

**THE
MEDICAL
& HEALTH
SCIENCES
WORD
BOOK**

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book has been prepared in order to fill a long-standing need for a full, adequate speller of terms used in medicine, nursing, and the other health sciences. You will find, listed in alphabetical order and in the clearest and most useful possible way, 60,000 such terms; you will be provided with information on how to spell these words, how to divide the words into syllables, and which syllables are stressed when the words are pronounced.

The terms have been analyzed according to the same morphological and phonetic criteria applied in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, a recognized authority on words, and in *The Word Book* (Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976), a speller similar to this book but presenting a list of the most commonly used words in the English language.

The sources of the list of technical terms in *The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book* were many: the latest and most comprehensive medical dictionaries and technical and professional journals, the *Index Medicus*, and additional items supplied by citation readers and medical and nursing consultants. This ensures that within the number of vocabulary items selected for inclusion the list is as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible.

Words in common usage have been omitted unless they have technical senses; obsolete terms have been eliminated. Proper nouns have been entered only when they form part of a phrase or other compound in the scientific lexicon.

Additional words that may be formed with such suffixes as *-ly* and *-ment* have as a general rule been omitted from the list unless the suffixed form is distinct in meaning from the base form.

The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book has a number of additional useful features, including a list of abbreviations; trade names of drugs; a table of elements; a table of Latin and Greek terms used in prescriptions; a list of medical signs and symbols; a table of weights and measures; tables for converting apothecary weights and measures into the metric system; a table of thermometric equivalents; and a section that includes the names of surgical incisions, instruments, and positions, as well as the names of dressings, suture materials, and prostheses. Also included are a guide to the formation of the plurals of Latin and Greek nouns commonly used in this technical vocabulary and a special table of sound-spelling correspondences to aid in locating in the list words whose pronunciation is known but whose spelling may present difficulties.

The following guide to the book will enable you to make the maximum use of its special features.

ORDER OF ENTRIES

The list of entries is presented in strict alphabetical order for quick and easy access.

Series of multiword phrases sharing a common first element are listed under the key word in the following style:

cal'ci-no'sis
 — cu'tis cir'cum-scrip'ta
 — cutis u'ni-ver-sa'lis

In such a series the dash functions as a sort of ditto mark, indicating that the key word (in this case *calcinosis*) is repeated in each subsequent phrase: *calcinosis cutis circumscripta* and *calcinosis cutis universalis*.

If an element of an individual phrasal entry that is not part of a series has a variant spelling (see the section entitled "Variants"), the dash similarly indicates which element remains constant:

Ab'ri-kos'soff tumor *also* Abrikosov —

This should be read as saying that *Abrikosov tumor* is a variant of *Abrikossoff tumor*.

Items in which a symbol or symbols (Greek letters, letters of the alphabet, or numerals) precede a word are entered in two places. In the first the symbol is disregarded: *4-aminobenzoylglycine* is entered between *aminobenzoic* and *aminocaproic acid*. In the second *4-aminobenzoylglycine* is entered in the letter *F*, between *foul* and *4-aminofolic acid*—both entries preceding *fourchette*—as if *4* were spelled *four*. This system is identical with that widely used in telephone books.

In the case of Greek letters (e.g., β) and combining forms (e.g., *meta-*) the procedure is the same: the symbol is disregarded and α -*aminovaleric acid*, for example, appears between *aminotoluene* and *aminuria*; it is also entered as *alpha-aminovaleric acid*, with the symbol spelled out.

Entries in which the symbol stands for a chemical prefix and thus has no phonetic structure are handled analogously. For example, *D-amino acid oxidase* and *L-amino acid oxidase* are entered in the letter *A* as if no symbol preceded the phrases, so that the two entries, *D* preceding *L*, appear between *aminoacidopathy* and *aminoaciduria*. *D-amino acid oxidase* also appears in the letter *D* in its proper alphabetical order (between *Dalton law* and *dammar*), as if it were spelled *damino acid oxidase*; *L-amino acid oxidase* is entered in *L* in the same fashion, between *laminectomy* and *laminography*.

DIVISION OF WORDS

The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book shows how words may correctly be divided into syllables. With the exception of a few foreign words not yet assimilated into the language, all words have been analyzed and segmented according to English phonetic criteria; Latin terms have been included in this system of division because they are a part of the technical lexicon of native speakers of English and are pronounced accordingly.

Divisions are shown by means of a centered dot, an accent mark, or a hyphen:

ab-dom'i-nal mel'a-no-cyte' a-ba'si-a-a-sta'si-a

Syllable boundaries have throughout been assigned on the basis of information that the pronunciation of the entry words warrants such divisions. Therefore at the end of a line of type a word may with justification be broken wherever a syllable division is indicated. However, hyphenation restrictions such as those presented in style manuals should be followed wherever ad-

herence to standard printing practice is desired. The following two rules are typical:

1. A syllable consisting of a single letter should not be separated from the rest of the word, as in:

a·ba'sic de·cid'u·a

2. A hyphenated word should be divided only at the hyphen.

STRESS

This book indicates which syllables are stressed when a word is pronounced. Two different stress marks are used. The first, a boldface stress, indicates the syllable that receives the primary stress in the word:

fol'li·cle mal'a·dy

Normally only one syllable in a word receives primary stress. However, certain compound words may have more than one primary stress:

Fried'rich-Bau'er operation freez'ing-dry'ing process

The second mark, a lighter stress, indicates syllables that are pronounced with less stress than those marked with a primary stress but with stronger stress than unmarked syllables:

ab'em·bry-on'ic de'cu·ba'tion

At times syllable stress shifts as a word shifts in part of speech, for example:

com'pound' *n.* com·pound' *v.*

Both forms are shown in such cases, and both are identified by part-of-speech labels; *n.* (noun) and *v.* (verb) are the only such labels used in this book.

Added stress or shifts in stress in plural forms are also shown:

ly'sis *pl.* -ses'
me'ninx *pl.* me·nin'ges'

INFLECTED FORMS

Irregular inflected forms have been included for every entry word exhibiting such irregularity. These forms include the plurals of nouns (labeled *pl.*), the singulars of nouns (labeled *sing.*) where the plural is the main-entry form, and the past tense, past participle, and present participle of verbs. Such forms have been shortened to save space unless a shift in stress pattern or pronunciation necessitates showing the full form:

ac'tab'u-lum *pl.* -lums or -la
 da'ta *sing.* -tum
 pal-mar'is *pl.* -es'

a·buse', a-bused', a-bus'ing
 bite, bit, bit'ten or bit, bit'ing
 freeze, froze, fro'zen, freez'ing

In these examples you will notice that verbs may have either two or three inflected forms. If only two forms are shown, the first is both the past tense and the past participle (e.g., *abused*). If three forms are shown, the first is the past tense and the second is the past participle (e.g., *froze*—past tense; *frozen*—past participle).

If there are alternate inflected forms, these are also shown (e.g., the alternate plurals *-lums* and *-la* for *acetabulum*; the alternate past participles *bitten* and *bit* for *bite*).

Note: In general *The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book* shows the most complicated form of a word chosen for inclusion in the book. Consequently such words as *carbolate* and *age* appear as verbs:

car'bo·late', -lat'ed, -lat'ing

age, aged, ag'ing

even though both *carbolate* and *age* are also nouns. In such cases the book includes only the part of speech that has irregular inflected forms unless the stress pattern or word division changes, or unless the part of speech with irregular inflected forms does not warrant entry because it has no technical senses or is so rare that it has no currency.

VARIANTS

In this book variants are considered to be differently spelled but identically pronounced forms of the same word. These forms are included whenever they are in common use in the technical vocabulary; with the exceptions specified below, they are entered separately, even if the primary form and the variant are directly adjacent in the alphabetical listing. Irregular inflected forms are shown as required:

dac'ry·or·rhe'a *also* dacryorrhoea
 dac'ry·or·rhoe'a *var. of* dacryorrhea
 ce'no·gen'e·sis *pl.* -ses', *also* coenogenesis
 coe'no·gen'e·sis *pl.* -ses', *var. of* cenogenesis
 em·bed', -bed'ded, -bed'ding, *also* imbed
 im·bed', -bed'ded, -bed'ding, *var. of* embed

In the case of extremely long lists of spelling variants beginning with a very productive prefix or combining form (e.g., *haem-*, *haema-*, *haemat-*, *haemato-*, and *haemo-*), it has been decided not to enter the variants separately but to provide notes directing the user to the entries beginning with the primary form of the prefix or combining form:

haem-. See words spelled *hem-*.

This has been done in order to conserve space so that more vocabulary items can be entered.

Similarly, compound words consisting of a variant spelling of a word plus another element will not be entered. Thus while both *meter* and *metre* are included, the entries for such words as *decameter* and *kilometer* do not show the variants *decametre* and *kilometre*.

Variants that differ slightly in phonetic structure but are used with equal frequency—and they are few—appear as follows:

e-lec'tric or e-lec'tri-cal

Words or terms in which the variation involves more than a spelling difference—that is, the pronunciations differ even though frequently the forms have some resemblance, or the words are entirely different in form—are simply entered, without cross-references. Hence such semantically related groups as *achroma*, *achromia*, and *achromasia* are entries but are considered alternate terms rather than variants, and their relationship is not specified.

WORDS LIKELY TO BE CONFUSED

In *The Medical and Health Sciences Word Book* glosses, or short identifying definitions, are given for pairs or sets of words that are likely to be confused. Cross-references to the other words are included.

Such words fall into two categories:

1. Homophones, or words that are pronounced precisely the same but are spelled differently:

il'e-ac' (*pertaining to the ileum*)

◆ *iliac*

il'i-ac' (*pertaining to the ilium*)

◆ *ileac*

2. Words that are likely to be confused because they are closely related in spelling or pronunciation:

ab-sorb' (*to take in*)

◆ *adsorb*

ad-sorb' (*to hold on a surface*)

◆ *absorb*

The glosses provided are not to be regarded as full definitions; they merely serve to point out possible sources of confusion. A dictionary should be consulted for more detailed and precise definitions.

PREFIXATION

Many terms beginning with such prefixes as *anti-* (e.g., *antifungal*), *counter-* (e.g., *countertransference*), and the like, have been included in this book, but it is impossible to enter all such words. However, most prefixes follow regular rules when they are combined with words to form compounds. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* provides specific information on hyphenation at its entries for individual prefixes; that book should be consulted when there is any doubt.

The guiding principle is that hyphens should be used only when necessary for clarity, that is, as a means of avoiding ambiguity.

1. Always use a hyphen between a prefix and a word beginning with a capital letter (e.g., *anti-Semite*).

2. Use a hyphen when not doing so would create an awkward combination of letters, particularly of vowels (e.g., *contra-angles*, *pre-excitation*, *pseudo-oedema*).

3. Use a hyphen after a prefix when the unhyphenated form and the hyphenated form differ in meaning (e.g., *coop* and *co-op*).

The following is a brief guide to the most commonly used prefixes.

ante-	counter-	mid-	pre-	sub-
anti-	de-	non-	pro-	super-
bi-	inter-	out-	pseudo-	trans-
co-	intra-	over-	re-	tri-
contra-	micro-	post-	semi-	ultra-
				un-

Compounds with these prefixes are usually formed according to rules 1, 2, and 3 mentioned previously. Compounds with the prefixes *all-* and *self-* are always formed with a hyphen.

PLURALS

Regular plurals of nouns have not been included in this book. Irregular plurals have been provided where it has been felt that the plural occurs with sufficient frequency to warrant inclusion or that a logical need for the plural exists. Rules for the formation of both regular and irregular plurals in the standard English vocabulary may be found in *The Word Book* (Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976).

The formation of the plurals of Latin and Greek nouns in the medical vocabulary cannot be reduced to a set of rules that if applied will automatically produce correct forms, because in both Greek and Latin nouns are classified according to gender and declension, both of which determine the proper endings. However, it is almost always acceptable to pluralize these forms just as English nouns are pluralized; in fact, in most cases the English and foreign plurals exist side by side and are used with about the same frequency.

The chart below provides a typical—but not exhaustive—list of plural endings for Latin and Greek words; while it can be used for guidance, it should be borne in mind that there are exceptions to the rules.

Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural	
-a	-ae	abscissa, abscissae	-os	-i	omphalos, omphali
-ax	-aces	thorax, thoraces	-u	-ua	cornu, cornua
-en	-ina	flumen, flumina	-um	-a	serum, sera
-er	-era	tuber, tubera	-ur	-ora	femur, femora
-ex	-ices	apex, apices	-us	-udes	incus, incudes
-is	-es	analysis, analyses		-era	genus, genera
	-ides	cnemis, cnemides		-i	alveolus, alveoli
-ix	-ices	appendix, appendices		-ora	corpus, corpora
-oma	-omata	adenoma, adenomata	-x	-ces	calx, calces
-on	-a	criterion, criteria		-ges	meninx, meninges

A

a'bac-te'ri-al
 Ab'a-die' sign
 ab-al'ien-a'tion
 ab-am'pere'
 ab-ap'i-cal
 ab-ap-tis'ton'
 a-bar'og-no'sis
 ab-ar-tic'u-lar
 ab-ar-tic'u-la'tion
 a-ba'si-a
 — trep'i-dans'
 a-ba'si-a-a-sta'si-a
 a-ba'sic
 ab'a-tage' var. of abat-
 tage
 a-bate', a-bat'ed, a-bat'-
 ing
 a-bate'ment
 a-bat'ic
 ab-at-tage' also abatage
 ab-at-toir'
 ab-ax'i-al
 Ab'be-Zeiss' cell
 Ab'bott method
 Ab'der-hal'den
 — reaction
 — test
 Ab'der-hal'den-Kauf'-
 mann-Lig'nac syn-
 drome
 ab-do-men pl. -mens or
 ab-dom'i-na
 ab-dom'i-nal
 ab-dom'i-no-an-te'ri-or
 ab-dom'i-no-car'di-ac'
 ab-dom'i-no-cen-te'sis
 pl. -ses'
 ab-dom'i-no-hys'ter--
 ot'o-my
 ab-dom'i-no-jug'u-lar
 ab-dom'i-no-per'i-ne'al
 ab-dom'i-no-pos-te'ri-or
 ab-dom'i-nos'co-py
 ab-dom'i-no-tho-rac'ic
 ab-dom'i-nous
 ab-dom'i-no-u'ter-ot'o--
 my
 ab-dom'i-no-ves'i-cal
 ab-du'cens
 ab-du'cent
 ab-duct'

ab-duc'tion
 ab-duc'tor (a muscle that
 draws a part away from
 the axis of the body or
 an extremity)
 ◆ adductor
 — ac'ces-so'ri-us
 dig'i-ti' min'i-mi'
 — cau'dae'
 — dig'i-ti' min'i-mi'
 — digiti quin'ti'
 — hal'lu-cis
 — hallucis lon'gus
 — in'di-cis
 — os'sis met'a-tar'si'
 quin'ti'
 — pol'li-cis brev'is
 — pollicis lon'gus
 ab'em-bry-on'ic
 ab'en-ter'ic
 Ab'er-crom'bie degen-
 eration
 ab'er-rant
 ab'er-ra'tion
 ab'er-rom'e-ter
 a-be'ta-lip'o-pro'te-in--
 ae'mi-a var. of abetalip-
 oproteinemia
 a-be'ta-lip'o-pro'te-in--
 e'mi-a also abetalipo-
 proteinaemia
 a-bey'ance
 ab'i-ent
 A'bi-es'
 — bal-sam'e-a
 a'bi-et'ic
 a'bi-e-tin'ic
 A bile
 a'bi-o-gen'e-sis
 a'bi-o-ge-net'ic
 a'bi-og'e-nous
 a'bi-on'er-gy
 a'bi-o'sis
 a'bi-ot'ic
 a'bi-o-troph'ic
 a'bi-ot'ro-phy
 ab-ir'ri-tant
 ab-ir'ri-tate', -tat'ed,
 -tat'ing
 ab-ir'ri-ta'tion
 ab'lac-ta'tion
 a-blas'tin
 ab-late', -lat'ed, -lat'ing
 ab-la'ti-o'
 — pla-cen'tae'

ab-la'tion
 a'ble-phar'i-a
 a-bleph'a-ron'
 a-blep'si-a
 ab'lu-ent
 ab-lu'tion
 ab-mor'tal
 ab-ner'val
 ab-neu'ral
 ab-nor'mal
 ab-nor'mal-ism
 ab-nor-mal'i-ty
 ABO blood group
 ab'o-ma-si'tis
 ab'o-ma'sum pl. -sa
 ab-o'rad'
 ab-o'ral
 a-bort'
 a-bort'er
 a-bor'ti-cide'
 a-bor'tient
 a-bor'ti-fa'cient
 a-bor'tin
 a-bor'tion
 a-bor'tion-ist
 a-bor'tive
 a-bor'tus pl. -tus-es
 a-bra'chi-a
 a-bra'chi-o-ceph'a-lus
 a-bra'chi-us
 a-bra'dant
 a-brade', a-brad'ed, a--
 brad'ing
 a-bra'sion
 a-bra'sive
 a-bra'sor
 ab're-ac'tion
 Ab'ri-kos'soff tumor
 also Abrikosov —
 Ab'ri-kos'ov tumor var.
 of Abrikossoff —
 a-bro'si-a
 ab-rup'ti-o'
 — pla-cen'tae'
 ab'scess'
 ab-sces'sus
 — flat'u-o'sus
 — per de-cu'bi-tum
 ab-scis'sa pl. -sas or
 -sae'
 ab-scis'sion
 ab-scon'si-o'
 ab'sco-pal
 ab'sence
 ab-sen'te' fe'bre'

ab-sen'ti-a ep'i-lep'ti-ca

Ab-sid'i-a

ab'sinthe

ab-sin'thi-um

ab'so-lute'

ab-sorb' (to take in)

◆ adsorb

ab-sorb'a-ble

ab-sorb'ance

ab-sor'be-fa'cient

ab-sorb'en-cy

ab-sorb'ent

ab-sorb'er

ab-sorp'ti-om'e-ter

ab-sorp'tion

ab-sorp'tive

ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty

ab'sti-nence

ab-strac'tion

Abt method

a-bu'li-a

a-bu'lic

a-bu'lo-ma'ni-a

a-buse', a-bused', a-bus'-
ing

a-but'ment

ab'volt'

a-ca'cia

A-ca'cia

a-cal'ci-co'sis

a'cal-cu'li-a

a-camp'si-a

a-can'thaes-the'si-a var.
of acanthesthesiaa-can'thes-the'si-a also
acanthaesthesiaa-can'thi-on' also akan-
thiona-can'tho-am'e-lo-blas--
to'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta

A-can'tho-ceph'a-la

a-can'tho-ceph'a-li'a-sis

A-can'tho-chei'lo-ne'-
ma

— per'stans'

a-can'tho-chei'lo-ne--
mi'a-sis

a-can'tho-cyte'

a-can'tho-cy-to'sis

a-can'thoid'

a-can'tho-ker'a-to-der'-
mi-aa-can'tho-ker'a-to'ma
pl. -mas or -ma-ta

ac'an-thol'y-sis pl. -ses'

— bul-lo'sa

a-can'tho-lyt'ic

ac'an-tho'ma pl. -mas or
-ma-ta— ad'e-noi'des' cys'-
ti-cum

a-can'tho-pel'vis

a-can'tho-pel'yx

A-can'tho-phis

— ant-arc'ti-cus

a-can'thor-rhex'is

ac'an-tho'sis pl. -ses'

— nig'ri-cans'

a-cap'ni-a

a-cap'ni-al

a-cap'su-lar

a-car'di-a

a-car'di-ac'

a'car-di'a-cus

— a-ceph'a-lus

— a-mor'phus

— an'ceps'

a-car'di-o-hae'mi-a var.
of acardiohemiaa-car'di-o-he'mi-a also
acardiohaemia

a-car'di-o-ner'vi-a

a-car'di-o-tro'phi-a

a-car'di-us

a-car'i-an

ac'a-ri'a-sis pl. -ses'

a-car'i-cide'

ac'a-rid

ac'a-rid'i-an

Ac'a-ri'na

ac'a-ri-no'sis pl. -ses'

ac'a-ro-der'ma-ti'tis

— ur'ti-car'i-oi'des'

ac'a-roid'

ac'a-ro-pho'bi-a

ac'a-ro-tox'ic

ac'a'pous

ac'a-rus pl. -ri'

Ac'a-rus

— fol'lic'u-lo'rum

— scab'ie-i'

a-car'y-ote' var. of
akaryotea-cat'a-la-sae'mi-a var.
of acatalasemiaa-cat'a-la-se'mi-a also
acatalasaemia

a-cat'a-la'si-a

a-cat'a-lep'si-a

a-cat'a-lep'tic

a-cat'a-ma-the'si-a

a-cat'a-pha'si-a

ac'a-tap'o-sis

ac'a-tas-ta'si-a

ac'a-tas-tat'ic

ac'a-thex'i-a

ac'a-thex'is

ac'a-this'i-a var. of aka-
thisia

a-cau'dal

a-cau'date'

ac-cel'er-ans'

ac-cel'er-ant

ac-cel'er-ate', -at'ed,
-at'ing

ac-cel'er-a'tion

ac-cel'er-a'tor

— u-ri'nae'

ac-cel'er-in

ac-cel'er-om'e-ter

ac-cen'tu-a'tor

ac-cep'tor

ac-ces'sion

ac-ces'sion-al

ac-ces'so-ri-us
— ad flex-o'rem dig'-
i-to'rum pro-fun'dum

ac-ces'so-ry

ac'ci-dent

ac'ci-den'tal

ac'ci-den'tal-ism

ac'ci-dent-prone'

ac-cip'i-ter

ac'cli-mate', -mat'ed,
-mat'ing

ac'cli-ma'tion

ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion

ac-cli'ma-tize', -tized',
-tiz'ing

ac-com'mo-da'tion

ac-com'mo-da'tive

ac-couche-ment'

— for-ce'

ac-cou-cheur'

ac-cou-cheuse'

ac'cre-men-ti'tion

ac-crete', -cret'ed, -cret'-
ing

ac-cre'ti-o' cor'dis

ac-cre'tion

ac-cre'tive

ac-cro-chage'

ac-cu'mu-la'tor

a-ce'cli-dine'

a-ce'di-a

- a·ce'li-a *var. of* acoelia
 a·cel'lu-lar
 a'ce·naes·the'si-a *var. of*
 acenesthesia
 ac'e·naph'thene'
 a'ce·nes·the'si-a *also*
 acenaesthesia, acoenes-
 thesia
 a'cen·o·cou'ma·rol'
 a·cen'tric
 a'ce·phal'ic
 a·ceph'a·lism
 a·ceph'a·lo·bra'chi-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·bra'chi-us
 a·ceph'a·lo·car'di-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·car'di-us
 a·ceph'a·lo·chi'ri-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·chi'rus
 a·ceph'a·lo·cyst'
 a·ceph'a·lo·cys'tis rac'-
 e·mo'sa
 a·ceph'a·lo·gas'ter
 a·ceph'a·lo·gas·te'ri-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·po'di-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·po'di-us
 a·ceph'a·lor·rha'chi-a
 a·ceph'a·lor·rha'chus
 a·ceph'a·lo·sto'mi-a
 a·ceph'a·los'to·mus
 a·ceph'a·lo·tho·ra'ci-a
 a·ceph'a·lo·tho'rax'
 a·ceph'a·lus
 — a·car'di-us
 — a·tho'rus
 — di·bra'chi-us
 — di'pus
 — mon'o·bra'chi-us
 — mon'o·pus
 — pseu'do·a·cor'mus
 — sym'pus
 — tho'rus a'car·di'a-
 cus
 a·ceph'a·ly
 ac'er·ate'
 a·cer'bi·ty
 a·cer'vu·line'
 a·cer'vu·lus
 a·ces'cence
 a·ces'cent
 a·ces'o·dyne'
 ac'e·sod'y·nous
 ac'es·to'ma
 ac'e·tab'u·lar
 ac'e·tab'u·lec'to·my
 ac'e·tab'u·lo·plas'ty
 ac'e·tab'u·lum *pl. -lums*
 or·la
 ac'e·tal'
 ac'et'al'de·hyde'
 a·cet'a·mide'
 ac'et-a·mi'no·phen
 ac'et-an'i·lid
 ac'et-ar'sone'
 ac'e·tate'
 a·cet'a·zol'a·mide'
 a·cet'di-a·mer·sul·fon'-
 a·mides'
 a·ce'tic
 a·ce'ti·fi·ca'tion
 a·ce'ti·fy', -fied', -fy'ing
 ac'e·tin
 ac'e·to·a·ce'tic
 A·ce'to·bac'ter
 ac'e·to·car'mine
 ac'e·to·hex'a·mide'
 a·cet'o·in
 ac'e·tol'y·sis *pl. -ses'*
 a·ce'to·me·naph'thone'
 ac'e·tom'e·ter
 ac'e·to·met'ric
 a·ce'to·mor'phine'
 ac'e·to·nae'mi-a *var. of*
 acetonemia
 ac'e·to·nasth'ma
 ac'e·tone'
 ac'e·to·ne'mi-a *also* ace-
 tonaemia
 ac'e·to·ne'mic
 a·ce'to·ni'trile'
 ac'e·to·nu'ri-a
 a·ce'to·nyl
 ac'e·to·phen'a·zine'
 a·ce'to·phe·net'i·din
 a·cet'o·sal'
 a·ce'tous
 a·cet'phe·nol-i'sa·tin
 ac'e·tri·zo'ate'
 a·cet'ri·zo'ic
 ac'e·tu'rate'
 ac'e·tu'ric
 a·ce'tyl
 — coenzyme A
 ac'e·tyl·a·ce'tic
 ac'e·tyl·a·den'y·late'
 a·cet'y·lase'
 a·cet'y·la'tion
 ac'e·tyl·be'ta·meth'yl-
 cho'line'
 ac'e·tyl·car·bro'mal
 ac'e·tyl·cho'line'
 ac'e·tyl·cho'lin·es'ter--
 ase'
 ac'e·tyl·cys'te·ine'
 ac'e·tyl·dig'i·tox'in
 a·cet'y·lene'
 a·cet'y·lide'
 ac'e·tyl·meth'yl·car'bi--
 nol'
 a·ce'tyl·sal'i·cyl'ic
 ac'e·tyl·sul·fon'a·mide'
 ach'a·la'si-a
 A·chard'-Cas·taigne'
 — method
 — test
 A·chard'-Thiers' syn-
 drome
 ache, ached, ach'ing
 a·chei'li-a *also* achilia
 a·chei'lus *also* achilus
 a·chei'ri-a *also* achiria
 a·chei'rus *also* achirus
 a·chieve'ment
 Ach'il·le'a
 a·chi'li-a *var. of* acheilia
 A·chil'les
 — bursa
 — jerk
 — tendon
 — tendon reflex
 a·chil'lo·bur·si'tis
 a·chil'lo·dyn'i-a
 ach'il·lor·rha·phy
 a·chil'lo·te·not'o·my
 ach'il·lot'o·my
 a·chi'lus *var. of* acheilus
 a·chi'ri-a *var. of* achiria
 a·chi'rus *var. of* achirus
 a'ch'lor·hy'dri-a
 a'ch'lor·hy'dric
 ach'lu·o·pho'bi-a
 a·cho'li-a
 a·chol'ic
 ach'o·lous
 ach'o·lu'ri-a
 ach'o·lu'ric
 a·chon'dro·pla'si-a
 a·chon'dro·plas'tic
 a·chon'dro·plas'ty
 a'chor'
 a·chor'dal
 A'chor·da'ta
 a·chor'date'
 ach'o·re'sis
 A·cho'ri-on'
 — gal·li'nae'

— gyp'se-um
 — quinc'ke-a-num
 — schoen-lein'i-i'
 A'chor-Smith' syn-
 drome
 a-chre'o-cy-thae'mi-a
 var. of achreocythemia
 a-chre'o-cy-the'mi-a
 also achreocythaemia
 a-chres'tic
 a-chro'a-cyte'
 a-chro'a-cy-to'sis
 a-chroi'o-cy-thae'mi-a
 var. of achroiocythemia
 a-chroi'o-cy-the'mi-a
 also achroiocythaemia
 a-chro'ma
 a-chro'ma-cyte'
 ach'ro-ma'si-a
 a'chro-mat'
 a'chro-mate'
 a'chro-mat'ic
 a-chro'ma-tin
 a-chro'ma-tin'ic
 a-chro'ma-tism
 a'chro-mat'o-cyte'
 a-chro'ma-tol'y-sis *pl.*
 -ses'
 a-chro'ma-to-phil'
 a-chro'ma-to-phil'i-a
 a-chro'ma-top'si-a
 a-chro'ma-to'sis *pl.* -ses'
 a-chro'ma-tous
 a-chro'ma-tu'ri-a
 a-chro'mi-a
 — cu'tis
 — par'a-sit'i-ca
 a-chro'mic
 A-chro'mo-bac'te-ra'-
 ce-ae'
 a-chro'mo-der'ma
 a-chro'mo-der'mi-a
 a-chro'mo-trich'i-a
 a-chro'mous
 ach'ro-o-am'y-loid'
 ach'ro-o-cy-to'sis
 ach'ro-o-dex'trin
 A'chú-car'ro tannin sil-
 ver stain
 a-chy'la-nae'mi-a *var. of*
 achylanemia
 a-chy'la-ne'mi-a *also*
 achylanaemia
 a-chy'li-a
 — gas'tri-ca

— pan'cre-at'i-ca
 a-chy'lic
 a-chy'lous
 ach'y-lo'sis
 a-chy'mi-a
 a-chy'mous
 a-cic'u-lar
 ac'id
 ac'i-dae'mi-a *var. of aci-*
 demia
 ac'id-am'i-nu'ri-a
 ac'i-de'mi-a *also acidae-*
 mia
 ac'id-fast'
 ac'id-form'ing
 a-cid'ic
 a-cid'i-fi'a-ble
 a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion
 a-cid'i-fi'er
 a-cid'i-fy', -fied', -fy'ing
 ac'i-dim'e-ter
 a-cid'i-met'ric
 ac'i-dim'e-try
 ac'id-ism
 a-cid'i-ty
 a-cid'o-cyte'
 ac'i-do-cy'to-pe'ni-a
 ac'i-do-cy-to'sis-
 ac'i-do-gen'ic
 ac'i-dom'e-ter
 ac'i-do-pe'ni-a
 a-cid'o-phil'
 a-cid'o-phil'i-a
 ac'i-do-phil'ic
 ac'i-doph'i-lism
 ac'i-doph'i-lous
 ac'i-do-re-sis'tant
 ac'i-do'sis *pl.* -ses'
 ac'i-dos'te-o-phyte'
 ac'i-dot'ic
 ac'id-re-sis'tant
 a-cid'u-lant
 a-cid'u-late', -lat'ed,
 -lat'ing
 a-cid'u-lous
 ac'i-du'ri-a
 ac'i-du'ric
 ac'id-y'l
 a-cid'y-lat'ed
 ac'i-e'sis *var. of acyesis*
 ac'i-et'ic *var. of acyetic*
 ac'i-nal
 ac'i-nar
 ac'i-ne'si-a
 ac'i-no-tu'bu-lar

ac'i-nous
 a-c interval
 ac'i-nus *pl.* -ni'
 ack'ee *var. of akee*
 a-clad'i-o'sis
 ac'la-sis
 a-clas'tic
 a-cleis'to-car'di-a
 ac-mas'tic
 ac'me
 ac'mic
 ac'ne
 — ag'mi-na'ta
 — al'bi-da
 — ar'ti-fi'ci-a'lis
 — a-troph'i-ca
 — ca-chec'ti-co'rum
 — co-ag'mi-na'ta
 — con'glo-ba'ta
 — cys'ti-ca
 — de-cal'vans'
 — in'du-ra'ta
 — ker'a-to'sa
 — med'i-ca-men-to'sa
 — mil'i-ar'is
 — ne-crot'i-ca
 — necrotica mil'i-ar'-
 is
 — ne'o-na-to'rum
 — pan'cre-at'i-ca
 — pap'u-lo'sa
 — pus'tu-lo'sa
 — ro-sa'ce-a
 — scrof'u-lo-so'rum
 — tar'si'
 — trop'i-ca
 — ur'ti-ca'ta
 — var'i-o'li-for'mis
 — vul-gar'is
 ac'ne-form'
 ac'ne-gen
 ac'ne-gen'ic
 ac'ne'ic
 ac'ne'i-form'
 ac'ne'mi-a
 ac'ne'mous
 ac-ni'tis
 ac'o-as'ma *pl.* -mas *or*
 -ma-ta
 Ac'o-can'ther-a *also*
 Acokanthera
 ac'o-can'ther-in
 a-coe'li-a *also acelia*
 a'coe-nes-the'si-a *var. of*
 acnesthesia

Ac'o-kan'ther-a var. of

Acocanthera

ac'o-la'si-a

ac'o-las'tic

a-co'lous

a-co'mi-a

a-co'mous

a-con'a-tive

ac'o-nine'

a-con'i-tase'

ac'o-nite'

ac'o-nit'ic

a-con'i-tin

a-con'i-tine'

Ac'o-ni'tum

a-con'u-re'sis

a-cop-ro'sis

a-cop'rous

ac'o-re'a (absence of the pupil)

◆ *acoria*

a-co'ri-a (absence of the feeling of satiety), also

akoria

◆ *acorea*

a-co'r-mus

A-co's'ta disease

a-co's'tate'

a-co'u-aes-the'si-a var. of acouesthesia

a-co'u-es-the'si-a also

acouaesthesia, acues-thesis

ac'ou-la'li-on'

a-co'u-me-ter

ac'ou-met'ric

ac'ou-om'e-ter

a-co'u'o-met'ric

a-co'u'o-pho'ni-a

ac'ou-oph'o-ny

a-co'u'si-a

a-cous'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta

a-cous'ma-tag-no'sis

a-cous'ma-tam-ne'si-a

a-cous'tic

a-cous'tic-nerve' tumor

a-cous'ti-co-fa'cial

a-cous'ti-co-mo'tor

a-cous'ti-co-pal'pe-bral

a-cous'ti-co-pho'bi-a

a-cous'tics

ac'ou-tom'e-ter

ac-quired'

ac'ral

a-cra'ni-a

a-cra'ni-al

a-cra'ni-us

a-cra'si-a (*intemper-ance*)

◆ *acratia*

a-cra'ti-a (*impotence*)

◆ *acrasia*

a-crat'u-re'sis

ac're-mo'ni-o'sis

ac'rid

ac'ri-dine'

ac'ri-fla'vine'

ac'ri-sor'cin

a-crit'i-cal

ac'ri-to-chro'ma-cy

ac'ro-aes-the'si-a var. of

acroesthesia

ac'ro-ag-no'sis

ac'ro-an'aes-the'si-a

var. of acroanesthesia

ac'ro-an'es-the'si-a also

acroanaesthesia

ac'ro-ar-thri'tis

ac'ro-as-phyx'i-a

ac'ro-a-tax'i-a

ac'ro-blast'

ac'ro-brach'y-cep'h'a-ly

ac'ro-cent'ric

ac'ro-ce-pha'li-a

ac'ro-ce-phal'ic

ac'ro-cep'h'a-lo-p'a-gus

ac'ro-cep'h'a-lo-pol'y--

syn-dac'ty-ly

ac'ro-cep'h'a-lo-syn'-

dac-tyl'i-a

ac'ro-cep'h'a-lo-syn--

dac'ty-lism

ac'ro-cep'h'a-lo-syn--

dac'ty-ly

ac'ro-cep'h'a-ly

ac'ro-chor-do'ma pl.

-mas or -ma-ta

ac'ro-chor'don'

ac'ro-ci-ne'sis

ac'ro-con-trac'ture

ac'ro-cy'a-no'sis pl.

-ses'

ac'ro-der'ma-ti'tis

— chron'i-ca a-

troph'i-cans'

— con-tin'u-a

— en'ter-o-path'i-ca

— hi'e-ma'lis

— pus'tu-lo'sa per-

stans'

ac'ro-dol'i-cho-me'li-a

ac'ro-dont'

ac'ro-dyn'i-a

ac'ro-e-de'ma also acro-oedema

ac'ro-es-the'si-a also

acroaesthesia

ac'ro-ger'i-a

ac'rog-ho'sis

ac'ro-hy'per-hi-dro'sis

ac'ro-hy'po-ther'my

ac'ro-ker'a-to'sis

— ver-ru'ci-for'mis

ac'ro-ki-ne'sis

a-cro'le-in

— Schiff reaction

ac'ro-mac'ri-a

ac'ro-ma'ni-a

ac'ro-mas-ti'tis

ac'ro-me-ga'li-a

ac'ro-me-gal'ic

ac'ro-meg'a-loid'

ac'ro-meg'a-loid-ism

ac'ro-meg'a-ly

ac'ro-me-lal'gi-a

ac'ro-mere'

ac'ro-met'a-gen'e-sis

a-cro'mi-al

ac'ro-mic'ri-a

— con-gen'i-ta

a-cro'mi-o-cla-vic'u-lar

a-cro'mi-o-cor'a-coid'

a-cro'mi-o-hu'mer-al

a-cro'mi-on'

a-cro'mi-o-nec'to-my

a-cro'mi-o-tho-rac'ic

a-crom'pha-lus

ac'ro-my'o-to'ni-a

ac'ro-my-ot'o-nus

ac'ro-nar-cot'ic

ac'ro-neu-rop'a-thy

ac'ro-neu-ro'sis

ac'ro-nine'

a-cron'y-chous

ac'ro-nyx'

ac'ro-oe-de'ma var. of

acroedema

ac'ro-os'te-ol'y-sis

ac'ro-pach'y

ac'ro-pach'y-der'ma

ac'ro-par'aes-the'si-a

var. of acroparesthesia

ac'ro-pa-ral'y-sis

ac'ro-par'es-the'si-a

also acroparaesthesia
 ac'ro-pa-thol'o-gy
 a-crop'a-thy
 a-crop'e-tal
 ac'ro-pho'bi-a
 ac'ro-pig'men-ta'tion
 ac'ro-pig'men-ta'ti-o'
 re-tic'u-lar'is
 ac'ro-pos-thi'tis
 ac'ro-scle'ro-der'ma
 ac'ro-scle-ro'sis
 ac'ro-so'mal
 ac'ro-some'
 ac'ro-sphe'no-syn'dac-
 tyl'i-a
 ac'ros-te-al'gi-a
 ac'ro-te'ri-a
 ac'ro-ter'ic
 a-crot'ic
 ac'ro-tism
 ac'ro-tro'pho-neu-ro'sis
 a-cryl'ic
 a-cryl'ics
 ac'ry-lo-ni'trile'
 ac'tin
 ac-tin'ic
 ac'ti-nide'
 ac-tin'i-form'
 ac'ti-nism
 ac-tin'i-um
 ac'ti-no-bac'il-lo'sis
 Ac'ti-no-bac'il'lus
 — mal'le-i'
 ac'ti-no-chem'is-try
 ac'ti-no-der'ma-ti'tis
 ac-tin'o-gen
 ac'ti-no-gen'e-sis
 ac'ti-no-gen'ic
 ac'ti-no-gen'ics
 ac-tin'o-graph'
 ac-tin'o-lite' var. of
 actinolyte
 ac'ti-nol'o-gy
 ac-tin'o-lyte' also actino-
 lite
 ac'ti-nom'e-ter
 ac'ti-nom'e-try
 ac'ti-no-my-ce'li-al
 Ac'ti-no-my'ces'
 — as'ter-oi'des'
 — bo'vis
 — is'ra-e'li-i'
 — ma-du'rae'
 — my'ce-to'ma
 — so-ma'li-en'sis

Ac'ti-no-my'ce-ta'ce-
 ae'
 Ac'ti-no-my'ce-ta'les'
 ac'ti-no-my'cete'
 ac'ti-no-my-ce'tic
 ac'ti-no-my-ce'tin
 ac'ti-no-my-ce'tous
 ac'ti-no-my'cin
 ac'ti-no-my-co'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ac'ti-no-my-co'sis pl.
 -ses'
 ac'ti-no-my-cot'ic
 ac'ti-no-my'co-tin
 ac'ti-non'
 ac'ti-no-neu-ri'tis
 ac'ti-no-phy-to'sis pl.
 -ses'
 ac'ti-no-rho'dine'
 ac'ti-no-ru'bin
 ac'ti-no-spec'to-cin
 ac'ti-no-ther'a-peu'tic
 ac'ti-no-ther'a-py
 ac'tion
 ac'ti-vate', -vat'ed, -vat'-
 ing
 ac'ti-va'tion
 ac'ti-va'tor
 ac'tive
 ac-tiv'i-ty
 ac'to-my'o-sin
 a-cu'es-the'si-a var. of
 acouesthesia
 a-cu'i-ty
 a-cu'le-ate'
 a-cu'me-ter
 a-cu'mi-nate'
 ac'u-pres'sure
 ac'u-punc'ture
 a'cus
 ac'u-sec'tion
 ac'u-sec'tor
 a-cus'ti-cus
 a-cute'
 a-cu'ti-cos'tal
 a-cy'a-no-blep'si-a
 a-cy'a-nop'si-a
 a-cy'a-not'ic
 a-cy'cli-a
 a-cy'clic
 ac'y-e'sis also aciesis
 ac'y-et'ic also acietic
 ac'yl
 ac'yl-a'tion
 a-cys'ti-a

a-dac'ry-a
 a-dac'tyl
 a'dac-tyl'i-a
 a-dac'ty-lism
 a-dac'ty-lous (*lacking
 fingers or toes*)
 ◆ *adactylus*
 a-dac'ty-lus (*individual
 with congenital absence
 of fingers or toes*)
 ◆ *adactylous*
 A-dair' Digh'ton syn-
 drome
 ad'a-man'tine'
 ad'a-man'ti-no-car'ci-
 no'ma pl. -mas or -ma-
 ta
 ad'a-man'ti-no'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'a-man'ti-no'ma-toid'
 ad'a-man'to-blast'
 ad'a-man'to-blas-to'ma
 pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'a-man-to'ma pl. -mas
 or -ma-ta
 Ad'am-kie'wicz reac-
 tion
 Ad'am's ap'ple
 ad'ams-ite'
 Ad'ams-Stokes' syn-
 drome
 Ad'an-so'ni-a
 — dig'i-ta'ta
 a-dapt'
 a-dapt'a-ble
 ad'ap-tation
 a-dapt'er also adaptor
 a-dap'tive
 ad'ap-tom'e-ter
 a-dap'tor var. of adapter
 ad'at'om
 ad-ax'i-al
 ad'de
 ad'de-pha'gi-a
 ad'dict
 ad'di-ment
 ad'di-men'ta-ry
 Ad'dis and Shev'sky
 test
 Addis count
 Ad'di-son
 — anemia
 — disease
 — keloid
 — syndrome

Ad'di-so'ni-an
 Ad'di-son-ism
 ad-du'cent
 ad-duct'
 ad-duc'tion
 ad-duc'tor (*a muscle that draws a part toward the axis of the body or an extremity*)
 ◆abductor
 — brev'is
 — dig'i-ti' se-cun'di'
 — hal'lu-cis
 — hallucis trans-ver'-sus
 — lon'gus
 — mag'nus
 — min'i-mus
 — pol'li-cis
 — pollicis o-bli'quus
 — pollicis trans-ver'-sus
 A'de-cid'u-a'ta
 a'de'lo-mor'phic
 a'de'lo-mor'phous
 a-del'pho-site'
 a-del'pho-tax'is
 a-del'pho-tax'y
 ad'e-nal'gi-a
 ad'e-nase'
 ad'en-as-the'ni-a
 a-den'dric
 a'den-drit'ic
 ad'e-nec'to-my
 ad'en-ec'to'pi-a
 a-de'ni-a
 a-den'i-form'
 ad'e-nine'
 ad'e-ni'tis
 A-de'ni-um
 ad'e-no-ac'an-tho'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-a-mel'o-blas--to'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-an'gi-o-sar-co'-ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-can'croid'
 ad'e-no-car'ci-no'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-cele'
 ad'e-no-cel'lu-li'tis
 ad'e-no-chon-dro'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-cys'tic
 ad'e-no-cys-to'ma pl.

-mas or -ma-ta
 — lym'pho-ma-to'-sum
 ad'e-no-cys'to-sar-co'-ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-fi-bro'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-fi-bro'sis
 ad'e-no-gen'e-sis
 ad'e-no-gen'ic
 ad'e-nog'e-nous
 ad'e-no-hy'per-sthe'ni-a
 — gas'tri-ca
 ad'e-no-hy-poph'y-sis
 ad'e-no-hy-poph'y-se'al
 ad'e-noid'
 ad'e-noid-ec'to-my
 ad'e-noid-ism
 ad'e-noid-i'tis
 ad'e-no-lei'o-my'o-fi--bro'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-lei'o-my-o'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-li-po'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-log'a-di'tis
 ad'e-no-lym-phi'tis
 ad'e-no-lym'pho-cele'
 ad'e-no-lym-pho'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 — des'tru-ens
 — ma-lig-num
 — pseu'do-sar-co'-ma-to'des'
 — se-ba'ce-um
 — sub-stan'ti-ae'
 cor'ti-ca'lis su'pra-re-na'lis
 — su'do-rip'a-rum
 ad'e-no-ma-la'ci-a
 ad'e-nom'a-toid'
 ad'e-no-ma-to'sis pl. -ses'
 ad'e-nom'a-tous
 ad'e-no-mere'
 ad'e-no-my'o-hy'per--pla'si-a
 ad'e-no-my-o'ma pl.
 -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-my'o-me-tri'tis
 ad'e-no-my'o-sal-pin-gi'tis

ad'e-no-my'o-sar-co'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-my-o'sis
 ad'e-no-myx'o-chon'-dro-sar-co'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-myx-o'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-myx'o-sar-co'-ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-non'cus
 ad'e-nop'a-thy
 ad'e-no-phar'yn-gi'tis
 ad'e-no-phleg'mon'
 ad'e-no-sal'pin-gi'tis
 ad'e-no-sar-co'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-sar-co-rhab'-do-my-o'ma pl. -mas or -ma-ta
 ad'e-no-scle-ro'sis
 ad'e-nose'
 a-den'o-sine'
 — di-phos'pha-tase'
 — di-phos'phate'
 — mon'o-phos'pha-tase'
 — mon'o-phos'phate'
 — 3'-phos'pha-tase'
 — 5'-phos'pha-tase'
 — py'ro-phos'phate'
 — tri-phos'pha-tase'
 — tri-phos'phate'
 a-den'o-sine-di'phos--pho'ric
 a-den'o-sine-mon'o--phos-pho'ric
 a-den'o-sine-tri'phos--pho'ric
 ad'e-no'sis pl. -ses'
 ad'e-no-tome'
 ad'e-not'o-my
 ad'e-no-vi'rus
 a-den'yl-ate'
 — cy'clase'
 ad'e-nyl'ic
 ad'e-nyl-py'ro-phos'-pha-tase'
 ad'e-nyl-py'ro-phos'-phate'
 ad'e-nyl-py'ro-phos--pho'ric
 ad'e-phar'gi-a
 ad'eps' pl. ad'i-pes'
 — an'ser-i'nus