

American Pocket  
MEDICAL DICTIONARY

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*NINETEENTH EDITION*

A Dictionary of the Principal Terms  
Used in Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy,  
Dentistry, Veterinary Science, and  
Allied Biological Subjects

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## Preface to the Nineteenth Edition

The American Pocket Medical Dictionary celebrates its fifty-fifth year by appearing in a new edition, completely revised, and a new format, both designed to meet changing needs of the changing times.

In preparing this, the nineteenth edition, the publisher and the editorial staff have drawn freely on the new twenty-second edition of the American Illustrated Medical Dictionary, which was extensively revised by a corps of editorial consultants. This small book does not seek to supplant the larger dictionary, which is indispensable to a thorough knowledge of the language of medicine and its integral disciplines and which has been the authority of medical students and physicians for three generations. Instead, it is designed to meet the needs of students and practitioners in such fields as nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, medical technology, medical stenography, dental hygiene, veterinary science, and other related disciplines. In this volume are defined in readily understandable language the technical terms included in the vocabulary of the biological sciences.

The recent great advances in medicine and the allied sciences are reflected in these pages without sacrifice of the traditional pocket size, not only by the new typographical design but also by complete reorganization of material.

Obsolete terms have been eliminated, to produce an up-to-date and thoroughly useful dictionary. This policy has led, for example, to omission of the names of various plant alkaloids which have been supplanted by the newer chemotherapeutic, antibiotic, and synthetic agents.

Entries are defined only once, under the noun or principal word when the term consists of more than one word. For example, the entry on treatment includes the different types of treatment: active treatment, expectant treatment, Kenny treatment, Pasteur treatment, etc. The same is true of other large categories, such as acid, cell, disease, formula, ganglion. This presentation, besides making possible easy reference and comparison of terms, has contributed to the compactness of the volume.

All material in the dictionary is arranged in one alphabetical sequence. The completely rewritten tables of arteries, chemical elements, muscles, and nerves, and the newly added tables of

bones and veins adjoin the text entries of arteries, bones, elements, muscles, nerves, and veins. Abbreviations, as well, appear in their proper alphabetical order.

Other important new features of this edition are the alphabetical listing of plurals of medical terms which are irregularly formed and might prove difficult to identify at first sight, and inclusion of combining forms or word elements that will provide a clue to interpretation of new terms which may arise.

As in previous editions, the key to pronunciation has been kept simple. If the spelling of a word adequately represents its pronunciation, position of the accent is indicated in the bold face entry. In the phonetic respelling a vowel followed by a consonant has a short sound. Vowels not followed by a consonant are long, but only in accented syllables do they have the full value of the long sound. If proper syllabication of a word requires that a consonant follows a long vowel, the vowel is marked with the customary macron, as ah-bāt' (abate), ah-brād' (abrade), ah-kōōs'tik (acoustic).

Simplicity and the greatest usefulness to the reader have been the objectives in the revision and manufacture of this book. In the choice of contents and the presentation it is the hope of the publisher that the dual objective will prove to have been well met.

# American Pocket MEDICAL DICTIONARY

## A

- A.** 1. Abbreviation, *accommodation, anode (anodal), anterior, axial, total acidity.* 2. Chemical symbol, argon.
- a-**. Prefix, *without, not.*
- Å.** Abbreviation, *Angstrom unit.*
- A<sub>2</sub>.** Abbreviation, *aortic second sound.*
- A.A.** Abbreviation, *achievement age.*
- āā.** Abbreviation, *ana (of each).*
- āāā.** Abbreviation, *amalgam.*
- A.A.A.P.** Abbreviation, *American Association of Applied Psychologists.*
- A.A.A.S.** Abbreviation, *American Association for the Advancement of Science.*
- A.A.P.** Abbreviation, *American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Periodontology.*
- A.B.** Abbreviation, *Ar'tium Baccalau'reus (Bachelor of Arts), axiobuccal.*
- ab.** Latin preposition, *from.*
- ab-**. Prefix, *from, off, away from.*
- abacterial** (a-bak-te're-al). Free from bacteria.
- abactio** (ah-bak'she-o). Induced abortion.
- abactus venter** (ah-bak'tus ven'ter). Induced abortion.
- abaissement** (ah-bās-maw'). 1. Depression. 2. Coughing.
- abalienated** (ab-āl'yen-āt-ed). Mentally deranged.
- abaliena'tio men'tis.** Mental derangement.
- abalienation** (ab-āl-yen-a'shun). Derangement of the mental faculties.
- abanet** (ab'ah-net). A girdle-like bandage.
- abaptis'ton.** A trephine so shaped as not to penetrate the brain.
- abarognosis** (ah-bar-og-no'sis). Loss of sense of weight.
- abarthrosis.** Abarticulation.
- abartic'ular.** Not affecting a joint; at a distance from a joint.
- abarticulation.** 1. Diarthrosis. 2. A dislocation.
- abasia** (ah-ba'ze-ah). Inability to walk from loss of coordination. **a. asta'sia,** loss of power to stand or walk. **a. atac'tica,** abasia with uncertain movements. **choreic a.,** abasia due to paralysis of the limbs. **paralytic a.,** abasia due to paralysis. **paroxysmal trepidant a.,** abasia caused by paralysis of the legs in attempting to stand. **spastic a.,** paroxysmal trepidant **a. trembling a., a. trep'idans,** abasia due to trembling of the legs.
- abasic** (ah-ba'sik). Pertaining to abasia.
- abatardissement** (ah-bah-tar-dēz-maw'). Deterioration of race or breed.
- abate** (ah-bāt'). To lessen or decrease.
- abate'ment.** Decrease in severity of a pain or symptom.
- abat'ic** (ah-bat'ik). Abasic.
- abaxial** (ab-ak'se-al). Not situated in the axis of the body.
- abbau** (ab'ow) [German]. Products of catabolism.
- abd., abdom.** Abbreviation, *abdomen, abdominal.*
- abdomen** (ab-do'men). The portion of the body lying between the thorax and the pelvis. **carinate a., navicular a., scaphoid a. a. obsti'pum,** shortness of the rectus abdominis muscle. **scaphoid a.,** abdomen whose anterior wall is hollowed.
- abdominal** (ab-dom'i-nal). Pertaining to the abdomen.
- abdomino-**. Word element, *abdomen.*
- abdom'inoante'rior.** With the abdomen forward: said of the fetus in utero.
- abdominocente'sis.** Paracentesis of the abdomen.
- abdominocys'tic.** Pertaining to abdomen and bladder.
- abdominohysterec'tomy.** Hysterec'tomy through an abdominal incision.
- abdominohysterot'omy.** Hysterotomy through an abdominal incision.
- abdominoposte'rior.** With the abdomen backward: said of the fetus in utero.
- abdominos'copy.** Examination of the abdomen.
- abdom'inous.** Having a prominent abdomen.

- abdominovag'inal.** Pertaining to abdomen and vagina.
- abduce** (ab-dūs'). To abduct.
- abducens** (ab-du'senz). 1. External rectus muscle of the eye. 2. Sixth cranial nerve. **a. labio'rum, a. oris. a. oc'uli,** external rectus of eye. **a. o'ris, caninus** muscle.
- abducent** (ab-du'sent). Abducting.
- abduct'.** To draw away from the median line.
- abduc'tion.** The act of abducting; the state of being abducted.
- abduc'tor.** A muscle which performs abduction. See *Muscles, Table of.*
- abenteric** (ab-en-ter'ik). Situated elsewhere than in the intestine.
- abepithymia** (ab'ep-e-thi'me-ah). Paralysis of the solar plexus.
- aber'rant.** Deviating from the normal location.
- aberra'tio** [L.]. Aberration.
- aberration** (ab-er-a'shun). 1. Deviation from the usual course. 2. Imperfect refraction or focalization of a lens. **chromatic a.,** unequal refraction of different colored rays producing a blurred image. **dioptric a., spherical a. distantial a.,** blurring of vision due to distance. **mental a.,** mental unsoundness not sufficient to constitute insanity. **spherical a.,** imperfect focalization of a convex lens.
- aberron'eter.** An instrument for determining the amount of optical aberration.
- abevacuation** (ab-e-vak-u-a'shun). Incomplete evacuation.
- abeyance** (ah-ba'ans). A condition of suspended activity.
- abiato'rophy.** Premature and endogenous loss of vitality.
- Abies** (a'be-ēz). Genus of trees, including firs, spruces, etc.
- abiochem'istry.** Inorganic chemistry.
- abiogen'esis.** Production of life from matter not alive. **adj., abiogenet'ic, abiog'enous.**
- abiological** (a-bi-o-loj'e-kal). Pertaining to nonliving things; having no relation to biology.
- abiology** (a-bi-ol'o-je). The study of nonliving things.
- ablonarce** (ab-i-o-nar'se). Insanity due to infirmity.
- abionergy** (ab-i-on'er-je). Abiotrophy.
- abiosis** (ab-i-o'sis). Absence or deficiency of life.
- abiot'ic.** Without life; not viable.
- abiotro'phia.** Abiotrophy.
- abiotrophy** (ab-i-ot'ro-fe). A gradual loss of vitality of the body cells.
- abirritant** (ab-ir'i-tant). Diminishing irritation; soothing.
- abirrita'tion.** Diminished irritability; atony.
- abiuret** (ab-i-u'ret). Not giving the biuret reaction.
- ablactation** (ab-lak-ta'shun). Weaning.
- ablastem'ic.** Not concerned with germination.
- ablate'.** To remove, especially by cutting.
- ablatio** (ab-la'she-o). Detachment. **a. placen'tae,** premature detachment of the placenta. **a. ret'inae,** detachment of the retina.
- ablation** (ab-la'shun). Removal, especially by cutting.
- ablepha'ria.** Total or partial absence of the eyelids.
- ableph'arous.** Having no eyelids.
- ablep'sia.** Blindness.
- abluent.** Detergent; cleansing.
- ablution** (ab-lu'shun). A washing.
- abmor'tal.** Passing away from a dead or injured part.
- abner'val.** Passing from a nerve through a muscle.
- abneural** (ab-nu'ral). Away from the central nervous system.
- abnor'mal.** Not normal; contrary to the usual condition.
- abnormal'ity.** 1. The state of being abnormal. 2. A malformation.
- abnor'mity.** Abnormality.
- abocclusion** (ab-ok-loo'zhun). Occlusion in which the mandibular teeth are not in contact with the maxillary teeth.
- aboiment** (ah-bwah-maw'). The utterance of barking sounds.
- abolit'ion.** Destruction of a part, or suppression of a function.
- abomasitis** (ab-o-ma-si'tis). Inflammation of the abomasum.
- aboma'sum, aboma'sus.** The fourth stomach of ruminants.
- aborad** (ab-o'rad). Away from the mouth.
- aboral** (ab-o'ral). Opposite to, or remote from, the mouth.
- abort** (ah-bort'). 1. To expel prematurely the products of conception. 2. To arrest prematurely a morbid or natural process.
- abort'icide.** The killing of an unborn fetus.
- abortifac'ient.** 1. Causing abortion. 2. A drug which causes abortion.
- abortion** (ah-bor'shun). 1. Expulsion of the products of conception before the fetus is viable. 2. Premature arrest of a natural or morbid process. **accidental a.,** abortion due to accident. **artificial a.,** induced a. **contagious a.,** a disease of cattle caused by *Brucella abortus*, and causing premature loss of

the developing calf. **criminal a.**, induced abortion not necessary to save the life of the mother. **early a.**, abortion within the first six weeks of pregnancy. **embryonic a.**, abortion within the first four months. **fetal a.**, abortion after the fourth month. **habitual a.**, abortion occurring repeatedly in successive pregnancies. **incomplete a.**, abortion with retention of the placenta. **induced a.**, abortion brought on intentionally by medication or instrumentation. **inevitable a.**, abortion which cannot be averted. **missed a.**, retention of a dead embryo for more than two weeks. **ovular a.**, abortion in the first three weeks of pregnancy. **spontaneous a.**, abortion occurring naturally. **therapeutic a.**, abortion required for the health of the mother or to avoid birth of a deformed fetus. **threatened a.**, signs of premature expulsion of the products of conception.

**abortive.** 1. Incompletely developed. 2. Abortifacient.

**abortus.** A dead or nonviable fetus (one weighing less than 17 ounces, or 500 Gm., at birth).

**abou'lia.** Abulia.

**abouloma'nia.** Abulomania.

**abrachia** (ah-brä'ke-ah). Congenital absence of the arms.

**abrachiocephalia** (ah-brä''ke-o-se-fä'-le-ah). Congenital absence of the head and arms.

**abra'chius.** A monster fetus without arms.

**abrade** (ah-bräd'). To rub or scrape away.

**abra'sio.** Abrasion. **a. cor'neae**, the scraping off of corneal excrescences. **a. dent'ium**, wearing away of tooth substance.

**abrasion** (ah-brä'zhun). 1. A rubbing off or scraping off. 2. A spot rubbed bare of skin or mucous membrane.

**abra'sive.** 1. Causing abrasion. 2. A substance which produces abrasion.

**abrea'ction.** Emotional reaction produced by recall of original psychic trauma in catharsis.

**abrin** (a'brin). The poisonous principle of jequirity.

**abrup'tio placen'tae.** Premature detachment of the placenta.

**abs.** Abbreviation, *absolute*.

**abscess** (ab'ses). A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue. **anorectal a.**, an abscess in the tissue near the rectum. **apical a.**, an abscess at the apex of the root of a tooth. **appendiceal a.**, **appendicular a.**, formation of pus near the vermiform appendix. **arthrifluent**

**a.**, a wandering abscess originating in a diseased joint. **atheromatous a.**, atheromatous softening of an artery. **Bezold's a.**, subperiosteal abscess of the temporal bone. **Brodie's a.**, circumscribed abscess of the head of a bone. **caseous a.**, one in which the pus is of a cheesy character. **cheesy a.**, caseous abscess. **cholangitic a.**, abscess of a bile duct. **chronic a.**, one of slow, noninflammatory development. **circumtonsillar a.**, quinsy. **cold a.**, an abscess of slow development and with little inflammation; usually tuberculous. **collar-button a.**, shirt-stud **a. diffuse a.**, a collection of pus not enclosed by a capsule. **gravitation a.**, an abscess in which the pus sinks to dependent parts. **hypostatic a.**, gravitation **a. miliary a.**, an abscess composed of numerous small collections of pus. **milk a.**, abscess of the breast occurring during lactation. **phlegmonous a.**, one associated with acute inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue. **primary a.**, one formed at the seat of the infection. **ring a.**, a ring-shaped purulent infiltration at the periphery of the cornea. **scrofulous a.**, a collection of pus from tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph nodes. **shirt-stud a.**, an abscess separated into two cavities connected by a narrow channel. **stercoral a.**, one containing pus and fecal matter. **stitch a.**, one developed about a stitch or suture. **strumous a.**, a cold abscess of tuberculous causation. **thecal a.**, one in the sheath of a tendon. **wandering a.**, one that burrows through the tissues, moving from place to place. **web-space a.**, one in the loose connective tissue and fat at the base of the fingers.

**abscis'sa.** The horizontal line in a graph showing the relationship of two values, such as time and temperature, the time value ordinarily being indicated on the abscissa.

**abscis'sion.** Removal of a part or growth by cutting.

**abs. feb.** Abbreviation, *L. absente fe'bre* (in the absence of fever).

**absolute.** Not subject to qualification, restriction, or limitation.

**absorbefacient** (ab-sor-be-fa'shent). Causing absorption.

**absorbent.** 1. Taking up by suction. 2. A substance or channel which takes up material by absorption. 3. A medicine producing absorption of diseased tissue.

**absorptiometer.** 1. An apparatus for determining the amount of gas absorbed by a fluid. 2. A device for measuring



- the layer of liquid absorbed between two glass plates: used as a hematoscope.
- absorption** (ab-sorp'shun). The act of taking up by suction.
- absorp'tive**. Having the power of absorption.
- abster'gent**. 1. Cleansing or detergent. 2. A cleansing agent.
- abster'sion** (ab-ster'shun). The act or process of cleansing.
- abster'sive**. Abster'gent.
- abstr.** Abbreviation, L. *abstractum* (abstract).
- abtorsion** (ab-tor'shun). A turning outward of both eyes.
- abulia** (ah-bu'le-ah). Lack or defect of will power.
- abulic** (ah-bu'lik). Affected with abulia.
- abuloma'nia**. Mental disease with loss of will power.
- abut'ment**. The anchorage tooth for a bridge.
- A.C.** Abbreviation, *air conduction, alternating current, anodal closure, axio-cervical*.
- Ac.** Chemical symbol, *actinium*.
- a-c.** Abbreviation, *auriculocarotid*.
- a.c.** Abbreviation, L. *ante cibum* (before meals).
- acacia** (ah-ka'shah). The dried gummy exudate from stems and branches of species of *Acacia*: in solution used intravenously in edema and shock.
- acalcosis** (ah-kal-se-ro'sis). Acalcosis.
- acalcicosis** (ah-kal-si-ko'sis). A condition due to deficiency of calcium in the diet.
- acacu'lia**. Inability to do mathematical calculations.
- acamp'sia**. Rigidity of a part or limb.
- scan'tha**. A spinous process of a vertebra.
- acanthaceous** (ak-an-tha'shus). Bearing prickles.
- acanthesthe'sia**. Sensation of a sharp point pricking the body.
- Acan'thia lectula'ria**. The common bedbug.
- acanthion**. A point at the base of the anterior nasal spine.
- acantho-**. Word element, *sharp spine, or thorn*.
- Acanthocephala** (a-kan-tho-sef'ah-lah). An order of worms.
- acanthocephali'sis**. Infection with worms of the order *Acanthocephala*.
- Acanthocheilone'ma per'stans**. A filarial nematode of Africa infecting mesentery, pericardium, and perirenal tissues.
- acanthokeratoder'mia**. Hyperkeratosis.
- acanthol'ysis**. Atrophy of the prickle layer of the skin. **a. bullo'sa**, *epidermolysis bullosa*.
- acantho'ma**. A tumor in the prickle layer of the skin.
- acantho'sis**. Disease of the prickle layer of the skin. **adj. acantho'fic**.
- acapnia** (ah-kap'ne-ah). Decrease of carbon dioxide in the blood. **adj. acap'nial**.
- acar'bia**. Decrease of bicarbonate in the blood.
- acar'dia**. Congenital absence of the heart.
- acardi'acus**. A fetal monster without a heart.
- acar'dius**. A fetal monster without a heart.
- acariasis** (ak-ah-ri'ah-sis). Infestation with mites.
- acaricide** (ah-kar'i-sid). A medicine that destroys acari (mites).
- ac'arid, acar'idan**. A tick or mite.
- acaridi'asis**. Acariasis.
- acarino'sis**. Any disease caused by mites.
- acarodermati'tis**. Dermatitis caused by acari. **a. urticarioi'des**, grain itch.
- acaropho'bia**. A delusion that the skin is infested with mites or ticks.
- Ac'arus**. A genus of insects including mites, ticks, etc. **A. folliculo'rum, Demodex folliculorum**. **A. scab'iei, Sarcoptes scabiei**.
- acaryote** (ah-kar'e-ot). Non-nucleated.
- acat'alepsy**. 1. Lack of understanding. 2. Uncertainty. **adj. acatalep'tic**.
- acatamathe'sia**. Lack of power to understand speech.
- acatapha'sia**. Speech disorder, with inability to use the proper words.
- acathex'ia**. Inability to retain bodily secretions. **adj. acathec'tic**.
- acau'dal, acau'date**. Having no tail.
- acauline** (ah-kaw'lin). Having no stem.
- acaulino'sis**. A fungus disease marked by an eruption with discharges and crusts.
- A.C.C.** Abbreviation, *anodal closure contraction*.
- Acc.** Abbreviation, *accommodation*.
- acceleration** (ak-sel-er-a'shun). Increase in speed; quickening.
- accelera'tor**. An agent which hastens. **a. uri'nae**, the bulbocavernosus muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- accep'tor**. A substance which will absorb active oxygen formed during oxidation of other substances.
- aces'sory**. Additional; supplementary. See *Nerves, Table of*.
- accident** (ak'si-dent). An unforeseen occurrence of an injurious nature.

- accip'iter.** A facial bandage with tails like the claws of a hawk.
- acclimata'tion.** Acclimation.
- acclima'tion.** The process of becoming accustomed to new climate and environment.
- acclimatization.** Acclimation.
- accommoda'tion.** Adjustment, especially adjustment of the eye for seeing objects at various distances. **absolute a.,** the accommodation of either eye separately. **histologic a.,** changes in morphology and function of cells following changed conditions. **negative a.,** adjustment of eye for long distances by relaxation. **positive a.,** adjustment of eye for short distances by contraction.
- accommodom'eter.** An instrument for measuring accommodative capacity of the eye.
- accom'panying.** Following the same course. See tables of arteries and veins.
- accouchement** (ah-kōōsh-maw'). Act of being delivered. **a. forcé,** forcible delivery with the hand.
- accoucheur** (ah-koo-sheer'). An obstetrician.
- accoucheuse** (ah-koo-shuz'). A midwife.
- accrementition** (ak-re-men-tish'un). Growth by addition of similar tissue.
- accretion** (ah-kre'shun). Accumulation of matter to a part.
- accumulator** (ah-ku'mu-la-tor). An apparatus for accumulating and storing electricity.
- acedia** (ah-se'de-ah). A condition of apathy and melancholy.
- acellular** (a-sel'u-lar). Not composed of cells; not cellular in structure.
- ace'lostate.** Having no celom or body cavity.
- acenes'thesia.** Loss of the sense of physical existence.
- acen'tric.** Not originating in a nerve center.
- acepha'lia, aceph'alism.** Congenital absence of the head.
- acephalobra'chia.** Congenital absence of head and arms.
- acephalocar'dia.** Congenital absence of head and heart.
- acephalocar'dius.** A fetal monster without head or heart.
- acephalochi'ria.** Congenital absence of head and hands.
- aceph'alocyst, acephalocys'tis.** A sterile echinococcus cyst. **a. racemo'sa,** a hydatid mole of the uterus.
- acephalogas'ter.** A fetal monster without head or stomach.
- acephalogas'tria.** Congenital absence of head and stomach.
- acephalopo'dia.** Congenital absence of head and feet.
- acephalopo'dius.** A fetal monster without head or feet.
- acephalora'chia.** Congenital absence of head and spinal column.
- acephalosto'mia.** Congenital absence of head, with mouth aperture on the upper aspect.
- acephalothora'cia.** Congenital absence of head and thorax.
- acephalous** (ah-sef'ah-lus). Headless.
- acephalus** (ah-sef'ah-lus). A fetal monster without a head.
- acerato'sis.** Deficiency in formation of horny tissue.
- acervuline** (ah-ser'vu-lin). Aggregated; heaped up.
- acervuloma** (ah-ser-vu-lo'mah). Psammoma.
- acer'vulus, acer'vulus cer'ebri.** Sandy matter about the pineal gland and other parts of the brain.
- acescence** (ah-ses'ens). Sourness.
- acescent** (ah-ses'ent). Sour; slightly acid.
- aceto'ma.** A mass of granulations.
- acetab'ular.** Pertaining to the acetabulum.
- acetabulec'tomy.** Excision of the acetabulum.
- acetab'uloplasty.** Plastic repair of the acetabulum.
- acetab'ulum.** The cup-shaped cavity in the coxa, receiving the head of the femur.
- acetal** (as'e-tal). A colorless liquid,  $C_2H_5O_2$ ; used as a hypnotic.
- acetal'dehyde.** A colorless, mobile liquid,  $CH_2CHO$ .
- acetan'ilid.** A colorless crystalline powder,  $C_8H_9NO$ ; analgesic and antipyretic.
- acetan'min.** Acetyltannic acid.
- acetar'sone** (as-et-ar'sōn). An odorless white powder,  $C_8H_{10}AsNO_2$ ; used in amebic dysentery and trichomonas vaginitis.
- acetate** (as'e-tāt). A salt of acetic acid.
- acetic** (ah-se'tik). Pertaining to vinegar or its acid; sour.
- aceticceptor** (as-e'ti-ko-sep'tor). A side chain having an affinity for the acetic acid radical.
- acetimeter** (as-e-tim'e-ter). An instrument for measuring the acetic acid in a fluid.
- acetin** (as'e-tin). A glyceryl acetate,  $C_5H_9(C_2H_3O_2)_3$ .
- Acetobacter** (as-e-to-bak'ter). A genus of bacteria widely distributed in nature, especially in plant material undergoing alcoholic fermentation. **A. ace'ti,** a species of organisms which oxidize glu-

- come or ethyl alcohol to acetic acid (vinegar).
- acetom'eter.** Instrument for measuring acetic acid.
- acetone** (as'e-tōn). Colorless inflammable liquid.  $C_3H_6O$ ; used chiefly as a solvent.
- acetonemia** (as-e-to-ne'me-ah). 1. Acetone in the blood. 2. A disease of dairy cows occurring during the lactation period.
- acetonitrile.** Methyl cyanide,  $CH_3CN$ , a colorless acid.
- acetonuria** (as-e-to-nu're-ah). Acetone in the urine.
- acetophenet'idin.** A fine white crystalline powder,  $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$ ; analgesic and antipyretic.
- acetous** (as'e-tus). Resembling or pertaining to vinegar.
- acetum** (ah-se'tum). 1. Vinegar. 2. A medicine prepared with vinegar. **a. aromaticum**, aromatic vinegar.
- acetyl** (as'e-til). The radical,  $CH_3CO$ , a combining form of acetic acid.
- acetylation** (ah-set'e-la'shun). Introduction of an acetyl radical into an organic molecule.
- acetyl-beta-methylcho'line.** Mech-  
-olyl.
- acetylcho'line.** An acetyl derivative of choline having blood pressure lowering properties, given usually in the form of acetylcholine chloride.
- acetylene** (ah-set'i-lēn). A colorless, combustible gas,  $C_2H_2$ , with unpleasant odor.
- acetyl perox'ide.** A thick liquid,  $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$ ; powerful oxidizing agent.
- acetylphenylhydra'zine.** Pyrodine.
- ACH.** Abbreviation, *adrenal cortical hormone*.
- ACH.** Abbreviation, *acetylcholine*.
- achala'sia.** Failure to relax on the part of a sphincter or of the esophagus (cardiospasm).
- achei'lia.** Congenital absence of the lips.
- achei'lous.** Having no lips.
- achei'ria.** 1. Congenital absence of the hands. 2. A sense as of the loss of the hands, seen in hysteria.
- Achil'lea.** A genus of plants. *A. millefolium*, or yarrow, is used as a bitter tonic.
- achillobursi'tis.** Inflammation of the bursae about the Achilles tendon.
- achillodynia** (ah-kil'o-din'e-ah). Pain in the Achilles tendon.
- achillorrhaphy** (ak'il-or'ah-fe). Suturing of the Achilles tendon.
- achillotenot'omy, achillot'omy.** Section of the Achilles tendon.
- achlorhy'dria.** Absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric juice.
- achlorides** (ak-lo'rids). Salts that are not chlorides.
- achloropsia** (ah-klo-rop'se-ah). Blindness to green colors.
- acholia** (a-ko'le-ah). Absence of bile secretion.
- achou'ria.** Absence of bile pigments from the urine.
- achondroplasia, achon'droplasty.** A disease of the skeleton beginning in fetal life and producing a form of dwarfism.
- achore'sis.** Diminution of the capacity of an organ.
- Acho'riion.** A name formerly given a genus of pathogenic fungi, now called Trichophyton.
- achrocyte** (ah-kro'ah-sit). A colorless cell or leukocyte.
- achrocyto'sis.** Excessive development of lymph cells (colorless cells).
- achroicythemia.** Lack of hemoglobin in red corpuscles.
- achroma** (a-kro'mah). Absence of color.
- achromacyte** (ak-ro'mah-sit). A decolorized red blood corpuscle.
- achromasia** (ak-ro-ma'se-ah). Lack of normal skin pigmentation.
- achromate** (ah-kro'māt). A person who is color blind.
- achromatic** (a-kro-mat'ik). 1. Producing no discoloration, or staining with difficulty. 2. Pertaining to achromatin. 3. Refracting light without decomposing it into its component colors.
- achro'matin.** The faintly staining groundwork of a cell nucleus.
- achro'matism.** Absence of chromatic aberration.
- achromatocyte.** A decolorized red blood corpuscle.
- achromatolysis** (ak-ro-mah-to'l'i-sis). Disorganization of cell achromatin.
- achromatophil** (ak-ro-mat'o-fl). Not easily stainable.
- achromatop'sia.** Color blindness.
- achromato'sis.** Any disease marked by deficiency of pigmentation.
- achromatous** (ah-kro'mah-tus). Colorless.
- achromatu'ria.** Colorless state of the urine.
- achromia** (a-kro'me-ah). Absence of normal color; specifically a condition of the red cells of the blood in which the centers of the cells are paler than normal. **a. parasit'ica**, a disease of the skin marked by white or dirty white spots.
- achromic** (a-kro'mik). Marked by absence of color.
- Achromobacter** (a-kro-mo-bak'ter). A genus of saprophytic bacteria found in

water, soil, milk, and manure of cattle and horses, which form no pigment.

**Achromobacteriaceae.** A family of microorganisms of the suborder Eubacteriineae, including the genera *Achromobacter*, *Alcaligenes*, and *Flavobacterium*.

**achromoder'mia.** Colorless state of the skin.

**achro'mophil.** Not chromophilous.

**achromotrich'ia.** Loss of color of the hair.

**achroodex'trin.** A kind of dextrin not colored by iodine.

**achy'lia.** Absence of chyle. **a. gas'trica,** absence of hydrochloric acid and rennin from the gastric juice. **a. pancreat'ica,** deficiency of pancreatic secretion, resulting in impaired nutrition.

**achylosis** (ak-i-lo'sis). Achylia.

**achy'lous** (a-ki'lus). Deficient in chyle.

**achy'mia.** Deficiency of chyme.

**achymo'sis.** Deficient formation of chyme.

**acicular** (a-sik'u-lar). Needle-shaped.

**acid** (as'id). 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by electropositive atoms.

**abietic a., abietinic a.,** crystalline substance,  $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ , from resin. **abric a.,** crystalline acid,  $C_{21}H_{32}N_2O$ , from jequirity. **acetic a.,** 1. Crystalline acid,  $C_2H_4O_2$ , the acid of vinegar. 2. (U.S.P.) A solution containing 36-37 per cent  $C_2H_4O_2$ . **acetic a., diluted,** a solution containing 5.7-6.3 Gm.  $C_2H_4O_2$  per 100 cc.; astringent. **acetic a., glacial,** a colorless, clear liquid containing not less than 99.4 per cent  $C_2H_4O_2$ . **acetoacetic a.,** an acid,  $CH_3CO.CH_2COOH$ , found in the urine in diabetes. **acetylsalicylic a.,** a white crystalline powder,  $C_9H_8O_4$ ; analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. **acetyltannic a.,** a yellowish or grayish white powder; astringent. **adenylic a.,** an acid derived from muscle, yeast and other nuclear material. **alginic a.,** an organic acid from various species of algae. **amino a.,** one of a class of organic compounds containing the amino (NH) and the carboxyl (COOH) group, occurring naturally in plant and animal tissues and forming the chief constituents of protein. Many of them, the so-called *essential amino acids*, are necessary for human and animal growth and nutrition. **aminoacetic a.,** an odorless, white crystalline powder,  $H_2N.CH_2.COOH$ . **anisic a.,** acid,  $C_8H_8O_2$ , from anise seed; antiseptic, antirheumatic. **arachic a.,** arachidic a., a fatty acid,  $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$ . **arsenious a.,**

arsenic trioxide. **ascorbic a.,** white or yellowish crystals,  $C_6H_8O_6$ , a compound found in tomatoes and citrus and other fruits; useful in scurvy and many other disorders. **barbituric a.,** an acid,  $C_4H_4O_3N_2$ , the parent substance of barbiturates. **benzoic a.,** white crystals,  $C_7H_6O_2$ ; germicidal and fungicidal. **beta-oxybutyric a.,** a compound,  $CH_3CHOH.CH_2.COOH$ , forming one of the acetone bodies and occurring in diabetic urine. **bile a's,** glycocholic a., taurocholic a. **boric a.,** colorless, odorless scales,  $H_3BO_3$ ; fungicidal and bacteriostatic. **butyric a.,** rancid, viscid acid,  $C_4H_8O_2$ , from butter, urine, feces, and perspiration. **cacodylic a.,** a crystalline compound,  $AsO(CH_3)_2OH$ ; used in psoriasis. **caffeic a.,** crystalline acid,  $C_8H_6O_4$ , from coffee. **camphoric a.,** crystalline acid,  $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ , from camphor. **camphoronic a.,**  $C_8H_{10}O_4$ , obtained by oxidation of camphoric acid. **capric a.,** crystalline acid,  $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$ , from butter. **caprylic a.,** fatty acid,  $C_8H_{14}O_2$ , from butter and coconut oil. **carbamic a.,** monobasic acid,  $NH_2COOH$ . **carbazotic a.,** picric a. **carbolic a.,** phenol. **carbonic a.,** aqueous solution of carbon dioxide,  $H_2CO_3$ . **carminic a.,** coloring matter,  $C_{22}H_{32}O_{11}$ , from buds of certain plants and cochineal insect. **cerotic a.,** fatty acid,  $C_{26}H_{50}O_2$ , from beeswax. **cevitamic a.,** ascorbic a. **cholalic a.,** cholic a., crystalline acid,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_6$ , from bile. **chromic a.** 1. The compound,  $H_2CrO_4$ . 2. Chromium trioxide,  $CrO_3$ ; escharotic. **chrysophanic a.,** yellow, crystalline acid,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ , from lichen, senna, and rhubarb. **cinnamic a.,** compound,  $C_9H_8O_2$ , from balsams and resins. **citric a.,** crystalline acid,  $C_6H_8O_7$ , from lemons, currants, and other fruits; flavoring agent and mild astringent. **creylic a.,** cresol. **cubic a.,** diuretic and cathartic resin,  $C_{15}H_{14}O_7$ , from cubebs. **cyanic a.,** acid,  $CNHO$ , forming cyanates. **cynurenic a.,** one from dog's urine. **damalic a.,** an acid,  $C_7H_8O$ , occurring in urine. **damaluric a.,** an acid,  $C_7H_{12}O_2$ , occurring in urine. **dehydrocholic a.,** white or grayish yellow, fluffy powder,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_6$ . **diacetic a.,** aceto-acetic a. **fatty a.,** monobasic acid produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol, and having the general formula  $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ . **felic a.,**  $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$ , a constituent of bile. **flicic a.,** a substance,  $C_4H_8N_2O_6$ , from male fern. **folic a.,** yellowish, odorless, crystalline powder,  $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_6$ , occurring in plant and animal tissues, and essential to growth of many organisms; useful in

certain types of anemia. **formic a.**, colorless, pungent liquid,  $\text{HCOOH}$ , from secretion of ants, nettles, etc. **gallic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$ , produced by hydrolysis of tannic acid. **gallo-tannic a.**, tannic a. **glucuronic a.**,  $\text{CHO}(\text{CHOH})_4\text{COOH}$ , a component of connective tissue and collagen and other body tissues, and of the polysaccharides of various plant gums. **glutamic a.**, **glutaminic a.**, a crystalline dibasic amino acid,  $\text{COOH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$ , obtained by hydrolytic decomposition of proteins: said to increase cerebral metabolism. **glutamic a.**, **hydrochloride**,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{NO}_4\cdot\text{HCl}$ , white crystalline powder, used in hypochlorhydria. **glutaric a.**, pyrotartaric acid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ , occurring in decomposing pus. **glycocholic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{48}\text{NO}_6$ , found in bile. **helvolic a.**, **fumigacin**. **hexuronic a.**, ascorbic a. **hippuric a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$ , from urine of herbivorous animals. **homogentisic a.**, an acid found in the urine in alkaptonuria. **hyaluronic a.**, a viscid mucopolysaccharide found in interstitial substance of connective tissue. **hydriodic a.**, gaseous acid,  $\text{HI}$ , in aqueous solution or syrup: alterative. **hydrobromic a.**, irritating gaseous acid,  $\text{HBr}$ . **hydrochloric a.**, colorless liquid,  $\text{HCl}$ , a normal constituent of gastric juice, used in aqueous solution as an aid to digestion. **hydrocyanic a.**, a volatile poisonous liquid,  $\text{HCN}$ , from bitter almonds, peach leaves, cherry leaves, etc. **hydrofluoric a.**, colorless caustic liquid,  $\text{HF}$ . **hydro-sulfuric a.**, hydrogen sulfide. **hydroxybutyric a.**, an acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{COOH}$ , found in the urine and the blood in diabetes. **hypochlorous a.**, unstable compound,  $\text{HClO}$ : used as disinfectant and bleaching agent. **hypophosphoric a.**, an acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3$ , whose salts are hypophosphates. **hypophosphorous a.**, an acid,  $\text{PH}(\text{OH})_2$ , whose salts are hypophosphites. **inorganic a.**, an acid containing no carbon atoms. **iodic a.**, monobasic acid,  $\text{HIO}_3$ . **iodoaliphonic a.**, a white or yellowish powder,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{IO}_7$ : used as a contrast medium in cholecystography. **lactic a.**, syrupy liquid,  $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ , produced in the fermentation of milk. **levulinic a.**, an acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$ , from nucleic acid and from the thymus gland. **linoleic a.**, acid,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$ , found as a glyceride in drying oils. **lithic a.**, uric a. **malic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$ , from juices of many fruits and plants. **mandelic a.**, white crystalline powder,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ : used

in infections of the urinary tract. **meconic a.**, white crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_7$ , from opium. **metaphosphoric a.**, solid compound,  $\text{HPO}_3$ , used as a test for albumin in urine. **mucic a.**, an acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$ , derivable from gums and sugars. **muratic a.**, hydrochloric a. **myristic a.**, an acid,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2$ , from nutmeg. **nicotinic a.**, a white crystalline solid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{COOH})$ , first isolated from nicotine, the antipellagra factor of vitamin B complex. The acid and its salts are used in pellagra. **nitric a.**, colorless, fuming liquid,  $\text{HNO}_3$ , used as a cauterizing agent. **nitrohydrochloric a.**, yellow, fuming mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. **nucleic a.**, one of a class of compounds obtained from nuclein and nucleoproteins. **nucleinic a.**, nucleic a. **oleic a.**, colorless, crystallizable oil,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$ , found in many fats and oils. **organic a.**, an acid containing the carboxyl group,  $\text{COOH}$ . **orthophosphoric a.**, phosphoric a. **osmic a.**, odorless, crystalline compound,  $\text{OsO}_4$ : used as a stain and fixing agent in histology. **oxalic a.**, colorless, crystalline, poisonous acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$ . **palmitic a.**, acid,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ , found in palm oil and solid fats. **panthothenic a.**, an organic acid,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_5\text{N}$ , occurring in various substances and tissues. It stimulates the growth of yeast and is the antidermatitis factor in chicks. **para-aminobenzoic a.**,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ , a constituent of yeast and liver, one of the vitamins of the B complex. **para-aminosalicylic a.**,  $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}\text{COOH}$ : used in tuberculosis. **pectic a.**, an acid,  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_{32}$ , from pectin. **penicillic a.**, a compound with bactericidal properties isolated from cultures of *Penicillium*. **perchloric a.**, an irritant acid,  $\text{HClO}_4$ . **phenic a.**, phenol. **phenylcinchoninic a.**, cinchophen. **phosphoric a.**, an acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , crystalline when pure, but ordinarily a syrupy liquid. **phosphorous a.**, acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ . **phytic a.**, inositol phosphoric acid occurring in the leaves of plants. **picric a.**, trinitrophenol. **propionic a.**,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ , produced by oxidation of normal propyl alcohol or by action of bacteria of the genus *Propionibacterium* on hexoses, pentoses, lactic acid, and glycerin. **pteroylglutamic a.**, synthetic folic acid. **pyroboric a.**, a compound,  $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ , obtained by heating boric acid. **pyrogallic a.**, pyrogallol. **pyroligneous a.**, clear liquid from the destructive distillation of wood, etc. **pyrophosphoric a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , one of the forms of phosphoric acid. **pyruvic a.**, an

- acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO.COOH}$ , obtained by distilling tartaric acid and potassium bisulfate. **quinic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , from cinchona. **rosolic a.**, compound,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_7$ : used as a dye and as a test for acids. **salicylic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ : antiseptic and keratolytic. **salicyluric a.**, a compound of glycol and salicylic acid, found in urine after administration of salicylic acid. **sarcolactic a.**, a dextrorotatory form of lactic acid, found in muscles. **stannic a.**, a vitreous acid of tin,  $\text{H}_2\text{SnO}_3$ , forming stannates. **stearic a.**, waxlike acid,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$ , from fats. **succinic a.**, acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , originally distilled from amber. **sulfamic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2\text{HSO}_3$ : used as a reagent. **sulfuric a.**, colorless, caustic liquid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . **sulfurous a.**, colorless liquid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ . **tannic a.**, a substance obtained from the excrescences of young twigs of various species of *Quercus*: used in the treatment of burns. **tartaric a.**, white powder,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ : used in preparing refrigerant drinks or effervescent powders. **taurocholic a.**, crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_7\text{S}$ , from the bile. **thiolic a.**, a substance derived from linseed oil and sulfur: sometimes used in skin diseases. **thymic a.**, thymol. **trichloroacetic a.**, colorless, deliquescent crystals,  $\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2$ : germicidal, astringent, and caustic. **undecylenic a.**, yellow liquid with characteristic odor,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2$ : antifungal agent. **uric a.**, a crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$ , found in urine and in some organs of the body. **valerianic a.**, valeric a., colorless, oily, pungent liquid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ .
- acidaminuria.** Excess of amino acid in the urine.
- acidemia** (as-i-de-me-ah). Abnormal acidity of the blood.
- acid-fast.** Not decolorized by acids.
- acidifiable.** Capable of being made acid.
- acidification.** The act of making acid; conversion into an acid.
- acidimeter.** Instrument for performing acidimetry.
- acidimetry.** Determination of amount of free acid in a liquid.
- acidism, acidismus.** A condition due to introduction into the body of acids from outside.
- acidity** (ah-sid'i-te). 1. The quality of being acid. 2. The degree of sourness.
- acidocyte** (ah-sid'o-sit). An acidophilic cell (eosinophil).
- acidocyte'nia.** Decreased eosinophils in the blood.
- acidocyto'sis.** Increased eosinophils in the blood.
- acidology** (as-i-dol'o-je). The science of surgical appliances.
- acidope'nia.** Acidocytopenia.
- acidophilic** (as-i-do-fil'ik). 1. Easily stained with acid dyes. 2. Growing best on acid media.
- acidophilism** (as-i-dof'i-lizm). The state produced by acidophil adenoma of the hypophysis, resulting in acromegaly.
- acidoresis'tant.** Resistant to acid.
- acido'sic.** Affected with acidosis.
- acido'sis.** Depletion of the alkaline reserve (bicarbonate content) in the blood and body tissues.
- acidostephyte** (as-i-dos'te-o-fit). A sharp osteophyte.
- acidotic** (as-i-dot'ik). Pertaining to acidosis.
- ac'id-proof.** Acid-fast.
- acidulated** (ah-sid'u-lat-ed). Somewhat sour or acid.
- acidulous** (ah-sid'u-lus). Moderately sour.
- acidum** (as'i-dum) [L.]. Acid.
- acidu'ric.** Capable of growing in extremely acid media.
- acinesia** (as-i-ne'ze-ah). Akinesia.
- acinet'ic** (as-i-net'ik). 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. Diminishing muscular power.
- acini** (as'i-ni). Plural of *acinus*.
- aciniform** (ah-sin'i-form). Grapelike.
- acinitis** (as-i-ni'tis). Inflammation of the acini of a gland.
- acinous, acinose** (as'i-nus, as'i-nōs). Made up of acini.
- acinus** (as'i-nus), pl. *ac'ini*. One of the smallest lobules of a compound gland.
- acladio'sis.** An ulcerative skin disease caused by a fungus.
- Acladium** (ah-kla'de-um). A genus of fungus causing acladiosis.
- aclasia** (ah-kla'se-ah). Pathologic continuity of structure, as in chondrodys-trophy. **diaphysial a.**, imperfect formation of bone in the cartilage between the diaphysis and epiphysis; **dyschondroplasia**.
- aclasis** (ak'lah-sis). Aclasia.
- aclas'tic** (a-klas'tik). Not refracting.
- acleistocar'dia.** Open state of the foramen ovale.
- acu'sion.** In dentistry, imperfect occlusion of the teeth.
- acme** (ak'me). The critical stage or crisis of a disease.
- acne** (ak'ne). An affection of the skin with eruption of papules or pustules, more particularly *acne vulgaris*. **a. che'loidique**, folliculitis keloidalis. **a. congloba'ta**, *acne vulgaris* with abscesses, cysts, and sinuses, which leave marked scars. **a. indura'ta**, *acne vul-*

- g<sup>aris</sup> with deep-seated, destructive lesions. ke'loid a., folliculitis keloidalis.
- a. papulo'sa**, acne vulgaris with the formation of papules. **a. rosa'cea**, rosacea. **a. variolifor'mis**, a skin disease with indolent brownish red papulopustules on forehead, scalp, and other areas, occurring usually in adults and recurring over a period of years. **a. vulgari's**, a chronic inflammatory disease of pilosebaceous follicles, with comedones, papules, pustules, cysts, and nodules, occurring usually at puberty.
- acneiform** (ak-ne'i-form). Resembling acne.
- acnitis** (ak-ni'tis). Tuberculid.
- A.C.O.** Abbreviation, *anodal closing odor*.
- ac'oneine**. An alkaloid,  $C_{23}H_{41}NO_8$ , from *aconite*.
- aconite** (ak'o-nit). Dried tuberous root of *Aconitum napellus*: counterirritant and locally anesthetic.
- aconit'ine**. An alkaloid,  $C_{34}H_{47}NO_{11}$ , from *aconite*.
- acorea** (a-ko're-ah). Absence of the pupil.
- acoria** (a-ko're-ah). Insatiable appetite.
- acor'mus**. A monster fetus with scarcely any trunk.
- acoues'the'sia**. Acoustic sensibility.
- acou'meter**, **acouom'eter**. Instrument for measuring the hearing power.
- acouopho'nia**. Auscultatory percussion.
- acous'ma**. The hearing of imaginary sounds.
- acousmatagnosis** (ah-kōōs-mat-ag-no'sis). Inability to recognize sounds.
- acousmatamnesia** (ah-kōōs-mat-am-ne'ze-ah). Inability to call up impressions of sounds.
- acoustic** (ah-kōōs'tik). Relating to sound or to hearing. See *Nerves, Table of*.
- acousticon** (ah-kōōs'ti-kon). A form of hearing aid.
- acoustics** (ah-kōōs'tiks). The science of sound and hearing.
- acquired**. Obtained after birth; not congenital.
- acraconitine** (ak-rah-kon'i-tin). Pseudaconitine.
- acragnosis** (ak-rag-no'sis). Lack of sensory recognition of a limb.
- a'cral**. Affecting the extremities.
- acra'nia**. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.
- acra'nial**. Having no cranium.
- acranius** (a-kra'ne-ua). A monster fetus with no cranium.
- acratia** (a-kra'she-ah). Loss of strength or control; incontinence.
- acratu're'sis**. Inability to urinate from atony of the bladder.
- acremonio'sis**. A fungus disease marked by fever and swellings.
- acribom'eter**. Instrument for measuring minute objects.
- acrid** (ak'rid). Irritating; pungent.
- ac'ridine**. Crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{13}N$ , from anthracene.
- acriflavine** (ak-ri-fla'ven). Deep orange, granular powder: antiseptic, germicide. **a. hydrochloride**, strong, reddish brown powder: used as wound disinfectant.
- ac'rimony**. The quality of being extremely irritating or pungent.
- acris'ia**. Uncertainty in the nature or character of a disease.
- acritical** (a-krit'e-kal). Having no crisis.
- acritochro'macy**. Color blindness.
- acro-**. Word element, *extreme, top, extremity*.
- acro-aesthe'sia**. Acroesthesia.
- acroagno'sis**. Akragnosis.
- acroanesthe'sia**. Anesthesia of the extremities.
- acroarthritis** (ak-ro-ar-thri'tis). Arthritis of the extremities.
- acroasphyx'ia**. Asphyxia of the extremities.
- acroatax'ia**. Ataxia of the hands and fingers, and toes and feet.
- acroblast** (ak'ro-blast). The external layer of the mesoblast.
- acrobrachycephaly** (ak'ro-brak-esef'ah-le). Abnormal shortness of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull, resulting from fusion of the coronal suture.
- acrobystiolith** (ak-ro-bis'te-o-lith). A preputial calculus.
- acrobystitis** (ak-ro-bis-ti'tis). Inflammation of the prepuce.
- acrocephal'ia**. Pointed condition of the top of the head.
- acrocephalic** (ak-ro-se-fal'ik). Having a vertical index of more than 77.
- acrocephalosyndactyl'ia**. Congenital malformation marked by a pointed shape of the head and syndactyly of the fingers and toes.
- acrocephalosyndac'tylysm**, **acrocephalosyndac'tyly**. Acrocephalosyndactyly.
- acrocinesis** (ak-ro-si-ne'sis). Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement. adj., **acrocinet'ic**.
- acrocontracture**. Contracture of an extremity.
- acrocordon** (ak-ro-kor'don). A soft pendulous growth on the neck and eyelids of old persons.
- acrocyanosis** (ak'ro-si-ah-no'sis). Blueness of the hands and feet.
- acrodermatit'is**. Dermatitis of the ex-

- tremities. **a. atrophicans chronica**, a progressive atrophying dermatitis of the hands and feet progressing slowly upward on the arms and legs. **a. continua, continuous a., Hallopeau's a.**, an eczematous eruption confined to the extremities and obstinately resistant to treatment.
- acrodermatosis**. An eruption on the skin of the hands and feet.
- acrodichome'lia**. Abnormal length of hands and feet.
- acrodynia** (ak-ro-din'e-ah). Erythredema polyneuropathy.
- acro-ede'ma**. Edema of the hand or foot.
- acroesthe'sia**. 1. Exaggerated sensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.
- acrogeria** (ak-ro-je're-ah). Premature ageing of the skin of the hands and feet.
- acrogno'sis**. Sensory recognition of a limb.
- acrohyperhidro'sis**. Excessive sweating of hands and feet.
- acrohy'pothermy**. Abnormal coldness of hands and feet.
- acrokinesia** (ak-ro-ki-ne'se-ah). Acrocinesia.
- acrolein** (ak-ro'le-in). A volatile liquid,  $C_2H_3O$ , from decomposition of glycerin.
- acromac'ria**. Arachnodactylia.
- acroma'nia**. Mania characterized by great motor activity.
- acromasti'tis**. Inflammation of the nipple.
- acromeg'aly**. Enlargement of the tissues of the face, hands, and feet.
- acromelal'gia**. Erythromelalgia.
- acrometagen'esis**. Undue growth of the extremities.
- acromial** (ah-kro'me-al). Pertaining to the acromion.
- acromie'ria**. Abnormal smallness of the extremities.
- acromioclavic'ular**. Pertaining to acromion and clavicle.
- acromiohu'meral**. Pertaining to acromion and humerus.
- acro'mion**. The outward extension of the spine of the scapula, forming the point of the shoulder.
- acromiothora'cic**. Pertaining to acromion and thorax.
- acrom'phalus**. 1. Bulging of the navel as the first stage of umbilical hernia. 2. The center of the navel.
- acromyoto'nia**. Myotonia of the extremities.
- acronarcot'ic**. Both acrid and narcotic.
- acroneuro'sis**. Any neurosis of the extremities.
- acronyx** (ak'ro-niks). An ingrowing nail.
- acropachy** (ak'ro-pak-e). Clubbing of the fingers.
- acropachyder'ma**. Thickening of the skin over the face, scalp and extremities, together with deformities of the long bones.
- acroparal'ysis**. Paralysis of the extremities.
- acroparesthe'sia**. A condition marked by tingling, numbness, and stiffness in the extremities, chiefly the fingers, hands, and forearms.
- acropathol'o'gy**. Pathology of the extremities.
- acropathy** (ak-rop'ah-the). Any disease of the extremities.
- acropho'bia**. Morbid fear of great heights.
- acroposthi'tis**. Inflammation of the prepuce.
- acroscleroderma** (ak-ro-skle-ro-der'mah). Sclerodactylia.
- ac'rose**. A sugar produced by the action of weak alkali on formaldehyde.
- ac'rosome**. The caplike investment of the anterior half of the head of a spermatozoon.
- acrosphacelus** (ak-ro-sfas'e-lus). Gangrene of the digits.
- acrostean'gia**. Painful apophysitis of the bones of the extremities.
- ac'rotism**. Defect or failure of the pulse. adj., **acrot'ic**.
- acrotrophoneurosis** (ak-ro-trof-o-nuro'sis). Trophoneurotic disturbance of the extremities.
- A.C.S.** Abbreviation, *American College of Surgeons, anodal closing sound*.
- act.** A movement, or a thing done.
- imperious a.**, one which is not under control of the will.
- ACTH**. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone.
- ac'tin**. A protein occurring in filaments in muscle which, acting along with myosin particles, is responsible for the contraction and relaxation of muscle.
- actinic** (ak-tin'ik). Producing chemical action: said of rays of light beyond the violet of the spectrum.
- act'inism**. The chemical property of light rays.
- actinium** (ak-tin'e-um). See *Elements, Table of*.
- actino-**. Word element, *rays of light, actinic*.
- actinobacillo'sis**. A condition of cattle resembling actinomycosis, with granulomatous tumors in soft tissues, eventually breaking down to form abscesses.
- Actinobacil'lus**. A genus of aerobic, medium-sized, rod-shaped microorganisms of the family Parvobacteriaceae, pathogenic for animals and sometimes attacking man. **A. ligniere'si**, the



- species causing actinobacillosis in cattle and swine.
- actinocar'diogram.** A cardiogram made by roentgen rays.
- actinochem'istry.** The chemistry of radiant energy.
- actinocutitis** (ak'ti-no-ku-ti'tis). Dermatitis from exposure to actinic rays.
- actinocymography** (ak'ti-no-si-mog'-rah-fe). Roentgenography of an organ in motion.
- actinodermati'tis.** Actinocutitis.
- actinogen** (ak-tin'o-jen). Any radioactive substance.
- actinogenesis** (ak'ti-no-jen'e-sis). The formation or production of actinic rays.
- actinogenic** (ak'ti-no-jen'ik). Producing rays, especially actinic rays.
- actinology.** 1. The study of radiant energy. 2. The science of the chemical effects of light.
- actinolyte** (ak-tin'o-lit). Apparatus for concentrating the rays of electric light in phototherapy.
- actinom'eter.** Instrument for measuring the penetrating power of x-rays.
- Actinomy'ces.** A genus of moldlike microorganisms pathogenic for man and animals. *A. bo'vis*, the cause of actinomycosis in cattle. *A. israe'li*, a species isolated from two cases of actinomycosis in man and found in various domestic animals. adj., **actinomyce'tic.**
- actinomy'cin.** A bacteriostatic substance obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces antibioticus*.
- actinomyco'ma.** A tumor formed in actinomycosis.
- actinomyco'sis.** An infectious disease of cattle, communicable to man, characterized by formation of tumors in the jaws and tongue and caused by *Actinomyces bovis*. adj., **actinomyco'tic.**
- actinon** (ak'ti-non). A radioactive isotope of radon, at. no. 86, at. wt. 219, symbol An.
- actinoneuri'tis.** Neuritis caused by exposure to radioactive rays.
- actinoprax'is.** Use of radioactive rays in diagnosis and treatment.
- actinos'copy.** Examination by x-rays.
- actinostereos'copy.** Actinoscopy.
- actinotherapy** (ak'ti-no-ther'ah-pe). Treatment of disease by actinic light.
- actinotoxe'mia:** Toxemia from tissue destruction caused by x-ray or other radioactivity.
- ac'tion.** A doing, or a deed done. adj. **active.** a. of arrest, inhibition. **cumulative a.,** the sudden and marked action of a drug appearing after administration of several apparently ineffective doses. **reflex a.,** involuntary response to a stimulus conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery, passing below the level of consciousness. **specific dynamic a.,** specific chemical stimulation of cellular protoplasm produced by protein food independent of oxidation of the protein in the body.
- activate** (ak'tiv-i-vāt). To make active.
- activa'tion.** The process of rendering active.
- ac'tivator.** An inorganic substance which combines with an inactive enzyme to render it active.
- activity** (ak-tiv'i-te). The quality or state of acting. **optical a.,** rotation of the plane of polarized light by a chemical compound.
- actomyosin** (ak-to-mi'o-sin). The system of actin filaments and myosin particles constituting muscle fibers and responsible for the contraction and relaxation of muscle.
- acufloppressure** (ak-u-fi'lo-presh-er). A combination of acupressure and ligation.
- acu'ity.** Sharpness or clearness.
- acu'meter.** An instrument for measuring hearing.
- acuminate** (ah-ku'mi-nāt). Sharp-pointed.
- ac'upressure.** Compression of a blood vessel by inserted needles.
- ac'upuncture.** Therapeutic insertion of needles.
- acus** (a'kus). A needle, or needle-like process.
- acus'ticus.** The acoustic nerve.
- acute** (ak-kūt'). 1. Sharp. 2. Having severe symptoms and a short course.
- acutenac'ulum.** A needle holder.
- acutor'sion.** Acupressure with twisting of a bleeding vessel.
- acyanop'sia, acyanoblep'sia.** Blue blindness.
- acye'sis.** 1. Sterility in woman. 2. Absence of pregnancy.
- acystia** (a-sis'te-ah). Congenital absence of bladder.
- acystiner'via, acystineu'ria.** Paralysis of bladder.
- Acystosporidia** (a-sis'to-spo-rid'e-ah). An order of parasites related to hemosporidia.
- A.D.** Abbreviation, *L. au'ris dex'tra* (right ear).
- ad.** 1. Latin preposition, *to*. 2. Abbreviation, *add.*
- A.D.A.** Abbreviation, *American Dental Association, American Diabetes Association, American Dietetic Association.*
- adactyl'ia.** Congenital absence of fingers or toes.
- adactylous** (a-dak'ti-lus). Lacking fingers or toes.