lead]. Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Satyriasis (*sat-ir-i′-as-is*) [σάτυρος, a satyr]. Excessive venereal desire in the man.

Saunders (*sawn′-derz*). See *Santalum.*

Sauriderma (*saw-re-der′-mah*) [σαύρα, lizard; δέρμα, skin]. Ichthyosis.

Sauriosis (*saw-re-o′-sis*) [σαύρα, lizard]. Ichthyosis.

Sausage-poisoning. A state of gastroenteritis produced by the ingestion of decomposed sausage. It is also known as botulism or allantiasis.

Savill's Disease. An epidemic skin-disease characterized by the appearance of a papular rash, followed by a branny desquamation, and by marked constitutional symptoms. A fatal result may follow.

Savine (*sav′-in*). Juniperus sabina, a shrub of the order Coniferæ. The tops (Sabina, U. S. P., Sabinæ cacumina, B. P.) contain a volatile oil (Oleum sabinæ) and possess marked irritant properties. S. is employed in amenorrhea, chronic rheumatism, gout, and as a local application to warts, ulcers, and parasitic affections of the skin. Preparations and doses: Extractum sabinæ fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏iij–viij (0.20–0.52); Tinctura sabinæ (B. P.), ♏xx–fʒj (1.3–4.0); Unguentum sabinæ (B. P.). Dose of the oil, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32).

Saw [AS., *saga*, saw]. An instrument having a thin blade with sharp teeth on one edge, and used for dividing bones and other hard substances. **S., Butcher's,** one in which the blade can be fixed at any angle. **S., Chain-,** one in which the teeth are set in links movable upon each other, the saw being moved by pulling alternately upon one and the other handle. **S., Crown-.** See *Trephine.* **S., Hey's,** a serrated disc affixed to a handle, and used for enlarging an opening in a bone.

Sayre's Apparatus or Jacket. A jacket of plaster-of-Paris molded to support the spine in diseases of the vertebral column.

Scab [*scabere*, to scratch]. 1. The crust formed by the desiccation of the secretion of an ulcer. 2. Scabies.

Scabies (*ska′-be-ēz*) [*scabere*, to scratch]. Itch; a disease of the skin caused by an animal parasite, the Sarcoptes scabiei, or itch-mite. The insect forms burrows or cuniculi beneath the skin, and causes irritation, with vesicles, papules, or pustules, which are frequently modified by scratching.

Scabrities (*ska-brit′-e-ēz*) [*scaber*, rough]. Roughness; scabbiness.

Scala (*ska′-lah*) [L.]. A staircase or ladder. **S. media**, the space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane, containing the essential peripheral organs of hearing. **S. tympani**, the canal lying below the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane of the internal ear. **S. vestibuli**, the canal bounded by the osseous lamina and the membrane of Reissner. See *Ear*.

Scald (*skawld*) [*excaldere*, to wash in hot water]. The burn caused by hot liquids or vapors.

Scald (*skawld*) [Icel., *skalli*, a bare head]. A disease of the skin accompanied by the formation of scabs.

Scale (*skāl*) [AS., *sceale*, a husk; a scale]. The dry semiopaque lamina of horny epidermis, shed from the skin in health and in various diseases.

Scale [*scala*, ladder]. Anything bearing marks placed at regular intervals and used as a standard in measuring, as barometric S.

Scalene (*ska′-lēn*) [σκαληνός, uneven]. Having unequal sides. **S. Muscle.** See *Scalenus, Muscles, Table of*.

Scall (*skawl*). See *Scald*, 2d definition.

Scalp [AS., *sceale*, a shell or husk]. The hairy integument covering the cranium.

Scalpel (*skal-pel′*) [*scalpere*, to cut]. A small knife having a convex edge.

Scalprum (*skal′-prum*) [*scalpere*, to scrape]. A toothed raspatory used in trephining and in removing carious bone.

Scaly (*skā′-le*) [AS., *sceale*, scale]. 1. Resembling scales; characterized by scales, as S. desquamation. 2. Covered with or having scales.

Scanning, or Scanning Speech [*scandere*, to climb]. A peculiar, slow, and measured form of speech, occurring in various nervous affections, especially in multiple sclerosis.

Scaphocephalic, Scaphocephalous (*skaf-o-sef-al′-ik, skaf-o-sef′-al-us*) [σκάφη, a skiff; κεφαλή, head]. Having a boat-shaped head, from early ossification of the sagittal suture, which projects like the keel of a boat.

Scaphocephaly (*skaf-o-sef′-al-e*) [σκάφη, boat; κεφαλή, head]. The condition of having a skull characterized by a projecting keel-like sagittal suture, due to its premature ossification.

Scaphoid (*skaf′-oid*) [σκάφη, boat; εἶδος, like]. Boat-shaped. **S. Abdomen**, the sunken abdomen, seen in meningitis and in great emaciation. **S. Bone**, a name given to a boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and of the carpus. **S. Fossa.** 1. A depression in the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. 2. A depression between the helix and antihelix of the auricle.

Scapula (*skap′-u-lah*) [L.]. The shoulder-blade, the large, flat, triangular bone forming the back of the shoulder.

Scapular (*skap′-u-lar*) [*scapula*, the shoulder-blade]. Pertaining to the shoulder-blade. **S. Line**, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula. **S. Point**, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula. **S. Reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*. **S. Region**, the region of the back corresponding to the position of the scapula, the spine of which divides it into a supraspinous and an infraspinous region.

Scapulary (*skap′-u-la-re*) [*scapula*, scapula]. A bifurcated bandage, the two ends of which pass over the shoulders, while the single end passes down the back, all three being fastened to a body-bandage.

Scapulo- (*skap′-u-lo-*) [*scapula*, scapula]. A prefix denoting relation to the scapula.

Scapuloclavicular (*skap-u-lo-kla-vik′-u-lar*) [*scapula*, scapula; *clavis*, key]. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

Scapulohumeral (*skap-u-lo-hu′-mer-al*) [*scapula*, scapula; *humerus*, humerus]. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus.

Scar (*skar*) [L., *eschara*, scar, from εσχάρα, a fire-place]. See *Cicatrix*.

Scarfskin (*skarf′-skin*) [AS., *scearfe*, a fragment; *skin*]. The epidermis or cuticle.

Scarification (*skar-if-ik-a′-shun*) [*scarificare*, to scarify]. The operation of making numerous small, superficial incisions.

Scarificator (*skar-if-ik-a′-tor*) [*scarificare*, to scarify]. An instrument used in scarification, consisting of a number of small lancets operated by a spring.

Scarify (*skar′-if-i*) [*scarificare*, to scarify]. To make a number of small, superficial incisions.

Scarlatina (*skar-lat-e′-nah*) [Pers., *sagalät*, scarlet cloth]. See *Scarlet Fever*. **S. anginosa**, scarlet fever with marked inflammation of the throat. **S. maligna.** See *Scarlet Fever*.

Scarlatinal, Scarlatinous (*skar-lat-i′-nal, scar-lat-i′-nus, skar-lat′-in-us*) [*scarlatinus*, scarlet]. Pertaining to or caused by scarlet fever. **S. Nephritis**, the acute catarrhal nephritis arising in the course of or during the convalescence from scarlet fever.

Scarlet Fever. An acute, contagious, febrile disease, having a period of incubation varying from several hours to a week, setting in

with vomiting or a chill, which is followed by high fever, rapid pulse, sore throat, and the appearance at the end of the first or the second day of the disease of a punctiform, scarlet-red eruption. The tongue, at first heavily coated and red at the tip and edges, soon shows prominence of the papillæ, which are red and swollen (strawberry-tongue). The eruption, at the appearance of which all the symptoms become intensified, gradually fades after five or six days, and is followed by a scaly desquamation. A peculiarity of scarlet fever is the tendency to involve the kidneys. **Malignant Scarlet Fever** is characterized by an abrupt onset, high fever, convulsions, coma, and death, usually before the appearance of the eruption.

Scarpa's Fascia [*Scarpa*, an Italian anatomist]. The deep layer of the superficial abdominal fascia.

Scarpa's Foramen. See *Foramina, Table of.*

Scarpa's Liquor [*Scarpa*, an Italian anatomist]. The endolymph.

Scarpa's Triangle. See *Triangle.*

Scatol (*ska'-tol*). See *Skatol.*

Scatula (*skat'-u-lah*) [L.]. An oblong, flat box for powders or pills.

Scavenger (*skav'-en-jer*) [AS., *sceáwian*, to show]. One who cleans; a remover of waste and filth. **S.-cells**, wandering cells that take up debris. S.-cells are common in the nervous system.

Schacher's Ganglion. The ophthalmic ganglion.

Schede's Method. A method of treating caries of bone. The diseased tissue is scraped away and the cavity allowed to fill with a blood-clot. The latter is kept moist and aseptic by a covering of gauze and protective.

Scheiner's Experiment. An experiment illustrating refraction and accommodation of the eye. The person looks through two pinholes made in a card and placed at a less distance than the diameter of the pupil. If the eye is emmetropic, or if accurately focused, the two sets of rays, passing through the pinholes, unite and form a single image. In a myopic or a hyperopic eye the object appears double.

Schema (*ske'-mah*) [σχῆμα, form]. 1. A simple design to illustrate a complex mechanism. 2. An outline of a subject.

Schematic (*ske-mat'-ik*) [σχῆμα, form]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a schema. **S. Eye**, one showing the proportions of a normal or typic eye.

Scherlievo (*skār-le-a'-vo*) [Ital.]. A form of ulcerative syphilis prevalent in the Austrian seaports during the last century.

Scheurlen's Bacillus (*shoir'-lenz*). A bacillus at one time thought to be the cause of carcinoma.

Schindylesis (*skin-dil-e'-sis*) [σχινδύλησις, a cleavage]. A form of articulation in which a plate of one bone is received into a fissure of another bone.

Schisto- (*skis'-to-*) [σχιστός, cleft]. A prefix meaning split or fissured.

Schistocephalus (*skis-to-sef'-al-us*) [σχιστός, cleft; κεφαλή, head]. 1. Having a fissured skull. 2. A monster with a fissured skull.

Schistocyte (*skis'-to-cīt*) [σχιστός, cleft; κύτος, cell]. A blood-corpuscle in the stage of dividing.

Schistoglossia (*skis-to-glos'-e-ah*) [σχιστός, cleft; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Cleft tongue.

Schistoprosopus (*skis-to-pros-o'-pus*) [σχιστός, cleft; πρόσωπον, face]. 1. Having a cleft or fissured face. 2. A monster having a fissure of the face.

Schistorrhachis (*skis-tor'-a-kis*) [σχιστός, cleft; ῥάχις, spine]. Spina bifida.

Schistosomus (*skis-to-so'-mus*) [σχιστός, cleft; σῶμα, a body]. A variety of monster in which there is a lateral or median eventration extending the whole length of the abdomen, the lower extremities being absent or rudimentary.

Schistothorax (*skis-to-tho'-raks*) [σχιστός, cleft; θώραξ, chest]. Fissure of the thorax.

Schizogenesis (*skiz-o-jen'-es-is*) [σχίζειν, to cleave; γένεσις, production]. Reproduction by fission.

Schizomycetes (*skiz-o-mi-se'-tez*) [σχίζειν, to cleave; μύκης, a fungus]. The cleft fungi or bacteria, so-called because multiplying by fission.

Schlemm, Canal of. A channel within the sclera close to the corneal juncture, whereby the aqueous humor finds its way into the general circulation.

Schlemm's Ligament. One of two ligaments connected with the shoulder-joints.

Schneiderian Membrane (*shni-de'-re-an*) [C. V. *Schneider*, a German anatomist]. The nasal mucous membrane.

Schönlein's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Schott's Method. A method of treating heart-disease by resisted exercise and special forms of baths.

Schrager's Lines (*shrah'-gerz*). A coarse striation, concentric with the outline of the pulp-cavity, produced by the parallel curvings of dentinal tubules.

Schreiner's Base (*shri'-nurz*). See *Spermin.*

Schwann, Sheath of. The neurilemma of a nerve-fiber.

Schwann, White Substance of. The myelin of a medullated nerve-fiber.

Schweinerothlauf (*shwi-na-rōt'-lowf*)

[Ger.]. Rouget du porc [Fr.]. Hog-erysipelas, an infectious disease of hogs, characterized by fever and an eruption of reddish or brownish spots, and due to a special bacillus. See *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, *Bacteria*, *Table of.*

Schweinfurth Green (*shwīn'-foort*). Synonym of *Paris-green.*

Sciatic (*si-at'-ik*) [*ἰσχίον*, ischium]. 1. Pertaining to the ischium, as, *e. g.*, the S. notch. 2. Pertaining to the sciatic nerve, as S. neuralgia.

Sciatica (*si-at'-ik-ah*) [*ischiaticus*, from *ἰσχίον*, ischium]. A disease characterized by neuralgic pain along the course of the sciatic nerve. It usually follows exposure to cold and wet, and is dependent upon inflammation of the nerve. In addition to pain there are numbness and tingling, tenderness along the course of the nerve, and eventually wasting of the muscles.

Scilla (*sil'-ah*) [L.]. See *Squill.*

Scirrhoid (*skir'-oid*) [*σκιῤῥός*, hard; *εἶδος*, like]. Resembling a scirrhus.

Scirrhoma (*skir-o'-mah*) [*σκιῤῥός*, hard; *ὄμα*, tumor]. See *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhosarca (*skir-o-sar'-kah*) [*σκιῤῥός*, hard; *σάρξ*, flesh]. Hardening of the flesh, especially of new-born infants; sclerema of infants.

Scirrhous (*skir'-us*) [*σκιῤῥός*, hard]. Hard.

Scirrhus (*skir'-us*) [*σκιῤῥός*, hard]. A hard carcinoma.

Scissors (*siz'-ors*) [*scindere*, to cut]. An instrument consisting of two blades held together by a rivet, and crossing each other so that in closing they cut the object placed between them.

Scissura (*siz-u'-rah*) [*scindere*, to cut]. A fissure.

Sclera (*skle'-rah*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. The sclerotic coat of the eye; the firm, fibrous, outer membrane of the eyeball, continuous with the sheath of the optic nerve behind and with the cornea in front.

Scleral (*skle'-ral*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Pertaining to the sclera.

Scleratitis (*skle-rat-i'-tis*). Same as *Scleritis.*

Sclerectasia (*skle-rek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *ἔκτασις*, extension]. Localized bulging of the sclera.

Sclerectomy (*skle-rek'-to-me*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the sclera.

Sclerema (*skle-re'-mah*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. A hardening. **S. adultorum**. See *Scleroderma.* **S. neonatorum**, a disease of the new-born, characterized by a hardening of the subcutaneous tissue, especially of the legs and feet, and probably dependent on a coagulation of the fat.

Scleriasis (*skle-ri'-as-is*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Scleroderma.

Scleritis (*skle-ri'-tis*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye. It may exist alone (simple S. or episcleritis) or may be combined with inflammation of the cornea, iris, or choroid.

Sclero- (*skle'-ro-*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. 1. A prefix meaning hard. 2. A prefix denoting connection with the sclera.

Sclerochoroiditis (*skle-ro-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *choroid*; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the choroid and the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerocorneal (*skle-ro-kor'-ne-al*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *corneus*, horny]. Pertaining conjointly to the sclerotic coat and the cornea of the eye.

Sclerodactylia, Sclerodactyly (*skle-ro-dak-til'-e-ah*, *skle-ro-dak'-til-e*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *δάκτυλος*, finger]. A disease of the fingers (or toes) allied to scleroderma. It is usually symmetric, occurs chiefly in women, and leads to marked deformity.

Scleroderma (*skle-ro-der'-mah*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *δέρμα*, skin]. A disease characterized by a progressive induration of the skin, occurring either in circumscribed patches (see *Morphea*) or diffusely. The skin becomes hard, pigmented, and firmly attached to the underlying tissues; destructive changes may also occur, and joints may become immobile from adhesions of the skin. The cause of S. is not known.

Sclerogenous (*skle-roj'-en-us*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *γεννᾶν*, to beget]. Producing a hard substance.

Scleroma (*skle-ro'-mah*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Abnormal hardness or induration of a part. **S. adultorum.** Synonym of *Scleroderma.*

Scleromucin (*skle-ro-mu'-sin*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *mucus*, mucus]. A gummy substance obtained from ergot, and considered one of its active principles.

Scleronyxis (*skle-ron-ik'-sis*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *νύξις*, a pricking]. Puncture of the sclera.

Sclerosarcoma (*skle-ro-sar-ko'-mah*) [*σκληρός*, hard; *σάρξ*, flesh; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums.

Sclerosed (*skle'-rōzd*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Affected with sclerosis; hardened.

Sclérose en plaques (*skla-ros' on(g)-plahk*). Synonym of *Sclerosis, Multiple.*

Sclerosis (*skle-ro'-sis*) [*σκληρός*, hard]. Hardening, especially a hardening of a part from an overgrowth of fibrous tissue; applied particularly to hardening of the nervous system from atrophy or degeneration of the nerve-elements and hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue; also to a chronic inflammation of the arteries characterized by thickening of their

coats. **S., Diffuse,** one extending through a large part of the brain and cord. **S., Disseminated,** a form in which numerous sclerotic patches are scattered through the brain and cord. **S., Insular.** See *S., Multiple.* **S., Lateral.** See *Lateral Sclerosis.* **S., Multiple.** See *Charcot's Disease,* in *Diseases, Table of.*

Scleroskeleton (*skle-ro-skel'-et-on*) [σκληρός, hard; σκελετόν, a dry body]. The part of the skeleton including the bones occurring in tendons and ligaments.

Sclerostenosis (*skle-ro-sten-o'-sis*) [σκληρός, hard; στένωσις, constriction]. 1. Sclerosis with stenosis. 2. *Scleroderma.*

Sclerotic (*skle-rot'-ik*)[σκληρός, hard]. Hard, indurated. **S. Coat.** See *Sclera.*

Sclerotica (*skle-rot'-ik-ah*) [σκληρός, hard]. See *Sclera.*

Scleroticochoroiditis (*skle-rot-ik-o-ko-roid-i'-tis*). See *Sclerochoroiditis.*

Scleroticonyxis (*skle-rot-ik-on-ik'-sis*). See *Scleronyxis.*

Sclerotitis (*skle-ro-ti'-tis*) [σκληρός, hard, sclera; ιτις, inflammation]. See *Scleritis.*

Sclerotium (*skle-ro'-she-um*) [σκληρός, hard]. A thick mass of hyphæ constituting a resting-stage in the development of some fungi, as the ergot.

Sclerotome (*skle'-ro-tōm*) [σκληρός, hard; τέμνειν, to cut]. 1. A knife used in sclerotomy. 2. A hard tissue separating successive myotomes in certain of the lower vertebrates.

Sclerotomy (*skle-rot'-o-me*) [σκληρός, hard; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of incising the sclera. **S., Anterior,** the making of an incision through the sclera anterior to the ciliary body, and entering the anterior chamber, as is done in glaucoma. **S., Posterior,** S. by an incision through the sclera behind the ciliary body, and entering the vitreous chamber.

Scolex (*sko'-leks*) [σκώληξ, a worm]. The head of a tapeworm, giving rise to the chain of proglottides.

Scoliorachitic (*sko-le-o-ra-kit'-ik*) [σκολιός, curved; ῥαχις, spine; ιτις, inflammation]. Pertaining to or produced by scoliosis and rickets.

Scoliosis (*sko-le-o'-sis*) [σκολιός, curved]. A morbid lateral curvature of the spine.

Scoliotic (*sko-le-ot'-ik*) [σκολιός, curved]. Pertaining to or marked by scoliosis.

Scoop [AS., *skopa,* a scoop]. An instrument resembling a spoon, for the extraction of bodies from cavities, as an ear-S., lithotomy-S.

Scoparin (*sko'-par-in*). See *Scoparius.*

Scoparius (*sko-pa'-re-us*) [*scopa,* a broom]. The Cytisus scoparius, a shrub of the order Leguminosæ. The tops (S., U. S. P., Scoparii cacumina, B. P.) contain the alkaloid spartein, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, and a neutral principle, scoparin, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. S. is diuretic and cathartic, these actions probably depending upon scoparin. Extractum scoparii fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose ℥xx–xl (1.3–2.6). For properties of spartein see *Spartein.*

Scopolamin, Scopolein (*sko-po'-lam-in, sko-po'-le-in*). See *Scopolia.*

Scopolia (*sko-po'-le-ah*) [after *Scopoli,* an Italian naturalist]. A genus of the Solanaceæ, resembling the genera Atropa and Hyoscyamus. The rhizome of S. japonica and S. carniotica contains the alkaloid scopolamin or scopolein, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, used as a mydriatic.

Scorbutic (*skor-bu'-tik*) [*scorbutus,* scurvy]. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by scorbutus.

Scorbutus (*skor-bu'-tus*) [L.]. See *Scurvy.*

Scotodinia (*sko-to-din'-e-ah*) [σκότος, darkness; δῖνος, a whirl]. Vertigo associated with the appearance of black spots before the eyes.

Scotograph (*sko'-to-graf*) [σκότος, darkness; γράφειν, to write]. 1. An instrument for aiding the blind to write. 2. A name given to the picture produced by means of the so-called X-rays. See *X-rays.*

Scotoma (*sko-to'-mah*) [σκότος, darkness]. An area in the visual field, rays of light from which are not at all (**Absolute S.**) or imperfectly (**Relative S.**) perceived. **S., Central,** one limited to the region of the visual field corresponding to the macula lutea. **S., Color-,** color-blindness limited to a part of the visual field, and which may exist without interruption of the field for white light. **S., Flittering,** a S. with serrated margins extending peripherally and producing a large defect in the visual field. It is also called fortification-spectrum. **S., Negative,** a defect due to the destruction of the retinal center, and which is not noticeable to the patient. **S., Positive,** a S. perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes. **S., Relative,** a scotoma within which perception of light is only partially impaired. **S., Ring-, S., Annular,** a zone of scotoma surrounding the center of the visual field. **S. scintillans, S., Scintillating.** See *S., Flittering.*

Screatus (*skre-a'-tus*) [L.]. 1. A hawking. 2. A neurosis characterized by paroxysms of hawking.

Scrivener's Palsy. See *Writer's cramp.*

Scrobiculus (*skro-bik'-u-lus*) [L.]. A small pit. **S. cordis,** the depression at the epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

Scrofula (*skrof'-u-lah*) [*scrofa,* a sow]. A term formerly applied to a peculiar condition characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and necrosis of the bones; it is at present considered a form of tuberculosis.

Scrofulide (*skrof'-u-lid*) [*scrofa*, sow]. See *Scrofuloderm*.

Scrofuloderm (*skrof'-u-lo-derm*) [*scrofa*, sow; δέρμα, the skin]. A disease of the skin due to scrofula, and generally characterized by superficial irregular ulcers with undermined edges. The cause is the tubercle-bacillus.

Scrofulosis (*skrof-u-lo'-sis*) [*scrofa*, sow]. The state characterized by the presence of scrofula; a scrofulous diathesis.

Scrofulous (*skrof'-u-lus*) [*scrofa*, sow]. Having the nature of, affected with, or produced by scrofula.

Scrotal (*skro'-tal*) [*scrotum*, scrotum]. Pertaining to, or contained in the scrotum, as S. hernia.

Scrotum (*skro'-tum*) [L.]. The pouch containing the testicles, consisting of skin, dartos, spermatic fascia, cremasteric fascia, infundibuliform fascia, and parietal tunica vaginalis.

Scruple (*skru'-pl*) [*scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone]. In apothecaries' weight, 20 grains; represented by the sign ℈.

Scurf (*skerf*) [AS., *scurf*, scurf]. A bran-like desquamation of the epidermis, especially from the scalp; dandruff.

Scurvy (*sker'-ve*) [AS., *scurf*, scurf]. A disease observed among persons who have been deprived of proper food for a length of time; it is characterized by spongy gums, extravasations of blood beneath the skin, hemorrhages from the mucous membranes, fetor of the breath, and painful contractions of the muscles. It is most common among sailors living on salt-meats. **S., Land-.** See *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Scurvy-grass. The Cochlearia officinalis, a plant of the order Cruciferæ, the properties of which reside in a volatile oil resembling oil of mustard. S. is used in scurvy and in chronic rheumatism.

Scute (*skūt*) [*scutum*, a shield]. See *Scutum*.

Scutellaria (*sku-tel-a'-re-ah*) [*scutellum*, a little shield]. A genus of the Labiatæ. S. lateriflora, skullcap, is the S. of the U. S. P., and is employed in neuralgia, chorea, delirium tremens, and other nervous affections. Extractum scutellariæ fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Dose of **Scutellarin**, an impure precipitate from an alcoholic tincture, gr. iij–iv (0.20–0.26).

Scutulum (*sku'-tu-lum*) [dim. of *scutum*, a shield]. Any one of the thin plates of the eruption of favus.

Scutum (*sku'-tum*) [*scutum*, a shield]. A shield-like plate of bone. **S. tympanicum**, the semilunar plate of bone separating the attic of the tympanum from the outer mastoid cells.

Scybala (*sib'-al-ah*). Plural of *Scybalum*, *q. v.*

Scybalous (*sib'-al-us*) [σκύβαλον, fecal matter]. Of the nature of a scybalum.

Scybalum (*sib'-al-um*) [σκύβαλον, fecal matter]. A mass of abnormally hard fecal matter.

Seamstress's Cramp. A painful cramp affecting the fingers of seamstresses; an occupation-neurosis analogous to writer's cramp.

Searcher (*serch'-er*) [*circare*, to go around]. A sound used for the detection of stone in the bladder.

Sea-sickness. A condition occurring in persons aboard ships, produced by the rolling of the ship, and characterized by vertigo, nausea, retching, and prostration. A similar state may be induced by riding in cars, elevators, etc.

Sea-tangle. See *Laminaria*.

Seat-worm. See *Oxyuris*.

Sebaceous (*se-ba'-shus*) [*sebum*, suet, fat]. Pertaining to sebum; secreting sebum, as the **S. Glands** or **Follicles**, compound saccular glands associated with the hair-follicles, and secreting a semifluid substance, the sebum, composed of oil-droplets and broken-down epithelial cells. **S. Cyst**, a cystic tumor formed by occlusion of the duct of a S. gland, with retention of the secretion, dilatation and thickening of the wall of the gland. It contains a grayish-white, cheesy material.

Sebadilla (*seb-ad-il'-ah*). See *Sabadilla*.

Sebiparous (*seb-ip'-ar-us*) [*sebum*, fat; *parere*, to produce]. Secreting sebum.

Sebolith (*seb'-o-lith*) [*sebum*, fat; λίθος, stone]. A concretion in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrhea (*seb-or-e'-ah*) [*sebum*, suet; ῥόια, a flow]. A functional disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by an excessive secretion of sebum, which collects upon the skin in the form of an oily coating or of crusts or scales. **S. congestiva**, Lupus erythematosus. **S. capillitii, S. capitis**, S. of the scalp. **S. corporis**, S. of the trunk. **S. faciei**, S. of the face. **S. nigra, S. nigricans**, seborrhea with the formation of dark-colored crusts, the coloration being usually from dirt. **S. oleosa**, a form characterized by an excessive oiliness of the skin, especially about the forehead and nose. **S. sicca**, the commonest form of S., characterized by greasy, brownish-gray scales.

Sebum (*se'-bum*) [L.]. The secretion of the sebaceous glands. See *Sebaceous Glands*.

Secale (*se-ka'-le*) [L.]. Rye. **S. cornutum.** See *Ergot*.

Secondary (*sek'-un-da-re*) [*secundarius*, from *secundus*, second]. 1. Second in the order of time or development, as the S. lesions of syphilis. 2. Second in relation; subordinate; produced by a cause considered primary. **S. Amputation**, an amputation done after

the subsidence of inflammatory symptoms. **S. Cataract.** See *Cataract.* **S. Coil,** the coil of wire in which the induced current is generated. **S. Degeneration,** of nerve fibers, a degeneration following injury or disease of the trophic centers. **S. Hemorrhage.** See *Hemorrhage.*

Second Intention. See *Healing.*

Second Nerve. The optic nerve.

Secrete (*se-krēt'*) [*secernere*, to separate]. To separate; specifically, to separate from the blood, or form out of materials furnished by the blood a certain substance termed a secretion.

Secretion (*se-kre'-shun*) [*secernere*, to secrete]. 1. The act of secreting or forming from materials furnished by the blood a certain substance which is either eliminated from the body or is used in carrying on special functions. 2. The substance secreted. **S., External,** a S. thrown out upon the external or internal surface of the body. **S., Internal,** a S. that is not thrown out upon a surface, but is absorbed into the blood.

Secretory (*se'-kre-to-re*) [*secernere*, to separate]. Pertaining to secretion; performing secretion.

Sectio (*sek'-she-o*) [L.]. See *Section.* **S. abdominis.** See *Celiotomy.* **S. agrippina,** Cesarean section. **S. alta,** suprapubic cystotomy. **S. cadaveris,** an autopsy. **S. cæsarea,** Cesarean section. **S. franconiana,** suprapubic cystotomy. **S. lateralis,** lateral lithotomy. **S. mediana,** median lithotomy.

Section (*sek'-shun*) [*secare*, to cut]. 1. The act of cutting or dividing. 2. A cut; a cut surface. **S., Abdominal.** See *Celiotomy.* **S., Cesarean.** See *Cesarean Operation.* **S., Frontal,** a S. dividing the body into dorsal and ventral parts. **S., Sagittal,** a S. parallel with the sagittal suture, and hence with the median plane of the body, and serving to divide the body into equal parts.

Secundines (*sek'-un-dēnz*) [*secundus*, second]. The placenta, part of the umbilicus, and the membranes discharged from the uterus after the birth of the child.

Secundipara (*se-kun-dip'-ar-ah*) [*secundus*, second; *parere*, to bring forth]. See *Multipara.*

Sedation (*se-da'-shun*) [*sedare*, to soothe]. 1. A state of lessened functional activity. 2. The production of a state of lessened functional activity.

Sedative (*sed'-at-iv*) [*sedare*, to soothe]. 1. Quieting or lessening functional activity. 2. An agent lessening functional activity.

Sediment (*sed'-im-ent*) [*sedimentum*, from *sedere*, to sit]. The material settling to the bottom of a liquid.

Sedimentation (*sed-im-en-ta'-shun*) [*sedimentum*, sediment, from *sedere*, to sit]. The process of producing the deposition of a sediment, especially the rapid deposition by means of a centrifugal machine.

Segment (*seg'-ment*) [*segmentum*, from *secare*, to cut]. A small piece cut from the periphery of anything; a part bounded by a natural or imaginary line.

Segmental (*seg-men'-tal*) [*segmentum*, a segment, from *secare*, to cut]. 1. Pertaining to a segment; made up of segments. 2. Undergoing or resulting from segmentation. **S. Duct,** the duct of the pronephros. **S. Organs,** a tubular structure found in the embryos of amniotic animals, and comprising the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros.

Segmentation (*seg-men-ta'shun*) [*segmentum*, a segment, from *secare*, to cut]. The process of dividing into two equal parts, as, *e. g.*, the S. of the ovum. **S.-cavity,** the central space in the ovum produced by S. **S.-cells.** See *S.-sphere.* **S.-nucleus.** See *Nucleus.* **S.-sphere,** one of the cells of an ovum formed by S.

Seidlitz-powder (*sīd'-litz*). Pulvis effervescens compositus. See *Potassium.*

Selection (*se-lek'-shun*) [*seligere*, to choose]. The act of choosing. **S., Natural,** the selective action of external conditions, whereby characters favorable to the species of animal or plant are preserved. **S., Sexual,** the selection produced by preferences of the one sex for a member of the other sex in some way specially endowed.

Self-abuse, Self-pollution. See *Masturbation.*

Self-limited. Limited by reason of inherent qualities; applied to diseases that run a definite limited course independent of treatment.

Sella (*sel'-ah*) [L.]. A saddle. **S. turcica** [Turkish saddle], the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary body.

Selters, Seltzer Water (*sel'-ters, selts'-er*). An effervescent mineral water obtained at Selters in Prussia.

Semeiography (*sem-i-og'-ra-fe*) [σημεῖον, sign; γράφειν, to write]. Symptomatology.

Semeiology (*sem-i-ol'-o-je*) [σημεῖον, sign; λόγος, discourse]. Symptomatology.

Semeiotic (*sem-i-ot'-ik*) [σημεῖον, sign]. Pertaining to symptoms.

Semeiotics (*sem-i-ot'-iks*) [σημεῖον, sign]. Symptomatology.

Semelincident (*sem-el-in'-sid-ent*) [*semel*, once; *incidere*, to happen]. Happening only once in the same person; as a S. disease.

Semen (*se'-men*) [*serere*, to sow]. 1. A seed. 2. The fecundating fluid of the male, chiefly secreted by the testicles, composed of liquor seminis, seminal granules, oil-globules, and spermatozoa.

Semi- (*sem'-e-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting half.

Semicircular (*sem-e-sir'-ku-lar*) [*semi*, half; *circulus*, a circle]. Having the form of a half-circle. **S. Canals.** See *Ear.*

Semilunar (*sem-e-lu'-nar*) [*semi*, half; *luna*, moon]. Resembling a half-moon in shape, as, *e. g.*, the S. bone of the carpus, the S. cartilage of the knee, the S. ganglion of the abdominal sympathetic nerve or of the trifacial nerve (Gasserian ganglion), the S. valves of the heart. **S. Space of Traube,** the tympanitic area at the lower part of the left chest corresponding to the stomach.

Semimembranous (*sem-e-mem'-bra-nus*) [*semi*, half; *membranosus*, like a membrane]. Partly membranous, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle (**Semimembranosus**). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Seminal (*sem'-in-al*) [*semen*, seed]. Pertaining to the semen. **S. Cyst,** a cyst of the spermatic cord or testicle containing semen. **S. Vesicles.** See *Vesicles.*

Seminiferous (*sem-in-if'-er-us*) [*semen*, seed; *ferre*, to carry]. Producing semen, as the S. tubules of the testicle.

Seminormal (*sem-e-nor'-mal*) [*semi*, half; *norma*, rule]. Half-normal. **S. Solution,** one containing in solution half the quantity of the substance contained in the normal solution.

Semis (*se'-mis*) [L.]. Half; abbreviated in prescription to ss., which is placed after the sign indicating the measure.

Semispinalis (*sem-e-spi-na'-lis*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Semisulcus (*sem-e-sul'-kus*) [*semi*, half; *sulcus*, a sulcus]. A half-sulcus which uniting with another sulcus forms a complete sulcus.

Semitendinous (*sem-e-ten'-din-us*) [*semi*, half; *tendo*, a tendon]. Partly tendinous, as, *e. g.*, a S. muscle (**Semitendinosus**). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Senega (*sen'-e-ga*) [L.]. The Polygala senega, a plant of the order Polygaleæ. Its root (S., U. S. P., Senegæ radix, B. P.) contains a bitter principle, senegin or polygalic acid (or polygalin), which is probably identical with saponin. S. is used as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic; in large doses it is emetocathartic. It is chiefly employed in bronchitis and laryngitis, as a diuretic in dropsy, and in amenorrhea. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). Extractum senegæ fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). Infusum senegæ (B. P.). Dose f℥j (32.0). Syrupus senegæ (U. S. P.). Dose f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). Tinctura senegæ (B. P.). Dose f℥j (4.0). Polygalic acid is employed in doses of from gr. ¼–j (0.016-0.065).

Senegin (*sen'-e-gin*). See *Senega.*

Senile (*se'-nil*) [*senilis*, resembling the state produced by old age; from *senex*, old]. Pertaining to or caused by old age.

Senility (*sen-il'-it-e*) [*senilis*, from *senex*, old]. The state of being senile; the weakness characteristic of old age.

Senn's Bone-plates [after Nicholas *Senn*, an American surgeon]. Plates of decalcified bone used in intestinal anastomosis.

Senn's Test. The introduction of hydrogen-gas into the bowel through the rectum, for the detection and localization of an abnormal opening.

Senna (*sen'-ah*) [Arab., *sena*]. The leaflets of various species of Cassia, a genus of the order Leguminosæ. S. of the U. S. P. is derived from Cassia acutifolia. S. of the B. P. is of two varieties—**Alexandrian S.,** from Cassia acutifolia, and **East India** or **Tinnevelly S.,** from Cassia angustifolia. S. contains cathartic acid, a glucosid representing the purgative properties of S., the bitter principles, sennapicrin and sennacrol, and a coloring matter, chrysophan. S. is used as a purgative, generally in combination with an aromatic to prevent griping. Dose ℥ss–ij (2.0–8.0). Preparations and doses: Confectio sennæ (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose ℥ij (8.0). Extractum sennæ fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0). Infusum sennæ (B. P.). Dose f℥iv (128.0). Infusum sennæ compositum (U. S. P.), black draught, contains S., manna, and magnesium sulphate. Dose f℥iv (128.0). Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus (U. S. P., B. P.), compound liquorice powder. Dose gr. xxx–lx (2.0–4.0). Syrupus sennæ (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0). Tinctura sennæ (B. P.). Dose f℥j–iv (4.0–16.0).

Sennacrol (*sen'-ak-rol*) [Arab., *sena*, senna; *acris*, sharp]. See *Senna.*

Sennapicrin (*sen-ap-ik'-rin*) [Arab., *sena*, senna; πικρός, bitter]. See *Senna.*

Sensation (*sen-sa'-shun*) [*sensatio*, from *sentire*, to feel]. A feeling or impression produced by the stimulation of an afferent nerve.

Sense (*sens*) [*sensus*, from *sentire*, to feel]. 1. Any one of the faculties by which stimuli from the external world or from within the body are received and transformed into sensations. The faculties receiving impulses from the external world are the senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste, which are the special senses, and the muscular and temperature-sense. Those receiving impulses from the internal organs (visceral senses) are the hunger-S., thirst-S., and others. 2. A sensation.

Sensibility (*sen-sib-il'-it-e*) [*sensibilitas*, from *sentire*, to feel]. The ability to receive and feel impressions; of a nerve or end-organ, to receive and transmit impulses.

Sensible (*sen′-sibl*) [*sensibilis*, from *sentire*, to feel.] Perceptible by the senses, as, *e. g.*, **S.** perspiration; capable of receiving an impression through the senses.

Sensitive (*sen′-sit-iv*) [*sensitivus*]. 1. Capable of feeling; capable of transmitting sensation. 2. Reacting to a stimulus.

Sensorial (*sen-so′-re-al*) [*sensorium*, the organ of sensation]. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensorimotor (*sen-so-re-mo′-tor*) [*sensus*, feeling; *motor*]. Both sensory and motor; concerned with the perception of sensory impulses and with motor impulses. **S. Centers**, centers that are concerned both with the perception of sensation and with motor impulses.

Sensorium (*sen-so′-re-um*) [L.]. A center for sensations, especially the part of the brain concerned in receiving and combining the impressions conveyed to the individual sensory centers.

Sensory (*sen′-so-re*) [*sentire*, to feel]. Pertaining to or conveying sensation. **S. Aphasia.** See *Aphasia.* **S. Aura**, an aura affecting the special senses. **S. Crossway**, the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule, where the afferent fibers conveying sensory impulses cross to the opposite side. **S. Epilepsy**, various disturbances of sensation occurring in paroxysms that replace the epileptic convulsion. **S. Nerve**, one that conveys sensations from the periphery to the centers.

Sentient (*sen′-she-ent*) [*sentire*, to feel]. Capable of feeling.

Separator (*sep′-ar-a-tor*) [*separare*, to separate]. 1. Anything that separates, especially an instrument for separating the teeth. 2. An instrument for detaching the pericranium or periosteum.

Sepsin (*sep′-sin*) [*σήπειν*, to make rotten]. A poisonous ptomain obtained from decomposed yeast and blood. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Sepsis (*sep′-sis*) [*σῆψις*]. A state of poisoning produced by the absorption of putrefactive substances. **S., Puerperal**, sepsis occurring after childbirth, from absorption of putrefactive products from the parturient canal.

Septan (*sep′-tan*) [*septem*, seven]. Recurring every seventh day, as, *e. g.*, S. fever.

Septemia (*sep-te′-me-ah*). See *Septicemia.*

Septentrionalin (*sep-ten-tre-o-nal′-in*). An alkaloid obtained from Aconitum lycoctonum. It is a sensory paralyzant, and has been suggested as a local and general anesthetic.

Septic (*sep′-tik*) [*σηπτικός*, putrid]. Pertaining to or produced by putrefaction. **S. Intoxication**, a form of poisoning resulting from the absorption of products of putrefaction.

Septicemia (*sep-te-se′-me-ah*) [*σηπτικός*, putrid; *αἷμα*, blood]. Blood-poisoning; a form of poisoning resulting from the presence in the blood of the products of pyogenic or putrefactive microorganisms. **S., Mouse-**, a form of S. occurring in mice and produced by the bacillus murisepticus. It is usually fatal in from 40 to 60 hours, the animal becoming early apathetic. **S., Rabbit-**, a form of S. occurring in rabbits and due to a special bacillus, the bacillus septicemiæ hæmorrhagicæ, or bacillus of chicken-cholera. **S., Sputum-**, a form of S. produced by inoculation with microorganisms found in sputum, especially the pneumococcus.

Septicemic (*sep-te-sem′-ik, sep-te-se′-mik*) [*σηπτικός*, putrid; *αἷμα*, blood]. Pertaining to or affected with septicemia.

Septicin (*sep′-tis-in*) [*σηπτικός*, putrid]. A ptomain obtained from decaying flesh.

Septicopyemia (*sep-tik-o-pi-e′-me-ah*) [*σηπτικός*, putrid; *πῦον*, pus; *αἷμα*, blood]. Combined septicemia and pyemia. **S., Primary**, that in which the general infection is produced by the same bacteria as those causing the primary lesion, and **S., Secondary**, that in which the general infection is due to other bacteria than those causing the primary lesion.

Septimipara (*sep-tim-ip′-ar-ah*) [*septimus*, seventh; *parere*, to bear]. See *Multipara.*

Septivalent (*sep-tiv′-al-ent*) [*septem*, seven; *valere*, to be worth]. Having an atomicity of seven.

Septometer (*sep-tom′-et-er*) [*septum*, septum, 1st def.; *σηπτός*, putrid, 2d def.; *μέτρον*, measure]. 1. An instrument for determining the thickness of the nasal septum. 2. An apparatus for determining organic impurities in the air.

Septum (*sep′-tum*) [*sepire*, to hem in]. A partition; a division-wall. **S. atriorum, S. auricularum**, the S. between the right and left auricles of the heart. **S. crurale**, the layer of areolar tissue closing the femoral ring. **S. lucidum**, a thin translucent septum forming the internal boundary of the lateral ventricles of the brain and enclosing between its two lamina the fifth ventricle. **S., Nasal**, the S. between the two nasal cavities. **S., Pectiniform**, that between the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **S., Recto-vaginal**, the tissue forming the partition between the rectum and the vagina. **S. ventriculorum**, the S. between the two ventricles of the heart.

Septuplet (*sep′-tu-plet*) [*septem*, seven]. One of seven offspring born from a single gestation.

Sequela (*se-kwe′-lah*) [*sequi*, to follow]. A diseased or abnormal condition following an attack of a disease, and directly or indirectly dependent upon it.

Sequestration (*se-kwes-tra′-shun*) [*sequestrare*, to separate]. 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. The isolation of persons suffering from disease for purposes of treatment or of protecting others.

Sequestrectomy (*se-kwes-trek′-to-me*). See *Sequestrotomy*.

Sequestrotomy (*se-kwes-trot′-o-me*) [*sequestrum*, sequestrum; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of removing a sequestrum.

Sequestrum (*se-kwes′-trum*) [*sequestrare*, to separate]. A dead piece of bone that has become separated from the living bone.

Seralbumin (*sēr-al-bu′-min*) [*serum*, serum; *albumin*]. Serum-albumin, the albumin found in the blood.

Serial (*se′-re-al*) [*series*, a succession]. Following in regular order; occurring in rows. **S. Sections**, microscopic sections made in consecutive order and arranged in the same manner.

Sericeps (*ser′-is-eps*) [σηρικός, silken; *forceps*, forceps]. A device made of loops of ribbon, used in place of the forceps in making traction upon the fetal head.

Sero- (*se′-ro-*) [*serum*, serum]. A prefix denoting serous.

Serocystic (*se-ro-sis′-tik*) [*serum*, serum; κύστις, bladder]. Composed of cysts filled with a serous fluid.

Serofibrinous (*se-ro-fi′-brin-us*) [*serum*, serum; *fibrin*]. Composed of serum and fibrin, as, *e. g.*, a S. exudate; characterized by the production of a S. exudate, as, *e. g.*, a S. inflammation.

Serolin (*se′-ro-lin*) [*serum*, serum; *oleum*, oil]. A neutral fatty constituent of blood, occurring in small amount; its nature is undetermined.

Seropurulent (*se-ro-pu′-ru-lent*) [*serum*, serum; *pus*, pus]. Composed of serum and pus, as, *e. g.*, a S. exudate.

Seropus (*se′-ro-pus*) [*serum*, serum; *pus*, pus]. A fluid consisting of serum and pus.

Serosa (*se-ro′-sah*) [*serosus*, serous; *membrana*, understood]. A serous membrane.

Seroserous (*se-ro-se′-rus*) [*serum*, serum]. Pertaining jointly to two serous surfaces.

Serosynovitis (*se-ro-si-no-vi′-tis*) [*serum*, serum; *synovitis*]. A synovitis accompanied by an increase of the synovial fluid.

Serotherapy (*se-ro-ther′-ap-e*) [*serum*, serum; θεραπεία, therapy]. The treatment of disease by means of the blood-serum of animals or individuals that are immune to or convalescent from an infectious disease.

Serotina (*ser-o-ti′-nah*) [*serotinus*, late]. See *Decidua serotina*.

Serous (*se′-rus*) [*serum*, serum]. 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling serum. 2. Producing serum, as a S. gland; containing serum, as a S. cyst. **S. Effusion**, an effusion of serum. **S. Exudate**, an exudate consisting largely of serum. **S. Inflammation**, an inflammation characterized by the formation of a S. exudate. **S. Membrane.** See *Membrane*.

Serpens (*ser′-penz*) [L.]. Creeping.

Serpentaria (*ser-pen-ta′-re-ah*) [L.]. Virginia snake-root, the root of several species of Aristolochia, of the order of Aristolochiaceæ. The rhizoma and rootlets of Aristolochia serpentaria and Aristolochiæ reticulata constitute the S. of the U. S. P. (Serpentariæ rhizoma, B. P.). S. contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, and a nitrogenous principle called aristolochin. It is a stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and is used in the eruptive fevers to bring out the eruption, in intermittent fever, and in dyspepsia. Extractum serpentariæ fluidum (U. S. P.). Dose ♏xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). Infusum serpentariæ (B. P.). Dose f℥j (32.0). Tinctura serpentariæ (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose f℥j (4.0). Tinctura cinchonæ composita (U. S. P., B. P.). Dose f℥j (4.0).

Serpentine (*ser′-pen-tin*) [*serpens*, serpent]. Sinuous; snake-like.

Serpiginous (*ser-pij′-in-us*) [*serpiginosus*, from *serpere*, to creep]. Creeping. **S. Ulcer**, one that extends in one direction while healing in another.

Serpigo (*ser-pi′-go*) [L.]. Ringworm.

Serrate, Serrated (*ser′-āt, ser′-a-ted*) [*serra*, a saw]. Provided with sharp projections like the teeth of a saw.

Serration (*ser-a′-shun*) [*serra*, a saw]. The state or condition of being serrate.

Serratus (*ser-a′-tus*) [L.]. Serrated; applied to muscles arising or inserted by a series of processes resembling the teeth of a saw. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Serre-fine (*sār-fen′*) [Fr.]. A small spring-forceps for seizing and compressing bleeding vessels.

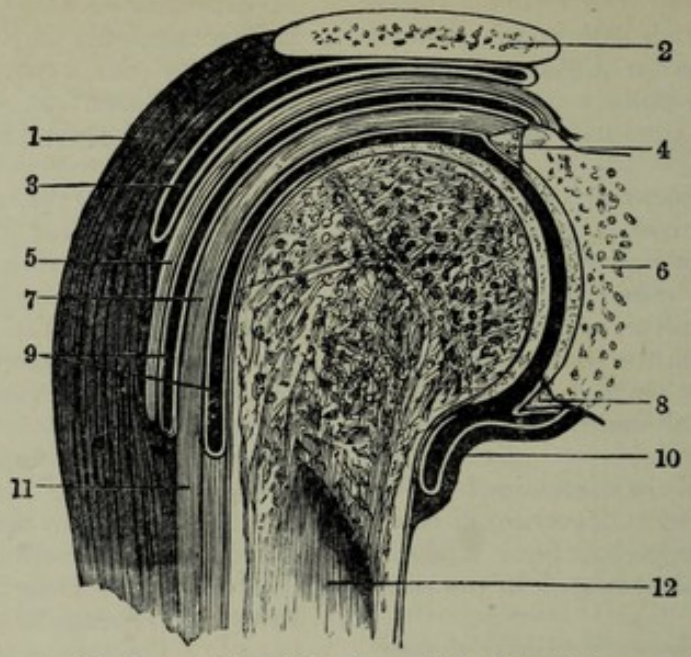
Serre-nœud (*sār-noe*) [Fr.]. An instrument used for drawing tight a ligature thrown around a part, as around the pedicle of a tumor.

Serrulate (*ser′-u-lāt*) [*serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw]. Minutely notched or serrated.

Serum (*se′-rum*) [L.]. 1. The clear yellowish fluid separating from the blood after the coagulation of the fibrin. 2. Any clear fluid resembling the S. of the blood. **S.-albumin**, the albumin found in the blood-serum and other animal fluids. **S.-globulin.** See *Paraglobulin*. **S. lactis**, whey. **S.-unit.** See *Unit*.

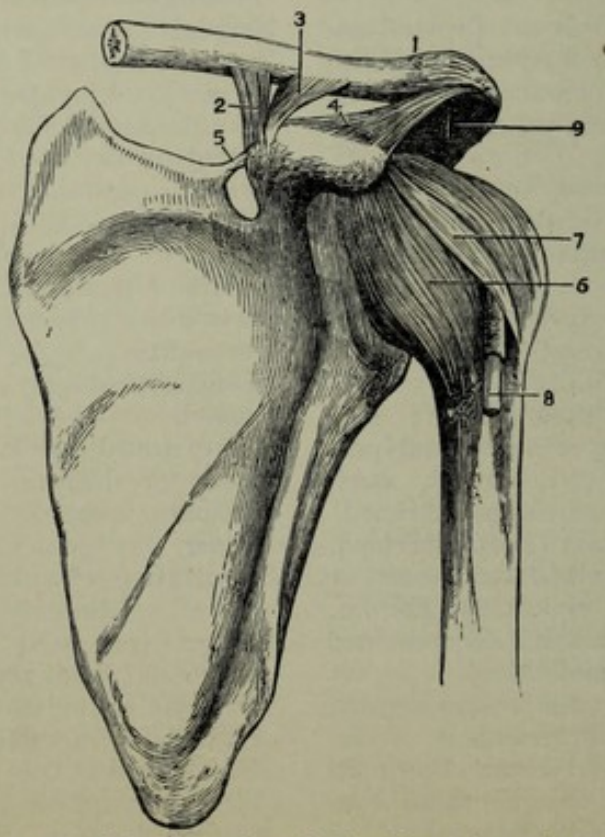
Sesame (*ses′-am-e*). See *Sesamum*.

Sesamoid (*ses′-am-oid*) [σήσαμον, sesame; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a sesame-seed. **S. Bone**, a small bone developed in a tendon subjected to much pressure.



Diagrammatic Section of Shoulder through Bicipital Groove.—(*W. A.*)

1. Deltoid. 2. Acromion. 3. Subacromial bursa. 4. Glenoid ligament. 5. Capsule of shoulder-joint. 6. Glenoid cavity. 7. Long tendon of biceps. 8. Glenoid ligament. 9. Synovial membrane lining capsule and ensheathing biceps tendon. 10. Inner fold of capsule and synovial membrane. 11. Extra-articular portion of biceps tendon. 12. Humerus.



Ligaments of the Scapula and Shoulder-joint.—(*Wilson.*)

1. Superior acromioclavicular ligament. 2. Coracoclavicular ligament trapezoid). 3. Coracoclavicular ligament (conoid). 4. Coraco-acromial ligament. 5. Transverse ligament. 6. Capsular ligament. 7. Coracohumeral ligament. 8. The long tendon of the biceps issuing from the capsular ligament and entering the bicipital groove. 9. Extracapsular portion of shoulder-socket, formed by under surface of acromion and coraco-acromial ligament.

Sesamum (*ses′-am-um*) [*σήσαμον*]. A genus of plants of the order Pedaliaceæ. **S. indicum** and **S. orientale** yield a bland, sweetish oil, sesame-oil, teel-oil, benne-oil (Oleum sesami, U. S. P.), employed like olive-oil.

Sesqui- (*ses′-kwe-*) [L.]. A prefix denoting one and one-half.

Sesquioxid (*ses-kwe-oks′-id*) [*sesqui-*, one and one-half; *ὀξύς*, acid]. A compound of oxygen and another element, containing three parts of oxygen to two of the other element.

Sesquisalt (*ses′-kwe-sawlt*) [*sesqui*, one and one-half; *salt*]. A salt containing one and one-half times as much of the acid as of the radicle or base.

Sessile (*ses′-il*) [*sessilis*, from *sedere*, to sit]. Attached by a broad base; not pedunculated; as, *e. g.*, a S. tumor.

Seton (*se′-ton*) [*seta*, a bristle]. 1. A thread or skein of threads drawn through a fold of the skin, so as to produce a fistulous tract; it is used as a counterirritant. 2. The tract thus produced.

Setschenow's Inhibitory Center (*setch′-en-ofs.*). A cerebral center for the inhibition of reflex movements, situated in the corpora quadrigemina and the medulla oblongata.

Seven-day Fever. Relapsing fever.

Sevum (*se′-vum*) [L.]. Suet.

Sewer-gas. The mixture of gases emanating from sewers.

Sewing Spasm. See *Seamstress's Cramp.*

Sextan (*seks′-tan*) [*sex*, six]. Occurring every sixth day, as, *e. g.*, a S. fever.

Sextipara (*seks-tip′-ar-ah*) [*sex*, six; *parere*, to bear]. See *Multipara.*

Sextuplet (*seks′-tūp-let*) [*sex*, six]. One of six offspring of a single gestation.

Sexual (*seks′-u-al*) [*sexus*, sex]. Pertaining to or characteristic of sex, as the S. organs.

Sexvalent (*seks′-val-ent*) [*sex*, six; *valere*, to be worth]. Having an atomicity of six as compared with that of hydrogen.

Shadowgram. See *X-rays.*

Shadow-test. See *Skiascopy.*

Shakes (*shāks*). See *Ague.*

Shaking Palsy. See *Paralysis agitans.*

Sharpey's Perforating Fibers. Transverse or perpendicular fibers transfixing and joining the lamellæ of bone.

Shaven-beard Appearance. A peculiar appearance of the agminated glands of the intestine in typhoid fever, resembling that of a recently-shaven beard.

Sheath (*shēth*) [AS., *scoéð*, sheath]. A covering. **S., Primitive, S. of Schwann.** See *Neurilemma.*

Sheep-pox. A contagious pustular disease of sheep, similar to cow-pox.

Sherry-wine (*sher′-e*). See *Vinum xericum.*

Shin [AS., *scina*, shin]. The sharp anterior margin of the tibia. **S.-bone,** the tibia.

Shingles (*shing′-gles*). Herpes zoster.

Ship-fever. Typhus fever.

Shiver (*shiv′-er*) [ME., *chiveren*, to shiver]. A slight tremor or shaking of the body due to cold, etc.

Shock [Fr., *shoc*, shock]. 1. A sudden grave depression of the system produced by operations, accidents, or strong emotion. It is due to a profound influence on the nervous system. If not fatal it is followed by a stage of reaction. 2. The agent causing a general or local depression, as, *e. g.*, an electric S.

Shoddy Fever. A diseased condition caused by the inhalation of the dust in shoddy-factories; it is characterized by feverishness, headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth, dyspnea, cough, and expectoration.

Shoemaker's Spasm. An occupation-neurosis, analogous to writer's cramp, occurring in shoemakers.

Short Circuit. One in which an electric current encounters an abnormally small resistance.

Short-sight. Myopia.

Shoulder (*shōl′-der*) [AS., *sculder*, shoulder]. The region where the arm joins the trunk, formed by the meeting of the clavicle and the scapula, and the overlying soft parts. **S.-blade,** the scapula. **S.-girdle.** See *Girdle.*

Show (*sho*) [AS., *sceawian*, to look]. 1. A bloody discharge from the birth-canal prior to labor. 2. The first appearance of a menstrual flow.

Shower-bath. See *Bath.*

Shrapnell's Membrane. See *Membrane.*

Si. A symbol for silicon.

Sialagogue (*si-al′-a-gog*) [*σίαλον*, spittle; *ἀγωγός*, leading]. 1. Producing a flow of saliva. 2. A drug producing a flow of saliva.

Sialorrhea (*si-al-or-e′-a*) [*σίαλον*, spittle; *ῥοία*, a flow]. Salivation. **S., Pancreatic,** a flow of pancreatic juice.

Sibbens (*sib′-ens*) [Gael., *subhan*, raspberries]. A disease formerly endemic in the Scotch highlands, and by some identified with syphilis, by others with yaws.

Sibilant (*sib′-il-ant*) [*sibilare*, to hiss]. Hissing or whistling, as, *e. g.*, a S. rale.

Sibilus (*sib′-il-us*) [*sibilare*, to hiss]. A sibilant rale.

Sick [AS., *seóc*, sick]. Ill; not well. **S.-headache,** migraine.

Sickness (*sik′-nes*) [AS., *seóc*, sick]. 1. The state of being unwell. 2. Nausea. **S., African Sleeping.** See *African Lethargy.* **S., Falling,** epilepsy. **S., Green,** chlorosis. **S., Monthly,** the menstrual epoch. **S., Mountain-,** a sensation of nausea, with impeded respiration and irregular heart's

action, due to the rarefied air of high altitudes.

Siderosis (*sid-er-o'-sis*) [*σίδηρος*, iron]. A pigmentation by a deposit of particles of iron; specifically, a chronic interstitial pneumonia caused by the inhalation of particles of iron.

Siegle's Otoscope or Speculum. An instrument consisting of a glass-covered box with a conical projection and a rubber tube attached laterally. When the conical projection is inserted firmly into the external auditory canal, and the air is compressed or rarefied, the movements of the drum-membrane may be observed. It is also used for the purpose of rendering the articulations of the ossicles mobile.

Sieve (*siv*) [AS., *sife*, sieve]. An apparatus with a reticulated bottom, used for the separation of fine from coarse particles. The gauge of the sieve is usually expressed in the number of meshes per square inch.

Sigaultian Operation, Sigault's Operation [J. R. *Sigault*, a French obstetrician]. Symphysiotomy.

Sigh (*si*) [AS., *sican*, to sigh]. A prolonged and deep inspiration followed by a shorter expiration; suspirium.

Sight (*sīt*) [AS., *siht*, sight]. The act of seeing; the special sense concerned in seeing. **S., Day-**, hemeralopia. **S., Far, S., Long,** hyperopia. **S., Night-**, nyctalopia. **S., Old,** presbyopia. **S., Short,** myopia.

Sigmatism (*sig'-mat-izm*) [*sigma*, the Greek letter *s*]. 1. Defective utterance of the sound of *s*. 2. The too frequent use of the *s* sound in speech.

Sigmoid (*sig'-moid*) [*σίγμα*, the letter *s*; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Shaped like the letter S. **S. Cavities,** two depressions on the head of the ulna; the *greater* is for articulation with the humerus; the *lesser*, on the outer side of the coronoid process, is for articulation with the radius. **S. Flexure,** an S-shaped bend in the colon between the descending portion and the rectum, usually occupying the left iliac fossa. 2. Pertaining to the S. flexure of the colon, as the S. artery, the S. mesocolon.

Sigmoidostomy (*sig-moi-dos'-to-me*) [*σίγμα*, the letter *s*; *στόμα*, mouth]. The formation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sign (*sīn*) [*signum*, a mark]. A mark or evidence; in a restricted sense, a physical S. **S., Objective, S., Physical,** one apparent to the observer. **S., Subjective,** one only recognized by the patient. A table of *Eponymic Signs and Symptoms* is appended.

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.

Name.	Description.	How Elicited.	Disease in which Present.	Significance.
Abadie's sign.	Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.	Inspection.	Exophthalmic goiter.	
Allis's sign.	Relaxation of the fascia between the crest of the ilium and the trochanter major.	Inspection.	Fracture of the neck of the femur.	
Argyll Robertson pupil.	A pupil that acts in accommodation but not to light.	Usual tests for accommodation and light.	Locomotor ataxia.	
Baccelli's sign (*aphonic pectoriloquy.*)	Reverberation of the whispered voice, heard through the chest-wall.	Whispered voice of patient auscultated through the chest.	Pleural effusion.	
Baruch's sign.	The resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° for fifteen minutes, with friction.	Immersion in bath of 75° F.	Typhoid fever.	
Bernhardt's symptom.	Paresthetic and painful sensations on the outer and anterior aspect of the thigh, in the distribution of the external cutaneous nerve.	Condition is subjective.		In some cases depended on displacement of external cutaneous nerve.

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	HOW ELICITED.	DISEASE IN WHICH PRESENT.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Biermer's change of sound.	See *Gerhardt's change of sound* (in this table).	Paretic dementia.		
Biernacki's symptom.	Analgesia of ulnar nerve.			
Bouillaud, Tintement métallique of.	A peculiar clink sometimes heard at the right of the apex-beat of the heart.	Auscultation.	Cardiac hypertrophy.	
Brach-Romberg symptom.	See *Romberg's symptom.*			
Brown-Séquard's paralysis.	Hemiparaplegia with hemianesthesia of opposite side.		Lesion of lateral half of spinal cord.	
Burton's sign.	Blue line at junction of teeth with gums.	Visual examination.	Chronic lead-poisoning.	
Cheyne-Stokes' respiration.	A succession of respirations becoming progressively shorter and more shallow, then an intermission of varying duration, followed by progressive increase in depth and length of respirations.		In various affections in which the brain is implicated. Cerebral edema. Uremia.	
Chvostek's sign.	Sudden spasm of one side of the face.	A slight tap upon the side of the face.	Postoperative tetany.	
Clark's (Alonzo) sign.	Obliteration of the hepatic dulness due to tympanitic distention of the abdomen.	Percussion.	Appendicitis and other peritoneal inflammations.	The presence of the inflated bowel, or of gas in front of the liver.
Corrigan's line.	A purple line at the junction of the teeth with the gums.	Visual examination.	Chronic copper-poisoning.	
Corrigan's pulse.	A forcible pulse-wave, which quickly recedes.	By finger or sphygmograph.	Aortic insufficiency.	
Dalrymple's sign.	Abnormal widening of the palpebral aperture.	Visual examination.	Exophthalmic goiter.	
Davidsohn's sign.	Reflection of light through the pupil in translumination.	Electric light in the mouth.		Health.
Drummond's whiff.	A whiff heard at the open mouth, during respiration proceeding from the glottis.	Auscultation.	Aortic aneurysm.	
Dietl's crises.	Sharp paroxysmal pains occurring in case of movable kidney.			Probably dependent on acute hydronephrosis from twisting of ureter.
Duroziez's murmur.	A double murmur occasionally heard in the femoral artery.	Auscultation.	Aortic incompetence.	
Farre's tubercles.	Superficial masses felt on the surface of the liver.	Palpation.	Carcinoma of the liver.	
Filipovitch's sign.	A saffron-like coloration of the prominent parts of palms of hands and soles of feet.	Inspection.	Typhoid fever.	

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	HOW ELICITED.	DISEASE IN WHICH PRESENT.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Fisher's brain-murmur.	A systolic murmur over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region of infants.	Auscultation.	Rickets and other conditions.	
Flint's murmur.	A second murmur frequently heard at the apex; it has a rumbling quality and may be presystolic, and is probably produced at the mitral orifice.	Auscultation.	Aortic incompetence.	
Fœrster's shifting type.	Variations in the field of vision.	Perimetric limits differ according as they are determined by moving the disc from the center outward or from without to the center.	Anesthesia of the retina, traumatic neuroses, etc.	
Friedreich's respiratory change of sound.	The pitch of the percussion-note becomes increased at the height of a deep inspiration.	On percussion.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and other conditions.	
Friedreich's sign.	Diastolic collapse of the cervical veins.	Palpation. Inspection.	Adherent pericardium.	
Garel's sign.	Absence of luminous perception on the affected side of the walls and sinuses about the mouth—antrum of Highmore.	Electric transillumination.	Disease of the antrum.	
Gerhardt's change of sound.	A change of percussion-note according to the patient's position, whether upright, lying on the back, or on the side. Due to changes in the form of the air-space and fluid-contents of the thoracic cavity.	Percussion in the different positions.	Pneumothorax, pulmonary tuberculosis.	
Gerhardt's sign.	Absence of movement of larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of aorta.	Inspection.	In dyspnea from other causes, the movements of larynx are extensive.	
Glasgow's sign.	Systolic sound in brachial artery.	Auscultation.	Latent aneurysm of aorta.	
von Graefe's sign.	Failure of the upper lid to follow the eyeball in glancing downward.	By having the patient alternately rotate the eyes up and down.	Exophthalmic goiter.	
Grancher's sign.	The expiratory murmur equals in pitch that of the inspiratory.	Auscultation.	Pulmonary condensation.	Obstruction to expired air.
Gubler's tumor.	A prominence seen on the dorsum of the carpus.	By flexing carpus.	Wrist-drop of chronic lead-poisoning.	Probably some effusion into the synovial sacs.
Guyon's sign.	Renal ballottement.	Palpation.	Floating kidney.	

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	HOW ELICITED.	DISEASE IN WHICH PRESENT.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Heberden's nodosities.	Hard nodules, usually on the distal joints of the fingers.	Palpation.	Rheumatoid arthritis, usually in advanced life.	
Hegar's sign.	A softening of the lower uterine segment.	By forefinger in the rectum and the thumb in the vagina, with pressure from above.	Pregnancy.	
Hick's (Braxton) sign.	Intermittent uterine contraction. Begins to be apparent at end of third month. May also be produced by any tumor that distends uterus.	Palpation.	Pregnancy.	
Hippocratic facies.	An anxious face, with pinched features and sunken eyes.	By involuntary contraction of the facial muscles.	In peritonitis and fatal diseases.	
Hippocratic fingers.	Clubbing of the fingertips, with incurvation of the nails.	Inspection.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and other wasting diseases.	
Hippocratic succussion.	Splashing sound.	By shaking body of patient.	Pyopneumothorax; hydropneumothorax.	Air and fluid in the pleural cavity.
Hutchinson's patch.	Dull-red coloration of the cornea.	Ciliary injection.	Interstitial keratitis.	Syphilis.
Hutchinson's teeth.	Upper central permanent incisor teeth are peg-shaped, and notched on the cutting edge.	Inspection.	Inherited syphilis.	
Hutchinson's trio of symptoms.	Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis.		Inherited syphilis.	
Jaccoud's sign.	Prominence of the aorta in the suprasternal notch.	Inspection.	Leukemia (and pseudoleukemia).	
Jacquemin's sign.	Violet color of the mucous membrane of vagina; appears about the fourth week of gestation.	Inspection.	Pregnancy.	Venous congestion.
Jadelot's lines.	Various lines on the face of infants.	Inspection.	Various diseased conditions.	See *Jadelot's Lines*
Jorisenne's sign.	Pulse does not become accelerated on changing from the horizontal to the erect position.	Change of position as described.	Pregnancy.	
Josseraud's sign.	A loud metallic second sound over the pulmonic area.	Auscultation.	Acute pericarditis.	
Keen's sign.	Increased diameter through the leg at the malleoli.	Measurement.	Fracture of fibula (Pott's).	
Küster's sign.	Presence of a cystic tumor in the median line anterior to the uterus.	Palpation and inspection.	Ovarian dermoids.	

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	HOW ELICITED.	DISEASE IN WHICH PRESENT.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Laennec's perles.	Rounded gelatinous masses.	In sputum.	Bronchial asthma.	Mucous molds of the smaller bronchial tubes.
Laennec's rale.	A modified subcrepitant rale.	Auscultation.	Pulmonary emphysema.	Mucus in the bronchioles.
Litten's sign.	See *Diaphragm-phenomenon.*			
Mannkopf's symptom.	Increase in the frequency of the pulse.	By pressure on peripheral points.	Pain.	Not present in simulated pain.
Oliver's sign.	Tracheal tugging.	By grasping the larynx between the thumb and finger and pressing upward.	Aneurysm of the aorta.	
Palmoplantar sign.	See *Filipovitch's sign.*			
Parkinson's facies.	Face expressionless, "wooden;" movements of the lips slow; eyebrows elevated. The whole expression is immobile and mask-like.	Inspection.	Paralysis agitans.	
Parkinson's mask.	See *Parkinson's facies.*			
Parrot's nodes.	Osteophytes of the skull.	Palpation.	Of syphilitic origin.	Inherited syphilis.
Parrot's sign.	Dilatation of the pupil.	By pinching the skin of the neck.	Meningitis.	
Paul's sign.	A feeble apex-beat, with a forcible impulse over the body of the heart.	Palpation.	Pericarditis.	Pericardial adhesions.
Porter's sign.	See *Oliver's sign.*			
Pott's boss.	Projecting spinous process.	Palpation.	Pott's disease.	Vertebral caries.
Quincke's pulse or symptom.	Blanching of the finger-nails at each diastole of the heart.	Inspection.	Aortic insufficiency.	Very marked regurgitation.
Raynaud's phenomena.	A white and cold condition of the fingers, alternating with burning heat and redness.		Raynaud's disease, *q. v.*	Vasomotor disturbance.
Ritter's tetanus.	Tetanus of a muscle.	By suddenly breaking the circuit while a strong constant current is passing through a nerve.		Health.
Ritter-Rollet phenomenon.	Flexion of the foot by gentle electric stimulation. Extension of the foot by energetic stimulation.	Voltaic or faradic stimulation.		
Romberg's symptom.	Swaying of the body.	By standing patient with feet close together and with eyes shut.	Locomotor ataxia.	

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	HOW ELICITED.	DISEASE IN WHICH PRESENT.	SIGNIFICANCE.
Rosenbach's sign.	Abolition of abdominal reflex.		In inflammatory intestinal diseases.	
Rosenthal's hyperacid vomiting.	The vomiting of very acid material.		Exaggerated secretion of HCl in the gastric juice.	Rossbach's disease.
Seguin's signal symptom.	The contraction of one muscle or group of muscles, preceding the epileptic attack.	Involuntary.	Epilepsy.	
Skeer's symptom.	A small circle that forms in the iris near the pupil in both eyes simultaneously.	Inspection.	Tuberculous meningitis.	
Skoda's consonating rales.	Bronchial rales heard through consolidated pulmonary tissue.	Auscultation.	Pneumonia.	Mucus in bronchial tubes surrounded by consolidated structure.
Skoda's resonance, sign, or tympany.	A tympanitic note on percussion.	By percussing the chest above a large pleural effusion or above the line of consolidation in pneumonia.	Heard when a pleural effusion extends up to the 4th rib or above.	Vicarious action of the portion of lung not involved (apex or upper lobe).
Stairs-sign.	Difficulty in descending stairs.		Early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.	
Stellwag's symptom.	Apparent widening of the palpebral aperture.	Retraction of upper eyelid.	Exophthalmic goiter.	
Stokes's sign.	Violent throbbing in the abdomen to the right of the umbilicus.	Palpation.	Acute enteritis.	
Tache cérébrale.	The appearance of a red line.	By drawing the finger-nail over the skin.	Tuberculous meningitis, acute fevers, and other conditions.	
Tarnier's sign.	The effacement of the angle between the upper and lower uterine segments.	Digital examination.	Pregnancy.	Inevitable abortion.
Trousseau's phenomenon or sign.	Muscular spasm, which continues as long as pressure is applied.	Pressure on the large arteries or on the nerve-trunk.	Tetany.	Heightened neuromuscular irritability.
Trousseau's spots.	See *Tache cérébrale.*			
Valleix's points.	Tender spots along the course of a nerve.	Pressure.	Neuralgia.	
Vigouroux's symptom.	Diminished electric resistance of skin.	Electric stimulation.	Exophthalmic goiter.	
Weber's symptom.	Paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side and hemiplegia of the opposite side.			
Wernicke's symptom.	See *Reaction, Hemiopic Pupillary.*			

TABLE OF EPONYMIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.—*Continued.*

Name.	Description.	How Elicited.	Disease in which Present.	Significance.
Westphal's foot-phenomenon.	Ankle-clonus.	By suddenly flexing foot on leg.	Lateral sclerosis and various other conditions.	
Westphal's paradoxic contraction.	The tonic contraction of a muscle caused by the passive approximation of its extremities.	In anterior tibial, by rapid dorsal flexion of the foot.	Paralysis agitans (Westphal), and sclerosis of the posterolateral columns of the cord.	
Westphal's sign.	Abolition of the knee-jerk.	Percussion over the quadriceps-tendon.	Locomotor ataxia, destructive lesions of lower part of cord, peripheral neuritis, etc.	
Westphal-Erb symptom.	Same as *Westphal's sign.*			
Williams' tracheal tone.	A dull tympanitic resonance, becoming higher pitched on opening the mouth.	Percussion.	Pleural effusion.	Arises from the vibration of air in a large bronchus surrounded by compressed lung.
Wintrich's sign.	Change in the pitch when the mouth is opened and closed.	Percussion.	Tuberculosis of lung.	Pulmonary cavity.

Signa (*sig′-nah*) [*signare*, to make a sign]. Mark. In prescription-writing, a term placed before the physician's directions to the patient concerning the medicine prescribed; abbreviated to S. or Sig.

Signature (*sig′-nat-ūr*) [*signare*, to make a sign]. 1. The part of the prescription that is to be placed on the label. 2. A distinguishing character. **Doctrine of Signatures,** a theory that the medicinal uses of plants or other objects can be determined from the signatures or peculiar characters.

Sikimin (*sik′-im-in*) [*sikkim*, a region of the Himalaya]. A poisonous principle derived from Illicium religiosum.

Silent Region of the Spinal Cord. The gray matter of the cord.

Silica (*sil′-ik-ah*) [*silex*, flint]. Silicon dioxid, SiO_2, occurring in nature in the form of quartz, flint, and other minerals.

Silicate (*sil′-ik-āt*) [*silex*, flint]. A salt of silicic acid.

Silicic Acid (*sil-is′-ik*) [*silex*, flint], H_4SiO_4. A tetrabasic acid, forming the silicates. See *Sodium silicate.*

Silicon (*sil′-ik-on*) [*silex*, flint]. A nonmetallic element occurring widely distributed in nature as silica, SiO_2, and in the form of silicates. Atomic weight 28.3; symbol Si; valence four. It resembles carbon in its chemic behavior.

Silicosis (*sil-ik-o′-sis*) [*silex*, flint]. A deposit of particles of silica in the tissues; specifically, a chronic fibroid condition of the lung or the bronchial lymphatic glands, produced by the inhalation of particles of silica.

Silk-worm Gut. The thread drawn from the silk-worm killed when ready to spin the cocoon.

Silver (*sil′-ver*). See *Argentum.*

Silver-fork Deformity. A peculiar deformity of the wrist and hand in Colles' fracture, resembling a fork.

Simaruba (*sim-ar-u′-bah*). A genus of trees of the order Simarubeæ. The bark of the root of S. officinalis has been used as a simple bitter.

Simple (*sim′-pl*) [*simplex*, single]. Not complex; consisting of but one substance, or containing only one active substance; not compound.

Simples (*sim′-plz*) [*simplex*, simple]. A term for herbs having a medicinal value.

Sims' Position. See *Postures, Table of.*

Sims' Speculum [J. Marion *Sims*, an American gynecologist]. See *Speculum.*

Simulation (*sim-u-la′-shun*) [*simulare*, to feign]. A feigning or counterfeiting.

Sinalbin (*sin-al′-bin*). See *Mustard.*

Sinapin (*sin′-ap-in*) [σίναπι, mustard], $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$. A substance occurring as a sulphocyanate in white mustard.

Sinapis (*sin-a′-pis*) [*σίναπι*, mustard]. See *Mustard*.

Sinapism (*sin′-ap-izm*) [*σίναπι*, mustard]. A mustard-plaster.

Sinapized (*sin′-ap-izd*) [*σίναπι*, mustard]. Containing mustard.

Sincalin (*sing′-ka-lin*). A base found in mustard and identified with cholin.

Sincipital (*sin - sip′ - it - al*) [*sinciput*]. Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sinciput (*sin′-sip-ut*) [*semi*, half; *caput*, head]. The superior and anterior part of the head.

Sinew (*sin′-u*) [AS., *sinu*, sinew]. See *Tendon*.

Singultus (*sing-gul′-tus*). See *Hiccough*.

Sinigrin (*sin′-ig-rin*). See *Mustard*.

Sinistrad (*sin′-is-trad*) [*sinister*, left; *ad*, toward]. Toward the left.

Sinistral (*sin′-is-tral*) [*sinister*, left]. On the left side.

Sinistrin (*sin′-is-trin*) [*sinister*, left]. A substance resembling dextrin, found in squills.

Sinus (*si′-nus*) [*sinus*, a gulf or hollow]. 1. A hollow or cavity; a recess or pocket. 2. A large channel containing blood, especially one containing venous blood. 3. A suppurating tract. **S., Air-**, a cavity within bones containing air, especially one communicating with the nasal passages. **S., Aortic**. See *S. of Valsalva*. **S., Cavernous**, a large venous S. extending from the sphenoid fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front. **S., Circular**, a venous S. surrounding the pituitary body, and communicating on each side with the cavernous S. **S., Coronary** (*of the heart*), a large venous S. in the transverse groove between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart. **S., Frontal**, one of the two irregular cavities in the frontal bone containing air and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. **S., Inferior Longitudinal**, a venous S. which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight S. **S., Inferior Petrosal**, a large venous S. arising from the cavernous S., running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining the lateral S. to form the internal jugular vein. **S. of Kidney**, the prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. **S. of the Larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx. **S., Lateral**, a venous S. which begins at the torcular Herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal S. to form the internal jugular vein. **S. of Morgagni**, the interval between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscle and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **S., Occipital**, a small venous S. in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili. **S. pocularis**. See *Uterus masculinus*. **S., Prostatic**. See *Uterus masculinus*. **S., Rhomboid, S. rhomboideus**, the fourth ventricle of the brain. **S., Sphenoid**, the air-space in the body of the sphenoid bone, communicating with the nasal cavity. **S., Straight**, a venous S. running from the inferior longitudinal S. along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium to the lateral S. **S., Superior Longitudinal**, a venous S. which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular Herophili. **S., Superior Petrosal**, a venous S. running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone extending from the posterior part of the cavernous S. to the lateral S. **S., Terminal, S. terminalis**, a vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm, and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein, or by two trunks into both vitelline veins. **S., Transverse**, a S. uniting the inferior petrosal sinuses. **S., Urogenital**, the canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and the bladder empty, and which opens into the cloaca. **S. of Valsalva**, one of the pouch-like dilatations of the aorta or pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves.

Sinus-phlebitis (*si-nus-fle-bi′-tis*) [*sinus*, a gulf; *phlebitis*]. Inflammation of one of the sinuses of the cranial cavity.

Sinus-thrombosis (*si-nus-throm-bo′-sis*) [*sinus*, a gulf; *thrombosis*]. Thrombosis of the sinuses of the dura mater of the brain. It is usually septic in character and is apt to lead to pyemia. The most frequent cause is disease of the middle ear.

Siphon (*si′-fon*) [*σίφων*, a tube]. A tube bent at an angle, one arm of which is longer than the other, for the purpose of removing liquids from a cavity or vessel.

Siphonoma (*si-fon-o′-mah*) [*σίφων*, siphon; *ὄμα*, tumor]. A tumor composed of fine tubes; also known as *Henle's tubular tumor*.

Sirenomelus (*si-ren-om′-el-us*) [*σειρήν*, mermaid; *μέλος*, limb]. A form of monster in which the lower extremities are intimately fused, the feet being absent.

Sirup (*sir′-up*). See *Syrup*.

Sitiophobia (*sit-e-o-fo′-be-ah*). See *Sitophobia*.

Sitomania (*si-to-ma′-ne-ah*) [*σῖτος*, food; *μανία*, madness]. 1. A periodic craving for food; periodic bulimia. 2. Sitophobia.

Sitophobia (*si-to-fo′-be-ah*) [σῖτος, food; φόβος, fear]. Morbid aversion to food.

Situs (*si′-tus*) [*situs*, site]. A position. **S. viscerum inversus**, an anomaly in which the viscera of the body are changed from the normal to the opposite side of the body.

Sitzbath (*sits′-bath*) [Ger., *Sitz*, a seat; *bath*]. A hip-bath; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Skatol (*skat′-ol*) [σκατός, *gen.* of σκῶρ, dung], C_9H_9N. A nitrogenous compound produced by the decomposition of proteids in the intestinal canal.

Skeletal (*skel′-et-al*) [*skeleton*]. Pertaining to or connected with the skeleton or supporting structure of a body.

Skeletization (*skel-et-i-za′-shun*) [σκελετόν, skeleton]. The process of converting into a skeleton; gradual wasting of the soft parts, leaving only the skeleton.

Skeletogenous (*skel-et-oj′-en-us*) [σκελετόν, skeleton; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing a skeleton or skeletal tissues.

Skeletography (*skel-et-og′-ra-fe*) [σκελετόν, skeleton; γράφειν, to write]. A description of the skeleton.

Skeletology (*skel-et-ol′-o-je*) [σκελετόν, skeleton; λόγος, science]. The branch of anatomy treating of the skeleton.

Skeleton (*skel′-et-on*) [σκελετόν, a dried body, from σκέλλειν, to dry up]. A supporting structure, especially the bony framework (osseous S.) supporting and protecting the soft parts of an organism. **S., Cartilaginous**, the cartilaginous structure from which the bony S. is formed through ossification.

Skiagraphy (*ski-ag′-ra-fe*). See *Skiography*.

Skiascopy (*ski-as′-ko-pe*) [σκία, shadow; σκοπεῖν, to see]. See *Retinoscopy*.

Skin [ME., *skin*, skin]. The protective covering of the body composed of the epidermis, **scarf-skin**, or cuticle, and the corium, or **true S.** The epidermis consists of a deep layer, the stratum Malpighii, and three superficial layers, the stratum granulosum, the stratum lucidum, and the stratum corneum. The corium, derma, or **true S.**, consists of a papillary and reticular layer (stratum papillare and stratum reticulare), the former projecting upward in the form of papillæ. The true S. is made up of elastic tissue, white fibrous tissue, and nonstriped muscular tissue (the arrectores pili). The subcutaneous tissue consists of fibroelastic and adipose tissue. The **appendages of the S.** are the nails, hairs, and sweat- and sebaceous glands, which are derivatives of the epithelial layer of the S. In the skin are also placed terminal nerve-organs subserving the sense of touch. **S.-bound Disease.** See *Scleroderma*. **S., Glossy**, a peculiar shiny, glazed skin seen in conditions in which the trophic nerve-supply to the S. is cut off, as after injury to a nerve. **S., Goose-.** See *Goose-skin*. **S.-grafting**, the application of pieces of the outer layers of healthy skin to a granulating surface for the purpose of hastening its cicatrization.

Skiography (*ski-og′-ra-fe*) [σκία, shadow; γράφειν, to write]. Photography by the Röntgen or X-rays. Skotography, Skiagraphy, Radiography, Electrography, Electroskiography, Röntography, and the New Photography are some of the names that have been proposed to designate the method.

Skoda's Sign, S.'s Resonance, or S.'s Tympany [*Skoda*, an Austrian physician]. The tympanic percussion-note above the level of a pleural effusion.

Skodaic Resonance. See *Skoda's Sign*.

Skotography (*sko-tog′-ra-fe*). See *Skiography*.

Skull (*skul*) [Icel., *scál*, a bowl]. The bony framework of the head, consisting of the cranium and the face. The cranium is made up of the occipital, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones, and the two parietal and two temporal bones. The face is composed of two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrimal, two malar, two palate, and two inferior turbinated bone, and the vomer and inferior maxillary bone. **S.-cap.** 1. The top of the skull. 2. See *Scutellaria*.

Skunk-cabbage. The Dracontium fœtidum, the rhizome of which is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and has been used in asthma, rheumatism, hysteria, and dropsy.

Sleep. The periodic state of rest in which voluntary consciousness and activity cease. **S.-epilepsy.** See *Narcolepsy*. **S., Hypnotic, S., Magnetic, S., Mesmeric.** See *Hypnotism*. **S.-walking.** See *Somnambulism*.

Sleeping Sickness. See *African Lethargy*.

Slender Column. See *Funiculus gracilis*. **S. Lobe of Cerebellum**, a small lobe in the inferior surface of the cerebellum.

Slide (*slīd*). A small, rectangular plate of glass upon which objects intended for examination with the microscope are placed.

Sling. A swinging bandage for supporting an arm or other part.

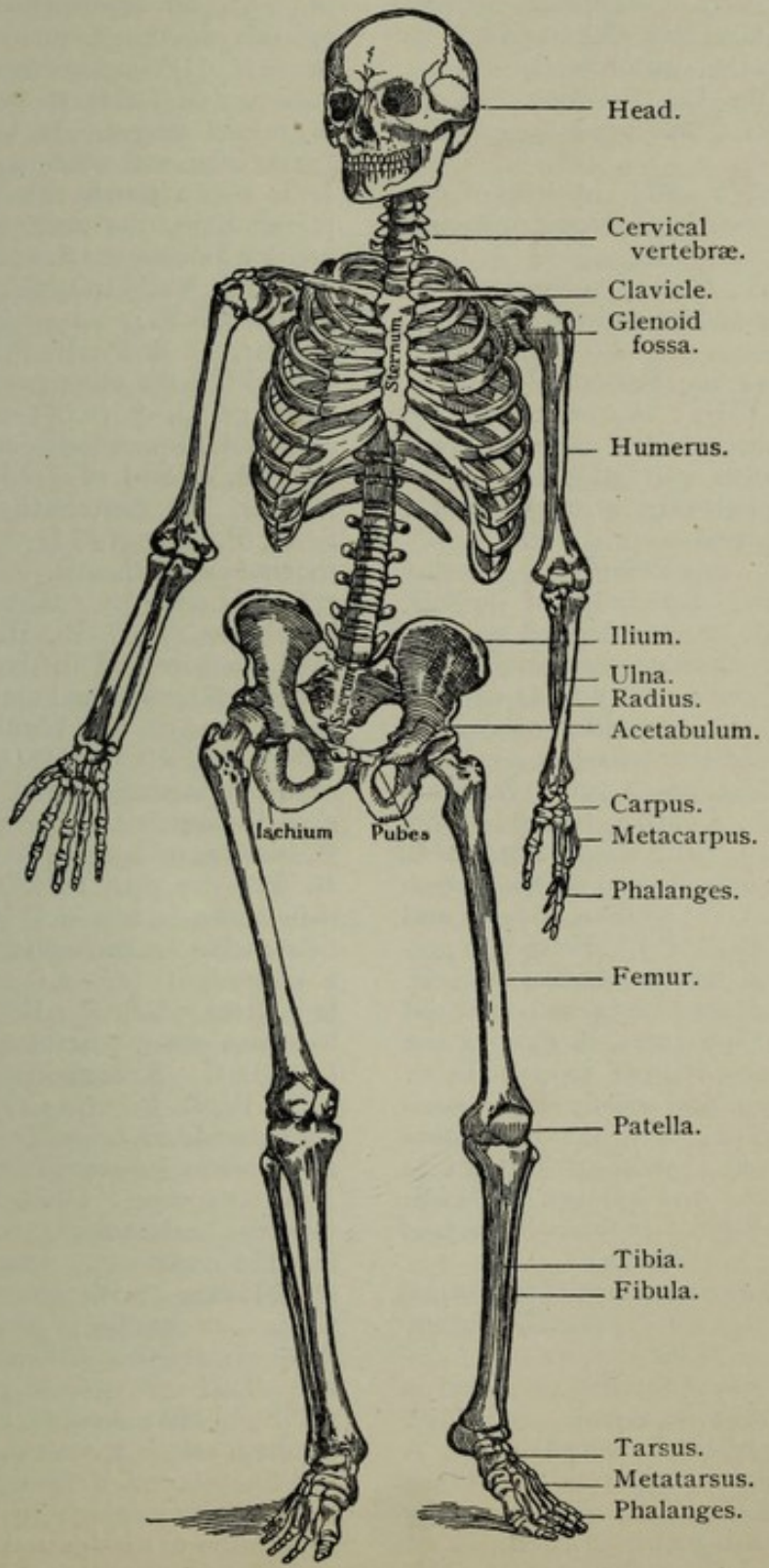
Slough (*sluf*) [ME., *slouh*, the skin of a snake]. A mass of soft tissues destroyed by gangrene.

Sloughing (*sluf′-ing*) [ME., *slouh*, the skin of a snake]. Pertaining to or characterized by sloughs.

Small-pox. See *Variola*.

Smee-cell. See *Batteries, Table of*.

Smegma (*smeg′-mah*) [σμῆγμα, a cleansing substance]. Sebum. **S. preputii**, or simply S., the substance secreted by the sebaceous glands of the prepuce.



Bony Skeleton.—(*Brubaker.*)

Smell. 1. The perception of odor. 2. Odor.

Smelling-salts. A name applied to various preparations of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatic substances.

Smilax (*smi'-laks*). See *Sarsaparilla.*

Smith's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in smiths and characterized by painful cramps in the arm or hand.

Sn. Symbol for tin (L., *stannum*).

Snake-root. See *Cimicifuga*, *Senega*, and *Serpentaria.*

Snare [AS., *snear*, a cord]. A loop of wire or other material used in removing projecting growths.

Sneeze (*snēz*) [AS., *fneósan*, to sneeze]. A sudden, noisy, spasmodic expiration through the nose.

Snellen's Types. See *Test-types.*

Snore, Snoring [ME., *snoren*, to snore]. 1. To breathe through the nose in such manner as to cause a vibration of the soft palate, thereby producing a rough, audible sound. 2. The sound so produced.

Snow-blindness. See *Blindness.*

Snuffles. Coryza, especially of infants, which is frequently due to inherited syphilis.

Soap [*sapo*]. A chemic compound made by the union of certain fatty acids with an alkali or other metal. According to the alkali used, the S. formed is a potash-S., soda-S., ammonia-S., lead-S., lime-S., etc. **S.-bark.** See *Quillaja.* **S., Castile,** S. made from olive-oil. **S., Hard.** See *Soda-S.* **Potash-S.** (soft S.) is made from linseed-oil and potash (Sapo mollis, U. S. P.) or from olive-oil and potash (Sapo mollis, B. P.). From it is prepared Linimentum saponis mollis, U. S. P. **Soda-S.** is made from soda and olive oil (Sapo, U. S. P., Sapo durus, B. P.). From it are prepared Emplastrum saponis (U. S. P., B. P.), used as a local sedative; Linimentum saponis (U. S. P., B. P.), liquid opodeldoc, used as a sedative liniment in rheumatic affections and sprains. Soda-S. also enters into the composition of various pills. **S., Soft.** See *Potash-S.*

Sob. A convulsive inspiration due to contraction of the diaphragm and spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Socaloin (*so-kal'-o in*) [*Socotra*, an island in the Indian Ocean; ἄλοη, aloes]. See *Aloes.*

Socia parotidis (*so'-se-ah par-ot'-id-is*). A small separate lobe of the parotid gland.

Socket (*sok'-et*) [ME., *soket*]. The concavity into which a movable part is inserted.

Soda (*so'-dah*) [Ital., from L., *solidus*, solid]. 1. Sodium oxid, Na_2O. 2. Sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate. **S., Baking,** sodium bicarbonate. **S., Caustic,** sodium hydroxid. **S.-soap.** See *Soap.* **S., Washing,** sodium carbonate. **S.-water,** water impregnated with carbon dioxid.

Sodic (*so'-dik*) [*soda*, soda]. Derived from or containing soda.

Sodium (*so'-de-um*) [*soda*]. A metallic element of the alkaline group of metals, melting at 95.6° C., and having a specific gravity of 0.97, an atomic weight of 23, and a valence of one. Symbol Na, from the Latin natrium. S. occurs widely distributed in nature, and forms an important constituent of animal tissues. It has a strong affinity for oxygen and other nonmetallic elements. It is also a constituent of many medicinal preparations, the most important of which are the following: **S. acetate** (Sodii Acetas, U. S. P.), $NaC_2H_3O_2.3H_2O$, is diuretic. Dose gr. xx–ʒij (1.3–8.0). **S. arsenate** (Sodii arsenas, U. S. P., B. P.), $N_2HAsO_4.7H_2O$, is used like the other preparations of arsenic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.005–0.02). From it is prepared Liquor sodii arsenatis. **S. aurochlorid,** chlorid of gold and sodium. See *Aurum.* **S. benzoate** (Sodii benzoas, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaC_7H_5O_2$, is used in gout, rheumatism, lithemia, influenza, etc. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. bicarbonate** (Sodii bicarbonas, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaHCO_3$, is used as an antacid in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, lithemia, and diabetes. Dose gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. bisulphite** (Sodii bisulphis, U. S. P.), $NaHSO_3$, is used to check gastric fermentation, and as a parasiticide in skin-diseases. Dose gr. viij–xxx (0.52–2.0). **S. borate,** or borax (Sodii boras, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$, is used in dysmenorrhea, in uric acid diathesis, in stomatitis, and as an antiseptic. In overdoses it is a depressant poison. **S. bromid** (Sodii bromidum, U. S. P., B. P.), NaBr, is used like the other bromids. Dose ʒss–ʒij (2.0–8.0). **S. carbonate** (Sodii carbonas, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$, is used as an antacid, and locally in diseases of the skin and in superficial burns. Dose gr. x–ʒss (0.65–2.0). Dried S. carbonate (Sodii carbonas exsiccatus, U. S. P., B. P.) is used like the carbonate. Dose v–xv (0.32–1.0). **S. chlorate** (Sodii chloras, U. S. P.), $NaClO_3$, has medical properties similar to those of potassium chlorate, but is more soluble. Dose gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **S. chlorid** (Sodii chloridum, U. S. P., B. P.), NaCl, common salt, is a constituent of animal fluids and tissues and of food. In medicine it is used as a stomachic; in hemoptysis; as an application to sprains and bruises; as a tonic and stimulant in the form of salt-water baths; as a cathartic; and in the form of a 0.6–0.75 per cent. solution to replace the loss of fluids from hemorrhage or profuse diarrhea, being used as an intravenous, subcutaneous, or rectal injection. **S. citrate** is used as a purgative. Dose ʒx–xiv (4.0–56.0). **S.**

citrotartrate (Sodii citrotartras effervescens, B. P.) is refrigerant and laxative. Dose ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. copaivate**, $NaC_{20}H_{29}O_2$, is used like copaiba. **S. dithiosalicylate** is used like salicylic acid in rheumatism. Dose gr. iij (0.2). **S. ethylate**, $NaOC_2H_5$, is used as a caustic. **S. hydrate, S. hydroxid,** soda, caustic soda (Soda, U. S. P., Soda caustica. B. P.), NaOH, is an extremely corrosive substance, occurring in the form of white pencils; it is used as a caustic and as an antacid, like the bicarbonate. From it is prepared Liquor sodæ (U. S. P., B. P). Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **S. hypochlorite**, NaOCl, is a constituent of Liquor sodæ chloratæ, U. S. P. (Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, B. P.), Labarraque's solution. **S. hypophosphite** (Sodii hypophosphis, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaH_2PO_2.H_2O$, is used like the other hypophosphites in pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofula, rickets, etc. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. hyposulphite** (Sodii hyposulphis, U. S. P.), $Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$, is used to check fermentation, and locally in parasitic diseases of the skin and mouth. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. iodid** (Sodii iodidum, U. S. P., B. P.), NaI, is used like potassium iodid. **S. nitrate** (Sodii nitras, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaNO_3$, has been used in dysentery. Dose ʒss–ʒj (16.0–32.0). **S. nitrite** (Sodii nitris, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaNO_2$, is used like the other nitrites, but its effects are more slowly produced and more permanent. Dose gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). See *Nitrite*. **S. nitroprussid,** $Na_2F_2(CN)_5NO$, is used as a reagent. **S. orthophosphate, S. phosphate** (Sodii phosphas, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$, is a purgative and cholagogue, and is used in jaundice, gall-stones, diarrhea of children, and rickets. Dose gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65) for children; gr. xx–xl (1.3–2.6) for adults; as a purgative, ʒj–ij (32.0–64.0). Sodii phosphas effervescens (B. P.) is used like the phosphate. Dose ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **S. and Potassium tartrate,** Rochelle salt. See *Potassium*. **S. pyrophosphate** (Sodii pyrophosphas, U. S. P.), $Na_4P_2O_7.10H_2O$, is used for preparing ferric pyrophosphate. **S. salicylate** (Sodii salicylas, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaC_7H_5O_3$, has the properties and uses of salicylic acid. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **S. santoninate.** See *Santonin*. **S. silicate,** Na_2SiO_3 or $Na_2Si_4O_9$, is used in preparing Liquor sodii silicatis, which is employed as a surgical dressing. **S. silicofluorid,** Na_2SiF_6, is said to be antiseptic. Its solution is known as *salufer*. **S. soziodol** is used as a parasiticide in skin-diseases and as an antiseptic. **S. sulphate,** Glauber's salt (Sodii sulphas, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, is a hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Dose ʒss–ʒj (16.0–32.0). Sodii sulphas effervescens (B. P.) is used for the same purposes. Dose ʒij iv (8.0–16.0). **S. sulphite** (Sodii sulphis, U. S. P., B. P.), $Na_2SO_3.7H_2O$, is used like S. hyposulphite. **S. sulphocarbolate** (Sodii sulphocarbolas, U. S. P., B. P.), $NaSO_3C_6H_4(OH).2H_2O$, is used locally as an antiseptic and internally as an antiseptic in intestinal fermentation. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. tartrate,** $Na_2C_4H_4O_6.2H_2O$, is used as an antacid and as a refrigerant in fevers. See *S. citrotartrate*. **S. valerianate** (Sodii valerianas, B. P.) is used as a nervous stimulant. Dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

Sodomy (*sod′-om-e*) [*Sodom*, a city of ancient Palestine]. Sexual connection by the anus.

Sœmmering's Yellow Spot. The macula lutea.

Soft. Yielding readily to pressure; not hard. **S. Palate.** See *Palate*. **S. Water,** one containing but little mineral matter and forming free lather with soap.

Softening (*sof′-en-ing*). The act of becoming soft.

Solanin (*so′-lan-in*) [*solanum*, the nightshade]. An alkaloid found in various species of solanum.

Solanum (*so-la′-num*) [L.]. A genus of the Solanaceæ including the tomato, potato, bittersweet, and black nightshade. **S. carolinense,** horse-nettle, has been used in epilepsy.

Solar Plexus (*so′-lar*) [*solaris*, from *sol*, the sun, so called because of the radiating nerves]. A plexus consisting of a network of nerves and ganglia (**Solar Ganglia**) and situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and crura of the diaphragm. It receives the great splanchnic nerves and filaments from the right pneumogastric nerve, and supplies branches to all the abdominal viscera.

Sole (*sōl*) [AS., *sole*, sole]. The plantar surface of the foot. **S.-reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Soleus (*so-le′-us*). A flat muscle of the calf. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Solferino (*sol-fer-e′-no*) [an Italian city, the scene of a battle]. A synonym of *Fuchsin*.

Solid (*sol′-id*) [*solidus*]. 1. Firm; dense; not fluid or gaseous. 2. Not hollow. 3. A firm body; a body the molecules of which are in a condition of strong mutual attraction.

Solidism (*sol′-id-izm*) [*solidus*, solid]. The theory that diseases depend upon alterations in the solids of the body.

Solitary (*sol′-it-a-re*) [*solitarius*, solitary]. Single; existing separately; not collected together. **S. Bundle,** a strand of nerve-fibers in the medulla **S. Follicles, S. Glands,** minute lymphatic nodules in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Solubility (*sol-u-bil′-it-e*) [*solubilis*, from

solvere, to dissolve]. The state of being soluble.

Soluble (*sol'-u-bl*) [*solubilis*]. Capable of being dissolved.

Solution (*so-lu'-shun*) [*solutio*, from *solvere*, to loosen]. 1. A separation or break, as S. of continuity. 2. The process of dissolving a solid, or of being dissolved. 3. A liquid in which a substance has been dissolved. **S., Donovan's.** See *Arsenic*. **S., Fowler's.** See *Arsenic*. **S., Labarraque's.** See *Sodium*. **S., Monsel's.** See *Ferrum*. **S., Normal.** See *Normal*. **S., Normal Saline.** See *Saline*. **S., Saturated.** See *Saturated*.

Solutol (*sol-u'-tol*) [*solvere*, to dissolve]. An alkaline solution of cresol in sodium cresylate, used as a disinfectant.

Solvent (*sol'-vent*) [*solvere*, to dissolve]. 1. Capable of dissolving. 2. A liquid capable of dissolving.

Solveol (*sol'-ve-ol*). A neutral solution of cresol in sodium cresylate, used as a disinfectant.

Solvine (*sol'-vin*) [*solvere*, to dissolve]. One of a series of liquids obtained from certain oils by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid; it is a powerful solvent, and also possesses the property of dissolving the red corpuscles.

Somacule (*so'-mak-ūl*) [dim. of σῶμα, the body]. A physiologic unit corresponding to, but greatly more complex than, the chemic molecule.

Somatic (*so-mat'-ik*) [σωματικός, from σῶμα, body]. 1. Pertaining to the body. 2. Pertaining to the framework of the body and not to the viscera.

Somatology (*so-mat-ol'-o-je*) [σῶμα, body; λόγος, science]. The study of anatomy and physiology, or of organized bodies; biology apart from psychology.

Somatome (*so'-mat-ōm*) [σῶμα, body; τομή, a cutting]. A transverse segment of an organized body; a somite.

Somatopleure (*so-mat'-o-plūr*) [σῶμα, the body; πλευρά, the side]. The body-wall.

Somite (*so'-mīt*) [σῶμα, the body]. 1. A segment of the body of an embryo. 2. One of a series of segments of the mesoblast on each side of the dorsal ridge of the embryo; a protovertebra; a protovertebral or mesoblastic S.

Somnal (*som'-nal*) [*somnus*, sleep]. A crystalline substance, a compound of chloral hydrate and urethane. It is diuretic and hypnotic. Dose gr. xxx (2.0).

Somnambulism (*som-nam'-bu-lizm*) [*somnus*, sleep; *ambulare*, to walk]. 1. The condition of half-sleep, in which the senses are but partially suspended; also sleep-walking, a condition in which the individual walks during sleep. 2. The type of hypnotic sleep in which the subject is possessed of all his senses, often having the appearance of one awake, but whose will and consciousness are under the control of the hypnotizer.

Somnifacient (*som-ne-fa'-shent*) [*somnus*, sleep; *facere*, to make]. 1. Producing sleep. 2. A medicine producing sleep.

Somniloquence, Somniloquism, Somniloquy (*som-nil'-o-kwens, som-nil'-o-kwizm, sam-nil'-o-kwe*) [*somnus*, sleep; *loqui*, to talk]. The act of talking during sleep.

Somnolentia (*som-no-len'-she-ah*) [L.]. Sleep-drunkenness, a condition of incomplete sleep in which a part of the faculties are abnormally excited, while the others are in repose.

Sonometer (*so-nom'-et-er*) [*sonus*, a sound; μέτρον, a measure]. 1. An instrument for determining the pitch of sounds and their relation to the musical scale. 2. An instrument for testing hearing.

Sonorous (*so-no'-rus*) [*sonus*, sound]. Capable of producing a musical sound; of rales, low-pitched.

Soot-cancer. Epithelioma of the scrotum; so-called from its frequency in chimney-sweeps.

Sophistication (*so-fis-tik-a'-shun*) [σοφιστικός, deceitful]. The adulteration or imitation of a substance.

Sopor (*so'-por*) [L.]. Sleep, especially the profound sleep symptomatic of a morbid condition.

Soporiferous (*so-por-if'-er-us*). See *Soporific*.

Soporific (*so-por-if'-ik*) [*sopor*, sleep; *facere*, to make]. 1. Producing sleep. 2. A remedy producing sleep.

Sorbefacient (*sor-be-fa'-shent*) [*sorbere*, to suck; *facere*, to make]. Promoting absorption.

Sordes (*sor'-dēz*) [*sordere*, to be foul]. Filth, dirt, especially the crusts that accumulate on the teeth and lips in continued fevers.

Sore. 1. Painful; tender. 2. An ulcer or wound.

Souffle (*soo'-fl*) [Fr.]. A blowing sound. **S., Fetal**, an inconstant murmur heard over the uterus during pregnancy, and supposed to be due to the compression of the umbilical cord. **S., Funic** or **Funicular**, a hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, heard over the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to be produced in the umbilical cord. **S., Splenic**, a sound said to be audible over the spleen in cases of malaria and leukemia. **S., Placental, S., Uterine**, a sound heard in the latter months of pregnancy, and caused by the entrance of blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus.

Sound [1. *sonus*, sound; 2. Fr., *sonder*, to probe]. 1. The sensation produced by

stimulation of the auditory nerve by aerial vibrations. 2. An instrument for introduction into a channel or cavity, for determining the presence of constriction, foreign bodies, or other morbid conditions, and for the purpose of treatment.

Southern-wood. See *Artemisia.*

Southey's Drainage-tubes. Small tubes employed for draining away the fluid from limbs that are the seat of extensive anasarca.

Sozin (*so'-zin*) [σώζειν, save, keep]. A defensive proteid occurring naturally in the animal body. One capable of destroying microorganisms is termed a *mycosozin*, one antagonizing bacterial poisons, *toxosozin.*

Soziodol, Soziodolic Acid (*so-zi'-o-dol, so-zi-o-dol'-ik*) [σώζειν, to save; ἰώδης, like a violet], $C_6H_2I_2(SO_3H)OH$. A crystalline, odorless powder used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide, chiefly in the form of its salts, of which the following have been employed: Sodium S., potassium S., zinc S., and mercury S.

Sozolic Acid (*so-zo'-lik*). See *Aseptol.*

Space-sense. A sense by which we judge of the relation of objects in space; it is a part of the sense of sight.

Spanemia (*span-e'-me-ah*) [σπάνις, scarcity; αἷμα, blood]. Anemia.

Spanish Fly. See *Cantharis.* **S. Windlass.** See *Windlass.*

Sparadrap (*spar'-a-drap*) [*sparadrapum*]. A plaster, spread upon cotton, linen, silk, leather, or paper.

Spargosis (*spar-go'-sis*) [σπαργάειν, to be distended]. 1. Enlargement of the breasts from accumulation of milk. 2. Elephantiasis.

Spartein (*spar'-te-in*). An alkaloid found in Scoparius, the sulphate of which (Sparteinæ sulphas, U. S. P.) is used as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Dose gr. ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032).

Spasm (*spazm*) [σπασμός, spasm]. A sudden muscular contraction. **S., Clonic,** a S. broken by relaxations of the muscles. **S., Habit-,** a S. acquired from habit. **S., Handicraft.** See *Occupation-neurosis.* **S., Tetanic, S., Tonic,** a S. that persists without relaxation for some time.

Spasmo- (*spaz'-mo-*) [σπασμός, spasm]. A prefix denoting pertaining to spasm.

Spasmodic (*spaz-mod'-ik*) [σπασμός, spasm]. Pertaining to or characterized by spasm. **S. Spinal Paralysis.** See *Lateral Sclerosis.*

Spasmophilia (*spaz-mo-fil'-e-ah*) [σπασμός, spasm; φιλέειν, to love]. A morbid tendency to convulsions.

Spastic (*spas'-tik*) [σπαστικός, spastic]. Pertaining to or characterized by spasm; produced by spasm. **S. Diplegia.** See *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic.* **S. Paralysis.** See *Paralysis.*

Spasticity (*spas-tis'-it-e*) [σπαστικός, from σπάειν, to draw]. The state of being spastic.

Spatula (*spat'-u-lah*) [L., dim. of *spatha*, a ladle]. A flexible blunt blade used for spreading ointments.

Spay [Gael., *spoth*]. To remove the ovaries.

Spearmint (*spēr'-mint*). See *Mentha viridis.*

Species (*spe'-shēz*) [L.]. 1. A subdivision of a genus of animals or plants the individuals of which are either identical in character or differ only in unimportant and inconstant details. 2. A powder made from the leaves or other parts of various plants, and used to prepare a medicinal infusion.

Specific (*spe-sif'-ik*) [*species*, species; *facere*, to make]. 1. Of or pertaining to a species, or to that which distinguishes a thing or makes it of the species of which it is. 2. A medicine which has a distinct curative influence on an individual disease. 3. Produced by a single microorganism, as a S. disease; in a restricted sense, syphilitic. **S. Gravity.** See *Gravity.* **S. Heat.** See *Heat.*

Specificity (*spes-if-is'-it-e*) [*species*, species; *facere*, to make]. The quality of being specific.

Specillum (*spe-sil'-um*) [L.]. A probe.

Specimen (*spes'-im-en*) [L.]. An example; a sample.

Spectacles (*spek'-tak-lz*) [*spectaculum*, a show, from *spectare*, to view]. A pair of lenses set in a frame, and used for the correction of optic defects of the eye.

Spectral (*spek'-tral*) [*spectrum*, image]. Pertaining to a spectrum.

Spectrometer (*spek-trom'-et-er*) [*spectrum*; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for determining the deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or diffraction-grating, or for ascertaining the wave-length of a ray of light.

Spectrometry (*spek-trom'-et-re*) [*spectrum*, image; μέτρον, measure]. The use of the spectrometer.

Spectroscope (*spek'-tro-skōp*) [*spectrum*, an image; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument for the production and examination of the spectrum.

Spectroscopic (*spek-tro-skop'-ik*) [*spectrum*, image; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Pertaining to the spectroscope.

Spectrum (*spek'-trum*) [L., an image]. 1. The band of rainbow-colors produced by decomposing light by means of a prism or a diffraction-grating. 2. An after-image, or ocular spectrum. **S.-analysis,** determination of the nature of bodies by the character of their spectra.

Speculum (*spek'-u-lum*) [L.]. 1. A mirror. 2. An instrument for dilating the opening of a cavity of the body in order that the interior may be more easily visible, as vaginal S., rectal

S., nasal S., etc. **S., Sims'**, a vaginal S. invented by J. Marion Sims.

Speech [AS., *sprecan*, to speak]. 1. The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words; the act of speaking. 2. The words spoken. **S.-center**, the cerebral center for speech. See *Center*.

Sperm, Sperma (*spur'-mah*) [σπέρμα, seed]. The semen. **S.-cell**, a spermatoblast.

Spermaceti (*sper-mas-e'-te*) [σπέρμα, seed; κῆτος, whale], $C_{16}H_{31}O_2.C_{16}H_{33}$. A white, semitransparent substance (Cetaceum, U. S. P., B. P.), consisting of a mixture of various fats of which cetyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{33}(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)$, is the most important. It is obtained from the head of the sperm-whale, and is used internally as an emollient and as an ingredient of various ointments. Ceratum cetacei (U. S. P.) and Unguentum cetacei (B. P.) are prepared from it.

Spermatic (*spur-mat'-ik*) [σπέρμα, seed]. 1. Pertaining to the semen. 2. Conveying the semen, as, *e. g.*, the S. cord. 3. Pertaining to the S. cord, as, *e. g.*, the S. fascia.

Spermatin (*spur'-mat-in*) [σπέρμα, seed]. An odorless, mucin-like substance found in semen.

Spermato- (*spur-mat'-o-*) [σπέρμα, seed]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the semen.

Spermatoblast (*spur'-mat-o-blast*) [σπέρμα, seed; βλαστός, sprout]. A cell resulting from the division of the spermatogenic cell and developing into a spermatozoon.

Spermatocele (*spur'-mat-o-sēl*) [σπέρμα, seed; κήλη, tumor]. A spermatic cyst or encysted hydrocele containing spermatozoa.

Spermatocystitis (*spur-mat-o-sis-ti'-tis*) [σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, cyst; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Spermatocyte (*spur'-mat-o-sīt*) [σπέρμα, seed; κύτος, cell]. The germinal cell from which the spermatozoon develops.

Spermatogenesis, Spermatogeny (*spur-mat-o-jen'-es-is, spur-mat-oj'-en-e*) [σπέρμα, seed; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The formation of spermatozoa.

Spermatogenic (*spur-mat-o-jen'-ik*) [σπέρμα, seed; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Producing spermatozoa, as, *e. g.*, the S. cells of the testicle.

Spermatogonium (*spur-mat-o-go'-ne-um*) [σπέρμα, seed; γονή, generation]. * A formative seminal cell or mass of spermatoblasts.

Spermatophore (*spur'-mat-o-fōr*) [σπέρμα, seed; φέρειν, to bear]. 1. The part of the spermospore that is not converted into a spermatoblast. 2. A semitransparent capsule surrounding a group of spermatozoa.

Spermatorrhea (*spur-mat-or-e'-ah*) [σπέρμα, seed; ῥοία, a flow]. Involuntary discharge of semen without sexual excitement.

Spermatospore (*spur'-mat-o-spōr*) [σπέρμα, seed; σπόρος, a seed]. A primitive cell giving rise by division to spermatoblasts.

Spermatozoid (*spur-mat-o-zo'-id*). See *Spermatozoon*.

Spermatozoon (*spur-mat o-zo'-on*) [σπέρμα, semen; ζῷον, animal]. The male element capable of fecundating the ovum. It consists of an oval head, and a long, mobile cilium or tail. It is the essential element of the semen.

Spermaturia (*spur-mat-u'-re-ah*) [σπέρμα, seed; *urina*, urine]. The presence of semen in the urine.

Spermin (*spur'-min*) [σπέρμα, seed], C_2H_5N. A nonpoisonous base obtained from sputum, human semen, the organs of leukemic patients, etc. It has been used in neurasthenia, senile debility, diabetes mellitus, and pulmonary tuberculosis. **S. phosphate** constitutes the Charcot-Leyden crystals.

Spermoblast (*spur'-mo-blast*). See *Spermatoblast*.

Spermoplasm (*spur'-mo-plazm*) [σπέρμα, seed; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The protoplasm of the spermatoblast.

Spermosphere (*spur'-mo-sfēr*) [σπέρμα, seed; σφαῖρα, sphere]. A mass of spermatoblasts.

Spermospore (*spur'-mo-spōr*). See *Spermatospore*.

Sphacelate, Sphacelated (*sfas'-el-āt, sfas'-el-a-ted*) [σφάκελος, dead]. Necrosed; gangrenous; mortified.

Sphacelation (*sfas-el-a'-shun*) [σφάκελος, dead]. The formation of a sphacelus; moist gangrene.

Sphaceloderma (*sfas-el-o-der'-mah*) [σφάκελος, dead; δέρμα, skin]. Gangrene of the skin, especially symmetric gangrene, or Raynaud's disease.

Sphacelus (*sfas'-el-us*) [σφάκελος, gangrene]. A slough.

Sphærobacteria (*sfe-ro-bak-te'-re-ah*). See *Spherobacteria*.

Spheno- (*sfe'-no-*) [σφήν, wedge]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenobasilar (*sfe-no-baz'-il-ar*) [σφήν, wedge; βάσις, base]. Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

Sphenoccipital (*sfe-nok-sip'-it-al*) [σφήν, wedge; *occiput*, occiput]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone.

Sphenocephalus (*sfe-no-sef'-al-us*) [σφήν, wedge; κεφαλή, head]. A variety of monster in which the two eyes are well separated, the ears united under the head, the jaws and mouth distinct, and the sphenoid bone altered in shape, so that it is analogous in form to what is found normally in birds.

Sphenoethmoid (*sfe-no-eth'-moid*) [σφήν, wedge; ἠθμός, sieve; εἶδος, like]. Relating to both the sphenoid and ethmoid bones.

Sphenoid (*sfe'-noid*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *εἶδος*, like]. Wedge-shaped, as the **S. bone**, or **S.**

Sphenoido- (*sfe-noi'-do-*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *εἶδος*, like]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoidofrontal (*sfe-noi-do-frun'-tal*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *frons*, forehead]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones.

Sphenoidoparietal (*sfe-noi-do-par-i'-et-al*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenomaxillary (*sfe-no-maks'-il-a-re*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *maxilla*, maxilla]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxillary bones, as, *e. g.*, the S. fossa.

Sphenooccipital (*sfe-no-ok-sip'-it-al*). See *Sphenoccipital.*

Sphenoorbital (*sfe-no-or'-bit-al*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *orbita*, orbit]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit.

Sphenopalatine (*sfe-no-pal'-at-in*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *palatum*, palate]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate, as, *e.g.*, the S. foramen.

Sphenoparietal (*sfe-no-par-i'-et-al*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenopetrosal (*sfe-no-pe-tro'-sal*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *πέτρα*, rock]. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Sphenotic (*sfe-no'-tik*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *οὖς*, ear]. A part of the sphenoid bone, existing as a distinct bone in the fetus, and forming the parts adjacent to the carotid groove.

Sphenotribe (*sfe'-no-trīb*) [*σφήν*, wedge; *τρίβειν*, to rub]. An instrument for crushing the basal portion of the fetal skull.

Spheric, Spherical (*sfer'-ik, sfer'-ik-al*). Having the shape of or pertaining to a sphere. **S. Aberration.** See *Aberration.*

Spherobacteria (*sfe-ro-bak-te'-re-ah*) [*σφαῖρα*, sphere; *βακτήριον*, a rod]. The micrococci.

Spherometer (*sfe-rom'-et-er*) [*σφαῖρα*, sphere; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for determining the degree of curvature of a sphere or part of a sphere, especially of optic lenses, or of the tools used for grinding them.

Sphincter (*sfingk'-ter*) [*σφίγγειν*, to bind]. A muscle surrounding and closing an orifice, as, *e. g.*, the anal S., the pyloric S., etc.

Sphincterotomy (*sfingk-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*sphincter; τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of incising a sphincter.

Sphingoin (*sphing'-go-in*) [*σφίγγειν*, to bind]. A leukomain derived from cerebral tissue.

Sphygmic (*sfig'-mik*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse]. Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmo- (*sfig'-mo-*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse]. A prefix signifying pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmochronograph (*sfig-mo-kro'-no-graf*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *χρόνος*, time; *γράφειν*, to write]. A form of sphygmograph.

Sphygmogram (*sfig'-mo-gram*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *γράφειν*, to write]. The tracing made by the sphygmograph.

Sphygmograph (*sfig'-mo-graf*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording graphically the features of the pulse and the variations in blood pressure.

Sphygmographic (*sfig-mo-graf'-ik*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *γράφειν*, to write]. Pertaining to the sphygmograph.

Sphygmology (*sfig-mol'-o-je*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *λόγος*, treatise]. The branch of medicine dealing with the characters of the pulse.

Sphygmomanometer (*sfig-mo-man-om'-et-er*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *μανός*, rare; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood-current.

Sphygmometer (*sfig-mom'-et-er*). See *Sphygmograph.*

Sphygmophone (*sfig'-mo-fōn*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *φωνή*, sound]. A sphygmograph in which the vibrations of the pulse produce a sound.

Sphygmoscope (*sfig'-mo-skōp*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument for showing the movements of the heart or the pulsations of a blood-vessel.

Sphygmosystole (*sfig-mo-sis'-to-le*) [*σφυγμός*, pulse; *συστολή*, contraction]. That part of the sphygmogram produced under the influence of the cardiac systole upon the pulse.

Sphyrotomy (*sfi-rot'-o-me*) [*σφῦρα*, malleus; *τομή*, a cutting]. An operation consisting in the removal of the malleus or its handle, together with a portion of the membrana tympani.

Spica (*spi'-kah*) [L.]. A spike. **S.-bandage.** See *Bandage.*

Spicule (*spik'-ūl*) [dim. of *spica*, a spike]. A minute, sharp-pointed body, as a S. of bone.

Spider-cells. The cells of the neuroglia. See *Deiters' Cells.*

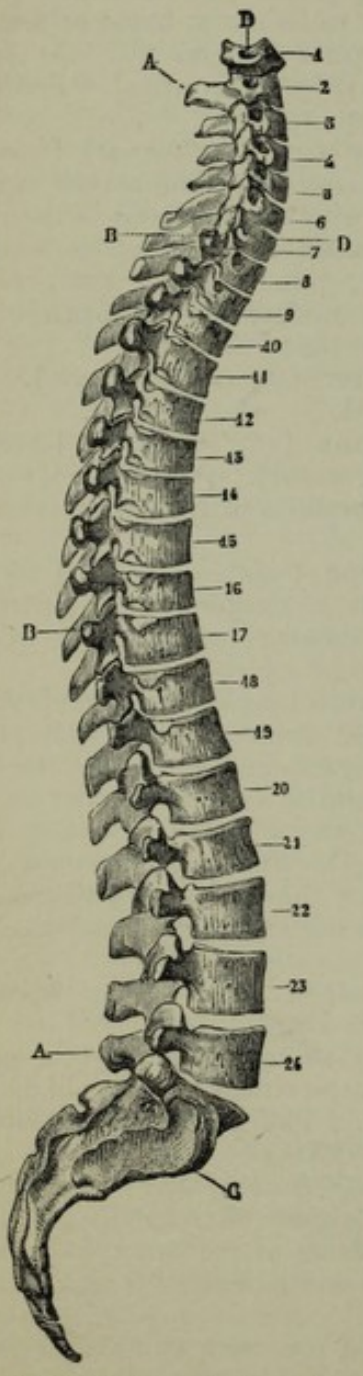
Spigelia (*spi-je'-le-ah*) [after Adrian van der *Spiegel*, a Belgian physician]. Pink-root, a genus of plants of the order Loganiaceæ. The rhizome and rootlets of **S. marilandica** (S., U. S. P.) contain a volatile alkaloid, **spigelin**, and are used as an anthelmintic against the round worm. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3) for a child; ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) for an adult. Dose of Extractum spigeliæ fluidum (U. S. P.) ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3) for a child; fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) for an adult.

Spigelian Lobe (*spi-je'-le-an*) [after Adrian van der *Spiegel*, a Belgian physician]. A small lobe of the liver projecting from the back part of the inferior surface of the right lobe.

Spikenard (*spik'-nard*). A name given to the rhizome of various species of Valeriana.

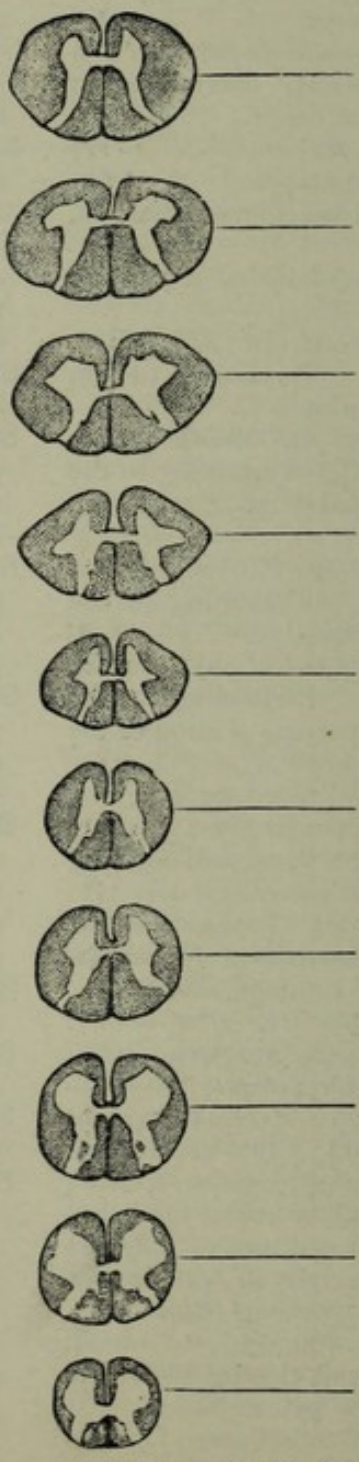
Spiloma (*spi-lo'mah*). See *Nævus vascularis.*

SPINAL CORD



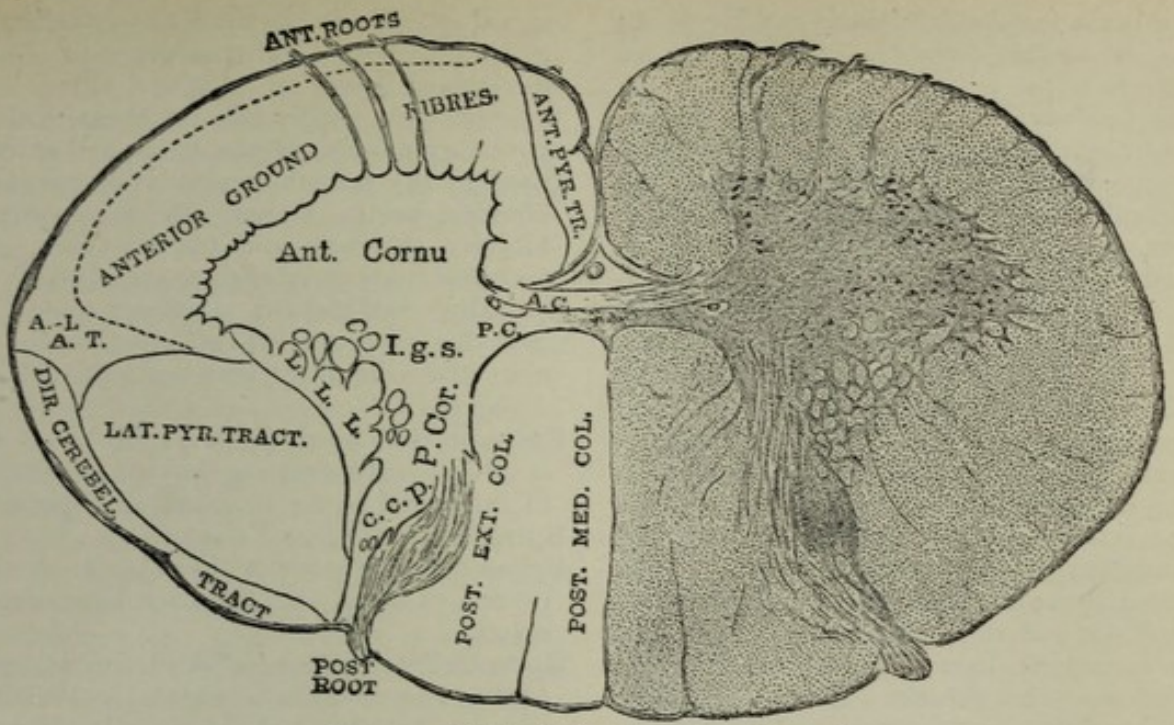
Vertebral Column, Lateral Aspect.

1-7. Cervical vertebræ. 8-19. Dorsal vertebræ. 20-24. Lumbar vertebræ. A, A. Spinous processes. B, B. Articular facets of transverse processes of first ten dorsal vertebræ. C. Auricular surface of sacrum. D, D. Foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebræ.



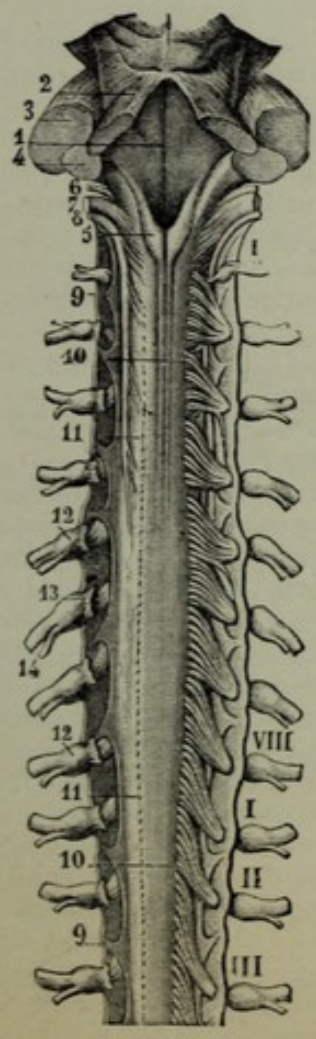
Transverse Sections of Spinal Cord, Showing the Shapes of the Gray Matter at Different Levels.—(*Omerod.*)

The white matter has been stained black (according to Pal and Weigert's method), while the gray matter remains unstained.

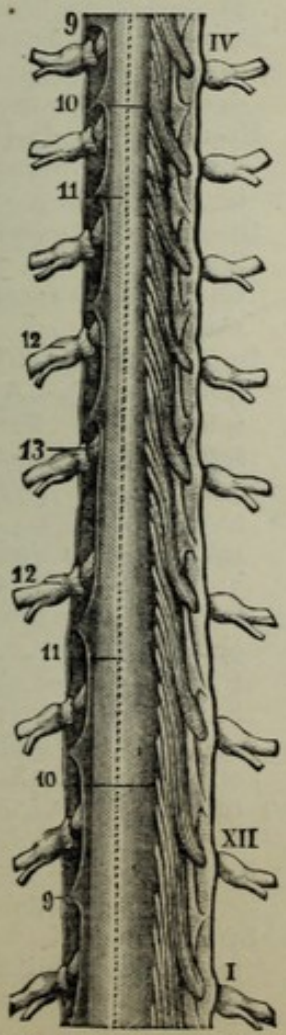


Columns of Spinal Cord.—(*From Tyson.*)

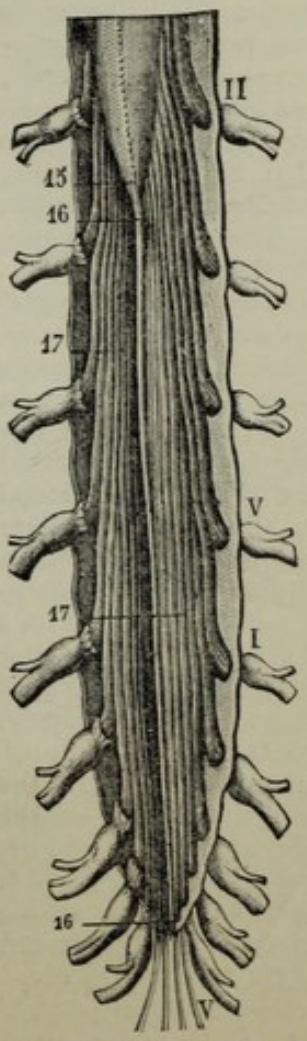
A. C. Anterior commissure. P. C. Posterior commissure. I. g. s. Intermediate gray substance. P. Cor. Posterior cornu. c. c. p. Caput cornu posterioris. L. L. L. Lateral limiting layer. A.-L. A. T. Anterolateral ascending tract, which extends along the periphery of the cord.—(*Gowers.*)



Superior or Cervical Segment of Spinal Cord.



Middle or Dorsal Portion of Cord.



Inferior Portion of Cord and Cauda Equina.

1. Floor of fourth ventricle. 2. Superior cerebellar peduncle. 3. Middle cerebellar peduncle. 4. Inferior cerebellar peduncle. 5. Enlargement at upper extremity of posteromedian column. 6. Glossopharyngeal nerve. 7. Vagus. 8. Spinal accessory. 9, 9, 9, 9. Ligamentumdenticulatum. 10, 10, 10, 10. Posterior roots of spinal nerves. 11, 11, 11, 11. Posterolateral fissure. 12, 12, 12, 12. Ganglia of posterior roots. 13, 13. Anterior roots. 14. Division of united roots into anterior and posterior nerves. 15. Terminal extremity of cord. 16, 16. Filum terminale. 17, 17. Cauda equina. I, VIII. Cervical nerves. I, XII. Dorsal nerves. I, V. Lumbar nerves. I, V. Sacral nerves.

Spiloplaxia (*spi-lo-plaks'-e-ah*) [σπίλος, spot; πλάξ, a broad surface]. A synonym of *Leprosy*.

Spina (*spi'-nah*) [L.]. Spine. **S. bifida,** a protrusion of the spinal membranes through a congenital cleft of the lower part of the vertebral column. **S. cervina.** See *Buckthorn*.

Spinal (*spi'-nal*) [*spina*, spine]. 1. Pertaining to the spine. 2. Pertaining to the S. cord. **S. Accessory Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*. **S. Canal.** See *Canal, Vertebral*. **S. Column,** the vertebral column, composed of vertebræ, intervertebral cartilages, and ligaments. **S. Cord,** the neural structure occupying the vertebral canal and extending from the atlas to the first lumbar vertebra, and terminating in the filum terminale. It is covered by the **S. membranes** (the pia mater, arachnoid, and dura mater) and is divided into symmetric halves by the anterior and posterior median fissures. These halves are joined together by the anterior white commissure and the gray commissure. In the middle of the latter is the central canal, a continuation of the ventricular cavities of the brain. Each half of the S. cord consists of an internal mass of gray matter and an outer covering of white matter. The former is subdivided into the anterior and posterior horns, which are made up of ganglion-cells, nerve-fibers, and delicate fibrillæ, and a modified neuroglia, the substantia gelatinosa. The white matter is divided by the two gray horns into three columns: the anterior, lateral, and posterior. These are again subdivided into distinct physiologic tracts. Thus the anterior column includes the direct pyramidal tract (Türck's column) and the anterior ground-bundle, or anterior radicular zone, which is continuous with the adjacent part of the lateral column. In the latter the following tracts are distinguished: the crossed pyramidal, direct cerebellar, anterolateral (Gowers' tract), and mixed lateral tract. The posterior column contains the posteromedian tract (Goll's column) and the posterolateral or posteroexternal tract (Burdach's column). The spinal cord is the conductor of impulses from and to the brain, as well as a center for reflex acts. **S. Epilepsy.** See *Epilepsy*. **S. Irritation,** a form of neurasthenia characterized by pain in the back, tenderness along the spines of the vertebræ, fatigue on slight exertion, and occasionally numbness and tingling in the limbs. **S. Nerves,** the 31 pairs of nerves arising from the S. cord, and grouped into 8 *Cervical*, 12 *Dorsal*, 5 *Lumbar*, 5 *Sacral*, 1 *Coccygeal*. Each arises by two roots, a dorsal (gangliated) root and a ventral (anterior, nongangliated) root. On the dorsal root is the spinal ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the two roots unite to form, in the spinal canal, the mixed trunk of a spinal nerve. The anterior roots supply efferent fibers to all the voluntary muscles of the trunk and extremities, to the smooth muscular fibers of the bladder, ureter, uterus, etc., vasomotor, inhibitory, secretory, and trophic fibers. The posterior roots carry afferent impulses.

Spinalis (*spi-na'-lis*) [*spina*, spine]. 1. Spinal. 2. A muscle attached to the spinous processes of the vertebræ. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Spinant (*spi'-nant*) [*spina*, spine]. A drug or other agent increasing the reflex excitability of the spinal cord; strychnin is a spinant.

Spindle-tree. See *Euonymus*.

Spine (*spin*) [*spina*, a thorn]. 1. A sharp process of bone. 2. The back-bone or spinal column.

Spinobulbar (*spi-no-bul'-bar*) [*spina*, spine; *bulbus*, the medulla oblongata]. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spinoneural (*spi-no-nu'-ral*) [*spina*, spine; νεῦρον, nerve]. Pertaining to the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves.

Spinous (*spi'-nus*) [*spina*, spine]. Resembling or pertaining to a spine, as, *e. g.*, the S. process of the tibia or of a vertebra.

Spintherism (*spin'-ther-izm*) [σπινθερίζειν, to emit sparks]. The sensation of sparks dancing before the eyes.

Spiral (*spi'-ral*) [*spira*, a spire]. 1. Winding like the threads of a screw, as, *e. g.*, a S. bandage. 2. A curve having a S. course.

Spirem (*spi'-rem*) [*spira*, a coil, a twist]. The close skein, or mother skein, of chromatin-fibrils in a cell undergoing mitotic division.

Spirillum (*spi-ril'-um*) [*spirillum*, dim. of *spira*, a coil]. A genus of bacteria having a spiral shape. See *Bacteria, Table of*. **S.-fever.** See *Relapsing Fever*.

Spirit (*spir'-it*) [*spiritus*, breath, from *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The soul. 2. An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance. See *Spiritus*. 3. Alcohol. **S., Corn-,** whisky obtained by the distillation of corn. **S., Potato-,** whisky obtained by the distillation of potatoes. **S., Proof-,** diluted alcohol (Alcohol dilutum, U. S. P.; Spiritus tenuior, B. P.) containing about 41 per cent. by weight of absolute ethyl alcohol. **S., Rectified,** (Spiritus rectificatus, B. P.), containing 16 per cent. of water.

Spirituous (*spir'-it-u-us*) [*spiritus*, spirit]. Alcoholic; pertaining to alcoholic liquors.

Spiritus (*spir'-it-us*) [L.]. See *Spirit*. **S. frumenti,** whisky, a spirit obtained by the distillation of fermented grain. **S. chloroformi** is used as a carminative. Dose ♏ x–lx (0.65–4.0). **S. juniperi,** gin or whisky

with which juniper-berries and hops have been distilled. **S. odoratus,** cologne-water. **S. vini gallici,** brandy; a liquor obtained by the distillation of wine. For other varieties of Spiritus, see the different drugs.

Spirobacteria (*spi-ro-bak-te′-re-ah*) [*spira*, a spiral; *βακτήριον*, *bacterium*]. Spiral bacteria.

Spirocheta, Spirochœta (*spi-ro-ke′-tah*) [*spira*, a coil; *χαίτη*, a bristle]. A genus of bacteria characterized by flexible, spiral filaments. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Spirograph (*spi′-ro-graf*) [*spirare*, to breathe; *γράφειν*, to write]. An instrument for registering the movements of respiration.

Spirometer (*spi-rom′-et-er*) [*spirare*, to breathe; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the quantity of air taken in and given out in forcible respiration.

Spirometry (*spi-rom′-et-re*) [*spirare*, to breathe; *μέτρον*, measure]. The determination by means of the spirometer of the amount of air taken in and given out during respiration.

Spirophore (*spi′-ro-fōr*) [*spirare*, to breathe; *φέρειν*, to carry]. An instrument for performing artificial respiration.

Spirulina (*spi-ru-li′-nah*) [*spirula*, from *spira*, a coil]. A spiral microorganism of spindle shape.

Spissated (*spis′-a-ted*). See *Inspissated.*

Spissitude (*spis′-it-ūd*) [*spissare*, to thicken]. The state of being inspissated.

Spittle (*spit′-l*). See *Saliva.*

Splanchnic (*splangk′-nik*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera]. Pertaining to or supplying the viscera. **S. Nerves,** three nerves, the great, lesser, and least, or renal S., derived from the sympathetic system.

Splanchno- (*splangk′-no-*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchnography (*splangk-nog′-ra-fe*). See *Splanchnology.*

Splanchnology (*splangk-nol′-o-je*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera; *λόγος*, treatise]. The branch of anatomy treating of the viscera.

Splanchnopleure (*splangk′-no-plur*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera; *πλευρά*, the side]. The visceral layer of mesoderm forming the covering of the digestive tube.

Splanchnoscopy (*splangk-nos′-ko-pe*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. Visual examination of the viscera.

Splanchnoskeleton (*splangk-no-skel′-et-on*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera; *σκελετόν*, skeleton]. That portion of the skeleton related to the viscera.

Splanchnotomy (*splangk-not′-o-me*) [*σπλάγχνα*, viscera; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Dissection of the viscera.

Splay-foot. See *Talipes.*

Spleen (*splēn*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. One of the abdominal viscera, situated just below the diaphragm on the left side, and connected with the hematopoietic system. It is covered by a fibroelastic capsule from which trabeculæ radiate into the organ. In the spaces formed by these are found collections of lymphoid tissue (the Malpighian corpuscles) and the splenic pulp. The Malpighian corpuscles surround the small branches of the splenic artery. The splenic pulp consists of a delicate reticulum containing large connective-tissue cells, lymphoid cells, and red corpuscles. The spleen receives a large amount of blood, which in passing from the termination of the splenic artery to the beginning of the splenic vein is probably not held within walls, but comes in direct contact with the lymphoid tissue. The S. normally weighs about 200 grams. **S., Accessory,** a detached portion of splenic tissue in the neighborhood of the spleen. **S., Floating.** See *S., Wandering.* **S. Sago-,** one of which the Malpighian follicles are the seat of amyloid change. **S., Wandering,** one that is movable, owing to relaxation of its attachments.

Splen- (*splen-*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the spleen.

Splenadenoma (*splen-ad-en-o′-mah*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *ἀδήν*, gland; *ὄμα*, tumor]. Hyperplasia of the lymphoid tissue of the spleen.

Splenalgia (*splen-al′-je-ah*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the spleen.

Splenculus (*splen′-ku-lus*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. An accessory spleen.

Splendid Line of Haller. See *Lines, Table of.*

Splenectomy (*splen-ek′-to-me*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Excision of the spleen.

Splenemia (*splen-e′-me-ah*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *αἷμα*, blood]. Splenic leukemia.

Splenic (*splen′-ik*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. Pertaining to or affecting the spleen. **S. Apoplexy, S. Fever.** See *Anthrax.*

Splenification (*splen-if-ik-a′-shun*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *facere*, to make]. See *Splenization.*

Splenified (*splen-if-id′*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *facere*, to make]. Of a tissue, resembling the tissue of the spleen, as, *e. g.*, S. bone-marrow.

Splenitis (*splen-i′-tis*) [*σπλήν*, spleen; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the spleen.

Splenium (*sple′-ne-um*) [*σπληνίον*, bandage]. 1. A bandage. 2. The rounded posterior extremity of the corpus callosum.

Splenius (*sple′-ne-us*) [*σπληνίον*, bandage]. Shaped like a splenium, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle or simply splenius. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Splenization (*splen-i-za′-shun*) [*σπλήν*, spleen]. The change in an organ, especially the lung, produced by congestion, whereby it comes to resemble the tissue of the spleen.

Spleno- (*splen′-o-*). Same as *Splen-*.

Splenocele (*splen′-o-sēl*) [σπλήν, spleen; κήλη, tumor]. Hernia of the spleen.

Splenocolic (*splen-o-kol′-ik*) [σπλήν, spleen; κόλον, colon]. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon.

Splenomalacia (*splen-o-mal-a′-se-ah*) [σπλήν, spleen; μαλακία, softness]. Softening of the spleen.

Splenomegalia, Splenomegaly (*splen-o-meg-a′-le-ah, splen-o-meg′-al-e*) [σπλήν, spleen; μέγας, large]. Enlargement of the spleen, especially simple enlargement of the spleen without leukemia; by some it is considered merely as Hodgkin's disease of splenic type.

Splenopathia (*splen-o-path′-e-ah*). Splenopathy. **S. leukocythæmica,** splenic leukocythemia.

Splenopathy (*splen-op′-ath-e*) [σπλήν, spleen; πάδος, suffering]. Any disease of the spleen.

Splenopexis (*splen-o-peks′-is*) [σπλήν, spleen; πῆξις, a fixing in]. Fixation of a wandering spleen to the abdominal wall by means of sutures.

Splenophrenic (*splen-o-fren′-ik*) [σπλήν, spleen; φρήν, diaphragm]. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm.

Splenopneumonia (*splen-o-nu-mo′-ne-ah*) [σπλήν, spleen; πνεύμων, lung]. Pneumonia with splenization of the lung.

Splenotomy (*splen-ot′-o-me*) [σπλήν, spleen; τέμνειν, to cut]. 1. The operation of incising the spleen. 2. Dissection of the spleen.

Splint [Swedish, *splinte*, a kind of spike]. A piece of wood, metal, or other material for keeping the ends of a fractured bone or other movable parts in a state of rest.

Spodogenous (*spo-doj′-en-us*) [σποδός, ashes; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Pertaining to or produced by waste-material, as, *e. g.*, S. enlargement of the spleen, a swelling of the spleen produced by the accumulation of the detritus of red corpuscles.

Spondyl-, Spondylo- (*spon′-dil-, spon′-dil-o-*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vertebra.

Spondylarthritis (*spon-dil-ar-thri′-tis*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; ἄρθρον, joint; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vertebral articulation.

Spondylitis (*spon-dil-i′-tis*) [σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vertebra, especially **Tuberculous S.,** or Pott's disease.

Spondylizema (*spon-dil-i-ze′-mah*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; ἴζεμα, a subsiding]. The settling of a vertebra into the place of a subjacent one that has been destroyed.

Spondylolisthesis (*spon-dil-o-lis-the′-sis*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; ὀλίσθησις, a slipping]. Deformity of the spinal column produced by the gliding forward of the lumbar vertebræ in such a manner that they overhang the brim and obstruct the inlet of the pelvis; especially the separation of the last lumbar vertebra from, and its slipping forward on, the sacrum.

Spondylolisthetic (*spon-dil-o-lis-thet′-ik*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; ὀλίσθησις, a slipping]. Pertaining to or caused by spondylolisthesis.

Spondylotomy (*spon-dil-ot′-o-me*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; τομή, a cutting]. See *Rachiotomy.*

Sponge (*spunj*) [σπόγγος]. A marine animal of the class Porifera, having a porous, horny skeleton; also the skeleton itself, used as an absorbent. **S.-bath,** the application of water to the surface of the body by means of a S. **S.-graft.** See *Graft.* **S.-tent.** See *Tent.*

Spongiform (*spun′-je-form*) [σπόγγος, sponge; *forma*, a form]. Resembling a sponge.

Spongin (*spun′-jin*) [σπόγγος, sponge]. The horny substance forming the skeletal fibers of the sponge.

Spongioblast (*spun′-je-o-blast*) [σπόγγος, a sponge; βλαστός, a germ]. A variety of cell derived from the ectoderm of the embryonic neural tube, and forming later the neuroglia.

Spongiopilin (*spun-je-o-pi′-lin*) [σπόγγος, sponge; πῖλος, felt]. Felted or woven cloth, into which tufts of sponge are incorporated and one side of which is coated with rubber; it is used as a poultice.

Spongioplasm (*spun′-je-o-plazm*) [σπόγγος, sponge; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The fine, elastic, protoplasmic threads forming the reticulum of cells.

Spongy (*spun′-je*) [σπόγγος, sponge]. Having the texture of sponge. **S. Portion of the Urethra,** that contained in the corpus spongiosum of the urethra.

Spontaneous (*spon-ta′-ne-us*) [*spons*, will]. Voluntary; occurring without extraneous impulse; automatic.

Spoon. An instrument consisting of an oval or circular bowl fixed to a handle; it is used in surgery to scrape away dead tissue, granulations, etc.

Sporadic (*spor-ad′-ik*) [σποραδικός, scattered]. Scattered; occurring in an isolated manner. **S. Cholera,** cholera morbus.

Spore (*spōr*) [σπόρος, seed]. A seed; a reproductive body of lower vegetable organisms, as of bacteria.

Sporiferous (*spor-if′-er-us*) [σπόρος, seed; *ferre*, to bear]. Spore-bearing.

Sporoblast (*spor′-o-blast*) [σπόρος, seed; βλαστός, germ]. One of the four round bodies produced by the process of endogenous cell-formation in a coccidium.

Sporocyst (*spor′-o-sist*) [σπόρος, seed; κύστις, a bag]. The mother-cell of a spore.

Sporogenesis (*spor-o-jen′-es-is*) [σπόρος,

seed; γένεσις, generation]. The development of spores; reproduction by spores.

Sporogony (*spor-og'-o-ne*). See *Sporogenesis*.

Sporophore (*spor'-o-for*) [σπόρος, seed; φέρειν, to bear]. That portion of a fungus bearing the spores.

Sporozoa (*spor-o-zo'-ah*) [σπόρος, seed; ζῷον, an animal]. A class of parasitic Protozoa including the Gregarinidia, parasitic in various worms and arthropods; the Coccidia, or oviform psorosperms, parasitic in the hepatic and intestinal epithelium of various mammals, including man; the Saracosporidia, or tubuliform psorosperms, parasitic in the muscles of various animals; the Myxosporidia, the psorosperms of fishes; the Microsporidia, the psorosperms of articulates.

Sporulation (*spor-u-la'-shun*) [σπόρος, spore]. The production of spores. **S., Arthrogenous,** the change of bacteria into resistant forms, which are capable of germinating again under favorable conditions.

Spot. See *Macula*. **S., Blind.** See *Blind Spot*.

Spotted Fever. 1. Cerebrospinal fever. 2. Typhus.

Sprain (*sprān*) [OF., *espreindre*, from L., *exprimere*, to press out]. A wrenching of a joint producing a stretching or laceration of the ligaments. **S.-fracture,** an injury in which a tendon is torn from its attachment together with a shell of bone.

Spray (*sprā*). A liquid blown into minute particles by a strong current of air.

Spruce (*sprūs*). See *Picea*.

Sprue (*sprū*). Synonym of *Thrush*.

Spunk (*spungk*). See *Agaricus*.

Spurge (*sperj*). See *Eupatorium*.

Spurious (*spu'-re-us*) [*spurius*, false]. False.

Spurred Rye. See *Ergot*.

Sputum (*spu'-tum*) [*spuere*, to spit; *pl.*, *Sputa*]. The secretion ejected from the mouth in spitting. It consists of saliva and mucus from the nasal fossa and the fauces. In diseased conditions of the air-passages or lungs it may be purulent, mucopurulent, fibrinous, or bloody. **S. crudum,** the scanty, viscid expectoration of the early stages of acute bronchitis. **S., Nummular,** a sputum characterized by round, coin-like masses; it is seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. **S., Rusty,** the dark-colored sputum of lobar pneumonia, the color of which is due to the admixture of blood.

Sputum-septicemia (*spu-tum-sep-te-se'-me-ah*). See *Septicemia*.

Squama (*skwa'-mah*) [L.]. A scale or scale-like mass, as, *e. g.*, the S. of the temporal bone.

Squamoparietal (*skwa-mo-par-i'-et-al*) [*squama*, scale; *paries*, wall]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamosal (*skwa-mo'-zal*) [*squama*, scale]. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamosphenoid (*skwa-mo-sfe'-noid*) [*squama*, scale; *sphenoid*]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

Squamotemporal (*skwa-mo-tem'-po-ral*) [*squama*, scale; *temporal*]. Pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamous (*skwa'-mus*) [*squamosus*, scaly]. 1. Of the shape of a scale, as, *e. g.*, the S. portion of the temporal bone. 2. Scaly. **S. Suture,** the suture between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the frontal and parietal bones.

Squamozygomatic (*skwa-mo-zi-go-mat'-ik*) [*squama*, scale; *zygomatic*]. Pertaining to the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone.

Square Lobe. 1. The lobus quadratus of the liver. 2. A lobe on the upper surface of the cerebellar hemisphere.

Squarrous (*skwar'-us*) [ἐσχάρα, a scab]. Scurfy.

Squill (*skwil*). The bulb of Urginea maritima (U. S. P.), or Urginea scilla (B. P.), of the order Liliaceæ. Squill (Scilla, U. S. P., B. P.) contains several bitter principles, *scillitin*, *scillipicrin*, *scillitoxin*, and *scillin*; a carbohydrate, *sinistrin*, and other substances. S. is expectorant, diuretic, and emetocathartic, and is used in dropsy and in croup. Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). Preparations and doses: Acetum scillæ (U. S. P., B. P.), ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); Extractum scillæ fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏ij–iij (0.13–0.20); Oxymel scillæ (B. P.), f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0); Pilula scillæ composita (B. P.), gr. v–x (0.32–0.65); Syrupus scillæ (U. S. P., B. P.), f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0); Syrupus scillæ compositus, hive-syrup, ♏xx–xxx (1.3–2.0); Tinctura scillæ, (U. S. P., B. P.), ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

Squint (*skwint*) [origin obscure]. See *Strabismus*.

Squirting Cucumber. See *Elaterium*.

Sr. Symbol for strontium.

Ss. Abbreviation for *semis*, one-half.

Stabile (*sta'-bil*) [*stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand]. Not moving; fixed. **S. Current,** an electric current produced by holding the electrodes in a fixed position.

Staccato Speech. See *Scanning Speech*.

Stadium (*sta'-de-um*). [L.]. Stage. **S. acmes,** the height of a disease. **S. augmenti,** the period in which there is increase in the intensity of the disease. **S. caloris,** the period during which there is fever; the hot stage. **S. decrementi,** defervescence of a febrile disease; the period in which there is a decrease in the severity of the disease.

Staff. An instrument for passing into the bladder through the urethra and used as a guide in operations for stricture.

Stage (*stāj*) [*stare*, to stand]. 1. A definite period of a disease characterized by certain symptoms; a condition in the course of a disease. 2. The horizontal plate projecting from the pillar of a microscope, for supporting the slide or object. **S., Algid,** a condition characterized by subnormal temperature, feeble, flickering pulse, various nervous symptoms, etc. It occurs in cholera and other diseases marked by exhausting intestinal discharges. **S., Amphibolic,** the S. of a disease intervening between its height and its decline. **S., Asphyxial,** the preliminary S. of Asiatic cholera, marked by extreme thirst, muscular cramps, etc., due to loss of water from the blood. **S., Cold,** the rigor or chill of an attack of a malarial paroxysm. **S., Expulsive** (*of labor*), the stage which begins when dilatation of the cervix uteri is complete and during which the child is expelled from the uterus. See *Labor*. **S., First** (*of labor*), that stage in which the molding of the fetal head and the dilatation of the cervix are affected. **S., Hot,** the febrile S. of a malarial paroxysm. **S. of Invasion,** the period in the course of a disease in which the system comes under the influence of the morbific agent. **S. of Latency,** the incubation-period of an infectious disease, or that period intervening between the entrance of the virus and the manifestations of the symptoms to which it gives rise. **S., Placental** (*of labor*), the period occupied by the expulsion of the placenta and fetal membranes. **S., Preeruptive,** the period of an eruptive fever following infection and prior to the appearance of the eruption. **S., Second** (*of labor*). See *S., Expulsive*. **S., Sweating,** the third or terminal S. of a malarial paroxysm, during which there is sweating. **S., Third** (*of labor*). See *S., Placental*.

Stain (*stān*) [from *distain*, from *dis*, priv.; *tingere*, to color]. 1. A discoloration. 2. A pigment employed in microscopy to color the tissues or to produce certain reactions. The common microscopic stains are hematoxylin, carmin, osmic acid, and the anilin dyes.

Stammer (*stam′-er*) [AS., *stamur*, stammering]. To speak interruptedly or with hesitation.

Standard (*stan′-dard*) [*extendere*, to spread out]. Something used for comparison. **S.-solution,** a solution containing a definite quantity of a reagent.

Stannic (*stan′-ik*) [*stannum*, tin]. Containing tin as a tetrad element.

Stannous (*stan′-us*) [*stannum*, tin]. Containing tin as a dyad element.

Stannum (*stan′-um*) [L.]. See *Tin*.

Stapedectomy (*sta-pe-dek′-to-me*) [*stapes*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the stapes.

Stapediovestibular (*sta-pe-de-o-ves-tib′-u-lar*) [*stapes*; *vestibulum*, vestibule]. Relating to the stapes and the vestibule.

Stapedius (*sta-pe′-de-us*) [*stapes*]. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Stapes (*sta′-pēz*) [L., a stirrup]. The stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear, articulating with the incus and the fenestra ovalis.

Staphisagria (*staf-is-ag′-re-ah*) [σταφίς, dried grape; ἄγριος, wild]. The Delphinium staphisagria, of the order Ranunculaceæ. The seeds (S., U. S. P., Staphisagriæ semina, B. P.) contain the alkaloids delphinin, $C_{28}H_{37}NO_5$, delphinoidin, $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$, delphisin, $C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$, and staphisagrin, $C_{32}H_{33}NO_5$. S. has been used locally as an application in rheumatism, and as an ointment to destroy lice and itch-mites.

Staphylinopharyngeus (*staf-il-i-no-far-in′-je-us*) [σταφυλή, uvula; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. The palatopharyngeus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Staphylinus (*staf-il-i′-nus*) [σταφυλή, uvula]. 1. Palatal. 2. See *S. medius*. **S. externus,** the tensor palati. **S. internus,** the levator palati. **S. medius,** the azygos uvulæ muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Staphylitis (*staf-il-i′-tis*) [σταφυλή, uvula; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylo- (*staf′-il-o-*) [σταφυλή, uvula]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the uvula.

Staphylococcemia (*staf-il-o-kok-se′-me-ah*) [σταφυλή, grape; κόκκος, a berry; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylococcus (*staf-il-o-kok′-us*) [σταφυλή, grape; κόκκος, a berry]. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Staphyloma (*staf-il-o′-mah*) [σταφυλή, grape; ὄμα, tumor]. A bulging of the cornea or sclera of the eye. **S., Anterior.** See *Keratoglobus*. **S. corneæ,** a bulging of the cornea, due to a thinning of the membrane, with or without previous ulceration. **S., Posterior, S. posticum,** a backward bulging of the sclerotic coat at the posterior pole of the eye.

Staphyloplasty (*staf′-il-o-plas-te*) [σταφυλή, uvula; πλάσσειν, to mold]. A plastic operation for the closure of cleft palate.

Staphylorrhaphy (*staf-il-or′-a-fe*) [σταφυλή, uvula; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of a cleft palate.

Staphylotomy (*staf-il-ot′-o-me*) [σταφυλή, uvula; τομή, a cutting]. 1. The operation of incising or removing the uvula. 2. The operation of incising a staphyloma.

Star-anise. See *Illicium*.

Starch (*starch*) [AS., *stearc*, stiff; L., *Amylum*]. A carbohydrate widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, occurring in peculiar concentrically marked granules or grains. When heated with water the granules swell

up, burst, partially dissolve, and form S. paste. The soluble portion is called granulose, the insoluble is cellulose. Iodin produces a characteristic blue coloration with S. The most important varieties of S. are: potato-S., leguminous S., wheat-S. (Amylum, U. S. P., B. P.), sago-S., rice-S. **S., Animal.** See *Glycogen*. **S., Corn-,** a highly nutritive S. obtained from Indian corn. **S.-enema,** an enema consisting of starch-water. **S., Iodized,** starch that has been acted upon by iodin. **S.-water,** a mixture of wheat-S. and water, used chiefly as an emollient enema.

Star-grass. See *Aletris*.

Stars of Verheyn (*fār-hīn'*). The star-shaped figures formed by the stellate veins of the kidney, beneath the capsule.

Starvation (*star-va'-shun*) [AS., *steorfan*, to die]. Deprivation of food; the state produced by deprivation of food.

Stasis (*sta'-zis*) [στάσις, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand]. A standstill of the current of any of the fluids of the body, especially of the blood.

Stas-Otto Method. A method of extracting alkaloids or ptomains from tissues. It depends upon the facts that the salts of the alkaloids are soluble in water and in alcohol, and generally insoluble in ether, while the free alkaloids are soluble in ether, and may be removed from alkaline fluids by agitation with ether. The method consists in treating the mass with 90 per cent. alcohol and tartaric or oxalic acid; digesting the whole for some time at about 70° C. and filtering; the filtrate is evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 35° C., and the residue taken up with absolute alcohol, filtered, and evaporated again at a low temperature. The residue is dissolved in water, alkalinized, and agitated with ether. After separation, the ether is removed and allowed to evaporate. The residue may be further purified by redissolving in water and again extracting with ether.

Static (*stat'-ik*) [στατικός, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand]. At rest; pertaining to matter or force at rest or in equilibrium. **S. Breeze,** a method of administering static electricity, consisting in the withdrawal of a static charge from a patient by means of a pointed electrode. **S. Electricity.** See *Electricity*.

Statics (*stat'-iks*) [στατικός, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand]. The science relating to forces in a condition of equilibrium.

Station (*stā'-shun*) [*statio*, from *stare*, to stand]. Standing position or attitude.

Stationary (*sta'-shun-a-re*) [*statio*, from *stare*, to stand]. Standing still; not moving. **S. Air,** the amount of air which is constantly in the lungs during normal respiration.

Statometer (*stat-om'-et-er*) [στατός, standing; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmus.

Status (*sta'-tus*) [L.]. A state. **S. arthriticus,** the nervous manifestations preceding an attack of gout. **S. epilepticus,** a condition in which epileptic attacks occur in rapid succession, the patient not regaining consciousness during the interval. **S. præsens,** the state of a patient at the time of examination. **S. typhosus.** See *Typhoid State*.

Stauroplegia (*staw-ro-ple'-je-ah*) [σταυρός, crossed; πληγή, a stroke]. Crossed hemiplegia.

Stavesacre (*stāvz-a'-ker*). See *Staphisagria*.

Steapsin (*ste-ap'-sin*) [στέαρ, fat]. A ferment assisting in the saponification of the fats and found in the pancreatic juice.

Stearate (*ste'-ar-āt*) [στέαρ, fat]. A salt of stearic acid. Glycerol S. is called stearin, *q. v.*

Stearic Acid (*ste-ar'-ik*) [στέαρ, fat]. See *Acid*, *Stearic*, and *Stearin*.

Stearin (*ste'-ar-in*) [στέαρ, fat], $C_3H_5O_3$-$(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$. A compound of stearic acid and glyceryl occurring in the harder animal fats, especially in tallow. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales.

Stearopten (*ste-ar-op'-ten*) [στέαρ, fat; πτηνός, winged, volatile]. The crystalline substance occurring naturally in solution in a volatile oil.

Stearrhea (*ste-ar-e'-ah*) [στέαρ, fat; ῥοία, a flow]. See *Seborrhea*.

Steatite (*ste'-at-īt*). See *Talcum*.

Steato- (*ste'-at-o-*) [στέαρ, fat]. A prefix meaning fatty.

Steatocele (*ste'-at-o-sēl*) [στέαρ, fat; κήλη, tumor]. A swelling formed by the collection of fatty matter in the scrotum.

Steatoma (*ste-at-o'-mah*) [στέαρ, fat; ὄμα, tumor]. 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. A lipoma.

Steatopygia (*ste-at-o-pij'-e-ah*) [στέαρ, fat; πυγή, buttock]. Enormous fatness of the buttock, common among the women of some African tribes.

Steatopygous (*ste-at-op'-ig-us*) [στέαρ, fat; πυγή, buttock]. Characterized by excessive development of the buttocks.

Steatorrhea (*ste-at-or-e'-ah*) [στέαρ, fat; ῥοία, flow]. See *Seborrhea*.

Steatosis (*ste-at-o'-sis*) [στέαρ, fat]. 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. An abnormal accumulation of fat.

Steatozoon (*ste-at-o-zo'-on*) [στέαρ, fat; ζῷον, an animal]. The parasite, Demodex folliculorum, contained in comedones.

Steel. A form of iron holding an intermediate position between cast iron and wrought iron and containing from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon. **S., Tincture of,** tinctura ferri chloridi; see under *Ferrum*. **S., Wine of.** Synonym of *Vinum ferri*, under *Ferrum*.

Stellate (*stel'-āt*) [*stella*, a star]. Star-shaped.

Stellulæ Verheynii. See *Stars of Verheyn.*

Stellwag's Symptom. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.*

Steno- (*sten'-o-*) [στενός, narrow]. A prefix meaning narrow or constricted.

Stenocardia (*sten-o-kar'-de-ah*) [στενός, narrow; καρδία, heart]. Angina pectoris.

Stenocephalous (*sten-o-sef'-al-us*) [στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, head]. Having a head narrow in one or more of its diameters.

Stenocephaly (*sten-o-sef'-al-e*) [στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, head]. Narrowing of the head in one or more of its diameters.

Stenochoria (*sten-o-ko'-re-ah*) [στενός, narrow; χῶρος, space]. Narrowing; stenosis.

Stenopeic (*sten-o-pe'-ik*) [στενός, narrow; ὀπαῖος, pierced]. Pertaining to or having a narrow slit; applied to lenses that allow the passage of rays only through a narrow slit.

Steno's Duct. See under *Duct.*

Stenosis (*sten-o'-sis*) [στενός, narrow]. Constriction or narrowing, especially of a channel or aperture, as, *e. g.*, aortic S., mitral S., etc.

Stenotic (*sten-ot'-ik*) [στενός, narrow]. Characterized by stenosis; produced by stenosis.

Stensen's Duct. See *Duct.*

Stensen's Experiment. Compression of the abdominal aorta of an animal, so as to cut off the blood-supply to the lumbar region of the spinal cord. It leads to rapid paralysis of the posterior portion of the body.

Stensen's Foramen. See *Foramina, Table of.*

Stephanion (*stef-an'-e-on*) [στέφανος, a wreath or crown]. See *Craniometric Points.*

Steppage-gait (*step'-āj-gāt*). The peculiar high-stepping gait seen in tabes dorsalis and certain forms of multiple neuritis.

Stercobilin (*ster-ko-bi'-lin*) [*stercus*, dung; *bilis*, bile]. A coloring-matter found in feces, and identical with hydrobilirubin.

Stercoraceous (*ster-ko-ra'-shus*) [*stercus*, dung]. Fecal; having the nature of feces; containing feces, as, *e. g.*, S. vomiting.

Stercoral (*ster'-ko-ral*). See *Stercoraceous.*

Stercoremia (*ster-ko-re'-me-ah*) [*stercus*, dung; αἷμα, blood]. A condition of the blood resulting from arrest of intestinal excretion and the absorption of toxic matters from the feces.

Stercorin (*ster'-ko-rin*) [*stercus*, dung]. An extractive from the feces resembling cholesterin.

Stercus (*ster'-kus*) [L., dung]. Feces.

Stere (*stēr*) [στερεός, solid]. A measure of 1000 liters; a kiloliter.

Stereometry (*ste-re-om'-et-re*) [στερεός, solid; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the capacity of a hollow body.

Stereophantoscope (*ste-re-o-fan'-to-skōp*) [στερεός, solid; φαντός, visible; σκόπειν, to see]. See *Stereophoroscope.*

Stereophoroscope (*ste-re-o-for'-o-skōp*) [στερεός, solid; φέρειν, to carry; σκοπεῖν, to see]. A stereoscopic zoetrope, an instrument for producing a series of images apparently in motion.

Stereoplasm (*ste'-re-o-plazm*) [στερεός, solid; πλάσσειν, to mold]. The solid part of the protoplasm of cells.

Stereoscope (*ste'-re-o-skōp*) [στερεός, solid; σκοπεῖν, to see]. An instrument by which two similar pictures of the same object are made to overlap so that the reflected images are seen as one, thereby giving the appearance of solidity and relief.

Stereoscopic (*ste-re-o-skop'-ik*) [στερεός, solid; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Pertaining to stereoscopy. **S. Vision,** binocular vision. See *Stereoscope.*

Sterile (*ster'-il*) [*sterilis*, barren]. 1. Not fertile; not capable of reproducing. 2. Free from microorganisms or spores.

Sterility (*ster-il'-it-e*) [*sterilis*, sterile]. The condition of being sterile.

Sterilization (*ster-il-i-za'-shun*) [*sterilis*, barren]. The act of rendering anything sterile; the destruction of microorganisms, particularly by means of heat. **S., Intermittent,** a method of sterilization in which an interval of time is allowed to elapse between the several heatings, giving an opportunity for any spores present to develop into adult microorganisms, in which form they readily succumb to the action of heat.

Sterilized (*ster'-il-īzd*) [*sterilis*, sterile]. Rendered sterile.

Sterilizer (*ster'-il-i-zer*) [*sterilis*, sterile]. An apparatus for destroying the microorganisms attached to an object, especially by means of heat.

Sternal (*stur'-nal*) [*sternum*; στέρνον, sternum]. Pertaining to the sternum.

Sterno- (*stur'-no-*) [*sternum*; στέρνον, sternum]. A prefix denoting connection with the sternum.

Sternoclavicular (*stur-no-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*sternum*, sternum; *clavicle*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

Sternocleidomastoid (*stur-no-cli-do-mas'-toid*) [στέρνον, sternum; κλείς, key; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sternocostal (*stur-no-kos'-tal*) [*sternum*, sternum; *costa*, a rib]. Pertaining to the sternum and the ribs.

Sternohyoid (*stur-no-hi'-oid*) [στέρνον, sternum; *hyoid*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sternomastoid (*stur-no-mas'-toid*) [στέρνον,

sternum; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process.

Sternopagus (*stur-nop′-ag-us*) [στέρνον, sternum; πάγος, fastened]. A double monster the parts of which are united by the sternum.

Sternothyroid (*stur-no-thi′-roid*) [στέρνον, sternum; *thyroid*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Sternotracheal (*stur-no-tra′-ke-al*) [στέρνον, sternum; *trachea*]. Pertaining to the sternum and the trachea.

Sternum (*ster′-num*) [L.; στέρνον, breastbone]. The flat, narrow bone in the median line in the front of the chest, composed of three portions, the manubrium, the gladiolus, and the ensiform or xiphoid appendix.

Sternutation (*stur-nu-ta′-shun*) [*sternutatio*, a sneezing]. The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory (*stur-nu′-tat-o-re*) [*sternutare*, to sneeze]. 1. Producing sneezing. 2. An agent that causes sneezing.

Stertor (*stur′-tor*) [L., a snoring]. Sonorous breathing, or snoring; the rasping, rattling sound produced when the larynx and the air-passages are obstructed by mucus.

Stertorous (*stur′-to-rus*) [*stertere*, to snore]. Characterized by stertor, as, *e. g.*, S. breathing.

Stetho- (*steth′-o-*) [στῆθος, chest]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the chest.

Stethograph (*steth′-o-graf*) [στῆθος, chest; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument recording the respiratory movements of the chest.

Stethometer (*steth-om′-et-er*) [στῆθος, chest; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the degree of expansion of the chest.

Stethophonometer (*steth-o-fo-nom′-et-er*) [στῆθος, chest; φωνή, sound; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the phenomena elicited by auscultation.

Stethoscope (*steth′-o-skōp*) [στῆθος, breast; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the organs of circulation and respiration by the sounds made by these organs. It consists of a hollow tube, one end being placed over the locality to be examined, the other at the ear of the examiner. The binaural S. consists of a Y-shaped tube, the flexible branches being applied each to an ear of the listener.

Stethoscopic (*steth-o-skop′-ik*) [στῆθος, chest; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Pertaining to or detected by means of the stethoscope.

Stethoscopy (*steth-os′-ko-pe*) [στῆθος, chest; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Examination with the aid of the stethoscope.

Sthenic (*sthen′-ik*) [σθένος, strength]. Strong, active. **S. Fever,** a form of fever marked by high temperature, quick and tense pulse, and highly colored urine.

Stibium (*stib′-e-um*). See *Antimonium.*

Sticking Plaster. Resin-plaster.

Stiff-neck Fever. Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Stigma (*stig′-mah*) [στίγμα, point]. A small spot or mark, especially a spot of hemorrhage in the palm or sole corresponding to the nail-marks of Christ, occurring in hysteric persons. 2. Any one of the marks or signs characteristic of a condition; generally used in the plural, as **hysteric stigmata.** 3. That part of a pistil which receives the pollen. **Stigmata maydis.** See *Zea mays.*

Stigmatic (*stig-mat′-ik*) [στίγμα, spot]. Pertaining to a stigma.

Stigmatization (*stig-mat-i-za′-shun*) [στίγμα, point]. The formation of stigmata.

Stilet, Stilette (*sti-let′*) [Fr., dim. of *stilus*, a point]. 1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a cannula. 2. A wire passed into a flexible catheter.

Still-born. Born lifeless.

Still-birth. The birth of a dead child.

Stillicidium (*stil-is-id′-e-um*) [*stilla*, a drop; *cadere*, to fall down]. The flow of a liquid drop by drop. **S. lacrimarum,** overflow of tears from obstruction of the canaliculus or nasal duct; epiphora. **S. narium,** coryza.

Stilling's Canal. See *Canal of Stilling.*

Stillingia (*stil-in′-je-ah*) [after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist]. A genus of plants of the order Euphorbiaceæ. The root of S. sylvatica, queen's root or queen's delight (S., U. S. P.), is used as an alterative in syphilis, scrofula, diseases of the skin, etc. Dose of Extractum stillingiæ fluidum (U. S. P.) f℥ss–j (2.0–4.0).

Stimulant (*stim′-u-lant*) [*stimulus*, a goad]. 1. Stimulating. 2. An agent that causes stimulation. **S., Cardiac,** one that increases the heart's action. **S., Cerebral,** one that exalts the action of the cerebrum. **S., Diffusive,** one that has a prompt but transient effect. **S., Hepatic,** one that excites the activity of the liver.

Stimulate (*stim′-u-lāt*) [*stimulare*, to stimulate]. To quicken; to stir up; to excite; to increase functional activity.

Stimulation (*stim-u-la′-shun*) [*stimulus*, a goad]. 1. The act of stimulating. 2. The effect of a stimulant.

Stimuline (*stim′-u-lēn*) [*stimulus*, a goad]. A substance capable of stimulating the phagocytic action of cells.

Stimulus (*stim′-u-lus*) [L.]. A goad; an impulse; anything capable of causing stimulation. **S., Adequate.** See *S., Homologous.* **S., Chemic,** one due to or produced by chemic means. **S., Heterologous,** one acting upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. **S., Homologous,** one acting only upon the end-organ. **S., Mechanic,** one acting by mechanic means, as, *e. g.*, pinching or striking.

Stirrup, Stirrup-bone (*stir'-up*). The stapes.

Stitch. 1. A sudden, sharp, lancinating pain. 2. See *Suture*.

Stoma (*sto'-mah*) [στόμα, mouth]. 1. A mouth. 2. A pore, as that between endothelial cells, establishing direct communication between adjacent lymph-channels.

Stomach (*stum'-ak*) [στόμαχος]. The most dilated part of the alimentary canal, situated below the diaphragm in the left hypochondriac, the epigastric, and part of the right hypochondriac regions. It is connected at one end (cardiac end) with the esophagus, at the other (pyloric end) with the duodenum. Its wall consists of four coats—the serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The mucous coat contains the gastric glands (cardiac and pyloric glands), which secrete the gastric juice and mucus. **S.-cough**, a reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach. **S.-pump**, a pump for withdrawing the contents of the stomach. **S.-tooth**, a lower canine tooth, especially one of the first dentition. **S.-tube**, a flexible tube for irrigation or evacuation of the stomach.

Stomachal (*stum'-ak-al*) [στόμαχος, the stomach]. Pertaining to the stomach.

Stomachic (*stum-ak'-ik*) [στόμαχος, stomach]. 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. Stimulating the secretory activity of the stomach. 3. An agent having this property.

Stomatitis (*stom-at-i'-tis*) [στόμα, mouth; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mouth. **S. aphthosa, S., Aphthous.** See *Aphthæ*. **S., Catarrhal**, a simple form characterized by swelling of the mucous membrane, pain, and salivation. **S., Gangrenous.** See *Cancrum oris*. **S., Mercurial**, that arising from poisoning by mercury. **S., Mycotic.** See *Thrush*. **S., Scorbutic**, that due to scurvy. **S., Ulcerative**, a form characterized by the formation of small ulcers on the cheeks, lips, and tongue, with copious salivation, pain, fetid breath, slight fever, and at times great prostration.

Stomato- (*stom'-at-o-*) [στόμα, mouth]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the mouth.

Stomatomycosis (*stom-at-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [στόμα, mouth; μύκης, fungus]. A disease of the mouth due to fungi, especially the oidium albicans.

Stomatonecrosis, Stomatonoma (*stom-at-o-ne-kro'-sis, stom-at-on'-o-mah*). See *Cancrum oris*.

Stomatopathy (*stom-at-op'-ath-e*) [στόμα, mouth; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the mouth.

Stomatoplasty (*stom'-at-o-plas-te*) [στόμα, mouth; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation upon the mouth.

Stomatoscope (*stom'-at-o-skōp*) [στόμα, mouth; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. An instrument for inspecting the cavity of the mouth.

Stomocephalus (*stom-o-sef'-al-us*) [στόμα, mouth; κεφαλή, head]. A variety of monster in which there is the same deformity as in rhinocephalus or in cyclocephalus, associated with a defect of the maxillary bones, so that the skin hangs in folds around the mouth.

Stomodæum (*stom-o-de'-um*) [στόμα, mouth; δαίειν, to divide]. The primitive oral cavity of the embryo, formed by a depression of the ectoderm and afterward forming the mouth and upper part of the pharynx.

Stone. A hardened mass of mineral matter. See *Calculus*. **S., Blue**, copper-sulphate crystals. **S., Gall-**, a biliary calculus.

Stool. The evacuation of the bowels.

Stop-needle. A lance-pointed needle used in the operation of discission, having an enlargement or shoulder upon the shank to prevent too deep penetration.

Storax (*sto'-raks*). See *Styrax*.

Strabismal, Strabismic (*stra-biz'-mal, stra-biz'-mik*) [στραβισμός, from στραβός, crooked]. Relating to or affected with strabismus.

Strabismus (*strab-iz'-mus*) [στραβισμός, from στραβός, crooked]. Squint; that abnormality of the eyes in which the visual axes do not meet at the desired objective point, in consequence of incoordinate action of the external ocular muscles. **S., Alternating**, one in which either eye fixes alternately. **S., Concomitant**, one in which the squinting eye has full range of movement. **S., Convergent**, one in which the squinting eye is turned to the nasal side. **S., Divergent**, one in which the squinting eye is turned to the temporal side. **S., External.** See *S., Divergent*. **S., Internal.** See *S., Convergent*. **S., Paralytic**, that due to paralysis of one or more muscles. **S., Spastic**, that due to a spastic contraction of an ocular muscle.

Strain (*strān*) [OF., *estraindre*, from L., *stringere*, to draw tight]. 1. Excessive stretching; overuse of a part. 2. The condition produced in a part by overuse, as, *e. g.*, eye-strain. 3. To overexert; to use to excess; to make violent efforts.

Strait (*strāt*) [Fr., *étroit*, from *strictus*, drawn tight]. A narrow or constricted passage, as, *e. g.*, the inferior or superior S. of the pelvis. **S.-jacket**, a strong jacket placed on the insane or delirious to prevent injury to themselves or to others.

Stramonium (*stra-mo'-ne-um*). The Datura stramonium, Jamestown or Jimson weed, a plant of the order Solanaceæ. The leaves (Stramonii folia, U. S. P., B. P.) and seeds (Stramonii semen, U. S. P., Stramonii semina, B. P.) contain two alkaloids, daturin, identical with atropin, and hyoscyamin. The ac-

tion of S. resembles that of belladonna. It is used in asthma, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, rheumatism, and pains of syphilitic origin. In asthma the leaves may be smoked in a tobacco-pipe. Locally S. is employed as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers and inflamed surfaces. Dose of the seeds gr. j (0.065); of the leaves gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.20). Extractum stramonii seminis, U. S. P. (Extractum stramonii, B. P.). Dose gr. 1/6–1/4 (0.010–0.016). Extractum stramonii seminis fluidum, U. S. P. Dose ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). Tinctura stramonii seminis, U. S. P. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

Strangling. See *Strangulation.*

Strangulated (*strang'-gu-la-ted*) [*strangulare*, to strangle]. 1. Choked. 2. Compressed so that the circulation is arrested, as, *e. g.*, S. hernia.

Strangulation (*strang-gu-la'-shun*) [*strangulare*, to choke]. 1. The act of choking. 2. Constriction of a part producing arrest of the circulation, as, *e. g.*, S. of a hernia.

Strangury (*strang'-gu-re*) [στράγξ, a drop; οὖρον, urine]. Painful urination, the urine being voided drop by drop.

Strap. 1. A long band, as of adhesive plaster. 2. To compress a part by means of bands, especially bands of adhesive plaster.

Stratification (*strat-e-fik-a'-shun*) [*stratum*, a layer; *facere*, to make]. Arrangement in layers.

Stratified (*strat'-e-fid*) [*stratum*, a layer; *facere*, to make]. Arranged in layers.

Stratiform (*strat'-e-form*) [*stratum*, stratum; *forma*, form]. Formed into a layer. **S. Fibrocartilage,** fibrocartilage lining bony grooves through which the tendons of muscles pass.

Stratum (*stra'-tum*) [L., from *sternere*, to strew]. A layer. **S. corneum, S. granulosum, S. lucidum, S. Malpighii.** See *Skin.*

Strawberry-tongue. The characteristic tongue of scarlet fever, in which the vessels of the fungiform papillæ become turgid, causing the papillæ to stand out as red points, in marked contrast with the thick coating of fur on the filiform papillæ.

Streak (*strēk*). A furrow, line, or stripe. **S., Medullary.** See *Medullary Groove.* **S., Primitive,** an opaque band extending some distance forward from the posterior margin of the area pellucida and forming the first noticeable sign of the development of the blastoderm. **S., Meningitic.** See *Tache cérébrale.*

Strengthening Plaster. Emplastrum roborans, or iron-plaster.

Strephotome (*stref'-o-tōm*) [στρέφειν, to twist; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument shaped like a corkscrew, used to secure union in the operation for the radical cure of hernia.

Streptobacteria (*strep-to-bak-te'-re-ah*) [στρεπτός, twisted; βακτήριον, bacterium]. Short, rod-shaped bacteria forming chains.

Streptococcemia (*strep-to-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*streptococcus*; αἷμα, blood]. A state of the blood characterized by the presence of streptococci.

Streptococcus (*strep-to-kok'-kus*) [στρεπτός, twisted; κόκκος, a kernel]. See *Bacteria, Table of.* **S.-angina,** angina due to streptococci.

Streptothrix (*strep'-to-thriks*) [στρεπτός, twisted; θρίξ, the hair]. See *Cladothrix,* under *Bacteria, Table of.*

Stretcher (*strech'-er*). A cot or litter for carrying the sick.

Stria (*stri'-ah*) [L.]. A streak or white line. **Acoustic** or **Auditory Striæ,** transverse white lines on the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, which unite with the auditory nerve-roots. **Striæ gravidarum,** the atrophic striæ observed upon the abdomen in pregnant women. **Striæ longitudinales,** long, slightly elevated lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

Striate, Striated (*stri'-āt, stri'-ā-ted*) [*stria*, a furrow]. Striped. **S. Body,** the corpus striatum. **S. Muscle.** See *Muscle.*

Striation (*stri-a'-shun*) [*stria*, furrow]. 1. The state of being striated. 2. A striated structure.

Stricture (*strik'-tūr*) [*strictura*, from *stringere*, to draw tight]. A narrowing of a canal from external pressure, or as a result of inflammatory or other changes in its walls. **S., Cicatricial,** a S. due to cicatricial tissue. **S., Functional.** See *S., Spasmodic.* **S., Impermeable,** or **S., Impassable,** one not permitting the passage of an instrument. **S., Irritable,** one in which the passage of an instrument causes great pain. **S., Organic,** one due to structural changes in or about a canal. **S., Spasmodic,** one due to muscular spasm.

Stricturotome (*strik'-tu-ro-tōm*) [*strictura*, stricture; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for dividing a stricture.

Stricturotomy (*strik-tu-rot'-o-me*) [*strictura*, stricture; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of incising a stricture.

Stridor (*stri'-dor*) [*stridere*, to make a creaking sound]. A peculiar, harsh, vibrating sound produced during expiration.

Stridulous (*strid'-u-lus*) [*stridere*, to make a creaking sound]. Characterized by stridor. **S. Laryngismus.** See *Laryngismus.*

Strobilus (*strob'-il-us*) [*strobilus*, a pine-cone]. The tape-worm.

Stroboscope (*strob'-o-skōp*). See *Zoetrope.*

Stroboscopic (*strob-o-skop'-ik*) [στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπεῖν, to view]. Pertaining to the stroboscope.

Stroke (*strōk*). A sudden attack; the word is used colloquially for apoplexy and paralysis.

Stroma (*stro′-mah*) [στρῶμα, a bed]. The tissue forming the framework for the essential part of an organ.

Strongylus (*stron′-jil-us*) [στρογγύλος, round]. A genus of nematode worms found in the lower animals, and occasionally in man.

Strontium (*stron′-she-um*) [after *Strontian*, in Scotland]. A metallic element belonging to the group of alkaline earths. It has a specific gravity of 2.5, an atomic weight of 87.3, and a valence of two. Symbol Sr. It combines with oxygen to form **S. oxid**, or strontia, SrO. **S. bromid**, $SrBr_2.6H_2O$ (Strontii bromidum, U. S. P.), has been used in epilepsy, diabetes, gastrectasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and lithemia. Dose gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **S. iodid**, $SrI_2.6H_2O$ (Strontii iodidum, U. S. P.), is used like the other oxids. **S. lactate**, $Sr(C_3H_5O_3)_2.3H_2O$ (Strontii lactas, U. S. P.), is used in nephritis, albuminuria, rheumatism, and gout. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

Strophanthus (*strof-an′-thus*) [στρόφος, a twisted band; ἄνθος, flower]. A genus of plants of the order Apocynaceæ, some of the species of which are used for the preparation of arrow poison in Africa. The seeds of **S. hispidus** (S., U. S. P., B. P.) contain a crystalline glucosid, **strophanthin**, and an alkaloid, inein. S. is a muscle-poison, but in small doses is a cardiac and perhaps a vascular stimulant. It is used in the same cases as digitalis. Dose of Tinctura strophanthi (U. S. P., B. P.) ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0); of strophanthin gr. $\frac{1}{300}$–$\frac{1}{200}$ (0.0002–0.0003).

Strophulus (*strof′-u-lus*) [στρόφος, a twisted band]. Red gum, tooth-rash; a form of miliaria occurring in infants. **S. prurigi-nosus**, an eruption occurring in children, and characterized by disseminated, intensely itching papules.

Structural (*struk′-tu-ral*) [*structura*, structure]. Pertaining to or affecting the structure.

Struma (*stru′-mah*) [L.]. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goiter.

Strumiprivus (*stru-me-pri′-vus*) [*struma*; *privus*, deprived of]. Deprived of the thyroid gland; due to the removal of the thyroid gland, as cachexia strumipriva.

Strumous (*stru′-mus*) [*struma*]. Scrofulous.

Strychnin (*strik′-nin*) [στρύχνος, strychnin], $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. One of the alkaloids of Nux vomica. **S. sulphate**, $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2.H_2SO_4.5H_2O$ (Strychninæ sulphas, U. S. P.). Dose of the alkaloid or salt gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.003). For properties and uses see *Nux vomica*.

Strychninism (*strik′-nin-izm*) [στρύχνος, strychnin]. The state of being under the influence of strychnin.

Strychnos (*strik′-nos*). A genus of plants of the order Loganiaceæ, several species of which yield strychnin and brucin.

Stump [Icel., *stumpr*, stump]. The portion of a limb or other part left attached to the body after an amputation.

Stun [AS., *stunian*, to make a din]. To render temporarily insensible, as by a blow.

Stupe (*stūp*) [*stupa*, tow]. A cloth used for applying heat or counterirritation; especially a cloth wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a counterirritant, as, *e. g.*, turpentine-S.

Stupefacient, Stupefactive (*stu-pe-fa′-shent*, *stu-pe-fak′-tiv*) [*stupere*, to be stunned; *facere*, to make]. Narcotic.

Stupor (*stu′-por*) [L.]. A state of partial unconsciousness from which the individual can be roused.

Stuttering (*stut′-er-ing*) [Icel., *stauta*, to stutter]. A hesitation in speech due to an inability to enunciate the syllables without repeated efforts.

Stye (*sti*). See *Hordeolum*.

Style, Stylet (*stīl*, *sti-let′*) [στῦλος, pillar]. 1. A probe. 2. A wire inserted into a catheter or cannula, in order to stiffen the instrument or to perforate the tissues. See *Stilet*.

Stylo- (*sti′-lo-*) [στύλος, pillar]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Styloglossus (*sti-lo-glos′-us*). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Stylohyoid (*sti-lo-hi′-oid*) [στύλος, pillar; *hyoid*]. 1. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone, as, *e. g.*, the S. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*. 2. Pertaining to the S. muscle.

Styloid (*sti′-loid*) [στῦλος, pillar; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a stylus.

Stylomastoid (*sti-lo-mas′-toid*) [στῦλος, pillar; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes.

Stylomaxillary (*sti-lo-maks′-il-a-re*) [στῦλος, pillar; *maxilla*, maxilla]. Pertaining to the styloid process and the maxilla.

Stylopharyngeus (*sti-lo-far-in-je′-us*). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Stylus (*sti′-lus*) [L., a stake]. A pointed instrument for making applications.

Styptic (*stip′-tik*) [στυπτικός, astringent]. 1. Checking hemorrhage by contracting the blood-vessels. 2. An agent that checks hemorrhage by causing contraction of the blood-vessels.

Styracin (*sti′-ra-sin*). See *Styrax*.

Styrax (*sti′-raks*) [στύραξ, storax]. Storax; a balsam obtained from the inner bark of Liquidambar orientalis, or oriental sweetgum. It contains a volatile oil, styrol, several resins, an amorphous substance called storesin, cinnamic acid, and styracin (the cinnamate of cinnamyl). It is stimulant, ex-

pectorant, and antiseptic, acting like benzoin and tolu, and is used in bronchial affections and catarrh of the urinary passages. Externally it is an antiseptic and parasiticide. It is a constituent of Friar's balsam. Dose gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3).

Styrone (*sti'-rōn*) [στύραξ, storax]. Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$.

Styryl Alcohol (*sti'-ril*) [στύραξ, storax]. See *Styrone*.

Sub- [L.]. A prefix denoting under or beneath; in chemistry, a prefix denoting (1) the lower of two compounds of the same elements; (2) denoting a basic salt.

Subacetate (*sub-as'-et-āt*) [*sub*, under; *acetum*, vinegar]. A basic acetate.

Subacid (*sub-as'-id*) [*sub*, under; *acidum*, acid]. Moderately acid.

Subacromial (*sub-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*sub*, under; *acromial*]. Below the acromion.

Subacute (*sub-ak-ūt'*) [*sub*, under; *acutus*, sharp]. Moderately acute.

Subanconeus (*sub-an-ko-ne'-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subaponeurotic (*sub-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*) [*sub*, under; *aponeurosis*]. Beneath an aponeurosis.

Subarachnoid (*sub-ar-ak'-noid*) [*sub*, under; *arachnoid*]. Beneath the arachnoid membrane, as, *e. g.*, the S. space.

Subarcuate (*sub-ar'-ku-āt*) [*sub*, under; *arcus*, an arc]. Slightly arcuate.

Subastragalar, Subastragaloid (*sub-as-trag'-al-ar, sub-as-trag'-al-oid*) [*sub*, under; *astragalus*]. Below the astragalus.

Subcalcarine (*sub-kal-ka-rēn*) [*sub*, under; *calcarine*]. Situated beneath the calcarine fissure, as the S. convolution.

Subcapsular (*sub-kap'-su-lar*) [*sub*, under; *capsula*, capsule]. Beneath a capsule.

Subcarbonate (*sub-kar'-bon-āt*) [*sub*, under; *carbo*, charcoal]. A basic carbonate.

Subclavian (*sub-kla'-ve-an*) [*sub*, under; *clavis*, key]. Lying under the clavicle, as, *e. g.*, the S. artery.

Subclavicular (*sub-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*sub*, under; *clavis*, key]. Beneath the clavicle.

Subclavius (*sub-kla'-ve-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subconjunctival (*sub-kon-jungk-ti'-val*) [*sub*, under; *conjunctiva*]. Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

Subconsciousness (*sub-kon'-shus-nes*) [*sub*, under; *conscius*, knowing]. Imperfect consciousness; that state in which mental processes take place without the mind being distinctly conscious of its own activity.

Subcoracoid (*sub-kor'-ak-oid*) [*sub*, under; κόραξ, a crow; εἶδος, like]. Situated below the coracoid process.

Subcortical (*sub-kor'-tik-al*) [*sub*, under; *cortex*, cortex]. Beneath the cortex.

Subcranial (*sub-kra'-ne-al*) [*sub*, under; κρανίον, cranium]. Situated beneath the cranium.

Subcrepitant (*sub-krep'-it-ant*) [*sub*, under; *crepitare*, to make a crackling noise]. Almost crepitant, as, *e. g.*, S. rale. See *Rale.*

Subcrureus (*sub-kru-re'-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subculture (*sub-kul'-tūr*) [*sub*, under; *cultura*, culture]. In bacteriology, a secondary culture made from a primary culture.

Subcutaneous (*sub-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*sub*, under; *cutaneus*, from *cutis*, the skin]. Beneath the skin; hypodermic.

Subcuticular (*sub-ku-tik'-u-lar*) [*sub*, under; *cutis*, skin]. Beneath the epidermis, as, *e. g.*, a S. stitch.

Subdiaphragmatic (*sub-di-a-frag-mat'-ik*) [*sub*, under; διάφραγμα, diaphragm]. Under the diaphragm.

Subdural (*sub-du'-ral*) [*sub*, under; *dura*, dura]. Beneath the dura.

Subencephalon (*sub-en-sef'-al-on*) [*sub*, under; ἐγκέφαλον, brain]. The medulla oblongata, pons, and corpora quadrigemina taken together.

Subendocardial (*sub-en-do-kar'-de-al*) [*sub*, under; ἔνδον, within; καρδία, heart]. Beneath the endocardium.

Subepidermal, Subepidermatic, Subepidermic (*sub-ep-e-der'-mal, sub-ep-e-der-mat'-ik, sub-ep-e-der'-mik*) [*sub*, under; ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, skin]. Situated beneath the epidermis.

Subepithelial (*sub-ep-e-the'-le-al*) [*sub*, under; ἐπί, upon; θηλή, nipple]. Situated under an epithelial surface.

Suberin (*su'-ber-in*) [*suber*, cork]. The impure cellulose forming the cellular tissue of cork.

Subfascial (*sub-fash'-e-al*) [*sub*, under; *fascia*, fascia]. Beneath the fascia.

Subfebrile (*sub-feb'-ril*) [*sub*, under; *febris*, fever]. Slightly febrile.

Subflavous (*sub-fla'-vus*) [*sub*, under; *flavus*, yellow]. Somewhat yellow.

Subgallate (*sub-gal'-lāt*). A basic gallate. **S. of Bismuth,** $BiC_7H_7O_7$. Dermatol, an odorless, yellow powder used as an antiseptic in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and locally as a substitute for iodoform. Dose gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

Subglenoid (*sub-gle'-noid*) [*sub*, under; *glenoid*]. Beneath the glenoid fossa, as, *e. g.*, S. dislocation of the humerus.

Subhyoid (*sub-hi'-oid*) [*sub*, under; ὑοειδής, hyoid]. Beneath the hyoid bone.

Subiculum (*sub-ik'-u-lum*) [*subex*, a layer]. The uncinate gyrus.

Subinflammation (*sub-in-flam-a'-shun*) [*sub*, under; *inflammatio*, inflammation]. A slight degree of inflammation.

Subintrant (*sub-in′-trant*) [*subintrare*, to enter secretly]. Entering secretly; applied to malarial fevers in which a new paroxysm begins before the termination of the preceding one.

Subinvolution (*sub-in-vo-lu′-shun*) [*sub*, under; *involutio*, a rolling up]. Imperfect involution. **S. of the Uterus**, the imperfect contraction of the uterus after delivery.

Subjacent (*sub-ja′-sent*) [*sub*, under; *jacere*, to lie]. Lying beneath.

Subject (*sub′-jekt*) [*sub*, under; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. An individual that serves for purposes of experiment or study, or that is under observation or treatment. 2. A cadaver.

Subjective (*sub-jek′-tiv*) [*sub*, under; *jacere*, to throw]. 1. Pertaining to the individual himself. 2. Of symptoms, experienced by the patient himself, and not amenable to physical exploration.

Sublatio (*sub-la′-she-o*) [L.]. Removal. **S. retinæ**, detachment of the retina.

Sublimate (*sub′-lim-āt*) [*sublimare*, to lift up high]. A substance obtained by sublimation. **S., Corrosive**, mercuric chlorid. See *Mercury*.

Sublimation (*sub-lim-a′-shun*) [*sublimare*, to lift up high]. The vaporization and condensation of a volatile solid.

Sublime (*sub-lim*) [*sublimare*, to lift up high]. 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation.

Sublingual (*sub-ling′-gwal*) [*sub*, beneath; *lingua*, tongue]. 1. Lying beneath the tongue. 2. Pertaining to the parts lying beneath the tongue.

Sublinguitis (*sub-ling-gwi′-tis*) [*sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Sublobular (*sub-lob′-u-lar*) [*sub*, under; *lobulus*, a lobule]. Situated beneath a lobule. **S. Veins**, the radicles of the hepatic veins, situated at the base of a cluster of lobules.

Subluxation (*sub-luks-a′-shun*) [*sub*, under; *luxatio*, luxation]. Incomplete luxation.

Submammary (*sub-mam′-a-re*) [*sub*, under; *mamma*, breast]. Situated beneath the breast.

Submarginal (*sub-mar′-jin-al*) [*sub*, under; *margo*, margin]. Situated near the border or margin.

Submaxillary (*sub-maks′-il-a-re*) [*sub*, under; *maxilla*, maxilla]. 1. Lying beneath the lower maxilla, as, *e. g.*, the S. gland. 2. Pertaining to the S. gland.

Submental (*sub-men′-tal*) [*sub*, under; *mentum*, chin]. Situated under the chin.

Submerge (*sub-merj′*) [*sub*, under; *mergere*, to dip]. To place under the surface of a liquid.

Submersion (*sub-mer′shun*) [*sub*, under; *mergere*, to dip]. The act of submerging; the condition of being under the surface of a liquid.

Submucous (*sub-mu′-kus*) [*sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous]. Situated beneath a mucous membrane.

Subnasal (*sub-na′-zal*) [*sub*, under; *nasus*, nose]. Situated below the nose. **S. Point.** See *Craniometric Points*.

Subnitrate (*sub-ni′-trāt*) [*sub*, under; *nitrum*, niter]. A basic nitrate.

Subnormal (*sub-nor′-mal*) [*sub*, under; *norma*, rule]. Below normal.

Subnucleus (*sub-nu′-kle-us*) [*sub*, under; *nucleus*, nucleus]. Any one of the smaller groups of cells into which a large nerve-nucleus is divided by the passage through it of nerve-bundles.

Suboccipital (*sub-ok-sip′-it-al*) [*sub*, under; *occiput*]. Situated beneath the occiput.

Suboxid (*sub-oks′-id*) [*sub*, under; *ὀξύς*, acid]. One of two oxids containing the less oxygen.

Subparietal (*sub-par-i′-et-al*) [*sub*, under; *paries*, wall]. Situated beneath the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure.

Subpatellar (*sub-pat-el′-ar*) [*sub*, under; *patella*, knee-cap]. Situated beneath the patella.

Subpeduncular (*sub-pe-dung′-ku-lar*) [*sub*, under; *pedunculus*, peduncle]. Situated beneath a peduncle.

Subpericardial (*sub-per-e-kar′-de-al*) [*sub*, under; *περί*, around; *καρδία*, heart]. Situated beneath the pericardium.

Subperiosteal (*sub-per-e-os′-te-al*) [*sub*, under; *περί*, around; *ὀστέον*, bone]. Beneath the periosteum.

Subperitoneal (*sub-per-e-ton-e′-al*) [*sub*, under; *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum]. Beneath the peritoneum.

Subphrenic (*sub-fren′-ik*). Synonym of *Subdiaphragmatic*.

Subpleural (*sub-plu′-ral*) [*sub*, under; *πλευρά*, side]. Beneath the pleura.

Subpontine (*sub-pon′-tin*) [*sub*, under; *pons*, pons]. Beneath the pons.

Subpreputial (*sub-pre-pu′-she-al*) [*sub*, under; *preputium*, prepuce]. Beneath the prepuce.

Subpubic (*sub-pu′-bik*) [*sub*, under; *pubes*, pubis]. Situated beneath the pubic arch or symphysis.

Subpulmonary (*sub-pul′-mon-a-re*) [*sub*, under; *pulmo*, the lung]. On the ventral side of the lungs.

Subretinal (*sub-ret′-in al*) [*sub*, under; *retina*, retina]. Beneath the retina.

Subsalt. A basic salt.

Subscapular (*sub-skap′-u-lar*) [*sub*, under; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade]. 1. Beneath the scapula, *e. g.*, as the S. muscle, or Subscapularis. 2. Pertaining to the S. muscle.

Subscapularis (*sub-skap-u-la′-ris*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Subscription (*sub-skrip′-shun*) [*sub*, beneath; *scribere*, to write]. That part of a prescription containing the directions to the pharmacist, indicating how the ingredients are to be mixed and prepared.

Subserous (*sub-se′-rus*) [*sub*, under; *serosus*, serous]. Beneath a serous membrane.

Subspinous (*sub-spi′-nus*) [*sub*, under; *spina*, spine]. 1. Beneath a spine. 2. Beneath the spinal column.

Substage (*sub′-stāj*). The parts beneath the stage of a microscope, including the diaphragm, condenser, illuminator, and other accessories.

Substance of Rolando. See *Substantia gelatinosa.*

Substantia (*sub-stan′-she-ah*) [L.]. Substance. **S. cinerea**, the gray matter of the nervous system. **S. ferruginea.** Synonym of *Locus cæruleus.* **S. fusca.** See *Locus niger.* **S. gelatinosa**, a peculiar gelatinous tissue found in the spinal cord near the tip of the posterior horn. **S. grisea**, the gray matter of the spinal cord. **S. nigra**, the locus niger. **S. propria**, the essential tissue of a part; especially the middle layer (lamina propria) of the tympanic membrane.

Substernal (*sub-stur′-nal*) [*sub*, under; *sternum*]. Beneath the sternum.

Substitution (*sub-stit-u′-shun*) [*sub*, under; *statuere*, to place]. The replacement of one thing by another. In chemistry, the replacing of one or more elements or radicles in a compound by other elements or radicles.

Subsulphate (*sub-sul′-fāt*) [*sub*, under; *sulphur*, sulphur]. A basic sulphate.

Subsultus (*sub-sul′-tus*) [*sub*, under; *saltire*, to leap]. A jerking or twitching. **S. tendinum**, involuntary twitching of the muscles, especially of the hands and feet, seen in low fevers.

Subtarsal (*sub-tar′-sal*) [*sub*, beneath; *tarsus*]. Beneath the tarsus.

Subthalamic (*sub-thal-am′-ik*) [*sub*, under; θάλαμος, thalamus]. Beneath the optic thalamus.

Subtrochanteric (*sub-tro-kan-ter′-ik*) [*sub*, under; τροχαντήρ, trochanter]. Below the trochanter.

Subtrochlear (*sub-trok′-le-ar*) [*sub*, under; τροχιλία, pulley]. Beneath the trochlea.

Subungual (*sub-ung′-gwal*) [*sub*, under; *unguis*, nail]. Beneath the nail.

Suburethral (*sub-u-re′-thral*) [*sub*, beneath; *urethra*]. Beneath the urethra.

Subvaginal (*sub-vaj′-in-al*) [*sub*, beneath; *vagina*, sheath]. Beneath a sheath. **S. Space**, the space beneath the sheath of dura mater surrounding the optic nerve.

Subvertebral (*sub-ver′-te-bral*) [*sub*, under; *vertebra*, vertebra]. Beneath a vertebra.

Subzonal (*sub-zo′-nal*) [*sub*, under; ζώνη, zone]. Beneath the zona pellucida.

Subzygomatic (*sub-zi-go-mat′-ik*) [*sub*, under; ζύγωμα, zygoma]. Below the zygoma.

Succedaneum (*suk-se-da′-ne-um*) [*sub*, under; *cedere*, to go]. A substitute. **S., Caput.** See *Caput.*

Succenturiate (*suk-sen-tu′-re-āt*) [*succenturiare*, to receive as a substitute]. Accessory.

Succinate (*suk′-sin-āt*) [*succinum*, amber]. A salt of succinic acid.

Succinic Acid (*suk-sin′-ik*). See *Acid.*

Succinum (*suk-si′-num*) [L.]. Amber, a fossil resin found in the alluvial deposits of Central Europe, and thought to be derived from an extinct species of pine. It contains a volatile oil, Oleum succini, used in hysteria, whooping-cough, amenorrhea, and locally as a rubefacient in chronic rheumatism, whooping-cough, and infantile convulsions. Dose ℥v–xv (0.32–1.0).

Succuba (*suk′-u-bah*) [*sub*, under; *cumbere*, to lie]. A female demon formerly believed to consort with men in their sleep. Cf. *Incubus.*

Succulent (*suk′-u-lent*) [*succus*, a juice]. Juicy.

Succus (*suk′-us*) [L.]. 1. A vegetable juice. 2. An animal secretion. **S. entericus**, the intestinal juice, secreted by the glands of the intestinal mucous membrane. It is thin, opalescent, alkaline, and has a specific gravity of 1011. Its chief function is probably to act as a diluent. It contains an amylolytic and a proteolytic ferment. **S. gastricus**, the gastric juice.

Succussion (*suk-ush′-un*) [*sub*, under; *quatere*, to shake]. A shaking, especially of the individual from side to side, for the purpose of determining the presence of fluid in a cavity or hollow organ of the body. **S.-sound, S.-splash**, the peculiar splashing sound heard when the patient is shaken in hydropneumothorax or pyopneumothorax, or in cases of dilated stomach containing fluid.

Sucrose (*su′-krōs*). See *Saccharum.*

Suction (*suk′-shun*) [*suctio*, a sucking]. The act of sucking.

Sudamen, Sudamina (*su-da′-men, su-dam′-in-ah*) [*sudor*, sweat]. An eruption of translucent whitish vesicles, due to a noninflammatory disturbance of the sweat glands, consisting in a collection of sweat in the ducts of the sweat-glands or beneath the epidermis, and occurring in fevers and profuse sweating.

Sudation (*su-da′-shun*) [*sudare*, to sweat] The act of sweating.

Sudatorium (*su-dat-o′-re-um*) [*sudor*, sweat]

1. A hot air-bath. 2. A room for the administration of a hot air-bath.

Sudor (*su'-dŏr*) [L.]. Sweat. **S. anglicus.** See *Miliaria.* **S. cruentus.** Synonym of *Hematidrosis.* **S. nocturnus,** night-sweat. **S. sanguinosus.** See *Hematidrosis* **S. urinosus.** See *Uridrosis.*

Sudoral (*su'-dor-al*) [*sudor*, sweat]. Pertaining to or characterized by sweating.

Sudoriferous (*su-dor-if'-er-us*) [*sudor*, sweat; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing sweat.

Sudorific (*su-dor-if'-ik*) [*sudor*, sweat; *facere*, to make]. 1. Inducing sweating. 2. An agent inducing sweating.

Sudoriparous (*su-dor-ip'-ar-us*) [*sudor*, sweat; *parere*, to beget]. Secreting sweat.

Suet (*su'-et*) [*sebum*, suet]. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep or cattle. Mutton-S. (Sevum, U. S. P., Sevum præparatum, B. P.) consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein, and is used as an emollient and in the preparation of ointments.

Suffocation (*suf-o-ka'-shun*). Interference with the entrance of air into the lungs by means other than external pressure on the trachea.

Suffocative Catarrh. Capillary bronchitis.

Suffumigation (*suf-u-mig-a'-shun*) [*suffumigatio*]. 1. The act of fumigating from underneath. 2. A substance used for fumigation.

Suffusion (*suf-u'-zhun*) [*sub*, under; *fundere*, to pour]. A spreading of a liquid over a surface; an extensive superficial extravasation of blood.

Sugar (*shoog'-ar*) [ME., *suger*, sugar]. The generic name of a class of sweet carbohydrates. See *Saccharum.* Chemically, sugars are divided as follows: Cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$; glucose (grape-sugar or starch-sugar), $C_6H_{12}O_6$; lactose, sugar of milk; and inosite, a variety found in certain muscular tissues and in the juice of asparagus. **S., Beet-,** saccharose obtained from species of Beta, especially the common beet, Beta vulgaris. **S., Diabetic,** glucose. **S., Fruit-,** levulose. **S., Grape-,** glucose in the solid state. **S., Invert.** See *Invert.* **S., Maple-,** saccharose obtained from the sugar-maple. **Sugar-house Eczema,** an eczema sometimes observed in laborers employed in sugar refineries.

Suggestible (*sug-jes'-tib-l*) [*suggerere*, to suggest, from *sub*, under; *gerere*, to bring]. Amenable to suggestion.

Suggestion (*sug-jes'-chun*) [*suggerere*, to suggest, from *sub*, under; *gerere*, to bring]. 1. The artificial production of a certain psychic state in which the individual experiences such sensations as are suggested to him or ceases to experience those which he is instructed not to feel. 2. The thing suggested. **S., Posthypnotic,** the command to do certain acts given the subject while in the hypnotic stage, and causing him to execute these acts after his return to his normal condition. **S.-therapy,** treatment of disordered states by means of suggestion.

Suggillation, Sugillation (*suj-il-a'-shun*) [*sugillare*, to beat black and blue]. An ecchymosis or bruise.

Sulcate (*sul'-kāt*) [*sulcus*, a furrow]. Furrowed; grooved.

Sulcus (*sul'-kus*) [L.]. A furrow or groove; applied especially to the fissures of the brain. For subheadings see *Fissures.* **S., Intraparietal,** that dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule. **S., Precentral,** one situated in front of the fissure of Rolando and running nearly parallel with it. **S. spiralis,** the grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. **S., Vertical.** Same as *S., Precentral.*

Sulfonal (*sul'-fo-nal*). See *Sulphonal.*

Sulph- (*sulf-*). See *Sulpho-.*

Sulphaminol (*sul-fam'-in-ol*) [*sulphur*, sulphur; *amin*], $C_{12}H_9SNO_2$. Thioxydiphenylamin, a powder obtained by the action of sulphur on the salts of methoxydiphenylamin. It is used as an antiseptic in diseases of the antrum and frontal sinuses and in laryngeal tuberculosis.

Sulphanilic Acid (*sul-fan-il'-ik*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. See *Acids, Table of.*

Sulphate (*sul'-fāt*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphid (*sul'-fid*) [*sulphur*]. A compound of sulphur with an element or basic radicle.

Sulphinid (*sul'-fin-id*). Saccharin.

Sulphite (*sul'-fit*) [*sulphur*]. A salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulpho- (*sul'-fo-*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. A prefix denoting containing sulphur.

Sulphocarbolic Acid (*sul-fo-kar-bol'-ik*). See *Acids, Table of.*

Sulphonal (*sul'-fo-nal*) [*sulphur*, sulphur], $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$. Diethylsulphon-dimethylmethane, a crystalline substance soluble in 15 parts of boiling water and about 450 parts of cold water. It is used as an hypnotic in insomnia from functional causes. Dose gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6).

Sulphophenol (*sul-fo-fe'-nol*). See *Sulphocarbolic Acid.*

Sulphosalicylic Acid. See *Salicylsulphonic Acid.*

Sulphovinic Acid (*sul-fo-vi'-nic*), $C_2H_5HSO_4$, ethylsulphuric acid, a monobasic acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

Sulphur (*sul'-fur*) [L., probably from Skt., *çulvâri*, sulphur]. A nonmetallic element found native in volcanic regions (volcanic S.), and occurring combined with several metals,

especially iron and copper, in the form of sulphids, called iron and copper pyrites. S. can exist in various allotropic forms. The ordinary S. is a yellow, brittle solid, having a specific gravity of 2, and an atomic weight of 31.98. Symbol S. Its valence is two, four, and six. S. combines with oxygen to form sulphurous oxid (**S. dioxid**), SO_2, and sulphuric oxid (**S. trioxid**), SO_3, which by uniting with water form corresponding acids—sulphurous acid, H_2SO_3, and sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4. Other acids are also formed: hyposulphurous acid, H_2SO_2, thiosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, and a series of acids termed thionic acids, viz., $H_2S_2O_6$, $H_2S_3O_6$, $H_2S_4O_6$, and $H_2S_5O_6$. With hydrogen S. forms the offensively-smelling gas, hydrogen sulphid (hydrosulphuric acid or sulphureted hydrogen), H_2S. With metals and other bases it forms sulphids. S. is laxative and diaphoretic. It has been used in hemorrhoids, chronic rheumatism, gout, and locally in diphtheria and in various diseases of the skin, especially acne and scabies. S. is used in the form of S. lotum (U. S. P.), washed sulphur, dose ʒss–ʒss (2.0–16.0); S. præcipitatum (U. S. P., B. P.), dose ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0); S. sublimatum (U. S. P., B. P.), sublimed S. S. iodid (Sulphuris iodidum, U. S. P., B. P.), S_2I_2, employed in various skin-diseases. From it is prepared Unguentum iodidi (B. P.). Unguentum sulphuris (U. S. P., B. P.) is prepared from washed S. Sulphurous oxid, SO_2, is employed as a disinfectant by fumigation.

Sulphurated (*sul′-fu-ra-ted*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. Combined with sulphur. **S. Potassa.** See *Potassa sulphurata.*

Sulphuret (*sul′-fu-ret*) [*sulphur*]. A sulphid.

Sulphureted (*sul-fu-ret′-ed*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. Combined with sulphur. **S. Hydrogen.** See *Sulphur.*

Sulphuric (*sul-fu′-rik*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. Combined with sulphur; derived from sulphur trioxid, SO_3. **S. Acid.** See *Acid*, *Sulphuric*, and *Sulphur.*

Sulphurous (*sul-fu′-rus* or *sul′-fu-rus*) [*sulphur*, sulphur]. 1. Of the nature of sulphur. 2. Combined with sulphur; derived from sulphur dioxid, SO_2. **S. Acid.** See *Acid*, *Sulphurous*, and *Sulphur.*

Sulphydrate (*sulf-hi′-drāt*) [*sulphur*, sulphur; ὕδωρ, water]. A compound of a base with the univalent radicle, **Sulphydryl**, SH.

Sulphydric Acid. Used improperly as a synonym of sulphureted hydrogen.

Sumbul (*sum′-bul*). The Ferula sumbul of the order Umbelliferæ. The root (Sumbul, U. S. P., Sumbul radix, B. P.) contains angelic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, and a little valerianic acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$. S. is used as a nervine in neurasthenia, hysteria, and in anemia, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). Tinctura sumbul (U. S. P., B. P.), ♏xx–fʒj (1.3–4.0).

Summer-complaint. See *Cholera infantum.*

Summer-rash. Lichen tropicus.

Sun-burn. Superficial inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun. **S.-stroke**, insolation.

Super- (*su′-per-*) [L., above or upon]. A prefix denoting above, upon, or excessive.

Superalimentation (*su-per-al-im-en-ta′-shun*) [*super*, over; *alimentation*]. Overfeeding.

Superciliary (*su-per-sil′-e-a-re*) [*super*, above; *cilium*, eyelash]. Pertaining to the eyebrow. **S. Entropion**, incurvation of hairs of the eyebrow against the conjunctiva.

Supercilium (*su-per-sil′-e-um*) [L.]. The eyebrow.

Superextension (*su-per-eks-ten′-shun*) [*super*, over; *extendere*, to extend]. Excessive extension.

Superfecundation (*su-per-fe-kun-da′-shun*) [*super*, over; *fecundus*, fertile]. The fertilization of more than one ovum of the same ovulation resulting from separate acts of coitus.

Superfetation (*su-per-fe-ta′-shun*) [*super*, over; *fetus*]. A fertilization of an ovum when there is another from a previous ovulation in the uterus.

Superficial (*su-per-fish′-al*) [*super*, over; *facies*, face]. Confined to or pertaining to the surface.

Superficialis (*su-per-fish-e-a′-lis*) [L.]. 1. Superficial. 2. A superficial part, as, *e. g.*, S. volæ, a superficial branch of the radial artery.

Superimpregnation (*su-per-im-preg-na′-shun*) [*super*, over; *impregnation*]. See *Superfetation.*

Superior (*su-pe′-re-or*) [comparative of *superus*, high]. Higher; denoting the upper of two parts.

Supernumerary (*su-per-nu′-mer-a-re*) [*super*, over; *numerus*, a number]. Existing in more than the usual number.

Supersalt (*su′-per-sawlt*). An acid salt.

Supersaturate (*su-per-sat′-u-rāt*) [*super*, over; *saturare*, to saturate]. To saturate to excess; to add more of a substance than a liquid can dissolve.

Supination (*su-pin a′-shun*) [*supinus*, on the back]. 1. The turning of the palm of the hand upward. 2. The condition of being supine.

Supinator (*su′-pin-a-tor*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Supplemental (*sup-le-men′-tal*) [*sub; plere*, to fill]. Additional. **S. Air.** See *Respiration.*

Suppository (*sup-oz′-it-o-re*) [*suppositorium*, from *sub*, under; *ponere*, to place]. A

solid medicated compound designed to be introduced into the rectum, urethra, or vagina. Its consistency is such that while retaining its shape at ordinary temperatures, it readily melts at the temperature of the body. The basis of most suppositories is oil of theobroma. For urethral suppositories a mixture of gelatin and glycerol is used.

Suppression (*sup-resh'-un*) [*sub*, under; *primere*, to press]. A sudden cessation of secretion, as, *e.g.*, S. of the urine or menses.

Suppurant (*sup'-u-rant*) [*suppuration*]. 1. Promoting suppuration. 2. An agent promoting suppuration.

Suppuration (*sup-u-ra'-shun*) [*sub*, beneath; *pus*]. The formation of pus.

Suppurative (*sup'-u-ra-tiv*) [*suppuration*]. 1. Producing pus. 2. An agent that favors suppuration.

Supra- (*su'-prah-*) [L., above]. A prefix signifying upon or above.

Supraacromial (*su-prah-ak-ro'-me-al*) [*supra*, above; *acromion*]. Situated above the acromion.

Supraauricular (*su-prah-aw-rik'-u-lar*) [*supra*, above; *auricle*]. Above the external ear. **S. Point.** See *Craniometric Points*.

Suprachoroid (*su-prah-ko'-roid*) [*supra*, above; *choroid*]. Above the choroid or the choroid plexus.

Supraclavicular (*su-prah-kla-vik'-u-lar*) [*supra*, above; *clavis*, key]. Above the clavicle.

Supracondylar, Supracondyloid (*su-prah-kon'-dil-ar, su-prah-kon'-dil-oid*) [*supra*, above; *condyle*]. Above the condyles.

Supracostal (*su-prah-kos'-tal*) [*supra*, above; *costa*, rib]. Above the ribs.

Supracotyloid (*su-prah-kot'-il-oid*) [*supra*, above; *cotyloid*]. Above the cotyloid cavity.

Supraglenoid (*su-prah-gle'-noid*) [*supra*, above; *glenoid*]. Above the glenoid cavity.

Supraglottic (*su-prah-glot'-ik*) [*supra*, above; γλωττις, glottis]. Above the glottis.

Suprahyoid (*su-prah-hi'-oid*) [*supra*, above; *hyoid*]. Above the hyoid bone.

Supramalleolar (*su-prah-mal-e'-o-lar*) [*supra*, above; *malleolus*, malleolus]. Above the malleoli.

Supramammary (*su-prah-mam'-a-re*) [*supra*, above; *mamma*, breast]. Above the mammæ.

Supramarginal (*su-prah-mar'-jin-al*) [*supra*, above; *margo*, margin]. Above an edge or margin, as, *e.g.*, the S. convolution of the brain.

Supramastoid (*su-prah-mas'-toid*) [*supra*, above; μαστός, nipple; εἶδος, like]. Above the mastoid process.

Supramaxillary (*su-prah-maks'-il-a-re*) [*supra*, above; *maxilla*, maxilla]. Pertaining to the superior maxilla.

Supranuclear (*su-prah-nu'-kle-ar*) [*supra*, above; *nucleus*]. Above a nucleus.

Supraoccipital (*su-prah-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*supra*, above; *occiput*]. 1. Above the occipital bone. 2. The upper part of the occipital bone.

Supraorbital (*su-prah-or'-bit-al*) [*supra*, above; *orbita*, orbit]. 1. Above the orbit, as, *e.g.*, the S. nerve. 2. Pertaining to the S. nerve.

Suprapatellar (*su-prah-pat-el'-ar*) [*supra*, above; *patella*, patella]. Above the patella.

Suprapelvic (*su-prah-pel'-vik*) [*supra*, above; *pelvis*]. Above the pelvis.

Suprapineal (*su-prah-pi'-ne-al*) [*supra*, above; *pineal*]. Above the pineal gland.

Suprapontine (*su-prah-pon'-tin*) [*supra*, above; *pons*, bridge]. Above or in the superior part of the pons.

Suprapubic (*su-prah-pu'-bik*) [*supra*, above; *pubis*, pubis]. Above the pubes.

Suprarenal (*su-prah-re'-nal*) [*supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney]. 1. Above the kidney, as, *e.g.*, the S. capsule. 2. Pertaining to the suprarenal capsule. **S. Body, S. Capsule,** a small triangular organ situated above the kidney, and consisting of an external or cortical, and an internal or medullary portion. The cortex consists of polygonal cells disposed in three layers, the *zona glomerulosa*, *zona fasciculata*, and *zona reticularis*. Fibrous septa, derived from the capsule, extend into the organ and separate the groups of cells. The medulla contains cords and networks of polygonal cells, and in its center ganglion-cells and nonmedullated nerve-fibers. The function of the S. body is not definitely known—it is believed to bear some relation to pigment-production.

Suprascapular (*su-prah-skap'-u-lar*) [*supra*, above; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade]. Above or in the upper part of the scapula.

Supraspinal (*su-prah-spi'-nal*) [*supra*, above; *spina*, spine]. Above a spine.

Supraspinales (*su-prah-spi-na'-lez*). See *Muscles, Table of*.

Supraspinatus (*su-pra-spi-na'-tus*) [*supra*, above; *spina*, spine]. Above the spine, as the S. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Supraspinous (*su-prah-spi'-nus*) [*supra*, above; *spina*, spine]. Above the spinous process of the scapula or of a vertebra. **S. Fossa,** the triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

Suprasternal (*su-prah-stur'-nal*) [*supra*, above; *sternum*, sternum]. Above the sternum.

Supratemporal (*su-prah-tem'-po-ral*) [*supra*, over; *tempus*, time]. Above the temporal region.

Supratrochlear (*su-prah-trok'-le-ar*) [*supra*, above; *trochlea*]. Above the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

Supravaginal (*su-prah-vaj'-in-al*) [*supra*, over; *vagina*, vagina]. 1. Above a sheath; on the outside of a sheath. 2. Above the vagina.

Sura (*su'-rah*) [L.]. The calf of the leg.

Sural (*su'-ral*) [*sura*, calf]. Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Surcingle (*sur'-sin-gl*) [*super*, over; *cingulum*, a belt]. The tail of the corpus striatum.

Surdity (*sur'-dit-e*) [*surditas*]. Deafness.

Surdomutitas (*sur-do-mu'-tit-as*) [*surdus*, deaf; *mutus*, mute]. Deaf-mutism.

Surgeon (*sur'-jun*) [OF., *cirurgien*, from χείρ, hand; ἔργειν, to work]. One who practices surgery.

Surgery (*sur'-jer-e*) [OF., *cirurgie*, from χείρ, hand; ἔργειν, to work]. The branch of medicine dealing with diseases requiring operative procedure. **S., Antiseptic,** the application of antiseptic methods in the treatment of wounds. **S., Major,** that in which the operations are important and involve risks to life. **S., Minor,** that part of S. including procedures not involving danger to life, as, *e. g.*, bandaging, the application of splints, dressings, sutures, counterirritation, cauterization, and blood-letting. **S., Plastic,** repair of defects by transference of tissue.

Surgical (*sur'-jik-al*) [*surgery*]. 1. Pertaining to surgery. 2. Produced by S. operations. **S. Kidney,** suppuration of the kidney due to disease of the genitourinary tract. **S. Neck** of the humerus, the constricted part of the shaft below the tuberosities, so called because it is a common seat of fracture.

Sursumduction (*sur-sum-duk'-shun*) [*sursum*, up; *ducere*, to lead]. The power of the two eyes of fusing two images when one eye has a prism placed vertically before it.

Susotoxin (*su-so-tok'-sin*) [*sus*, pig; τοξικόν, poison], $C_{10}H_{26}N_2$. A ptomain found in cultures of the bacillus of hog-cholera.

Suspension (*sus-pen'-shun*) [*sub*, under; *pendere*, to hang]. Hanging; a mode of treatment of tabes dorsalis and other nervous diseases, in which the patient hangs by the neck, chin, and shoulders.

Suspensory (*sus-pen'-so-re*) [*sub*, under; *pendere*, to hang]. Serving for suspension, as, *e. g.*, S. ligament, S. bandage.

Sustentaculum (*sus-ten-tak'-u-lum*) [*sustentare*, to support]. A support. **S. tali,** a process of the os calcis supporting the astragalus.

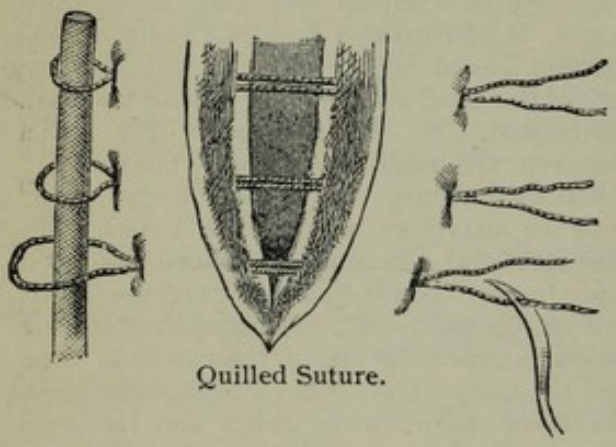
Susurrus (*su-su'-rus*) [L.]. A soft murmur.

Sutural (*su'-tu-ral*) [*sutura*, suture]. Pertaining to a suture.

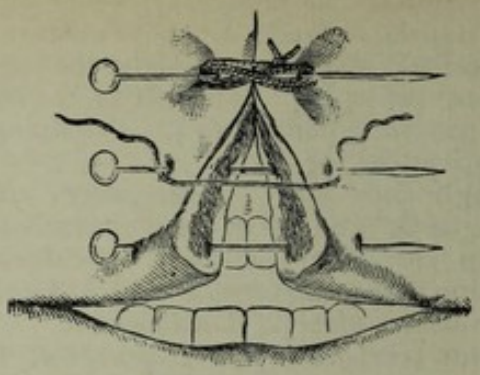
Suture (*su'-tūr*) [*sutura*, from *suere*, to sew]. 1. A line of joining or closure, as, *e. g.*, a cranial S. The following are the most important cranial sutures: **S., Basilar,** the junction between the basilar surface of the occipital bone and the posterior surface of the body of the sphenoid. **S., Coronal,** the union of the frontal with the parietal bones transversely across the vertex of the skull. **S., Ethmofrontal,** the union between the frontal and ethmoid bones. **S., Ethmolacrimal,** the union between the lacrimal and ethmoid bones. **S., Ethmosphenoid,** the union between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S., Frontal,** a S. which at birth joins the two frontal bones from the vertex to the root of the nose, but which afterward becomes obliterated. **S., Frontomalar,** the union between the malar and frontal bones. **S., Frontomaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **S., Frontonasal,** the union between the nasal and frontal bones. **S., Frontoparietal.** See *S., Coronal.* **S., Frontosphenoid,** the union between the alæ of the sphenoid bone and the frontal bone. **S., Frontotemporal,** the union between the frontal and temporal bones. **S., Intermaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary bones. **S., Internasal,** the union between the nasal bones. **S., Interparietal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Jugal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Lambdoid,** the union between the two superior borders of the occipital bone and the parietal bones. **S., Longitudinal.** See *S., Sagittal.* **S., Mastooccipital.** See *S., Occipitomastoid.* **S., Mastoparietal.** See *S., Parietomastoid.* **S., Maxillolacrimal,** the union between the lacrimal and superior maxillary bones. **S., Mediofrontal.** See *S., Frontal.* **S., Metopic.** See *S., Frontal.* **S., Nasomaxillary,** the union between the superior maxillary and nasal bones. **S., Occipital.** See *S., Lambdoid.* **S., Occipitomastoid,** the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. **S., Occipitoparietal.** See *S., Lambdoid.* **S., Palatine,** the union between the palate bones. **S., Parietomastoid,** the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Petrooccipital,** the union between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. **S., Petrosphenoid,** the union between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. **S., Sagittal,** the union between the superior borders of the parietal bones. **S., Sphenomalar,** the union between the malar bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **S., Sphenoparietal,** the union between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the parietal bone. **S., Sphenotemporal,** the union between the temporal and the sphenoid bone. **S., Squamoparietal, S., Squamosal,** the union between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Squamosphenoid,** the union between the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous



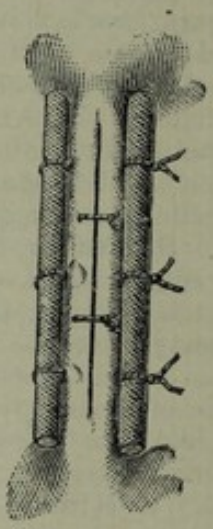
Continuous Suture.



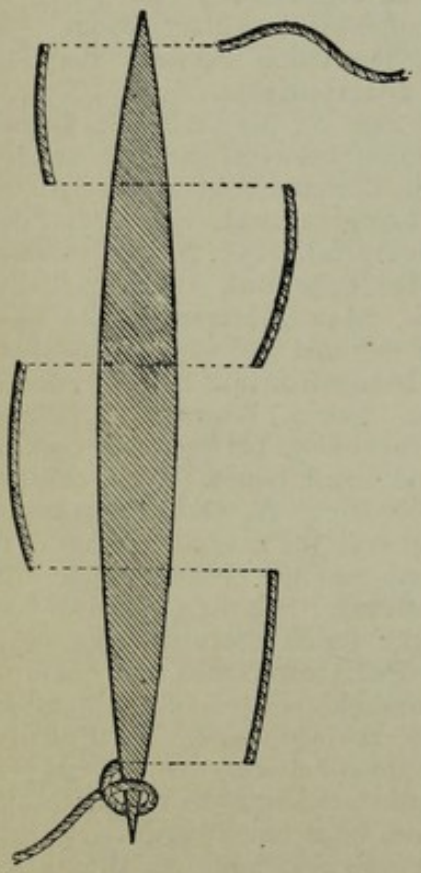
Quilled Suture.

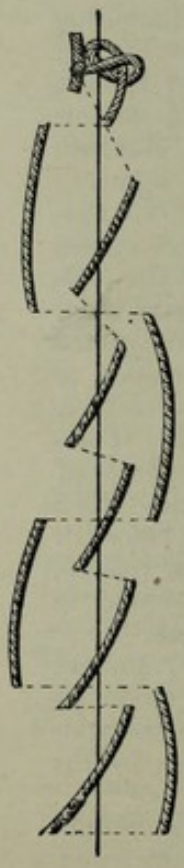


Hare-lip Suture.

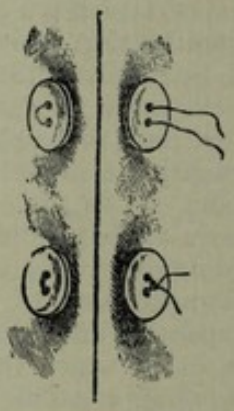


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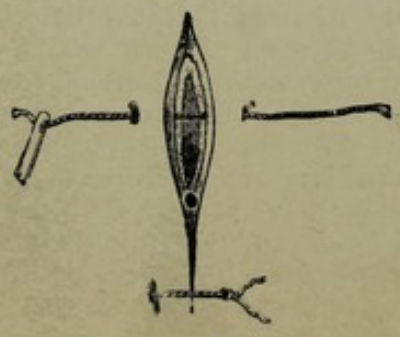




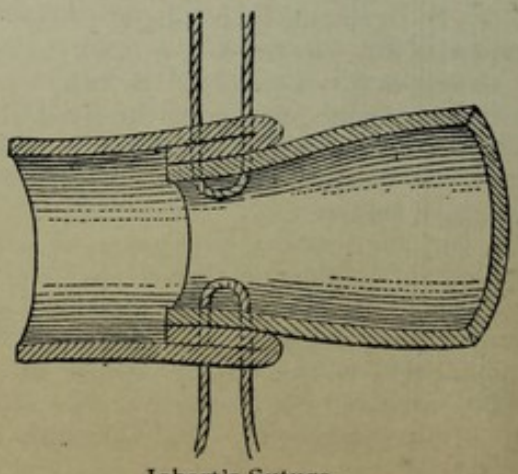
Quilted Sutures.



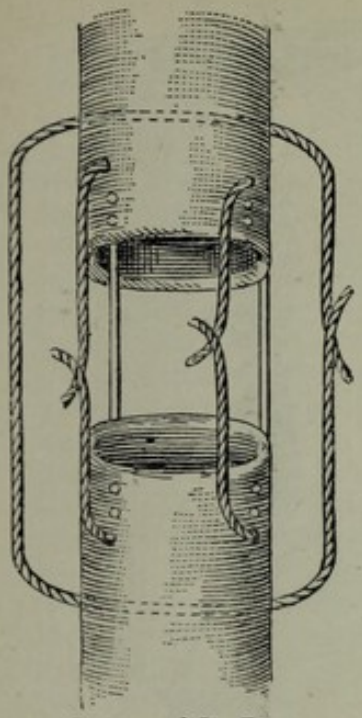
Button-suture.



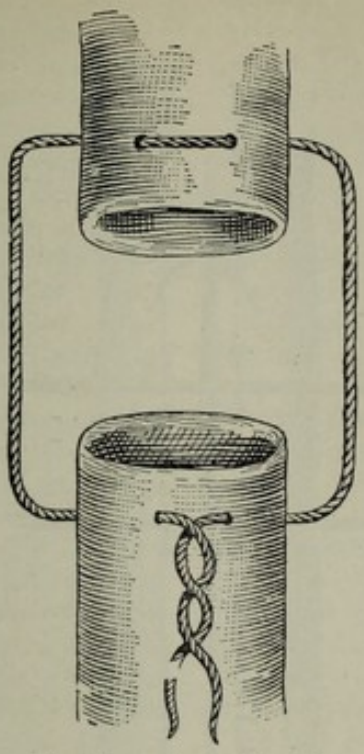
Interrupted Suture.



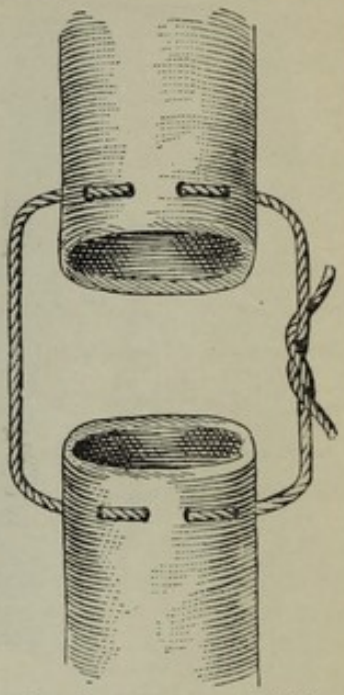
Jobert's Suture.



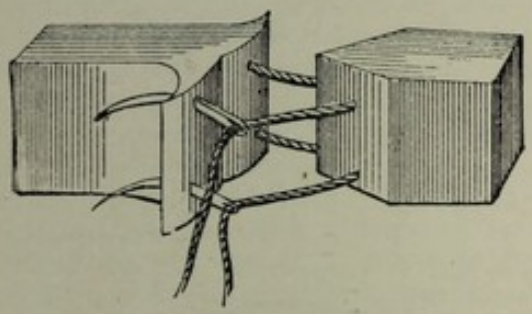
Suture of Le Dentu.



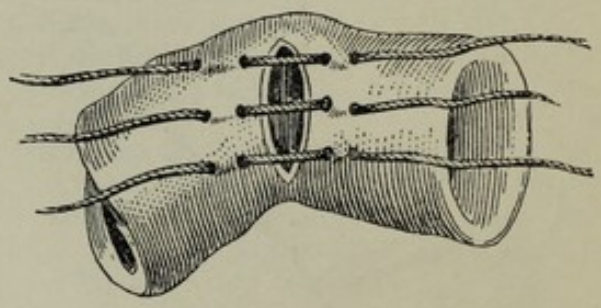
Tendon-suture of Le Fort.



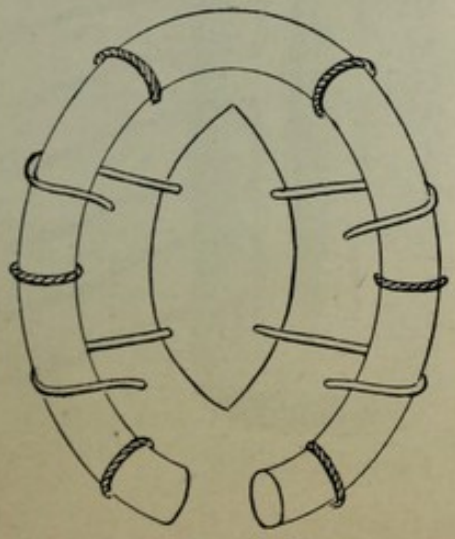
Tendon-suture.—(*Wölfler, after Lejars.*)



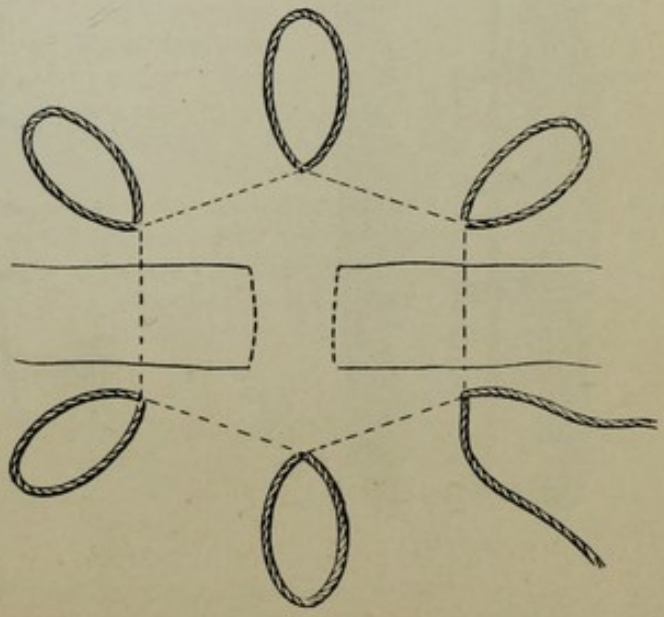
Tongue and Groove Suture.



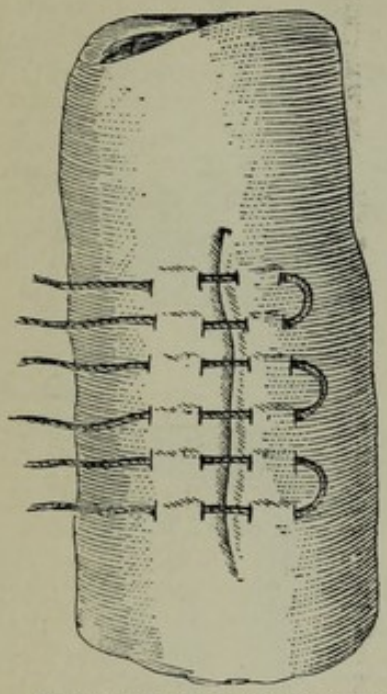
Lembert's Suture.



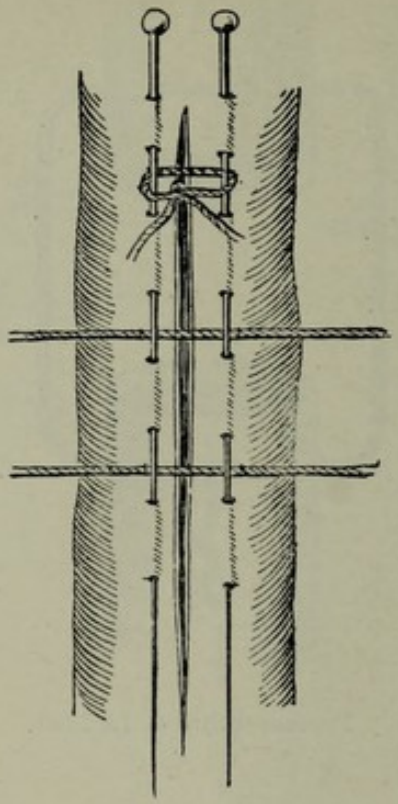
Sutures for Immediate Gastrostomy.



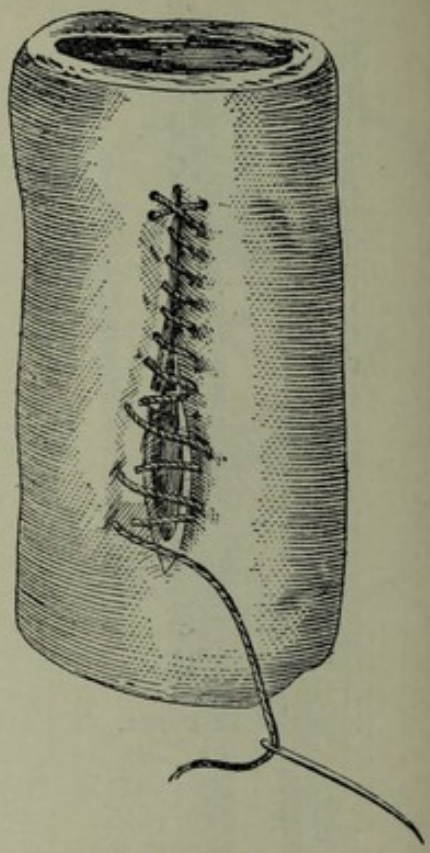
Sutures for Immediate Gastrostomy.



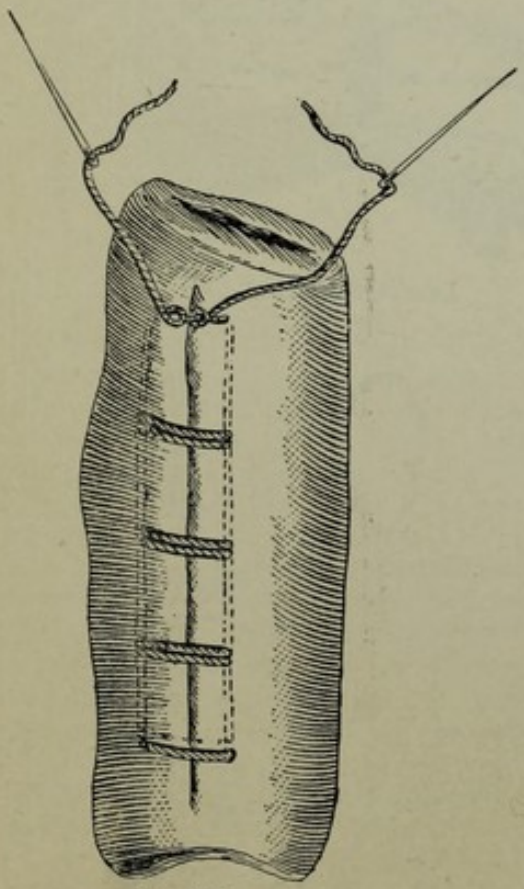
Halstead's Plain Quilt-suture.



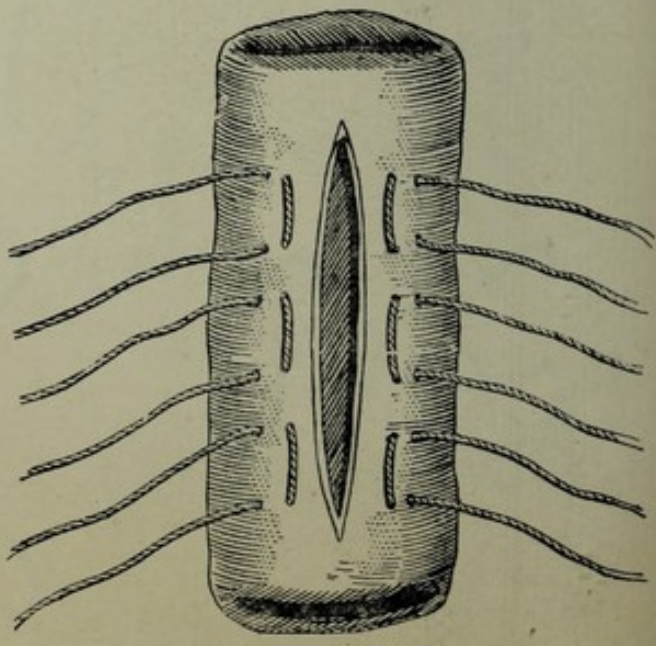
Bouisson's Suture.



Dupuytren's Suture.



Gely's Suture.



Emmert's Method.

portion of the temporal bone. 2. A stitch or series of stitches used in closing the lips of a wound. **S., Buried,** one completely covered by and not involving the skin. **S., Catgut-,** one in which the material employed is catgut. **S., Circular,** one that is applied to the entire circumference of a divided part, as the intestine. **S., Cobblers',** one made by arming a needle with two threads. **S., Continuous,** or **Glovers',** one in which the thread passes across the wound continually in the same direction, and is tied only at the beginning and end. **S., Czerny's,** for intestinal wounds, one in which the needle is passed from the serous surface through the wound, down to, but not including, the mucous membrane, and through the wound on the opposite side, and out on the serous surface. **S., Czerny-Lembert,** the application of Lembert sutures after the Czerny sutures are in place. **S., Dry,** one carried through adhesive plaster strips applied to the lips of the wound. **S., Hare-lip,** or **S., Twisted,** one in which the edges of the wound are transfixed with pins and approximation secured by twisting or wrapping the ends of the pins with thread. **S., Interrupted,** one of a series of sutures passed through the margins of the wound, and each of which is tied separately. **S., Lembert's,** an intestinal S. for wounds in which the needle is passed transversely to the wound through the peritoneal and muscular coats, and out again on one side of the wound, and then carried across the wound and made to penetrate the two outer coats as before. **S., Pin-.** See *S., Hare-lip.* **S., Quill-, S., Quilled,** one in which a doubled thread is passed and tied over quills or pieces of a soft catheter. **S., Relaxation-,** one introduced some distance from the wound-margin, carried through its depths, and made to emerge at some distance on the opposite side, to relieve the tension of the wound-sutures proper. **S., Shotted,** one in which both ends of the S. are passed through a perforated shot, which is then tightly compressed. **S., Subcuticular,** a buried, continuous S., in which the needle is passed horizontally into the true skin back and forth until the wound is closed.

Swallow's Nest. The nidus hirundinis, a deep fossa of the cerebellum between the commissure of the flocculus and the uvula.

Swallowing. Deglutition.

Swamp-sassafras. The Magnolia glauca, the bark of which is aromatic and diaphoretic.

Sweat (*swet*) [AS., *swát*, sweat]. The secretion of the sudoriferous glands, consisting of a transparent, colorless, aqueous fluid, holding in solution neutral fats, volatile fatty acids, cholesterin, traces of albumin and urea, free lactic acid, sodium lactate, sodium chlorid, potassium chlorid, and traces of alkaline phosphates. **S.-gland,** one of the small glands secreting the sweat, situated in the true skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, consisting of a convoluted tube from which the excretory duct passes outward through the skin. In its passage through the epidermis the duct is more or less spiral.

Sweating Sickness. See *Miliaria.*

Swedish Movements. Certain systematic gymnastic exercises intended to exercise and develop the human body, and affect function, nutrition, etc.

Sweet. Having a taste like that of sugar or honey. **S.-bread,** the thymus gland.

Swine-fever. Hog-cholera.

Swine-plague. An infectious disease of swine, due to the bacillus of swine-plague.

Swoon. Syncope.

Sycosiform (*si-ko'-se-form*) [*sycosis; forma,* form]. Resembling sycosis.

Sycosis (*si-ko'-sis*) [σῦκον, a fig]. An inflammatory disease affecting the hair-follicles, particularly of the beard, and characterized by papules, pustules, and tubercles, perforated by hairs, together with infiltration of the skin and crusting. **S. parasitaria, S., Parasitic,** barber's itch, a disease of the hair-follicles, usually affecting the region covered by the beard, and due to the presence of the trichophyton fungus.

Sydenham's Chorea. See *Chorea.*

Syllabic Utterance. Scanning speech.

Sylvester's Method. See *Artificial Respiration.*

Sylvian (*sil'-ve-an*). Described by the anatomist *Sylvius* (1478–1555). **S. Artery,** the middle cerebral artery, lying in the fissure of Sylvius. **S. Aqueduct.** See *Aqueduct.* **S. Fissure.** See *Fissure.*

Sym- (*sim-*). The same as *Syn-.*

Symbiosis (*sim-be-o'-sis*) [σύν, with; βίος, life]. The intimate association of two different living organisms, dependent on each other.

Symblepharon (*sim-blef'-ar-on*) [σύν, together; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball, known as **Anterior S.,** when the edge of the lid is adherent; **Posterior S.,** when the adhesion is at the conjunctival fold; and **Total S.,** when the entire lid is adherent.

Syme's Operation. See *Operations, Table of.*

Symmelus or **Symelus** (*sim'-el-us*) [σύν, together; μέλος, limb]. A species of monster characterized by imperfect development of the pelvis and lower extremities, with more or less intimate fusion of the latter.

Symmetric, Symmetrical (*sim-et'-rik, sim-et'-rik-al*) [σύν, together; μέτρον, a measure]. Pertaining to or exhibiting symmetry. **S. Gangrene.** See *Sphaceloderma.*

Sympathetic (*sim-path-et'-ik*) [σύν, with; πάθος, suffering]. 1. Pertaining to or pro-

duced by sympathy. 2. Conveying sympathy or S. impulses, as, *e. g.*, the **S. System**, a system of ganglia (**S. ganglia**) forming a chain from the cranium to the end of the spinal column, connected together by nerve-fibers, and supplying the viscera and blood-vessels. At intervals the S. nerves and ganglia form plexuses (**S. plexuses**). See *Plexus*, and *Ganglia, Table of.* **S. Irritation**, irritation of an organ arising from irritation of another related organ, as, *e. g.*, S. irritation of one eye from irritation of the other. **S. Ophthalmia**, inflammation of one eye arising subsequent to inflammation of the other eye.

Sympathic (*sim-path'-ik*). See *Sympathetic.*

Sympathy (*sim'-path-e*) [σύν, together; πάθος, suffering]. The mutual relation between parts more or less distant, whereby a change in the one has an effect upon the other.

Symphyseal (*sim-fiz'-e-al*) [*symphysis*]. Pertaining to a symphysis.

Symphysiotomy (*sim-fiz-e-ot'-o-me*) [σύμφυσις, symphysis; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis, for the purpose of increasing the diameters of the pelvic canal and facilitating labor.

Symphysis (*sim'-fiz-is*) [σύν, together; φύειν, to grow]. The line of junction of two bones, as, *e. g.*, S. pubis.

Symplocarpus fœtidus (*sim-plo-kar'-pus fet'-id-us*). Dracontium fœtidum, or skunk-cabbage, the rhizome of which is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and has been used in asthma, chronic rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Symptom (*simp'-tom*) [σύν, together; πτῶμα, a falling]. The change in a patient occurring during disease and serving to point out its nature and location. See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of.* **S., Constitutional, S., General**, one produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. **S., Local**, one produced by localization of the disease in a special part. **S., Objective**, one observed by the physician. **S., Subjective**, one observed only by the patient.

Symptomatic (*simp-tom-at'-ik*) [*symptom*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a symptom. 2. Affecting symptoms, as, *e. g.*, S. treatment. **S. Anthrax.** See *Black-leg.*

Symptomatology (*simp-tom-at-ol'-o-je*) [*symptom*; λόγος, treatise]. The science of symptoms; the symptoms of disease taken together as a whole.

Sympus (*sim-pus*) [σύν, together; πούς, foot]. A monster in which there is a coalescence of the lower limbs.

Syn- (*sin-*) [σύν]. A prefix signifying with or together.

Synadelphus (*sin-ad-el'-fus*) [σύν, with; ἀδελφός, brother]. A monster having eight limbs with but one head and trunk.

Synæsthesia (*sin-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Synesthesia.*

Synalgia (*sin-al'-je-ah*) [σύν, together; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain felt in a distant part from an injury or stimulation of another part.

Synanthema (*sin-an'-them-ah*) [συνανθεῖν, to blossom together]. A group of efflorescences on the skin.

Synaptase (*sin-ap'-tāz*). See *Emulsin.*

Synarthrodia (*sin ar-thro'-de-ah*). See *Synarthrosis.*

Synarthrodial (*sin-ar-thro'-de-al*) [σύν, together; ἄρθρον, a joint]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a synarthrosis.

Synarthrosis (*sin-ar-thro'-sis*) [σύν, together; ἄρθρον, joint]. A form of articulation in which the bones are immovably bound together without any intervening synovial cavity. The forms are *Sutura*, in which processes are interlocked; *Schindylesis*, in which a thin plate of one bone is inserted into a cleft of another; and *Gomphosis*, in which a conic process is held by a socket.

Syncephalus (*sin-sef'-al-us*) [σύν, together; κεφαλή, head]. A monster with two heads fused into one.

Synchondrosis (*sin-kon-dro'-sis*) [σύν, together; χόνδρος, a cartilage]. A joint in which the surfaces are connected by a growth of cartilage.

Synchondrotomy (*sin-kon-drot'-o-me*) [σύν, together; χόνδρος, cartilage; τέμνειν, to cut]. A division of the cartilage uniting bones, especially of that of the symphysis pubis.

Synchronous (*sin'-kro-nus*) [σύν, together; χρόνος, time]. Occurring at the same time.

Synchysis scintillans (*sin'-kis-is sin'-til-lanz*) [σύγχυσις, a mixing together]. The presence of bright, shining particles in the vitreous humor of the eye.

Synclonus (*sin'-klo-nus*) [σύν, with; κλόνος, clonus]. 1. Clonic movements occurring simultaneously in several muscles. 2. A disease thus characterized, as, *e. g.*, chorea.

Syncopal (*sin'-ko-pal*) [σύν, together; κόπτειν, to strike or cut]. Pertaining to or characterized by syncope.

Syncope (*sin'-ko-pe*) [σύν, together; κόπτειν, to strike or cut]. Swooning or fainting, a partial or complete temporary suspension of the functions of respiration and circulation from cerebral anemia.

Syncytial (*sin-sit'-e-al*) [σύν, together; κύτος, a hollow]. Pertaining to a syncytium.

Syncytium (*sin-sit'-e-um*) [σύν, together; κύτος, a cell]. A mass of protoplasm with numerous nuclei.

Syndactylia, Syndactylism, Syndactyly (*sin-dak-til'-e-ah, sin-dak'-til-izm, sin-dak'-til-e*) [σύν, together; δάκτυλος, finger]. Adhesion between fingers or toes; webbed fingers, webbed toes.

Syndectomy (*sin-dek'-to-me*) [σύν, together; δέειν, to bind; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. See *Peritomy*.

Syndesmitis (*sin-dez-mi'-tis*) [σύνδεσμος, a ligament; ιτις, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of a ligament. 2. Conjunctivitis.

Syndesmography (*sin-dez-mog'-ra-fe*) [σύνδεσμος, ligament; γράφειν, to write]. The branch of anatomy treating of ligaments.

Syndesmology (*sin-dez-mol'-o-je*) [σύνδεσμος, ligament; λόγος, treatise]. See *Syndesmography*.

Syndesmosis (*sin-dez-mo'-sis*) [σύνδεσμος, ligament]. A form of articulation in which the bones are connected by ligaments.

Syndesmotomy (*sin-dez-mot'-o-me*) [σύνδεσμος, ligament; τέμνειν, to cut]. 1. Dissection of the ligaments. 2. The division of a ligament.

Syndrome (*sin'-drōm*) [σύν, together; δρόμος, a running]. The aggregate symptoms of a disease; a complex of symptoms. **S. of Weber**, paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side and of the extremities, the face, and the hypoglossal nerve of the other side. It is usually due to a lesion limited to the inferior and inner part of one cerebral peduncle.

Synechia (*sin-e-ki'-ah* or *si-ne'-ke-ah*) [σύν, together; ἔχειν, to hold]. A morbid union of parts; especially, adhesion of the iris to a neighboring part of the eye, termed **Anterior S.**, when the adhesion is to the cornea; **Posterior S.**, when to the lens; and **Total S.**, when the entire iris is adherent.

Synechotomy (*sin-ek-ot'-o me*) [*synechia*; τέμνειν, to cut]. The division of a synechia.

Synergic (*sin-ur'-jik*) [σύν, together; ἔργον, work]. Pertaining to synergy.

Synergist (*sin'-ur-jist*) [σύν, together; ἔργον, work]. An agent cooperating with another.

Synergy (*sin'-ur-je*) [σύν, together; ἔργον, work]. The cooperative action of two or more agents (synergists) or organs.

Synesthesia (*sin-es-the'-ze-ah*) [σύν, with; αἴσθησις, sensation]. A sensation felt in one part of the body as the result of an irritation of a distant organ or part.

Syngenesis (*sin-jen'-es-is*) [σύν, together; γένεσις, generation]. 1. The theory that the embryo is the product of the union of the male and female elements; also the theory that the embryo contains within itself the germs of all future generations developed from it. 2. Reproduction by union of male and female elements.

Syngignoscism (*sin-jig'-no-sizm*) [σύν, together; γιγνώσειν, to know]. Hypnotism, so termed from the agreeing of one mind with another.

Synizesis (*sin-iz-e'-sis*) [σύν, together; ἵξειν, to sit]. Closure. **S. pupillæ**, closure of the pupil.

Synkinesis (*sin-kin-e'-sis*) [σύν, together; κίνησις, movement]. Involuntary movement taking place in one part of the body synchronously with or in consequence of a voluntary or reflex movement in another part.

Synneurosis (*sin-nu-ro'-sis*). See *Syndesmosis*.

Synocha (*sin'-o-kah*). See *Synochus*.

Synochus (*sin'-o-kus*) [σύν, together; ἔχειν, to hold on]. Any continued fever.

Synophthalmus (*sin-off-thal'-mus*). See *Cyclops*.

Synorchism (*sin-or'-kizm*) [σύν, together; ὄρχις, testicle]. Partial or complete fusion of the two testicles.

Synostosis (*sin-os-to'-sis*) [σύν, together; ὀστέον, bone]. A union of normally separate bones by osseous material.

Synotus (*sin-o'-tus*) [σύν, together; οὖς, ear]. A monster characterized by fused ears.

Synovia (*sin-o'-ve-ah*) [σύν, with; ᾠόν, an egg]. The clear, alkaline, lubricating fluid secreted within synovial membranes.

Synovial (*sin-o'-ve-al*) [*synovialis*, from; σύν, together; ᾠόν, egg]. Pertaining to the synovia. **S. Membrane.** See *Membrane*.

Synovitis (*sin-o-vi'-tis*) [*synovia*; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Synthesis (*sin'-thes-is*) [σύν, with; τιθήναι, to place]. In chemistry, the artificial formation of a compound by combining its constituents.

Synthetic (*sin-thet'-ik*) [σύν, with; τιθήναι, to place]. Pertaining to or produced by synthesis.

Syntonin (*sin'-to-nin*) [σύντονος, contracted]. An acid-albumin obtained by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid upon the myosin of muscle.

Syphilide (*sif'-il-id*) [*syphilis*]. Any disease of the skin due to syphilis. Syphilides may be erythematous, macular, acneiform, lenticular, squamous, vesicular, pustular, bullous, tubercular, rupial, etc. **S., Secondary**, any S. occurring during the secondary stage of syphilis. **S., Tertiary**, any S. occurring during the tertiary stage of syphilis.

Syphilis (*sif'-il-is*) [origin obscure]. A chronic infectious disease, characterized by a variety of structural lesions of which the chancre, the mucous patch, and the gumma are the most distinctive. A bacillus has been found in the lesions by Lustgarten and others, but whether it is the real cause or not has not been definitely determined. The disease is generally acquired in sexual congress, hence its earliest manifestations appear upon the genital organs, but any abraded surface of the body, if brought in contact with the syphilitic poison, may give entrance to the infection. The earliest lesion of ac-

quired syphilis is the *chancre*, *initial sclerosis*, or *primary sore*, which appears after a period of incubation varying from two to three weeks. It is usually a reddish-brown papule with an ulcerated central spot, and has a slight serous or purulent discharge. Taken between the fingers, it is found to have a peculiar cartilaginous hardness. Microscopically it consists of an accumulation of round cells, epithelioid cells, with, perhaps, a giant cell here and there. The blood-vessels present a hyperplasia of the intima, to which in part the induration of the chancre is due. Very soon after the appearance of the chancre the nearest lymphatic glands become enlarged and indurated—the *indolent buboes* of syphilis. The *mucous patch*, *condyloma latum*, *moist papule*, or *mucous tubercle* is located upon mucous membranes, at mucocutaneous junctions, or where two skin-surfaces are in habitual contact, and is a flat, scarcely elevated patch, generally covered by a whitish pellicle. The *gumma* or *gummy tumor* is a rounded nodule, varying in size from the dimensions of a pea to those of a small apple. Its favorite seats are the periosteum of flat bones, the membranes of the brain, the liver, spleen, and testicle. It is usually soft and contains in its interior a gelatinous "gummy" material. Another important though not distinctive lesion produced by syphilis is a diffuse sclerosis of the blood-vessels, especially of the parenchymatous organs. The clinical course of syphilis is generally divided into three stages: the *primary* (**Primary S.**), characterized by the presence of the chancre and the indolent bubo; the *secondary* (**Secondary S.**), by the mucous patch, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and general enlargement of the lymphatic glands; the *tertiary* (**Tertiary S.**), by the gumma and by severe skin-lesions. Between the appearance of the chancre and the secondary manifestations a period of six weeks usually elapses. The tertiary phenomena follow the secondary after a stage of quiescence of variable length. S. also bears an important, but as yet obscure, relation to certain diseases of the nervous system, such as locomotor ataxy and paretic dementia. S. can be transmitted from parent to offspring (**Hereditary S.**, **Congenital S.**). **S., Extragenital,** S. in which the first lesion is situated elsewhere than on the genital organs. **S. insontium,** S. of the innocent, *i. e.*, S. acquired in an innocent manner, or non-venereal S. **S., Marital,** S. acquired in lawful wedlock. **S., Nonvenereal.** Synonym of *S. insontium*. **S. œconomica,** a form of syphilis insontium, in which the disease is acquired through eating and drinking or household utensils, or by incidental contact with syphilitic persons. **S. technica,** S. acquired in following one's occupation, as by physicians, midwives, nurses. **S., Venereal,** S. acquired in illegitimate sexual intercourse. **S., Visceral,** S. of the viscera—the lesions are either inflammatory or gummatous.

Syphilitic (*sif-il-it'-ic*) [*syphilis*]. Pertaining to or affected with syphilis.

Syphilization (*sif-il-i-za'-shun*) [*syphilis*]. 1. Inoculation with syphilis, especially inoculation for the purpose of conferring immunity to future attacks. 2. The state produced by inoculation with syphilis.

Syphiloderm (*sif'-il-o-derm*) [*syphilis*; δέρμα, skin]. See *Syphilide*.

Syphilographer (*sif-il-og'-ra-fer*) [*syphilis*; γράφειν, to write]. One who writes on syphilis.

Syphilography (*sif-il-og'-ra-fe*) [*syphilis*; γράφειν, to write]. A treatise on syphilis.

Syphiloid (*sif'-il-oid*) [*syphilis*; εἶδος, like]. 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. A disease resembling syphilis.

Syphiloma (*sif-il-o'-mah*) [*syphilis*; ὄμα, tumor]. A syphilitic gumma.

Syphilophobia (*sif-il-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*syphilis*, syphilis; φόβος, dread]. 1. A condition in which the patient imagines himself to be infected with syphilis. 2. A morbid dread of syphilitic infection.

Syriac Ulcer. Synonym of *Diphtheria*.

Syringe (*sir'-inj*) [σῦριγξ, a pipe]. An apparatus for injecting a liquid into a cavity.

Syringitis (*sir-in-ji'-tis*) [σῦριγξ, tube; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringomyelia (*sir-ing-go-mi-e'-le-ah*) [σῦριγξ, tube; μυελός, marrow]. A condition characterized by the presence of cavities in the substance of the spinal cord. It is believed to be the result of faulty development either affecting the central canal, so that the latter remains in an embryonal condition, and sends a diverticulum into the posterior portion of the cord, which may become constricted off, or groups of embryonal neuroglia-cells remain in the neighborhood of the central canal or in the posterior portion of the spinal cord, and in later life take on active development and form a gliomatous tumor. The degeneration of the latter then gives rise to cavities in the cord. S. occurs usually between the ages of 20 and 30, and is characterized by progressive atrophy of the muscles, especially of the upper extremity, by loss of the pain-sense and temperature-sense, with preservation of the tactile and muscular sense (the so-called "dissociation-symptom"), and by vasomotor and trophic changes in the skin, joints, etc.

Syringomyelocele (*sir-ing-go-mi'-el-o-sēl*)

[σῦριγξ, tube; μυελός, marrow; κοιλία, cavity]. A form of spina bifida in which the protruding mass consists of membranes and nerve-substance, and the cavity of which communicates with the central canal of the spinal cord.

Syringotome (*sir-ing'-go-tōm*) [σῦριγξ, tube; τέμνειν, to cut]. An instrument for incising a fistula.

Syringotomy (*sir-ing-got'-o-me*) [σῦριγξ, tube; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting a fistula, especially a fistula in ano.

Syrup (*sir'-up*) [*syropus*, syrup]. 1. A concentrated solution of sugar in water (Syrupus, U. S. P., B. P.). 2. A preparation composed of a solution of a medicinal substance in syrup.

Syrupy (*sir'-up-e*) [*siropus*, syrup]. Resembling a syrup.

Syssarcosis (*sis-ar-ko'-sis*) [σύν, together; σάρξ, flesh]. The union of bone by the interposition of muscular tissue.

Syssomus (*sis-so'-mus*) [σύν, together; σῶμα, body]. A double monster joined by the trunks.

System (*sis'-tem*) [σύστημα, from σύν, together; ἱστάναι, to stand]. 1. A methodic arrangement. 2. A combination of parts into a whole, as the digestive S., the nervous S. 3. The body as a whole. **S.-disease, S.-lesion,** a disease of the cerebrospinal axis affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having common anatomic relations and physiologic properties.

Systematic (*sis-tem-at'-ik*) [*system*]. Pertaining to or affecting a system.

Systemic (*sis-tem'-ik*) [*system*]. 1. Of or pertaining to a system. 2. Pertaining to the whole organism.

Systole (*sis'-to-le*) [σύν, together; στέλλειν, to place]. The contraction of the heart.

Systolic (*sis-tol'-ik*) [*systole*]. Pertaining to the systole; occurring during systole.

Syzygium (*siz-ij'-e-um*) [συζύγιος, yoked]. A genus of East Indian trees. **S. jambolanum** is used in diabetes.

T

T. 1. An abbreviation for tension. 2. An abbreviation for temperature.

Tabacosis (*tab-ak-o'-sis*) [*tabacum*, tobacco]. A state of poisoning produced by the excessive use of tobacco.

Tabacum (*tab-ak'-um*). See *Tobacco*.

Tabatière anatomique (*tahb-aht'-e-ār ahn-aht-ōm'-ēk*) [Fr., anatomic snuff-box]. The depression at the base of the thumb between the tendons of the extensor primi and extensor secundi internodii pollicis.

Tabby-cat Striation. Peculiar markings occurring on muscles that have undergone extreme fatty degeneration, especially seen in the heart-muscle.

Tabella (*ta-bel'-ah*) [L.]. A troche.

Tabes (*ta'-bēz*) [L.]. A wasting or consumption. **T. dorsalis,** locomotor ataxy, a disease dependent upon sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. The symptoms are lightning-pains, unsteadiness and incoordination of voluntary movements, extending to the upper extremities; disorders of vision, among others the Argyll Robertson pupil; cutaneous anesthesia; girdle-sense; abolition of the patellar reflex; diminution of sexual desire; disturbance of the sphincters. **T., Hereditary.** See *Friedreich's Ataxia*. **T. mesenterica,** tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands in children, with progressive wasting. **T., Spasmodic,** lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Tabetic (*tab-et'-ik*). See *Tabic*.

Tabic (*tab'-ik*) [*tabes*, wasting]. 1. Affected with tabes; of or pertaining to tabes. 2. Pertaining to or affected with tabes dorsalis.

Tabid (*tab'-id*). See *Tabic*, 1st definition.

Table (*ta'-bl*) [*tabula*]. 1. A flat-topped piece of furniture, as, *e. g.*, an operation T., examining T. 2. A flat plate, especially one of bone, as, *e. g.*, a T. of the skull.

Tablespoon. A large spoon, equivalent to about 15 c.c., or 4 fluidounces.

Tablet (*tab'-let*) [*tabula*, a table]. A lozenge; a troche.

Tabloid (*tab'-loid*) [*tabula*, table; εἶδος, like]. A preparation resembling a flat troche, or lozenge.

Tache (*tahsh*) [Fr.]. A spot. **Taches blanches,** certain white spots described by Hanot as occurring on the liver, especially on its convex surface, in infectious diseases. Microscopically they present a leukocytic infiltration and bacteria. **T. bleuâtre,** a spot of a delicate blue tint, sometimes observed on the skin of typhoid fever patients. **T. cérébrale, T. méningéale,** the red line made when the finger-nail is drawn over the skin; due to vasomotor paresis and occurring especially in meningeal irritation.

Tachycardia (*tak-e-kar'-de-ah*) [ταχύς, quick; καρδία, heart]. Excessive rapidity of the heart's action. **T., Essential,** T. occurring in paroxysms, and due to functional disturbance of the cardiac nerves.

Tactile (*tak'-til*) [*tactus*, touch]. Pertaining to the sense of touch. **T. Cells,** cells representing special sensory nerve-endings, found in the deeper layers of the epidermis, or the adjacent stratum of corium. **T. Corpuscles,** special sensory nerve-endings exhibiting more complexity of structure than the T. cells.

Tactus (*tak'-tus*) [*tangere*, to touch]. Touch. **T. eruditus, T. expertus,** special sensitiveness of touch acquired by long experience.

Tædium vitæ (*te'-de-um vi'-te*) [L.]. Weariness of life.

Tænia (*te'-ne-ah*) [L., a band]. 1. A band or band-like structure. **T. fornicis,** one of the peduncles of the pineal gland. **T. hippocampi,** the corpus fimbriatum of the hippocampus major. **T. semicircularis,** a narrow band on the floor of the lateral ventricle, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus. **T. violacea,** a bluish, longitudinal band, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. 2. See *Tapeworm*.

Tagetes (*ta-je'-tēz*). A genus of plants of the order Compositæ. **T. erecta** and **T. patula,** French marigold, African marigold, are used as substitutes for calendula.

Tagliacotian Operation (*tah-le-ah-ko'-she-an*) [after *Tagliacozzi*, an Italian surgeon]. See *Operations, Table of*.

Tagma (*tag'-mah*) [τάγμα, that which has been arranged, from τάσσειν, to arrange]. An aggregate of molecules.

Tail (*tāl*). 1. The caudal extremity of an animal. 2. Anything resembling a tail.

Tailor's Spasm. An occupation-neurosis occurring in tailors, and characterized by spasm of the muscles of the arm and head.

Talc, Talcum (*talk*) [Arab., *talg*, talc], $4MgO.5SiO_2.H_2O$. A silicate of magnesium, a white, greasy powder, used as a dusting powder. It is also termed steatite or soapstone; the latter, however, contains also aluminum.

Talipes (*tal'-ip-ēz*) [*talus*, ankle; *pes*, foot]. Club-foot, a deformity depending upon contraction of one or more muscles or tendons about the foot, either congenital or acquired. **T. calcaneus,** T. in which the patient walks upon the heel alone. **T. equinus,** T. in which the heel is elevated and the weight thrown upon the anterior portion of the foot. **T. planus,** flat-foot, splay-foot. **T. valgus,** T. in which the foot is everted. **T. varus,** a variety the reverse of the last, in which the foot is bent inward. Combinations of these occur, called *T. equinovarus, T. equinovalgus, T. calcaneovarus, T. calcaneovalgus*, etc.

Tallow (*tal'-o*) [O. Dutch, *talgh*, tallow]. The fat extracted from suet, the solid fat of cattle and sheep and other ruminants.

Talo- (*ta'-lo*) [*talus*, ankle]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the ankle or to the astragalus.

Talus (*ta'-lus*) [L.]. 1. The astragalus. 2. The ankle.

Tamarind (*tam'-ar-ind*) [Arab., *tamr*, a ripe date; *Hind*, India]. The Tamarindus indica, a tree of the order Leguminosæ. Its fruit (Tamarindus, U. S. P., B. P.) is laxative and refrigerant. Dose ʒj–ʒj (4.0–32.0).

Tamar indien. An aromatic confection of senna.

Tambour (*tam'-boor*) [Fr.]. A drum; a drum-like instrument used in physiologic experiments, and consisting of a metal cylinder over which is stretched an elastic membrane, and from which or to which passes a tube for transmitting a current of air. It is connected with another apparatus upon which changes in pressure in the T. are recorded.

Tampon (*tam'-pon*) [Fr.]. 1. A plug of cotton, sponge, or other material, inserted into the vagina, nose, or other cavity. 2. To plug with a tampon.

Tamponade (*tam-pon-ād'*) [Fr.]. The act of plugging with a tampon.

Tanacetum (*tan-as-e'-tum*). See *Tansy*.

Tanghinia (*tan-gin'-e-ah*). The T. venenifera, the ordeal-bean of Madagascar, a cardiac and respiratory poison. Its active principle is **tanghinin.**

Tangle. See *Laminaria*.

Tannate (*tan'-āt*) [*tannin*]. A salt of tannic acid.

Tannic Acid. See *Acid, Tannic*.

Tannigen (*tan'-ij-en*) [*tannin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. A grayish-yellow powder derived from tannic acid, and used as an intestinal astringent.

Tannin (*tan'-in*). See *Acid, Tannic*.

Tanret's Test. A test for albumin, consisting in the development of a precipitate when an albuminous solution is brought in contact with the reagent, composed of mercuric chlorid, potassium iodid, acetic acid, and distilled water.

Tansy (*tan'-ze*) [O. Fr., *tanasie*, from Low L., *tanacetum*, from ἀθανασία, immortality]. The Tanacetum vulgare, a plant of the order Compositæ. The leaves and tops (Tanacetum, U. S. P.) contain a bitter principle, **tanacetin,** $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, tannic acid, and an essential oil (Oleum tanaceti). T. is an aromatic bitter and irritant narcotic, and has been used in malaria, in hysteria, and as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. In overdoses it produces abdominal pain, vomiting, epileptiform convulsions, and death from

failure of respiration. Dose gr. xxx–ʒj (2.0–4.0); of the oil ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26).

Tap. 1. A sudden slight blow. 2. To empty of fluid, as, *e. g.*, to tap a hydrocele.

Tapetum (*ta-pe′-tum*) [τάπης, a mat, or rug]. 1. The layer forming the roof of the posterior and middle cornua of the lateral ventricles of the brain; it is composed of fibers from the corpus callosum. 2. The brilliant, greenish layer of the eyes of nocturnal animals, which are by it visible in the dark. It is also known as the tapetum lucidum.

Tapeworm. One of the Cestoda, a class of worms parasitic in man and the lower animals. The adult worm (*strobilus*) consists of a head (*scolex*) and numerous segments (*proglottides*), which are capable of leading for some time a separate existence, are hermaphroditic, and contain numerous ova. If the ova are swallowed by the proper host, they develop into embryos (*proscolices*), which are transformed into the *cysticerci*, containing the *scolices*. If the meat of animals containing living scolices is eaten, the latter develop into the mature tapeworm, or strobilus. **T., Beef-** (Tænia mediocanellata or saginata), also termed the *unarmed T.*, the cysticercus of which occurs in beef. **T., Dog-** (Tænia echinococcus), also called hydatid T. The mature parasite lives in the intestine of the dog, the scolices occur in the internal organs of man and give rise to the echinococcus or hydatid cysts. **T., Fish-, T., Broad, T., Swiss** (Bothriocephalus latus), the cysticercus of which occurs in fish. **T., Pork-** (Tænia solium), also known as the *armed T.*, from the presence of several hooklets on the head, is derived from pork which contains the cysticerci. Other tapeworms occasionally found in man are: Tænia cucumerina or elliptica, most frequent in the dog and cat; Tænia nana has been found in man in Italy; Tænia leptocephala, common in the mouse, has also been observed in man.

Tapinocephalic (*tap-in-o-sef-al′-ik*) [ταπεινός, low; κεφαλή, head]. Affected with tapinocephaly.

Tapinocephaly (*tap-in-o-sef′-al-e*) [ταπεινός, low; κεφαλή, head]. Flatness of the top of the cranium.

Tapioca (*tap-e-o′-kah*) [Sp.]. A variety of starch obtained from the cassava or manioc plant, Jatropha manihot. It is used as a food.

Tapotement (*tap-ōt-mon(g)*) [Fr.]. In massage, the operation of percussing or tapping.

Tapping (*tap′-ing*). See *Paracentesis*.

Tar (*tahr*) [AS., *teoru*, tar]. An empyreumatic liquid resin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of various species of Pinus, of the order Coniferæ. Tar (Pix liquida, U. S. P., B. P.) contains a great variety of compounds, among which are pyroligneous acid, toluene, xylene, pseudocumene, cresol, phenol, guaiacol, creosol, paraffin, naphtalene, pyrocatechin, etc. It is employed in chronic bronchitis and in diseases of the urinary tract; externally in tinea capitis, psoriasis, chronic eczema, and other affections of the skin. Preparations: Syrupus picis liquidæ (U. S. P.), dose fʒj–ij (4.0–8.0); Unguentum picis liquidæ (U. S. P., B. P.).

Tarantism (*tar′-an-tizm*). A choreic affection, ascribed to the bite of a tarantula, and supposed to be cured by dancing.

Taraxacum (*tar-aks′-ak-um*). Dandelion, the T. officinale (T. dens-leonis), a plant of the order Compositæ. Its root (T., U. S. P., Taraxaci radix, B. P.) contains two crystalline principles, **taraxacin** and **taraxacerin**, and is used in chronic congestion of the liver and spleen. Preparations and doses: Decoctum taraxaci (B. P.), fʒ ij (64.0); Extractum taraxaci (U. S. P., B. P.), gr. x (0.65); Extractum taraxaci fluidum (U. S. P.), fʒj (4.0); Succus taraxaci (B. P.), fʒ ij–iv (8.0–16.0).

Tardieu's Spots. Ecchymotic spots found beneath the pleura and the pericardium after death from strangling. They have also been observed in death from asphyxia due to other causes.

Tarsal (*tar′-sal*) [ταρσός, instep]. 1. Pertaining to the tarsus of the foot. 2. Pertaining to the tarsus of the eye.

Tarsalgia (*tar-sal′-je-ah*) [ταρσός, tarsus; ἄλγος, a pain]. Pain, especially one of neuralgic character, in the tarsus.

Tarsectomy (*tar-sek′-to-me*) [ταρσός, tarsus; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of tarsal bones.

Tarsitis (*tar-si′-tis*) [ταρσός, tarsus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tarsus.

Tarso- (*tar′-so-*) [ταρσός, tarsus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the tarsus

Tarsometatarsal (*tar-so-met-ah-tar′-sal*) [ταρσός, tarsus; *metatarsus*]. Relating to the tarsus and metatarsus.

Tarsophalangeal (*tar-so-fa-lan′-je-al*) [ταρσός, tarsus; φάλαγξ, phalanx]. Pertaining to the tarsus and phalanges.

Tarsoplasty (*tar′-so-plas-te*) [ταρσός, tarsus; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the eyelid.

Tarsorrhaphy (*tar-sor′-a-fe*) [ταρσός, tarsus; ῥαφή, suture]. The operation of sewing the eyelids together for a part or the whole of their extent.

Tarsotomy (*tar-sot′-o-me*) [ταρσός, tarsus; τομή, a cutting]. 1. The operation of cutting into the tarsus 2. Tarsectomy.

Tarsus (*tar′-sus*) [ταρσός, tarsus]. 1. The instep, consisting of the os calcis, astragalus, cuboid, scaphoid, internal, middle, and ex-

ternal cuneiform bones. 2. The cartilage of the eyelid, called the tarsal cartilage, a dense connective tissue forming the support of the lid.

Tartar (*tar'-tar*) [Low L., *tartarum*, from Arab., *durd*, dregs]. 1. A hard mineral deposited on the inside of wine-casks, and consisting mainly of acid potassium tartrate (**Cream of T.**). **T. emetic,** antimony and potassium tartrate. See *Antimony*. 2. A hard incrustation on the teeth, consisting of mineral and organic matter.

Tartarated (*tar'-tar-a-ted*) [*tartar*]. Containing tartar. **T. Antimony,** tartar emetic. See *Antimony*.

Tartaric Acid. See *Acid, Tartaric.*

Tartarized (*tar'-tar-īzd*). See *Tartarated.*

Tartarus (*tar'-tar-us*) [L.]. Tartar.

Tartrate (*tar'-trāt*). A salt of tartaric acid.

Tartrated (*tar'-tra-ted*). Containing tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

Tashkend Ulcer (*tash-kend'*) See *Sartian Disease.*

Taste (*tāst*). 1. The sensation produced by stimulation of special organs in the tongue (T.-organs) by soluble bodies. 2. The faculty by which these sensations are appreciated. **T., After-,** a secondary T. perceived after the immediate T. has ceased. **T.-bud,** an oval, flask-shaped body, embedded in the epithelium of the tongue, and serving the sense of taste.

Tattooing (*tat-too'-ing*) [Tahitian]. The production of permanent colors in the skin by the introduction of foreign substances, such as carbon, India ink, etc., a common practice among sailors. **T. of the Cornea,** a method of hiding leukomatous spots.

Taurin (*taw'-rin*) [*taurus*, bull], $C_2H_7NSO_3$. Amidoethylsulphonic acid, a crystalline decomposition-product of bile.

Taurocholic Acid (*taw-ro-kol'-ik*). See *Acid.*

Taxis (*taks'-is*) [τάξις, from τάσσειν, to arrange]. An arranging; a manipulation, especially manipulation for the reduction of hernia.

T.-bandage. See *Bandage.*

Te. Symbol for Tellurium.

Tea (*te*) [Chinese]. 1. The dried leaves of Thea chinensis, of the order Ternstroemiaceæ, used for preparing a beverage, also called tea. 2. Any vegetable infusion used as a beverage.

Teale's Amputation. See *Operations, Table of.*

Tears. The secretion of the lacrimal gland.

Tease (*tēz*). To tear a tissue into its component parts with needles.

Teaspoon. A small spoon holding about 4 c.c., or one fluidram.

Teat (*tēt*). Nipple.

Tectocephaly (*tek-to-sef'-al-e*) [*tectum*, a cover; κεφαλή, head]. The state of having a roof-shaped skull.

Tectorial (*tek-to'-re-al*) [*tectorium*, a cover]. Serving as a roof or covering. **T. Membrane.** See *Membrane of Corti.*

Teel-oil. See *Sesame-oil.*

Teething [AS., *tōð*, tooth]. The eruption of the first teeth in an infant; dentition.

Tegmen (*teg'-men*) [*tegere*, to cover]. A cover. **T. tympani,** the roof of the tympanic cavity.

Tegmental (*teg-men'-tal*) [*tegere*, to cover]. Pertaining to the tegmentum. **T. Nucleus,** the red nucleus. See *Nucleus.*

Tegmentum (*teg-men'-tum*) [*tegere*, to cover]. A covering; specifically, the dorsal portion of the crus cerebri and pons Varolii.

Tegument (*teg'-u-ment*) [*tegere*, to cover]. The integument.

Teichmann's Crystals. Hemin-crystals.

Teichopsia (*ti-kop'-se-ah*) [τεῖχος, wall; ὄψις, vision]. A temporary amblyopia, with subjective visual images like fortification-angles; it is probably due to vasomotor disturbances of the visual center.

Tela (*te'-lah*) [L.]. A web or tissue. **T. choroidea,** the membranous roof of the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **T. vasculosa,** the choroid plexus.

Telangiectasis (*tel-an-je-ek'-ta-sis*) [τέλος, end; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ἔκτασις, a stretching]. Dilatation of groups of capillaries or smaller blood-vessels.

Telangiectatic (*tel-an-je-ek-tat'-ik*) [τέλος, end; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ἔκτασις, a stretching]. Pertaining to or characterized by telangiectasis.

Telangioma (*tel-an-je-o'-mah*) [τέλος, end; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor composed of dilated capillaries.

Telegony (*tel-eg'-on-e*) [τέλος, end; γονή, semen]. The influence of the paternal seed upon the offspring of a woman or animal by a later husband or male.

Telegrapher's Cramp. See *Occupation-disease.*

Telepathy (*te-lep'-ath-e*) [τῆλε, far; πάθος, disease]. The action, real or supposed, of one mind upon another when the two persons are separated by a considerable distance; thought-transference.

Telluric (*tel-lu'-rik*) [*tellus*, earth]. Derived from the earth.

Tellurium (*tel-lu'-re-um*) [*tellus*, the earth]. A nonmetallic element of bluish-white color, having a specific gravity of 6.24, a quantivalence of two, four, or six, an atomic weight of 128. Symbol Te.

Telolecithal (*tel-o-les'-ith-al*) [τέλος, end; λέκιθος, yolk]. Of an ovum, having a relatively large mass of food-yolk placed eccentrically.

Telolemma (*tel-o-lem′-ah*) [τέλος, end; λέμμα, husk]. The membrane covering the eminence of Doyère, or the point of entrance of a motor nerve into a muscular fiber.

Temperament (*tem′-per-am-ent*) [*temperamentum*]. A term applied to mental disposition and physical constitution of an individual, as, *e. g.*, the bilious, lymphatic, nervous, and sanguine temperaments.

Temperature (*tem′-per-a-tūr*) [*temperatura*]. The degree of intensity of heat of a body, especially as measured by a scale termed a thermometer. **T., Absolute,** that reckoned from the absolute zero of temperature, estimated at —273° C. **T., Normal,** the temperature of the body in a state of health, *i. e.*, 98.6° F. **T.-sense,** the sense by which differences in temperature are appreciated, consisting of a sense for cold (*cryesthesia*) and a heat-sense (*thermoesthesia*). These are represented on the surface by different nerve-endings, the so-called cold and hot points.

Temple (*tem′-pl*) [*tempus*, time]. The portion of the head behind the eye and above the ear.

Temporal (*tem′-po-ral*) [*tempus*, time (temple)]. Pertaining to the temple, as, *e. g.*, the T. bone, T. artery.

Temporo- (*tem′-po-ro-*) [*tempus*, time]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the temple.

Temporoauricular (*tem-po-ro-aw-rik′-u-lar*) [*tempus*, time; *auricular*]. Pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head.

Temporooccipital (*tem-por-o-ok-sip′-it-al*) [*tempus*, time; *occiput*, occiput]. Pertaining to the temple and the occiput.

Temporofacial (*tem-po-ro-fa′-shal*) [*tempus*, time; *facies*, face]. Pertaining to the temple and the face.

Temporomalar (*tem-po-ro-ma′-lar*) [*tempus*, time; *mala*, cheek]. Pertaining to the temporal and malar bones.

Temporomastoid (*tem-po-ro-mas′-toid*) [*tempus*, time; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the temporal and mastoid regions of the skull.

Temporomaxillary (*tem-po-ro-maks-il′-a-re*) [*tempus*, time; *maxilla*, maxilla]. Pertaining to the temporal region and the upper jaw.

Temporoparietal (*tem-po-ro-par-i′-et-al*) [*tempus*, time; *paries*, wall]. 1. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones. 2. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal lobes of the brain.

Temporosphenoidal (*tem-po-ro-sfe-noid′-al*) [*tempus*, time; *sphenoid*]. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Tenacious (*te-na′-shus*) [*tenax*, tough]. Tough; cohesive.

Tenacity (*te-nas′-it-e*) [*tenacitas*]. Toughness.

Tenaculum (*ten-ak′-u-lum*) [*tenere*, to hold]. A hook-shaped instrument for seizing and holding parts.

Tendinitis (*ten-din-i′-tis*). See *Tenontitis*.

Tendinous (*ten′-din-us*) [*tendon*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of tendon.

Tendo (*ten′-do*) [L.]. A tendon. **T. Achillis,** the common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles inserted into the heel.

Tendon [*tendere*, to stretch]. A band of dense fibrous tissue forming the termination of a muscle and attaching the latter to a bone. **T., Central,** the aponeurosis in the center of the diaphragm. **T.-reflex,** a reflex produced by stimulating the tendon of a muscle.

Tendosynovitis (*ten-do-si-no-vi′-tis*). See *Tenosynovitis*.

Tenesmus (*te-nez′-mus*) [τείνειν, to stretch]. A straining, especially the painful straining to empty the bowels or bladder without the evacuation of feces or urine.

Tenia (*te′-ne-ah*). See *Tapeworm*.

Teniacide (*te′-ne-as-īd*) [*tænia*, tapeworm; *cædere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive of tapeworms. 2. An agent that destroys tapeworms.

Teniafuge (*te′-ne-af-ūj*) [*tænia*, tapeworm; *fugare*, to drive]. 1. Expelling tapeworms. 2. An agent that expels tapeworms.

Tennis-arm, T.-elbow. A strain of the elbow, said to be frequent in tennis-players.

Teno- (*ten′-o-*) [τένων, tendon]. A prefix meaning pertaining to a tendon.

Tenon, Capsule of. A fibroelastic membrane surrounding the eyeball. It is covered by a continuous layer of endothelial plates, and corresponds to a synovial sac.

Tenonitis (*ten-on-i′-tis*) [*Tenon*, an anatomist; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Tenontitis (*ten-on-ti′-tis*) [τένων, tendon; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon.

Tenontography (*ten-on-tog′-ra-fe*) [τένων, tendon; γράφειν, to write]. The descriptive anatomy of the tendons.

Tenontology (*ten-on-tol′-o-je*) [τένων, tendon; λόγος, treatise]. See *Tenontography*.

Tenorrhaphy (*ten-or′-a-fe*) [τένων, tendon; ῥαφή, suture]. The uniting of a divided tendon by sutures.

Tenosuture (*ten-o-su′-tūr*). Same as *Tenorrhaphy*.

Tenosynovitis (*ten-o-sin-o-vi′-tis*) [τένων, tendon; *synovia*, synovia; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon and of its sheath.

Tenotome (*ten′-o-tōm*) [τένων, tendon; τέμνειν, to cut]. A knife for performing tenotomy.

Tenotomy (*ten-ot′-o-me*) [τένων, tendon; τέμνειν, to cut]. The operation of cutting a tendon.

Tension (*ten′-shun*) [*tendere*, to stretch]. 1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched. 2. In electricity, the power of overcoming resistance. **T., Intraocular,** the pressure of the ocular contents upon the sclerotic coat. It may be estimated by means of an instrument called tonometer, or by palpation with the fingers, and is recorded by symbols as follows: Tn = normal tension; T + 1, T + 2, T + 3 indicate various degrees of increased T., and T — 1, T — 2, T — 3 corresponding degrees of decreased T. **T. of Gases,** the tendency of a gas to expand on account of the mutual repulsion of its molecules.

Tensor (*ten′-sor*) [*tendere*, to stretch]. A stretcher; a muscle that serves to make a part tense. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tent [*tenta*]. An instrument made of compressed sponge, **T., Sponge-,** laminaria, **T., Laminaria,** tupelo, **T., Tupelo-,** or other material that increases in volume by the absorption of water; it is used chiefly for dilating the cervix of the uterus.

Tenth Cranial Nerve. The pneumogastric or vagus nerve.

Tentorium (*ten-to′-re-um*) [*tentorium*, a tent]. The partition between the cerebrum and the cerebellum formed by an extension of the dura mater.

Tephromyelitis (*tef-ro-mi-el-i′-tis*) [τεφρός, ashen; *myelitis*]. See *Poliomyelitis.*

Tephrosis (*tef-ro′-sis*) [τεφρός, ashen]. Incineration.

Tepid bath. See *Bath.*

Teratic (*ter-at′-ik*) [τέρας, a monster]. Monstrous.

Teratism (*ter′-at-izm*) [τέρας, a monster]. An anomaly of conformation, congenital or acquired.

Teratogeny (*ter-at-oj′-en-e*) [τέρας, a monster; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The formation or bringing forth of monsters.

Teratoid (*ter′-at-oid*) [τέρας, monster; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a monster. **T. Tumor,** a complex tumor due to the growth of tissue embryologically misplaced.

Teratology (*ter-at-ol′-o-je*) [τέρας, monster; λόγος, science]. The science of malformations and monstrosities.

Teratoma (*ter-at-o′-mah*) [τέρας, monster; ὄμα, tumor]. A tumor containing teeth, hair, and other material not found in the part wherein it grows, and resulting from an embryonic misplacement of tissue or from the inclosure of parts of a rudimentary fetus.

Terchlorid (*ter-klo′-rid*) [*ter*, three; χλωρός, green]. Synonym of *Trichlorid.*

Terebene (*ter′-eb-ēn*) [τερέβινθος, terebinth-tree], $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by means of sulphuric acid. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used in bronchitis, dyspepsia, and diseases of the genitourinary tract. Dose ♏v–x (0.32–0.65).

Terebinthina (*ter-eb-in′-thin-ah*) [τερέβινθος, terebinth-tree]. See *Turpentine.*

Terebinthinate (*ter-eb-in′-thin-āt*) [τερέβινθος, terebinth-tree]. 1. Containing turpentine. 2. A member or derivative of the turpentine-group.

Terebration (*ter-eb-ra′-shun*) [*terebrare*, to bore]. The operation of boring.

Teres (*te′-rēz*) [*terere*, to rub]. 1. Round, as, *e. g.*, the ligamentum T. 2. A muscle having a cylindrical shape, as, *e. g.*, T. major, T. minor. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Ter in die [L.]. Three times daily.

Term [τέρμα, a limit]. A limit; the time during which anything lasts.

Terminal (*tur′-min-al*) [*terminalis*, from τέρμα, limit]. Pertaining to the end; placed at or forming the end.

Ternary (*tur′-na-re*) [*ter*, three times]. Of chemic compounds, made up of three elements or radicles.

Teroxid (*tur-oks′-id*) [*ter*, three; ὀξύς, acid]. A trioxid.

Terpene (*tur′-pēn*) [a modified form of *terebene*]. One of a number of hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, and contained in many volatile oils.

Terpin (*tur′-pin*). See *Terebene.*

Terra (*ter′-ah*) [L.]. Earth. **T. alba,** white clay. **T. japonica,** catechu. **T. ponderosa,** baryta or barium sulphate.

Terrain-cure (*ter-an(g)-kūr*) [Fr.]. A method of treatment consisting in mountain-climbing, dietetics, etc., for plethora, corpulence, neurasthenia, chlorosis, incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, etc.

Tersulphate (*tur-sul′-fāt*) [*ter*, thrice; *sulphate*]. A salt in which the base is united with three sulphuric acid radicles.

Tertian (*tur′-she-an*) [*tertius*, third]. Recurring every other day, as, *e.g.*, T. fever, a form of intermittent fever.

Tertiary (*tur′-she-a-re*) [*tertius*, third]. Third in order. **T. Syphilis.** See *Syphilis.*

Tessellated (*tes′-el-a-ted*) [*tessellatus*, from *tessera*, a square]. Formed into little squares; checkered. **T. Epithelium,** flattened epithelial cells joined at their edges.

Test [*testum*, crucible]. 1. A trial. In chemistry, a characteristic reaction which distinguishes one body from others. 2. The reagent for producing a special reaction. **T.-meal,** one given for the purpose of studying the secretory power of the stomach. **T.-paper,** paper impregnated with a chemic reagent, and used for detecting the presence of

certain substances or conditions which cause a change in the color of the paper. **T.-tube,** a cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in various chemic procedures. **T.-types,** letters or figures of different sizes to test acuteness of vision. Those most commonly employed are Snellen's test-types, a series of letters which at proper distances subtend an angle of five minutes.

Testa (*tes'-tah*) [L.]. A shell. **T. ovi,** egg-shell. **T. præparata,** crushed and powdered oyster-shell.

Testibrachium (*tes-te-bra'-ke-um*) [*testis*, testis; *brachium*, arm]. The process connecting the cerebellum with the testis of the brain; the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Testicle (*tes'-tik-l*) [*testiculus*, dim. of *testis*]. See *Testis*, 1st definition. **T., Irritable,** neuralgia of the testicle. **T., Undescended,** the condition in which a testicle remains either in the pelvis or the inguinal canal.

Testicular (*tes-tik'-u-lar*) [*testiculus*, a testicle]. Pertaining to the testicle. **T. Juice,** a juice extracted from the testicles of animals, and used in the treatment of various nervous conditions.

Testis (*test'-is*) [L.]. 1. One of the two glandular bodies in the scrotum that secrete the semen. **T., Descent of,** the passage of the testes through the inguinal canal into the scrotum. **T. muliebris,** the ovary. 2. One of the posterior pair of tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina.

Tetanic (*tet-an'-ik*) [τέτανος, tetanus]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling tetanus. 2. Producing tetanus.

Tetaniform (*tet-an'-e-form*) [τέτανος, tetanus; *forma*, form]. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanilla (*tet-an-il'-ah*) [τέτανος, tetanus]. Tetany.

Tetanin (*tet'-an-in*) [τέτανος, tetanus], $C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$. A ptomain obtained from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus in beef-broth, and from the tissues of patients suffering from tetanus. It produces symptoms of tetanus in the lower animals. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Tetanization (*tet-an-i-za'-shun*) [τέτανος, tetanus]. The production of tetanus, or of tetanic spasms.

Tetanoid (*tet'-an-oid*) [τέτανος, tetanus; εἶδος, resemblance]. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanomotor (*tet-an-o-mo'-tor*) [τέτανος, tetanus; *motor*, a mover]. An instrument for stimulating a nerve mechanically and producing tetanus of the supplied muscle.

Tetanotoxin (*tet-an-o-toks'-in*) [τέτανος, tetanus; τοξικόν, poison], $C_5H_{11}N$. A poisonous ptomain obtained from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus. It produces first tremor, then paralysis and violent convulsions. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Tetanus (*tet'-an-us*) [τέτανος, from τείνειν, to stretch]. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, an intense exaggeration of reflex activity, and peculiar convulsions. It is due to a bacillus, the bacillus of T., and has a period of incubation of from ten to twelve or more days. The first symptom is usually trismus or lock-jaw, which is soon followed by spasms of the other muscles. The poison may enter through a wound (**traumatic T.**); at times no point of entrance is discoverable (**idiopathic T.**). **Puerperal T.** follows labor. **T. neonatorum** is due to infection of the umbilicus or the circumcision-wound.

Tetany (*tet'-an-e*) [*tetanus*]. A disease characterized by intermittent, bilateral, painful, tonic spasms of the muscles, especially of the upper extremities. It is most common in young adults but may occur in others. The cause appears to be a toxic agent. It occurs in connection with typhoid fever, gastrointestinal inflammation, in rickets, dilatation of the stomach, and after extirpation of the thyroid gland.

Tetra- (*tet'-rah-*) [τέτρα, four]. A prefix meaning four.

Tetrabasic (*tet'-rah-ba-sik*) [τέτρα, four; βάσις, base]. Having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetrabrachius (*tet-rah-bra'-ke-us*) [τέτρα, four; βραχίων, arm]. A monster having four arms.

Tetrachirus (*tet-rah-ki'-rus*) [τέτρα, four; χείρ, hand]. A monster with four hands.

Tetracoccus (*tet-trah-kok'-us*) [τέτρα, four; κόκκος, berry]. A micrococcus occurring in groups of four.

Tetrachlorid (*tet-rah-klo'-rid*) [τέτρα, four; chlorid]. A binary compound consisting of an element or radicle and four chlorin-atoms.

Tetracid (*tet-ras'-id*) [τέτρα, four; *acid*]. Having four atoms of hydrogen that are replaceable by acid radicles.

Tetrad (*tet'-rad*) [τέτρα, four]. An element having an atomicity of four.

Tetraiodopyrrol (*tet-trah-i-o-do-pir'-rol*). See *Iodol.*

Tetramazia (*tet-rah-ma'-ze-ah*) [τέτρα, four; μαζός, breast]. The presence of four breasts or mammary glands.

Tetramethylenediamin (*tet-rah-meth-il-ēn-di-am'-in*), $C_4H_8(NH_2)_2$. Putrescin.

Tetramethyl-putrescin (*tet-rah-meth-il-pu-tres'-in*), $C_8H_{20}N_2$. A crystalline base derived from putrescin, having very poisonous properties.

Tetranopsia (*tet-ran-op'-se-ah*) [τέτρα, four; ὄψις, vision]. A contraction of the field of vision limited to one quadrant.

Tetrapus (*tet'-rah-pus*) [τέτρα, four; πούς,

foot]. 1. Having four feet. 2. A monster having four feet.

Tetrascelus (*tet-ras′-el-us*) [τέτρα, four; σκέλος, leg]. A monster having four legs.

Tetraster (*tet-ras′-ter*) [τέτρα, four; αστήρ, star]. A karyokinetic figure characterized by an arrangement of four stars, due to a fourfold division of the nucleus.

Tetratomic (*tet-rat-om′-ik*) [τέτρα, four; ἄτομος, indivisible]. 1. Containing four atoms. 2. Having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetravalent (*tet-rav′-al-ent*). See *Quadrivalent*.

Tetronal (*tet′-ron-al*) [τέτρα, four], $C_9H_{20}S_2O_4$. Diethylsulphondiethylmethane, an hypnotic resembling sulphonal. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Tetroxid (*tet-roks′-id*) [τέτρα, four; *oxid*]. A binary compound composed of a base and four atoms of oxygen.

Tetter (*tet′-er*) [AS., *teter*]. A name for various skin-eruptions, particularly herpes, eczema, and psoriasis.

Texas Fever. An infectious disease of cattle, characterized by high fever, hemoglobinuria, and enlargement of the spleen. The disease is probably due to a specific organism.

Textural (*teks′-tu-ral*) [*textura*, texture]. Pertaining to the tissues.

Thalamencephalon (*thal-am-en-sef′-al-on*) [θάλαμος, couch; ἐνκέφαλον, the brain]. The posterior portion of the anterior brain-vesicle; the interbrain.

Thalamic (*thal-am′-ik*) [*thalamus*]. Pertaining to the optic thalamus.

Thalamocortical (*thal-am-o-kor′-tik-al*) [θάλαμος, couch; *cortex*]. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and the cortex of the brain.

Thalamolenticular (*thal-am-o-len-tik′-u-lar*) [θάλαμος, chamber; *lenticular*]. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

Thalamus (*thal′-am-us*) [θάλαμος, couch]. A mass of gray matter at the base of the brain, developed from the wall of the vesicle of the third ventricle, and forming part of the wall of the latter cavity. The posterior part is called the pulvinar. The T. receives fibers from all parts of the cortex, and is also connected with the tegmentum and with fibers of the optic tract. It is also termed **T. opticus**, or **optic T.**

Thalassotherapy (*thal-as-o-ther′-ap-e*) [θάλασσα, sea; θεραπεία, treatment]. Treatment of disease by sea-voyages, sea-bathing, etc.

Thallin (*thal′-in*) [θαλλός, a green shoot], $C_{10}H_{13}ON$. A liquid basic substance, the tetrahydroparamethyloxychinolin. The sulphate and tartrate are used as germicides and antipyretics, and have been employed in typhoid fever and the fever of phthisis. Dose gr. j–iv (0.065–0.26). In gonorrhea the sulphate is employed as an injection in the strength of a 1.5 per cent. solution.

Thallium (*thal′-e-um*) [θαλλός, a green shoot]. A metallic element having an atomic weight of 203.7, a specific gravity of 11.8; symbol, Tl. The salts are poisonous. See *Elements, Table of*.

Thallophyte (*thal′-o-fīt*) [θαλλός, a green shoot; φυτόν, a plant]. One of a class of very low cryptogams.

Thanato- (*than′-at-o-*) [θάνατος, death]. A prefix denoting pertaining to death.

Thanatognomonic (*than-at-og-no-mon′-ik*) [θάνατος, death; γνώμων, sign]. Indicative of death.

Thanatoid (*than′-at-oid*) [θάνατος, death; εἶδος, like]. Resembling death.

Thanatometer (*than-at-om′-et-er*) [θάνατος death; μέτρον, measure]. A thermometer introduced into a body-cavity to determine if the depression of temperature is so great as to be a sign of death.

Thanatophobia (*than-at-o-fo′-be-ah*) [θάνατος, death; φόβος, dread]. A morbid fear of death.

Thea (*the′-ah*). Tea, the dried leaves of Thea chinensis, a shrub of the order Ternstrœmiaceæ, containing the alkaloid **Thein**, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, identical with caffein. T. is astringent and gently stimulant to the nervous system; its infusion is used as a beverage.

Thebain (*the′-ba-in*) [Θῆβαι, Thebes], $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in opium, analogous to strychnin in its physiologic effects.

Thebesius, Foramina of. See *Foramina, Table of*.

Thebolactic Acid (*theb-o-lak′-tik*). A variety of lactic acid occurring in opium.

Theca (*the′-kah*) [θήκη, a sheath]. A sheath, especially one of a tendon. **T. cerebri**, the cranium. **T. cordis**, the pericardium. **T. vertebralis**, the membranes of the spinal cord.

Thecal (*the′-kal*) [θήκη, a sheath]. Pertaining to a sheath.

Thecitis (*the-si′ tis*) [θήκη, a sheath; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thein (*the′-in*). See *Thea*.

Thelyblast (*thel′-e-blast*) [θῆλυς, female; βλαστός, germ]. The female element of the bisexual nucleus; the ovum after the polar globules have been extruded.

Thenad (*the′-nad*) [θέναρ, palm; *ad*, toward]. Toward the thenar eminence.

Thenal (*the′-nal*) [θέναρ, the palm]. Pertaining to the palm, or the thenar eminence.

Thenar (*the′-nar*) [θέναρ, palm]. 1. The palm of the hand. 2. The fleshy prominence of the palm corresponding to the base of the thumb, also called **T. Eminence.**

Theobroma (*the-o-bro′-mah*) [*θεός*, a god; *βρῶμα*, food]. A genus of trees of the Sterculiaceæ. The seeds of **T. cacao** yield a fixed oil (Oleum theobromatis, U. S. P.), and contain the alkaloid theobromin, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, which is closely related to caffein and xanthin. The seeds are used in the preparation of chocolate and cocoa; the oil (butter of cacao) is employed as an ingredient of cosmetic ointments and for making pills and suppositories. Theobromin acts similarly to caffein. The salicylate of sodium and theobromin, called *diuretin*, is an active diuretic. Dose gr. xv (1.0).

Theobromin (*the-o-bro′-min*). See *Theobroma*.

Theomania (*the-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [*θεός*, a god; *μανία*, madness]. 1. Religious mania. 2. Insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a divine being.

Theophyllin (*the-o-fil′-in*) [*thea*, tea; *φύλλον*, leaf], $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. An alkaloid occurring in tea and isomeric with theobromin and with paraxanthin.

Therapeutic (*ther-ap-u′-tik*) [*θεραπευτική*, treatment]. Pertaining to therapeutics; curative. **T. Test**, a method of diagnosis by administering certain remedies known to influence a given disease, *e. g.*, quinin in malaria, potassium iodid and mercury in syphilis.

Therapeutics (*ther-ap-u′-tiks*) [*θεραπευτική*, *θεραπεία*, treatment]. The branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of disease.

Therapeutist (*ther-ap-u′-tist*) [*θεραπεία*, treatment]. One skilled in therapeutics.

Therapy (*ther′-ap-e*) [*θεραπεία*, treatment]. See *Therapeutics*.

Theriaca (*the-ri′-ak-ah*) [*θηριακή*, from *θηρίον*, a wild beast, because believed to be good against the poison of animals]. Treacle; molasses. **T. Andromachi**, Venice treacle, a compound containing nearly seventy ingredients, and used as an antidote against poisons.

Therm [*θέρμη*, heat]. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° C. to 1° C.; it is equal to 1000 calories.

Thermæsthesia (*thur-mes-the′-ze-ah*). See *Thermesthesia*.

Thermal (*thur′-mal*) [*θέρμη*, heat]. 1. Pertaining to heat. 2. Hot, as, *e. g.*, T. spring.

Thermanesthesia (*thur-man-es-the′-ze-ah*). See *Thurmoanesthesia*.

Thermesthesia (*thur-mes-the′-ze-ah*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. 1. The heat-sense. 2. Sensitiveness to heat.

Thermic (*thur′-mik*) [*θέρμη*, heat]. Pertaining to heat. **T. Fever**, sunstroke; heat-fever.

Thermo- (*thur′-mo-*) [*θέρμη*, heat]. A prefix meaning heat.

Thermoanesthesia (*thur-mo-an-es-the′-ze-ah*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *anesthesia*]. Loss of the perception of thermal impressions, a condition sometimes present in syringomyelia.

Thermocautery (*thur-mo-kaw′-ter-e*). See *Cautery*.

Thermochroic (*thur-mo-kro′-ik*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *χρόα*, color]. Transmitting some thermal rays and absorbing others.

Thermoelectricity (*thur-mo-e-lek-tris′-it-e*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *electricity*]. Electricity generated by heat.

Thermogenesis (*thur-mo-jen′-es-is*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. The production of heat.

Thermogenetic, Thermogenic, Thermogenous (*thur-mo-jen-et′-ik*, *thur-mo-jen′-ik*, *thur-moj′-en-us*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Pertaining to thermogenesis; producing heat.

Thermograph (*thur′-mo-graf*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *γράφειν*, to write]. A device for registering variations of temperature automatically.

Thermohyperesthesia (*thur-mo-hi-per-es-the′-se-ah*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *ὑπερ*, above; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Abnormal sensitiveness to the application of hot bodies.

Thermoinhibitory (*thur-mo-in-hib′-it-o-re*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *inhibitory*]. Inhibiting the production of heat.

Thermolysis (*thur-mol′-is-is*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *λύσις*, a loosening]. 1. Dissipation of animal heat. 2. Chemic decomposition by means of heat.

Thermolytic (*thur-mo-lit′-ik*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *λύσις*, a loosening]. Pertaining to thermolysis.

Thermometer (*thur-mom′-et-er*) [*θέρμη*, heat; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat, consisting of a substance capable of expanding and contracting, and a graduated scale by means of which variations in the volume of the substance can be determined. In the ordinary T. the expansive substance is mercury (**mercurial T.**), expanding into a vacuous capillary tube, the degree of heat being measured by the length of the column of mercury. **T., Centigrade, T., Celsius-**, one in which the freezing-point is at 0° and the boiling-point at 100°. **T., Clinical**, a self-registering thermometer for ascertaining the bodily temperature. **T., Fahrenheit-**, one in which the interval between the freezing-point and the boiling-point is divided into 180 equal parts, each called a degree, the zero-point being 32 degrees or divisions below the freezing-point of water. **T., Reaumur-**, one in which the freezing-point of water is 0° and the boiling-point 80°. **T., Self-registering**, one that by means of an index shows the highest (**maximum-**

T.) or lowest (**minimum-T.**) temperature to which it has been exposed. **T., Surface-,** one for registering the surface-temperature of any portion of the body.

Thermometric (*thur-mo-met′-rik*) [θέρμη, heat; μέτρον, measure]. Pertaining to a thermometer.

Thermometry (*thur-mom′-et-re*) [θέρμη, heat; μέτρον, measure]. The measuring of temperature by means of the thermometer.

Thermopile (*thur′-mo-pīl*) [θέρμη, heat; *pile*]. A contrivance consisting of a series of connected metallic plates, in which, under the influence of heat, a current of electricity is produced, which acts upon a registering index. By means of it very minute amounts of heat can be measured.

Thermopolypnea (*thur-mo-pol-ip-ne′-ah*) [θέρμη, heat; πολύς, many; πνεῖν, to breathe]. Rapid respiration due to high temperature.

Thermostat (*thur′-mo-stat*) [θέρμη, heat; στατός, standing]. A device for automatically regulating and maintaining a constant temperature.

Thermosystaltic (*thur-mo-sis-tal′-tik*) [θέρμη, heat; συστέλλειν, to contract]. Contracting under the influence of heat; pertaining to muscular contraction due to heat.

Thermotactic, Thermotaxic (*thur-mo-tak′-tik, thur-mo-taks′-ik*) [θέρμη, heat; τάσσειν, to arrange]. Regulating the heat of the body, as, *e. g.*, a T. center.

Thermotaxis (*thur-mo-taks′-is*) [θέρμη, heat; τάξις, from τάσσειν, to arrange]. The regulation of the bodily heat.

Thermotherapy (*thur-mo-ther′-ap-e*) [θέρμη, heat; θεραπεία, cure]. Treatment of disease by heat.

Thiersch's Method of Skin-grafting. A method in which long, broad strips of skin are removed from the arm or leg and placed on a wound which has previously been deprived of its granulations by means of a sharp curet.

Thigh (*thi*) [AS., *theóh*, thigh]. The part of the lower limb extending from pelvis to knee.

Thilanin (*thi′-lan-in*) [θεῖον, sulphur; *lanolin*]. A brownish-yellow substance derived from and resembling lanolin. It contains 3 per cent. of sulphur, and is used in the treatment of eczema and other diseases of the skin.

Thio- (*thi′-o-*) [θεῖον, sulphur]. A prefix denoting containing sulphur.

Thioacid (*thi-o-as′-id*). One of a group of acids produced by the substitution of sulphur for the oxygen in an oxygen-acid.

Thioalcohol (*thi-o-al′-ko-hol*). See *Mercaptan.*

Thiocyanic Acid (*thi-o-si-an′-ik*), CNHS. Sulphocyanic acid, a monobasic acid forming the thiocyanates or sulphocyanates. Potassium thiocyanate, CNKS, occurs in saliva.

Thioether (*thi-o-e′-ther*). See *Alkyl-sulphids.*

Thiol (*thi′-ol*) [θεῖον, sulphur]. A substance prepared from gas-oil by heating with sulphur, and occurring in a dry and a liquid form. It has been used as an application to ulcers and in diseases of the skin.

Thionin (*thi′-o-nin*) [θεῖον, sulphur], $C_{12}H_9N_3S$. A sulphur-compound of the aromatic group, used as a stain in microscopy. Its solutions are of a dark blue color.

Thiophene (*thi′-o-fēn*) [θεῖον, sulphur], C_4H_4S. A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series; a colorless, oily liquid, miscible with water. **T. sodium sulphonate,** $C_4H_3S.NaSO_3$, is a white powder; it is used in prurigo. The iodid, $C_4H_2I_2S$, has been used as a substitute for iodoform.

Thioresorcin (*thi-o-rez-or′-sin*) [θεῖον, sulphur; *resorcin*], $C_6H_4(SO)_2$. A compound of sulphur and resorcin used as a powder or ointment as a substitute for iodoform.

Thiosinamin (*thi-o-sin′-am-in*) [θεῖον, sulphur; *sinapis*, mustard], $C_4H_8N_2S$. A crystalline substance prepared from mustard-oil and ammonia. It is used in lupus, glandular enlargements, and night-sweats.

Thiosulphuric Acid (*thi-o-sul-fu′-rik*) [θεῖον, sulphur; *sulphur*], $H_2S_2O_3$. An acid derived from sulphuric acid by the substitution of sulphur for part of the oxygen.

Thiourea (*thi-o-u-re′-ah*) [θεῖον, sulphur; *urea*], $CS(NH_2)_2$. Sulphocarbamid; a derivative of urea in which sulphur replaces the oxygen of the latter.

Third Cranial Nerve. The oculomotor nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.*

Thirst (*thurst*) [AS., *thurst*]. A desire for drink.

Thiry's Fistula (*thee′-rēz*). A fistula for obtaining the intestinal juice. A piece of intestine about four inches long is separated from the bowel, without dividing the mesentery and its blood-vessels. One end of the tube is closed, the other is stitched to the abdominal wound. The two ends of intestine from which the piece was cut out are then united by sutures. From the excised piece a pure intestinal juice is obtained.

Thlipsencephalus (*thlip-sen-sef′-al-us*) [θλίψις, pressure; ἐγκέφαλον, brain]. A monster in which there is extensive exposure of the base of the skull from nondevelopment of the occipital bone and even of the upper vertebræ.

Thomsen's Disease [after J. *Thomsen*, a German physician]. Myotonia congenita, a disease commonly congenital and occurring in families, and characterized by tonic spasm or rigidity of the muscles, coming on when they are first put in action after a period of rest. As the muscles are used the stiffness

gradually wears off. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Thomsonianism (*tom-so′-ne-an-izm*). A system of medicine introduced by Samuel Thomson (1769–1843), of Massachusetts. It insisted on the use of vegetable remedies only.

Thoracentesis (*tho-ras-en-te′-sis*) [θώραξ, chest; κέντησις, a piercing]. Puncture of the thorax for the removal of fluid.

Thoracic (*tho-ras′-ik*) [θώραξ, thorax]. Pertaining to or situated in the chest or thorax, as, *e.g.*, the T. aorta. **T. Duct.** See *Duct.* **T. Index.** See *Index.*

Thoraco- (*tho′-rak-o-*) [θώραξ, thorax]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the thorax.

Thoracocentesis (*tho-rak-o-sen-te′-sis*). See *Thoracentesis.*

Thoracodidymus (*tho-rak-o-did′-im-us*) [θώραξ, chest; δίδυμος, double]. A double monster joined by the thoraces.

Thoracodynia (*tho-rak-o-din′-e-ah*) [θώραξ, thorax; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the chest.

Thoracometer (*tho-rak-om′-et-er*) [θώραξ, thorax; μέτρον, a measure]. A stethometer.

Thoracopagus (*tho-rak-op′-ag-us*) [θώραξ, thorax; πηγνύναι, to join]. A double monster with portions of the thoraces coalescent.

Thoracoplasty (*tho′-rak-o-plas-te*) [θώραξ, thorax; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operation upon the thorax.

Thoracoscopy (*tho-rak-os′-ko-pe*) [θώραξ, thorax; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Examination of the chest, especially by the stethoscope.

Thoracotomy (*tho-rak-ot′-o-me*) [θώραξ, thorax; τέμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the thorax or chest-wall.

Thoradelphus (*tho-rad-el′-fus*) [θώραξ, thorax; ἀδελφός, brother]. A monster consisting of two individuals united above the umbilicus, with one head, four lower, and two upper extremities.

Thorax (*tho′-raks*) [θώραξ]. The chest; the framework of bones and soft tissues, bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, the ribs and dorsal portion of the vertebral column behind, and above by the structures in the lower part of the neck, and containing the heart enclosed in the pericardium, the lungs invested by the pleura, and the mediastinal structures. **T., Regions of.** See *Regions.*

Thorn-apple. See *Stramonium.*

Thornwaldt's Disease. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Thorough-wort. See *Eupatorium.*

Thought-transference. See *Telepathy.*

Thread-worm. See *Oxyuris.*

Three-day Fever. Synonym of *Dengue.*

Threpsology (*threp-sol′-o-je*) [θρέψις, nutrition; λόγος, treatise]. The science of nutrition.

Threshold (*thresh′-old*). The lower limit of stimulus capable of producing an impression upon consciousness.

Thrill. A fine vibration felt by the hand. A thrill may be felt on palpation over an aneurysm, over a heart the seat of valvular disease, and over hydatid cysts. **T., Purring,** a thrill resembling that felt when the hand is placed on the back of a cat.

Throat (*thrōt*) [AS., *throte*, throat]. 1. The anterior part of the neck. 2. The pharynx and larynx; the fauces. **T., Sore,** pharyngitis.

Throb. A pulsation or beating.

Throbbing (*throb′-ing*). A rhythmic beating. **T. Aorta,** exaggerated pulsation of the abdominal aorta perceptible to the patient.

Thrombo- (*throm′-bo-*) [θρόμβος, thrombus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a thrombus.

Thromboarteritis (*throm-bo-ar-ter-i′-tis*) [θρόμβος, thrombus; ἀρτειρία, artery; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of an artery associated with thrombosis.

Thromboid (*throm′-boid*) [θρόμβος, thrombus; εἶδος, like]. Resembling a thrombus.

Thrombophlebitis (*throm-bo-fleb-i′-tis*) [θρόμβος, thrombus; φλέψ, vein; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vein associated with thrombosis.

Thrombosis (*throm-bo′-sis*) [θρόμβος, thrombus]. The formation of a thrombus.

Thrombotic (*throm-bot′-ik*) [θρόμβος, thrombus]. Pertaining to or produced by thrombosis.

Thrombus (*throm′-bus*) [θρόμβος, clot]. A clot of blood formed within the heart or blood-vessels, due usually to a slowing of the circulation or to alteration of the blood or vessel-walls.

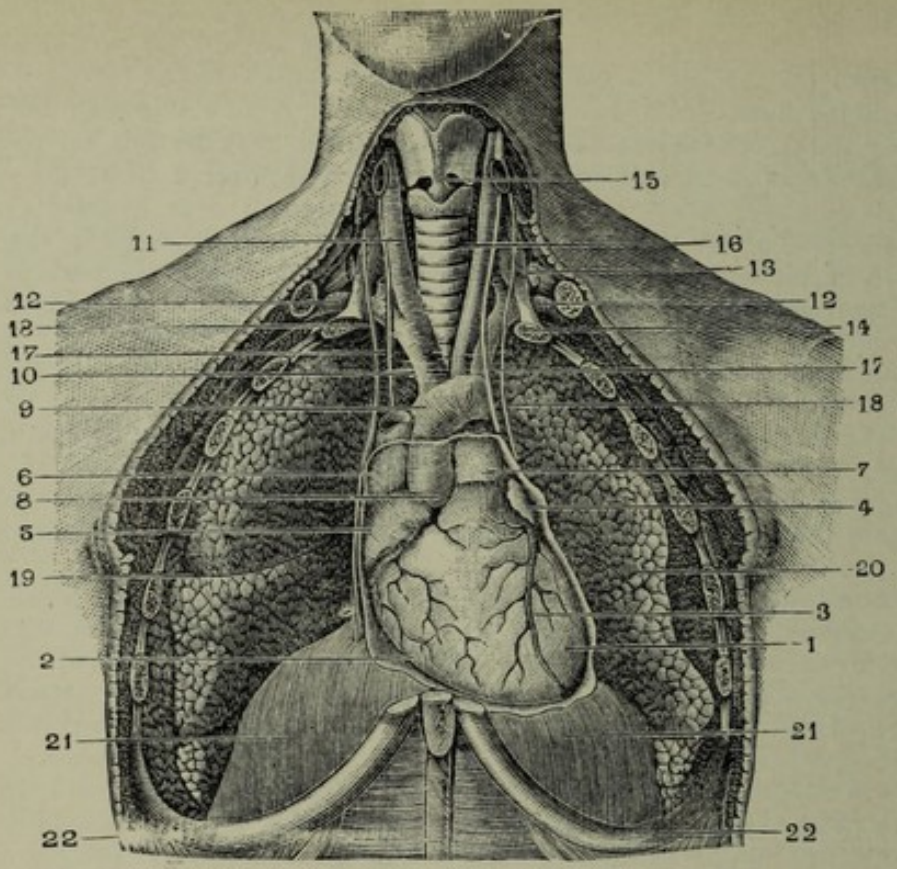
Through-Illumination. Transillumination.

Through-drainage. A method of drainage in which a perforated tube is carried through the cavity to be drained, so that the latter can be flushed through and through by the injection of fluid into one end of the tube.

Thrush. A form of stomatitis due to a specific fungus, the Oidium albicans, or Saccharomyces albicans, and characterized by the presence of diffuse, white patches. It occurs especially in weakly children, but may affect adults depressed by wasting diseases.

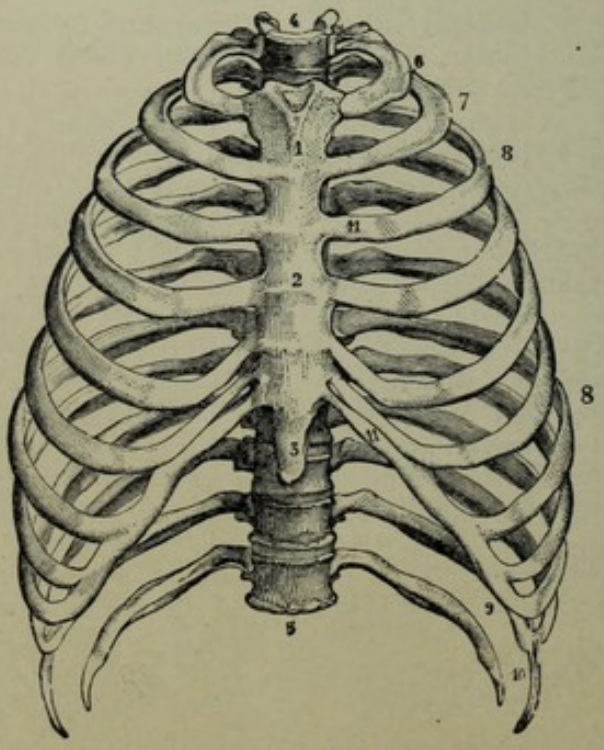
Thuja (*thu′-yah, thu′-jah*). A genus of trees of the order Coniferæ. **T. occidentalis,** arbor vitæ, has been used in intermittent fever rheumatism, and scurvy, and as an emmenagogue.

Thumb (*thum*). The digit on the extreme radial side of the hand, differing from the other digits in having but two phalanges, and in that its metacarpal bone is separately movable.



Contents of the Thorax, Showing the Diaphragm in Its Relations to the Heart and Lungs.

1. Left ventricle. 2. Right ventricle. 3. Anterior coronary artery. 4. Left auricle. 5. Right auricle. 6. Superior vena cava. 7. Pulmonary artery. 8. Origin of aorta. 9. Arch of aorta. 10. Innominate artery. 11. Right carotid. 12, 12. Subclavian arteries. 13. Scalenus anticus. 14. First rib. 15. Larynx. 16. Trachea. 17, 17. Pneumogastrics. 18, 18. Phrenics. 19. Right lung. 20. Left lung. 21, 21. Diaphragm. 22, 22. Seventh pair of ribs.



Thorax. Anterior View.

1. Manubrium sterni. 2. Gladiolus. 3. Ensiform cartilage of xiphoid appendix. 4. Circumference of apex of thorax. 5. Circumference of base. 6. First rib. 7. Second rib. 8, 8. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. 9. Eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs. 10. Eleventh and twelfth ribs. 11, 11. Costal cartilages.

Thus [L., *thus*]. True frankincense, or olibanum.

Thymacetin (*thi-mas′-et-in*) [θύμον, thyme; *acetum*, vinegar], $C_6H_2(CH_3)(C_3H_7)(OC_2H_5)NH(C_2H_3O)$. A derivative of thymol used as an antineuralgic. Dose gr. iij–xv (0.2–1.0).

Thyme (*tīm*) [θύμον, thyme]. The genus Thymus, of the order Labiatæ. Thymus vulgaris yields a volatile oil (Oleum thymi, U. S. P.), in which are found cymene, **thymene**, and **thymol**.

Thymic (*thi′-mic*, also for first definition, *ti′-mik*) [θύμος, thyme]. 1. Pertaining to or contained in thyme. 2. Pertaining to the thymus gland. **T. Asthma**, a form of laryngismus stridulus, consisting in a temporary suspension of respiration, attributed to enlargement of the thymus.

Thymol (*ti′-mol*, *thi′-mol*) [θύμον, thyme; *oleum*, oil], $C_{10}H_{13}HO$. A phenol derived from the volatile oils of Thymus vulgaris, Monarda punctata, and Carum ajowan. It is a crystalline solid, melting at 44° C., very slightly soluble in water, and is used as a local antiseptic and deodorant in ulcers, leukorrhea, and stomatitis, as an intestinal antiseptic, and as an anthelmintic. Dose gr. i–ij (0.065–0.13).

Thymus (*thi′-mus*) [θύμος, thymus]. The T. gland, an organ situated in the anterior superior mediastinum. It continues to develop until the second year of life, afterward remains stationary until about the fourteenth, and then undergoes fatty metamorphosis and atrophy. The T. consists of lobules largely composed of lymphadenoid tissue in which minute concentric bodies, the corpuscles of Hassal, are found. The latter are remnants of epithelial structures. 2. A genus of labiate plants. See *Thyme*.

Thyreo- (*thi′-re-o-*). See *Thyro-*.

Thyro- (*thi′-ro*) [θυρεός, a shield, and hence, from similarity of shape and function, the thyroid gland or cartilage]. A prefix signifying relationship to the thyroid gland.

Thyroarytenoid (*thi-ro-ar-it′-en-oid*) [θυρεός, shield; *arytenoid*]. Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages, as, *e. g.*, the T. ligaments; T. muscle (**Thyroarytenoideus**).

Thyrocele (*thi′-ro-sēl*) [θυρεός, thyroid; κήλη, a tumor]. A tumor affecting the thyroid gland; goiter.

Thyroepiglottic (*thi-ro-ep-e-glot′-ik*) [θυρεός, shield; *epiglottis*]. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis, as, *e. g.*, the T. muscle (**Thyroepiglottideus**).

Thyrohyoid (*thi-ro-hi′-oid*) [θυρεός, shield; *hyoid*]. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone, as, *e. g.*, the T. membrane.

Thyroid (*thi′-roid*) [θυρεός, shield; εἶδος, like]. 1. Shield-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the T. gland. 3. Pertaining to the T. cartilage. 4. Pertaining to the T. foramen. **T. Cartilage**, the largest of the laryngeal cartilages, united at an angle in front, called the pomum Adami. **T. Foramen.** See *Foramen, Obturator*. **T. Gland**, one of the so-called ductless glands, lying in front of the trachea, and consisting of two lateral lobes, connected centrally by an isthmus. The organ is composed of follicles lined by epithelium, producing a peculiar colloid material. The function of the organ is not definitely known, but is supposed to be the production of some substance necessary to the body—an internal secretion that may counteract poisons produced in the system. Hypertrophy of the gland (goiter) is sometimes associated with a peculiar disease known as exophthalmic goiter; absence of the gland leads to cretinism or myxedema. An extract prepared from the T. gland of animals (**T. Extract**) and other preparations of the gland are used medicinally. See *Organotherapy*.

Thyroidectomy (*thi-roi-dek′-to-me*) [θυρεός, shield; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidin (*thi-roi′-din*) [θυρεός, shield; εἶδος, like]. An extract of the thyroid gland.

Thyroiditis (*thi-roi-di′-tis*) [θυρεός, shield; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidotomy (*thi-roi-dot′-o-me*) [θυρεός, shield; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyrotomy (*thi-rot′-o-me*) [θυρεός, shield; τομή, a cutting]. Incision or splitting of the thyroid cartilage.

Tibia (*tib′-e-ah*) [L., shin]. The larger of the two bones of the leg, commonly called the shin-bone, articulating with the femur, fibula, and astragalus.

Tibial (*tib′-e-al*) [*tibia*, tibia]. Pertaining to or in relation with the tibia, as, *e. g.*, the T. muscle (**Tibialis**), T. artery, T. nerve.

Tibio- (*tib′-e-o-*) [*tibia*, tibia]. A prefix meaning pertaining to the tibia.

Tibiofemoral (*tib-e-o-fem′-or-al*) [*tibia*, tibia; *femur*, femur]. Pertaining to the tibia and the femur.

Tibiofibular (*tib-e-o-fib′-u-lar*) [*tibia*, tibia; *fibula*, fibula]. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

Tibiotarsal (*tib-e-o-tar′-sal*) [*tibia*, tibia; ταρσός, tarsus]. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus.

Tic (*tik*) [Fr.]. A twitching, especially of the facial muscles. **T. convulsif, T., Convulsive**, spasm of the facial muscles. **T. douloureux**, neuralgia of the trifacial nerve.

Tick (*tik*). A name applied to several species of Acarus.

Tickle (*tik'-l*). To touch so as to cause a peculiar sensation (tickling, or titillation), usually associated with laughing and reflex muscular movements.

T. i. d. An abbreviation for *ter in die*, three times a day.

Tidal Air. See *Respiration.* **T. Wave.** See *Wave.*

Tiglium (*tig'-le-um*). The Croton tiglium of the order Euphorbiaceæ. It contains a fixed oil, croton oil (Oleum tiglii, U. S. P., Oleum crotonis, B. P.), which is a powerful local irritant, and is used, locally, as a counter-irritant in gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, glandular swellings, etc. It is an active purgative, especially useful in cases when a prompt effect is desired, as in mania, coma, etc. Dose 1 to 2 drops (0.065–0.13).

Tilia (*til'-e-ah*) [L.]. A genus of exogenous trees—the linden, or basswood.

Timbre (*tam'-ber*) [Fr.]. The peculiar quality of a tone, other than pitch and intensity, that makes it distinctive. It depends upon the overtones of the vibrating body.

Tin. A silvery-white, metallic, malleable element, having a specific gravity of 7.3, an atomic weight of 118, an atomicity of two or four. Symbol Sn, from the Latin stannum. **T. Chlorid,** stannous chlorid, $SnCl_2 + 2H_2O$, is used as a reagent.

Tincture (*tingk'-tūr*) [*tinctura*, from *tingere*, to tinge]. 1. A solution of the medicinal principles of a substance in a fluid other than water or glycerol. 2. Specifically, an alcoholic solution of a medicinal substance. **T., Ammoniated,** one made with ammoniated alcohol. **T., Ethereal,** one made with ether.

Tinea (*tin'-e-ah*) [L., a moth, a worm]. Ringworm; a generic term applied to a class of skin-diseases caused by parasitic fungi, formerly applied to many spreading cutaneous diseases. **T. amiantacea, T. asbestina,** seborrhea. **T. circinata.** See *T. trichophytina.* **T. cruris.** See *T. trichophytina.* **T. decalvans,** alopecia areata. **T. favosa,** favus. **T. furfuracea,** seborrhœa sicca. **T. imbricata,** Tokelau ringworm, Bowditch Island ringworm, a disease occurring in the East Indies, and characterized by the formation of concentric scaly patches and intense itching. **T. kerion,** a markedly inflammatory form of ringworm of the scalp (T. tonsurans), giving rise to the formation of an edematous, boggy swelling discharging a mucoid secretion. **T. lupinosa,** favus. **T. sycosis.** See *T. trichophytina.* **T. tarsi,** blepharitis ulcerosa. **T. tonsurans.** See *T. trichophytina.* **T. trichophytina,** ringworm, a spreading, contagious disease of the skin due to a vegetable fungus, the Trichophyton. On the nonhairy parts of the body (*T. trichophytina corporis, T. circinata*) it presents itself by spreading, scaly patches, tending to clear in the center. On the thighs and scrotum (*T. trichophytina cruris*) it is apt to assume the appearance of eczema, hence it is also called *Eczema marginatum.* The nails may be affected (*T. trichophytina unguium*), becoming grayish, opaque, and brittle. On the scalp (*T. trichophytina capitis, T. tonsurans*) it forms rounded, grayish, slightly elevated, scaly patches, with brittleness and loss of the hair. Ringworm of the bearded region (*T. trichophytina barbæ, T. sycosis*, parasitic sycosis, barber's itch) forms at first rounded, scaly patches, which soon become nodular and lumpy, and tend to break down. **T. versicolor,** a disease of the skin due to a vegetable parasite, the Microsporon furfur. It is characterized by brownish-yellow macules that coalesce to form extensive areas of eruption. There is usually slight itching.

Tingible (*tinj'-ibl*) [*tingere*, to tinge]. Capable of being stained; stainable.

Tinkling (*tingk'-ling*). A chinking sound, heard over a pneumothorax or a large pulmonary cavity; also called **metallic T.**

Tinnitus (*tin-i'-tus* or *tin'-it-us*) [*tinnire*, to tinkle]. A subjective ringing, roaring, or hissing sound heard in the ears, also called **T. aurium.**

Tisane (*te-zahn'*). See *Ptisan.*

Tissue (*tish'-u*) [Fr., *tissu*, from L., *texere*, to weave]. An aggregation of similar cells and fibers, forming a distinct structure, and entering as such into the formation of an organ or organism. **T., Adipose,** fatty tissue a form of connective T. consisting of fat-cells lodged in the meshes of areolar T. **T., Areolar,** a form of connective T. consisting of cells and delicate, elastic fibers interlacing in every direction. **T., Cancellous,** the spongy T. of bones. **T., Cartilaginous.** See *Cartilage.* **T., Connective,** a general term for all those tissues of the body that support the essential elements or parenchyma. The most important varieties are adipose T., areolar T., osseous T., cartilaginous T., elastic T., fibrous T., lymphoid T. **T., Epithelial.** See *Epithelium.* **T., Erectile,** a spongy T. that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. **T., Lymphoid,** a form of connective T. in which reticular meshes contain lymphoid cells. **T., Mucous,** a connective T. such as is present in the umbilical cord of the fetus. **T., Muscular.** See *Muscle.* **T., Nervous.** See *Nerve.* **T., Osseous.** See *Bone.*

Titillation (*tit-il-a'-shun*) [*titillare*, to tickle]. The act of tickling; the sensation produced by tickling.

Titration (*tit-ra'-shun*) [Fr., *titre*, standard of fineness]. Volumetric analysis by the aid of standard-solutions.

Titubation (*tit-u-ba'-shun*) [*titubare*, to stagger]. A staggering gait seen especially in diseases of the cerebellum.

Tl. Symbol of thallium.

Tobacco (*to-bak'-o*) [Sp., *tabaco*, tobacco]. The Nicotiana tabacum, a plant of the order Solanaceæ, the dried leaves of which (Tabacum, U. S. P., Tabaci folia, B. P.) contain a liquid alkaloid, nicotin, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, which is also present in the seeds and root. Nicotin is one of the most active poisons known. Tobacco-smoke contains a series of bases, among which are pyridin, picolin, lutidin, collidin, parvolin, and others. T. is used as a sedative in nearly all parts of the world, being smoked, chewed, or used as snuff. Its physiologic action is that of a nauseant, antispasmodic, and depressant; it is also a local irritant. In medicine it has been employed as a relaxant in intestinal obstruction, being given in the form of an enema, but it is now rarely used except in asthma and locally in hemorrhoids. **T.-amblyopia**, amblyopia produced by the prolonged and excessive use of T. **T.-heart**, an irritable state of the heart, characterized by irregular action and palpitation, produced by excessive indulgence in T. **T., Indian.** See *Lobelia*.

Tocodynamometer (*tok-o-di-nam-om'-et-er*) [τόκος, birth; *dynamometer*]. An instrument for measuring the force of the expulsive efforts of the uterus in childbirth.

Tocology (*tok-ol'-o-je*) [τόκος, childbirth; λόγος, science]. The science of obstetrics.

Toe [AS., *tá*]. A digit of the foot. **T.-reflex.** See *Reflexes, Table of*.

Toilet (*toi'-let*) [OF., *toilette*, a cloth]. In surgery, the cleansing, washing, and dressing of an operative wound.

Tokelau Ringworm. See *Tinea imbricata*.

Tolerance (*tol'-er-ans*) [*tolerare*, to bear]. The ability of enduring the influence of a drug or poison, particularly when acquired by a continued use of the substance.

Tollen's Test. A test for glucose, consisting in the reduction of an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate to metallic silver.

Tolu (*to-lu'*) [Santiago de *Tolu* in New Granada, where it was first obtained]. Balsam of tolu (Balsamum tolutanum, U. S. P., B. P.), a balsam obtained from Toluifera balsamum, of the order Leguminosæ. It is used as a stimulant expectorant. Dose gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Preparations and doses: Syrupus tolutanus, U. S. P., B. P., f℥j (4.0); Tinctura tolutana, U. S. P., B. P., f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0).

Toluene (*tol'-u-ēn*) [*tolu*], C_7H_8. Methylbenzene; a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, and also produced in the dry distillation of tolu-balsam and many resins.

Toluidin (*tol-u'-id-in*) [*tolu*], $C_7H_7.NH_2$. A homologue of anilin, prepared from toluene.

Toluol (*tol'-u-ol*). Same as *Toluene*.

Tomentum (*to-men'-tum*) [L.]. A lock of wool. **T. cerebri**, the network of small blood-vessels of the pia penetrating the cortex of the brain.

Tome's Fibers. See *Fibers of Tome*.

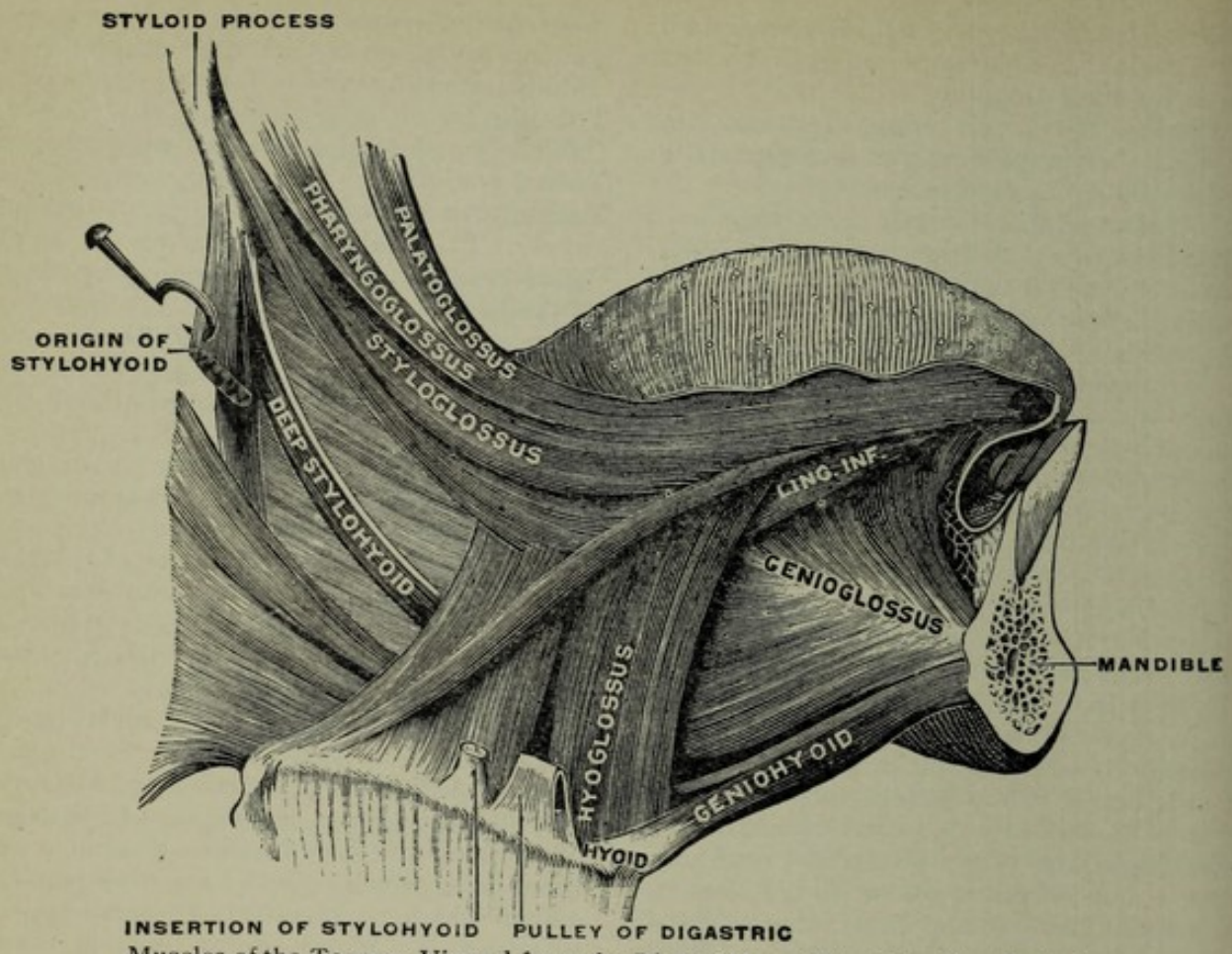
Tomomania (*tom-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [τομή, a cutting; μανία, madness]. An excessive desire to perform operations.

Tone (*tōn*) [τόνος, from τείνειν, to stretch]. 1. A distinct sound. 2. The normal state of tension of a part or of the body.

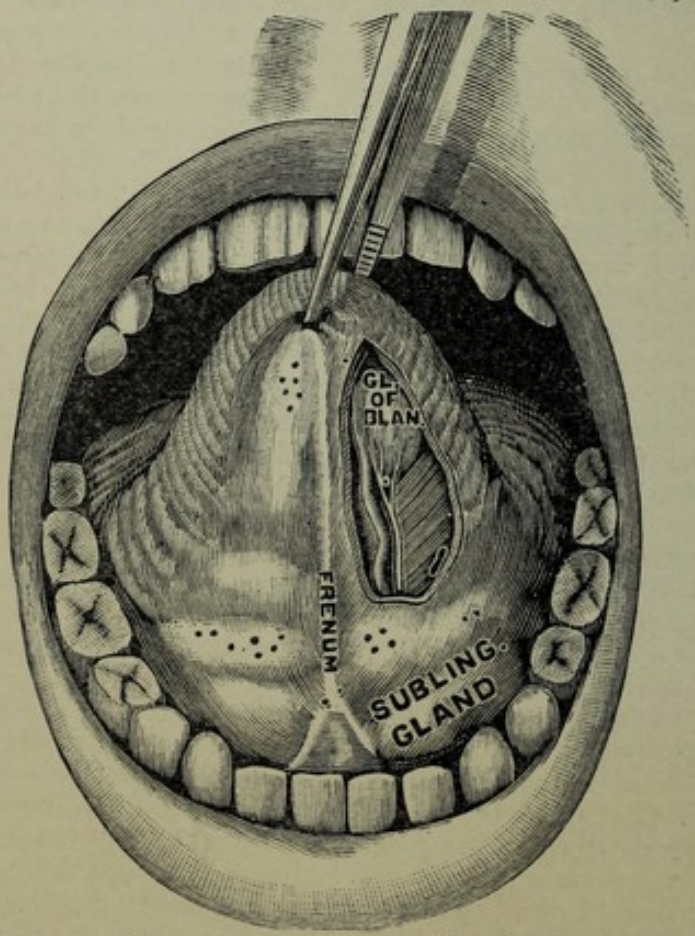
Tonga (*tong'-gah*). A mixture of various barks, probably of Premna taitensis and Raphidophora vitiensis, brought from the Feejee Islands, and used in neuralgia. Dose of a fluid extract f℥ss (2.0).

Tongue (*tung*). The movable muscular organ attached to the floor of the mouth, and concerned in tasting, masticating, swallowing, and speaking. It consists of a number of muscles, and is covered by mucous membrane from which project numerous papillæ, and in which are placed the terminal organs of taste. **T., Black**, a condition in which the dorsal surface of the tongue is covered with a black coating. **T.-depressor**, a spatula for pushing down the tongue during the examination of the mouth and throat. **T., Fern-leaf Pattern**, a name given to a T. presenting a well-marked central furrow (midrib) with lateral branches. **T., Filmy**, one with whitish, symmetric patches on both sides. **T., Furred**, a coated T., the papillæ of which are prominent, giving the mucous membrane the appearance of a whitish fur. **T., Geographic**, one with localized thickening of the epithelium, giving to the surface the appearance of a geographic chart. **T., Hairy**, one with a hyperplasia of the papillæ, giving rise to hair-like projections. **T., Strawberry**, a hyperemic T., the fungiform papillæ of which are very prominent; it is seen especially in scarlet fever. **T.-swallowing**, a condition in which there is an abnormal mobility of the organ, so that it falls backward, giving rise to danger of suffocation. **T.-tie**, a congenital shortening of the frenum of the T., interfering with its mobility; ankyloglossia. **T., Wooden**, one the seat of actinomycosis.

Tonic (*ton'-ik*) [τόνος, tone]. 1. Pertaining to tone; producing normal tone or tension. 2. An agent producing normal tone of an organ or part. **T., Cardiac**, one strengthening the heart-muscle. **T., Intestinal**, one strengthening the tone of the in-



Muscles of the Tongue, Viewed from the Right Side.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)



Under Surface of Tongue and the Sublingual Space, Showing Openings of Salivary Ducts. The mucosa of the left side is partly removed, and shows the ranine artery, the lingual nerve, and the gland of Blandin.—(*Gerrish, after Testut.*)

testines. **T., Nervine,** one increasing the tone of the nervous system. **T., Stomachic,** one increasing the tone of the stomach. **T., Vascular,** one increasing the tone or tension of the blood-vessels. 3. Characterized by continuous tension or contraction, as, *e. g.*, a T. spasm, T. convulsion.

Tonicity (*to-nis'-it-e*) [τόνος, tone]. The condition of normal tone or tension of organs; a state of tone.

Tonka Bean (*tong'-kah bēn*). The seed of Dipteryx odorata, a tree of South America; it contains coumarin, and is used as a flavoring agent.

Tonometer (*ton-om'-et-er*) [τόνος, tone, tension; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument to measure tension, as, *e. g.*, that of the eyeball.

Tonsil (*ton'-sil*) [*tonsilla*]. 1. A small, almond-shaped body, situated on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. It consists of an aggregation of from ten to eighteen lymph-follicles, and is covered by mucous membrane, which dips into certain depressions called crypts. 2. A small lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere, situated on the inferior mesial aspect. **T., Faucial.** See *Tonsil, 1st def.* **T., Lingual,** an accumulation of lymphadenoid tissue at the base of the tongue. **T., Pharyngeal,** a mass of lymphadenoid tissue in the pharynx, between the Eustachian tubes.

Tonsillar (*ton'-sil-ar*) [*tonsilla*, tonsil]. 1. Pertaining to the tonsil, as, *e. g.*, the T. artery. 2. Affecting the tonsil, as, *e. g.*, T. abscess.

Tonsillitis (*ton-sil-i'-tis*) [*tonsilla*, tonsil; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tonsil. **T., Follicular,** a form in which the follicles are especially involved and project as whitish points from the surface of the tonsil. **T., Herpetic,** a form characterized by an eruption of herpetic vesicles, which soon rupture, leaving small, circular ulcers that coalesce and become covered with a fibrinous exudation. The disease has an acute onset, a continuous fever, and a critical decline, affects those subject to herpes elsewhere, and tends to recur. **T., Lacunar.** Same as *T., Follicular.* **T., Mycotic,** a form of T. due to fungi. **T., Pustular,** one characterized by the formation of pustules, as in small-pox. **T., Suppurative.** Synonym of *Quinsy.*

Tonsillotome (*ton'-sil-o-tōm*) [*tonsilla*, tonsil; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument for removing or cutting off the tonsil.

Tonsillotomy (*ton-sil-ot'-o-me*) [*tonsilla*, tonsil; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting out the tonsil.

Tonus (*to'-nus*) [τόνος, tone]. See *Tone.*

Tooth (*tooth*) [AS., *tōð*, tooth]. One of the small, bone-like organs occupying the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws, and serving for tearing and comminuting the food. The teeth begin to appear in the human being about the seventh month; by the end of the third year, the eruption of the so-called **temporary, deciduous,** or **milk-teeth,** numbering 20, is completed. The **permanent teeth** begin to replace the deciduous teeth about the seventh year. In the adult, the permanent teeth number 32, or 16 in each jaw, and are divided as follows: 2 *incisors,* 1 *canine,* 2 *bicuspids,* and 3 *molars* in each lateral half of the jaw. Each tooth is composed of a *crown,* the exposed part, a constricted part, called the *neck,* and a part within the alveolus, called the *fang* or *root.* In structure a tooth consists of an outer hard substance, the *enamel,* encasing the crown; the *dentine,* within the enamel; and the *pulp,* a soft vascular tissue filling the pulp-cavity. The dentine of the root is surrounded by the *cement* or *crusta petrosa.* **T., Eye-,** the upper canine tooth. **Teeth, Hutchinson's.** See *Hutchinson's Teeth.* **T., Stomach-,** the lower canine tooth. **T., Wisdom,** the third molar tooth.

Tophaceous (*to-fa'-shus*) [τόφος, stone]. Of the nature of tophi; sandy, or gritty.

Tophus (*to'-fus*) [τόφος, stone]. 1. The hard, stone-like deposits occurring in gout, especially about the knuckles and the cartilages of the ear, and consisting of sodium urate. 2. The tartar of the teeth.

Topic, Topical (*top'-ik, top'-ik-al*) [τόπος, place]. Local.

Topoalgia (*top-o-al'-je-ah*) [τόπος, place; ἄλγος, pain]. Localized pain, common in neurasthenia, and often appearing suddenly after emotional disturbances.

Topographic (*top-o-graf'-ik*) [τόπος, place; γράφειν, to write]. Pertaining to a locality. **T. Anatomy,** the study of the regions occupied by a part, or in which anything occurs.

Topography (*top-og'-ra-fe*) [τόπος, place; γράφειν, to write]. A study of the regions of the body or its parts, as, *e. g.*, cerebral T.

Torcular Herophili (*tor'-ku-lar her-off'-il-i*) [L., the wine-press of Herophilus]. The expanded extremity of the superior longitudinal sinus, placed in a depression on the inner surface of the occipital bone. It receives the blood from the occipital sinus, and from it is derived the lateral sinus of the side to which it is deflected.

Tormen. See *Tormina.*

Tormina (*tor'-min-ah*) [*pl.* of *tormen*, a racking pain]. Griping pains in the bowels.

Tornwaldt's Disease. See *Thornwaldt's Disease.*

Torpid (*tor'-pid*) [*torpere*, to be numb]. Affected with torpor.

Torpidity (*tor-pid'-it-e*). See *Torpor*.

Torpor (*tor'-por*) [L.]. Sluggishness, inactivity. **T. retinæ**, dulled perceptive power of the retina.

Torrefaction, Torrefication (*tor-e-fak'-shun, tor-e-fik-a'-shun*) [*torrefacere*, to dry by heat]. Roasting; drying by means of high heat.

Torricellean Vacuum (*to-re-tshel'-e-an*) [*Torricelli*, an Italian physicist]. The vacuum above the mercury-column of a barometer.

Torsion (*tor'-shun*) [*torquere*, to twist]. A twisting.

Torticollis (*tor-te-col'-is*) [*tortus*, twisted; *collum*, neck]. Wry-neck, a contraction of one or more of the cervical muscles, usually of one side, resulting in an abnormal position of the head. **T., Rheumatic,** stiff-neck, a form due to rheumatism of the sternocleidomastoid or other muscle of the neck. **T., Spasmodic,** spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck of one side, especially the sternocleidomastoid, causing a drawing of the head toward the opposite side.

Torula (*tor'-u-lah*) [*torulus*, a small tuft]. 1. A genus of fungi reproducing by budding, many species of which are alcoholic ferments. **T. cerevisiæ.** See *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. 2. A chain of spheric bacteria.

Torus (*tor'-us*) [L.]. 1. A surface having a regular curvature, with two principal meridians of dissimilar curvature at right angles to each other. 2. An elevation or prominence. 3. The tuber cinereum of the brain. **T. frontalis,** a protuberance in the region of the frontal sinuses, at the root of the nose. **T. palatinus,** a protuberance on the surface of the hard palate, marking the point of junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures.

Touch (*tuch*) [Fr., *toucher*]. 1. The tactile sense. 2. The act of judging by the tactile sense; palpation, especially palpation of a part with the finger, as rectal T., vaginal T. **T.-corpuscle,** a tactile corpuscle.

Tour de Maitre (*toor-d'-mātr*) [Fr., the master's turn]. A method of passing a catheter into the bladder in which it is introduced into the urethra with the convexity upward, the shaft lying obliquely across the left thigh of the patient, and as the point enters the bulb, the handle is swept around toward the abdomen, when the beak passes into the membranous urethra, and is carried into the bladder by depressing the shaft between the patient's thighs. A sound may be introduced into the uterus in an analogous manner, by entering the instrument with the convexity upward, and then sweeping the shaft around.

Tourette's Disease [Gilles de la *Tourette*, a French physician]. A convulsive form of tic, characterized by motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia.

Tourniquet (*toor'-nik-et*) [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn]. An instrument for controlling the circulation by means of compression, usually consisting of two metallic plates united by a thumb-screw, and a strap provided with a pad. The strap is fastened about the part, the pad being made to lie over the artery to be occluded. The screw is placed diametrically opposite the pad, and the strap tightened by separating the metallic plates of the screw. **T., Dupuytren's,** one for compressing the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad at one extremity. **T., Esmarch's,** one consisting of a stout, elastic rubber band applied above the proximal turn of an elastic bandage passing around the part to be rendered bloodless. **T., Field-,** one consisting of a strap and buckle with a pad to be placed over the artery. **T., Horse-shoe,** one shaped like a horse-shoe, to compress only two points, and thus permit venous return. **T., Provisional,** one applied loosely, so that it may be tightened at once upon the recurrence of hemorrhage. **T., Signorini's.** See *T., Horse-shoe*.

Tow. The coarse part of flax or hemp, used as an absorbent.

Tox-, Toxico-, Toxo- (*toks-, toks'-ik-o-, toks'-o-*) [τοξικόν, poison]. A prefix signifying poisonous, or caused by a poison.

Toxalbumin (*toks-al-bu'-min*) [τοξικόν, poison; *albumin*]. A poisonous proteid. Toxalbumins have been obtained from cultures of bacteria and from certain plants.

Toxemia (*toks-e'-me-ah*) [τοξικόν, poison; αἷμα, blood]. Blood-poisoning, a condition of the blood in which it contains poisonous products, either those produced by the body-cells or those due to the growth of microorganisms.

Toxemic (*toks-em'-ik, toks-e'-mik*) [τοξικόν, poison; αἷμα, blood]. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by toxemia.

Toxic (*toks'-ik*) [τοξικόν, poison]. Poisonous; produced by a poison.

Toxicant (*toks'-ik-ant*) [τοξικόν, poison]. 1. Poisonous or toxic. 2. A poisonous agent.

Toxicity (*toks-is'-it-e*) [τοξικόν, poisonous]. The quality of being toxic.

Toxicodendron (*toks-ik-o-den'-dron*). See *Rhus*.

Toxicoderma (*toks-ik-o-der'-mah*) [τοξικόν, poison; δέρμα, skin]. Disease of the skin due to poison.

Toxicogenic (*toks-ik-o-jen'-ik*) [τοξικόν, poison; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing poisons.

Toxicohemia (*toks-ik-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Toxemia*.

Toxicology (*toks-ik-ol'-o-je*) [τοξικόν, poison;

λόγος, science]. The science of the nature and effects of poisons, their detection, and the treatment of their effects.

Toxicomania (*toks-ik-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [τοξικόν, poison; μανία, madness]. 1. Morbid desire to consume poison. 2. Toxiphobia.

Toxicosis (*toks-ik-o'-sis*) [τοξικόν, poison]. A state of poisoning.

Toxiferous (*toks-if'-er-us*) [τοξικόν, poison; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing or conveying poison.

Toxin (*toks'-in*) [τοξικόν, poison]. An amorphous nitrogenous poison formed by bacteria in both living tissues and dead substances.

Toxinicide (*toks-in'-is-īd*) [τοξικόν, poison; *cædere*, to kill]. Any substance that destroys a toxin.

Toxiphobia (*toks-e-fo'-be-ah*) [τοξικόν, poison; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of being poisoned.

Toxophylaxin (*tox-o-fil-aks'-in*) [τοξικόν, poison; φύλαξ, a protector]. See *Phylaxin*.

Toxosozin (*toks-o-so'-zin*) [τοξικόν, poison; σώζειν, to save]. See *Sozin*.

Toynbee's Experiment [*Toynbee*, an English otologist]. The rarefaction of the air of the middle ear by swallowing, with coincident closure of the mouth and nares.

Trabecula (*tra-bek'-u-lah*) [L., a small beam; *pl.*, *Trabeculæ*]. Any one of the fibrous bands extending from the capsule into the interior of an organ.

Trabs cerebri (*trabz ser'-eb-ri*) [L.]. The corpus callosum.

Trace (*trās*). A mark. **T., Primitive.** See *Primitive Trace*.

Tracheal (*tra'-ke-al*) [τραχεῖα, trachea]. Pertaining to, or produced in the trachea. **T. Tugging,** the downward tugging movement of the larynx, sometimes observed in aneurysm of the aortic arch.

Trachealis Muscle (*trak-e-a'-lis*) [τραχεῖα, trachea]. The intrinsic transverse muscle-fibers found in the trachea.

Tracheitis (*tra-ke-i'-tis*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachelo- (*trak'-el-o-*) [τράχηλος, neck]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the neck.

Trachelomastoid (*trak-el-o-mas'-toid*) [τράχηλος, neck; *mastoid*]. Pertaining to the neck and the mastoid process.

Tracheloplasty (*trak'-el-o-plas-te*) [τράχηλος, neck; πλάσσειν, to mold]. Plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

Trachelorrhaphy (*trak-el-or'-a-fe*) [τράχηλος, neck; ῥαφή, suture]. Repair of a laceration of the cervix uteri.

Trachelotomy (*trak-el-ot'-o-me*) [τράχηλος, neck; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the cervix uteri.

Tracheobronchitis (*tra-ke-o-brong-ki'-tis*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; βρόγχος, bronchus; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.

Tracheocele (*tra'-ke-o-sēl*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; κήλη, tumor]. 1. Protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea. 2. Goiter.

Tracheoesophageal (*tra-ke-o-e-sof-aj'-e-al*) [τραχεῖα, the trachea; οἰσοφάγος, esophagus]. Pertaining to the trachea and the esophagus.

Tracheolaryngeal (*tra-ke-o-lar-in'-je-al*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; λάρυγξ, larynx]. Pertaining to the trachea and the larynx.

Tracheoscopy (*tra-ke-os'-ko-pe*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; σκοπεῖν, to inspect]. Inspection of the interior of the trachea by means of a laryngoscopic mirror and reflected light.

Tracheostenosis (*tra-ke-o-sten-o'-sis*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; στένωσις, stenosis]. Stenosis of the trachea.

Tracheotomy (*tra-ke-ot'-o-me*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; τομή, a cutting]. The operation of cutting into the trachea through the cricothyroid membrane, or through the cricoid cartilage and the upper part of the trachea. **T., Inferior,** one performed below the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T., Superior,** one performed above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T.-tube,** a metal tube placed in the opening made in tracheotomy, and through which breathing is carried on.

Trachoma (*tra-ko'-mah*) [τραχύς, rough]. Granular conjunctivitis, granular lids; a contagious disease of the eyelids characterized by small, sago-like elevations on the conjunctiva, and later by cicatricial contraction and deformity of the lids. The friction of the elevations (*T.-granulations*) against the cornea often produces ulcer or pannus.

Trachomatous (*tra-ko'-mat-us*) [τραχύς, rough]. Affected with or pertaining to trachoma.

Tract [*tractus*]. A distinct, more or less defined region having considerable length, especially a collection of fibers, in the central nervous system.

Traction (*trak'-shun*) [*trahere*, to draw]. The act of drawing or pulling. **T.-aneurysm,** an aneurysm due to traction on the aorta by an incompletely atrophied ductus Botalli. **T., Axis-,** traction in the axis or direction of a channel, as of the pelvis, through which a body is to be drawn. **Axis-T. Forceps,** an obstetric forceps for performing axis-traction in the delivery of the fetus. **T.-diverticulum,** a circumscribed sacculation of the esophagus from the traction of adhesions. **T., Elastic,** traction by an elastic force.

Tractor (*trak'-tor*) [*trahere*, to draw]. 1. An instrument for making traction. 2. See *Perkinsism*.

Tractoration (*trak-tor-a'-shun*) [*trahere*, to

draw]. Treatment by metallic tractors. See *Perkinsism.*

Tractus (*trak'-tus*). See *Tract.*

Tragacanth (*trag'-a-kanth*) [τραγάκανθα; τράγος, goat; ἄκανθα, thorn]. A gummy exudation from various species of Astragalus, of the order Leguminosæ, constituting the Tragacantha of the U. S. P. and B. P. It resembles gum-arabic, and is used as a demulcent, and is added to water to suspend insoluble powders and for making troches. Preparations: Mucilago tragacanthæ, U. S. P., B. P.; Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus, B. P., dose gr. xxx–℥j (2.0–4.0); Glycerinum tragacanthæ, B. P.

Tragicus (*traj'-ik-us*). See *Muscles, Table of.*

Tragus (*tra'-gus*) [τράγος, goat]. The small prominence of cartilage projecting over the meatus of the external ear.

Trance (*trans*) [*transire*, to pass over]. A form of abnormal sleep from which the patient ordinarily cannot be aroused, and which is dependent upon hysteria (**hysteric T.**) or hypnotism.

Trans- [*trans*, across]. A prefix denoting through or across.

Transection (*tran-sek'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *secare*, to cut]. A section made across the long axis of a part.

Transfer (*trans'-fer*) [*trans*, across; *ferre*, to carry]. The change of anesthesia or hyperesthesia from one part of the body to another, a phenomenon present in some cases of hysteria.

Transference (*trans-fer'-ens*) [*trans*, across; *ferre*, to carry]. 1. See *Transfer.* 2. See *Thought-transfer.*

Transfix (*trans-fiks'*) [*trans*, across; *figere*, to fix]. To pierce through and through.

Transfixion (*trans-fik'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *figere*, to fix]. The act of piercing through and through.

Transforation (*trans-for-a'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *forare*, to pierce]. The act of perforating, as, *e. g.*, T. of the fetal skull.

Transformation (*trans-for-ma'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *formare*, to form]. A change of form or constitution; degeneration.

Transfusion (*trans-fu'-zhun*) [*trans*, across; *fundere*, to pour]. The pouring of liquid from one vessel to another; especially the introduction into a vessel of the body of blood or other liquid. **T., Arterial,** T. of blood into an artery. **T., Direct or Immediate,** the T. of blood from one person to another without exposure of the blood to the air. **T., Indirect or Mediate,** the introduction of blood that was first drawn into a vessel. **T., Venous,** T. into a vein.

Transillumination (*trans-il-lu-min-a'-shun*) [*trans*, through; *illuminare*, to illuminate]. Illumination of the walls of a cavity by a light passed through them.

Translation (*trans-la'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *ferre*, to bear]. A change of location.

Translucent (*trans-lu'-sent*) [*trans*, across; *lucere*, to shine]. Permitting a partial transmission of light; somewhat transparent.

Transmigration (*trans-mi-gra'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *migrare*, to wander]. A wandering across or through; as, *e. g.*, T. of the ovum; T. of the white corpuscles. **T., External,** the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the opposite oviduct without traversing the uterus. **T., Internal,** the passage of the ovum through its proper oviduct into the uterus and across to the opposite oviduct.

Transmission (*trans-mish'-un*) [*trans*, across; *mittere*, to send]. The communication or transfer of anything, especially disease, from one person or place to another.

Transparent (*trans-pa'-rent*) [*trans*, across; *parere*, to appear]. Having the property of permitting the passage of light-rays without material obstruction, so that objects beyond the body can be seen.

Transpiration (*trans-pir-a'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. The act of exhaling fluid or gas through the skin. 2. The material exhaled.

Transplantation (*trans-plan-ta'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *plantare*, to plant]. The operation of transplanting or of applying to a part of the body tissues taken from another body or from another part of the same body. See *Graft.*

Transposition (*trans-po-zish'-un*) [*trans*, across; *ponere*, to place]. A change of position. **T. of the Viscera,** a change in the position of the viscera whereby they are placed on the side opposite to that normally occupied.

Transudate (*trans'-u-dāt*) [*trans*, through; *sudare*, to perspire]. A liquid or other substance produced by transudation.

Transudation (*trans-u-da'-shun*) [*trans*, through; *sudare*, to perspire]. 1. The passing of fluid through a membrane, especially of blood-serum through the vessel-walls. 2. Transudate.

Transversalis (*trans-ver-sa'-lis*) [*trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn]. Transverse; an artery (T. colli) or a muscle (T. abdominis) running transversely. See *Arteries, Table of,* and *Muscles, Table of.* **T. Fascia,** the fascia on the inner surface of the T. muscle, between the latter and the peritoneum.

Transverse (*trans-vers'*) [*trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn]. Cross-wise; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body. **T. Presentation,** a presentation of the fetus at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the uterus.

Transversus (*trans-ver′-sus*) [L.]. Transverse, as T. muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trapeziometacarpal (*tra-pe-ze-o-met-ah-kar′-pal*) [*trapezium; metacarpal*]. Pertaining to the trapezium and the metacarpus.

Trapezium (*tra-pe′-ze-um*) [τράπεζα, table]. 1. The first bone of the second row of carpal bones. 2. A tract of transverse fibers situated in the lower part of the pons, enclosing the superior olivary nucleus, and connected with the accessory auditory nucleus.

Trapezius (*tra-pe′-ze-us*) [τράπεζα, table]. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trapezoid (*trap′-ez-oid*) [τράπεζα, a table; εἶδος, like]. A geometric four-sided figure having two parallel and two diverging sides. **T. Bone,** or simply T., the second bone of the second row of the carpus. **T. Ligament.** See *Ligaments, Table of.*

Traube's Semilunar Space (*trow′-bez*). See *Semilunar.* **T. Curves, T.-Hering's Curves,** curves in the tracing of the blood-pressure occurring independent and after the cessation of the respiration.

Trauma (*traw′-mah*) [τραῦμα, a wound]. A wound; an injury.

Traumatic (*traw-mat′-ik*) [τραῦμα, a wound]. Pertaining to or caused by a wound or injury.

Traumaticin (*traw-mat′-is-in*) [τραῦμα, trauma]. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform used for closing superficial wounds.

Traumatism (*traw′-mat-izm*) [τραῦμα, wound]. 1. The condition produced by trauma. 2. Improperly, trauma.

Traumatol (*traw′-mat-ol*) [τραῦμα, a wound]. Iodocresol, C_7H_7IO, obtained by the action of iodin on cresol. It is an odorless, reddish-violet precipitate containing 54 per cent. of iodin, soluble in chloroform and sulphid of carbon, insoluble in water, acid, and alcohol. It is a surgical antiseptic, used pure as a dusting-powder and in 5–10 per cent. pastes and ointments.

Treacle (*trē′-akl*). The uncrystallized residue remaining after the refining of cane-sugar.

Treatment (*trēt′-ment*) [*tractare*, to treat]. The means employed in effecting the cure of disease; the management of disease or of diseased patients.

Trehalose (*tre-hal′-os*), $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A carbohydrate resembling sugar, derived from ergot and from Trehala manna.

Trematode (*trem′-at-ōd*) [τρῆμα, hole; εἶδος, like]. A member of the Trematoda, a class of worms, some of which are parasitic in man and the lower animals.

Tremograph (*trem′-o-graf*) [*tremere*, to shake; γραφή, a writing]. A device for recording tremor.

Tremor (*trem′-or*) [*tremere*, to shake]. A trembling of the voluntary muscles. **T., Fibrillary,** tremor caused by consecutive contractions of separate muscle-fibrillæ. **T., Intention-,** one appearing on voluntary movement. **T., Purring.** Synonym of *Thrill, Purring.*

Tremulous (*trem′-u-lus*) [*tremere*, to shake]. Trembling, quivering, as, *e. g.*, T. iris.

Trendelenburg Posture. See *Postures, Table of.*

Trephine (*tre-fīn′*) [τρύπανον, from τρυπᾶν, to bore]. An instrument for cutting out a circular piece of bone, usually from the skull.

Trephining (*tre-fī′-ning*) [*trephine*]. The operation of cutting out a piece of bone with a trephine.

Trepidation (*trep-id-a′-shun*) [*trepidare*, to tremble]. 1. Trembling. 2. A peculiar oscillatory movement at times seen in the muscles after hemiplegia.

Tri- [τρεῖς, or *tres*, three]. A prefix denoting three.

Triacid (*tri-as′-id*) [*tres*, three; *acidum*, acid]. Of an alcohol, containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Triad (*trī′-ad*) [*tres*, three]. See *Quantivalence.*

Trial-glasses, or T.-lenses. A graduated set of concave, convex, cylindric, and prismatic lenses used in testing vision.

Triallylamin (*tri-al-il-am′-in*). A volatile base having the formula $(C_3H_5)_3N$.

Triamin (*tri-am′-in*). A compound derived from three molecules of ammonia in which the hydrogen has in part or wholly been replaced by bases.

Triangle (*trī′-ang-gl*) [*tres*, three; *angulus*, angle]. A figure having three sides and three angles. **T. of Bryant.** See *T., Iliofemoral.* **T., Carotid, Inferior** (*T. of necessity*), located in the neck; it is bounded in front by the median line of the neck, behind by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, and above by the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Its floor is formed by the longus colli below and the scalenus anticus above. The common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, vagus nerve, superficialis colli nerve, a branch of the communicans noni, the inferior thyroid artery, the recurrent laryngeal nerve, the sympathetic nerve, the trachea, thyroid gland, and larynx are the important structures within it. **T., Carotid, Superior** (*T. of election*), a T. located in the neck; it is bounded behind by the sternomastoid, in front by the anterior belly of the omohyoid, and above by the posterior belly of the digastric. Its floor is formed by the thyrohyoid, hyoglossus, and inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx. The important structures contained within it are the common carotid artery and its bifurcation into the external and internal carotids, the superior thyroid artery, the lingual artery, the facial artery,

the occipital and ascending laryngeal arteries, the internal jugular vein and the veins corresponding to the arteries mentioned, the descendens noni, hypoglossal, pneumogastric, sympathetic, spinal accessory, superior laryngeal, and external laryngeal nerves. **T., Cephalic**, a T. on the anteroposterior plane of the skull, bounded by lines joining the occiput with the forehead and with the chin and a line joining the latter two. **T., Digastric.** See *T., Submaxillary.* **T. of Elbow,** a T. lying in front of the elbow with the base directed upward toward the humerus, and bounded externally by the supinator longus and internally by the pronator radii teres. Its floor is formed by the brachialis anticus and supinator brevis. Its contents are the brachial artery and veins, the radial and ulnar arteries, the median and musculospiral nerves, and the tendon of the biceps. **T. of Election.** See *T., Carotid, Superior.* **T., Facial,** a T. formed by lines uniting the basion with the alveolar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two. **T., Frontal,** a T. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. **T. of Hesselbach,** a T. at the lower part of the abdomen, bounded below by the deep epigastric artery, on the outer side by Poupart's ligament, and on the inner side by the margin of the rectus muscle. **T., Iliofemoral,** a T. located at the hip. Its hypothenuse is formed by Nélaton's line, a second side by the continuation outward of a line drawn through the two superior iliac spines, and the third by a line drawn at right angles to this from the summit of the greater trochanter. **T., Inferior Occipital,** a T. having the bimastoid diameter for its base and the inion for its apex. **T., Infraclavicular,** a T. situated below the clavicle; it is bounded above by the clavicle, below and to the inner side by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle, and to the outer side by the anterior border of the deltoid. It contains the axillary artery. **T., Inguinal.** Same as *T., Scarpa's.* **T. of Lesser,** a T. located in the neck. Its boundaries are as follows: at its upper border the hypoglossal nerve; the two sides are formed by the anterior and posterior bellies of the digastric muscle. It is covered by the skin, superficial and deep fasciæ, and apex of the submaxillary gland. The floor is formed by the hyoglossus muscle. It contains the ranine vein and hypoglossal nerve. **T., Lumbocostoabdominal,** a T. bounded anteriorly by the external oblique, superiorly by the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the 12th rib, posteriorly by the outer edge of the erector spinæ, and inferiorly by the internal oblique. **T., Mylohyoid,** the space bounded by the mylohyoid and the two bellies of the digastric. **T. of Necessity.** Same as *T., Carotid, Inferior.* **T. of the Neck, Anterior,** a triangle bounded anteriorly by a line extending from the chin to the sternum, posteriorly by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, the base being formed by the lower border of the body of the inferior maxilla and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is subdivided into three smaller triangles by the digastric muscle above and the anterior belly of the omohyoid below. These are named from below upward the *inferior carotid*, the *superior carotid*, and the *submaxillary.* **T. of the Neck, Posterior,** a T. bounded anteriorly by the sternomastoid muscle, posteriorly by the anterior margin of the trapezius; the base is formed by the upper border of the clavicle; the apex corresponds to the occiput. It is divided by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle into two triangles, the *occipital* or *upper*, and the *subclavian* or *lower.* **T., Occipital,** a T. with the following boundaries: anteriorly, the sternomastoid muscle; posteriorly, the trapezius, and below, the omohyoid muscle. Its important contents are the spinal accessory nerve, the ascending and descending branches of the cervical plexus, and the transversalis colli artery and vein. **T. of Petit,** a T. bounded below by the crest of the ilium and laterally by the external oblique and latissimus dorsi. **T., Scarpa's,** a T. located in the proximal third of the thigh. The boundaries are externally the sartorius muscle, internally the adductor longus muscle, and above Poupart's ligament. Its important contents are the femoral artery and vein, the anterior crural nerve, and the crural branch of the genitocrural nerve. **T., Subclavian,** a T. bounded above by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle, below by the upper border of the clavicle. Its base is formed by the sternomastoid muscle. It contains the subclavian artery and occasionally the vein, the brachial plexus of nerves, the suprascapular vessels, the transversalis colli artery and vein, and the external jugular vein. **T., Submaxillary,** a T. formed above by the lower border of the body of the inferior maxilla and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, below by the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid muscle, and anteriorly by the middle line of the neck. It contains the submaxillary gland, the facial artery and vein; the submental artery, the mylohyoid artery and nerve, and the stylomaxillary ligament, behind which is the external carotid artery. **T., Suboccipital,** a T. in the posterior part of the neck,

formed by the rectus capitis posticus major, and superior and inferior oblique muscles, and containing the vertebral artery. **T., Supra-meatal, of McEwen,** a space bounded by the lower posterior edge of the zygomatic root and the superior posterior edge of the external auditory canal.

Triangular (*tri-ang′-gu-lar*)[*triangle*]. Having three sides or angles, as, *e.g.*, the T. ligament.

Triangularis (*tri-ang-gu-la′-ris*). A triangular muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Triatomic (*tri-at-om′-ik*) [*tres*, three; *atom*]. 1. Consisting of three atoms. 2. Having three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tribadism (*trib′-ad-izm*) [τρίβειν, to rub]. Sexual intercourse between women produced by friction of the genitals.

Tribasic (*tri-ba′-sik*) [*tres*, three; *basis*, a base]. Having three hydrogen-atoms replaceable by bases.

Tribrommethane (*tri-brōm-meth′-ān*) [*tres*, three; *bromin; methane*]. Bromoform.

Tribromid (*tri-brōm′-id*) [τρεῖς, three; βρῶμος, stench]. A compound of bromin containing three atoms of bromin to one of the base.

Tricalcic (*tri-kal′-sik*)[*tres*, three; *calcium*]. Containing three atoms of calcium.

Triceps (*tri′-seps*) [*tres*, three; *caput*, head]. Three-headed; a muscle having three heads of origin. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Trichauxis (*trik-awks′-is*) [θρίξ, hair; αὐχήσις, increase]. Hypertrichosis.

Trichiasis (*trik-i′-as-is*) [θρίξ, a hair]. A state of abnormal position of the eyelashes, so that they produce irritation by friction upon the globe. **T. of the Anus,** an incurvation of the hairs about the anus, so that they irritate the mucous membrane.

Trichina (*trik-i′-nah*)[θρίξ, a hair]. A genus of nematode worms, of which one species, the **T. spiralis,** is parasitic in the hog and at times in man. See *Trichinosis.*

Trichinosis (*trik-in-o′-sis*) [*trichina*]. A disease produced by the ingestion of pork containing the Trichina spiralis. It is characterized by nausea, vertigo, fever, diarrhea, prostration, stiffness and painful swelling of the muscles, edema of the face, and in some cases perspiration, insomnia, and delirium.

Trichinous (*trik′-in-us*) [*trichina*]. Infested with or containing trichinæ.

Trichloracetic Acid (*tri-klōr-as-e′-tik*). See *Acid, Trichloracetic.*

Trichlorid (*tri-klōr′-id*) [τρεῖς, three; *chlorid*]. A compound containing chlorin in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Trichlorphenol (*tri-klōr-fe′-nol*) [τρεῖς, three; χλωρός, green; *phenol*], $C_6H_2Cl_3$-(OH). A derivative of phenol used as a disinfectant.

Tricho- (*trik′-o-*) [θρίξ, hair]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a hair.

Trichocephalus (*trik-o-sef′-al-us*)[θρίξ, hair; κεφαλή, head]. A genus of nematode worms, the thread worms. **T. dispar** is parasitic in the intestines, especially the large intestine.

Trichoglossia (*trik-o-glos′-e-ah*) [θρίξ, hair; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Hairy tongue, a thickening of the papillæ, producing an appearance as if the tongue were covered with hair.

Trichoid (*trik′-oid*) [θρίξ, hair; εἶδος, like]. Resembling hair.

Trichology (*trik-ol′-o-je*) [θρίξ, hair; λόγος, science]. The science of the hair.

Trichomatose (*trik-o′-mat-ōs*) [θρίξ, hair]. Matted together.

Trichomatosis (*trik-o-mat-o′-sis*) [θρίξ, hair]. An affection of the hair characterized by a matted condition due to fungoid growths. See *Plica Polonica.*

Trichomonas (*trik-om′-o-nas*) [θρίξ, hair; μονάς, a monad]. A genus of infusorians. **T. vaginalis,** a species occasionally found in the vagina.

Trichomycosis (*trik-o-mi-ko′-sis*) [θρίξ, hair; μύκης, a mushroom]. A disease of the hair produced by a vegetable parasite.

Trichonosis, Trichonosus (*trik-on-o′-sis, trik-on-o′-sus*) [θρίξ, hair; νόσος, disease]. Any disease of the hair.

Trichopathy (*trik-op′-ath-e*) [θρίξ, hair; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the hair.

Trichophyton (*tri-koff′-it-on*) [θρίξ, hair; φυτόν, a plant]. A fungus parasitic upon the hair, and causing tinea trichophytina, or ringworm.

Trichorrhexis (*trik-or-eks′-is*) [θρίξ, hair; ῥῆξις, a breaking]. Brittleness of the hair. **T. nodosa,** an atrophic condition of the hair, affecting more often the male beard, and characterized by irregular thickenings resembling nodes on the hair-shaft, the hairs often breaking with a "green-stick fracture" immediately through a node.

Trichosis (*trik-o′-sis*). See *Trichonosis.*

Trichotillomania (*trik-o-til-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [θρίξ, hair; τίλλειν, to pluck out; μανία, mania]. An uncontrollable impulse to pull out one's hair.

Trichroic (*tri-kro′-ik*) [τρεῖς, three; χρόα, color]. Possessing trichroism.

Trichroism (*tri′-kro-izm*)[τρεῖς, three; χρόα, color]. The property of exhibiting three different colors when viewed under three different aspects.

Tricipital (*tri-sip′-it-al*) [*triceps*, three-headed]. 1. Three-headed. 2. Pertaining to the triceps.

Tricornis (*tri-kor′-nis*) [*tres*, three; *cornu*, horn]. Having three horns.

Tricrotic (*tri-krot′-ik*) [τρεῖς, three; κρότος, stroke]. Having three waves corresponding to one pulse-beat.

Tricrotism (*tri′-krot-izm*) [τρεῖς, three; κρότος, stroke]. The quality of being tricrotic.

Tricuspid (*tri-kus′-pid*) [*tres*, three; *cuspis*, point]. 1. Having three cusps, as, *e. g.*, the T. valve. 2. Affecting or produced at the T. valve.

Triethylamin (*tri-eth-il-am′-in*) [τρεῖς, three; *ethyl; amin*], $C_6H_{15}N$. A ptomain obtained from putrid haddock. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trifacial Nerve (*tri-fa′-shal*) [*tres*, three; *facies*, face]. The fifth cranial nerve, so-called because it divides into three main branches that supply the face.

Trifolium (*tri-fo′-le-um*) [*tres*, three; *folium*, leaf]. Clover.

Trigeminal (*tri-jem′-in-al*) [*tres*, three; *geminus*, twin-born]. 1. Triple; dividing into three parts, as, *e. g.*, the T. nerve. 2. Pertaining to the T. nerve. See *Trifacial.*

Trigeminus (*tri-jem′-in-us*) [*tres*, three; *gemini*, double]. The trifacial nerve.

Trigger-finger. A condition in which flexion or extension of a finger is at first impeded, but finally accomplished with a jerk.

Trigone (*tri′-gōn*) [τρεῖς, three; γωνία, angle]. Triangle. **T. of the bladder, Trigonum vesicæ**, or simply **T.**, a smooth, triangular space on the inside of the bladder, immediately behind the orifice of the urethra. **T., Olfactory**, the gray root of origin of the olfactory tract.

Trihydrate (*tri-hi′-drāt*) [τρεῖς, three; *hydrate*]. A compound containing the hydroxyl-radicle in the proportion of three to one atom of the base.

Trihydric (*tri-hi′-drik*) [τρεῖς, three; *hydric*]. Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases.

Trihydroxid (*tri-hi-droks′-id*). See *Trihydrate.*

Triiodid (*tri-i′-o-did*) [τρεῖς, three; *iodid*]. A compound containing iodin in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Trimethylamin (*tri-meth-il-am′-in*) [*tres*, three; *methyl; amin*]. A colorless liquid ptomain obtained from herring-brine and various animal and vegetable substances. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trimethylenediamin (*tri-meth-il-ēn-di-am′-in*) [*tres*, three; *methylene; diamin*]. A ptomain obtained from cultures of the comma-bacillus on beef-broth. It causes convulsions and muscle-tremor. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

Trimethyl-xanthin (*tri-meth-il-zan′-thin*). See *Caffein.*

Trinitrate (*tri-ni′-trāt*) [*tres*, three; *nitrate*]. A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicles.

Trinitrin (*tri-ni′-trin*). See *Nitroglycerin.*

Trinitrocellulose (*tri-ni-tro-sel′-u-lōs*). See *Pyroxylin.*

Trinitrophenol (*tri-ni-tro-fe′-nol*). See *Picric Acid.*

Triocephalus (*tri-o-sef′-al-us*) [τρεῖς, three; κεφαλή, head]. A monster characterized by an absence of the ocular, nasal, and buccal apparatus, the head being merely a small spheroidal mass.

Triolein (*tri-o′-le-in*) [*tres*, three; *oleum*, oil]. See *Olein.*

Trional (*tri′-on-al*) [τρεῖς, three], C_2H_5-CH_3—C—$(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$. Diethylsulphonemethylmethane, an hypnotic. Dose gr. xv (1.0).

Triorchid (*tri-or′-kid*) [τρεῖς, three; ὄρχις, a testicle]. 1. Having three testicles. 2. An individual having three testicles.

Trioxid (*tri-oks′-id*) [τρεῖς, three; *oxid*]. A compound containing oxygen in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Tripalmitin (*tri-pal′-mit-in*) [τρεῖς, three; *palmitin*]. See *Palmitin.*

Tripier's Amputation. One differing from Chopart's only in that the portion of the os calcis below the sustentaculum tali is removed.

Triple (*trip′-l*) [*triplus*, triple]. Three-fold. **T. Phosphate**, ammoniomagnesic phosphate, a phosphate occurring in urine and in phosphatic calculi.

Triplet (*trip′-let*) [*triplus*, triple]. 1. One of three children born at one birth. 2. In optics, a system consisting of three lenses.

Triplex (*trip′-lex*) [L.]. Triple. **T. Pills**, Pilulæ triplices, pills containing three principal ingredients.

Triploblastic (*trip-lo-blas′-tik*) [τριπλόος, threefold; βλαστός, germ]. Possessing three blastodermic membranes.

Triplopia (*trip-lo′-pe-ah*) [τριπλόος, triple; ὤψ, eye]. A disturbance of vision in which three images of a single object are seen.

Triquetrous (*tri-kwet′-rus*) [*triquetrus*, three-cornered]. Three-cornered, as, *e. g.*, the T. bone (**os triquetrum**), a Wormian bone. See *Triquetrum.*

Triquetrum (*tri-kwet′-rum*) [*triquetrus*, three-cornered]. 1. Any one of the Wormian bones. 2. The cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Triradial, Triradiate (*tri-ra′-de-al, tri-ra′-de-āt*) [*tres*, three; *radius*, ray]. Radiating in three directions.

Trismus (*triz′-mus*) [τρισμός, from τρίζειν, to gnash]. Lockjaw, a tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication. **T. nascentium, T. neonatorum**, a form of T. occurring in newborn infants, and supposed to be due to septic infection of the umbilical stump.

Trisplanchnic (*tri-splangk′-nik*) [τρεῖς, three; σπλάγχνον, viscus]. Distributed to the viscera of the three largest cavities of the

body, as the T. nerve (the sympathetic nerve).

Tristearin (*tri-ste′-ar-in*) [τρεῖς, three; στέαρ, fat], $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$. See *Stearin*.

Trisubstituted (*tri-sub′-stit-u-ted*) [*tres*, three; *substituere*, to substitute]. Having three atoms or radicles substituted by other atoms or radicles.

Trisulphid (*tri-sul′-fid*) [*tres*, three; *sulphur*]. A compound containing sulphur in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.

Triticeoglossus (*trit-is-e-o-glos′-us*) [*triticum*, wheat; γλῶσσα, tongue]. An anomalous muscle having its origin from the arytenoid cartilage and its insertion in the side of the tongue.

Triticeous (*trit-ish′-us*) [*triticum*, wheat]. Having the shape of a grain of wheat. **T. Nodule**, corpus triticeum, a small cartilaginous nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.

Triticum (*trit′-ik-um*) [L.]. A genus of the Gramineæ. T. of the U. S. P. is the rhizome of Agropyrum repens, and is used in cystitis and irritable bladder. Dose of Extractum tritici fluidum, U. S. P., f℥iij–vj (12.0–24.0). **T. sativum, T. vulgare**, is wheat.

Tritoxid (*tri-toks′-id*) [τρίτος, third; ὀξύς, acid]. Same as *Trioxid*.

Triturate (*trit′-u-rāt*) [*triturare*, from *terere*, to rub]. 1. To reduce to fine powder. 2. A finely divided powder. In the U. S. P., a medicinal substance rubbed up with milk-sugar. **T., Tablet-**, a T. compressed into tablet-form.

Trituration (*trit-u-ra′-shun*) [*triturare*, from *terere*, to rub]. The process of reducing a solid substance to a powder by rubbing.

Trivalent (*triv′-al-ent*) [*tres*, three; *valere*, to be worth]. Combining with or equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

Trivalve (*tri′-valv*) [*tres*, three; *valva*, door]. Having three valves.

Trocar (*tro′-kar*) [Fr., *trois-quarts*, from its triangular point]. An instrument for piercing the wall of a cavity in paracentesis.

Trochanter (*tro-kan′-ter*) [τροχαντήρ, from τροχός, a wheel or pulley]. One of two processes on the upper extremity of the femur below the neck. The **greater T.** is situated on the outer, and the **lesser T.** on the inner side of the bone.

Trochanteric (*tro-kan-ter′-ik*) [τροχαντήρ, a trochanter]. Pertaining to a trochanter.

Troche (*tro′-ke*) [τροχός, wheel]. A lozenge.

Trochiscus (*tro-kis′-kus*). See *Troche*.

Trochlea (*trok′-le-ah*) [τροχιλία, pulley]. A part having the nature of a pulley. **T. of the Humerus**, a surface acting as a pulley at the lower extremity of the humerus. **T. of the Superior Oblique, T. of the Orbit**, the ligamentous ring or pulley, attached to the upper margin of the orbit, which transmits the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochlear (*trok′-le-ar*) [τροχιλία, a pulley]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a pulley. 2. Pertaining to the T. muscle. 3. Pertaining to the T. nerve.

Trochlearis (*trok-le-a′-ris*) [τροχιλία, a pulley]. Pulley-shaped, as, *e. g.*, the T. muscle or simply T., the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochoides (*tro-koi′-dēz*) [τροχός, wheel]. A pivot-joint or pulley joint, such as the atlanto-axial joint.

Tropacocain (*tro-pa-ko′-ka-in*) [*atropin*; *cocain*]. An alkaloid obtained from a small-leaved coca-plant of Java.

Tropæolin, Tropeolin (*tro-pe′-o-lin*). One of a group of orange anilin dyes, so called from the resemblance of their colors to those of the flowers of Tropæolum, the garden nasturtium. Its solutions are turned brown by free acids and are used as a test for such acids.

Tropein (*tro′-pe-in*). A salt of tropin and an organic acid.

Trophesy (*trof′-es-e*) [τροφή, nourishment]. Same as *Trophoneurosis*.

Trophic (*trof′-ik*) [τροφή, nourishment]. Pertaining to nutrition. **T. Center**, a collection of ganglion-cells regulating the nutrition of a nerve and through that of the part supplied.

Trophology (*trof-ol′-o-je*) [τροφή, nourishment; λόγος, science]. The science of nutrition.

Trophoneurosis (*trof-o-nu-ro′-sis*) [τροφή, nourishment; νεῦρον, nerve]. Any disease of a part due to disturbance of the nerves or nerve-centers with which it is connected.

Trophoneurotic (*trof-o-nu-rot′-ik*) [τροφή, nourishment; νεῦρον, nerve]. Pertaining to or caused by a trophoneurosis.

Trophopathy (*trof-op′-ath-e*) [τροφή, nourishment; πάθος, disease]. A disorder of nutrition.

Tropic Acid (*trop′-ik*) [from *atropin*], $C_9H_{10}O_3$. An acid produced by treating atropin with baryta-water, alkalies, or acids.

Tropidin (*trop′-id-in*) [*atropin*], $C_8H_{13}N$. A substance resulting from the decomposition of atropin in the presence of hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids; it is an oily fluid having an odor like coniin.

Tropin (*trop′-in*) [*atropin*], $C_8H_{15}NO$. A crystalline base obtained in the decomposition of atropin.

Tropometer (*trop-om′-et-er*) [τροπή, a twin; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring the various rotations of the eyeball.

Tropon (*tro′-pon*) [τροφή, nourishment]. An albuminous substance obtained from animal and vegetable sources, containing 90 per cent.

of albumin. It is a light brown nonhygroscopic powder, intended as a nutriment for convalescents. One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful to be given with each meal in cocoa, soup, etc.

Troy Ounce. A unit in Troy weight, equal to 480 grains.

Troy Weight. See *Weights and Measures.*

True. Real; not false. **T. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm.* **T. Corpus luteum,** the corpus luteum of pregnancy. **T. Pelvis,** that part of the pelvic cavity situated below the iliopectineal line. **T. Ribs.** See *Ribs.* **T. Skin,** the corium. **T. Vocal Bands,** the inferior bands, or those concerned in the production of the voice.

Truncal (*trung'-kal*) [*truncus*, a trunk]. Pertaining to a trunk.

Trunk [*truncus*]. 1. The body except the head and limbs. 2. The main stem of a nerve or artery.

Truss (*trus*) [Fr., *trousse*]. An apparatus for maintaining a hernia in place after reduction.

Trypsin (*trip'-sin*) [τρίψις, a rubbing]. The proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which in an alkaline medium converts proteids into peptones.

Trypsinogen (*trip-sin'-o-jen*) [τρίψις, a rubbing; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The zymogen from which trypsin is formed.

Tryptic (*trip'-tik*) [τρίψις, a rubbing]. Pertaining to or caused by trypsin.

Tryptone (*trip'-tōn*) [τρίψις, a rubbing]. Peptone formed by the action of trypsin.

Tsuga (*tsu'-gah*). A genus of Coniferæ, a species of which, T. canadensis, yields Canada pitch.

Tubal (*tu'-bal*) [*tuba*, a tube]. Pertaining to a tube, especially the Fallopian tube or the renal tubules.

Tube (*tūb*) [*tuba*]. A hollow cylindric structure, especially the Fallopian T. or the Eustachian T. **T.-casts,** casts of the renal tubules; they indicate disease of the kidneys. **T., Drainage-,** a hollow tube of glass, rubber, or other material inserted into a wound or cavity to allow of the escape of fluids. **T., Crooke's, T., Geissler's, T., Hittorf's.** See *X-rays.*

Tuber (*tu'-ber*) [*tuber*, a bump or swelling]. 1. A thickened portion of an underground stem. 2. Any rounded swelling. **T. cinereum,** a tract of gray matter extending from the optic chiasm to the corpora mammillaria, and forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Tubercle (*tu'-bur-kl*) [*tuberculum*, a tubercle]. 1. A small nodule. 2. A rounded prominence on a bone. 3. The specific lesion produced by the tubercle-bacillus, consisting of a collection of round cells and epitheliod cells, with at times giant-cells. **T., Adductor-,** a slight protuberance at the lower end of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, giving attachment to the tendon of the adductor magnus. **T., Amygdaloid,** a prominence on the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. **T., Anatomic,** a wart-like tuberculous growth sometimes appearing on the hands of dissectors. **T., Anterior,** a tubercle at the anterior part of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebræ. **T.-bacillus.** See *Bacteria, Table of.* **T., Carotid,** a prominence of the sixth cervical vertebra on the anterior part of its transverse process. **T., Conoid,** a broad projection of the clavicle on its posterior border at the union of its middle and outer thirds, to which the conoid ligament is attached. **T., Deltoid,** a projection on the anterior border of the clavicle, giving origin to a part of the deltoideus. **T., Fibrous,** a tubercle (3d def.) which has been modified by the formation of connective tissue within its structure. **T., Genial,** one of the tubercles on each side of the middle line on the inner surface of the lower maxilla. **T., Genital,** the rudimentary penis or clitoris in the urogenital region of the embryo in front of the cloaca. **T., Gray.** See *T., Miliary.* **T. of Lower,** a small eminence on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the venæ cavæ. **T., Lymphoid,** a T. (3d def.) consisting chiefly of round or lymphoid cells. **T., Mammillary.** See *Corpora albicantia.* **T., Miliary.** See *T., 3d def.* **T., Olfactory.** See *Bulb, Olfactory.* **T., Painful,** a painful nodule in the subcutaneous tissue in the region of the joints. **T., Posterior,** a T. at the posterior end of the lumbar and several of the thoracic vertebræ. **T., Pterygoid,** a T. on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla; it gives attachment to the internal pterygoid muscle. **T. of Rolando,** one of the rounded masses close under the surface of the lateral columns of the medulla oblongata, formed by the enlarged dorsal horns of the gray matter. **T., Scalene-,** a T. on the first rib, giving attachment to the anterior scalene muscle.

Tubercular (*tu-bur'-ku-lar*) [*tuberculum*, a tubercle]. Characterized by the formation of tubercles.

Tuberculin (*tu-bur'-ku-lin*) [*tuberculum*, a tubercle]. A glycerol-extract of cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis. It is a brownish, neutral liquid, soluble in water, and is used as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, especially in the domestic animals; when injected into tuberculous individuals a reaction is produced which differs from that given by healthy individuals. It is also known as paratoloid.

Tuberculocidin (*tu-bur-ku-lo-si'-din*) [*tuber-*

culum, tubercle ; *cædere*, to kill]. An albumose obtained from tuberculin by precipitation with platinum chlorid. It is said to possess the beneficial effects of tuberculin without producing an injurious reaction.

Tuberculosis (*tu-bur-ku-lo'-sis*) [*tuberculum*, a tubercle]. An infectious disease due to the bacillus tuberculosis, discovered by Koch. The lesion produced by the growth of the bacillus is the tubercle (miliary or gray tubercle or nodule), a small, grayish, translucent nodule, from $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 mm. in diameter, firmly imbedded in the surrounding tissues. By the coalescence of neighboring tubercles larger masses, the so-called tuberculous infiltrations, are produced. The tendency of tuberculous lesions is to undergo cheesy necrosis. For this degeneration two factors are responsible: the absence of blood-vessels and the action of peculiar poisons elaborated by the bacillus. The breaking down of tuberculous areas in the interior of organs gives rise to cavities, which may be seen in muscles, bones, brain, lymphatic glands, and elsewhere, but are most pronounced in the lungs. On surfaces—skin and mucous membranes—tuberculosis often leads to the formation of ulcers. The most frequent seats of tuberculosis are the lung, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serous membranes, the bones, the skin, the testicle, the epididymis, the brain, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus, the spleen. The symptoms of tuberculosis vary with the localization of the disease. A few general phenomena are common to nearly all forms, viz. : emaciation, loss of strength, anemia, fever, and sweats. **T., Acute Miliary,** an acute febrile disease, characterized by the formation of minute tubercles in great numbers in various parts of the body. It is due to the discharge into the circulatory stream of tubercle-bacilli. Three forms are usually described : (1) a general or typhoid form ; (2) one with marked pulmonary symptoms ; (3) one in which cerebral symptoms predominate. **T., Avian,** tuberculosis affecting birds. **T., Bovine,** tuberculosis occurring in cattle ; pearl-disease. **T., General Miliary.** See *T., Acute Miliary.* **T., Laryngeal,** tuberculosis of the larynx, usually secondary to tuberculosis of the lungs, but in rare cases primary. **T., Miliary,** tuberculosis characterized by the formation deposit of miliary tubercles. **T., Surgical,** tuberculosis of parts amenable to surgical treatment, as the bones and joints.

Tuberculous (*tu-bur'-ku-lus*) [*tuberculum*, tubercle]. Affected with or caused by tuberculosis.

Tuberculum (*tu-bur'-ku-lum*) [L.]. See *Tubercle.*

Tuberose (*tu'-ber-ōs*) [*tuber*]. Resembling a tuber.

Tuberosity (*tu-ber-os'-it-e*) [*tuber*, a swelling]. A protuberance on a bone. **T., Greater,** a rough projection on the outer side of the head of the humerus. **T. of the Ischium,** a thick, downward projection of the ischium, on which the body rests in sitting. **T., Lesser,** a small tuberosity in front of the head and on the inner side of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

Tuberous (*tu'-ber-us*) [*tuberosus*]. Like a tuber, as, *e. g.*, T. angioma.

Tuboabdominal (*tu-bo-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*tuba*, a tube ; *abdomen*, abdomen]. Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to the abdomen.

Tuboovarian (*tu-bo-o-va'-re-an*) [*tuba*, a tube ; *ovary*]. Pertaining to the Fallopian tube and the ovary.

Tubouterine [*tuba*, tube ; *uterus*, uterus]. Pertaining to the Fallopian tube and the uterus.

Tubular (*tu'-bu-lar*) [*tubulus*, a small tube]. 1. Shaped like a tube. 2. Pertaining to or affecting tubules, as, *e. g.*, T. nephritis. 3. Produced in a tube, as, *e. g.*, T. breathing. **T. Membrane.** See *Neurilemma.*

Tubulature (*tu'-bu-lat-tūr*) [*tube*, tube]. The short tube of a retort or receiver.

Tubule (*tu'-būl*) [*tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube]. A small tube. **T., Seminiferous,** any one of the tubules of the testicles. **T., Uriniferous,** one of the numerous winding tubules of the kidney.

Tubulus (*tu'-bu-lus*) [L.]. A tubule.

Tufnell's Treatment. A treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, a dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid.

Tuft, Malpighian. See *Malpighian Bodies.*

Tugging, Tracheal. See *Tracheal Tugging.*

Tumefaction (*tu-me-fak'-shun*) [*tumere*, to swell ; *facere*, to make]. A swelling.

Tumor (*tu'-mor*) [*tumere*, to swell]. 1. A swelling. 2. A new growth not the result of inflammation. The classification given on next page is based, at least as regards classes A and B, on the blastodermic origin of the dominant tissue of the tumor. **T. albus,** white swelling ; tuberculous enlargement of a joint. **T., Benign,** one which does not give rise to metastasis or recur after removal. **T., Gubler's,** a prominence on the back of the wrist seen in wrist-drop. **T., Gummy,** a syphilitic gumma. **T., Heterologous,** one composed of tissue differing from that in which it grows. **T., Homologous,** one composed of tissue resembling that from which it grows. **T., Malignant,** one which gives metastasis or recurs, or does both, and eventually destroys life. **T., Phantom.** See *Phantom-tumor.* **T., Splenic,** a term sometimes applied to an enlarged spleen.

A. Mesodermic Tumors.

1. Sarcoma.
   - Round-cell.
     - Large.
     - Small.
     - Lympho-sarcoma.
   - Spindle-cell.
     - Large.
     - Small.
   - Giant-cell.
   - Melanotic.
   - Alveolar.
   - Endothelioma.
   - Angiosarcoma.
   - Cylindroma.
   - Chloroma.
   - Psammoma.
2. Fibroma.
   - Hard.
   - Soft.
3. Myxoma.
4. Lipoma.
5. Chondroma.
   - Hyaline.
   - Fibrous.
6. Osteoma.
   - O. durum or O. eburneum.
   - O. spongiosum; O. medullary.
7. Hemangioma.
   - Telangiectatic.
   - Cavernous.
8. Lymphangioma.
   - Simple.
   - Cystic.
9. Myoma.
   - Liomyoma.
   - Rhabdomyoma.

B. Ectodermic and Entodermic Tumors.

1. Glioma.
2. Neuroma.
   - N. myelinicum.
   - N. amyelinicum.
3. Epithelioma.
   - Adenoma.
     - Tubular.
     - Racemose.
   - Carcinoma.
     - Squamous.
     - Cylindric.
     - Glandular.
   - Epithelial cystoma.
     - C. simplex.
     - C. papilliferum.

C. Teratoid Tumors or Teratomata.

1. Dermoid cyst.
2. Cholesteatoma.

Tungsten (*tung'-sten*) [Swed., heavy stone]. A metallic element having a specific gravity of 19.1, an atomic weight of 183.5. Symbol W (from the German name *Wolfram*). It forms **Tungstic Acid**, H_2Wo_4, the latter combining with bases to form **Tungstates**, which are used as reagents.

Tunic (*tu'-nik*) [*tunica*]. A coat or membrane.

Tunica (*tu'-nik-ah*) [L.]. A tunic. **T. adventitia**, the outer coat of an artery. **T. albuginea oculi**, the sclerotic coat of the eye. **T. albuginea ovarii**, the compact connective tissue immediately under the epithelium of the cortex of the ovary. **T. albuginea testis**, the fibrous covering of the testis. **T. intima**, the inner coat of an artery. **T. media**, the middle coat of an artery. **T. ruyschiana**, the layer of capillary vessels of the choroid coat of the eye. **T. vaginalis**, the serous covering of the testis derived from the peritoneum. **T. vasculosa**, the vascular layer of the testis, called also the pia mater of the testis.

Tunnel-anemia. See *Ankylostomiasis*.

Tunnel-disease. See *Caisson-disease*.

Tupelo (*tu'-pel-o*). The Nyssa grandidentata, of the order Cornaceæ. Its root has been used for making tents (**T.-tent**).

Turbinal (*tur'-bin-al*) [*turbo*, top]. 1. Turbinated. 2. A turbinated bone.

Turbinated (*tur'-bin-a-ted*) [*turbo*, a top]. Top-shaped; scroll-shaped. **T. Bone**, one of the three (superior, middle, and inferior) bony projections upon the outer wall of each nasal fossa. They are covered by an erectile vascular mucous membrane.

Türck's Column. See *Column*.

Turgescence (*tur-jes'-ens*) [*turgescere*, to become swelled]. Swelling.

Turgid (*tur'-jid*) [*turgidus*, swollen]. Swollen, congested.

Turmeric (*tur'-mer-ik*) [*turmerica*, turmeric]. The Curcuma longa, a plant of the Zingiberaceæ. Its rhizome contains a yellow coloring matter, curcumin, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. Its solution in alcohol is turned reddish-brown by alkalies, and has been used as a test for the latter. Paper tinged with an alcoholic solution (**T.-paper**) may be used instead,

Turning (*turn'-ing*). See *Version*.

Turpentine (*tur'-pen-tin*) [τερέβινθος, terebinth]. A concrete or liquid oleoresin obtained from various species of Coniferæ. The ordinary or **white T.** (Terebinthina, U. S. P., Thus americanum, B. P.), derived from Pinus palustris and other species of Pinus, contains a volatile oil, oil or spirits of T. (Oleum terebinthinæ, U. S. P., B. P.). This when pure consists only of carbon and hydrogen, but on exposure absorbs oxygen. Oil of T. is stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic; in large doses it acts as a cathartic; locally it is a rubefacient. In overdoses it acts as an irritant, especially to the kidneys, producing bloody urine and strangury. It is used as a stimulant in typhoid and other low fevers; in tympanites; as a hemostatic; in chronic renal diseases, dysentery, and whooping-cough; as an inhalation in bronchitis; as a cathartic in the form of enema, and as a teniafuge. Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Preparations: Confectio terebinthinæ (B. P.). Dose ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Enema terebinthinæ (B. P.); Linimentum terebinthinæ (U. S. P., B. P.); Linimentum terebinthinæ aceticum (B. P.); Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum (U. S. P.). Dose ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). Unguentum terebinthinæ (B. P.). **T., Canada** (Terebinthina canadensis, U. S. P., B. P.), is obtained from Pinus balsamea, and under the name of Canada balsam is used as a mounting medium in microscopy. **T., Chian**, collected on the island of Chios, from the Pistacia terebinthus, was formerly used in cancer. **T., Common European, T.,**

Bordeux, is obtained from several species of pine, chiefly Pinus sylvestris and Pinus maritima. It yields large quantities of oil of T. **T., Strasburg,** is derived from Abies picea. **T., Venice,** is obtained from Larix europæa, and yields oil of T.

Turpeth (*tur'-peth*) [Pers., *turbad*, a purgative root]. The Ipomœa turpethum, a purgative plant resembling jalap, found in Asia. **T.-mineral,** subsulphate of mercury, used as an emetic. See *Mercury*.

Tussilago (*tus-il-a'-go*). A genus of plants of the order Compositæ. The leaves of T. farfara, coltsfoot, and also other parts of the plant are used as a demulcent in pulmonary affections associated with cough.

Tussis (*tus'-is*) [L.]. A cough. **T. convulsiva,** whooping-cough.

Tussive (*tus'-iv*) [*tussis*, cough]. Pertaining to or caused by cough.

Tutamina oculi (*tu-tam'-in-ah ok'-u-li*). The appendages of the eyes.

Twelfth Cranial Nerve. The hypoglossal nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.

Twin. One of two individuals born at the same birth.

Tyloma (*ti-lo'-mah*) [τύλος, callus]. A callus.

Tylosis (*ti-lo'-sis*) [τύλος, callus]. A state characterized by the formation of callus.

Tympanic (*tim-pan'-ik*) [τύμπανον, a drum]. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. Bone, T. Plate,** the thin plate of bone separating the tympanum from the cranial cavity. **T. Membrane.** See *Membrane*. **T. Tegmen,** the bony plate forming the roof of the tympanum.

Tympanites (*tim-pan-i'-tēz*) [τύμπανον, drum]. A distention of the abdominal walls from accumulation of gas in the intestines or peritoneal cavity.

Tympanitic (*tim-pan-it'-ik*) [τύμπανον, a drum]. Caused by or of the nature of tympanites. **T. Resonance,** the note obtained on percussing a cavity distended with gas.

Tympanitis (*tim-pan-i'-tis*) [τύμπανον, drum; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tympanum; otitis media.

Tympanoeustachian (*tim-pan-o-u-sta'-ke-an*) [τύμπανον, drum; *Eustachius*, an anatomist]. Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

Tympanohyal (*tim-pan-o-hi'-al*) [τύμπανον, drum; ὑοειδής, hyoid]. A small cartilage of the human fetus subsequently fusing with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Tympanum (*tim'-pan-um*) [τύμπανον, drum]. The middle ear.

Typhlitis (*tif-li'-tis*) [τυφλός, cecum; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cecum.

Typhoid (*ti'-foid*) [τῦφος, stupor; εἶδος, like]. Resembling typhus. **T. Fever,** enteric fever, abdominal typhus, ileotyphus. An infectious disease caused by the bacillus typhosus discovered by Eberth. It is introduced into the body with the food and drinking water, and is found in the intestines, the spleen, and the fecal discharges, but may also occur in the various complicating lesions. The principal lesions of typhoid fever are an enlargement and necrosis of Peyer's patches, and enlargement of the spleen and the mesenteric glands. The mucous membrane of the intestines is also the seat of a catarrhal inflammation. After a period of incubation of from two to three weeks the disease sets in with weakness, headache, vague pains, a tendency to diarrhea, and nose-bleed. The temperature gradually rises, being higher each evening than the previous evening, and reaches its maximum (104°–105° F.) in from one to two weeks. It then remains at this level for from one to two weeks, and finally sinks by lysis. The pulse is soft and dicrotic, but often not as rapid as would be expected from the high temperature. The tongue is at first coated on the dorsum and red at the tip and edges, but soon becomes dry, brown, and tremulous, and, like the teeth and lips, covered with sordes. There is usually complete anorexia, the bowels are loose, the stools having a peculiar "pea-soup" color. At times constipation exists. Slight congestion of the lungs with cough is usually present. On the seventh, eighth, or ninth day the peculiar eruption appears—it consists of small, slightly-elevated, rose-colored spots, disappearing on pressure, and coming out in successive crops. Nervous symptoms are prominent in typhoid fever, and are headache, slight deafness, stupor, muttering delirium, carphologia, subsultus tendinum, and coma vigil. Complications are frequent, the most important being intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the bowel, peritonitis, pneumonia, and nephritis. Relapses are fairly common, although second attacks are rare. *Abortive typhoid* is characterized by an abrupt onset of symptoms, which subside quickly, convalescence following in a few days. *Walking typhoid* is a variety in which the symptoms are so mild that the patient disregards them and walks about. Grave accidents may in such a case develop suddenly. **T. State,** the condition of stupor and hebetude, with dry, brown tongue, sordes on the teeth, rapid, feeble pulse, incontinence of feces and urine, and rapid wasting, seen in typhoid fever and other continued fevers.

Typhomalarial (*ti'-fo-mal-a'-re-al*) [τῦφος, stupor; *malaria*]. Exhibiting symptoms of both typhoid and malarial fevers. **T. Fever,** a fever having symptoms both of typhoid and

of malarial fever, but probably malarial in nature.

Typhomania (*ti-fo-ma′-ne-ah*) [τῦφος, stupor; μανία, madness]. The lethargic state, with delirium, sometimes observed in typhus, typhoid, and other low fevers.

Typhotoxin (*ti-fo-toks′-in*) [τῦφος, stupor; τοξικόν, poison]. A ptomain produced by the typhoid bacillus. It is isomeric with the base $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, obtained from putrefying horseflesh, and induces lethargy, paralysis, and death.

Typhous (*ti′-fus*) [τῦφος, stupor]. Pertaining to or having the nature of typhus.

Typhus (*ti′-fus*) [τῦφος, stupor]. Jail-fever, ship-fever. An acute contagious disease chiefly characterized by a petechial rash, marked nervous symptoms, and a high fever, ending by crisis in from ten to fourteen days. The only peculiar lesion noted postmortem is a dark fluid state of the blood, and a staining of the endocardium and intima of the blood-vessels. After a period of incubation of from a few hours to two weeks, the disease sets in abruptly with pains in the head, back, and limbs, the fever rising rapidly to 104° or 105° F. The nervous symptoms resemble those of typhoid fever. The eruption appears on the fourth or fifth day as rose-colored spots scattered all over the body, and quickly becoming hemorrhagic. It does not disappear on pressure. The chief complications are hyperpyrexia, pneumonia, and nephritis.

Tyrein (*ti′-re-in*) [τυρός, cheese]. Coagulated casein.

Tyroid (*ti′-roid*) [τυρός, cheese; εἶδος, like]. Cheese-like.

Tyroma (*ti-ro′-mah*) [τυρός, cheese]. 1. A caseous mass. 2. A tuberculous tumor.

Tyrosin (*ti′-ro-sin*) [τυρός, cheese], $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. A crystalline amidoacid, a decomposition-product of proteids.

Tyrosinase (*ti-ro′-sin-āz*) [τυρός, cheese]. An oxidizing enzyme found in many fungi, in dahlia and beet root. It acts upon all the cresols.

Tyrosis (*ti-ro′-sis*) [τυρός, cheese]. Caseation.

Tyrotoxicon (*ti-ro-toks′-ik-on*) [τυρός, cheese; τοξικόν, poison]. A ptomain obtained from poisonous cheese, milk, ice-cream, etc. It induces vertigo, nausea, vomiting, chills, rigors, severe pains in the epigastric region, dilatation of the pupils, griping and purging, a sensation of numbness or pins and needles, especially in the limbs, and marked prostration, or even death. The poison is thought to be the cause of the summer-diarrhea of infants. See *Ptomains, Table of.*

U

Ucambin, Ukambin (*u-kam′-bin*). An African arrow poison with the effects of strophanthin, but more powerful.

Ulatrophia (*oo-lat-ro′-fe-ah*) [οὐλον, gum; ἀτροφία, atrophy]. A shrinkage of the gums.

Ulcer (*ul′-ser*) [*ulcus*]. A loss of substance occurring on the skin or mucous membrane, and due to a gradual necrosis of the tissues. **U., Atheromatous.** A loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium, due to the breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **U., Chancroidal.** See *Chancroid.* **U., Curling's,** an ulcer of the duodenum observed after severe burns of the body. **U., Follicular,** a small ulcer on a mucous membrane having its origin in a lymph-follicle. **U., Fungous,** one covered by fungous granulations. **U., Indolent,** one with an indurated, elevated edge, and a nongranulating floor, usually occurring on the leg. **U., Inflamed,** one surrounded by marked inflammation. **U., Jacob's.** See *U., Rodent.* **U., Marjolin's,** an ulcer having for its seat an old cicatrix. **U., Perforating,** an ulcer that perforates the tissues of a part, particularly the foot or the stomach. **U., Phagedenic,** one which rapidly eats away the tissues. **U., Phlegmonous.** Synonym of *U., Inflamed.* **U., Rodent,** a form of ulcer, probably epitheliomatous, which gradually involves and eats away soft tissues and bones. **U., Round,** the peptic ulcer of the stomach. **U., Serpiginous,** one healing in one place while spreading in another. **U., Tuberculous,** one due to the tubercle-bacillus. **U., Varicose,** an ulcer due to varicose veins.

Ulcerate (*ul′-ser-āt*) [*ulcus*, ulcer]. To become converted into or affected with an ulcer.

Ulceration (*ul-ser-a′-shun*) [*ulcus*, a sore]. The formation of an ulcer; a process of liquefaction-necrosis or molecular death on a free surface.

Ulcerative (*ul′-ser-a-tiv*) [*ulcus*, ulcer]. Pertaining to ulceration; characterized by ulceration.

Ulcus (*ul′-kus*) [L.]. See *Ulcer.*

Ulitis (*u-li′-tis*) [*οὐλον*, gum; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums.

Ulmus (*ul′-mus*) [L.]. The Ulmus fulva, or elm, of the order Urticaceæ. Its bark (Ulmus, U. S. P., elm, slippery elm) is used as a demulcent in diarrhea, dysentery, and diseases of the urinary tract; as a poultice in inflammations, and in the form of tents for dilating the os uteri. Preparation: Mucilago ulmi, U. S. P.

Ulna (*ul′-nah*) [L., a cubit]. The bone on the inner side of the forearm, articulating with the humerus and the head of the radius above and with the radius below.

Ulnar (*ul′-nar*) [*ulnaris*, ulnar]. 1. Pertaining to or in relation with the ulna, as, *e. g.*, the U. artery, U. nerve. 2. Pertaining to the U. artery or U. nerve.

Ulnaris (*ul-na′-ris*) [L.]. 1. Ulnar. 2. The U. muscle, a muscle on the ulnar side of the forearm.

Ulnocarpal (*ul-no-kar′-pal*) [*ulna*, ulna; *καρπός*, carpus]. Pertaining to the ulna and the carpus.

Ulnoradial (*ul-no-ra′-de-al*) [*ulna*, ulna; *radius*, radius]. Pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

Uloid (*u′-loid*) [*οὐλή*, scar; *εἰδος*, like]. Scar-like.

Ulorrhagia (*ul-or-a′-je-ah*) [*οὖλον*, gum; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Bleeding from the gums.

Ultimate (*ul′-tim-āt*) [*ultimus*, superl. of *ultra*, beyond]. Farthest; most remote; last; final. **U. Principle.** See *Principle*.

Ultimum (*ul′-tim-um*) [L.]. Last. **U. moriens** (last dying). 1. The right auricle; so called from the belief that it is the last part of the heart to cease its contractions. 2. The upper part of the trapezius muscle which usually escapes in progressive muscular atrophy.

Umbilical (*um-bil′-ik-al*) [*umbilicus*, the navel]. 1. Pertaining to the umbilicus, as, *e. g.*, the U. cord, U. vessels. 2. Pertaining to the U. cord or U. vessels. **U. Region,** the central of the regions into which the abdomen is divided for purposes of physical diagnosis. **U. Ring,** the aperture, closed in the adult, through which the umbilical vessels pass in fetal life. **U. Souffle,** the peculiar sound heard occasionally over the umbilical cord of the fetus. **U. Vesicle,** the part of the yolk-sac remaining outside of the embryo and supplying nutriment to it through the omphalomesenteric duct.

Umbilicated (*um-bil′-ik-a-ted*) [*umbilicus*, navel]. Having a depression like that of the navel.

Umbilication (*um-bil-ik-a′-shun*) [*umbilicus*, navel]. 1. A depression like that of the navel. 2. The state of being umbilicated.

Umbilicus (*um-bil-i′-kus*) [L.]. The navel, the round, depressed cicatrix in the median line of the abdomen, marking the site of the aperture which in fetal life gave passage to the umbilical vessels.

Umbo (*um′-bo*) [L.]. A boss, or bosselation; any central convex eminence, as, *e. g.*, the U. of the membrana tympani.

Unavoidable Hemorrhage. See *Hemorrhage*.

Uncia (*un′-se-ah*) [L.]. An ounce.

Unciform (*un′-se-form*) [*uncus*, a hook; *forma*, form]. Hook-shaped. **U. Bone,** a hook-shaped bone in the second row of the carpus. **U. Process,** a hook-shaped process on the ethmoid and other bones.

Uncinate (*un′-sin-āt*) [*uncus*, hook]. Hooked. **U. Convolution, U. Gyrus,** the continuation of the hippocampal convolution, or gyrus fornicatus, ending in a hook-like process near the end of the temporal lobe.

Unction (*unk′-shun*) [*unguere*, to anoint]. 1. The act of anointing. 2. An ointment.

Unctuous (*unk′-tu-us*) [*unguere*, to anoint]. Greasy, oily.

Uncus (*ung′-kus*) [L.]. 1. A hook. 2. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate gyrus of the brain.

Undulation (*un-du-la′-shun*) [*undulatio*, from *unda*, a wave]. A wave-like motion.

Ungual (*ung′-gwal*) [*unguis*, a claw]. 1. Pertaining to a nail. 2. Resembling a nail in size, as the U. bone (the lacrimal bone).

Unguent (*un′-gwent*) [*unguentum*, ointment]. See *Ointment*.

Unguiculate (*ung-gwik′-u-lāt*) [*unguis*, nail]. Having nails or claws.

Unguis (*ung′-gwis*) [L.]. 1. A nail. 2. The lacrimal bone.

Uni- (*u′-ne-*) [*unus*, one]. A prefix denoting one.

Uniaxial (*u-ne-aks′-e-al*) [*unus*, one; *axis*, axis]. Having but one axis.

Unicellular (*u-ne-sel′-u-lar*) [*unus*, one; *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell]. Composed of but one cell.

Unicorn (*u′-ne-korn*) [*unus*, one; *cornu*, horn]. Having a single horn.

Unilateral (*u-ne-lat′-er-al*) [*unus*, one; *latus*, side]. Pertaining to or affecting but one side.

Unilocular (*u-ne-lok′-u-lar*) [*unus*, one; *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place]. Having but one loculus or cavity.

Uninuclear, Uninucleated (*u-ne-nu′-kle-ar, u-ne-nu′-kle-a-ted*) [*unus*, one; *nucleus*, nucleus]. Having but a single nucleus.

Uniocular (*u-ne-ok′-u-lar*) [*unus*, one; *oculus*, eye]. Pertaining to or performed with one eye.

Union (*ūn′-yun*) [*unio*, oneness]. See *Healing*.

Unipara (*u-nip'-ar-ah*) [*unus*, one; *parere*, to bear]. A woman who has borne but one child.

Uniparous (*u-nip'-ar-us*) [*unus*, one; *parere*, to produce]. Having borne but one child.

Unipolar (*u-ne-po'-lar*) [*unus*, one; *polus*, a pole]. 1. Having but one pole or process. 2. Pertaining to one pole.

Unisexual (*u-ne-seks'-u-al*) [*unus*, one; *sexus*, sex]. Provided with the sexual organs of one sex only.

Unit (*u'-nit*) [*unus*, one]. 1. A single thing; a group considered as a whole, or as forming one of many similar groups composing a more complex body. **U., Physiologic,** a term used by Herbert Spencer to express a unit between the chemic and the morphologic units in complexity, and of an aggregation of which units the body is composed, and which represents the character of the species. 2. A quantity with which others are compared. The most important units are: The **Electric Units**—*U. of Capacity*, the farad; *U. of Current*, the ampere; *U. of Electromotive Force*, the volt; *U. of Power*, the watt; *U. of Quantity*, the coulomb; *U. of Resistance*, the ohm. **U. of Force,** the dyne; **U. of Heat,** the calorie; **U. of Light,** the light of a standard candle, *i. e.*, a spermaceti-candle burning 120 grains per hour; **U. of Length, U. of Volume, U. of Weight.** See *Weights and Measures.* **U. of Work,** the erg. **U., Serum-, U., Immunizing,** according to Behring, one cubic centimeter of an antitoxic blood-serum, of which 0.1 c.c protects a guinea-pig of 500 grams against 10 times the fatal dose of diphtheria-toxin.

Unitary (*u'-nit-a-re*) [*unus*, one]. 1. Pertaining to or having the qualities of a unit. 2. Pertaining to monsters having the organs of a single individual.

Univalent (*u-niv'-al-ent*) [*unus*, one; *valere*, to be worth]. Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen-atom in combination.

Unorganized (*un-or'-gan-īzd*) [*un*, not; ὀργανον, organ]. Without organs; not arranged in the form of an organ or organs.

Unpolarized (*un-po'-lar-īzd*) [*un*, not; *polus*, pole]. Not polarized.

Unstriated (*un-stri'-a-ted*) [*un*, not; *stria*, stripe]. Not striated, as, *e. g.*, U. muscle.

Ununited (*un-u-ni'-ted*) [*un*, not; *unus*, one]. Not united, as, *e. g.*, an U. fracture.

Unwell. 1. Ill; sick. 2. Menstruating.

Urachus (*u'-ra-kus*) [οὖρον, urine; ἔχειν, to hold]. The allantoic stalk connecting in the fetus the bladder with the allantois, in after-life represented by a fibrous cord passing from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus.

Ural (*u'-ral*) [οὖρον, urine]. Chloral-urethane, $CCl_3CH : OH.NHCO_2C_2H_5$. An hypnotic. Dose gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

Uramin (*u-ram'-in*). See *Guanidin.*

Uranalysis (*u-ran-al'-is-is*). See *Urinalysis.*

Uraniscoplasty (*u-ran-is'-ko-plas-te*) [οὐρανίσκος, palate; πλάσσειν, to form]. A plastic operation for the repair of cleft palate.

Uraniscorrhaphy (*u-ran-is-kor'-a-fe*) [οὐρανίσκος, palate; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of a palatal cleft; staphylorrhaphy.

Uranium (*u-ra'-ne-um*) [*Uranus*, Uranus]. A heavy white metal. See *Elements, Table of.* Its phosphate and nitrate are used as tests for phosphoric acid. The salts are very poisonous.

Uranoplasty (*u'-ran-o-plas-te*). Same as *Uraniscoplasty.*

Urare, Urari (*u-rah'-re*). See *Curare.*

Urate (*u'-rāt*) [οὖρον, urine]. A salt of uric acid.

Uratic (*u-rat'-ik*) [οὖρον, urine]. Pertaining to or characterized by urates. **U. Diathesis,** a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates in the joints and elsewhere; a tendency to gout.

Uratoma (*u-ra-to'-mah*) [*urate; ὄμα*, tumor]. A concretion composed of urates, and occurring chiefly about the joints; a tophus.

Urea (*u-re'-ah*) [οὖρον, urine], $CO(NH_2)_2$. The chief nitrogenous constituent of urine, and principal end-product of tissue-metamorphosis; it occurs also in the blood, the lymph, and the liver.

Ureameter (*u-re-am'-e-ter*) [*urea; μέτρον*, measure]. An apparatus for determining the amount of urea contained in a liquid.

Ureametry (*u-re-am'-et-re*) [*urea; μέτρον*, measure]. The determination of the amount of urea in a liquid.

Uredema (*u-re-de'-mah*) [οὖρον, urine; οἴδημα, a swelling]. Distention of tissues from extravasation of urine.

Uredo (*u-re'-do*) [*uredo*, a blight]. 1. A genus of fungi. 2. Urticaria.

Ureid (*u'-re-id*) [*urea*]. A compound of urea and an acid radicle.

Uremia (*u-re'-me-ah*) [οὖρον, urine; αἷμα, blood]. The symptoms due to the retention in the blood of excrementitious substances normally excreted by the kidneys; it is characterized by headache, vertigo, vomiting, amaurosis, convulsions, coma, sometimes hemiplegia, and a urinous odor of the breath.

Uremic (*u-rem'-ik, u-re'-mik*) [οὖρον, urine; αἷμα, blood]. Due to or characterized by uremia.

Ureometer (*u-re-om'-et-er*) [*urea; μέτρον*, measure]. See *Ureameter.*

Ureometry (*u-re-om'-et-re*). See *Ureametry.*

Uresis (*u-re'-sis*) [οὖρησις]. Same as *Urination.*

-uret (*-u′-ret*). A suffix denoting a binary compound of carbon, sulphur, etc., with another element; in modern chemistry the suffix *id* is used.

Ureter (*u-re′-ter*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter]. The long, narrow tube conveying the urine from the pelvis of the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteral (*u-re′-ter-al*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter]. Pertaining to the ureter.

Ureteralgia (*u-re-ter-al′-je-ah*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the ureter.

Ureteric (*u-re-ter′-ik*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter]. Pertaining to the ureter.

Ureteritis (*u-re-ter-i′-tis*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a ureter.

Ureterolith (*u-re′-ter-o-lith*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *λίθος*, stone]. Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterotomy (*u-re-ter-ot′-o-me*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the ureter.

Ureterouterine (*u-re-ter-o-u′-ter-in*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *uterus*, uterus]. Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

Ureterovaginal (*u-re-ter-o-vaj′-in-al*) [*οὐρητήρ*, ureter; *vagina*, vagina]. Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

Urethane (*u′-reth-ān*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ether*]. 1. $NH_1CO_2C_2H_5$, ethyl carbamate. An hypnotic. Dose gr. xx–lx (1.3–2.6). 2. In a wider sense, any ester of carbamic acid is called a urethane.

Urethra (*u-re′-thrah*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra]. The canal through which the urine is discharged, extending from the neck of the bladder to the meatus urinarius. It is divided in the man into the *prostatic portion*, the *membranous portion*, and the *spongy* or *penile portion*, and is from 8 to 9 inches long. In the woman it is about 1½ inches in length.

Urethral (*u-re′-thral*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra]. Pertaining to the urethra; produced in or arising from the urethra, as, *e.g.*, U. fever. **U. Arthritis**, gonorrheal rheumatism.

Urethralgia (*u-re-thral′-je-ah*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *ἄλγος*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the urethra.

Urethritis (*u-re-thri′-tis*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the urethra. **U., Anterior,** inflammation of the part situated anterior to the anterior layer of the triangular ligament. **U., Posterior,** inflammation of the prostatic and membranous portions. **U., Simple,** a nonspecific inflammation of the urethra. **U., Specific,** that due to the gonococcus; gonorrhea.

Urethro- (*u-re′-thro-*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the urethra.

Urethrocele (*u-re′-thro-sēl*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *κήλη*, a tumor]. A protrusion of the wall of the female urethra.

Urethrometer (*u-re-throm′-et-er*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *μέτρον*, measure]. An instrument for determining the caliber of the urethra or for measuring the lumen of a stricture.

Urethroplasty (*u-re′-thro-plas-te*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the urethra.

Urethrorrhagia (*u-re-thror-a′-je-ah*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *ῥηγνύναι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethrorrhea (*u-re-thror-e′-ah*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *ῥοία*, a flow]. A morbid discharge from the urethra.

Urethroscope (*u-re′-thro-skōp*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

Urethroscopy (*u-re-thros′-ko-pe*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. Inspection of the urethra.

Urethrospasm (*u-re′-thro-spazm*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *σπασμός*, spasm]. A spasmodic stricture of the urethra.

Urethrostenosis (*u-re-thro-sten-o′-sis*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *στένωσις*, a constriction]. Stricture of the urethra.

Urethrotome (*u-re′-thro-tōm*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *τομή*, a cutting]. An instrument used for performing urethrotomy.

Urethrotomy (*u-re-throt′-o-me*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting a stricture of the urethra. **U., External,** division of a stricture by an incision from without. **U., Internal,** division of a urethral stricture from within the urethra.

Urethrovaginal (*u-re-thro-vaj′-in-al*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *vagina*, vagina]. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina.

Urethrovesical (*u-re-thro-ves′-ik-al*) [*οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *vesica*, bladder]. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder.

Uric Acid (*u′-rik*) [*οὖρον*, urine], $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. A dibasic acid; one of the nitrogenous end-products of metabolism. It is found in the urine and in the spleen. Its accumulation in the blood (lithemia, uricacidemia) is associated with marked disturbances, and according to some writers produces the phenomena of gout. It may also form urinary calculi.

Uricacidemia (*u-rik-as-id-e′-me-ah*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *acidus*, acid; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of an excess of uric acid in the blood; also the condition associated with an excess of uric acid in the blood, and characterized by various nervous symptoms, and perhaps also responsible for the phenomena of gout.

Uricemia (*u-re-se′-me-ah*). See *Uricacidemia*.

Uridrosis (*u-rid-ro′-sis*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ἵδρως*, sweat]. The secretion of a sweat containing urea, uric acid, or other urinary constituents which may be deposited in

crystalline form upon the skin (**U. crystallina**).

Urina (*u-ri'-nah*) [L.]. Urine.

Urinal (*u'-rin-al*) [*urina*, urine]. A vessel for receiving urine.

Urinalysis (*u-rin-al'-is-is*) [*urina*, urine; λύσις, a loosening]. Analysis of the urine.

Urinary (*u'-rin-a-re*) [*urina*, urine]. Pertaining to the urine. **U. Organs**, the organs concerned in the secretion and excretion of the urine, including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. **U. Sediment**, the deposit formed after urine has been allowed to stand for some hours in a vessel.

Urinate (*u'-rin-āt*) [*urin*, urine]. To discharge urine from the bladder.

Urination (*u-rin-a'-shun*) [*urina*, urine]. The act of voiding urine.

Urine (*u'-rin*) [*urina*]. The fluid excreted by the kidneys. In health urine has an amber color, a slightly acid reaction, a faint odor, a saline taste, and a specific gravity of about 1018. The average quantity excreted in 24 hours is about 1200 c.c., or 40 ounces, of which about 62.5 grams are solids. Among the solids urea is the most important, of which 35 grams are excreted in the day. Other solid constituents are uric acid (0.75 grams in the day), hippuric acid, creatinin and other extractives, sodium chlorid, phosphates and sulphates of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The most important abnormal constituents, present in disease, are albumin, sugar, blood, pus, acetone, diacetic acid, fat, chyle, tube-casts, various cells, and bacteria.

Urinemia (*u-rin-e'-me-ah*) [*urina*, urine; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of urinary constituents in the blood; uremia.

Uriniferous (*u-rin-if'-er-us*) [*urina*, urine; *ferre*, to bear]. Carrying or conveying urine, as, *e. g.*, U. tubule.

Uriniparous (*u-rin-ip'-ar-us*) [*urina*, urine; *parere*, to produce]. Secreting urine.

Urinogenital (*u-rin-o-jen'-it-al*) [*urina*, urine; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Urogenital.

Urinology (*u-rin-ol'-o-je*). See *Urology*.

Urinometer (*u-rin-om'-et-er*) [*urina*, urine; μέτρον, measure]. An hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.

Urinometry (*u-rin-om'-et-re*) [*urina*, urine; μέτρον, measure]. The determination of the specific gravity of the urine by means of the urinometer.

Urinose, Urinous (*u'-rin-ōs, u'-rin-us*) [*urina*, urine]. Having the characters of urine, as, *e. g.*, a U. odor.

Uro- (*u'-ro-*) [οὖρον, urine]. A prefix denoting pertaining to urine or uric acid.

Urobacillus (*u-ro-bas-il'-us*) [οὖρον, urine; *bacillus*]. A bacillus occurring in urine. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Urobilin (*u-ro-bil'-in*) [οὖρον, urine; *bilis*, bile], $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$. A yellowish-brown, amorphous pigment derived from bilirubin. It is the principal pigment of the urine, and is increased in febrile and other conditions. **U.-jaundice**, a jaundice supposed to be due to the presence of U. in the blood.

Urobilinuria (*u-ro-bil-in-u'-re-ah*) [οὖρον, urine; *bilis*, bile; *urina*, urine]. The presence of an excess of urobilin in the urine.

Urocanin (*u-ro-kan'-in*). See *Urocaninic Acid*.

Urocaninic Acid (*u-ro-kan-in'-ik*) [οὖρον, urine; *canis*, dog], $C_6H_6N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$. An acid found in the urine of dogs when there is a diminution in the amount of urea. By heating it is decomposed into carbonic acid, water, and a base, **Urocanin**, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$.

Urocele (*u'-ro-sēl*) [οὖρον, urine; κήλη, a tumor]. A swelling of the scrotum from extravasation of urine.

Urochrome (*u'-ro-krōm*) [οὖρον, urine; χρῶμα, color]. A yellow coloring matter found in urine.

Urocyanogen (*u-ro-si-an'-o-gen*) [οὖρον, urine; κύανος, blue]. A blue pigment found in urine.

Urœdema (*u-re-de'-mah*). See *Uredema*.

Uroerythrin (*u-ro-er'-ith-rin*) [οὖρον, urine; ἐρυθρός, red]. An amorphous, reddish pigment with an acid reaction, occurring in the urine in rheumatic and other diseases.

Urofuscohematin (*u-ro-fus-ko-hem'-at-in*) [οὖρον, urine; *fuscus*, dark; αἷμα, blood]. A red pigment derived from hematin, occurring in the urine.

Urogenital (*u-ro-jen'-it-al*) [οὖρον, urine; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. **U. Sinus**, the anterior part of the cloaca, into which the urogenital ducts open.

Uroglaucin (*u-ro-glaw'-sin*) [οὖρον, urine; γλαυκός, green]. A blue pigment, at times occurring in urine, as, *e. g.*, in scarlet fever, and supposed to result from the oxidation of a chromogen.

Urogravimeter (*u-ro-grav-im'-et-er*). See *Urinometer*.

Urohematin (*u-ro-hem'-at-in*) [οὖρον, urine; *hematin*]. The coloring-matter of the urine, so called because it is a modified hematin.

Urolith (*u'-ro-lith*) [οὖρον, urine; λίθος, a stone]. A calculus occurring in the urine.

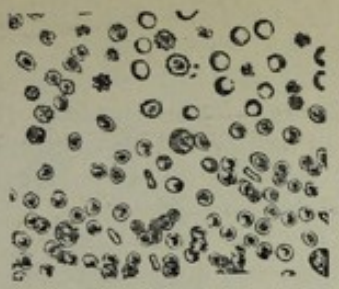
Urology (*u-rol'-o-je*) [οὖρον, urine; λόγος, science]. The study of the urine.

Urolutein (*u-ro-lu'-te-in*) [οὖρον, urine; *luteus*, yellow]. A yellow pigment sometimes found in urine.

Uromelanin (*u-ro-mel'-an-in*) [οὖρον, urine; *melanin*]. A black pigment sometimes found in the urine, derived from the decomposition of urochrome.

Uromelus (*u-rom'-e-lus*) [οὐρά, tail; μέλος,

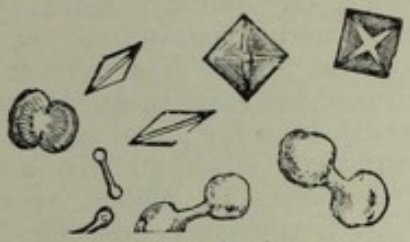
URINARY SEDIMENTS



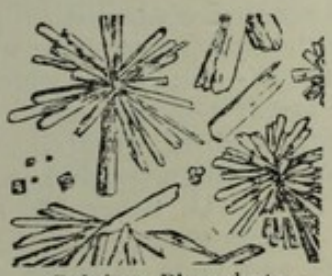
Blood.



Calcium Carbonate.



Calcium Oxalate.

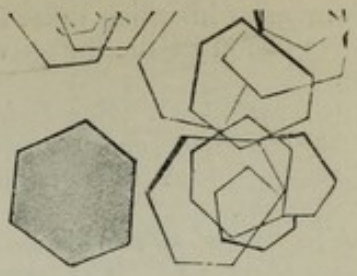


Calcium Phosphate.

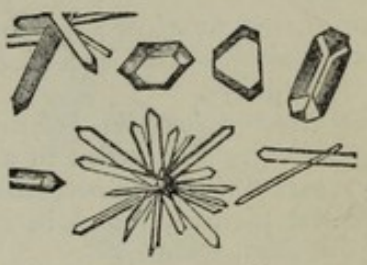


Calcium Sulphate.

URINARY SEDIMENTS



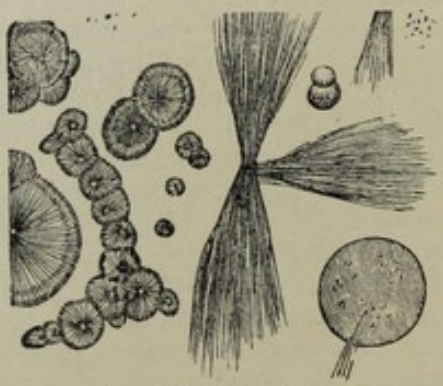
Cystin.



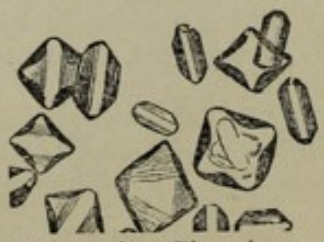
Hippuric Acid.



Indigo.



Leucin and Tyrosin.



Magnesium Phosphate.

Urinary Sediments.—(*After Tyson, Holland, Casselman, Landois, Beale, and v. Jaksch.*)

limb]. A monster in which there is more or less complete fusion of the limbs, with but a single foot.

Urometer (*u-rom'-et-er*). See *Urinometer.*

Uropittin (*u-ro-pit'-in*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *πίττα*, pitch], $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$. A nitrogenous derivative of urochrome.

Uroplania (*u-ro-pla'-ne-ah*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *πλάνη*, a wandering]. The presence of urine in other localities than the urinary organs; the discharge of urine from an abnormal orifice.

Uropoiesis (*u-ro-poi-e'-sis*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ποιέειν*, to make]. The secretion of the urine by the kidneys.

Uropoietic (*u-ro-poi-et'-ik*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ποιέειν*, to make]. Concerned in uropoiesis.

Urorhodin (*u-ro-rod'-in*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ῥόδον*, rose]. A red pigment found in urine and derived from uroxanthin.

Urorosein (*u-ro-ro'-ze-in*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *rosa*, rose]. A rose-colored pigment found in the urine in various diseases.

Urorubin (*u-ro-ru'-bin*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ruber*, red]. A red pigment obtained by treating urine with hydrochloric acid, and also in the preparation of uropittin.

Urorubrohematin (*u-ro-ru-bro-hem'-at-in*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ruber*, red; *hematin*]. A pigment obtained from urine of leprous patients.

Urosacin (*u-ro'-sas-in*). See *Urorhodin.*

Uroscopy (*u-ros'-ko-pe*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. Examination of the urine.

Urosepsis (*u-ro-sep'-sis*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *σῆψις*, sepsis]. The condition of intoxication due to the extravasation of urine.

Uroseptic (*u-ro-sep'-tik*) [*οὖρον*, urine; sepsis]. Relating to or characterized by urosepsis.

Urostealith (*u-ro-ste'-al-ith*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *στέαρ*, fat; *λίθος*, stone]. A fat-like substance occurring in some urinary calculi.

Urotheobromin (*u-ro-the-o-bro'-min*). See *Paraxanthin.*

Urotoxic (*u-ro-toks'-ik*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *τοξικόν*, poison]. 1. Pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine. 2. Pertaining to poisoning by urine or some of its constituents. **U. Coefficient**, the number of urotoxies formed in 24 hours by one kilogram of an individual. The normal urotoxic coefficient in man is about 0.4, *i.e.*, a man produces for each kilogram of body-weight .4 urotoxies, or sufficient poison to kill 400 grams of animal.

Urotoxy (*u'-ro-toks-e*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *τοξικόν*, poison]. The unit of toxicity of urine—the amount necessary to kill a kilogram of living substance.

Uroxanthin (*u-ro-zan'-thin*) [*οὖρον*, urine; *ξανθός*, yellow]. A yellow pigment occurring in human urine and yielding indigo-blue on oxidation.

Urrhodin (*u'-rod-in*). See *Urorhodin.*

Ursin (*ur'-sin*). See *Arbutin.*

Urtica (*ur'-tik-ah*)[L.]. Nettle. 1. A genus of plants of the order Urticaceæ. **U. dioica**, the common nettle, and **U. urens**, the dwarf nettle, are used as diuretics, local irritants, and hemostatics. 2. A wheel.

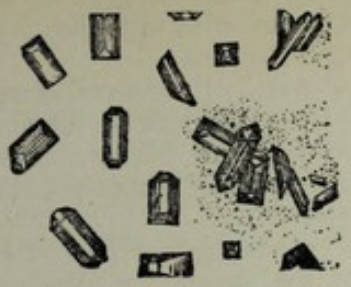
Urticaria (*ur-tik-a'-re-ah*) [*urtica*, a nettle]. Nettle-rash, hives; a disease of the skin characterized by the development of wheals, which give rise to sensations of burning and itching. They appear suddenly in large or small numbers, remain for from a few minutes to several hours, and disappear suddenly. The disease may be acute or chronic, and is due to agencies acting upon the vasomotor system, such as gastrointestinal disorders, the ingestion of certain foods, as shell-fish, strawberries, etc. **U. bullosa**, U. characterized by the formation of bullæ. **U. factitia**, **U., Factitious**, dermographia, dermographism, the form produced in individuals with an irritable skin by any slight external irritation. **U., Giant-, U. gigans.** See *U. œdematosa.* **U. hæmorrhagica**, purpura urticans, a variety characterized by hemorrhage into the wheals from rupture of the extremely congested capillaries. **U. medicamentosa**, U. from the use of certain drugs. **U. œdematosa**, giant-urticaria, a variety characterized by the sudden appearance of large, soft, edematous swellings of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may measure several inches in diameter. **U. papulosa**, lichen urticatus, a form occurring in children, in which, as a result of the inflammatory effusion, a small, solid papule remains after the subsidence of the wheal. **U. pigmentosa**, a rare type which begins within the first few months of life and consists of large, reddish, wheal-like tubercles that eventually change to a brownish-red or yellowish color. **U. tuberosa**, a form in which the wheals assume a tuberous form and become very large, as big as a walnut, hen's egg, or even larger. **U. vesiculosa**, U. characterized by the presence of vesicles.

Urticarial, Urticarious (*ur-tik-a'-re-al, ur-tik-a'-re-us*) [*urticaria*, nettle-rash]. Pertaining to urticaria.

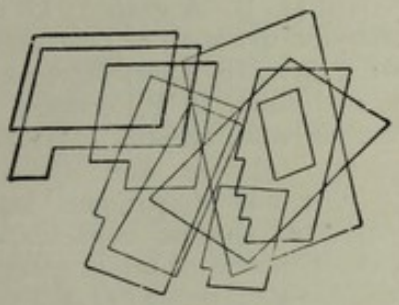
Urtication (*ur-tik-a'-shun*) [*urtica*, nettle]. 1. Flagellation with nettles, a method of treatment formerly employed in paralysis and to produce local irritation. 2. A sensation as if one had been stung by nettles.

Ustilago (*us-til-a'-go*) [L.]. A genus of parasitic fungi, the smuts. **U. maydis**, corn-smut, a fungus parasitic upon maize or Indian corn. In properties it resembles ergot of rye.

Ustulation (*us-tu-la'-shun*) [*ustulatio*]. The act of roasting, drying, or parching.



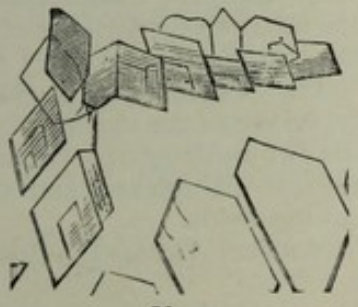
Phosphates, Triple. Ammonio-magnesium Phosphate.



Cholesterin.



Acid Fermentation.



Urea.

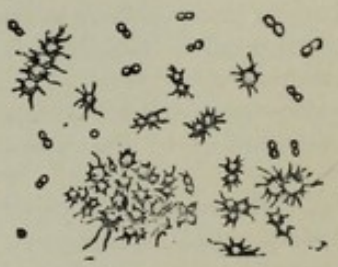


Epithelium.

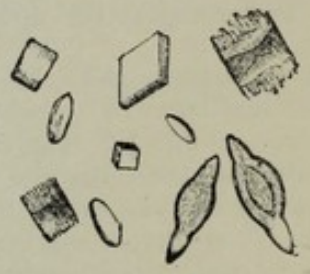
URINARY SEDIMENTS



Pus.



Urates of Sodium, Ammonium, and Potassium.



Uric Acid.



Blood Cast.



Hyaline Casts.

Urinary Sediments.—(*After Tyson, Holland, Casselman, Landois, Beale, and v. Jaksch.*)

Ustus (*us′-tus*) [*urere*, to burn]. Calcined; burned.

Uterine (*u′-ter-in*) [*uterus*]. Pertaining to the uterus.

Uteritis (*u-ter-i′-tis*) [*uterus*, uterus; *ιτις*, inflammation]. See *Metritis*.

Utero- (*u′-ter-o-*) [*uterus*, uterus]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the uterus.

Uteroabdominal (*u-ter-o-ab-dom′-in-al*) [*uterus; abdomen*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen.

Uterofixation (*u-ter-o-fiks-a′-shun*). See *Hysteropexy*.

Uterogestation (*u-ter-o-jes-ta′-shun*) [*uterus; gestatio*, gestation]. Gestation within the cavity of the uterus.

Uteroovarian (*u-ter-o-o-va′-re-an*) [*uterus; ovary*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovaries.

Uteropexia, Uteropexy (*u-ter-o-peks′-e-ah, u′-ter-o-peks-e*). See *Hysteropexy*.

Uteroplacental (*u-ter-o-pla-sen′-tal*) [*uterus; placenta*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta.

Uterosacral (*u-ter-o-sa′-kral*) [*uterus; sacrum*]. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum.

Uterotomy (*u-ter-ot′-o-me*). See *Hysterotomy*.

Uterus (*u′-ter-us*) [L.]. The womb, the organ of gestation, receiving the ovum in its cavity, retaining and supporting it during the development of the fetus, and becoming the principal agent in its expulsion during parturition. It is a pear-shaped, muscular organ, three inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, and is divided into three portions, the fundus, the body, and the cervix. The fundus is the upper and broad portion; the body gradually narrows to the neck, which is the contracted portion. The orifice, os uteri, communicates with the vagina. The inner surface is covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. The outer surface of the fundus and body is covered with peritoneum. The whole organ is suspended in the pelvis by means of the broad ligaments. The Fallopian tubes enter, one on either side of the fundus, at the cornua of the organ. **U. bicornis**, a uterus divided into two horns or compartments on account of an arrest of development. **U. cordiformis**, a heart-shaped uterus, a form due to faulty development. **U. duplex**, a uterus that is double from failure of the Müllerian ducts to unite. **U., Gravid**, a pregnant uterus. **U. masculinus**, the little passage formed by the sinus pocularis in the substance of the prostate. **U. unicornis**, a uterus having but a single lateral half with usually only one Fallopian tube; it is the result of faulty development.

Utricle (*u′-trik-l*) [*utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, a small bag]. 1. A delicate membranous sac communicating with the semicircular canals of the ear. 2. The sinus pocularis of the prostate gland.

Utricular (*u-trik′-u-lar*) [*utricle*]. 1. Pertaining to the utricle. 2. Pertaining to the uterus.

Utriculus (*u-trik′-u-lus*) [L.]. See *Utricle*. **U. hominis.** See *Uterus masculinus*.

Uva (*u′-vah*) [L.]. A grape. **U. ursi**, the Arctostaphylos uva ursi, or bearberry, of the order Ericaceæ. Its leaves (Uva ursi, U. S. P., Uvæ ursi folia, B. P.) contain a bitter, crystalline glucosid, arbutin, $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$, splitting up into glucose and hydroquinone, $C_6H_6O_2$. Uva ursi is astringent and tonic, and is used in chronic nephritis, pyelitis, cystitis, incontinence of urine, gleet, leukorrhea, etc. Dose gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). Preparations and doses: Extractum uvæ ursi (U. S. P.), gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); Extractum uvæ ursi fluidum (U. S. P.), fʒj (4.0); Infusum uvæ ursi (B. P.), fʒj–ij (32.0–64.0).

Uvea (*u′-ve-ah*) [*uva*, grape]. The pigmented layer of the eye, comprising the iris, ciliary body, and choroid.

Uveal (*u′-ve-al*) [*uvea*, a grape]. Pertaining to the uvea.

Uveitis (*u-ve-i′-tis*) [*uvea; ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvea.

Uvula (*ūv′-u-lah*) [L.]. The conic appendix hanging from the free edge of the soft palate and formed by muscles (azygos uvulæ, levator and tensor palati), mucous membrane, and connective tissue. **U. of the Cerebellum**, a small lobule of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum, forming the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. **U., Vesical**, a prominence at the internal orifice of the urethra.

Uvulaptosis (*ūv-u-lap-to′-sis*) [*uvula*, uvula; *πτῶσις*, falling]. A relaxed and pendulous condition of the uvula.

Uvular (*ūv′-u-lar*) [*uvula*]. Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvulatome (*ūv′-u-lat-ōm*) [*uvula*, uvula; *τομή*, cutting]. An instrument used in performing uvulatomy.

Uvulatomy (*ūv-u-lat′-o-me*) [*uvula*, uvula; *τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting off the uvula.

Uvulitis (*ūv-u-li′-tis*) [*uvula*, uvula; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvuloptosis (*ūv-u-lop-to′-sis*). See *Uvulaptosis*.

V

V. 1. Abbreviation of vision, or acuity of vision. 2. The symbol of vanadium.

Vaccina (*vak-si′-nah*). See *Vaccinia.*

Vaccinal (*vak′-sin-al*) [*vacca*, a cow]. Pertaining to vaccination or to vaccine.

Vaccinate (*vak′-sin-āt*) [*vacca*, a cow]. 1. To inoculate with the virus of vaccinia. 2. To inoculate with any virus in order to produce immunity against an infectious disease.

Vaccination (*vak-sin-a′-shun*) [*vacca*, a cow]. Inoculation with the virus of cow-pox in order to protect from small-pox.

Vaccinator (*vak′-sin-a-tor*) [*vacca*, a cow]. One who vaccinates.

Vaccine (*vak′-sēn*) [*vacca*, cow]. The virus used in performing vaccination. **V., Bovine,** that derived from the cow. **V., Humanized,** that from vaccinal vesicles of man. **V.-lymph.** See *Vaccine.*

Vaccinella (*vak-sin-el′-ah*) [*vacca*, cow]. Spurious vaccinia.

Vaccinia (*vak-sin′-e-ah*) [*vacca*, cow]. Cow-pox, a contagious disease of cows transmissible to man by vaccination and conferring immunity against small-pox. In the human subject inoculated with cow-pox a small papule appears at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which becomes a vesicle about the fifth day, and at the end of the first week is pustular, umbilicated, and surrounded by a red areola. Desiccation begins in the second week and a scab forms, which soon falls off, leaving a white, pitted cicatrix.

Vacciniola (*vak-sin-i′-o-lah*) [dim. of *vaccinia*]. A secondary eruption, sometimes following vaccinia and resembling the eruption of small-pox.

Vaccinophobia (*vak-sin-o-fo′-be-ah*) [*vacca*, cow; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of vaccination.

Vaccinosyphilis (*vak-sin-o-sif′-il-is*) [*vacca*, cow; *syphilis*, syphilis]. Syphilis conveyed by vaccination with contaminated virus.

Vacuolar (*vak′-u-o-lar*) [*vacuus*, empty]. Pertaining to or of the nature of a vacuole.

Vacuolation (*vak-u-o-la′-shun*) [*vacuus*, empty]. The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated.

Vacuole (*vak′-u-ōl*) [*vacuus*, empty]. A clear space filled with air or fluid in the interior of a cell.

Vacuum (*vak′-u-um*) [L.]. A space from which the air has been exhausted.

Vagabonds' Disease. Parasitic melanoderma, a pigmentation of the skin from chronic irritation by pediculi.

Vagal (*va′-gal*) [*vagare*, to wander]. Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

Vagina (*va-ji′-nah*) [L.]. 1. A sheath. 2. The musculomembranous canal extending from the vulval opening to the cervix uteri, ensheathing the latter and the penis during copulation. **V. cordis,** the pericardium. **V. femoris,** the fascia lata.

Vaginal (*vaj′-in-al*) [*vagina*, a sheath]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a sheath, as, *e. g.*, the V. tunic (tunica vaginalis of the testicle). 2. Pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginalis (*vaj-in-a′-lis*) [*vagina*, a sheath]. Vaginal.

Vaginismus (*vaj-in-iz′-mus*) [*vagina*, sheath]. Painful spasm of the vagina.

Vaginitis (*vaj-in-i′-tis*) [*vagina*, sheath; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vagino- (*vaj′-in-o-*) [*vagina*, vagina]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginovesical (*vaj-in-o-ves′-ik-al*). See *Vesicovaginal.*

Vagitus (*va-ji′-tus*) [*vagire*, to cry]. The cry of an infant. **V. uterinus,** the cry of a child while still in the uterus.

Vagotomy (*va-got′-o-me*) [*vagus*, vagus; τομή, a cutting]. Division of the vagus nerve.

Vagus (*va′-gus*) [*vagare*, to wander]. The pneumogastric nerve. See *Nerves, Table of.* **V.-pneumonia,** pneumonia following section of the vagi in the lower animals, and due to the aspiration of food into the air-passages.

Valence, Valency (*va′-lens, va′-len-se*) [*valere*, to be worth]. The relative combining capacity of an atom compared with that of the atom of hydrogen.

Valerian (*val-e′-re-an*). The Valeriana officinalis and other species of the order Valerianeæ. Its root (Valeriana, U. S. P., Valerianæ rhizoma, B. P.) contains a volatile oil, from which valerianic acid is obtained. V. is employed as a mild nervous stimulant in hysteria, migrain, low fevers, etc. Dose of the oil, ♏ iv–v (0.26–0.32). Preparations and doses: Extractum valerianæ fluidum, U. S. P., f℥j (4.0); Infusum valerianæ, B. P., f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0); Tinctura valerianæ, U. S. P., B. P., and Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata, U. S. P., B. P., f℥j–iij (4.0–12.0).

Valerianate (*val-e′-re-an-āt*). A salt of valerianic acid. The following are official: those of ammonium, iron, quinin, and zinc.

Valerianic Acid (*val-e-re-an′-ik*). See *Acid, Valeric.*

Valeric Acid (*va-le′-rik*). See *Acid.*

Valgus (*val′-gus*) [L.]. Bowed out. Genu valgum, bow-legged; Talipes valgus, Pes valgus, or simply V., splay-foot, a condition in which the arch of the foot is depressed so that the inner side of the sole rests upon the ground.

Validol (*val′-id-ol*) [*valerian; menthol*]. The chemically pure combination of menthol and valerianic acid with the addition of 30 per cent. free menthol. It is a colorless, somewhat viscous fluid with a pleasant odor and cooling taste. It is claimed to have powerful analeptic and carminative properties, but its therapeutic importance seems due to the fact that it is an excellent solvent and vehicle for menthol.

Vallecula (*val-ek′-u-lah*) [*vallis*, valley]. A shallow groove or depression. **V. cerebelli,** the depression between the cerebellar hemispheres.

Vallet's Mass. See *Ferrum.*

Valley of the Cerebellum. See *Vallecula cerebelli.*

Valli-Ritter's Law. See *Law.*

Valsalva's Sinus. See *Sinus.*

Value, Globular (*valeur globulaire*). A fraction of which the numerator is the percentage of hemoglobin, and the denominator the percentage of red corpuscles. It indicates the percentage of hemoglobin in a corpuscle.

Valve (*valv*) [*valva*, door]. 1. A device placed in a tube or canal so as to permit free passage one way, but not in the opposite direction. 2. A fold of membrane acting as a valve, as V. of the heart. **V., Aortic,** the valve consisting of three semilunar segments, situated at the junction of the aorta with the heart. **V., Bauhein's,** the ileocecal V. **V., Bicuspid.** See *V., Mitral.* **V., Coronary,** the valve protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus and preventing regurgitation of blood during the contraction of the right auricle. **V., Eustachian,** that between the inferior vena cava and the right auricle of the fetus. **V. of Hasner,** an imperfect V. at the inferior meatus of the nose. **V., Heister's,** a fold of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall-bladder. **V., Ileocecal,** the folds of mucous membrane at the junction of the ileum and cecum. **V. of Kerkring,** any one of the valvulæ conniventes. **V., Mitral,** the V. that controls the opening from the left auricle to the left ventricle; it is constituted of two leaflets. **V., Pulmonary,** the valve composed of three semilunar leaflets, and situated at the junction of the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle. **V., Semilunar,** the three valves guarding the orifice of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **V.-test** (*Azoulay's*), auscultation of the heart while the patient is lying with the arms raised perpendicularly and the legs lifted obliquely. **V. of Thebesius,** the coronary valve or fold of the endocardium of the right auricle which protects the coronary sinus. **V., Tricuspid,** that which controls the opening from the right auricle to the right ventricle; it consists of three segments. **V. of Varolius,** the ileocecal valve. **V. of Vieussens,** a thin leaf of medullary substance forming the roof of the anterior portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Valvula (*val′-vu-lah*) [dim. of *valva*, a valve]. A small valve. **Valvulæ conniventes** (valves of Kerkring), the transverse folds of mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Valvular (*val′-vu-lar*) [*valvula*, a small valve]. Pertaining to or originating at a valve.

Valvulitis (*val-vu-li′-tis*) [*valvula*, a small valve; ιτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of a valve, especially of a cardiac valve.

Vanadium (*van-a′-de-um*) [*Vanadis*, a goddess of the Scandinavian mythology]. A rare metallic element. See *Elements, Table of.*

Vanilla (*van-il′-ah*) [L.]. A genus of plants of the order Orchideæ. The fruit of V. planifolia (V., U. S. P.) contains an aromatic crystalline principle, **Vanillin,** $C_6H_3.OCH_3.OH.COH = C_8H_8O_3$, which is the methyl-ether of protocatechuic aldehyd. V. is used as a flavoring agent and as an ingredient of a test-solution for hydrochloric acid (phloroglucin-vanillin test).

Vanillism (*van-il′-izm*) [*vanilla*]. A form of dermatitis, characterized by marked itching, occurring among vanilla-workers.

Van Swieten's Liquor or **Solution** (*van swe′-tenz*). A solution of mercuric chlorid 2 grains, alcohol 3 drams, distilled water sufficient to make 4 ounces.

Vapor (*va′-por*) [L.]. A gas, especially the gaseous form of a substance which at ordinary temperatures is liquid or solid.

Vapores uterini. Synonym of *Hysteria.*

Vaporarium (*va-por-a′-re-um*) [L.]. A vapor-bath; an establishment for giving vapor-baths.

Vaporization (*va-por-i-za′-shun*) [*vapor*, vapor]. The conversion of a solid or liquid into a vapor.

Vaporize (*va′-por-iz*) [*vapor*, vapor]. To convert into vapor.

Varicella (*var-is-el′-ah*) [dim. of *variola*, small-pox]. Chicken-pox; an acute, contagious disease of childhood, characterized by an eruption of transparent vesicles, which appear in successive crops on different parts of the body. The incubation-period is about two weeks. The disease is usually mild, and runs its course in two or three days. In rare cases complications, such as nephritis, develop.

Varicelloid (*var-is-el′-oid*) [*varicella*, varicella; εἶδος, like]. Resembling varicella.

Varices (*var′-is-ēz*) [L.]. Plural of *Varix.*

Variciform (*var-is'-if-orm*) [*varix*, a swollen vein; *forma*, a form]. Having the form of a varix.

Varicocele (*var'-ik-o-sēl*) [*varix*, varix; κήλη, a tumor]. Dilatation of the veins of the spermatic cord, forming a soft, elastic swelling.

Varicose (*var'-ik-ōs*) [*varix*, varix]. 1. Of blood-vessels, swollen, knotted, and tortuous. 2. Due to V. veins, as V. ulcer. **V. Aneurysm.** See *Aneurysm.*

Varicosity (*var-ik-os'-it-e*) [*varix*, varix]. The condition of being varicose; a varicose portion of a vein.

Variola (*va-ri'-o-lah*) [*varius*, variegated, spotted]. Small-pox, a contagious infectious disease ushered in with severe febrile symptoms, which, in the course of two or three days, are followed by a papular eruption spreading over all parts of the body. During the succeeding two weeks the eruption passes through the stage of vesicles and pustules, the latter going on to the formation of crusts. The falling off of the crusts leaves a pitted appearance of the skin (pock-marks). The period of incubation is about thirteen days. **V. confluens, V., Confluent,** a severe form, in which the pustules spread and run together. **V., Discrete,** a form in which the pustules preserve their distinct individuality. **V., Hemorrhagic,** small-pox in which hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, which gives them a blackish appearance. **V., Malignant,** black small-pox, a severe and very fatal form of the hemorrhagic type. **V., Mitigated, V., Modified.** See *Varioloid.*

Variolation, Variolization (*var-e-o-la'-shun, var-e-o-li-za'-shun*) [*variola*, variola]. The inoculation of small-pox.

Varioliform (*var-i'-o-lif-orm*) [*variola*, variola; *forma*, form]. Resembling variola.

Varioloid (*var'-e-o-loid*) [*variola*, variola; εἶδος, like]. A mild form of variola occurring in persons that have been vaccinated or inoculated with small-pox virus.

Variolous (*var-i'-o-lus*) [*variola*]. Pertaining to or having the nature of variola.

Varix (*va'-riks*) [*varus*, crooked]. A dilated and tortuous vein. **V., Aneurysmal.** See *Aneurysmal Varix*, under *Aneurysm, Arteriovenous.* **V. lymphaticus,** dilatation of the lymphatic vessels, especially that due to the Filaria sanguinis hominis.

Varus (*va'-rus*). Bowed in. Genu varum, in-knee; Talipes varus, Pes varus, or simply V., cross-foot, a condition in which the foot is turned inward.

Vas (*vas*) [L.]. A vessel. **V. aberrans,** a blind tube projecting from the lower part of the epididymis. **V. deferens,** the excretory duct of the testis.

Vasa (*va'-zah*) [L.]. Plural of *vas*, a vessel. **V. afferentia,** the branches of a lymphatic or lacteal vessel entering a lymphatic gland. **V. brevia** (short vessels), the gastric branches of the splenic artery. **V. efferentia.** 1. The terminal ducts of the rete testis. 2. The efferent vessels of lymphatic glands. **V. intestini tenuis,** small vessels arising from the superior mesenteric artery and distributed to the jejunum and ileum. **V. recta,** the tubules of the rete testis. **V. vasorum,** the vessels supplying the arteries and veins with blood. **V. vorticosa.** See *Venæ vorticosæ.*

Vascular (*vas'-ku-lar*) [*vasculum*, a small vessel]. Consisting of, pertaining to, or provided with vessels.

Vascularity (*vas-ku-lar'-it-e*) [*vasculum*, a small vessel]. The quality of being vascular.

Vascularization (*vas-ku-lar-i-za'-shun*) [*vasculum*, a small vessel]. The process of becoming vascular.

Vasculum (*vas'-ku-lum*) [L.]. A small vessel. **V. aberrans.** See *Vas aberrans.*

Vaselin (*vaz'-el-in*) [Ger., *Wasser*, water; ἔλαιον, oil]. See *Petrolatum.*

Vasifactive (*va-ze-fak'-tiv*) [*vas*, vessel; *facere*, make]. Giving rise to new blood-vessels.

Vaso- (*va'-zo-*) [*vas*, a vessel]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vessel.

Vasoconstrictor (*va-zo-kon-strik'-tor*) [*vas*, vessel; *constringere*, to constrict]. See *Vasomotor.*

Vasodentine (*va-zo-den'-tin*) [*vas*, vessel; *dens*, a tooth]. Dentine possessing blood-vessels.

Vasodilator (*va-zo-di-la'-tor*) [*vas*, vessel; *dilator*, a dilator]. See *Vasomotor.*

Vasofactive (*va-zo-fak'-tiv*). See *Vasoformative.*

Vasoformative (*va-zo-for'-mat-iv*) [*vas*, vessel; *formare*, to form]. Forming or producing vessels.

Vasohypertonic (*va-zo-hi-per-ton'-ik*). See *Vasomotor.*

Vasohypotonic (*va-zo-hi-po-ton'-ik*). See *Vasomotor.*

Vasoinhibitory (*va-zo-in-hib'-it-o-re*) [*vas*, vessel; *inhibere*, to inhibit]. Inhibiting vasomotor action, especially vasoconstrictor action.

Vasomotor (*va-zo-mo'-tor*) [*vas*, vessel; *motor*, from *movere*, to move]. Regulating the tension of blood-vessels. **V. Centers,** centers situated in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, and governing the caliber of the blood-vessels. **V. Nerves,** the nerves passing to the blood-vessels; they are of two kinds, the vasoconstrictor (vasohypertonic) nerves, or those stimulation of which causes contraction of the blood-vessels, and the vasodilator (vasohypotonic) nerves, stimula-

tion of which causes dilatation of the vessels.

Vasotonic (*va-zo-ton'-ik*) [*vas*, vessel; *tonic*]. Pertaining to the normal tone of the blood-vessels.

Vastus (*vas'-tus*). 1. Large; extensive. 2. A large muscle of the thigh. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Vater's Ampulla (*fah'-terz*) [*Vater*, a German anatomist]. See *Ampulla.*

Vater's Corpuscles. See *Pacinian Corpuscles.*

Vectis (*vek'-tis*) [*vehere*, to carry]. An instrument similar to the single blade of a forceps, used in hastening the delivery of the fetal head in labor.

Vegetable (*vej'-et-abl*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. 1. A plant, especially one used as food. 2. See *Vegetal.* **V. Albumin.** See *Phytalbumose.* **V. Proteids.** See *Proteid.* **V. Sulphur.** See *Lycopodium.*

Vegetal (*vej'-et-al*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants.

Vegetarian (*vej-et-a'-re-an*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. One who lives on vegetable food alone.

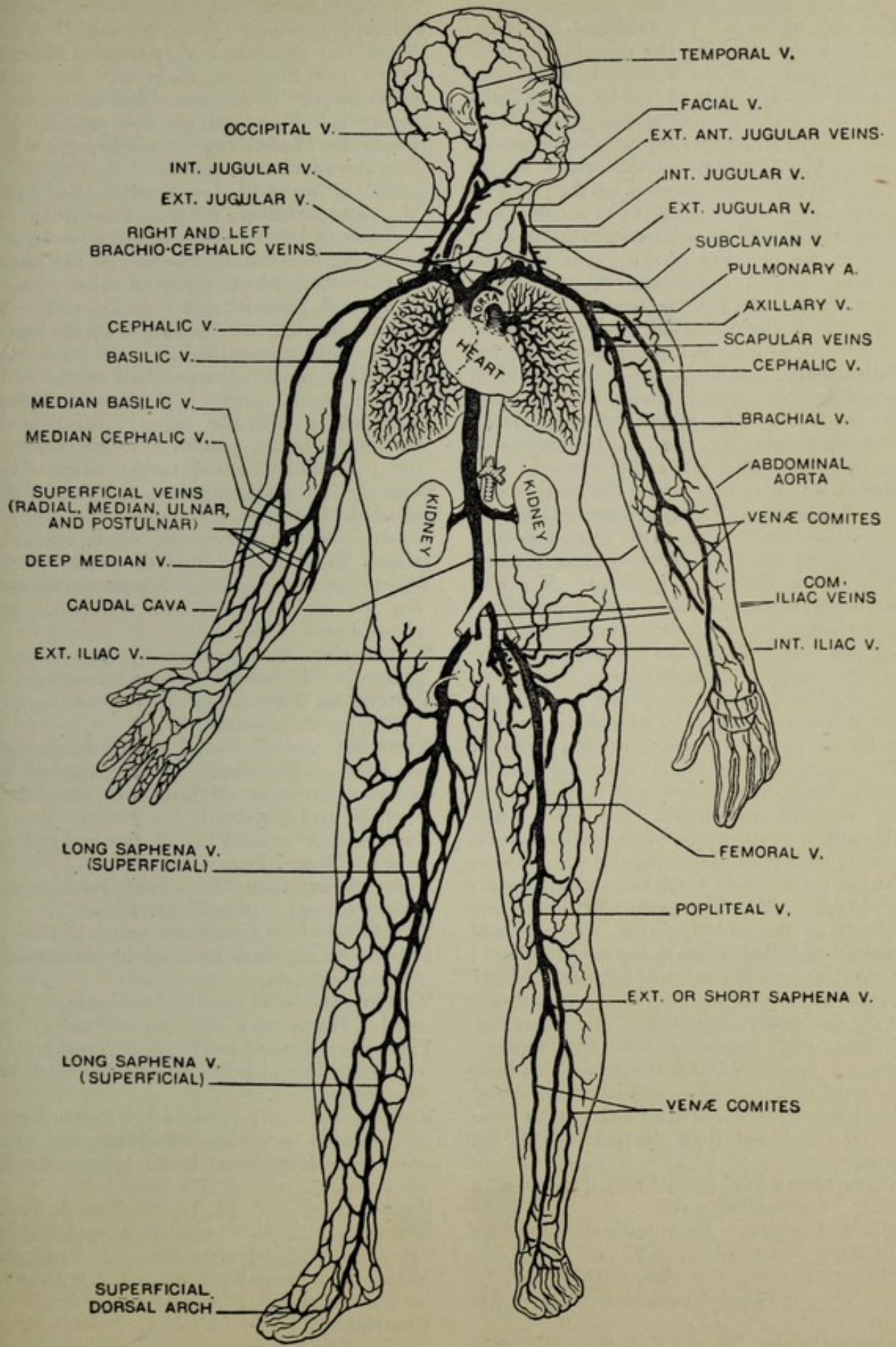
Vegetarianism (*vej-et-a'-re-an-izm*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. 1. The doctrine that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man. 2. The practice of living only on vegetable food.

Vegetation (*vej-et-a'-shun*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. An outgrowth resembling a plant in outline, as the fibrinous projections on the cardiac valves in endocarditis, papillomata, polypoid growths, etc. **V., Adenoid,** growths of lymphoid tissue in the nasopharyngeal cavity.

Vegetative (*vej'-et-a-tiv*) [*vegetare*, to quicken]. Having the power of growth, like a plant.

Vehicle (*ve'-hik-l*) [*vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry]. An excipient or substance serving as a medium of administration of medicines.

Vein (*vān*) [*vena*]. A blood-vessel carrying blood from the tissues to the heart. Veins, like arteries, have three coats, but less well developed; many also possess valves. **V., Angular,** a continuation of the frontal vein downward to become the facial at the lower margin of the orbit. **V., Axillary,** a large vein formed by the junction of the brachial veins. **Veins, Azygos** (three in number), situated in front of the bodies of the thoracic vertebræ; they are a means of communication between the superior and inferior venæ cavæ. **V., Basilar,** a large vein passing back over the crus cerebri to unite with the veins of Galen. **V., Basilic,** a vein on the inner side of the arm. **Veins, Brachial,** the veins accompanying the brachial artery. **V., Brachiocephalic.** See *V., Innominate.* **Veins of Breschet,** the veins of the diploe. **V., Cephalic,** a large vein of the arm, formed by the union of the median cephalic and superficial radial and opening into the axillary vein. **V., Coronary.** 1. The great cardiac vein, a vein opening into the coronary sinus of the heart. 2. See *V., Gastric.* **Veins, Emissary,** small veins passing through the cranial foramina and connecting the cerebral sinuses with external veins. **V., Facial,** a continuation of the angular vein; it joins the internal jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. **V., Femoral, Common,** a short, thick trunk corresponding to the femoral artery; it becomes the external iliac at Poupart's ligament. **V., Femoral, Deep,** a vein accompanying the femoral artery; it empties into the superficial femoral. **V., Femoral, Superficial,** a name given to the femoral vein before it is joined by the deep femoral vein to form the common femoral vein. **Veins of Galen,** two large veins of the brain, continuations of the internal cerebral veins, and opening into the straight sinus. **V., Gastric,** a vein accompanying the artery of the same name. **Veins, Hemiazygos,** small, accessory veins of the azygos veins. **Veins, Hemorrhoidal,** a plexus of veins surrounding the rectum. **V., Iliac, Common,** a vein formed opposite the sacroiliac synchondrosis by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins. **V., Iliac, External,** a continuation upward of the common femoral; it extends from the lower border of Poupart's ligament to the lower border of the sacroiliac synchondrosis. **V., Iliac, Internal,** a short trunk extending from the great sacroiliac synchondrosis. **Veins, Innominate,** two large valveless veins returning the blood from the head, neck, and upper extremity. **V., Jugular, Anterior,** a vein beginning at the level of the chin and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein. **V., Jugular, External,** a vein formed at the angle of the lower jaw by the union of the posterior auricular and temporomaxillary veins; it empties into the subclavian. **V., Jugular, Internal,** a continuation of the lateral sinus, beginning at the jugular fossa, accompanying the internal and common carotid arteries, and joining the subclavian vein to form the innominate. **V. of Marshall.** See *V., Oblique.* **V., Median Basilic,** a vein uniting with the superficial ulnar to form the basilic. **V., Median Cephalic,** a vein uniting with the superficial radial to form the cephalic. **V., Median, Deep,** a vein formed by the union of the outer vena comes of the ulnar artery and the muscular and radial recurrent veins. **V., Median, Superficial,**



Scheme of Veins.—(*Hewson.*)

one starting at the anterior plexus of the wrist and uniting with the deep median to form the median. **V., Oblique** (*of Marshall*), a vein crossing the dorsal portion of the left auricle of the heart. It is the remnant of the left duct of Cuvier. **V., Ophthalmic,** a short trunk carrying the blood from the eye and emptying into the cavernous sinus. **V., Popliteal,** one formed by the union of the venæ comites of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries; it accompanies the popliteal artery, and becomes the femoral vein at the junction of the lower with the middle third of the thigh. **V., Portal,** a short trunk entering the liver at the transverse fissure and formed by the junction of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins. **Veins, Pulmonary,** four veins, two from each lung, returning the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart. **V., Radial, Superficial,** a vein accompanying the musculocutaneous nerve up the radial side of the forearm. **V., Renal,** a vein accompanying the renal artery. **V., Saphenous, Long or Internal,** a long superficial vein running up the inner aspect of the leg and thigh, terminating in the femoral vein below Poupart's ligament. **V., Saphenous, Short or External,** a superficial vein running up the outer aspect of the foot, leg, and back of the calf, and emptying into the popliteal vein. **V., Spermatic,** one returning the blood from the testicle; on the right side it terminates in the inferior vena cava and on the left in the left renal vein. **V., Splenic,** one returning the blood from the spleen, and forming the portal vein by its union with the superior mesenteric vein. **V., Subclavian,** a continuation of the axillary vein, uniting with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein at the sternoclavicular articulation. **V., Temporomaxillary,** one formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins in the parotid gland; it terminates in the external jugular. **V. of Trolard,** a vein of the cerebrum passing along the posterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius and emptying into the superior petrosal sinus. **V., Ulnar,** one running from the wrist up the anterior and inner surface of the forearm. **V., Umbilical,** a vein conveying the blood from the placenta to the fetus.

Velamentous (*vel-am-en'-tus*) [*velamen*, a veil]. Resembling a veil.

Vella's Fistula. An intestinal fistula for obtaining gastric juice.

Vellication (*vel-ik-a'-shun*) [*vellicare*, to twitch]. Spasmodic twitching of muscular fibers.

Velosynthesis (*ve-lo-sin'-thes-is*). See *Staphylorrhaphy*.

Velpeau's Bandage (*vel'-pō*) [*Velpeau*, a French surgeon]. A bandage used in fractured clavicle.

Velum (*ve'-lum*) [*velum*, veil, sail]. A veil or veil-like structure. **V., Anterior Medullary.** See *Vieussens, Valve of.* **V. interpositum,** the membranous roof of the third ventricle. **V. palati,** the soft palate. **V., Posterior Medullary,** the commissure of the flocculus of the cerebellum.

Vena (*ve'-nah*) [L.]. A vein. See *Vein.* **V. cava inferior,** a vein formed by the junction of the two common iliac veins and emptying into the right auricle of the heart. It receives lumbar, right spermatic, renal, suprarenal, phrenic, and hepatic veins. **V. cava superior,** a vein formed by the union of the innominate veins, and conveying the blood from the upper half of the body to the right auricle. **V. comes, Venæ comites,** a vein or veins accompanying an artery in its course. **Venæ Galeni,** the two trunks formed by the union of the vein of the corpus striatum and that of the choroid plexus; they empty into the straight sinus. **Venæ Thebesii,** small veins by which blood passes from the walls of the heart to the right auricle. **Venæ vorticosæ,** the venous network and trunks of the choroid coat of the eye.

Venenation (*ven-en-a'-shun*) [*venenum*, a poison]. The condition of a poisoning.

Venenatus (*ven-en-a'-tus*) [*venenum*, a poison]. Poisonous.

Venereal (*ven-e'-re-al*) [*Venus*, the goddess of love]. Pertaining to or produced by sexual intercourse. **V. Diseases,** gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid.

Venery (*ven'-er-e*) [*Venus*, the goddess of love]. Sexual intercourse.

Venesection (*ven-e-sek'-shun*) [*vena*, vein; *secare*, to cut]. See *Blood-letting.*

Venom (*ven'-om*) [*venenum*, poison]. Poison, especially a poison secreted by certain reptiles and insects.

Venomous (*ven'-om-us*) [*venenum*, a poison]. Poisonous; secreting venom.

Venosity (*ven-os'-it-e*) [*vena*, vein]. A condition in which the arterial blood shows venous qualities.

Venous (*ve'-nus*) [*venosus*]. Pertaining to or produced in a vein. **V. Hum,** the murmur or rushing sound heard in auscultation of a vein.

Venter (*ven'-ter*) [L.]. 1. The belly or abdomen. 2. The belly of a muscle. 3. The cavity of the abdomen. 4. The concavity of any expanded part, as, *e. g.*, the V. of the scapula, V. of the ilium.

Ventilation (*ven-til-a'-shun*) [*ventilare*, to fan]. The act or process of supplying fresh air; the act or process of purifying the air of a place.

Ventrad (*ven′-trad*) [*venter*, belly; *ad*, toward]. Toward the ventral aspect.

Ventral (*ven′-tral*) [*venter*, belly]. Pertaining to the belly.

Ventricle (*ven′-trik-l*) [*ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, a belly]. A small cavity or pouch. **V. of Arantius,** a culdesac at the lower end of the fourth V. **Ventricles of the Brain,** cavities in the interior of the brain, comprising the two lateral ventricles, the third, and the fourth ventricles. **V. of Cord,** the central canal of the spinal cord. **V. of Larynx,** a depression between the true and false vocal bands. **V., Left, of Heart,** that upon the dorsal and left side of the heart, and which, through the aorta, forces the blood throughout the body. **V., Right, of Heart,** that forcing the blood through the pulmonary artery into the lungs.

Ventricular (*ven-trik′-u-lar*) [*ventriculus*, a ventricle]. Pertaining to a ventricle. **V. Aqueduct.** See *Aqueductus Sylvii*.

Ventrofixation (*ven-tro-fiks-a′-shun*) [*venter*, belly; *fixation*]. The stitching of a displaced uterus to the abdominal wall.

Ventroinguinal (*ven-tro-in′-gwin-al*) [*venter*, belly; *inguinal*]. Pertaining to the abdomen and the groin.

Ventrotomy (*ven-trot′-o-me*) [*venter*, belly; τομή, a cut]. Celiotomy.

Venule, Venula (*ven′-ūl, ven′-u-lah*) [*venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein]. A small vein.

Veratrin (*ver-at′-rin*). Veratrina (U. S. P.), a mixture of alkaloids obtained from the seeds of Asagræa officinalis (Sabadilla), of the order Liliaceæ. It is a local irritant, and produces tetanic convulsions followed by paralysis; it first stimulates, then paralyzes the vasomotor center. It is used externally, in the form of an ointment, in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia. Preparations: Unguentum veratrinæ (U. S. P., B. P.); Oleatum veratrinæ (U. S. P.).

Veratroidin (*ver-at-roi′-din*). See *Veratrum*.

Veratrum (*ver-at′-rum*). A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ. The rhizome and roots of V. viride, American hellebore (V. viride, U. S. P.; Veratri viridis rhizoma, B. P.), contain the alkaloids jervin and veratroidin. The former is a depressant to the vasomotor centers and the motor centers of the spinal cord. In toxic doses it produces slowness of the pulse, fall in blood-pressure, relaxation, epileptiform convulsions, paralysis, and death from failure of the respiration. Veratroidin is irritant and produces vomiting and purging; it is also depressant to the motor centers of the spinal cord and to the pulse. When veratrum viride is administered the combined action of the alkaloids is obtained, and consists chiefly in slowing of the pulse and lessening of blood-pressure, with vomiting in the case of large doses. It is employed in sthenic inflammations, as pneumonia, peritonitis, in puerperal eclampsia, and in excessive cardiac hypertrophy. Preparations and doses: Extractum veratri viridis fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏ j–iij (0.065–0.20); Tinctura veratri viridis (U. S. P., B. P.), ♏ j–iij (0.065–0.20). **V. album,** white hellebore, resembles V. viride in general properties.

Verbascum (*ver-bas′-kum*) [L.]. Mullein, a genus of plants of the order Scrophulariaceæ. The leaves and flowers of V. thapsus have been used as demulcent in catarrhal inflammation of mucous membranes and as an application to hemorrhoids.

Verdigris (*ver′-dig-ris*) [Fr., *verd de gris*, probably from L., *viridis*, green; *æs*, brass]. Copper acetate.

Verheyen, Stars of. Venous plexuses of stellate form situated on the surface of the kidney, beneath its capsule.

Vermicide (*ver′-mis-īd*) [*vermis*, a worm; *cædere*, to kill]. An agent that destroys intestinal worms.

Vermicular (*ver-mik′-u-lar*) [*vermis*, worm]. Worm-like.

Vermiculation (*ver-mik-u-la′-shun*) [*vermis*, worm]. A worm-like motion; peristaltic motion.

Vermiform (*ver′-mif-orm*) [*vermis*, worm; *forma*, a form]. Worm-shaped. **V. Appendix.** See *Appendix*. **V. Process, Inferior, V., Superior,** the inferior and superior surfaces of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.

Vermifuge (*ver′-mif-ūj*) [*vermis*, worm; *fugare*, to expel]. An agent that expels intestinal worms.

Vermination (*ver-min-a′-shun*) [*vermis*, worm]. Infestion with worms.

Verminous (*ver′-min-us*) [*vermis*, worm]. Infested with worms.

Vermis (*ver′-mis*) [L.]. 1. A worm. 2. The middle lobe of the cerebellum.

Vernal (*ver′-nal*) [*vernalis*, of the spring]. Pertaining to the spring. **V. Conjunctivitis,** a form of conjunctivitis recurring each spring or summer, and disappearing with frost.

Vernin (*ver′-nin*), $C_{16}H_{20}N_8O_8$. A leukomain-base found in young vetch, clover, ergot, etc., and yielding guanin on heating with hydrochloric acid.

Vernix caseosa [L., cheesy varnish]. A sebaceous deposit covering the surface of the fetus.

Verruca (*ver-ru′-kah*) [L.]. Wart. **V. necrogenica,** anatomic tubercle, dissection-tubercle, a warty excrescence found on the fingers of those who frequently handle the tissues of tuberculous subjects.

Verrucose, Verrucous (*ver′-u-kōs, ver′-u-kus*) [*verrucca*, wart]. Warty; covered with or having warts.

Version (*ver'-zhun*) [*vertere*, to turn]. Turning; an operation whereby one part of the fetus is made to replace another at the mouth of the uterus. **V., Bipolar,** V. by acting upon both poles of the fetus. **V., Cephalic,** turning of the fetus so as to bring the head to present. **V., Combined,** bipolar V., consisting of a combination of external and internal V. **V., External,** that effected by external manipulation. **V., Internal,** that performed by entering the hand within the uterus. **V., Podalic,** that in which one or both feet are brought to the mouth of the uterus. **V., Spontaneous,** the process whereby, without external influence, a transverse position is changed into a longitudinal one.

Vertebra (*ver'-teb-rah*) [*vertere*, to turn]. One of the bones forming the spinal or vertebral column. There are 33 vertebræ, divided into 7 cervical, 12 thoracic or dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral (the sacrum), 4 coccygeal (the coccyx). A typical vertebra consists of a body and an arch, the latter being formed by two pedicles and two laminæ. The arch supports seven processes: 4 articular, 2 transverse, and 1 spinous. **V., Basilar,** the last lumbar vertebra. **V. dentata,** the axis. **V. prominens,** the seventh cervical vertebra.

Vertebral (*ver'-teb-ral*) [*vertebra*]. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vertebra; made up of or possessing vertebræ. 2. Pertaining to the vertebral artery. **V. Artery.** See *Arteries, Table of.*

Vertebrarterial (*ver-teb-rar-te'-re-al*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; ἀρτερία, artery]. Giving passage to the vertebral artery, as the V. foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ.

Vertebrate, Vertebrated (*ver'-teb-rāt, ver'-teb-ra-ted*) [*vertebra*, vertebra]. Having a vertebral column; resembling a vertebral column in flexibility, as, *e. g.*, a V. catheter.

Vertebro- (*ver'-teb-ro-*) [*vertebra*, vertebra]. A prefix denoting pertaining to a vertebra.

Vertebrochondral (*ver-teb-ro-kon'-dral*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; χονδρός, cartilage]. Connecting the costal cartilages with the vertebræ.

Vertebrocostal (*ver-teb-ro-kos'-tal*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; *costa*, rib]. Pertaining to the vertebræ and the ribs.

Vertebroiliac (*ver-teb-ro-il'-e-ak*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; *ilium*, ilium]. Pertaining to the vertebræ and the ilium.

Vertebrosacral (*ver-teb-ro-sa'-kral*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; *sacrum*, sacrum]. Pertaining to the vertebræ and the sacrum.

Vertebrosternal (*ver-teb-ro-stur'-nal*) [*vertebra*, vertebra; *sternum*]. Extending from the spinal column to the sternum. **V. Ribs,** the true ribs.

Vertex (*ver'-teks*) [L.]. The crown or top of the head. **V.-presentation,** a presentation of the vertex of the fetal skull.

Vertical (*ver'-tik-al*) [*vertex*]. 1. Pertaining to the vertex. 2. Perpendicular.

Verticomental (*ver-tik-o-men'-tal*) [*vertex*, vertex; *mentum*, chin]. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin.

Vertiginous (*ver-tij'-in-us*) [*vertere*, to turn]. Resembling or affected with vertigo.

Vertigo (*ver'-tig-o*) [L., from *vertere*, to turn]. Giddiness, dizziness; a sensation of lack of equilibrium. It may be due to disease of the ears (*auditory* or *aural V.*), the eyes (*ocular V.*), the brain (*cerebral V.*), the stomach (*gastric V.*), the blood, etc. **V., Epileptic,** vertigo associated with or preceding an attack of epilepsy. **V., Essential,** one not due to any discoverable cause. **V., Labyrinthine.** See *Ménière's Disease.* **V., Objective,** one in which objects seem to the patient to move. **V., Paralyzing.** See *Gerlier's Disease.* **V., Subjective,** one in which the patient has a sensation as if he himself were moving.

Verumontanum (*ver-u-mon-ta'-num*) [*veru*, a spit; *mons*, a mountain]. The caput gallinaginis, a longitudinal ridge on the floor of the prostatic urethra.

Vesalius, Foramen of. A small foramen in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, transmitting a small vein.

Vesica (*ves'-ik-ah*) [L.]. The bladder.

Vesical (*ves'-ik-al*) [*vesica*, a bladder]. Pertaining to the bladder. **V. Calculus,** a stone in the bladder. **V. Crisis,** severe paroxysmal pain in the bladder occurring in locomotor ataxia.

Vesicant (*ves'-ik-ant*) [*vesicare*, to blister]. 1. Blistering. 2. A blistering agent.

Vesication (*ves-ik-a'-shun*) [*vesicare*, to blister]. The formation of a blister; a blister.

Vesicatory (*ves'-ik-at-o-re*) [*vesicare*, to blister]. 1. Blistering. 2. A blistering agent.

Vesicle (*ves'-ik-l*) [*vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder]. 1. A small bladder; especially a small sac containing fluid. **V., Allantoic,** the internal hollow portion of the allantois. **V., Auditory,** an ectodermic sac, a part of the cerebral vesicle, from which the internal ear is formed. **V., Blastodermic.** See *Blastoderm.* **V., Cerebral,** an expansion of the anterior extremity of the neural tube of the embryo, subsequently forming the brain. **V., Germinal,** the nucleus of the ovum. **V., Graafian.** See *Follicle, Graafian.* **V., Optic,** a hollow process of the cerebral vesicle forming the essential part of the eye. **V., Otic.** See *V., Auditory.* **V., Seminal,** one of the two little sacs situated at the base of the bladder and serving as reservoirs for the semen. **V., Umbilical.** See *Yolk-sac.*

2. A small blister on the skin, as, *e. g.*, an herpetic or small-pox vesicle.

Vesico- (*ves'-ik-o-*) [*vesica*, bladder]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the bladder.

Vesicoabdominal (*ves-ik-o-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*vesica*, bladder; *abdomen*, abdomen]. Pertaining to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.

Vesicocele (*ves'-ik-o-sēl*) [*vesica*, bladder; κήλη, hernia]. Hernia of the bladder.

Vesicocervical (*ves-ik-o-ser'-vik-al*) [*vesica*, bladder; *cervix*, cervix]. Pertaining to the cervix uteri and the urinary bladder.

Vesicoprostatic (*ves-ik-o-pros-tat'-ik*) [*vesica*, bladder; προστάτης, prostate]. Pertaining to the prostate gland and the urinary bladder.

Vesicorectal (*ves-ik-o-rek'-tal*) [*vesica*, bladder; *rectum*, rectum]. Pertaining to the bladder and the rectum.

Vesicospinal (*ves-ik-o-spi'-nal*) [*vesica*, bladder; *spina*, spine]. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord.

Vesicoumbilical (*ves-ik-o-um-bil'-ik-al*) [*vesica*, bladder; *umbilicus*, umbilicus]. Pertaining to the umbilicus and the urinary bladder.

Vesicouterine (*ves-ik-o-u'-ter-in*) [*vesica*, bladder; *uterus*, uterus]. Pertaining to the uterus and the urinary bladder.

Vesicovaginal (*ves-ik-o-vaj'-in-al*) [*vesica*, bladder; *vagina*, vagina]. Pertaining to the bladder and the vagina.

Vesicula (*ves-ik'-u-lah*) [dim. of *vesica*, a bladder]. A vesicle. **V. graafiana.** See *Follicle*, *Graafian*. **Vesiculæ Nabothi.** See *Ovule*, second definition. **V. prostatica,** the sinus pocularis. **Vesiculæ seminales.** See *Vesicle*, *Seminal*.

Vesicular (*ves-ik'-u-lar*) [*vesicula*, a little bladder]. 1. Pertaining to or composed of vesicles. 2. Produced in vesicles, as, *e. g.*, V. breathing, V. murmur. **V. Column,** a column of ganglion-cells at the base of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. **V. Column, Posterior.** See *Column of Clarke*. **V. Eczema,** eczema attended with the formation of vesicles. **V. Rale,** the crepitant rale.

Vesiculated (*ves-ik'-u-la-ted*) [*vesicula*, a little bladder]. Composed of vesicles.

Vesiculation (*ves-ik-u-la'-shun*) [*vesicula*, a little bladder]. The formation of vesicles; the state of becoming vesiculated.

Vesiculitis (*ves-ik-u-li'-tis*) [*vesicula*, vesicle; ῖτις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Vesiculobronchial (*ves-ik-u-lo-brong'-ke-al*) [*vesicula*, vesicle; βρόγχος, bronchus]. Both vesicular and bronchial.

Vesiculocavernous (*ves-ik-u-lo-kav'-er-nus*) [*vesicula*, vesicle; *cavernous*]. Both vesicular and cavernous.

Vesiculotympanitic (*ves-ik-u-lo-tim-pan-it'-ik*) [*vesicula*, vesicle; τύμπανον, drum]. Both vesicular and tympanitic.

Vessel (*ves'-el*) [Fr., from *vasculum*, vessel]. A receptacle for fluids, especially a tube or canal for conveying blood or lymph.

Vestibular (*ves-tib'-u-lar*) [*vestibulum*, porch]. Pertaining to the vestibule.

Vestibule (*ves'-tib-ūl*) [*vestibulum*, a porch]. An approach; an antechamber. **V. of the Ear,** the oval cavity of the internal ear, which forms the entrance to the cochlea. **V. of the Nose,** the anterior part of the nostrils. **V. of the Vagina, V. of the Vulva,** a triangular space below the clitoris and between the nymphæ.

Vestigial (*ves-tij'-e-al*) [*vestigium*, a vestige]. Of the nature of a vestige or trace; rudimentary. **V. Fold,** a fibrous band of the pericardium representing the obliterated left innominate vein.

Vesuvin (*ves-u'-vin*) [*Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples]. Bismarck brown, triamidobenzol; it is used as a stain in microscopy.

Veterinarian (*vet-er-in-a'-re-an*) [*veterinarius*, from *veterina*, a beast of burden]. One who practices veterinary medicine.

Veterinary (*vet'-er-in-a-re*) [*veterinarius*, from *veterina*, a beast of burden]. Pertaining to the domestic animals. **V. Medicine,** medicine as applied to the domestic animals.

Via (*vi'-ah*) [L.]. A way. **Viæ naturales,** the natural passages. See *Primæ viæ*.

Viability (*vi-ab-il'-it-e*) [*viabilis*, viable]. The state of being viable.

Viable (*vi'-ab-l*) [*viabilis*, viable]. Capable of living; likely to live; applied to a fetus capable of living outside of the uterus.

Vial (*vi'-al*) [φιάλη]. A small bottle.

Vibex (*vi'-beks*) [L., *pl.*, *Vibices*]. A linear ecchymosis.

Vibrate (*vi'-brāt*) [*vibrare*, to shake]. To move to and fro.

Vibratile (*vi'-bra-til*) [*vibrare*, to shake]. Moving to and fro; vibrating.

Vibration (*vi-bra'-shun*) [*vibrare*, to shake]. The act of moving to and fro.

Vibrio (*vib'-re-o*) [*vibrare*, to vibrate]. A genus of Schizomycetes. See *Bacteria, Table of*.

Vibrissa (*vib-ris'-ah*) [L.]. One of the hairs near the opening of the anterior nares.

Viburnum (*vi-bur'-num*). A genus of the Caprifoliaceæ. **V. opulus,** cranberry-tree, cramp-bark (V. opulus, U. S. P.), is used in dysmenorrhea, scurvy, asthma, etc. Dose of Extractum viburin opuli fluidum, U. S. P., f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0). **V. prunifolium,** U. S. P., is used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, menorrhagia, etc. Dose of Extractum viburin prunifolii fluidum, U. S. P., f℥j–ij (4.0–8.0).

Vicarious (*vi-ka'-re-us*) [*vices*, changes]. Taking the place of something else; of an

habitual discharge, occurring in an abnormal situation, as, *e. g.*, V. menstruation.

Vice (*vis*) [*vitium*, vice]. 1. A physical defect, as, *e. g.*, a vice of conformation. 2. A moral defect; a bad habit.

Vichy Water (*ve-she*). A mildly laxative and antacid mineral water obtained from Vichy, in France, and used in rheumatic and gouty conditions and in disorders of the liver.

Vicq d'Azyr's Bundle (*vik-dah-zĕrz*) [*Vicq a'Azyr*, a French anatomist]. A bundle of nerve-fibers passing from the mammillary body to the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus.

Vidian (*vid'-e-an*). Described by or named after Vidus, an Italian anatomist, as, *e. g.*, the V. canal in the sphenoid bone; the V. artery, which traverses the V. canal; the V. nerve, which also passes through the V. canal, and is formed by the union of the great petrosal nerve and carotid branches of the sympathetic, and enters Meckel's ganglion.

Vieirin (*vi-e'-ir-in*). A principle from the bark of *Remijia vellosii*, one of the Cuprea barks. It is an amorphous, white substance with an aromatic odor and bitter taste. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and is used as a febrifuge instead of quinin. Dose gr. j–iv several times daily.

Vienna Paste (*ve-en'-ah*). See *Potassium*.

Vigouroux's Sign (*vig-oo-rooz*). See *Signs and Symptoms, Table of*.

Villatte's Liquor. A preparation used for injecting into carious bones, consisting of zinc sulphate and copper sulphate, each 15 grains, liquor plumbi subacetatis, half a dram, and dilute acetic acid, three and a half drams.

Villose, Villous (*vil'-ōs*, *vil'-us*) [*villus*, a tuft of hair]. Pertaining to a villus; covered with villi; characterized by the formation of villus-like projections.

Villosity (*vil-os'-it-e*) [*villus*, a tuft of hair]. The state of being villous.

Villus (*vil'-us*) [L., a tuft of hair]. 1. One of the minute club-shaped projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, consisting of a lacteal vessel, an arteriole, and a vein, enclosed in a layer of epithelium. 2. One of the vascular tufts of the chorion.

Vinasse (*ve-nas'*) [Fr.]. Potash obtained from the marc or residue of the wine-press.

Vinculum (*vin'-ku-lum*) [L.]. A band. **Vincula accessoria tendinum**, the slender tendinous filaments which connect the phalanges with the flexor tendons.

Vinegar (*vin'-e-gar*) [Fr., *vin*, wine; *aigre*, sour]. 1. An impure solution of acetic acid, obtained by acetous fermentation of wine, beer, cider, etc., or by the dry distillation of wood. It is used as a condiment. 2. A solution of a medicinal substance in vinegar or acetic acid. The vinegars are those of cantharides (Acetum cantharidis, B. P.), of ipecac (Acetum ipecacuanhæ, B. P.), of opium (Acetum opii, U. S. P.), and of squill (Acetum scillæ, U. S. P., B. P.).

Vinous (*vi'-nus*) [*vinum*, wine]. Having the nature of wine; containing wine.

Vinum (*vi'-num*) [L.]. See *Wine*.

Viola (*vi'-o-lah*) [L.]. A genus of plants of the Violaceæ, including V. tricolor, heartsease, V. odorata, V. cucullata. V. odorata as well as other species are used in bronchitis.

Violet (*vi'-o-let*) [*viola*, violet]. 1. One of the colors of the spectrum, very closely resembling the purple of violets and possessing the greatest refrangibility of the spectral colors. 2. A violet dye-stuff. **V., Gentian,** a violet anilin dye used for staining in histologic and bacteriologic work. **V., Methyl-.** See *Methyl-violet*.

Violinist's Cramp, Violin-player's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in violin-players, and characterized by spasm of the fingers used in playing.

Virgin (*vur'-jin*) [*virgo*]. A woman who has never had sexual intercourse.

Virginal (*vur'-jin-al*) [*virgo*, a virgin]. Pertaining to virginity.

Virginity (*vur-jin'-it-e*) [*virgo*, a virgin]. The condition of being a virgin.

Virile (*vir'-il*) [*virilis*, from *vir*, a man]. Pertaining to or characteristic of the man. **V. Member,** the penis.

Virility (*vir-il'-it-e*) [*virilitas*]. The condition of being virile; procreative power.

Virtual Focus (*vur'-tu-al fo'-kus*). See *Focus*.

Virus (*vi'-rus*) [L.]. The poison of an infectious disease, especially one found in the secretion or tissues of an individual or animal suffering from an infectious disease. **V., Humanized,** vaccine-lymph taken from the vaccine-pustule of a human subject.

Vis [L.]. Force; energy; power. **V. a fronte,** a force that attracts. **V. a tergo,** a force that pushes something before it. **V. formativa,** energy manifesting itself in the formation of new tissue to replace that which has been destroyed. **V. medicatrix naturæ,** the healing power of nature apart from medicinal treatment.

Visceral (*vis'-er-al*) [*viscus*, a viscus]. Pertaining to a viscus. **V. Clefts.** See *Cleft, Visceral*.

Viscid (*vis'-id*) [*viscidus*]. Sticky; adhesive; glutinous.

Viscidity (*vis-id'-it-e*) [*viscidus*, viscid]. The state of being viscid. Same as *Viscosity*.

Viscin (*vis'-in*) [*viscum*, bird-lime]. A mucilaginous extract of mistletoe.

Viscose (*vis'-kōs*) [*viscum*, bird-lime]. A gummy product of viscous fermentation.

Viscose, Viscous (*vis'-kōs, vis'-kus*). Viscid.

Viscosity (*vis-kos'-it-e*). The state of being viscous.

Viscum (*vis'-kum*) [L.]. Mistletoe, a genus of plants of the order Loranthaceæ, growing as parasites upon trees. V. album, European mistletoe, and V. flavescens, or Phoradendron flavescens, American mistletoe, contain a viscid principle, *viscin*, which is the chief constituent.

Viscus (*vis'-kus*) [L. : *pl.*, *Viscera*]. Any one of the organs enclosed within one of the four great cavities, the cranium, thorax, abdominal cavity, or pelvis; especially one within the abdominal cavity.

Visible (*viz'-ibl*) [*videre*, to see]. Capable of being seen.

Visibility (*viz-ib-il'-it-e*) [*videre*, to see]. The state of being visible.

Vision (*vizh'-un*) [*videre*, to see]. The act of seeing; sight. **V., Binocular.** See *Binocular*. **V., Central,** vision with the macula lutea. **V., Direct.** See *V., Central.* **V., Double.** See *Diplopia*. **V., Indirect,** vision with other parts of the retina than the macula. **V., Solid,** or **V., Stereoscopic,** the perception of relief or depth of objects obtained by binocular vision.

Visual (*vizh'-u-al*) [*visualis*, from *videre*, to see]. Pertaining to vision. **V. Purple,** a pigmentary substance in the retina reacting to light in a peculiar manner, and thought to be intimately connected with vision. See *Rhodopsin*.

Visuoauditory (*viz-u-o-aw'-dit-o-re*) [*videre*, to see; *audire*, to hear]. Pertaining to hearing and seeing; of nerve-fibers, connecting the visual and auditory centers.

Vital (*vi'-tal*) [*vita*, life]. Pertaining to life. **V. Capacity,** the volume of air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration. **V. Statistics,** statistics of the births, deaths, marriages, and diseases in a community.

Vitalism (*vi'-tal-izm*) [*vita*, life]. The doctrine that ascribes the phenomena exhibited by living organisms to the action of a vital force distinct from mechanic or chemic force.

Vitalist (*vi'-tal-ist*) [*vita*, life]. A believer in vitalism.

Vitals (*vi'-talz*) [*vita*, life]. A vulgar term for the organs essential to life.

Vitellary (*vit'-el-a-re*) [*vitellus*, yolk]. Pertaining to the vitellus.

Vitellin (*vit-el'-in*) [*vitellus*, yolk]. A globulin found in egg-yolk.

Vitelline (*vit-el'-in, vit'-el-in*) [*vitellus*, yolk]. Pertaining to the vitellus or yolk. **V. Artery,** an artery passing from the yolk-sac to the primitive aorta of the embryo. **V. Duct,** the omphalomesenteric duct. **V. Membrane,** the true membrane of the ovum, lying inside of the zona pellucida. **V. Veins,** veins returning the blood from the yolk-sac to the primitive heart of the embryo.

Vitellus (*vit-el'-us*) [L.]. A yolk, specifically the yolk of the egg of the common fowl, Gallus domesticus.

Vitiligo (*vit-il-i'-go*) [L.]. Piebald skin, a disease of the skin characterized by a disappearance of the natural pigment, occurring in patches and leaving whitish areas.

Vitiligoidea (*vit-il-ig-oi'-de-ah*) [*vitiligo*; εἶδος, like]. Xanthoma.

Vitreous (*vit'-re-us*) [*vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass]. Glassy. **V. Chamber,** the portion of the globe of the eye posterior to the crystalline lens. **V. Degeneration,** hyaline degeneration. **V. Humor, V. Body,** or simply the **Vitreous,** the transparent, jelly-like substance filling the posterior chamber of the eye. **V. Table,** the hard, brittle, inner table of the skull.

Vitriol (*vit'-re-ol*) [*vitriolum*, from *vitrum*, glass]. 1. Sulphuric acid, more commonly called oil of V. 2. Any crystalline salt of sulphuric acid. **V., Blue,** copper sulphate. **V., Green,** ferrous sulphate or copperas. **V., White,** zinc sulphate.

Vitrum (*vit'-rum*) [L.]. Glass.

Vivification (*viv-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*vivus*, living; *facere*, to make]. The act of making alive or of converting into living tissue.

Viviparity (*viv-ip-ar'-it-e*) [*vivus*, alive; *parere*, to bring forth]. The bringing forth of living offspring; the state of being viviparous.

Viviparous (*viv-ip'-ar-us*) [*vivus*, alive; *parere*, to bring forth]. Bringing forth the young alive, distinguished from *oviparous*.

Vivisection (*viv-is-ek'-shun*) [*vivus*, alive; *secare*, to cut]. The dissection of a living animal; experimentation upon an animal while still alive.

Vivisector (*viv-is-ek'-tor*) [*vivus*, alive; *secare*, to cut]. One who practises vivisection.

Vleminckx's Solution. An application used for treating acne, consisting of lime 1 part, sulphur 2 parts, and water 20 parts.

Vocal (*vo'-kal*) [*vox*, the voice]. Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to the organs producing the voice. **V. Bands, V. Cords.** See *Larynx*. **V. Fremitus,** the thrill conveyed to the hand when applied to the chest during speaking. **V. Resonance,** the resonance produced by the voice as heard on auscultating the lung.

Voice (*vois*) [*vox*]. The sounds, especially articulate sounds, produced by the vibration of the vocal bands and modified by the resonance-organs.

Vola (*vo'-lah*) [L.]. The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Volar (*vo′-lar*) [*vola*]. Pertaining to the palm or the sole.

Volatile (*vol′-at-il*) [*volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly]. Passing into vapor at ordinary temperatures; evaporating. **V. Oils.** See *Oils, Essential.*

Volatilization (*vol-at-il-i-za′-shun*) [*volare*, to fly]. The act of volatilizing.

Volatilize (*vol′-at-il-īz*) [*volare*, to fly]. To convert into vapor by means of heat; to pass into vapor.

Volsella (*vol-sel′-ah*) [*vellere*, to pluck]. A forceps having one or more hooks at the end of each blade.

Volt (*vōlt*) [from *Volta*, an Italian scientist]. The unit of electromotive force, or the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm. **V.-ampere,** the amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampere having an electromotive force of one volt; also called a watt.

Voltaic (*vol-ta′-ik*). Described by or named after Volta, an Italian scientist. **V. Electricity,** galvanism.

Voltaism (*vol′-ta-izm*). See *Galvanism.*

Voltameter (*vōl-tam′-et-er*) [*volt; μέτρον*, a measure]. An instrument for ascertaining the electromotive force of a current in volts.

Voltmeter (*vōlt′-me-ter*) [*volt; μέτρον*, measure]. A synonym of *Voltameter.*

Voltolini's Disease (*vōl-to-le′-nĕz*). See *Diseases, Table of.*

Volumetric (*vol-u-met′-rik*) [*volumen*, a roll; *μέτρον*, measure]. Pertaining to measurement by volume. **V. Analysis.** See *Analysis.*

Volumometer (*vol-u-mom′-e-ter*) [*volumen*, volume; *μέτρον*, measure]. An apparatus used for the purpose of measuring changes in volume.

Voluntary (*vol′-un-ta-re*) [*voluntarius*]. Under the control of the will; performed by an exercise of the will. **V. Muscle,** striped muscle.

Volvulus (*vol′-vu-lus*) [*volvere*, to roll]. A twisting of the bowel so as to occlude the lumen, occurring most frequently in the sigmoid flexure.

Vomer (*vo′-mer*) [L., a plowshare]. The thin plate of bone situated vertically between the nasal fossæ, and forming the posterior portion of the septum of the nose.

Vomerine (*vo′-mer-in*) [*vomer*, vomer]. Pertaining to the vomer.

Vomica (*vom′-ik-ah*) [*vomere*, to vomit]. A cavity formed by the breaking down of tissue; especially a cavity in the lung.

Vomit (*vom′-it*) [*vomere*, to vomit]. 1. To expel from the stomach by vomiting. 2. Vomited matter. **V., Bilious,** vomit stained with bile. **V., Black,** the characteristic vomit of yellow fever, a dark fluid consisting of blood and the contents of the stomach. **V., Coffee-ground,** vomit consisting of broken-down blood and the contents of the stomach; it is frequently seen in carcinoma of the stomach.

Vomiting (*vom′-it-ing*) [*vomere*, to vomit]. The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth. **V., Pernicious,** a variety of vomiting occasionally seen in pregnancy and becoming at times so excessive as to threaten life. **V., Stercoraceous,** the ejection of fecal matter in the vomit, usually due to intestinal obstruction.

Vomito negro (*vo-me′-to na′-gro*). 1. Black vomit. 2. Yellow fever.

Vomiturition (*vom-it-u-rish′-un*) [*vomiturition*]. Ineffectual attempt at vomiting; retching.

Vomitus (*vom′-it-us*) [*vomere*, to vomit]. 1. Vomited matter. 2. The act of vomiting. **V. cruentus,** bloody vomit.

Vox (*voks*) [L.]. Voice.

Vulcanite (*vul′-kan-īt*) [*Vulcan*, the god of fire]. Vulcanized caoutchouc.

Vulcanize (*vul′-kan-īz*) [*Vulcan*, the god of fire]. To subject india-rubber to the process of vulcanization, a process wherein it is treated with sulphur at a high temperature, and thereby is rendered either flexible or very hard (vulcanite).

Vulnerary (*vul′-ner-a-re*) [*vulnus*, a wound]. 1. Pertaining to wounds; healing wounds. 2. An agent useful in healing wounds.

Vulnus (*vul′-nus*) [L.]. A wound.

Vulsella (*vul-sel′-ah*). See *Volsella.*

Vulva (*vul′-vah*) [*volvere*, to roll up]. The external organs of generation in the woman.

Vulval, Vulvar (*vul′-val, vul′-var*) [*vulva*]. Pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvitis (*vul-vi′-tis*) [*vulva*, vulva; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvo- (*vul′-vo-*) [*vulva*, vulva]. A prefix denoting pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvovaginal (*vul-vo-vaj′-in-al*) [*vulva*, vulva; *vagina*, vagina]. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. **V. Gland,** a small gland situated on each side of the vulva near the vagina; the gland of Bartholin.

Vulvovaginitis (*vul-vo-vaj-in-i′-tis*) [*vulva*, vulva; *vagina*, vagina; *ιτις*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva and the vagina.

W

W. The symbol of tungsten (wolfram).

Wachendorf's Membrane. The pupillary membrane.

Wafer (*wa'-fer*). A thin layer composed of moistened flour, and used to enclose powders that are taken internally.

Wagner's Corpuscles. Oval-shaped bodies at the termination of nerve-fibers, concerned in the sense of touch.

Wahoo (*wah-hoo'*). See *Euonymus.*

Waldenburg's Apparatus (*wahl'-den-boorgz*). An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, and used for compressing or rarefying air, which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Wallerian Degeneration (*wal-le'-re-an*) [from *Waller*, an English physician]. Degeneration of nerves after separation from their trophic centers.

Wall-eye. A colloquial name for leukoma of the cornea.

Walnut (*wol'-nut*). See *Juglans.*

Wandering (*won'-der-ing*). 1. Moving about, as, *e. g.*, W. cells. 2. Abnormally movable, as, *e. g.*, W. spleen.

Warburg's Tincture. A very complex liquid first prepared by Dr. Warburg, and employed as an antiperiodic and diaphoretic. It is used especially in pernicious forms of malaria. Its composition is as follows: Aqueous extract of aloes, 28 grains; rhubarb, 448 grains; angelica-seed, 448 grains; elecampane, 224 grains; saffron, 224 grains; fennel, 224 grains; gentian, 112 grains; zedoary-root, 112 grains; cubeb, 112 grains; myrrh, 112 grains; white agaric, 112 grains; camphor, 112 grains; quinin sulphate, 1280 grains; dilute alcohol, enough to make 8 pints.

Ward's Paste. Confection of black pepper.

Wardrop's Disease. Malignant onychitis.

Wardrop's Operation. See *Operations, Table of.*

Warehousemen's Itch. Palmar eczema occurring among the workmen in warehouses.

Warm-blooded. A term applied to animals that maintain a uniform temperature, whatever the changes in the surrounding medium.

Warming Plaster. See *Cantharis* and *Pitch.*

Warren's Fat Columns. Slender columns of fatty tissue passing from the subcutaneous adipose tissue to the base of the hair-follicles. They are well developed over the dorsum of the body, particularly near the median line.

Wart [AS., *wearte*, wart]. A hyperplasia of the papillæ of the skin forming a small projection. See *Verruca.* **W., Anatomic, W., Postmortem-.** See *Tubercle, Anatomic.*

Warty. Resembling a wart; covered with warts.

Wash. See *Lotion.* **W., Black.** See *Mercury.* **W., Yellow.** See *Mercury.*

Washerwoman's Itch. Eczema of the hands occurring in washerwomen.

Washing Soda. Sodium carbonate.

Wasting Palsy. See *Progressive Muscular Atrophy.*

Watchmaker's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in watchmakers, and characterized by painful cramps of the muscles of the hands.

Water (*waw'-ter*). 1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, boiling at 212° F. (100° C.), and freezing at 32° F. (0° C.). Chemically it is hydrogen monoxid, H_2O. 2. A mineral water. 3. A solution of a medicinal substance in water, as, *e. g.*, W. of ammonia (Aqua ammoniæ), chlorin-W. (Aqua chlori), etc. **W.-bag,** a rubber bag in which water of varying degrees of temperature can be introduced for topical application. **W.-bed.** See *Bed.* **W.-brash.** See *Pyrosis.* **W. of Crystallization,** the water contained in certain crystals, to which their crystalline structure is due. **W.-glass,** solution of sodium silicate. **W.-hammer Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **W., Hard,** water containing soluble calcium salts, and not readily forming a lather with soap. **W., Javelle,** a solution of potassium hypochlorite, KClO. **W., Mineral,** a natural water containing mineral substances in solution.

Waterborne. Of a disease, produced by contaminated drinking water.

Water on the Brain. Hydrocephalus.

Watt (*wot*) [after James *Watt*, a Scottish engineer]. One voltampere. See *Volt.*

Wave (*wāv*) [AS., *wafian*, to waver in mind]. 1. A movement in a body which is propagated with a continuous motion, each particle of the body vibrating through a fixed path, usually a closed curve. 2. One of the curves in a series of curves representing a wave-like motion. **W.-length,** the distance between corresponding points, usually the crests, of two adjacent waves. **W., Tidal,** in the sphygmogram, the wave succeeding the percussion-wave, and due to the volume of blood poured out from the heart reaching the arteries.

Wavy Respiration. Cog-wheel respiration, a type of breathing in which inspiration or expiration is not continuous, but jerky and interrupted.

Wax (*waks*). See *Cera*.

Waxy (*waks'-e*). Pertaining to or resembling wax. **W. Cast**, a tube-cast composed of amyloid or similar material. **W. Degeneration**, amyloid degeneration. **W. Kidney, W. Liver**, amyloid kidney or liver.

Wean (*wēn*) [AS., *wenian*, to accustom]. To cease to give suck to an infant by accustoming it to take food from other sources than the mother's breast.

Webbed Fingers, Webbed Toes. Union of adjacent fingers or toes by a thin band of tissue.

Weber (*web'er*). Same as *Coulomb*.

Weber's Law (*web'-erz*) [H. *Weber*, a German physiologist]. A law that when a stimulus is increased in geometric proportion, the sensation is increased in arithmetic proportion, or, in other words, the reaction varies as the logarithm of the stimulus.

Weber's Test. A test for hearing performed by placing a vibrating tuning-fork on the vertex. In case of disease of the external or middle ear of one side, it will be heard best on the affected side; in case of disease of the internal ear of one side, it will be heard best on the unaffected side.

Weeping Eczema. Moist eczema.

Weeping Sinew. See *Ganglion*, 2d definition.

Weigert's Fibrin-stain (*wi'-gurtz*) [*Weigert*, a German pathologist]. A stain for fibrin, consisting in the application of a solution of gentian-violet, then one of iodin in potassium iodid, followed by one of anilin-oil and xylol. Fibrin is stained blue.

Weigert's Method. 1. A method of staining the myelin of nerve-fibers with hematoxylin. 2. A method of staining the neuroglia according to a modified Weigert's fibrin-method, after the tissue has been fixed in formalin, subjected to a mordant of copper acetate, acetic acid, and chromalum, and a reducing agent composed of potassium permanganate and a solution of sodium sulphite containing a chromogen derived from naphthalin.

Weight (*wāt*). The force with which bodies tend to approach the earth's center. **W., Atomic.** See *Atomic*. **W., Molecular.** See *Molecular*. **Weights and Measures:** The U. S. standard unit of weight is the Troy Pound; the standard unit of liquid measure is the Winchester Wine Gallon, containing 231 cubic inches. The Imperial Gallon, adopted by Great Britain, contains 277.274 cubic inches. The standard unit of the U. S. and British linear measure is the yard. The actual standard of length of the U. S. is a brass scale 82 inches long in the U. S. Treasury Department. The yard is between the 27th and the 63d inch of this scale.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TROY WEIGHT.

Grains.				
24	=	1 dwt.		
480	=	20 dwts.	= 1 oz.	
5760	=	240 dwts.	= 12 oz.	= 1 lb. = 22.816 cu. in. of distilled water at 62° Fahr.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Drams.	Ounces.		
16	= 1	= 437.5	grains Troy.
256	= 16	= 1	lb. = 1.2153 lb. Troy.
6,400	= 400	= 25	lbs. = 1 quarter.
25,600	= 1,600	= 100	" = 4 quarters = 1 cwt.
512,000	= 32,000	= 2000	" = 80 " = 20 " = 1 ton.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains				
20	= 1 scruple.			
60	= 3 scruples	= 1 dram.		
480	= 24 "	= 8 drams	= 1 oz.	
5760	= 288 "	= 96 "	= 12 ounces	= 1 lb.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims	=	1 fluidram.
8 fluidrams	=	1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.

LIQUID, OR WINE-MEASURE.

Gills.						
1	= 7.2187 cu. in.					
4	= 1 pint	= 28.875 cu. in.				
8	= 2 pints	= 1 quart	= 55.75 cu. in.			
32	= 8 "	= 4 quarts	= 1 gallon.			
2016	= 504 "	= 252 "	= 63 gallons	= 1 hogshead.		
4032	= 1008 "	= 504 "	= 126 "	= 2 hogsheads	= 1 pipe.	
8064	= 2016 "	= 1008 "	= 252 "	= 4 "	= 2 pipes	= 1 tun

SQUARE MEASURE.

Sq. Inches.	Sq. Feet.			
144	= 1			
1296	= 9	= 1	sq. yard.	
39,204	= 272.25	= 30.25	sq. yards	= 1 perch.
1,568,160	= 10,890	= 1210	" "	= 40 perches = 1 rood.
6,272,640	= 43,560	= 4840	" "	= 160 " = 4 roods = 1 acre.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—*Continued.*

LINEAR MEASURE.

Inches.												
12	=	1	foot.									
36	=	3	feet	=	1	yard.						
72	=	6	"	=	2	yards	=	1	fathom.			
198	=	16.5	"	=	5.5	"	=	2.75	fathoms	=	1	perch.
7,920	=	660	"	=	220	"	=	110	"	=	40 perches	= 1 furlong.
63,360	=	5280	"	=	1760	"	=	880	"	=	320 "	= 8 furlongs = 1 mile.

SOLID MEASURE.

Cu. in.	
1,728	= 1 cubic foot.
46,656	= 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

DRY MEASURE.

Pints.	
1	= 33.6 cubic inches.
2	= 1 quart = 67.2 cubic inches.
8	= 4 quarts = 1 gallon = 268.8 cubic inches.
16	= 8 " = 2 gallons = 1 peck = 537.6 cubic in
64	= 32 " = 8 " = 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

	Gram.	Troy Gr.	Avoir. Oz.	Avoir. Lb.
Milligram =	.001 =	.01543		
Centigram =	.01 =	.15432		
Decigram =	.1 =	1.54323		
Gram =	1 =	15.43235 =	.03528 =	.0022047
Decagram =	10	=	.3528 =	.022047
Hectogram =	100	=	3.52758 =	.2204737
Kilogram =	1000	=	35.2758 =	2.204737
Myriogram =	10,000	=	=	22.04737
Quintal =	100,000	=	=	220.4737
Tonneau =	1,000,000	=	=	2204.737

METRIC DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

	Lit.	U. S. Cu. In.		U. S.
Milliliter =	.001 =	.061 =	Liquid	.00845 gill.
			Dry	.0018 pint.
Centiliter =	.01 =	.61 =	Liquid	.0845 gill.
			Dry	.018 pint.
Deciliter =	.1 =	6.1 =	Liquid	.845 gill = 0.2113 pint.
			Dry	.18 pint.
Liter =	1 =	61.02 =	Liquid	2.113 pints = 1.057 quarts.
			Dry	1.8 pints = .908 quart.
Decaliter =	10 =	610.16 =	Liquid	2.641 gallons.
			Dry	9.08 quarts = 1.135 pints.
		U. S. Cu. Ft.		
Hectoliter =	100 =	3.531 =	Liquid	26.414 gallons.
			Dry	2.837 bushels.
Kiloliter =	1000 =	35.31 =	Liquid	264.141 gallons.
			Dry	28.374 bushels.
Myrialiter =	10,000 =	353.1 =	Liquid	2641.4 gallons.
			Dry	283.7 bushels.

METRIC LINEAR MEASURE.

	Meter.	U. S. In.	Ft.	Yd.	Mile.
Millimeter* =	.001 =	.03937 =	.00328		
Centimeter† =	.01 =	.3937 =	.03280		
Decimeter =	.1 =	3.937 =	.32807 =	.10936	
Meter =	1 =	39.3685 =	3.2807 =	1.0936	
Decameter =	10 =	=	32.807 =	10.936	
Hectometer =	100 =	=	328.07 =	109.36 =	.0621347
Kilometer =	1000 =	=	3,280.7 =	1093.6 =	.6213466
Myriameter =	10,000 =	=	32,807 =	10,936 =	6.213466

* Nearly the $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch. † Full $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

METRIC SQUARE MEASURE.

	Sq. Meter.	U. S. Sq. In.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Yd.	Acre.
Sq. Centimeter =	.01 =	.155 =			
Sq. Decimeter =	.1 =	15.5 =	.10763 =	.01196	
Centiare =	1 =	1549.88 =	10.763 =	1.196 =	.00025
Are =	10 =	154,988 =	1076.3 =	119.6 =	.0247
Hectare =	100	=	107,630 =	11,959 =	2.47
Sq. Kilometer =	.38607 Sq. Mile.			=	247
Sq. Myriameter =	38.607 "			=	24,708

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS INTO TROY WEIGHTS.

Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights.				Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights.				Grams.	Exact Equivalents in Grains.	Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weights.			
		Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.			Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.			Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
0.01	0.1543	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{1}{6}$	3.0	46.297	. .	. .	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	23.0	354.944	. .	5	2	5
0.02	0.3086	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{1}{3}$	4.0	61.729	. .	1	. .	$12\frac{3}{4}$	24.0	370.376	. .	6	. .	$10\frac{3}{8}$
0.03	0.4630	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{6}{13}$	5.0	77.162	. .	1	. .	$17\frac{1}{8}$	25.0	385.809	. .	6	1	$5\frac{5}{8}$
0.04	0.6173	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{7}{11}$	6.0	92.594	. .	1	1	$12\frac{3}{8}$	26.0	401.241	. .	6	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
0.05	0.7717	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{3}{4}$	7.0	108.026	. .	1	2	8	27.0	416.673	. .	6	2	$16\frac{3}{4}$
0.06	0.9260	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{9}{10}$	8.0	123.459	. .	2	. .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28.0	432.106	. .	7	. .	$12\frac{1}{10}$
0.07	1.0803	. .	. .	. .	1	9.0	138.891	. .	2	. .	$18\frac{9}{10}$	29.0	447.538	. .	7	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
0.08	1.2347	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10.0	154.323	. .	2	1	$14\frac{1}{3}$	30.0	462.970	. .	7	2	3
0.09	1.3890	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{3}$	11.0	169.756	. .	2	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	31.0	478.403	. .	7	2	$18\frac{3}{8}$
0.1	1.543	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12.0	185.188	. .	3	. .	$5\frac{1}{8}$	32.0	493.835	1	. .	. .	$13\frac{1}{8}$
0.2	3.086	. .	. .	. .	3	13.0	200.621	. .	3	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	40.0	617.294	1	2	. .	$17\frac{3}{10}$
0.3	4.630	. .	. .	. .	$4\frac{3}{4}$	14.0	216.053	. .	3	1	16	45.0	694.456	1	3	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
0.4	6.173	. .	. .	. .	$6\frac{1}{8}$	15.0	231.485	. .	3	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	50.0	771.617	1	4	2	$11\frac{3}{8}$
0.5	7.716	. .	. .	. .	$7\frac{3}{4}$	16.0	246.918	. .	4	. .	$6\frac{9}{10}$	60.0	925.941	1	7	1	6
0.6	9.259	. .	. .	. .	$9\frac{1}{4}$	17.0	262.350	. .	4	1	$2\frac{1}{3}$	70.0	1080.264	2	2	. .	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.7	10.803	. .	. .	. .	$10\frac{3}{4}$	18.0	277.782	. .	4	1	$17\frac{1}{8}$	80.0	1234.588	2	4	1	$14\frac{3}{8}$
0.8	12.346	. .	. .	. .	$12\frac{1}{3}$	19.0	293.215	. .	4	2	$13\frac{1}{8}$	90.0	1388.911	2	7	. .	9
0.9	13.889	. .	. .	. .	14	20.0	308.647	. .	5	. .	$8\frac{3}{4}$	100.0	1543.235	3	1	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1.0	15.432	. .	. .	. .	$15\frac{1}{2}$	21.0	324.079	. .	5	1	$4\frac{1}{10}$						
2.0	30.865	. .	. .	1	$10\frac{3}{8}$	22.0	339.512	. .	5	1	$19\frac{1}{2}$						

TABLE FOR CONVERTING TROY WEIGHTS INTO METRIC WEIGHTS.

Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.
1	0.0648	16	1.037	31	2.009	46	2.980	61	3.952	76	4.924	91	5.896	300	19.440
2	0.1296	17	1.102	32	2.073	47	3.045	62	4.017	77	4.989	92	5.961	360	23.328
3	0.1944	18	1.166	33	2.138	48	3.110	63	4.082	78	5.054	93	6.026	400	25.920
4	0.2592	19	1.231	34	2.203	49	3.175	64	4.147	79	5.118	94	6.090	480	31.103
5	0.3240	20	1.296	35	2.268	50	3.234	65	4.211	80	5.183	95	6.155	500	32.396
6	0.3888	21	1.361	36	2.332	51	3.304	66	4.276	81	5.248	96	6.220	600	38.875
7	0.4536	22	1.426	37	2.397	52	3.369	67	4.341	82	5.313	97	6.285	700	45.354
8	0.5184	23	1.490	38	2.462	53	3.434	68	4.406	83	5.378	98	6.350	800	51.833
9	0.5832	24	1.555	39	2.527	54	3.499	69	4.471	84	5.442	99	6.414	900	58.313
10	0.6480	25	1.620	40	2.592	55	3.564	70	4.535	85	5.507	100	6.479	960	62.207
11	0.7130	26	1.685	41	2.656	56	3.628	71	4.600	86	5.572	120	7.776	1000	64.792
12	0.7776	27	1.749	42	2.721	57	3.693	72	4.665	87	5.637	150	9.719		
13	0.8424	28	1.814	43	2.786	58	3.758	73	4.730	88	5.702	180	11.664		
14	0.9072	29	1.869	44	2.851	59	3.823	74	4.795	89	5.766	200	12.958		
15	0.972	30	1.944	45	2.916	60	3.888	75	4.859	90	5.831	240	15.552		

Weil's Disease (*wīlz*). See *Diseases, Table of.*

Weir Mitchell Treatment (*wēr mit-chel*) [S. *Weir Mitchell*, an American neurologist]. The rest-cure, a treatment for certain functional nervous conditions, consisting in absolute rest in bed, with massage, electricity, and the administration of abundant food, especially milk.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst.

Werlhoff's Disease [P. G. *Werlhof*, a German physician]. Purpura hæmorrhagica. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Wernicke's Sign. See *Reaction, Hemiopic Pupillary.*

Westphal's Nucleus. See *Nucleus.*

Westphal's Paradoxic Contraction. The contraction of a muscle, as the tibialis anti-

cus, caused by the passive approximation of its extremities, observed in cases of combined sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns, in paralysis agitans, and other diseases.

Westphal's Sign or **Symptom.** The loss of the knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia.

Wet-pack. See *Pack.*

Wharton's Duct [Thomas *Wharton*, an English anatomist]. The duct of the submaxillary gland.

Wharton's Jelly, Whartonian Jelly. The mucoid tissue of the umbilical cord.

Wheal (*hwēl*) [AS., *hwêle*, wheal]. A whitish or pinkish elevation, developing suddenly upon the skin, and lasting usually but a short time. Wheals are produced by urticaria, the bites of insects, or the sting of a nettle. It is also called pomphus, or urtica.

Whealhouse's Operation. A variety of external urethrotomy.

Wheat (*hwēt*). See *Triticum.*

Wheeze (*hwēz*). To breathe hard; to breathe with difficulty and with an audible whistling sound.

Whey (*hwa*). The liquid part of milk separating from the curd. **W.-cure,** the administration of whey as a method of treating certain diseases.

Whip-worm (*hwip'-wurm*). The Trichocephalus dispar.

Whisky, Whiskey (*hwis'-ke*) [Gael., *uisge*, water]. See *Spiritus frumenti.* **W.-nose.** See *Acne rosacea.*

Whisper (*hwis'-per*). A low, soft, sibilant sound produced by the passage of the breath through the glottis without throwing the vocal cords into vibration.

Whispering Pectoriloquy. See *Pectoriloquy.*

White (*hwīt*) [AS., *hwit*, white]. 1. Having a color produced by reflection of all the rays of the spectrum; opposed to black. 2. Any white substance, as W. of egg. **W. Cell, W. Corpuscle,** the leukocyte. **W. Commissure,** the anterior commissure of the spinal cord. **W. Lead,** basic lead carbonate. **W. Leg.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens.* **W. Leprosy,** vitiligo. **W. Line,** the linea alba. **W. Matter,** the part of the brain and spinal cord consisting of medullated nerve-fibers, and having a white color. **W. Mustard,** sinapis alba. See *Mustard.* **W., Pearl-,** bismuth subnitrate. **W. Pneumonia,** pneumonia alba. **W. Precipitate,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. See *Mercury.* **W. Softening,** softening of nerve-substance in which the affected area presents a whitish color, due to fatty degeneration following anemia. **W. Substance of Schwann,** the myelin-sheath of medullated nerve-fibers. **W. Swelling,** tuberculous arthritis. **W. Vitriol,** zinc sulphate.

Whites (*hwīts*). See *Leukorrhea.*

Whitlow (*hwit'-lo*). See *Panaris.* **W., Painless.** See *Morvan's Disease,* in *Diseases, Table of.*

Whooping-cough (*hoo'-ping-kawf*). An infectious disease characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the air-passages and peculiar paroxysms of cough ending in a loud whooping inspiration. It is most frequent in children, and is probably due to a specific microorganism. The disease begins with symptoms of coryza and bronchitis, which in from one to two weeks are followed by the so-called paroxysmal stage, characterized by a violent cough, at the close of which occurs a loud whoop and often vomiting. This stage lasts from three to four weeks and is succeeded by the stage of decline. Complications, such as catarrhal pneumonia, emphysema, atelectasis, hernia, cerebral hemorrhage, and others, may occur.

Wickersheimer's Fluid (*wik'-ers-hi-merz*). A fluid employed for the preservation of anatomic specimens, consisting of arsenious acid, sodium chlorid, potassium sulphate, carbonate, and nitrate, dissolved in a mixture of glycerol, methyl-alcohol, and water.

Wilde's Incision [*Wilde*, an Irish otologist]. See *Operations, Table of.*

Williams' Tracheal Tone. The peculiar resonance sometimes found in the second intercostal space in cases of very large pleural effusion. It is a dull tympanitic resonance, becoming higher on opening the mouth, and arising from the vibrations of air in a large bronchus surrounded by compressed lung.

Willis, Chords of [T. *Willis*, an English anatomist]. Fibrous bands which extend transversely across the inferior angle of the superior longitudinal sinus.

Willis, Circle of. See *Circle.*

Willow (*wil'-o*) [AS., *welig*, willow]. Salix, a genus of trees of the order Salicaceæ, the bark and leaves of which contain salicin. Salix alba and Salix nigra have been used in spermatorrhea, neuralgia, and malaria.

Winckel's Disease. An epidemic disease of children, characterized by cyanosis, jaundice, and hemoglobinuria. See *Diseases, Table of.*

Windage (*win'-dej*). The compression of air said to be produced by the passage of a ball close to the body, and to give rise to an injury called **wind-contusion.**

Windlass, Spanish. A form of tourniquet consisting of a handkerchief tied about a part and twisted by means of a stick.

Window (*win'-do*). 1. An aperture in a wall for the admission of light and air. 2. A small aperture in a bone. See *Fenestra.*

Wine (*win*) [*vinum*]. 1. The fermented

juice of the grape. **W., Red** (Vinum rubrum, U. S. P.), is the fermented juice of fresh colored grapes. The most important varieties are claret or Bordeaux and port. **W., White** (Vinum album, U. S. P.), is the fermented juice of grapes freed from seeds, stems, and skins. The most important varieties are sherry (*Vinum xericum*), Madeira, Catawba, etc. Wines consist chiefly of water and alcohol, the latter varying from 6 to 22 per cent. (from 10 to 14 per cent. in the official wines). In addition, they contain volatile oil, enanthic ether, grape-sugar, traces of glycerol, coloring matter, tannic, malic, phosphoric, carbonic, and acetic acids, potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate. Wine is used as a beverage in most civilized countries, and in medicine as a stimulant like alcohol. 2. A solution of a medicinal substance in wine.

Wineglass. A measure holding nearly two fluidounces.

Wing. See *Ala*.

Winogradsky, Nitrifying Bacillus of. See *Bacteria, Table of.*

Winslow, Foramen of [J. B. *Winslow*, a Danish anatomist]. See *Foramina, Table of.*

Winslow, Ligament of. The posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

Wintergreen. See *Gaultheria*.

Winter-itch. See *Pruritus hiemalis*.

Wintrich's Sign. The change in the pitch of the percussion-note over a pulmonary cavity when the mouth is open or closed.

Wirsung, Canal of [*wĕr'-soong*]. The excretory duct of the pancreas.

Wisdom-tooth. The last molar tooth, which is the last of all the teeth to appear.

Witch-hazel. See *Hamamelis*.

Wolffian (*wool'-fe-an*). Described by C. F. *Wolff*, a German anatomist. **W. Body,** the mesonephros, or primordial kidney, the central portion of the segmental organs of the embryo. Its excretory duct is the **W. Duct.**

Wood. The hard part of trees; the part within the bark. **W.-alcohol,** methyl-alcohol. **W.-oil.** See *Gurjun Balsam*. **W.-spirit,** methyl-alcohol. **W.-vinegar,** vinegar obtained by the dry distillation of wood.

Wooden Tongue. See *Actinomycosis*.

Wool-fat. See *Lanolin*. **Wool-sorters' Disease,** anthrax.

Woorara (*woo-rar'-ah*). See *Curare*.

Word-blindness. See *Aphasia*. **W.-deafness.** See *Deafness*.

Working Distance. In a microscope, the distance between the object and the objective.

Worm (*wurm*). 1. A member of the class Vermes, of the division Invertebrata, especially one parasitic in man or animals. **W., Bladder-,** the Tænia echinococcus. **W., Guinea-, W., Medina-,** the Filaria medinensis. See *Filaria*. **W., Pin-, W., Seat-.** See *Oxyuris*. **W., Thread-.** See *Oxyuris* and *Trichocephalus*. **W., Whip-.** See *Trichocephalus*.

Wormian Bone (*wur'-me-an*) [Olaus *Worm*, a Danish physician, 1588–1654]. Any one of the small supernumerary bones found in the sutures of the skull.

Wormseed (*wurm'-sēd*). 1. See *Chenopodium*. 2. See *Santonica*.

Wormwood (*wurm'-wood*). See *Absinthum*.

Worsted Test. See *Holmgren's Test*.

Woulfe's Bottles. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles connected by suitable tubes and used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith.

Wound (*woond*) [AS., *wund*, wound]. A solution of continuity of an external or internal surface of the body. **W., Contused,** one produced by a blunt body. **W., Incised,** one caused by a cutting instrument. **W., Lacerated,** one in which the tissues are torn. **W., Open,** one having a free external opening. **W., Poisoned,** one in which septic materials are introduced. **W., Punctured,** one made by a pointed instrument. **W., Subcutaneous,** one with a very small external opening in the skin.

Wrisberg, Cartilages of [H. A. *Wrisberg*, a German anatomist]. See *Cartilage*. **W., Nerve of:** 1. A small branch of the brachial plexus supplying the skin of the arm. 2. A small nerve arising from the medulla oblongata and coursing between the facial and auditory nerves. See *Nerves, Table of.*

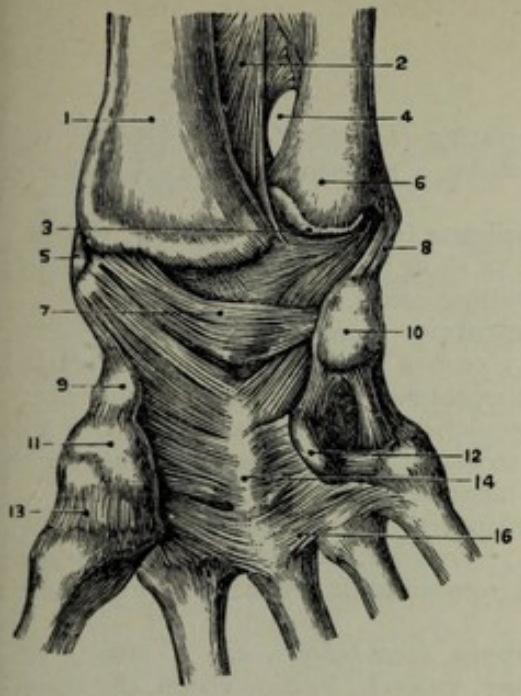
Wrist (*rist*) [AS., *wrist*]. The part joining the fore-arm and the hand. See *Carpus*. **W.-clonus.** See *Reflexes, Table of.* **W.-drop,** a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist and fingers causing a dropping of the hand. **W.-joint,** the articulation between the fore-arm and the hand.

Writer's Cramp. An occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write a great deal, and characterized by painful spasm of the fingers when an effort at writing is made.

Writing Hand. A peculiar position assumed by the hand in paralysis agitans.

Wry-neck (*ri'-nek*). See *Torticollis*.

Wurali (*wu-ra'-le*). Same as *Curare*.

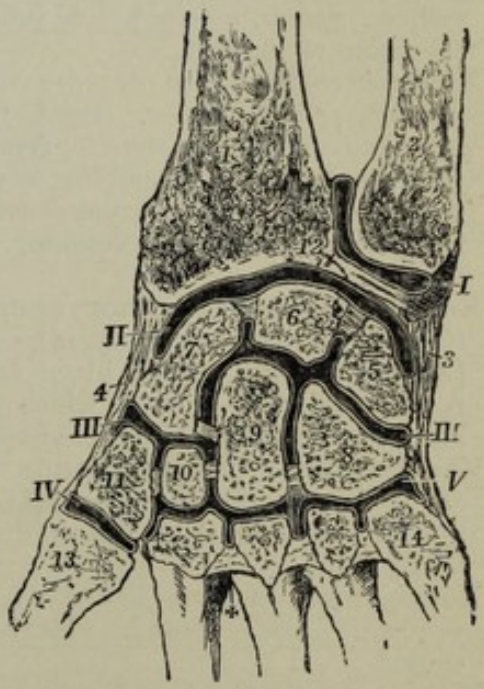


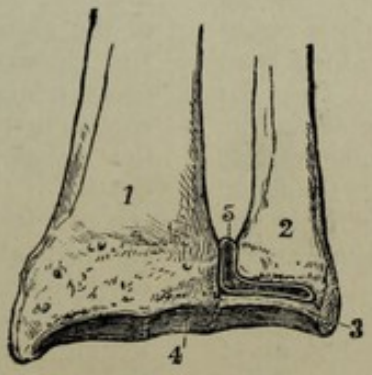
Ligaments of the Anterior Aspect of the Wrist and Hand. —(*Sappey.*)

1. Radius. 2. Interosseous membrane. 3. Articulation between the lower end of ulna and triangular fibrocartilage opened. 4. Space for anterior interosseous artery. 5. External lateral ligament of wrist. 6. Lower end of ulna. 7. Anterior ligament of wrist. 8. Internal lateral ligament of wrist. 9. Tubercle of scaphoid. 10. Pisiform bone. 11. Trapezium. 12. Hook of unciform. 13. Articulation between trapezium and first metacarpal. 14. Anterior ligament of carpus. 16. Ligaments uniting metacarpals with one another and with carpus.

Sections Showing the Disposition of the Chief Synovial Membranes of the Wrist-joint.—(*Wilson.*) (The reflection of the membranes over the articular cartilages is erroneous. It should cover only the ligamentous structures.)

I. Sacciform membrane. II. Second synovial membrane. III. Third or large synovial membrane. IV. Synovial membrane between the trapezium and metacarpal bone of thumb. That of the pisiform bone is not visible in this view. V. Synovial membrane between unciform and two inner metacarpals. 1. Radius. 2. Ulna. 3. Internal lateral ligament. 4. External lateral ligament. 5. Cuneiform bone. 6. Semilunar. 7. Scaphoid. 8. Unciform. 9. Os magnum. 10. Trapezoid. 11. Trapezium. 12. Interarticular fibrocartilage. 13. Metacarpal bone of thumb. 14. Metacarpal bone of little finger. ×. Interosseous metacarpal ligaments. Interosseous ligaments are also seen connecting the bones of each row of the carpus.





Lower End of Radius and Ulna, with Triangular Fibrocartilage.—(*Wilson.*)

1. Radius. 2. Ulna. 3. Interarticular fibrocartilage. 4. Articular surface of radius. 6. Membrana sacciformis.

X

Xanthelasma (*zan-thel-az′-mah*) [ξανθός, yellow; ἔλασμα, a lamina]. See *Xanthoma*.

Xanthic (*zan′-thik*) [ξανθός, yellow]. 1. Yellow. 2. Pertaining to xanthin.

Xanthin (*zan′-thin*) [ξανθός, yellow], $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. A leukomain found in nearly all the tissues and liquids of the animal economy, and also in many plants; it occurs in minute quantities in urine, also in guano. It is formed in the decomposition of nuclein by dilute acids. It is a colorless powder, almost insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and acts as a muscle-stimulant, especially to the heart.

Xanthinuria (*zan-thin-u′-re-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; *urina*, urine]. The presence of xanthin in excess in the urine.

Xantho- (*zan′-tho-*) [ξανθός, yellow]. A prefix meaning yellow.

Xanthochromia (*zan-tho-kro′-me-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; χρῶμα, a color]. A yellowish discoloration of the skin.

Xanthocreatinin (*zan-tho-kre-at′-in-in*) [ξανθός, yellow; κρέας, flesh], $C_5H_{10}N_4O$. A leukomain found in muscle, crystallizing in yellow crystals and resembling kreatinin. It produces depression, somnolence, fatigue, frequent defecation, and vomiting. See *Leukomains, Table of*.

Xanthocyanopia, Xanthocyanopsia (*zan-tho-si-an-o′-pe-ah, zan-tho-si-an-op′-se-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; κύανος, blue; ὄψις, sight]. A defect of color-vision in which yellow and blue are perceived, while red is imperceptible.

Xanthoderma, Xanthodermia (*zan-tho-der′-mah, zan-tho-der′-me-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; δέρμα, skin]. A yellow discoloration of the skin.

Xanthodontous (*zan-tho-don′-tus*) [ξανθός, yellow; ὀδούς, tooth]. Having yellow teeth.

Xanthokreatinin. See *Xanthocreatinin*.

Xanthoma (*zan-tho′-mah*) [ξανθός, yellow; ὄμα, tumor]. Xanthelasma; a new growth of the skin occurring as flat or slightly raised patches, or nodules from a pin's head to a bean in size, and of a yellowish color. The flat lesions (*X. planum*) usually occur about the eyelids; the elevated or tubercular variety (*X. tuberculatum, X. tuberosum*) on the neck, trunk, and extremities. Histologically the lesions consist of connective tissue undergoing a partial fatty degeneration. **X. diabeticorum**, a rare disease of the skin associated with diabetes mellitus, the lesions of which are denser and firmer than those of true xanthoma, and are dull-red, discrete, and solid, with a yellowish point at the apex.

Xanthopathy (*zan-thop′-ath-e*) [ξανθός, yellow; πάθος, a suffering]. See *Xanthoderma*.

Xanthophane (*zan′-tho-fān*) [ξανθός, yellow; φαίνειν, to show]. A yellow pigment found in the retinal cones.

Xanthoproteic (*zan-tho-pro′-te-ik*) [ξανθός, yellow; *protein*]. Derived from or related to xanthoprotein. **X. Reaction**, the deep-orange color obtained by the addition of ammonia to proteids that have been heated with strong nitric acid.

Xanthoprotein (*zan-tho-pro′-te-in*) [ξανθός, yellow; *protein*]. A yellowish substance formed from proteids by the action of nitric acid.

Xanthopsia (*zan-thop′-se-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; ὄψις, vision]. Yellow vision, the condition in which objects look yellow.

Xanthoxylum (*zan-thoks′-il-um*) [ξανθός, yellow; ξύλον, wood]. Prickly ash, a genus of trees of the order Rutaceæ. The bark of X. americanum and X. Clava-Herculis (X., U. S. P.) contains a crystalline principle, **xanthoxylin**, and is irritant, stimulant, and slightly diaphoretic. It is used in chronic rheumatism and as an emmenagogue. Dose gr. x–ʒss (0.65–2.0). Dose of Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum, U. S. P., fʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

Xenogenesis (*zen-o-jen′-es-is*) [ξένος, stranger; γένεσις, birth]. See *Heterogenesis*.

Xero- (*ze′-ro*) [ξηρός, dry]. A prefix meaning dry.

Xeroderma, Xerodermia (*ze-ro-der′-mah, ze-ro-der′-me-ah*) [ξηρός, dry; δέρμα, skin]. 1. An abnormal dryness of the skin. 2. A disease characterized by dryness and harshness of the skin, discoloration, and a fine scaly desquamation; by some it is considered a mild form of ichthyosis. **X. pigmentosum**, atrophoderma pigmentosum, angioma pigmentosum atrophicum, melanosis lenticularis progressiva, Kaposi's disease; a rare disease of the skin, usually beginning in childhood, and characterized by disseminated pigment-spots, telangiectasis, atrophy of muscles, and contraction of the skin, generally followed by the development of ulcers, and ending in death.

Xeroma (*ze-ro′-mah*). See *Xerophthalmia*.

Xerophthalmia (*ze-roff-thal′-me-ah*) [ξηρός, dry; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva, sometimes following chronic conjunctivitis or disease of the lacrimal apparatus.

Xerosis (*ze-ro′-sis*) [ξηρός, dry]. A state of dryness, especially of the skin (see *Xeroder-*

ma) or of the conjunctiva (see *Xerophthalmia*).

Xerostomia (*ze-ro-sto′-me-ah*) [ξηρός, dry; στόμα, mouth]. Dry mouth, a peculiar condition characterized by suppression of the secretion of the salivary and buccal glands.

Xerotic (*ze-rot′-ik*) [ξηρός, dry]. Characterized by xerosis; dry.

X-rays, or Röntgen-rays. The peculiar ether-rays or waves discovered by Prof. Röntgen of Würzburg. A vacuum-tube of glass (called a *Geissler Tube*, a *Hittorf's* or a *Crookes' Tube*) is used with two wires sealed through the glass. These wires are connected with the two poles of a battery, and Röntgen found that the rays from the cathode (*Cathode Rays*) had peculiar penetrative powers through matter opaque to other ether-rays, and by means of these rays photographs ("*Shadowgrams*") may be taken of bones, metallic substances, etc., situated in the tissues. Herz, and especially Lenard, prior to Röntgen, had discovered this penetrating power of the cathode rays, but failed to make the application suggested by Röntgen.

Xiphisternum (*zif-is-tur′-num*) [ξίφος, sword; στέρνον, breast-bone]. The xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphocostal (*zif-o-kos′-tal*) [ξίφος, sword; *costa*, rib]. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilages and the ribs.

Xiphodymus (*zif-od′-im-us*) [ξίφος, sword; δίδυμος, double]. A double monster with united pelvic and thoracic cavities, two legs, and with an occasional rudimentary third leg.

Xiphopagus (*zif-op′-ag-us*) [ξίφος, sword; πάγος, fixed]. A monster united by the xiphoid cartilages.

Xylene (*zi′-lēn*) [ξύλον, wood]. See *Xylol*.

Xylo- (*zi′-lo-*) [ξύλον, wood]. A prefix meaning pertaining to or derived from wood.

Xyloidin (*zi-loi′-din*) [ξύλον, wood; εἶδος, like], $C_6H_9NO_7$. A white, inflammable substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon starch or various forms of woody fiber.

Xylol (*zi′-lol*) [ξύλον, wood; *oleum*, oil], C_8H_{10}. Dimethyl-benzene, a volatile hydrocarbon used in microscopy as a clearing-agent and as a solvent for Canada balsam.

Xyphoid (*zif′-oid*) [ζίφος, sword; εἶδος, like]. Sword-shaped, ensiform.

Y

Y-ligament. The iliofemoral ligament. See *Ligaments, Table of*.

Yard. A measure used in the U. S. and in England, equal to three feet.

Yarrow (*yar′-o*). See *Achillea*.

Yawning (*yaw′-ning*) [AS., *gánian*, to yawn]. An involuntary stretching of the muscles accompanied by a deep inspiration, occurring during the drowsy state preceding the onset of sleep.

Yaws (*yawz*). See *Frambesia*.

Yeast (*yēst*) [AS., *gist*, yeast]. The name applied to various species of Saccharomyces. Yeast acts as a ferment producing the alcoholic fermentation. **Y., Beer-, Y., Brewer's,** the Cerevisiæ fermentum of the B. P., produced by the Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. It is used as a stimulant and locally as a poultice (Cataplasma fermenti, B. P.) and deodorant to gangrenous ulcers. **Y.-poultice,** a poultice containing yeast.

Yellow (*yel′-o*) [AS., *geolo*, yellow]. Of a color like that of gold; producing such a color. **Y. Fever,** an acute infectious disease of tropical and subtropical regions of America, and probably due to a specific organism. After a period of incubation varying from a few hours to several days, the disease begins with a chill and pain in the head, back, and limbs. The temperature rises rapidly to from 103°–105° F., vomiting occurs, the bowels are confined, the urine scanty and albuminous. A remission follows, after which, in severe cases, the temperature rises to its original height, jaundice develops, and the vomited material becomes dark from the presence of blood (black vomit). Hemorrhages may occur from the intestinal mucous membrane. The disease is very fatal, death occurring in the typhoid state or from uremia. **Y. Precipitate,** yellow oxid of mercury. **Y.-root.** See *Hydrastis*. **Y. Spot,** the macula lutea. **Y. Wash,** a lotion of yellow oxid of mercury.

Yerba Santa (*yār′-bah san′-tah*) [Sp., sacred herbs]. See *Eriodictyon*.

Yolk [AS., *geoleca*, yolk]. 1. The nutritive part of an ovum, consisting chiefly of **Y.-cells** or **Y.-granules. Y.-sac,** the umbilical vesicle, the sac containing the food of the embryo. 2. The yellow portion of the egg of birds. The yolk of the hen's egg is the Vitellus of the U. S. P. (Ovi vitellus, B. P.), and forms a constituent of Glyceritum vitelli (U. S. P.).

Young's Rule. A rule of dosage in children. The dose is obtained by adding 12 to the age and dividing the result by the age, and making the quotient the denominator of a fraction the numerator of which is 1. The fraction represents the proportion of the adult dose to be given to the child.

Young-Helmholtz Theory of Color-vision. Color-vision depends upon the presence in the retina of three different sets of fibers which respond to stimulation by a sensation of red, green, or violet respectively. All other colors are simply combinations of the three primary colors. The excitation of any one set is a matter of wave-length. The longest waves excite the red, the shortest the violet, and those of intermediate length the green fibers.

Z

Zanaloin (*za-nal'-o-in*) [*Zanzibar; ἀλόη*, aloes]. The aloin derived from Zanzibar aloes.

Zea (*ze'-ah*) [*ζέα*, a sort of grain]. A genus of grasses. **Z. mays**, maize, Indian corn; also its stigmas (Z., U. S. P.). It has been used as a diuretic in cystitis, gonorrhea, and cardiac dropsy.

Zeiss's Glands. Sebaceous glands the ducts of which open on the free edge of the lids.

Zeoscope (*ze'-o-skōp*) [*ζέειν*, to boil; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling point.

Zestocausis (*zes-to-kaw'-sis*) [*ζεστός*, boiling; *καίειν*, to burn]. Cauterization with an instrument heated by steam; it is called a *zestocautery*.

Zinc. A bluish-white metal having a specific gravity of from 6.9 to 7.2, an atomic weight of 65.1, and a valence of 2. Symbol, Zn. In nature it occurs in two principal forms, as a sulphid, called *blende*, and as a carbonate and silicate, termed *calamine*. When melted and poured into water it becomes granular (Zincum granulatum, B. P.). Zinc is used to prepare zinc sulphate and zinc chlorid, and for generating hydrogen. The compounds of zinc are poisonous, and the slow ingestion of it produces a chronic intoxication resembling, but less severe than, that produced by lead. **Z. acetate** (Zinci acetas, U. S. P., B. P.), $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2.2H_2O$, is used locally in ophthalmia and gonorrhea, in solutions of from 1–2 grains to the fluidounce (0.065–0.13 to 30 c.c.) of water. **Z. bromid** (Zinci bromidum, U. S. P.), $ZnBr_2$, has been used in epilepsy. Dose gr. j–ij (0.061–0.13). **Z. carbonate** (Zinci carbonas præcipitatus, U. S. P.; Zinci carbonas, B. P.), $(ZnCO_3)_2.3Zn(HO)_2$, is used, generally in the form of prepared calamine, as a dusting-powder on excoriated surfaces or in the form of a cerate. **Z. chlorid** (Zinci chloridum, U. S. P., B. P.), $ZnCl_2$, is used chiefly as an escharotic in carcinoma and spreading ulcers, as an injection in gonorrhea, and as an astringent in conjunctivitis. It is also employed as a disinfectant and for preserving anatomic preparations. Liquor zinci chloridi (U. S. P., B. P.) is used as disinfectant and preservative. *Burnett's disinfecting fluid* is a solution of zinc chlorid. **Z. cyanid**, $Zn(CN)_2$, has been used in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, gastralgia, and uterine colic. Dose gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **Z. ferrocyanid**, $Zn_2Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, is used like Z. cyanid. Dose gr. j–iv (0.065–0.26). **Z. iodid** (Zinci iodidi, U. S. P.), ZnI_2, has been used in chorea, scrofula, and hysteria, and locally as an astringent, like the chlorid. Dose gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **Z. lactate**, $Zn(C_3H_5O_2)_2.3H_2O$, has been used in epilepsy. Dose gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **Z. oxid** (Zinci oxidum, U. S. P., B. P.), ZnO, is an amorphous white powder, and is used internally in chorea, epilepsy, whooping-cough, and gastrointestinal catarrh; locally, as a desiccant to excoriated surfaces, in the form of powder or ointment (Unguentum zinci oxidi, U. S. P.; Unguentum zinci, B. P.). Dose gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.52). **Z. phosphid** (Zinci phosphidum, U. S. P.), Zn_3P_2, is used in medicine as a substitute for phosphorus. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.003). **Z. sulphate** (Zinci sulphas, U. S. P., B. P.), $ZnSo_4$, white vitriol, is tonic, astringent, and emetic. It is used in gastric catarrh, as an emetic, and locally in ophthalmia, gonorrhea, leukorrhea, and as a caustic in ulcers, condylomata, etc. In overdoses it is a gastrointestinal irritant. Dose gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032); as an emetic, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **Z. sulphocarbolate** (Zinci sulphocarbolas, B. P.), $Zn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2.H_2O$, is used as an antiseptic and astringent. **Z. valerianate** (Zinci valerianas, U. S. P., B. P.), $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2.2H_2O$, is used in neuralgia, epilepsy, hysteria, and diabetes insipidus. Dose gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

Zingiber (*zin′-jib-er*) [ζιγγίβερις, ginger]. Ginger, a genus of plants of the Scitamineæ. The rhizome of Z. officinale contains a volatile oil, and is used as a stimulant and carminative in dyspepsia, flatulence, and intestinal atony; externally it is rubefacient. Dose, gr. x-xx (0.65-1.3). Preparations and doses: Extractum zingiberis fluidum (U. S. P.), ♏x-xx (0.65-1.3); Oleoresina zingiberis (U. S. P.), ♏j (0.065); Pulvis aromaticus (U. S. P., Pulvis cinnamomi compositus, B. P.), gr. x-xxx (0.65-2.0); Pulvis rhei compositus (U. S. P., B. P.), ʒss-ʒj (2.0-4.0); Syrupus zingiberis (U. S. P., B. P.), fʒj (4.0); Tinctura zingiberis (U. S. P., B. P.), ʒss-j (2.0-4.0); Tinctura zingiberis fortior (B. P.), ♏v-xx (0.32-1.3); Trochisci zingiberis (U. S. P.), each containing ♏iij of the tincture.

Zn. The symbol for zinc.

Zoanthropy (*zo-an′-thro-pe*) [ζῷον, animal; ἄνθρωπος, a man]. A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself transformed into or inhabited by an animal.

Zoetrope (*zo′-e-trōp*) [ζωή, life; τρόπειν, to turn]. An instrument that by the revolution of a series of pictures before the eye gives the appearance of a person or animal in motion, the pictures successively representing single phases of a compound act.

Zomotherapy (*zo-mo-ther′-ap-e*). Muscle opotherapy.

Zona (*zo′-nah*) [L.]. 1. A belt or girdle. **Z. arcuata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti. **Z. cartilaginea,** the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. ciliaris,** the ciliary processes collectively. **Z. denticulata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. fasciculata,** the central portion of the cortex of the suprarenal capsule, composed of tube-like transverse bands. **Z. glomerulosa,** a part of the cortical portion of the suprarenal capsule, having a net-like appearance on section, situated near the surface of the organ. **Z. orbicularis,** a thickening of the capsular ligament around the acetabulum. **Z. pectinata,** the outer portion of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament. **Z. pellucida,** the thick, solid, elastic envelop of the ovum, corresponding to the cell-wall of a cell; it is also called the vitelline membrane. **Z. tecta,** the inner portion of the basilar membrane, bearing the organ of Corti. 2. See *Herpes zoster.* **Z. ophthalmica.** Herpes zoster of the ophthalmic nerve.

Zonal (*zo′-nal*) [*zona*, zone]. Pertaining to a girdle or to a band-like structure.

Zone (*zōn*) [*zona*, band]. See *Zona.* **Z., Cornu-radicular,** the external part of Burdach's column abutting on the middle third of the internal border of the posterior horn, and representing approximately the posterior root-zone. **Z., Hysterogenous,** a region, as the ovarian or submammary region, where pressure in hysteric women calls forth an hysteric attack.

Zonesthesia (*zon-es-the′-ze-ah*) [ζώνη, a belt; αἴσθησις, sensation]. See *Girdle-sensation.*

Zonular (*zon′-u-lar*) [*zonula*, a little zone]. Pertaining to or in the shape of a zone or band, as, *e. g.*, Z. cataract.

Zonule (*zon′-ūl*) [*zonula*, a little zone]. A small band. **Z. of Zinn,** the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Zoo- (*zo′-o*) [ζῷον, an animal]. A prefix meaning animal, or pertaining to an animal.

Zoobiology (*zo-o-bi-ol′-o-gy*) [ζῷον, animal; βίος, life; λόγος, science]. Animal biology.

Zoochemia, Zoochemistry (*zo-o-ke′-me-ah, zo-o-kem′-is-tre*) [ζῷον, animal; χημεία, *chemistry*]. The chemistry of animal life and tissues.

Zoodynamics (*zo-o-di-nam′-iks*) [ζῷον, animal; δύναμις, power]. Animal physiology.

Zoogenesis (*zo-o-jen′-es-is*) [ζῷον, animal; γεννᾶν, to beget]. The generation of animal forms.

Zoogenous (*zo-oj′-en-us*) [ζῷον, animal; γεννᾶν, to beget]. Developed or derived from animals.

Zooglea (*zo-og′-le-ah*) [ζῷον, animal; γλοιός, a sticky substance]. A stage in the life-history of certain bacteria, in which they lie embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

Zoograft (*zo′-o-graft*) [ζῷον, animal; *graft*]. A graft of tissue derived from an animal.

Zografting (*zo-o-graf′-ting*) [ζῷον, animal; *graft*]. Grafting with tissue taken from the lower animals.

Zooid (*zo′-oid*) [ζῷον, animal; εἶδος, like]. 1. Resembling an animal. 2. Any one of a series of more or less independent forms resulting from the development of a single ovum.

Zoology (*zo-ol′-o-je*) [ζῷον, animal; λόγος, a treatise]. That branch of biology treating of the form, nature, and classification of animals.

Zoonomia, Zoonomy (*zo-o-no′-me-ah, zo-on′-o-me*) [ζῷον, animal; νόμος, law]. The principles or laws of animal life; zoobiology.

Zooparasite (*zo-o-par′-as-īt*) [ζῷον, animal; παράσιτος, parasite]. An animal parasite.

Zoopathology (*zo-o-path-ol′-o-je*) [ζῷον, animal; πάθος, suffering; λόγος, science]. The science of the diseases of animals.

Zoophagous (*zo-off′-ag-us*) [ζῷον, animal; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Subsisting on animal food.

Zoophobia (*zo-o-fo′-be-ah*) [ζῷον, animal; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of certain animals.

Zoosperm (*zo′-o-spurm*) [ζῷον, animal; σπέρμα, seed]. See *Spermatozoon*.

Zoospore (*zo′-o-spōr*) [ζῷον, animal; σπόρος, seed]. A motile spore.

Zootomist (*zo-ot′-o-mist*) [ζῷον, animal; τομή, a cutting]. One who dissects animals; a comparative anatomist.

Zootomy (*zo-ot′-o-me*) [ζῷον, animal; τομή, a cutting]. The dissection of animals.

Zoster (*zos′-ter*) [ζωστήρ, a girdle]. See *Herpes zoster*.

Zygapophysis (*zig-ap-off′-is-is*) [ζυγόν, yoke; *apophysis*]. The articular process of a vertebra.

Zygoma (*zi-go′-mah*) [ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone]. The arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the malar bone.

Zygomatic (*zi-go-mat′-ik*) [ζύγωμα, zygoma]. Pertaining to the zygoma.

Zygomaticus (*zi-go-mat′-ik-us*) [ζύγωμα, zygoma]. One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Zymase (*zi′-mās*). See *Microzyme*.

Zyme, Zymin (*zīm, zi′-min*) [ζύμη, leaven]. An organized ferment. Cf. *Enzyme*.

Zymic (*zi′-mik*) [ζύμη, leaven]. Of or pertaining to organized ferments.

Zymo- (*zi′-mo*) [ζύμη, leaven]. A prefix meaning pertaining to or produced by fermentation.

Zymogen (*zi′-mo-jen*) [ζύμη, leaven; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The substance existing in the glands secreting a digestive juice, and which, when set free, splits into a ferment (enzyme) and a proteid.

Zymogenic (*zi-mo-jen′-ik*) [ζύμη, leaven; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. Causing fermentation. 2. Pertaining to or producing a zymogen.

Zymology (*zi-mol′-o-je*) [ζύμη, leaven; λόγος, science]. The science dealing with fermentation.

Zymometer (*zi-mom′-et-er*) [ζύμη, leaven; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring fermentation.

Zymophyte (*zi′-mo-fīt*) [ζύμη, leaven; φυτόν, plant]. A microorganism producing fermentation.

Zymose (*zi′-mōs*) [ζύμη, leaven]. See *Enzyme*.

Zymosimeter (*zi-mo-sim′-et-er*). See *Zymometer*.

Zymosis (*zi-mo′-sis*) [ζύμη, leaven]. 1. Fermentation. 2. The condition of one affected with a zymotic disease. 3. An infectious disease.

Zymotic (*zi-mot′-ik*) [ζύμη, leaven]. Pertaining to zymosis; produced by zymosis. **Z. Disease**, an infectious disease.

APPENDIX A.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Judson Daland, M. D.,

Of Philadelphia.

The writer has given considerable thought to the question of classification of mineral waters, and after a thorough study of those hitherto brought forward, is strongly of the opinion that the heading under which a spring is placed should indicate, as near as may be, the chief therapeutic action of that spring.

While a purely chemical classification, such as the excellent one suggested by Dr. A. C. Peale, of the U. S. Geological Survey,* is scientifically more accurate, it is feared that the practical physician would be confused when he came to make his selection, by the large number of subdivisions necessitated by this plan of division.

Though realizing fully the imperfection of the present classification, it has seemed that the needs of those consulting this work would be best subserved by its adoption.

Occasionally a spring possesses the marked characteristics of more than one class. Such springs are entered under both groups.

All analyses have been reduced to the U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches, so as to simplify the comparative study of the value of the different waters, and for the sake of brevity, the principal ingredients are represented by their chemical formulæ as follows:—

Lithium bicarbonate,	$Li(CO_3)_2$,	Ferrum bicarbonate,	$Fe(HCO_3)_2$,
Ammonium bicarbonate,	NH_4HCO_3,	carbonate,	$FeCO_3$,
Sodium biborate,	$2B_2O_3+10H_2O$,	sulphate,	$FeSO_4$,
carbonate,	Na_2CO_3,	oxide,	FeO,
bicarbonate,	Na_2HCO_3,	Calcium sulphate,	$CaSO_4$,
chloride,	$NaCl$,	bicarbonate,	$Ca(HCO_3)_2$,
sulphate,	Na_2SO_4,	carbonate,	$CaCO_3$,
Magnesium carbonate,	$MgCO_3$,	chloride,	$CaCl_2$,
bicarbonate,	$Mg(HCO_3)_2$,	phosphate,	$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$,
chloride,	$MgCl_2$,	H_2S.	Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,
sulphate,	$MgSO_4$.	CO_2.	Carbonic acid gas.

I. DIURETIC WATERS.

These springs owe their action chiefly to the increased quantity of water taken by patients, who thus flush out all the emunctories, especially stimulating the flow of urine.

* In a paper read before the American Climatological Association.

In practical medicine, waters of this class are used very extensively, and justly so. They are of undoubted value in many conditions. It is needless to dwell upon the great benefit to be derived from the increased use of ordinary, pure drinking water, as this is universally recognized, but in practice it is found that patients take these diuretic waters more willingly, in larger amounts and for a longer time than the ordinary drinking water, of which they soon become satiated. Ordinarily it is best to take a large tumbler of this water before breakfast, between meals and at bed-time, thus using two to three pints in the twenty-four hours. I may be permitted to mention a few of the ordinary conditions in which these waters produce their best results; and as first in importance are the diatheses, lithæmic, gouty, rheumatic, oxalic, phosphatic and uric acid. Good results have also been obtained in renal calculus, acute and chronic congestion of the kidneys, acute nephritis and at times in the course of chronic Bright's disease and diabetes. As the use of pure water, in large amounts, produces an increase in the amount of bile and at the same time renders it more thin, as was proven several years ago by Bidder and Schmidt, these waters are used with excellent result in acute and chronic hepatic congestion, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the biliary passages, known as catarrhal jaundice and gall stone, both during the attack and in the interval.

I append a few analyses in full of typical springs belonging to this group, followed by a full list of springs of this class, with amount of each *active* ingredient in a U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches :—

SWEET SPRINGS, BEDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, F. A. Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of calcium,	0.522 grs.
" magnesium,	0.135 "
Silicic acid,	0.654 "
	1.311 "

Free carbonic acid .66 cu. in. Temp. 52.7° F.

SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING, HARRISON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE.

(Analyst, F. L. Bartlett.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of sodium and potassium,	1.4019 grs.
Chloride of sodium,	.1713 "
Carbonate of calcium,	.9904 "
Carbonate of magnesium,	.2476 "
Oxide of iron and aluminium,	distinct trace.
Silicum,	.9800 grs.
Silicic acid (in solution).	
Organic and volatile matter,	.2375 "
Temperature, 46° F. Total,	4.0287 "

POLAND SPRING, SOUTH POLAND, MAINE.

(Analyst, C. F. Chandler.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of potassa,	0.1562 grs.
Chloride of sodium,	0.2636 "
Carbonate of sodium,	0.1333 "
" calcium,	1.2287 "
" magnesium,	0.5412 "
Oxide of iron and alumina,	traces.
Silica,	1.1197 "
Organic and volatile matter,	0.2332 "
Total,	3.6759 "

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Analyst, A. A. Hayes.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Calcium carbonate,	5.000 grs.
Sodium chloride,	.896 "
Calcium chloride,	.208 "
Magnesium sulphate,	.360 "
Calcium crenate,	3.640 "
Ferrous crenate,	.080 "
" silicate,	.640 "
Loss,	.064 "
Temperature, 74° F. Total,	10.888 "

CAPON SPRINGS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Analyst, J. W. Mallet.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium,	.477 grs.
" potassium,	.136 "
Crenate of iron,	.080 "
Chloride of sodium,	.240 "
Carbonate of calcium,	6.701 "
" sodium	.475 "
" magnesium,	.160 "
" iron,	.033 "
Alumina,	.014 "
Organic matter,	.164 "
	9.774 "
Carbonic acid,	6.898 "
Nitrogen,	2.962 "
Oxygen,	1.416 "

Temperature, 65.50° F.

CRESSON MAGNESIA SPRING, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, F. A. Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium,	0.109 grs.
Chloride of magnesium,	0.559 "
" calcium,	1.304 "
" sodium,	1.229 "
Bicarbonate of iron,	0.017 "
" manganese,	trace
" magnesium,	0.414 "
" calcium,	0.022 "
" sodium,	1.425 "
" potassium,	0.206 "
Phosphate of calcium,	0.004 "
Alumina,	0.008 "
Silicic acid,	0.914 "
Nitrous acid,	trace
Carbonic acid,	0.663 "
	6.874 "

BEDFORD CHALYBEATE SPRING, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium,	2.741 grs.
Phosphate of calcium,	.033 "
Carbonate of calcium,	8.885 "
" magnesium,	1.201 "
" iron,	.442 "
" manganese,	trace
" sodium,	.395 "
" potassium,	.132 "
Chloride of sodium,	.120 "
Silicic acid,	.793 "
	14.942 "
Carbonic acid,	12 cu. in.

All Healing Spring, Catoosa County, Georgia. $MgCO_3$ 7, $CaSO_4$ 39.
Alum Spring, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Artesian Well, Winslow, Camden County, New Jersey.
Ashley Springs, North Carolina.
Augusta Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. See Stribling Springs.
Bath or Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, Virginia. 74° F.
Birchdale Spring, Concord, N. H.
Black Barren Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Bryant's Springs, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Numbers I, II and III.

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 39, $Li(CO_3)_2$ 2, H_2S, 6.68 cubic inches. Temperature 60° F.

Capon Springs, Hampshire County, West Virginia. 65.5° F.

Chalk Creek Hot Springs, Chalk Creek, Colorado. 130° F.

Chalybeate Spring, Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. $CaCO_3$ 9, $CaSO_4$ 3, $FeCO_3$ trace, CO_2 21 cubic inches. 52.70° F.

Chenowith Chalybeate Spring, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Cherry Hill Phosphate Spring, Otsego County, New York. $Ca_2(PO_4)_2$ 14.

Cherry Valley Phosphate Spring, Otsego County, New York.

Clymerara Spring, Manor of Maryland, Maryland.

Cola Springs, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

Concord Spring, Concord, New Hampshire.

Daggy Spring. See Greencastle.

Dew Drop Spring. See Greencastle.

Epsom Spring, in Wyandotte Cave, Indiana. $MgSO_4$ 24.

Estill Chalybeate Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. CO_2 41 cubic inches.

Estill Red Sulphur Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. CO_2 40 H_2S .56 cubic inches.

Farmville Lithia Water, Farmville, Virginia. NaCl 5, $NaSO_4$ 3, $Li(CO_3)_2$ 3, $Fe(CO_3)_2$ 1, $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$ 2.

Fayette Spring, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Field Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.

Florida Spring, Montgomery County, New York. $(NaHCO_3)_2$ 22.

Glen Alpine Springs, Burke County, North Carolina.

Greencastle Daggy Spring. Ca CO_3 14.

Greencastle Dew Drop Spring, Putnam County, Indiana. $CaCO_3$ 12.

Grove Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky. $CaCO_3$ 10.

Hawkin's Mineral Springs, Wayne County, Indiana.

Healing Spring (New), Bath County, Virginia. Ca CO_3 18, CO_2 5 cubic inches. 88° F.
" " (Old) " " " Ca CO_3 18, CO_2 4 " " 85° F.

Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. 93° to 105° F.

Howard Well, Lincoln County, Kentucky.

Hubbardston Well, Iona County, Michigan. $CaCO_3$ 17.

Jerusalem Mineral Spring, Cannan, New Hampshire.

Jordan Chalybeate Spring, Rockbridge County, Virginia. Co_2 6.

Kimberling Springs, Bland County, Virginia.

Lebanon Spring, Columbia County, New York. 73° F.

Leslie Spring, Ingham County, Michigan. $CaCO_3$ 18. CO_2 12 cubic inches.

Limestone Spring, Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. $CaCO_3$ 7, CO_2 21 cubic inches. 51.8° F.

McVittey's Saltillo Springs, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Ca $(HCO_3)_2$ 10.

Magnesia Spring (Cresson Springs), Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Magnesia Spring. See Versailles Spring.

Marion Artesian Well, Grant County, Indiana.

Marranetta Mineral Spring, Harrisonburg, Virginia. $CaCO_3$ 15, Mg CO_3 7. 50° F.

Massanutten Spring, Rockingham County, Virginia. 59.7° F.

Mineral Spring, ten feet from May's, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Mineral Spring, at the Mound in Madison County, Indiana.

Minnequa Spring, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.
Missioquoi Springs, Franklin County, Vermont. $NaHCO_3$ 8. CO_2?
Monitor Spring. See Versailles Spring.
New Spring. See Healing Spring.
Northport Mineral Spring, Northport, Maine.
Nuckoll's Springs, Grayson County, North Carolina.
Old Spring. See Healing Spring.
Orkney Springs (Bear's Wallow Spring), Shenandoah County, Virginia. CO_2 5.
Orkney Springs (Healing Spring), Shenandoah County, Virginia. CO_2 3.
Ourry Spring. See Versailles Spring.
Perry Springs, Pike County, Illinois. $CaCO_3$ 14. 48° to 50° F.
Pine Grove Mineral Spring, Dover, Stratford County, New Hampshire. 45° F.
Plummer Bromine Arsenic Spring, Ashe County, North Carolina.
Poland Mineral Spring, South Poland, Maine.
Rawley Springs, Rockingham County, Virginia.
Red Sulphur Spring. See Estill Springs.
Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. 54° F.
Rock Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Saltillo Spring. See McVittey's Spring.
Santa Barbara Hot Sulphur Springs, near Santa Barbara, California. Na_2CO_3 17. 112° to 122° F.
St. Helena White Sulphur Springs, No. 7, Napa County, California. $CaCl + Na_2SO_4$ 27 64.5° to 97° F.
Stone Sulphur Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
Stremmel's Gettysburg Lithia Spring, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
Stribling's Chalybeate Spring, Augusta County, Virginia.
Stribling's Sulphur Spring, Augusta County, Virginia.
Sweet Springs, Bedford, Pennsylvania. Temperature 52.7° F.
Thompson's Springs, Ashe County, North Carolina.
Underwood Spring, Falmouth Foreside, Maine.
Van Cleuve's Mineral Spring, Crawfordsville, Indiana. $CaCO_3$ 10.
Versailles Magnesia Springs, Brown County, Illinois. CO_2 24 cubic inches. 58° F.
Versailles Monitor Springs, Brown County, Illinois.
Versailles Ourry Springs, Brown County, Illinois.
Virginia Arsenic, Bromine and Lithia Spring, Roanoke, Virginia. $CaCO_3$ 6, Mg SO 43.
Warner Spring, Albion, Michigan. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 17.
White Cliff Mineral Springs, Monroe County, Tennessee. Three grains of $Mg(HCO_3)_2$.
Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio. 52° F.

II. IRON WATERS.

These owe their virtues to the presence of iron, which usually exists in the form of the bicarbonate of the protoxide, held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid gas. The amount of carbon dioxide is often considerable, rendering the water decidedly acidulous. In many of our mineral springs, like those at Cresson, for instance, the iron exists as ferrous sulphate, with more or less ferric sulphate from the oxidation of the former.

The ordinary indications for the use of iron are well met by the use of the waters belonging to this class.

Those springs containing sulphate of magnesium and sodium, and alkalies, in addition to iron, such as those chalybeate springs, containing alum, give excellent results in chronic gastric or intestinal catarrhal inflammation, especially when associated with diarrhœa. Thorp's Spring, Texas, or the New Almaden Vichy, of California, should be of special service in chlorosis as well as in the ordinary anæmias. The following list comprises the most important members of this group, together with several examples where the analysis is given in detail :—

Iron and Alum Waters.

CHURCHILL ALUM, VIRGINIA.

One U. S Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of magnesium,	86.064 grs.
" " calcium,	88.832 "
" " potassium,	2.440 "
" " ammonium,	0.640 "
" " sodium,	1.944 "
Chloride of sodium,	4.624 "
Persulphate of the sesquioxide of iron,	51.264 "
Bisulphate of the sesquioxide of iron,	83.352 "
Sulphate of protoxide of iron,	24.184 "
Persulphate of alumina,	72.928 "
Silica,	10.424 "
Phosphoric acid,	trace
	426.696 "

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

(Analyst, A. A. Hayes.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	
Sulphate of calcium,	2.539 grs.
" " magnesium,	1.282 "
" " potassium,	0.258 "
Crenate of ammonium,	1.776 "
Silicate of sodium,	3.150 "
Protosulphate of iron,	21.776 "
Alumina,	12.293 "
Silica,	
	43.084 "

Free carbonic acid, 8 cubic inches.

CRESSON ALUM SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of ferric oxide,	83.390 grs.
" " aluminium,	21.205 "
" " ferrous oxide,	16.253 "
" " magnesium,	27.699 "
" " calcium,	40.202 "
" " lithium,	0.047 "
" " sodium,	0.704 "
" " potassium,	0.426 "
Chloride of sodium,	0.023 "
Bicarbonate of iron,	3.784 "
" " manganese,	trace
" " calcium,	
Phosphate of calcium,	trace
Silicic acid,	1.868 "
	145.565 "

Simple Iron Water.

Sharon Chalybeate Spring, Schoharie County, N. Y.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of magnesium,	20.56 grs.
" " calcium,	16.27 "
" " sodium,	12.35 "
" " iron,	24.00 "
	73.18 "

Sulphuretted hydrogen, 1 cubic inch.
Temperature, 48° F.

Schuyler Chalybeate Spring, Schuyler County, Ill.

(Analyst, Dr. Blaney.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	Grains.	Grains.
Sulphate of calcium,	73.936	73.986
" " magnesium,	2.984	2.982
" " iron,	69.960	69.959
Alkaline sulphate,	7.832	
" phosphate,		7.836
Silica,	1.312	1.315
	156.024	156.028

Iron and Aperients.

New Almaden Vichy, Santa Clara County, California.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium bicarbonate,	201 grs.
" chloride,	33 "
Calcium sulphate, " carbonate,	74 "
Magnesium sulphate,	12 "
Ferri carbonate,	5 "
	325 "

Free carbonic acid gas, 238 cu. in.

Thorp's Spring, Hood County, Texas.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Ferri carbonate,	40 grs.
Sodium sulphate,	80 "
" carbonate,	100 "
	220 "

Adirondack Spring, Whitehall, New York. $CaCO_3$ 15, $MgCO_3$ 13, $FeCO_3$ 4, CO_2 54.15 cubic inches. 52° F.

Bath Alum Spring, Bath County, Va. No. 1. Alum 9, CaFeO 14, CO_2 11 cu. in. No. 2. FeO 21, Alum 12 CO_2 8 cu. in.

Bedford Alum Springs, Bedford County, Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 23½, $MgSO_4$, 13, $CaSO_4$ 19.

Catter Spring. See Rock Enon Spring.

Cave Spring, Bath County, Virginia. $FeCO_3$ 2.

Church Hill Alum Springs, Near Richmond, Va. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ 135, FeSO, 24, $MgSO_4$ 86, CaSO, 89, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ 73.

Columbia Springs, Columbia County, N. Y. NaCl 84, $CaSO_4$ 65, $MgCl_2$ 31, $CaCl_3$ 22, $FeCl_3$ 3½, H_2S 4.48 cubic inches.

Congress Spring, Santa Clara Co., California. $NaCO_3$ 123, NaCl 118, $FeCO_3$ 13.

Crab Orchard Acid Spring, Genesee County, New York. H_2SO_4 83, $CaSO_4$ 40, $FeSO_4$ 14.

Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Iron Spring. $FeSO_4$ and $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 29, $CaSO_4$ 49, $MgSO_4$ 23.

Alum Spring. $FeSO_4$ and $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 53, $CaSO_4$ 40, $MgSO_4$ 28, and $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ 21 grains.

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier County, West Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 2. 55° F.

Geyser Spa Spring, Sonoma County, California. $NaHCO_3$ 23, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 10, $FeCO_3$ 4.

Iron Ute Manitou Spring, Colorado. $CaCO_3$ 70, Na_2CO_3 70, $FeCO_3$ 7, CO_2 ?. 44° F.

Jordan Rockbridge Alum, Rockbridge County, Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 18½ CO_2 6 cu. in.

Kittanning Mineral Spring, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. $FeSO_4$ 24½, $MgSO_4$ 27, $CaSO_4$ 65.

Linwood Spring, Linwood, Iowa. $FeCO_3$ 27, NaCl 93, $NaHCO_3$ 40, $MgCl_2$ 23.

Manitou Spring. See Iron Ute.

Napa Soda Spring, Napa County, California. $FeCO_3$ 16, $MgCO_3$ 52. 68° F.

Napa Soda Spring, Napa County, California. $MgCO_3$ 26, $NaHCO_3$ 13, $Fe_2(CO_3)_3$ 8. 68° F.

New Almaden Vichy, Santa Clara County, California. $NaHCO_3$ 201, NaCl 33, $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 73, $MgSO_4$ 12, $FeCO_3$ 5, CO_2 238 cubic inches.

New London Alum Springs, Campbell County, Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 23½, $MgSO_4$ 13, $CaSO_4$ 19.

Oak Orchard Spring, Genesee County, N. Y. H_2SO_4 133, $FeSO_4$ 33, $CaSO_4$ 13.

Ocean Spring, Jackson County, Mississippi. FeO 5, NaCl 48.

Ojo Caliente Spring, Ojo Caliente, New Mexico. Na_2CO_3 115, NaCl 32, $FeCO_3$ 6. 100° F.

Owasso, Chalybeate, Owasso, Shiawassee County, Michigan. $FeCO_3$ 12, $MgCO_3$ 11.

Pacific Congress Spring, ten miles S. W. Santa Clara, California. $FeCO_3$ 14, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 242. 50° F.

Pacific Congress Spring, near Santa Clara, California. NaCl 119, Na_2CO_3 123, $FeCO_3$ 14. 50° F.

Ranch Spring, Estes Park, Colorado. $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 2. 58° F.

Richfield Iron Spring, Otsego County, New York. $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 17, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 12, FeO 5, CO_2 16. 46° F.

River Spring, Estes Park, Colorado. $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 4. 58° F.

Rockbridge Alum Spring, Rockbridge County, Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 5, Alumina 18.

Rock Enon Spring, Frederick County, Va. $FeCO_3$ 14, $MgSO_4$ 13.

Saline Chalybeate Spring, Schuyler County, Illinois. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ 70, $CaSO_4$ 74.

Schuyler County Springs, Schuyler County, Illinois. $CaSO_4$ 74, $FeSO_4$ 70.

Sharon Chalybeate Spring, Schoharie County, New York. $FeSO_4$ 24, $MgSO_4$ 21. 48° F.

Sparta Artesian Well, Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin. $FeCO_3$ 9 grains.

Stribling Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$ 16, $FeSO_2$ 9, $CaSO_4$ 12.

Stryker's Mineral Water, Stryker, Ohio. K_2SO_4 185, $MgCl_2$ 119, NaCl 232, $FeCO_3$ 10.

Tar Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. $FeCO_3$ 4, $CaCO_3$ 21.

Thorp's Spring, Hood County, Texas. $FeCO_3$ 40, $Na_2S_2O_3$ 80, Na_2CO_3 100.

Variety Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. $FeSO_4$ 5 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ 12, $CaSO_4$ 13.

III. CARBONIC ACID WATERS.

These owe their chief virtue to the presence of carbonic acid gas, though many of them contain alkalies and alkaline earths in sufficient quantity to give them a special action.

Though springs of this class are very numerous, it is remarkable to observe how frequently information as to the exact amount of free carbonic gas is wanting, and that has been noted where the analysis, as regards the mineral constituents, has been conducted with great care and accuracy. Then, too, it would appear, in many instances, the water is sent some distance for analysis, so that considerable escapes and the water at the spring actually contains a larger quantity of the gas than is shown by the analysis. Many springs containing free carbonic acid gas also contain such large quantities of active inorganic

substances as to compel us to classify them under some one of the other groups. The waters belonging to this class are peculiarly agreeable both to the palate and to the eye. Their bright, sparkling appearance constantly tempts one to their use, and thus patients receive large quantities of water almost without effort. Fever patients find these waters very agreeable, and the addition of this gas acts as a sedative to the gastro-mucous membrane, and when taken cold and in sips relieves nausea and tends to check vomiting. This water when added to milk is admirably received by some patients with irritable stomach, and occasionally milk will be accepted in this form when it is absolutely refused in its pure state. Another very popular use to which these waters are put is in diluting wines.

Wherever a water surcharged with the gas is indicated, these springs are of especial value, particularly those containing a moderate amount of the alkalies. The following analyses are offered as examples of this group, to which belong the well-known Apollinaris, Giesshübel and Vichy springs:—

SWEET SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.
(Analyst, W. B. Rogers.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	0.136 grs
" " magnesium.	0.312 "
" " calcium,	0.144 "
Sulphate of sodium,	6.344 "
" " magnesium,	10.392 "
" " calcium,	13.168 "
Carbonate of sodium,	"
" " calcium,	30.556 "
" " magnesium,	0.824 "
Oxide of iron,	0.144 "
Silicic acid,	0.021 "
Iodine,	trace
Earthy phosphates,	trace
	62.041

Free carbonic acid, 88 cubic inches.

GIESSHÜBLER (NEAR CARLSBAD), BOHEMIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium carbonate,	56.768 grs.
Calcium "	12.672 "
Magnesium "	2.720 "
Ferrous "	0.032 "
Potassium "	5.248 "
" sulphate,	1.776 "
" chloride,	3.008 "
Silica,	5.248 "
Aluminæ,	0.136 "
	87.936

CLYSMIC NATURAL SPRING WATER, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.
(Analyst, Rathbene.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	1.170 grs.
Sulphate of potassa,	0.456 "
Sulphate of soda,	0.560 "
Bicarbonate of lime,	16.044 "
Bicarbonate of magnesia,	13.563 "
Bicarbonate of iron,	0.038 "
Bicarbonate of soda,	1.261 "
Phosphate of soda,	0.032 "
Silica,	0.722 "
Organic matter,	1.616 "
Alumina,	trace
Carbonic acid (?)	35.462

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, ALPINE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Bicarbonate of calcium,	43.20 grs.
Carbonate of magnesium,	4.20 "
" " sodium,	9.50 "
Chloride " "	26.22 "
Oxide of iron,	1.75 "
Silica,	2.06 "
Alumina,	1.75 "
Potassium,	trace
	88.68

Carbonic acid, 186.35 cubic inches.

APOLLINARIS SPRING, NEUENAHR, RHENISH PRUSSIA.
(Analyst, Mohr.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	20.79 grs.
Sulphate of soda,	12.2 "
Carbonate of soda,	55.07 "
" " lime,	14.6 "
" " magnesia.	23.93 "
Oxide of iron,	0.22 "
Silicic acid,	1.08 "
	127.89

Carbonic acid, 376 cubic inches.

Bladon Sulphur Spring, Choctaw County, Alabama. CO_2 86 cubic inches, and H_2S 1.30 cubic inches.

Bladon Vichy Spring, Choctaw County, Alabama. CO_2 110 cubic inches.

Blue Lick Springs, Maysville, Kentucky. NaCl 8, MgCl 76, $CaSO_4$ 59, CO_2 46 cubic inches, H_2S 6 cubic inches.

Clarendon Gaseous Spring, Rutland County, Vermont. CO_2 46.16 cubic inches. 50° F.

Clysmic Spring, Waukesha, Wisconsin. $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 14, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 16, CO_2 amount not given.

Saratoga Vichy Springs, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 128, Na_2CO_3 82, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 95, $MgCO_3$ 41, CO_2 3.83 cubic inches.

Summit Soda Springs, Alpine County, California. NaCl 26, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 43, CO_2 186.35 cubic inches.

Sweet Chalybeate Spring, Alleghany County, West Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 33, CO_2 104 cubic inches. 75° F.

Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 43, CO_2 85.86 cubic inches. 74° F.

IV. PURGATIVE WATERS.

These waters depend for their action largely upon sulphate of sodium and magnesium and associated salts held in solution. An examination of the analyses of the springs thus classified shows that chloride of sodium, carbonates of the alkalies and alkaline earths with free carbonic acid are very frequently associated.

Some of these springs contain so small an amount of salts that their action is but mildly laxative, while others are actively purgative.

When a gentle saline laxative is indicated these waters often give better results than the same amount of Epsom or Glauber's salts dissolved in pure water, and are therefore of greater service.

In congestion of the liver, chronic gastric catarrh, with atony, jaundice, lithæmia, gout, and in the obese, the regular use of a water of this class, properly selected and administered, yields excellent results.

Most of the Saratoga waters are purgative and are more agreeable than many others, from the large quantity of free carbonic acid gas present. Analyses in full are given of Congress, Hathorn and Seltzer, as examples of these important and valuable springs.

Following the typical examples here given will be found analyses of Carlsbad, Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall and Ofner Rakozy.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, LINCOLN COUNTY, KY.

(Analyst, Prof. A. Peters.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

Carbonate of magnesium,	7.640 grs.	Sulphate of magnesium,	205.280 grs.
" " iron,	trace	" " calcium,	10.792 "
" " calcium,	53.184 "	Silica,	3.264 "
Chloride of sodium,	17,728 "	Loss and moisture,	34.584 "
Sulphate of potassium,	9.912 "		401.454 "
" " sodium,	59.072 "		

Carbonate of calcium, magnesium, iron and silica.

PAGASSA HOT SPRINGS, 25 MILES FROM HEADWATERS OF SAN JUAN RIVER, COL.

(Analyst, Prof. O. Loew.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

	No. 1. Grains.	No. 2. Grains.	No. 3. Grains.	No. 4. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium,	2.745	1.945		
" " lithium,	0.415	trace	trace	
" " calcium,	34.456	34.748	31.834	34.298
" " magnesium,	2.832	2.289	2.149	2.127
Sulphate of potassium,	4.164	4.076	3.872	4.146
" " sodium,	129.449	128.597	130.769	131.160
Chloride sodium,	17.082	17.146	18.227	17.409
Silicic acid,	3.329	3.043	3.230	2.230
Organic matter	trace	trace	trace	trace
	194.472	191.844	190.181	191.370

Temperature from 101 to 140° F.

LOUISVILLE, OR DUPONT'S ARTESIAN WELL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

Carbonate of sodium,	1.896 grs.	Sulphate of sodium,	72.296 grs.
" " magnesium,	1.632 "	" " magnesium,	77.336 "
" " iron,	0.256 "	" " aluminum,	01.800 "
" " calcium,	4.160 "	" " calcium,	29.432 "
Chloride of potassium,	4.224 "	Phosphate of sodium,	1.544 "
" " sodium,	621.520 "	Iodide of magnesium,	.352 "
" " magnesium,	14.776 "	Bromide of magnesium,	.464 "
" " aluminum,	1.208 "	Silica,	.888 "
" " calcium,	65.728 "	Organic matter,	.712 "
" " lithium,	0.104 "	Loss,	8.120 "
Sulphate of potassium,	3.224 "		911.672 "

Carbonic acid, 6.16 cubic inches. Sulphuretted hydrogen, 2.00 cubic inches. Nitrogen, 1.36 cubic inches.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

(Analyst, C. F. Chandler.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

	Congress. Grains.	Hathorn. Grains.	Seltzer. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium,	7.472	2.976	20.416
" " magnesium,	75.152	104.756	23.904
" " iron,	0.248	0.808	1.240
" " calcium,	99.992	118.520	62 432
" " lithium,	2.992		0.568
" " strontium,	trace	trace	trace
" " barium,	0.760	1.424	trace
Chloride of potassium,	8.048	9.592	1.336
" " sodium,	400.440	509.960	134.288
Sulphate of potassium,	0.888	trace	0.552
Phosphate of sodium,	0.016	0.008	trace
Iodide of "	0.138	0.200	0.032
Bromide of "	8.552	1.556	0.632
Fluoride of calcium,	trace	trace	trace
Biborate of sodium,	trace		trace
Alumina,	trace	0.128	0.376
Silicon,	0.840	1.256	2.560
Organic matter,	trace	trace	trace
	602.636	750.992	248.336
Carbonic acid gas,	362.00 cu. in.	376.00 cu. in.	320.00 cu. in.

Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle County, Vermont, 15 grains of Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4.

Avon New Bath, Livingston County, New York. $CaCO_3$ 27, Na_2SO_4 and NaCl 44. 50° F.

Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New York—

Ballston Artesian Lithia Well. NaCl 750, $CaCO_3$ 165, $MgCO_3$ 107, Li_2CO_3 6, CO_2 426 cubic inches. 52° F.

Franklin Artesian Well. NaCl 659, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 202, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 178, $NaHCO_3$ 94, KCl 34, $LiHCO_3$ 7, CO_2 460 cubic inches. 52° F.

Sans Souci. NaCl 144, $CaCO_3$ 43, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 39, $FeCO_3$ 6.

United States. NaCl 425, $CaCO_3$ 29, CO_2 244 cubic inches. 50° F.

Washington Lithia Well. NaCl 645, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 158, $CaHCO_3$ 178, Li_2HCO 11, $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 2, CO_2 338 cubic inches. 49° F.

Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania—

Anderson magnesia. $CaSO_4$ 100, $MgSO_4$ 40. 57.2° F.

Anderson magnesia. Iron $CaSO_4$ 90, $MgSO_4$ 39, $FeCO_3$ trace. 57.2° F.

Bedford Sulphur. $CaSO_4$ 73, $MgSO_4$ 33, H_2S trace, CO_2 6 cubic inches. 62.6° F.

Beer Springs, Oregon, $MgSO_4$ 48, $MgCO_3$ 12, $CaCO_3$ 15, NaCl 9.

Benham's Carburetted Saline Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 4850, $CaCO_3$ 640, $MgCO_3$ 173, $MgSO_4$ 84, Na_2SO_4 21, $FeCO_3$ 9.

Bryant's Mineral Well, Lincoln County, Kentucky. $MgSO_4$ 53, $CaSO_4$ 56.

Butterworth Springs, Kent County, Michigan. $CaSO_4$ 75, $MgCl_2$ 42. 54° F.

Charleston Artesian Well, Charleston, South Carolina. Na_2CO_3 52, $MgSO_4$ 12. 87° F.

Cherry Valley Bath House Spring, Otsego County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 85, $MgCO_3$ and $MgSO_4$ 42, Na_2SO_4 11.

Cooper's Artesian Well, Hinds County, Mississippi. $MgSO_4$ 23, Na_2SO_4 12, $CaSO_4$ 42. 50° F.

Crab Orchard, Foley's Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky,

Crab Orchard, Sowder's Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky. $MgSO_4$ 173, $CaSO_4$ 91, NaCl 57, CO_2 ?.

Crab Orchard Springs, Lincoln County, Kentucky. $MgSO_4$ 205, Na_2SO_4 59.

Crab Orchard Salts. Contain in 100 grains $MgSO_4$ 63.

Eaton's White Sulphur Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 121, $MgSO_4$ 42, $MgCO_3$ 16, $CaCO_3$ 46. 59° F.

Estill Spring. See Irvine Spring.

Foley's Spring. See Crab Orchard Springs.

Fruit Port Artesian Well, Ottawa County, Michigan. NaCl 464, $CaCl_2$ 111, MgCl 47, Na_2SO_4 46, $FeCO_3$ 5.44 grains. 48° F.

Glenn Springs, Spartanburgh County, South Carolina. $MgSO_4$ 96, Na_2SO_4 40, H_2S 24 cubic inches.

Greenville Spring. See Harrodsburg Springs.

Harrodsburg Springs, Mercer County Kentucky—

Greenville Spring. $MgSO_4$ 129, $CaSO_4$ 88, $MgCO_3$ 23.

Saloon Spring. $MgSO_4$ 223, $CaSO_4$ 82, $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 4.

Hartford Sulphur Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 59, $MgSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 20, $CaCO_3$ 20.

Hot Springs, Canon City, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 166, Na_2CO_3 155, Ca_2CO_3 66. 102° F.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, ninety miles from Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 25, Na_2CO_3 22. Temperature 110° to 117° F.

Idaho Warm Springs, Clear Creek County, Colorado. Na_2CO_3 31, Na_2SO_4 29. 106° F.

Indian Spring, Butts County, Georgia. $MgSO_4$ 572, $CaSO_4$ 57, K_2SO_4 27. 63° F.

Irvine Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. $MgSO_4$ 263, $CaSO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ 62.

Le Roy Springs, Le Roy Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, Wyoming. Na_2SO_4 117, NaCl 270, $MgCO_3$ 51, $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 100.

Louisville, or Du Pont's Artesian Well, Louisville, Kentucky. NaCl 622, $MgSO_4$ 77, Na_2SO_4 72.

Midland Spring, Midland County, Michigan. K_2SO_4 68, Na_2SO_4 18. 47° F.

Mineral Spring, in dry wash leading from Detrital Valley (Forty-mile Desert) to the Colorado River, Arizona. NaCl 232, $MgSO_4$ 101, $CaSO_4$ 76, Na_2SO_4 30.

Pagosa Hot Springs, twenty-five miles from the headwater of the San Juan River, Colorado—

No. 1. Na_2SO_4 129.
No. 2. Na_2SO_4 129.
No. 3. Na_2SO_4 131.
No. 4. Na_2SO_4 131.

Porter's Sulpho-Chalybeate Spring, Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 27, $CaCO_3$ 10.

Rhea Springs, Rhea County, Tennessee. 70 grains of $CaSO_4$.

Saloon Spring. See Harrodsburg Springs.

Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York—

Champion. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 227, NaCl 702, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 194, CO_2 462. 49° F.

Columbian. NaCl 267, $CaCO_3$ 68, $MgCO_3$ 28, $FeCo_3$ 6, Co_2 272 cubic inches.

Congress. NaCl 400, $CaCO_3$ 100, $MgCO_3$ 75, NaBr 9, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 392 cubic inches. 52° F.

Crystal. NaCl 336, $CaCO_3$ 71, $MgCO_3$ 45, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 312 cubic inches. 50° F.

Empire. NaCl 507, $CaCO_3$ 76, $MgCo_3$ 25, CO_2 344 cubic inches.

Eureka. NaCl 117, $CaCO_3$ 41, $MgCO_3$ 29, $FeCO_3$ 3, CO_2 232 cubic inches.

Excelsior. NaCl 371, $CaCO_3$ 77, $MgCO_3$ 32, $FeCO_3$ 3, $NaCO_3$ 15.

Geyser. NaCl 562, $CaCO_3$ 118, $MgCO_3$ 83, Na_2CO_3 49, Li_2CO_3 4, CO_2 456 cubic inches. 46° F.

Glacier. NaCl 702, $CaCO_3$ 158, $MgCO_3$ 115, Li_2CO_3 6, KCl 40, CO_2 465.44 cubic inches.

Hamilton. NaCl 299, $CaCO_3$ 98, $MgCO_3$ 39, $FeCO_3$ 5, Na_2CO_3 34, CO_2 320.

Hathorn. NaCl 510, $CaCO_3$ 118, $MgCO_3$ 105, CO_2 376 cubic inches.

High Rock. NaCl 390, $CaCO_3$ 92, $MgCO_3$ 33, CO_2 408 cubic inches. 52° F.

Pavilion. NaCl 460, $CaCO_3$ 83, $MgCO_3$ 45, Li_2CO_3 6, CO_2 328 cubic inches.

Putnam Spring. NaCl 214, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 68, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 51, CO_2 348 cubic inches. 51° F.

Red Spring. NaCl 70, $CaCO_3$ 59, $MgCO_3$ 21.

Saratoga Alum. NaCl 565, $CaCO_3$ 57, $MgCO_3$ 20, CO_2 212 cubic inches.

Seltzer. NaCl 134, $CaCO_3$ 62, $MgCO_3$ 24, CO_2 320 cubic inches. 50° F.

Star. NaCl 398, $CaCO_3$ 86, $MgCO_3$ 37, CO_2 400 cubic inches. 52° F.

Triton Spring. NaCl 238, $CaCO_3$ 91, $MgCO_3$ 42, Li_2CO_3 3 grains, CO_2 360 cubic inches. 60° F.

United States. NaCl 142, $CaCO_3$ 65, $MgCO_3$ 43, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 240 cubic inches.

Union. NaCl 458, $CaCO_3$ 67, $MgCO_3$ 65, CO_2 384.96 cubic inches. 48° F.

Vichy. See Alkaline Waters.

Walton or Iodine. NaCl 187, $MgCO_3$ 75, $CaCO_3$ 26, CO_2 330 cubic inches.

Washington Spring. NaCl 183, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 84, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 66, CO_2 364 cubic inches. 45° F.

Seltzer Spring, Boulder County, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 108, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 43. Temperature, 40° F.

Seltzer, Springdale, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 230, Ca_2CO_3 85, $FeCO_3$ 8.

Spring Lake Well, Ottawa County, Michigan. NaCl 406, $CaCl_2$ 113, Na_2SO_4 47, MgCl 36. 52° F.

Sowder's Spring. See Crab Orchard Springs.

Warm Spring, at edge of Salt Lake City, Utah. $MgSO_4$ 60, NaCl 234.

Warren Springs, Warren County, North Carolina. CaCl 11, $CaSO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ and $CaCl_2$ 10, $MgSO_4$ 8.

White Creek Springs, twelve miles from Nashville, Tennessee. 55 grains of $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$.

V. ALKALINE WATERS.

These owe their alkalinity to the preponderance of carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium, and also, though in small quantities, the carbonate of potassium, lithium, calcium and magnesium. These waters are frequently surcharged with carbonic acid gas, which enhances their therapeutic value very considerably, as it renders them more palatable and converts the alkaline taste, so unpleasant to many, into an agreeable acidity. These springs may be cold or hot, and may contain lime, salt or iron in varying amount.

Typical examples of this class, that is, springs containing sodium carbonate or bicarbonate with free carbonic acid gas, are, unfortunately, less numerous than we would wish, in view of their enormous importance in so many chronic diseases. Most of our alkaline springs contain other mineral substances which render them less valuable in the treatment of disease. The conditions in which these waters produce their best effects are the following: Chronic gastric catarrh, especially with hyperacidity, and catarrhal inflammation of mucous membrane of the biliary passages. Good results have also been obtained in acute catarrhal nephritis, and not a few observers have seen diabetics improve under its use. In acute cystitis and urethritis springs of this class do good by diluting the urine and diminishing its acidity, and so alleviate suffering and hasten recovery; at times brilliant results are obtained in certain diathetic conditions, such as lithæmia, gout and chronic rheumatism. From this brief summary it is evident that these waters constitute a most important addition to our means of combating disease.

Our country is so rich in mineral waters, it is in the highest degree probable that numerous springs belonging to this class are in existence and only need analysis to make known their value. It is to be hoped that before long many additions will be made to our meagre list of springs belonging to this group.

The following analyses are examples of this class, and I would particularly call attention to that of Vichy, in France, as a type of an alkaline water:—

SARATOGA VICHY SPRING, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

Contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches—

Chloride of sodium, ...	128.689
" " potassium, ...	14.113
Bromide of sodium, ...	0.990
Iodide of sodium, ...	trace.
Fluoride of calcium, ...	trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia, ...	1.760
" " soda, ...	82.873
" " magnesia, ...	41.503
	269.928

	269.928
Bicarbonate of lime,	95.522
" " strontia,	trace.
" " baryta,	0.593
" " iron,	0.052
Sulphate of potassa,	trace.
Phosphate of soda,	trace.
Alumina,	0.473
Silica,	0.758
Organic matter,	trace.
Total,	367.326

Carbonic acid gas in one gallon, 383.071 cubic inches.
Temperature 50° F.

VICHY GRANDE GRILLE AND HÔPITAL SPRINGS.
(Analyst, Mossièr.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	Grande-Grille. Grains.	Hôpital. Grains.
Carbonate of soda,	259.03	254.75
" " lime,	12.23	18.62
" " magnesia,	2.28	2.05
" " iron,	0.60	2.73
Chloride of Sodium,	23.94	8.36
Sulphate of soda,	42.33	47.65
	340.41	334.16

Free carbonic acid 90–100 cu. in.

OJO CALIENTE SPRING, OJO CALIENTE, NEW MEXICO.
(Analyst, O. C. Marsh.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium carbonate,	115.019 grs.
Lithium "	0.123 "
Calcium "	2.435 "
Magnesium "	1.273 "
Iron "	5.910 "
Potassium sulphate,	3.019 "
Sodium "	7.942 "
" chloride,	32.209 "
Silica,	0.123 "
	168.053 "

Carbonic acid undetermined.
Temperature 100° F.

Adams Springs, Lake County, California. $MgCO_3$ 99, Na_2CO_3 57, $CaCO_3$ 29, CO_2 300 cubic inches.

Borax Springs. See Hot Borate Springs.

California Seltzer Springs, Mendocino County, Cal. $CaCO_3$ 67, $MgCO_3$ 43, Na_2CO_3 35.

Carlisle, near Pueblo, Colorado. 60° F.

Clinton Spring, Cliff Street, New York City. NaCl 58, $MgCO_3$ 35, $CaCO_3$ 30, CO_2 68½ cubic inches.

Congress Spring, Santa Clara County, California. Na_2CO_3 123, NaCl 118, $FeCO_3$ 13.

Hot Borate Springs, Borax Lake, Lake County, California. NH_4HCO_3 108, 103, NaCl 85, $NaHCO_3$ 77.

Indian Spring, Martin County, Indiana. NaCl 39, $CaCO_3 + CaSO_4$ 53, $MgCO_3 + MgSO_4$ 49. 53° F.

Iron Duke, Canon City, Colorado. Na_2CO_3 156, NaCl 170.

Olympian Springs, Bath County, Kentucky. NaCl 166, $MgCl_2$ 55.

Richfield Sulphur Spring, Otsego County, New York. $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 92, $MgSO_4$ and $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 39, NaCl 21, H_2S 4 cubic inches. 48° F.

Saratoga Vichy Springs, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 128, Na_2HCO_3 82, $CaHCO_3$ 95, CO_2 383 cubic inches.

Sharon Magnesia Spring, Schoharie County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 76, $MgSO_4 + Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 53, H_2S 3.3 cubic inches. 48° F.

Snowden Mineral Spring, Valley of Yoncalla, two miles south of Drain's Station, Oregon. MgCl 145, NaCl 173, $CaCl_2$ 115.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan. $NaHCO_3$ 86, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 56, $CaSO_4$ 54. 50° F.

Vichy Springs. See New Almaden Springs.

West Baden Springs, Orange County, Indiana. NaCl 78, $CaCO_3$ 41, $MgCO_3$ 39, $MgSO_4$ 36, $MgCl_2$ 11.

Wilhoit Springs, Clackamas County, Oregon. $MgCO_3$ 85, Na_2CO_3 88, NaCl 201, FeO 6, CO_2 338.41 cubic inches.

Wilson's Saline Chalybeate, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. $CaCl_2$ 33, $MgCl_2$ 18, $MgCO_3$ 15, $FeCO_3$ 2½, CO_2 33 cubic inches.

VI. SALINE WATERS.

These waters are solutions of common salt, containing, also, small quantities of the chlorides of the alkalies and alkaline earths, and occasionally minute traces of iodine and bromine. It is plain that the effects produced by these springs are due to chloride of sodium and the increased amount of water consumed. This salt, when taken into the stomach, dissolves albumin and starches; promotes the digestion and absorption of food; supplies the intestines with chyme rich in albumin and starches; enters the blood, which carries it to all the tissues of the body, after supplying its own needs.

In solutions of suitable strength it produces an agreeable effect on mucous membranes, favoring free and healthy secretion. It is quickly absorbed, but when taken highly concentrated acts as an irritant and produces emesis and diarrhœa. The therapeutic dose is from one to five drachms daily.

The usefulness of these waters is very restricted, and is indicated by what has been said as to its physiological action. Good results may be expected in certain dyspepsias, with defective gastric secretion and sluggishness of the bowels, as well as chronic inflammatory exudations which are being absorbed slowly or not at all. When rapid absorption is necessary the water should be given hot, and in certain cases of dyspepsia these results are best obtained by its administration early in the morning, before breakfast.

When it is desired to administer these waters, in ordinary cases, preference should be given to those springs charged with carbonic acid, as this gas greatly increases the palatability of this class of waters.

These waters, as well as the alkaline earths, when carbonated, are especially valuable in many acute affections attended with fever, particularly when nourishment is taken in small amounts, as they supply the body with mineral substances absolutely needed. The proper supply of salines in disease is too often overlooked.

The following analyses are good examples of these waters:—

HALLECK SPRING, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK.
(Analyst, Prof. Noyes.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	624.00	grs.
" calcium,	104.00	"
" magnesium,	32.00	"
Sulphate of calcium,	40.00	"
	800.00	"

AKESION SPRING, SALINE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

(Analyst, C. P. Williams.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	756.114 grs.
" potassium,	28.594 "
" lithium,	0.294 "
" magnesium,	87.313 "
" calcium,	74.791 "
Bromide of magnesium,	0.131 "
Nitrate of magnesium,	0.178 "
" ammonium,	0.172 "
Sulphide of sodium,	2.609 "
Sulphate of calcium,	57.934 "
" barium,	0.150 "
Phosphate of calcium,	0.243 "
Carbonate of calcium,	40.251 "
" iron, (ferrous)	0.267 "
" manganese,	0.199 "
" alumina,	0.167 "
Organic matter,	0.513 "
	1049.920 "

SALT SPRING, NEAR ALBA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	4693.608 grs.
" iron,	trace
" calcium,	780.224 "
" magnesium,	110.960 "
Bicarbonate of iron,	5,256 "
" calcium,	1.752 "
Silicic acid,	2.950 "
Bromine not determined.	
	5594.750 "

WIESBADEN, THE KOCHBRUNNEN, NASSAU, GERMANY.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium,	419.92 grs.
" potassium,	8.96 "
" lithium,	0.08 "
" calcium,	28.88 "
" magnesium,	12.48 "
Bromide of magnesium,	0.16 "
Sulphate of lime,	5.52 "
Carbonate of lime,	25.68 "
" protoxide of iron,	0.32 "
	502.00 "

Temperature, 156° F. Carbonic acid, 52 cubic inches.

Akesion Spring, Brownville, Saline County, Missouri. NaCl 756, $MgCl_2$ 87, $CaCl_2$, $CaSO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ 173.

Albany Artesian Well, Ferry Street, Albany, New York. NaCl 504, $FeCO_3$ 8, $MgCO_3$ 16, Na_2CO_3 40, CO_2 224 cubic inches. 51° to 52° F.

Ballston Condo Dentonean, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 480, $CaCO_3$ 123, $MgCO_3$ 93, CO_2 357 cubic inches.

Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 144, $CaCO_3$ 43, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 39.

Bangor's Company's Well, Bangor, Michigan. NaCl 159, MgCl 09, $CaSO_4$ 56, CaCl.

Black Sulphur Spring, Bath County, Kentucky. 58 grains NaCl.

Blue Lick Springs (Lower), Nicholas County, Kentucky. NaCl 516, $CaSO_4$ 41, $MgCl_2$ 40, $CaCO_3$ 23, CO_2 98, H_2S 17.

Blue Lick Springs (Upper), Nicholas County, Kentucky. NaCl 516, $CaSO_4$ 144, $MgCl_2$ 37, $CaCO_3$ 25, CO_2 48 cubic inches, H_2S 8 cubic inches.

Borland Well, Wood County, West Virginia. NaCl 240, $NaHCO_3$ 112, Na_2SO_4 38.

Boulder Spring Water, Colorado. NaCl 514, Ca_2CO_3 125, $MgCO_3$ 100, Na_2SO_4 62, CO_2.

Bryant's Spring, No. 4, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Na_2SO_4 12, NaCl 54.

Cañon City Mineral Springs, Cañon City, Fremont County, Colorado.

Aqua Vida. NaCl 121, Na_2CO_3 73, $MgCO_3$ 18.

Big Ute. NaCl 132, $CaCO_3$ 43, $MgCO_3$ 15.

Congress. NaCl 38, $MgCO_3$ 18.

Iron Duke. NaCl 80, Na_2CO_3 74, $MgCO_3$ 15.

Little Ute. NaCl 114, Na_2CO_3 74, $MgCO_3$ 14.

Condo Dentonean Springs. See Ballston Springs.

Des Chutes Hot Springs, Wasco County, Oregon. Na_2CO_3 and NaCl 55. 143° to 145° F.

East Clarion Salt Spring, Elk County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 337, $CaCl_2$ 52, $MgCl_2$ 15.

East Saginaw Company's Well, Michigan. NaCl 103, $MgCl_2$ 58, $CaCl_2$ 14, $CaSO_4$ 92.

Halleck's Spring, Oneida County, New York. NaCl 624, $CaCl_2$ 104, $MgCl_2$ 32, $CaSO_4$ 40.

Highgate Springs, Franklin County, Vermont. NaCl 23, Na_2CO_3 14.

Iola Mineral Well, Kansas. NaCl 782, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 49, $Mg(HCO_3)$ 21, KCl 14.

Kanawha Saline Spring, Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. NaCl 240, Na_2HCO_3 112, Na_2SO_4 38.

La Fayette Artesian Well, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. NaCl 325, $MgCO_3$ and $MgCl_2$ 59, $CaSO_4$ 56. 55° F.

Lansing Spring, Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. NaCl 267, Na_2CO_3 65, $CaCO_3$ 62, CO_2 198 cubic inches. 53.5° F.

Liberty Hot Springs, or Wagonwheel Gap Springs, Morrison, 12 miles from Denver, Colorado.

No. 1. Na_2CO_3 41, NaCl 17. Temperature 150° F.

No. 2. Na_2CO_3 84, NaCl 19. Temperature 140° F.

Livingston Artesian Well, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama. NaCl 295 grains. 68° F.

Lodi Artesian Well, Wabash County, Indiana. NaCl 502, $CaCl_2$ and $CaSO_4$ 104, $MgCl_2$ 54.

Lower Blue Lick Springs. See Blue Lick Springs.

Lubec Spring, Lubec Bay, Maine. NaCl 90, $MgCl_2$ 60, $NaSO_4$ 25.

Mineral Spring, Walnut Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky. NaCl 234, $MgCl_2$ 19.

Mineral Water, Paint Lick, Madison County, Kentucky. NaCl 27, Na_2CO_3 16.

Ott's Well, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 3781, $CaCO_3$ 323, $MgCO_2$ 86, $FeCO_3$ 12, $MgSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 58.

Parnassus Springs, 12 miles southward of Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 1. Na_2CO_3 74, NaCl 60. Temperature 66° F.

No. 2. Na_2CO_3 69, NaCl 61. Temperature 72.5° F.

No. 3. Na_2CO_3 43, NaCl 31. Temperature 59° F.

Salina Spring (Mr. Peterson), near Tarentum, Pennsylvania. NaCl 1927, $CaCl_2$ 501, $MgCl_2$ 126, $MgCO_3$ 80, $CaCO_3$ 161.

Salina Wells, Syracuse, New York. NaCl 90, $MgCl_2$ 7, $CaCl_2$ 14, $CaSO_4$ 36.

Salt Spring, near Alba, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 4694, $CaCl_2$ 780, $MgCl_2$ 111, $Fe(HCO_3)_2$ 5.

Salt Sulphur, Bath County, Kentucky. NaCl 166, MgCl 55.

Salt Water, near Conemaugh, near Saltzburg, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 4165. $CaCl_2$ 918, $MgCl_2$ 232.

Sheboygan Well, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. 307 grains of NaCl. 50° F.

Siloam Springs, Garfield County, Colorado. NaCl 1137, Ca_2SO_4 78. 103° F.

South Park Springs, Colorado. NaCl 198, Na_2CO_3 156.

South Park Sulphur Springs, South Park, Colorado. NaCl 97, Na_2CO_3 77.

Steamboat Springs, Colorado. NaCl 240.

St. Louis Artesian Well, St. Louis, Missouri. NaCl 347, $MgCl_2$ 34, $CaCl_2$ 27, CO_2 6, H_2S 24.

Sweet Springs, Saline County, Missouri. NaCl 90, $MgCl_2$ 22.

Syracuse Salt Wells, New York. NaCl 94, $MgCl_2$ 85, $CaCl_2$ 49, $CaSO_4$ 32.

Tarentum Salt Well. See Salina Springs.

Terre Haute Spring, Clay County, Indiana. NaCl 316 grains.

Thomas Well's Brine, Fountain County, Indiana. NaCl 4573, $CaCl_2$ 215, $CaCO_3$ 107, $MgCl_2$ 53.

Upper Blue Lick Springs. See Blue Lick Springs.

Verona Spring, Oneida County, New York, NaCl 720, $CaSO_4$ 60, $CaCl_2$ and $MgCl_2$ 68.

Wagonwheel Gap Springs. See Liberty Hot Springs.

Waterloo Well, Waterloo, Wisconsin. NaCl and $NaNO_3$ 60.

Williams Mineral Well, Woodford County, Kentucky. NaCl 137, $MgCl_2$ 16.

Yampa Spring, Glenwood, Colorado.

VII. CALCAREOUS WATERS.

The efficacy of these waters depends upon the presence of the sulphate and carbonate of calcium and other alkaline earths. They are generally produced as follows: The excess of carbonic acid in the water, resulting from the decomposition of the carbonate by means of sulphuric acid (this acid is produced by the addition of iron pyrites), acts upon the sulphates and carbonates of the alkaline earths to dissolve them.

Most of the lime in these fountains exists in the form of a sulphate, which is popularly known as gypsum. It is this salt that gives these waters the property called *hardness*, *i. e.*, that peculiar reaction to soap and the special effect upon the palate.

These springs have been used in cystitis and diabetes, but with doubtful results. Occasionally diuresis may be excited and in rachitic children favorable results may be obtained, though the constipating effect would be antagonized. It should be remembered that 10 grains of sulphate of lime to the gallon tends to retard digestion and causes constipation, and consequently they are often contra-indicated. In general, it may be said that springs of this class are of doubtful utility, except when they contain other more active mineral substances.

I append a few examples of this class of water:—

CATOOSA SPRINGS, CATOOSA COUNTY, GEORGIA. NO. 1 ALL-HEALING SPRING.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu: in.) contains—

Calcium sulphate, ...	39.000 grs.	
Magnesium sulphate, ...	34.000	"
" carbonate, . . .		
Carbonic acid, ...	4.422	"
	77.422	

TATE EPSOM SPRINGS, GRANGER COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

(Analyst, T. S. Anterelle.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium,	160.66 grs.
" magnesium,	31.97 "
" sodium,	8.50 "
" potassium,	1.54 "
Chloride of sodium,	40.27 "
" iron,	2.92 "
" manganese,	0.69 "
Iodide of sodium,	trace
Phosphate of calcium,	1.14 "
Carbonate of calcium,	21.56 "
Silica,	2.70 "
Nitric acid,	0.02 "
	271.97 "

Temperature 55° F.

Alleghany Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 96, $MgSO_4$ 42. 53° F.

Aurora Saline Springs, Aurora, Oregon. CaCl 474, NaCl 356.

Beauty Spring. See Capon Springs.

Beloit Iodo-magnesian Springs, Beloit, Wis. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 15, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 12. 48° F.

Bishop's Well, New Brunswick, New Jersey. $CaSO_4$ 149, $MgSO_4$ 31.

Blue Ridge Spring, Botetourt County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 100, $MgSO_4$ 48.

Bordin's Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 85 grains.

Butterworth Spring, Grand Rapids, Mich. $CaSO_4$ 75, MgCl 41.

Capon Springs (Beauty Spring), Hampshire Co., W. Va. $CaCO_3$ 66, CO_2 68 cubic inches. 60° F.

Capon Springs (Main Spring), Hampshire Co , W. Va. $CaCO_3$ 66, CO_2 68 cubic inches. 60° F.

Carlisle Spring, on Arkansas River, twenty miles above Pueblo, Colorado. $CaCO_3$ 22, $MgCO_3$ 11. 65° F.

Catoosa Springs, Catoosa County, Georgia.

All-Healing. $CaSO_4$ 39, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 34.

Alum. $CaSO_4$ 41, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 36, Al 1.

Black Sulphur. $CaSO_4$ 41, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 36.

Buffalo. $CaSO_4$ 45, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 42.

Chalybeate. $CaSO_4$ 42, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 35, $FeCO_3$ trace.

Congress. $CaSO_4$ 39, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 34.

Cosmetic. $CaSO_4$ 42, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 36.

Magnesia. $CaSO_4$ 42, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 36.

Red Sweet. $CaSO_4$ 44, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 38.

White Sulphur. $CaSO_4$ 45, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 40.

Cave Spring. See Chittenango Spring.

Chalybeate Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. $CaSO_4$ 17, $CaCO_3$ 9, $MgSO_4$ 10, $FeCO_3$ 2, CO_3 32 cubic inches.

Cherry Valley North Spring, Otsego County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 150, $MgCO_3$ 10.

Chittenango Cave Spring, Madison County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 106, $MgCO_3$ 14, CO_2 25.6 cubic inches, H_2S 3.2 cubic inches. 49° F.

Chittenango Magnesia Spring, Madison County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 81, $MgCO_3$ 13, CO_2 36 cubic inches. 49° F.

Chittenango White Sulphur Spring, Madison Co., N. Y. $CaSO_4$ 80, CO_2 36 cubic inches.

Clifton Springs, Ontario County, New York. $CaSO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ 79, $MgSO_4$ and $MgCO_3$ 30.

Colorado or Manitou Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Iron Ute. $CaCO_3$ 33, Na_2CO_3 33, $MgCO_3$ 8. 43.3° F.

Little Chief. $CaCO_3$ 42, Na_2SO_4 29, NaCl 27. 43° F.

Manitou. $CaCO_3$ 62, Na_2CO_3 26, $MgCO_3$ 12. 56° F.

Navajoe. $CaCO_3$ 72, Na_2CO_3 70, $MgCO_3$ 19. 50.2° F.

Shoshone. $CaCO_3$ 61, Na_2CO_3 50. 48.5° F.

Ute Soda. $CaCO_3$ 22, Na_2CO_3 13.

Eaton Rapids Well, Eaton Rapids in Eaton County, Michigan.

Bordine Well. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 85 grains.

Frost Well. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 42 grains.

Mosher Well. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 65 grains.

Shaw Well. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 69 grains.

Stirling Well. $CaSO_4$, 46 grains.

East Clarion Spring, Elk County, Pennsylvania, NaCl 337, $CaCl_2$ 52, $MgCl_2$ 15, $BaCl_2$ 1¾.

Frost Well. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 42 grains.

Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, Adams County, Pennsylvania. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 16, $MgSO_4$ 7. 57° F.

Greenbrier White Sulphur. See White Sulphur Spring.

Guilford Spring, Guilford Centre, Windham County, Vermont. 15.18 grains $CaCO_3$.

Holston Springs, Scott County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 20, $MgSO_4$ 13. 68.5° F.

Liberty Hot or Wagonwheel Gap Springs, Morrison, twelve miles from Denver, Colorado, No. 2. $CaCO_3$ 18.

Magnesia Springs. See Chittenango Spring.

Main Spring. See Capon Springs.

Manitou Springs, Manitou, Colorado. $CaCO_3$ 135. 56° F.

M'Carthy's Spring, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. 95 grains of $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$, 42 grains $MgSO_4$.

Mineral Park Bitter Spring, Arizona. $CaSO_4$ 69, $MgSO_4$ 38.

Montvale Spring, Blount County, Tennessee. 75 grains of $CaSO_4$. 60° F.

Mosher Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. $CaCO_3$ and $Ca\ SO_4$, 65 grains.

Newburg Springs, Orange County, Vermont. 17.60 grains $CaCO_3$.

Red Sulphur, Estill County, Kentucky. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 22, CO_2, 40 cubic inches, H_2S, .56 cubic inches.

Richfield Magnesia Spring, Otsego County, N. Y. $CaSO_4$ and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 55, $MgSO_4$ and $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 23, CO_2, 5 cubic inches. 53° F.

Saltillo Springs. See M'Vittey's and M'Carthy's Springs.

Shaw Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$, 69 grains.

Sterling Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. $CaSO_4$, 46 grains.

Tate Epsom Springs, Granger County, Tennessee. $CaSO_4$, 161 grains. 55° F.

Warm Spring, Bath County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 15. 98° F.

Warren Springs (cold sulphur), Warren County, North Carolina. $CaSO_4$ 31.

Waukesha Springs, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
Arcadian Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 16, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 11.
Bethesda Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 17. 60° F.
Fountain Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 14.
Glenn Mineral Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 16.
Hygeia Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 17.
Silurian Spring.
Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 10.
White Sulphur Spring. See Chittenango Spring.
White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Va. $CaSO_4$ 74, $MgSO_4$ 19, H_2S 1.54 to 3.03 cubic inches. 62° F.
Yellow Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 63, $MgSO_4$ 21. 55° F.

VIII. SULPHURETTED AND HOT SPRINGS.

These springs owe their properties to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and heat. The sulphurets of sodium and potassium are often present. Sulphuretted hydrogen, next to carbonic acid, occurs more frequently in mineral springs than any other gas.

It frequently issues from the earth in the neighborhood of some active volcanoes, and is probably evolved through the decomposition of the sulphurets by hot water. When this gas is brought in contact with the air it is readily changed, the hydrogen combining with the oxygen and the sulphur is precipitated, giving to the water a milky appearance.

This gas is irrespirable, and quickly produces death if inhaled in considerable quantities, and when employed for its local effect upon the respiratory mucous membrane must be largely diluted with air. The first symptom of its poisonous action is a small, feeble pulse, with excessive weakness, and later pulse and respiration may both fail, with unconsciousness, followed by profuse perspiration.

Internally, in moderate quantities, peristalsis and perspiration are both augmented. When the gas is locally applied to mucous membranes, it produces stimulation of secretion. A sulphur spring of moderate strength contains not less than 12 cu. in. of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gallon, though many springs contain so small an amount that therapeutically they are inert, and the good effects observed are due to the influence of the increased use of water, change of scene and climate, cessation of work, regular meals, good hygiene and hope, all of which contribute strongly to restore health at all springs, especially the Diuretic Springs.

Many of these waters are hot, though some are cold. A few contain an excess of carbonic acid, and any member of the other classes may be charged with sulphuretted hydrogen on an increase of temperature, and consequently many of these springs are also classified under other heads.

Frequently these springs are used as baths, and with good results, especially in chronic skin affections, as eczema, rheumatism and gout.

Internally, they have been used for chronic mucous membrane inflammation, especially of bronchial tubes and upper respiratory tract, and also in hepatic congestion and catarrhal phthisis. The simple hot springs are largely used as baths, and are of unquestionable value in certain cases of lithæmia, chronic rheumatism and gout, as well as in dysmenorrhœa, syphilis and psoriasis, pityriasis and eczema. Given as a douche, good effects have been observed in neuralgias, paralyses and enlarged joints with contractured muscles or tendons. The principal hot springs are found in Virginia, Colorado and New Mexico.

The following analyses are types of sulphuretted and hot springs :—

ALPENA SPRINGS, ALPENA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

(Analyst, Prof. S. P. Duffield.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of potassium,	trace
" sodium,	10.912 grs.
" magnesium,	37.288 "
" iron,	1.360 "
" calcium,	38.296 "
Chloride of sodium,	68.256 "
Sulphate of calcium,	30.056 "
Alumina and silica,	3.088 "
	189.256 "
Sulphuretted hydrogen,	35.36 cu. in.
Carbonic acid,	8.40 "
Nitrogen,	0.24 "

SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Bicarbonate of magnesium,	24.00 grs.
Sulphate of "	34.00 "
" calcium,	85.40 "
Hydrosulphate of calcium and magnesium,	3.00 "
Chloride of sodium and magnesium,	2.70 "
	149.10 "
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 20.5 cu. in.	
Temperature, 48° F.	

HAGERS SPRING, HAGERS COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium and hydrochlorate of sodium,	38.00 grs.
Sulphuretted hydrogen,	51.52 cu. in.
Carbonic acid,	6.72 "

HOT SPRINGS.

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

(Analyst, Prof. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	No. 1. Grains.	No. 2. Grains.	No. 3. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium,	1.72	1.17	5.00
" calcium " magnesium,	1.08	10.63	11.43
Sulphate of sodium,	14.12	15.43	16.21
Chloride of sodium,	27.26	24.37	27.37
Potassium,	trace.	trace.	trace.
Lithium,	trace.	trace.	trace.
Silicic acid,	1.04	trace.	2.51
Iodine,	trace.	trace.	trace.
Bromine,	trace.	trace.	trace.
	45.22	51.60	62.49
Temperature,	130° F.	123° F.	123° F.

HOT SPRINGS, GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of magnesium,	0.128 grs.
" " calcium,	3.968 "
Chloride of sodium,	0.008 "
Sulphate " potassium,	0.232 "
" " sodium,	0.376 "
" " calcium.	0.112 "
Sesquioxide of iron,	0.104 "
Iodine and bromine,	trace "
Silicate calcium,	0.464 "
Silica,	1.864 "
Alumina,	0.448 "
Organic matter,	0.064 "
	7.768 "
Temperature, 93–150° F.	

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

(Analyst, Wm. B. Rogers.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of magnesium, . . .	3.534 grs.
" " calcium, ...	3.007 "
" " sodium, ...	3.148 "
Chloride of magnesium, . . .	0.242 "
Carbonate of calcium, ...	16.200 "
" " magnesia, . . .	3.058 "
" " iron, ...	0.221 "
Silica, ...	0.103 "
	29.513 "

Temperature, 100–106° F.

SULPHURETTED AND THERMAL WATERS.

Alpena Well, Alpena County, Michigan. NaCl 68, $MgCO_3$ 37, $CaCO_3$ 38, H_2S 35 cubic inches. 52° F.

Arkansas Hot Springs. See Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino, California. H_2S .644 grain, $NaSO_4$ 42.

Auburn Spring, 4 miles west of Auburn, New York. $CaSO_4$ 120, $MgSO_4$ 26, H_2S 12 cubic inches.

Avon Lower Spring, Livingston County, New York. $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 87, $MgSO_4$ 50, H_2S 10 cubic inches. 45° to 47° F.

Avon Sylvan Spring, Livingston County, New York. NaCl 97, $CaCO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ 107, and $MgCl_2$ and $MgCO_3$ and $MgSO_4$ 91, H_2S 20.64 cubic inches.

Avon Upper Spring, Livingston County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 84, Na_2SO_4 and NaCl 34, $MgSO_4$ 10, H_2S 12 cubic inches. 51° F.

Bath Spring, Steamboat Springs, Colorado. 103° F.

Blount Springs, Blount County, Alabama. H_2S 30.67 cubic inches.

Calistoga Hot Sulphuretted Spring, at the terminus of the Napa branch of the Pacific Railroad. NaCl 22, H_2S 10 cubic inches. 97° F.

Castilian Spring, Sumner County, Tennessee. 52 cubic inches H_2S.

Chalk Creek Hot Springs, Chalk Creek, Colorado. 130° F.

Chittenango White Sulphur Spring, Madison County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 115, $MgCO_3$ 12, H_2S 12.8 cubic inches, CO_2 18.4 cubic inches. 49° F.

Delaware Sulphur Spring, Delaware County, Ohio. H_2S 96 cubic inches.

Des Chutes Hot Springs, Wasco County, Oregon. Na_2CO_3 and NaCl 55. 143–145° F.

French Lick Springs, Orange County, Indiana. NaCl 141, $CaSO_4$ 61, Na_2SO_4 23, $MgSO_4$ 18, H_2S 25½ cubic inches.

Gardner Magnesia Spring. See Sharon Spring.

Gentlemen's Pleasure Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 78° F.

Hager's Spring, Hagers County, Tennessee. H_2S 52 cubic inches.

Healing Springs, Bath County, Virginia. $CaCO_3$ 18, CO_2 5. 88° F

Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia—

1. Ladies' Boiler Bath. 110° F.
2. Ladies' Sulphur Bath. 102° F.
3. Gentlemen's Pleasure Bath. 78° F.

Hot Springs, Cañon City, Fremont County, Colorado. $CaCO_3$ 32, $MgCO_3$ 12, NaCl 18. Temp. 95–102° F.

Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. 93–105° F.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, 90 miles from Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 25, Na_2CO_3 22. Temp. 110–117° F.

Idaho Warm Spring Clear Creek County, California. Na_2CO_3 31, Na_2SO_4 29. 106° F.

Jordan's White Sulphur, Frederick County, Virginia. H_2S 2 cubic inches. 57° F.

Ladies' Boiler Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 110° F.

Ladies' Sulphur Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 102° F.

Liberty Hot Springs, Morrison, 12 miles from Denver, Colorado. Temp. 140–150.

Main Spring. See Paso Robles Springs.

Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, New York. NaCl 80, $CaSO_4$ 61, $MgCl_2$ 30, H_2S 5 cubic inches.

Middle Park Springs, Colorado—

1. Bath Spring, Na_2SO_4 51, Na_2CO_3 46, NaCl 26. 117° F.
2. Red Sulphur, Na_2CO_3 120, NaCl 30, $CaCO_3$ 20. 109.5° F.
3. Saline, Na_2CO_3 103, Na_2SO_4 18. 91° F.

Mud Spring. See Paso Robles Springs.

Ojo Caliente Spring, Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, Na_2CO_3 115, NaCl 32, F. CO_3 6, CO_2? Temp. 100° F.

Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia. H_2S 4.88 cubic inches. 59.7° F.

Pagosa Hot Springs, 20 miles from headwater of San Juan River, Colorado—

No. 1. Na_2SO_4 129. No. 2. Na_2SO_4 129.
No. 3. Na_2SO_4 131. No. 4. Na_2SO_4 131.

Paroquet Springs, Bullitt County, Kentucky. NaCl 310, $MgCl_2$ 48, H_2S 30 cubic inches.

Paso Robles Hot Sulphur Springs, San Luis, Obispo County, California—

1. Main Spring, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 49, CO_2 47. 112° F.
2. Mud Spring, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 108, CO_2 79. 122° F.

Pluto's Well. See French Lick Springs.

Proserpine Spring. See French Lick Spring.

Rochester or Longmuir's Sulphur Well, Rochester, New York. Na_2SO_4 56, NaCl 52, H_2S 17.26 cubic inches. 52° F.

Salt Lake Hot Spring, Utah. Temp.?

Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. $CaSO_4$ 68, $CaCO_3$ 33, $MgSO_4$ and Na_2SO_4 44, H_2S 19.12 cubic inches. 65.5° F.

Sharon Gardner Magnesia Spring, Schoharie County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 93½, $MgSO_4$ 20, H_2S 6 cubic inches. 48° F.

Sharon Red Spring, Schoharie County, New York. $CaSO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ 186, $MgSO_4$ 19, H_2S 10.5 cubic inches. 48° F.

Sharon White Sulphur Springs, Schoharie County, New York. $CaSO_4$ 85, $MgSO_4$ 34, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ 24, H_2S 20.5 cubic inches. 48° F.

Siloam Springs, Bath Springs, Colorado, NaCl 1100. 103° F.

St. Helena, White Sulphur, Napa County, California.

No. 2. NaCl 22, H_2S 6.15 cubic inches. 64½° to 97° F.
No. 6. NaCl 23, Na_2SO_4 11, H_2S 4.25 cubic inches. 64½° to 97° F.

Unnamed Springs, Glenwood, Colorado, NaCl 2200. 124.2° F.

Wagonwheel Gap Springs. See Liberty Hot Springs.

Yampa Springs, Glenwood, Colorado, NaCl 2244. 124.2° F.
Ypsilanti Mineral Spring, Ypsilanti, Michigan. NaCl 832, $CaSO_4$ 180, $MgSO_4$ 68, $MgCl_2$ 58, Mg_2Br 4, H_2S 21 cubic inches. 58° F.

UNANALYZED THERMAL SPRINGS.

Bear River Hot Springs, near Bear River, Utah. 134° F.
Cabello Springs, five and a half miles from Fort McRae, New Mexico. 136° F.
Cañon Creek Springs, Colorado. Temperature, 136° to 158° F.
Genoa Hot Springs, Washoe County, Nevada.
Heartsell's Hot Sulphur Spring, South Park, Colorado.
Hine's Hot Springs, Lyons County, Nevada.
Hot and Cold Springs in Animas Valley, Colorado.
Hot Springs, near Boise City, Idaho. 196° F.
Hot Springs, near Idaho City, Idaho.
Hot Springs, near Pyramid Lake, Nevada. 208° F.
Hot Spring, near Utah Central Railroad, Utah. 175° F.
Hot Sulphuretted Spring, on Gila River, Arizona.
Jemez Spring, in San Diego Cañon, fifty miles west of Santa Fe, New Mexico. 140° F.
Lake Tahoe Hot Springs, on border of Lake Tahoe, California.
Malhuer River Springs, Baker County, Oregon. 193° F.
Monroe Hot Springs, Castle Creek, sixty miles south of Prescott, Arizona. 150° F.
Ouray Mineral Springs, Ouray, Colorado. Temperature, 120° to 134° F.
Ouray Mineral Spring in Uncomphagre Park, Colorado. 120° to 140° F.
Ouray Spring, Uncomphagre Park, 9 miles northwest of Ouray, Colorado. Temperature, 140° F.
Platte Springs, near Fort Steele, Wyoming. 115° F.
Puncha Springs, 60 miles west of Cañon City, Colorado. 120° F.
San Bernardino Hot Springs, San Bernardino County, California.
South Arkansas Mineral or Poncho Hot Springs, Lake County, Colorado. 120° F.
Thermal Springs in Arizona.
Warm Springs, 11 miles from Ogden City, Utah. 129° F.
Warm Sulphur Springs, Elko, Elko County, Nevada.

UNANALYZED SPRINGS.

The following list of more than 300 unanalyzed springs shows clearly how much work yet remains before we shall possess a full knowledge of our wealth of mineral waters. It is highly probable that many of these springs are of great value, and only await chemical analysis to demonstrate their usefulness. When this is accomplished the medical profession will be quick to recognize their worth and make use of them in combating disease.

Abenquis Springs, Walpole, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Addison Mineral Spring, Addison Point, Washington County, Maine.
Alagone Spring, Western Springs, Cook County, Illinois.
Alkaline Spring, Yazoo County, Mississippi. 62° F.
Allen's Springs, Lake County, California,
Alum Spring, Lafayette County, Mississippi.
Alum Spring, Lewis County, Kentucky.
Alum Spring, Madison County, Mississippi.

Alum Spring, Marion County, Mississippi.
Alum Spring, Marshall County, Mississippi.
Alum Spring, Pike County, Mississippi.
Amherst Spring, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
Anchosa Spring, Anchosa Creek, near Quitman, Mississippi.
Aqua Caliente, or Warner's Ranch Springs, San Diego County, California.
Azule Mineral Spring, San José, Santa Clara County, California.
Armstrong Spring, eight miles west of Searcy, Arkansas.
Aspinock Mineral Springs, Windham County, Connecticut.
Auburn Mineral Spring, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine.
Bailey Springs, Lauderdale County, Alabama. 72° to 80° F.
Bartlett Springs, Lake County California.
Bath Chalybeate Spring, Bristol, Pennsylvania.
Bedford Spring, Trimble County, Kentucky.
Beersheba Springs, Grundy County, Tennessee.
Bellbrook Magnesic Springs, Bellbrook, Greene County, Ohio.
Belle Cheney Springs, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.
Belmont Lithia Springs, New White House Station, New Kent County, Virginia.
Berkshire Soda Springs, near Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
Big Bone Springs, Boone County, Kentucky.
Big Lick, Gallatin County, Kentucky.
Birchdale Medical Springs, Bradford, Merrimack County, New Hampshire.
Black Earth Mineral Spring, Black Earth, Dane County, Wisconsin.
Black Sulphur Springs in Alabama.
Black Sulphur Springs, Van Buren County, Arkansas.
Blossburg Spring, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.
Blue Spring, near New Amsterdam, Harrison County, Indiana.
Bogard's Springs, Bogards Valley, Indiana.
Box Mountain Sulphur, west of Todd's Gap, Kentucky. 63° F.
Bozrah Mineral Spring, New London County, Connecticut.
Bradford Spring, Merrimac County, New Hampshire.
Brandywine Spring, Claiborne County, Mississippi.
Brunswick Springs, Brunswick, Essex County, Vermont.
Buenoventer Springs, Kentucky.
Burdell's Well, Caldwell County, Texas.
Burner's or Seven Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
Burning Spring, Washington County, Alabama.
Byron Acid Spring, Genesee County, New York.
Catalytic Springs, one-half mile from Catalytic, Georgia.
Caledonia Spring, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.
Campbellsville Sulphur Water.
Campo Chalybeate Spring, California.
Carlisle Springs, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
Carroll White Sulphur Springs, Alleghany County, Maryland. 48° F.
Cascado Spring, Michigan.
Castalian Mineral Water, Olancha, Ingo County, California.
Castilian Springs, Holmes County, Mississippi.

Castle Rock Spring, near base of Mt. Shasta, California.
Cayner's Sulphur Springs, Botetourt County, Virginia.
Cemlian Springs, Kentucky.
Chameleon Springs, Edmonson County, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Spring, Rochester, Fulton County, Indiana.
Chalybeate Springs, in Van Buren County, Arkansas.
Chalybeate and Saline Springs are found in Putnam, Warren, Jackson, Clarke, Floyd, and Scott Counties, Indiana.
Chalybeate Springs south of Williamsport, Indiana.
Chalybeate Spring at Leacher's Court House, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Springs abundant in Perry County, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Springs in Pulaski County, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Springs, several on Rockcastle River, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Spring, Webster County, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Springs, Whitley County, Kentucky.
Chalybeate Springs, Clark County, Mississippi.
Chalybeate Spring, near Enterprise, Mississippi. 64.4° F.
Chalybeate Springs, Itawamba County, Mississippi.
Chalybeate Spring, near Warren's Mill, on Mackay's Creek, Mississippi.
Chalybeate Spring, Winston County, Mississippi.
Chalybeate Spring, Yallabusha County, Mississippi. 75.2° F.
Chalybeate Spring in Amherst, New Hampshire.
Chalybeate Spring, four miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Temperature, 54° F.
Chappaqua Spring, Rensselaer County, New York.
Chase City Mineral Water, Chase City, Mecklenburgh County, Virginia.
Cheltenham Spring, St. Louis County, Missouri.
Chick's Springs, Greenville District, South Carolina.
Choteau Spring, Cooper County, Missouri.
Chrystal Mineral Spring, Stoneham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Clear Creek Sulphur Spring, Kentucky.
Cold Sulphur Springs, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
Coleman's Well, Jackson County, Mississippi.
Colfax Springs, Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa.
Columbia Springs, Marion County, Mississippi.
Commonwealth Mineral Spring, Waltham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Corydon Artesian Well, Harrison County, Indiana.
Corydon Saline Sulphur Well, half a mile east of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.
Cotton Wood Hot Springs, ninety miles west of Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Crabtree Sour Wells. Sulphur, Hopkins County, Texas.
Crittenden Springs, Crittenden County, Kentucky.
Crystal Spring, Napa County, California.
Cullum Springs, Bladen Springs, Choctaw County, Alabama.
Curdwell's Springs, Caldwell County, Texas.
Daggar's Spring, Botetourt County, Virginia.
Da Gonia Springs, Warwick County, Indiana.
De Soto Spring, De Soto Parish, Louisiana.
Doubling Gap Springs, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Dovepark Springs, Dovepark, Clark County, Arkansas.
Drennon Spring, Henry County, Kentucky.
Dryden Springs, Tompkins County, New York.
Dunbar's Mineral Springs, College Springs, Page County, Iowa.
Eggleton's Springs, Giles County, Virginia.
Electro-magnesic Springs (Fountain Park), Woodstock, Champaign County, Ohio.
Elk Spring, Pike County, Missouri.
Elkmont Springs, Giles County, Tennessee. 58° F.
Elko Warm Spring, Idaho.
Elgin Springs, Addison County, Vermont.
Englewood Spring, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota.
Ephrata Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Epsom Spring, Trimble County, Kentucky.
Esculapia Springs, Lewis County, Kentucky.
Eureka Springs, Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Arkansas.
Excelsior Spring, Syracuse, New York.
Everett Crystal Spring, Everett, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
Fairchilds Potash Sulphur Springs, Potash Sulphur, Garland County, Arkansas.
Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier County, Virginia.
Fergusen's Chalybeate Spring, on southwest quarter of section 21, township 11, range 6.
Flint's Springs, St. Joseph County, Michigan.
Fox Spring, Fleming County, Kentucky.
Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
Franklin Spring, at head of Well's Creek, Mississippi. 64° F.
Garnet Springs, near Toccoa Falls, Georgia.
Garrett Spring, one and a half miles from Spartanburg, South Carolina.
Geron's Spring, in Northern Alabama.
Geuda Springs, Geuda Springs, Sumner County, Kansas.
Geyser Springs, Sonoma County, California.
Gihon Mineral Spring, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.
Glen Flora Mineral Springs, Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.
Gower's Spring, Gainesville, Georgia.
Grand Ledge Spring, Eaton County, Michigan.
Grayson Springs, Grayson County, Kentucky.
Grayson Sulphur Springs, Carroll County, Virginia.
Green Spring, Green Spring, Seneca County, Ohio.
Green's Spring, Jefferson County, Illinois.
Greenwood Spring, Monroe County, Mississippi.
R. B. Grigsby's White Sulphur Mineral Water, Nelson County, Kentucky.
Harbon Springs, twenty miles from Calistoga, California.
Hardinsville Sulphur Spring, Franklin County, Kentucky.
Hartford Cold Spring, Hartford, Oxford County, Maine.
Healing Springs, Washington County, Alabama.
Highland Rock Spring, Hartford County, Connecticut.
Highland Tonica Spring, Hartford County, Connecticut.
Holly Spring, Woonsocket, Providence County, Rhode Island.
Hopkinton Springs, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Horn's Mineral Spring, Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee.
Horeb Mineral Spring, Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
Howard's Springs, California.
Howell Mineral Water, Hardin County, Kentucky.
Huguenot Springs, Powhatan County, Virginia.
Hurricane Spring, Tullahoma, Coffee County, Tennessee.
Hyson's Iron Mountain Spring, Marshall, Harrison County, Texas.
Irondale Springs, Raccomy, Preston County, West Virginia.
Iron Lake Spring, near Silverton Pass, Colorado.
Irvin Sulphur Springs, Kentucky.
Jackson Springs, Clarke County, Alabama.
Johnson's Wells, near Meridianville, Alabama.
Jones' White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, eleven miles from Warrenton, North Carolina.
Kansas Artesian Mineral Wells, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas.
Kellum Sulphur, Grimes County, Texas.
King's Mineral Springs, Muddy Fork, Clark County, Indiana.
Kirk Spring, Lewis County, Kentucky.
Kittrell's Springs, Granville County, North Carolina.
Knightstown Spring, Henry County, Indiana.
Lampasas Springs, Lampasas, Lampasas County, Texas.
Lauderdale Spring, Mississippi.
Lane's Spring, Stanislaus County, California.
Lava Springs in Grand Cañon of Colorado, Arizona.
Leinster Poison Springs, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina.
Lee's Springs, twenty miles northeast from Knoxville, Tennessee.
Lena-pi Magnesic Springs, Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.
Limestone Springs, twenty-one miles from Spartansburg, South Carolina.
Little Geyser Springs, Lononia County, California.
Litton's Seltzer Spring, Litton's Station, Sonoma County, California.
Liverpool Well, New York.
Lower Soda Springs, Linn County, Oregon.
Low's Well, Saratoga County, New York.
Lunenburg Spring, Lunenburg, Essex County, Vermont.
Magnesia Spring, Tallulah Falls, Georgia.
Mammoth Spring, Fulton County, Arkansas. 60° F.
Mammoth Well, Nelson County, Kentucky.
Manasquan Spring, Point Pleasant, Ocean County, New Jersey.
Massie's or Red Sulphur Spring, Chillicothe, Georgia. 54.5° F.
McCallister's Soda Springs, 35 miles east of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon.
Mershon or White Sulphur Spring, Georgia. 55° F.
Middleton Springs, Middleton, Rutland County, Vt.
Milford or Ponemah Springs, Milford, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
Miller's Mineral Spring, Knox County, Kentucky.
Mineral Springs in Toccoa, Georgia.
Mineral Springs, ten in number, at Waha, Idaho.
Mineral Springs, Pike County, Illinois.

Mineral Springs, Washington County, Illinois.
Mineral Springs at Cowpens Furnace, near Pacolet, South Carolina.
Mineral Springs at the base of Henry's Knob, South Carolina.
Mineral Spring near Parson's Mountains, Abbeville, South Carolina.
Mineral Spring on the Soluda, near Pinson's Ford, South Carolina.
Mineral Springs near Bingham City, Utah.
Mineral Water, two miles from Dowlingsville, Grant County, Kentucky.
Mineral Wells, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Texas.
Mineral Wells, Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia.
Mississippi Springs, Hinds County, Mississippi.
Missisquoi Springs, viz.: Central, Missisquoi, Vermont, and Sheldon, are in Franklin County, Vermont.
Monagaw Sulphuretted Springs, St. Clair County, Missouri.
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia.
Mooresville Mineral Spring, Mooresville, Livingstone County, Missouri.
Morrison Springs, Morrison, twelve miles from Denver, Colorado.
Moultonborough Mineral Springs, Moultonborough, Carroll County, New Hampshire.
Mountain Valley Springs, 10 miles north of Hot Springs, Arkansas.
Mt. Clemens Spring, Macombe County, Michigan.
New Point Comfort Springs, Blue Lick, Clark County, Indiana.
Ochu Mineral Springs, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.
Oliver Springs, Daviess County, Kentucky.
Oliver Springs, Anderson County, Tennessee.
Ottumwa Mineral Springs, Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa.
Oxford Mineral Spring, New Haven County, Connecticut.
Panacea Springs, Panacea Springs, Halifax County, North Carolina.
Parkersburg Mineral Wells, Wood County, Virginia.
Pearson Springs, California.
Perry County Springs, 11 miles from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. 72° F.
Piedmont Sulphur Springs, 10 miles north-northeast of Navasota, Texas.
Ponce de Leon Spring, Fulton County, Georgia.
Powhatan Lithia, and Alum Springs, Ballsville, Powhatan County, Virginia.
Pulaski Alum Springs, Pulaski County, Virginia.
Quitman Red Sulphur, near Quitman, Missouri.
Randolph Mineral Springs, Randolph, Randolph County, Missouri.
Reed's Mineral Spring, Washington County, New York.
Reuben Jesse's Mineral Water, Woodford County, Kentucky.
Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
Rockingham Springs, Rockingham, Rockingham County, Virginia.
Rinnah Wells Spring, Andalusia, Rock Island County, Illinois.
Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, Roanoke County, Virginia.
Robinson's Spring, 20 miles from Nashville, Tennessee.
Rob's Chalybeate Spring, McCracken County, Kentucky.
Rochester Spring, 12 miles from Harrodville, Boyle County, Kentucky.
Roper's Wells, Butler County, Alabama.
Russell Chalybeate Spring, Kentucky.
Russell Sulphur Spring, Kentucky.

Rüger Springs, Mercer County, Missouri.
Saline Chalybeate, Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa.
Salt Springs at Geddes, New York.
Salt Springs, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Scarborough Mineral Spring, Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine.
Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, New Jersey. 50° F.
Searcy Springs, White County, Arkansas.
Sebra Springs, Kentucky.
Seigler Springs, Lake County, California.
Seven Springs, Seven Springs, Wayne County, North Carolina (ditto for Virginia, Washington County).
Shannondale Springs, Jefferson County, Virginia.
Sheathil Rock Spring, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
Shenandoah Alum Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
Shelby Springs, Shelby County, Alabama.
Shocco Springs, Warren County, North Carolina.
Siloam Springs, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Arkansas
Skaggs Springs, California.
Slatersville Magnesic Spring, Slatersville, Tompkins County, New York.
Social Hill Mineral Water, Kentucky.
Sour Lake Springs, Sour Lake, Hardin County, Texas.
Springdale Seltzer Springs, Boulder County, Colorado.
St. Croix Mineral Spring, East Farmingham, Polk County, Wisconsin.
Steamboat Springs, 10 miles from Carson City, Washoe County Nevada.
Stone Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
Stoveall's Spring, Marion County, Mississippi.
Sudduth or Mud Spring, Kentucky.
Sulphuretted Chalybeate Spring, half mile northeast of Pittsfield, New Hampshire.
Sulphuretted Springs are found in Jasper, Lawrence and Pike Counties, Indiana.
Sulphur Spring, Tallulah Falls, Georgia.
Sulphur Spring, 1½ miles east of Zoar, Georgia.
Sulphur Spring, southwest center of section 15, Illinois.
Sulphur Spring, Allen County, Kansas.
Sulphur Spring, Union County, Kentucky.
Sulphur Spring, in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.
Sulphur Spring, near Covington, Louisiana.
Sulphur Spring, near Enterprise, Mississippi.
Sulphur Springs, St. Clair County, Alabama.
Sulphur Springs, near Philadelphia, Mississippi.
Swayne's Mammoth Springs, Henry County, Tennessee.
Sweeney's Chalybeate Spring, Kentucky.
Syracuse Salt Well, Syracuse, New York.
Talladega Spring, Talladega County, Alabama.
Tea Spring, Bath County, Kentucky.
Texas Sour Springs, Luling, Caldwell County, Texas.
Thermal Spring, near Fort Laramie, Nebraska. 74° F.
Thompson's Bromine Arsenic Springs, Seven Mile Ford, Smyth County, Virginia.

Tipton Well, Jackson County, Mississippi.
Tolenas Soda Springs, near Suisun City, Solano County, California.
Topek Mineral Wells, Topek, Shawnee County, Kansas.
Trinity Springs, Martin County, Indiana. 57° F.
Tuscan or Lick Springs, near Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.
Unity Springs, Newport, Sullivan County, New Hampshire.
Valhermoso Springs, 18 miles from Huntsville, Alabama.
Victor Spring, Genesee County, New York.
Volcano Springs, Lander County, Nevada.
Wallawhatoola Alum Springs, Millboro Depot, Bath County, Virginia.
Warren White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, North Carolina.
Washington Bell's Sulphur Water, Marion County, Kentucky.
Weldon Spring, St. Alban's, Franklin County, Vermont.
West Baden Springs, West Baden, Orange County, Indiana.
Western Saratoga, Union County, Illinois.
White Rock Mineral Spring, Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
White Sulphur Springs, Sulphur Springs, De Kalb County, Alabama.
White Sulphur Mineral Water, Marion County, Kentucky.
White Sulphur, 6 miles east of Gower Springs, Georgia.
White Sulphur Spring, Catawba County, North Carolina.
White Sulphur Spring, Neshoba County, Mississippi.
White Sulphur Spring of San Juan Capitraus, 40 miles north of San Diego, California.
White Sulphur Springs, Breckenridge County, Kentucky.
White Sulphur Springs, Greene County, New York.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio County, Kentucky.
White Sulphur Wells, Metcalf County, Kentucky.
Wilbur Springs, near Colusa, California.
Williamstown Springs, Anderson County, South Carolina.
Wilson's Springs, Spartanburg District, South Carolina.
Winchester Springs, Franklin County, Tennessee.
Wolf Trap Lithia Springs, Wolf Trap, Halifax County, Virginia.
Wooley's Springs, Limestone County, Alabama.
Wootan Wells, Wootan Wells, Robertson County, Texas.
Wyandotte Spring, Wayne County, Michigan.
Yates Mineral Spring, Boyle County, Kentucky.
Yellow Spring, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
Yelvington Spring, Daviess County, Kentucky.
Ypsilanti Mineral Spring, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
York Springs, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
Zonian Springs, near Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.

In preparing this article, the following works have been freely consulted: "Report on Mineral Springs," by Committee of American Medical Association, 1880; Dr. William Pepper, Reporter; Moorman and Walton's "Mineral Springs of the United States;" Peale's "Mineral Waters," 1887, Braun's "Curative Effects of Baths and Waters," 1875; U. S. Dispensatory, 1884; "Mineral Springs of Colorado," by Charles Denison, M.D., and Thesis on Mineral Springs of the United States, 1882, by Judson Daland, M.D.

SUPPLEMENT.

TABLE OF CLINICAL EPONYMIC TERMS, SYMPTOMS, TESTS, ETC.

ABADIE'S SIGN. Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris in exophthalmic goiter.

Abbé Illuminator or **Condenser.** A system of lenses attached to a microscope for condensing the light upon an object. **A. Lenses, Apochromatic.** See *Apochromatic Lense.*

Abbe's Catgut Rings. Oval catgut rings for intestinal anastomosis. **A.'s Operation,** lateral anastomosis of intestines with catgut rings.

Abernethy's Fascia. The subperitoneal areolar tissue that separates the external iliac artery from the iliac fascia overlying the psoas. **A.'s Sarcoma,** a circumscribed fatty tumor found chiefly on the trunk.

Acetoacetic Acid. See *Gerhardt.*

Acetone. See *Chautard, Gunning, Lieben, Legal, Malerba, Le Nobel, Penzoldt, Reynolds.*

Adamkiewicz' Reaction for Proteids. To a mixture of one volume concentrated sulphuric acid and two volumes glacial acetic acid add the proteid. At the ordinary temperature a reddish-violet color is obtained slowly, but more quickly on heating. The liquid has also a feeble fluorescence, and gives an absorption band between the lines B and F in the solar spectrum.

Adams' Disease. See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Adams-Stokes' Disease. Permanent or recurrent bradycardia, combined with syncopal or epileptoid attacks, dependent probably upon arteriosclerosis of the vertebral and basilar arteries.

Addison's Anemia. Pernicious anemia. **A.'s Disease,** bronzed-skin disease, caused by changes (especially tuberculous) in the suprarenal capsules and neighboring sympathetic plexuses. **A.'s Keloid,** morphea.

Aeby, Plane of. In craniometry, one passing through the nasion and basion perpendicular to the median plane.

Agostini's Reaction for Glucose. To five drops of the urine add five drops of 0.5 per cent. solution of gold chlorid and three drops of twenty per cent. potassa solution, and heat gently. In the presence of glucose a red color will be produced.

Ahlfeld's Sign. Irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy.

Albert's Disease. Achillodynia; inflammation of the retrocalcanean bursa, generally secondary to osteitis of the os calcis.

Albini's Nodules. Small nodules found on the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves in some infants.

Albumin. See *Axenfeld, Barral Boedeker, Cohen, Fürbringer, Heller, Heynsius, Hindenlang, Johnson, Macwilliam, Mêhu, Millon, Oliver, Oxyphenyl Sulphonic Acid, Parnum, Pavy, Raabe, Rees, Reoch, Roberts, Spiegler, Tanret, Zouchlos.*

Alcock's Canal. A canal formed by the separation of the layers of the obturator fascia for the transmission of the pudic nerve and vessels.

Alexander's Operation. A shortening of the uterine round ligaments through an inguinal incision, to cure retrodisplacement.

Alibert's Disease. Mycosis fungoides. **A.'s Keloid,** true keloid.

Allan Burns' Ligament. See *Hey's Ligament.*

Allen's Reaction for Phenol. Add to one or two drops of the liquid to be tested a few drops of hydrochloric acid and then one drop of nitric acid. A cherry-red coloration is produced.

Allingham's Painful Ulcer. Anal fissure.

Allis' Sign. Relaxation of the fascia lata between the iliac crest and the trochanter major is indicative of fracture of the neck of the femur.

Almén's Reagent for Blood. A liquid containing blood or blood-coloring matters if well shaken with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of guaiacum and oil of turpentine, becomes blue. **A.'s Test for Glucose,** heat the liquid with a solution of bismuth subnitrate dissolved in caustic soda and Rochelle salts; if it contain glucose, the liquid becomes cloudy, dark brown, or nearly black in color, and finally a black deposit appears.

Altmann's Granules. Round bodies staining readily with carbolfuchsin, and regarded as cell-derivatives which have grown through the assimilation of fat. They are probably allied to Russell's bodies.

Alvergniat's Pump. A mercurial air-pump used in estimating the gaseous constituents of the blood.

Amici's Disc or **Stria.** See *Krause's Disc.*

Amussat's Valves. See *Heister's Valves.*

Andernach's Ossicles. See *Wormian Bones.*

Andersch's Ganglion. The petrosal ganglion. **A.'s Nerve.** See *Jacobson's Nerve.*

Anderson's Pill. The compound gamboge pill. **A.'s Reaction for Distinguishing between Quinolin and Pyridin Salts,** the chloroplatinates of the latter, when boiled with water, are changed into insoluble double salts with the elimination of hydrogen chlorid, whereas the former remain in solution.

Andral's Decubitus. The position usually assumed in the early stage of pleurisy by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain by lying on the sound side.

Andreasch's Reaction for Cystein. To the hydrochloric acid solution add a few drops of dilute ferric chlorid solution and then ammonia. The liquid will become a dark purplish red.

Anel's Operation for Aneurysm. Ligation on the cardiac side close to the aneurysm. **A.'s Probe,** a delicate probe for exploring lacrimal canals.

Anglesey Leg. A kind of artificial leg.

Antipyrin. See *Fieux.*

Apostoli's Method. The treatment of uterine fibroids by electricity.

Aran's Green Cancer. "Cancer vert d'Aran." Chloroma; malignant lymphoma of the orbital cavity associated with grave leukemia, and tending to form metastases through the lymphatic system. **A.'s Law,** fractures of the base of the skull are the result of injury to the vault, the extension taking place by irradiation along the line of the shortest circle. The fractures of the base which occur by contrecoup are exceptions to this law.

Aran-Duchenne's Disease. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Arantius, Body of. Arantii corpus; a small fibrocartilaginous nodule located in the center of the free margin of the semilunar valves. **A., Canal** or **Duct of,** the ductus venosus. The smaller of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; it empties into the ascending vena cava and becomes obliterated after birth. **A., Ligament of,** the obliterated ductus venosus of Arantius. **A., Ventricle of,** a depression at the inferior angle of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Argyll Robertson's Pupil. Loss of the pupil reflex to light; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, paretic dementia, in some cases of encephalomalacia, senile brain atrophy, syphilis, hydrocephalus, etc.

Aristotle's Experiment. When, the eyes being closed, a small spheric object is placed between two crossed fingers of one hand so that it touches the radial side of one and the ulnar side of the other, the sensation produced is that of two objects.

Arlt's Recess or **Sinus.** A small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **A.'s Trachoma,** granular conjunctivitis; trachoma.

Armanni-Ehrlich's Degeneration. Hyaline degeneration of the epithelial cells of Henle's looped tubes in diabetes.

Arnold's Bundle. The fibers which form the inner third of the crusta of the cerebral peduncles. **A.'s Canal,** a small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone transmitting Arnold's nerve. **A.'s Fold.** See *Béraud's Valve.* **A.'s Ganglion,** the otic ganglion. **A.'s Ground Plexus,** a plexus formed by the axis cylinders of nonmedullated nerve-fibers in smooth muscular tissue. **A.'s Innominate Canal,** a nonconstant canal in the base of the skull, internally to the foramen rotundum; it transmits the superficial and deep petrosal branches that have become fused into one nerve. **A.'s Ligament,** the ligament connecting the body of the incus with the roof of the tympanic cavity. **A.'s Membrane,** the pigmentary layer of the iris. **A.'s Nerve,** the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. **A.'s Operculum,** the operculum of the island of Reil. **A.'s Recurrent Nerve,** a sensory branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminus that anastomoses with the trochlear nerve and is distributed to the tentorium cerebelli and the posterior part of the falx cerebri. **A.'s Stratum Reticulatum,** the network formed by the

fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the optic thalamus before they enter the latter.

Arsenic. See *Bettendorf*, *Marsh*.

Ascherson's Vesicles. Minute globules formed by agitating oil and liquid albumin.

Aselli's Pancreas. A group of lymphatic glands situated at the root of the mesentery.

Aubert's Phenomenon. An optical illusion by which, when the head is inclined to one side, a vertical line is made to appear oblique toward the opposite side.

Auenbrugger's Sign. Bulging of the epigastric region in cases of extensive pericardial effusion.

Auerbach's Ganglia. The ganglionic nodes in Auerbach's plexus. **A.'s Plexus,** plexus myentericus. A sympathetic plexus situated between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestinal tract.

Aufrecht's Sign. Short and feeble breathing heard just above the jugular fossa on placing the stethoscope over the trachea; it is noted in tracheal stenosis.

Avellis' Symptom-complex. Paralysis of one-half of the soft palate, associated with a recurrent paralysis on the same side.

Avogadro's Law. Equal volumes of all gases and vapors, at like temperature and pressure, contain an equal number of molecules.

Axenfeld's Test for Albumin in Urine. Acidulate with formic acid and add, drop by drop, a 0.1 per cent. solution of gold chlorid, and warm. If albumin be present, the solution becomes red, then purplish, and on the addition of more gold chlorid, blue. The blue color is also produced by glucose, starch, tyrosin, uric acid, urea, leucin, etc., but the red color is characteristic of albumin.

BABINSKI'S PHENOMENON OR REFLEX. "Phénomène des orteils." Extension instead of flexion of the toes on exciting the sole of the foot; it is connected with a lesion of the pyramidal tract and is found in organic, but not in hysteric, hemiplegia. **B.'s Sign,** diminution or absence of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica.

Baccelli's Sign. Aphonic pectoriloquy. The whispered voice is transmitted through a serous, but not through a purulent, pleuritic exudate.

Baelz's Disease. Progressive ulceration and ultimate destruction of the mucous glands of the lips.

v. Baer's Law. The more special forms of structure arise out of the more general, and that by a gradual change. **B.'s Vesicle,** the ovule.

Baeyer's Reaction for Glucose. Indigo is formed on boiling a glucose solution with orthonitrophenyl propiolic acid and sodium carbonate. When the glucose is in excess, this blue is converted into indigo white. **B.'s Reaction for Indol,** a watery solution of indol to which has been added two or three drops of fuming nitric acid and then a 2 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite drop by drop, yields a red liquid and then a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate, $C_{16}H_{13}(NO)$-$N_{21}HNO_3$.

Bagot's Local Anesthesia Mixture. Cocain hydrochlorate, 0.04, and spartein sulphate, 0.05; this is dissolved in 1 or 2 c.c. of boiled water.

Baillarger's Layer. A layer of short delicate fibers in the cerebral cortex, parallel to the surface; it is visible to the naked eye in the region surrounding the calcarine fissure, and is there known as Vicq d'Azyr's band. **B.'s Sign,** pupillary inequality in paralytic dementia.

Baker's Cysts. Hernial protusions of the synovial membrane of the joints through the fibrous capsule.

Balfour's Disease. Chloroma; chlorosarcoma. A fatal disease of childhood, with postmortem findings of greenish-yellow or greenish-gray fibrosarcomas in various parts of the body, especially the periosteum.

Ballet's Sign. Ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of all voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of the automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil. It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter.

Balser's Fat-necrosis. An acute disease of the pancreas with areas of fat-necrosis in the interlobular tissue of that organ, in the omentum and mesentery, at times also in the pericardial fat and bone-marrow.

Bamberger's Bulbar Pulse. Pulsation of the jugular vein—the bulbus venæ jugularis—synchronous with the systole, in tricuspid insufficiency. **B.'s Disease,** saltatory spasm. **B.'s Fluid,** an albuminous mercuric compound used in the treatment of syphilis. **B.'s Hematogenic Albuminuria,** albuminuria occurring during the later stages of severe anemia. **B.'s Sign,** allochiria; perception of a stimulus applied to the skin of one extremity at the corresponding place on the other extremity. **B.'s Type of Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteopathy,** a form in which painful thickenings of the long bones, especially of the forearm and leg, are a prominent symptom.

Bandl's Ring. The line of depression sometimes felt on digital pressure just above the pubes during labor-pains; it corresponds to the site of the internal os uteri.

Banti's Disease. Enlargement of the spleen

with progressive anemia, followed by hepatic cirrhosis.

Banting Cure. A method for the reduction of corpulence by abstinence from saccharine and farinaceous foods.

Bard's Sign. To differentiate between organic and congenital nystagmus. In the former the oscillations of the eyeball increase when the patient follows the physician's finger moved before his eye alternately from right to left, and from left to right. In the latter the oscillations disappear under these conditions.

Bardinet's Ligament. The posterior fasciculus of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint; it is attached above to the posteroinferior portion of the internal condyle and below, by its expanded border, to the inner side of the olecranon process.

Bareggi's Reaction. Twenty or thirty drops of blood collected in a small test-tube and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours will show a nonretracted clot and a small amount of serum if the blood has been taken from a typhoid-fever patient. In tuberculosis, on the other hand, the clot will retract and an abundance of serum will be formed.

Barfoed's Reagent for Dextrose. One part copper acetate dissolved in 15 parts of water; 5 c.c. of acetic acid containing 38 per cent. of glacial acetic acid, added to 200 c.c. of this solution. Heat this reagent with a dextrose solution, and a reduction of copper suboxid is produced, but not when heated with lactose or maltose.

Barkow's Ligament. Ligamentous bundles lying in the fatty tissue of the olecranon fossa; they pass from the upper border of the fossa vertically downward to join the deeper fibers of the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

Barlow's Disease. Infantile scurvy, generally associated with rickets, and characterized by subperiosteal hemorrhages, especially of the long bones, with painful swellings.

Barnes' Bag or **Dilator.** A lyre-shaped rubber bag for dilating the uterine cervix. **B.'s Cervical Zone,** the lowest fourth of the internal surface of the uterus. **B.'s Curve,** the segment of a pelvic circle having the sacral promontory as its center.

Barral's Test for Albumin and Bile Pigments. Cover the urine in a test-tube with a layer of a 20 per cent. solution of aseptol (orthophenol-sulphonic acid), and in the presence of albumin a white ring will form at the zone of contact of the two fluids; 1/8 of a grain of albumin in one liter of urine may be thus detected. Mucin causes a similar appearance, but it disappears on boiling. A green ring will indicate the presence of bile pigments. This is much more sensitive than the color test with fuming nitric acid.

Bartholin's Duct. The largest of the ducts of the sublingual gland. **B.'s Foramen,** the obturator foramen. **B.'s Gland,** the vulvovaginal gland.

Bartholinian Abscess. An abscess of Bartholin's gland.

Barton's Bandage. A bandage for the lower jaw. **B.'s Fracture,** the separation of the posterior portion of the lower articular surface of the radius.

Baruch's Sign. The resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° for fifteen minutes, with friction; it is pathognomonic of typhoid fever.

Basedow's Disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

Basham's Mixture. One of iron and ammonium acetate.

Bastian's Law, B.-Bruns' Law. When there exists a complete transverse lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, the tendon reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished.

Bateman's Disease. Molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s Drops,** the tinctura pectoralis, a weak tincture of opium, camphor, and catechu; a popular remedy in coughs.

Battey's Operation. Removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiologic influence.

Baudelocque's Diameter. The external conjugate diameter of the female pelvis.

Bauhin's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland.* **B.'s Valve,** the ileocecal valve.

Baumann's Coefficient. The ratio existing between the total sulphuric acid and the ether sulphuric acids of the urine; it amounts to 10 per cent. **B.'s Reaction for Dextrose,** to an aqueous solution of grape-sugar add benzoyl chlorid and an excess of sodium hydrate, and shake until the odor of benzoyl chlorid disappears. A precipitate of benzoic acid ester of dextrose will be produced which is insoluble in water and alkalies.

Baumann and Goldmann's Test for Cystin. If a solution of cystin be shaken in caustic soda with benzoyl chlorid, a voluminous precipitate of benzoyl cystin will be produced. The sodium salt occurs as silky plates, readily soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in an excess of caustic soda.

Bayard's Ecchymoses. Small capillary hemorrhages found in the pleura and pericardium of infants who, as the result of asphyxia, have made premature efforts at breathing *in utero.*

Bayle's Disease. Progressive general paralysis of the insane. **B.'s Granulations,** miliary tubercles.

Bazin's Disease. 1. Psoriasis buccalis. 2. Scrofulous ulcer of the leg. **B.'s Erythema,** erythema induratum scrofulosorum, a form most commonly seen in strumous individuals;

it attacks the calf or the leg immediately below more frequently than the front of the leg, occurring in diffuse ill-defined patches or in nodules bright red at first and gradually assuming a violet hue. The nodules may be superficial or deep, a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, and may be slowly absorbed, or necrose and slough out, leaving a very indolent ulcer.

Beale's Fiber. The fine spiral fiber surrounding the process of some of the sympathetic ganglion-cells of the frog.

Beard's Disease. Nervous exhaustion ; neurasthenia.

Beard-Valleix's Points. See *Valleix's Points Douloureux.*

Beatty-Bright's Friction Sound. The friction sound produced by inflammation of the pleura.

Beau's Disease. Asystole ; cardiac insufficiency. **B.'s Lines,** the transverse rings seen on the finger-nails after convalescence from exhausting diseases.

Beaumès' Sign. Retrosternal pain in angina pectoris.

Beaumès-Colles' Law. See *Colles' Law.*

Beauvais' (Landré) Disease. Chronic articular rheumatism.

Beccaria's Sign. Painful pulsating sensations in the occipital region during pregnancy.

Bechterew's Disease. Ankylosis of the vertebral column, associated, as a rule, with muscular atrophy and sensory symptoms. **B.'s Layer,** the layer of fibers between, and parallel to, the tangential fibers and Baillarger's layer in the cerebral cortex. **B.'s Nucleus,** the nucleus of the vestibular portion of the auditory nerve. **B.'s Reaction,** the minimum strength of the electric current necessary to provoke muscular contraction requires a gradual diminution at every interruption of the current or change in density, to prevent tetanic contraction which will occur if the initial strength is maintained. It is observed in tetany. **B.'s Sign,** anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **B.'s Tract,** the central tract of the tagmentum that passes between the mesial side of the superior olivary body and the fillet.

Becker's Reaction for Picrotoxin. The alkaloid reduces Fehling's solution upon the application of gentle heat. **B.'s Sign,** spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter.

Béclard's Hernia. Hernia occurring through the saphenous opening. **B.'s Nucleus,** a vascular, bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life.

Becquerel's Pills. Pills containing quinin, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seeds; they are used in gout.

Bednar's Aphthæ. Small, roundish, ulcerative patches in symmetric spots on both sides of the posterior portion of the hard palate in the new-born.

Begbie's Disease. 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Localized rhythmic chorea.

Béhier-Hardy's Symptom. Aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene.

Behring's Law. The blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the other also immune. **B.'s Serum,** serum containing diphtheria-antitoxin.

Beigel's Disease. Trichorrhexis nodosa.

Bell's Aneurysm. See *Pott's Aneurysm.* **B.'s Disease.** 1. See *Bell's Mania.* 2. See *Bell's Paralysis.* **B.'s Law,** the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor ; the posterior, sensory. **B.'s Mania,** acute delirium ; acute periencephalitis. **B.'s Muscle,** the short muscular ridge on the inner surface of the bladder, passing forward from the urethral openings and ending in the uvula vesicæ. **B.'s Paralysis,** peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. **B.'s Phenomenon,** upward and outward rolling of the eyeball when an attempt is made to close the eye of the affected side in peripheral facial paralysis. **B.'s Respiratory Nerve,** the long thoracic nerve. **B.'s Spasm,** convulsive facial tic.

Bell-Bernhardt's Phenomenon. See *Bell's Phenomenon.*

Bell-Magendie's Law. See *Bell's Law.*

Bellini's Duct. One of the excretory ducts of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament,** a ligamentous band extending from the capsule of the hip-joint to the greater trochanter of the femur. **B.'s Tubes,** the straight uriniferous tubules.

Bellocq's Cannula. An instrument used in plugging the nares.

Bence Jones' Bodies. Peculiar bodies, consisting of albumose, found in the urine in certain affections of the bone-marrow, especially neoplasms. **B. J.'s Cylinders,** long, cylindric formations, derived from the seminiferous tubes, sometimes seen in the urine.

Benedikt's Syndrome. Paralysis of the motor oculi of one side and tremor of the arm of the opposite side ; attributed by Charcot to a lesion in the ventrointernal part of the crura cerebri.

Bennett's Corpuscles. Large epithelial cells, filled with fatty detritus, found in the contents of some ovarian cysts. A smaller variety of Bennett's corpuscles is also known as Drysdale's corpuscles. **B.'s Fracture,** a longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal

bone, extending into the carpometacarpal joint and complicated by subluxation.

Bérard's Aneurysm. A varicose aneurysm having its sac in the tissue immediately surrounding the vein.

Béraud's Ligament. The suspensory ligament of the pericardium that is attached to the third and fourth dorsal vertebras. **B.'s Valve,** a fold of mucous membrane found occasionally in the lacrimal sac, which it separates from the nasal duct.

Berger's Paresthesia. Paresthesia in youthful subjects, of one or both lower extremities, without objective symptoms, accompanied by weakness. **B.'s Sign,** an elliptic or irregular shape of the pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and paralytic dementia, and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve.

Bergeron's Disease. An affection characterized by abrupt, lightning-like, muscular contractions, independent of the will and limited ordinarily to the head and arms, involving at times the two extremities of one side. Like Dubini's disease, it is also known as "electric chorea."

Bergeron-Henoch's Chorea. See *Bergeron's Disease.*

Bergmann's Fibers, B.-Deiters' Fibers. The processes of certain superficial neuroglia cells of the cerebellum which radiate toward the surface, and are connected with the pia.

Berlin's Disease. "Berlin'sche Trübung." Commotio retinæ; traumatic edema of the retina.

Bernard's Canal. The supplementary duct of the pancreas. **B.'s Center,** the "diabetic center" in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **B.'s Granular Layer,** the deep layer of cells lining the acini of the pancreas.

Bernhardt's Paresthesia. Abnormal sensations, especially of numbness, with hypesthesia and pain on exertion, in the region supplied by the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

Bernhardt-Roth's Symptom-complex. See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.*

Bernheimer's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to Luys' body.

Berthelot's Test for Phenol. An ammoniacal solution of phenol treated with sodium hypochlorite produces a beautiful blue coloration.

Berthollet's Law. When two salts in solution can, by double decomposition, produce a salt less soluble than either, this salt will be produced.

Bertin's Bones. The sphenoid spongy (turbinal) bones. **B.'s Columns,** the fibrovascular septa which lie between the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament,** the iliofemoral ligament.

Besnier's Rheumatism. Simple chronic articular rheumatism; chronic arthrosynovitis.

Bestucheff's Mixture or **Tincture.** The ethereal tincture of chlorid of iron; it is used in erysipelas.

Bettendorf's Test for Arsenic. On heating a solution of stannous chlorid in concentrated hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.19, with a solution of arsenic or arsenous acids in strong hydrochloric acid, a brownish turbidity or precipitate of metallic arsenic and tin is yielded.

Betz's Giant-cells. Large ganglion-cells found in the deeper layers of the cortex, especially in the ascending frontal convolution and the paracentral lobule. They are usually arranged in small groups of from three to five that are known as *Betz's nests.*

Bezold's Mastoiditis. Destruction of the apex of the mastoid process with a tendency to the formation of abscess in the neck. **B.'s Symptom,** the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration. See *B.'s Mastoiditis.* **v. B.'s Ganglion,** a ganglion in the interauricular septum of the frog's heart.

Bichat's Canal. A canal which was supposed by Bichat to exist between the subarachnoid space and the third ventricle. **B.'s Fat-ball,** the buccal fat-pad; a mass of fat lying in the space between the buccinator and the anterior border of the masseter; it is especially well developed in infants. **B.'s Fissure,** the transverse curved fissure which passes below the splenium, its extremities corresponding to the beginning of the Sylvian fissures. It affords passage to the pia mater, which forms within the hemispheres the tela choroidea and choroid plexus. **B.'s Membrane.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane.*

Bidder's Ganglions. An accumulation of ganglion cells in the interauricular septum and the auriculoventricular groove of the frog's heart.

Bieg's Entotic Test. When words are audible only on being spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with a catheter placed in the Eustachian tube, but not through the ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, there is a probable lesion of the malleus or incus, which interferes with conduction.

Biermer's Anemia. See *Addison's Anemia.* **B.'s Change of Pitch,** in hydropneumothorax the tympanitic sound is lower in pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down.

Biernacki's Symptom. Analgesia of the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis and paretic dementia.

Biesiadecki's Fossa. Fossa iliaco-subfascialis. A peritoneal recess which is bounded

in front by a more or less well-defined fold, the inner surface of which looks upward over the psoas toward the root of the mesentery, the outer extending toward the crest of the ilium.

Biett's Collar. A zone of lenticulopapular syphilid on the neck.

Bigelow's Ligament. Y-ligament. See *Bertin's Ligament.* **B.'s Septum,** the calcar femorale, a nearly vertical spur of compact tissue in the neck of the femur, a little in front of the lesser trochanter.

Bile Acids. See *Drechsel, Mylius, Pettenkofer, Strassburg, v. Udransky.* **B. Pigments.** See *Barral, Capranica, Cunisset, Dragendorff, Dumontpallier, Fleischl, Gluzinske, Gmelin, Huppert, Jol es, Maréchal, Le Nobel, Rosenbach, Smith, Stokvis, Trousseau, Ultzmann, Vitalli.*

Billroth's Disease. 1. Spurious meningocele. 2. Malignant lymphoma.

Bing's Test. Let a vibrating tuning-fork be held on the vertex until it has ceased to be audible; then close either ear, and the fork will be heard again for a certain period. If this period of secondary perception be shortened, there exists a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus; if normal and yet deafness be present, the perceptive apparatus is involved.

Biondi's Fluid. A mixture of orange-green, methyl-green, and acid fuchsin; it is used as a histologic stain.

Biot's Respiration. Meningitic respiration; rapid, short breathing, interrupted by pauses lasting from several seconds to half a minute, sometimes observed in healthy subjects during sleep; most frequently in meningitis, in which it is an unfavorable prognostic sign.

Bird's Formula. The last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicate the number of grains of solids to the ounce of urine. **B.'s Sign,** a well-defined zone of dullness with absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the lung.

Birkett's Hernia. Intraperitoneal inguinal hernia; hernia into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.

Bitot's Spots. Xerosis conjunctivæ. Silver gray, shiny, triangular spots on both sides of the cornea, within the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, flaky masses, and microorganisms. Observed in some cases of hemeralopia.

Biuret Reaction for Proteids. See *Piotrowski's Reaction.* **B. Reaction for Urea,** melt urea completely in a dry test-tube and continue the heat for some time. When cold, dissolve in water, add abundant caustic soda and a dilute solution of copper sulphate drop by drop. The solution becomes first pink, then reddish-violet, and, finally, bluish-violet, according to the amount of copper sulphate added.

Bizzozero's Blood-platelets. Small, round, or elliptic, nonnucleated bodies found in the blood of mammals, including man. **B.'s Corpuscles.** See *Neumann's Corpuscles.* **B.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals.*

Blainville's Ears. Congenital asymmetry of the ears.

Blancard's Pills. Pills containing iodid of iron.

Blandin's Ganglion. The sublingual ganglion, a small gangliform enlargement lying between the lingual nerve and the sublingual gland. **B.'s Gland,** a muciparous gland situated near the tip of the tongue in the median line and opening by several ducts on the lower surface of the tongue.

Blandin-Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland.*

Blasius' (Blaes') Duct. See *Stenson's Duct.*

Blaud's Pill. A pill containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of potash; it is used in amenorrhea.

Blessig's Groove. The slight groove in the embryonic eye that marks off the fundus of the optic cup from the zone that surrounds the periphery of the lens and corresponds in position with the future ora serrata.

Blocq's Disease. See *Briquet's Ataxia.*

Blood. See *Almén, Bremer, Hayem, Hoppe-Seyler, Kobert, Ladendorff, Pacini, Rubner, Salkowski, Struve, Van Deen, Wetzel, v. Zaleski.*

Blumenau's Nucleus. The lateral nucleus of the cuneate nucleus.

Blumenbach's Clivus. The inclined surface of the sphenoid bone which lies behind the posterior clinoid processes and is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. **B.'s Process,** the uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.

Blythe's Test for Lead in Potable Water. On the addition of a 1 per cent. alcoholic tincture of cochineal a precipitate is formed.

Boas' Sign. The presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. **B.'s Test,** in cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200 to 300 c.c.) of water into the bowel. **B.'s Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach,** in 100 grams dilute alcohol dissolve 5 grams pure resorcin and 5 grams white sugar. Spread a few drops of this reagent in a thin layer upon a porcelain dish and heat gently. If a glass rod dipped in the solution be applied to a drop of the filtrate from the stomach, a deep scarlet streak is produced.

Bochdalek's Canal. A minute canal passing obliquely downward and outward through the membrana tympani from the upper edge of the inner surface of the latter to the umbo, where it opens on the outer surface. **B.'s Ganglion,** the supramaxillary ganglion; a small gangliform enlargement at the junction of the anterior and middle dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve. **B.'s Gap,** the interval existing in the diaphragm between the costal and lumbar attachments of this muscle. **B.'s Muscle,** the triticeoglossus muscle; a small muscle extending from the cartilago triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament upward and forward to the tongue which it enters, together with the posterior part of the hyoglossus. **B.'s Tubes,** round or tubular cavities opening into the posterior portion of the thyroglossal duct; like the latter, they are inconstant after birth. **B.'s Valve,** a small fold of the lining membrane of the lacrimal duct, near the punctum lacrimale.

Bock's Pharyngeal Nerve. The posterior efferent (pterygopalatine) branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Bockhart's Impetigo. Epidermic abscesses caused by pyogenic micrococci.

Boeck's Scabies. Scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch.

Boedeker's Reaction for Albumin. Treat the liquid with acetic acid, and add a solution of potassium ferrocyanid drop by drop. White precipitate of albumin will be formed.

Boerhaave's Glands. The sudoriparous glands. The convoluted glands in the skin that secrete the sweat.

Boettcher's Cells. Dark-colored cells, with a basally situated nucleus, found between Claudius' cells. **B.'s Crystals,** crystals found in the spermatic secretion and probably identical with Charcot's crystals, though of a somewhat different system of crystallization.

Boettcher-Cotugno's Space. The endolymphatic sac of the internal ear.

Boettger's Test for Dextrose. Take 5 grams of basic nitrate of bismuth, 5 grams of tartaric acid, and 30 c.c. of distilled water. Add to this slowly a strong solution of sodium hydrate, stirring continually until a clear solution is obtained. To a small quantity of this add some solution of dextrose, and boil. A black precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. Or the test may be performed in this way: Add some solid bismuth subnitrate to the liquid already rendered alkaline with carbonate of soda or potash, and boil. The existence of dextrose will be evinced by the darkening of the bismuth salt or a black precipitate.

Bogros' Space. A space between the peritoneum above and the fascia transversalis below, in which the lower portion of the external iliac artery can be reached without wounding the peritoneum.

Bogrow's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the optic tract to the optic thalamus.

Bolognini's Sign. On pressing with the tips of the fingers of both hands alternately upon the right and left of the abdomen of a patient who is lying on his back and whose abdominal muscles are relaxed by flexion of the thighs, a sensation of friction within the abdomen is perceived; it is noted in the early stages of measles.

Bonfils' Disease. See *Hodgkin's Disease.*

Bonnet's Capsule. See *Tenon's Capsule.* **B.'s Position,** the position assumed by the thigh in coxitis; flexion, abduction, and outward rotation.

Bordet's Phenomenon. See *Pfeiffer's Reaction,* from which it differs only in the use of a small quantity of normal serum instead of fresh peritoneal fluid.

Bordier-Frenkel's Sign. See *Bell's Phenomenon.*

Borsieri's Line. In the early stage of scarlet fever, a line drawn on the skin with the finger-nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size.

Bostock's Catarrh. Hay-fever.

Botal's Duct. Ductus arteriosus Botalli. A short vessel in the fetus between the main pulmonary artery and the aorta. **B.'s Foramen,** the foramen ovale in the interauricular septum of the fetal heart. **B.'s Ligament,** the remains of Botal's duct.

Bouchard's Coefficient. The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the sum total of the solids in the urine—approximately 50. **B.'s Disease,** dilatation of the stomach due to deficient function of the gastric muscular fibers. **B.'s Nodosities,** enlargement of the second phalangeal joints of the fingers, associated with dilatation of the stomach.

Bouchut's Tubes. A variety of tubes for intubation of the larynx.

Boudin's Law. The poisons of malaria and tuberculosis are antagonistic. This law is not founded upon fact.

Bougard's Paste. A caustic paste containing bichlorid of mercury, chlorid of zinc, arsenic, cinnabar, starch, and wheat flour.

Bouillaud's Disease. Infective endocarditis. **B.'s Metallic Tinkling,** a peculiar clink sometimes heard to the right of the apex-beat in cardiac hypertrophy.

Boulton's Solution. A compound tincture of iodin, carbolic acid, glycerin, and distilled water; it is used for spraying in rhinitis.

Bourdin's Paste. An escharotic mixture of nitric acid with flowers of sulphur.

Bouveret's Disease. Paroxysmal tachycardia. **B.'s Sign in Intestinal Obstruc-**

tion, this is applicable only to the large gut. Great distention of the cecum, and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa.

Bowman's Capsule. The hyaline membrana propria of the Malpighian tufts. **B.'s Discs,** sarcous elements. **B.'s Glands,** slightly branched tubes, identical in structure with serous glands, found in the nasal mucous membrane. **B.'s Membrane,** the anterior elastic lamina of the cornea. **B.'s Muscle,** the ciliary muscle. **B.'s Probe,** one for dilating the nasal duct. **B.'s Sarcous Elements,** muscle-caskets; the small elongated prisms of contractile substance that produce the appearance of dark stripes in voluntary muscle. **B.'s Tubes,** artificial tubes formed between the lamellas of the cornea by the injection of air or colored fluid.

Bowman-Mueller's Capsule. See *Bowman's Capsule.*

Boyer's Bursa. The subhyoid bursa. **B.'s Cyst,** cystic enlargement of the subhyoid bursa.

Boyle's Law. At any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely to the pressure that it bears.

Bozemann's Catheter. A double-current catheter.

Bozzi's Foramen. See *Soemmerring's Yellow Spot.*

Bozzolo's Sign. Visible pulsation of the arteries of the nares, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

Brach-Romberg's Sign. See *Romberg's Sign.*

Brand Method. A system of baths employed in the treatment of typhoid fever.

Braun's Canal. See *Kowalewsky's Canal.* **B.'s Reaction for Glucose,** treat the glucose solution with caustic soda, and warm until it is yellow; then add a dilute solution of picric acid and heat to boiling. A deep red color will be produced. Creatinin gives the same reaction, even in the cold, and acetone also, though slightly.

Braune's Canal. The continuous passage formed by the uterine cavity and the vagina during labor, after full dilatation of the os. **B.'s Os Internum.** See *Bandl's Ring.*

Bravais-Jackson's Epilepsy. See *Jacksonian Epilepsy.*

Braxton Hicks' Sign. See *Hicks.*

Brecht's Cartilages. The ossa suprasternalia, two small cartilaginous or bony nodules near each sternoclavicular joint, above the sternum. They are regarded as the rudiments of the episternal bone that is well developed in some animals.

Breisky's Disease. Kraurosis vulvæ.

Bremer's Reaction for Diabetic Blood. The blood is prepared as in ordinary staining methods, and, after drying in a hot-air sterilizer, stained with methylene-blue and eosin. The red blood-corpuscles of diabetic blood are stained greenish-yellow, whereas in normal blood they assume a brownish color.

Brenner's Formula. 1. With the same current strength the cathodal closing contraction is four times as strong as the cathodal opening contraction. 2. The normal auditory nerve reacts to the cathodal closure by a sound sensation which immediately attains its maximum and then gradually diminishes; the anodal opening causes with the same current strength a somewhat weaker sound that is of short duration.

Breschet's Canal or **Veins.** The veins of the diploë. **B.'s Helicotrema,** the helicotrema, the foramen of communication between the scala vestibuli and the scala tympani. **B.'s Sinus,** the sphenoparietal sinus.

Bretonneau's Diphtheria. Diphtheria of the pharynx.

Bright's Blindness. Partial or complete loss of sight, which may be temporary, independent of any change in the optic disc or retina; it is seen in uremia. **B.'s Disease,** a generic term for acute and chronic diffuse disease of the kidneys, usually associated with dropsy and albuminuria. **B.'s Friction-sound.** See *Beatty-Bright's Friction-sound.* **B.'s Granulations,** the granulations of the large white kidney.

Brinton's Disease. Linitis plastica; hypertrophy and sclerosis of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach.

Briquet's Ataxia. Hysteric ataxia; atasia-abasia.

Brissaud-Marie's Syndrome. Hysteric glossolabial hemispasm.

Broadbent's Sign. A visible retraction, synchronous with the cardiac systole, of the left side and back in the region of the eleventh and twelfth ribs, in adherent pericardium.

Broca's Aphasia. Cortical motor aphasia. **B.'s Area,** area parolfactoria; gyrus olfactorius medialis; the medial portion of the anterior olfactory lobe. **B.'s Center,** the posterior part of the left third frontal convolution; it is the center of speech. **B.'s Convolution,** the third frontal convolution of the left hemisphere. **B.'s Diagonal Band,** a band of gray matter forming the posterior part of the anterior perforated space and extending from the gyrus subcallosus to the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi. **B.'s Olfactory Area,** trigonum olfactorium; the posterior end of the gyrus rectus lying anteriorly to the mesial root of the olfactory tract. **B.'s Point,** the auricular point, the center of the external auditory meatus. **B.'s Pouch,** a pear-shaped sac lying in the tissues

of the labia majora ; it is analogous in structure to the dartos, but contains no muscular fibers.

Brodie's Abscess. Chronic abscess of bone, most frequently of the head of the tibia. **B.'s Disease,** pulpy disease of a joint, more especially the knee-joint. **B.'s Joint,** hysteric arthroneuralgia. **B.'s Pain,** the pain caused by lifting a fold of the skin in the neighborhood of a joint in articular neuralgia.

Broesike's Fossa. Parajejunal fossa ; a recess in the peritoneal cavity which is situated in the first part of the mesojejunum and behind the superior mesenteric artery.

Brossard's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. "Type fémoral avec griffe des orteils." See *Eichhorst's Type.*

Brown's Phenomenon. Brownian molecular movement. The spontaneous oscillating movements of inorganic particles or microorganisms in a liquid medium. Same as *Pedesis.*

Brown-Séquard's Paralysis. Paralysis and hyperesthesia of one side and anesthesia of the other side of the body.

Browne's (Crichton) Sign. Tremor of the labial commissures and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of paralytic dementia.

Bruch's Glands. Lymph-follicles found in the conjunctiva about the inner canthus of ruminants. **B.'s Layer** or **Membrane,** the lamina basalis which forms the inner boundary of the choroid.

Bruck's Disease. A syndrome described by Bruck as consisting of multiple fractures and marked deformity of bones, ankylosis of most of the joints, and muscular atrophy.

Bruecke's Lines. The broad bands which alternate with Krause's membranes in the fibrils of striated muscles. **B.'s Muscle.** 1. See *Bowman's Muscle.* 2. The muscularis mucosæ of the small and large intestine. **B.'s Reagent for Proteids,** saturate a boiling 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodid with freshly precipitated mercuric iodid. Filter when cool ; the filtrate is used with hydrochloric acid as a precipitant for the proteids. **B.'s Tunica Nervea,** the layers of the retina, exclusive of the rods and cones.

Bruggiser's Hernia. See *Kroenlein's Hernia.*

Brunn's Cell-nests or **Epithelial Nests.** Branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters. **B.'s Glands.** See *Brunner's Glands.* **B.'s Layer,** the stratum of more or less pyramidal epithelial cells forming the deep layer of the nasal mucous membrane.

Brunner's Glands. The racemose glands found in the duodenum.

Brunonian Theory. Brownism ; the doctrine of John Brown that all diseases are due to variations in a natural stimulus, its excess causing sthenic and its deficiency asthenic diseases.

Bryant's Ampulla. The apparent distention of an artery immediately above a ligature, due to the contraction of the vessel above the ampulla, where it is not completely filled by the clot. **B.'s Iliofemoral Triangle,** the rectangle formed by a vertical line dropped from the anterior superior iliac spine to the horizontal plane of the body ; by a second line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tip of the trochanter, and by a third, the "test line," which joins the two at a right angle to the vertical line. Shortening of the neck of the femur will be indicated by a shortening of the test-line. **B.'s Line,** the vertical line forming one of the boundaries of the iliofemoral triangle.

Bryce's Test. For vaccinal infection : The inoculation is repeated at a certain period in the evolution of vaccinia, upon the theory that systemic infection does not take place at once, but only after the lapse of a number of days from the time of inoculation.

Bryson's Sign. Diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration ; occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and neurasthenia.

Buchner's Albuminoid Bodies. Defensive proteids, *q. v.*

Buchwald's Atrophy. Idiopathic, diffuse, progressive atrophy of the skin.

Buck's Extension. An apparatus consisting of a weight and pulley for applying extension to a limb. **B.'s Fascia,** the sheath of the corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum, which arises from the symphysis pubis by the suspensory ligament of the penis and is continuous with the deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia.

Budd's Cirrhosis. Hepatic cirrhosis due to autointoxication from the gastrointestinal tract. **B.'s Jaundice.** See *Rokitansky's Disease.*

Budge's Center. 1. The ciliospinal center in the cervical spinal cord. 2. The genitospinal center in the lumbar spinal cord.

Buehlmann's Fiber. Certain lines on decayed teeth.

Buetschili's Nuclear Spindle. The spindle-shaped figure observed during karyokinesis.

Buhl's Desquamative Pneumonia. Caseous pneumonia, in which the exudate consists chiefly of desquamated alveolar epithelium. **B.'s Disease,** acute fatty degeneration of the viscera of the new-born, with hemorrhages in various parts of the body.

Buhl-Dittrich's Law. In every case of acute general miliary tuberculosis an old focus of caseation is to be found somewhere in the body. This law, being based upon the belief

in the etiologic nonidentity of diffuse caseous and miliary tuberculosis, is not strictly in conformity with modern views.

Bunge's Law. The epithelial cells of the mammary gland (of the rabbit, cat, and dog) select from the mineral salts of the blood-plasma all the inorganic substances exactly in the proportion in which they are necessary for the development of the offspring and for the building up of the latter's organism.

Burckhardt's Corpuscles. Peculiar roundish or angular bodies of a yellowish color, found in the secretion of trachoma.

Burdach's Column. The posteroexternal column of the spinal cord. **B.'s Fissure,** a small fissure between the insula and the operculum. **B.'s Nucleus,** the cuneate nucleus, a small nucleus of gray matter in the funiculus cuneatus of the oblongata, forming the termination of the long fibers of Burdach's column. **B.'s Operculum.** See *Arnold's Operculum.*

Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid. A strong solution of zinc chlorid with a little iron chlorid.

Burns' Amaurosis. Postmarital amblyopia. Impaired vision caused by sexual excess. **B.'s (Allan) Ligament.** See *Hey's Ligament.*

Burow's Vein. An inconstant venous trunk formed by branches of the inferior epigastric veins and joining the umbilical vein.

Burton's Line. Blue line along the margins of the gums in chronic lead-poisoning.

CAJAL'S (RAMŌN y) CELLS. See *Ramōn y Cajal.*

Caldani's Ligament. A fibrous band extending from the inner border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the clavicle and upper border of the first rib, where it unites with the tendon of the subclavius muscle.

Callaway's Test. In dislocation of the humerus the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound side.

Camper's Chiasm. The crossing of the inner fibers of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum (see *Table of Muscles*) after they have separated to give passage to the tendons of the deep flexor. **C.'s Ligament,** triangular ligament; the deep perineal fascia. **C.'s Line,** a line running from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine.

Canquoin's Paste. Zinc chlorid mixed with flour and water.

Cantani's Diet. An exclusive meat diet in diabetes.

Capranica's Reaction for Bile Pigments: Add to the solution chloroform containing some bromin, and shake; it becomes first green, blue-violet, yellowish red, and finally colorless. If the green or blue solution be shaken with HCl, the color is destroyed by the acid. **C.'s Reaction for Guanin.** 1. A warm solution of guanin hydrochlorid with a cold saturated solution of picric acid gives a yellow precipitate occurring as silky needles. 2. Add to a guanin solution a concentrated solution of potassium ferricyanid; a yellowish-brown prismatic precipitate is formed. 3. On the addition of a concentrated solution of potassium chromate to guanin solutions an orange-red crystalline precipitate is formed. It is very insoluble in water.

Capuron's Cardinal Points. Four mixed points of the pelvic inlet, the two iliopectineal eminences anteriorly, and the two sacroiliac joints posteriorly.

Carcassonne's Ligament. See *Colles' Fascia.*

Cardarelli's Symptom. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Carrion's Disease. Verruga peruviana; Peruvian wart.

Carswell's Grapes. A racemose arrangement of tubercular infiltration about the bronchioles.

Carus' Curve. The longitudinal axis of the pelvic canal, which forms a curved line, having the symphysis pubis as its center.

Casser's (Casserius') Fontanel. The fontanel formed by the temporal, occipital, and parietal bone. **C.'s Muscle,** ligamentous fibers attached to the malleus and formerly described as the laxator tympani minor muscle. **C.'s Perforating Nerve,** the external cutaneous nerve of the arm.

Castellino's Sign. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Cathelineau's Sign. See *Gilles de la Tourette's Sign.*

Cazenave's Lupus. Lupus erythematosus. **C.'s Vitiligo.** See *Celsus' Area.*

Cellulose. See *Schultze, Schweitzer.*

Celsus' Area. Alopecia areata. **C.'s Chancre,** the soft chancre or chancroid. **C.'s Kerion,** suppurating ringworm, a pustular inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp in tinea tonsurans. **C.'s Papulæ,** a form of acute papular eczema (lichen agrius).

Chabert's Disease. Sympathetic anthrax; blackleg.

Charcot's Artery. The "artery of cerebral hemorrhage," one of the lenticulostriate arteries that passes through the outer part of the putamen. **C.'s Cirrhosis.** See *Hanot's Disease.* **C.'s Crystals,** octahedral crystals of the phosphate of Schriener's base (spermin), found in the sputum of asthma, in seminal fluid, leukemic blood, and feces. **C.'s**

Disease. 1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. 2. Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis. 3. Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **C.'s Fever**, a septic fever occurring in cases of jaundice due to impacted gall-stones. **C.'s Gait**, the gait of Friedreich's ataxia. **C.'s Joint.** See *C.'s Disease* (2). **C.'s Pain**, hysteric pain in the ovarian region. **C.'s Posterior Root-zone.** See *Burdach's Column*. **C.'s Sensory Crossway**, carrefour sensitif; the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule. **C.'s Sign**, signe du sourcil. In facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised, in facial contracture it is lowered. **C.'s Syndrome**, intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities. **C.'s Zones**, the hysterogenic zones.

Charcot-Guinon's Disease. Dementia complicating some cases of progressive muscular dystrophy. **C.-Leyden's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Marie's Symptom.** See *Marie's Symptom*. **C.-Marie's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy**, the neurotic type of progressive muscular atrophy; progressive neural muscular atrophy, commencing in the muscles of the feet and the peroneal group. **C.-Marie-Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type*. **C.-Neumann's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Robin's Crystals**, crystals formed in leukemic blood that has been allowed to stand for a few days. See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Vigouroux's Sign.** See *Vigouroux's Sign*.

Charles' Law. Equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas.

Charrière's Guillotine. An instrument for excising tonsils.

Chassaignac's Axillary Muscle. A non-constant muscular bundle that extends across the axillary hollow from the lower border of the latissimus dorsi to the lower border of the pectoralis minor or to the brachial fascia. **C.'s Tubercle**, the carotid tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

Chaussier's Areola. The areola of inflammatory induration of a malignant pustule. **C.'s Line**, the raphe of the corpus callosum.

Chautard's Test for Acetone. Allow sulphurous acid to pass through a solution of 0.25 gram of fuchsin in 500 c.c. of water until the solution becomes yellow. On the addition of a portion of this to the liquid to be tested for acetone it will assume a violet color if acetone be present.

Cheadle-Barlow's Disease. See *Barlow's Disease*.

Cherchewsky's Disease. Nervous ileus. An affection closely simulating intestinal obstruction, that has been observed in neurasthenia.

Cheyne's Nystagmus. A form of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a rhythmic variation similar to the rhythm of Cheyne-Stokes' respiration. **C.'s Symptom.** See *Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration*.

Cheyne-Stokes' Asthma. Dyspnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **C.-S.'s Respiration**, arhythmic breathing of a periodic type occurring in certain grave affections of the central nervous system, heart, and lungs, and in intoxications.

Chiene's Lines. Imaginary lines designed to aid in localizing the cerebral centers in operations upon the brain.

Cholesterin. See *Liebermann-Burchard*, *Obermueller*, *Salkowski*, *Schiff*, *Schultze*, *Zwenger*.

Chopart's Joint. The mediotarsal articulation; the line of articulation which separates the astragalus and os calcis from the remaining tarsal bones.

Christison's Formula. See *Haeser's Coefficient*.

Chvostek's Symptom. Increase of the mechanical irritability of the motor nerves, especially the facial, in tetany. See also *Weiss' Sign*.

Ciamician and Magnanini's Test for Skatol. Skatol warmed with sulphuric acid produces a purple-red color.

Civinini's Spine. A small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament.

Clapton's Line. Greenish discoloration of the gums and teeth, especially the incisors, in chronic copper-poisoning.

Clapton-Havers' Glands. See *Havers' Glands*.

Clark's Sign. A tympanitic sound over the hepatic region in tympanites due to perforative peritoneal inflammation.

Clarke's Corroding Ulcer. Progressive ulcer of the cervix uteri. **C.'s Tongue**, the hard, fissured, and nodular tongue of syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **C.'s Vesicular Column**, a group of ganglion cells near the gray commissure in the posterior horns of the dorsal and upper lumbar spinal cord.

Claudius' Cells. Polyhedral or conoid cells lining the outer angle of the scala media of the cochlea. **C.'s Fossa**, the ovarian fossa, a triangular space containing the ovary; it is bounded anteriorly by the round ligament, above by the external iliac vein, and below by the ureter.

Cleemann's Sign or Test. In fracture of the

femur with shortening there is a wrinkle above the ligamentum patellæ, which disappears when the shortening is corrected by extension.

Clerk-Maxwell's Experiment. On looking through a chrome-alum solution an oval purplish spot, due to the pigment of the macula lutea, is seen.

Clevenger's Fissure. The inferior occipital fissure; a small fissure between the second and third occipital convolutions.

Cloquet's Canal. The hyaloid canal; an irregular canal running anteroposteriorly through the center of the vitreous body and transmitting the hyaloid artery during fetal life. **C.'s Fascia,** the crural septum. **C.'s Ganglion,** the nasopalatine ganglion, an enlargement within the anterior palatine canal. **C.'s Hernia,** subpubic hernia; a femoral hernia passing behind and internally to the femoral vessels and resting on the pectineus muscle. **C.'s Ligament.** See *Haller's Habenula.*

Cobelli's Glands. A ring of mucous glands in the mucosa of the esophagus.

Cock's Peculiar Tumor. Extensive septic ulceration of the scalp, resembling an epithelioma and developed from a neglected sebaceous cyst.

Cohen's Test for Albumin. To the acid solution of albumin add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid. The albumin and the alkaloids are precipitated.

Cohn's Law. The specific form of bacteria has a fixed, immutable basis.

Cohn's Stigmata. Minute gaps in the interalveolar walls of the normal lung.

Cohnheim's Areas or **Fields.** Small polygonal fields visible on optic section of a sarcous element prism. **C.'s Frog,** a frog from the vessels of which the blood has been removed and replaced by a salt solution. **C.'s Terminal Arteries,** terminal arteries without anastomoses. **C.'s Theory,** the theory that all true tumors are due to defective embryonal development. **C.'s Tumor Germs,** small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which new growths may originate.

Coley's Mixture. A combination of the toxins of *Streptococcus erysipelatis* and *Bacillus prodigiosus;* it has been used as a remedy for cancer in the early stage.

Colles' Fascia. The deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. **C.'s Fracture,** transverse fracture of the lower extremity of the radius with displacement of the hand backward and outward. **C.'s Law,** the child of a syphilitic father will render its mother immune against syphilis. In Colles' original words: "A new-born child affected with congenital syphilis, even although it may have symptoms in the mouth, never causes ulceration of the breast which it sucks, if it be the mother who suckles it, though continuing capable of infecting a strange nurse." **C.'s Ligament,** the fibers which pass from the outer portion of Poupart's ligament behind the internal pillar of the abdominal ring and are inserted into the linea alba, where they interlace with those of the opposite side. **C.'s Space,** the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei and bulbocavernosus, the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue.

Colles-Beaumès' Law. See *Colles' Law.*

Concato's Disease. Tuberculosis affecting successively various serous membranes, terminating usually in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Condy's Fluid. A disinfecting solution of one part of potassium or sodium permanganate in 500 parts of water.

Conradi's Line. A line drawn from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dullness of the left lobe of the liver.

Cooper's Disease. See *Reclus' Disease.* **C.'s Fascia.** 1. The fascia transversalis. 2. The cellular layer beneath the dartos. **C.'s Hernia,** encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **C.'s Irritable Breast,** mastodynia neuralgica; neuralgia of the breast. Under the name of *irritable tumor of the breast,* Astley Cooper has described peculiar, sharply defined, fibromatous or neuromatous tumors of small size and extreme tenderness. **C.'s Irritable Testicle,** neuralgia of the testis. **C.'s Ligament.** 1. The lower, thickened portion of the fascia transversalis, which is attached to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal eminence. 2. Arciform, ligamentous fibers extending from the base of the olecranon to the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint. **C.'s Suspensory Ligaments,** the fibrous processes that connect the capsule of the convex surface of the mammary gland with the overlying skin.

Copper. See *Schoenbein.*

Corrigan's Disease. 1. Aortic insufficiency. 2. Cirrhosis of the lung. **C.'s Line,** the purple or brownish-red line on the margin of the gums in chronic copper-poisoning. **C.'s Pulse,** "water-hammer pulse"; the abrupt, jerking pulse of aortic insufficiency. **C.'s Respiration,** "nervous or cerebral respiration." Frequent shallow and blowing breathing in low fevers—*e. g.,* in typhus. **C.'s Sign,** an expansile pulsation felt in cases of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.

Corti's Arch. The arch formed in the organ

of Corti by the two files of rods. **C.'s Canal,** the tunnel formed by the basilar membrane and the arches of Corti. **C.'s Cells,** the outer hair-cells of Corti's organ. **C.'s Fibers.** See *Corti's Rods.* **C.'s Ganglion,** the ganglion spirale, an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the spiral canals of the cochlea. **C.'s Membrane,** the membrana tectoria of the cochlea. **C.'s Organ,** a complicated organ, the product of differentiation of the epithelial lining of the cochlear canal, resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea and containing the end-organs of the cochlear nerves. **C.'s Rods,** the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **C.'s Teeth,** the auditory teeth; the tooth-like projections on the edge of the limbus laminæ spiralis of the ear. **C.'s Tunnel.** Same as *Corti's Canal.*

Corvisart's Disease. Idiopathic cardiac hypertrophy. **C.'s Facies,** the facies of Beau's diseases.

Cotard's Syndrome. "Délire chronique des négations." A form of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances and a tendency to suicide.

Cotugno's Canal. Canalis Cotunnii; the aquæductus vestibuli. **C.'s Disease,** malum Cotunnii; sciatica. **C.'s Liquor,** liquor Cotunnii, the perilymph of the osseous labyrinth of the ear. **C.'s Nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve. **C.'s Space.** See *Boettcher-Cotugno's Space.*

Courvoisier's Law. Tumors of the head of the pancreas almost invariably cause dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cowper's Glands. The bulbourethral glands; two compound tubular glands situated between the two layers of the triangular ligament, anteriorly to the prostate gland; they correspond to Bartholin's glands in the female. **C.'s Ligament,** the portion of the fascia lata that is attached to the crest of the pubis.

Cowperian Cyst. A retention cyst formed by Cowper's gland.

Coxe's Hive Mixture. A mixture of squill, senna (aa 120), tartar emetic (3), sugar (1200), calcium phosphate (9), dil. alcohol and water ad (2000).

Cramptonian Muscle. A bundle of striated muscular fibers extending from the annular ligament to the sclera in the eye of birds.

Creatinin. See *Jaffé, Kerner, v. Maschke, Salkowski, Weyl.*

Credé's Method. 1. A prophylactic measure against ophthalmia neonatorum by the instillation into the eyes of new-born children of a few drops of a one or two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. 2. Manual expression of the placenta.

Crichton Browne's Sign. See *Browne's Sign.*

Crismer's Test for Glucose. An alkaline solution of glucose when heated to boiling with a solution of 1 part safranin in 1000 parts water decolorizes the safranin solution or renders it pale yellow. It is not decolorized when heated with uric acid, creatinin, or creatin, in an alkaline solution.

Crookes' Tube. A highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing X-rays.

Cruveilhier's Atrophy. See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease.* **C.'s Fascia,** the superficial layer of the perineal fascia. **C.'s Plexus.** 1. A plexus of the posterior cervical region which is derived from the great occipital nerve and the first and second cervical nerves. 2. The plexus of varicose veins constituting one of the varieties of angioma. **C.'s Ulcer,** simple ulcer of the stomach.

Cunisset's Test for Bile Pigments. Addition to the urine of half its volume of chloroform imparts a yellow color to the latter.

Curling's Ulcer. A duodenal ulcer produced by extensive burns of the skin.

Curschmann's Spirals. Spiral conglomerates of mucin, with a light-colored central thread, found occasionally in the sputum of bronchial asthma.

Cuvier's Canals. In the embryo, two short vessels opening into the common trunk of the omphalomesenteric veins, each being formed by the union of two veins, the anterior cardinal, or jugular, and the posterior cardinal veins.

Cystein. See *Andreasch.*

Cystin. See *Baumann and Goldmann, Liebig, Mueller.*

Czermak's Interglobular Spaces. Irregular branched spaces in the crusta petrosa and enamel of the teeth.

DA COSTA'S DISEASE. Retrocedent gout.

Dalrymple's Sign. See *Stellwag's Sign.*

Dalton's or Dalton-Henry's Law. Although the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight (volume multiplied by the density) of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to its pressure.

Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Dance's Sign. A depression about the right flank or iliac fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum.

Danielssen's Disease. Anesthetic leprosy.

Darier's Disease. Psorospermose folliculaire; keratosis follicularis.

Darkschewitsch's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to the ganglion of the habenula. **D.'s Nucleus,** a nucleus situated on each side of the median line in the gray matter near the junction of the Sylvian aqueduct with the third ventricle.

Darwin's Ear. A congenital deformity of

the ear in which the helix is absent at the upper outer angle of the ear so that the free border forms a sharp point upward and outward. In another form a blunt point (*Darwin's tubercle*) projects from the upper portion of the helix toward the center of the ear.

Davidsohn's Sign. The illumination of the pupil obtained on placing an electric light in the mouth will be less marked on the side on which there is a tumor or empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Davy's Test for Phenol. To 1 or 2 drops of the phenol solution add 3 or 4 drops of a solution of 1 part molybdic acid in 10 or more parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. A pale yellowish-brown coloration is produced, which passes to reddish-brown and then to a beautiful purple.

Debove's Membrane. The basement membrane of the mucosa of the trachea, bronchi, and intestinal tract.

Deiters' Cells. 1. The branched, flattened cells of the neuroglia. 2. The cylindricoconic cells resting upon the basilar membrane of Corti's organ and supporting the hair-cells. **D.'s Nucleus,** a large nucleus situated in the oblongata between the inner portion of the cerebral peduncles and the restiform body. **D.'s Phalanges,** the phalangeal processes of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **D.'s Process,** the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; the neuraxon.

Déjerine's Disease. Hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of infancy.

Déjerine-Sottas' Disease or **Type of Muscular Atrophy.** See *Déjerine's Disease.*

Demarquay's Symptom. Immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of tracheal syphilis.

De Morgan's Spots. See *Morgan.*

Démours' Membrane. See *Descemet's Membrane.*

De Mussy's Point or **Symptom.** See *Mussy.*

Denigè's Test for Uric Acid. Convert uric acid into alloxan by the action of nitric acid; expel the excess of nitric acid by gentle heat, and treat with a few drops of sulphuric acid and a few drops of commercial benzol (containing thiophen); a blue coloration will result.

Denisensko's Method. The subcutaneous injection of a watery extract of *Chelidonium majus* in the treatment of cancer.

Dénonvilliers' Fascia. The rectovesical fascia between the prostate gland and rectum.

Denucé's Ligament. A short and broad fibrous band in the wrist-joint, connecting the radius with the ulna.

Dercum's Disease. Adiposis dolorosa, a painful dystrophy of the subcutaneous connective tissue, somewhat resembling myxedema.

De Salle's Line. See *Salle.*

Desault's Apparatus or **Bandage.** One for the arm, consisting of an axillary pad held by tapes about the neck, a sling for the hand, and two single-headed rollers. **D.'s Splint,** one used in treating fracture of the thigh.

Descartes' Laws. See *Snell's Laws.*

Descemet's Membrane. The posterior elastic lamina of the cornea.

Desnos' Pneumonia. "Pneumonie pseudo-pleurétique." See *Grancher's Disease.*

Deventer's Diameter. The oblique pelvic diameter. **D.'s Pelvis,** a simple, nonrachitic pelvis, flattened from before backward.

Devergie's Attitude de Combat. A posture of a dead body marked by flexions of the elbows and knees, with closure of the fingers and extension of the ankles. **D.'s Disease,** pityriasis rubra pilaris.

Dewees' Carminative. A mixture of magnesium carbonate, 5 parts; tincture of asafetida, 7 parts; tincture of opium, 1 part; sugar, 10 parts; distilled water sufficient to make 100 parts.

Dextrose. See *Glucose.*

Diazo Reaction. See *Ehrlich's Reaction.*

Dietl's Crises. Paroxysms of gastric distress occurring in nephroptosis.

Dietrich's Reaction for Uric Acid. A red coloration results from the addition of a solution of sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite to the uric acid solution. The color vanishes on adding caustic alkali.

Dittrich's Plugs. Dirty white or yellowish masses, consisting chiefly of fatty detritus, microorganisms, and crystals of margarin; they are found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene. **D.'s Stenosis,** D.'s wahre Herzstenose; stenosis of the conus arteriosus.

Dobell's Solution. A solution of borax, sodium bicarbonate, and carbolic acid in glycerin and water; it is valued as a spray for nasal and throat troubles.

Dobie's Globule. A small, round body rendered visible in the center of the transparent disc of a muscular fibril by staining. **D.'s Layer** or **Line.** See *Krause's Disc.*

Donders' Glaucoma. Simple atrophic glaucoma. **D.'s Law,** the rotation of the eyeball about the line of sight is involuntary, and when the eyes are fixed on a distant object, the amount of rotation is determined solely by the angular distance of that object from the horizon and from the median plane. **D.'s Rings,** rainbow-colored rings seen in cases of glaucoma and by normal and cataractous eyes when the pupil is dilated. They are attributed to the diffraction of light by the cortex of the crystalline lens.

Donné's Corpuscles. 1. The colostrum cor-

puscles. 2. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **D.'s Test for Pus,** into the mass to be tested stir a small piece of caustic potash. The mass will be converted into a tough, slimy material if pus be present.

Donovan's Solution. A solution of iodid of arsenic and mercury.

Douglas' Crescentic Fold. The lower border of the posterior sheath of the rectus abdominis. **D.'s Culdesac,** the pouch formed by the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Ligaments,** the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Line.** See *Line, Semicircular.* **D.'s Pouch.** Same as *D.'s Culdesac.* **D.'s Septum,** in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds and transforming the rectum into a complete canal.

Dover's Powder. A powder containing 10 per cent. each of opium and ipecac.

Doyère's Eminence. The prominence formed by the motorial end-plates on a muscular fiber.

Dragendorff's Test for Bile Pigments. Spread a few drops of the urine on an unglazed porcelain surface, and after absorption has taken place, add a drop or two of nitric acid. If bile be present, several rings of color will be produced, the green ring, which is characteristic of bile pigments, being chief among them.

Drechsel's Test for Bile Acids. A beautiful red color is produced if bile acids are present in a substance treated with a little cane-sugar and a few drops of a mixture composed of 5 parts of syrupy phosphoric acid and 1 part water, and warmed on a water-bath.

Dressler's Disease. Paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

Drummond's Sign. The "oral whiff," heard when the mouth is closed and disappearing on compression of the nostrils; it is observed in cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

Drysdale's Ovarian Corpuscles. Granular cells, nonnucleated and of varying sizes, which were regarded by Drysdale as peculiar to ovarian fluid.

Duane's Test. A candle having been placed in front of the person to be examined, a screen is held before one eye for a time and then suddenly transferred to the other side. The existence of deviation in the first eye is recognized by a sudden apparent displacement of the candle-flame in the direction opposite to that in which the eye has deviated.

Dubini's Disease. Spasmus Dubini; electric chorea. Rapid rhythmic contractions of one or more groups of muscles, beginning in a finger, an extremity, or a half of the face, and extending over the greater part or the whole of the body. They are generally followed by palsies and often by coma and death. The affection has been observed thus far only in Italy.

Dubois' Disease. The presence of multiple necrotic foci in the thymus glands of infants affected with hereditary syphilis.

Du Bois-Reymond's Law. It is not the absolute value of current density at a given moment that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve, but the variation of density.

Duchenne's Attitude. In paralysis of the trapezius the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade see-saws so that its internal edge instead of being parallel to the vertebral column becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in. **D.'s Disease,** tabes dorsalis. **D.'s Paralysis,** progressive muscular dystrophy with pseudohypertrophy. **D.'s Sign,** sinking-in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis. **D.'s Syndrome,** labioglossolaryngeal paralysis.

Duchenne-Aran's Disease. See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease.*

Duchenne-Erb's Paralysis. See *Erb's Paralysis.*

Duchenne-Landouzy's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. See *Landouzy-Déjerine's Type.*

Duckworth's Syndrome. Complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure.

Duddell's Membrane. See *Descemet's Membrane.*

Dugas' Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow can not be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder.

Duhring's Disease. Dermatitis herpetiformis. **D.'s Pruritus,** pruritus hiemalis.

Dumontpallier's Test for Bile Pigments. See *Smith's Test.*

Duncan's Fold. The folds of the loose peritoneal covering of the uterus seen immediately after delivery. **D.'s Position of the Placenta,** the marginal position generally assumed by the placenta on presenting itself at the os uteri for expulsion. **D.'s Ventricle,** sinus Duncanii. The fifth ventricle.

Duncan Bird's Sign. See *Bird's Sign.*

Dupré's Syndrome. Meningism; pseudomeningitis.

Dupuytren's Contraction. Contraction of the palmar aponeurosis. **D.'s Eggshell Symptom,** the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (eggshell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **D.'s Finger.** See *D.'s Contraction.* **D.'s Fracture,** fracture of the

lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the foot outward and backward. **D.'s Hydrocele,** hydrocèle en bissac; bilocular hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. **D.'s Phlegmon,** unilateral phlegmonous suppuration occupying the anterolateral portion of the neck.

Duroziez's Disease. Congenital mitral stenosis. **D.'s Murmur,** a double murmur heard over the femoral artery on pressure with the stethoscope, in cases of aortic insufficiency, mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, contracted kidney, and some fevers.

Duval's Nucleus. An aggregation of large multipolar ganglion cells lying ventrolaterally to the hypoglossal nucleus.

Duverney's Foramen. See *Winslow's Foramen.* **D.'s Gland.** The same as *Bartholin's Gland.*

EASTON'S SYRUP. A syrup of quinin, iron, and strychnin phosphate.

Eberth's Lines. Lineæ scalariformes. Dark broken lines seen to separate the cardiac muscular cells on staining with silver nitrate.

Ebner's Germ Reticulum. A fine, nucleated reticulum existing between the inner cells of the seminiferous tubules. **E.'s Glands,** the acinous glands situated in the region of the circumvallate papillas of the tongue.

Ebstein's Lesion. Hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes.

Ecker's Gyrus. The gyrus descendens, the most posterior of the occipital convolutions. **E.'s Sulcus,** the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus.

Edebohls' Posture. See *Simon's Posture.*

Edinger's Law. A regular and gradual increase of function of a neuron leads at first to increased growth; but if carried to excess, and especially if irregular and spasmodic, it results in atrophy and degeneration, and ultimately in proliferation of the surrounding tissue. **E.'s Nucleus,** the nucleus of the posterior longitudinal bundle, an aggregation of ganglion cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle at the beginning of the Sylvian aqueduct.

Edinger-Westphal's Nucleus. One of the nuclei of the third cranial nerve in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina below the Sylvian aqueduct. It is placed anterolaterally.

Ehrenritter's Ganglion. The jugular ganglion.

Ehret's Paralysis. A traumatic neurosis, following injury to the inner side of the foot or ankle, consisting in spasmodic contracture of the muscles which raise the inner border of the foot and functional paralysis of the peroneal muscles.

Ehrlich's Method. The use of a saturated solution of anilin in water, as a mordant for better fixing the anilin dyes used in staining bacteria. **E.'s Reaction,** the treatment of the urine with diazobenzosulphuric acid produces a deep-red color that is due to a combination of the reagent with an aromatic amido-compound found in the urine in typhoid fever and pneumonia; frequently also in pleurisy, measles, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and peritonitis. To produce this reaction, equal parts of the reagent and urine are mixed and about one-eighth of their total volume of ammonia is added. The reagent consists of two solutions: (1) Sulphanilic acid, 1 gram; hydrochloric acid, 10 c.c.; distilled water, 200 c.c. (2) Nitrate of sodium, 0.5 gram; distilled water, 100 c.c. **E.'s Solution,** a solution of a basic anilin dye in anilin-oil and water.

Eichhorst's Corpuscles. Small, spheric blood-corpuscles found in pernicious anemia and formerly regarded as characteristic of this disease. **E.'s Neuritis,** neuritis fascians, a form of neuritis in which the morbid process involves both the nerve-sheath and the interstitial tissue of the muscles. **E.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the femorotibial type.

Eichstedt's Disease. Pityriasis versicolor.

Eijkman's Test for Phenol. Add to the phenol solution a few drops of an alcoholic solution of nitrous acid, ethyl ether, and an equal amount of concentrated sulphuric acid. A red coloration is produced.

Eiselt's Reaction for Melanin in Urine. Concentrated nitric acid, sulphuric acid, potassium dichromate, or other oxidizing agents render urine containing melanin dark colored.

Eitelberg's Test. If a large tuning-fork be held at intervals before the ear during fifteen or twenty minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods, increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus exists.

Ellis' Ligament. That part of the recto-vesical fascia that extends to the side of the rectum. **E.'s Line,** the curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax. **E.'s Sign,** during resorption of a pleuritic exudate, the upper border of dulness forms a curve, convex toward the head, the highest point of which lies laterally.

Ellis-Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Emmet's Operation. Trachelorrhaphy; suturing of the neck of the womb.

Empis' "Granulie." Acute miliary tuberculosis of the lungs.

Engelmann's Intermediate Disc. See *Krause's Disc.* **E.'s Lateral Disc,** the narrow zone of transparent homogeneous substance lying on each side of Krause's disc.

Epstein's Pearls. Small, slightly elevated, yellowish-white masses on each side of the median line of the hard palate at birth.

Erb's Disease. Severe pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic bulbar paralysis. **E.'s Juvenile Form of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the scapulohumeral type. **E.'s Paralysis,** paralysis of the muscles of shoulder and arm, caused by a lesion of the fifth and sixth cervical nerve-roots. **E.'s Point,** a point about two fingers' breadth above the clavicle and one finger's breadth external to the sternomastoid. Electric stimulation at this point produces contraction of the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **E.'s Symptom,** (1) increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany; (2) dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in acromegaly. **E.'s Waves,** undulatory movements produced in a muscle by passing a moderately strong constant current through it and leaving the electrodes in place, the circuit remaining closed. They are sometimes seen in Thomsen's disease.

Erb-Charcot's Disease. Spastic spinal paralysis; spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

Erben's Phenomenon. A temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down; it has been observed in neurasthenia.

Erb-Goldflam's Symptom-complex. See *Erb's Disease.*

Erb-Westphal's Symptom. See *Westphal's Sign.*

Erichsen's Disease. Railway spine; railway brain. A train of symptoms following accidents, which may assume the form of traumatic hysteria, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, or melancholia. **E.'s Ligature,** one consisting of a double thread, one-half of which is black, the other white; it is used in the ligation of nevi. **E.'s Sign,** to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac disease: compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter but not in the former affection.

Esmarch's Bandage. An elastic rubber bandage to prevent hemorrhage in amputations.

Eustachian Artery. 1. A branch of the Vidian artery. 2. A branch of the pterygopalatine artery. **E. Muscle,** the laxator tympani. **E. Tube,** a canal, partly bony and partly cartilaginous, connecting the pharynx with the tympanic cavity. **E. Valve,** the fold of the lining membrane of the right auricle of the heart, situated between the opening of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular orifice.

Ewald's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Dilute 2 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanid and 0.5 c.c. of a neutral solution of acetate of iron to 10 c.c. with water. This makes a ruby-red solution; if a few drops of it are placed in a porcelain dish, and 1 or 2 drops of the liquid to be tested are allowed to come in contact with it, a faint violet cloud is observed in the presence of HCl. On mixing, the color becomes brown.

Ewart's Sign. In marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum.

Exner's Plexus. A layer of nerve-plexuses, probably formed by the junction of sensory and motor fibers, in the cerebral cortex, near the surface.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER. A familiar scale with the freezing-point at + 32° and the boiling point at + 212°.

Fallopian Aqueduct or **Canal.** A canal in the petrosa, extending from the internal auditory meatus to the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the facial nerve. **F. Gestation,** tubal gestation. **F. Hiatus,** an opening on the anterior surface of the petrosa, which serves for the transmission of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve. **F. Ligament.** 1. See *Poupart's Ligament.* 2. See *Hunter's Ligament.* **F. Muscle,** the pyramidalis. **F. Tube,** the oviduct. **F. Valve.** See *Bauhin's Valve.*

Falret's Type of Mania of Persecution. "Idées de persécution et de persecuteur"; a form of paranoia occurring in degenerates.

Faraday's Law of Electrolysis. The amount of an ion liberated at an electrode in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current.

Farre's Tubercles. Cancerous masses on the surface of the liver. **F.'s White Line,** the boundary-line at the hilum of the ovary between the germ epithelium and the squamous epithelium of the broad ligament; it marks the insertion of the mesovarium.

Farre-Waldeyer's Line. See *Farre's White Line.*

Fauchard's Disease. Alveolodental periosteitis; pyorrhœa alveolaris; progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.

Fechner's Law. The intensity of a sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the stimulus.

Federici's Sign. Perception of the heart-sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of

perforative peritonitis with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity.

Fehling's Test for Glucose. Two solutions are required to be kept in two distinct parts in well-stoppered bottles. A. Dissolve 36.64 grams of copper sulphate in 500 c.c. of water. B. Dissolve 173 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic soda having a specific gravity of 1.34, and dilute with water to 500 c.c. Mix equal volumes of A and B for use; the result is a dark-blue fluid, known as Fehling's solution. The solution should always be fresh, as tartaric acid has a tendency to become converted into racemic acid, which reduces cupric salts like sugar. Its absence should always be ascertained by boiling the Fehling solution, which should remain unaltered by this process. On addition of a solution of glucose and then boiling, a red precipitate of the cuprous oxid or hydrate occurs.

Fenwick's Disease. Primary atrophy of the stomach.

Féréol's Nodosities. Inconstant subcutaneous nodosities observed in cases of acute articular rheumatism.

Féréol-Graux's Type of Ocular Palsy. Associated paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and of the external rectus of the other; it is of nuclear origin.

Fermentation Test for Glucose. Half fill a test-tube with solution of dextrose, and add a little dried German yeast. Invert the tube over mercury and allow it to stand in a warm place for 24 hours. The sugar will ferment, carbonic acid gas accumulates in the tube, and the liquid gives the tests for alcohol. A control experiment should be made with yeast and water in another test-tube, as a small yield of carbonic acid is often obtained from impurities in the yeast. See also *Roberts*.

Ferrein's Canal. A triangular channel supposed to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the lacrimal points during sleep. **F.'s Cords,** the true vocal cords. **F.'s Foramen,** foramen anonymum Ferreinii; see *Fallopian Hiatus*. **F.'s Pyramids,** the medullary rays, pyramidal in shape, having their apices at the periphery of the cortex of the kidney and their bases in the boundary layer. **F.'s Tubes,** the convoluted uriniferous tubules.

Fieux's Test for Antipyrin. Add 2.5 grams of sodii metaphosphoric acid and 12 drops of sulphuric acid to the suspected fluid, filter, and to the clear filtrate add a few drops of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin be present, a clear green color will develop.

Filatow's Disease. Acute febrile cervical adenitis of children, probably identical with Pfeiffer's glandular fever.

Filipowicz's Sign. "Palmoplantar phenomenon." A yellowish coloration of the prominent portions of the palmar and plantar surfaces seen in typhoid fever.

Fisher's Brain-murmur. A systolic murmur heard over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region in rachitic infants. **F.'s Sign,** a presystolic murmur heard in cases of adherent pericardium without valvular disease.

Fiske-Bryson's Symptom. See *Bryson's Sign*.

Flajani's Disease. See *Basedow's Disease*.

Flatau's Law. "Law of the eccentric situation of long tracts." The greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord, the nearer they are situated to the periphery.

Flechsig's Column. The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. **F.'s Tract** or **Oval Field,** the septomarginal tract of the spinal cord.

Fleischl's Reaction for Bile Pigments. Add concentrated sulphuric acid by means of a pipet to urine already treated with a concentrated solution of nitrate of soda. The sulphuric acid sinks to the bottom of the test-tube and produces color layers, as in Gmelin's test.

Fleischmann's Bursa. A bursa lying in the sublingual space beneath the frenum linguæ. Its existence is disputed.

Flemming's Germ Centers. The areas in the adenoid tissue of the spleen and lymphatic glands in which leukocytes are formed.

Flindt-Koplik's Sign. See *Koplik's Spots*.

Flint's Arcade. The arteriovenous arch around the base of the renal pyramids. **F.'s Murmur,** a second systolic murmur heard over the apex in cases of marked dilatation of the ventricle from aortic insufficiency.

Floegel's Layer. The layer of granules in the transparent lateral disc of a muscle-fibril.

Flood's Ligament. The glenohumeral ligament.

Florence's Crystals. Brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates obtained by treating semen with a strong solution of iodin and potassium iodid (Florence's reaction); they are also formed in the secretions of the prostate, uterus, vagina, etc. **F.'s Reaction,** on the addition of a strong solution of iodin and iodid of potassium to human spermatic fluid brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates are formed. This is not wholly reliable as a test for human spermatic fluid, since the crystals can also be found in the spermatic fluid of animals.

Flourens' Doctrine. A theory that the whole of the cerebrum is concerned in every psychic process.

Foerster's Shifting Type. Variations in

the visual field, the limits of which differ according as they are determined by moving the disc from the center outward or from without toward the center; they are seen in traumatic neuroses.

Folian (Folius') Process. The processus gracilis of the malleus.

Fontana's Bands. The wavy arrangement presented by nerve-fibers, which lie alongside one another in loose spirals, in places where considerable mobility is possible. **F.'s Spaces,** the minute spaces occupying the angle of the iris and communicating with the aqueous chamber and Schlemm's canal.

Forchheimer's Exanthem. A maculopapular rose-red eruption on the soft palate and uvula, regarded by Forchheimer as characteristic of rubeola in the absence of any cutaneous eruption.

Forel's Decussation. The ventral tegmental decussation.

Formad's Kidneys. The elongated and enlarged kidneys of chronic alcoholism.

Formaldehyd. Phenylhydrazin has been proposed by Vitali as a test for formaldehyd. A mixture of the two gives rise to a milky discoloration; eventually a yellowish deposit is precipitated upon the sides of the test-tube. In concentrated solutions the turbidity appears immediately. In solutions of a strength of 1 : 100 the reaction occurs after a few seconds; in those of 1 : 1000, in 1 minute; in those of 1 : 10,000, in 5 minutes; in those of 1 : 100,000, in 2 to 3 hours. See also *Kentmann*.

Fothergill's Disease. Neuralgia of the trigeminus. **F.'s Sorethroat,** the ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina (scarlatina anginosa).

Foville's Tract. The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord.

Fowler's Solution. A solution containing arsenious acid, potassium bicarbonate, and tincture of lavender.

Fraenkel's Glands. Minute glands opening immediately below the edge of the vocal cords. **F.'s Leukemia,** acute leukemia with large mononuclear lymphocytes.

Frankenhaeuser's Ganglion. The ganglion cervicale, a cluster of small ganglions at the side of the neck of the uterus.

Franklinic Reaction of Degeneration. A rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **F. Taste,** an acid taste perceived on applying the positive pole of the electrode of the static machine at a minimum distance of 1 or 2 mm.

Fraunhofer's Lines. Black lines in the solar spectrum.

Frenkel's Sign. Diminished tone (hypotonia) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis.

Freund's Law. In the progress of their growth ovarian tumors undergo changes of position: (1) While pelvic, they show a tendency to grow downward behind the uterus; (2) when they have risen out of the pelvis, they tend to fall forward toward the abdominal wall.

Friedlaender's Decidual Cells. The large connective-tissue cells of the uterine mucosa that form the compact layer of the uterine decidua. **F.'s Disease,** obliterative arteritis.

Friedmann's Vasomotor Symptom-complex. A train of symptoms following injury to the head, consisting of headache, vertigo, nausea, and intolerance of mental and physical exertions and of galvanic excitation; it is occasionally associated with ophthalmoplegia and mydriasis. These phenomena may subside and recur with greater intensity, with fever, unconsciousness, and paralysis of the cranial nerves, ending in fatal coma. They are probably due to an encephalitis of slow development with acute exacerbations.

Friedreich's Change of Pitch. At the height of deep inspiration the tympanitic sound over pulmonary cavities becomes higher in pitch. **F.'s Disease,** (1) hereditary ataxia; (2) paramyoclonus multiplex. **F.'s Foot,** pes cavus, with hyperextension of the toes, observed in hereditary ataxia. **F.'s Sign,** diastolic collapse of the jugular veins in adherent pericardium.

Froehde's Reaction for Proteids. A dark-blue coloration is produced by heating a solid proteid with sulphuric acid containing molybdic acid.

Frohn's Reagent. Add 7 grams of potassium iodid and 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 1.5 grams of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate which has been treated with 20 c.c. of water and heated to the boiling-point.

Frommann's Lines. Transverse strias appearing in the axis-cylinder of a nerve near the Ranvier's nodes on treatment with silver nitrate.

Froriep's Induration. Myositis fibrosa.

Fuchs' Coloboma. A small crescentic defect of the choroid at the lower border of the optic disc. **F.'s Optic Atrophy,** peripheral atrophy of the bundles composing the optic nerve.

Fuerbringer's Reaction for Albumin. Gelatin capsules holding the double salt of mercuric chlorid and sodium chlorid with citric acid, opened at both ends and introduced into the urine, causes a cloudiness or flocculent precipitate in the presence of albumin. **F.'s Sign,** a subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory

movements to a needle inserted into the abscess.

Furfurol Reaction for Proteids. Furfurol is produced on heating proteids with sulphuric acid.

GADBERRY'S MIXTURE. A mixture containing iron sulphate, quinin sulphate, nitric acid, and potassium nitrate.

Gaertner's Duct. A tube extending from the broad ligament to the walls of the uterus and vagina during intrauterine life; it is a vestige of the main portion of the Wolffian duct.

Gaertnerian Cyst. A cystic tumor developed from Gaertner's duct.

Galeati's Glands. See *Lieberkühn's Crypts.*

Galen's Ampulla. A dilatation of the vena magna Galeni occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basilar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins. **G.'s Anastomosis.** See *G.'s Nerve.* **G.'s Cardiac Vein,** the anterior cardiac or right marginal vein. **G.'s Chancre.** See *Celsus' Chancre.* **G.'s Duct.** See *Botal's Duct.* **G.'s Foramen,** the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle. **G.'s Nerve,** a small branch of the superior laryngeal nerve that passes along the posterior surface of the cricoarytenoideus posticus and anastomoses with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. **G.'s Veins,** two large venous trunks formed by the deep cerebral veins; they unite to form the vena magna Galeni, which opens into the straight sinus. **G.'s Ventricle.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle.*

Gallois' Test for Inosit. Allow the inosit solution to evaporate to incipient dryness; moisten the residuum with a little mercuric nitrate solution and it assumes a yellow color on drying, which becomes a fine red on heating strongly, but disappears on cooling. Tyrosin, sugar, and proteids must be absent.

Galton's Whistle. An instrument used for detecting the perception of high tones by the ear.

Gangolphe's Sign. In intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous effusion in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place.

Gant's Line. An imaginary line below the greater trochanter, serving as a guide in section of the femur.

Gardiner-Brown's Test. In labyrinthine disease the patient ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations.

Garel's Sign, Garel-Burger's Sign. Luminous perception by the eye of the sound side only, when an electric light is placed in the buccal cavity; it is observed in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Garland's S-curve. See *Ellis' Sign.*

Garrod's Test for Hematoporphyrin in Urine. Add to 100 c.c. of urine 20 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda, and filter. To the filtrate, thoroughly washed in water, add absolute alcohol and enough hydrochloric acid to dissolve perfectly the precipitate. Spectroscopic examination may now be made of the solution for the two absorption bands characteristic of hematoporphyrin. **G.'s Test for Uric Acid in Blood:** to 30 c.c. of serum add 0.5 c.c. of acetic acid, and immerse a fine thread. The thread becomes incrusted with uric-acid crystals. This is obtained especially in gout, but also in leukemia and chlorosis.

Gasserian Artery. 1. A branch given off by the internal carotid to the Gasserian ganglion. 2. A branch of the middle meningeal artery to the Gasserian ganglion. **G.'s Ganglion,** the ganglion of the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve.

Gastou's Syndrome. Anesthetic prurigo sometimes observed in cases of alcoholism.

Gaucher's Disease. An affection described by Gaucher as "primary epithelioma of the spleen," but probably identical with splenic anemia.

Gavard's Muscle. The oblique muscular fibers of the walls of the stomach.

Gayet's Disease. A rare and fatal form of narcolepsy somewhat resembling the African sleeping sickness.

Gay-Lussac's Law. Same as *Charles' Law.*

Geigel's Reflex. The inguinal reflex in the female, corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male.

Geissler Tube. A glass tube having a piece of platinum wire sealed into it at each end.

Gellé's Test. The vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozle of which is inserted into the meatus, are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube. This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased.

Gely's Suture. An intestinal suture applied by a thread with a needle at each end.

Gennari's Layer. See *Baillarger's Layer.*

Gentele's Test for Glucose. On the addition of a glucose solution to a solution of potassium ferricyanid rendered alkaline with caustic soda or potash it is decolorized, with the formation of potassium ferrocyanid, on applying gentle heat. Uric acid gives this same reaction.

Georget's Stupidity. Simple mental confusion without hallucination or delusion.

Gerdy's Fibers. The superficial transverse ligament of the fingers, a fibrous band bounding the distal margin of the palm. **G.'s Fontanel,** an abnormal or supernumerary fontanel existing between the two parietal bones at the point at which the sagittal suture ceases to be serrated and becomes nearly rectilinear. **G.'s Ligament,** the suspensory ligament of the axilla that extends along the lower border of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi beneath the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla. **G.'s Tubercle,** a more or less pronounced elevation situated anteroexternally to the tubercle of the tibia, to which it is joined by a short ridge; it serves for the attachment of the tibialis anticus.

Gerhardt's Change of Pitch. The tympanitic sound heard over partly filled cavities is of a lower pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down. **G.'s Disease.** Same as *Mitchell's Disease.* **G.'s Reaction for Acetoacetic (Diacetic) Acid in the Urine,** a premonitory sign of diabetic coma. Treatment with a solution of ferric chlorid causes a gray precipitate, which is removed by filtration; on the further addition of the reagent a deep Bordeaux-red color is produced, which disappears on adding a few drops of sulphuric acid. **G.'s Sign,** (1) a systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process and spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery; (2) incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (3) a band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about 3 cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus; (4) the absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. In dyspnea from other causes, the excursions of the larynx are extensive. **G.'s Test for Urobilin:** shake the urine with chloroform to extract the urobilin; add to this chloroform extract an iodin solution, and then a solution of caustic potash; a green fluorescence will result.

Gerhardt-Semon's Law. Certain central or peripheral lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position midway between adduction and abduction, the lesion of the nerve being insufficient to destroy it and to provoke a complete paralysis of the vocal cord (cadaveric position).

Gerlach's Network. The interlacing of the dendritic processes of the ganglion cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord. The network is only apparent, since the processes do not anastomose, but are merely in contact or contiguity. **G.'s Tubal Tonsil,** a mass of adenoid tissue in the lower part of the Eustachian tube, particularly along its median wall and about the pharyngeal orifice. **G.'s Valve,** a circular valve sometimes existing at the orifice of the vermiform appendix in the cecum.

Gerlier's Disease. "Vertige paralysant." An endemic disease characterized by vertigo, ptosis, paresis of the extremities, and great depression.

Gerrard's Test for Glucose. To a 5 per cent. solution of potassium cyanid add Fehling's solution until the blue color just commences to disappear. On heating this solution to boiling with one containing glucose, no precipitation of cuprous oxid results, but the solution will be more or less decolorized.

Gersuny's Symptom. A peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of koprostasis.

Giacomini's Band. A grayish band continuous with the gyrus dentatus, which passes from the cleft between the hippocampal and uncinate gyruses transversely over the latter and disappears on its ventricular surface.

Gianuzzi's Cells or **Crescents.** Crescentic granular cells, with a spheric nucleus, found in the submaxillary and parotid glands of the dog and rabbit.

Gibbons' Hydrocele. Hydrocele with a voluminous hernia.

Gibert's Pityriasis. Pityriasis rosea.

Gierke's Corpuscles. Roundish colloid bodies, of a significance not yet determined, sometimes found in the central nervous system; they appear to be identical with Hassall's corpuscles. **G.'s Respiratory Bundle.** See *Krause's Respiratory Bundle.*

Gifford's Reflex. Contraction of the pupil occurring when a strong effort is made to close the lids, which are kept apart. The phenomenon is noted in a certain proportion of normal eyes, but more frequently in cases of reflex and accommodative iridoplegia, especially in dementia paralytica, tabes, partial or total blindness from diseases of the optic nerve or retina, etc.

Gilles de la Tourette's Disease. "Maladie des tics convulsifs." Motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia. **G. de la T.'s Sign,** inversion of the ratio existing normally between the earthy phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine; it is found in paroxysms of hysteria.

Gimbernat's Ligament. The triangular portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique that is attached to the lower end of Poupart's ligament in front and to the iliopectineal line behind and externally.

Giovannini's Disease. A rare form of nodular disease of the hair caused by a fungus.

Giraldé's "Bonnet à Poil." Widening of the cranium in the frontal region in chronic hydrocephalus. **G.'s Organ,** the paradidymis, a small, tubular organ found at the junction of the spermatic cord and epididymis. It is a remnant of some of the lower Wolffian tubules and corresponds to the parovarium in the female.

Giraud-Teulon's Law. Our binocular retinal images are localized at the point of intersection of the primary and secondary axes of projection.

Giuffrida-Rugieri's Stigma of Degeneration. The absence or incompleteness of the glenoid fossa.

Glaserian Artery. The tympanic artery. **G. Fissure,** the glenoid or petrotympanic fissure, which divides transversely the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Glasgow's Sign. A systolic sound in the brachial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta.

Glauber's Salt. Sodium sulphate.

Glénard's Disease. Enteroptosis; abdominal ptosis.

Gley's Glands. The parathyroid glands.

Glisson's Capsule. The interlobular connective tissue of the liver enveloping the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.

Glissonian Cirrhosis. Perihepatitis.

Globulin. See *Hammarsten, Pohl.*

Glucose. See *Almén, Barfoed, Baumann, Baeyer, Boettger, Braun, Crismer, Fehling, Gentele, Gerrard, Haines, Hassall, v. Jaksch, Knapp, Loewenthal, Maumené, Molisch, Moore, Mulder, Nylander, Pavy, Penzoldt, Roberts, Rubner, Saccharimeter, Schiff, Silver, Soldani, Tollen, Trommer, Wender, Worm-Müller.*

Gluge's Corpuscles. Migratory connective-tissue cells containing a nucleus, fat, and granular detritus.

Gluzinske's Test for Bile Pigments. Boil the solution for a few minutes with formalin, and an emerald-green coloration will result, changing to an amethyst violet on the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

Gmelin's Test for Bile Pigments in the Urine. Fuming nitric acid is carefully added, so that it forms a sublayer. At the junction of the two liquids a series of colored layers is formed, in the following order, from above downward: green, blue, violet, red, and reddish-yellow. The green ring must always be present, and the reddish-violet at the same time; otherwise the reaction might be confounded with that for lutein.

Goldflam's Disease. See *Erb's Disease.*

Goldscheider - Marinesco's Law. The fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration.

Golgi's Cells. Nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **G.'s Corpuscles,** tendon-spindles; small fusiform bodies, resembling Pacini's corpuscles, existing in tendons, at the junction of the tendinous with the muscular fibers. They have not been found in the ocular muscles. **G.'s Funnels,** funnel-shaped structures, composed of spiral threads, described by Golgi and others as surrounding the axis cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber and supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining.

Golgi and Rezzonico's Funnels. See *Golgi's Funnels.*

Golgi-Mazzoni's Corpuscles. See *Mazzoni's Corpuscles.*

Goll's Column. The posterointernal column of the spinal cord. **G.'s Nucleus,** a small nucleus in the fasciculus gracilis of the oblongata in which the long fibers of Goll's column terminate.

Golonboff's Sign of Chlorosis. An acute pain located directly over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the ends of the long bones, especially the tibias.

Goltz's Experiment. Arrest of the heart's action produced in the frog by repeated tapping of the abdomen.

Gombault-Phillippe's Triangle. The triangular area formed in the conus medullaris by the fibers which higher up compose the oval field of Flechsig.

Goodell's Law or Sign. "When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable."

Gosselin's Fracture. V-shaped fracture of the lower end of the tibia.

Gottstein's Basal Process. The attenuated process of an outer hair-cell connecting the latter with the basilar membrane of Corti's organ.

Goulard's Cerate. A mixture of lead subacetate (20) and cerate of camphor (80).

Gould's Bowed-head Sign. In retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina, the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina.

Gousset's Symptoms of Phrenic Neuralgia. A painful point always present and well defined to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis.

Gowers' Column. The ascending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord. **G.'s Intermediate Process,** the lateral horn, a projection of the intermediate gray substance in

the dorsal region of the spinal cord. **G.'s Symptom,** intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, anterior probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis.

Goyrand's Hernia. Inguinointerstitial hernia; incomplete inguinal hernia.

Graafian Follicle. The small, spheric vessel found in the cortical layer of the ovary which contains the ovule. **G. Oviduct.** See *Fallopian Tube.*

v Graefe's Disease. Progressive ophthalmoplegia. **v. G.'s Sign,** inability of the upper eyelid to follow the downward movement of the eyeball; it is most frequently seen in exophthalmic goiter. **v. G.'s Spots,** certain spots near the supraorbital foramen, or over the vertebras, which, when pressed upon, cause a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blepharofacial spasm.

Graham's Law. The rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density.

Gram's Solution. A solution of iodin (1), potassium iodid (2), water (300); it is used as a stain for bacteria.

Grancher's Disease. Spléno-pneumonie; pneumonie massive. A form of pneumonia with splenization of the lung, the coagulable exudate filling not only the alveoli, but also the larger bronchi. **G.'s Sign,** a raised pitch of inspiratory murmur, an indication of pulmonary consolidation. **G.'s Triad,** the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis: weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and Skodaic resonance.

Grandry's Corpuscles. Minute oval or spheric taste-corpuscles found in the papillas of the beak and tongue of birds.

Grashey's Aphasia. Aphasia due to diminished duration of sensory impressions, with consequent disturbance of perception and association; it is seen in concussion of the brain and certain acute diseases.

Grasset-Rauzier's Type of Syringomyelia. A form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms.

Gratiolet's Optic Radiation. Fibers that pass from the optic center in the occipital lobe to the pulvinar and external geniculate body.

Graves' Disease. See *Basedow's Disease.* **G.'s Sign,** an increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis.

Grawitz's Tumor. Hypernephroma; a lipomatoid tumor of the kidney having its origin in aberrant masses of suprarenal tissue and situated immediately beneath the renal capsule.

Gregory's Powder. Compound powder of rhubarb.

Greiss' Test for Nitrous Acid. An intense yellow color is produced by the addition of a solution of metadiamidobenzol to a dilute solution containing nitrous acid previously acidified with a few drops of sulphuric acid.

Griesinger's Disease. A form of pernicious anemia connected with the presence of *Dochmius duodenalis* in the intestinal tract. **G.'s Sign,** (1) an edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (2) in thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions). This sign is of doubtful value, as it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis).

Griffith's Mixture. A mixture of iron sulphate (6), myrrh (18), sugar (18), potassium carbonate (8), lavender (50), rose-water (900).

Grigg's Test for Proteids. A precipitate is formed with all proteids except peptones on adding a solution of metaphosphoric acid.

Grinbert's Test for Urobilin. Boil together equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and shake with ether. In the presence of urobilin the ether assumes a brownish-red color with a greenish fluorescence.

Grisolle's Sign. The early eruption of smallpox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched.

Gross' Disease. See *Physick's Encysted Rectum.*

Gruber's Bursa. The synovial cavity of the tarsal sinus. **G.'s Reaction,** the addition of some of the culture of *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* to the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The reaction does not occur with other species. **G.'s Test,** for hearing: if the end of the finger be inserted into the ear after the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork held before the ear has completely ceased, and the tuning-fork be then firmly placed upon the finger, a weakened sound becomes again audible, and remains so for some time.

Gruber-Widal's Reaction. See *Widal's Reaction.*

Gruby's Disease. See *Celsus' Area.*

Grymfelt's Triangle. A triangular space bounded above by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior, behind by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum, and anteriorly by the posterior border of the internal oblique. Lumbar hernia may occur in this space.

Guanin. See *Capranica.*

Gubler's Hemiplegia. Hemiplegia of the extremities with crossed paralysis of the cranial motor nerves, especially the facial. **G.'s Line,** an imaginary line connecting the

points of origin of the fifth cranial nerve on the lower surface of the pons. **G.'s Tumor,** a distention of the synovial sheaths on the dorsum of the hand in palsies of the antibrachial type, and particularly in lead-palsy.

v. Gudden's Inferior Commissure. Fibers of the optic tract which come from the internal geniculate body and cross in the posterior portion of the chiasma to the opposite tract. **G.'s Law,** the proximal end of a divided nerve undergoes cellulipetal degeneration.

Guéneau de Mussy's Point. See *Mussy's Point.*

Guenz's Ligament. The ligamentous fibers of the obturator membrane which form the upper and inner wall of the canal transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.

Guenzburg's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice. Two drops of a solution consisting of phloroglucin, 2 grams; vanillin, 1 gram; alcohol, 30 c.c., mixed with two drops of filtered gastric juice, are carefully heated in a porcelain capsule. The presence of free HCl is indicated by the appearance of a bright red color; if absent, the color will be brown or brownish-red.

Guérin's Glands. See *Skene's Glands.* **G.'s Sinus,** the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **G.'s Valve,** a fold of mucous membrane bounding G.'s sinus.

Guidi's Canal. See *Vidian Canal.*

Guinon's Disease. Tic de Guinon. See *Gilles de la Tourette's Disease.*

Gull's Disease. Myxedema.

Gull and Sutton's Disease. Arteriocapillary fibrosis; diffuse arteriosclerosis.

Gull-Toynbee's Law. In otitis media the cerebellum and lateral sinus are likely to become involved by mastoid disease, while the cerebrum is threatened by caries of the roof of the tympanum.

Gullstrand's Law. When the corneal reflex from either of the eyes of the patient, who is made to turn the head while fixing some distant object, moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle.

Gunning's Test for Acetone. Add to the liquid to be tested an alcoholic solution and then ammonia. When allowed to stand, a precipitate of iodoform and a black precipitate of iodid of nitrogen are formed; the latter gradually disappears, when the iodoform is visible.

Gunn's Dots. Brilliant white dots seen, on oblique illumination, about the macula lutea; they do not seem to be pathologic.

Guthrie's Muscle. The deep transversus perinæi.

Guye's Sign. Aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx.

Guyon's Isthmus. Narrowing and prolongation of the internal os uteri, which thus forms a small canal; it is not pathologic. **G.'s Sign,** ballottement in cases of renal tumor.

HAAB'S PUPIL REFLEX. If a bright object already present in the visual field be looked at, the pupils contract, while there is no appreciable change during convergence or accommodation. This points to a cortical lesion.

Haeser's Coefficient. The number 2.33, with which the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine are multiplied in order to obtain the amount of solids in 1000 c.c. of urine.

Haines' Solution for Detecting Glucose. Copper sulphate 3, potassium hydrate 9, glycerin 100, water 600. Use as Fehling's solution; a red precipitate will be formed.

Hall's (Marshall) Disease. Hydrocephaloid occurring in infants suffering from severe chronic intestinal catarrh. **H.'s Facies,** the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus.

Haller's Ansa. A loop formed in front of the internal jugular vein by a small nerve branching off from the facial just below the stylomastoid foramen and joining the glossopharyngeal a little below Andersch's ganglion. It is not constant. **H.'s Circle.** See *Zinn's Circle.* **H.'s Colic Omentum,** a process of the upper right border of the greater omentum which may become adherent to the testis during fetal life and be included in the sac of an inguinal hernia. **H.'s Cones,** the coni vasculosi of the epididymis. **H.'s Congenital Hernia.** See *Malgaigne's Hernia.* **H.'s Fretum.** See *H.'s Isthmus.* **H.'s Habenula,** the slender cord formed by the obliteration of the canal which during early life connects the cavity of the peritoneum with that of the tunica vaginalis. **H.'s Isthmus,** fretum Halleri. The constriction which separates the ventricle from the aortic bulb during early fetal life. **H.'s Network,** the rete vasculosum of the testis. **H.'s Plexus,** Haller's laryngeal plexus. The network formed by branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor pharyngis. **H.'s Splendid Line,** linea splendens; the longitudinal fibrous band of the pia corresponding to the site of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **H.'s Tripod,** tripus Halleri; the celiac axis. **H.'s Tunica Vasculosa,** the lamina vasculosa of the choroid. **H.'s Vas Aberrans,** a small, convoluted duct con-

nected with the tail of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens. **H.'s Venous Circle,** an incomplete circle of superficial veins frequently seen through the integument of the mammas, especially during lactation.

Hallopeau's Disease. Chronic pustular dermatitis, a form of Neumann's disease.

Halstern's Disease. Endemic syphilis.

Hamilton's Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time.

Hammarsten's Test for Globulin. To the neutral solution add powdered sulphate of magnesia until no more of the salt dissolves. Separate the globulin thus precipitated by filtration, and wash with a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia.

Hammond's Disease. Athetosis.

Hankin's Defensive Proteids. Germicidal globulins found by Hankin in the blood of certain animals and giving immunity to certain toxins.

Hannover's Canal. The artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonules of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **H.'s Intermediate Membrane,** the enamel membrane; the inner, cellular layer of the enamel organ of the dental germ of the fetus.

Hanot's Disease. Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with icterus.

Harderian Gland. A racemose gland located at the inner canthus of the eye of most vertebrates, and especially of those having a well-developed nictitating membrane.

Hardy-Béhier's Symptom. See *Béhier-Hardy's Symptom.*

Harley's Disease. See *Dressler's Disease.*

Harrison's Groove. A curve extending from the level of the ensiform cartilage toward the axilla, and corresponding to the insertion of the diaphragm; it is pronounced in rickets.

Hartmann's Fossa. Fossa ileocæcalis infima; a small, infundibular fossa of the peritoneum lying between Tuffier's inferior ligament and the mesoappendix.

Hasner's Valve. An inconstant valvular fold of mucosa at the inferior meatus of the nasal duct.

Hassall's Bodies. Concentrically striated corpuscles, apparently of a degenerative character, found in the thymus gland. **H.'s Test,** the growth of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* observed under the microscope, is indicative of the presence of sugar in the urine.

Havers' Canals. The canals pervading the compact substance of bone in a longitudinal direction and anastomosing with one another by transverse or oblique branches. They contain blood-vessels and lymphatics. **H.'s Glands,** glandulæ mucilaginosæ; fatty bodies connected with the synovial fringes of most of the joints. They were believed by Havers to secrete the synovia. **H.'s Lamellas,** the concentric lamellas of bone which form the Haversian canals. **H.'s Spaces,** large, irregularly shaped spaces found chiefly in growing bones. **H.'s System,** the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellas, usually eight or ten in number, around a Haversian canal.

Hayem's Corpuscles or **Hematoblasts.** See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.* **H.'s Disease,** apoplectiform myelitis. **H.'s Solution Used in the Microscopic Examination of Blood:** sodium chlorid, 1 gram; sodium sulphate, 5 grams; mercuric chlorid, 0.5 gram; dissolved in 200 c.c. of distilled water.

Haygarth's Nodes. Nodosities of the joints in arthritis deformans.

Heberden's Disease. Angina pectoris. **H.'s Nodes,** deformity of the fingers in arthritis deformans.

Heberden-Rosenbach's Nodes. See *Heberden's Nodes.*

Hebra's Erythema. Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s Pityriasis,** pityriasis rubra. **H.'s Prurigo,** true prurigo.

Hegar's Sign. Compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus and the upper half of the cervix noticed on bimanual examination during the first two or three months of pregnancy.

Heidenhain's Demilunes. *Gianuzzi's Crescents.* **H.'s Rods** or **Strias,** the slender columnar cells of uriniferous tubules.

Heim-Kreyssig's Sign. See *Kreyssig's Sign.*

v. Heine's Infantile Paralysis. Spastic spinal paralysis of infancy.

Heister's Diverticulum. The sinus of the jugular vein. **H.'s Valves,** the transverse valvular folds of the cystic duct.

Heller's Plexus. The network of arteries in the deeper layer of the intestinal submucosa. **H.'s Test for Albumin,** place about 30 drops of nitric acid in a test-tube, and overlay with an equal quantity of the urine to be tested. The existence of albumin is indicated by a well-defined white ring between the two liquids.

Helmholtz's Ligament. The anterior ligament of the malleus that encircles the long process of the latter and is inserted into the anterior part of its neck and head. **H.'s Line,** the line perpendicular to the plane of the axis of rotation of the eyeballs.

Helweg's Triangular Bundle. The triangular or olivary tract situated in the ventral part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord.

Hematoporphyrin. See *Garrod.*

Hemin. See *Teichmann.*

Hemoglobin. See *Kobert.*

Henke's Retrovisceral Space. The prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space and is filled with areolar and fatty tissue. **H.'s Triangle,** the inguinal triangle, formed by the lateral border of the rectus muscle and the descending portion of the inguinal fold.

Henle's Ampulla. 1. The fusiform dilatation of the vas deferens near its junction with the seminal vesicle. 2. The expanded outer half of the Fallopian tube. **H.'s Cells,** large cells with granular protoplasm and one or more relatively small nuclei in the seminiferous tubules. **H.'s Fenestrated Membrane,** the subendothelial fibroelastic layer of the tunica intima of an artery. **H.'s Fissures,** interstices, filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the myocardium. **H.'s Glands,** tubular glands found in the palpebral conjunctiva. **H.'s Internal Cremaster,** the smooth muscular fibers, remains of the gubernaculum, surrounding the vas deferens and the vessels of the spermatic cord. **H.'s Ligament,** the inner portion of the conjoined tendon which is chiefly attached to the sheath of the rectus muscle. **H.'s Loop,** the U-shaped section of a uriniferous tubule which is formed by a descending and an ascending loop-tube. **H.'s Membrane.** See *Bruch's Layer.* **H.'s Outer Fibrous Layer,** the zone of cone-fibers at the margin of the fovea centralis. **H.'s Sheath,** (1) the perineural sheath; (2) the cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **H.'s Sphincter,** the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra. **H.'s Spine,** spina supra meatum. An inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining the mastoid process. **H.'s Stratum Nerveum.** See *Bruecke's Tunica Nervea.*

Henoch's Purpura. A variety of purpura with gastrointestinal symptoms occuring chiefly in young subjects; also a rapidly fatal form of purpura (purpura fulminans).

Henoch-Bergeron's Disease. See *Bergeron's Disease.*

Henry's Law. See *Dalton's Law.*

Hensen's Canal. Canalis reuniens; the short vertical tube connecting the blind extremity of the cochlear canal with the saccule. **H.'s Cells,** columnar epithelial cells found in the organ of Corti. **H.'s Disc** or **Stria,** the colorless transverse band which divides a dark (anisotropic), sarcous element in the middle. **H.'s Node,** in the embryo, an accumulation of cells at the anterior end of the primitive streak, through which the neurenteric canal passes from the outside into the blastodermic vesicle.

Hensing's Fold. Parietocolic fold; superior ligament of the cecum. A more or less triangular fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the abdominal wall, from the lower extremity of the kidney to the iliac fossa, by its lower border, and to the posteroexternal aspect of the colon, at times also to the cecum, by its anterior or internal border. The apex is fixed in the lumbar fossa, the lower free border extending from the iliac fossa to the intestine.

Herbst's Corpuscles. Small bodies resembling Pacinian corpuscles, found in the mucosa of the tongue of some animals and birds.

Hering's Law. The distinctness or purity of any sensation or conception depends upon the proportion existing between their intensity and the sum total of the intensities of all simultaneous sensations and conceptions **H.'s Test,** if, on looking with both eyes through a tube blackened inside and having a thread across one end, a small round object be dropped immediately in front of or behind the thread, a subject with binocular vision can at once tell whether it has fallen nearer to his eyes or further away from them than the thread. In the absence of binocular vision a few trials will show that the relative distances of the falling object and the thread can not be appreciated. **H.'s Theory of Color-sensation** predicates disassimilation and assimilation (decomposition and restitution) of the visual substance in vision—white, red, and yellow representing the sensation of disassimilation; black, green, and blue that of restitution.

Herophilus, Torcular of. The dilatation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, straight, two lateral, and two occipital sinuses.

Herxheimer's Spiral Fibers. Spiral fibers found in the rete mucosum of the epidermis.

Heryng's Benign Ulcer. A solitary ulcer situated on the anterior fauces and resembling a large herpetic vesicle. **H.'s Sign,** an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Herzberg's Reagent for Free Hydrochloric Acid. Moisten paper with a solution of Congo red; when dried, it turns blue or bluish-black upon being moistened with hydrochloric acid.

Hesselbach's Hernia. A plurilobular hernia passing through the cribriform fascia. **H.'s Ligament,** ligamentum interfoveolare; a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and

Gimbernat's ligament; it forms part of the conjoined tendon. **H.'s Triangle,** a space bounded by Poupart's ligament below, the external border of the rectus abdominis internally, and the deep epigastric artery externally. Direct inguinal hernia occurs in this space.

Heubner's Disease. Syphilitic endarteritis of the brain.

Hey's Infantile Hernia. See *Cooper's Hernia.* **H.'s Internal Derangement,** dislocation of the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint, especially the internal. **H.'s Ligament,** the femoral ligament, a falciform expansion of the fascia lata.

Heynsius' Test for Albumin. Add to the solution acetic acid sufficient to acidify, and a few cubic centimeters of a saturated solution of sodium chlorid, and boil. A flocculent precipitate is produced by the presence of albumin.

Hicks' (Braxton) Sign. Intermittent uterine contractions beginning at the end of the third month of pregnancy; they may also be produced by tumors distending the uterus.

Highmore's Antrum. The antrum maxillare. **H.'s Corpus,** the mediastinum testis.

Hildenbrand's Typhus. Typhus fever.

Hilton's Law. The nerve-trunk supplying a joint supplies also the muscles moving the joint, and the skin over the insertion of these muscles. **H.'s Line,** a white line marking the junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus. **H.'s Muscle,** the arytenoepiglottideus muscle. **H.'s Sac.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle.*

Hindenlang's Test for Albumin. On the addition of solid metaphosphoric acid to the liquid to be tested a precipitate is formed in the presence of albumin.

Hippocratic Finger. Hypertrophy of the ungual phalanx and nail in phthisis and other wasting diseases. **H. Sound,** the succussion sound. See *Hippocratis Succussio.*

Hippocratis Chorda or **Funis.** The Achilles tendon. **H. Facies,** a peculiar cadaverous appearance of the face, seen notably in cholera and acute peritonitis. **H. Morbus Sacer,** epilepsy. **H. Succussio,** succussion employed to obtain a splashing sound in sero-pneumothorax and pyopneumothorax.

Hippuric Acid. See *Luecke.*

Hirschberg's Test. A rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it.

Hirschfeld's Disease. A form of diabetes of rapid march which usually ends in death in three months, by progressive cachexia or by complication. **H.'s Ganglion,** the gyrus hippocampi.

Hirschsprung's Disease. Congenital hypertrophic dilatation of the colon.

Hirtz's Rale. A moist, subcrepitant rale, of a somewhat metallic character, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening.

His' Canal. The thyroglossal duct of the fetus, of which the cecal foramen of the tongue is the vestige and which may persist during postnatal life. **H.'s Perivascular Spaces,** lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **H.'s Stroma,** the trabecular framework of the mammary gland.

Hitzig's Center. A center in the supramarginal gyrus which is supposed to govern the voluntary movements of the eyeballs. **H.'s Zone,** a hypesthetic zone extending around the trunk in tabes dorsalis.

Hoboken's Valves. The secondary windings of the vessels of the umbilical cord that form grooves externally and valve-like projections internally.

Hochsinger's Sign. The existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood.

Hodara's Disease. A form of trichorrhexis nodosa that has been observed by Hodara in women in Constantinople.

Hodge's Plane. A plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet, passing through the upper border of the os pubis and the middle of the second sacral vertebra.

Hodgkin's Disease. Pseudoleukemia; progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands associated with anemia.

Hodgson's Disease. Senile atheroma of the aorta with consequent lesion of the aortic valves.

Hoffmann's Anodyne. A compound of ether (30), alcohol (67), ethereal oil (3). **H.'s Symptom,** increase of the mechanical irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany. **H.'s Test for Tyrosin:** add to the solution to be tested mercuric nitrate, and boil; then add nitric acid containing some nitrous acid. If tyrosin be present, a beautiful red coloration is produced and a red precipitate is formed. **H.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type.*

Hofmeister's Test for Leucin. A deposit of metallic mercury is formed on warming a solution of leucin with mercurous nitrate. **H.'s Test for Peptones:** prepare phosphotungstic acid by dissolving commercial sodium tungstate in boiling water, and adding phosphoric acid until acid in reaction; acidify strongly with hydrochloric acid after cooling, and filter when it has stood twenty-four hours. On the addition of this to a peptone solution entirely free from albumin it yields a precipitate.

Holden's Line. A furrow below Poupart's ligament, passing over the capsule of the hip-joint; it serves as a guide in amputation.

Holmgren's Test. The testing of the color-sense by means of colored worsteds; one of the worsteds is placed before the person whose perception of color is to be tested and he is asked to match it.

Holthouse's Hernia. An oblique inguinal hernia in which, owing to the nondescent of the testis, or from other causes, the hernia protrudes outward along the fold of the groin.

Home's Lobe. A small, glandular structure sometimes seen between the caput gallinaginis and the sphincter vesicæ. It represents the third lobe of the prostate and may become considerably enlarged in old people.

Hope's Sign. Double cardiac beat noted in aneurysm of the aorta.

Hopmann's Polyp. Papillary hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane presenting the appearance of a papilloma.

Hoppe-Goldflam's Symptom-complex. See *Erb's Disease.*

Hoppe-Seyler's Test for Carbon Monoxid in Blood. Add to the blood twice its volume of caustic soda solution of 1.3 specific gravity. Ordinary blood thus treated is a dingy brown mass which, when spread out on porcelain, has a shade of green. Blood containing carbon monoxid, under the same conditions, appears as a red mass which, if spread on porcelain, shows a beautiful red color. **H.-S.'s Test for Xanthin:** add the xanthin to a mixture of a solution of sodium hydrate and chlorid of lime in a porcelain dish; at first a dark-green ring, which quickly turns brown and disappears, forms about each xanthin grain.

Horner's Disease. A slight ptosis accompanied by miosis, retraction of the eyeball, and flushing of the face of the same side, in destructive lesions of the cervical sympathetic. **H.'s Muscle,** the tensor tarsi. **H.'s Ptosis.** See *H.'s Disease.* **H.'s Teeth,** incisor teeth presenting horizontal grooves that are due to a deficiency of enamel.

Houston's Fold. Oblique folds, three in number, of the mucous membrane of the rectum. **H.'s Muscle,** the compresser venæ dorsalis penis, a fasciculus of the ischiocavernosus which passes over the dorsum of the penis to join its fellow of the opposite side.

Hovius' Canal. See *Schlemm's Canal.* **H.'s Membrane.** See *Ruysch's Membrane.* **H.'s Plexus** or **Vascular Circle.** See *Leber's Plexus.*

Howship's Lacunas or **Foveolas.** Pits on the surface of bones containing osteoclasts.

Howship-Romberg's Sign. See *Romberg's Sign.*

Huchard's Disease. Excessive arterial tension due to a spasm of the vasoconstrictors, and which, according to Huchard, causes general arteriosclerosis. **H.'s Sign,** the difference in the pulse between the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons with arterial hypertension and may even be the reverse of that of the normal condition.

Huebl's Sign. An early sign of pregnancy consisting in an abnormal thinness and compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus as compared with that part above the insertion of the sacrouterine ligaments, the bimanual examination being carried out with one finger in the rectum.

Hueck's Ligament. The pectinate ligament.

Hueter's Sign. Absence of transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous interposition between the fragments.

Huguier's Canal. A small canal in the temporal bone running parallel to the Glaserian fissure and transmitting the chorda tympani. **H.'s Circle,** the anatomosis formed by the branches of the uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the body with the cervix. It is not constant. **H.'s Disease,** (1) hypertrophic elongation of the supervaginal portion of the cervix uteri; (2) esthiomène de la vulve; lupus of the vulva. **H.'s Gland.** See *Bartholin's Gland.*

Hunter's Canal. The sheath of that portion of the femoral artery which lies in Scarpa's triangle. **H.'s Gubernaculum.** See *Gubernaculum testis.* **H.'s Ligament,** the round ligament of the uterus. **H.'s Line,** the linea alba.

Hunteri membrana caduca. Membrana decidua.

Hunterian Chancre. Hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Huntington's Chorea. Chronic, progressive chorea.

Huppert's Reaction for Bile Pigments. After the solution has been treated with milk of lime or with a solution of calcium chlorid, precipitate with ammonia; filter and wash the precipitate, treat with alcohol acidified with sulphuric acid, and boil; the liquid will assume a green color.

Huschke's Canal. A canal formed by the junction of the tubercles of the annulus tympanicus. It is generally obliterated after the fifth year, but may persist through life. **H.'s Cartilage.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage.* **H.'s Foramen,** a perforation often found near the inner extremity of the tympanic plate; it results from an arrest of development. **H.'s Teeth,** crista spiralis; the serrated projections on the inner wall of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea, roofing over the internal spiral sulcus. **H.'s Valve.** See *Rosenmueller's Valve.*

Hutchinson's Disease. See *Tay's Choroid-*

itis. **H.'s Facies,** the peculiar facial expression caused by immobility of the eyeballs in ophthalmoplegia externa. **H.'s Patch,** a reddish (salmon-colored) patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **H.'s Prurigo,** the prurigo of dentition. **H.'s Pupil,** a dilated pupil on the injured side in traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. **H.'s Teeth,** peg-shaped incisior teeth, notched at the cutting-edge, frequently seen in congenital syphilis. **H.'s Triad,** pathognomonic of hereditary syphilis; (1) diffuse interstitial keratitis; (2) disease of the labyrinth; (3) Hutchinson's teeth.

Huxham's Tincture. Compound tincture of cinchona bark.

Huxley's Layer, Membrane, or Sheath. A layer of nucleated, elongated, polygonal cells forming the inner portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair.

Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. See *Boas, Ewald, Guenzburg, Herzberg, v. Jaksch, Luttke, Maly, Mohr, Rabuteau, Reoch, Sjoeqvist, Szabo, Uffelmann, v. d. Velden, Winkler, Witz.*

Hydrogen Peroxid. See *Wurster.*

Hypoxanthin. See *Kossel.*

Hyrtl's Sphincter. See *Nélaton's Sphincter.*

IMLACH'S FAT-PLUG. A mass of yellowish fat frequently found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring, for which it constitutes a landmark during operations.

Indican. See *Jaffé, MacMunn, Obermeyer, Weber.*

Indigo Red. See *Rosenbach, Rosin.*

Indol. See *Baeyer, Nencki, Salkowski.*

Ingrassias' Processes. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Inman's Disease. Myalgia.

Inosit. See *Gallois, Scherer, Seidel.*

Isambert's Disease. Tuberculous ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and pharynx.

JACCOUD'S DISSOCIATED FEVER. Fever with irregularity and slowness of the pulse in tuberculous meningitis of adults. **J.'s Sign,** (1) a lateral displacement and rolling movement of a portion of the thoracic wall in adherent pericardium, especially when this is associated with extrapericardiac adhesions; (2) prominence of the aorta in the region of the suprasternal notch in cases of aortic dilatation.

Jackson's Syndrome. Associated paralysis of the soft palate and larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the trapezius, sternomastoid, and one-half of the tongue.

Jacksonian Epilepsy. Cortical epilepsy.

Jacob's Membrane. The layer of rods and cones in the retina. **J.'s Ulcer,** rodent ulcer of the face occurring most commonly near the inner canthus.

Jacobson's Anastomosis. The tympanic plexus. **J.'s Canal,** the tympanic canal that opens on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and transmits Jacobson's nerve. **J.'s Cartilage,** a strip of hyaline cartilage extending from the nasal spine upward and backward between the nasal septum and vomer; it is well developed in certain animals, but rudimentary in man. **J.'s Nerve,** the tympanic branch of the petrosal ganglion. **J.'s Organ,** a small, bilateral pouch situated in the anteroinferior portion of the nasal septum. **J.'s Retinitis,** diffuse syphilitic retinitis. **J.'s Sulcus,** the vertical sulcus for the tympanic nerve on the promontory of the tympanum.

Jacquemier's Sign. Blue coloration of the vaginal mucosa appearing about the twelfth week of pregnancy.

Jacquemin's Test for Phenol. Add to the solution an equal amount of anilin and then a solution of sodium hypochlorite; a blue color is produced.

Jadelot's Lines. Facial furrows believed by Jadelot to point to the part of the body in which certain serious diseases in infants are localized.

Jaffé's Reaction for Creatinin. Add to the solution a solution of picric acid and a few drops of sodium hydrate solution, and warm. The presence of creatinin is evinced by a red coloration, which changes to yellow if acid be added. Acetone and glucose give a similar reaction. **J.'s Sign,** the flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration; if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true. Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign.

v. Jaksch's Disease. Infantile pseudoleukemia. **v. J.'s Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice:** saturate filter-paper with a solution of benzopurpurin 6 B, and dry; this gives, with dilute solutions of HCl, a beautiful violet color. If it assumes a dark-blue color, the solution contains more than 0.4 gram of HCl in 100 c.c. of the solution. **v. J.'s Test for Glucose in Urine:** to 6–8 c.c. urine add 2 parts of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 parts of sodium acetate; warm, place the tube in boiling water for from twenty to thirty minutes, then in cold water. The presence of glucose is shown by a precipitate consisting of groups of yellow needles of phenylglucosazone. In doubtful cases determine the melting-point of these crystals to be 204°–205° C. **v. J.'s Test for Melanin:** treat the liquid to be tested with a few drops

of a concentrated solution of ferric chlorid. If melanin be present, it will turn gray, and more ferric chlorid being added, the precipitate, consisting of the coloring-matter and the phosphates, is redissolved. **v. J.'s Test for Uric Acid**: allow the powder to heat gently on a watch-glass with a drop or two of chlorin or bromin water. A red residue is formed which, when cold, turns a purple red when ammonia is added.

James' Powder. A prompt diaphoretic, consisting of antimonious oxid (33) and calcium phosphate (67).

Jarjavay's Muscle. The depressor urethræ, a fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ that passes transversely over the urethra and joins the fibers of the constrictor vaginæ.

Jaworski's Corpuscles. Spiral bodies of mucus found in the gastric secretion in cases of pronounced hyperchlorhydria.

Jendrássik's Manœuver. Interlocking of the fingers and forcible drawing apart of the hands, to facilitate the production of the knee-jerk.

Jennerian. Relating to Jenner or to the theory of vaccination.

Jobert's Fossa. One formed in the popliteal region, above by the adductor magnus, below by the sartorius and gracilis. It is well seen when the knee is bent and the thigh rotated strongly outward.

Joffroy's Symptom. 1. Absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward; in exophthalmic goiter. 2. Phénomène de la hanche. Rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica.

Johnson's Test for Albumin in Urine. A concentrated solution of picric acid is poured upon the surface of the urine in a test-tube. A ring of white precipitate occurs at the junction of the two liquids; this increases on heating. Peptones and albumoses are precipitated by this reagent, but the precipitate redissolves on heating.

Johnstoni (Joh.) Area. See *Celsus' Area.*

Jolles' Test for Bile Pigments in Urine. Put in a stopper cylinder 50 c.c. of urine, and add a few drops of 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid and an excess of a barium chlorid solution with 5 c.c. chloroform, and shake for several minutes. Then by means of a pipet remove the chloroform and the precipitate, place in a test-tube, and heat on the water-bath to about 80° C. When the chloroform has evaporated, decant the liquid from the precipitate carefully and let three drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, containing one-third fuming nitric acid, flow down the sides of the test-tube. If bile pigments be present, the characteristic coloration results.

Jolly's Electric Reaction. When the contractility of a muscle is exhausted by the faradic current, it can still be excited by the influence of the will, and inversely, when voluntary movements are impossible, the muscle can contract itself by faradization. This phenomenon is observed in certain amyotrophies.

Jorissenne's Sign. During the early stage of pregnancy the change of position of the woman from the horizontal to the erect does not increase the pulse-rate.

Josseraud's Sign. A peculiar loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction-sound in acute pericarditis.

Joule's Equivalent. The mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that, converted into heat, will raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° F.

Jungbluth's Vessels. Nutrient vessels lying immediately beneath the amnion and disappearing usually at an early period of embryonic life.

Junod's Boot. A boot-shaped case, usually of stiff leather, made to inclose the leg, so that, the air being exhausted, the blood rushes to the inclosed part. It has been employed to relieve inflammation and congestion of the viscera.

Justus' Test. Transient reduction of hemoglobin following the administration of mercury by inunction or hypodermic injection in syphilis.

KAES-BECHTEREW'S LAYER. See *Bechterew's Layer.*

Kahlbaum's Disease. Katatonia; a form of insanity progressing to imbecility.

Kahler's Disease. A constitutional affection characterized by the formation of round-celled neoplasms in the skeleton, paroxysms of pain, a tendency to spontaneous fractures, especially of the ribs, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and the presence of Bence Jones' bodies in the urine. **K.'s Law**, the ascending branches of the posterior spinal nerve-roots, after entering the cord, pass successively from the root-zone toward the mesial plane.

Kahler-Singer's Law. See *Kahler's Law.*

Kaposi's Disease. Xeroderma pigmentosum.

Keen's Sign. Increased diameter through the leg at the malleoli in Pott's fracture.

Kellock's Sign. Increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left hand being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple; it is elicited in pleural effusion.

Kentmann's Test for Formaldehyd. 0.1 gram of morphin hydrochlorid is dissolved in 1 c.c. of sulphuric acid in a test-tube, and an equal volume of the solution to be examined is added without mixing; in the presence of formaldehyd the aqueous solution will be clear red violet in color after a lapse of a few minutes. The reaction is sensitive to 1 : 5000 to 1 : 6000.

Kerkring's Ossicle. A point of ossification in the occipital bone, immediately behind the foramen magnum. **K.'s Valves,** the valvulæ conniventes.

Kerner's Reaction for Creatinin. Add to a solution of creatinin acidified with a mineral acid a solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; a crystalline precipitate will be formed.

Kernig's Sign. Contracture or flexion of the knee- and hip-joint, at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture; it is noted in meningitis.

Key and Retzius' Corpuscles. Encapsulated corpuscles found in the bill of some aquatic birds and representing transition forms between Herbst's and Pacini's corpuscles. **K. and R.'s Foramina.** See *Luschka's Foramina.*

Kiernan's Spaces. The interlobular spaces of the liver.

Kiesselbach's Place. The point at which the nasal septum, owing to its thinness, is especially liable to perforation.

Kiesselbachii locus. See *Kiesselbach's Place.*

Kilian's Line. The line of the promontory of the sacrum. **K.'s Pelvis,** the osteomalacic (halisteretic) pelvis.

Klumpke's Paralysis. Paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the forearm and hand, with sensory and oculopupillary disturbances; it is due to a lesion of the seventh and eighth cervical and first dorsal nerve-roots.

Knapp's Angioid Streaks. Pigment streaks appearing occasionally in the retina after hemorrhage. **K.'s Test for Glucose in Urine:** a solution is made of 10 grams of mercuric cyanid dissolved in 100 c.c. caustic soda solution, of a specific gravity of 1.145, and diluted to 1 liter. When this solution is diluted with water and heated with a glucose solution, a reduction of metallic mercury takes place. Ten c.c. of this solution are reduced by 0.025 gram of glucose.

Kobelt's Cyst. A small, pedunculated cyst formed by one of Kobelt's tubes. **K.'s Tubes,** the upper ducts of the Wolffian body which end in a culdesac.

Kobert's Test for Hemoglobin. Treat the solution with one of zinc sulphate or shake it with zinc powder, when a precipitate of zinc hemoglobin is formed. Alkalies color this precipitate red.

Koch's Eruption. A morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **K.'s Law** or **Postulates,** the specificity of a microorganism is conclusively demonstrated when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease; (2) it must be cultivated in pure culture; (3) its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals; (4) from such animals it must be obtained and again cultivated in pure culture.

Koebner's Multiple Papillary Tumors. See *Alibert's Disease.*

v. Koelliker's Fibrous Layer. The layer of fibrous connective tissue which forms the substantia propria of the iris. **v. K.'s Glands.** See *Bowman's Glands.* **v. K.'s Muscle Buds.** See *Kuehne's Muscle Spindles.* **v. K.'s Reticulum,** the neuroglia. **v. K.'s Tract Cells,** ganglion cells, the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord.

Koenig's Symptom. Blue-blindness in granular kidney. **K.'s Symptom-complex,** alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic, which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly. During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region. These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum.

Kohlrausch's Fold. A semilunar, transverse fold of the rectal mucosa, situated about 6 cm. above the anus in the anterior and right wall of the rectum. **K.'s Veins,** the superficial veins that pass from the surface of the penis upward to empty into the dorsal vein.

Kolk's (Schroeder van der) Law. A spinal nerve endows the muscles with motion through its motor branches and the parts moved with sensation through its sensory branches.

Koplik's Sign or **Spots.** Minute bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola; they are observed on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips of the patient during the prodromal stage of measles.

Kopp's Asthma. Kopp's thymic asthma; laryngismus stridulus.

Korsakoff's Psychosis. Mental derangement, in the form of delirium, observed in cases of polyneuritis.

Kossel's Test for Hypoxanthin. Treat the solution with hydrochloric acid and zinc, and add an excess of sodium hydrate. The presence of hypoxanthin is evinced by a ruby-red color.

Kowalewsky's Canal. The neurenteric canal; in the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron.

Koyter's Muscle. Musculus Coiteri. The corrugator supercilii.

Krause's Corpuscles or **End-Bulbs.** Spheroid nerve-corpuscles resembling Pacinian corpuscles, but having a more delicate investment. They are found especially in the conjunctiva and the genitals. **K.'s Disc** or **Membrane,** the dark transverse band that divides a transparent (isotropic) sarcous element in the middle. **K.'s Glands,** acinous glands found in the conjunctiva near the fornix, especially of the upper lid. **K.'s Muscle,** the coracocervicalis muscle. **K.'s Nerve,** the ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve that descends along with the ulnar nerve and enters the lower short fibers of the inner head of the triceps. **K.'s Respiratory Tract,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **K.'s Valve.** See *Béraud's Valve.* **K.'s Ventricle,** the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord.

Kretzschmann's Space. A small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below Prussak's space.

Kreyssig's Sign. Retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portions of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium.

Krishaber's Disease. "Neuropathie cérébrocardiaque." A neurosis resembling neurasthenia and characterized by a rapid onset, predominant cerebral symptoms (insomnia, vertigo, etc.), neuralgia, and circulatory disturbances.

Krisowski's Sign. See *Silex's Sign.*

Kroenlein's Hernia. Properitoneal inguinal hernia.

Kuehne's Muscle Spindles. Peculiar, fusiform enlargements occurring at the entrance of certain nerves into a muscle bundle. **K.'s Muscular Phenomenon.** See *Poret's Phenomenon.*

Kuemmell's Disease. Traumatic spondylitis.

Kuester's Sign. A cystic tumor felt in the median line in front of the uterus is a dermoid cyst.

Kuestner's Law. Torsion of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor takes place toward the right if the tumor is left-sided, and toward the left if it is right-sided.

Kuhnt's Spaces. The recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor.

Kupffer's Cells. Stellate endothelial cells of the liver capillaries having a large round or oval nucleus and frequently containing pigmentary matter.

Kussmaul's Coma. Diabetic coma. **K.'s Disease,** poliomyelitis anterior acuta; acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **K.'s Paradoxic Pulse,** a pulse which becomes weaker or disappears during deep inspiration; it is observed in cases of adherent pericardium and mediastinal adhesions or tumor. **K.'s Respiration,** the deep, labored respiration of diabetic coma. **K.'s Symptom,** swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor.

Kussmaul-Landry's Paralysis. See *Landry's Paralysis.*

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A solution of sodium carbonate 10, chlorid of lime 8, water 100; it is a disinfectant.

Labbé's Vein. The anastomotic vein that extends from the lateral sinus to Trolard's vein or to the superior longitudinal sinus.

Lactic Acid. See *Uffelmann.*

Ladendorff's Test for Blood. Treat the liquid with tincture of guaiacum, and then with oil of eucalyptus; in the presence of blood the upper layer becomes violet and the lower layer blue.

Lady Webster's Pills. Laxative pills of aloes and mastic.

Laennec's Catarrh. A form of asthmatic bronchitis with scanty, viscous, "pearly" expectoration. See *Laennec's "Perles."* **L.'s Disease,** alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver; hobnailed liver. **L.'s Perles,** roundish, gelatinous masses forming the sputum in bronchial asthma. **L.'s Rale,** a modified subcrepitant rale due to mucus in the bronchioles; it is noted in pulmonary emphysema. **L.'s Thrombus,** a globular thrombus formed in the heart, especially in cases where the latter is the seat of fatty degeneration.

Lafayette's Mixture. A mixture used in gonorrhea consisting of copaiba, cubebs, potassium hydrate, and sweet spirits of niter.

Lallemand-Trousseau's Bodies. Gelatinous masses found in the secretion of the seminal vesicles.

Lalouette's Pyramid. A prolongation of the upper portion of the thyroid gland, generally to the left of the median line; it is not constant.

Lancereaux's Interstitial Nephritis. Interstitial nephritis due to rheumatism. **L.'s Law,** marantic thromboses always occur at the points where there is the greatest tendency to stasis: that is, where the influence of the cardiac propulsion and of thoracic aspiration is least.

Lancisi's Nerves. The mesial longitudinal strias situated on each side of the raphe of the callosum.

Landau's Form of Enteroptosis. Enteroptosis due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

Landolt's Bodies. Small, elongated, clavate bodies lying between the rods and cones and resting upon the outer nuclear layer of the retina. **L'.s Test for Phenol,** treat the solution with bromin water; a white crystalline precipitate of tribromphenol is produced.

Landouzy's Purpura. A form of purpura with grave systemic symptoms.

Landouzy-Déjerine's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. The facioscapulohumeral type.

Landry's Paralysis. Acute ascending paralysis.

Landzert's Fossa. Paraduodenal fossa; recessus venosus. A fossa in the peritoneal cavity that is bounded behind by the parietal peritoneum covering the psoas, the renal vessels, the ureter, and a part of the left kidney, and below by the mesocolic fold.

Lang's Reaction for Taurin. A white combination appearing as a precipitate occurs on boiling a solution of taurin with freshly precipitated mercuric acid.

Langer's Axillary Arch. The thickened border of fascia which forms a bridge across the bicipital groove.

Langerhans' Bodies. The centroacinous cells of the pancreas. **L.'s Granular Layer,** stratum granulosum; the layer of epidermal cells above the rete mucosum. **L.'s Stellate Corpuscles,** terminations of nerve-fibers which have been observed in the rete mucosum of the epidermis.

Langhans' Cells. The polygonal epithelial cells, with distinct nuclei and cell-walls, constituting Langhans' layer. **L.'s Giant Cell,** the giant cell of a tubercular granuloma. **L.'s Layer,** the inner of the two layers of cells covering the chorion; it is derived from the ectoderm.

Lannelongue's Tibia. The deformed tibia of inherited syphilis.

Lantermann's Incisions. Partial or complete interruptions of the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber existing at irregular intervals in an interannular segment. **L.'s Segments,** the cylindric or conic segments of the medullary sheath between Lantermann's incisions.

Larrey's Amputation. Double-flap amputation at the shoulder-joint or hip-joint. **L.'s Spaces,** spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs.

Lasègue's Law. Superficial lesions or simple functional troubles of an organ increase the reflexes, while more or less pronounced organic lesions suppress them. **L.'s Sign,** (1) incapacity of the anesthetic hysteric individual to move the extremity which he is prevented from seeing; (2) to differentiate sciatica from hip-joint disease: in the case of the former, flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless or easily accomplished when the knee is bent. **L.'s Type of Mania of Persecution,** typical paranoia.

Lassar's Paste. A paste used in the treatment of erythema intertrigo, consisting of salicylic acid 30 grains, oxid of zinc and powdered starch, each, 6 drams, vaselin 2 ounces.

Laugier's Hernia. Femoral hernia through a gap in Gimbernat's ligament.

Laumonier's Ganglion. The carotid ganglion.

Laura's Nucleus. See *Deiters' Nucleus.*

Lauth's Canal. See *Schlemm's Canal.*

Laveran's Crescent. The sickle-shaped plasmodium found in estivoautumnal form of intermittent fever. **L.'s Plasmodium,** the hæmatozoon malariæ.

Lead. See *Blythe.*

Leber's Corpuscles. See *Gierke's Corpuscles.* **L.'s Disease,** hereditary optic atrophy. **L.'s Plexus,** a plexus of venules in front of Schlemm's canal, with which it communicates.

Lecat's Gulf. The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.

Legal's Disease. Cephalalgia pharyngotympanica. Paroxysmal pains and tenderness of the scalp in the region supplied by the auriculotemporal nerve, associated with pharyngotympanic catarrh. **L.'s Test for Acetone in Urine,** acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid, and distil. To the distillate add a few drops each of sodium nitroprussid and liquor potassæ. This produces a ruby-red color, which changes to purple on the addition of acetic acid. Creatinin gives a similar color, but it disappears when acetic acid is added.

Le Gendre's Nodosities. See *Bouchard's Nodosities.*

Legroux's Remissions. Trêves de Legroux. Lengthy remissions which sometimes occur in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Lehman's Sign. In the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anesthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyes will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well.

Leiter's Coil or **Tubes.** Flexible metallic tubes for bending about a part of the body, and used to reduce the temperature by means of cold water passed through them.

Lennhoff's Sign. In cases of echinococcus cyst on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor between it and the edge of the ribs.

Leopold's Law. Insertion of the placenta into the posterior uterine wall pushes the Fallopian tubes forward, so that they assume a convergent direction on the anterior wall; insertion into the anterior wall causes them to turn backward and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the recumbent woman.

Lesser's Triangle. A triangular space bounded above by the hypoglossal nerve, its sides being formed by the bellies of the digastricus.

Lesshaft's Space. Lesshafti rhombus. A locus minoris resistentiæ existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia. It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior; and below, by the internal oblique.

Leucin. See *Hofmeister*, *Scherer*.

Leudet's Bruit. A fine crackling sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle.

Levret's Law. Marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in placenta prævia.

Lewin's Erythema of the Larynx. Simple syphilitic catarrh of the larynx.

Leyden's Ataxia. Pseudotabes. **L.'s Cells,** large, mononuclear epithelioid cells found in the anterior horns of the spinal cord in cases of anterior poliomyelitis. They are also met with in other inflammatory affections of the cord. **L.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot-Leyden's Crystals*. **L.'s Neuritis,** lipomatous neuritis; a variety of neuritis in which the nerve-fibers are replaced by fatty tissue. **L.'s Sign,** in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax manometric observation shows that the pressure in the abscess cavity rises during inspiration and falls during expiration. The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax.

Leyden-Charcot's Crystals. See *Charcot's Crystals*.

Leyden-Moebius' Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. A type commencing in the calves and often assuming the character of Duchenne's pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

Leydig's Cells. See *Henle's Cells*. **L.'s Duct.** The Wolffian duct.

Lieben's Test for Acetone in Urine, Modified by Ralfe. Dissolve 20 grains of potassium iodid in a dram of liquor potassæ, and boil; then carefully float the urine on its surface in a test-tube. A precipitation of phosphates occurs at the point of contact which, in the presence of acetone, will become yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform.

Lieberkuehn's Ampulla. A cavity that was supposed by Lieberkuehn to exist in an intestinal villus and to communicate at the apex with the lumen of the intestine and at the base with the lacteal. **L.'s Crypts,** simple tubular glands in the mucosa of the large and small intestine. **L.'s Follicles** or **Glands.** Same as *L.'s Crypts*.

Liebermann's Test for Proteids. Wash the proteid with alcohol and ether, and treat with fuming hydrochloric acid; a beautiful violet-blue coloration is produced.

Liebermann-Burchard's Test for Cholesterin. Allow the substance to dissolve in acetic anhydrid, then add a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a beautiful violet coloration is produced, changing quickly to green if cholesterin be present.

Liebig's Extract. A variety of beef extract. **L.'s Test for Cystin,** boil the substance with caustic alkali containing lead oxid. In the presence of cystin a precipitate of black lead sulphid is formed.

Lieutaud's Sinus. The straight sinus. **L.'s Triangle,** the trigonum vesicæ.

Ligar's Lines. 1. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to a point midway between the tuberosity of the ischium and greater trochanter; the upper point of trisection of this line corresponds to the point of emergence of the gluteal artery. 2. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuberosity of the ischium and the greater trochanter; the middle of this line indicates the point of emergence of the sciatic artery.

Ling's System. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastic and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician; kinesitherapy.

Liouville's Icterus. Icterus neonatorum.

Lisfranc's Joint. The tarsometatarsal articulation. **L.'s Tubercle,** the scalenus tubercle of the first rib.

Lissauer's Tract or **Zone.** Lissauer's marginal zone. The narrow bridge of white substance between the apex of the posterior horn and the periphery of the spinal cord; it is traversed by some of the root-fibers.

Listing's Law. When the line of sight passes from its primary position into any other position, the angle of rotation of the eyeball in this second position is the same as if the eyeball had been rotated about a fixed axis, perpendicular to both the first and second directions of the line of sight. **L'.s Plane,** the vertical transverse plane perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eyeball, which passes through the center of motion of the eyes and in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of normal voluntary rotation.

Litten's Sign. "Diaphragm phenomenon." Retraction of the lateral portion of the thorax, where the diaphragm is inserted, the retracted portions being lowered during inspiration and rising during expiration. It is absent in pleuritic adhesions, effusion into the pleural cavity, emphysema, etc.

Little's Disease. Congenital muscular rigidity; spastic cerebral diplegia of infancy.

Littre's Colotomy. Inguinal colotomy. **L.'s Glands,** mucous glands found in the bulbous portion of the urethra. **L.'s Hernia,** diverticular hernia, the hernial sac containing only a portion of the intestinal wall. **L.'s Sinus,** the transverse sinus.

Lobstein's Cancer. Retroperitoneal sarcoma. **L.'s Disease,** osteopsathyrosis. **L.'s Ganglion,** a small gangliform swelling of the great splanchnic nerve a short distance above the diaphragm.

Lockwood's Ligament. The suspensory ligament of the eyeball, a curved fibrous band connected with Tenon's capsule, and supporting the eyeball on each side of the orbit.

Loebisch's Formula. The product obtained by multiplying the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine with 2.2 indicates the number of grams of solids per 1000 c.c of urine.

Loehlein's Diameter. The distance between the center of the subpubic ligament and the anterosuperior angle of the great sacrosciatic foramen.

Loewe's Ring. A bright circle which may appear in the visual field when the illumination is changed from blue to white. It surrounds the position of the dark ring that marks the macula lutea.

Loewenberg's Canal. The scala media of the cochlea.

Loewenthal's Test for Glucose. A glucose solution boiled with a solution of ferric chlorid, dissolved in tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, becomes dark and deposits an abundant precipitate of iron oxid. This test is not applicable to urine. **L.'s Tract,** the descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord.

Loreta's Operation. Forcible dilatation of pylorus for stricture.

Louis' Angle. "Angulus Ludovici." An angular projection existing in some individuals at the junction of the manubrium and body of the sternum. **L.'s Law,** the lungs always contain tubercles when tuberculosis exists elsewhere in the body.

Lower's Tubercle. A slight prominence existing between the openings of the superior and the inferior vena cava in the right auricle.

Lubarsch's Crystals. Minute crystals found postmortem in the epithelial cells of the testis, and regarded as distinct from Boettcher's and Charcot's crystals.

Luca's Horizontal Plane. One passing through the axis of the zygomatic arches.

Lucas' Sign. Distention of the abdomen, an early sign of rickets.

Lucas-Championnière's Disease. Chronic pseudomembranous bronchitis.

Ludwig's Angina. "Angina Ludovici." Phlegmonous cellulitis of the neck, generally secondary to specific fevers, scurvy, etc. **L.'s Ganglion,** one in the wall of the right auricle of the heart.

Luecke's Reaction for Hippuric Acid. Add to the substance nitric acid at boiling temperature, and evaporate to dryness; an intense odor of nitrobenzol is produced on heating the residue.

Lugol's Caustic. A watery solution of iodin and potassium iodid. **L.'s Solution,** a compound solution of iodin.

Luschka's Bursa. A crypt, larger and more clearly defined than the neighboring crypts, frequently located in the lower part of the pharyngeal tonsil, and regarded as a vestige of the communication existing during early fetal life between the pharynx and the hypophysis. **L.'s Cartilage,** an inconstant, small, cartilaginous nodule, inclosed in the front part of the true vocal cord. **L.'s Fold,** ileocolic fold; a semilunar fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the anterior layer of the mesentery, the anterior aspect of the ascending colon, and the cecum as far as the vermiform appendix. **L.'s Foramina,** two small openings in the lateral recesses of the pia covering the fourth ventricle; they transmit the choroid plexus. **L.'s Fossa,** ileocolic fossa; a narrow fossa bounded by the ileocolic fold in front, and by the enteric mesentery, the ileum, and a small portion of the upper and inner walls of the cecum behind. **L.'s Gland,** (1) the pharyngeal tonsil; (2) the coccygeal gland; (3) the carotid gland; the intercarotid gland, a minute body of glandular structure and unknown function, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **L.'s Line,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the first and second molars, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **L.'s Subpharyngeal Cartilage,** a small body of hyaline cartilage situated in the areolar tissue of the lower part of the faucial tonsil. It represents a vestige of the third postoral arch of the embryo and is occasionally the seat of morbid growths.

Luttke's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice. The quantitative determination successively of the total chlorin, the chlorin of the fixed chlorids, and that of the free and combined hydrochloric acid.

Luys' Body or Nucleus. The subthalamus.

McBURNEY'S POINT. The point of tenderness in appendicitis, five or six centimeters above the right anterior superior iliac spine, on a line drawn from this point to the umbilicus.

McClintock's Rule. A pulse of 100 or more beats a minute, after parturition, indicates impending postpartum hemorrhage.

McLeod's Capsular Rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis attended with considerable effusion into the synovial sacs, sheaths, and bursas.

Macdowel's Frenum. The intermuscular expansions given off by the posterior layer of the tendon of the pectoralis major.

Macewen's Osteotomy. Supracondyloid division of the femur from the inner side for genu valgum. **M.'s Space.** See *M.'s Triangle*. **M.'s Symptom,** increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—*e. g.*, in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles. **M.'s Triangle,** the suprameatal triangle; the triangular space bounded by the upper half of the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, by the supramastoid crest, and by an imaginary line dropped from the latter at the level of the posteroinferior wall of the external meatus. It is the space selected for trephining in cases of otitic abscess of the temporosphenoid lobe.

Macmunn's Test for Indican in Urine. Boil equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid; cool, and shake with chloroform. The chloroform becomes violet and shows an absorption band before D, due to indigo blue, and one after D, due to indigo red.

Macwilliam's Test for Albumin. To 20 c.c. of the liquid add a drop or two of a saturated solution of salicyl sulphonic acid; in the presence of albumin a cloudiness or precipitate will be formed. If peptones or albumoses be present, this precipitate disappears on boiling, but reappears on cooling.

Madelung's Neck. "Madelung's Fetthals." Diffuse lipoma of the neck.

Magendie's Foramen. A foramen of communication between the fourth ventricle and the subarachnoid space at the tip of the calamus scriptorius. **M.'s Law.** See *Bell's Law*. **M.'s Spaces,** imperfectly closed lymph-spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from the pia and corresponding to the cerebral sulci.

Magnan's Sign. A hallucination of general sensation which takes the form of the sensation of a round foreign body beneath the skin; it is noted in chronic cocainism.

Maher's Disease. Perivaginitis.

Maier's Sinus. A small, infundibular depression in the wall of the lacrimal sac near the opening of the lacrimal ducts.

Maissiat's Band. The iliotibial ligament, a fibrous band in the fascia lata that extends from near the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

Malacarne's Pyramid. A crucial projection formed by the union of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, at the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, with two transverse prolongations which pass into the corresponding hemispheres. **M.'s Space.** See *Tarinus' Fossa*.

Malassez' Disease. Cystic disease of the testis.

Malerba's Test for Acetone. Add to the acetone a solution of dimethylparaphenylendiamin; a red coloration results.

Malgaigne's Hernia. Hernia of infancy; descent of the intestine into the open vaginal process of the peritoneum. **M.'s Triangle,** the superior carotid triangle.

Malpighi's Bodies. The rounded terminal dilatations of the convoluted uriniferous tubules. **M.'s Capsule.** See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Cells** or **Vesicles,** the pulmonary alveoli. **M.'s Corpuscles,** small masses of adenoid tissue in the splenic pulp, connected with the branches of the splenic artery. **M.'s Pyramids,** conic masses, eight to ten in number, in the medullary portion of the kidney, having their apices directed toward the pelvis and their bases toward the cortex. **M.'s Rete Mirabile,** the network formed by the ultimate ramifications of the pulmonary artery. **M.'s Stigmata,** the orifices of the capillary veins that join the branches of the splenic vein at right angles. **M.'s Stratum,** the rete mucosum of the epidermis. **M.'s Tuft,** a glomerule of the kidney.

Malthus, Doctrine of. Malthusianism; the doctrine that the increase of population is proportionately greater than the increase of subsistence.

Maly's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Place the filtered contents of the stomach in a glass dish, and add ultramarine sufficient to make it blue. Suspend a piece of lead-paper in the upper part of the dish, and cover with a watch-glass. Warm this on the water-bath for fifteen minutes, and in the presence of HCl the blue color will change to brown and the lead-paper will become dark owing to the development of H_2S.

Mandel's Test for Proteids. Add to the proteid solution a 5 per cent. solution of chromic acid, and a precipitate will be formed.

Mann's Sign. Diminished resistance of the scalp to the galvanic current in traumatic neuroses.

Manning's Exanthem. Septicemic exanthem, a grave complication of scarlatina and diphtheria.

Mannkopff's Sign, M.-Rumpf's Sign. Acceleration of the pulse on pressure over painful points in traumatic neuroses.

Manz's Glands. Utricular glands found in the orbital conjunctiva near the margin of the cornea.

Marchi's Tract. See *Loewenthal's Tract.*

Maréchal Test for Bile Pigments. See *Smith's Test.*

Marey's Law. A high-tension pulse is a slow pulse.

Marie's Disease. (1) Akromegaly; (2) hereditary cerebellar ataxia; (3) hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy; (4) spondylosis rhizomelica; ankylosis of the spinal column and of the coxofemoral, less frequently also of the scapulohumeral, articulations. The affection is identified with Struempell's disease (2). **M.'s Symptom,** tremor of the extremities or the whole body in exophthalmic goiter.

Marie-Kahler's Symptom. See *Marie's Symptom.* **M.-Robinson's Syndrome,** a variety of diabetes with melancholia, insomnia, impotence, and the presence in the urine of a levulose that disappears rapidly on the suppression of carbohydrates.

Mariotte's Blind Spot. The macula lutea. **M.'s Experiment,** to demonstrate the existence of the blind spot a sheet of paper, on which a cross and a circular spot are marked, is held a short distance in front of the eyes, the left eye being directed steadily on the cross while the right eye is closed. On moving the paper away slowly, a point will be reached where the spot is no longer visible, but it reappears when the distance is increased.

Marjolin's Ulcer. A slowly progressive, malignant ulcer with peculiar wart-like growths commencing on a cicatrix.

Marochetti's Vesicles. Small vesicles sometimes seen on the under surface of the tongue in cases of rabies.

Marsh's Disease. See *Basedow's Disease.* **M.'s Test for Arsenic,** introduce the substance into a flask with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc. Light a jet, and permit it to impinge on the cold porcelain, or heat the delivery tube, when a steel-white mirror of metallic arsenic is deposited. This may be distinguished from a similar deposit of antimony by the solubility of the arsenical mirror in potassium hypochlorite.

Marshall's Oblique Vein. A partially obliterated vein that passes along the posterior aspect of the left auricle and opens into the coronary sinus near its termination. **M.'s Vestigial Fold,** a fold of the pericardium extending from the left branch of the pulmonary artery to the left superior pulmonary vein. It contains a fibrous cord that represents the lower part of the left superior vena cava, a vessel commonly found in mammals but rarely in man.

Marshall-Hall's Disease. See *Hall's Disease.*

Martegiani's Area. The slight widening of the hyaloid canal at its beginning in front of the optic disc.

Martin's Bandage. An India-rubber bandage for varicose veins. **M.'s Depilatory,** calcium sulphhydrate. **M.'s Hemostatic,** surgeons' agaric impregnated with ferric chlorid.

Martinotti's Cells. Ganglion cells of the cerebral cortex, giving off a short axis-cylinder process at right angles to the surface.

v. Maschke's Reaction for Creatinin. Add a few drops of Fehling's solution to the creatinin dissolved in a cold saturated solution of carbonate of soda. An amorphous, flocculent precipitate is formed in the cold, but better on warming to 50-60° C.

Mauchart's Ligaments. The lateral or alar odontoid ligaments.

Maumené's Test for Sugar. A strip of flannel saturated with a 33⅓ per cent. solution of stannous chlorid is dipped into the liquid; on heating it to nearly 150° C. it will turn brownish-black.

Maunoir's Hydrocele. Hydrocele colli; a cystic tumor occurring in the neck between the angle of the inferior maxilla and the mastoid process.

Mauthner's Sheath. The thin, longitudinally striated, protoplasmic layer surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **M.'s Test** for color vision: Thirty-three small bottles filled with different pigments, some with one, others with two (pseudoisochromatic and anisochromatic) pigments, are employed in the manner of Holmgren's worsteds.

Maxwell's Ring. See *Loewe's Ring.*

Mazzoni's Corpuscle. A peripheral ending of a sensory nerve closely resembling Krause's end-bulb.

Meckel's Cartilage. The axis of the first branchial arch (mandibular arch) of the fetus. It disappears during the fifth or sixth month with the exception of its posterior (tympanic) portion, which becomes the incus, malleus, and Folian process. A vestige of this cartilage (pinnal cartilage) is occasionally found in tumors of the parotid gland. **M.'s Cavity,** cavum meckelii; a recess in the dura over the summit of the petrosa for the reception of the two roots of the fifth cranial nerve after their exit from the pons. **M.'s Crural Arch.** See *Poupart's Ligament.* **M.'s Diverticulum,** the remains of the vitelline

duct, frequently met with as a small elongated pouch attached to the lower portion of the ileum. **M.'s Ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s Space,** a dural space lodging the Gasserian ganglion.

Méglin's Palatine Point. The point of emergence of the large palatine nerve from the palatomaxillary canal; it constitutes at times one of the painful points in neuralgia of the superior maxillary branch of the trigeminus.

Méhu's Test for Albumin. Treat the solution with 2–3 per cent. of its volume of nitric acid, and add 10 volumes of a solution of 1 part phenol and 1 part acetic acid in 2 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and shake. The presence of albumin is evinced by the formation of a precipitate.

Meibomian Calculus. The hardened secretion of the Meibomian glands that may accumulate on the inner surface of the eyelids. **M. Cyst** or **Tumor,** chalazion. **M. Foramen,** the cecal foramen of the tongue. **M. Glands,** tarsal glands; sebaceous follicles embedded in the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **M. Stye,** hordeolum internum; one produced by suppuration of a Meibomian gland.

Meigs' Capillaries. The capillary blood-vessels found between the muscular fibers of the heart.

Meinert's Form of Enteroptosis. Enteroptosis occurring in chlorotic subjects.

Meissner's Corpuscles. Ovoid, laminated corpuscles connected with medullated nerve-fibers which wind around the lower pole before entering them; they are found in the papillas of the volar surfaces of the fingers and toes. **M.'s Ganglions,** the ganglionic nodes in Meissner's plexus. **M.'s Plexus,** a sympathetic plexus found in the submucous tissue of the intestinal tract.

Meissner-Billroth's Plexus. See *Meissner's Plexus.*

Meltzer's Sign. Normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a glou-glou. According to Meltzer, the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus.

Ménière's Disease. Vertigo ab aure læsa; aural vertigo.

Mercier's Bar. The transverse curved ridge joining the openings of the ureters on the inner surface of the bladder; it forms the posterior boundary of the trigonum vesicæ. **M.'s Valve,** a valvular projection that may be formed at the vesicourethral orifice by the hypertrophied internal sphincter vesicæ.

Merkel's Corpuscles. See *Grandry's Corpuscles.* **M.'s Line,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the last bicuspid and first molar teeth, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **M.'s Muscle,** the keratocricoid muscle.

Méry's Glands. See *Cowper's Glands.*

Metschnikoff's Larva. The parenchymula; the embryonic stage immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula.

Meunier's Sign of Measles. A daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 grams daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms.

Meyer's Disease. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil; adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. **M.'s Law,** mature and normal bone possesses a definite internal structure, which in every part represents the lines of greatest pressure on traction, and is so arranged as to afford the greatest resistance with the smallest amount of material. **M.'s Rings,** the faint rings seen to surround a candle-flame or a similar source of light against a dark background; they appear more distinct, as Woehler has shown, when the eyes are exposed for a short time to the fumes of osmic acid. The phenomenon is due to the diffraction of light by cellular elements on the surface of the cornea.

Meyer-Woehler's Rings. See *Meyer's Rings.*

Meynert's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers forming part of the capsula; it passes between the external geniculate body and posterior border of the putamen, and ends in the lower part of the occipital and temporosphenoid lobes. **M.'s Commissure,** a tract of nerve-fibers crossing from the tuber cinereum dorsally to the mesial half of the chiasm to the opposite side; it is probably connected with Luys' body. **M.'s Fibers,** a tract of nerve-fibers connecting the anterior corpus quadrigeminum with the nuclei of the ocular muscles. **M.'s Field,** the reticular formation of the pons. **M.'s Layer,** the layer of pyramidal cells in the cerebral cortex.

Meynet's Nodosities. Nodular growths connected with the capsules of joints, tendons, and tendon sheaths, and sometimes seen in cases of rheumatism, especially in children.

Michailow's Test for Proteids. Add ferrous sulphate to the solution, and underlay with concentrated sulphuric acid; then add carefully very little nitric acid. Besides a brown ring, a red coloration will be produced.

Miescher's Tubes. Protoplasmic masses (sarcosporidia) surrounded by a distinct cuticle, and breaking up into a series of spores when mature; they are met with in the muscular tissue of domestic animals.

Mikulicz's Cells. Vesicular cells found in the

diseased tissue in cases of rhinoscleroma and containing the *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*. **M.'s Disease,** chronic hypertrophic enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands.

Millar's Disease. See *Kopp's Asthma.*

Millard-Gubler's Syndrome. See *Gubler's Hemiplegia.*

Millon's Reagent for Albumin and Members of the Aromatic Series. Boiling a solution of mercuric nitrate and potassium nitrite with the liquid to be tested forms a precipitate, the supernatant fluid turning red.

Mitchell's (Weir) Disease. Erythromelalgia.

Moebius' Disease. Periodic or recurrent paralysis of the motor oculi. **M.'s Sign,** inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter.

Moeller's Disease. See *Barlow's Disease.* **M.'s Glossitis,** glossodynia exfoliativa; chronic superficial glossitis.

Mohr's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Dilute to a light yellow color a solution of iron acetate (free from alkali acetates), and treat with a few drops of a solution of potassium sulphocyanid. No change of color should take place, but if the filtered contents of the stomach are added, and contain HCl, a red coloration results. This color vanishes if sodium acetate is added.

Mohrenheim's Fossa. The infraclavicular fossa. It is bounded by the clavicle, pectoralis major, deltoid, and, laterally and deeper, by the pectoralis minor. In this space the subclavian artery is found when it is to be ligated below the clavicle.

Molisch's Test for Glucose. 1. To ½–1 c.c. of the solution add 2 drops of a 15–20 per cent. alcoholic solution of *a*-naphthol. A precipitation of some of the naphthol renders the liquid cloudy, but on the addition of 1 or 2 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid a deep violet coloration is produced and a violet precipitate is deposited on diluting with water. 2. A 15–20 per cent. solution of thymol employed instead of naphthol, applied as previously directed. If glucose be present, it produces a ruby-red coloration, which changes to carmin on dilution with water.

Moll's Glands. Modified sudoriparous glands of the eyelids, opening into the follicles of the eyelashes.

v. Monakow's Fibers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the anterior corpus quadrigeminum to the eyeball. **M.'s Nucleus,** the lateral portion of Burdach's nucleus.

Monneret's Pulse. The soft, full, and slow pulse of icterus.

Monro's Foramen. The foramen of communication between the two lateral and the third ventricles. **M.'s Line,** a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **M.'s Point,** the point sometimes selected in paracentesis abdominis, midway on Monro's line. **M.'s Sulcus,** a longitudinal fissure extending from the foramen of Monro to the Sylvian aqueduct, and dividing each lateral wall of the third ventricle into an upper and a lower portion.

Monsel's Salt. Ferric subsulphate; it is used chiefly in solution as a styptic.

Monteggia's Dislocation. The dislocation of the hip-joint in which the head of the femur is near the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the limb being rotated outward.

Montgomery's Cups. The enlarged epithelial depressions in the mucosa of the uterus. **M.'s Tubercles,** the sebaceous glands of the areola of the nipple appearing as small prominences, especially during pregnancy and lactation; they communicate occasionally with aberrant galactophorous glands.

Moore's Fracture. Fracture of the lower end of the radius with dislocation of the ulna, the styloid process being tied down by the annular ligament. **M.'s Test for Glucose,** treat the solution with one-fourth of its volume of sodium or potassium hydrate, and warm it; it will become first yellow, then orange, and finally brown, depending upon the amount of glucose present.

Morand's Disease. Paresis of the lower extremities. **M.'s Foot,** a deformity of the foot that consists in the presence of eight toes. **M.'s Spur,** the calcar.

Morel's Ear. A large, outstanding ear with more or less pronounced effacement of the ridges and grooves.

Morgagni's Cartilages. See *Wrisberg's Cartilages.* **M.'s Caruncle,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **M.'s Cataract,** senile cataract in which the nucleus remains hard, while the portion between it and the cortex liquefies. **M.'s Columns,** the columns of the rectum. **M.'s Concha,** the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **M.'s Foramen.** See *Meibomian Foramen.* **M.'s Fossa,** (1) the fossa navicularis of the urethra; (2) the concave interspace between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscles of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **M.'s Frena** or **Retinacula,** the ridge formed around the cavity of the cecum by the prolongation of the folds of the ileocecal valve. **M.'s Glands.** See *Littre's Glands.* **M.'s Globules** or **Spheres,** small, hyaline bodies found between the crystalline lens and its capsule before and after death, especially in cases of cataract. They are due to coagulation of the albuminous fluid contained in the lens. **M.'s Hydatid,** a vesicle about the size of a pea, attached by a long, thread-like stalk to the Fallopian tube in the

female, and to the globus major of the epididymis in the male; it is derived from the duct of Mueller. **M.'s Lacunas,** small depressions in the mucosa of the urethra, especially the bulbous portion. **M.'s Liquor,** a clear fluid formed postmortem in the crystalline lens. **M.'s Nodule.** See *Arantius' Body*. **M.'s Prolapse,** chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucosa and submucosa of Morgagni's ventricle. It is not a true prolapse. **M.'s Sinus,** the prostatic sinus. **M.'s Sinuses** or **Valves,** small pouches, opening upward, formed by the rectal mucosa, just above the anus. **M.'s Tubercle.** See *Montgomery's Tubercles*. **M.'s Ventricle,** the sacculus laryngis, the sac between the superior vocal bands and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

De Morgan's Spots. Bright red nevoid spots frequently seen in the skin in cases of cancer.

Morrant-Baker's Cysts. See *Baker's Cysts*.

Morris' Test. A rod graduated from the center and provided with sliding pointers is placed across the abdomen, so that its center corresponds to the median line of the body, and the pointers are moved along it until they reach the outer surface of the greater trochanter. In cases of fracture of the neck of the femur a discrepancy will be found on comparing the measurements on the two sides of the body.

Morton's Cough. Cough followed by the vomiting of food, occurring frequently in pulmonary tuberculosis. **M.'s Disease,** metatarsalgia.

Morvan's Chorea. "Chorée fibrillaire de Morvan." Fibrillary contractions of the muscles of the calves and posterior portion of the thighs, often extending to the trunk and upper extremities, but leaving the face and neck intact. **M.'s Disease,** "parésie analgésique"; a form of syringomyelia.

Mueller's Capsule. See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Duct,** a duct lying internally to the Wolffian body; it practically disappears in the male, but becomes the Fallopian tube and part of the uterus and vagina in the female. **M.'s Eminence,** "colliculus Mülleri." In the embryo, the protuberance formed by the cloaca at the point of entrance of Mueller's duct. **M.'s Experiment.** (1) See *Valsalva's Experiment*. (2) See *Valsalva's Test*. **M.'s Fibers,** modified neuroglia cells which traverse perpendicularly the layers of the retina, and connect the internal and external limiting membranes. **M.'s Ganglion.** See *Ehrenritter's Ganglion*. **M.'s Law,** (1) the tissue of which a tumor is composed has its type in the tissues of the animal body, either in the adult or the embryonic condition; (2) "law of isolated conduction." The nervous impulse, or "wave of change," passing through a neuron is not communicated to other neurons, even when these lie close alongside of it, except at the terminals. **M.'s Muscle,** (1) the circular bundles of muscular fibers which form part of the ciliary muscle and are situated nearest to the iris; (2) the superior palpebral muscle. **M.'s Ring,** a muscular ring formed at the internal os uteri during the later stages of pregnancy. **M.'s Sarcoma,** "sarcoma phyllodes"; adenofibroma of the breast. **M.'s Sign,** pulsation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of aortic insufficiency. **M.'s Test for Cystin,** boil the cystin with potassium hydrate, to dissolve it; when cold, dilute with water and add a solution of sodium nitroprussid. This produces a violet coloration which changes rapidly to yellow.

Muellerian Cyst. A cyst developed from Mueller's duct.

Mulder's Test for Glucose. Alkalinize the solution with sodium carbonate and add a solution of indigo carmin. If glucose is present, the solution becomes decolorized on heating, but changes to blue again on shaking with air. **M.'s Test for Proteids—the Xanthoproteric Reaction,** proteids are colored yellow on treating with concentrated nitric acid; on the addition of ammonia or sodium or potassium hydrate they become orange yellow.

Murat's Symptom. In tuberculosis, vibration of the affected part of the chest, attended with a sense of discomfort while speaking.

Murexid Test for Uric Acid. Cover the substance or the residue on evaporation with nitric acid; evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, and when cold, add ammonia, when it will turn purple red.

Murphy's Button. A metal device for joining the ends of a divided bowel.

De Mussey's Point or **Symptom.** "Bouton diaphragmatique." A point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted in diaphragmatic pleurisy.

Mylius' Modification of Pettenkofer's Test for Bile Acids. Add 1 drop of furfurol solution and 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid to each cubic centimeter of the alcoholic solution of bile acids; cool, if necessary, so that the test does not become too warm. A red coloration is produced, which changes to bluish-violet in course of the day.

NABOTHIAN CYSTS or **OVULES.** Small retention cysts formed by the Nabothian follicles. **N. Follicles,** the mucous follicles

of the cervix uteri about the external os. **N. Menorrhagia,** "hydrorrhea gravidarum"; a discharge from the pregnant uterus of thin mucus that accumulates as the result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands.

Naegele's Obliquity. Biparietal obliquity; the lateral inclination of the fetal head, at the superior pelvic strait, which brings the sagittal suture nearer to the sacral promontory. **N.'s Pelvis,** the obliquely contracted pelvis; ankylosis of the sacroiliac synchondrosis of one side, with imperfect development of the sacrum on the corresponding side.

Nasmyth's Membrane. The delicate cuticle covering the free surface of the enamel of young teeth.

Neftel's Disease. Atremia. Inability to walk, stand, or sit without general discomfort and paresthesia of the head and back, all movements being readily executed in the recumbent posture.

Nélaton's Catheter. A soft-rubber catheter. **N.'s Dislocation,** upward dislocation of the ankle, the astragalus being wedged in between the tibia and fibula. **N.'s Fold,** a transverse fold of mucosa at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the rectum, about ten to eleven centimeters above the anus. **N.'s Hematocele,** hematoma of the Fallopian tube. **N.'s Line,** a line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium. In posterior dislocation of the femur the trochanter is above this line. **N.'s Sphincter,** a circular bundle of rectal muscular fibers situated from eight to ten centimeters above the anus, on a level with the prostate. It is not constant, and when present it generally occupies only a part of the circumference of the bowel. **N.'s Tumor,** desmoid tumor of the abdominal wall.

Nencki's Test for Indol. Treat with nitric acid containing nitrous acid; a red coloration results, and in concentrated solution a red precipitate may form.

Nettleship's Dots. Minute white dots scattered in considerable numbers between the macula and periphery of the retina; they are associated with pigment changes and night-blindness, and occur in several members of the same family.

Neubauer's Artery. The deep thyroid artery; an occasional branch of the innominate artery, distributed to the same parts as the inferior thyroid, and often taking its place. **N.'s Ganglion,** the large ganglion formed by the union of the lower cervical and first thoracic ganglion.

Neumann's Corpuscles. Nucleated red corpuscles, sometimes found in the blood when an active regenerative process is going on, as after hemorrhage. **N.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals.* **N.'s Disease,** pemphigus vegetans. **N.'s Sheaths,** the dentinal sheaths that form the walls of the dentinal tubules.

Neusser's Granules. Basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, near the nuclei. They are regarded by Neusser as being closely connected with the uric acid diathesis, but their presence has been noted also in other conditions.

Newton's Color Rings. The colorings produced when a cover-glass is pressed upon a slide; they are the result of chromatic aberration.

Nickle's Test for Distinguishing Glucose from Cane-sugar. Heat the sugar for some time to 100° C. with tetrachlorid of carbon; cane-sugar is turned black by the process and glucose is not.

Nicol's Prism. A prism of Iceland spar that has the property of reflecting the ordinary ray of light out of the field, while the so-called polarized ray is transmitted.

Niemeyer's Pill. A pill of quinin, digitalis, and opium.

Nisbeth's Chancre. "Bubonuli Nisbethii." Nodular abscesses on the penis following acute lymphangitis from soft chancre.

Nissl's Bodies. Chromophile corpuscles. The chromophilic bodies of a nerve-cell; finely granular bodies, of various sizes and shapes, brought out between the cytoreticulum by staining with Nissl's stain (methylene-blue).

Nithsdale Neck. Goiter.

Nitrous Acid or **Nitrite.** See *Griess.*

Le Nobel's Test for Acetone. A modification of Legal's test. **Le N.'s Test for Bile Pigments:** add to the liquid zinc chlorid and a few drops of tincture of iodin. A dichroic play of colors is the result.

Norris' Colorless Corpuscles. See *Traube's Corpuscles.*

Nothnagel's Symptom. Paralysis of the facial muscles, which is less marked on voluntary movements than on movements connected with emotions. This symptom has been noted in cases of tumor of the optic thalamus. **N.'s Test,** a crystal of sodium chlorid placed upon the serous surface of any portion of the intestine of the rabbit causes ascending peristalsis. This test has been applied to ascertain the direction of the bowel in operations upon man, but has not been found wholly reliable. **N.'s Type of Facial Paralysis.** See *N.'s Symptom.*

Nuck's Canal. The canal formed by Nuck's diverticulum. **N.'s Diverticulum,** the peritoneal covering of the round ligament of the uterus, which in the child can be traced for a short distance into the inguinal canal. **N.'s Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland.*

Nuel's Space. The intercellular space, or

series of spaces, in the lower part of Corti's organ.

Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland.*

Nunn's Corpuscles. See *Bennett's Corpuscles.*

Nussbaum's Cell. One of the four kinds of epithelial cells forming the peptic glands; its function is unknown.

Nylander's Test for Glucose. Dissolve 4 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic potash (10 per cent.), and add 2 grams of subnitrate of bismuth; place on the water-bath until as much of the bismuth salt is dissolved as possible; on heating ten volumes of urine with one volume of the foregoing solution a black coloration or the precipitation of phosphates is produced in the presence of glucose.

Nysten's Law. Rigor mortis begins in the muscles of mastication, extends to the facial and neck muscles, then to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower extremities.

O'BEIRNE'S SPHINCTER. A thickened circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon.

Obermeyer's Test for Indican in Urine. With a lead acetate solution (1 : 5) precipitate the urine; care must be taken not to add an excess of lead solution. Filter, and shake the filtrate for one or two minutes with an equal quantity of fuming hydrochloric acid, which contains 1 or 2 parts of ferric chlorid solution to 500 parts of the acid. Add chloroform, which becomes blue from the generation of indigo blue.

Obermueller's Test for Cholesterin. Place the cholesterin in a test-tube, and fuse with two or three drops of propionic acid anhydrid over a small naked flame. The fused mass on cooling is violet, changing to blue, green, orange, carmin, and, finally, copper-red.

Oehl's Layer. The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

Ogston's Line. An imaginary line extending from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch, and indicating the course of the tendon of the adductor magnus; it is a guide in section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur.

Ohm's Law. The current strength in any conductor varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance.

Oliver's Symptom. Pulsation of the larynx elicited by grasping the larynx between the thumb and index-finger and pressing upward, the patient being in the erect position; it is noted in aneurysm of the aortic arch, and in mediastinal tumors that bring the arch of the aorta in contact with the left bronchus. **O.'s Test for Albumin:** float the urine on a mixture of equal parts of sodium tungstate solution (1 : 4) and a saturated solution of citric acid (10 : 6). If albumin be present, a white ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids.

Oliver-Cardarelli's Symptom. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Ollier's Law. When two bones are parallel and joined at their extremities by ligaments, arrest of growth in one of them entails developmental troubles in the other. **O.'s Layer,** the inner or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

Oppenheim's Gait. A modification of the spastic gait of disseminated sclerosis, consisting in large and irregular oscillations of the head, trunk, and extremities.

Oppolzer's Sign. On palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis.

Osler's Phenomena. The agglutination of the blood-platelets observed in blood immediately after its withdrawal from the body.

Oxyphenyl Sulphonic Acid Test for Albumin. Make a solution of three parts of oxyphenyl sulphonic acid, one part salicyl sulphonic acid, water twenty parts. To one drop of this add 1 c.c. of urine, and in the presence of albumin a white transparent precipitate will be formed.

PACCHIONIAN BODIES or GLANDS. Small vegetations occupying the convex surface of the meninges, chiefly along the superior longitudinal sinus and over the convexity of the cerebellum. **P. Depressions,** the depressions produced by the Pacchionian bodies on the inner surface of the skull. **P. Foramen,** the opening in the tentorium for the passage of the encephalic isthmus.

Pacini's Fluid. A conserving and diluting fluid used in counting the red blood-corpuscles. Corrosive sublimate 1 part, sodium chlorid 2 parts, glycerin 13 parts, distilled water 113 parts; allow it to stand two months. For use, mix one part of this solution with three parts of water, and filter.

Pacinian Corpuscles. Oval corpuscles forming the peripheral endings of sensory nerves; they consist of medullated nerve-fibers inclosed in concentric capsules.

Pagenstecher's Ointment. An ointment of yellow oxid of mercury, used in ophthalmic practice.

Paget's Disease. 1. Malignant dermatitis, attacking most often the nipple and areola. 2. Osteitis deformans; hypertrophic deforming osteitis. **P.'s Recurrent Fibroid,** spindle-celled sarcoma of the subcutaneous tissue.

Panas' Solution. A mild antiseptic collyrium, consisting of mercuric iodid 1 part, absolute alcohol 400 parts, distilled water sufficient to make 20,000 parts.

Pander's Layer. The splanchnopleural layer of the mesoderm in which the blood-vessels are first formed. The reddish-yellow patches in this layer, which consist of corpuscles containing hemoglobin, are known as *Pander's islands.*

Panizza's Plexuses. Two lymphatic plexuses lying in the lateral fossa of the preputial frenum; they are formed by the deeper lymphatic vessels of the integument of the glans penis.

Paquelin's Cautery. Thermocautery; a hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor.

Parinaud's Conjunctivitis. A severe form of conjunctivitis due to infection from animals. **P.'s Ophthalmoplegia,** paralysis of the external rectus of one side and spasm of the internal rectus of the other side; it is of peripheral origin.

Park's Aneurysm. Arteriovenous aneurysm, the arterial dilatation communicating with two contiguous veins.

Parkinson's Disease. Paralysis agitans. **P.'s Mask,** the immobile facies of paralysis agitans.

Parnum's Test for Albumin. Add to the filtered urine one-sixth of its volume of a concentrated solution of sulphate of magnesium or sodium. On acidulating with acetic acid and boiling, the albumin is precipitated.

Parrot's Atrophy of the New-born. Athrepsia; primary infantile atrophy or marasmus. **P.'s Disease,** pseudoparalysis of the extremities due to epiphyseal separation which prevents spontaneous movements, in hereditary syphilis of the new-born. **P.'s Nodes,** osteophytes of the frontal and parietal bones, around the anterior fontanel, in hereditary syphilis. **P.'s Sign,** dilatation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; it is noted in meningitis. **P.'s Ulcers,** the whitish or yellowish patches of thrush.

Parry's Disease. See *Basedow's Disease.*

Parson's Disease. See *Basedow's Disease.*

Partridge's Hernia. Femoral hernia external to the femoral vessels.

Passavant's Cushion. The bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, produced during the act of swallowing by the upper portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis.

Patterson's Corpuscles. The molluscum bodies; oval, shiny bodies found in the contents of the tubercles of molluscum contagiosum.

Paul's Sign. Feeble apex-beat, with forcible impulse over the body of the heart, in adherent pericardium.

Pavy's Disease. Cyclic albuminuria. **P.'s Solution for Glucose:** make a solution by mixing 120 c.c. of the ordinary Fehling's solution with 300 c.c. of strong ammonia (specific gravity, 0.88) and 400 c.c. of sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity of 1.14; dilute with 1000 c.c. of water. This solution becomes decolorized on boiling with a glucose solution. One hundred c.c. of this solution is reduced by glucose to the same extent as 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution.

Pawlik's Folds. The anterior columns of the vagina, which form the lateral boundaries of Pawlik's triangle and serve as landmarks in locating the openings of the ureters. **P.'s Triangle,** extravesical or vaginal triangle. The triangular space formed by two divergent columns of the vagina and the transverse ridge below the external orifice of the neck of the bladder. It corresponds line for line to the trigonum vesicæ.

Paxton's Disease. Tinea nodosa.

Pecklin's Glands. See *Peyer's Glands.*

Pecquet's Cistern. The receptaculum chyli. **P.'s Duct,** the thoracic duct.

Penzoldt's Test for Acetone. Treat a warm saturated solution of orthonitrobenzaldehyd with the liquid to be tested for acetone, and alkalinize with sodium hydrate. If acetone be present, the liquid becomes first yellow, then green, and lastly indigo separates, which may be dissolved with a blue color on shaking with chloroform. **P.'s Test for Glucose in Urine:** to a few cubic centimeters of urine add some caustic potash, and enough of a weakly alkaline solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid to equal the amount of urine. Shake for one-quarter to one-half of an hour to produce foam. A light Bordeaux-red or yellowish-red coloration will result, with a red foam.

Penzoldt and Fischer's Test for Phenol. Treat a strongly alkaline solution of phenol with a solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid; a deep red coloration is produced.

Peptones. See *Hofmeister.*

Perez's Sign. A loud friction murmur heard over the sternum when the patient raises his arms, especially the left, over his head and lets them fall again; it is noted in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and in mediastinal tumors.

Perlia's Nucleus. See *Spitzka's Nucleus.*

Pertik's Diverticulum. A diverticulum of the nasopharyngeal space which may occur close to Rosenmueller's fossa and show itself as an enlargement of the latter.

Peter's Law. Atheromatous changes in blood-vessels are most apt to occur where there are angles and projections.

Petit's Canal. The circular lymph-space formed by the separation of the suspensory

ligament of the crystalline lens. **P.'s Hernia,** lumbar hernia. **P.'s Ligament,** the concave fold formed back of the vagina by the union of Douglas' ligaments. **P.'s Sinus.** See *Valsalva's Sinus.* **P.'s Triangle,** trigonum lumbale. The space bounded in front by the posterior border of the external oblique, behind by the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, its base being formed by the iliac crest. Lumbar hernia usually occurs in this triangle.

Petri's Capsules, Dishes, or **Saucers.** Shallow, cylindric, covered glass vessels for bacteria culture, in which the colonies may be counted without removing the cover. **P.'s Test for Proteids:** a faint yellow coloration is produced by treating a proteid or peptone solution with a solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid; but if the solution is rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic alkali, the color changes to orange or brown according to concentration, and a red froth is formed on shaking.

Pettenkofer's Test for Bile Acids. Dissolve in concentrated sulphuric acid a small quantity of bile in substance in a small glass dish, or mix some of the liquid containing the bile acids with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm; in either case great care must be exercised that the temperature does not rise above 60°–70° C. Add drop by drop a 10 per cent. solution of cane-sugar, constantly stirring with a glass rod. In the presence of bile a beautiful red coloration is produced, which becomes bluish-violet in the course of the day. This red liquid shows an absorption band at F and another near E between D and E.

Peyer's Glands or Patches. The agminated glands of the ileum.

Peyerian Fever. Typhoid fever.

Pfeiffer's Glandular Fever. An acute infectious fever, characterized by inflammatory swelling of the lymph-glands, anemia, and prostration. **P.'s Reaction,** the mixing of some of the peritoneal effusion provoked in a guinea-pig by inoculating it with a mixture of blood-serum of an animal immune to cholera, and of bouillon to which a small portion of a culture of the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* has been added, causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The absence of this phenomenon proves that the spirillum under investigation is of a different species.

Pflueger's Law of Contraction. Galvanic stimulation of a nerve causes muscular contraction, which varies uniformly according as the kathode or the anode is applied, or as the current is closed or opened. Certain deviations from this law constitute the reaction of degeneration. The law may be briefly stated as follows:

Current Strength.	K C	K O	A C	A O
Weak, ...	C	. .	. .	. .
Medium, ...	C	. .	C	C
Strong, ...	Te	C	C	C

C, contraction; Te, tetanic contraction.

P.'s Law of Reflex Action, (1) if stimulation of a sensory nerve be followed by a unilateral reflex movement, the latter always occurs on the side to which the sensory nerve belongs; (2) if the stimulus received by a sensory nerve extend to motor nerves of the opposite side, contraction occurs only in the corresponding muscles; (3) if the contraction be unequal on the two sides, the stronger contraction always takes place on the side which is stimulated; (4) if the reflex excitement extend to other motor nerves, the direction of the impulse from the sensory to the motor nerve is from before backward in the brain and from below upward in the spinal cord—*i. e.*, always in the direction of the oblongata. **P.'s Tubes,** ovarian tubes; sacciform or tubular ingrowths of the germ epithelium on the anterointernal surface of the Wolffian body; they ultimately form the cortex of the ovary.

Pfuhl's Sign, P.-Jaffé's Sign. In subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax.

Phenol. See *Allen, Berthelot, Davy, Eijkman, Jacquemin, Landolt, Penzoldt and Fischer, Plugge.*

Phenylhydrazin Test for Dextrose. See *v. Jaksch.*

Phillips' Muscle. A small muscle extending from the styloid process of the radius and the external lateral ligament to the proximal portion of the phalanges.

Phocas' Disease. Chronic fibrous mastitis, characterized by the presence of multiple fibrous nodules in both breasts.

Physick's Encysted Rectum. Hypertrophic dilatation of the rectal pouches.

Pick's Bundle. An anomalous bundle of nerve-fibers in the oblongata connected with the pyramidal tract. **P.'s Disease,** pseudocirrhosis of the liver, met with occasionally as a complication of adhesive pericarditis.

Picric Acid Test for Glucose. See *Braun.*

Piltz's Reflex. Alteration of the size of the pupil when the attention is suddenly fixed.

Pinard's Sign. After the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation.

Piotrowski's Reaction for Proteids. The biuret reaction; a violet color is produced on heating a proteid with an excess of a concentrated solution of sodium hydrate and one or two drops of a dilute solution of copper sulphate. This color is deepened by boiling.

Piria's Test for Tyrosin. Moisten the substance on a watch-glass with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm five to ten minutes on a water-bath. Dilute with water, warm, neutralize with barium carbonate, filter while warm, and add a dilute solution of ferric chlorid. In the presence of tyrosin a violet color results. An excess of ferric chlorid destroys the color.

Pirogoff's Amputation or **Operation.** A method of amputation at the ankle, leaving part of the os calcis.

Pitres' Sections. A series of nearly vertical sections through the brain for postmortem examinations. **P.'s Sign,** (1) "signe du cordeau"; the angle formed by the axis of the sternum and the line represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal notch to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation of the sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion; (2) hypesthesia of the scrotum and testis in tabes dorsalis.

Placido's Disc. A keratoscope composed of a disc with concentric circles.

Plugge's Phenol Reaction. A dilute phenol solution is rendered intensely red on boiling with a solution of mercuric nitrate containing a trace of nitrous acid. Metallic mercury is separated at the same time, and an odor of salicylol is evolved.

Plummer's Pill. Compound pill of calomel and antimony.

Pohl's Test for Globulins. Saturate the solution to one-half with ammonium sulphate, which precipitates the globulins. After several hours filter, and add to the filtrate a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate.

Poirier's Line. The nasolambdoidal line used in craniocerebral topography. It begins at the nasofrontal groove, and extends outward around the base of the skull, passing 0.5 cm. above the external auditory meatus to a point 1 cm. above the lambdoidal suture, or to a point 7 cm. above the inion if the suture can not be felt. This line passes over Broca's convolution, 4 to 6 cm. of the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure, the lower border of the supramarginal gyrus, the base of the angular gyrus, and terminates at the parietooccipital fissure.

Poiseuille's Law. The rapidity of the current in capillary tubes is proportional to the square of their diameter. **P.'s Layer,** the "inert" layer of the blood-current of the capillaries, in which the leukocytes roll along slowly while the red corpuscles move more rapidly in the axial stream.

Politzer's Bag. A rubber bag for inflating the Eustachian tube. **P.'s Luminous Cone,** a brightly illuminated area in the shape of an isosceles triangle which has its base near the lower circumference and its apex at the umbo of the membrana tympani. **P.'s Method,** inflation of middle ear through the Eustachian tube. **P.'s Test:** in cases of unilateral middle-ear disease, associated with obstruction of the Eustachian tube, the sound of a vibrating tuning fork (C_2) held before the nares during deglutition is perceived by the normal ear only; if the tube be patulous, the sound sensation is frequently stronger in the affected ear. In unilateral disease of the labyrinth the tuning-fork is heard in the normal ear whether deglutition occur or not.

Pond's Extract. A fluid extract of *Hamamelis virginiana.*

Ponfick's Shadows. Colorless red corpuscles found in the blood in cases of hemoglobinemia.

Porret's Phenomenon. When a continuous current is passed through a living muscular fiber the sarcous substance shows an undulating movement from the positive toward the negative pole.

Porro's Operation. Removal of a pregnant uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.

Porter's Symptom. Tracheal tugging. See *Oliver's Symptom.*

Potain's Syndrome. Dyspepsia and dilatation of the right ventricle, with accentuation of the pulmonary sound, observed during the digestive process in cases of gastrectasis.

Pott's Aneurysm. Aneurysmal varix. **P.'s Curvature** or **Gibbus,** the deformity of Pott's disease. **P.'s Disease,** spondylitis; caries of the spine. **P.'s Fracture,** a fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with rupture of the internal lateral ligament and displacement of the foot outward. **P.'s Gangrene,** senile gangrene. **P.'s Paraplegia,** paraplegia caused by spinal caries. **P.'s Puffy Tumor,** circumscribed superficial swelling of the scalp connected with osteomyelitis of the skull.

Poupart's Ligament. The lower, thickened portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which extends from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal line.

Preston's Salt. Ammonium carbonate.

Prévost's Symptom. Conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage.

Priestley's Mass. A green or greenish-brown deposit sometimes seen, especially in

young individuals, on the upper and lower incisor and canine teeth; it is due to a growth of chromogenic fungi in Nasmyth's cuticle.

Profeta's Law. Healthy born children of syphilitic parents enjoy a certain immunity to syphilitic infection.

Prussak's Fibers. The bands which, coming from the roof of the external auditory canal, pass on to the membrana tympani and form the lateral boundaries of Shrapnell's membrane; they are made up of elastic and connective-tissue fibers, and contain blood-vessels and nerves. **P.'s Pouch or Space,** the small space formed in the attic of the middle ear by the external ligament of the malleus above, the short process of the malleus below, the neck of the malleus internally, and Shrapnell's membrane externally.

Purkinje's Cells. Large ganglion cells found in the cortex of the cerebellum. **P.'s Corpuscles,** the lacunas of bone. **P.'s Fibers,** anastomosing muscular fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals. They are made up of polyhedral nucleated cells, the margins of which consist of fine, transversely striated fibers. **P.'s Figures,** the dark lines which are seen on a yellow background when a candle is held a short distance from the eye in a darkened room. They are produced by the retinal vessels. **P.'s Granular Layer.** See *Czermak's Interglobular Spaces.* **P.'s Images,** three images of a candle-flame obtained by reflection from the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, the third image being inverted. **P.'s Network,** the network of beaded fibers (Purkinje's fibers) visible to the naked eye in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles. **P.'s Vesicle,** the germinal vesicle.

Purkinje-Sanson's Images. See *Purkinje's Images.*

Pus. See *Donné.*

Putnam-Dana's Symptom-complex. Combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

QUAIN'S FATTY HEART. Fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscular fibers.

Quincke's Disease. Angioneurotic edema; acute circumscribed edema. **Q.'s Pulse,** rhythmic reddening and blanching of the finger-nails depending upon oscillations of blood-pressure which are propagated into the capillaries; it is found in aortic insufficiency. **Q.'s Spinal Puncture,** the puncture of the spinal canal for the withdrawal of cerebro-spinal fluid in hydrocephalus.

Quinquaud's Disease. Folliculitis decalvans; acne decalvans, a disease of the hair-follicles attended with cicatrization of the skin.

RAABE'S TEST FOR ALBUMIN. Place in a test-tube 1 c.c. of the liquid to be tested; on the addition of a small piece of trichloracetic acid a white zone or ring will be formed in the presence of albumin. The ring produced by uric acid is diffused and not sharply defined.

Rabuteau's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Make a solution containing 50 c.c. of starch mucilage, 1 gram of potassium iodate, and 0.5 gram of potassium iodid; add to it the filtered contents of the stomach. The solution will become blue in the presence of free HCl.

Rainey's Capsules. See *Miescher's Tubes.*

Ramõn y Cajal's Cells. Fusiform or triangular ganglion cells lying near the surface of the cerebral cortex and giving off branched processes parallel to it.

Ranvier's Accessory Plexus. The superficial stroma plexus of the cornea. **R.'s Crosses,** black, crucial figures seen at Ranvier's nodes on staining with silver nitrate. The transverse branch of the cross is represented by the line of constriction, and the longitudinal branch by the axis-cylinder (Frommann's lines). **R.'s Nodes,** annular constrictions of the neurilemma, with discontinuity of the medullary sheath of the nerve-fiber.

Rasch's Sign. Fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand. It depends upon the presence of the liquor amnii, and is an early sign of pregnancy.

Rasmussen's Aneurysm. Dilatation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a not infrequent cause of hemorrhage.

Rathke's Duct. That portion of Mueller's duct which intervenes between the latter and the sinus pocularis; it may persist after birth as a patulous duct. **R.'s Folds,** two projecting folds of the fetal mesoderm which are placed between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois; it unite in the median line to form Douglas' septum. **R.'s Glands.** See *Jacobson's Organ.* **R.'s Pouch,** in the embryo, the diverticulum of the pharyngeal membrane which is connected with the mid-brain, and ultimately forms the anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

Rau's Process. See *Folian Process.*

Rauber's Layer. The outer cell-mass of the blastodermic vesicle.

Ray's Mania. Moral insanity, regarded by Ray as a distinct form of mental disorder.

Raynaud's Disease. 1. Symmetric vasomotor disturbance of the extremities, of varying degrees of intensity, from pallor, cyanosis, dystrophy of the skin and nails, to dry gan-

grene. 2. Paralysis of the muscles of the throat following parotitis. **R.'s Gangrene.** See *R.'s Disease.*

Réaumur's Scale or **Thermometer.** A scale with the freezing-point at zero and the boiling-point at 80°.

Recklinghausen's Canals. Minute channels in connective tissue, regarded as the beginnings of lymphatic vessels. **R.'s Disease,** (1) multiple neurofibromatosis; (2) hemachromatosis; an affection characterized by bronzing of the skin, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, and, in later stages, diabetes from pancreatic sclerosis.

Reclus' Disease. Cystic disease of the mammary gland; chronic cystic or interstitial mastitis.

Rees' Test for Albumin. Small amounts of albumin are precipitated by an alcoholic solution of tannic acid.

Reichel's Cloacal Duct. In the embryo the narrow cleft separating Douglas' septum from the cloaca.

Reichert's Canal. See *Hensen's Canal.* **R.'s Cartilages,** the hyoid bars which constitute the skeletal elements of the hyoid branchial arch of the embryo and ultimately become the styloid processes, the stylohyal ligaments, and the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. **R.'s Membrane.** See *Bowman's Membrane.*

Reichl's Test for Proteids. To the proteid solution add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd, and then considerable sulphuric acid previously diluted with an equal bulk of water. Finally, add a few drops of a ferric sulphate solution, and a deep blue coloration will be produced in the cold after some time, or at once on warming. Solid proteids are stained blue by this reaction.

Reichmann's Disease. Gastrosuccorrhea; a neurosis of the stomach attended with hypersecretion. **R.'s Sign,** the presence in the stomach, before eating in the morning, of an acid liquid mixed with alimentary residues; it is indicative of gastrosuccorrhea and pyloric stenosis.

Reid's Lines. Three imaginary lines serving for measurements in craniocerebral topography; one of them, the base-line, is drawn from the lower margin of the orbit through the center of the external auditory meatus to just below the external occipital protuberance. The two others are perpendicular to it, one corresponding to the small depression in front of the external auditory meatus, the other to the posterior border of the mastoid process. The fissure of Rolando extends from the upper limit of the posterior vertical line to the point of intersection of the anterior line and the fissure of Sylvius.

Reil's Ansa. The ansa peduncularis; a tract of fibers passing from the optic thalamus downward and outward toward the white substance of the hemisphere. **R.'s Covered Band,** the lateral longitudinal strias; the longitudinal fibers which cross the transverse strias beneath the gyrus fornicatus. **R.'s Island,** the insula; a cluster of from three to five convolutions lying in the Sylvian fissure. **R.'s Line,** a ridge descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramid of the cerebellum. **R.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus in the bottom of the Sylvian fissure separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere.

Reinsch's Test for Arsenic. Boil the liquid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid and introduce a clean slip of copper; in the presence of arsenic bluish spots will be formed.

Reisseisen's Muscles. The muscular fibers of the bronchi.

Reissner's Canal. See *Loewenberg's Canal.* **R.'s Membrane,** the membrana vestibularis; a delicate membrane which separates the membranous cochlea (scala media) from the scala vestibuli.

Remak's Band. The axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fiber,** a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fibrils,** the fibrils composing a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Ganglion,** an accumulation of ganglion cells in the auricular wall (sinus venosus) of the frog's heart. **R.'s Layer,** the inner longitudinal fibrous layer of the tunica intima of large arteries. **R.'s Sign,** the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful; it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **R.'s Type of Palsy,** paralysis affecting the muscles of the arm—the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

Rendu's Type of Tremor. A hysteric tremor provoked or increased by volitional movements.

Reoch's Test for Albumin. See *Macwilliam.* **R.'s Test for HCl in Contents of Stomach:** on the addition of a mixture of citrate of iron and quinin and potassium sulphocyanid to the gastric juice or contents of the stomach, containing free hydrochloric acid, a red coloration will be produced.

Retzius' Brown Strias. Brownish concentric lines in the enamel of the teeth, running nearly parallel to the surface. **R.'s Capsule,** the fascial formation investing the intrapelvic and bulbous portions of the urethra and Cowper's glands. **R.'s Fibers,** the rigid filaments of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **R.'s Ligament,** fundiform ligament; the outer portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle which forms a loop around the peroneus tertius and the extensor longus digitorum. **R.'s Space,** cavum Retzii; a triangular space, the basis of which lies between the spines of

the pubes, the apex being from five to seven centimeters above. In this space, which is filled with connective tissue, the bladder is not covered by the peritoneum. **R.'s Veins,** the veins forming anastomoses between the mesenteric veins and the inferior vena cava.

Reusner's Sign of Early Pregnancy. An increase in the volume of the pulsation of the uterine arteries may be perceived through the vagina in the posterior culdesac as early as the fourth week.

Reuss' Formula. The formula by means of which the amount of albumin contained in pathologic exudates and transudates can be approximately calculated when the specific gravity, that depends upon the amount of albumin present, is known: $E = \frac{3}{8}(S-1000)-2.8$; E = percentage of albumin contained in the fluid; S = specific gravity of the fluid. **R.'s Test for Atropin:** heat the substance to be tested with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent; in the presence of atropin a fragrance as of roses and orange-flowers is given off.

Revilliod's Sign. "Signe de l'orbiculaire." Inability of the patient to close the eye of the affected side only; it is observed in paralysis of the superior facial nerve.

Reynold's Test for Acetone. To the liquid to be tested add freshly precipitated mercuric oxid; shake and filter. If acetone be present, the filtrate will contain mercury, owing to the acetone dissolving freshly precipitated mercuric oxid. The mercury may be detected by overlaying the filtrate with ammonium sulphid, which turns black.

Ribes' Ganglion. A small ganglion of the carotid plexus lying on the anterior communicating artery; its existence is disputed.

Richter's Hernia. Partial enterocele; hernia partially strangulated, so that the lumen of the intestine remains more or less open.

Richter-Monro's Line. See *Monro's Line.*

Ricord's Chancre. "Chancre parcheminé"; the parchment-like initial lesion of syphilis.

Ridley's Sinus. The circular sinus.

Riedel's Process. A tongue-shaped process of the liver frequently felt over the enlarged gall-bladder in cases of cholelithiasis.

Riegel's Syndrome. The association of tachycardia with troubles simulating asthma.

Rieux's Hernia. Retrocecal hernia.

Riga's Disease. Papillomatous ulceration of the frenum of the tongue, covered with a whitish, diphtheroid exudate.

Rigg's Disease. See *Fauchard's Disease.*

Rinmann's Sign of Early Pregnancy. Slender cords radiating from the nipple; they are considered to be hypertrophic acini of the glands.

Rinné's Test. If a vibrating tuning-fork be placed on the vertex, and then, before it has ceased to vibrate, held before a normal ear, the vibration is still distinctly perceived. The test is negative when a lesion exists.

Riolan's Arch. The arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **R.'s Bouquet,** the muscular bundle attached to the styloid process and composed of the styloglossus, stylohyoid, and stylopharyngeus. **R.'s Muscle,** the fasciculi of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which are situated near the free margin of the eyelid. **R.'s Ossicles,** small bones sometimes found in the suture between the inferior border of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Ripault's Sign. A change in the shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.

Ritter's Disease. Dermatitis exfoliativa of the new-born. **R.'s Fiber,** a delicate fiber, regarded as a nerve-fiber, seen in the axis of a retinal rod, near the peripheral end of which it forms a small enlargement. **R.'s Law of Contraction,** stimulation of a nerve occurs both at the moment of closing and of opening of the electric current. **R.'s Tetanus,** tetanic contractions occurring on the opening of the constant current which has been made to pass for some time through a long section of a nerve. In man the phenomenon does not occur under physiologic conditions, but it is seen in tetany.

Ritter-Rollet's Phenomenon. Flexion of the foot following the application of a mild galvanic current, and extension following that of a strong current. **R.-Valli's Law,** section of a living nerve is followed by a gradual loss of irritability, preceded by a slight increase, the phenomenon taking place centrifugally from the divided end.

Riverius' Draft. A solution of sodium citrate.

Rivinian Ducts. The ducts of the sublingual gland. **R. Foramen.** See *Bochdalek's Canal.* **R. Gland,** the sublingual gland. **R. Ligament.** See *Shrapnell's Membrane.* **R. Notch** or **Segment,** a notch of irregular outline at the upper border of the sulcus tympanicus; it is marked at each end by a small spine.

Rivolta's Disease. Actinomycosis.

Robert's Pelvis. The transversely contracted or doubly synostotic pelvis; ankylosis of both sacroiliac synchondroses, the sacrum being absent or undeveloped.

Roberts' Test for Albumin. Float the urine on the surface of a saturated common salt solution containing 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, of specific gravity 1.052. A white ring or zone formed between the two liquids indicates albumin. Roberts suggests that a mixture of 1 part strong nitric acid and 5 parts saturated magnesium sulphate solution

may be employed also. **R.'s Test for Glucose in Urine**: find the specific gravity of the urine at a known temperature by means of a urinometer supplied with a thermometer. Acidify slightly with tartaric acid, and add a piece of yeast of the size of a pea, and shake. Let it stand in a warm place (20°–25° C.) for twenty-four hours. Filter through a dry filter and cool to the same temperature at which the specific gravity was previously taken. Take the specific gravity again. Every degree of density lost represents 1 grain of glucose to the ounce of urine.

Robertson's Pupil. See *Argyll Robertson's Pupil.*

Robin's Myeloplaxes. Osteoclasts.

Rodriguez' Aneurysm. Varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery.

Roederer's Ecchymoses. See *Bayard's Ecchymoses.* **R.'s Obliquity,** flexion of the chin when the child is engaged at the superior pelvic strait during labor.

Roger's Disease. The presence of a congenital abnormal communication between the ventricles of the heart. **R.'s Symptom,** subnormal temperature during the third stage of tuberculous meningitis, regarded by Roger as pathognomonic of the disease.

Rokitansky's Disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **R.'s Tumor,** an ovarian tumor made up of a large number of cysts.

Rolandic Angle. The acute angle formed by the fissure of Rolando with the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. **R. Area,** the excitomotor area of the cerebral hemispheres, comprising the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

Rolando's Arciform Fibers. The external arcuate fibers of the oblongata. **R.'s Cells,** the ganglion cells found in Rolando's gelatinous substance. **R.'s Fissure,** an external sulcus of the brain, beginning about the middle of the Sylvian fissure, and extending upward and backward to the superior border of the hemisphere. **R.'s Funiculus,** the lateral cuneate funiculus, a longitudinal prominence caused by Rolando's gelatinous substance on the surface of the oblongata, between the cuneate funiculus and the line of roots of the spinal accessory nerve. **R.'s Gelatinous Substance,** the elongated column which forms a continuation of the apices of the posterior horns of the spinal cord, extending from the lumbar portion of the cord upward into the pons. It consists of neuroglia and a number of ganglion cells. **R.'s Tubercle,** a mass of gray matter forming the upper termination of Rolando's funiculus. The fibers given off from its cells go to make up the sensory root of the trigeminus.

Roller's Nucleus. 1. A nucleus situated near the hilum of the olivary body of the oblongata; it is connected with the fibers of the anterolateral fundamental tract of the spinal cord. 2. An aggregation of small ganglion cells situated anteriorly to the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

Rollet's Chancre. Mixed chancre. **R.'s Nerve-Corpuscles.** See *Golgi's Corpuscles.* **R.'s Secondary Substance.** See *Englemann's Lateral Disc.*

Romberg's Disease. Progressive facial hemiatrophy. **R.'s Sign,** (1) swaying of the body and inability to stand when the eyes are closed and the feet placed together; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, etc.; (2) neuralgic pain in the course and distribution of the obturator nerve, pathognomonic of obturator hernia. **R.'s Spasm,** masticatory spasm; affecting the muscles supplied by the motor fibers of the fifth nerve. **R.'s Trophoneurosis.** See *Romberg's Disease.*

Rommelaere's Law. Constant diminution of the nitrogen in the urine in cases of carcinoma. **R.'s Sign,** diminution of the normal phosphates and chlorids of sodium in the urine is pathognomonic of cancerous cachexia.

Rosenbach's Disease. A nodular enlargement, painful to the touch, of the dorsal aspect of the proximal ends of the last phalanges. The affection is regarded as identical with Heberden's nodes. **R.'s Modification of Gmelin's Test for Bile Pigments:** when the liquid has all been filtered through a very small filter, apply to the inside of the filter a drop of nitric acid containing only a very little nitrous acid, when a pale yellow spot will form, surrounded by colored rings, which are yellowish-red, violet, blue, and green. **R.'s Sign,** (1) loss of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases; (2) tremor of the eyelids when the patient is asked to close them, often associated with insufficient closure of the lids. It is seen in neurasthenia. **R.'s Syndrome,** a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles. **R.'s Test for Indigo Red:** boil the liquid with nitric acid, and indigo blue will be formed from indigo red.

Rosenbach-Semon's Law. See *Semon's Law.*

Rosenberg's Method. By requiring the patient to read aloud a difficult passage, the production of the knee-jerk is facilitated.

Rosenheim's Sign. A friction sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis.

Rosenmueller's Fossa. A depression behind the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube, frequently the seat of morbid growths.

R.'s Gland, (1) the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland; (2) the largest of the group of deep subinguinal glands in the crural ring. **R.'s Organ,** the parovarium, a vestige of the Wolffian body and duct. **R.'s Valve,** a semilunar fold of the mucous membrane seen occasionally in the lacrimal duct above its junction with the lacrimal sac.

Rosenthal's Canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus. **R.'s Hyperacid Vomiting.** See *Rossbach's Disease.* **R.'s Sign,** the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis. **R.'s Vein,** the basilar vein, a branch of Galen's vein.

Roser's Position. With head dependent over the end of the table.

Roser-Braun's Sign. Absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc.

Roser-Nélaton's Line. See *Nélaton's Line.*

Rosin's Test for Indigo Red. Render the liquid alkaline with sodium carbonate and extract with ether, which is colored red by the indigo red.

Rossbach's Disease. Gastroxynsis; a neurosis of the stomach attended with paroxysmal hypersecretion.

Rotch's Sign. Dulness on percussion in the right fifth intercostal space in pericardial effusion.

Roth's Disease, or **Symptom-complex.** "Meralgia paresthetica." See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia.* **R.'s Spots,** white spots, resembling those of albuminuric retinitis, seen in the region of the optic disc and the macula in cases of septic retinitis. **R.'s Vas Aberrans,** an inconstant diverticulum of the middle portion of the rete testis.

Rouget's Bulb. The bulb of the ovary; a plexus of veins lying on the surface of the ovary and communicating with the uterine and pampiniform plexuses. **R.'s Motorial End-plates,** small cellular elements connected, within the sarcolemma, with the endings of motor nerves. **R.'s Muscle.** See *Mueller's Muscle* (1).

Roughton's Band. Collapse, from atrophy of the tissues, of the zone corresponding to the junction of the alæ nasi with the lateral cartilages. The resulting contact of this zone with the septum causes obstruction during inspiration.

Rougnon-Heberden's Disease. See *Heberden's Disease.*

Rovighi's Sign. Hydatid fremitus; a thrill observed on combined palpation and percussion in cases of superficial hydatid cyst of the liver.

Rubner's Test for Carbon Monoxid in Blood. Agitate the blood with 4–5 volumes of solution of lead acetate for one minute. If the blood contains CO, it will retain its bright color; if it does not, it will turn chocolate-brown. **R.'s Test for Glucose:** add to the liquid an excess of lead acetate; filter, and add to the filtrate ammonium hydrate until no further precipitate is produced. Warm gently, when the precipitate formed will gradually become pink; this color decreases on standing.

Ruffini's End-organs. Small bodies found in the skin where Pacinian corpuscles exist; they are made up of the terminal arborizations of a nerve and a fibrous framework.

Ruhmkorff's Coil. An induction coil.

Rumpf's Sign. Fibrillary twitching of muscles in traumatic neuroses.

Runeberg's Type of Pernicious Anemia. A form of pernicious anemia with remissions.

Rusconi's Anus. The blastopore.

Russell's Bodies. Fuchsin bodies. Roundish colloid or hyaline bodies, of varying size, found in a variety of conditions, notably in carcinomatous growths and certain morbid changes of the mucosa of the nose and stomach.

Rust's Disease. Tuberculous spondylitis affecting the first and second cervical vertebras. **R.'s Symptoms,** at every change of position of the body, a patient suffering from caries or carcinoma of the upper cervical vertebras supports his head with the hand.

Ruysch's Glomerulus. See *Malpighian Tuft.* **R.'s Membrane,** tunica Ruyschiana; the choriocapillary layer. **R.'s Tube,** a minute tubular cavity in the nasal septum, opening by a small, round orifice a little below and in front of the nasopalatine foramen. It is best seen in the fetus, and represents the rudimentary homolog of Jacobson's organ. **R.'s Uterine Muscle,** the muscular tissue of the fundus uteri; it was believed by Ruysch to act independently of that of the rest of the uterine muscle.

SACCHARIMETER TEST. A solution of dextrose rotates the plane of polarized light to the right.

Sachse's Solution and Test. A test for the determination of sugar in urine, consisting in the reduction of the test solution, a solution of red iodid of mercury 18 grams, potassium iodid 25 grams, potassium hydrate 80 grams, water to make a liter. The end of the reaction is ascertained by means of a solution of stannous chlorid, supersaturated with sodium hydrate.

Saemisch's Ulcer. Ulcus serpens; infecting ulcer of the cornea.

Saenger's Macula. Macula gonorrhœica. A bright red spot marking the orifice of the

duct of Bartholin's gland in cases of gonorrheal vulvitis. **S.'s Pupil Reaction,** for the differential diagnosis of cerebral syphilis and tabes: in amaurosis and optic atrophy of cerebral syphilis the pupil reflex to light may be preserved and even increased after a protracted stay in the dark, which is never the case in tabes dorsalis.

Sala's Cells. Stellate connective-tissue cells found in the network of fibers forming the sensory nerve-endings in the pericardium.

Salisbury Treatment. The treatment of obesity by meat diet and hot water.

Salkowski's Modification of Hoppe-Seyler's Test for CO in Blood. Add to the blood to be tested 20 volumes of water and an equal quantity of a sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity 1.34. In the presence of carbon monoxid the mixture will soon become milky, changing to bright red. On standing, red flakes collect on the surface. Normal blood treated in this way gives a dirty brown coloration. **R.'s Reaction for Cholesterin:** dissolve the substance in chloroform and add an equal volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The cholesterin solution becomes bluish-red, changing gradually to violet red, while the sulphuric acid appears red with a green fluorescence. **S.'s Test for Indol:** to the indol solution add a few drops of nitric acid, and then, drop by drop, a 2 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of indol is evinced by a red color, and finally by a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate.

de Salle's Line. A line beginning at the upper margin of the ala nasi, encircling the angle of the mouth, and ending at the edge of the orbicularis oris. For significance see *Jadelot's Lines.*

Salmon's Back-cut. An incision along the track of an anal fistula.

Salter's Incremental Lines. Dentinal lines more or less parallel to the surface of the tooth and produced by imperfectly calcified dentin.

Sander's Type of Paranoia. Paranoia appearing in youth; paranoia originaria.

Sanders' Sign. Undulatory character of the cardiac impulse, most marked in the epigastric region, in adherent pericardium.

Sandstroem's Glands. See *Gley's Glands.*

Sansom's Sign. 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth when the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the stethoscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm.

Sanson's Images. See *Purkinje's Images.*

Santorini's Canal. See *Bernard's Canal.*

S.'s Cartilages, cornicula laryngis; the cartilaginous nodules on the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. **S.'s Circular Muscle,** involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. **S.'s Concha,** a small, supernumerary spongy bone sometimes found above the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **S.'s Fissure,** incisuræ Santorini; two fissures separating the cartilaginous portions of the external auditory canal into three incomplete rings. **S.'s Muscle,** the risorius. See *Muscles, Table of.* **S.'s Plexus,** (1) the vesicoprostatic plexus of veins in the male; the venous plexus surrounding the front and sides of the urethra in the female; (2) an anastomotic network formed at the foramen ovale by the filaments of the two roots of the inferior maxillary nerve. **S.'s Veins,** the emissary veins forming a communication between the cerebral sinuses and the veins of the scalp; especially, the small veins passing through the parietal foramen and connecting the parietal with the superior longitudinal sinus.

Sappey's Accessory Portal Veins. A system of venules uniting to form small trunks, which redivide in the liver and empty into the sublobular veins. It consists of the minute nutrient veins of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-ducts; of venules lying in the gastrohepatic omentum, the suspensory ligament of the liver, and about the fundus of the gall-bladder; and of the group of small veins in the umbilical region. Through the branches lying in the suspensory ligament of the liver and through the parumbilical group the portal vein communicates with the venæ cavæ. **S.'s Fibers,** smooth muscular fibers found in the check ligaments of the eyeball close to their orbital attachment.

Sarbo's Sign. Analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis.

Sattler's Vascular Layer. The layer of blood-vessels of the choroid lying internally to Haller's tunica vasculosa.

Sauvineau's Ophthalmoplegia. Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and spasm of the external rectus of the opposite side. This affection is the reverse of Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia.

Savill's Disease. Dermatitis exfoliativa epidemica; epidemic eczema.

Saviotti's Canals. Fine artificial passages formed between the secreting cells of the pancreas by the forcible injection of a colored fluid into the ducts of that organ.

Scarpa's Fascia. The deep layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen. **S.'s Foramina,** the nasopalatine foramina. **S.'s Ganglion,** (1) intumescentia gangliformis, the vestibular ganglion; (2) see *Gasserian*

Ganglion. **S.'s Habenula.** See *Haller's Habenula.* **S.'s Hiatus,** (1) see *Breschet's Helicotrema;* (2) see *Winslow's Foramen.* **S.'s Liquor,** the endolymph of the labyrinth. **S.'s Membrane,** the membrane which closes the fenestra rotunda of the tympanic cavity. **S.'s Nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s Staphyloma,** posterior staphyloma; staphyloma of the posterior segment of the sclera. **S.'s Triangle,** a triangular space having for its base Poupart's ligament, and for its apex the point of intersection of the sartorius and adductor longus muscles.

Schacher's Ganglion. The ophthalmic ganglion.

Schachowa's Spiral Tube. The section of a uriniferous tubule that lies between a convoluted and a looped tubule.

Schaefer's Dumb-bells. The dumb-bell shaped elements regarded by Schaefer as constituting the primitive fibrils of striped muscular tissue. **S.'s Reflex,** pinching of the Achilles tendon at its middle or upper third causes slight flexion of the foot and toes in cases of organic hemiplegia. The significance of this reflex is the same as that of Babinski's toe phenomenon.

Schede's Method. Treatment of necrosis of bone by removal of the dead bone and filling the cavity with an aseptic clot.

Scheiner's Experiment. On looking through a diaphragm having two small perforations at a distance from each other less than the diameter of the pupil, a candle-flame placed before the diaphragm will appear single if the eye be emmetropic, but double if it be ametropic.

Schenk's Theory. That it is possible to govern the process of gestation so as to determine the sex of human offspring: "When no sugar is secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then the ovum will be developed which is qualified to become a male child."

Scherer's Test for Inosit. Evaporate the substance to dryness on a platinum foil with nitric acid, add ammonia and one drop of calcium chlorid solution, and carefully re-evaporate to dryness. In the presence of inosit a rose-red residue is obtained. **S.'s Test for Leucin:** carefully evaporate the leucin to dryness on platinum foil with nitric acid. Add a few drops of sodium hydrate and warm, and the colorless residue changes to a color varying from pale yellow to brown, according to the purity of the leucin; and further evaporation agglomerates it into an oily drop, which rolls about on the foil. **S.'s Test for Tyrosin:** carefully evaporate the substance to dryness on platinum foil with nitric acid. A yellow residue is formed (nitrotyrosin), which becomes a deep reddish-yellow color on the application of caustic soda.

Schiefferdecker's Intermediate Disc. The substance which is assumed to fill in the space existing at Ranvier's nodes between Schwann's sheath and the axis-cylinder. It appears as a black line on staining with silver nitrate and forms the horizontal branch of Ranvier's Latin cross.

Schiff's Reaction for Cholesterin. Evaporate the substance over a small flame in a porcelain dish with a few drops of a mixture consisting of 1 part of a medium solution of ferric chlorid and 2 or 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. In the presence of cholesterin a reddish-violet residue is first obtained and then a bluish-violet. **S.'s Test for Carbohydrates in Urine:** dip strips of paper in a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and xylidin, with a very little alcohol, and dry. Warm the urine with sulphuric acid, and expose the paper to the fumes. In the presence of carbohydrates the paper will be stained red. **S.'s Test for Urea:** add to the urea a drop of a concentrated watery solution of furfurol, and next a drop of hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.10. A play of color is produced, changing from yellow, green, and blue to purple. The same reaction is given by allantoin, but it is less intense. **S.'s Test for Uric Acid:** allow the substance to dissolve in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of a solution of silver nitrate a reduction of black silver oxid is obtained. If a piece of filter-paper previously treated with silver nitrate solution be treated with a drop of the solution of the substance in sodium carbonate, a reduction of black silver oxid will also be formed on the paper.

Schlange's Sign. In cases of intestinal obstruction the intestine is dilated above the seat of obstruction and peristaltic movements are absent below that point.

Schleich Infiltration Anesthesia. A local anesthesia produced by the hypodermic injection of cocain, combined with a weak salt solution; and by the addition of a little morphin the anesthetic action is prolonged. (One and one-half grains of cocain hydrochlorate, ⅓ of a grain morphin hydrochlorate, 3 grains common salt, dissolved in 3 ounces and 3 drams of sterilized water.) **S. Method of Producing General Anesthesia:** the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, and sulphuric ether.

Schlemm's Canal. Scleral sinus; a circular venous canal at the junction of the sclerotic with the cornea. **S.'s Ligament,** the glenoideobrachial ligament.

Schlesinger's Type of Syringomyelia. The dorsolumbar type.

Schmidt's Incisions. See *Lantermann's Incisions.*

Schmiedel's Ganglion. The inferior carotid ganglion.

Schneiderian Membrane. The pituitary membrane of the nose.

Schoenbein's Reaction for Copper. On the addition of potassium cyanid and tincture of guaiac to a solution of a copper salt a blue coloration is produced.

Schoenlein's Disease. Purpura rheumatica; peliosis rheumatica. **S.'s Triad,** purpuric exanthem, rheumatic phenomena, and gastrointestinal disorders in purpura rheumatica.

Schott Method. A system of gymnastic movements, accompanied by baths containing Nauheim salts, for the treatment of heart-disease, anemia, and chronic rheumatism.

Schreger's Lines. Curved lines in the enamel of the teeth, parallel to the surface; they are due to the optic effect produced by the simultaneous curvatures of the dentinal fibers.

Schreiber's Manœuver. Friction of the skin of the thigh and leg to reinforce the patellar and Achilles tendon reflexes.

Schroeder van der Kolk's Law. See *Kolk's Law.*

Schroeder's Contraction Ring. See *Bandl's Ring.* **S.'s Test for Urea:** add to the urea crystal a solution of bromin in chloroform. The urea will decompose, with the formation of gas.

Schuele's Sign. Vertical folds between the eyebrows, forming the Greek letter omega (omega melancholicum), frequently seen in subjects of melancholia.

Schueller's Ducts. The ducts of Skene's glands.

Schultze's Cells. The olfactory cells. **S.'s Comma-shaped Tract,** a small tract of descending fibers in the posteroexternal column of the spinal cord near the gray commissure. **S.'s Fold,** a fold formed by the amnion near the insertion of the umbilical cord when the cephalic end of the fetus encroaches upon the latter. **S.'s Granules,** finely granular masses in the blood formed by the breaking-up of the blood-plaques. **S.'s Position of the Placenta,** the position assumed by the placenta when its central portion bulges downward and is expelled in advance of the periphery. **S.'s Reagent for Cellulose,** iodin dissolved to saturation in a zinc chlorid solution of specific gravity 1.8, and the addition of six parts of potassium iodid. This reagent turns cellulose blue. **S.'s Test for Cholesterin:** evaporate to dryness with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish on the water-bath. In the presence of cholesterin a yellow residue is obtained, which changes to yellowish-red on the addition of ammonia. **S.'s Test for Proteids:** to a solution of the proteid add a few drops of a dilute cane-sugar solution and then concentrated sulphuric acid. On warming and keeping the temperature at 60° C., a bluish-red color is produced.

Schultze-Chvostek's Sign. See *Chvostek's Sign.*

Schwabach's Test. The duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause.

Schwalbe's Convolution. The first occipital convolution. **S.'s Fissure,** one between the lower portion of the temporosphenoid and the occipital lobes. **S.'s Sheath,** the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers. **S.'s Space,** the subvaginal space of the optic nerve.

Schwann's Primitive Bundle. A muscular fiber. **S.'s Sheath,** the neurilemma. **S.'s White Substance,** the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber; the myelin.

Schwarz's Reaction for Sulphonal. Upon heating sulphonal with charcoal the odor of mercapton is evolved.

Schweitzer's Reagent for Cellulose. Sulphate of copper, 10 parts; water, 100 parts. Add potassium hydrate 5 parts, in water 50 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dissolve in 20 per cent. ammonia solution. This reagent dissolves cellulose.

Scultetus' Bandage. A bandage used in compound fractures, so arranged that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb.

Seebeck-Holmgren's Test. See *Holmgren's Test.*

Seeligmueller's Sign. Mydriasis on the affected side in cases of neuralgia.

Seessel's Pocket. A slight depression in the epithelial lining of the pharyngeal membrane of the embryo, behind Rathke's hypophyseal pouch.

Séglas' Type of Paranoia. Psychomotor type of paranoia.

Seguin's Signal Symptom. The initial convulsion of an attack of Jacksonian epilepsy, which indicates the seat of the cortical lesion.

Seidel's Reaction for Inosit. Evaporate to dryness a little of the substance in a platinum crucible with nitric acid of specific gravity 1.1–1.2, and treat the residue with ammonia and a few drops of a solution of strontium acetate. If inosit be present, a green color and a violet precipitate are obtained.

Seiler's Cartilage. A small cartilaginous rod attached to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. It is more highly developed in the female than in the male.

Semon's Law. In progressive organic lesions of the motor laryngeal nerves the cricoaryte-

noidei postici—the abductors of the vocal cords—are the first, and sometimes the only, muscles affected. **S.'s Symptom**, impaired mobility of the vocal cord in carcinoma of the larynx.

Semon-Rosenbach's Law. See *Semon's Law.*

Senn's Bone-plates. Plates of decalcified bone used in intestinal anastomosis.

Serres' Glands. Pearl-like masses frequently seen in the infant near the gum and resulting from the fragmentation of the dental epithelium. They may give rise to cysts or other abnormal growths.

Sertoli's Cells or **Columns.** The supporting cells of the seminiferous tubules, arranged radially on the membrana propria, and forming long columns between the spermatoblasts.

Setschenow's Center. A hypothetic reflex-inhibitory center in the brain; in the frog it is located in the optic lobes.

Sharpey's Intercrossing Fibers. The collagenous fibers forming the lamellas which constitute the walls of the Haversian canals in bone; same as osteogenic fibers. **S.'s Perforating Fibers,** calcified white or elastic fibers which connect the lamellas in the walls of the Haversian canals.

Shepherd's Fracture. A fracture of the outer portion of the astragalus.

Sherrington's Law. The peripheral branches of the spinal nerve-roots—anterior and posterior—form anastomoses in such a manner as to supply any given region of the integument with the branches of three roots—a middle one and the ones next above and below.

Shrapnell's Membrane. Membrana flaccida; the triangular portion of the membrana tympani that fills out the Rivinian notch.

Sibson's Aortic Vestibule. The chamber formed by the left ventricle just below the aortic orifice for the reception of the semilunar valves during diastole. **S.'s Groove,** a furrow formed in some individuals by a prominence of the lower border of the pectoralis major. **S.'s Notch,** the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion.

Siemerling's Nucleus. The anteroventral nucleus of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct.

Sieur's Sign. "Signe du sou." A clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind.

Sigaultian Operation. Symphysiotomy.

Silex's Sign. Radial furrows about the mouth, and coincidently in other parts of the face; a pathognomonic sign of congenital syphilis.

Silver Test for Glucose in Urine. Add ammonia in excess to a strong solution of silver nitrate; add the urine, and boil. In the presence of glucose a metallic silver mirror is deposited at the bottom of the tube. Aldehyd and tartaric acid give the same reaction.

Simon's Posture. The dorsal posture with the legs and thighs flexed, the hips elevated, and the thighs abducted. **S.'s Symptom,** immobility or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **S.'s Triangles,** two roughly triangular areas covering, (1) the lower portion of the abdomen, the inner surface of the thigh to a point ten to twelve centimeters below the pubes, and the inguinal region as far outward as the trochanter (abdominocrural or femoral triangle); and (2) the axillary and pectoral regions and the inner surface of the arm (brachial triangle). They are frequently the seat of petechial or petechioerythematous rashes during the first three days of small-pox.

Simonart's Bands or **Threads.** Amniotic bands formed by drawn-out adhesions between the fetus and the amnion where the cavity has become distended through the accumulation of fluid.

Sims' Depressor. An instrument for depressing the anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s Posture,** the semiprone position for vaginal operations. **S.'s Speculum,** the duck-bill vaginal speculum for the perineum.

Sjoeqvist's Test for the Quantitative Estimation of Free HCl in Gastric Juice. It depends upon the action of carbonate of barium on the acid of the secretion, the hydrochloric acid being estimated as chlorid of barium by means of titration with a solution of bichromate of potassium.

Skatol. See *Ciamician and Magnanini.*

Skeer's Sign. A yellowish-brown ring near the pupillary margin of the iris, observed in the early stage of some cases of tuberculous meningitis.

Skene's Glands. Two complex tubular glands in the mucosa of the female urethra opening by small ducts just within the meatus urinarius.

Skoda's Consonating Rales. Bronchial rales heard through the consolidated pulmonary tissue in pneumonia. **S.'s Resonance,** a high-pitched, semitympanitic note heard occasionally over the engorged lobe in pneumonia and above the level of the effusion in acute pleurisy. **S.'s Tympany.** See *S.'s Resonance.*

Smith's Dislocation of the Foot. Dislocation upward and backward of all the metatarsal bones, together with the internal cuneiform. **S.'s Fracture,** transverse fracture

about five centimeters above the lower extremity of the radius. **S.'s Reaction for Bile Pigments**: pour tincture of iodin carefully over the liquid to be tested. A green ring appears between the two liquids.

Snell's Laws. The two laws which govern single refraction: (1) The sine of the incident angle bears a fixed ratio to the sine of the angle of refraction for the same two media, the ratio varying with different media. (2) The incident and the refracted ray are in the same plane, which is perpendicular to the surface separating the two media.

Soemmerring's Bone. The marginal process of the malar bone. **S.'s Crystalline Swelling,** an annular swelling formed in the lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens. **S.'s Foramen.** See *Soemmerring's Yellow Spot.* **S.'s Ganglion** or **Gray Substance,** the substantia nigra (locus niger) of the cerebral peduncles. **S.'s Ligament,** the suspensory ligament of the lacrimal gland. **S.'s Nerve,** the long pudendal nerve. **S.'s Yellow Spot,** the macula lutea of the retina.

Solayrès' Obliquity. Lateral obliquity. Descent of the child's head by its occipitomental diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Soldani's Solution for Glucose. Fifteen grams of copper carbonate dissolved in 1400 c.c. of water, to which are added 416 grams of potassium bicarbonate. A reduction of copper suboxid is obtained by heating the foregoing solution with a glucose solution.

Solly's Arciform Band. See *Rolando's Arciform Fibers.*

Soret's Band. An absorption band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of blood; it is characteristic of hemoglobin.

Spence's Test. A tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts.

Spencer's Area. A cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the Sylvian artery. Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense.

Spiegelberg's Sign. A sensation like that of passing over wet india-rubber, imparted to the finger which presses on, and moves along, the affected part; it is noted in cancer of the cervix uteri.

Spiegler's Test for Albumin. Acidulate the solution by the addition of acetic acid to remove the mucin; filter, and overlay the filtrate with a solution prepared by dissolving 8 grams of mercuric chlorid and 4 grams of tartaric acid in 200 c.c. of water, and adding 20 grams of glycerin to it. In the presence of albumin a white ring will form between the two liquids.

Spigelius' Line. The semilunar line marking the insertion of the muscular fibers of the transversalis abdominis into its tendon. **S.'s Lobe,** a small triangular lobe on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Spitzka's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers which passes from the cerebral cortex through the pyramidal region of the pes pedunculi to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side. **S.'s Nucleus,** the central nucleus of the oculomotor group in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct.

Spitzka-Lissauer's Tract. See *Lissauer's Tract.*

Spix's Spine. The bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament.

Spoendel's Foramen. A small opening in the cartilaginous base of the skull between the ethmoid and the lesser wings of the sphenoid and the anterior ethmoid.

Sprengel's Deformity. Congenital upward displacement of one of the scapulas.

Staderini's Nucleus. The nucleus intercalatus, an aggregation of ganglion cells situated between the dorsal nucleus of the pneumogastric and the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

Stahl's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a broadening of the helix, the fossa ovalis and upper part of the scaphoid fossa being covered.

Stannius' Experiments. 1. Separation by a ligature of the sinus venosus from the remainder of the frog's heart causes the latter to remain distended in diastole, while the former continues its rhythmic pulsations. Mechanical excitation of the auricle or ventricle produces a single contraction, which is repeated only when a new stimulus is applied. 2. If a ligature be placed around the groove dividing the auricles from the ventricle, there occurs a rhythmic contraction of the ventricle, while the auricles remain quiescent.

Stellwag's Sign. Absence or diminution in frequency of the winking movements of the eyelids and abnormal width of the palpebral aperture; it is seen in exophthalmic goiter.

Stenson's (Steno's) Duct. The duct of the parotid gland. **S.'s Experiment,** temporary ligation of the aorta of the rabbit immediately below the point at which the renal arteries are given off, for the purpose of cutting off the blood supply of the lower portion of the spinal cord. **S.'s Foramina,** the incisive foramina which transmit the anterior

palatine vessels. **S.'s Veins**, the venæ vorticosæ of the choroid.

Stiller's Sign. Marked mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in neurasthenia and enteroptosis.

Stilling's Bundle. See *Krause's Respiratory Tract.* **S.'s Canal,** (1) the central canal of the spinal cord; (2) see *Cloquet's Canal.* **S.'s Cells** or **Columns,** groups of multipolar cells near the gray commissure in the posterior cornua of the cervical and lumbar spinal cord. They correspond to Clarke's vesicular column. **S.'s Fibers,** the association fibers of the cerebellum. **S.'s Fleece,** the meshwork of fibers formed around the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **S.'s Gelatinous Substance,** the gelatinous substance surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **S.'s Nucleus,** (1) the nucleus ruber of the subthalamic region; (2) the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve in the fourth ventricle. **S.'s Raphe,** a narrow band connecting the pyramids of the oblongata. **S.'s Sacral Nucleus,** an island of ganglion cells in the region of the spinal cord.

Stilling-Clarke's Cells. See *Clarke's Vesicular Column.*

Stoerk's Blennorrhea. Profuse chronic suppuration and consequent hypertrophy of the mucosa of the nose, pharynx, and larynx.

Stokes' Disease. See *Basedow's Disease.* **S.'s Law,** inflammation of serous or mucous membranes leads to paralysis of subjacent muscles. **S.'s Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse.* **S.'s Reagent for Reducing Oxyhemoglobin:** add some citric or tartaric acid to a solution of ferrous sulphate and ammonia enough to make it alkaline. **S.'s Sign,** (1) a violent abdominal throbbing felt on palpation to the right of the umbilicus in acute enteritis; (2) marked feebleness of the first heart-sound, when occurring during fevers, calls for alcoholic stimulation. **S.'s Syndrome.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Stokes-Adams' Disease. See *Adams-Stokes' Disease.*

Stokvis' Test for Bile Pigments. To 20–30 c.c. of urine add 5–10 c.c. of a zinc acetate solution (1 : 5). Wash the precipitate on a small filter with water, and dissolve in a little ammonia. When filtered, the filtrate will give, after standing in the air, a brownish-green color, and show the absorption bands of bilicyanin, one between C and D, the second at D, and the third between D and E.

Stoll's Pneumonia. "Bilious pneumonia"; a variety of pneumonia with gastrohepatic symptoms.

Strasburger's Cell-plate. The equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis.

Strassburg's Test for Bile Acids. Dip filter-paper into urine to which cane-sugar has been added; dry it, and apply a drop of sulphuric acid. In the presence of bile acids a red coloration will be shown on the paper. For this test the liquid must be free from albumin.

Straus' Sign. In facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity, whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis.

Strauss' Reaction. The injection of material containing the bacillus of glanders into the abdominal cavity of a male guinea-pig is followed in a few days by a characteristic, generally purulent, inflammation of the testes. **S.'s Sign,** the administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites.

Stromeyer's Cephalhematocele. Subperiosteal cephalhematoma communicating with veins and becoming tensely filled during strong expiratory efforts. **S.'s Splint,** one used to prevent stiffness of the joints in case of fracture. It consists of two hinged parts, which can be fixed at any angle.

Struempell's Disease. 1. Polioencephalitis. 2. Chronic ankylosing inflammation of the vertebral column. **S.'s Type of Spastic Paralysis,** the hereditary, familial form of spastic spinal paralysis.

Struempell-Leichtenstern's Disease. Acute encephalitis of infancy.

Struve's Test for Blood in Urine. To the urine, previously treated with ammonia or caustic potash, add tannin and acetic acid until the mixture has an acid reaction. In the presence of blood a dark precipitate is formed. When this is filtered and dried, the hemin crystals may be obtained from the dry residue by adding chlorid of ammonia and glacial acetic acid. See *Teichmann.*

Sturm's Focal Interval. The interval between the principal focal lines of a cylindric lens.

Sulphonal. See *Schwarz.*

Suzanne's Gland. A mucous gland found in the floor of the mouth close to the median line.

Swediaur's Disease. See *Albert's Disease.*

Sydenham's Chorea. Chorea minor; infectious chorea. **S.'s Cough,** spasms of the respiratory muscles in hysteria.

Sylvian Angle. The angle formed by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **S. Aqueduct,** a narrow canal passing between the corpora quadri-

gemina and extending from the posterior part of the third ventricle to the upper angle of the fourth ventricle. **S. Artery,** the middle cerebral artery. **S. Fissure,** the most conspicuous fissure of the brain, beginning at the base and passing backward on the outer surface of the hemisphere. **S Fossa** or **Valley,** the depression which appears on the surface of the brain about the end of the second month of fetal life and afterward becomes the Sylvian fissure. **S. Vein,** one of the veins of the convexity of the brain, which courses at first along the fissure of Sylvius and then ascends across the hemisphere. **S. Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle.*

Syme's Amputation or **Operation.** Amputation at the ankle-joint.

Szabo's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Mix together equal parts of ½ per cent. solutions of ammonium sulphocyanid and sodic-ferric tartrate. This makes a pale yellow liquid, which changes to brownish-red on the addition of a solution containing HCl.

TAGLIACOTIAN OPERATION. The formation of a nose by taking a flap from adjacent parts.

Taillefer's Valve. A valvular fold of mucous membrane about the middle of the nasal duct.

Tait's Law. In every disease of the abdomen or pelvis in which the health is destroyed or the life threatened, and in which the condition is evidently not due to malignant disease, an exploration of the cavity by celiotomy should be made. **T.'s Method,** perineorrhaphy.

Talbot's Law. When the visual stimuli proceeding from a revolving disc are completely fused, and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as that which would occur if the same amount of light were spread uniformly over the disc.

Talbot-Plateau's Law. See *Talbot's Law.*

Tallerman Treatment. The local application of superheated dry air, the affected part being introduced into a cylinder.

Talma's Disease. Myotonia acquisita.

Tanret's Reagent for Albumin. Potassium iodid, 3.32 grams; mercuric chlorid, 1.35 grams; acetic acid, 20 c.c., diluted with distilled water to 60 c.c. This reagent, added to an albumin solution, gives a white precipitate.

Tardieu's Ecchymoses. See *Bayard's Ecchymoses.*

Tarinus' Fascia. The fascia dentata Tarini; the gyrus dentatus. **T.'s Foramen.** See *Fallopian Hiatus.* **T.'s Fossa** or **Pons,** the posterior perforated space which forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. **T.'s Tenia,** tænia semicircularis; a white band lying below the vena corporis striati, and extending from near the anterior extremity of the thalamus, along the inner border of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle into the gray substance of the hippocampus major. **T.'s Valve,** the posterior medullary velum.

Tarnier's Sign. Effacement of the angle between the upper and lower segments of the uterus; it is an indication of inevitable abortion.

Taurin. See *Lang.*

Tay's Choroiditis. Choroiditis guttata senilis. Choroidal degeneration characterized by irregular yellowish spots visible around the macula lutea, and thought to be due to an atheromatous condition of the arteries.

Teevan's Law. Fracture of a bone occurs in the line of extension, not in that of compression.

Teichmann's Crystals. Hemin crystals. **T.'s Test for Hemin:** to the dry residue placed on a slide a small crystal of sodium chlorid is added and a cover-glass laid over it. A few drops of glacial acetic acid are allowed to flow in under the cover-glass, and the whole is heated gently so as not to boil the liquid. On cooling, rhombic crystals of hemin (Teichmann's crystals) will be found. If no crystals appear after the first warming, warm again; and, if necessary, add more acetic acid.

Tennesson's Acne. A disseminate variety of acne cornea.

Tenon's Capsule. The orbitoocular fascia. **T.'s Space,** the lymph-space existing between the sclerotic and Tenon's capsule.

Thane's Method. To find the fissure of Rolando in operations upon the brain, the middle point of a line passing from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance is determined. The upper extremity of the fissure lies half an inch behind this point.

Thebesius' Foramina. The orifices of the Thebesian veins. **T.'s Valve,** an endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary vein in the right auricle. **T.'s Veins,** venæ minimæ cordis. The venules which convey the blood directly from the myocardium into the left auricle.

Thiersch's Solution. A valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, throat, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 12 parts, water 1000 parts.

Thiry's Fistula. An artificial fistula between the body surface and an intestinal loop for the purpose of sustaining the intestinal juice.

Thompson's Line. A red line along the border of the gums, frequently seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. **T.'s Test,** the collec-

tion of the morning urine in two glasses to determine whether the gonorrheal process is localized in the anterior portion of the urethra, or whether it has extended into the posterior portion.

Thomsen's Disease. Myotonia congenita.

Thormaehlen's Test for Melanin in Urine. To the urine to be tested add sodium, nitroprussid, caustic potash, and acetic acid, and in the presence of melanin a deep-blue coloration will be produced.

Thornton's Sign. Violent pain in the flanks in nephrolithiasis.

Thornwaldt's Disease. Bursitis pharyngealis; a chronic inflammatory condition of Luschka's bursa.

Tiedemann's Glands. See *Bartholin's Glands.* **T.'s Nerve,** a plexus of delicate nerve-fibers derived from the ciliary nerves, and surrounding the central artery of the retina.

Tillaux-Phocas' Disease. See *Phocas' Disease.*

Todd's Ascending Process. See *Scarpa's Fascia.* **T.'s Cirrhosis,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver.

Tollen's Reagent for Glucose. An ammoniacal silver solution obtained by precipitating silver nitrate solution with caustic potash and adding just enough ammonia to dissolve the precipitate yielded. This solution is reduced by glucose.

Tomes' Fibers. Protoplasmic filaments found in the canaliculi of the dentin; they are derived from the odontoblasts of the dental bulb.

Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. See *Charcot-Marie's Type.*

Tourette's (Gilles de la) Disease. See *Gilles de la Tourette.*

Toynbee's Corpuscles. The corneal corpuscles. **T.'s Experiment,** rarefaction of the air contained in the tympanic cavity by swallowing while the mouth and nose are closed. **T.'s Law.** See *Gull-Toynbee's Law.* **T.'s Ligament,** tensor ligament; the fibrous sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani.

Trapp's Formula. The product obtained by doubling the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicates the number of grams of solids per 1000 c.c. of urine.

Traube's Corpuscles. Phantom corpuscles. Normal red blood-corpuscles appearing as pale yellowish rings. **T.'s Curves,** large rhythmic undulations seen in a sphygmographic tracing soon after respiration has ceased; they are attributed to stimulation of the vasomotor center in the oblongata. **T.'s Dyspnea,** dyspnea with slow respiratory movements, marked expansion of the thorax during inspiration, and collapse during expiration; it is noted in diabetes mellitus. **T.'s Phenomenon,** a double sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral arteries, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, occasionally also in mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, etc. **T.'s Plugs.** See *Dittrich's Plugs.* **T.'s Semilunar Space,** the space in which the tympanitic sound of the stomach can be heard within the thorax under normal conditions; it is bounded by the liver, the lower border of the left lung, the spleen, and the arch of the free ribs.

Traube-Hering's Curves. See *Traube's Curves.*

Treitz's Hernia. Retroperitoneal hernia; duodenojejunal hernia. **T.'s Muscle,** the suspensory muscle of the duodenum; a thin, triangular muscle that arises from the left crus of the diaphragm and the connective tissue surrounding the celiac axis, and is inserted into the duodenojejunal flexure.

Trendelenburg's Posture. Elevation of the body, which is in the dorsal position, at an angle of about 48 degrees, the lower limbs hanging over the end of the table; it is employed in celiotomies to favor gravitation of the intestines.

Treves' Bloodless Fold. Ileoappendicular fold. A quadrilateral fold of the peritoneum attached by its upper border to the ileum, opposite the mesenteric attachment, and by its lower border to the mesoappendix or to the appendix itself. The outer or right border is attached to the inner aspect of the cecum as far down as the appendix, the left or inner concave margin being free.

Tripier's Amputation. Horizontal section through the os calcis.

v. Troeltsch's Corpuscles. Spindle-shaped connective-tissue corpuscles, stellate on transverse section, found between the middle fibrous and inner circular layers of the membrana tympani. **v. T.'s Spaces,** two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucous membrane.

Troisier's Ganglion or Sign. Enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intra-abdominal region.

Trolard's Vein. The anastomotic vein that extends from the superior longitudinal sinus to the superior petrosal or the cavernous sinus.

Trommer's Test for Glucose. To the liquid rendered alkaline by caustic soda a fairly strong solution of cupric sulphate is added drop by drop until a little of the copper hydrate formed remains undissolved on shaking. On warming in the presence of glucose, a yellow reduction of hydrated suboxid of copper is first formed, and then red suboxid

separates, even below the boiling-point. If not enough copper salt has been used, the reaction will be yellowish-brown in color; but if the copper salt is in excess, the excess of hydrate is changed by boiling into a dark-brown hydrate, which interferes with the test.

Trousseau's Disease. Stomachal vertigo. **T.'s Marks,** "taches cérébrales," circumscribed spots produced by mechanical irritation in tuberculous meningitis and other diseases seriously affecting the nutrition of the nervous system. **T.'s Points apophysaires,** points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebras in intercostal and lumbo-abdominal neuralgias. See *Valleix's Points Douloureux.* **T.'s Roseola,** rubeola; rötheln. **T.'s Symptom,** the production of paroxysms of tetany by pressure upon the principal nerve-trunks or blood-vessels of the parts affected; it is observed in tetany. **T.'s Test for Bile Pigments.** See *Dumontpallier* and *Smith.*

Tuerck's Bundle. A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the cortex of the temporosphenoid lobe through the outer portion of the crusta of the cerebral peduncle and the pons into the internal geniculate body. **T.'s Column,** the anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. **T.'s Degeneration,** secondary parenchymatous degeneration of the spinal nerve-tracts. **T.'s Hemianesthesia,** anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata. **T.'s Trachoma,** laryngitis sicca; granular laryngitis affecting the posterointernal wall of the larynx.

Tuffier's Inferior Ligament. Mesentericoparietal fold; that portion of the enteric mesentery which is inserted into the iliac fossa. **T.'s Syndrome,** a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc.

Tuffnell's Method. A treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid.

Tully's Powder. A powder containing morphin sulphate (1 part), camphor, licorice, and calcium carbonate (āā 20 parts).

Tulpius' Valve. See *Bauhin's Valve.*

Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. A proprietary preparation said to contain alum, biborate of sodium, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, thymol, wintergreen, and peppermint; it is recommended for leukorrheal and purulent discharges.

Tyrosin. See *Hoffmann, Piria, Scherer, v. Udransky, Wurster.*

Tyrrell's Fascia. See *Denonvilliers' Fascia.*

Tyson's Glands. The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis and the inner layer of the prepuce, secreting the smegma.

v. UDRANSKY'S Test for Bile Acids. To 1 c.c. of a watery or alcoholic solution of the substance add 1 drop of a 0.1 per cent. watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid; then cool. In the presence of bile acids a red color with a shade of blue will be produced. **v. U.'s Test for Tyrosin:** to 1 c.c. of a solution of the substance add 1 drop of a 0.5 per cent. watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The mixture becomes pink. The mixture should not rise above 50° C.

Uffelmann's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach. Strips of filter-paper saturated in an extract of bilberries in amylic alcohol and dried, when dipped into the contents of a stomach containing HCl, will be turned pink. **U.'s Test for Lactic Acid in Contents of Stomach:** make a mixture of 10 c.c. of a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, 20 c.c. of water, and a few drops of ferric chlorid solution; this will have a blue coloration. Add the liquid to be tested, and in the presence of lactic acid a yellow coloration will result.

Uhthoff's Sign. The nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

Ultzmann's Reaction for Bile Pigments. To 10 c.c. of the liquid add 3 or 4 c.c. of a caustic potash solution (1 : 3) and then an excess of hydrochloric acid. In presence of bile pigments the solution will become emerald green.

Unna's Dermatosis. Seborrheic eczema. **U.'s Layer.** See *Langerhans' Layer.* **U.'s Papillary Hair,** a complete hair and hair-follicle. **U.'s Plasma Cells,** cubic or rhombic cells the protoplasm of which stains deeply with methylene-blue, while the nucleus, which has usually an eccentric situation, is readily decolorized (by creasote or styrone). They are probably derived from lymphocytes, and play an important part in inflammatory reactions, especially in granulomatous processes.

Unschuld's Sign. A tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes.

Urea. See *Biuret, Schiff, Schroeder.*

Uric Acid. See *Deniges, Dietrich, Garrod, v. Jaksch, Murexid, Schiff.*

Urobilin. See *Gerhardt, Grinbert.*

Uskow's Pillars. In the embryo, two folds or ridges which grow from the dorsolateral

region of the body-wall and unite with the septum transversum to form the diaphragm.

VALENTIN'S GANGLION. A gangliform enlargement found occasionally at the junction of the middle and posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve, above the root of the second bicuspid. **V.'s Limiting Membrane.** See *Schwann's Sheath.*

Valleix's Aphthæ. See *Bednar's Aphthæ.* **V.'s Points Douloureux,** painful points found in peripheral neuralgias where the nerves pass through openings in fascia or issue from bony canals.

Vallet's Mass. Ferrous sulphate (100), sodium carbonate (110), honey (38), sugar (25), syrup and distilled water (aā to make 100 parts).

Valsalva's Experiment. Strong expiratory efforts made while the mouth and nose are closed cause at first an increase, and when continued, finally a diminution, of blood-pressure. The phenomenon is due to reflex actions of the vasomotor center through the pulmonary nerves. **V.'s Ligaments,** the extrinsic ligaments of the pinna of the ear. **V.'s Liquor.** See *Scarpa's Liquor.* **V.'s Sinus,** the sinus aorticus. **V.'s Test,** inflation of the tympanic cavity with air by means of forcible expiratory efforts made while the nose and mouth are tightly closed. Perforation of the tympanic membrane may be detected by this test.

Van Buren's Disease. Chronic circumscribed infiltration of the corpus cavernosum, one of the erectile bodies of the penis.

Van Deen's Test for Blood in the Urine. The addition of 2 c.c. of tincture of guaiac and 2 c.c. of old oil of turpentine produces a blue color in the presence of blood or pus.

Van der Kolk's Law. See *Kolk's Law.*

Varolii, Pons. The mesencephalon; that part of the brain which connects the oblongata with the cerebral peduncles and the cerebellum. **V. Valvula.** See *Bauhin's Valve.*

Vater's Ampulla. A depression in the internal and posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum, into which the ductus communis choledochus and the pancreatic duct open. **V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Pacinian Corpuscles.* **V.'s Fold,** a vertical fold of mucous membrane at the lower angle of Vater's ampulla.

Vater-Pacini's Corpuscles. See *Pacinian Corpuscles.*

v. d. Velden's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach. Filter-paper dipped into a watery or alcoholic solution of tropæolin 00, turns ruby red or brownish-red on the application of free hydrochloric acid.

Velpeau's Bandage. A bandage for the shoulder. **V.'s Hernia,** femoral hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.

Verga's Lacrimal Groove. A more or less pronounced groove extending downward from the lower orifice of the nasal duct. **V.'s Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle.*

Verheijn's Stars. See *Verheyen's Stars.*

Verheyan's Stars. Small, radiating groups of venous radicles on the surface of the cortex of the kidney.

Verstraetin's Bruit. A bruit heard over the lower border of the liver in some cachectic individuals.

Vesalius' Foramen. An inconstant foramen in the base of the skull, anterointernal to the foramen ovale; it transmits an emissary vein. **V.'s Glands,** the bronchopulmonary glands. **V.'s Ligament.** See *Poupart's Ligament.* **V.'s Sesamoid Bones,** fibrocartilaginous or osseous bodies often found in the tendons of the gastrocnemius. **V.'s Vein,** a small vein through which the pterygoid plexus communicates with the cavernous sinus.

Vicq D'Azyr's Band or **Stripe.** See *Baillarger's Layer.* **V. D'A.'s Bundle,** a tract of nerve-fibers extending from the corpus mammillare to the optic thalamus. **V. D'A.'s Foramen,** the foramen cæcum at the upper end of the median groove of the anterior surface of the oblongata.

Vidian Artery. A branch of the internal maxillary artery; it passes through the Vidian canal and is distributed to the pharynx and eustachian tube. **V. Canal,** a canal of the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa, and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum. It transmits the Vidian nerve and vessels. **V. Nerve,** a branch given off from the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Vieussens' Annulus or **Ansa subclavia.** A small nerve passing between the middle and lower cervical, or first dorsal, ganglions and forming a loop around the subclavian artery. **V.'s Centrum ovale,** the central white matter seen on making a section of the brain at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum. **V.'s Ganglion,** the solar plexus. **V.'s Isthmus** or **Ring,** the annulus ovalis of the right auricle. **V.'s Valve,** velum medullare anterius; a lamella of white and gray matter situated between the superior cerebellar peduncles. **V.'s Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle.*

Vignal's Cells. Embryonic connective tissue (mesenchymatous) cells lying upon the axis-cylinders of which the fetal nerve-fibers are made up. At first globular, these cells elongate and gradually fuse until they form a complete sheath around the axis-cylinder.

Vigouroux's Sign. Diminished resistance

of the skin to the galvanic current in exophthalmic goiter.

Vincent's Angina. Diphtheroid angina (ulceromembranous angina) due to bacillus of pseudodiphtheria. **V.'s Sign.** See *Argyll Robertson's Pupil.*

Virchow's Bone-cells. The cells found in lacunas of bone. **V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Toynbee's Corpuscles.* **V.'s Crystals,** bright yellow or orange-colored crystals of hematoidin sometimes found in extravasated blood. **V.'s Degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **V.'s Gland,** jugular gland; a lymphatic gland situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid. **V.'s Granulations,** granulations consisting principally of ependymal and neuroglic fibers, commonly found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis. **V.'s Law,** the cellular elements of a tumor are derived from preexisting tissue-cells.

Virchow-Hassall's Bodies. See *Hassall's Bodies.*

Virchow-Robin's Space. An adventitious lymph-space found between the adventitia and media of the blood-vessels of the brain and communicating with the subarachnoid space.

Vitalli's Test for Bile Pigments. Add to the liquid a few drops of a potassium nitrite solution, and then some dilute sulphuric acid. A beautiful green color will be produced, changing to red or blue, and finally to yellow.

Vleminckx's Solution. An application used in Austria and Germany for treating acne. It consists of lime (1), sulphur (2), water (20). Slake the lime, add the sulphur, and boil to 12 parts.

Vogt's Point. The point selected by Vogt for trephining in cases of traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. It is found at the intersection of a horizontal line two fingerbreadths above the zygomatic arch with a vertical line a thumb's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process of the zygoma.

Vohsen-Davidsohn's Sign. See *Davidsohn's Sign.*

Voigt's Boundary Lines. The lines which divide the regions of distribution of two peripheral nerve-trunks.

Voillemier's Point. A point on the linea alba six to seven centimeters below a line drawn between the two anterior superior spines of the ilium; suprapubic puncture of the bladder is made at this point in fat or edematous subjects.

Voit's Nucleus. An accessory nucleus of the corpus dentatum in the cerebellum.

Volkmann's Canals. Small canals found in the circumferential lamellas of long bones and transmitting blood-vessels; they communicate with the Haversian canals. **V.'s Deformity,** congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

Voltolini's Disease. Primary labyrinthitis; an affection of childhood, characterized by meningitic symptoms followed by deafness, deafmutism, and a staggering gait.

Voltolini-Heryng's Sign. See *Heryng's Sign.*

Von Baer. See *Baer.*

Von Bezold. See *Bezold.*

Von Ebner. See *Ebner.*

Von Graefe. See *Graefe.*

Von Gudden. See *Gudden.*

Von Heine. See *Heine.*

Von Jaksch. See *Jaksch.*

Von Monakow. See *Monakow.*

Von Troeltsch. See *Troeltsch.*

Von Wahl. See *Wahl.*

Vulpian's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease.*

Vulpian-Prévost's Law. See *Prévost's Symptom.*

WACHENDORFF'S MEMBRANE. The pupillary membrane which covers the pupil during fetal life.

Wachsmuth's Mixture. An anesthetic mixture of oil of turpentine 1 part, chloroform 5 parts.

Wade's Balsam. A compound tincture of benzoin.

Wagner's Spot. The germinal spot of the germinal vesicle. **W.'s Tactile Corpuscles.** See *Meissner's Corpuscles.*

Wagstaffe's Fracture. Separation of the internal malleolus.

v. Wahl's Sign. 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division, through injury, of the vessel.

Walcher's Position. A dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

Waldeyer's Fossa. Mesentericoparietal fossa. See *Broesike's Fossa.* **W.'s Germinal Epithelium,** the single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary. **W.'s Plasma Cell,** a nucleated cell of varying size and shape, with voluminous, coarsely granular protoplasm, found in connective tissue, especially about the blood-vessels. **W.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea. **W.'s Tonsillar Ring,** the ring formed by the two faucial tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and smaller groups of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue and behind the posterior pillars of the fauces.

W.'s Vascular Layer, the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

Wallerian Degeneration. Degeneration of a nerve consecutive upon its section, the process consisting essentially in segmentation of the myelin and subsequent disappearance of the latter, together with the axis-cylinder. **W. Law**, a nerve-fiber undergoes degenerative changes when it is separated from its trophic cells.

Walter's Ganglion. See *Walther's Ganglion.*

Walther's Arteriosonervous Plexus. The cavernous plexus. **W.'s Ducts**, the ducts of the accessory sublingual glands. **W.'s Ganglion**, the ganglion impar or coccygeal ganglion. **W.'s Oblique Ligament**, the ligamentous band extending from the external malleolus inward to the posterior surface of the astragalus.

Warburg's Tincture. An antiperiodic and diaphoretic mixture used in pernicious forms of malaria, consisting of: aqueous extract of aloes, 28 grains; rhubarb and angelica seed, each 448 grains; elecampane, saffron, and fennel, each 224 grains; gentian, zedoary root, cubeb, white agaric, camphor, and myrrh, each 112 grains; quinin sulphate, 1280 grains; dilute alcohol, sufficient to make 8 pints.

Wardrop's Disease. Onychia maligna. **W.'s Operation**, ligation of an artery beyond an aneurysm.

Warthin's Sign. Accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis.

Wasmann's Glands. The peptic glands.

Weber's Glands. Racemose glands situated in the posterior portion of the tongue and opening by several orifices on its border. **W.'s Law**, the increase of stimulus necessary to produce the smallest perceptible change in a sensation is proportionate to the strength of the stimulus already acting. **W.'s Orbicular Zone**, that portion of the iliofemoral ligament which forms a loop around the neck of the femur. **W.'s Organ** or **Vesicle**, the sinus pocularis of the male urethra. **W.'s Paradox**, a muscle when so loaded as to be unable to contract, may elongate. **W.'s Suture**, a fine groove or suture on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. **W.'s Symptom** or **Syndrome**, paralysis of the motor oculi nerve on the side of the lesion and of the facial and hypoglossal nerves and extremities on the opposite side; it corresponds anatomically to a lesion in the pedunculopontine or upper pontine region. **W.'s Test**: when a vibrating tuning-fork is placed upon the vertex or the middle of the forehead, the sound is perceived equally by both ears. If it be heard only in one ear, a lesion exists in this.

2. For sensation: Determination of the smallest distance at which the two points of a pair of compasses, applied simultaneously and lightly to the skin, can be recognized as two separate objects. **W's Test for Indican in Urine**: heat to boiling 30 c.c. of the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and 1–3 drops of dilute nitric acid; when cold, shake the solution with ether. The ether will assume a red or violet color with a blue foam on it.

Wedl's Vesicular Cells. Large vesicular cells commonly found in the crystalline lens in cases of cataract, especially the senile and diabetic varieties.

Wegner's Disease of Bone. Epiphyseal osteochondritis occurring in infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **W.'s Sign**, in fetal syphilis the dividing-line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line.

Weidel's Reaction for Xanthin Bodies. Evaporate to dryness on the water-bath a little of the substance dissolved in fresh chlorin water containing nitric acid. Treat the residue to ammonia vapors under a bell-jar, and a red or violet coloration will be produced in the presence of xanthin bodies.

Weigert's Method. A method of staining the myelin of nerve-fibers with hematoxylin.

Weil's Disease. Acute febrile icterus; infectious jaundice. **W.'s Syndrome**, unilateral hyperesthesia of the muscles, nerve-trunks, and bones, sometimes seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Weiland's Test. For the determination of binocular fixation: A vertical bar is interposed between the eyes and the letters to be read.

Weir Mitchell's Disease. See *Mitchell's Disease.*

Weiss' Reflex. A curvilinear reflex on the nasal side of the optic disc, regarded as a prodromal sign of myopia. **W.'s Sign**, "facialis phenomenon." Contraction of the facial muscles upon light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, hysteria, and exophthalmic goiter.

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