

Dictionary of the foot : giving a complete definition of the words and terms used in anatomy, physiology, normal and abnormal conditions and mechanical treatment of the human foot, with pronunciation / by Wm. M. Scholl.

Contributors

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DICTIONARY
OF THE FOOT
SCHOLL

MY DEAR BOOK.

As you have a welcome residence at above address I trust you will endeavour to be at home as much as possible.

Should you go to visit a friend at any time kindly remind him you are only on a short visit and feel homesick, let him know you are used to a good home and careful up-bringing and to leave your leaves bound as found.

Let him have all the information you can give, always hide when the children are playing school and never on any account act as a prop for door or window, or a missile for the cat.

Should my friend not know your home, kindly refer him to above address where you will always be welcome.

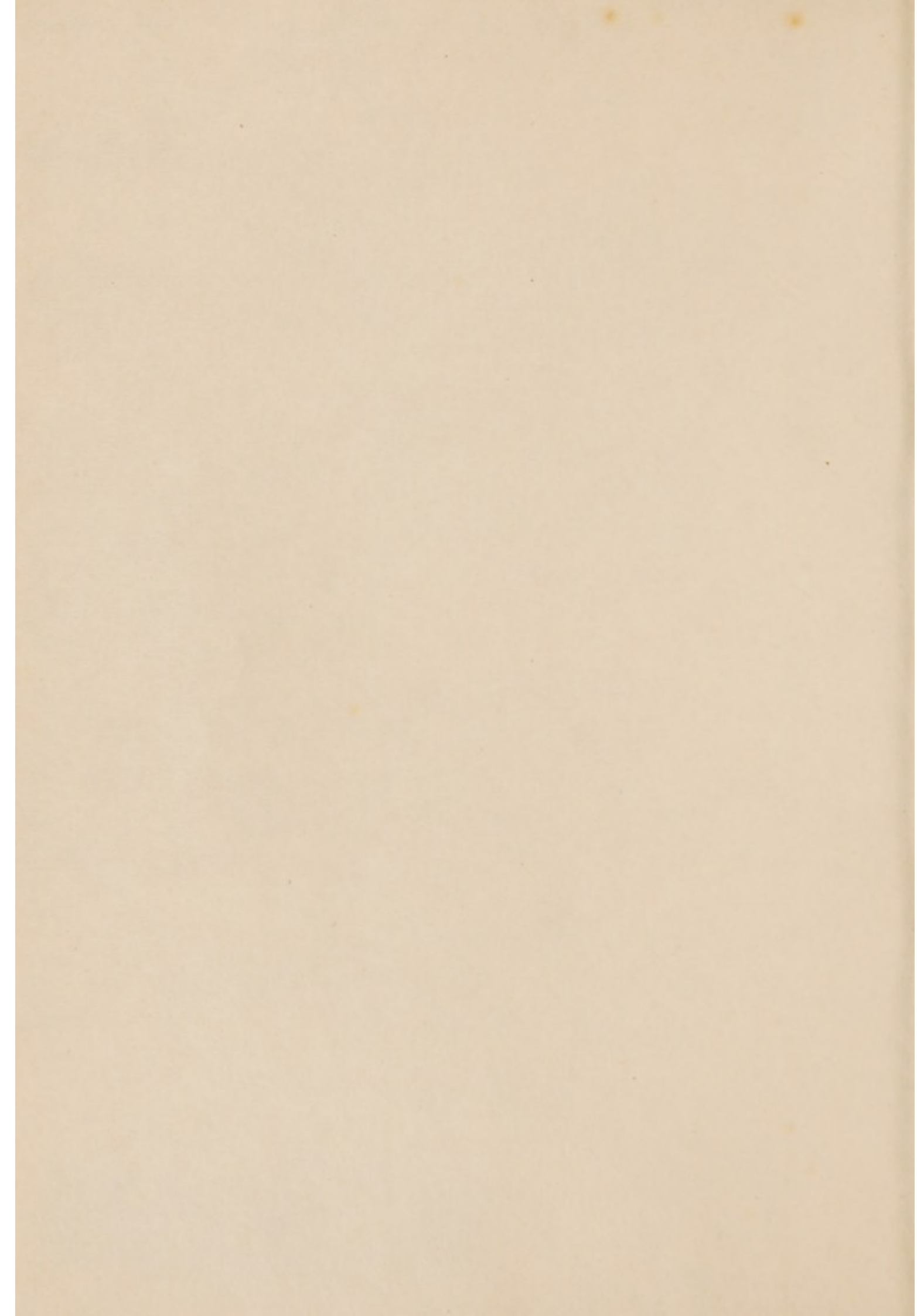
Your affectionate owner,



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DICTIONARY OF THE FOOT

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GIVING

A COMPLETE DEFINITION OF THE WORDS AND TERMS USED
IN ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, NORMAL AND ABNORMAL
CONDITIONS AND MECHANICAL TREATMENT
OF THE HUMAN FOOT, WITH
PRONUNCIATION.

BY

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CHICAGO ANATOMICAL SOCIETY,
ETC. ETC.

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Preface to the First Edition

Realizing the necessity of a dictionary that will clearly and concisely expound the technical terminology associated with chiropody and orthopedics, I have compiled what will be recognized, by those interested in the study of the human foot and its treatment, as a valuable aid.

I have conscientiously striven to emulate the purpose of a text book, eliminating the perusal of cumbersome volumes—such as medical text books require.

In compiling this dictionary, access has been had to all the modern works, eliminating that which would be unnecessary to the student and those terms which are now obsolete. Illustrations have been added to further elucidate and render clearer the definitions.

The AUTHOR.

Preface to the Second Edition

It is extremely gratifying to the author of this second edition, to see the wider circle of friends this work has secured. The book seems to have established for itself a definite place of usefulness, and to have achieved the object of the writer to prepare a practical work limited only to the nomenclature of the lower extremity, especially the foot. It having been foremost in the mind of the author to make the work as simple and still as complete as possible, many obsolete terms have been taken out and much has been added to the work of this second edition, including the terminology of the B. N. A.

The author believes that the present edition will prove of far wider usefulness.

The AUTHOR

DICTIONARY OF THE FOOT

AB

ab. A prefix meaning away from.

abarthrosis, abarthrodial (ab-rthro-sus). A joint movable in all directions, as the hip joint.

abarticulation (ab-r-tick-u-lash-ion). The dislocation of a joint.

abate (a-bait). To subside, lessen, decrease.

abatement (a-bait-ment). Decrease in pain or symptoms.

abdomen (ab-dow-men). That part of the body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis.

abducent (ab-du'sent). Abducting; drawing from the center.

abduct (ab-dukt'). To draw from the median line.

abduction (ab-dukt'shun) (L. ab from + du'cere, to lead). The withdrawal of a part from the axis of the body; the act of turning outward; the act of abducting or state of being abducted.

abductor (ab-dukt'tor) (L.). A muscle or nerve which withdraws from the center of the body.

abnormal (ab-nor'mal) (L. ab. from + nor'ma, rule). Not normal; any deviation from the usual structure or condition.

ACROMEGALY

abnormality, abnormity (a b-normal'ity, abnorm'ity). A malformation, an irregularity.

abrasion (abra'sion). An excoriation of the skin or mucous membrane.

abruption (abrup'tion). A tearing asunder. The transverse fracture of a bone.

abscess (ab'ses). A circumscribed cavity containing pus.

absorbo pads. A series of protecting pads made of rubber for enlarged toe joints, corns, bunions, callouses; pads to relieve pressure on sensitive spots of the feet, size and shape for every toe. Made by the Scholl Mfg. Company, Chicago, New York, Toronto and London.

achillobursitis (ak-il"-o-bur-si'tis). Inflammation of the bursa lying over the achilles tendon.

achillodynia (ak-il-o-din-e-ah). Neuralgia of the achilles tendon.

achillotomy (ak-il-ot'o-me). Division of the achilles tendon.

acroesthesia, acraesthesia (ak-ro-es-the'ze-ah). 1. Hyper-sensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.

acromegaly (ak-ro-meg'al-e). An abnormal development of the extremities.

acroparesthesia (ak-ro-par-es-the'ze-ah). 1. Extreme altered sensation. 2. Altered sensation of the extremities.

acropathy (ak-rop'a-the). Any disease of the extremities.

acrotrophoneurosis (acrotropho-neuro'sis). Tropic disturbance of the extremities.

action (ak'shun) (L. ac'tio). Any function or movement either of any part or organ or of the whole body.

adduct (ad-ukt') (L. addu'cere, to draw toward). To draw toward a center or toward a median line.

adductor (ad-uk'tor) (L.). A muscle which draws toward the center of the body.

adenosis (ad-n-osis). A disease of any gland of the body.

adermia (a-der-mea). Without skin, defect in skin.

adhesion (ad-he'zhun) (L. ad-hae'sio, from adhae'rere to stick to). The abnormal joining of parts to each other. Band of fibrous tissue by which parts abnormally cohere.

adhesive (ad-he'siv). 1. Sticking or adhering closely. 2. Characterized by adhesion of contiguous parts.

adiaphoresis (a-di-a-for-re-cis). Decrease or an absence of perspiration.

adipose (ad-ip-os) (L. adiposus, fatty). 1. Of a fatty nature; fatty; fat. 2. The fat present in the cells of adipose tissue.

agmatology (ag-mat-ol'o-je). The science of fractures.

akinesia (ak-in-ese-cis). Lack of motion due to intense pain.

alganesthesia (al-gan-es-the-z-eh). A combination of pain and numbness.

algisia (al-je'ze-ah). Extreme sensitiveness to pain.

algid (al'jid). Cold, chilly. A state; the cold stage of a disease.

ambulant, ambulatory (am'bu-lant, am'bu-la-to-re (L. am'bu-lans, walking). Walking or able to walk; not confining the patient to bed.

amputation (am-pu-ta'shun). The surgical cutting off of a limb or other part. Chopart's a., medio-tarsal a., amputation of the foot, the calcaneum astragalus and a part of the tarsus being retained.

analgesia (an-al-je'ze-ah). Insensibility to pain.

analgesic (an-al-jes'ik). A remedy that relieves pain.

anaphoresis (an-af-or-e'sis). Insufficient perspiration.

anaphoretic (an-af-or-et'ik). An agent checking perspiration.

anaplastic (an-ap-plas-tik). Restoring an absent part.

anaplerosis (an-ap-lur-ocis). Restoring a lost or defective part.

anastaltic (an-as-tal-tik). An astringent drug.

anastatic (an-as-tat-ic). Restoring or recovering, returning of a part of the body to normal.

ANASTOMOSIS

anastomosis (anastomo'sis). The junction of vessels or hollow organs.

anatomical (an'a-tom'i-cal; see anatomy). Of or relating to anatomy or dissection; as the anatomic art.

anatomical charts. A series of charts made for the chiropody profession, consisting of one chart on Osteology, showing the bones; one on muscles and tendons, and one chart arteries and nerves. Lithographed in colors with references. Published by the Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago.

anatomist (a-nat'o-mist). A person skilled in anatomy.

anatomy (an-at'o-me). 1. The science of the structure of organized bodies. 2. Dissection of an organized body; applied a., anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment; artificial a., the study of artificial dissection made in wax; comparative a., a comparative view of the structure of different animals and plants, one with another.

anatripsis (an-at-rips-is). Healing of a part by rubbing.

anatrophic (an-at-ruf-ic). A treatment that prevents waste of tissues.

andranatomy (an-dran-at'o-me). Human dissection.

andrology (an-drol'o-je). The science of man.

anemia, anaemia (a-ne-me-ah). A deficiency of blood or of red corpuscles.

ANKLE SUPPORTERS

anesthesia (an-es-the'za-ah. A state of insensibility.

anesthetic (an-es-thet'ik). 1. Without the sense of touch or pain. 2. A substance producing anesthesia.

aneurysm (an'u-rizm). A dilatation of an artery.

angiography (an-je-og'ra-fe). A description of the blood vessels.

angioma (an-je-o'mah). A tumor formed of blood vessels.

angioparalysis (an-je-o-par-al'is-is). Vasomotor paralysis.

angiopathy (an-je-op'ath-e). Any disease of the blood vessels.

angiorhexis (an-jeor-x-is). The rupture of a blood vessel.

angiosis (an-je-o'sis). Any disease of the blood-vessels.

angiospasm (an-g-os-pazm). A condition in which the blood vessels contract spasmodically.

angiotonic (angi-at-onik). Increase in the tension within a blood vessel.

angle (ang'gl). The degree of divergence of two lines.

angular (ang'gu-lar). Pertaining to an angle.

anhidrosis (an-hid-ro'sis). A deficiency of sweat.

ankle (ang'kl). The joint between the foot and the leg.

ankle supporters. An anklet made of leather or sateen, to be laced about the ankle to provide stiffening and support.

ankylosed (ang'kil-ozd). Affected with ankylosis, abnormal or limited motion of a joint.

ankylosis (ang-kil-o'sis). Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint; artificial a., the surgical fixation of a joint; arthrodesis bony a., the abnormal union of the bones of a joint; called also true a., extracapsular a., that caused by rigidity of parts outside a joint; false a., spurious a., ankylosis due to rigidity of the surrounding parts; fibrous a., that due to the formation of fibrous bands within a joint; intracapsular a., ankylosis due to the undue rigidity of structures within a joint; ligamentous a., ankylosis by ligaments or fibrous structures; true a., same as bony a.; resulting in a stiff joint.

annular (an'u-lar). Ring-like. A lig'a-ment — the ligament around the wrist and ankle.

anodyne (an'o-din). A medicine relieving pain.

anomalous (an-om'al-us). Deviating from the ordinary.

anomaly (an-om'a-le). That which is anomalous.

anonychia (an-o-nik'e-ah). Congenital absence of the nails.

anostosis (an-os-to'sis). A defective development of the bone.

antagonism (an-tag'o-nizm). Opposition, as of muscles or drugs.

antagonist (an-tag-on-ist). The act of opposing. **Direct A's** act on the same part, the combined actions keeping the part at rest.

antalgic (ant-al'jik). A remedy relieving pain.

antasthenic (an-tas-then-ic). Restoring of strength to a part.

antecurvature (an-te-kur'vat-ur). A slight bending forward.

anteflexion (an-te-flex'shun) (L. an'te, before + flex'io, bend). An abnormal forward curvature; a form of displacement in which the upper part of an organ is bent forward.

antelocation (anteloca'tion). Anterior displacement of an organ.

anterior (an-te're-or). Situated in front of or in the forward part of; affecting the forward part of an organ.

anterior metatarsal, Scholl's. A patent arch support for the feet, to give support to the transverse anterior arch; a support especially designed and shaped for the elevation of the depressed metatarsal bones, where they articulate with the phalanges. For metatarsalgia, callouses on the ball of the foot, for painful Morten's Toe, for flat-foot. Anterior Metatarsal No. 1 general use. Anterior Metatarsal No. 2, without flange for inner border of longitudinal arch. Anterior Metatarsal No. 3—with extended forward tongue to give special support to the head of the third and fourth metatarsals. Made by The

Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago,
New York, Toronto and
London.



anteversion (an-te-ver'shun) (L. an'te, before, + ver'sio, a turning). The forward tipping or tilting of an organ; displacement in which the organ is tipped forward, but is not bent at an angle as in anteflexion.

anteverted (an-te-ver'ted). Tipped or bent forward.

anthropogeny (an-thro-pog-enē). The evolution and development of man.

anthroposomatology (anthro-posomatol'ogy). The science of human structure.

anthropotomy (an-thro-pot'o-me). Human anatomy.

anti (Gr. avri, against). A prefix signifying against.

antibromic (ant-i-brom-ik). A substance to overcome bad odor.

anticus (an-ti'kus). Anterior; in front of.

antiepithelial (ant-ep-eth-e-l). Destruction of epithelial cells (see corn).

antihemorrhagic (an-ti-hem-or-ajik). The stopping of hemorrhage, an astringent, a drug to stop the flow of blood.

antihidrotic (an-te-hi-drot'ik). Lessening of secretion of sweat.

antineuralgic (an-te-nu-ral'jik). Relieving neuralgia.

antineuralgic (anti-nu-ral-jik). Relieving neuralgia as relieving weight or pressure upon a nerve, support.

antirheumatic (an-te-ru-mat'ik). Correcting rheumatism.

antiseptic (an-te-sep'tik). 1. Preventing decay or putrefaction. 2. A substance destructive to poisonous germs. Some of the chief antiseptics are alcohol, boric acid, phenol creosote, corrosive sublimate, common salt, charcoal chlorin, tannic acid, sugar and vinegar.

antispasmodic (antispasmod'ic). Counteracting or curing spasm.

antisudoral (an-te-su'doral). Diminishing perspiration.

antrorse (an-trors). Directed forward and upward.

aorta (a-or-taw). The artery that comes off from the left ventricle, from which all other arteries of the body come, it divides opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra, into two branches called the common iliacs, that part below the diaphragm is called the abdominal A.

aphtha (af-thah). A small ulcer.

aplasia (a-plaze-a). A defected or defective development, an incomplete development.

apodia (ah-pod-ia). Born with one foot.

aponeurology (ap-on-eur-olog-e). All that which is known about fascial and aponeuroses.

aponeurosis (ap-on-u-ro-sis). A fibrinous expansion of a tendon.

aponeurosis (ap-on-your-os-itis). An inflammation of the fibrous portion of a tendon.

aponeurotome (ap-on-your-tom). A knife used to cut an aponeurosis.

aponeurotomy (ap-on-u-rot-ome). The division of an aponeurosis.

aponia (a-pon-e-ah). Freedom from pain.

apophysis (a-pof-is-es). Any outgrowth, swelling, or protuberance of bone.

apophysitis (a-pof-is-itis). An inflammation of an outgrowth of bone.

apparatotherapy (ap-ar-at-o-therap-e). Treatment by mechanical apparatus.

apposition (ap-o-zish'un). The act of fitting together; the state of being fitted together.

apus (a-pus). A teratism or foetus without feet.

aqua (a-quaw). Latin for water.

arch (artsh) (L. ar'cus, bow). Any structure of a curved or bowlike outline. As the arch formed by the bones of the foot. Plantar a., the arch formed by the external plantar artery and the dorsalis pedis artery of the foot. Anterior metatarsal arch formed by the heads of the metatarsal bones, where they articulate with phalanges.



arch fitter. Scholl's. A patented machine used in fitting and adjusting arch supports to the exact requirements of the human foot. A machine consisting of a forming block or anvil, wood pressure block and a leverage means of holding the appliance firmly in position while adjustment is being made (see arch supports).

arciform (ar-sif-orm). Bow-shaped.

arcuate (ar'ku-at). Bent like an arch.

arcus (ar'kus). A bow, arch, or ring.

area (a're-ah). Any space with boundaries.

arm (r-m). The upper extremity from the shoulder to the hand.

armamentarium (r-ma-men-ta-re-um). The equipment of a practitioner or hospital.

arteriole (ar-te-re-ol). A small artery.

arteriology (ar-te-re-ol'o-je). The science of the arteries.

ARTERIOPATHY

arteriopathy (arteriop-athy). Any disease of an artery.

arteriostenosis (arteriostenosis). Contraction of the lumen of an artery.

arteriovenous (arterio-ve-nus). Pertaining to both arteries and veins.

arteritis (ar-te-ri-tis). Inflammation of an artery.

artery (ar-ter-e). A vessel carrying blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

arthragia (ar-thra-gia). A gouty seizure in one or more joints of the body.

arthralgia (ar-thral-je-ah). Pain in a joint; gout; arthritis.

arthrectomy (ar-threk-to-me). The excision of a joint.

arthric (ar-thrik). Pertaining to a joint.

arthritic (ar-thrit-ik). Pertaining to arthritis or gout.

arthritis (ar-thri-tis). Inflammation of a joint, acute a., arthritis marked by pain, heat, redness and swelling due to gout rheumatism, gonorrhea or traumatism.

arthritis deformans (ar-thri-tis-de-for-mans). Chronic inflammation of a joint, with deformity.

arthrobacterium (arth-ro-bk-ter-e-um). A bacteria produced by separation into joints.

arthrocace (ar-throk-ase). A cheesy formation of pus in a joint. A cold abscess.

arthrocele (r-thro-ceal). A swelling of a joint.

ARTHROGRYPOSIS

arthrochondritis (ar-thro-kon-dritis). An inflammation of a cartilage or cartilages of a joint.

arthrosynovitis (ar-thro-ci-novitis). An inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint.

arthroclasia (ar-thro-kla-se-ah). An operation for breaking up ankylosed joint to produce free movement.

arthroclasia (ar-thro-klaz-e-a). The breaking down of an ankylosis in order to secure free movement in a joint.

arthroclisis (ar-thro-kli-zis). Ankylosis of a joint.

arthrodesis (ar-thro-de-sis). The surgical fixation of a joint.

arthrodesis (ar-throd-esis). A surgical operation in which the mechanism of a joint is so destroyed as to prevent future immobilization of the joint.

arthrodia (ar-thro-d-a). A joint which allows a gliding motion of its surfaces.

arthrodynia (ar-thro-dean-e-a). Pain in a joint.

arthro-empyema (ar-thro-m-py-esis). Suppuration within a joint.

arthrogenous (a-throd-jen-us). Formed as a separate joint.

arthrography (ar-throg-raf-e). The description of a joint.

arthrogryposis (r-thro-grip-osis). A persistent flexion or contraction of a joint.

arthrokleisis (r-thro-kli-sis).
The production of an ankylo-
sis.

arthrolith (r-thro-lith). A cal-
culous deposit in a joint.

arthrology (ar-throl-o-je). The
anatomy of the joints.

arthroneuralgia (r-thro-nu-ral-
g-a). Neuralgia of a joint or
joints.

arthropathy (ar-throp-ath-e).
Any disease of a joint.

arthrophyma (r-thro-fi-ma). The
swelling of a joint.

arthrophyte (r-thro-fit). An ab-
normal growth in a bone cav-
ity.

arthroplasty (ar-throplasty).
The formation of an arti-
ficial joint.

arthrosis (ar-thro-sis). A joint
or articulation.

arthrosteitis (ar-thros-te-i-tis).
An inflammation of the bony
structures of a joint or joints.

arthrotome (r-thro-to-m). A
knife for operating on joints.

arthrotomy (ar-throt-om-e). The
surgical cutting or incision of
a joint or joints.

arthroucus (r-t h r o u g-k u s).
Swelling of a joint.

arthroxesis (r-throx-esis). The
scraping of those surfaces of
bone which articulate or rub
one against the other, as the
tarsals with the metatarsals.

articular (ar-tik'u-lar). Pertain-
ing to a joint.

articulate (ar-tik'u-lat) (L. ar-
ticula'tus, jointed). 1. Di-
vided into or united by
joints. 2. Enunciated in
words and sentences. 3. To
divide into joints.

articulation (ar-tik-u-la'shun)
(L. articula'tio). 1. A joint
or arthrosis.

articulations. Structures enter-
ing into formation of a mov-
able and some fixed joints,
are: bone, cartilage and lig-
aments, synovial sac, fluid
and capsule. Structures sur-
rounding joints of extrem-
ities and some other joints
are: tendons, muscles, arte-
ries, veins, lymphatics, nerves,
fascia and skin. Movements
in joints are gliding, angular,
circumduction and rotation.

aseptic (a-sep'tik). Free from
septic matter.

astasia (as-ta'ze-ah). Motor
inco-ordination for standing.

astragalectomy (as-trag-al-ek-
to-me). Excision of the as-
tragalus.

astragalus (astrag'alus). The
ankle-bone. The key bone of
the arch.

asymmetry (ah-sim'et-re). A
want of symmetry or pro-
portion.

ataxia (ah-tak-se-ah). Failure of muscular co-ordination; irregularity of muscular action, acute a., an ataxic condition due to a general myelitis characterized by minute foci throughout all the nerve-centers from the pons downward. It follows measles, smallpox and other infectious diseases. Alcoholic a., a condition resembling locomotor ataxia, due to chronic alcoholism.

athetosis (atheto-sis). A disease in which there is an inability to maintain one position of the fingers and toes. Posthemiplegic chorea.

atrophy (at-ro-fe). A wasting or diminution in the size of a part, defect or failure of nutrition.

attitude (at-e-tud). A posture or position of the body.

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

axis (ak'sis) (L. for "axle"). A line about which any revolving body turns; an imaginary line through the center of a body.

B. Symbol for the element baron.

Ba. Symbol for the element barium

bacillemia (bas-il-e-me-ah). Bacilli in the blood stream.

bacillicide (ba-cil-a-side). A drug or agent that will destroy the bacilli.

bacillus (bas-il-us). A rod shaped organism usually from 3 to 5 μ (microns) in length; can be seen only under the microscope; when they gain

entrance to the tissues of the body destroy the finer structures and produce pus. Some bacilli are acid and some alkaline in reaction to stains.

BaCl₂. Barium chloride.

bacteriemia (bak-ter-e-me-a). The presence of bacteria in the blood.

bacteriologist (bac-ter-o-log-ust). An expert in bacteriology.

ball-and-socket joint. A joint in which a ball shaped head fits into a concavity or cone like portion of another bone, as the hip or shoulder joints.

band (band). Any part, structure, or appliance that binds.

bandage (ban'daj). A strip of muslin or other material for binding wounds, fractures and dislocations.

bandy-leg (ban'dy-leg). Bow-leg.

base (bas). The lowest part or foundation of anything.

basic (ba'sik). Pertaining to or having the properties of a base.

bayonet-leg (ba-on-et-leg). Ankylosis of the knee, which follows an uncorrected backward displacement of the tibia and fibula.

belly (bel-e). A colloquial term for the abdomen; fleshy part of muscle.

bi. A prefix signifying "twice" or "two."

biconcave (bi-kon'kav). Hollow on both surfaces.

BONES

biconvex (bi-kon-veks). Rounded on both surfaces.

bifurcate (bi-fur-kat). Divided into two branches.

bilateral (bi-lat-er-al). Two-sided; pertaining to two sides; having equal sides.

biology (bi-ol'o-je). The science of life and living things.

blister (blis-ter). A vesicle containing serum. An agent producing a bleb.

blood (blud). The fluid that circulates through the heart, arteries, veins, carrying nutriment and oxygen to the body tissues.

B. N. A. An abbreviation for Basle Nomina Anatomica, an anatomical terminology accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society that the terms used in describing parts of anatomy may be the same throughout the world.

body (Lat. corpus). The trunk or anatomical frame with all its organs and appendages.

boil (boil). A furuncle; a localized abscess of the skin.

bone (bon). The hard tissue of the skeleton of most vertebrate animals.

BONES

Total in Body—Two Hundred.
Lower Extremities.

Os innominatum	2
Femur	2
Patella	2
Tibia	2
Fibula	2
—	10

Tarsal

Os Calcis	2
Astragalus	2
Cuboid	2
Scaphoid	2
Int. cuneiform	2
Mid. cuneiform	2
Ext. cuneiform	2
—	14
Metatarsal	10
Phalanges	28
—	—
Total in lower extr.	62

Femur (thigh). Longest and strongest in the body, extending from hip to knee joint.

Patella (a small pan) or knee cap. Flat and triangular. Anterior part of knee joint.

Tibia (flute or pipe). Large bone of leg, transmits weight into foot.

Lower extremity,
Internal malleolus (ankle bone).

External surface articulates with fibula.

Inferior surface articulates with astragalus.

Articulation; three bones.

Femur (condyles) superior end.

Fibula, outer side of external tuberosity and outer side of lower end.

Astragalus, lower extremity.

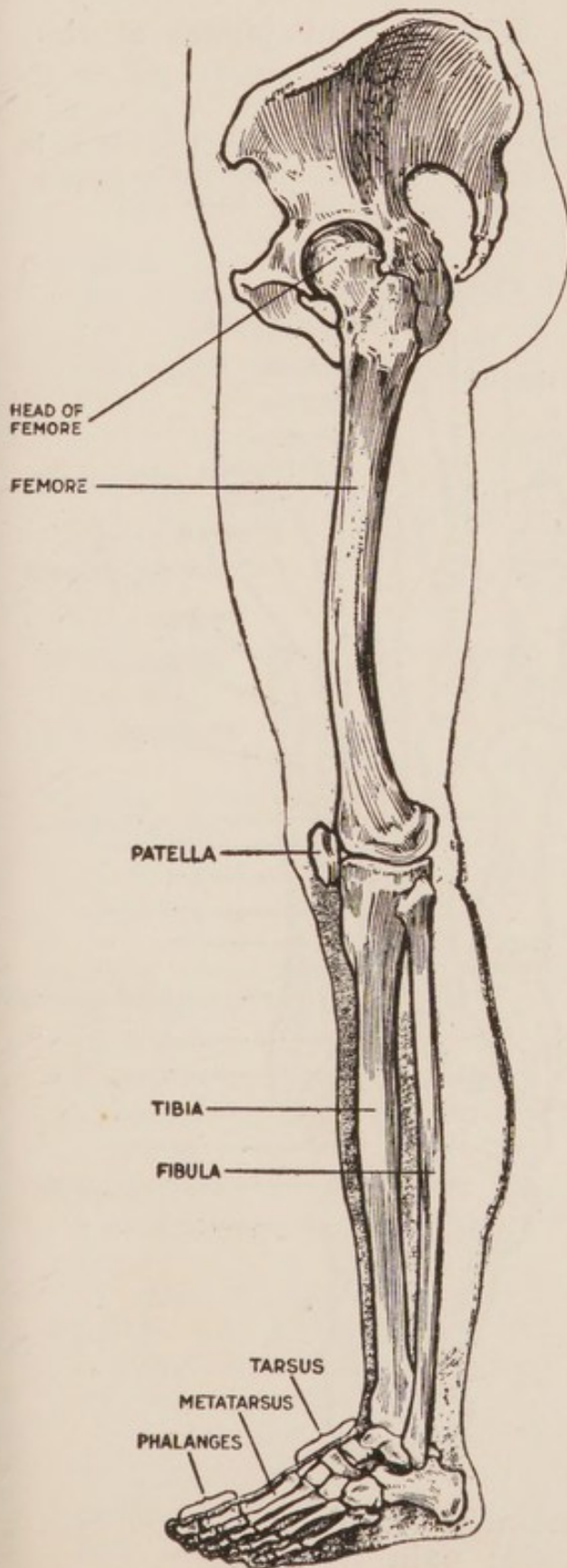
Fibula (a clasp). Outer bone of leg. Most slender of all long bones. Points for study.

Upper extremity.

Head, irregular quadrate.

Internal surface; articulation for tibia.

BONES



Lower extremity.

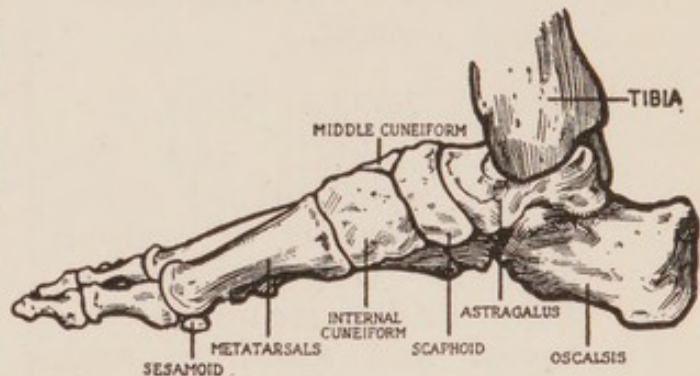
Forms external malleolus.

Internal surface; articular, with tibia.

Articulation; two bones. Tibia at both ends; Astragalus at lower end.

Muscles; nine.

Foot; twenty-six bones.



Tarsal bones, seven; namely: Os calcis, astragalus, cuboid, scaphoid, internal, middle and external cuneiforms.

Five metatarsal, 1-2-3-4-5.

Fourteen phalanges, three for each toe except great toe, which has two.

Os calcis, calcaneus, heel. Largest and strongest, irregular cuboid, receives weight of body; also tendo achillis is attached to this bone.

Astragalus (a die). Next in size to os calcis; six surfaces. Position, middle upper part of tarsus. Between malleoli, under tibia. Articulates with four bones, namely: Tibia, fibula, os calcis and navicular. No muscles attached.

Cuboid (cube). Outside of foot, forming lower chain. Articulates with four bones, namely: Os calcis, external cuneiform, fourth and fifth metatarsal.

Scaphoid (navicular). Forms inner prominence of instep. Articulates with four bones, namely: Astragalus, three cuneiform and occasionally cuboid.

Cuneiform (wedge like).

Internal, middle and external with cuboid form anterior row of tarsal bones. Articulates with first and second metatarsal and scaphoid and middle cuneiform.

Middle; smallest or tarsal. Articulates with four bones as above.

External (wedge shaped). Articulates with six bones, namely: Scaphoid, middle cuneiform, cuboid and second, third and fourth metatarsal.

Metatarsal; five (long bones). Have for study, shaft, posterior end or base, anterior end or head.

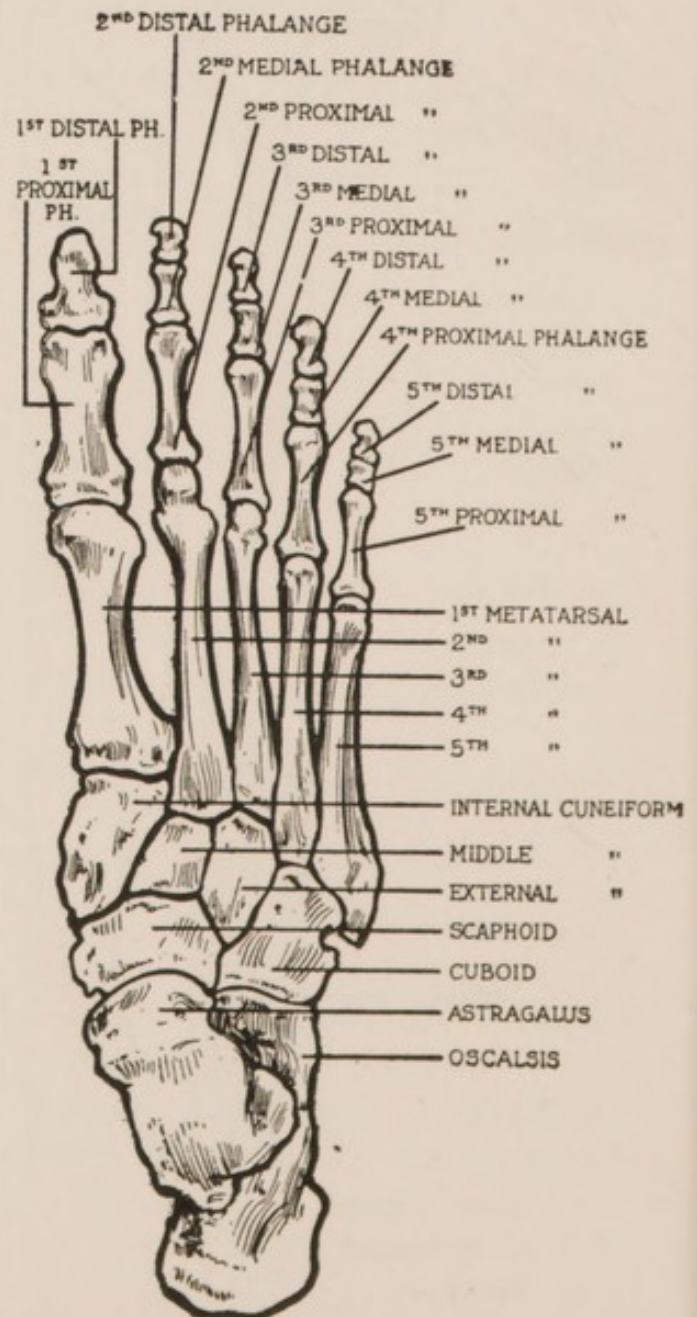
Prismoid, tapering toward phalanges; slightly curved upward in the center. Articulates with second row of tarsal bones and their fellows.

Head, rounded; articulating with first phalanges.

Articulation; tarsophalangeal. With the tarsal bones at the bases.

With first phalanges at the heads.

Phalanges; bones of toes; three each, except great toe, which has but two.



bone-ache (bon-ak). Osteocopic pain; pain in bone.

bone-setter (bon-set-er). An unauthorized person who professes skill in treating fractures and dislocations.

bow-leg (bo-leg). An outward curve of one or both legs at or below the knee; genu varum.

branch 1. A division of the main stem, as of blood-vessel. 2. One of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom.

breviductor (bre-vid-uk-tor) (L. bre'vis, short, + ductor, leader). The adductor brevis muscle.

breviflexor (bre-vif-leks-or) (L. bre'vis, + flexor, bender). any short flexor muscle.

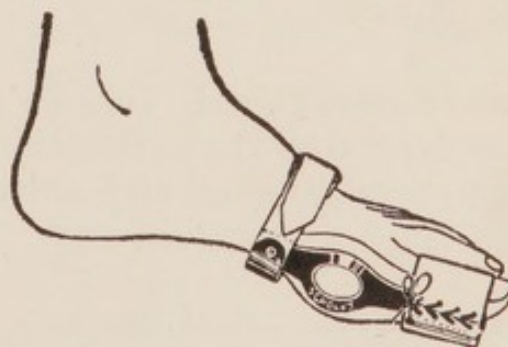
bundle (bun'dl). A fasciculus, filament or band composed of fibrous, muscular or nerve-fibers.

bunion (bun-yon). A swelling of the bursa of the ball of the great toe, with thickening of the overlying skin and forcing of the toe inward.

bunion reducer Scholl's. A patented shield made of rubber to conform to the figuration of the metatarsal-phalangeal joint. A shield moulded of rubber to remove pressure on the enlarged, tender joint to hold the shoe in shape and by excluding the air and retaining the natural warmth and moisture will reduce the

superfluous and unhealthy tissue growth. Made by the Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago, New York, Toronto and London.

bunion right. Scholl's. A patented device designed to be worn between the great and second toe to correct crooked toes and bunions. A device made of rubber and two posts to cause pressure to the toe and straightening it to a corrected position. A device used by persons suffering with bunions and crooked toes.



bunion spring. Scholl's Improved. An apparatus to act as a lever in drawing the great toe to a normal position. A special appliance to be worn by those suffering with bunions, Hallux Valgus and crooked toes. Acts as a lever in drawing the toe straight.

bursa (bur'sah) (Pl. bur'sae). A sac or pouch often lined with a membrane, interposed between movable parts.

bursa (bur-sa) plantar b. A bursa over the instep. Popliteal b., a bursa in the popliteal space beneath the tendon of semimembranosus and that of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. Prepatellar b., one in front of the patella.

bursitis (bur-si-tis). Inflammation of a bursa.

cadaver (kad-av-er). The human body after death, corpse.

C. Carbon—an element.

Ca. A symbol to represent the element calcium, a constituent of bone.

calcaneo-astragaloid (kal-ka'ne-o-as-trag'al-oid). Pertaining to the calcaneum and astragalus.

calcaneocavus (kal-ka-ne-o-ka-vus). Club-foot, in which calcaneus is combined with cavus.

calcaneocuboid (kal-ka-ne-o-ku'boid). Pertaining to the calcaneum and cuboid bone.

calcaneofibular (kal-ka-ne-o-fib'u-lar). Pertaining to the calcaneum and the fibula.

calcaneoplantar (kal-ka-ne-o-plan'tar). Pertaining to the calcaneum and the sole of the foot.

calcaneotibial (kal-ka'ne-o-tib'e-al). Pertaining to the calcaneum and tibia.

calcaneovalgocavus (kal-ka'ne-o-val'go-ka'vus). Club-foot, in which calcaneus valgus and cavus are combined.

calcaneum (kal-ka'ne-um) (Pl. calca'nea) (L.). The heel-bone or os calcis; the irregular quadrangular bone at the back of the tarsus.

calcaneus (kal-ka'ne-us) (L.). Club-foot, in which the heel only touches the ground.

calcareous (kal-ka-re-us). Having the nature of lime.

calcis, os (kal'sis). The heel-bone.

calculous (kal'ku-lus). Of the nature of strong concretions formed in the body.

callosity (kal-os-ite) (L. callos'itas from cal'lus). A circumscribed thickening of the skin, and hypertrophy of the horny layer, due to friction, pressure, or other irritation.

callous (kal-us). Hard; like callus.

callus (kal'us) (L.). A callosity.

canal (ka-nal') (L. cana'lis). Any tubular and relatively narrow passage or channel.

capillary (kap-il-a-re) (L. capilla'ris, hair-like). 1. Pertaining to or resembling a hair. 2. Any one of the minute vessels which connect the arterioles and the venules forming a network in nearly all parts of the body.

carbuncle carbunculus (kar-bung-kl, kar-bung'ku-lus). A large circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue.

caries (ka-rez). Ulcerous inflammation of bone.

carpopedal (kar-p o-p e-d a l.) (car'pal + pedal). Affecting the carpus and the foot.

cartilage (kar-til-aj) (L. cartila'go, cartila'gines). The gristle or white elastic substance attached to articular bone surfaces and forming certain parts of the skeleton; is softer than bone.

cast. 1. A mass of plastic matter having the form of the cavity in which it has been molded, and it is named, according to its source, plaster of paris cast.

cavity (kav'it-e) (L. ca'vus, hollow). Any hollow place or space.

cavus (ka'vus). Same as talipes cavus.

cell (sel) (L. cel'lula, dim. of cel'la). Any one of the minute protoplasmic masses which makes up organized tissue.

charleyhorse (char'le-hors). Stiffness of the right arm and leg in base-ball players.

cheiropodist. See chiropodist.

chilblain (chil'blan) (L. per'nio). Inflammation and swelling of the toes, feet or fingers, due to the influence of cold.

chiropodalgia (ki-ro-po-dal-je-ah). Pain in the hands and feet.

chiropodist (ki-rop-o-dist). One who treats corns, bunions and other affections of the hands and feet.

chiropody (ki-rop-o-de). The art, business or profession of a chiropodist.

chondral (kon'dral). Pertaining to cartilage.

chondritis (kon-dri-tis). Inflammation of cartilage.

chondroma (kon-dro-mah). A cartilaginous tumor.

chopart's amputation, etc. (sho-parz') (Francois Chopart, French surgeon, 1743-1795). See Amputation, etc., amputation of the foot.

chorea (ko-re'ah). St. Vitus' dance; involuntary muscular twitchings.

choreic, choreal (ko-re-ik, ko-re'al). Pertaining to chorea.

chronic (kron-ik). Long continued; the reverse of acute.

cicatricial (sik-at-rish'al). Pertaining to scar tissue.

cicatrix (sik-a-triks). The scar or mark of a wound.

cicatrization (sik-at-riz-a-shun). The process of healing.

circulation (ser-ku-la'shun) (L. circula'tio). Movement in a regular or circuitous course, as the circulation of the blood.

THE VASCULAR SYSTEM

The Blood Vascular System, composed of (1) the heart; (2) arteries; (3) capillaries; (4) veins, which make the complete circuit of blood from the heart back to this organ. There are two circuits, or systems. (1) The general circulation from the heart to all parts of the body and back again, and (2) the pulmonic, from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart again. The general circulation takes a short cut from the abdominal aorta to the inferior vena cava through the stomach, intestines, spleen, and liver, known as the portal circulation.

THE VEINS

There are two systems. 1. Pulmonary, from lungs to left auricle. 2. Systemic or general. From entire body to right auricle.

Pulmonary. Formed by four veins, two from the right and two from the left lung. All terminate in the left auricle. They carry arterial blood. They have no valves.

Systemic or general veins conduct the blood from the capillaries in every part of the body back to the right auricle of the heart. Divided into three sets. 1. Superficial; under skin. 2. Deep; with artery of same name. 3. Sinuses; found within the skull.

THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

This system includes all the vessels, glands and lacteal or chyloferous vessels. Is absorbent system. Begins by minute ramifications in all parts of the body (except nails, hair and cuticle) and empties into the veins.

circumscribed (ser'kum-skribd). Clearly defined, as an abscess.

clavus (kla-vus) (L. "nail"). A corn or horny tubercle of the skin. See corn. C. syphiliticus, a flat horny growth on the hand or the foot believed to be due to syphilis.

claw-foot (kla-w-fut). Atrophy and distortion of the foot.

club-foot (klub-fut). See talipes.

coaptation (coapta-tion). The adjustment of the edges of fractures.

coccus (kok-us). A bacteria commonly invading the body; gets this name from its round like formation; in the body it produces pus. There are many varieties, among which are crococcus, micrococcus (small), gonococcus (like two biscuits sandwiched together), streptococcus (wreath like), etc.

cochin-leg (ko-tchin). Elephantiasis of the leg.

collapse (kol-aps') (L. collap'sus). 1. A state of extreme prostration and depression, with failure of circulation or of the vital power.

compact (kom-pakt). Closely united or pressed together.

compensation (k o m-p e n-s a'-shun). The state of counterbalancing a defect of structure or function.

compress (kom'pres). Folded cloths for local pressure.

compressor (com-pres-sor). 1. An instrument for compressing a vessel. 2. See Muscles, Table of.

concave (kon'kav) (L. conca'vus). Presenting a depressed or hollow surface.

concavity (kon-kav-it-e). (L. concav'itas, from con, together + ca'vus, hollow). A hollowed-out space on the surface of an organ—the hollow side or inside of a curved surface, organ or line.

concavoconvex (con-ca'vo-con-vex). One side concave, the other convex.

concretion (kon-kre-shun). 1. A calculus; an osseous deposit. 2. Abnormal union of adjacent parts.

condyle (kon'dile). The rounded eminence at the articular end of a bone.

condylectomy (k o n-d i l-e k't o-me). Excision of a condyle.

congestion (kon-jest-yun) (L. conges'tio, from con-ge'rere, to heap together). Excessive or abnormal accumulation of blood in a part, active c., determination of blood to a part on account of the dilatation of the lumen of its blood-vessels.

connective (kon-ek-tiv). Connecting, binding; C. Tissue, the binding tissue of the body.

consistence (kon-sis-tens). The degree of density or hardness.

consolidation (consolida-tion). Process of becoming solid.

constrictor (kon-strict-tor). A muscle that contracts or draws together a part.

contiguity (kon-tig-u-ite) (L. contig'uus, in contact). 1. Contact or close proximity. 2. A joint as contrasted with a continuous bone. 3. Continuity, solution of c., separation of parts which are normally in contact; dislocation.

continuity (kon-tin-u'it-e). Uninterrupted connection.

contorted (kon-tor-ted). Twisted.

contraction (kon-trak-shun) (L. contrac'tio). 1. A shortening, as of a muscle in the normal response to a nervous stimulus. 2. An abnormal shortening or shrinkage.

contralateral (con-tra-h-lat-er-al). Opposite. C. Muscle, one acting in unison with another on the opposite side of the body.

contre-coup (k ong-t r-k oo). Fracture due to counter-stroke.

contuse (kon-tuz) (L. contundere, to bruise). To bruise or wound by bruising.

contusion (kon-tu'zhun). A bruise from a blow by a blunt body.

convalescence (kon-val-les-ens). Returning to health after any form of sickness.

convex (kon'veks) (L. convexus). Having a rounded appearance; curved outward on the outer surface.

convexity (kon-vex-it-e) (L. convexitas). 1. The condition of being convex. 2. The outer or convex part of a curved surface.

coordination (coordina-tion). Harmonious action, as of muscle.

corium (ko-re-um). The deep layer of the cutis; the derma.

corn (korn) (L. Cor-nu, horn). 1. A clavus; a horny induration and thickening of the skin, produced by friction and pressure. It forms a conic mass extending down into the derma and producing pain and irritation. 2. A swelling



on the foot, soft c., a soft thickening of the epidermis between the toes, which is kept softened by moisture, and often leads to painful inflammation beneath the corn.

corneous (kor'ne-us) (L. cor'neus). Horn-like, or horny.

corpus (kor-pus). A body; the human body.

correctant, corrective (kor-ek-tant, kor-ek'tiv). Modifying favorably.

cosmetic (cosmet'ic). 1. Making beautiful. 2. A remedy for beautifying the skin, C. Operation, an operation for lessening unsightliness.

counterextension (counterexten'sion). The opposing traction upon the proximal extremity of a fractured limb to hold the ends in place.

counterirritation (counterirritation). The superficial irritation of a part of the body to produce a good effect on another diseased part.

court plaster (court plas-ter). Silk varnished with isinglass for surgical dressing.

cramp (kramp). A spasmodic muscular contraction with pain.

crepitation, crepitus (krep-it-a-shun, krep'it-us). The grating of fractured bones.

crest (krest). The surmounting part of an organ or process. C. of tibia, the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia.

creta (kre-tah). Chalk; native calcium carbonate.

cryesthesia (kri-es-the-ze-ah). Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.

crymotherapy (crymother-apy). Therapeutic use of cold.

cubitale (ku-bit-ale). The cuneiform bone.

cuboid, cuboidal (ku-boid, ku-boid'al). 1. Resembling a cube. 2. The cuboid bone on the outer side of the tarsus, between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

cuboides (ku-boid-ez). The cuboid bone.

culture (kul-tur). A media upon which micro-organisms are grown.

cuneate (cu-ne-ate). A wedge shape.

cuneiform (ku'ne-if-orm) (L. cu'neus, wedge + for'ma, form). 1. Shaped like a wedge. 2. A cuneiform bone; there are three in the foot and one in the wrist.

cuneocuboid (ku"ne-o-ku'boid). Pertaining to the cuneiform and cuboid bone.

cure (kur) (L. cura'tio, from cu'ra care). 1. The course of treatment of any disease or of a special case. 2. The successful treatment of a disease or wound.

cushion (koosh-un). An anatomic structure resembling a pillow.

cutaneous (ku-ta-ne-us). Pertaining to the skin.

cuticle (ku-tik-l) (L. cutic-ula, from cu'tis, skin). The epidermis or outer layer of the skin.

cutis (ku'tis). The derma or true skin.

dactylitis (dak-til-i'tis). Inflammation of a finger or toe.

decalcification (decalcifica-tion). The removal of calcareous matter from bone.

defatigation (de-fat-ig-a'shun). Overstrain or fatigue of muscular or nervous tissue.

defect (de-fekt'). An imperfection; an absence of a part or organ.

deflect (de-flekt). To turn or bend from a straight course.

deforming (de-form-ing). Disfiguring.

deformity (de-for-mit-e). Physical malformation or distortion.

defunctionalization (de-funct-shun-al-i-za-shun). A loss of function.

degeneration (de-jen-er-a-shun). Deterioration in structure of a tissue or an organ.

denudation (de-nu-da'shun). A laying bare or stripping.

depletion (de-ple'tion). The diminishing of a fluid of the body, as the blood.

deposit (de-pos'it). A sediment; a collection of morbid particles in a body.

depressed (de-prest). 1. Flattened from above. 2. Dejected.

depression (de-pres-sion). 1. A hollow or fossa. 2. A depressed condition.

derma, dermat (der-mah). The true skin; the corium.

dermal (der'mal). Pertaining to the skin.

dermalgia (der-mal'je-ah). Neuralgia of the skin.

dermatitis (der-mat-i-tis). Inflammation of the skin.

dermatoid (der-mat-oid). Dermoid; resembling skin.

dermatologist (der-ma-taul-a-just). An expert in skin diseases.

dermatology (der-mat-ol-o-je). The science of the skin.

dermatoma (der-ma-to-ma). An abnormal or perverted of skin tissue.

dermatome (der-ma-tome). An instrument for cutting into the skin.

dermatomucosomyositis (der-mat-o-mu-ko-so-mi-o-si-tis). An inflammation involving the skin, mucous membrane and muscles.

dermatomyoma (der-mat-o-mi-o-ma). A tumor involving the muscle layer.

dermatorrhea (dermatorrh-e-a). A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatotomy (der-ma-tot-ome). Dissection of the skin.

dermopathy (der-mo-path-e). Any skin disease.

dermosynovitis (der-mo-sino-vitis). A malignant inflammation of the soles of the feet with a tendency to involve the synovial sheaths.

descending (de-send-ing). Proceeding downward.

desmitis (des-mit-is). Inflammation of a ligament.

desmodynia (des-mo-din-e-ah). Pain in a ligament.

desmography (des-mog'ra-fe). A description of the ligaments.

desmology (des-mol-o-je). The science of the ligaments.

desmotomy (des-mot'o-me). The dissection of ligaments.

detorsion (de-tor-shun). The correction of a curvature or deformity.

deviation (de-ve-a'shun) (L. devia're, to turn aside). A turning away from the regular standard or course.

devitalize (de-vi'tal-iz). To destroy vitality.

dexter (deks'ter). Right; upon the right side.

dextral (deks-tral). Pertaining to the right side.

dextropedal (dex-trop-e-dal) (L. dex'ter, right + pes, foot). Using the right leg in preference to the left.

diagnosis (di-ag-no-sis). 1. The art of distinguishing one condition from another.

diameter (di-a-m-e-t-e-r). A straight line passing through the center of a body or figure.

diaphoresis (di-af-or-e-sis). The production of perspiration.

diaphysis (di-a-f'i-s-is). The shaft of a long cylindric bone.

diaplasia (di-ap'las-is). Reduction, as of dislocation or fracture.

diarthrosis (di-ar-thro-sis). A freely movable articulation.

diastasis (di-a-stas-us). The separation of an epiphysis from the body of a bone without a fracture.

digit (dij'it). A finger or toe.

digitation (dij-it-a'shun). A finger-like process, as of a muscle.

direct (di-rekt) (L. direc-tus).
1. Straight, in a straight line.
2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means.

disarticulation (dis-ar-tik-u-lashun). Amputation of limb at a joint.

disease (diz-ease). Any departure from the state of health.

dislocation (dis-lo-ka-shun) (L. dis, apart + loca're, to place). The displacement of any part, more especially of a bone.

displacement (dis-plas'ment). A putting out of place.

dissect (dis-sekt) (L. disseca-re, to cut up). To cut apart, as tissues for anatomic study.

distal (dis'tal). Peripheral; away from the center.

dorsal (dor-sal) (L. dorsa-lis, from dor'sum, back). Pertaining to the back or to any dorsum, as the dorsal aspect of the foot.

dorsiflexion (dors-i-flex-shun). Bending towards dorsum, as bending the toes downward.

dorsum (dor'sum) (Pl. dor'sa) (L.). The back, also any part corresponding to the back, in position as of the foot, hand, tongue, dis the back of the foot.

dressings (dres-sing). Application of bandage or other substance to a wound.

dusting-powder (dust-ing-powder). A fine powder for dusting affected surfaces.

dysarthrosis (dysarthro'sis). 1. Dysarthria. 2. A deformed joint.

ecchymosis (ecchymo-sis). An extravasation of blood into areolar tissue.

ecderon (ek-der-on). The outer layer of skin and mucous membrane.

ectocondyle (ek-tow-con-dile).
The external condyle of a bone.

ectoskeleton (ek-tow-skel-et-on). The exoskeleton.

ectosphenoid (ek-tow-spe-noid).
The outer cuneiform bone.

ectosteal (ec-tos-te-al). Pertaining to or situated on the outside of bone.

ectostosis (ectosto-sis). Ossifying of cartilage beginning under perichondrium.

ectrodactylia (ectrodactyl-ia).
Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

edema (e-de-mah). Accumulation of serum in the cellular tissue.

edematous (e-dem'at-us). Relating to or marked by edema.

effusion (effu-sion). Extravasation of fluid into the body, tissues or cavities.

efflorescence (ef-lor-es-ens). A rash or eruption; any skin lesion.

elastic (e-las-tik) (L. elas-ticus).
Susceptible of being stretched, compressed, or distorted and then tending to assume its original shape, as elastic tissues.

eminence (em-in-ens). A protuberance or process.

emplastrum (em-plas-trum). A plaster.

endemic (en-dem'ik). Peculiar to a people or a nation.

endermatic, endermic (en-der-mat'ik, ender'mik). Relating to a method of administering medicines through the skin by rubbing.

endosteoma (end-os-t-oma). A tumor in the soft portion of the centre of a bone.

enucleation (e-nu-kle-a'shun). A shelling out, as of a tumor.

epidemiology (ep-e-dem-e-ol-o-je). The science of epidemic diseases and of epidemics.

epiderma (ep-e-der-mah). An outgrowth from the epidermis.

epidermis (ep-e-der'mis). The outer layer of the skin.

epiphysis (e-pif'is-is). A process of bone attached to another by cartilage.

epirotulian (e p-e-r-o-t-u-l-e-a-n). Upon the patella.

epithelium (ep-ith-e-le-um). The covering of the skin and mucous membranes, consisting wholly of cells of varying form and arrangement.

epitrochlea (epi-trok-le-a). The inner condyle of the humerus.

epizoic (ep-i-zo-ik). Parasitic on the exterior of body.

epizoicide (ep-i-zo-a-side). An agent that destroys epizoa.

eponychium (ep-o-nik-e-um). A thin horny layer of skin-like structure from which the nails develop embryonically and which covers the nails for some distance.

equiaxial (e-que-ax-e-al). Having axles of equal length.

equilibrium (e-kwe-lib-re-um). A state of balance or equipoise, a condition in which opposing forces exactly counteract each other.

erubescence (er-u-bes-ens). A flushing of the skin.

erythema (er-ith-e-ma). A morbid redness of the skin, of which there are many varieties.

erythromelalgia (er-ith-ro-mel-al'je-ah). A painful affection of the extremities with purplish discoloration of the parts.

erythromelia (er-rith-ro-mele-a). A disease distinct from erythromelalgia, in which there is a painless but increasing spread of the reddened area beginning from small spots and spreading evenly from the centre, commonly found upon the front of the arms and back of the legs.

eschar (es'kar). A dry slough or crust of dead tissue.

ethics (eth'iks). The science of right conduct; also a system of rules regulating conduct.

etiology (e-te-ol'o-je. The study or theory of the causation of any disease; the sum of knowledge regarding causes.

eversion (e-ver'shun) (L. ever'sio). A turning outward or inside out.

evert (e-vert') (L. e, out + ver'tere, to turn). To turn inside out; to turn out.

exacerbation (ek s-a s-e r-b a-shun). Increased severity of symptoms.

exarticulation (ek s-a r-tik-u-la-shun). Luxation; disarticulation.

exercise bone (ex-er-siz). A bone developed in a muscle, tendon, fascia due to excessive exercise.

excision (ek-sizh-un). The act of cutting away.

excitation (ex-si-ta'shun) (L. excita'tio; ex out + cita're, to call). An act of irritation or stimulation; a condition of being excited.

excitomotor (eks-si-to-mo-tor). Arousing muscular action.

excochleation (ex-kok-le-a-shun). The operation of cureting or scooping out a cavity.

excoriation (eks-ko-re-a-shun). An abrasion of the epidermis.

exfoliation (ek s-f o-le-a-shun). The scaling off of dead tissue.

exoskeleton (ex-o-skel-e-ton). A hard structure developed on the outside of the body, as hair, nails, teeth.

exostosis (eks-os-to-sis). An abnormal outgrowth of bone.

expert (eks-pert). One skilled in a science or an art.

expiration (ex-pire-rash-un). Breathing out of, expelling air from the lungs.

expiscation (es - pis - ka - shun). The long continued study of symptoms for diagnostic purposes.

extension (exten-sion). Traction upon a fractured or dislocated limb.

extension shoe. An appliance to be worn in the shoe to make up deficiency in cases of shortened limbs due to congenital hip disease or fractures.



extensor (ex-ten-sor) (L.). Any muscle which stretches; a part of the body.

exterior (ex-te-re-or) (L.). Situated on or near the outside; outer.

external (exter-nal) (L. exter-nus, outside). Situated or occurring on the outside.

extima (x-tim-a). The outermost coat of an artery.

extirpation (ex-tir-pa-shun) (L. extirpa're, to root out, from ex, out + shirps, root). Complete removal or eradication of a part.

extraarticular (eks-trah-ar-tik-u-lar). Outside the joint.

extracapsular (eks-trah-kap-su-lar). Outside the capsule.

extramalleolus (x-tra-mal-e-o-lus). The outer malleles of the ankle-joint, the lower end of the fibula.

extraplanar (ex-trah-plan'tar). On the outside of the sole of the foot.

extremity (x-tra-mi-tal). Pertaining to or situated on an extremity.

extremity (eks-trem-it-e). A limb; an end or a termination.

exudate (ex'u-dat) (L. ex, out + suga're, to sweat). A substance thrown out by exudation; any adventitious substance deposited in or on a tissue by a vital process or a disease. A morbid oozing out of fluids.

fabella (fa-bel-ah) pl. fabel-lae (L. "little bean"). A sesamoid fibrocartilage on the gastrocnemius muscle.

facet (fas-et) (Fr. facetto). Any small plane surface on a hard body, such as an articulating surface of a bone.

fascia (fash-e-ah) (L. "band")
A sheet or band of tissue which invests and connects the muscles, and other tissues.

fascial (fash'e-al). Pertaining to or of the nature of a fascia.

fascicle (fas'ik-l). A small bundle of fibers.

fasciculus (fas-ik'u-lus). A fascicle.

fascitis (fas-i-tis). Inflammation of a fascia.

fatigue (fah-teg) (Fr. L. fatiga'tio). Weariness, usually from overexertion.

femoral (fem-or-al) (L. femora'lis). Pertaining to the femur.

femur (fe'mur) (L. "thigh"). 1. The thigh bone. 2. The thigh.

fever. An abnormally high temperature.

fiber (fi'ber) (L. fi'bra). An elongated, thread-like structure of organic tissue.

fibrous (fi'brus). Consisting of or pertaining to fibers.

fibula (fib'u-lah). The small, outer bone of the leg.

fissure (fish-ur). A groove or cleft.

fixation (fiks-a-shun). A making firm or rigid.

fixo. A medicated corn plaster consisting of felt ring, adhesive strip and center medication of salicylic acid and cannabis indica.

flaccid (flak'sid). Soft; flabby; relaxed.

flail-joint (flal-joint). A joint which after resection shows abnormal mobility.

flat-foot (flat'fut). A foot with a flat sole and sunken tarsus, where the arch of the foot is sunken.



flexed (flekst). Bent.

flexibility (fleks-ib-il'it-e) (L. flexibil'itas). The quality of being flexible, easily bent, pliable.

flexor (fleks'or) (L.). Any muscle that flexes or bends a joint.

flexrite. Scholl's; a flexible, cushioned arch support for treatment of weak feet and depressed arches. A flexible arch which bends with the foot, giving support to the longitudinal arch.

flexure (flex-your). A bend or fold, the curved portion on any structure.

fluid. A liquid or a gas.

flying-blister. A blister which moves from place to place.

follicle (fol'ik-l) (L. follic'ulus, little bag). A very small excretory or secretory sac or gland.

foot (foot). The organ at the extremity of the leg. The terminal part of the leg of a man or of an animal. That part of an animal upon which it rests when standing or upon which it moves. In man, the foot is the pes, or part of the leg below the ankle joint or tibiotarsal articulation; in four-footed vertebrates, it is extended also to the corresponding division of the fore limb. In digitigrade animals the term is restricted in common usage to the part of the limb which rests on the ground in walking, the remainder of the manus or pes being considered part of the leg. In invertebrates, the word designates any of various organs of locomotion or attachment, as the limb of an arthropod (in insects often restricted to the terminal, part or tarsus), and in mollusks, the ventral muscular surface or a more or less distinct ventral muscular process, usually disk-like and serving for creeping in the gastropods, but narrow and adapted for burrowing in most bivalves.

footdok. A proprietary treatment for tender feet, hot, swollen feet in the form of a foot bath tablet. An antiseptic bath for the feet.

foot-eazer. Scholl's; an appliance to ease the feet by giving support to the arch, equalizing the body's weight. A device to be worn inside

the shoe to hold up the bone structure of the foot and to relieve strain and pressure.



footsore (foot'sor). Having sore or tender feet; as by reason of much walking.

footstep (foot-step). 1. A stepping; footfall; tread; distance covered by a step. 2. The mark or impression of the foot; a track, hence visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark; as, the footsteps of divine wisdom.

foot warmer. A contrivance to keep the feet warm.

foot way. A way for persons traveling or going on foot.

foot wear. Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings.

foot work. The management of the feet, and work done with them in such sports as football, boxing, etc.

footworn (foot worn'). Worn by, or wearied in, the feet.

force (fors) (L. for-tis, strong). That which originates or arrests motion.

fossa (fos-ah). A pit, hollow, depression. concavity.

fracture (frakt'ur) (L. fractu'ra; from fran'gere, to break).
1. Breaking of a part, especially of a bone. 2. A break or rupture in a bone. The dissolution in the continuity of osseous tissue.

friction (frik-shun). The act of rubbing; attrition.

frost-bite (frawst-bit). The lesion produced by the freezing of a part.

function (funk'shun) (L. func'tio). The special normal, or proper action of any part or organ.

functionating (funk-shun-ating). A condition of performing the proper function.

furuncular (fu-rung'ku-lar). Pertaining to a furuncle.

gait (gat). A mode of walking or running.

gait steppage (gat step'page). That in which the toes are lifted high and the heel brought down first.

gangrene (gan-gren). The mortification or non-molecular death of a part; due to direct destruction of a part by burns, etc., to interference with the circulation or to insufficient blood supply.

gathering (gath-er-ing). An abscess; a suppurating sore.

gauze (gaws). A thin, light cloth used in antiseptic dressings.

genu (je'nu). Knee.

genucubital (g-new-kub-i-til). Pertaining to or resting on the knees or elbows.

gland (gland) (L. glans, acorn). A secretory organ that separates any fluid from the blood, such ductless bodies as the spleen, the lymphatic organs, etc., which do not appear to secrete anything are also called glands.

gonarthrititis (gon-a-thrit-us). An inflammation of a knee or knee joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-ar-throk-a-c). White swelling. An inflammatory condition of the knee joint.

gonarthromeningitis (gon-r-thro-men-in-jid-a-dees). An inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee joint.

gonarthrotomy (gon-r-throt-ome). Surgical incision of the knee joint.

gonatagra (gon-at-ag-ra). Gout in the knee.

gonatocele (gon-a-t-o-c-e-e-l). Tumor of the knee.

gonitis (go-nit-is). Inflammation of the knee.

gout (gowt). A painful constitutional or diathetic disease, acute or chronic, with joint inflammation and chalky deposits and an increase of uric acid in the blood. An attack of gout usually comes on suddenly in the night, and is marked by severe pain and inflammation of the

great toe and by febrile symptoms, the symptoms tending to disappear in the morning, but returning at night. Other joints may become involved, especially the small joints of the extremities. The causation of gout is attributed to excess of uric acid and urates in the blood. It is brought on by excess in food and sweet wines.

gouty (gow'te). Affected with or of the nature of gout.

graft (graft). Transplanted living tissue, as of the skin.

granulation (granula-tion). Formation of small elevations on a healing surface.

gravity (grav'it-e). The property of possessing weight.

gutta (gut'ah). A drop.

gymnastics (jim-nas-tiks). Systematic bodily exercise.

gypsum (jip'sum). Calcium sulphate; when calcined it becomes plaster-of-paris, much used in making permanent dressings for fractures, or forms for feet corrections.

hair (hare) (L. capil'lus). A filamentous outgrowth of the body, consisting of modified epidemic tissue; also the aggregate of small filaments, especially that of the scalp.

hallus, hallux (hal'us, hal'uks) (L.). The great toe, h. dolorosa h. rig'idus, a painful disease of the great toe, usually associated with flat-foot, h. flexus, hammer-toe, h. val'gus, displacement of the

great toe toward the other toes, h. va'rus, displacement of the great toe away from the other toes.

hammer-toe (ham'er-to). A claw-like bending of a toe.

hangnail (hang'nal). Agnail; a splitting of the epidermis at the side of a finger nail.

healing (hel-ing). A process of cure; the restoration of wounded parts.

heel (hel) (L. calx). The hindmost part of the foot, anterior h., a triangular shaped piece of leather fastened obliquely across the ball of the shoe, just behind the heads of the metatarsal bones, the object being to support the heads, equalize the pressure and support the anterior arch. H. bone, the calcaneum. H. jar, a feeling of pain experienced by a patient on raising on the toes and suddenly bringing the heels to the ground. Painful h., a condition in which pain is caused by pressure on the heel.

hematocle (hem-at-o-sel). A blood-tumor.

hematologist (he-ma-tol-a-just). One who specializes in the study of blood.

hematology (hem-a-tol-o-je). The science of the blood.

hematolymphangioma (he-mat-o-limp-an-g-oma). A tumor composed of blood vessels and lymph vessels.

hematoma (hem-at-o'mah). A tumor containing blood.

hemiamyosthenia (hem-i-ah-mi-os-the-ne-a). Lack of muscular power on one side of the body.

hemilateral (he-me-lat-er-al). Affecting one-half of one side of the body.

hemiparaplegia (hemiparaplegia). Paralysis of the lower limb on one side.

hemopoietin (he-mo-poi-e-tin). A supposed substance in the blood serum of anemic animals which stimulates the bone marrow to increased growth.

hemostatic (hem-o-stat'ik). 1. Checking the flow of blood. 2. An agent that arrests the flow of blood.

heredity (her-ed'it-e). The influence of parents upon offspring.

herpes (her-pez). A skin-disease with patches of distinct vesicles.

hetero-osteoplasty (het-er-oos-te-plas-te). The grafting of a bone with a piece taken from one of the lower animals.

hidropedesis (hid-ro-ped-e-sis). Excessive sweating.

hidropoiesis (hid-ro-poi-e-sis). The formation of sweat.

hidropoietic (hid-ro-poi-et-ik). Pertaining to the secretion of sweat.

hidrosadenitis (hi-dro-sad-en-itis). Inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hidroschesis (hid-ro-s-kes-is). Suppression of the perspiration.

hidrosis (hid-ro-sis). 1. The secretion and excretion of the sweat. 2. Any skin disease affecting primarily the sweat-glands. 3. Too profuse sweating.

hip (hip). The region of each side of the pelvis. H. bone, the os innominatum; h. joint, the articulation of the innominate bone and the femur.

histology (his-tol-o-je). The sum of knowledge regarding the minute structure and composition of the tissues, normal h., the histology of normal and healthy tissues, pathologic h., the histology of diseased tissues.

histophysiology (his-to-fiz-e-ol-e-je). The science of the functional activity of tissues.



hollow foot. A condition of contraction of the plantar arch upwards. Pes cavus.

hoof (hoof). The hard, horny casing of the foot or ends of the digits of many animals.

horn (horn) (L. cor'nu). A cutaneous horny outgrowth.

hydrarthrosis, hydrarthrus (hi-drar-thro'sis, hi-drar'thrus). White swelling; a serous effusion in a joint.

hydroadenitis (hi-dro-ad-en-i'tis). Inflammation of sweat-glands.

hydroderma (hi-dro-der-mah). Dropsy of the skin.

hydrotherapy, hydrotherapeutics (hi-dro-ther'ap-e, hi-dro-ther-ap-u'tiks). The use of water as a therapeutic agent.

hygenic vent. A ventilated foot support, made of silveroid metal, covered with leather, to be worn in low cut shoes to act as a support to the foot and ventilator to the shoe.

hygiene (hi-jen'). The science of health and of its preservation.

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

hyper (hi-pur). Signifying above or excessive in amount.

hyperacute (hi-per-ak-ut). Very acute, sudden.

hyperalgesia (hi-per-a-l-je-ze-ah). Excessive sensitiveness or sensibility to pain.

hyperdactylia (hi-pur-dak-till-e-a). The presence of more than five fingers of five toes.

hyperesthesia (hi-per-es-the-ze-ah). Excessive sensibility.

hyperextension (hi-per-eks-ten-shun). Excessive extension.

hyperhidrosis (hi-per-hid-ro-sis). Excessive sweating.

hyperostosis (hi-per-os-to-sis). A hypertrophy of bony tissue.

hyperphalangism (hi-per-fal-ang-ism). The existence of more than the normal number of phalanx in the hand or foot.

hyperplasia (hi-per-pla'se-ah). A hypertrophy of tissues.

hyperporosis (hi-per-por-o-sis). An excessive formation of callus.

hypersensitive (hi-per-sen-sitiv). Abnormally sensitive.

hypertrophy (hi-per-trophy). Abnormal increase in the size of a part or an organ.

hypomyotonia (hi-po-mi-o-to-me-a). Deficient muscular tonicity.

hypoplasia (hi-po-pla-ze-a). A defect or an incomplete formation.

hypoporosis (hi-po-po-ro-sis). Deficient formation of callus.

immobility (im-o-bil-it-e). The state of being fixed.

impact (im'pakt) (L. impac'tus). A sudden and forcible collision; wedged in.

inarticulate (in-ar-tik-u-lat). Not jointed or articulated.

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

incised (in-sizd). Cut, wound; a cleanly cut wound.

inco-ordination (in-ko-or-din-a-shun) (L. in, not + co-ordination). Lack of the normal adjustment of muscular motions, failure of muscles.

INCURABLE

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

incurvate (in-ker-vat). Curved inward.

indentation (in-den-ta-shun). A notch, dent, or depression.

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

indirect (in-dir-ekt') (L. indi-rec'tus). 1. Not immediate or straight. 2. Acting through an intermediary agent.

indolent (in-dow-lent). Causing little pain.

induration (in-du-ra'shun). The hardening of a tissue or part.

infective (in-fek-tiv). Of the nature of an infection.

inferent (in-fer-ent). Away from.

inferior (in-fe-re-or) (L. "lower" neut. infer'ius). Situated or directed below.

inferolateral (in-fro-lat-ral). Towards the base and to one side, away from the median line.

inferomedian (in-fro-me-d-n). Towards the base and to the middle, or in the median line.

infiltration (in-fil-tray-shun). The accumulation of foreign substances in a tissue.

INHERITANCE

infirm (in-furm). Weak, feeble, as in diseases of old age.

inflammation (inflam-a'shun) (L. inflamma'tio, inflamma're, to set on fire). The condition into which tissues enter as a reaction to irritation (adami). Inflammation is characterized by pain, heat, redness, and swelling and histologically by hyperemia, stasis, changes in the blood and walls of the small vessels and by various exudations.

inflammatory (in-flam'at-o-re). Pertaining to or characterized by inflammation.

infooted (in'foot-ed). Turning in the toes.

infraction (in-frak-shun). Incomplete fracture of a bone without displacement of the fragments.

ingrowing nail (in'gro-ing nail). Thickening and curvature of the nails.

ingrowing nail treatment. Scholl's; a treatment for ingrowing toe nails, consisting of a Sterling Silver Nail Spring Bottle of Ingrowing Toe Nail Remedy, bandages and applicators for home treatment of ingrowing toe nails.

inheritance (in-her-it-ans). The act of inheriting or the thing inherited; amphigonous i., inheritance of characteristics from both parents.

inhibitor (in-hib-it-or). A mechanical device used to prevent a former motion.

initial (in-ish'al). Beginning.

injury (in-ju-re). Damage or harm to the body.

insertion (in-ser'shun) (L. inser'tio, from in, into + ser'ere, to plant). 1. The act of implanting or the condition of being implanted. 2. The place of attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.

inspection (in-spek'shun). An examination of the body or a part.

instep (in'step). The dorsal part of the arch of the foot.

instrument (in'stru-ment') (L. instrumen'tum, instru'ere, to furnish). Any mechanical tool, appliance or apparatus.

instruments (chiropody). Scholl's; a series of finely made operating knives, chisels, scissors, etc., made exclusively for the practice of surgical chiropody.

insufficiency (in-suf-ish'en-se) (L. insufficien'tia, from in, not, suffic'iens, sufficient). The condition of being insufficient or inadequate to the performance of an allotted duty.

integument (in-teg'u-ment) (L. integumen'tum, from in, on + teg'ere, to cover). The skin or covering of the body.

integumentary (in-teg-u-men'ta-re). 1. Pertaining to or composed of skin. 2. Serving as a covering, like the skin.

intensity (in-ten'sit-e) (L. in-ten'sus, intense; in, on + ten'dere, to stretch). The condition or quality of being intense; a high degree of tension, activity or energy.

interarticular (in'ter-ar-tik'ular) (L. in'ter, between + artic'ulus, joint). Situated between articular surfaces, or joints.

intercartilaginous (in'ter-kartil-aj'in-us). Between cartilages.

intercavernous (in-ter-kav-er-nus). Between two cavities.

intercellular (in-ter-sel-u-lar). Situated between the cells of any structure.

intercentral (in-ter-sen-tral). Situated between or connecting two or more nerve-centers.

interfascicular (in-ter-fas-ik-ular) (L. in'ter, between + fascic'ulus, bundle). Situated between fasciculi.

intermalleolar (in-ter-mal-e-olar). Between the malleoli.

intermetacarpal (in-ter-met-a-car-pal). Situated between the metacarpal bones.

intermetatarsal (i n- t e r- met- at- ar' sal). Situated or occurring between the metatarsal bones.

intermittent (in- ter- mit' ent) (L. intermit'tens, in'ter, between + mit'tere, to send). 1. Having periods of cessation of activity. 2. An intermittent fever, postponing i., intermittent fever in which the paroxysms come on at a later hour each day.

intermuscular (i n- t e r- mus- ku- lar). Situated between muscles.

internal (in- ter' nal) (L. inter'nus). Situated or occurring within or on the inside.

internodular (in- ter- nod- u- lar). Between two nods.

interosseal (in- ter- os- e- al) (L. in'ter, between + as, bone). 1. Situated between bones. 2. Pertaining to the interosseal muscles.

interosseous in- ter- os- a- us) (L. interos'seus, in'ter, between + as, bone). Situated or occurring between bones.

interosseus (in- ter- os' e- us; pl., interos'sei (L.). See muscles, table of.

interstitial (in- ter- stish- al). Lying or placed between.

intracapsular (in- trah- kap' su- lar). Within the capsule of a joint.

intracartilaginous (in- tr- cart- al- ag- inus). Occurring within the cartilage.

intracutaneous (in- tra- cu- tane- e- us). Within the layer of skin.

intragamentous (intragamen'tous). Situated within a ligament.

intrastitial (i n- t r a- s t i s h- a l). With the tissue.

intrasynovial (in- tra- ci- no- vial). Within the synovial cavity of a joint.

intratarsal (in- tra- tar- sal). In or on the inner side of the tissues.

inversion (in- ver- shun) (L. inver'sio or into + ver'tere, to turn). A turning inward, inside out, upside down or other reversal of the normal relation of a part.

involuntary (in- vol' un- ta- re) (L. involunta'rius, in against + volun'tas, will). Performed independently of the will.

irreducible (irredu' cible). Incapable of restoration to a normal condition.

irregular (ir- eg' u- lar) (L. in not + reg'ula, rule). Not in conformity with the rule of nature; not recurring at regular intervals.

isotonic (i- so- ton' ik). Having equal tension.

jacket, plaster-of-paris (jak' et). A casing of plaster-of-paris, enveloping the body for the purpose of correcting deformities.

joint (joint) (L. articula'tio). An articulation between two bones, more especially one which admits of more or less motion in one or both bones, as the joints of the foot.

joint-capsule. The capsular ligament of a joint.

joint-muscle. A muscle which moves a joint.

juxtaarticular (juxtaartic-ular). Near a joint.

keracele (kare-a-ceal). A horny tumor.

keratiasis (ker-at-i-as-is). The presence of horny warts on the skin.

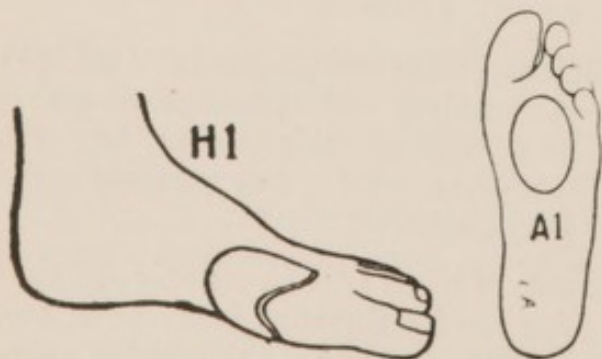
keratinous (kare-at-in-us). Containing or of the nature of keratin, or horny.

keratodermatitis (ker-at-o-dermat-itis). An inflammation of the external layer of the skin, commonly termed the corneum stratum.

keratodermia (ker-a-t-o-der-mea). Hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin.

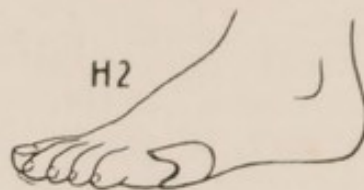
keratosis (ker-at-o-sis). Any horny growth, such as a wart or callosity; any disease attended by horny growths.

kiro pads. Felt pads skived by patent machine, in various shapes and sizes used in



practice of Chiropody. Especially skived pads of live wool felt for padding over

corns, tender joints, bunions and displaced, depressed bones. Made by the Scholl



Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Toronto and London.

knee (ne) (L. ge'nu). The anterior aspect of the leg at the articulation of the femur and tibia, also the articulation itself.

knee joint. Bones: femur, tibia and patella.

knitting (nit-ing). The repair of a fractured bone.

knock-knee (nok'ne). Genu valgum, knee distorted inside of normal line.

knuckle (nuk'l). The dorsal aspect of any phalangeal joint.

korrekto. Scholl's; a plate of silveroid metal covered with leather, to be worn inside the shoe. An arch support for weak instep and "flat-foot."

lacerated (las'er-a-ted). Torn.

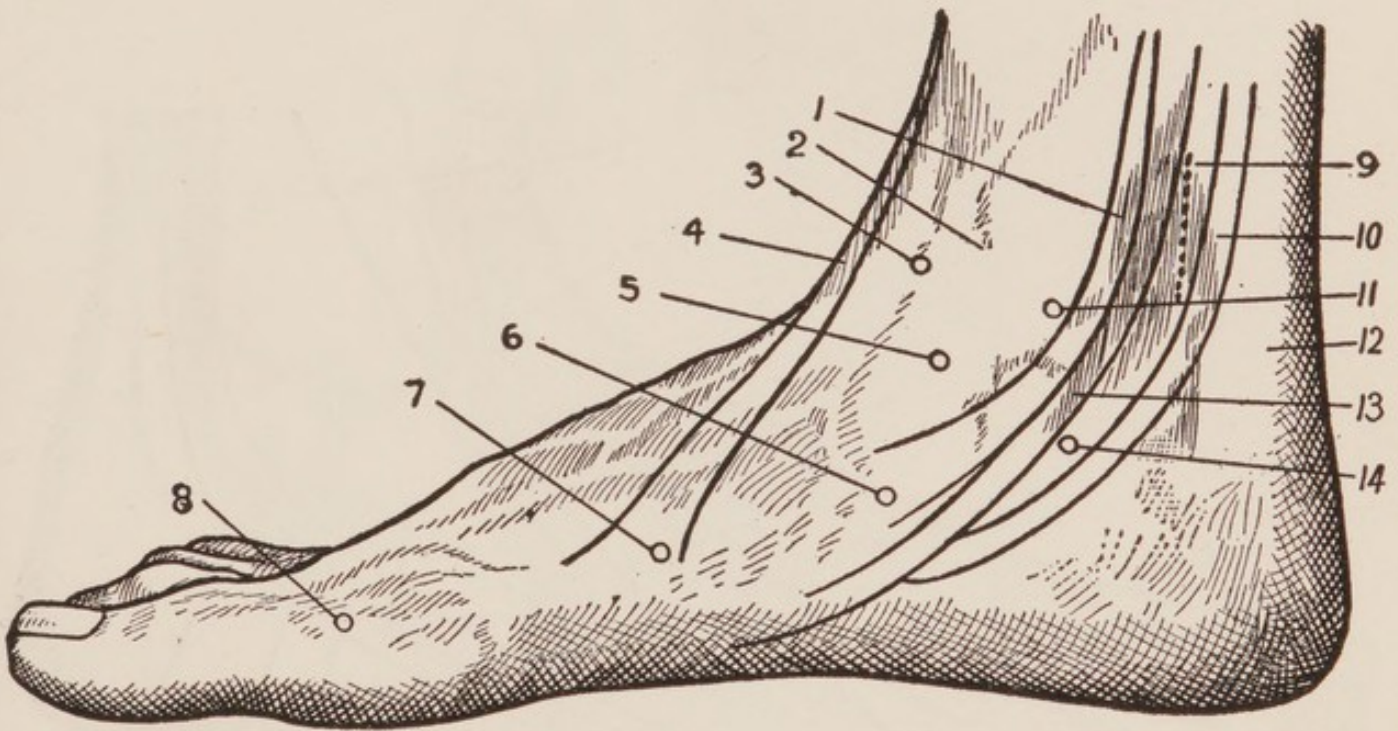
lameness (lam'nes). Limping; weakness of a limb.

lancinating (lan'sin-a-ting). Piercing; darting, as a pain.

landmarks (land marx). Means of determining the location of bones, muscles, arteries, veins, or nerves from the outside surface. Frequently used as method of diagnosis.

lateral (L. latera'lis). Pertaining to a side, as the side of a bone.

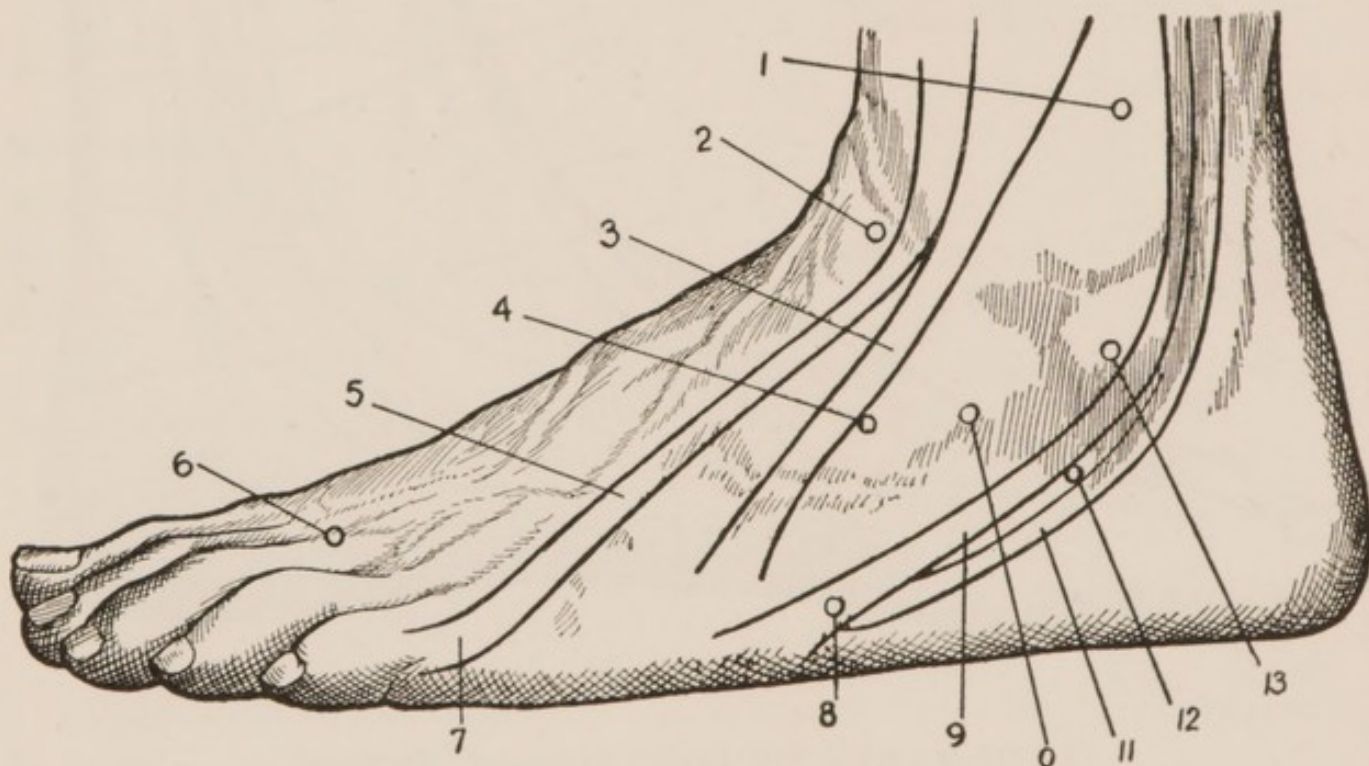
LANDMARKS OF THE FOOT



LANDMARKS OF FOOT (Internal Surface)

- | | |
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| 1. <i>Tibialis Posticus.</i> | 8. <i>First metatarso-phalangeal articulation.</i> |
| 2. <i>Anterior border of lower end of tibia.</i> | 9. <i>Posterior tibial artery.</i> |
| 3. <i>Line of ankle joint.</i> | 10. <i>Flexor longus hallucis.</i> |
| 4. <i>Tibialis Anticus.</i> | 11. <i>Internal malleolus.</i> |
| 5. <i>Head of astragalus.</i> | 12. <i>Tendo Achillis.</i> |
| 6. <i>Tubercle of scaphoid.</i> | 13. <i>Flexor longus digitorum.</i> |
| 7. <i>Tarso-metatarsal articulation.</i> | 14. <i>Sustentaculum tali.</i> |

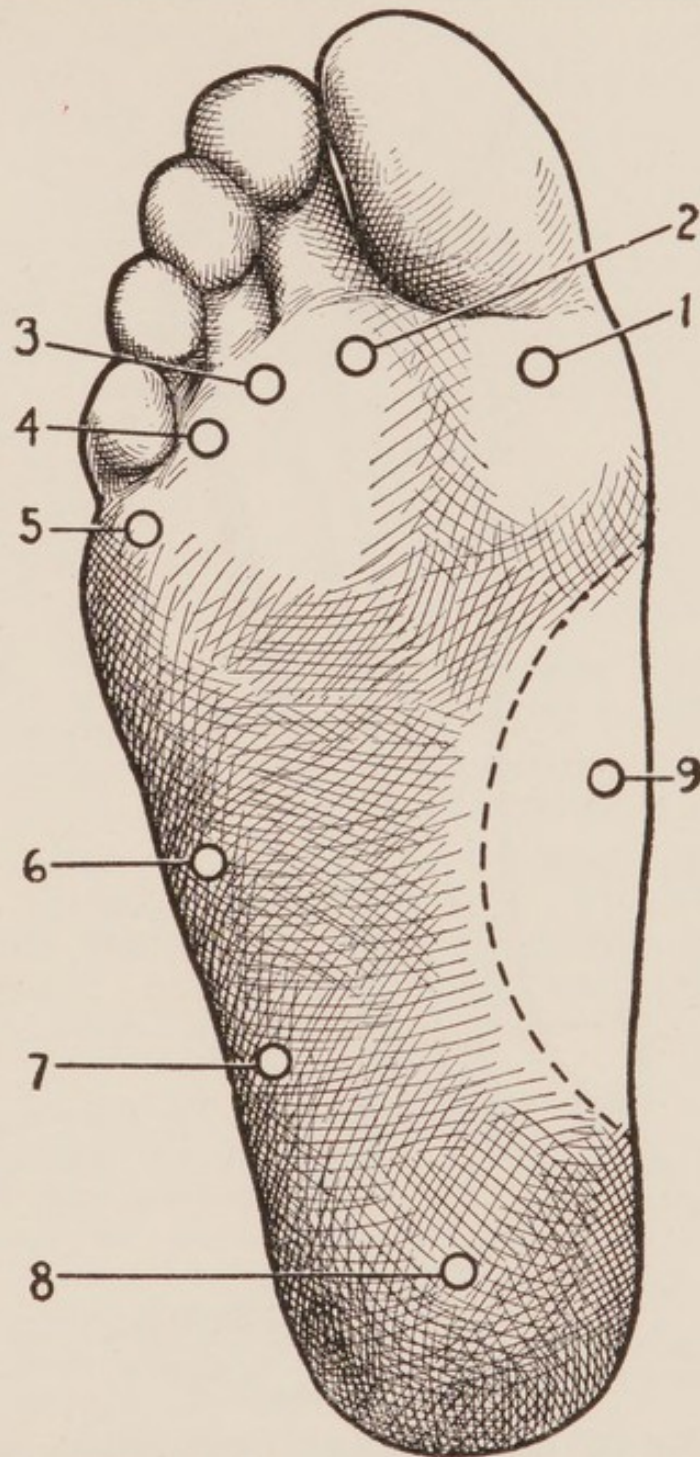
LANDMARKS OF THE FOOT



LANDMARKS OF FOOT (External Surface)

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| <p>1. <i>Fibula.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Line of ankle joint.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Peroneus tertius.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Extensor brevis digitorum.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Tendon of flexor longus digitorum to fifth toe.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Second metatarso-phalangeal joint.</i></p> | <p>7. <i>Fifth metatarso-phalangeal joint.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Base of fifth metatarsal.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Peroneus brevis.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Greater process of Calcus.</i></p> <p>11. <i>Peroneus longus.</i></p> <p>12. <i>Peroneal tubercle.</i></p> <p>13. <i>External malleolus.</i></p> |
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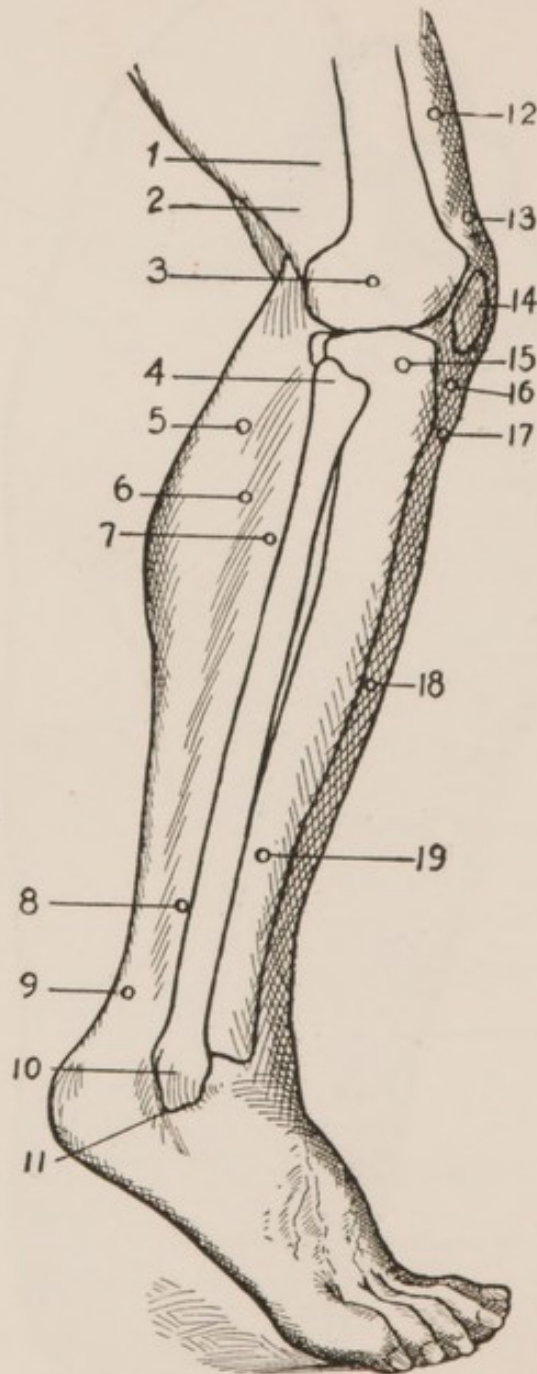
LANDMARKS OF THE FOOT



LANDMARKS OF FOOT (Plantar Surface)

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| 1. First metatarsal phalangeal joint. | 5. Fifth metatarsal phalangeal joint. |
| 2. Second metatarsal phalangeal joint. | 6. Metatarso-cuboidal articulation. |
| 3. Third metatarsal phalangeal joint. | 7. Articulation of cuboid and os calcis. |
| 4. Fourth metatarsal phalangeal joint. | 8. The scaphoid. |
| | 9. Astragaloid region of inner longitudinal arch. |

LANDMARKS OF THE FOOT



LANDMARKS OF LEG (External Surface) After Cunningham

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ilio-tibial band. 2. Biceps tendon. 3. External condyle. 4. Head of fibula. 5. Gastrocnemius. 6. Soleus. 7. Peroneus longus. 8. Peroneus brevis. 9. Tendo achillis. 10. External malleolus, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Tip of external malleolus. 12. Vastus externus. 13. Quadriceps extensor tendon. 14. Patella. 15. External tuberosity of tibia. 16. Ligamentum patellae. 17. Tubercle of tibia. 18. Tibialis anticus. 19. Peroneus tertius. |
|---|--|

laterodeviation (l a t-e r-o-d-v-a-shun). Deviation or slight displacement to one side.

lateroduction (l a t-e r-o-d u-k-shun). A movement from the center to either side.

lateroflexion (l a t-e r-o-f l-e k'-shun). A bending to one side.

lateroversion (lat''er-o-ver'shun) (L. la'tus, side + version). A turning to one side.

laxator (laks-a-tor). A muscle loosening or relaxing.

leg (leg). The lower extremity, especially the part between the knee and the ankle.

leptodermic (l e p-t o-d e r-mik). Thin skinned.

leptus (lep-tus). Burrowing under the skin, causing irritation and intense itching.

lesion (le'zhun). Structural tissue—change from injury or disease.

ligament (lig'am-ent) (L. ligamen'tum; lig'are, to bind). Any tough fibrous band which connects bones or supports viscera.

ligtone. A proprietary remedy or liniment used for sprains and strains, especially used in cases of weak instep, arches or flat-foot.

limb (lim) (L. lim'bus, border). 1. An arm or a leg with its appendages; an extremity. 2. Anything resembling an arm or a leg. A leg or lower extremity.

limp (limp). A halting gait.

linear (lin'e-ar). Of or pertaining to a line.

lint (lint). Scraped linen, used for dressing wounds.

local (lo'kal) (L. loca'lis). Restricted to or pertaining to one spot or part; not general.

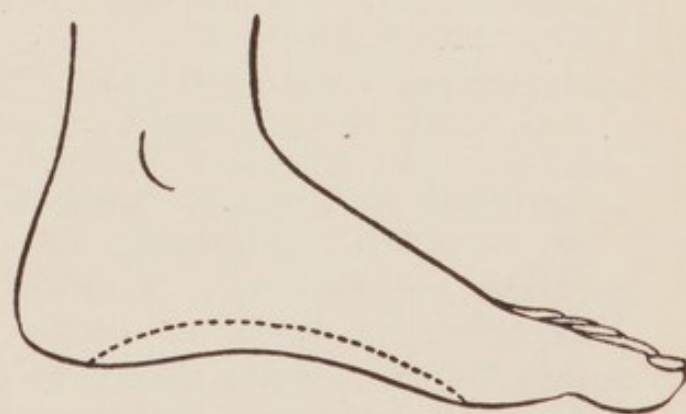
localized (lo'kal-izd). Not general; restricted to a limited region or to one or more spots.

locomotion (lo-ko-mo'shun) (L. lo'cus, place + mov're, to move). Movement from one place to another.

locomotive (lo-ko-mo-tiv). Pertaining to locomotion.

locomotor (lo-ko-mo-tor). Or pertaining to locomotion.

longitudinal arch (long-i-tud-i-nal). The long plantar arch of the foot from os calcis to first metatarsal.



lubricate (lu'brik-ate). To make smooth or slippery.

lumbricalis (lum-brik-a'lis) (L. lum'bus, loin). See muscles, table of.

lumen (lu'men). The cavity of a tubular structure.

luxation (luks-a'shun) (L. luxa'tio). Same as dislocation.

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik) (L. lym-phat'icus). 1. Pertaining to or containing lymph. 2. A vessel conveying lymph. 3. Of a sluggish or phlegmatic temperament; afferent 1., a lymphatic vessel which enters a gland.

macropodia (mak-ro-po-de-ah). Abnormal size of the feet.

macroscelia (mak-ro-se'le-ah). Excessive development of the legs.

maim (mam). To disable by a blow against a part.

malformation (mal-for-ma-shun). An abnormal shape or structure.

malleolus (mal-e'o-lus). A hammer-head-shaped process of bone of the ankle joint.

malposition (mal-po-zish'un) (L. ma'lus, bad + posit'io, placement). Abnormal or anomalous position.

malpractice (mal-prak-tis) (L. mal, bad + practice). Improper or injurious practice, unskilful and faulty medical or surgical treatment.

manikin (man-ik-in). A model of a human being or part.

manipulation (ma-nip-u-la-shun). Manual treatment; handling.

marasmus (mar-az-mus). A progressive wasting.

massage (mas-azh). The systematic therapeutic friction stroking and kneading of the body; manipulation or meth-odic pressure.

masseur (mas-e-your). One who performs massage.

mechanics (mek-an'iks). The science of matter and force, statics and dynamics; animal m., that branch of physiology which studies the laws of motion in animal bodies.

mechanotherapy (mek-an-o-ther'ap-e). The application of mechanical means to the treatment of injury or disease.

median (me-d-an). The centre.

mediolateral (mediolat-eral). Pertaining to the middle and the side.

mediotarsal (me-de-o-ta-r'sal). In the middle of the tarsus.

megalonychosis (meg'al-o-nik-osis). Hypertrophy of the nails and their matrices.

membranous (mem'bran-us). Having the nature of a membrane.

metatarsalgia (met-a-h-tar-sal-je-ah). Pain in the metatarsus.

metatarsophalangeal (met-a-h-tar"so-fal-an'je-al). Pertaining to the metatarsus and phalanges.

metatarsus (met-a-h-tar-sus). The part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes.

method (meth'ud). The manner of performing any act or operation.

microdissection (mi-kro-dis-ek-shun). Dissection of tissue under the microscope.

micrography (m i-k r o g'raf-e).
An account of microscopic objects.

microscope (mi'kro-skope). An instrument which magnifies minute objects for visual inspection.

midtarsal (mid-tar'sal). Between the two rows of bones of the tarsus.

misplaced (mis-plast'). Out of proper position.

mobility (mo-bil'it-e) (L. mobil'itas). Susceptibility of being moved.

mobilization (mob'il-iz-a'shun). The rendering of a fixed or ankylosed part movable.

mock-knee (mok'ne). A large swelling on the knee of horses and cattle, caused usually by repeated injury.

modus operandi (mo-dus op-er-an'di). The method of performing an operation or action; the steps of an operation.

mole (mol) (L. mo'les). A small brown cutaneous spot.

molecular (mo-lek'u-lar). Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules.

molecule (mol'e-kul). The smallest quantity of a substance that may exist and preserve the characteristic qualities.

monarticular (mon-ar-tik-u-lar).
Pertaining to one joint.

monoparesis (mon-o-par'es-is).
Paralysis of a single part of the body.

monoparesthesia (m o n-o-p a r-es-the'ze-ah). Paralysis of a single part or limb.

monopus (mon'o-pus). A fetus having but a single foot or leg; congenital absence of one lower limb.

morbid (mor-bid) (L. mor-bid-us, sick). Pertaining to or affected with disease; diseased.

morphology (mor-fol-o-je). The science of the forms and structure of organized beings.

motile (mo'til). Capable of spontaneous motion.

motion (mo'shun). Changing or moving about.

motor (mo'tor). Applied to muscles and nerves moving a part.

mucosa (mu-ko'sah). A mucous membrane.

mull (mul). A variety of thin, soft muslin used in surgery; plaster m., a sheet of mull coated with gutta-percha; used in surgery as a dressing; and in skin diseases.

muscle (mus'el) (L. mus'culus).
Organic contractile tissue, which by contraction produces the movements of an animal organism. Muscles are composed of a fibrous tissue, chemically characterized by the presence of syn-tonin, or muscular fibrin, and endowed with the property of contractility.

Abbreviations used to describe muscles:

Or. Origin of the muscle.
In. Insertion of the muscle.
Ac. Action of muscles.

Fascia. Superficial fascia are found immediately beneath the skin.

Deep fascia between the muscles and deeper structures.

MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

(See illustration on next page)

Tibia'lis anti'cus.

Or. Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia.

In. Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal.

Ac. Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.

Exter'sor pro'prius hallucis.

Or. Middle of fibula.

In. Base of last phalanx of great toe.

Ac. Extends toe.

Exten'sor lon'gus digito'rum.

Or. Outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula.

In. Second and third phalanges of toes.

Ac. Extends toes.

Perone'us ter'tius.

Or. Lower fourth of fibula.

In. Fifth metatarsal bone.

Ac. Flexes tarsus.

Gastrocne'mius (2 heads).

Or. Condyle of femur.

In. Os calcis by tendo achillis.

Ac. Extends foot.

So'leus.

Or. Shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia.

In. Os calcis by tendo achillis.

Ac. Extends foot.

Planta'ris.

Or. Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee.

In. Os calcis tendo achillis.

Ac. Extends foot.

Poplite'us.

Or. External condyle of femur.

In. Shaft of tibia above oblique line.

Ac. Flexes leg.

Flex'or lon'gus hallu'cis.

Or. Lower two-thirds of shaft of fibula.

In. Last phalanx of great toe.

Ac. Flexes great toe.

Flex'or lon'gus digito'rum.

Or. Shaft of tibia.

In. Last phalanges of toes.

Ac. Flexes phalanges and extends toes.

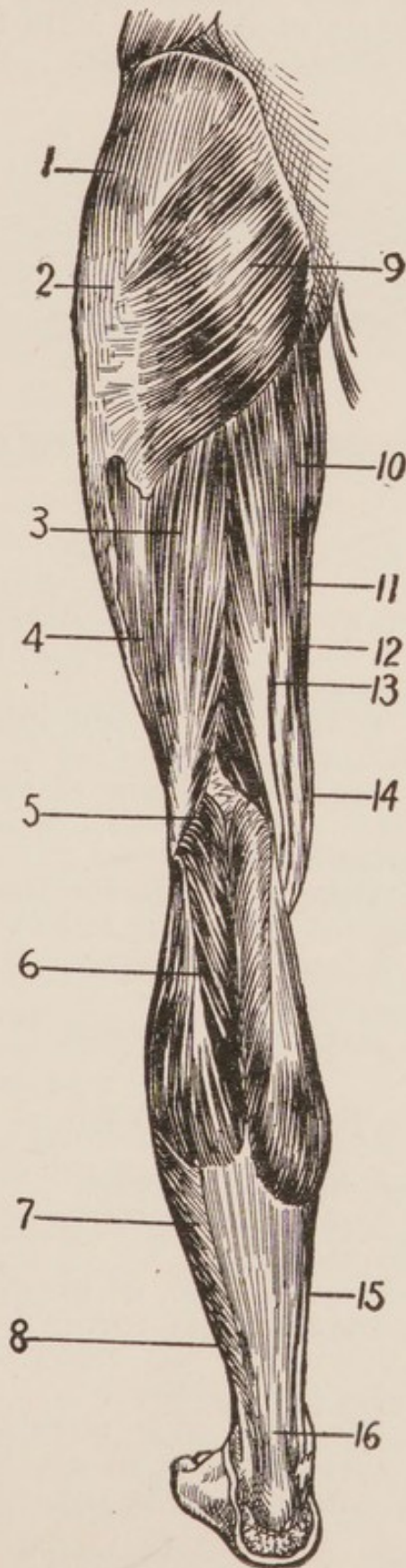
Or.=origin

in.=insertion

Ac.=action

MUSCLES OF THE LEG

MUSCLES OF THE LEG (After Gray)



1. *Gluteus medius.*
2. *Aponeurosis of gluteus maximus.*
3. *Biceps. Flexor cruris.*
4. *Vastus externus.*
5. *Plantaris.*
6. *Gastrocnemius.*
7. *Soleus.*
8. *Peroneus Longus.*
9. *Gluteus maximus.*
10. *Semimembranosus.*
11. *Semitendinoses.*
12. *Gracilis.*
13. *Tendon of Semimembranosus.*
14. *Sartorius.*
15. *Flexor longus digitorum.*
16. *Tendo achillis.*

Tibia'lis posti'cus.

Or. Shaft of fibula and tibia.

In. Tuberosity navicular and internal cuneiform.

Ac. Extends tarsus and inverts foot.

Perone'us bre'vis.

Or. Middle third of shaft of fibula, externally.

In. Base of fifth metatarsal.

Ac. Extends foot.

Perone'us lon'gus.

Or. Head and shaft of fibula.

In. First metatarsal of great toe.

Ac. Extends and everts foot.

MUSCLES OF THE FOOT.

Dorsal Region.

Exten'sor bre'vis digito'rum.

Or. Os calcis, externally.

In. First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus.

Ac. Extends toes.

Plantar Region.

FIRST LAYER.

Abduc'tor hallu'cis.

Or. Inner tubercle of os calcis.

In. Base of first phalanx of great toe.

Ac. Abducts great toe.

Flex'or bre'vis digito'rum.

Or. Inner tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia.

In. Second phalanges of lesser toes.

Ac. Flexes lesser toes.

Or.=origin

in.=insertion

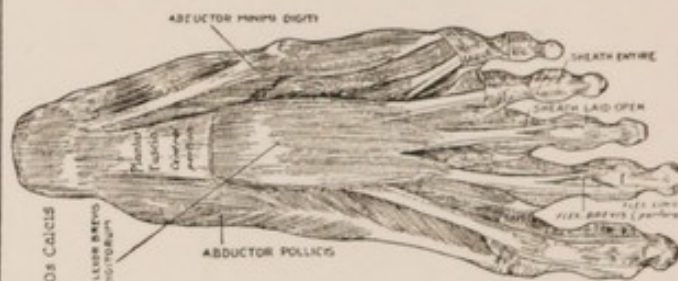
Ac.=action

Abduc'tor min'imi di'giti.

Or. Outer tuberosity os calcis, and plantar fascia.

In. First phalanx of little toe.

Ac. Abducts little toe.



MUSCLES OF THE SOLE OF FOOT (First Layer)

SECOND LAYER.

Flex'or accesso'rius (2 heads).

Or. 1, Inner, and 2, outer surface of os calcis.

In. Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.

Ac. Accessory flexor of toes.

Lumbrica'les, 4.

Or. Tendons of flexor longus dig.

In. Second phalanges of lesser toes.

Ac. Accessory flexors.

THIRD LAYER.

Flex'or bre'vis hallucis.

Or. Cuboid and external cuneiform bones.

In. First phalanx of great toe.

Ac. Flexes great toe.

Transver'sus pe'dis.

Or. Head of fifth metatarsal.

In. First phalanx of great toe.

Ac. Adducts great toe.

Adduc'tor obli'quus hallu'cis.
 Or. Tarsal end of three middle metatarsal bones.
 In. First phalanx of great toe.
 Ac. Adducts great toe.

Flex'or bre'vis min'imi di'giti.
 Or. Base of fifth metatarsal.
 In. Base of first phalanx of little toe.
 Ac. Flexes little toe.

FOURTH LAYER.

Dorsal interos'sei.
 Or. Sides of metatarsals.
 In. Base of first phalanx of corresponding toe.
 Ac. Adduct toes.

Planta'ris interos'sei.
 Or. Shafts of third, fourth and fifth metatarsals.
 In. Base of first phalanges of same.
 Ac. Adducts toes.

muscle-attachments. Bones to which muscles and tendons are attached for performing their function in moving the parts.

muscular (mus'ku-lar) (L. muscula'ris). 1. Pertaining to a muscle. 2. Having well-developed muscles.

myalgia (mi-al'je-ah). Pain in the muscles.

myectomy (mi-ek'to-pe). Abnormal displacement of a muscle.

myodynia (mi-o-d-ne-a). Pain in the muscle.

myokerosis (mi''o-ke-ro'sis). Waxy degeneration of muscle tissue.

Or.=origin

in.=insertion

Ac.=action

myology (mi-ol'o-je). The science of the nature, function, structure, and diseases of muscles.

myoparalysis (mi-o-par-al'is-is). Muscular paralysis.

myopathy (mi-op'ath-e). Any disease of a muscle.

myositis (mi-o-si-tis). Inflammation of muscle-tissue.

myospasm (mi'o-spazm). Spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

myotatic (mi-o-tat-ik). Performed or induced by stretching or extending a muscle.

myotenyotomy (myotenot-omy). The division of muscles and tendons.

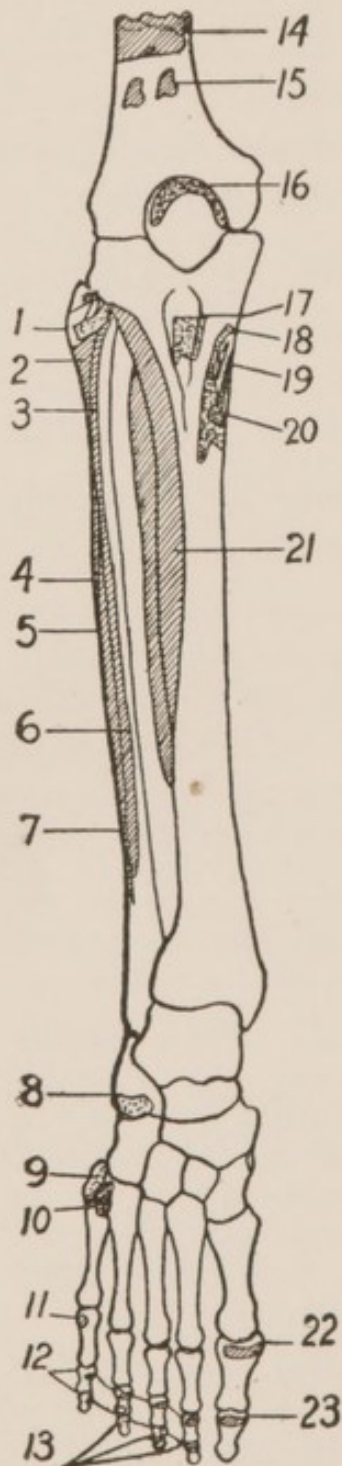
myotonus (my-ot-o-nus). Tonic spasm of a muscle.

nail (nal). The horny dorsal plate on the distal phalanx of a finger or toe. The nail is made up of flattened epithelial scales developed from the stratum lucidum of the skin; nail-bed, the surface covered by a nail.

napropathy (nap-rop'ath-e). A system of medicine which attributes all disease to disorder in the ligaments and connective tissue.

navicular (na-vik'u-lar) (L. navic'ula, boat). 1. Boat-shaped. 2. The scaphoid bone of the tarsus.

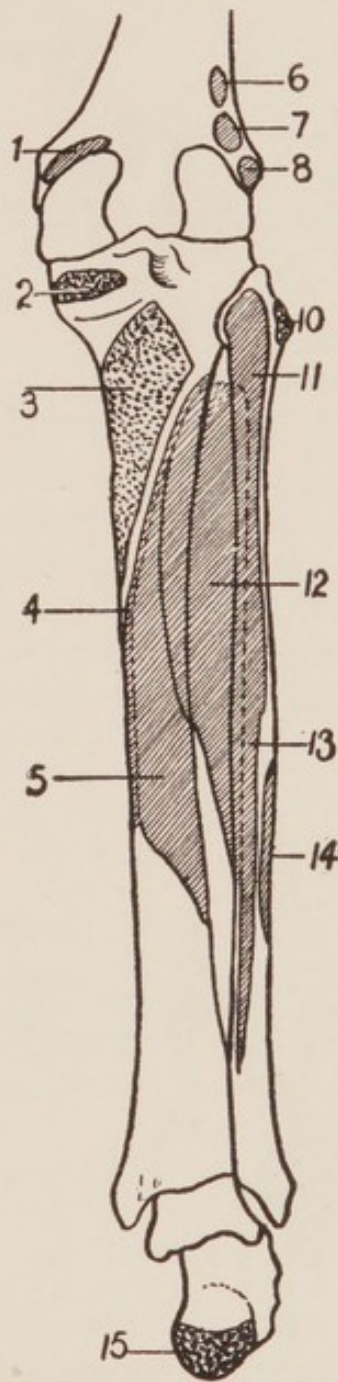
MUSCLES OF THE LEG



1. *Biceps.*
2. *Peroneus longus.*
3. *Extensor longus digitorum.*
4. *Peroneus brevis.*
5. *Extensor longus digitorum.*
6. *Extensor proprius hallucis.*
7. *Peroneus tertius.*
8. *Extensor brevis digitorum.*
9. *Peroneus brevis.*
10. *Peroneus tertius.*
11. *Abductor minimi digiti.*
12. *Extensores longus.*
13. *Extensores longus et brevis.*
14. *Crureus.*
15. *Subcrureus.*
16. *Quadriceps extensor.*
17. *Lig. patellae.*
18. *Sartorius.*
19. *Gracilis.*
20. *Semitendinosus.*
21. *Tibialis anticus.*
22. *Extensor brevis digitorum.*
23. *Extensor proprius hallucis.*

Figure 5. Diagram showing the attachments of the muscles of the leg. Anterior (after Gray).

MUSCLES OF THE LEG



ATTACHMENTS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE LEG (After Gray)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Inner head of gastrocnemius. | 8. Popliteus. |
| 2. Semimembranosus. | 10. Biceps. |
| 3. Popliteus. | 11. Soleus. |
| 4. Soleus. | 12. Tibialis posterior. |
| 5. Flexor longus digitorum. | 13. Flexor longus hallucis. |
| 6. Plantaris. | 14. Peroneus brevis. |
| 7. Outer head of gastrocnemius. | |

MUSCLES OF THE THIGH

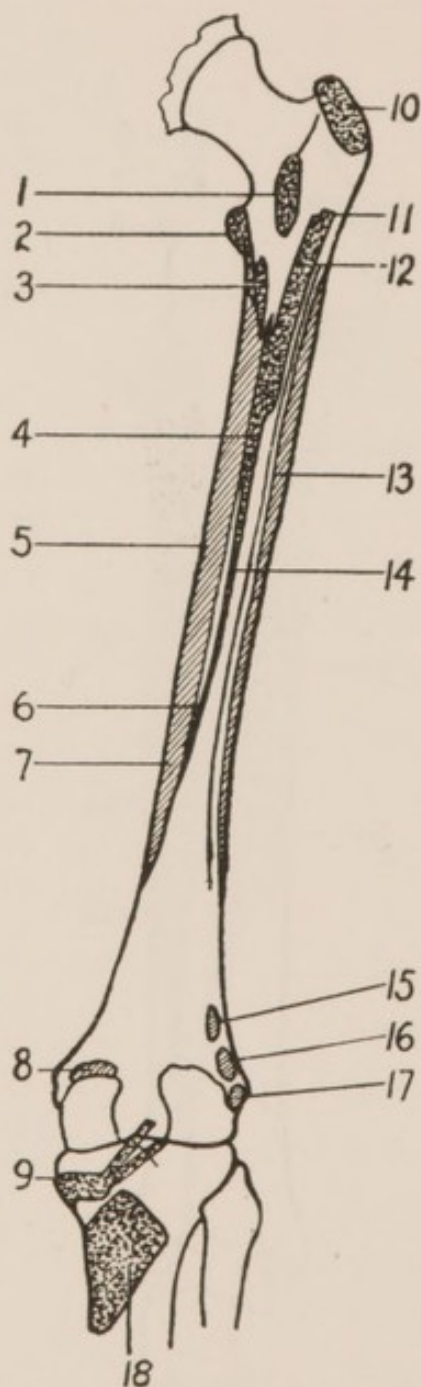


DIAGRAM SHOWING ATTACHMENTS OF THE MUSCLES
OF THE THIGH (After Gray)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Gluteus maximus.</i> | 10. <i>Gluteus medius.</i> |
| 2. <i>Piriformis.</i> | 11. <i>Gluteus maximus.</i> |
| 3. <i>Gluteus maximus.</i> | 12. <i>Abductor magnus.</i> |
| 4. <i>Abductor brevis.</i> | 13. <i>Vastus externus.</i> |
| 5. <i>Vastus internus.</i> | 14. <i>Short head of biceps.</i> |
| 6. <i>Adductor longus.</i> | 15. <i>Plantaris.</i> |
| 7. <i>Adductor magnus.</i> | 16. <i>Outer head of gastrocnemius.</i> |
| 8. <i>Inner head of gastrocnemius.</i> | 17. <i>Popliteus.</i> |
| 9. <i>Semimembranosus.</i> | 18. <i>Popliteus.</i> |

nearthrosis (ne-ar-thro-sis). Abnormal articulation; a false-joint.

necrectomy (ne-krek-to-me). The cutting away of necrosed tissue.

necremia (nek-re-me-a). Loss of vitality of the blood.

necrobiosis (nek-ro-biosis). The progressive atrophy and decay of an organ.

necrobiotic (nek-ro-bi-o-tik). Dead.

necrocytosis (nek-ro-si-tosis). Death and decay of body cells.

necrosis (ne-kro'sis). Molar or non-molecular death of a tissue, especially of a bone; a condition in bone which corresponds to gangrene in the soft parts and which arises like the latter, from interference with the blood supply. Its most common causes are injury, acute inflammation, and chemic poisons, as phosphorus and mercury.

nerve (nerv). A cord-like structure which conveys impulses from one part of the body to another. A nerve consists of a connective-tissue sheath (epineurium), inclosing bundles (funiculi) of nerve fibers, each bundle being surrounded by its own sheath of perineurium, the various bundles being separated by septa of connective tissue, known as the endoneurium.

Cutaneous Nerves of Outer Side of Leg and Foot. 1; external popliteal nerve, 2; its

lateral cutaneous branch, 3; peroneal communicating branch which unites with the tibial communicating, in the external saphenous nerve, 4; calcaneal branch of external saphenous, 5; external dorsal digital branch of fifth toe, 6; dorsal digital branch of fourth and fifth toes, 7; musculocutaneous nerve, 8; its two divisions, 9; union with external saphenous, 10; communication between outer and inner branches, 11; anterior tibial nerve, 12; its inner terminal branch, 13; recurrent articular nerve.

Distribution of Branches of External Popliteal Nerves of Front of Leg and Dorsum of Foot, 1; external popliteal or peroneal nerve, 2; its recurrent articular branches, 3; musculocutaneous nerve, 4; twigs to long and short peroneal muscles, 5; internal branch of musculocutaneous nerve, 6; its external branch, 7; external saphenous nerve, uniting at two places with outer branch of musculocutaneous, 8; its branch to the outer side of the fifth toe, 9; anterior tibial nerve, 10; its muscular branches in the leg, of the anterior tibial nerve after it has passed into the foot, 11; its inner branch uniting with a twig of the musculocutaneous and giving the dorsal digital nerves, distribution of its outer branch to extensor brevis digitorum and tarsal articulations.

neostomy (ne-os-too-me). An operation in which an opening is made into or between two organs.

neuralgia (nu-ral-je-ah). Pain (sus). 1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nerves. 2. Unduly excitable.

neuralgia (nu-ral'je-ah). Pain in a nerve or in nerves, or radiating along the course of a nerve, a name applied to pain, which may result from any one or more of a great variety of morbid conditions. Neuralgic pain is of a severe darting or throbbing character, intermittent, and is attended by sensitiveness of the skin and by the presence of tender points (punc'tadoloro'-sa) where the cutaneous branches of the nerve are given off from the deeper parts. Morton's neuralgia in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the third and fourth toes. It is caused by slight dislocation producing pressure on the digital branch of the external plantar nerve.

neuralgic (nu-ral'jik). Pertaining to or of the nature of neuralgia.

neuranagenesis (neur-an-agen-is-iz). The regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

neuritis (nu-ri'tis). Inflammation of a nerve. The condition is attended by pain and tenderness over the nerves, anesthesia, disturbances of sensation, paralysis, wasting and disappearance of the reflexes.

neurodynia (nu-ro-d-ne-a). Pain in a nerve (as in neuralgia).

neurology (nu-rol'o-je). Science of nervous structure and function.

neuroma (nur-o-ma). A tumor formed as an outgrowth of the nervous system.

neuromechanism (new-ro-mek-an-is-um). The structure and mechanism of the nervous system as related to its function.

neuromuscular (neuromus-cular). Pertaining to both nerves and muscles.

neurosis (nu-ro-sis). A nervous affection without lesion.

neurotension (nu-ro-ten'shun). Nerve-stretching.

node (nod) (L. no'dus, knot). A swelling or protuberance, generally on a tendon or bone.

normal (nor'mal). 1. Agreeing with the regular and established type.

nucleus (nu'kle-us) (Pl. nu'clei) (L.). 1. A spheroid body within a cell, forming the essential and vital part of the cell.

nu-grips. A patented device to be placed in the heel part of low shoes or slippers to prevent slipping. Made of soft, velvety rubber.

obese (o-bes) (L. obe'sus). Excessively fat, corpulent.

oblique (ob-lek', or ik). Slanting, as a muscle.

ointment (oint-ment). A fatty medicinal agent applied externally; one which melts at body temperature.

oma. A Greek suffix meaning tumor.

onkinocoele (on-kin-o-celle). A swollen condition of a tendon sheath.

onychatrophy (o-nik-at'ro-fe). Atrophy of the nails.

onychchia (o-nik'e-ah). Chronic inflammation of matrix of a nail.

onychoid (on'ik-oid). Resembling a finger nail.

onycholysis (o-n i k-o l' i s-i s). Loosening of the nails.

onychoma (o-nik-o'mah). A tumor of the nail or nail-bed.

onychomycosis (on-ik-o-mi-kosis). A disease of the nails due to the presence of a fungus, *Acho'ri'on* keratoph'agus, called also o. favo'sa o. tonsu'rans, a disease produced by the growth of *Trichoph'yton tonsu'rans* in the nails.

onychophosis (on'ik-o-fo'sis). A horny growth beneath the toe nails.

onychophyma (on'ik-o-fi'mah). Thickening or enlargement of the nail.

onychoptosis (on-ik-op-to-sis). Falling off of the nails.

onychosis (on-ik-o'sis). Disease or deformity of a nail or of the nails.

onychotrophy (on-ik-ot'ro-fe). Nutrition of the nails.

onyx (o'niks). 1. A nail of a finger or toe.

onyxis (o-niks'is). Ingrowing nail.

operation (op-er-a'shun) (L. opera'tio). 1. Any act performed with instruments or by the hands of a surgeon.

organ (or'gan). Any part of the body with a special function.

organopathy (or-gan-op'ath-e). 1. Diseases of an organ. 2. The local action of drugs.

origin. As applied to a muscle, distinguishes the attachment towards which it contracts, a muscle contracts away from its insertion, the origin is generally the upper attachment of the muscle, the origin of the foot muscles are from the back forward.

ortho. A prefix meaning straight or normal.

orthograde (or-tho-grad). Carrying the body upright in walking.

orthopedia (o r-t h o-p e-d e-ah). The surgical and mechanic correction of deformities, as of the foot.

orthopedics (o r-t h o-p e-d iks). Correction or prevention of deformities.

orthopedist (o r - t h o - p e - d i s t).
One who practices orthopedic surgery.

orthosis (or - t h o ' s i s). The straightening of a distorted part.

orthostatic (o r - t h o - s t a t - i c).
Caused by standing erect.

os. Pl., ossa, a bone.

osmidrosis (os - m i d - o s - i s). A condition in which the sweat has a strong odor.

ossa (os - a h). Latin plural of os, bone.

ossein (os - e - i n). The animal matter of bone.

osseofibrous (o s - e - o - f i - b r u s).
Made up of fibrous tissue and bone.

osseous (os ' e - u s). Bony; resembling bone.

ossification (os " i f - i k - a ' s h u n) (L. ossifica'tio). 1. The formation of bone or of a bony substance. 2. Conversion into bone or a bony substance; metaplastic o., the development of bone matter in soft structures.

ossify (os - i f - i). To change into bone.

ostalgia (os - t a l ' j e - a h). Pain in a bone or in the bones.

oste arthritis (os " t e - a r - t h r i ' t i s).
Inflammation of the bones and joints.

oste arthrotomy (oste arthrot ' o - m y). Excision of an articular end of a bone.

ostectomy (os - t e k ' t o - p e). Displacement of bone.

osteitis (os - t e - i - t i s). Inflammation of the bone, inflammation of the haversian spaces, canals, and their branches, and generally of the medullary cavity. The disease is marked by enlargement of the bone, tenderness and a dull, aching pain.

osteoarthritis (os - t e - o - a r t h - r i - t i s). Chronic rheumatoid inflammation of a joint.

oste arthropathy (o s t e o a r - t h r o p ' a t h y). Any disease of bony articulations.

osteocystoma (o s t e - o - c i s - t o - m a). A cystic tumor in a bone.

osteoderma (os - t - o - d e r - m a). A bony formation of skin.

osteosarcoma (os - t - o - s a r - k o m - a). A sarcoma of bone.

g-oma. A spongy tumor of bone.

osteotome (o s - t o - t o m e). A knife or chisel for cutting bone.

ossiculum (os - i k - u - l u m). A little bone.

ossiferous (os - i f - e r - u s). Producing bone.

osteochondritis (os - t - o - k o n - d r i - t i s). Inflammation of both bone and cartilage.

osteocop (os - t e - o - k o p). A severe pain in a bone or bones.

osteogenesis (osteogen ' e s i s). The development and formation of bone.

osteography (os-te-og'ra-fe).
The descriptive anatomy of bones.

osteoid (os'te-oid). Having the nature of bone.

osteology (os-te-ol'o-je). Science of structure and function of the study of the bones.

osteoma (os-te-o-mah). A bony tumor.

osteonecrosis (os-te-o-ne-kro-sis). Necrosis of bone.

osteoneuralgia (os-te-o-nu-ral-je-ah). Neuralgia of bones.

overextension (o-ver-ek-s-ten-shun). Excessive extension.

overriding (o-ver-ri-ding). The slipping of an end of a fractured bone over the other fragment.

overstrain (o-ver-stran). An abnormal degree of fatigue brought about by activity. It is intermediate between fatigue and actual exhaustion.

pachydermic (p a k-e-d e r-mik). Characterized by abnormal thickness of the skin.

pachylosis (pak-il-o'sis). A chronic disease in which the skin, particularly that of the leg, becomes dry, thick and harsh.

pachypodous (p a k-i p-o d-u s). Having abnormally thick feet.

pad (pad). In general, a cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffing. 2. A cushion used as a saddle, without a tree

or frame; a cushion used on an elephant's back, esp. under the howdah. 3. A harness saddle. 4. Something of the nature of a cushion, used to lessen or prevent the effect of jarring, impact, pressure, or friction; stuffing used to fill out, to increase the size or height, to alter the natural form, etc., as a cushion or stuffing used under a saddle or gigtree or at the top of a surcingle to prevent galling. b. A stuffed guard for a bodily part, as the leg. c. A protective cap for the leg of a horse; a boot. d. Med., a soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc

pagoplexia (pa-go-pleks'e-ah). Frost-bite or chilblain.

pain (pan) (L. pae'ma; do'lor).
1. Distress or suffering.

palliative (pal'e-a-tiv) (L. pallia'tus, cloaked). 1. Affording relief, but no cure. 2. An alleviating medicine.

palpate (pal-pate). 1. To explore with the hand. 2. Having a palpus.

panaris (pan-a-ris). Phlegmonous, inflammation of a finger or toe.

panarthrititis (p a n a r t h r i-tis). General inflammation of the joint-structures.

panosteitis (pan-os-te-i-tis). Total inflammation of a bone.

papilloma (pap-il-o'mah). A benign tumor made up of hypertrophied papillae of the skin.

parallagma (par-al-ag'mah). A change in the situation of bones.

paralysis (par-al-is-is). A loss of motion or sensation in a living part or member.

paramyotonia (par-ah-mi-o-to-ne-ah). A disease marked by tonic spasms due to disorder of muscular tonicity, especially a hereditary and congenital affection. Symptomatic p., temporary stiffness on starting to walk, seen in paralysis agitans.

paraplegia (p a r-a h-p l e-je-ah). Paralysis of the legs.

parasynovitis (par-ah-si-no-vi'tis). Inflammation around a bursa.

paratarsium (par-ah-tar-se-um). The side of the tarsus of the foot.

paresis (par-es-is). Slight paralysis.

paronychia (par-o-nik-e-ah). A felon or whitlow; abscess and suppuration of the terminal phalanx of the finger. It may be superficial and confined to the structures about the nails, or deep-seated, in which case the periosteum and bone are affected and there is pain, necrosis and marked constitutional disturbance.

passive (pas-iv) (L. passivus). Neither spontaneous nor active; not produced by active efforts or exertion.

patella (pat-el'ah) (L. "pan"). The knee-cap or knee-pan, a lens-shaped sesamoid bone, situated in the front of the knee, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle, riders' painful p., tenderness and pain in the patella of horseback riders.

pathology (path-ol-o-je. That branch of medicine which treats of the essential nature of disease, especially of the structural and functional changes caused by disease.

ped (ped) (L. ped, pedis, fr. pes, pedis, foot; cf. F. pede). A suffix denoting foot, footed; as biped, centipede, velocipede.

pedialgia (pe-de-al'je-ah). Neuralgic pain in the foot.

pedic. Arch support. A support designed to be placed inside of the shoe for cases of flat-foot, weak arches and rotating ankles.

pedico. Foot soap. A proprietary soap made in granular form for the feet. A soap comprising an antiseptic and deodorizer. It consists of granulations that require rubbing before lather is produced. A soap to stimulate the circulation, thoroughly cleanses the pores of the skin of all impurities and removes the dead particles of cuticle.

pedico. Foot Balm. An ointment or cream to be rubbed on the feet to remove burning, tenderness, itching and irritation. A proprietary remedy for aching, painful feet.

pedicure (ped'ik-ur) (L. pes, foot + cu'ra care). The care of the feet and nails. One who cares for the feet and nails; a chiropodist.

pediluvium (ped-il-u've-um) (L. pes, foot + lu'ere, to wash). A foot-bath.

pedionalgia (pe-de-o-nal-je-ah). Pain in the sole of the feet.

peditis (pe-di-tis) (L. pes, foot + -itis). Inflammation of the pedal.

pedodynamometer (pe-do-dinam-om-et-er). An instrument for measuring the length of a leg.

pedolizers. Scholl's; consisting of a means of spraying antiseptic liquids to various parts of the foot to be operated upon by the chiropodist. An atomizer or spray especially constructed for foot work.

pelmatic (pel-mat-ic). Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

penetrating (pen'e-tra-ting). Entering beyond the surface.

percutaneous (per-ku-tane-ous). To perform through the skin.

percussion (per-kush-un) (L. percus'sio). The act of striking a part with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition of the parts beneath by the sound obtained.

perforate (per'fo-rat) (L. perfora're, to pierce through). 1. The act of boring or piercing through a part.

perforation (per-fo-ra-shun). An opening or penetration.

perfrication (per-frik-a-shun) (L. perfrica're, to rub). Inunction. Rubbing with an ointment or embrocation.

peri. A prefix meaning around.

periarterial (pa-r-i-r-ter-i-l). Around an artery.

periarteritis (per-e-ar-ter-itis). An inflammation surrounding the tissue about an artery.

periarthric (per-e-a-r-th-r-ik). Around a joint.

periarthrititis (per-e-ar-th-ri-tis). Inflammation around joints.

periaxial (pare-e-ax-e-l). Situated around an axis.

pericarditis (pur-i-kard-dit-us). An inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (pur-i-kard-d-um). A serous tissue-like sack surrounding the heart.

pericellular (pur-i-cell-u-lar). Surrounding a cell.

perichondrium (per-e-kon'dre-um). The membrane which covers the surface of a cartilage. It is a layer of white fibrous tissue prolonged over the cartilage from neighboring parts.

pericoxitis (per-e-koks-itis). Inflammation of the tissues about the hip joint.

peridesmic (per-e-des-m-ik). Around a ligament.

periligamentous (per-e-lig-am-en'tus). Around a ligament.

periodic (pe-re-od'ik). Occurring at intervals.

perionychium (per-e-o-nik-e-um). The epidermis bordering a nail.

perionyx (per-e-o-niks). A relic of the eponychium persisting as a band across the root of the nail, seen in the eighth month of fetal life.

perionyxis (per-e-o-niks-is). Inflammation of the skin surrounding a toe nail.

periosteoma, periostoma (per-e-os-te-o'mah, per'e-os-to'mah). A morbid bony growth surrounding a bone.

periosteum (per-e-os-te-um). The tough fibrous membrane surrounding a bone. It adheres to the surface of the bones, excepting at their cartilaginous extremities.

periostitis (per-e-os-ti-tis). Inflammation of the periosteum. The condition is generally chronic and is marked by tenderness and swelling of the bone, and an aching pain.

periostosis (per-e-os-to-sis). An inflammatory bony growth formed about a bone.

periphlebitic (per-e-fleb-it-ik). Pertaining to inflammation around a vein.

periphery (per-if-er-e). The circumference or bounding line.

peritendineum (per'e-ten-din'e-um). The sheath of a tendon.

perithelial (per-e-the'le-al). Pertaining to the perithelium.

perithelium (per-e-the'le-um). The layer of cells and fibrils that surrounds the capillaries and smaller vessels. Eberth's p., a partial layer of cells on the external surface of the capillaries.

perivascular (per-e-vas'ku-lar). Surrounding a vessel.

peroneal (per-o-ne-al). Pertaining to the fibula.

peroneum (per-o-ne'um). The fibula.

peropus (per-o-pus). Malformation of the legs and feet.

perplication (per-plik-a-shun). The closure of a divided vessel by drawing its bleeding end through an incision in its own wall.

per secundam intentionem (per-sekun-dam in-ten-she-o-nem). Latin for, by second intention, a form of healing of the cut surfaces of skin.

perspiration (per-spir-a-shun) (L. perspira're, to breathe through). 1. Sweating the functional excretion of sweat. 2. Sweat.

pes (pez) Pl. pe'des. 1. Latin for foot. 2. The lower or anterior part of the crus cerebri; p. ca'vus, hollow foot, excessive curvature or hollowness of the sole of the foot; p. pla'nus, flat-foot, undue flatness of the sole and arch of the foot.

pervias naturales. Latin for, by the natural ways.

pes cavus (pes ca'vus). Hollow foot; excessive curvature or hollowness of the sole of the foot.

pes planus (pes pla'nus). Flat foot; undue flatness of the sole and arch of the foot.

phalangeal (fa-lan-je-al). Pertaining to a phalanx.

phalanges (fa-lan'jez). Plural of phalanx, bones of fingers and toes.

phalangette (fal-an-jet'). The distal phalanx drop p., dropping of the distal phalanx and loss of power to extend it when the hand is prone.

phalangitis (fal-an-ji'tis). Inflammation of one or more phalanges.

phalanx (fa'lanks) Pl. Phalanges. 1. The bones, the fingers or toes. 2. Any one of a set of plates disposed in rows which makes up the lamina reticularis; ungual p., the terminal phalanx of a finger or toe.

pharmaceutics (far-mas-u-tiks). The art of the apothecary.

pharmacologist (far-mak-ol'o-jist). One who makes a study of drugs, their nature and action.

phlebitis (fleb-i'tis). Inflammation of a vein.

phlegmon (fleg'mon). Suppurative inflammation of areolar tissue.

phlogistic (flo-jis'tik). Inflammatory.

phorocyte (foro-sit). A connective tissue cell.

phorocytosis (fo-ro-ci-to-sis). Proliferation of connective tissue cells.

phoroplast (fo-ro-plast). Connective tissue.

physical (fiz'ik-al). Pertaining to nature or to the body.

physics (fiz'iks). The science of the laws and phenomena of nature, but especially of the forces and general properties of matter.

physiologic, physiological, (fiz'e-o-loj'ik, fiz'e-o-loj'ik-al). 1. Pertaining to physiology or the functions of the body and organs. 2. Normal, not pathologic.

physiologico-anatomic (fiz-e-o-loj'ik-o-an-at-om'ik). Pertaining to physiology and anatomy.

physiologist (fiz-e-ol'o-jist). A specialist in the study of physiology.

physiology (fiz-e-ol'o-je). The science which treats of the functions of the living organism and its parts.

physionomy (fiz-e-on'o-me). The science of the laws of nature.

physiopathologic (fiz'e-o-path-o-loj'ik). Pertaining to both the physiologic and pathologic conditions.

physiopathology (fiz-e-o-path-ol'o-je) (physiology + pathology). The science of functions in disease, or as modified by disease.

physique (fiz-ek'). Bodily structure, organization and development.

pilary (pil'ar-e). Pertaining to the hair.

pillar (pil'ar) (L. pi'la). A supporting structure mostly occurring in pairs, as the pillars of the abdominal ring, fauces, diaphragm and fornix p's. of the abdominal ring, the columns on each side of the abdominal ring.

piniform (pin-if-orm). Cone-shaped.

plane (plan) (L. pla'nus). A flat surface.

planta (plan'tah) (L.). The sole of the foot.

plantar (plan-tar) (L. plantaris). Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

plantaris (plan-ta-ris) (L.). See muscles, table of.

plaster (plas-ter) (L. emplastrum). A tenacious preparation for spreading upon the surface of the body.

plastic (plas-tik). Capable of being molded. P. operation, an operation restoring a lost part.

plate (plat). A flattened surface, especially of bone.

platypodia (plat-e-po'de-ah). Flat-footedness.

pledget (pled'jet). A small, flat compress of lint.

plica (pli'kah). A fold of tissue.

pneumarthrosis (nu-mar-thro-sis). An effusion of air into a joint.

pneumatic (nu-mat'ik). Of or pertaining to air or gaseous fluids.

podagra (pod-ag'rah, pod'ag-rah). Gout, more especially gout in the feet.

podagral (pod'ag-ral). Gout of the foot.

podagric (pod-ag'rik). Pertaining to gouty feet.

podagrous (pod'ag-rus) (L. podagro'sus). Pertaining to gouty feet.

podalgia (po-dal'je-ah). Pain in the foot, as from gout or rheumatism.

PODALIC

podalic (po-dal'ik). Accomplished by means of the feet; footling.

podarthrititis (pod-ar-thri-tis). Inflammation of a joint of the feet.

podasteroid (pod-as'ter-oid). Having a stellate foot or pedicle.

pod edema (pod-e-de'mah). Swelling of the foot.

podelkoma (pod-el-ko'mah). Mycetoma; actinomycosis of the foot. Endemic disease of India, with pustules on the foot.

podology (po-dol'o-je). The study of the feet.

podobromidrosis (pod-o-brom-id-rosis). A fetid perspiration of the foot.

pododynia (p o d-o-d i n-e-a h). Neuralgic pain in the heel and sole; a burning pain without redness in the sole of the foot.

point. A small area or spot.

pole. Either extremity of an axis.

policeman's disease. Inflammation of the tarsal bones.

polyarthrititis (polyarthri-tis). Simultaneous inflammation of several joints.

polyarticular (p o l-e-a r-t i k-u-lar). Affecting many joints.

polydactylism (polydac'tylism). Having supernumerary fingers or toes.

polymyositis (pol-e-mi-o-si-tis). Inflammation of several muscles at one time. It is at-

POSTERIOR

tended by pain, tension, edema, deformity, insomnia and sweat.

polyphalangism (poli-fal-on-gism). Excessive number of phalanges in a finger or toe.

polyplegia (pol-ip-le-je-ah). Simultaneous paralysis of several muscles.

polyporous (pol-ip-o-rus). Having many pores.

poples (pop'lez). The posterior surface of the knee.

popliteal (pop-lit-e'al) (L. poplitae'us; pop'les ham). Pertaining to the posterior surface of the knee.

popliteus (pop-lit-e-us). The ham, or hinder part of the knee-joint.

pore (por). Any minute orifice upon a free surface as the opening of a sweat gland.

poroplastic (p o r-o-p l a s-t i k). Both porous and plastic.

porosis (por-o'sis). The formation of callus.

porosity (po-ros'it-e). 1. The condition of being porous. 2. A sore.

porous (po-rus). Penetrated by pores and open spaces.

position (po-zish'un) (L. posi'tio). 1. The attitude or posture of a patient.

posterior (pos-te-re-or) (L. neut. poste'rius). Situated behind or toward the rear.

postero-inferior (pos-ter-o-in-fe're-or). Situated behind and below.

postero-internal (pos'te-ro-in-ter'nal) (L. pos'terus, behind + inter'nus, inner). Situated within and to the rear.

posterolateral (pos-ter-ro-lat-er-al) (L. pos'terus, behind + latera'lis, lateral). Situated behind and on one side.

posteromedian (pos'te-ro-me'de-an) (L. pos'terus, behind + me'dius, middle). Situated on the middle of a posterior aspect.

posteroparietal (pos'te-ro-par-i'et-al) (L. pos'terus, behind + pa'ries, wall). Situated at the back part of the parietal bone.

posterosuperior (pos-te-ro-su-pe're-or) (L. pos'taus, behind + supe'rior, upper). Situated behind and above.

posture (pos-tur) (L. postu-ra). Attitude or position.

practipedic (prak-ti-pedik). The science of giving foot comfort and correcting the cause of foot trouble through knowledge of human foot by proper fitting shoes—corrective appliances, etc.

practipedist (prak-ti-pedist). Graduate in the science and one who practices practipedics.

predisposition (pre-dis-po-zish-un). A natural tendency.

preparation (prep-ar-a'shun) (L. praepara'tio). 1. The act or process of making ready. 2. A medicine made ready for use.

prepatellar (pre-pat-el-ar). Situated in front of the patella.

presbyatry (pres-be-at-re). The treatment of diseases of old age.

prescribe (pre-skrib) (L. prae-scrib'ere, to write before). To designate in writing a remedy for administration.

prescription (pre-skrip-shun). (L. praescrip'tio). A written direction for the preparation and administration of a remedy.

pressure (presh'ur) (L. pressu'ra). Stress or strain, whether by compression, pull, thrust or shear.

pretarsal (pre-tar-sal). Situated in front of the tarsus.

pretibial (pre-tib'e-al). Anterior to the tibia.

pretracheal (pre-trak-e-l). In front of the trachea.

pretuberculous (pre-tu-ber-kul-us). Preceding the development of a tubercle.

preventive (pre-ven-tiv). Warding off.

primates (pri-mates). The first or highest order of mammals, including man and monkeys.

proal (pro-al). Characterized by forward movement.

process (pros'es) (L. proces'sus). A slender projecting point. A prolongation or prominence of a part.

prochondral (pro-kon-dral). Occurring previous to the formation of cartilage.

procidentia (pro-sid-en-she-a). A prolapse or falling down.

PROCOELOUS

PSYCHOLOGY

procœlous (pro-se-lus). Concave on the anterior surface.

productive (pro-duk'tiv). Producing or forming, especially producing new tissue.

professional (pro-fesh-un-al). Pertaining to one's profession or occupation.

progeria (pro-je-ra). Premature old age.

prognose (prog-nos). To forecast the course and outcome of a disease.

prognostic (prog-nos-tik) (L.. Affording an indication as to prognosis may be based. Conditions which indicate the course of a disease.

progression (pro-gresh-un). The act of moving or walking forward.

progressive (pro-gres-iv) Gradually extending.

pronation (pro-na'shun) (L. prona'tio). The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.

pronatoflexor (pro-na-to-flek-sor). Both pronator and flexor.

pronator (pro-na-tor) (L.). See muscles, table of.

prophylaxis (pro-fil-aks-is). The prevention of a disease.

prosector (pro-sek'tor) (L.) One who dissects anatomic subjects for demonstration and prepares subjects for a lecture.

protective (pro-tek'tiv). 1. That which covers or protects. 2. An antiseptic dressing for wounds.

protocol (pro-to-kol). A written statement of the history and treatment of any particular case, especially one made for a medicolegal purpose.

protuberance (pro-tu-ber-ans). A projecting part.

proud-flesh (proud'flesh). Excessive granulations; a fungous growth.

proximal (prok'sim-al) (L. prox'imus, next). Nearest the trunk center or median line opposed to distal.

proximate (prok'sim-at) (L. proxima'tus, draw near). Immediate or nearest.

pseudankylosis (s u-d a n g-k i-l-osis). A false ankylosis.

pseudarthrosis (sud-ar-thro-sis). Condition of having a false joint.

pseudofracture (s u-d o-f r a k-chur). A fracture which occurs without any known cause.

pseudoluxation (su-do-luk-sa'shun). Partial dislocation of a bone.

psychology (si-kol'o-je). That branch of science which treats of mental phenomena.

pulsation (pul-sa'shun) (L. pulsa'tio). A throb or rhythmic beat as of the heart.

pus (pus) pl. pu'ra (L. gen. pu'ris). A liquid inflammatory product made up of cells (leukocytes and a thin fluid called liquid puris).

pustule (pus'tul) (L. pus'tula). A small elevation of the cuticle, filled with pus or lymph.

pyarthrosis (pi-ar-thro'sis). Suppuration of joint.

quadrate (kwod'rat) (L. quadra'tus, squared). Square or squared; four-sided.

quadrilateral (kwod-ril-at-er-al). A body having four sides.

quadrisect (kwod-ris-ekt). Cut into four parts.

quadriceps (kwod'ris-eps) (L. quadri, four + ca'put, head). Four-headed; a large muscle of the thigh.

race (ras). An ethnic stock, or division of mankind; in a more strict sense a stock peculiar to a tribe or nation, a line of descent characteristic of a definite line of people. 2) A class or breed of people.

rachidial (ra-kid-e-al). Pertaining to the spine.

radioscopy (ra-de-os'ko-pe). The examination of the deep structures of the body by means of Roentgen rays.

ramify (ram-if-i) (L. ra-mus, branch + fa'cere, to make). To branch; to diverge in various directions as branching of a part.

recess (re-ses') (L. reces'sus). A small empty space or cavity.

recurrent (re-kur-ent) (L. recur'rens, returning). 1. Running back, or toward the source. 2. Returning after intermissions.

recurved (re-kervd). Bent backward.

reduce (re-dus) (L. re, again + du'cere, to lead). To restore to the normal place or relation of parts, as to reduce a fracture.

reduction (re-duk'shun). 1. Restoration to a normal situation. 2. Separation of a metal from substances combined with it.

reflex (re-fleks) (L. reflex-us). Reflected; a reflected action or movement; plantar. Plantar flexion of the foot or tapping the dorsum said in certain organic nervous affections. Deep; passively flexing the toes and foot in a plantar direction is followed by flexion in a dorsal direction and by flexive movements of the knee and hip. A reflex elicited by percussing the dorsum of the foot. In normal persons, it causes dorsal flexion of the second to fifth toes. In certain organic nervous conditions, there is plantar flexion of the toes.

reflex (re-flex). An impulse passing over a nerve fibre to or from the brain, causing a contraction or relaxation of a part.

reflux (re-flux). A backward or return flow.

reform. Scholl's; a foot arch made of silveroid metal and leather, having side cuts to allow easy adjustment.

refracture (re-frak-chur). The operation of breaking over again a bone which has been fractured and has united with a deformity.

refresh (re-fresh). To restore the character of a fresh wound.

regeneration (re-jen-er-a-shun). The renewal or repair of injured tissue.

region (re'jun) (L. re'gio). Any particular part of the body, usually one marked out by arbitrary boundary.

regression (re-gresh-un). A return of symptoms.

regular (reg'u-lar) (L. regula'ris, regula, rule). Normal or conforming to rule.

relaxation (re-laks-a'shun). A lessening of tension. 2. A mitigation of pain.

relief (re-lef') (L. releva'tio). The mitigation or removal of pain or distress.

relieve (re-lev) (L. releva-re, to lighten). To mitigate or remove pain or distress, to give relief to.

remittent (re-mit'ent) (L. re-mit'tere, to send back). *i.* Having periods of abatement and of exacerbation.

reposition (re-po-zish'un). Replacement of a part.

resection (re-sek'shun) (L. re-sec'tio). Excision of a part of an organ; especially, excision of the ends of bones and other structures forming a joint.

resistance (re-zis-tans) (L. resisten'tia). The opposition by a conductor to the passage of an electric current.

rest (rest). Repose after exertion.

rete (re'te) (L. "net"). A net or meshwork of nerve-fibers, and especially of vessels.

retraction (re-trak'shun). Shortening; drawing backward.

retrograde (re'tro-grad) (L. re'tro, backward + gra'di, to go). Going backward; retracing a former course.

retropulsion (re-tro-pul-shun). Driving or turning back.

reunion (re-un-yun). The joining of several parts.

rheumarthrosis (rum-arth-ro'sis). Rheumatism of the joints.

rheumatalgia (ru-mat-al'je-ah). Chronic rheumatic pain.

remedial (re-me'de-al) (L. remedia'lis). Curative acting as a remedy.

remedy (rem-ed-e) (L. reme-dium). Anything that cures, palliates, or prevents disease.

rheumatic (ru-mat'ik). Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism.

rheumatisant (ru-mat'iz-ant). A person subject to rheumatism.

rheumatism (ru'mat-ism). A constitutional disease marked by inflammation of the connective-tissue structures of the body, especially the muscles and joints, and attended by pain in the joints or muscles. It is usually recurrent and is often due to exposure.

rheumatoid (ru'mat-oid). Resembling rheumatism.

rickets (rik'ets) (L. rachit'is) (g. v.). A constitutional disease of childhood in which the bones become soft and flexible from retarded ossification due to deficiency of the earthy salts. The disease is marked by bending and distortion of the bones, under muscular action, by the formation of nodular enlargements on the ends and sides of the bones, by delayed closure of the fontanels, pain in the muscles, sweating of the head and degeneration of the liver and spleen.

rickety (rik'et-e). Affected with rickets.

rider's bone (ri'derz-bon). A bony formation in the muscles of the legs from riding.

rider's leg (ri'derz-leg). A strain of the adductor muscles of the thigh.

Roentgen rays (Rent'gen). The peculiar ether-rays or waves discovered by Prof. Roentgen of Wursburg. See X-rays.

roller (ro-ler). A long muslin or flannel strip for bandaging.

rotation (ro-ta'shun) (L. rotatio, ro'tare, to turn). The process of turning around an axis; movement of a body about its axis.

rotator (ro-ta'tor). A muscle turning a part.

rubber (rub'ber). Caoutchouc; india rubber.

rubifacient (ru-be-fach-ent). A reddening of the skin due to friction or drugs.

sac (sak). A cyst; a pouch; a bag-like tumor.

salicylate (sal'is-il-at). Any salt of salicylic acid. The salicylates are used like salicylic acid in rheumatism.

salicylic (sal-is-il'ik). Pertaining to the radical salicyl.

salt (sawlt). Any union of a base with an acid.

salve (sahv). A thick ointment or cerate.

sanitary (san'it-a-re) (L. sanitarius). Promoting or pertaining to health.

saphenous (saf-e-nus). Pertaining to or associated with the saphena; applied to certain arteries, nerves, veins, etc.

sarcitis (sar-si'tis). Inflammation of muscle tissue.

sarcoid (sar-koid). Resembling flesh.

sarcostosis (sar-kos-to-sis). A bony tumor in muscle tissue.

saw. A surgical instrument for the excision of bone.

scab (skab). A crust formed over a wound or ulcer.

scald (skawld). An injury of the soft tissues by hot liquids.

scale (skal). A small lamina of detached cuticle or bone.

scalpel (skal'pel). A small straight knife.

scaphoid (ska-foid). Shaped like a boat; navicular. The scaphoid bone, the outer bone of the first row of the carpal bones. A bone on the inner side of the tarsus before the astragalus and behind the cuneiform bone.

scar (skar). The scar or mark of a wound. See cicatrix.

scarification (skar-if-ik-a-shun). Making small incisions in a part.

scelalgia (skel-al-je-ah). Pain in leg.

schopedic insoles. Trade mark line of insoles made of cork, cork and hair and non-crumpling goat hair.

scissor-leg (siz-er-leg). A crossing of the legs from deformity.

sclerosis (skle-ro-sis). Hardening. Arterio S., hardening of the walls of the arteries.

scleroskeleton (skle-ro-skel'et-on). Those parts of the bony skeleton that are formed by the ossification of ligaments, tendons or fasciae, or bony deposits in these structures.

scoliosis (sko-le-o'sis). Abnormal curvature of the vertebral column, especially a lateral curvature of the spine.

scrofulous (skrof'u-lus). Affected with scrofula.

seborrhea (seborrhe-a). An abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands.

secrete (se'krete) (L. secer'nere, secre'tum, to separate). To separate or elaborate from the blood.

secretomotor (se-kre-to-mo-tor). Exciting or stimulating secretion; a function of the nerves.

secretory (se-kre-to-re). Pertaining to or affecting the secretions.

section (sek-shun) (L. sec-tio). An act of cutting, a division of a part.

semi. Prefix signifying half.

semicartilaginous (sem"e-kar-til-aj'in-us). Partly composed of cartilage.

semiflexion (sem-e-flek'shun). The position of a limb midway between flexion and extension.

seminormal (sem-e-nor-mal). Of one-half the normal or standard strength.

sensation (sen-sa-shun) (L. sen-sa'tio). An impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium commune; articular s., the sensation produced by the contact of moving surfaces.

sensibility (sen-sib-il-it-e) (L. sensibil'itas). Susceptibility of feeling, ability to feel or perceive.

sensitive (sen-sit-iv). Capable of feeling.

sensomotor (sen-so-mo'tor). Both sensory and motor.

sensorimotor (sen-s-o-r-e-m-o-tor). Both sensory and motor.

sensorimuscular (sen-sor-i-mus-kul-ar). Producing reflex muscular action in response to a sensory impression.

sensorium (sen-sor-i-u-m). Any sensory nerve centre, more frequently the whole sensory apparatus of the body.

sentient (sen-she-ent). Able to feel; having sensation or feeling.

separator, separatory (sep-ar-a-to-re) (L. separa'tor). A device for effecting a separation.

septic (sep-tik). Produced by or due to putrefaction.

septicemia, septicaemic (sep-tis-e'me-ah). A morbid condition due to the presence of non-specific pathogenic bacteria and their associated poisons (toxins and toxalbumins) in the blood.

sequestrum (se-kwes-trum). A fragment of a necrosed bone.

series (se-re-ez) (L. "row"). A group of succession of objects or substances arranged in regular order forming a kind of chain.

serofibrinous (se-ro-fi'brin-us). Composed of serum and fibrin.

serositis (se-ro-si-tis). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

serosity (se-ros-it-e). The quality possessed by serous fluids.

serosynovitis (se-ro-sin-o-vi-tis). Inflammation of a synovial membrane with effusion of serum.

serous (se'rus). Having the nature of serum.

sesamoid (ses'am-oid). Resembling a grain of sesame, pertaining to small bones developed in tendons.

sesamoiditis (ses'am-oid-i'tis). Inflammation of the sesamoid.

shank. The tibia or shin. Also the leg.

sheath (sheth). A covering; an investing substance.

shellac (shel-ak, shell-lac). A variety of lac from India, produced on various plants by an insect.

shin (shin). The anterior edge of the tibia.

shock (shok). Sudden vital depression due to an injury or emotion which makes an outward impression upon the nervous system.

sign (sin). 1. Any diagnostic symptom. 2. A conventional character used in pharmacy or otherwise.

skeleton (skel'et-on). The hard framework of the animal body; especially the bony framework of the higher vertebrate animals; the bones of the body collectively.

skiagram, skiagraph (ski-ag-ram, ski'ag-raf). The finished printed X-Ray picture.

skiagraphy (ski-ag'raf-e). The art or process of making skiagraphs or photographs by means of the Roentgen rays.

skiascopy (ski-as-ko-pe). Examination by either skiagraph or fluoroscope.

skin (skin). The outer integument or covering of the body. It is made up of an epithelial layer, the epidermis cuticle,

or scarf-skin and the true s., (corium, derma or cutis vera). The epidermis (cuticle or scarf-skin) is made up of several layers, from without inward as follows: The horny layer (stra'tum cor'neum) which consists of layers of flattened horny cells; the stra'tum lu'cidum (Ohl's layer), consisting of transparent nucleated cells; the stra'tum granulo'sum, granular layer, Langerhans' layer), consisting of flattened granular cells, the stra'tum muc'o'sum (mucous layer, malpighian layer, rete mucosum), consisting of pigmented columnar cells, the outer part of which is covered with prickles, forming the prickle layer. The true s., (corium, derma, cutis vera), is divided from the epidermis by a basement-membrane, and consists of an outer or papillary layer, containing the nerve-endings and capillaries and a deeper reticular layer, largely made up of fibrous bundles. Beneath the skin is the subcutaneous connective tissue, consisting of oblique elastic fibers extending between the corium and fasciae or deeper tissues and containing lymphatics, vessels, nerves and generally fat.

sling (sling). A bandage or suspensory for supporting a part.

slough (sluf). The separated dead matter in an ulceration.

soft. Not bony or cartilaginous, as the soft tissues.

solace. Foot Support; a light, one-piece support for the instep arch. Made without flange in men's and women's sizes.

sole (sol). The plantar surface of the leg.

soleus (so-le-us). A muscle of the calf of the leg.

soluble (sol-u-bl) (L. solu-bilis). Susceptible of being dissolved.

solution (so-lu'shun (L. solu'tio). The process of dissolving. A liquid containing dissolved matter. A loosening or separation.

sorbefacient (sor-be-fa'she-ent). An agent producing absorption.

sore (sor). A lesion of the integument, such as an ulcer or abscess, less frequently a wound.

space (spas) (L. spa'tium). Any area or cavity of the body.

spasm (spazm). A convulsive muscular contraction.

spasmodic, spasmodic (s p a z-mod'ik, spaz-mat'ik). Pertaining to spasm.

specialist (s p e s h'a l-i s t). A practitioner who treats a special class of diseases.

specific (spe-sif'ik (L. specif'icus). Pertaining to a species, special, peculiar.

specillum (s p e-s i l-u m). A sound or probe.

splay-foot (spla'-foot). Flat-foot.

splint (splint). A rigid or flexible appliance for the fixation of displaced or movable parts.

splinter (splin'ter). A piece of fractured bone.

spoon-nail (spoon-nal). A nail with a concave outer surface.

sprain (spran). The wrenching of a joint, with partial rupture or other injury of its attachments and without luxation of bones. The signs of a sprain are rapid swelling, heat and disablement of the joint. The pain is usually great, and is much increased by moving. The treatment is by hot or cold applications and bandaging; if recovery be too slow, immobilization of the joint is indicated.

spray (spra). A liquid minutely divided, as by a jet of air or steam.

spur (spur). A projecting piece of bone.

stanch. To check the flow of blood from a bleeding surface.

standardization (stan-dard-iz-a-shun). The bringing of any preparation to a recognized standard as to quality or ingredients.

standardize (stan'dard-ize). To compare with or conform to a standard.

staphylococcus (staf-low-cok-us). An organism found in infected parts of the body producing pus. *S. albus.* *S. aureus.* *S. citreus.*

STASIS

stasis (sta'sis). A stoppage of the flow of blood in any part.

state (stat) (L. sta-tus). Condition or situation status; also the crisis or turning-point of an attack of disease.

static (stat'ik). At rest; in equilibrium not in motion. 2. Not dynamic.

statics (stat-iks). That department of mechanics which treats of matter in a state of rest or equilibration.

stature (stat'ur). The height of any animal when standing.

steatosis (ste-at-osis). A disease of the sebaceous glands.

steppage (step'aj). The peculiar gait characteristic of peripheral neuritis with diabetic tabes.

sterile (ster-il). Free from bacteria.

sterilizers. Scholl's. A cabinet sterilizer for use in chiropody practice; cabinet with trays and means of holding solutions and sterilizing instruments.

stigma (stig'mah) (Pl. stig'mata). 1. A spot, dot or impression upon the skin.

stimulant (stim'u-lant) (L. stim'ulans). Producing stimulation. 2. An agent or remedy that produces increased functional activity.

strain (stran). 1. To overexert, to use to an extreme and harmful degree. 2. To filter or subject to colation. 3. Injury due to exercise or overuse. 4. Excessive effort or undue exercise.

SUBCAPSULOPERIOSTEAL

strap (strap). 1. A band or slip, as of adhesive plaster, used in attaching parts to each other.

strapping (strap'ing). The application of strips by adhesive plaster, one overlapping the other, so as to cover a part and make pressure upon it.

stratum (stra-tum) (Pl. stra-ta) (L.). A layer or set of layers, as in the epidermis.

stroke (strok). A sudden and severe attack, as of apoplexy or paralysis.

stroma (stro-mah). The foundation tissue of an organ.

structure (struk-chur). 1. An organ. 2. The composition of an organ.

stump (stump). The distal end of the part of the limb left in amputation.

styptic (stip-tik). 1. Astringent arresting hemorrhage by means of an astringent quality. The chief styptics are alum, tannic acid, copper, and zinc sulphates, iron chloride and zinc oxide.

sub (L. sub, under). A prefix signifying "under," beneath, "near," "almost" or moderately.

subastragalar (sub-as-trag'al-ar). Situated or occurring under the astragalus.

subcapsuloperiosteal (sub-cap-su-lo-per-e-os-teal). Beneath the capsule and periostum of a joint.

SUBCARTILAGINOUS

- subcartilaginous** (sub"kar-til-aj'in-us). 1. Situated beneath a cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.
- subchronic** (sub-kron-ik). Between chronic and subacute.
- subconscious** (sub-kon'shus). Imperfectly or partially conscious.
- subcontinuous** (sub-kon-tin-u-us). Nearly continuous; remittent.
- subcutaneous** (sub-ku-ta'ne-us). Under the skin.
- subdorsal** (sub-dor'sal). Situated below the dorsal region.
- subduct** (sub-dukt'). To depress or draw down.
- subextensibility** (sub-eks-tensib-il'it-e). Decreased extensibility.
- subinflammation** (sub'in-flam-a'shun). Slight or mild inflammation.
- subject** (sub'jekt) (L. subjec'tus, cast under). 1. A person or animal subjected to treatment, observation or experiment. 2. A body for dissection.
- subluxation** (sub-luks-a'shun) (L. sub, under + luxa'tio, dislocation). An incomplete or partial dislocation.
- subnormal** (sub-nor-mal). Below or less than normal.
- subsidence** (sub-sid'ens). The gradual disappearance of a disease.

SUPEREXTENSION

- substandard** (sub-stan'dard). Not up to the normal standard.
- substitutive** (sub-stit-u-tiv). Effecting a change or substitution of symptoms.
- subtarsal** (sub-tar-sal). Situated below the tarsus.
- sudor** (su'dor). Sweat.
- sudorific** (su-dor-if'ik). An agent inducing sweating.
- sulciform** (sul-sif-orm). Formed like a groove.
- super** (L. su'per, above). A prefix signifying upon, above or implying excess.
- superabduction** (su-per-ab-duk-shun). Extreme or excessive abduction.
- superactivity** (s u-p e r-a k-t i v'-it-e). Activity greater than normal.
- superacute** (su-per-a-kute). Very acute.
- superdistention** (su-per-dis-ten-shun). Extreme or excessive distention.
- superduct** (su"per-dukt') (L. su'per, over + du'cere, to draw). To carry up or elevate.
- superextended** (su-per-eks-ten-ded). Distended beyond the normal.
- superextension** (su-per-eks-ten-shun). Excessive or undue extension.

superficial (su-per-fish-al) (L. superficia'lis). Pertaining to or situated near the surface.

superflexion (su-per-flek'shun). Extreme or excessive flexion.

superior (su-pe're-or) (L. neut. supe'rius). Higher; having a higher situation.

supernormal (su-per-nor-mal). More than normal.

supertension (su-per-ten-shun). Extreme tension.

supinate (su'pin-at). To turn the arm or hand so that the palm faces to the front, also to rotate the leg outward.

supination (su-pin-a'shun) (L. supina'tio). The turning of the palm upward.

supinator (su-pin-a-tor) (L.). See muscles, table of.

suppuration (su-p-u-r-a'shun). The formation of pus.

supraarticular (su-prah-ar-tik-ular). Above a joint.

supramalleolar (su-prah-mal-e'-o-lar). Above the malleoli.

surface (ser'fas) (L. fa'cies). The outer part of a solid body.

surgery (sur-jer-e). That branch of medicine which treats diseases, wholly or in part, by manual and operative procedures.

surgical (sur'jik-al). Of or pertaining to surgery.

surgical insole. An appliance made of German silver to be worn inside shoes for treatment of flat-foot.

susceptible (sus-sep'tib-l). Sensitive to an influence; liable to become affected with a disease.

sustentaculum (sus-ten-tak-ulum) (Pl. sustentac'ula) (L.). A support s. tali—the process of the calcaneum supporting the astragalus.

sweat (swet). The perspiration, the clear liquid exuded from or excreted by the sudoriparous glands. It possesses a characteristic odor and a salty taste; its reaction is normally alkaline, but when mixed with sebum it is acid.

sweating (swet'ing). The act of perspiring.

swelling (swel-ing). An elevation or elevated area, to puff out.

symmetry (sim'et-re). The regular harmonious correspondence of parts around a common axis, or on each side of any plane of the body.

sympathetic (sim-path-et'ik). 1. Pertaining to, caused by or exhibiting sympathy. 2. The sympathetic nerve or system of nerves.

symptom (simp'tum). Any evidence of disease, or of a patient's condition; a change in a patient's condition indicative of some bodily or mental state.

synalgia (sin-al'je-ah). Pain experienced in one place, but caused by lesion in another.

synarthrosis, synarthrodia (synarthro'sis, synarthro'dia). An immovable articulation.

syndesmitis (sin-des-mi'tis). 1. Inflammation of a ligament or ligaments. s. metatar'sea, inflammation of the metatarsal ligaments.

syndesmology (sin-des-mol'o-je). That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments.

syndesmosis (sin-des-mo'sis). Articulation by ligaments.

synergetic (sin-er-jet'ik). Working together; said of muscles which co-operate in performing an action.

synergic (sin-er-jik). Acting together or in harmony.

synonym (sin'o-nim). A word which has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.

synosteology (sin-os-te-ol'o-je). The science of the joints.

synosteotomy (sin-os-te-ot-ome). The dissection of the joints.

synostosis (sin-os-to'sis). Abnormal osseous union of bones.

synovia (sin-o've-a h). The viscid fluid of a joint cavity, containing synovia or mucin and a small proportion of mineral salts. It is a transparent, alkaline secretion resembling the white of an egg, and is contained in a joint cavity, bursa or tendon-sheath.

synovial (sin-o've-al) (L. synovia'lis). Of or pertaining to or secreting synovia.

synovitis (sin-o-vi-tis). Inflammation of a synovial membrane. It is usually painful, particularly on motion, and is characterized by a fluctuating swelling due to effusion within a synovial sac. It may be caused by septic poisoning, an exanthematous disease, tuberculosis, syphilis, rheumatism or other causes. It is treated by rest and counterirritation and sometimes by drainage or aspiration, bursal s., bursitis.

syntropic (sin-trop-ik). Similar and turned in the same direction.

system (sis'tem). The whole bodily organism. 2. A set or series of parts or organs which unite in a common function. 3. A school or method of practice, as the Brunonian, Galenic, Eclectic or Paracelsian system.

system (cis-tum). A series of organs which unite in a common function. Central nervous s., the brain and spinal cord. Dermoid s., the skin and its appendages, including hair and nails. Digestive s., the entire gastro intestinal tract from the mouth to the anus with its associate organs and glands. Glandular s., the glandular structure of the body. Symphatic s., the lymphatic glands. Vessels, sinuses, spaces, lacteals and serous membranes. Nervous s., all the nerves and nerve centres and ganglia. Vascular s., the blood vessels of the body.

systematic (sis-tem-at'ik). Pertaining or according to a system; methodic.

systol (cis-tol). The period of the heart's contraction.

tabes (ta-bez). 1. Any wasting of the body; progressive atrophy of the body or a part of it. 2. Locomotor ataxia.

tabetic (tab-et-ik). Pertaining to or affected with tabes. t. foot, a foot that is distorted by tabes dorsalis.

tactile (tak'til). Pertaining to the sense of touch.

talalgia (tal-al-je-ah). Pain in the heel or ankle.

talipedic (tal-ip-e-dik). Club-footed.

talipes (tal-ip-ez) (L. for club-foot). Clubfoot, a deformity of the foot in which it is

twisted out of shape or position; t. arcua'tus, a foot with an abnormally high arch; t. calcaneoal'gus, a form of talipes combining talipes calcaneus and talipes valgus; t. calcaneus, club-foot in which the patient walks on the heel, the toes being elevated. It is frequently caused by infantile paralysis of the muscles of the tendo achillis; t. ca'vus, exaggeration of the plantar arch of the foot due to contraction of the plantar fascia; t. equinova'rus, a variety combining the features of talipes varus and talipes equinus; t., equi'nus, that in which the patient walks on the toes or the anterior part of one or both of his feet. It is due to elevation of the heel by contraction of the tendo achillis; t. percavus, extreme plantar curvature; t. planovalgus, valgus combined with flattening of the plantar arch and of the instep; t. pla'nus, flat-foot or splay-foot, a condition in which the arch of the instep is decreased or wanting. It is due to long continued standing; spasmodic t., talipes produced by sprain, of the muscles; t., val'gus, club-foot, in which the patient walks on the inner border of the foot, the sole being turned outward; t. va'rus, that in which the patient walks on the outer border of the foot, the sole being turned inward.

talocalcanean (ta-lo-kal-ka-ne-an) (L. ta'lus, ankle + calca'neum, heel-bone). Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum.

talocrural (tal-o-kru-ral). Pertaining to the astragalus and the leg bones.

talocrural-joint. The joint between the leg bones and the astragalus.

talofibular (talo-fib-ular). Pertaining to the astragalus and the fibula.

talonavicular (talo-na-vic-ular). Pertaining to the astragalus and the navicular or scaphoid bone.

talus (ta'lus). The astragalus; the ankle.

tarsal (tahr-sal) (L. tarsa-lis). Pertaining to the tarsus or to the instep.

tarsale (tahr-sa'le) (Pl. tarsa'lia). 1. Any bone of the tarsus, especially one belonging to the distal row.

tarsalgia (tahr-sal'je-ah). Neuralgia of the foot, with flattening of the arch.

tarsalia (tahr-sa-le-ah) (L. pl.). The tarsal bones.

tarsectomy (tahr-sek'to-me). 1. Excision of the tarsus, or a part of it. 2. Excision of a tarsal cartilage.

tarsectopia (tahr-sek-to'pe-ah). Dislocation of the tarsus.

tarsen (tahr-sen). Pertaining to the tarsus in itself.

tarsoclasia (tahr-sok-las-is). The operation of fracturing the tarsus of the foot.

tarsometatarsal (tahr-so-met-ah-tar'sal). Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

tarsoptosis (tar-sop-to-sis). Falling of the tarsus; flat-foot.

tarsotarsal (tar-so-tahr-sal). Between two rows of tarsal bones.

tarsotibial (tahr-so-tib-e-al). Pertaining to the tarsus and the tibia.

tarsus (tahr-sus). 1. The instep proper with its seven bones, the proximal segment of the foot; the bones are the astragalus (or knuckle-bone), the calcaneum (or heel-bone), and the scaphoid, forming the proximal row; the cuboid and the internal, middle and external cuneiform bones, forming the distal row or tarsalis. The astragalus articulates with the tibia and fibula; the four distal bones, with the metatarsals.

technic, or technique (tek-nek). The method of procedure of operation.

temperature (tem'per-a-ture). The degree of intensity of heat or molecular vibration.

temporization (tem-por-iz-a-shun). The expectant form of treatment of disease.

tenacity (te-nas-it-e). Toughness; the condition of being tough; cellular t., the inherent tendency of all cells to persist in a given form or direction of activity.

tenalgia (ten-al-je-h). Pain in a tendon.

tenderness (ten-der-nes). Abnormal cutaneous sensitive-ness to the touch.

tendinosus (ten-din-o-sus). The semitendinosus muscle.

tendinous (ten-din-us) (L. *tendino'sus*). Pertaining to, resembling or of the nature of a tendon.

tendo (ten'do). Latin for tendon. 2. Achil'lis, the tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, at the back of the heel.

tendon (ten-dun) (L. *ten-do*). The fibrous cord of connective tissue in which the fibers of the muscle end, and by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other structure. Achilles t., the tendo achil-lis.

tendoplasty (ten-dop-las-ti). Plastic operation on tendons.

tendosynovitis (ten-do-si-no-vi-tis). Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. See tenosynovitis.

teno. A prefix denoting some relation to a tendon.

tenodynia (ten-o-din'e-ah). Pain in a tendon.

tenonitis (ten-on-i'tis). Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenontagra (ten-on-ta-grah). A gouty affection of the tendon.

tenontitis (ten-on-ti-tis). An inflammation of a tendon.

tenontodynia (ten-on-to-din-e-ah). Pain in the tendons.

tenontophyma (ten-on-to-fi-mah). A tumorous growth in a tendon.

tenontotheclitis (ten-on-to-the-sitis). Inflammation of a tendon-sheath.

tenoplasty (ten-o-plas-te). An operation for the repair of a tendon.

tenorrhaphy (ten-or-a-fe). The union of a divided tendon by a suture.

tenotomy (ten-ot'o-me). The cutting of a tendon, as for club-foot. Graduated t., the incomplete division of a tendon.

tension (ten'shun). 1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched. 2. In electricity, the power of overcoming resistance.

tensor (ten'sor). A muscle making a part tense.

terminal (ter'min-al). Ending.

tetter (tet'er). 1. A popular name for various skin diseases. 2. A skin disease of animals communicable to man and characterized by intense itching.

thenar (the'nar). The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

theory (the'o-re). 1. The doctrine of the principles underlying the art of healing as distinguished from the practice of that art.

therapeutics (ther-ap-u-tiks). 1. The science and art concerned with the application of remedies and the treatment of disease.

thigh (thi). The portion of the leg above the knee; t. bone, the femur.

throb (throb). A pulsating movement or sensation.

throbbing (throb-ing). Beating attended with a beating sensation.

thrombus (throm-bus). A blood-clot in a vessel at the point of obstruction.

tibia (tib-e-ah) (L.). The inner and larger bone of the leg below the knee. It articulates with the knee above and with the astragalus below. Lannelongue's t., a tibia deformed by inherited syphilis; tibia, saber shaped; a deformity of the tibia due to gummatous periostitis.

tibiaeus (tibe-e-us). Same as tibialis.

tibial (tib-e-al) (L. tibia-lis). Of or pertaining to the tibia.

tibiale (tib-e-a-le). A bone on the tibial side of the tarsus of the embryo partly represented in the adult by the astragalus.

tibialis (tib-e-a'lis). See muscles, table of.

tibiad (tib'e-ad). Toward the tibial aspect.

tibien (tib-e-en). Pertaining to the tibia alone.

tibiocalcanean (tib-e-o-kal-ka-ne-an). Pertaining to the tibia and the calcaneus.

tibiofemoral (tib-e-o-fem-or-al). Pertaining to the tibia and the femur.

tibiofibular (tib-e-o-fib-u-lar). Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

tibionavicular (tib-e-o-nav-ik-u-lar). Pertaining to the tibia and the navicular or scaphoid bone.

tibioperoneal (tib-e-o-per-o-ne-al). Same as tibiofibular.

tibioscaploid (tib-e-o-scaf-oid). Pertaining to the tibia and scaphoid bones of foot.

tibiotarsal (tib-e-o-tar-sal). Pertaining to the tarsus.

tissue (tis-su) (Fr. tis-u). An aggregation of cells, fibers and various cell-products forming a structural element.

toe (to). A digit or dactyl of the foot, t., drop, inability to raise or extend the toes,

due to paralysis more or less complete; hammer t., a condition in which the proximal phalanx of the toe—oftenest that of the second toe—is extended and the second and distal phalanges are flexed, causing a claw-like appearance; Morton's t., painful affection of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the fourth toe; t. phenomenon.

toe-clonus. Irregular reflex contractions of toe muscles.

toe-drop. Dropping of toe.

toe-flex. A device for straightening crooked great toes and correcting bunions and enlarged joints. Flexes or bend and helps to straighten the deformed toe.



toe right, Scholl's. A device to separate the toes. A device to relieve soft corns between the toes, contracted and overlapping and underlapping toes.

tonicity (to-nis-it-e). The normal condition of tone or tension; the quality of muscular fibre under excitation.

tophus (to'fus). A calcareous deposit in gout, etc.

torsion (tor'shun) (L. tor'sio; torque're, to twist). 1. The act of twisting; the condition of being twisted.

touch (tutsh) (L. tac'tus). 1. The sense by which contact with objects gives evidence as to be certain of their qualities. 2. Palpation or exploration with the finger.

toxic (toks'ik). Poisonous.

toxidermitis (toks-e-der-mi-tis). Any skin inflammation due to a poison.

traction (trak-shun). A drawing or pulling.

transplantar (trans-plan-tar). Across the sole.

transplantation (trans-plan-ta-shun) (L. trans, across + planta're, to plant). The grafting of tissues taken from the same body or from another; see graft; tendon t., the operation of inserting a piece from the tendon of a sound muscle into the tendon of a paralyzed muscle.

transposition (trans-po-zish-un). An interchange of position.

transudation (transuda-tion). An oozing of a fluid through the pores of the skin.

transversalis (trans-ver-sal-us). See muscles, table of.

transverse (trans-vers). Lying across.

trauma (traw'mah) (Pl. trau'mata). A wound or injury; psychic t., an emotional shock that makes a lasting impression on the mind, especially the subconscious mind.

traumatic (traw-mat'ik). Of or pertaining to or caused by an injury.

traumatism (traw-mat-ism). 1. A condition of the system due to an injury or wound. 2. A wound.

treatment (tret-ment). The management and care of a patient or the combating of his disorder, to effect a cure.

tremor (tre-mor). Involuntary trembling of the body.

tri. A prefix denoting three.

triangular (tri-ang'u-lar) (L. triangula'ris). Having three angles or corners.

trichitis (trik-i-tis). Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

trichosis (trik-o'sis). Any disease of the hair.

tripod (tri-pod). Anything having three feet or supports.

tri-spring, Scholl's. A scientific arch support for the feet. A support with a main plate and an under spring making three springs to give upward pressure to flat feet, and broken down arches. Made of Silveroid and covered with leather.

trochanter (tro-kan'ter). Either of the two processes below the neck of the femur. The greater t., is located at the outer side; the lesser t., at the inner.

trophic (tro-fik). Pertaining to nutrition.

trunk (trunk). The body, except the head and limbs.

tru-span, Scholl's. A support for the arch of the foot. Double plate constructed appliance covered with leather for severe cases of flat foot, rotated ankle, weak arches and other foot deformities.

tubercle (tu'ber-kl) (L. tuber'culum). 1. A nodule or small eminence, especially a solid elevation of the skin larger in size than a papule. 2. A rough, rounded eminence on a bone.

tubercular (tu-ber-ku-lar). Of or pertaining to or resembling a tubercle.

tuberculo-fibrosis (tu-ber-kul-o-fi-bro'sis). Fibroid, tuberculo-sis.

tuberculosis (tu-ber-ku-lo-sis). An infectious disease caused by bacil'lus tuberculo'sis and characterized by the formation of tubercles in the tissues.

tuberosity (tu-ber-os-it-e) (L. tubero'sitas). A broad eminence situated on a bone.

tubular (tu'bu-lar). Having the form of a tube.

tumefaction (tu-me-fak-shun). A swelling of a part.

tumor (tu'mor) (L. from tu'mere, to swell.) 1. Swelling; morbid enlargement. 2. A neoplasm; a mass of new tissues which persists and grows independently of its surrounding structures and which has no physiologic use.

turgid (ter'jid). Swollen.

twitch (twitsh). A short, sudden pull or jerk of a muscle.

tylosis (ti-lo'sis). 1. The formation of callouses upon the skin. 2. A callous or callosity.

type (tip). The general or prevailing characteristic form of any particular case of disease.

urthritis (u-ar-thri-tis). Gout due to excess of uric acid in the system.

ulcer (ul'ser) (L. ul'cus). An open sore other than a wound; a loss of substance on a cutaneous or mucous surface causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues; gouty u., a superficial ulcer occurring over a gouty joint.

ulcerate (ul-ser-at) (L. ulcer-a're, ulcera'tus). To become affected with ulceration.

ulceration (ul-ser-a-shun) (L. ulcera'tio). 1. The formation of an ulcer; a., ulcer of the leg.

ulcerative (ul-ser-ativ). Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer.

ulcerous (ul-ser-us) (L. ulcerosus). 1. Of the nature of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulceration.

uloid (u'loid). Scar-like.

unbalance (un-bal'ans). Lack or loss of the normal balance between paired parts and organs.

unconscious (un-kon'shus). Insensible; not receiving any sensory impressions and not having any subjective experiences.

unction (unk'shun) (L. unc'tio). An ointment; the application of an ointment; inunction.

undertoe (un-der-to). A condition in which the great toe is displaced under the others.

unequal (un-e'kwel). Having different dimensions or qualities.

ungual (un'gual). Pertaining to a nail.

uni (u-ni). A Latin prefix denoting one.

uniceps (u'nis-eps) (L. u'nus, one + ca'put, head). Having one head or organ; said of a muscle.

unilateral (u-ne-lat-er-al). Affecting but one side.

union (un'yun (L. u'nio). The process of healing; the renewal of continuity in a broken bone or between the lips of a wound; see healing; vicious u., union of the ends of a fractured bone so as to produce deformity.

uplift, Scholl's. A foot arch supporting appliance which, when worn inside the shoe, gives firm pressure and uplift to the weight carrying points of the arch. A support designed to relieve symptoms of flat-foot, fatigue, inability to walk or stand much, rheumatism in the feet and limbs, etc.

valgus (val'gus) (L.). 1. Same as talipes valgus. 2. A club-foot with eversion; spurious v., splay-foot a flat, broad foot.

valve (valv). A fold across a canal obstructing passage in one direction.

varus (va-rus) (L.). 1. Having the legs bent in. 2. Same as talipes varus, club-foot with inversion.

vas (vas). A vessel.

vascular (vas-ku-lar). Pertaining to vessels.

vasomotor (va-so-mo'tor) (L. vas, vessel + mo'tor, mover). 1. Presiding over the movements of the walls of blood-vessels; that is their expansion (vasodilatation) or contraction (vasoconstriction). 2. Any agent or nerve that regulates the tension of the blood vessels.

vein (van) (L. ve-na). A vessel which conveys the blood to or toward the heart. All veins except the pulmonary carry dark, venous blood. Veins, like arteries, have three coats, an inner, middle and outer, but the coats are not so thick and they collapse when the vessel is cut. Many veins, especially the superficial, have valves formed of reduplications of their lining membrane. The larger arteries have deep veins, generally included in the same sheath, while such vessels as the brachial and radial have two veins, each the venae comites. The superficial veins, which are usually unaccompanied by arteries, run between the layers of the superficial fascia and terminate in the deep veins.

verruca (ver-u-kah) (Pl. verrucae) (L.) A wart.

version (ver-shun) (L. ver-sio). The act of turning; podalic v., version which causes the feet to present.

vesicular (ves-ik'u-lar). Having vesicles.

vessel (ves'el). A tube conveying the fluids of the body.

vibration (vi-bra'shun) (L. vi-bra'tio, from vibra're, to shake). 1. A rapid movement to and fro; oscillation. 2. The shaking of the body as a therapeutic measure. 3. A form of massage.

vola (vo'lah) (L.). The sole or palm; v. ma'nus, the palm of the hand; v., pe'dis, the sole of the foot.

volar (vo'lar) (L. vola'ris, from vo'la, palm or sole). Pertaining to the palm or sole.

voluntary (vol'un-ta-re). Under the control of the will.

vulcanite (vul-kan-it). Vulcanized caoutchouc or India-rubber.

walk strate. A heel cushion or pad to be placed inside the shoe, to prevent running over of the heels on one side. A wedge shaped pad of sponge rubber, covered with leather, to be placed inside the shoe to change the balance of the wearer's foot in the shoe.

wart (wart) (L. verru-ca). An elevation of the skin, more rarely of the mucous membrane, formed by hypertrophy of the papillae of the skin.

warty (war-te). Covered with warts; resembling warts.

wax (waks) (L. ce'ra). Any one of a series of plastic substances deposited by insects or obtained from plants.

weak (wek). Not strong.

weakness (weak-ness). Loss of strength.

Wenal. A proprietary remedy used in treatment of bunions.

wound (woond) (L. vul'nus). Any break in the continuity of an internal or external surface by violence; a traumatism.

xeroderma (ze-ro-der-mah). A dryness of the skin.

X-rays or Roentgen rays. The peculiar ether-rays or waves discovered by Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg, who found that the kathode (kathode rays) of a Geissler or vacuum tube had peculiar penetrative powers through matter opaque to other ether-rays, and by means of these rays photographs ("shadowgrams," "skiagrams," etc.), may be taken of bones, metallic substances, etc., situated in the tissues.

Zinox Pads. An antiseptic water-proof pad cut in various shapes for chiropody work. A self-adhering pad to protect from pressure the part of foot operated upon. Made by the Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago, New York and Toronto.

A GLOSSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL B. N. A.

Anatomical Terminology, adopted and accepted at Basel in 1895 by the Anatomical Society, that the terms applied to certain structures of the body may be uniform throughout the world.

longitudinalis, longitudinal	{ referring to the long axis of the body.
verticalis, vertical	{ referring to the position of the long axis of the body in the erect position.
anterior, anterior posterior, posterior	{ referring to the front and back of the body or the limbs.
ventral, ventral dorsal, dorsal	{ referring to the anterior and posterior aspect, respectively of the body and to the flexor and extensor aspect of the limbs.
cranial, cranial caudal, caudal	{ referring to the position nearer the head or tail end of the long axis, used only in reference to parts of the head, neck or body.
superior, superior inferior, inferior	{ used in reference to the head, neck, and body, equivalent to cranial and caudal respectively.
proximalis, proximal distalis, distal	{ used only in reference to the limbs, proximal, nearer the attached end, distal, nearer the free end.
sagittalis, sagittal	{ used in reference to planes parallel with the sagittal suture of the skull, vertical antro-posterior planes.
frontalis, frontal	{ used in reference to planes parallel with the coronal suture of the skull, i. e., transverse-vertical planes.
horizontalis, horizontal	{ used in reference to planes at right angles to vertical planes.
medianus, median	{ referring to the median vertical antro-posterior plane of the body.

A GLOSSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL B. N. A.

medialis, medial lateralis, lateral	{ referring to structures relatively nearer to or farther from the median line.
intermedius, intermediate	{ referring to structures situated between more medial and more lateral structures.
superficialis, superficial profundus, deep	{ referring to structures nearer to or farther away from the surface.
externus, external internus, internal	{ referring with few exceptions to the walls of cavities and hollow organs. Not to be used as synonymous with medial and lateral.
ulnaris, ulnar radialis, radial	{ used in reference to the medial and lateral borders of the forearm respectively.
tibial, tibial fibular, fibular	{ used in reference to the medial and lateral borders of the leg respectively.
B. N. A.	OLD TERMINOLOGY
talus	astragalus.
calcaneus	os calcis.
os. Cuneiforme primum	inner cuneiform.
os. cuneiforme secundum	middle cuneiform.
os. cuneiforme tertium	outer cuneiform.

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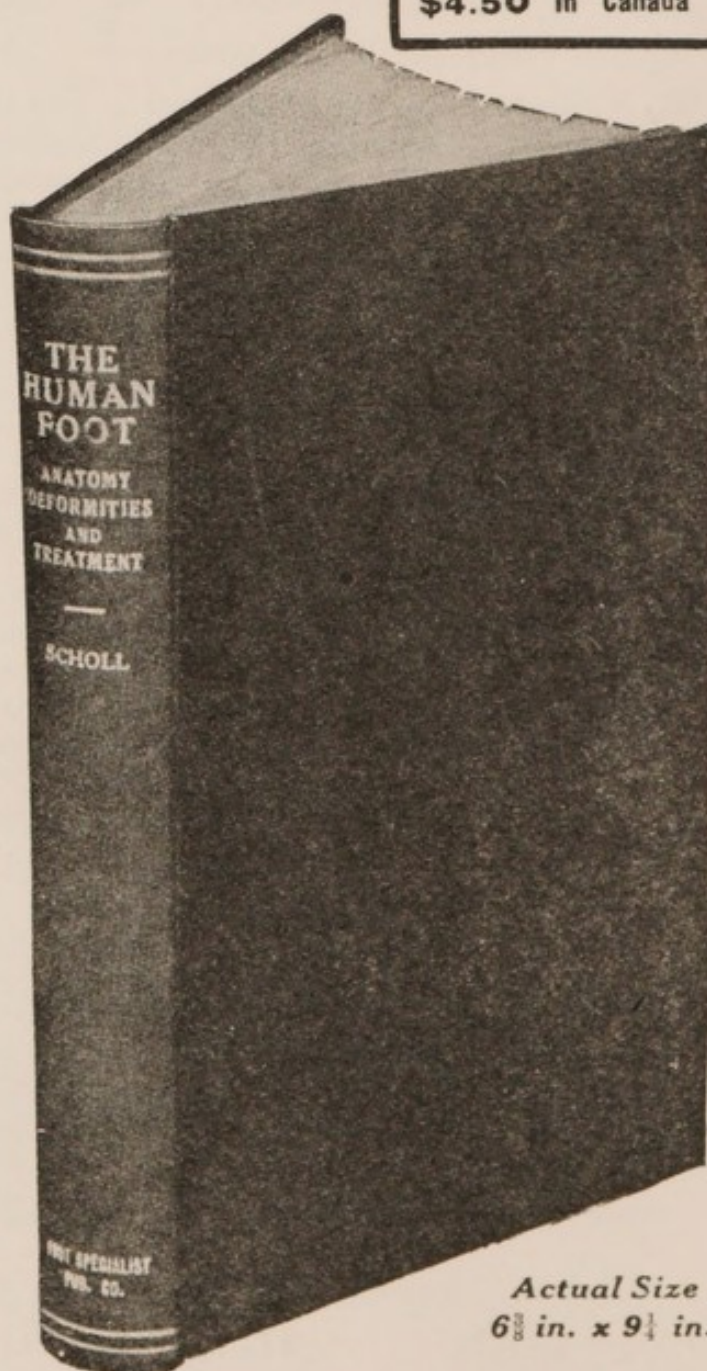
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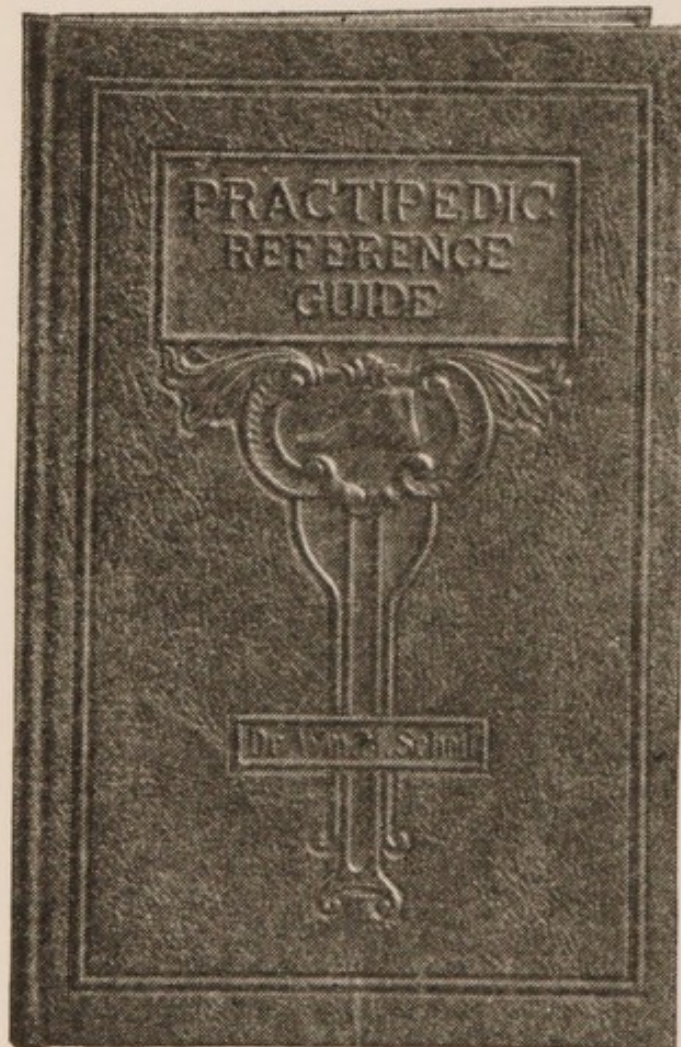
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